

Jersey Retail Prices Index

September 2025



Summary

During the 12 months to September 2025:

- the **All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI)** for Jersey **increased by 2.8%** to stand at **240.3** (June 2000 = 100)
- the increase in the RPI was more than that to June 2025 (2.6%); hence the annual rate of inflation **increased by 0.2 percentage points (pp)** since last quarter
- this **increase in the annual rate of inflation** was due to upward contributions from several groups, most notably **motoring, leisure services** and **food**
- **motoring** which includes motor vehicles, sundry motoring costs, petrol, diesel and motor insurance and **leisure services** which includes entertainment, sport and leisure fees, and off-Island holidays were the price groups that made the largest contributions to the annual rate of inflation, both contributing +0.5 pp to the rate
- the **food** group increased by 3.6%, contributing +0.4 pp to the overall rate of inflation
- prices in the **housing** group fell over the 12 months to September 2025, but by less than over the 12 months to June 2025, resulting in an upward contribution of +0.2 percentage points to the change in the annual rate of increase. Prices in the motoring group rose more strongly over the same period, also contributing +0.2 percentage points.
- the increase in the RPI was 0.2 pp smaller than a year ago (3.0% in September 2024)
- RPI(Y), which measures **underlying inflation**, **increased by 4.1%**,¹ which was 0.1 pp higher than the June 2025 rate (up from 4.0%)
- RPI(X) increased by 4.0%²
- RPI Pensioners increased by 4.1%
- RPI Low Income increased by 4.0%
- annual changes in RPI(Y) and RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income were 0.1 to 0.3 pp higher than those in June 2025
- the rate of inflation in Jersey as measured by the RPI, was 1.3 pp lower than the UK CPIH, which is the broadly comparable headline rate of inflation for the UK³

¹ RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and 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 the pertinent measure of underlying inflation.

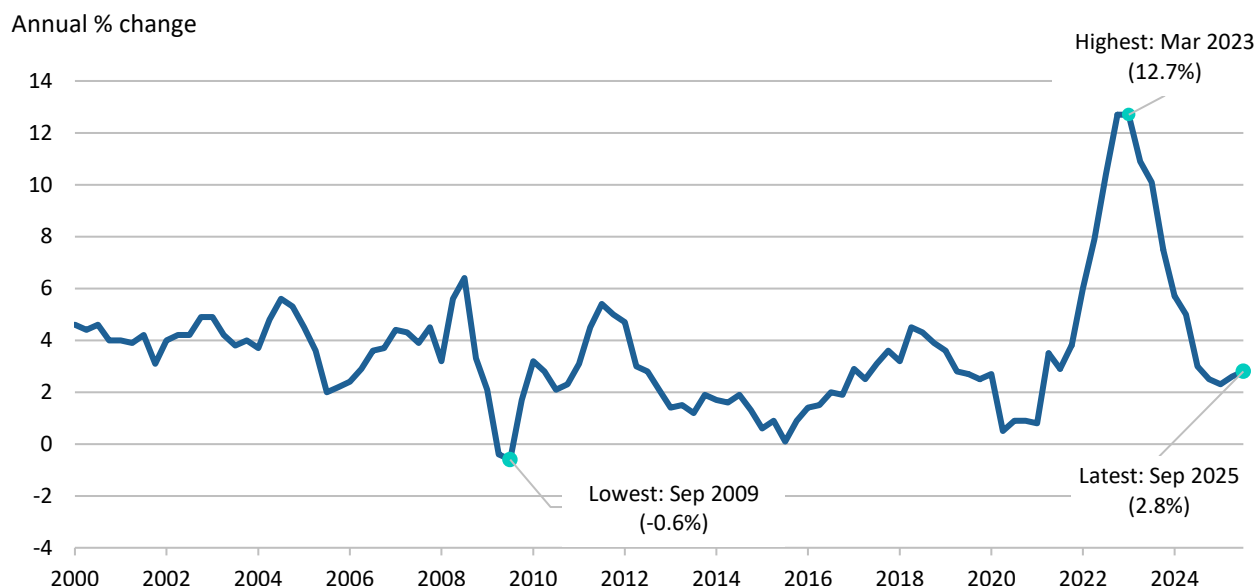
² RPI(X) excludes mortgage interest payments.

³ Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the headline rate of inflation for the UK see [Comparison with the UK](#) (page 9).

Annual change

The increase in the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the 12 months to September 2025 was 2.8%. The annual percentage changes in the RPI since March 2000 are shown in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1: The annual change in the All Items Retail Prices Index for September 2025 was 2.8%
Jersey RPI annual inflation rate (percent) March 2000 to September 2025



The annual percentage changes for each group of the RPI are shown in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2: Most groups in the RPI saw prices increase over the 12 months to September 2025
Annual percentage changes for each group, September 2025

