Statistics Jersey

Jersey Retail Prices Index

June 2026

Tier 1 Statistic

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

Context

The RPI price collection process for this report started on 29 May and finished on 19 June 2026. This period coincided with the ongoing military action related to the Iran conflict, which began on 28 February 2026. The conflict has continued to affect global energy markets, contributing to movements in the prices of products such as heating oil and petrol. As the collection period took place several months after the start of the conflict, some of these impacts are reflected in this quarter's RPI figures.

Summary

During the 12 months to June 2026:

- **the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey increased by 2.8% to stand at 245.7 (June 2000 = 100)**
- the increase in the RPI was more than that to March 2026 (2.7%); hence the annual rate of inflation **increased by 0.1 percentage points (pp)** since last quarter
- several groups provided an **upward contribution** to the annual rate of inflation, most notably **household services**, **fuel and light**, **motoring**, and **food**
- the **food** group increased by 3.5%, contributing +0.4 pp to the overall rate of inflation, within the food group, the lamb section increased by 12.7% and the milk products section increased by 11.8%
- the **heating oil and other fuels** and **petrol and oil** sections increased annually by 53.5% and 18.0%, respectively
- the increase in the RPI was 0.2 pp higher than a year ago (2.6% in June 2025)
- RPI(Y), which measures **underlying inflation**, **increased by 3.6%**,[1] which was 0.1 pp lower than the March 2026 rate (down from 3.7%)
- RPI(X) increased by 3.6%[2]
- RPI Pensioners increased by 4.7%
- RPI Low Income increased by 3.6%
- annual changes in RPI Pensioners was 0.5 pp higher, RPI(Y) and RPI(X) were both 0.1 pp lower, and RPI Low Income was essentially unchanged compared with March 2026.
- the rate of inflation in Jersey as measured by the RPI was the same as the UK CPIH (2.8%), which is the broadly comparable headline rate of inflation for the UK[3]

[1] RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (such as GST and impôts).

[2] RPI(X) excludes mortgage interest payments.

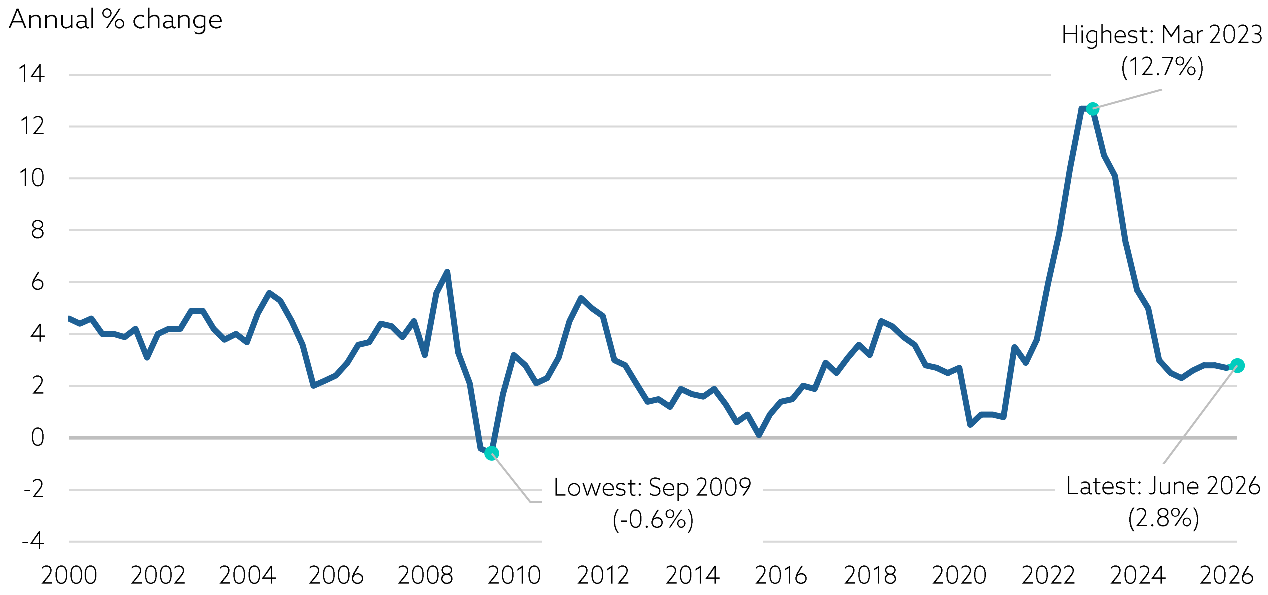
[3] Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the headline rate of inflation for the UK; see Comparison with the UK (page 10).

Annual change

The increase in the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the 12 months to June 2026 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 June 2026 was 2.8%

