



Annual inflation of the Retail Price Index in Q2 2013 – 0.8 per cent Resident Population at end of March 2013 – 4,281

Headlines

- Annual Inflation of the RPI stood at 0.8 per cent at the end of June 2013, the lowest recorded rate in over ten years
- Annual inflation of the RPI has fallen by approximately 1.5 percentage points per quarter in the first two quarters of 2013
- From March to June 2013 the RPI has reduced by 0.3 per cent
- The St Helena resident population continues to grow

Figure 1a: Annual rate of inflation of the St Helena Retail Price Index, Q1-2006 to Q2 2013

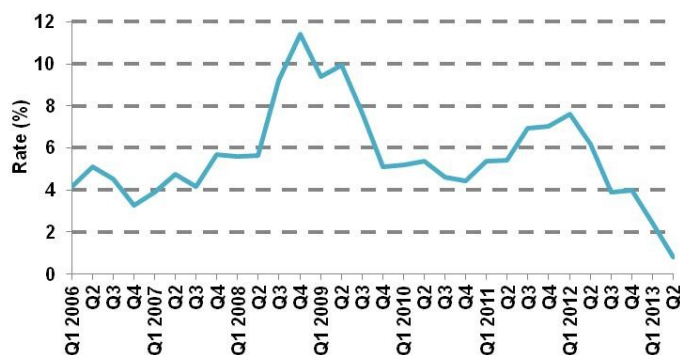


Figure 1b: St Helena retail price index, Q2 2010= 100

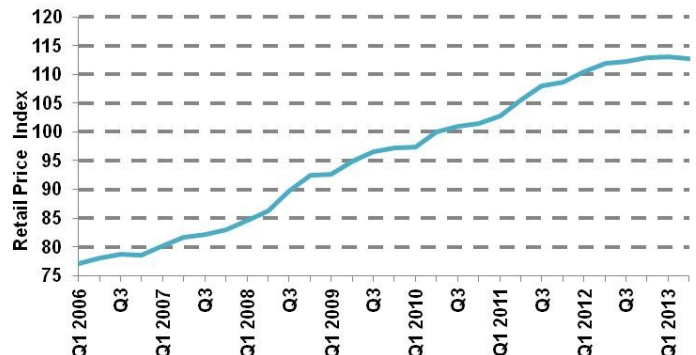


Figure 1a shows the historical trend in annual inflation and figure 1b the trend in the RPI. Table 1, overleaf, lists annual and quarterly changes in inflation of the RPI since it was re-based at the end of Q2 2010.

At the end of Q2 2013 the annual rate of inflation of the St Helena retail price index (RPI) stood at 0.8 per cent. This is a 1.6 percentage point decrease from Q1 2013 and 3.0 percentage point decrease from Q4 2012. This is the lowest annual rate of inflation recorded on St Helena since Q4 2002.

In Q4 2002 substantial negative inflation was seen in several sub-categories alongside close to 30 per cent annual inflation in the Fuel & Light sub-category. In Q2 2013 the variation of annual inflation between sub-categories is much less extreme, an analysis and description is given on pages 2 - 4 of this bulletin.

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Table 1: St Helena Retail Price Index (RPI), Annual and Quarterly, Q2 2010 to Q2 2013.

	Index	Annual or 12 month change (%)	Quarterly or 3 month change (%)
Q2 2010	100.0	5.4	2.6
Q3 2010	101.0	4.6	1.0
Q4 2010	101.5	4.4	0.5
Q1 2011	102.7	5.4	1.2
Q2 2011	105.6	5.6	2.8
Q3 2011	108.0	7.0	2.3
Q4 2011	108.6	7.0	0.5
Q1 2012	110.5	7.6	1.7
Q2 2012	112.0	6.1	1.3
Q3 2012	112.2	3.9	0.2
Q4 2012	112.7	3.8	0.5
Q1 2013	113.1	2.4	0.4
Q2 2013	112.8	0.8	-0.3

Table 2: Annual Inflation on the St Helena RPI, total and by category, Q1 2013 and Q2 2013.

