Graph 2:

This figure shows the index of import price from May 2014 to October 2016 compared with that of in 2013 and the standard in 2013 is 100. Then index of import price shows a slight fluctuate before referendum and it average at 90.7 in the fist 6 month of 2016.Then it rise up considerably after referendum to 95.2 in July 2016. The data is trend to stable in the next 3 months from July to September and then experience a dramatic growth to 97. 8.

Compared with the exchange rate between the pound to dollar, we can find that the trend form this two graph show a crosscurrent. In the fist month of referendum, the Sterling exchange rate shapely decrease and the import price shapely increase. In the July, August and September, the Sterling exchange rate tends to be stable and the import price shows the same tendency. Then the October saw a dramatic drop while the import price keep an upward tendency. Thus the referendum influences the import price through the Sterling exchange rate. After referendum, the Sterling exchange rate going down and the import price show a rise trend.

Graph 4:

This figure presents the relationship between import price and CPI.

Import price: the index of import price compared with that of in 2013 and the standard in 2013 is 100.

CPI: consumer price index

According to scatter distribution, most of data show that index of consumer price is increasing with the rise of the import price. Thus they present a positive correlation. After referendum, the import price going up, following the price of imported materials is increasing, and then the manufacturing cost of goods show an upward tendency. CPI is a index which used to reflect the change in households’ consumption price such as goods and services. Thus the relationship between import price and CPI shows the household consumption is growing up after referendum.