

Basket update

For this report, the RPI basket of goods and services has been updated using the results of the 2021/2022 [Living Costs and Household Income Survey](#). The items and weights used to compile the index are updated periodically to ensure that the RPI basket reflects up-to-date consumer spending patterns. The details of this change have been published today in the [updating the RPI basket of goods and services report](#).

Summary

During the 12 months to December 2024:

- **the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey increased by 2.5% to stand at 233.8 (June 2000 = 100)**
- the increase in the RPI was less than that to September 2024 (3.0%); hence the annual rate of inflation **decreased by 0.5 percentage points (pp)** since last quarter
- half of the groups contributed to the **decrease in the annual rate of inflation**, including the **housing, fuel and light** and **fares and other travel** groups
- prices in most groups increased and these increases were similar to or less than those over the 12 months to September 2024, which resulted in an overall downward contribution to the annual rate of inflation
- **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 +0.6 pp to the rate
 - the price change in the leisure services price group was lower compared with the 12 months to September 2024, hence its contribution to the change in rate of the RPI was -0.1 pp
- the increase in the RPI was 5.0 pp smaller than a year ago (7.5% in December 2023)
- RPI(Y), which measures **underlying inflation, increased by 3.0%**,¹ which was 0.3 pp smaller than the September 2024 rate (down from 3.3%)
- RPI(X) increased by 3.2%²
- RPI Pensioners increased by 3.0%
- RPI Low Income increased by 3.4%
- annual changes in RPI(X), RPI(Y) and RPI Pensioners were 0.3 to 0.6 pp smaller than those in September 2024 and RPI Low Income was essentially unchanged from September 2024
- the rate of inflation in Jersey as measured by the RPI, was 1.0 pp lower than the UK CPIH, which is the broadly comparable headline rate of inflation for the UK;³ this marks the first time since June 2022 that the Jersey RPI rate has been lower than the UK CPIH

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.

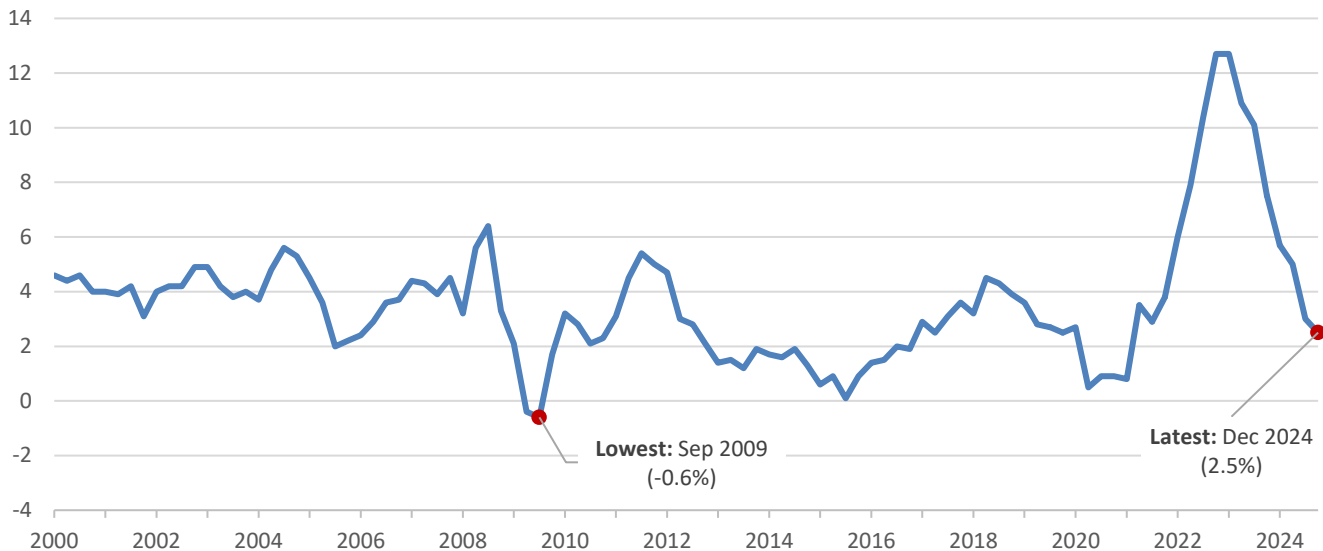
³ Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the headline rate of inflation for the UK see [Comparison with the UK](#). Costs associated with owning and occupying one's own home are reflected through a rental equivalence method in the UK CPIH, hence its rate of increase is less directly affected by changes in the Bank of England Bank Rate than the Jersey RPI.

Annual change

The increase in the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the 12 months to December 2024 was 2.5%. The annual percentage changes in the RPI since March 2000 are shown in [Figure 1](#).