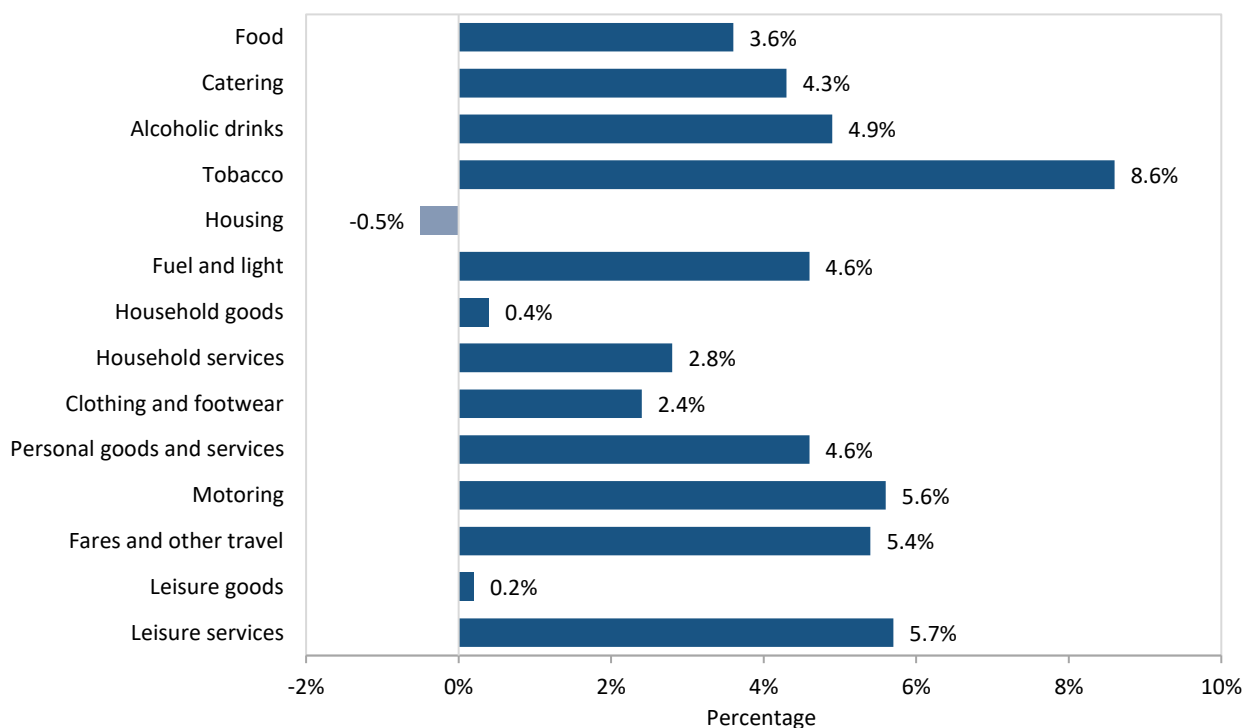
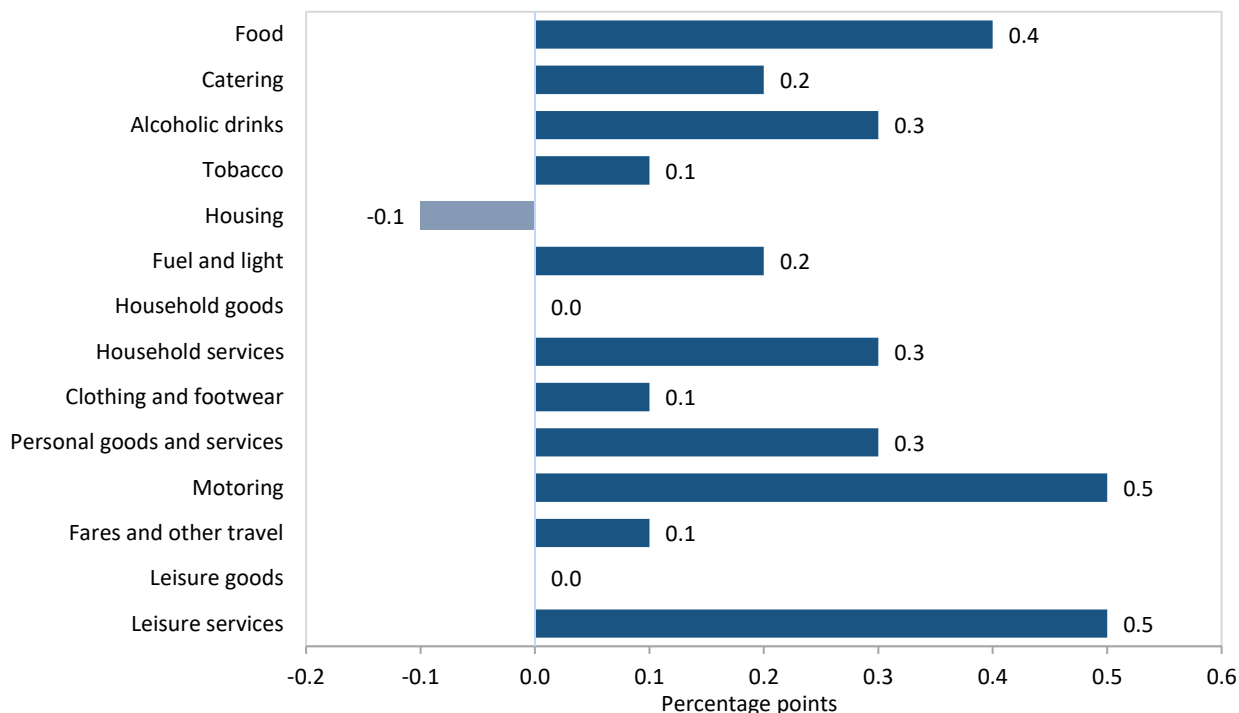


Figure 3 shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 2.8%.

Figure 3: Leisure services and Motoring groups made the largest contributions to the annual change in the RPI

Contribution of each group to the annual change in the RPI, September 2025



Note: Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding

Most groups saw prices increase over the 12 months to September 2025, giving **upward** contributions to the RPI. Notably, in the 12 months to September 2025:

- prices in the **leisure services** group increased by 5.7%, contributing +0.5 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- costs in the **motoring** group increased by 5.6%, on average, contributing +0.5 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- on average, prices in the **food** group increased by 3.6%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI

Prices in the **housing** group decreased by 0.5%, contributing -0.1 pp to the annual change in the RPI.

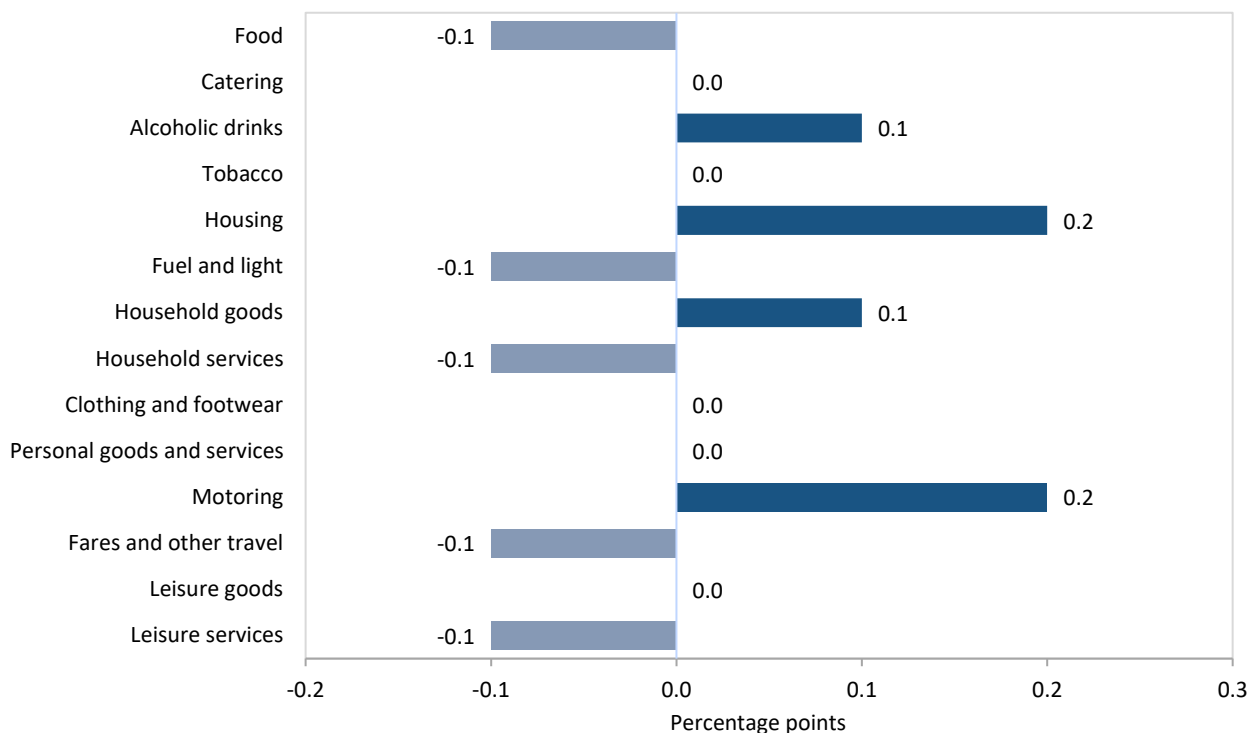
Group level indices are presented in Appendix [Table A1](#), which also shows the most recent annual and quarterly percentage changes.

Impôt duties increased in January 2025, contributing +0.1 pp to the overall annual change in the RPI.