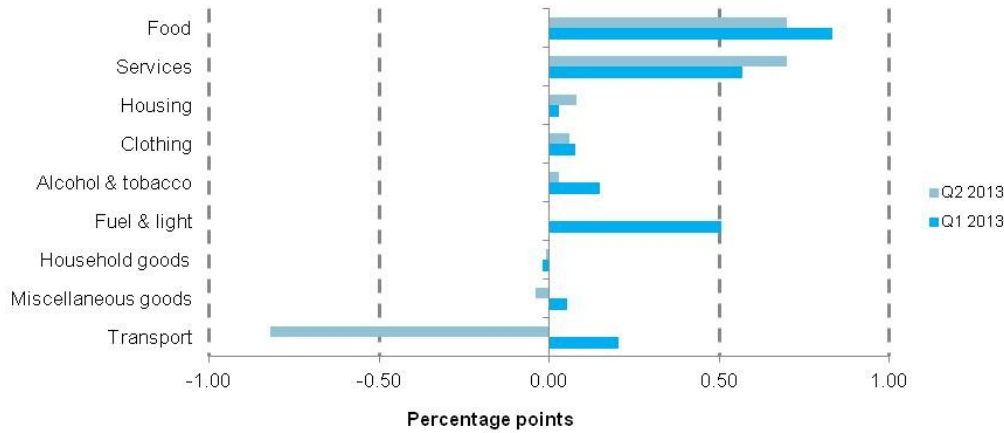
Category	Weight (%)	Annual inflation rate Q1 2013 (%)	Annual inflation rate Q2 2013 (%)	Quarterly change in annual rate
Food	33.4	2.5	2.1	-0.4
Transport	18.6	1.1	-4.4	-5.4
Services	12.9	4.4	5.4	-1.6
Housing*	9.8	0.3	0.8	0.5
Miscellaneous goods	8.9	0.6	-0.4	-1.0
Fuel & light	7.8	6.5	0.0	-6.5
Household goods	4.1	-0.5	-0.2	0.3
Alcohol & tobacco	3.2	4.7	4.8	0.1
Clothing	1.4	5.6	4.6	-1.0
Total	100	2.4	0.8	-1.6

As usual this round of price checks has shown many price changes, both increases and decreases. The size of the price change along with the item weight or relative importance in the St Helena shopping basket allow us to identify some of the most significant price changes - those which are most important to the typical household. The most notable price increases in the twelve months from June 2012 - June 2013 include: television service, local meat, RMS travel deposit, and hospital services. The most notable price decreases include: pump price of petrol and diesel, broadband internet services and car purchase (a combination of reduced UK book price and a reduction in freight charges following a change in shipping route).

In quarter 2 2013 annual inflation of the retail price index (RPI) of 0.8% was at the lowest rate recorded in over ten years. The low level of inflation is a result of price changes largely balancing within the overall price of the basket. This quarter has seen the expected annual increment of vehicle and drivers licence fees but no increase in electricity tariffs has been seen so far this year, so price rises seen last year are no longer a part of our calculation of annual inflation.

The 0.3% decrease in the RPI over the last quarter is largely due to the reduction in vehicle purchase prices. Several more regular price reductions are also noted such as petrol and diesel, several food items and miscellaneous household goods.

Figure 2: Contribution to the headline rate of annual inflation of the St Helena RPI, Q1 2013 (AI = 2.4%) and Q2 2013 (AI = 0.8%)



The biggest contributions to the headline rate of inflation in Q2 2013 came from inflation in the Food (2.1%), Services (5.4%) and Housing (0.8%) sub-categories. This is due to overall price increases in the sub-categories along with a heavy weighing.

The Services and Housing sub-categories show an increase in contribution to the headline rate of inflation compared to the previous quarter. The increases in the Services sub-category is a result of an increase in the cost of a hospital stay, crèche fees and domestic services, namely cleaning and gardening. The increase in the Housing sub-category is due to an increase in labour costs which out-weighs the reduction in the on-island unit cost of key building materials. Both of these sub-categories are reflecting increased personnel costs, a result of the welcomed introduction of minimum wage requirements as of 1st June 2013.

