

Statistical bulletin

Consumer price inflation, UK: February 2021

Price indices, percentage changes and weights for the different measures of consumer price inflation.



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1 . Main points

- The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) rose by 0.7% in the 12 months to February 2021, down from 0.9% to January.
- The largest upward contribution to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate came from transport (0.30 percentage points).
- Falling prices for clothing, second-hand cars, and games, toys and hobbies resulted in the largest downward contributions to the change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate between January and February 2021.
- These were partially offset by large upward contributions from rising prices for motor fuels, and housing and household services overall.
- On a monthly basis, the CPIH rose by 0.1% in February 2021, compared with a larger rise of 0.3% in February 2020.
- As a result of the ongoing restrictions caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in February 2021, the number of CPIH items identified as unavailable was 69, accounting for 8.3% of the basket by weight; this is unchanged from January 2021 but lower than the 72 items that were unavailable during the lockdown in November 2020; for the February 2021 price collection, we collected a weighted total of 81.1% of comparable coverage collected before the first lockdown (excluding unavailable items).
- The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rose by 0.4% in the 12 months to February 2021, down from 0.7% to January 2020; on a monthly basis, CPI rose by 0.1% in February 2021, compared with a 0.4% rise in February 2020.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released a [public statement](#) on the coronavirus (COVID-19) and the production of statistics; [Section 8: Measuring the data](#) describes the situation in relation to consumer price statistics.

2 . Annual CPIH inflation rate

Table 1: CPIH, OOH component and CPI index values, and 12-month and 1-month rates
UK, February 2020 to February 2021

	CPIH Index (UK, 2015 = 100)	CPIH 12-month rate	CPIH 1-month rate	CPI Index (UK, 2015 =100)	CPI 12-month rate	CPI 1-month rate	OOH Index (UK, 2015 =100)	OOH 12-month rate
2020 Feb	108.6	1.7	0.3	108.6	1.7	0.4	107.6	1.2
Mar	108.6	1.5	0.0	108.6	1.5	0.0	107.7	1.3
Apr	108.6	0.9	0.0	108.5	0.8	-0.2	107.7	1.1
May	108.6	0.7	0.0	108.5	0.5	0.0	107.8	1.1
Jun	108.8	0.8	0.1	108.6	0.6	0.1	107.9	1.2
Jul	109.2	1.1	0.4	109.1	1.0	0.4	108.0	1.1
Aug	108.8	0.5	-0.3	108.6	0.2	-0.4	108.1	1.1
Sep	109.2	0.7	0.4	109.1	0.5	0.4	108.3	1.2
Oct	109.2	0.9	0.0	109.1	0.7	0.0	108.4	1.2
Nov	109.1	0.6	-0.1	108.9	0.3	-0.1	108.6	1.2
Dec	109.4	0.8	0.2	109.2	0.6	0.3	108.8	1.3
2021 Jan	109.3	0.9	-0.1	109.0	0.7	-0.2	109.0	1.3
Feb	109.4	0.7	0.1	109.1	0.4	0.1	109.1	1.4

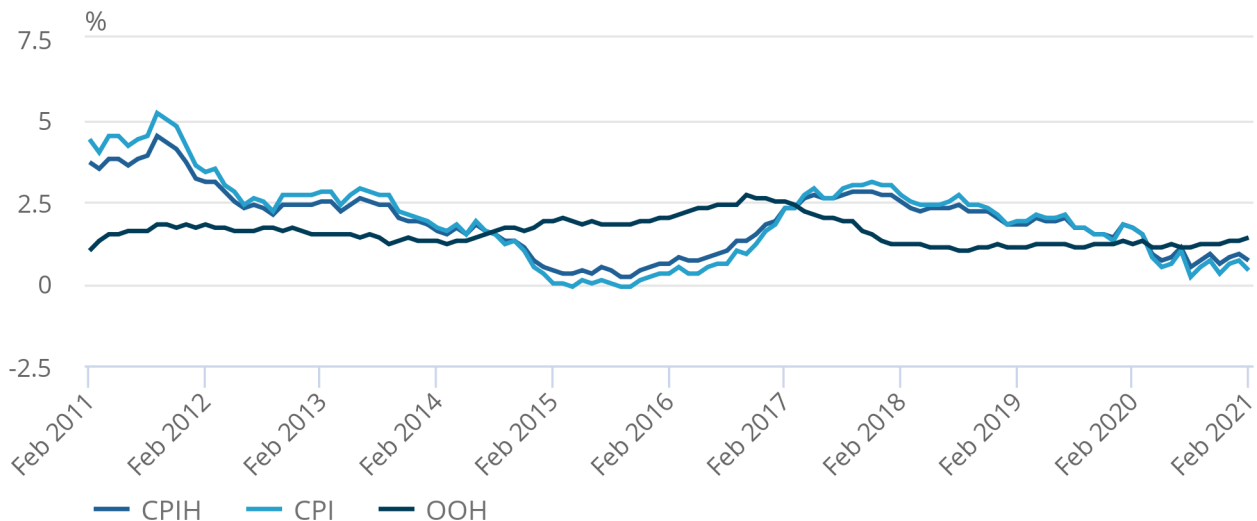
Source: Office for National Statistics - Consumer price inflation

Figure 1: CPIH and CPI 12-month inflation rates eased between January and February 2021

CPIH, OOH component and CPI 12-month inflation rates for the last 10 years, UK, February 2011 to February 2021

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CPIH, OOH component and CPI 12-month inflation rates for the last 10 years, UK, February 2011 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Consumer price inflation

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The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rose by 0.4% in the 12 months to February 2021, down from 0.7% to January.