Jersey RPI annual inflation rate (percent) March 2000 to June 2026



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 June 2026

Annual percentage changes for each group, June 2026

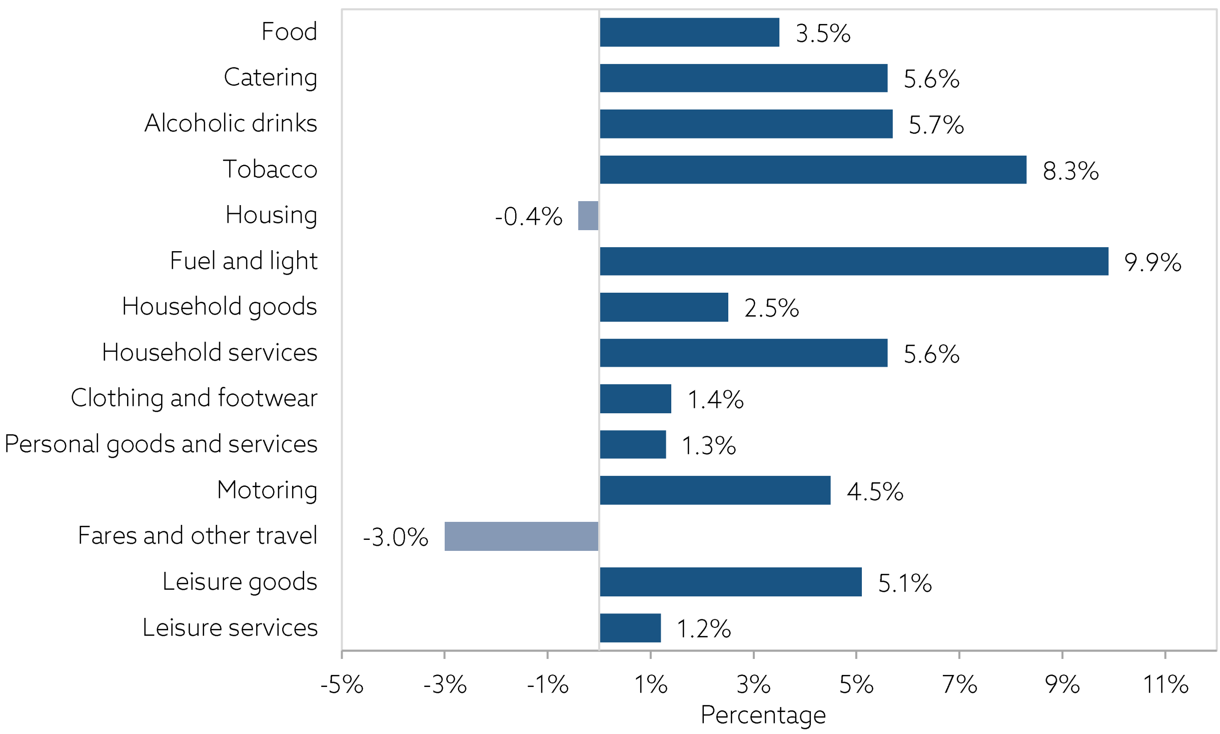
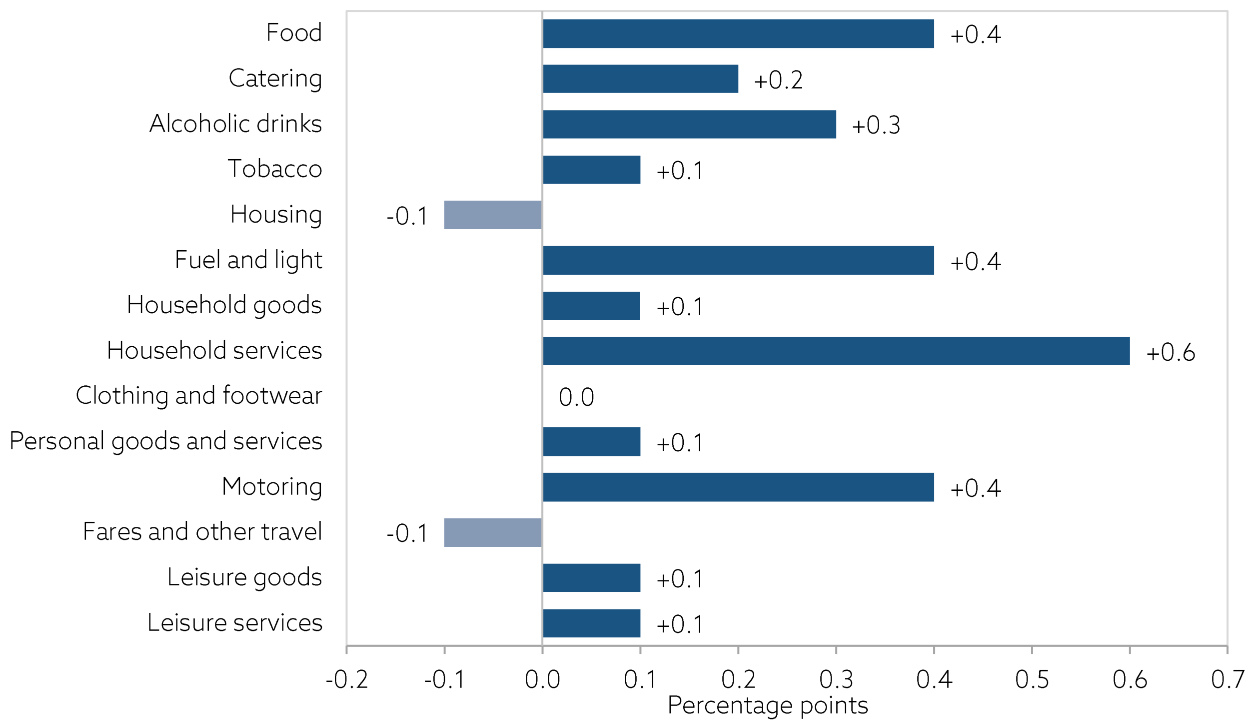


Figure 3 shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 2.8%.

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

Contribution of each group to the annual change in the RPI, June 2026



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

Most groups saw prices increase over the 12 months to June 2026, giving **upward** contributions to the RPI. Notably, in the 12 months to June 2026:

- prices in the **household services** group increased by 5.6%, contributing +0.6 percentage points (pp) to the annual change of the RPI, most notable section increase within the household services group was domestic services (including gardening and cleaning) which increased by 14.8%
- prices in the **fuel and light** group increased by 9.9%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- prices in the **motoring** group increased by 4.5%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- prices in the **food** group increased by 3.5%, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI

Prices in the **fares and other travel** group decreased by 3.0%, contributing -0.1 pp to the annual change in the RPI and prices in the **housing** group decreased by 0.4% also contributing -0.1 pp.

On 11 May 2026, the Government introduced a new excise duty on vape liquid (e-liquid). Vape liquid is included within the **tobacco** group. Over the year to June 2026, prices in the **tobacco** group increased by 8.3%, on average, contributing +0.1 pp to the annual change of the RPI.

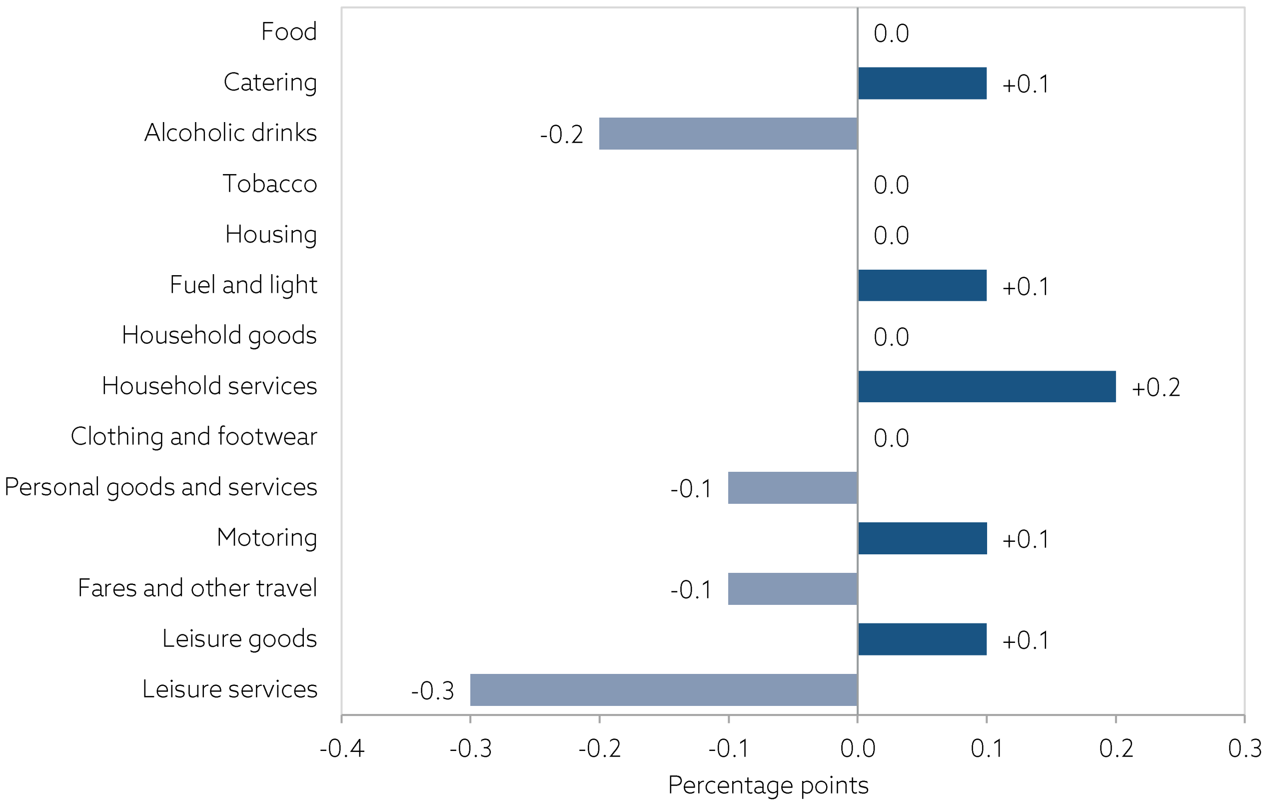
Group level indices are presented in Appendix Table A1, which also shows the most recent annual and quarterly percentage changes.

