

# Jersey Retail Prices Index

December 2025

## Tier 1 Statistics

This report contains Tier 1 Statistics, as designated under the Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018.

Tier 1 Statistics are those identified as essential for decision-making in Jersey, meeting the highest standards of quality, integrity, and continuity.

For more information about Tier 1 Statistics and the criteria they meet, visit [stats.je/tier-1-statistics/](https://stats.je/tier-1-statistics/)

## Summary

During the 12 months to December 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 similar to that to September 2025 (2.8%); hence the annual rate of inflation was essentially unchanged since last quarter
- several groups provided an upward contribution to the annual rate of inflation, most notably leisure services, motoring, household services, and food
- leisure services which includes entertainment, sport and leisure fees, and off-Island holidays was the price group that made the largest contribution to the annual rate of inflation, contributing +0.5 percentage points (pp) to the rate
- the food group increased by 3.7%, contributing +0.4 pp to the overall rate of inflation
- the increase in the RPI was 0.3 pp higher than a year ago (2.5% in December 2024)
- RPI(Y), which measures underlying inflation, increased by 3.8%,<sup>1</sup> which was 0.3 pp lower than the September 2025 rate (down from 4.1%)
- RPI(X) increased by 3.7%<sup>2</sup>
- RPI Pensioners increased by 3.9%
- RPI Low Income increased by 3.6%
- annual changes in RPI (X), RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income were 0.2 to 0.4 pp lower than those in September 2025
- the rate of inflation in Jersey as measured by the RPI was 0.8 pp lower than the UK CPIH (3.6%), which is the broadly comparable headline rate of inflation for the UK<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (such as GST and impôts).

<sup>2</sup> RPI(X) excludes mortgage interest payments.

<sup>3</sup> Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the headline rate of inflation for the UK see [Comparison with the UK](#) (page 10).

## Annual change

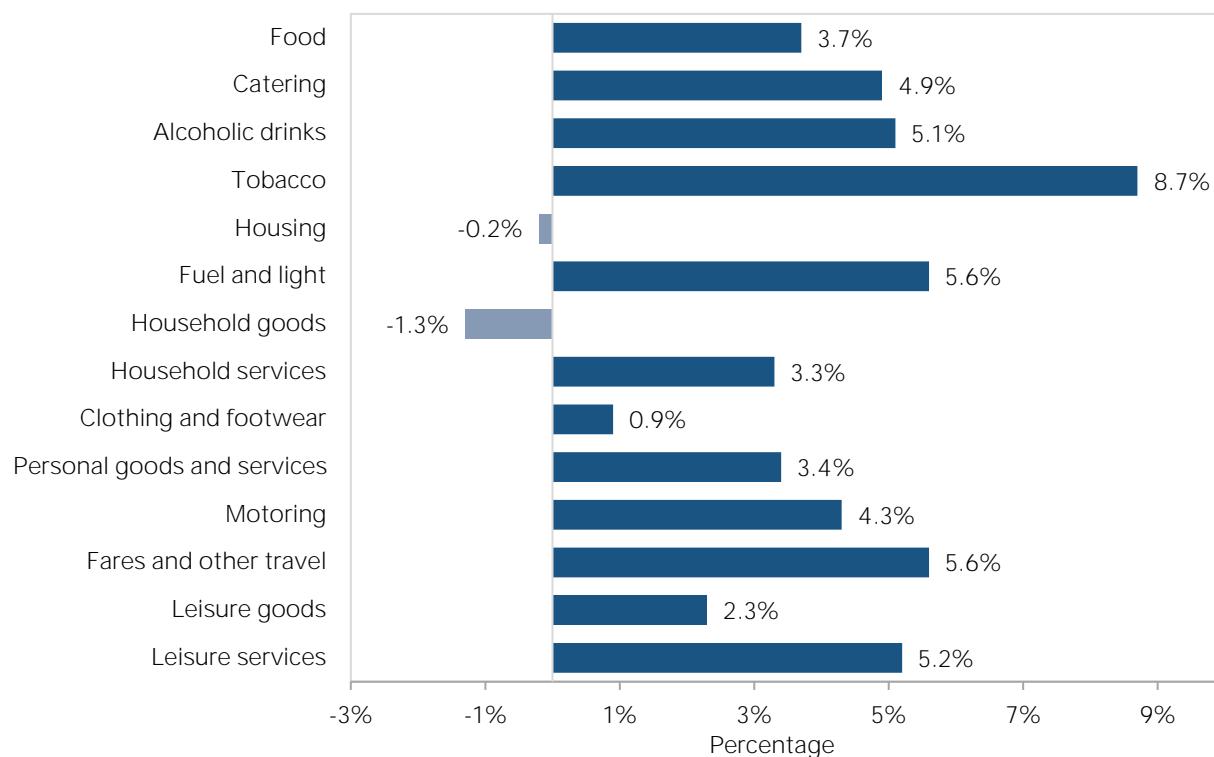
The increase in the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the 12 months to December 2025 was 2.8%. The annual percentage changes in the RPI since March 2000 are shown in [Figure 1](#).

