

# Guernsey Quarterly Inflation Bulletin

Quarter 3 2018

**Issue date** 19th October 2018

The Guernsey Inflation Bulletin presents the Guernsey RPI and RPIX measures of inflation, based on price changes of items within a “shopping basket” of goods.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## 1.1 Introduction

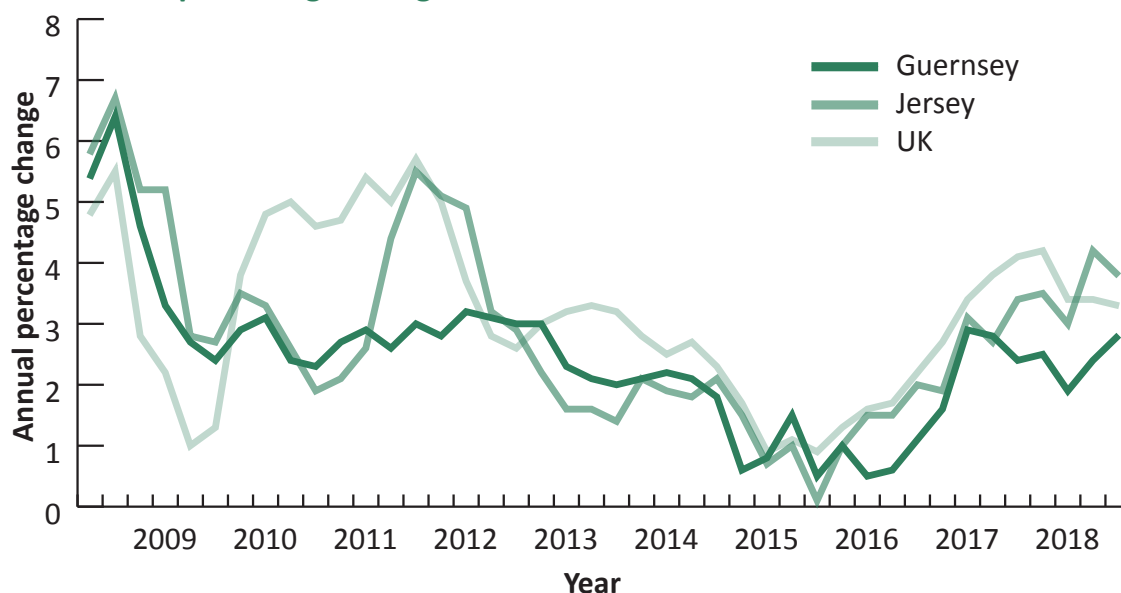
The Guernsey RPIX and RPI are measures of inflation. They measure the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption or use by households in Guernsey. The indices are published quarterly by Data and Analysis. The calculations of the RPIX and RPI are based on the price change of items within a 'shopping basket'. Whilst some prices rise over time, others will fall or fluctuate and the indices represent the average change in these prices.

This is the fifteenth Bulletin to present Guernsey inflation figures calculated using the updated shopping basket and weights, which resulted from the 2012-13 Household Expenditure Survey. The survey is being repeated this year. To find out more about the survey or volunteer to take part, go to [www.gov.gg/hes](http://www.gov.gg/hes).

## 1.2 Headlines

- Guernsey's annual inflation as measured by the RPIX ('core' inflation excluding mortgage interest payments) was 2.8% in September 2018. This is 0.4 percentage points higher than in both the previous quarter and September 2017.
- The equivalent RPIX figure for September 2018 for the UK was 3.3% and for Jersey, 3.8%
- The Leisure services group contributed 0.8 percentage points and the Fuel and light group contributed 0.4 points to the annual change in the RPIX for the year ending in September 2018.
- The 'all items' RPI annual inflation was 2.9% in September 2018, 0.3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.9 percentage points higher than in September 2017.
- The equivalent RPI figure for September 2018 for the UK was 3.3% and for Jersey, 4.3%.