The largest decreases in contributions to the headline rate of annual inflation are in the Transport and Fuel & Light sub-categories. Annual inflation in the Transport sub-category is heavily influenced by a reduction in the vehicle purchase price. More routine price changes are the reduction in pump price of petrol and diesel which are a larger downwards pressure than the upwards pressure of increases in drivers and motor-vehicle license fees. No change for over a year in the price of items within the Fuel & Light sub-category result in zero percent annual inflation, a drop from 5.6%.

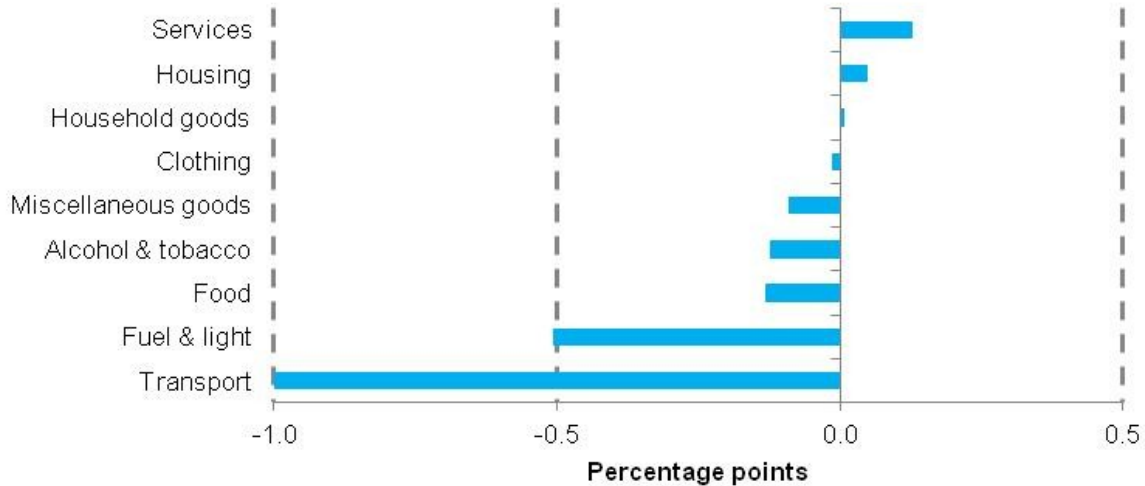
Negative annual inflation is seen in the Transport along with the Household Goods and Miscellaneous Goods sub-categories. Price decreases in occasional/exceptional items such as the vehicle purchase and electric cooker are noted alongside more usual items such as petrol and diesel, and household cleaning goods.

Within the Transport category increases in the costs of motor vehicle, drivers license and RMS travel deposit are seen alongside decreases in the price of petrol, diesel and vehicle purchase. The reduction in vehicle purchase price is a result of both a falling book price in the UK and also a reduction in the cost of freighting.

In the Housing category a drop in the unit cost of building materials such as blocks, steel reinforcements and PVC fittings are seen alongside a rise in labour costs.

Price increases in the Food section are always keenly felt as this is such a large part of the basket. Increases in local meat are particularly notable.

Figure 3: Contribution to the 1.6 percentage point decrease in the annual rate of inflation of the St Helena RPI (2.4% to 0.8%) between Q1 2013 and Q2 2013



The predominantly downwards pressures on the RPI is reflecting a lower rate of annual increase in the price of goods and services than was seen in the previous quarter. This general downwards trend in the rate at which prices are increasing has been seen throughout 2012 in the major categories of the RPI shopping basket.

The *upwards* contributions to the quarterly change in annual rate of inflation of the RPI between Q1 2013 and Q2 2013 came from:

- **Services** increases in fees for hospital stay, crèche and domestic services have all increased from the previous quarter. This means that annual inflation in the Service sub-category is higher than seen in the previous quarter and so, when compared to the previous quarter, the Services sub-category contributes an additional 0.13% towards the headline rate of inflation.
- **Housing** a drop in the unit cost of building materials such as blocks, steel reinforcements and PVC fittings are outweighed by a rise in labour costs.