Impôt duties increased in January 2026, contributing +0.2 pp to the overall annual change in the RPI.

The annual RPI inflation rate rose by 0.1 pp from 2.7% in March 2026 to 2.8% in June 2026. Figure 4 shows the contributions from each group to the change in the annual RPI inflation rate between the latest two quarters.

Figure 4: Contributions to the change in the annual inflation rate ranged from -0.3 to +0.2 pp

Contributions to the change in annual inflation rate between March 2026 and June 2026



Five groups gave upward contributions to the change in the annual inflation rate. Notably, over the 12 months to June 2026, **household services** had a 5.6% increase compared to a 3.3% increase over the 12 months to March 2026, contributing +0.2 pp. **Catering**, **fuel and light**, **motoring** and **leisure goods** groups all contributed +0.1 pp to the change in inflation rate.

Four groups gave downward contributions to the change in the annual inflation rate. Over the 12 months to June 2026:

- **leisure services** had a 1.2% increase compared to a 4.4% increase over the 12 months to March 2026, contributing -0.3 pp
- **alcoholic drinks** group had a 5.7% increase compared to an 8.6% increase annually to March 2026, contributing -0.2 pp
- **personal goods and services** and **fares and other travel** groups both contributed -0.1 pp

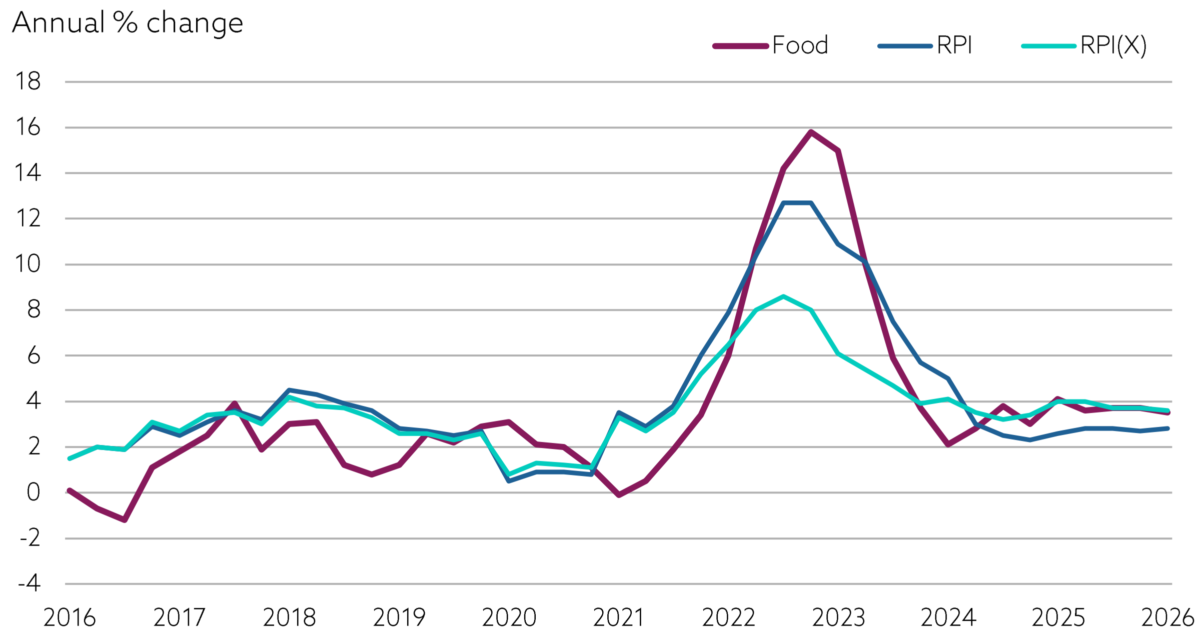
Food group

We include additional detail on the **food** group, as items in this group are purchased regularly, so 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 June 2026, the **food** group increased by 3.5%, which was 0.7 pp higher than the overall RPI increase of 2.8%. The **food** group's annual rate of change was 0.1 pp lower than that of RPI(X) (3.6%). Compared with the previous quarter, the annual rate for the **food** group decreased by 0.2 pp from March 2026 (3.7%).

Figure 5: The Food group was 0.7 pp higher than the annual change in the RPI

Food group, RPI and RPI(X) annual percentage changes, June 2016 to June 2026



Within the food group there were notable differences between sections:

- **lamb** had the largest annual change, increasing 12.7%
- the **milk products** section increased by 11.8% annually
- **eggs** saw an 8.7% annual increase
- **tea** decreased by 4.3% annually
- the **bread** section decreased by 1.9% annually
- the **oils and fat** section decreased by 1.0% from June 2025

The **lamb** section had the largest five-yearly change (+62.6%), followed by **beef** (+62.5%). Further section detail for the **food** group can be found in Appendix Table A7.

Fuel and oil sections

Following increased public interest in the prices of fuel and oil due to the Iran conflict, we have included in this report further detail on the **petrol and oil**, and **heating oil and other fuels** sections of the RPI.