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



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

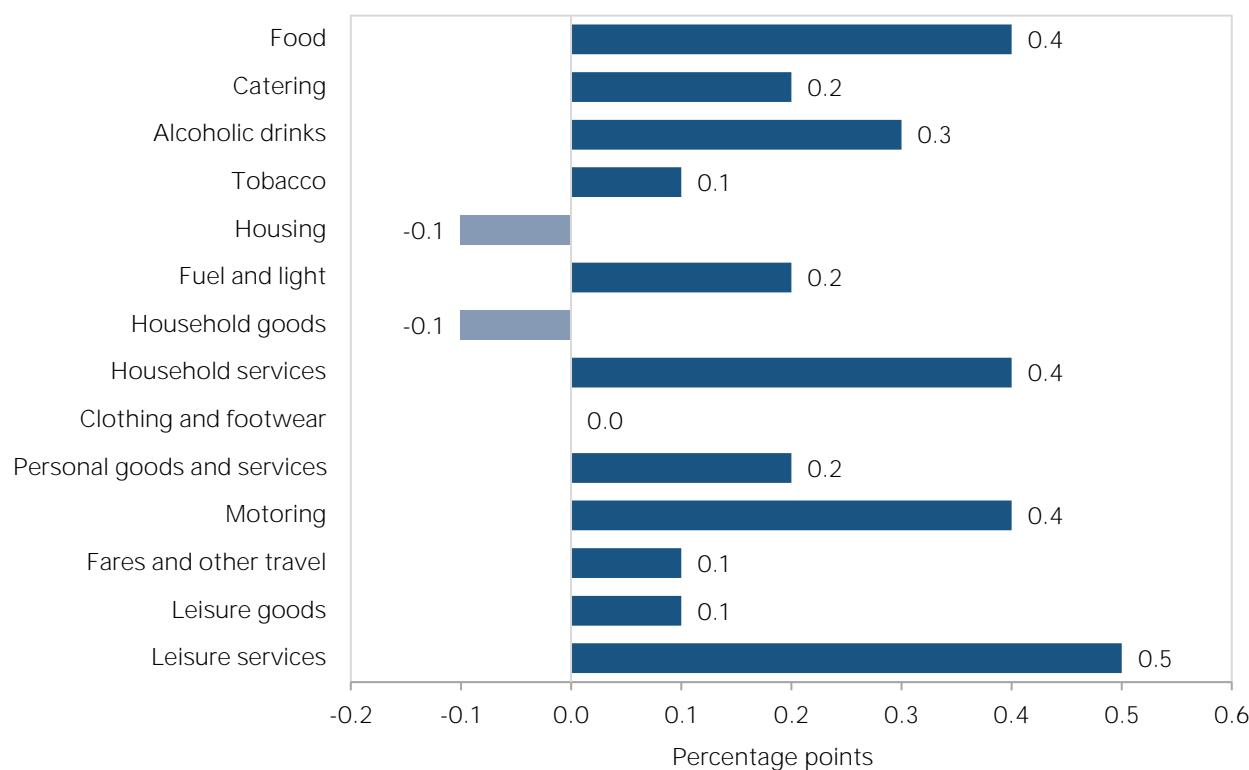
Figure 2: Most groups in the RPI saw prices increase over the 12 months to December 2025  
 Annual percentage changes for each group, December 2025



[Figure 3](#) shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 2.8%.

Figure 3: Leisure services made the largest contribution to the annual change in the RPI

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



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

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

- prices in the leisure services group increased by 5.2%, contributing +0.5 percentage points (pp) to the annual change of the RPI
- costs in the motoring group increased by 4.3%, on average, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- on average, prices in the food group increased by 3.7%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- the household services group increased by 3.3%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI

Prices in the household goods group decreased by 1.3%, contributing -0.1 pp to the annual change in the RPI.