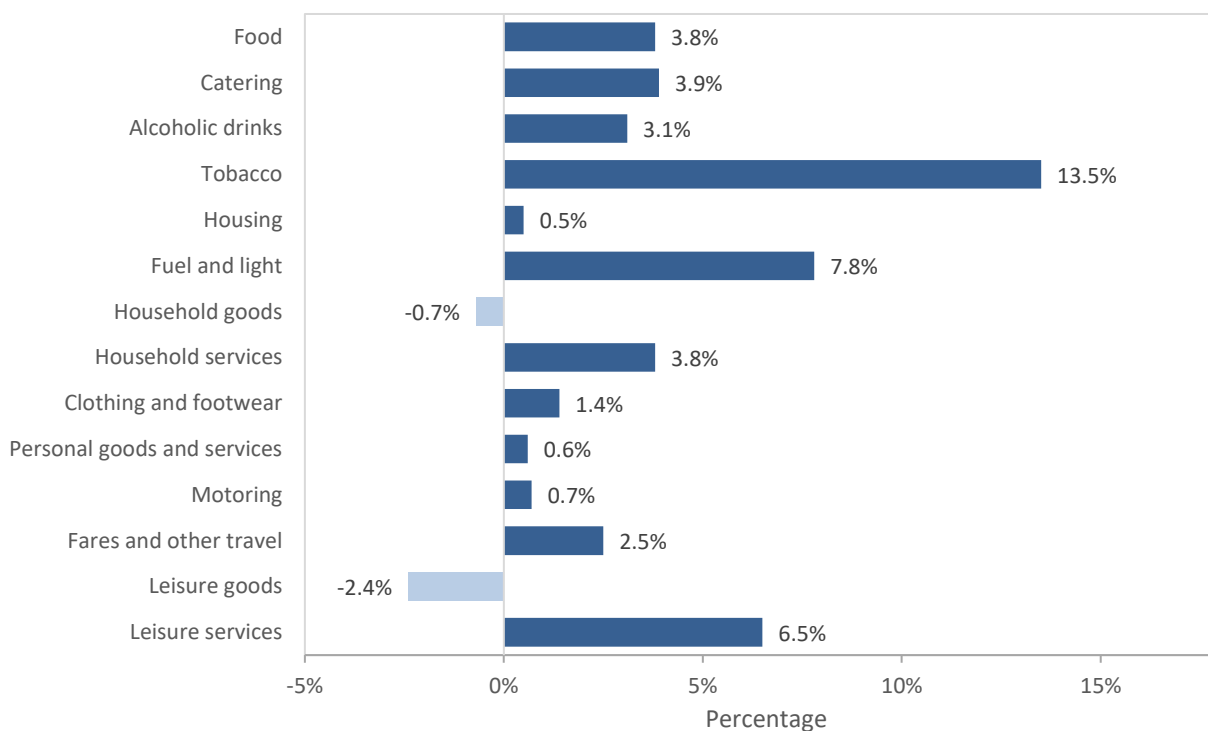
Figure 1: The annual change in the All Items Retail Prices Index for December 2024 was 2.5%
Jersey RPI annual inflation rate (percent) March 2000 to December 2024

Annual % change



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

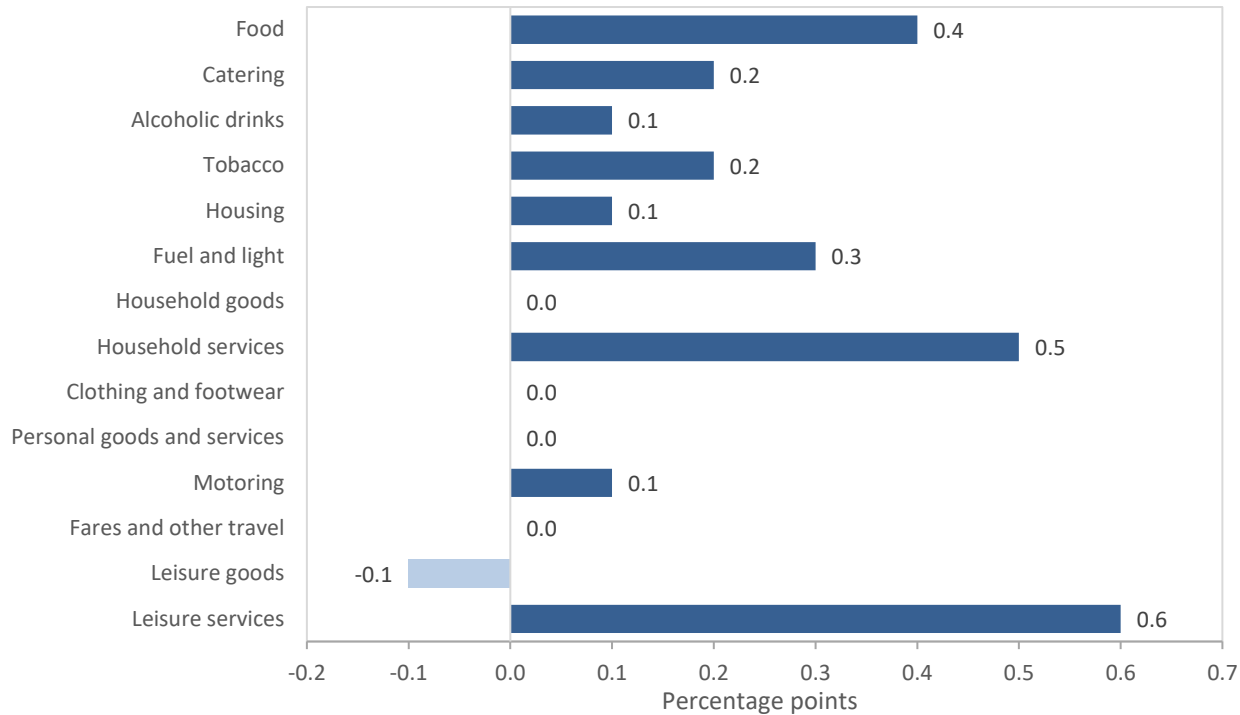
Figure 2: Most groups in the RPI saw prices increase over the 12 months to December 2024
Annual percentage changes for each group, December 2024



[Figure 3](#) shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 2.5%.