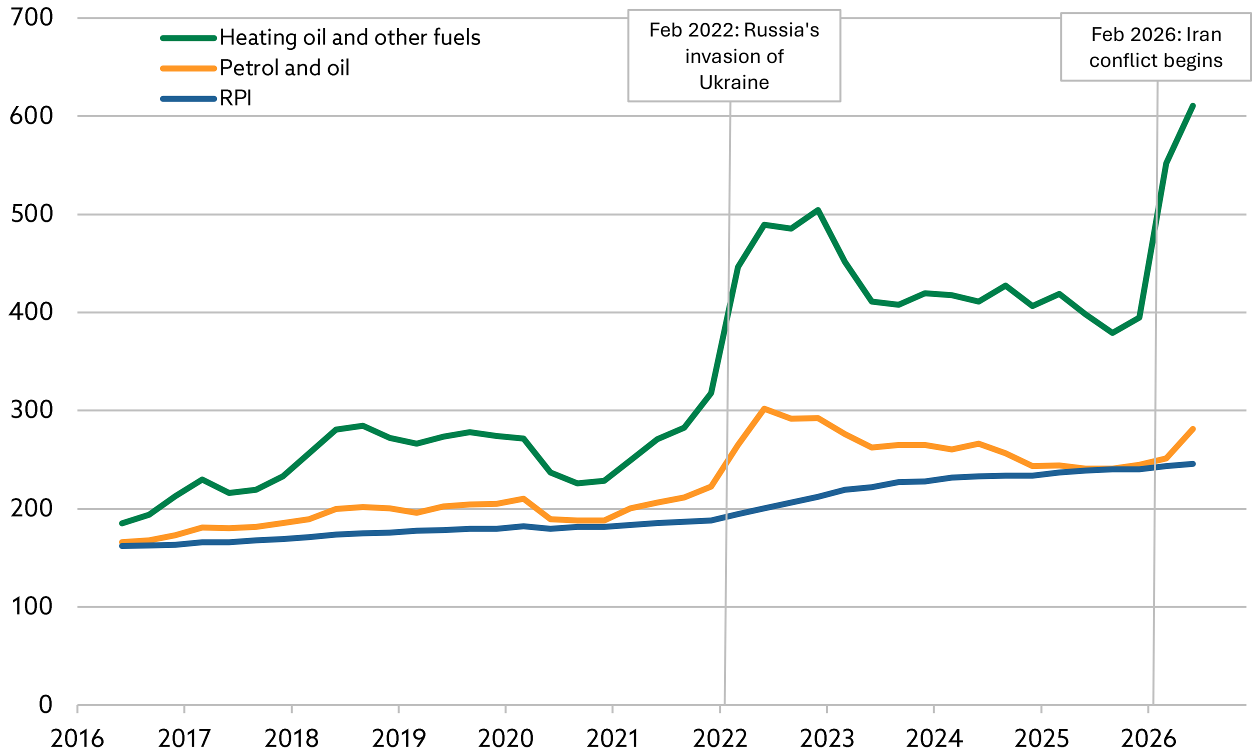
The petrol and oil section includes petrol, diesel, and motor oil; this section is in the **motoring** group. The heating oil and other fuels section is in the **fuel and light** group.

Figure 6 shows the change in index numbers of the **petrol and oil**, and **heating oil and other fuels** sections. In June, **heating oil and other fuels** increased annually by 53.5% to stand at 610.6 (June 2000 = 100) and **petrol and oil** increased annually by 18.0% to stand at 281.4.

Index numbers show price changes relative to a base month and year (June 2000 = 100), and do not represent actual prices. Values above 100 indicate prices are higher than the base month and year.

Figure 6: The heating oil and other fuels section increased by 53.5% since June 2025

Fuel and oil sections, and RPI indices, June 2016 to June 2026



Quarterly change

On a quarterly basis, the overall RPI increased by 0.9% between March 2026 and June 2026. Figure 7 shows the percentage changes over the latest quarter for each group of the RPI and Figure 8 shows the contributions of these groups to the quarterly change in the RPI.

Figure 7: Of the RPI groups, the leisure goods group had the largest quarterly increase

Quarterly percentage changes for each group, June 2026

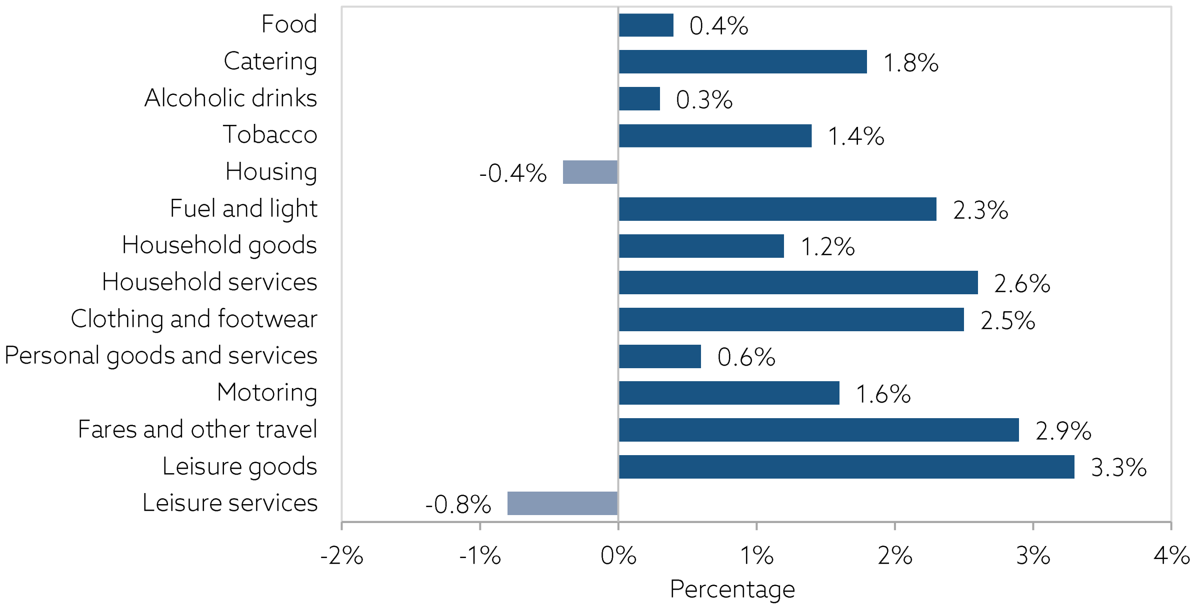
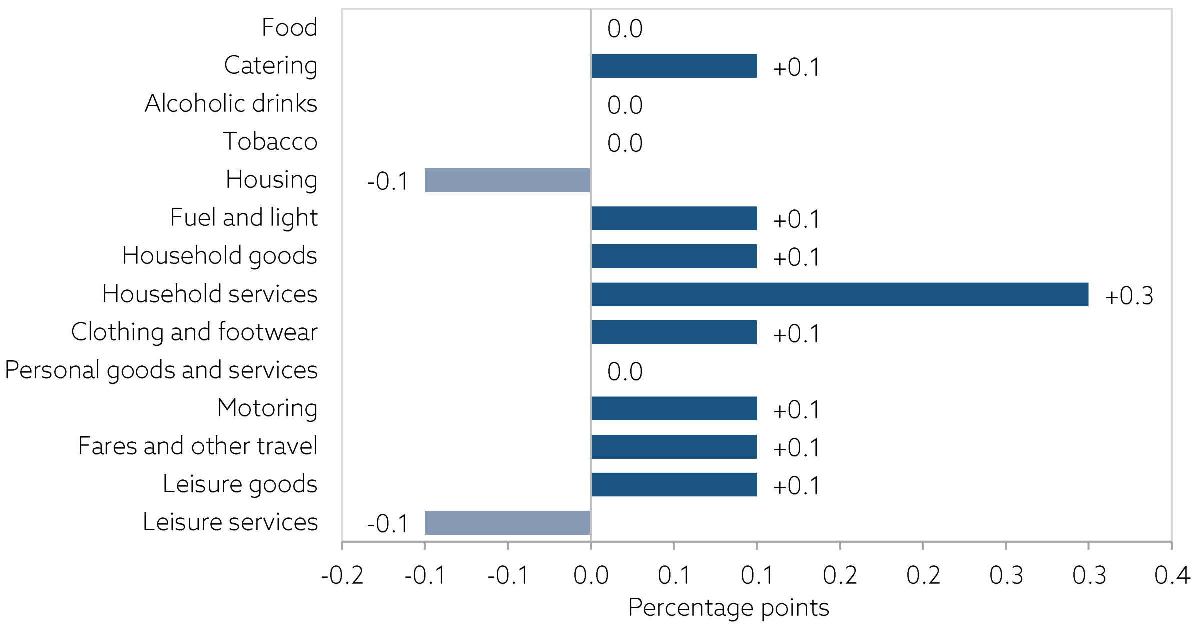