**Figure 1.2.1 Annual percentage change in RPIX**



## 2.1 RPIX and RPI overview

**Table 2.1.1 RPIX overview**

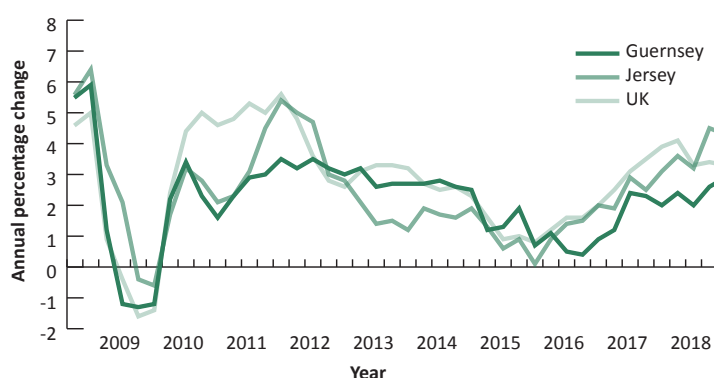
		Annual % change	Quarterly % change	Index (1998 base)
2015	Sep	0.5	-0.7	162.8
	Dec	1.0	-0.3	162.3
2016	Mar	0.5	0.8	163.5
	Jun	0.6	0.8	164.9
	Sep	1.1	-0.1	164.7
	Dec	1.6	0.1	164.8
2017	Mar	2.9	2.1	168.2
	Jun	2.8	0.7	169.5
	Sep	2.4	-0.5	168.6
	Dec	2.5	0.1	168.9
2018	Mar	1.9	1.5	171.4
	Jun	2.4	1.3	173.6
	Sep	2.8	-0.2	173.3

The annual change in the RPIX was 2.8% at the end of September 2018, 0.4 percentage points higher than both the previous quarter and September 2017 (see [Table 2.1.1](#) and [Figure 1.2.1](#)).

The quarterly change in the RPIX was -0.2% during the three month period ending September 2018, 1.5 percentage points less than the previous quarter and 0.3 percentage points higher than in September 2017. Quarterly changes in the RPIX are subject to seasonal variations in price levels.

The annual change in the UK RPIX was 3.3% at the end of September 2018. The annual change for Jersey was 3.8%.

**Figure 2.1.1 RPI overview**



The annual change in the RPI was 2.9% in September 2018, which was 0.3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.9 percentage points higher than in September 2017 (see [Figure 2.1.1](#) and [Table 2.1.2](#)).

The annual change in the UK RPI was 3.3% at the end of September 2018. The annual change for Jersey was 4.3%.

**Table 2.1.2 RPI overview**

		Annual % change	Quarterly % change	Index (1999 base)
2015	Sep	0.7	-0.6	162.0
	Dec	1.1	-0.4	161.4
2016	Mar	0.5	0.7	162.5
	Jun	0.4	0.8	163.7
	Sep	0.9	-0.2	163.4
	Dec	1.2	-0.1	163.3
2017	Mar	2.4	1.9	166.4
	Jun	2.3	0.7	167.5
	Sep	2.0	-0.5	166.7
	Dec	2.4	0.2	167.1
2018	Mar	2.0	1.6	169.7
	Jun	2.6	1.2	171.8
	Sep	2.9	-0.1	171.6

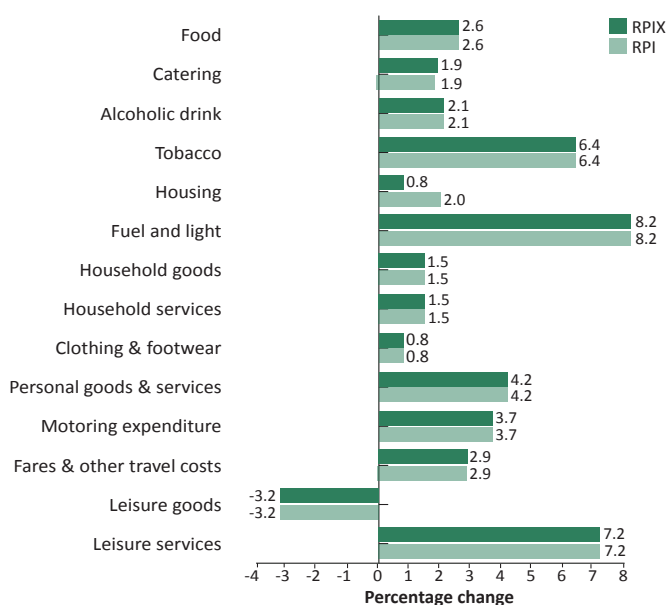
The quarterly change in the RPI for the quarter ending in September 2018 was -0.1%, which is 1.3 percentage points lower than during the previous quarter and 0.4 percentage points higher than the quarter ending September 2017. Similar to the RPIX, quarterly changes in the RPI are subject to seasonal variation. However, the RPI can be dominated by trends in mortgage interest payments.