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 2024



Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding

Most groups saw prices increase over the 12 months to December 2024, giving **upward** contributions to the RPI. Notably, in the 12 months to December 2024:

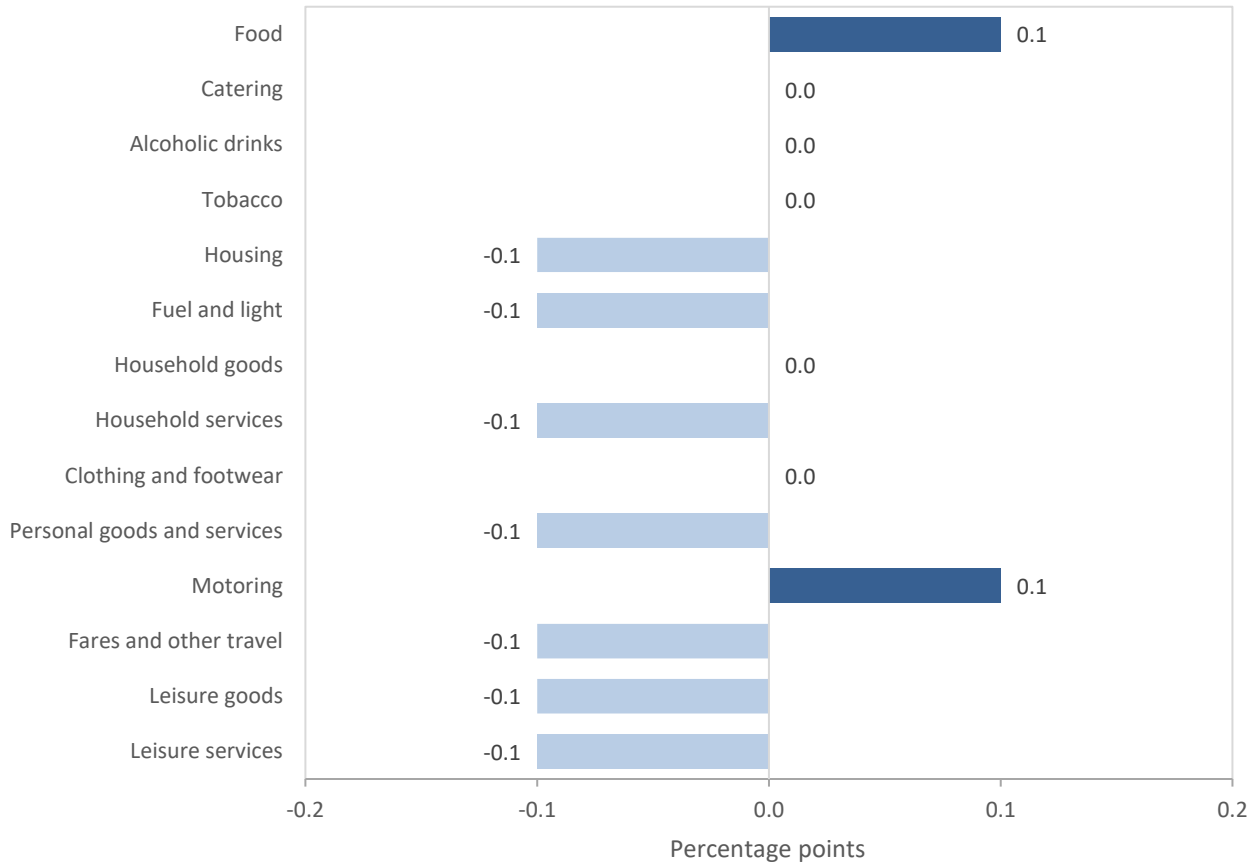
- costs in the **leisure services** group increased by 6.5%, on average, contributing +0.6 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- prices in the **household services** group increased by 3.8%, contributing +0.5 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- costs in the **food** group increased by 3.8% annually, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI
- on average, prices in the **fuel and light** group increased by 7.8%, contributing +0.3 pp to the annual change of the RPI

Prices in the **leisure goods** group fell by 2.4%, contributing -0.1 to the annual change in the RPI. It was the only group to make a negative contribution 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.