On a monthly basis, the CPIH rose by 0.1% in February 2021, compared with a larger rise of 0.3% in February 2020. The monthly rate is smaller in February 2021 than February 2020 principally because of price movements for clothing and footwear. Prices for these goods fell between January and February 2021, compared with a rise between the same two months a year ago. More information is provided in [Section 4](#) of this bulletin.

Likewise, on a monthly basis, CPI rose by 0.1% in February 2021 compared with a 0.4% rise in February 2020. Again, price movements for clothing and footwear are the main reason for the smaller monthly rate this year than a year ago.

Given that the owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH) component accounts for around 19% of the CPIH, it is the main driver for differences between the CPIH and CPI inflation rates.

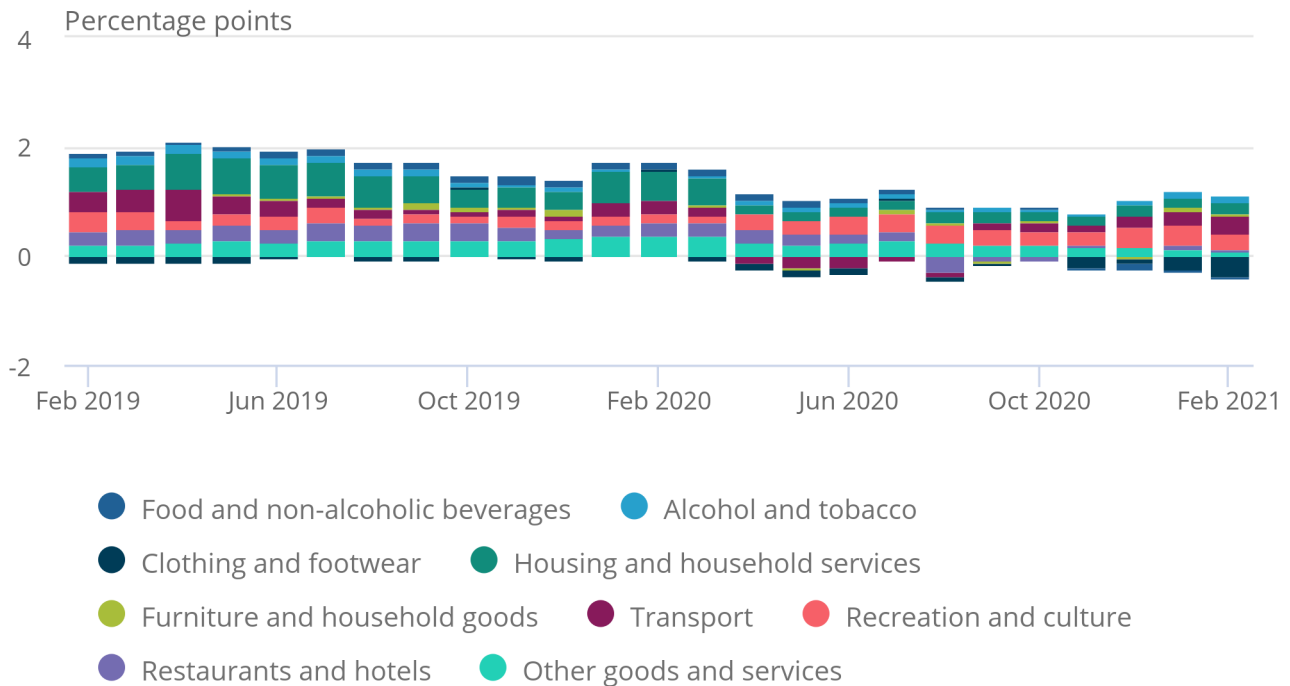
3 . Contributions to the annual CPIH inflation rate

Figure 2: Downward contribution from clothing and footwear increased in February 2021

Contributions to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, February 2019 to February 2021

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Contributions to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, February 2019 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Consumer price inflation

Notes:

1. Individual contributions may not sum to the total because of rounding.
2. More information on the contents of each group can be found in Table 3 in the accompanying [Consumer price inflation dataset](#).

Figure 2 shows the extent to which the different categories of goods and services have contributed to the overall Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) 12-month inflation rate over the last two years.