The three largest *downwards* pressures on annual inflation of the RPI came from:

- **Transport** annual inflation of minus 4.4% in the Transport sub-category is dominated by the reduction in vehicle purchase price in quarter 2 2013. This contributes a 1% reduction in annual inflation from the previous quarter.
- **Fuel & Light** no annual inflation is measured in this sub-category as prices have been stable for over twelve months. This is still a 5.6% reduction in annual inflation in this category which contributes a 0.5% downward pressure on annual inflation from the previous quarter.
- **Food** price changes in this sub-category are keenly felt by all households as over a third of the typical household budget is spent on food. Several price increases are noted, but annual inflation is at a lower rate than seen in the previous quarter – prices have risen but not by as much as seen last quarter. The net result of this is a downwards pressure on annual inflation.

Global Context

The economic indicators produced by the Statistics Office reflect the economy and social environment of St Helena. If you wish to find out more facts and figures about the economy of other countries the IMF website (www.imf.org) contains a lot of information which will help you. Some of the information which may help to provide context and information on external influence on the St Helena economy include: inflation indices in other countries, currency exchange rate and commodity prices (i.e. price of fuel and food in other countries).

International Headlines

UK (Office for National Statistics: www.ons.gov.uk)

The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) grew by 2.9% in the year to June 2013, up from 2.7% in May. The largest upward contributions to the change in the rate came from motor fuels and clothing & footwear. The largest downward contribution came from air transport. The inflation rate is slightly above the figures seen over the previous 12 months but below the levels reached between the start of 2010 and spring 2012. CPIH, the new measure of consumer price inflation including owner occupiers' housing costs, grew by 2.7% in the year to June 2013, up from 2.5% in May. The slower growth in CPIH than CPI is due principally to owner occupiers' housing costs increasing more slowly than overall inflation for other consumer goods and services in the year to June.

South Africa (Statistics South Africa: www.statssa.gov.za)

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in June 2013 was 5.5%. This rate was 0.1 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5.6% in May 2013. On average, prices increased by 0.3% between May 2013 and June 2013.

NOTE: INTERNATIONAL INFLATION FIGURES ARE NOT DIRECTLY COMPARABLE WITH FIGURES FOR ST HELENA. THESE FIGURES ARE INCLUDED TO PROVIDE SOME CONTEXT FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

Other High-Level Economic Information—Income to St Helena

SHG financial report

The Unaudited St Helena Government (SHG) financial report for period 3 (Financial year 2013/14 to June) is now available for viewing on the finance page of the SHG website: www.sainthelena.gov.sh. The budget forecast for financial year 2013/14 is also available ([link to document](#)).

Table 3: Primary sources of St Helena Government revenue, April-June 2013 versus 2012.

	April-June 2013	April-June 2012	Percentage Change
Revenue from Income Tax	611,127	452,312	+35.1%
Customs Duty	923,585	784,595	+17.7%
<i>Of which: "Other"</i>	458,510	417,460	+9.9%
Alcohol	237,996	161,401	+47.5%
Tobacco	47,053	20,774	+126.5%
Petrol and Diesel	180,026	185,060	-2.7%
Grant-in-Aid	3,349,000	3,265,000	+2.6%

Source: St Helena Government Un-Audited Management Accounts Statement, Period 3 2013

Exports of Goods and Service from St Helena (provisional figures)

The St Helena economy is heavily dependent upon UK aid. On our path to prosperity, policy decisions and high-level strategy are geared towards increasing the revenue produced on-island. Routes for this are through the export of goods and services (primarily in the tourism sector).