The annual rate of increase of the RPI in December 2024 was 0.5 pp lower than September 2024. [Figure 4](#) shows the contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

Figure 4: Contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase ranged between -0.1 pp and 0.1 pp for all groups
 Contributions to change in annual rate of increase of RPI between September 2024 and December 2024



Seven groups gave downward contributions, all -0.1 pp, to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Notably, in the 12 months to December 2024:

- overall prices in the **housing** group increased by 0.5%, compared with an increase of 0.8% over the same period of time to September 2024; this change was mainly driven by decreases to mortgage interest rates (see [Table A6](#) for more detail)
- prices in the **fuel and light** group increased by 7.8% compared to 10.1% over the 12 months to September 2024
- **household services** group prices increased by 3.8% as opposed to increasing 4.6% to September 2024
- prices in the **personal good and services** group increased by 0.6% whilst they increased by 2.0% to September 2024
- overall prices in the **fares and other travel** group increased by 2.5% compared with 5.9% over the 12 months to September 2024
- **leisure goods** group prices decreased by 2.4% as opposed to increasing by 0.7% over the year to September 2024
- prices in the **leisure services** group increased by 6.5% compared with an increase of 7.9% to September 2024

The **food** and **motoring** groups gave upward contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Over the 12 months to December 2024 these groups increased by 3.8% and 0.7% compared with 2.8% and 0.0% respectively over the 12 months to September 2024, both contributing +0.1pp.

The 12-month increase in the RPI to December 2024 was 5.0 pp smaller than a year ago; the annual increase was 2.5% in December 2024, compared with 7.5% in December 2023.

Quarterly change

On a quarterly basis, the RPI was essentially unchanged between September 2024 and December 2024 (0.0 pp). [Figure 5](#) shows the percentage changes over the latest quarter for each group of the RPI and [Figure 6](#) shows the contributions of these groups to the quarterly change in the RPI.

Figure 5: Of the RPI groups, fares and other travel had the largest quarterly decrease
Quarterly percentage changes for each group, December 2024

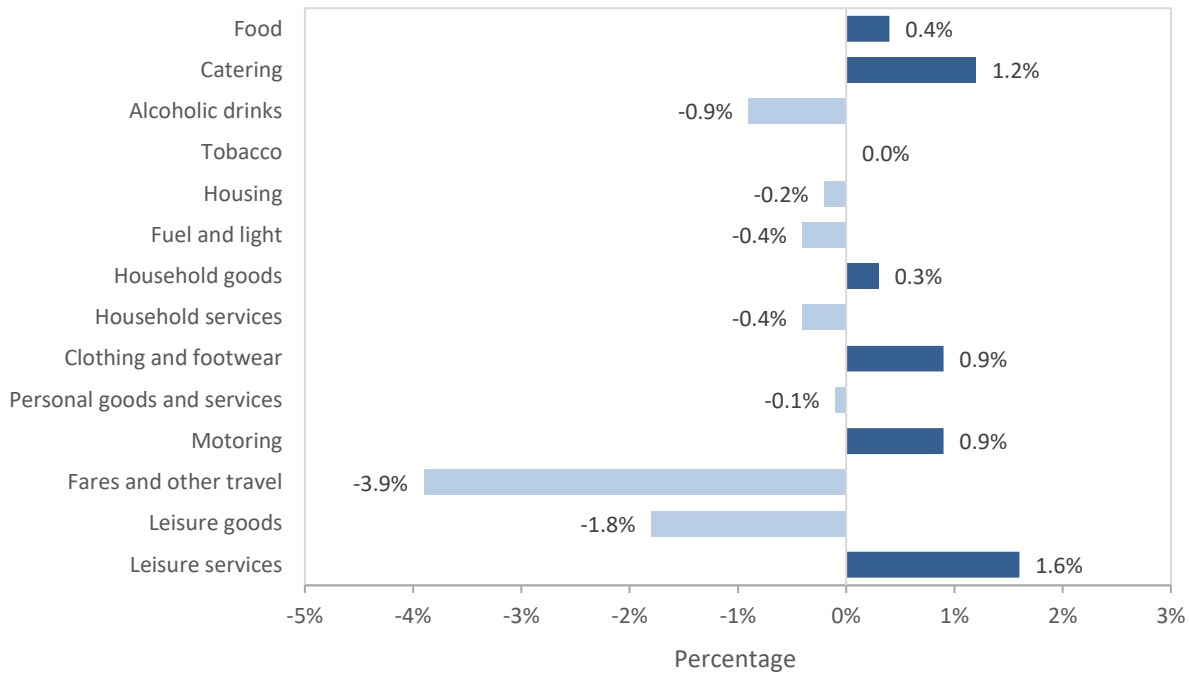
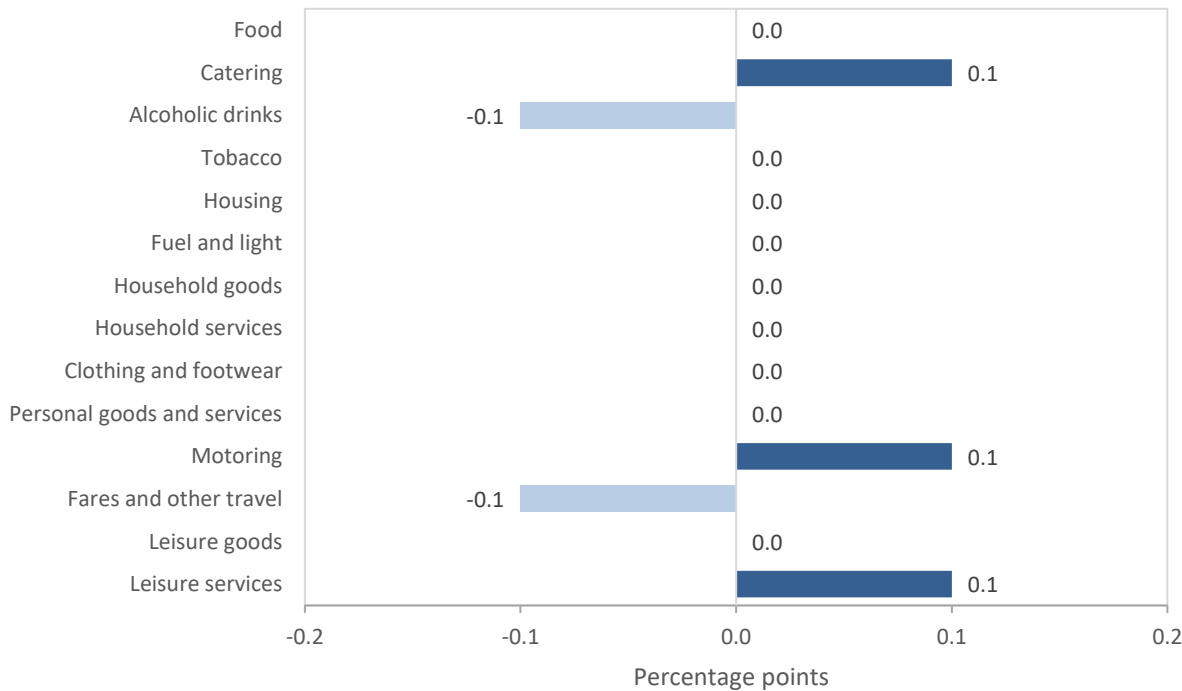