Figure 8: All groups contributed between -0.1 and +0.3 pp to quarterly RPI change

Contribution of each group to the quarterly change in the RPI, June 2026



Over the three months to June 2026:

- **household services** contributed +0.3 pp to the quarterly change in the RPI
- **seven groups** contributed +0.1 pp to the quarterly change
- **housing** and **leisure services** both gave a downward contribution 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 June 2026, both RPI(X) and RPI(Y) increased by 3.6%. Compared to March 2026, both indicators decreased by 0.1 pp.

Figure 9 shows the annual rates of change of both RPI(X) and RPI(Y); see Appendix Table A4 and Table A5 for more detail. Figure 10 shows the Bank of England Bank Rate along with changes in the RPI and RPI(X).

Figure 9: In March 2026, RPI(X) and RPI(Y) both increased by 3.6%

Annual percentage changes in RPI(X) and RPI(Y), December 2007 to June 2026

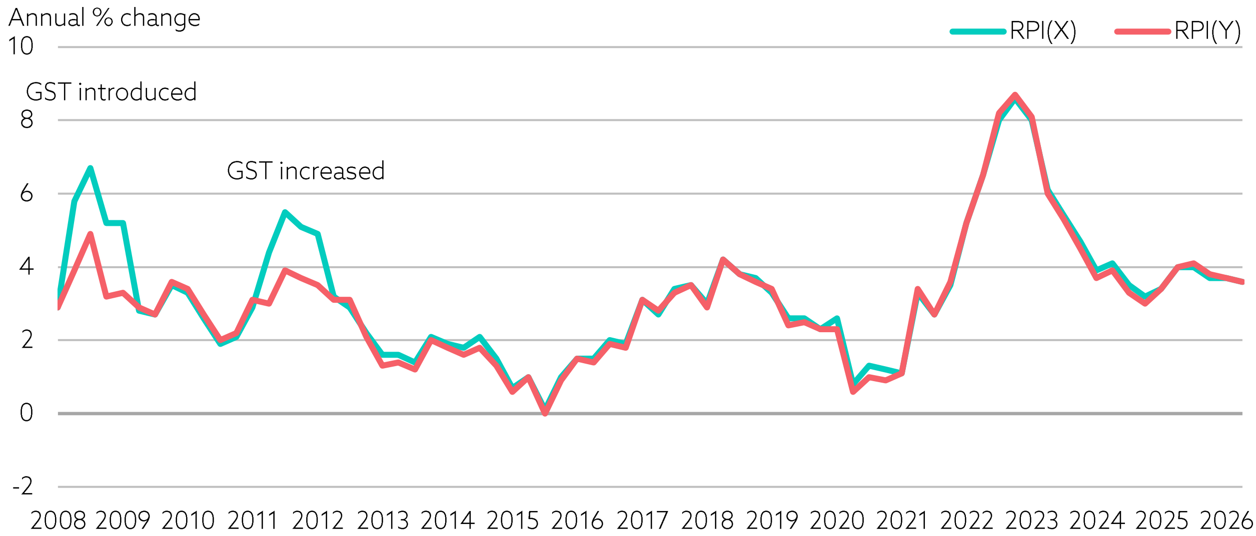
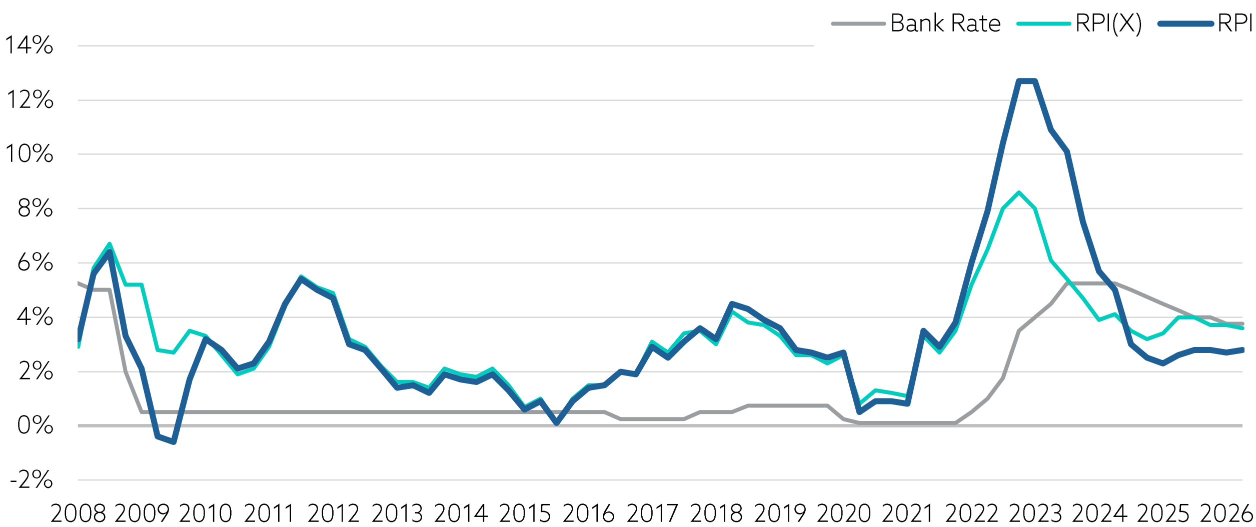


Figure 10: The Bank of England Bank Rate decreased annually by 0.50 pp to June 2026

Bank of England Bank Rate and annual % changes in RPI and RPI(X), December 2007 to June 2026