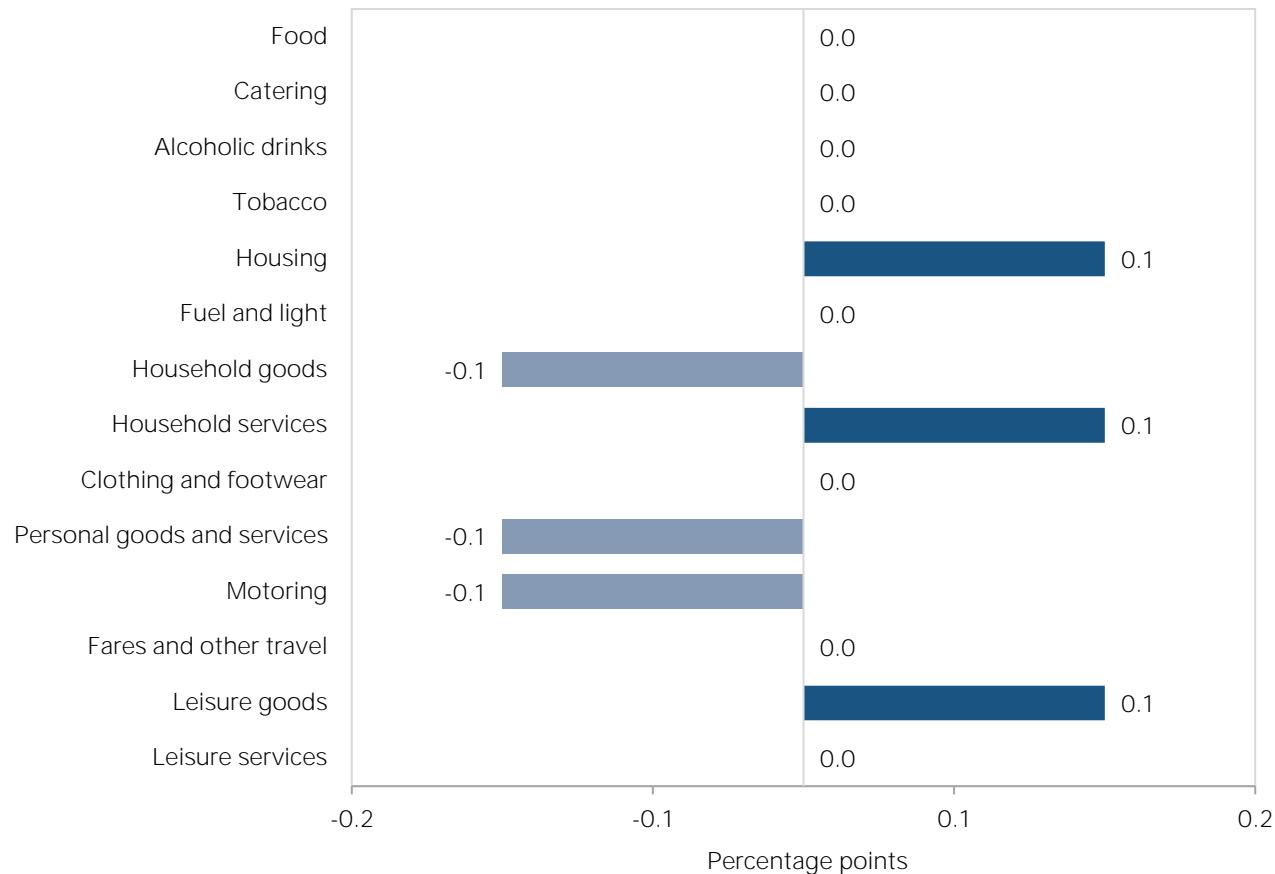
Group level indices are presented in Appendix [Table A1](#), which also shows the most recent annual and quarterly percentage changes.

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 December 2025 was essentially unchanged compared to September 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 0.1 pp

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



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

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

- housing had a 0.2% decrease compared to a 0.5% decrease over the 12 months to September 2025, contributing +0.1 pp
- the household services group saw an increase of 3.3%, whilst over the 12 months to September 2025 this group increased by 2.8%, contributing +0.1 pp
- leisure goods increased by 2.3%, compared to an increase of 0.2% to September 2025, contributing +0.1 pp

Three groups gave downward contributions to the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Household goods, personal goods and services, and motoring groups all contributed -0.1 pp to the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

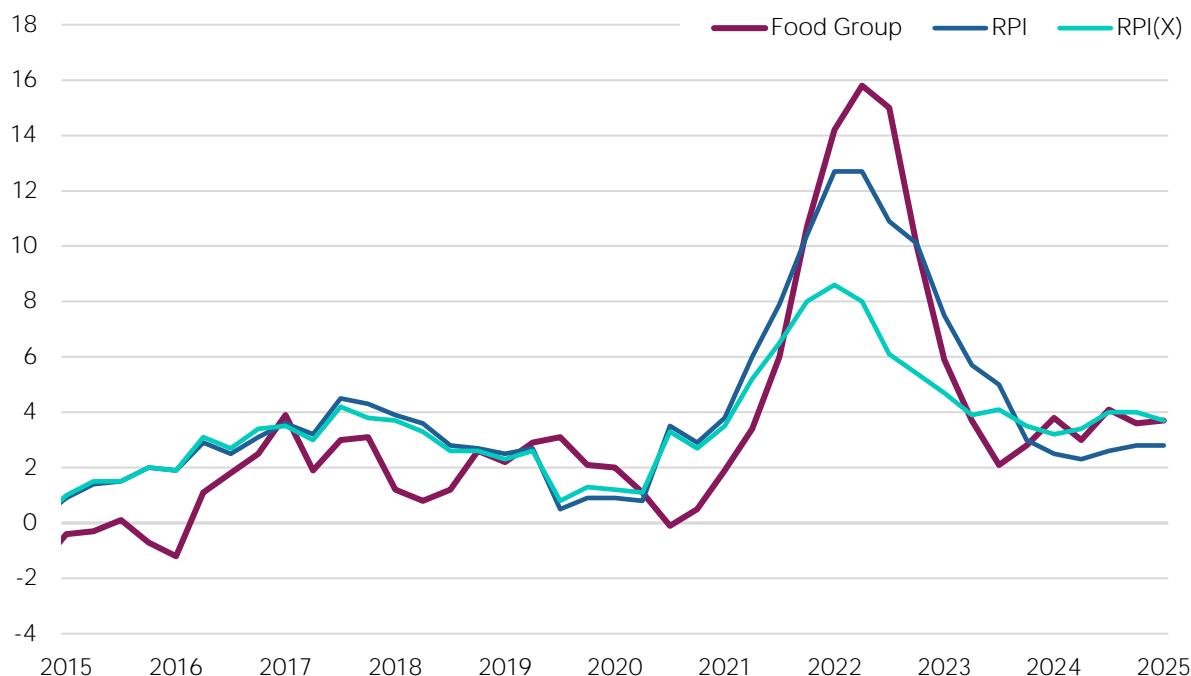
The 12-month increase in the RPI to December 2025 was 0.3 pp higher than a year ago; the annual increase was 2.8% in December 2025, compared with 2.5% in December 2024.