## 3.1 Group analysis - annual

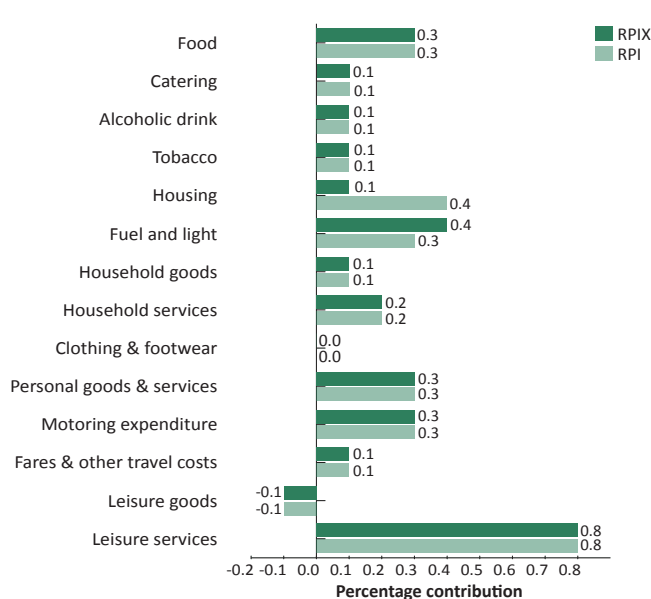
**Figure 3.1.1** shows the annual percentage change in each of the fourteen RPI and RPIX groups. **Figure 3.1.2** shows the number of percentage points contributed to the annual change in the indices by each group. Only the Housing group shows a different percentage change between the RPIX and RPI, as a result of the exclusion of the mortgage interest item in the calculation of the RPIX. However, due to differences in the weightings the contribution made by each group to the RPI and RPIX can differ.

In the year ending September 2018, thirteen of the groups increased and one decreased. The Fuel & light group saw the largest annual increase at 8.2%, contributing 0.4% to the overall RPIX change. The Leisure goods group showed the only decrease at -3.2%, contributing -0.1 percentage points to the overall RPIX change.

**Figure 3.1.1 Annual percentage change**



**Figure 3.1.2 Annual contribution**



NB: Due to the effects of rounding, any values of less than 0.05 will appear as 0.0

**Table 3.1.1 Group weighting**

	Items included	RPIX	RPI
<b>Food</b>	Food and non-alcoholic drink bought for home consumption.	12%	11%
<b>Catering</b>	Food purchased in restaurants, at work, from takeaways, etc.	4%	4%
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	Wine, beer, spirits and other alcoholic drinks.	4%	4%
<b>Tobacco</b>	Cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products.	1%	1%
<b>Housing</b>	Interest paid on mortgages (for RPI only), rents, parish rates and routine household maintenance and servicing costs.	18%	22%
<b>Fuel &amp; light</b>	Goods and services for the provision of light, heat and power in the home e.g. gas, oil and electricity.	5%	5%
<b>Household goods</b>	Non-food items for the household including house and garden furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	7%	6%
<b>Household services</b>	Services enlisted for the household such as contents insurance, domestic appliances, postal and telecoms.	11%	10%
<b>Clothing &amp; footwear</b>	Adults' and children's clothing and footwear.	3%	3%
<b>Personal goods &amp; services</b>	Goods and services for personal use such as jewellery, cosmetics and toiletries plus medical expenses.	8%	7%
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	Vehicle purchase, running and maintenance costs, including motor fuel.	8%	8%
<b>Fares &amp; other travel costs</b>	Air and sea passenger fares and other travel related costs.	5%	5%
<b>Leisure goods</b>	Goods for sports, hobbies and entertainment including electronic goods, sporting and gardening equipment.	4%	4%
<b>Leisure services</b>	Services purchased for leisure activities including foreign holidays, cinema tickets and sporting activities.	11%	10%