Figure 6: Contributions to quarterly change in the RPI were between -0.1 pp and 0.1 pp for all groups
Contribution of each group to the quarterly change in the RPI, December 2024



Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding

The prices of most groups were essentially unchanged over the three months to December 2024. Catering, motoring and leisure services all contributed +0.1 pp, partially offset by the alcoholic drinks and fares and other travel groups negative contributions both of -0.1 pp to the quarterly change.

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 not only of 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 2024, RPI(X) increased by 3.2% and RPI(Y) by 3.0%. These rates were both 0.3 pp smaller than those in September 2024 (3.5% and 3.3% respectively).

Figure 7 shows the annual rates of change of both RPI(X) and RPI(Y) since 2007, when RPI(Y) was first published for Jersey (see Appendix Table A4 and Table A5). Figure 8 shows the Bank of England Bank Rate along with changes in the RPI and RPI(X).

Figure 7: In December 2024 RPI(X) increased by 3.2% and RPI(Y) increased by 3.0% over the last 12 months
Annual percentage changes in RPI(X) and RPI(Y), December 2007 to December 2024

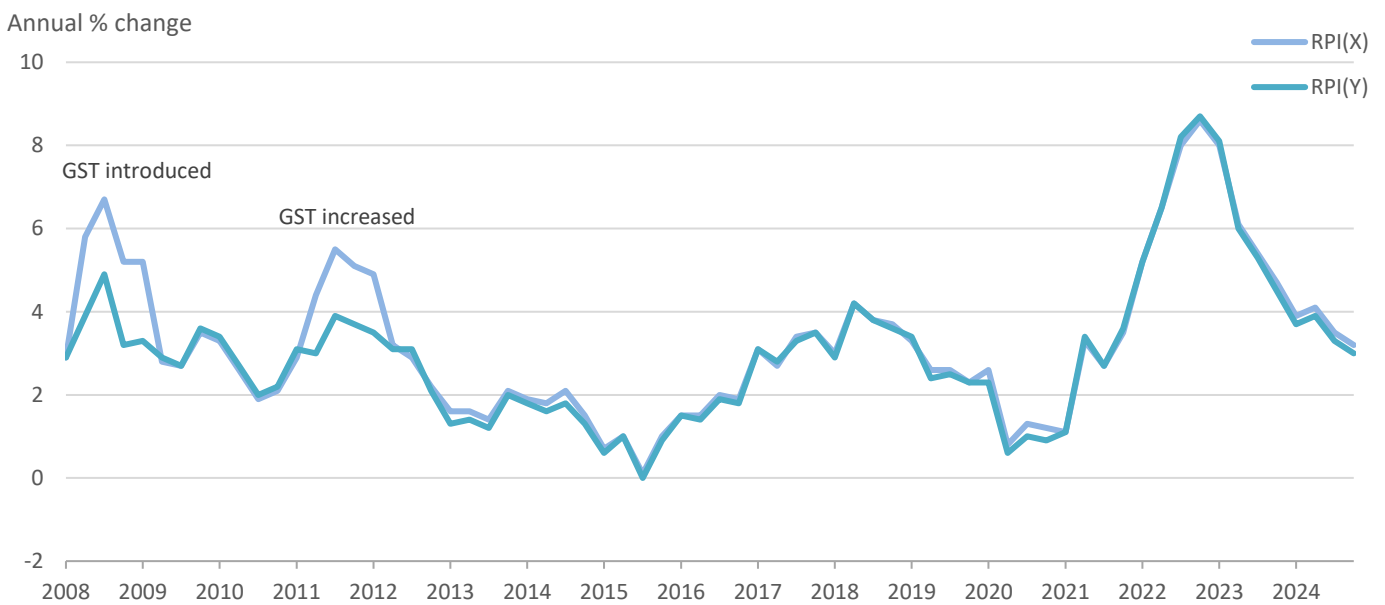
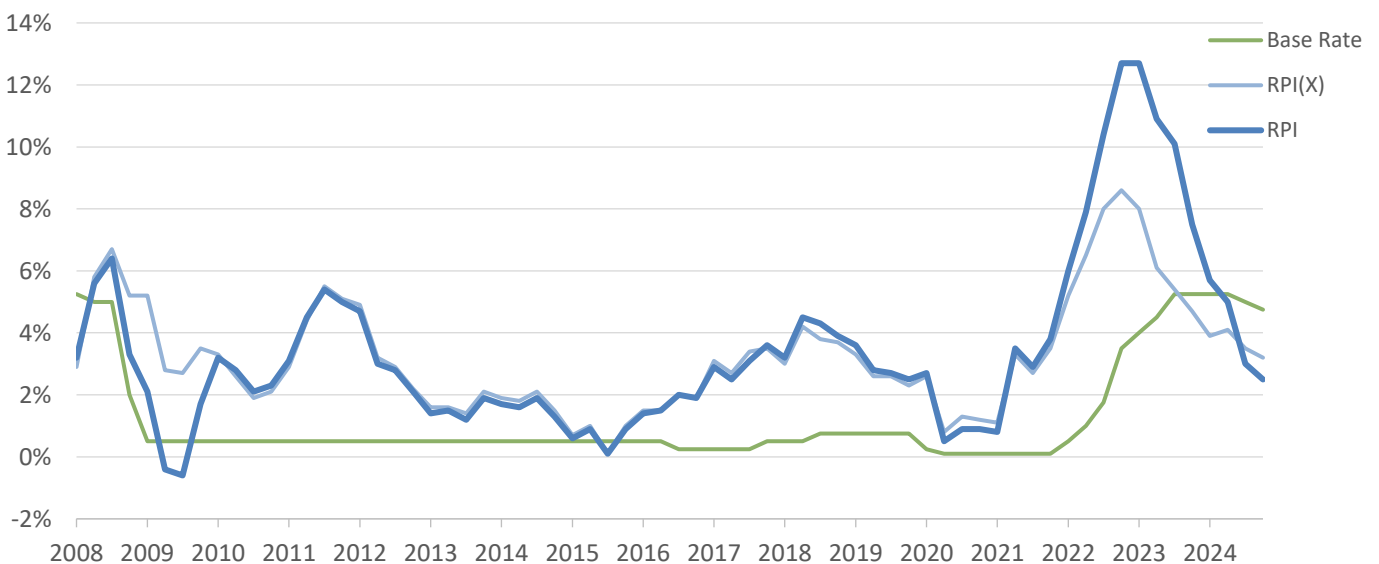


Figure 8: The Bank of England Bank Rate decreased by 0.25pp in November 2024
Bank of England Bank Rate and annual % changes in RPI and RPI(X), December 2007 to December 2024

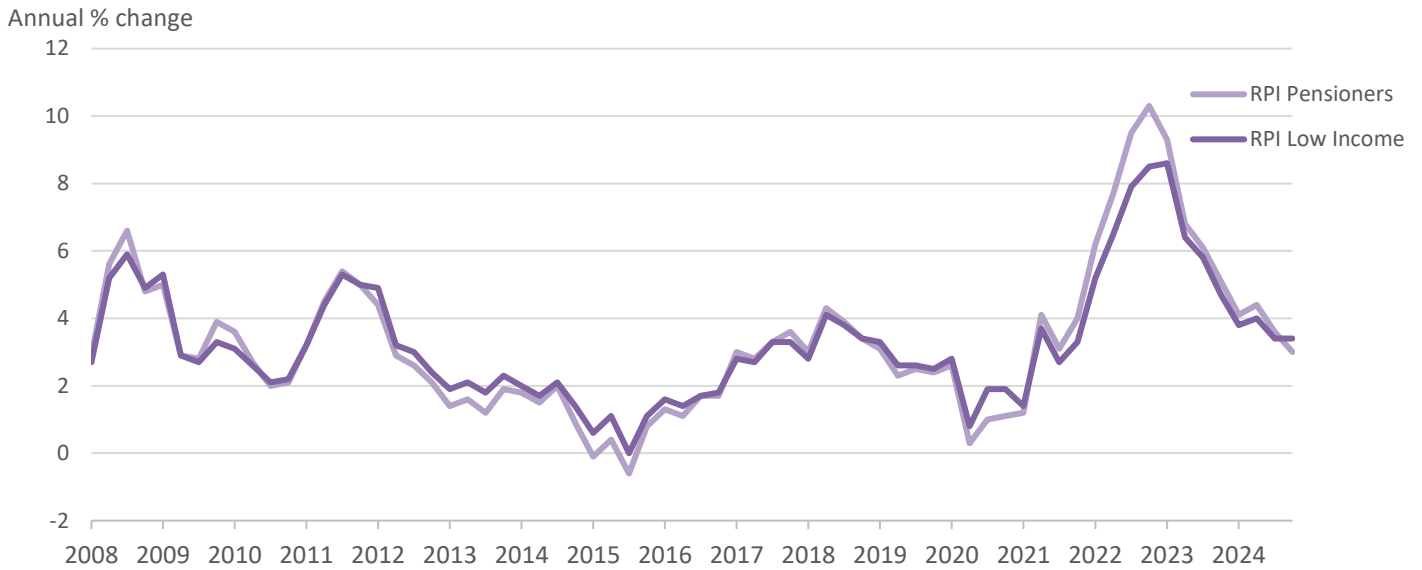


Other inflation measures

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 2024, RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income increased by 3.0% and 3.4% respectively. This rate represents a decrease of 0.6 pp for RPI Pensioners (down from 3.6% in September 2024). The rate was essentially unchanged for RPI Low Income (3.4% in September 2024).