Table 4: Revenue to St Helena— estimated value of goods and services, April-June 2013

Goods/ Service	Value
Goods (Fish only)	£110,000 (77 tonnes)
Tourism (estimated spend)	£135,000
<i>Of which: Cruise Ships</i>	£40,000
Yachts	£10,000
Tourist and Transit Visitors	£85,000

Source: St Helena Customs Records and Immigration Database

BOSH Financial Report

The Bank of St Helena Directors Report and audited financial statement for financial year 2012/13 is now available for viewing in branch or for download from the Bank's website: www.sainthelenabank.com ([link to document](#))

Key Highlights for the year include:

- 16% growth (close to £8 million) in value of customer current and deposit accounts
- 29% growth (£83,595) in profit on ordinary activities before tax
- 11% growth (£838,915) in housing loans
- 15% decrease (£439,783) in value of commercial loans
- 21% growth (£25,447) in value of overdrafts (an indicator of demand for short-term working capital)

Methodology and Fact Sheet

What is Inflation?

Inflation simply means that something is growing or increasing. In the context of the economy the most commonly measured form of inflation is the change in prices of goods and services over time. On St Helena we measure this through the increase on the Retail Price Index (RPI). Annual Inflation figures tell us by how much the RPI has grown over the preceding twelve months.

What is the Retail Price Index (RPI)?

The Retail Price Index is an official measure of prices and is calculated every three months (once per calendar quarter). The RPI measures changes in prices of a basket of goods relative to a base point in time. Increases in the RPI reflect increases in the price of goods.

How is the Retail Price Index (RPI) constructed?

1. Firstly a Household Expenditure Survey is conducted to identify a list of items bought by a range of households. Analysis of these results allow us to compile a basket of goods which represent an 'average' St Helenian household. Corresponding weights are calculated to show the relative importance of each of these items.
2. The results of this provide the new standard or baseline relative to which RPI is calculated. Price changes are measured relative to this point in time.
3. Each quarter the current price of each item in the basket is collected.
4. The change in price of each item relative to the base point is multiplied by the item weight and this is summed to produce the overall change in price of the standard basket.
5. An RPI of 113.10 means that the basket of goods that cost £100 at the time of baseline would now cost £113.10.

Why do we measure the RPI?

The rate of change of price indices are important indicators of how the economy is performing. They are used in many ways by the government, businesses and society in general. They also show the impact of inflation on family budgets.

What happens when an item is not available?

If a particular item is not available during a round of price checks a series of prescribed steps are followed to ensure the correct action is taken. Either the price will be carried forward from the previous quarter or a suitable substitution will be made. Great care is taken to ensure that this substitution is the closest possible comparison for the original item and that no unfair impact is made on RPI calculations.

What are the upper – and lower-band RPIs?

These bandings show the rates for inflation for typical households in two weekly spending brackets– £0-100 and £150+. You may find that one of these inflation figures is more relevant to you as it more closely reflects changes in the products you regularly buy.

The upper – and lower-band RPI calculations include a different set of weights to those used in the overall RPI calculations. This reflects the differing proportions of weekly expenditure spent on items in each group of items in the RPI shopping basket. A detailed explanation of this analysis along with a description of historical trends was given in the Q3 2012 release "RPI by Expenditure". A copy of this publication is available from the Statistics Office website: www.statistics.gov.sh/statistics

Resident Population

The estimated resident population of St Helena at the end of June 2013 was 4,157. There were, on average, 100 more people living and working on-island between April and June 2013 than there were in 2012 and approximately 250 more than were here during the 2008 Census year.

The presence of Basil Read and expatriate government workers living on island for an extended period (more than six months) is included in the estimate of resident population. As of the end of June there were approximately 115 Basil Reed Contractors resident on island with a further 23 family members. There were 50 Government Contractors living here with 27 family members.

The effect of migration on the St Helena population far out-weighs the effect of births and deaths. At present, the majority of in-migration is from overseas workers and their dependents but there is a steady trickle of Saints returning to live and work on-island.