## 3.2 Group analysis - quarterly

Figure 3.2.1 Quarterly percentage change

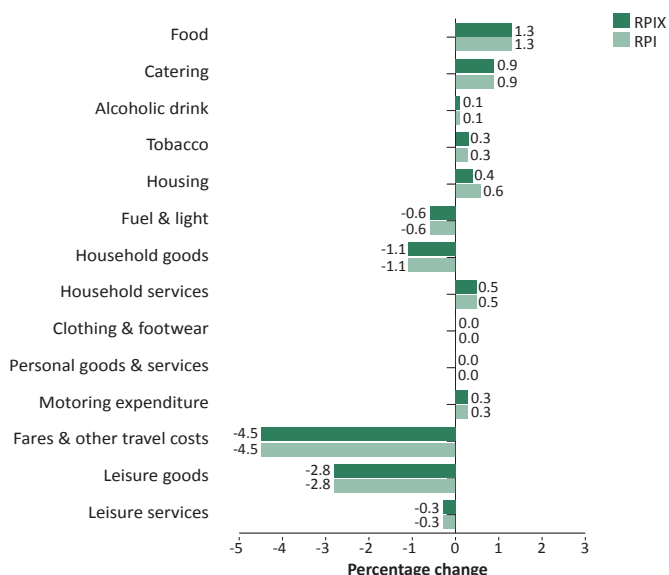
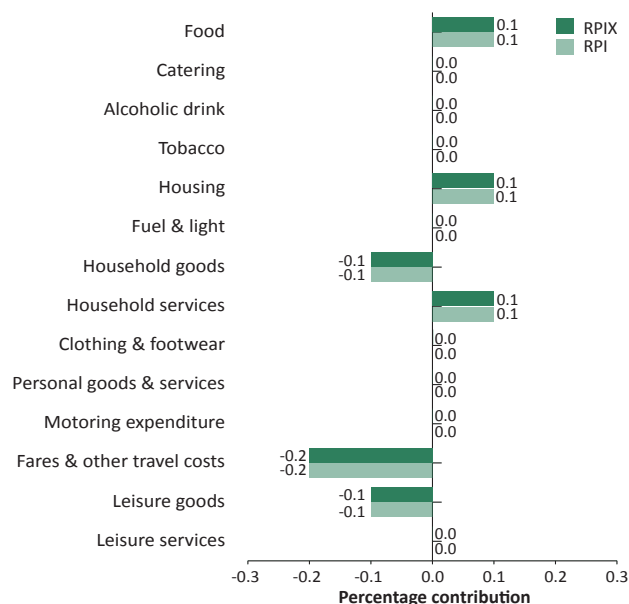


Figure 3.2.2 Quarterly contribution



NB: Due to the effects of rounding, any values of less than 0.05 will appear as 0.0

Seven of the fourteen RPIX and RPI groups saw an average price increase in the three months ending in September 2018 (Figure 3.2.1).

The largest percentage increase (1.3%) came from the Food group, making a contribution of 0.1 percentage points to the quarterly changes in both the RPIX and the RPI. (Figure 3.2.2).

The largest quarterly decrease was in the Fares and other travel costs group (-4.5%, contributing -0.2 percentage points to the overall quarterly changes).

Further details of the changes by group over the quarter can be found on [page 6](#).

## 3.2 Group analysis - quarterly

Within each group, specific items can be identified as having an upward or downward effect on the Index. Details are given below. The figures in brackets are the quarterly changes for each group.

### **Food (1.3%)**

Several products showed price increases, including salted peanuts, frozen chips and wholemeal bread, whilst others, including cabbage and flour, showed price reductions.

### **Catering (0.9%)**

The small increase is mainly attributable to slightly higher prices for restaurant main meals and pub cold snacks.

### **Alcoholic drink (0.1%)**

There were small increases in the prices of wine and whisky, whilst champagne and canned lager showed reductions.

### **Tobacco (0.3%)**

There were small increases in the cost of mentholated cigarettes this quarter.

### **Housing (0.4% RPIX, 0.6% RPI)**

Higher dwelling insurance premiums were the main reason for this increase, as well as some higher private rents and DIY item prices. For the change in RPI, mortgage interest payment increases was the primary contributor.

### **Fuel and light (-0.6%)**

The price of kerosene decreased this quarter, whilst the cost of butane gas cylinders increased.

### **Household goods (-1.1%)**

The cost of pet food and washing-up liquid were among the price increases in this group, and bedroom furniture and personal appliances were among the items showing reductions in price.