The annual rate of increase of the RPI in September 2025 was 0.2 pp higher than June 2025. [Figure 4](#) shows the contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

Figure 4: Annual rate contributions ranged from -0.1 to 0.2 pp

Contributions to change in annual rate of increase of RPI between June 2025 and September 2025



Note: Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding

Four groups gave upward contributions to the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Over the 12 months to September 2025:

- **housing** had a 0.5% decrease compared to a 1.4% decrease over the 12 months to June 2025, contributing +0.2 pp
- the **motoring** group saw an increase of 5.6% whilst over the 12 months to June 2025 this group increased by 3.5%, contributing +0.2 pp
- **alcoholic drinks** increased by 4.9% compared to an increase of 3.9% to June 2025, contributing +0.1 pp
- **household goods** increased by 0.4%, compared to a decrease of 0.9% to June 2025, contributing +0.1 pp

Five groups contributed to a slowdown in the annual rate of increase of the RPI. **Food, fuel and light, household services, fares and other travel** and **leisure services** groups all contributed -0.1 pp to the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

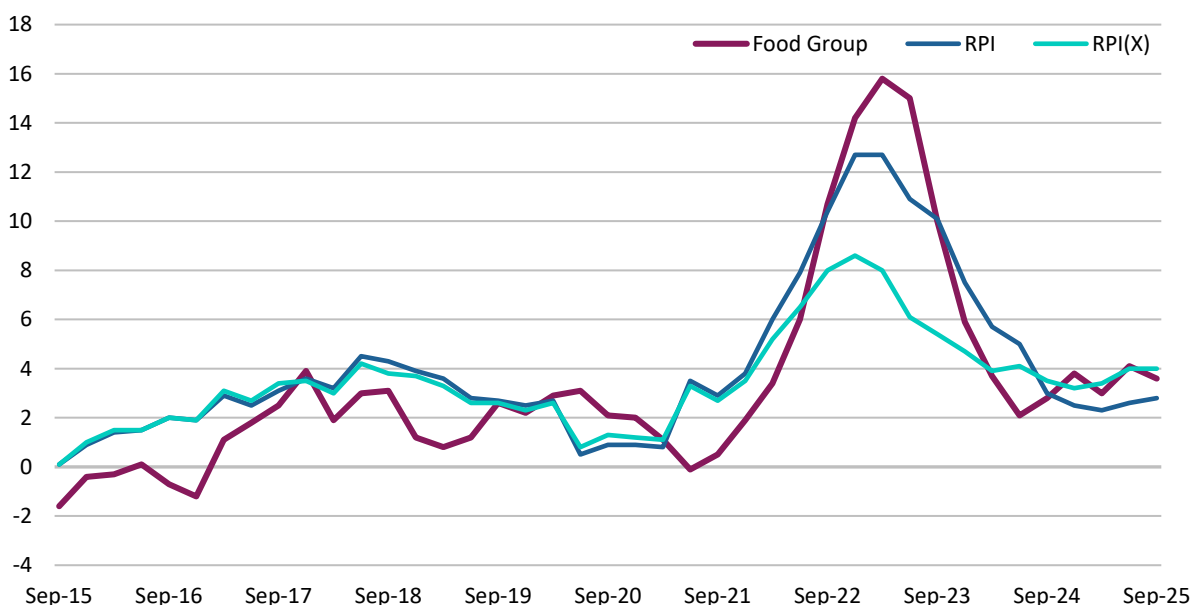
The 12-month increase in the RPI to September 2025 was 0.2 pp smaller than a year ago; the annual increase was 2.8% in September 2025, compared with 3.0% in September 2024.

Food Group

This quarter, we have included some additional detail on the Food group, as changes in food prices are often of particular interest to the public and play an important role in understanding cost-of-living pressures.

Over time, the Food group has largely tracked the overall RPI (see [Figure 5](#) below). Recently, however, food prices have risen slightly faster than overall inflation. In the year to September 2025, the Food group increased by 3.6%, which was 0.8 percentage points higher than the overall RPI increase of 2.8%. The Food group's annual rate of change was 0.4 pp lower than that of RPI(X) (4.0%). Compared with the previous quarter, food price inflation eased slightly — the annual rate fell from 4.1% in June 2025 to 3.6% in September 2025 — indicating that food prices have not increased as quickly in the most recent 12-month period.

Figure 5: The Food Group was 0.8 pp higher than the annual change in the RPI
Food group, RPI and RPI(X) annual percentage changes, September 2015 to September 2025



Within the food group there were notable differences between sections:

- **beef** had the largest annual change, increasing 28.3%
- **non-processed potatoes** increased by 22.7% annually
- the **sweets and chocolate** section saw a 16.2% annual increase
- **processed vegetables** had a 2.3% annual decrease
- the **oil and fat** section decreased by 5.8% annually
- **fresh fruit** decreased by 15.9% from September 2024

The **beef** section had the largest 5-yearly change (+57.8%) followed by **lamb** (+49.8%) whilst **fresh fruit** was the only section to see a 5-yearly decrease (-0.8%). Further section detail for the food group can be found in [Appendix Table A7](#).

Quarterly change

On a quarterly basis, the RPI increased by 0.5% between June 2025 and September 2025. [Figure 6](#) shows the percentage changes over the latest quarter for each group of the RPI and [Figure 7](#) shows the contributions of these groups to the quarterly change in the RPI.

Figure 6: Of the RPI groups, fares and other travel had the largest quarterly decrease
Quarterly percentage changes for each group, September 2025