## Food group

We include additional detail on the food group, as items in the food group are purchased regularly, 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 December 2025, the food group increased by 3.7%, which was 0.9 pp higher than the overall RPI increase of 2.8%. The food group's annual rate of change was essentially the same as that of RPI(X) (3.7%). Compared with the previous quarter, the annual rate for the food group rose slightly from 3.6% in September 2025 to 3.7% in December 2025.

Figure 5: The Food group was 0.9 pp higher than the annual change in the RPI  
 Food group, RPI and RPI(X) annual percentage changes, December 2015 to December 2025



Within the food group there were notable differences between sections:

- beef had the largest annual change, increasing 25.9%
- the coffee and cocoa section increased by 13.8% annually
- butter saw a 12.2% annual increase
- bacon had a 1.8% annual decrease
- the cereals section decreased by 3.0% annually
- processed fish decreased by 4.5% from December 2024

The beef section had the largest five-yearly change (+59.6%), followed by lamb (+49.8%), whilst fresh fruit was the only section to see a five-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 overall RPI remained essentially unchanged between September 2025 and December 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, December 2025

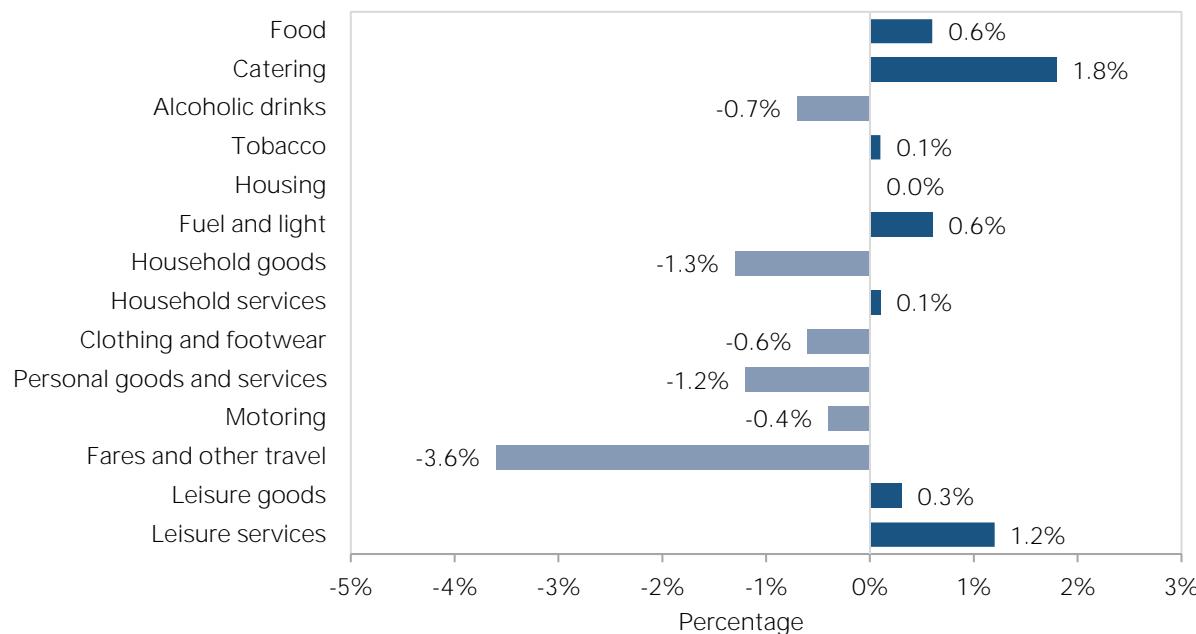
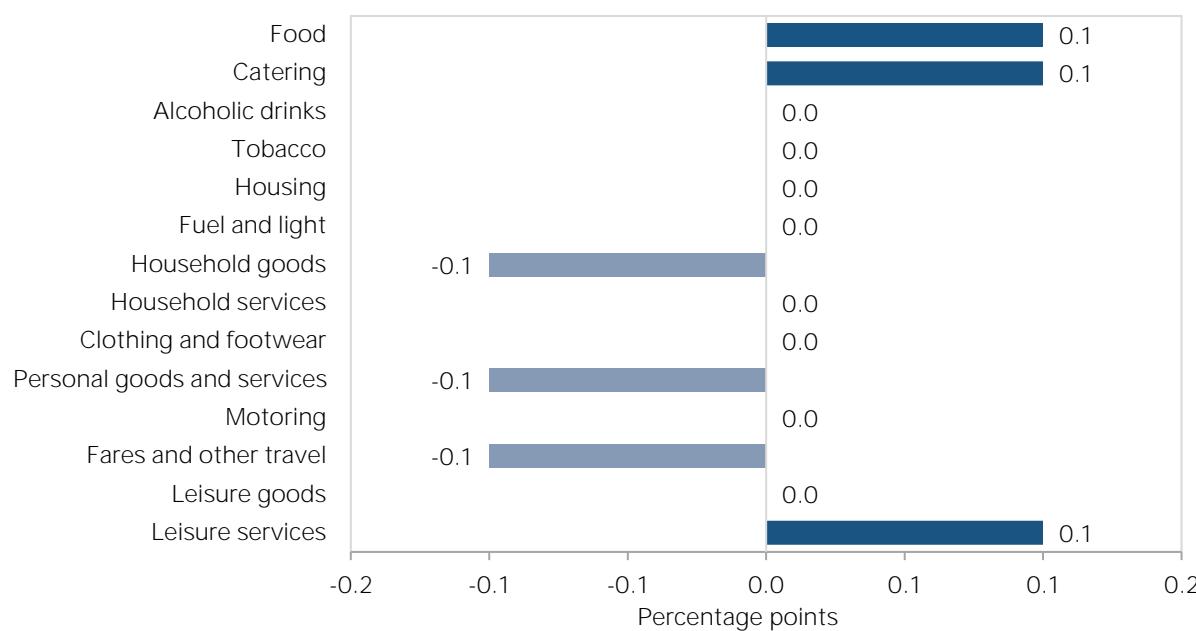