Figure 4: St Helena resident population, averaged over quarter, Q1 2008—Q2 2013

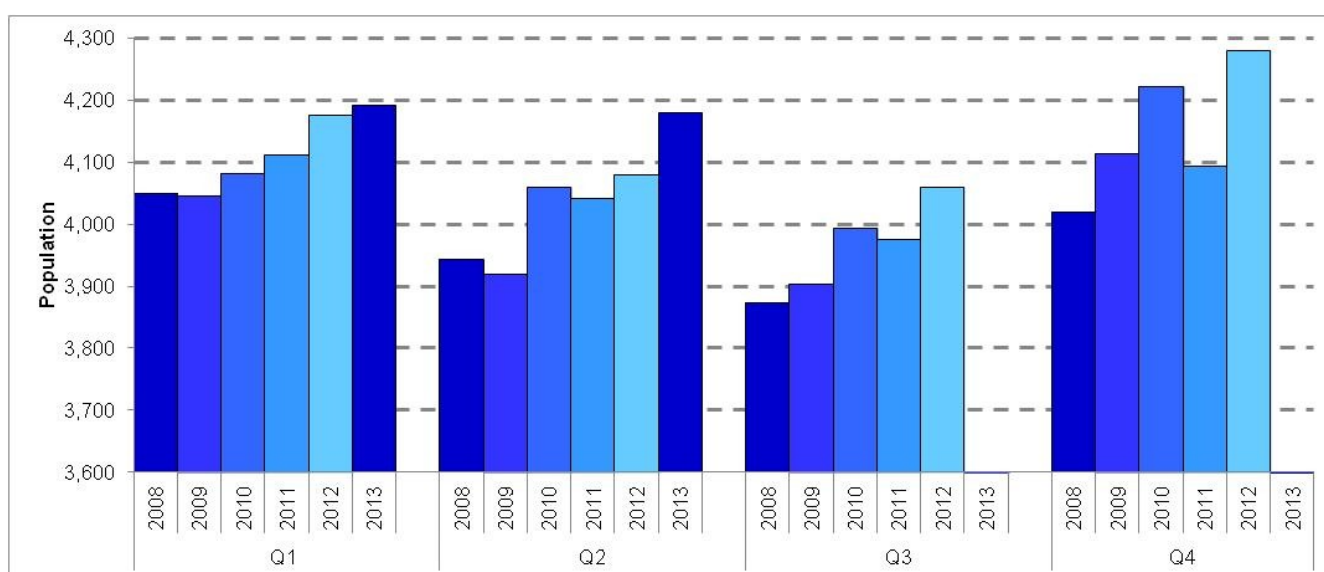


Table 5: Births, Deaths and long-term in-migration of individuals with St Helenian status, Q2 2013.

	Births	Deaths	Saint arrivals ¹	
			All	Age 20-60
Total number (April to June 2013)	8	12	31	24
Of which: Male	1	8	20	10
Female	7	4	11	14

¹ Long term arrivals, BOTC nationality, date of arrival two years or greater than date of departure.

What is the resident population?

The resident population at time of publishing (P_t) is calculated as:

$$P_t = P_{\text{census}} + \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} + \text{Net Migration}$$

Where P_{census} = Census enumerated usual resident population ('de jure' population enumerated on Census night, 10th February 2008)

Births = Number of registered births

Deaths = Number of registered deaths

Net Migration = Migration figures as captured on immigration forms at point of entry/exit

Visitors to St Helena: 2012

The total number of passenger arrivals to St Helena from January to June 2013 was up by fifteen per cent from the same period in 2012. So far in 2013 the largest category of visitors arriving on the RMS St Helena is Business, showing close to a thirty percent increase in arrivals from 2012. There is a five percent increase in the number of tourist visitors arriving on the RMS, fifteen people in real terms, and a further additional 115 tourists arriving on other vessels. The number of yachts visiting the island in the first half of 2013 is up by twenty five percent from the previous year. Two cruise ships visited the island and, finding conditions suitable for disembarkation, brought with them 1,920 day-visitors to the island.

Table 6: Number of arrivals, RMS arrivals and Yacht arrivals to St Helena, from January to June 2013 and 2012.