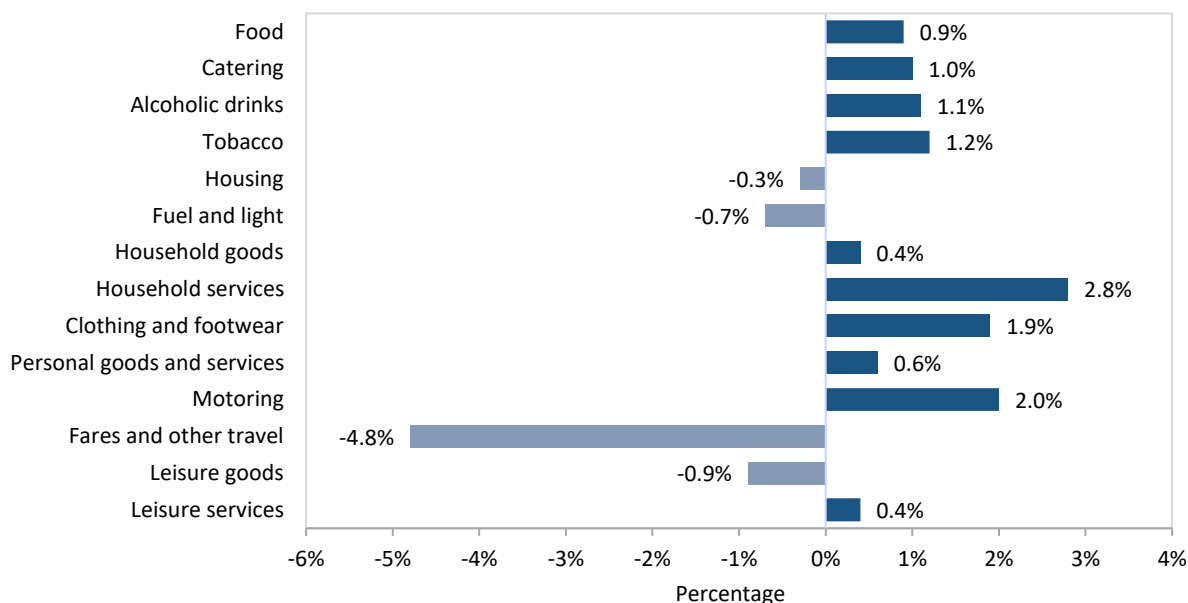
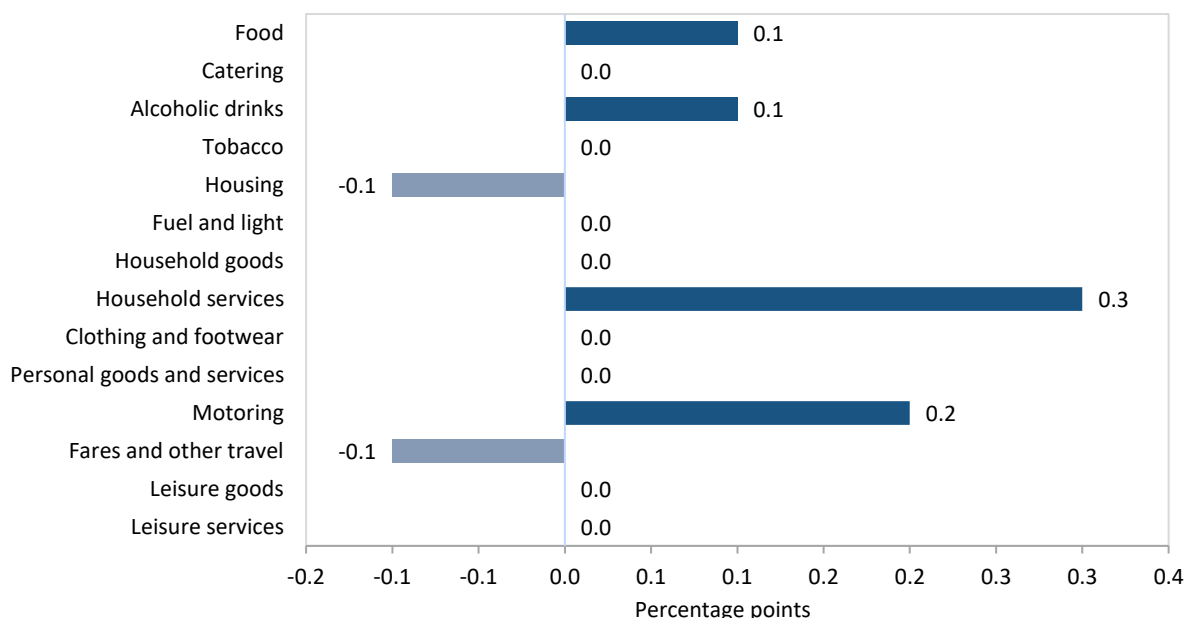


Figure 7: All groups contributed between -0.1 and 0.3 pp to quarterly RPI change
Contribution of each group to the quarterly change in the RPI, September 2025



Over the three months to September 2025:

- **household services** contributed +0.3 pp, **motoring** contributed +0.2 pp and **food** and **alcoholic drinks** contributed +0.1 pp
- **housing** and **fares and other travel** both gave downward contributions of -0.1 pp.

RPI(X) and RPI(Y) – underlying rate of inflation

RPI(X) is defined as the All Items RPI excluding the cost of mortgage interest payments. RPI(Y) provides a measure of underlying inflation by removing the effect of not only 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) provides a measure of underlying inflation.

Over the 12 months to September 2025, RPI(X) increased by 4.0% and RPI(Y) increased by 4.1%. RPI(X) was essentially unchanged from June 2025 (4.0%), whilst RPI(Y) increased by 0.1 pp from June 2025 (4.0%).

[Figure 8](#) shows the annual rates of change of both RPI(X) and RPI(Y) (see Appendix [Table A4](#) and [Table A5](#) for more detail). [Figure 9](#) shows the Bank of England Bank Rate along with changes in the RPI and RPI(X).

Figure 8: In September 2025 RPI(X) increased by 4.0% and RPI(Y) increased by 4.1%
Annual percentage changes in RPI(X) and RPI(Y), December 2007 to September 2025

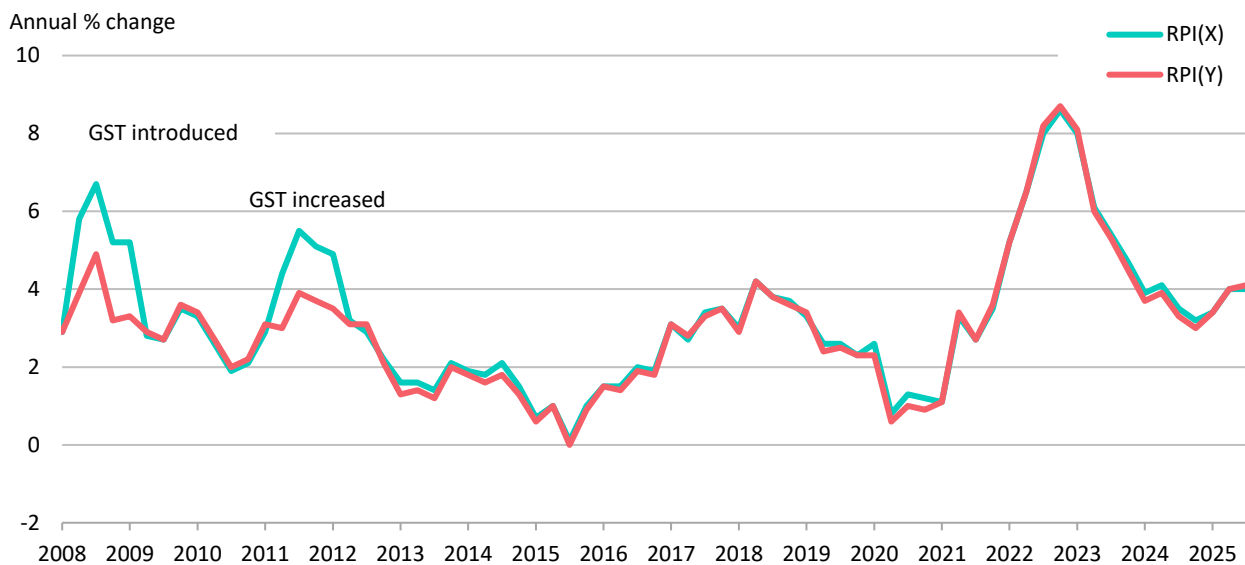
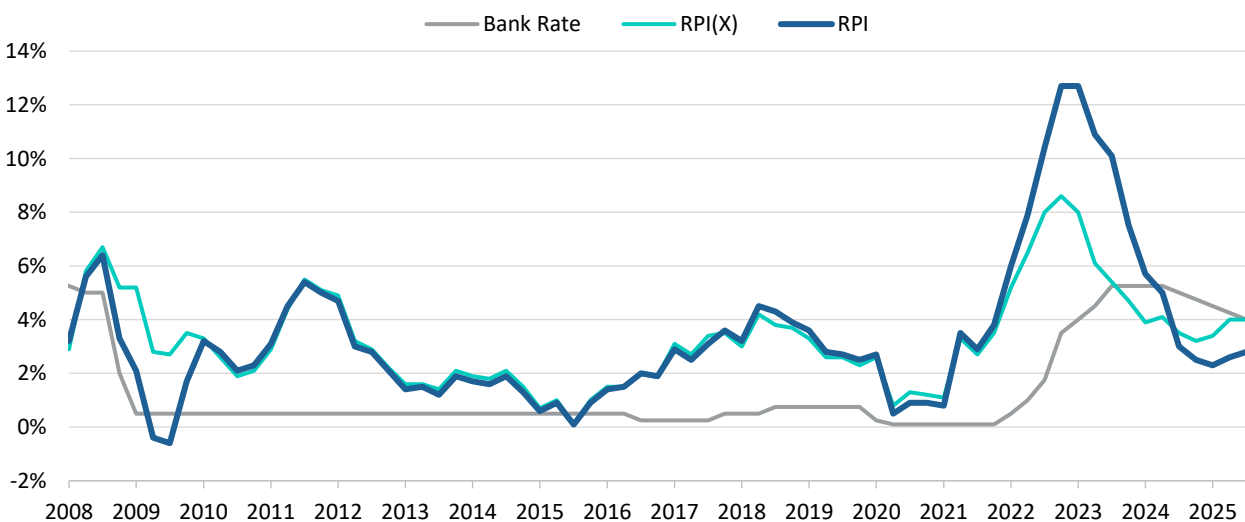