Figure 7: All groups contributed between -0.1 and 0.1 pp to quarterly RPI change

Contribution of each group to the quarterly change in the RPI, December 2025



Over the three months to December 2025:

- food, catering, and leisure services each contributed +0.1 pp
- household goods, personal goods and services, and fares and other travel each 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 December 2025, RPI(X) increased by 3.7% and RPI(Y) increased by 3.8%. RPI(X) and RPI(Y) each decreased by 0.3 pp from September 2025 (4.0%, 4.1%, respectively).

[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 December 2025 RPI(X) increased by 3.7% and RPI(Y) increased by 3.8%  
 Annual percentage changes in RPI(X) and RPI(Y), December 2007 to December 2025

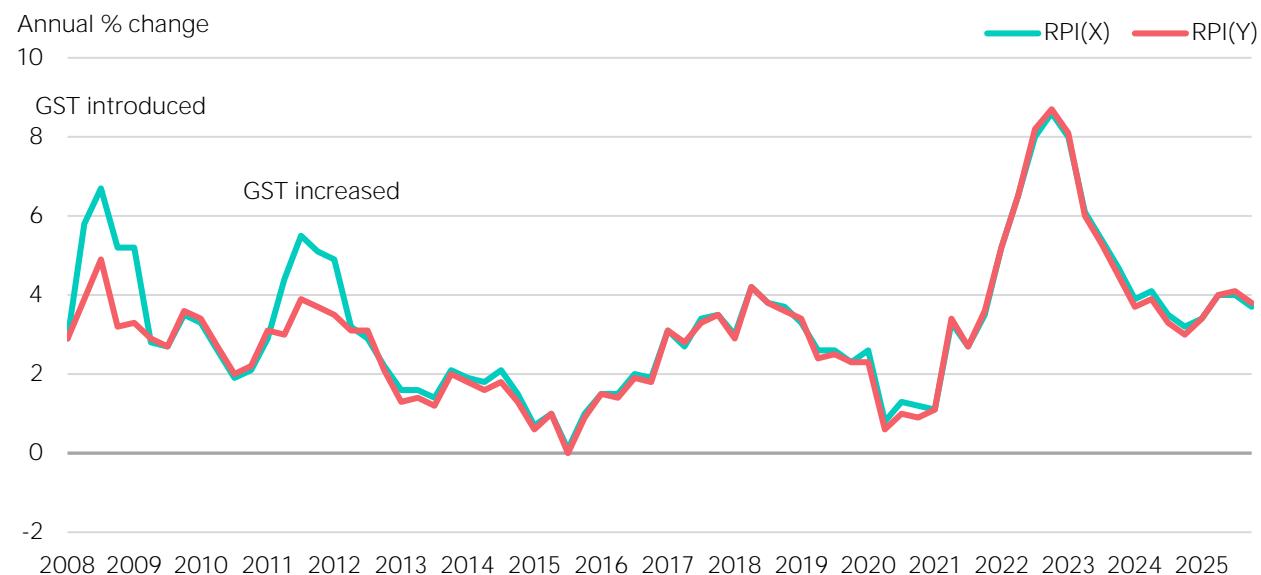
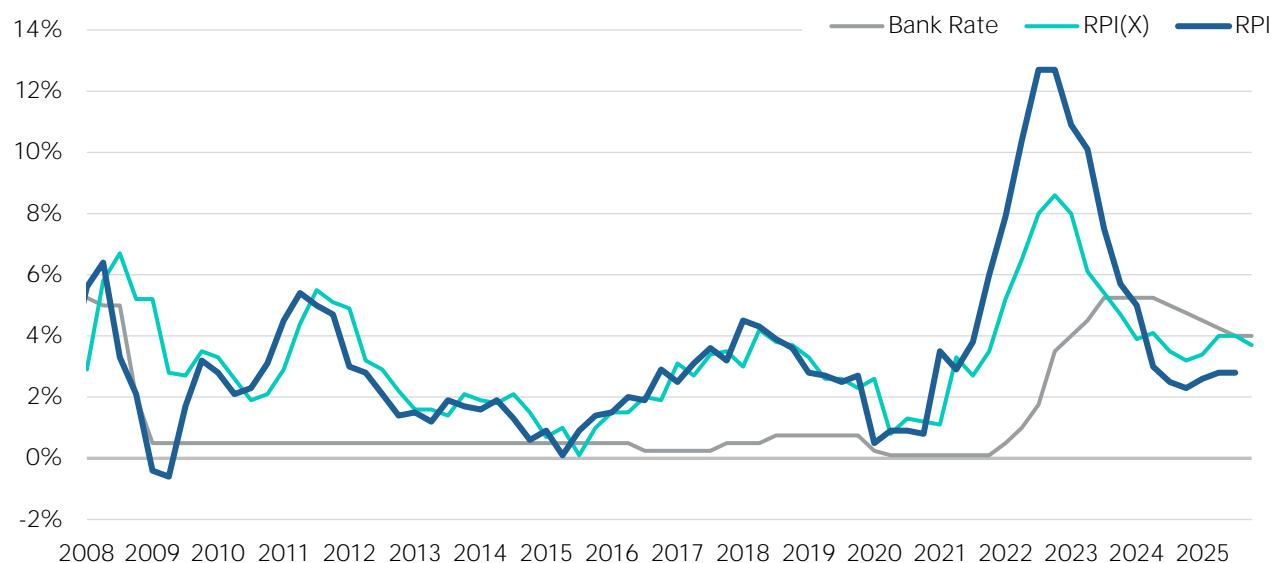