[Figure 9](#) 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](#)).

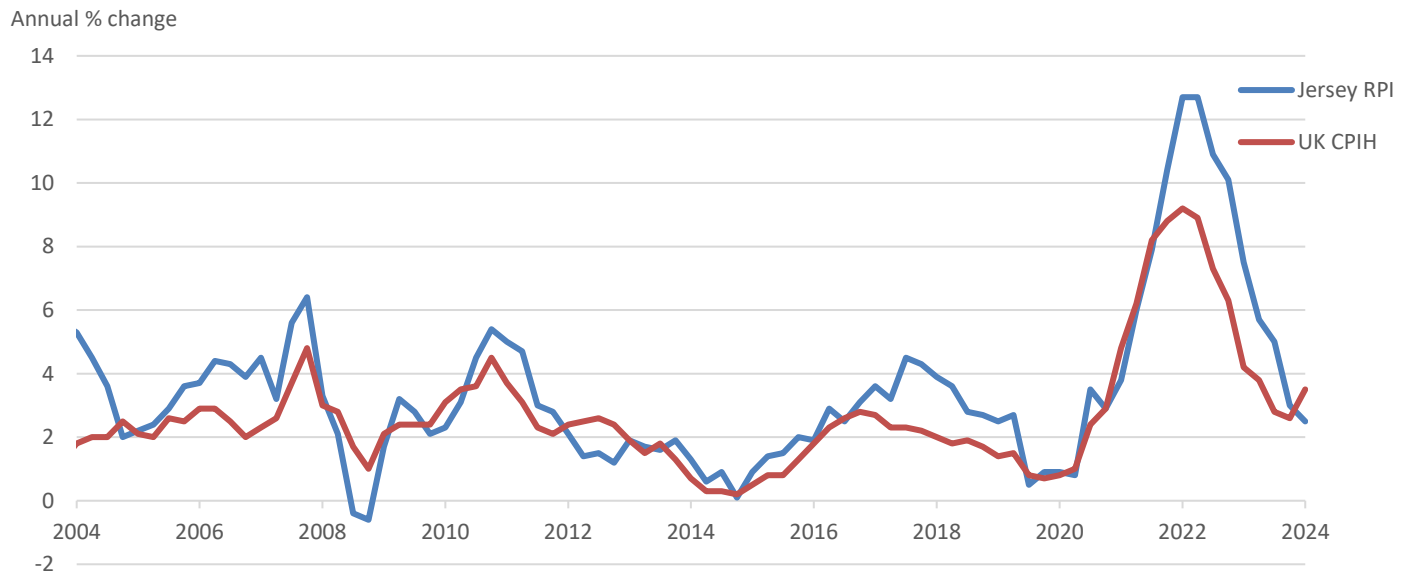
Figure 9: RPI Pensioners increased by 3.0% and RPI Low Income increased by 3.4% annually to September 2024
 Annual percentage changes in RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income, December 2007 to December 2024



Comparison with the UK

The annual measures of the headline rates of inflation for Jersey and the UK are shown in [Figure 10](#). The headline annual rate of inflation for the UK is that of CPIH, which is broadly comparable with the Jersey RPI – see [note 4](#) for more information.

Figure 10: The Jersey RPI was 1.0 pp lower than the UK CPIH
Annual percentage changes in Jersey and UK price indices, 2004 to 2024



Over the 12 months to December 2024, the Jersey RPI and UK CPIH increased by 2.5% and 3.5% respectively, hence the headline rate of inflation in Jersey was 1.0 pp lower than that of the UK. This marks the first time since June 2022 that the Jersey RPI rate has been lower than the UK CPIH

Both indices saw contributions from the group relating to housing. The Jersey RPI contains a component for mortgage interest payments, which are more affected by changes in the Bank of England Bank Rate. Instead, the UK CPIH uses a rental equivalence method, which is less directly affected.