Figure 9: The Bank of England Bank Rate decreased by 0.25 pp in August 2025
Bank of England Bank Rate and annual % changes in RPI and RPI(X), December 2007 to September 2025



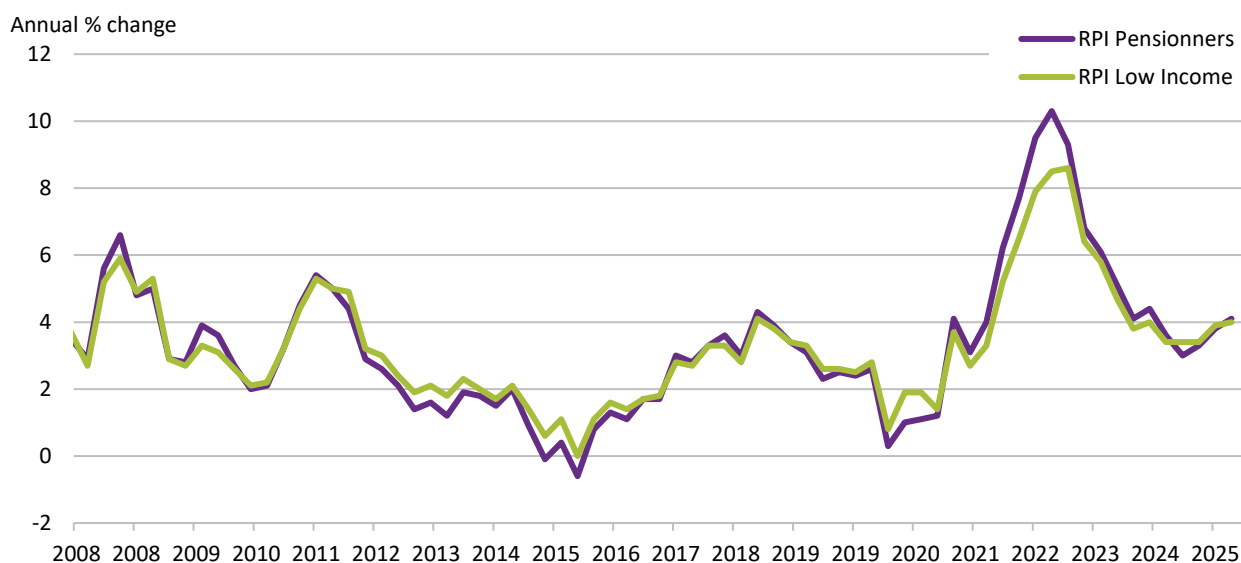
Other inflation measures

In December 2007, two further price indices were introduced for Jersey: **RPI Pensioners**, for pensioner households; and **RPI Low Income**, for households in the lowest fifth of household income. Over the 12 months to September 2025, RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income increased by 4.1% and 4.0%, respectively. This rate represents an increase of 0.3 pp for RPI Pensioners and 0.1 pp RPI Low Income (up from 3.8% and 3.9% in June 2025, respectively).

[Figure 10](#) 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 A5](#)).

Figure 10: RPI Pensioners increased by 4.1% and RPI Low Income increased by 4.0% annually

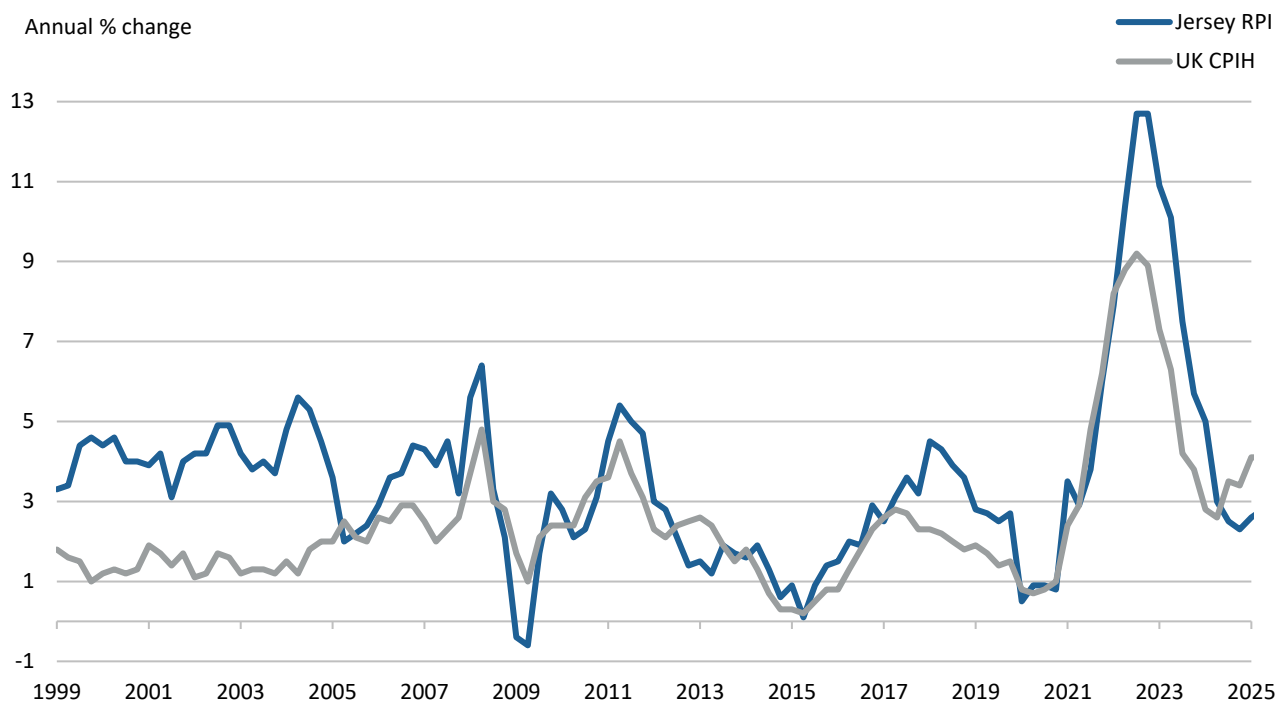
Annual percentage changes in RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income, December 2007 to September 2025



Comparison with the UK

The annual measures of the headline rates of inflation for Jersey and the UK are shown in Figure 11 and [Table 1](#). The headline annual rate of inflation for the UK is that of CPIH, which is broadly comparable with the Jersey RPI; see [notes](#) for more information.