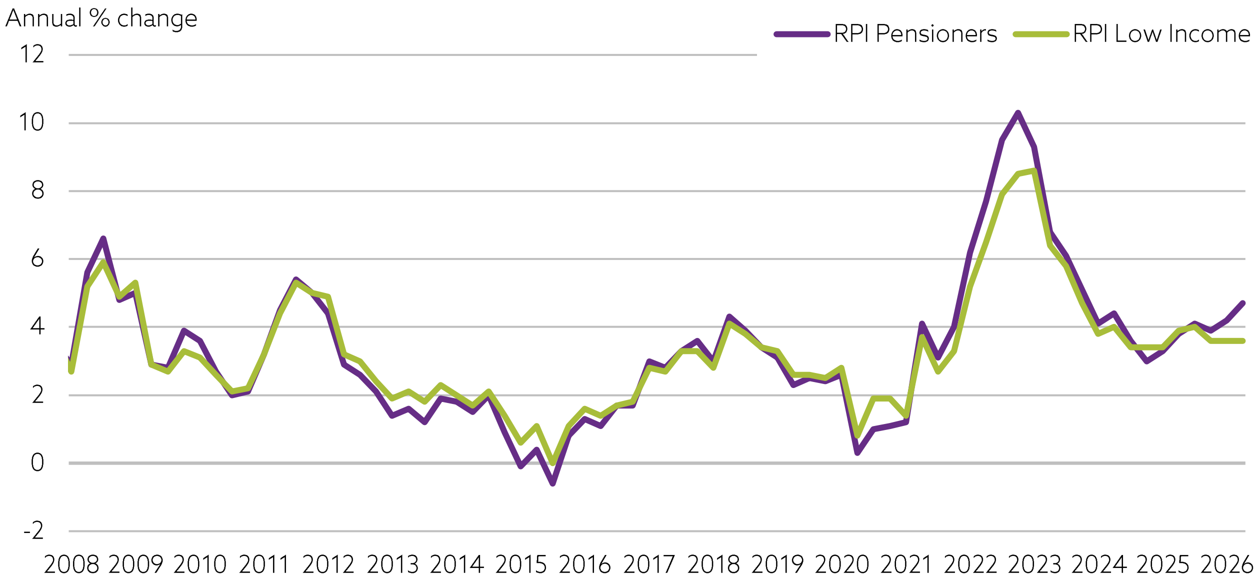
Other inflation measures

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 June 2026, RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income increased by 4.7% and 3.6%, respectively. These rates represent an increase of 0.5 pp for RPI Pensioners and essentially no change for RPI Low Income (4.2% and 3.6% in March 2026, respectively). Higher weighting for the **heating oil and other fuels** section contributed to the change in the RPI Pensioners rate, as well as the increases in the **domestic services** section (this section includes services such as gardening and cleaning).

Figure 11 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 11: RPI Pensioners increased by 4.7% and RPI Low Income increased by 3.6% annually

Annual percentage changes in RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income, December 2007 to June 2026

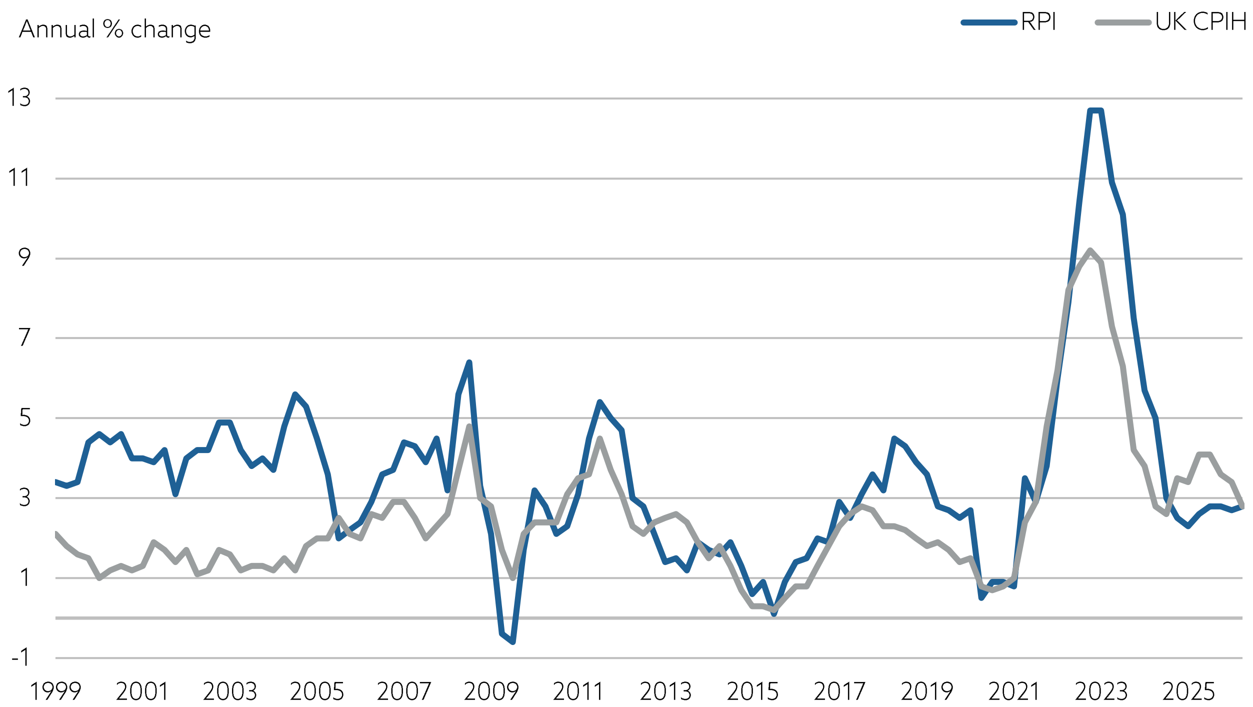


Comparison with the UK

The annual measures of the headline rates of inflation for Jersey and the UK are shown in Figure 12 and Table 1. The headline annual rate of inflation for the UK is that of the CPIH, which is broadly comparable with the Jersey RPI; see notes for more information.

Figure 12: The Jersey RPI was the same as the UK CPIH

Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, 1999 to 2026



Over the 12 months to June 2026, both the Jersey RPI and UK CPIH increased by 2.8%, hence the headline rate of inflation in Jersey was the same as that of the UK.

Table 1: Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, December 2025 and March 2026

	Mar 2026	June 2026
Jersey RPI (%)	2.7	2.8
UK CPIH (%)	3.4	2.8

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 is 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 to 2022 LCHIS, of these household types and have distinct section and item weights compared to the general RPI.

Next publication

The Jersey RPI for September 2026 is scheduled for release on **23 October 2026**. Further scheduled publications can be found in our release calendar.