Notes

1. The Retail Prices Index (RPI) is the main measure of inflation in Jersey. It measures the change from quarter to quarter in the price of the goods and services purchased by households on average in Jersey. The spending pattern on which the index is based is revised at intervals, using information from the Living Costs and Household Income Survey (LCHIS). A LCHIS was conducted in 2021 to 2022, the results of which were published in October 2023; these results have been used to [update the basket of goods and services](#) used in the RPI.
2. The RPI is compiled using a large and representative selection of over 500 separate goods and services. The price movements for each of these are measured at a representative range of outlets. Around 2,500 separate price quotations are used each quarter in compiling the index. Prices are measured on or around 15 March, 15 June, 15 September and 15 December.
3. Full details of the Jersey Retail Prices Index and its movements since 2001 are set out in the [appendix](#), along with details of the Jersey figures for RPI(X).
4. In 2012 a consultation exercise on the UK RPI was conducted by the UK National Statistician. The principal outcomes of this consultation were that the UK RPI did not meet current international standards and that a new index (RPIJ) should be published. From March 2013 to January 2017 the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) published RPIJ. The annual percentage change in the UK RPI was systematically greater than that of RPIJ; the upward bias was predominantly due to the “formula effect” caused by the methodology used to calculate elementary aggregates. The Jersey RPI is not susceptible to such an upward bias as it uses the same formula for aggregation (the “Jevons” formula) as the UK RPIJ. Prior to February 2017 the appropriate comparison with the UK was that of the Jersey RPI and the UK RPIJ. However, in February 2017, the UK Office for National Statistics discontinued publication of RPIJ.

A direct estimate of the formula effect was published by the ONS, enabling comparison between the annual rates of change of the Jersey RPI and the UK RPI by adjusting for this effect. The ONS ceased publication of this in February 2020.

Thereafter, the annual change in the UK Consumer Price Index including owner occupiers housing costs (CPIH, the headline measure of inflation in the UK) is used for comparison with the Jersey RPI. For more information on the UK CPIH and the differences between it and the RPI please see [Consumer price indices, a brief guide \(ONS\)](#).

5. One difference between CPIH and RPI methodologies is how the cost of owning and occupying one’s own home is reflected. The CPIH uses a rental equivalence method, that is the price the owner would pay to rent their own home. The RPI methodology uses mortgage interest payments and to do this, the Jersey RPI uses the Standard Variable rate, which is directly affected by changes in the Bank of England Bank Rate. Hence changes in the UK CPIH and Jersey RPI can vary more when the Bank of England Bank Rate is changing. See [Appendix Table A6](#) for Bank of England Bank Rates from 2006 to date.
6. RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes. The indirect taxes excluded are parish rates and all taxes and duties that directly affect retail prices: impôts (on tobacco, alcohol, and motor fuels); the Goods and Services Tax (GST); Air Passenger Duty; and Vehicle Emissions Duty.
7. Group and section weights for RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income are derived from information on expenditure collected by the 2021/2022 LCHIS. Section and item weights therefore differ from those in the Jersey RPI due to the different expenditure patterns for these households compared to all households.
8. The Jersey RPI for March 2025 is scheduled to be published on 25 April 2025.

Appendix

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

Group	Dec 2023	Mar 2024	June 2024	Sep 2024	Dec 2024	Annual change (percent)	Quarterly change (percent)
Food	219.3	224.6	223.5	226.6	227.6	3.8	0.4
Catering	246.6	248.4	250.5	253.1	256.2	3.9	1.2
Alcoholic drinks	249.1	257.8	258.9	259.1	256.8	3.1	-0.9
Tobacco	458.1	514.1	513.7	520.1	520.0	13.5	0.0
Housing	299.4	304.1	305.3	301.4	300.8	0.5	-0.2
Fuel and light	310.5	333.8	332.8	336.1	334.7	7.8	-0.4
Household goods	128.5	127.5	128.3	127.2	127.6	-0.7	0.3
Household services	279.1	280.9	281.9	290.8	289.6	3.8	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	79.2	78.6	79.0	79.6	80.3	1.4	0.9
Personal goods and services	181.7	183.1	182.3	182.9	182.8	0.6	-0.1
Motoring	213.6	212.6	213.0	213.0	215.0	0.7	0.9
Fares and other travel	252.5	266.6	278.4	269.3	258.9	2.5	-3.9
Leisure goods	96.5	98.5	97.4	95.9	94.2	-2.4	-1.8
Leisure services	258.1	260.6	267.7	270.6	275.0	6.5	1.6
All items	228.1	231.8	233.0	233.7	233.8	2.5	0.0

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

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

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

Table A3: Jersey Retail Prices Index RPI, 2001 to 2024 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)			RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
2001	Mar	103.0	4.0	1.4	2013	Mar	155.2	1.4	1.1
	Jun	103.9	3.9	0.9		Jun	155.6	1.5	0.3
	Sep	105.3	4.2	1.3		Sep	156.4	1.2	0.5
	Dec	104.7	3.1	-0.6		Dec	156.4	1.9	0.0
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

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

Table A4: Jersey Retail Prices Index excluding house purchase costs, RPI(X), 2001 to 2024 (June 2000 = 100)

		RPI(X)	Annual	Quarterly			RPI(X)	Annual	Quarterly
		(Jun 2000 =100)	change (%)	change (%)			(Jun 2000 = 100)	change (%)	change (%)
2001	Mar	102.8	3.6	1.4	2013	Mar	154.3	1.6	1.2
	Jun	103.8	3.8	1.0		Jun	154.8	1.6	0.3
	Sep	105.3	4.2	1.4		Sep	155.6	1.4	0.5
	Dec	105.1	3.6	-0.2		Dec	155.7	2.1	0.1
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

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

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

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

Year	Date	Month	Bank of England Bank Rate (%)	
2006	3	Aug	4.75	
	9	Nov	5.00	
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	

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