Figure 11: The Jersey RPI was 1.3 pp lower than the UK CPIH
Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, 1999 to 2025



Over the 12 months to September 2025, the Jersey RPI and UK CPIH increased by 2.8% and 4.1%, respectively, hence the headline rate of inflation in Jersey was 1.3 pp lower than that of the UK.

Table 1: Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, June 2025 and September 2025

	June 2025	Sep 2025
Jersey RPI (%)	2.6	2.8
UK CPIH (%)	4.1	4.1

Overview and methodology notes

Introduction

The Retail Prices Index (RPI) is the principal measure of inflation in Jersey. It measures the quarterly change in the prices of goods and services purchased by the average Jersey household. The spending patterns that underpin the index are periodically updated using data from the Living Costs and Household Income Survey (LCHIS). The most recent LCHIS, conducted between 2021 and 2022, informed an [update to the basket of goods and services](#) used in the RPI from December 2024 onwards.

Key information on the RPI index methodology are detailed below. For more detailed information please see [Jersey Retail Prices Index: Methodology](#).

Composition and collection of prices

The RPI is compiled using a representative selection of over 500 individual goods and services. Each quarter, approximately 2,800 price quotations are collected across a range of outlets, with pricing conducted around the 15th of March, June, September, and December.

Prices are collected through a combination of in-person visits by trained price collectors, as well as through online sources and telephone enquiries. This multi-channel approach ensures comprehensive coverage and reflects the range of purchasing methods used by households in Jersey.

Methodological updates

In March 2025, the methodologies used for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and used cars were updated:

- **Fresh produce:** Previously, prices were compared on a year-on-year basis with quarterly chaining. This was due to the highly seasonal nature of these items, which has become less evident with products being imported and available year-round. As a result, they are no longer treated as seasonal and are now compared quarterly, using the standard method used for other items in the RPI.
- **Used cars:** Local price quotes have been replaced with indices produced by the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS). This change provides broader coverage of vehicles and is considered a reliable proxy for price changes in the local market.

RPI and international comparisons

Throughout this report comparisons to the UK are made between the Jersey RPI and the UK CPIH which are the closest available indices for broad inflation comparisons.

The Jersey RPI and the UK RPI are constructed differently and are therefore not directly comparable. A key difference lies in the formula used to calculate price changes at the lowest level of aggregation (elementary aggregates). The Jersey RPI uses the Jevons formula, which is recognised internationally as a more appropriate method for averaging price relatives. In contrast, the UK RPI uses the Carli formula, which has been shown to introduce an upward bias — known as the “formula effect”.

In 2012, a review by the UK National Statistician concluded that the UK RPI did not meet international statistical standards. As a result, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) introduced an alternative index, RPIJ, which used the Jevons formula and was therefore methodologically more consistent with the Jersey RPI. From March 2013 to January 2017, RPIJ served as the most appropriate UK comparator for the Jersey RPI.

Following the discontinuation of RPIJ in February 2017, the Jersey RPI is now compared with the UK [Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers’ housing costs \(CPIH\)](#) — the ONS’s headline measure of inflation. While CPIH and the Jersey RPI differ in methodology and coverage, it remains the closest available UK index for broad inflation comparisons.

Between 2013 and 2020, the ONS published estimates of the formula effect, allowing for adjusted comparisons between the UK RPI and Jersey RPI. However, publication of this estimate ceased in February 2020.

Further details on CPIH and its methodological differences from UK RPI can be found in the ONS publication [Consumer price indices, a brief guide](#).

Treatment of housing costs

A key methodological distinction between the UK CPIH and the Jersey RPI lies in how they account for owner-occupier housing costs:

- **CPIH** uses the rental equivalence method, estimating the rent that would be paid for an equivalent property.
- **Jersey RPI** measures mortgage interest payments, using the Standard Variable Rate, which is directly influenced by the Bank of England's Bank Rate.

As a result, fluctuations in the Bank Rate can cause greater divergence between the Jersey RPI and the UK CPIH. Refer to Appendix [Table A6](#) for a historical overview of Bank Rates from 2006 onwards.

Alternative RPI measures

- **RPI(X)**: Excludes mortgage interest payments.
- **RPI(Y)**: Excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes such as parish rates, impôts (on tobacco, alcohol, and fuel), Goods and Services Tax (GST), Air Passenger Duty, and Vehicle Emissions Duty.
- **RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income**: These indices reflect different spending patterns, derived from the 2021/2022 LCHIS, of these household types and have distinct section and item weights compared to the general RPI.

Next publication

The Jersey RPI for December 2025 is scheduled for release on **30 January 2026**.

Appendix

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

Group	Sep 2024	Dec 2024	Mar 2025	June 2025	Sep 2025	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
Food	226.6	227.6	231.3	232.7	234.7	3.6	0.9
Catering	253.1	256.2	259.8	261.2	263.9	4.3	1.0
Alcoholic drinks	259.1	256.8	261.0	269.0	271.9	4.9	1.1
Tobacco	520.1	520.0	556.3	557.7	564.6	8.6	1.2
Housing	301.4	300.8	302.4	301.0	300.0	-0.5	-0.3
Fuel and light	336.1	334.7	356.4	353.8	351.4	4.6	-0.7
Household goods	127.2	127.6	126.3	127.2	127.7	0.4	0.4
Household services	290.8	289.6	289.7	290.8	298.9	2.8	2.8
Clothing and footwear	79.6	80.3	79.3	80.0	81.5	2.4	1.9
Personal goods and services	182.9	182.8	185.9	190.2	191.3	4.6	0.6
Motoring	213.0	215.0	219.9	220.5	225.0	5.6	2.0
Fares and other travel	269.3	258.9	276.5	298.2	283.8	5.4	-4.8
Leisure goods	95.9	94.2	97.1	97.0	96.1	0.2	-0.9
Leisure services	270.6	275.0	278.2	284.9	285.9	5.7	0.4
All items	233.7	233.8	237.1	239.0	240.3	2.8	0.5

RPI group indices from March 2000 to present are available on [OpenData.gov.je](https://opendata.gov.je).

Table A2: RPI Groups, summary of contents and contribution to overall RPI

Group	Items included	Contribution to RPI basket weight	Contribution to Q3 2025 RPI
Food	Supermarket and other shop bought food, fresh produce and non-alcoholic beverages	10.6%	10.6%
Catering	Restaurant, café and takeaway food including non-alcoholic drinks	4.2%	4.3%
Alcoholic drinks	On and off premises sales of alcoholic drinks	6.0%	6.2%
Tobacco	Tobacco based products and e-cigarettes	1.4%	1.5%
Housing	Rents, mortgage interest payments, parish rates, water rates, repairs and maintenance costs, DIY materials and tools and dwelling insurance	26.0%	25.1%
Fuel and light	Coal, electricity, gas and oil	3.9%	4.0%
Household goods	Furniture, soft furnishings, household electrical appliances, kitchen and dining ware, cleaning products and pet care	5.6%	5.5%
Household services	Postal charges, telephone and internet charges, domestic services, fees and subscriptions, and course fees including school, nursery, and university fees	11.1%	11.1%
Clothing and footwear	Clothes, outer-wear, and shoes	2.3%	2.3%
Personal goods and services	Personal articles, chemist goods and beauty, dental and medical treatments	6.2%	6.3%
Motoring	Motor vehicles, sundry motoring costs, petrol and diesel and motor insurance	8.7%	8.9%
Fares and other travel	Air and sea fares, bicycles, buses, and taxi	2.7%	2.7%
Leisure goods	Audio-visual equipment, toys, books, papers and magazines and gardening products	2.8%	2.7%
Leisure services	TV licence, TV subscriptions, entertainments, sports and leisure fees, and foreign and UK holidays	8.5%	8.8%
RPI	All items	100%	100%