Arrival	2013	2012	Change 2012 to 2013	
			Actual	Percentage
Total Passenger Arrivals year to date	2,018	1,749	+269	+15.4%
Number of RMS arrivals	18	18	0	0%
Total RMS passenger arrivals	1,332	1,274	+58	+4.6%
Of which:				
Business	379	294	+85	+28.9%
Tourist	290	275	+15	+5.5%
Visiting Friends or Relatives	247	270	-23	-8.5%
Returning Resident	387	391	-4	-1.0%
Transit	29	44	-15	-34.1%
Total Yacht arrivals (vessels)	186	148	+38	+25.7%
Passengers/ Crew	541	445	+96	+21.6%
Other Vessels	3	5	-2	-40%
Passengers	145	30	+115	383.3%
Cruise Ship	2	0	+2	N/A
Day visitors	1,920	0	+1,920	N/A

Table 7: Region of origin of RMS *tourist* visitors to St Helena, January to June 2013

Region of Origin	Tourist Count	Percentage of Tourist Visitors
UK	134	46.2%
South Africa	55	19.0%
Europe	45	15.5%
Saint Resident Overseas	27	9.3%
US & Canada	17	5.9%
Other	12	4.1%
TOTAL	290	

Source: St Helena Immigration database

Building Statistics

Building activity was low on St Helena between April and June 2013 with two housing completions, compared with five in the same period in 2012. A severe water shortage meant that building operations were restricted for several weeks. At the end of June 2013 there were 143 houses under construction on St Helena, an increase from the 126 under construction at the end of June 2012. Building was completed on a further seventeen households in the twelve months from June 2012 to June 2013.

Table 8: Number of houses completed and new build projects started by administrative area, April–June 2013.

	Houses		Planning Applications Approved			
	Started	Completed	All	New Build Houses	Extension	Other
Jamestown	2	1	2	1	0	1
Half Tree Hollow	0	0	8	1	2	5
St Paul's	0	0	6	1	2	3
Blue Hill	1	1	2	0	0	2
Sandy Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelwood	0	0	3	2	0	1
Longwood	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alarm Forest	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	6	2	22	6	4	12

Source: Lands Registry , Environment and Natural Resources Directorate

Table 9: Estimated number of dwellings on St Helena, June 2013

Administrative District	Estimated number of households at end of June 2013	Percentage of Housing Stock
Jamestown	348	14.3%
Half Tree Hollow	514	21.1%
St Paul's	503	20.6%
Blue Hill	128	5.2%
Sandy Bay	110	4.5%
Levelwood	203	8.3%
Longwood	432	17.7%
Alarm Forest	201	8.2%
Total	2,439*	100.0%

* The baseline data from the 2008 Census showed 154 dwellings to be uninhabitable. No figures are available for number of these brought back in to service or demolished to allow for a new build.

Rainfall statistics

Water levels on St Helena have been of intense concern in quarter 2 of 2013. Lower than expected rainfall for several consecutive months resulted in action being taken to prevent water supplies being switched off. Through careful conservation of household water usage and movement of water across island by bowser truck, the need for drastic action was averted. Although water levels increase as we enter a period of “winter” rain, there is ongoing concern that this will not be enough to fill our reservoirs before the dry weather starts again. The latest communications on the water situation on St Helena is available in the news section of the St Helena government website: <http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/news/>

Table 10: Recorded rainfall by administrative district (mm). Where rainfall is measured at more than one stations within a district the average (mean) rainfall is given.

Administrative District	Recorded rainfall (mm) Quarter 1 (January— March)		Recorded rainfall (mm) Quarter 2 (April—June)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Jamestown	22.8	25.2	87.0	62.4
Alarm Forest	59.7	..	143.4	24.0
Longwood	116.8	76.6	183.8	146.6
Levelwood	102.3	66.4	120.1	147.5
Sandy Bay	182.0	101.5	288.0	206.0
Blue Hill	142.1	85.1	223.8	173.7
St Paul's	154.6	107.4	281.0	191.9
Half Tree Hollow	..	43.5	50.3	101.0

.. Data not available

Table 11: Percentage change in recorded rainfall by administrative district.