Figure 9: The Bank of England Bank Rate decreased annually by 0.75 pp to December 2025  
 Bank of England Bank Rate and annual % changes in RPI and RPI(X), December 2007 to December 2025

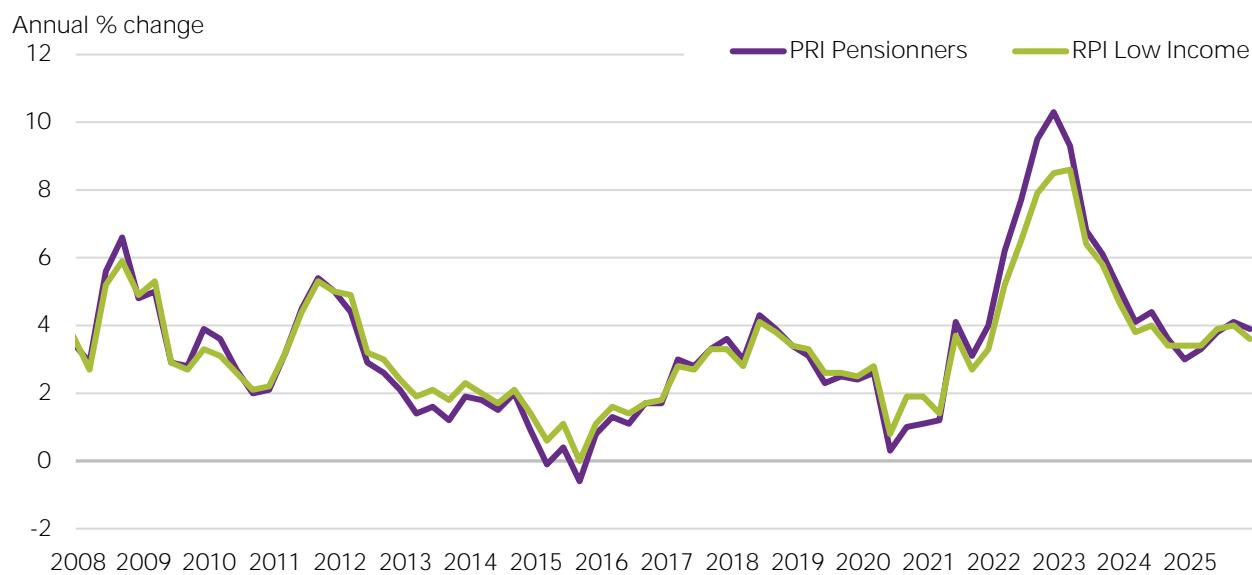


## Other inflation measures

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 December 2025, RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income increased by 3.9% and 3.6%, respectively. This rate represents a decrease of 0.2 pp for RPI Pensioners and 0.4 pp for RPI Low Income (up from 4.1% and 4.0% in September 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](#)).