Table A3: Jersey Retail Prices Index RPI, 2002 to 2025 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)			RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
2002	Mar	107.1	4.0	2.3	2014	Mar	157.9	1.7	1.0
	Jun	108.3	4.2	1.1		Jun	158.1	1.6	0.1
	Sep	109.7	4.2	1.3		Sep	159.3	1.9	0.8
	Dec	109.8	4.9	0.1		Dec	158.5	1.3	-0.5
2003	Mar	112.4	4.9	2.4	2015	Mar	158.9	0.6	0.3
	Jun	112.9	4.2	0.4		Jun	159.6	0.9	0.4
	Sep	113.9	3.8	0.9		Sep	159.5	0.1	-0.1
	Dec	114.2	4.0	0.3		Dec	160.0	0.9	0.3
2004	Mar	116.6	3.7	2.1	2016	Mar	161.2	1.4	0.8
	Jun	118.3	4.8	1.5		Jun	162.0	1.5	0.5
	Sep	120.3	5.6	1.7		Sep	162.7	2.0	0.4
	Dec	120.3	5.3	0.0		Dec	163.0	1.9	0.2
2005	Mar	121.9	4.5	1.3	2017	Mar	165.9	2.9	1.8
	Jun	122.6	3.6	0.6		Jun	166.1	2.5	0.1
	Sep	122.7	2.0	0.1		Sep	167.8	3.1	1.0
	Dec	123.0	2.2	0.2		Dec	168.8	3.6	0.6
2006	Mar	124.8	2.4	1.5	2018	Mar	171.2	3.2	1.4
	Jun	126.2	2.9	1.1		Jun	173.5	4.5	1.3
	Sep	127.1	3.6	0.7		Sep	175.0	4.3	0.9
	Dec	127.5	3.7	0.3		Dec	175.4	3.9	0.2
2007	Mar	130.3	4.4	2.2	2019	Mar	177.3	3.6	1.1
	Jun	131.6	4.3	1.0		Jun	178.4	2.8	0.6
	Sep	132.1	3.9	0.4		Sep	179.7	2.7	0.7
	Dec	133.3	4.5	0.9		Dec	179.8	2.5	0.1
2008	Mar	134.5	3.2	0.9	2020	Mar	182.1	2.7	1.3
	Jun	139.0	5.6	3.3		Jun	179.3	0.5	-1.5
	Sep	140.5	6.4	1.1		Sep	181.4	0.9	1.2
	Dec	137.7	3.3	-2.0		Dec	181.4	0.9	0.0
2009	Mar	137.3	2.1	-0.3	2021	Mar	183.6	0.8	1.2
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	0.9		Jun	185.5	3.5	1.0
	Sep	139.6	-0.6	0.8		Sep	186.7	2.9	0.6
	Dec	140.0	1.7	0.3		Dec	188.3	3.8	0.9
2010	Mar	141.7	3.2	1.2	2022	Mar	194.6	6.0	3.3
	Jun	142.4	2.8	0.5		Jun	200.1	7.9	2.8
	Sep	142.6	2.1	0.1		Sep	206.2	10.4	3.0
	Dec	143.2	2.3	0.4		Dec	212.2	12.7	2.9
2011	Mar	146.1	3.1	2.0	2023	Mar	219.3	12.7	3.3
	Jun	148.8	4.5	1.8		Jun	221.9	10.9	1.2
	Sep	150.3	5.4	1.0		Sep	227.0	10.1	2.3
	Dec	150.4	5.0	0.1		Dec	228.1	7.5	0.5
2012	Mar	153.0	4.7	1.7	2024	Mar	231.8	5.7	1.6
	Jun	153.3	3.0	0.2		Jun	233.0	5.0	0.5
	Sep	154.5	2.8	0.8		Sep	233.7	3.0	0.3
	Dec	153.5	2.1	-0.6		Dec	233.8	2.5	0.0
2013	Mar	155.2	1.4	1.1	2025	Mar	237.1	2.3	1.4
	Jun	155.6	1.5	0.3		Jun	239.0	2.6	0.8
	Sep	156.4	1.2	0.5		Sep	240.3	2.8	0.5
	Dec	156.4	1.9	0.0					

Quarterly RPI index numbers and annual percentage changes from March 1989 to present are available on [OpenData.gov.je](https://opendata.je).

Table A4: Jersey Retail Prices Index excluding house purchase costs, RPI(X), 2002 to 2025 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI(X)	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)			RPI(X)	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
2002	Mar	107.3	4.4	2.1	2014	Mar	157.3	1.9	1.0
	Jun	108.4	4.4	1.0		Jun	157.6	1.8	0.2
	Sep	109.7	4.2	1.2		Sep	158.9	2.1	0.8
	Dec	109.8	4.5	0.1		Dec	158.0	1.5	-0.6
2003	Mar	112.5	4.8	2.5	2015	Mar	158.4	0.7	0.3
	Jun	113.4	4.6	0.8		Jun	159.2	1.0	0.5
	Sep	114.5	4.4	1.0		Sep	159.1	0.1	-0.1
	Dec	114.2	4.0	-0.3		Dec	159.6	1.0	0.3
2004	Mar	116.4	3.5	1.9	2016	Mar	160.8	1.5	0.8
	Jun	117.3	3.4	0.8		Jun	161.6	1.5	0.5
	Sep	118.3	3.3	0.9		Sep	162.3	2.0	0.4
	Dec	118.1	3.4	-0.2		Dec	162.7	1.9	0.2
2005	Mar	119.6	2.7	1.3	2017	Mar	165.8	3.1	1.9
	Jun	120.2	2.5	0.5		Jun	166.0	2.7	0.1
	Sep	120.6	1.9	0.3		Sep	167.8	3.4	1.1
	Dec	120.7	2.2	0.1		Dec	168.4	3.5	0.4
2006	Mar	122.5	2.4	1.5	2018	Mar	170.7	3.0	1.4
	Jun	123.9	3.1	1.1		Jun	173.0	4.2	1.3
	Sep	124.0	2.8	0.1		Sep	174.2	3.8	0.7
	Dec	123.7	2.5	-0.2		Dec	174.6	3.7	0.2
2007	Mar	125.9	2.8	1.8	2019	Mar	176.4	3.3	1.0
	Jun	126.7	2.3	0.6		Jun	177.5	2.6	0.6
	Sep	126.7	2.2	0.0		Sep	178.7	2.6	0.7
	Dec	127.7	3.2	0.8		Dec	178.7	2.3	0.0
2008	Mar	129.5	2.9	1.4	2020	Mar	181.0	2.6	1.3
	Jun	134.0	5.8	3.5		Jun	178.9	0.8	-1.2
	Sep	135.2	6.7	0.9		Sep	181.0	1.3	1.2
	Dec	134.3	5.2	-0.7		Dec	180.9	1.2	-0.1
2009	Mar	136.2	5.2	1.4	2021	Mar	183.0	1.1	1.2
	Jun	137.8	2.8	1.2		Jun	184.8	3.3	1.0
	Sep	138.8	2.7	0.7		Sep	185.9	2.7	0.6
	Dec	139.0	3.5	0.1		Dec	187.3	3.5	0.8
2010	Mar	140.7	3.3	1.2	2022	Mar	192.6	5.2	2.8
	Jun	141.4	2.6	0.5		Jun	196.8	6.5	2.2
	Sep	141.4	1.9	0.0		Sep	200.8	8.0	2.0
	Dec	141.9	2.1	0.4		Dec	203.4	8.6	1.3
2011	Mar	144.8	2.9	2.0	2023	Mar	208.0	8.0	2.3
	Jun	147.6	4.4	1.9		Jun	208.8	6.1	0.4
	Sep	149.2	5.5	1.1		Sep	211.7	5.4	1.4
	Dec	149.2	5.1	0.0		Dec	212.9	4.7	0.6
2012	Mar	151.9	4.9	1.8	2024	Mar	216.2	3.9	1.6
	Jun	152.3	3.2	0.3		Jun	217.3	4.1	0.5
	Sep	153.5	2.9	0.8		Sep	219.2	3.5	0.9
	Dec	152.5	2.2	-0.7		Dec	219.7	3.2	0.2
2013	Mar	154.3	1.6	1.2	2025	Mar	223.6	3.4	1.8
	Jun	154.8	1.6	0.3		Jun	226.0	4.0	1.1
	Sep	155.6	1.4	0.5		Sep	228.0	4.0	0.9
	Dec	155.7	2.1	0.1					