Appendix

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

Group	June 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2025	Mar 2026	June 2026	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
Food	232.7	234.7	236.1	239.9	240.8	3.5	0.4
Catering	261.2	263.9	268.7	271.0	275.9	5.6	1.8
Alcoholic drinks	269.0	271.9	270.0	283.4	284.3	5.7	0.3
Tobacco	557.7	564.6	565.3	595.4	603.9	8.3	1.4
Housing	301.0	300.0	300.1	301.0	299.9	-0.4	-0.4
Fuel and light	353.8	351.4	353.5	380.0	388.9	9.9	2.3
Household goods	127.2	127.7	126.0	128.9	130.4	2.5	1.2
Household services	290.8	298.9	299.3	299.4	307.1	5.6	2.6
Clothing and footwear	80.0	81.5	81.0	79.1	81.1	1.4	2.5
Personal goods and services	190.2	191.3	189.1	191.5	192.7	1.3	0.6
Motoring	220.5	225.0	224.2	226.7	230.4	4.5	1.6
Fares and other travel	298.2	283.8	273.5	281.3	289.4	-3.0	2.9
Leisure goods	97.0	96.1	96.4	98.6	101.9	5.1	3.3
Leisure services	284.9	285.9	289.3	290.4	288.2	1.2	-0.8
All items	**239.0**	**240.3**	**240.3**	**243.6**	**245.7**	**2.8**	**0.9**

RPI group indices from March 2000 to present are available on 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 Q2 2026 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%	6.3%
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%	24.6%
Fuel and light	Coal, electricity, gas and oil	3.9%	4.3%
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%	11.2%
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%	2.7%
Leisure goods	Audio-visual equipment, toys, books, papers and magazines and gardening products	2.8%	2.8%
Leisure services	TV licence, TV subscriptions, entertainments, sports and leisure fees, and foreign and UK holidays	8.5%	8.7%
RPI	**All items**	**100%**	**100%**

Table A3: Jersey Retail Prices Index RPI, 2003 to 2026 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
2003	Mar	112.4	4.9	2.4
	Jun	112.9	4.2	0.4
	Sep	113.9	3.8	0.9
	Dec	114.2	4.0	0.3
2004	Mar	116.6	3.7	2.1
	Jun	118.3	4.8	1.5
	Sep	120.3	5.6	1.7
	Dec	120.3	5.3	0.0
2005	Mar	121.9	4.5	1.3
	Jun	122.6	3.6	0.6
	Sep	122.7	2.0	0.1
	Dec	123.0	2.2	0.2
2006	Mar	124.8	2.4	1.5
	Jun	126.2	2.9	1.1
	Sep	127.1	3.6	0.7
	Dec	127.5	3.7	0.3
2007	Mar	130.3	4.4	2.2
	Jun	131.6	4.3	1.0
	Sep	132.1	3.9	0.4
	Dec	133.3	4.5	0.9
2008	Mar	134.5	3.2	0.9
	Jun	139.0	5.6	3.3
	Sep	140.5	6.4	1.1
	Dec	137.7	3.3	-2.0
2009	Mar	137.3	2.1	-0.3
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	0.9
	Sep	139.6	-0.6	0.8
	Dec	140.0	1.7	0.3
2010	Mar	141.7	3.2	1.2
	Jun	142.4	2.8	0.5
	Sep	142.6	2.1	0.1
	Dec	143.2	2.3	0.4
2011	Mar	146.1	3.1	2.0
	Jun	148.8	4.5	1.8
	Sep	150.3	5.4	1.0
	Dec	150.4	5.0	0.1
2012	Mar	153.0	4.7	1.7
	Jun	153.3	3.0	0.2
	Sep	154.5	2.8	0.8
	Dec	153.5	2.1	-0.6
2013	Mar	155.2	1.4	1.1
	Jun	155.6	1.5	0.3
	Sep	156.4	1.2	0.5
	Dec	156.4	1.9	0.0
2014	Mar	157.9	1.7	1.0
	Jun	158.1	1.6	0.1
	Sep	159.3	1.9	0.8
	Dec	158.5	1.3	-0.5
2015	Mar	158.9	0.6	0.3
	Jun	159.6	0.9	0.4
	Sep	159.5	0.1	-0.1
	Dec	160.0	0.9	0.3
2016	Mar	161.2	1.4	0.8
	Jun	162.0	1.5	0.5
	Sep	162.7	2.0	0.4
	Dec	163.0	1.9	0.2
2017	Mar	165.9	2.9	1.8
	Jun	166.1	2.5	0.1
	Sep	167.8	3.1	1.0
	Dec	168.8	3.6	0.6
2018	Mar	171.2	3.2	1.4
	Jun	173.5	4.5	1.3
	Sep	175.0	4.3	0.9
	Dec	175.4	3.9	0.2
2019	Mar	177.3	3.6	1.1
	Jun	178.4	2.8	0.6
	Sep	179.7	2.7	0.7
	Dec	179.8	2.5	0.1
2020	Mar	182.1	2.7	1.3
	Jun	179.3	0.5	-1.5
	Sep	181.4	0.9	1.2
	Dec	181.4	0.9	0.0
2021	Mar	183.6	0.8	1.2
	Jun	185.5	3.5	1.0
	Sep	186.7	2.9	0.6
	Dec	188.3	3.8	0.9
2022	Mar	194.6	6.0	3.3
	Jun	200.1	7.9	2.8
	Sep	206.2	10.4	3.0
	Dec	212.2	12.7	2.9
2023	Mar	219.3	12.7	3.3
	Jun	221.9	10.9	1.2
	Sep	227.0	10.1	2.3
	Dec	228.1	7.5	0.5
2024	Mar	231.8	5.7	1.6
	Jun	233.0	5.0	0.5
	Sep	233.7	3.0	0.3
	Dec	233.8	2.5	0.0
2025	Mar	237.1	2.3	1.4
	Jun	239.0	2.6	0.8
	Sep	240.3	2.8	0.5
	Dec	240.3	2.8	0.0
2026	Mar	243.6	2.7	1.4
	Jun	245.7	2.8	0.9