### **Household services (0.5%)**

This change has been influenced by small increases in the prices of nursery fees, mobile phone charges and home contents insurance premiums.

### **Clothing and footwear (0.0%)**

There were price increases in blouses, skirts and cardigans and price reductions in shoes, jackets and dresses.

### **Personal goods and services (0.0%)**

Increases in the cost of vases, baby wipes and visits to the physio/chiropractor were offset by reductions in the cost of jewellery and slimming club fees, among others.

### **Motoring expenditure (0.3%)**

Small petrol price increases and higher service costs were partly offset by lower second hand car prices.

### **Fares and other travel goods (-4.5%)**

Whilst there were small increases in UK and European rail fares, other travel fares (sea and air) and hire car costs all fell following the end of the summer season.

### **Leisure goods (-2.8%)**

PC and computer game console prices rose during the quarter, but PC accessories, digital cameras, some sports equipment and barbecues all reduced in price.

### **Leisure services (-0.3%)**

The cost of package holidays abroad increased but was offset by the reduction in hotel and other accommodation prices in the UK and Channel Islands.

## 4.1 Cumulative changes, reflation factors and indices

**Table 4.1.1 RPIX cumulative changes and reflation factors to 30th September 2018**

	Cumulative % change	Reflation factor
3 months	-0.2	1.00
6 months	1.1	1.01
9 months	2.6	1.03
12 months	2.8	1.03
15 months	2.2	1.02
18 months	3.0	1.03
2 years	5.2	1.05
3 years	6.4	1.06
4 years	6.9	1.07
5 years	8.8	1.09
10 years	23.4	1.23

**Table 4.1.2 RPI cumulative changes and reflation factors to 30th September 2018**

	Cumulative % change	Reflation factor
3 months	-0.1	1.00
6 months	1.1	1.01
9 months	2.7	1.03
12 months	2.9	1.03
15 months	2.5	1.02
18 months	3.2	1.03
2 years	5.0	1.05
3 years	6.0	1.06
4 years	6.7	1.07
5 years	9.3	1.09
10 years	20.2	1.20

**Table 4.1.3 RPIX and RPI index figures at 30th September 2018**

Year of base	RPIX index	RPI index
1949	-	3746.7
1965	-	2188.5
1974	-	1207.0
1978	-	584.2
1983	-	367.9
1988	-	275.3
1994	-	203.7
1998	173.3	175.9
2008	124.3	121.3
2014	106.9	106.7

Indices are used to calculate the change in prices over time. The headline annual inflation in RPIX or RPI is the percentage change in the index over a year. However, it is possible to calculate percentage changes over longer periods of time.

There is an **[inflation calculator](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)** on our website ([www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)) which you can use to calculate the percentage change in the RPI between any two quarters from 1949 onwards. The inflation calculator can also calculate the reflation value of a monetary sum (e.g. a rental payment) over the specified period.

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. The reflation factors in **Tables 4.1.1** and **4.1.2** can be used to inflate old values to approximate current prices.

To convert a price, multiply it by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, using RPIX reflation factors, £100 in September 2008 is equivalent to £100 x 1.23 = £123 in September 2018.

Reflation factors can also be used in the opposite way. To calculate what £100 in 2018 would have been worth in 2008 divide by the relevant reflation factor.

When making long-term comparisons, it should be taken into account that the 'shopping basket' may have changed over time, since households may not be spending money on the same products as they did in the past.

Following each Household Expenditure Survey the index is rebased (i.e. set to 100). **Table 4.1.3** shows the index value for the current quarter for each year of base, including the new index, revised to 100 in March 2014. Full time series of index figures for each base are available on our website ([www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)).

## 5.12 UK and Jersey inflation rates

**Table 5.1.1 Annual change in RPIX in Guernsey, the UK and Jersey**

		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
2013	Sep	2.0	3.2	1.4
	Dec	2.1	2.8	2.1
2014	Mar	2.2	2.5	1.9
	Jun	2.1	2.7	1.8
	Sep	1.8	2.3	2.1
	Dec	0.6	1.7	1.5
2015	Mar	0.8	0.9	0.7
	Jun	1.5	1.1	1.0
	Sep	0.5	0.9	0.1
	Dec	1.0	1.3	1.0
2016	Mar	0.5	1.6	1.5
	Jun	0.6	1.7	1.5
	Sep	1.1	2.2	2.0
	Dec	1.6	2.7	1.9
2017	Mar	2.9	3.4	3.1
	Jun	2.8	3.8	2.7
	Sep	2.4	4.1	3.4
	Dec	2.5	4.2	3.5
2018	Mar	1.9	3.4	3.0
	Jun	2.4	3.4	4.2
	Sep	2.8	3.3	3.8

<sup>†</sup> Jersey inflation figures were not available at the time of publication.