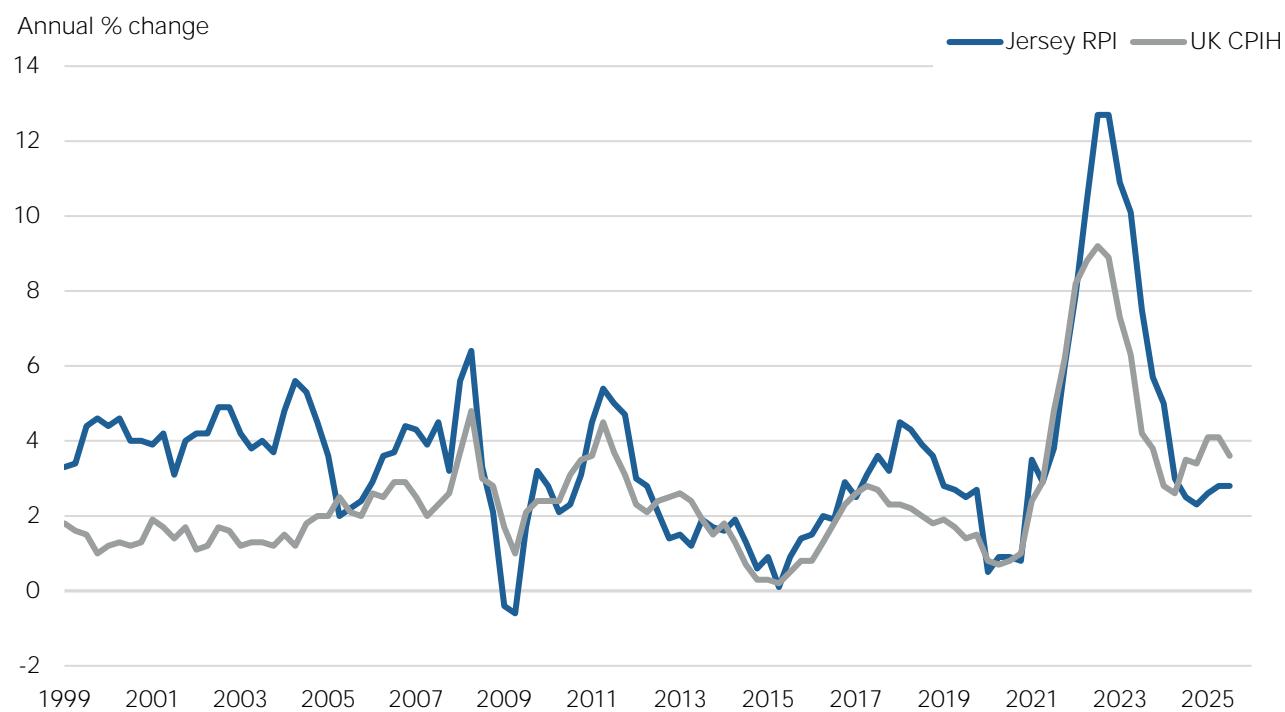
Figure 10: RPI Pensioners increased by 3.9% and RPI Low Income increased by 3.6% annually  
Annual percentage changes in RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income, December 2007 to December 2025



## 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 0.8 pp lower than the UK CPIH  
 Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, 1999 to 2025



Over the 12 months to December 2025, the Jersey RPI and UK CPIH increased by 2.8% and 3.6%, respectively, hence the headline rate of inflation in Jersey was 0.8 pp lower than that of the UK.

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

	Sep 2025	Dec 2025
Jersey RPI (%)	2.8	2.8
UK CPIH (%)	4.1	3.6

## 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. After the UK RPIJ was discontinued in February 2017, the Jersey RPI was compared with the UK RPI adjusted for the formula effect while this was available, that is for the Jersey RPI reports for March 2017 to December 2019.

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 2007 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 (APD), and Vehicle Emissions Duty (VED).
- 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 March 2026 is scheduled for release on 24 April 2026. Further scheduled publications can be found in our [release calendar](#).

## Appendix

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

Group	Dec 2024	Mar 2025	June 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2025	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
Food	227.6	231.3	232.7	234.7	236.1	3.7	0.6
Catering	256.2	259.8	261.2	263.9	268.7	4.9	1.8
Alcoholic drinks	256.8	261.0	269.0	271.9	270.0	5.1	-0.7
Tobacco	520.0	556.3	557.7	564.6	565.3	8.7	0.1
Housing	300.8	302.4	301.0	300.0	300.1	-0.2	0.0
Fuel and light	334.7	356.4	353.8	351.4	353.5	5.6	0.6
Household goods	127.6	126.3	127.2	127.7	126.0	-1.3	-1.3
Household services	289.6	289.7	290.8	298.9	299.3	3.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	80.3	79.3	80.0	81.5	81.0	0.9	-0.6
Personal goods and services	182.8	185.9	190.2	191.3	189.1	3.4	-1.2
Motoring	215.0	219.9	220.5	225.0	224.2	4.3	-0.4
Fares and other travel	258.9	276.5	298.2	283.8	273.5	5.6	-3.6
Leisure goods	94.2	97.1	97.0	96.1	96.4	2.3	0.3
Leisure services	275.0	278.2	284.9	285.9	289.3	5.2	1.2
All items	233.8	237.1	239.0	240.3	240.3	2.8	0.0

RPI group indices from March 2000 to present are available on [OpenData.gov.je](https://www.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 Q4 2025 RPI
Food	Supermarket and other shop bought food, fresh produce and non-alcoholic beverages	10.6%	10.7%
Catering	Restaurant, café and takeaway food including non-alcoholic drinks	4.2%	4.4%
Alcoholic drinks	On and off premises sales of alcoholic drinks	6.0%	6.1%
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%	25.2%
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%	5.4%
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%	6.2%
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%	2.6%
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%	8.9%
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	157.9	1.7	1.0
	Jun	108.3	4.2	1.1		Mar	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	158.9	0.6	0.3
	Jun	112.9	4.2	0.4		Mar	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	161.2	1.4	0.8
	Jun	118.3	4.8	1.5		Mar	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	165.9	2.9	1.8
	Jun	122.6	3.6	0.6		Mar	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	171.2	3.2	1.4
	Jun	126.2	2.9	1.1		Mar	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	177.3	3.6	1.1
	Jun	131.6	4.3	1.0		Mar	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	182.1	2.7	1.3
	Jun	139.0	5.6	3.3		Mar	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	183.6	0.8	1.2
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	0.9		Mar	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	194.6	6.0	3.3
	Jun	142.4	2.8	0.5		Mar	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	219.3	12.7	3.3
	Jun	148.8	4.5	1.8		Mar	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	231.8	5.7	1.6
	Jun	153.3	3.0	0.2		Mar	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	237.1	2.3	1.4
	Jun	155.6	1.5	0.3		Mar	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		Dec	240.3	2.8	0.0