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), 2003 to 2026 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI(X)	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
2003	Mar	112.5	4.8	2.5
	Jun	113.4	4.6	0.8
	Sep	114.5	4.4	1.0
	Dec	114.2	4.0	-0.3
2004	Mar	116.4	3.5	1.9
	Jun	117.3	3.4	0.8
	Sep	118.3	3.3	0.9
	Dec	118.1	3.4	-0.2
2005	Mar	119.6	2.7	1.3
	Jun	120.2	2.5	0.5
	Sep	120.6	1.9	0.3
	Dec	120.7	2.2	0.1
2006	Mar	122.5	2.4	1.5
	Jun	123.9	3.1	1.1
	Sep	124.0	2.8	0.1
	Dec	123.7	2.5	-0.2
2007	Mar	125.9	2.8	1.8
	Jun	126.7	2.3	0.6
	Sep	126.7	2.2	0.0
	Dec	127.7	3.2	0.8
2008	Mar	129.5	2.9	1.4
	Jun	134.0	5.8	3.5
	Sep	135.2	6.7	0.9
	Dec	134.3	5.2	-0.7
2009	Mar	136.2	5.2	1.4
	Jun	137.8	2.8	1.2
	Sep	138.8	2.7	0.7
	Dec	139.0	3.5	0.1
2010	Mar	140.7	3.3	1.2
	Jun	141.4	2.6	0.5
	Sep	141.4	1.9	0.0
	Dec	141.9	2.1	0.4
2011	Mar	144.8	2.9	2.0
	Jun	147.6	4.4	1.9
	Sep	149.2	5.5	1.1
	Dec	149.2	5.1	0.0
2012	Mar	151.9	4.9	1.8
	Jun	152.3	3.2	0.3
	Sep	153.5	2.9	0.8
	Dec	152.5	2.2	-0.7
2013	Mar	154.3	1.6	1.2
	Jun	154.8	1.6	0.3
	Sep	155.6	1.4	0.5
	Dec	155.7	2.1	0.1
2014	Mar	157.3	1.9	1.0
	Jun	157.6	1.8	0.2
	Sep	158.9	2.1	0.8
	Dec	158.0	1.5	-0.6
2015	Mar	158.4	0.7	0.3
	Jun	159.2	1.0	0.5
	Sep	159.1	0.1	-0.1
	Dec	159.6	1.0	0.3
2016	Mar	160.8	1.5	0.8
	Jun	161.6	1.5	0.5
	Sep	162.3	2.0	0.4
	Dec	162.7	1.9	0.2
2017	Mar	165.8	3.1	1.9
	Jun	166.0	2.7	0.1
	Sep	167.8	3.4	1.1
	Dec	168.4	3.5	0.4
2018	Mar	170.7	3.0	1.4
	Jun	173.0	4.2	1.3
	Sep	174.2	3.8	0.7
	Dec	174.6	3.7	0.2
2019	Mar	176.4	3.3	1.0
	Jun	177.5	2.6	0.6
	Sep	178.7	2.6	0.7
	Dec	178.7	2.3	0.0
2020	Mar	181.0	2.6	1.3
	Jun	178.9	0.8	-1.2
	Sep	181.0	1.3	1.2
	Dec	180.9	1.2	-0.1
2021	Mar	183.0	1.1	1.2
	Jun	184.8	3.3	1.0
	Sep	185.9	2.7	0.6
	Dec	187.3	3.5	0.8
2022	Mar	192.6	5.2	2.8
	Jun	196.8	6.5	2.2
	Sep	200.8	8.0	2.0
	Dec	203.4	8.6	1.3
2023	Mar	208.0	8.0	2.3
	Jun	208.8	6.1	0.4
	Sep	211.7	5.4	1.4
	Dec	212.9	4.7	0.6
2024	Mar	216.2	3.9	1.6
	Jun	217.3	4.1	0.5
	Sep	219.2	3.5	0.9
	Dec	219.7	3.2	0.2
2025	Mar	223.6	3.4	1.8
	Jun	226.0	4.0	1.1
	Sep	228.0	4.0	0.9
	Dec	227.9	3.7	0.0
2026	Mar	231.9	3.7	1.8
	Jun	234.2	3.6	1.0

Quarterly RPI(X) index numbers and annual percentage changes from March 2000 to present are available on OpenData.gov.je

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

		RPI(Y)	RPI Pensioners	RPI Low Income
2008	Mar	2.9	2.9	2.7
	Jun	3.9	5.6	5.2
	Sep	4.9	6.6	5.9
	Dec	3.2	4.8	4.9
2009	Mar	3.3	5.0	5.3
	Jun	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Sep	2.7	2.8	2.7
	Dec	3.6	3.9	3.3
2010	Mar	3.4	3.6	3.1
	Jun	2.7	2.7	2.6
	Sep	2.0	2.0	2.1
	Dec	2.2	2.1	2.2
2011	Mar	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Jun	3.0	4.5	4.4
	Sep	3.9	5.4	5.3
	Dec	3.7	5.0	5.0
2012	Mar	3.5	4.4	4.9
	Jun	3.1	2.9	3.2
	Sep	3.1	2.6	3.0
	Dec	2.1	2.1	2.4
2013	Mar	1.3	1.4	1.9
	Jun	1.4	1.6	2.1
	Sep	1.2	1.2	1.8
	Dec	2.0	1.9	2.3
2014	Mar	1.8	1.8	2.0
	Jun	1.6	1.5	1.7
	Sep	1.8	2.0	2.1
	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
2019	Mar	3.4	3.1	3.3
	Jun	2.4	2.3	2.6
	Sep	2.5	2.5	2.6
	Dec	2.3	2.4	2.5
2020	Mar	2.3	2.6	2.8
	Jun	0.6	0.3	0.8
	Sep	1.0	1.0	1.9
	Dec	0.9	1.1	1.9
2021	Mar	1.1	1.2	1.4
	Jun	3.4	4.1	3.7
	Sep	2.7	3.1	2.7
	Dec	3.6	4.0	3.3
2022	Mar	5.2	6.2	5.2
	Jun	6.5	7.7	6.5
	Sep	8.2	9.5	7.9
	Dec	8.7	10.3	8.5
2023	Mar	8.1	9.3	8.6
	Jun	6.0	6.8	6.4
	Sep	5.3	6.1	5.8
	Dec	4.5	5.1	4.7
2024	Mar	3.7	4.1	3.8
	Jun	3.9	4.4	4.0
	Sep	3.3	3.6	3.4
	Dec	3.0	3.0	3.4
2025	Mar	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Jun	4.0	3.8	3.9
	Sep	4.1	4.1	4.0
	Dec	3.8	3.9	3.6
2026	Mar	3.7	4.2	3.6
	Jun	3.6	4.7	3.6

Quarterly RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners, and RPI Low Income annual percentage changes from December 2007 to present are available on 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
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
	18	Dec	3.75

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	-1.9	28.3
Cereals	4.3	19.9
Biscuits and cakes	2.8	41.6
Beef	8.1	62.5
Lamb	12.7	62.6
Pork	5.9	46.3
Bacon	0.0	35.0
Poultry	3.6	42.5
Other meat	0.5	43.1
Fish (processed)	0.8	15.8
Fish (fresh)	4.9	33.8
Butter	1.1	32.0
Oils and fat	-1.0	52.6
Cheese	4.3	36.0
Eggs	8.7	35.1
Milk	0.0	28.8
Milk products	11.8	27.9
Tea	-4.3	20.7
Coffee and cocoa	7.7	41.6
Soft drinks	5.6	30.5
Sugar and preserves	1.0	33.1
Sweets and chocolate	5.6	40.9
Processed potatoes	1.6	31.6
Non-processed potatoes	8.4	40.1
Processed vegetables	3.7	41.7
Fresh vegetables	2.2	35.6
Processed fruit	6.5	22.5
Fresh fruit	3.3	2.0
Other foods	2.8	46.3