	Quarter 1 2012 to 2013	Quarter 2 2012 to 2013
Jamestown	10.5%	-28.3%
Alarm Forest	..	-83.3%
Longwood	-34.5%	-20.2%
Levelwood	-35.1%	22.8%
Sandy Bay	-44.2%	-28.5%
Blue Hill	-40.1%	-22.4%
St Paul's	-30.5%	-31.7%
Half Tree Hollow*	..	100.8%

* Treated water for the Half-Tree-Hollow administrative district is supplied by the Redhill treatment works, located in the St Paul's district.

ST HELENA RETAIL PRICE INDEX (RPI)

Quarter 2 2010 = 100

Index numbers and percentages

		Food	Alcohol & tobacco	Housing	Fuel & light	Clothing	Household goods	Miscellaneous Transport goods	Services	Total	
Weights 2009 ⁽¹⁾		33.40	3.15	9.84	7.78	1.37	4.05	18.57	8.92	100.00	
2008	Qtr 4	91.38	93.67	96.75	74.59	107.44	105.63	97.72	90.11	96.49	92.44
2009	Qtr 4	96.95	95.34	98.72	85.86	106.93	101.93	100.13	102.15	99.29	97.18
2010	Qtr 4	101.73	105.59	100.01	100.96	101.31	100.68	101.56	103.49	100.00	101.48
2011	Qtr 1	102.50	105.98	100.30	101.13	100.87	100.46	106.13	104.09	100.15	102.70
	Qtr 2	104.62	107.22	105.79	101.64	102.97	103.36	108.49	111.31	102.50	105.55
	Qtr 3	106.98	110.45	105.96	101.64	106.69	106.18	110.68	111.14	110.33	108.03
	Qtr 4	106.49	116.60	106.14	101.81	104.94	111.84	111.03	113.98	110.33	108.61
2012	Qtr 1	107.07	122.15	106.15	101.88	105.84	116.47	117.69	114.82	110.33	110.50
	Qtr 2	108.56	122.80	106.29	108.54	107.16	118.55	119.08	115.42	110.33	111.96
	Qtr 3	109.45	124.82	106.30	108.54	109.50	115.25	118.20	115.98	111.10	112.21
	Qtr 4	109.22	125.28	106.37	108.54	116.40	116.50	118.19	112.91	116.40	112.71
2013	Qtr 1	109.74	127.85	106.52	108.54	111.79	115.83	118.94	115.50	115.20	113.10
	Qtr 2	110.87	128.64	107.17	108.54	112.09	118.30	113.88	114.99	116.26	112.82

Percentage change of RPI in current quarter from corresponding quarter in previous year

2008	Qtr 4	21.0	15.8	5.3	7.1	5.5	3.0	7.3	3.8	0.6	11.4
2009	Qtr 4	6.1	1.8	2.0	15.1	-0.5	-3.5	2.5	13.4	2.9	5.1
2010	Qtr 4	4.9	10.8	1.3	17.6	-5.3	-1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	4.4
2011	Qtr 1	5.0	5.5	1.0	17.8	1.8	0.5	6.3	5.5	0.9	5.4
	Qtr 2	4.6	7.2	5.8	1.6	3.0	3.4	8.5	11.3	2.5	5.6
	Qtr 3	5.2	8.7	6.0	1.6	6.2	5.4	9.5	9.3	10.3	7.0
	Qtr 4	4.7	10.4	6.1	0.8	3.6	11.1	9.3	10.1	10.3	7.0
2012	Qtr 1	4.5	15.3	5.8	0.7	4.9	15.9	10.9	10.3	10.2	7.6
	Qtr 2	3.8	14.5	0.5	6.8	4.1	14.7	9.8	3.7	7.6	6.1
	Qtr 3	2.3	13.0	0.3	6.8	2.6	8.5	6.8	4.4	0.7	3.9
	Qtr 4	2.6	7.4	0.2	6.6	10.9	4.2	6.5	-0.9	5.5	3.8
2013	Qtr 1	2.5	4.7	0.3	6.5	5.6	-0.5	1.1	0.6	4.4	2.4
	Qtr 2	2.1	4.8	0.8	0.0	4.6	-0.2	-4.4	-0.4	5.4	0.8

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Weights used from Qtr 2 2010