[Quarterly RPI index numbers and annual percentage changes from March 1989 to present are available on OpenData.gov.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		157.3	1.9	1.0
	Jun	108.4	4.4	1.0		157.6	1.8	0.2
	Sep	109.7	4.2	1.2		158.9	2.1	0.8
	Dec	109.8	4.5	0.1		158.0	1.5	-0.6
2003	Mar	112.5	4.8	2.5		158.4	0.7	0.3
	Jun	113.4	4.6	0.8		159.2	1.0	0.5
	Sep	114.5	4.4	1.0		159.1	0.1	-0.1
	Dec	114.2	4.0	-0.3		159.6	1.0	0.3
2004	Mar	116.4	3.5	1.9		160.8	1.5	0.8
	Jun	117.3	3.4	0.8		161.6	1.5	0.5
	Sep	118.3	3.3	0.9		162.3	2.0	0.4
	Dec	118.1	3.4	-0.2		162.7	1.9	0.2
2005	Mar	119.6	2.7	1.3		165.8	3.1	1.9
	Jun	120.2	2.5	0.5		166.0	2.7	0.1
	Sep	120.6	1.9	0.3		167.8	3.4	1.1
	Dec	120.7	2.2	0.1		168.4	3.5	0.4
2006	Mar	122.5	2.4	1.5		170.7	3.0	1.4
	Jun	123.9	3.1	1.1		173.0	4.2	1.3
	Sep	124.0	2.8	0.1		174.2	3.8	0.7
	Dec	123.7	2.5	-0.2		174.6	3.7	0.2
2007	Mar	125.9	2.8	1.8		176.4	3.3	1.0
	Jun	126.7	2.3	0.6		177.5	2.6	0.6
	Sep	126.7	2.2	0.0		178.7	2.6	0.7
	Dec	127.7	3.2	0.8		178.7	2.3	0.0
2008	Mar	129.5	2.9	1.4		181.0	2.6	1.3
	Jun	134.0	5.8	3.5		178.9	0.8	-1.2
	Sep	135.2	6.7	0.9		181.0	1.3	1.2
	Dec	134.3	5.2	-0.7		180.9	1.2	-0.1
2009	Mar	136.2	5.2	1.4		183.0	1.1	1.2
	Jun	137.8	2.8	1.2		184.8	3.3	1.0
	Sep	138.8	2.7	0.7		185.9	2.7	0.6
	Dec	139.0	3.5	0.1		187.3	3.5	0.8
2010	Mar	140.7	3.3	1.2		192.6	5.2	2.8
	Jun	141.4	2.6	0.5		196.8	6.5	2.2
	Sep	141.4	1.9	0.0		200.8	8.0	2.0
	Dec	141.9	2.1	0.4		203.4	8.6	1.3
2011	Mar	144.8	2.9	2.0		208.0	8.0	2.3
	Jun	147.6	4.4	1.9		208.8	6.1	0.4
	Sep	149.2	5.5	1.1		211.7	5.4	1.4
	Dec	149.2	5.1	0.0		212.9	4.7	0.6
2012	Mar	151.9	4.9	1.8		216.2	3.9	1.6
	Jun	152.3	3.2	0.3		217.3	4.1	0.5
	Sep	153.5	2.9	0.8		219.2	3.5	0.9
	Dec	152.5	2.2	-0.7		219.7	3.2	0.2
2013	Mar	154.3	1.6	1.2		223.6	3.4	1.8
	Jun	154.8	1.6	0.3		226.0	4.0	1.1
	Sep	155.6	1.4	0.5		228.0	4.0	0.9
	Dec	155.7	2.1	0.1		227.9	3.7	0.0

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

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		Dec	3.8	3.9	3.6	
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://www.opendata.gov.je).

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

Year	Date	Month	Bank of England Bank Rate (%)
2007	11	Jan	5.25
	10	May	5.50
	5	Jul	5.75
	6	Dec	5.50
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
	2	Feb	4.00
	23	Mar	4.25
2023	11	May	4.50
	22	Jun	5.00
	3	Aug	5.25
	1	Aug	5.00
	7	Nov	4.75
2024	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	4.7%	32.8%
Cereals	-3.0%	16.3%
Biscuits and Cakes	1.3%	42.0%
Beef	25.9%	59.6%
Lamb	9.1%	48.3%
Pork	9.8%	40.7%
Bacon	-1.8%	31.0%
Poultry	0.2%	31.5%
Other Meat	0.5%	36.2%
Fish (processed)	-4.5%	17.7%
Fish (fresh)	0.6%	20.6%
Butter	12.2%	36.4%
Oils and Fat	-1.3%	46.1%
Cheese	9.8%	39.9%
Eggs	7.4%	26.0%
Milk	2.7%	34.1%
Milk Products	3.4%	24.8%
Tea	3.9%	29.8%
Coffee and Cocoa	13.8%	42.4%
Soft Drinks	5.2%	25.2%
Sugar and Preserves	-1.6%	30.8%
Sweets and Chocolate	9.4%	38.5%
Processed Potatoes	-0.1%	26.3%
Non-Processed Potatoes	1.5%	22.9%
Processed Vegetables	2.3%	44.4%
Fresh Vegetables	1.8%	29.5%
Processed Fruit	5.7%	21.2%
Fresh Fruit	3.0%	23.7%
Other Foods	4.2%	42.3%