**Table 5.1.2 Annual change in RPI in Guernsey, the UK and Jersey**

		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
2013	Sep	2.7	3.2	1.2
	Dec	2.7	2.7	1.9
2014	Mar	2.8	2.5	1.7
	Jun	2.6	2.6	1.6
	Sep	2.5	2.3	1.9
	Dec	1.2	1.6	1.3
2015	Mar	1.3	0.9	0.6
	Jun	1.9	1.0	0.9
	Sep	0.7	0.8	0.1
	Dec	1.1	1.2	0.9
2016	Mar	0.5	1.6	1.4
	Jun	0.4	1.6	1.5
	Sep	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Dec	1.2	2.5	1.9
2017	Mar	2.4	3.1	2.9
	Jun	2.3	3.5	2.5
	Sep	2.0	3.9	3.1
	Dec	2.4	4.1	3.6
2018	Mar	2.0	3.3	3.2
	Jun	2.6	3.4	4.5
	Sep	2.9	3.3	4.3

**Table 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.2** show the comparable RPIX and RPI inflation rates reported by the UK Office of National Statistics<sup>1</sup> and the States of Jersey Statistics Unit<sup>2</sup>. There may be differences in the methodology used to calculate inflation and care should be taken when comparing figures from different jurisdictions.

Typically inflation in the three jurisdictions follows broadly the same trends. However, it should be noted that changes in taxation and other circumstances specific to a particular jurisdiction may have a significant impact on inflation. For example, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in Jersey in 2008 exerted an upwards pressure on both RPIX and RPI which was not experienced in either Guernsey or the UK. Similarly the temporary reduction of the UK VAT rate to 15% in 2009, its return to 17.5% in 2010, and the subsequent increase to 20% in 2011, will have influenced inflation in the UK but had little impact in Guernsey and Jersey.

The higher cost of housing experienced in Guernsey and Jersey compared with the UK, and the resultant higher weighting of housing in the inflation rates of the islands, means that changes in the cost of housing typically exert more inflationary pressure in Guernsey and Jersey than in the UK. Differences in spending patterns in other areas, such as travel and motoring, will also affect the relative effect of price changes on the indices.

<sup>1</sup> [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) <sup>2</sup> [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)



## 6.1 Methodology

The calculations of the RPIX and RPI are based on the price change of items within a 'shopping basket'. Whilst a single household's shopping basket may contain anywhere in the region of one to several hundred items, the 'basket' of goods and services used in the calculation contains over 1,700 items. This list of goods and services remains consistent every quarter in order to measure price changes over time.

Every household in the island spends its income in different ways so it is impractical to monitor changes in the price of every single item on sale. Therefore, the Indices contain a representation of what 'typical' consumers in a Guernsey household spend their money on. They should not be confused with a 'cost of living' index, which will vary according to individual expenditure.

The methodology is continuously monitored and is periodically audited and updated to ensure it remains accurate and representative. The results of the latest review were first incorporated in the March 2014 inflation results. The Guide to the Guernsey Inflation Indices, which is available online at [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi), provides more detail on the recent changes along with information regarding the methodology, calculation and uses of the inflation indices.

The main source of information for the periodic review is the Household Expenditure Survey. The results of the 2012-13 Survey are now available from [www.gov.gg/household](http://www.gov.gg/household). The next Survey commenced in May 2018 and more information on getting involved can be found at [www.gov.gg/hes](http://www.gov.gg/hes).

## 6.2 Contact details

For more information on how the RPIX and RPI are calculated please see the Guide to the Guernsey Retail Prices Index, which, along with the Inflation Calculator, is available via [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi).

The next inflation bulletin (for December 2018) will be published at 9:30am on Friday 18th January 2019.

You may also be interested in other publications from States of Guernsey Data and Analysis Services, which are all available online at [www.gov.gg/data](http://www.gov.gg/data). Please contact us for further information.

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For more information  
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