Quarterly RPI(X) index numbers and annual percentage changes from March 2000 to present are available on [OpenData.gov.je](https://opendata.jersey.gov.uk/).

Table A5: Annual percentage changes in RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income

		RPI(Y)	RPI Pensioners	RPI Low Income			RPI(Y)	RPI Pensioners	RPI Low Income
2008	Mar	2.9	2.9	2.7	2019	Mar	3.4	3.1	3.3
	Jun	3.9	5.6	5.2		Jun	2.4	2.3	2.6
	Sep	4.9	6.6	5.9		Sep	2.5	2.5	2.6
	Dec	3.2	4.8	4.9		Dec	2.3	2.4	2.5
2009	Mar	3.3	5.0	5.3	2020	Mar	2.3	2.6	2.8
	Jun	2.9	2.9	2.9		Jun	0.6	0.3	0.8
	Sep	2.7	2.8	2.7		Sep	1.0	1.0	1.9
	Dec	3.6	3.9	3.3		Dec	0.9	1.1	1.9
2010	Mar	3.4	3.6	3.1	2021	Mar	1.1	1.2	1.4
	Jun	2.7	2.7	2.6		Jun	3.4	4.1	3.7
	Sep	2.0	2.0	2.1		Sep	2.7	3.1	2.7
	Dec	2.2	2.1	2.2		Dec	3.6	4.0	3.3
2011	Mar	3.1	3.2	3.2	2022	Mar	5.2	6.2	5.2
	Jun	3.0	4.5	4.4		Jun	6.5	7.7	6.5
	Sep	3.9	5.4	5.3		Sep	8.2	9.5	7.9
	Dec	3.7	5.0	5.0		Dec	8.7	10.3	8.5
2012	Mar	3.5	4.4	4.9	2023	Mar	8.1	9.3	8.6
	Jun	3.1	2.9	3.2		Jun	6.0	6.8	6.4
	Sep	3.1	2.6	3.0		Sep	5.3	6.1	5.8
	Dec	2.1	2.1	2.4		Dec	4.5	5.1	4.7
2013	Mar	1.3	1.4	1.9	2024	Mar	3.7	4.1	3.8
	Jun	1.4	1.6	2.1		Jun	3.9	4.4	4.0
	Sep	1.2	1.2	1.8		Sep	3.3	3.6	3.4
	Dec	2.0	1.9	2.3		Dec	3.0	3.0	3.4
2014	Mar	1.8	1.8	2.0	2025	Mar	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Jun	1.6	1.5	1.7		Jun	4.0	3.8	3.9
	Sep	1.8	2.0	2.1		Sep	4.1	4.1	4.0
	Dec	1.3	0.9	1.4					
2015	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					
2016	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					
2017	Mar	3.1	3.0	2.8					
	Jun	2.8	2.8	2.7					
	Sep	3.3	3.3	3.3					
	Dec	3.5	3.6	3.3					
2018	Mar	2.9	3.0	2.8					
	Jun	4.2	4.3	4.1					
	Sep	3.8	3.9	3.8					
	Dec	3.6	3.4	3.4					

Quarterly RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners, and RPI Low Income annual percentage changes from December 2007 to present are available on [OpenData.gov.je](https://opendata.gov.je).

Table A6: Bank of England Bank Rates (source: Bank of England)

Year	Date	Month	Bank of England Bank Rate (%)
2008	7	Feb	5.25
	10	Apr	5.00
	8	Oct	4.50
	6	Nov	3.00
	4	Dec	2.00
2009	8	Jan	1.50
	5	Feb	1.00
	5	Mar	0.50
2016	4	Aug	0.25
2017	2	Nov	0.50
2018	2	Aug	0.75
2020	11	Mar	0.25
	19	Mar	0.10
2021	16	Dec	0.25
2022	3	Feb	0.50
	17	Mar	0.75
	5	May	1.00
	16	Jun	1.25
	4	Aug	1.75
	22	Sep	2.25
	3	Nov	3.00
	15	Dec	3.50
2023	2	Feb	4.00
	23	Mar	4.25
	11	May	4.50
	22	Jun	5.00
	3	Aug	5.25
2024	1	Aug	5.00
	7	Nov	4.75
2025	6	Feb	4.50
	8	May	4.25
	7	Aug	4.00

Source: [Interest rates and Bank Rate | Bank of England](#)

Table A7: Section level annual and five-year percentage changes for the Food group

	1-year change (%)	5-year change (%)
Bread	5.0%	32.3%
Cereals	-0.9%	16.0%
Biscuits and Cakes	4.2%	40.9%
Beef	28.3%	57.8%
Lamb	8.2%	49.8%
Pork	9.6%	40.5%
Bacon	3.3%	37.7%
Poultry	2.8%	30.0%
Other Meat	-0.2%	32.2%
Fish (not fresh)	1.2%	18.0%
Fish (fresh)	1.3%	22.4%
Butter	16.0%	38.3%
Oils and Fat	-5.8%	45.4%
Cheese	7.1%	30.3%
Eggs	4.7%	22.4%
Milk	2.7%	34.1%
Milk Products	0.4%	19.3%
Tea	2.1%	40.6%
Coffee, Cocoa etc	16.1%	39.0%
Soft Drinks	7.2%	23.8%
Sugar and Preserves	3.9%	27.6%
Sweets and Chocolate	16.2%	44.0%
Processed Potatoes	-0.2%	26.8%
Non-Processed Potatoes	22.7%	40.3%
Processed Vegetables	-2.3%	37.1%
Fresh Vegetables	6.1%	28.8%
Processed Fruit	10.2%	24.5%
Fresh Fruit	-15.9%	-0.8%
Other Foods	4.6%	45.3%