The contribution from clothing and footwear to the headline rate has mostly been negative over the last two years. Within the year, prices normally follow a clear seasonal pattern, rising over the period from January to May, then falling between May and July as items are placed on sale in preparation for the arrival of autumn product ranges. Prices then tend to rise until further sales in December and January.

Throughout 2020, we saw clothing and footwear prices follow a different pattern compared with previous years. We recorded increased discounting during March and April 2020, probably in response to the first UK-wide lockdown, then prices were relatively stable (compared with previous years) to August 2020. Between August and October 2020, prices broadly increased as usual, but this was followed by a fall between October and November 2020, because of notable sales in November as many areas went into lockdown again.

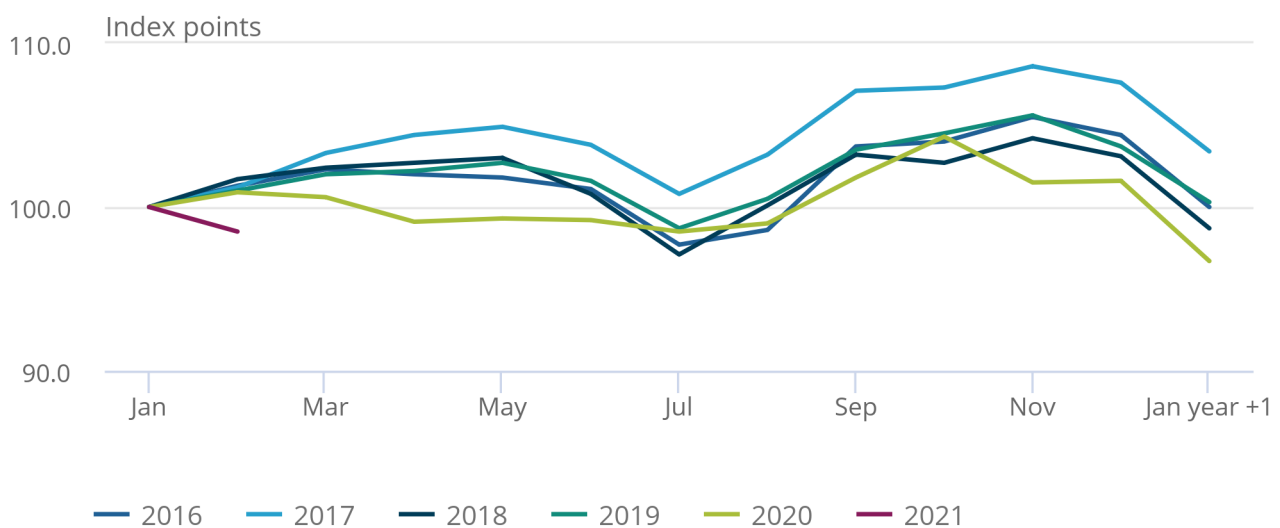
Following a slight rise in December 2020, prices fell by 4.8% into January 2021 and by a further 1.5% between January and February 2021. This latest fall contrasts with the rises normally seen between these months in previous years. It does, however, follow the falls in clothing prices experienced in previous lockdowns in spring and November last year. This results in a fall in clothing and footwear prices of 5.6% in the year to February 2021 – the largest fall since November 2009.

Figure 3: Clothing and footwear prices have been influenced by the coronavirus pandemic

Clothing and footwear price indices (January of each year = 100), UK, January 2016 to February 2021

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Clothing and footwear price indices (January of each year = 100), UK, January 2016 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics - Consumer price inflation

Figure 3 shows the seasonal price movements for clothing and footwear over the latest six years, setting January equal to 100 in each year. The fall in price into February 2021 contrasts the price rises in recent years. Similarly, price falls are evident at the start of previous lockdowns.

The contribution from food and non-alcoholic beverages to the headline rate is also downward for the fourth month in succession, albeit it is slightly less negative than in January 2021. The negative contribution came from across a wide range of product groups, with the largest individual downward pulls from meat and confectionery.

Between April 2020 and January 2021, the largest overall upward contribution to the 12-month inflation rate came from recreation and culture. The contribution from this division increased between March and April 2020 to stand at 0.31 percentage points. Prices for data-processing equipment, computer games, games consoles and children's toys rose in April 2020 – unlike the March to April falls observed in recent years – partly as a result of the restrictions caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The contribution from recreation and culture has fluctuated subsequently, mainly because of price movements for computer games and consoles. For February 2021, the contribution from recreation and culture has fallen slightly, from 0.35 percentage points in January to 0.29 in February.

Despite the contribution from transport showing more variation than any other group over the last two years, its contribution was comparatively stable between September and November 2020, with the 12-month inflation rate for the group at, or just above, 1.0%.

However, three months of increasing growth has seen the contribution from transport reach 0.30 percentage points in February 2021, the largest upward contribution from any division. This reflects a rise in the price of motor fuels over recent months with petrol, for example, rising from 112.6 pence per litre in November 2020 to 120.2 pence per litre in February 2021.

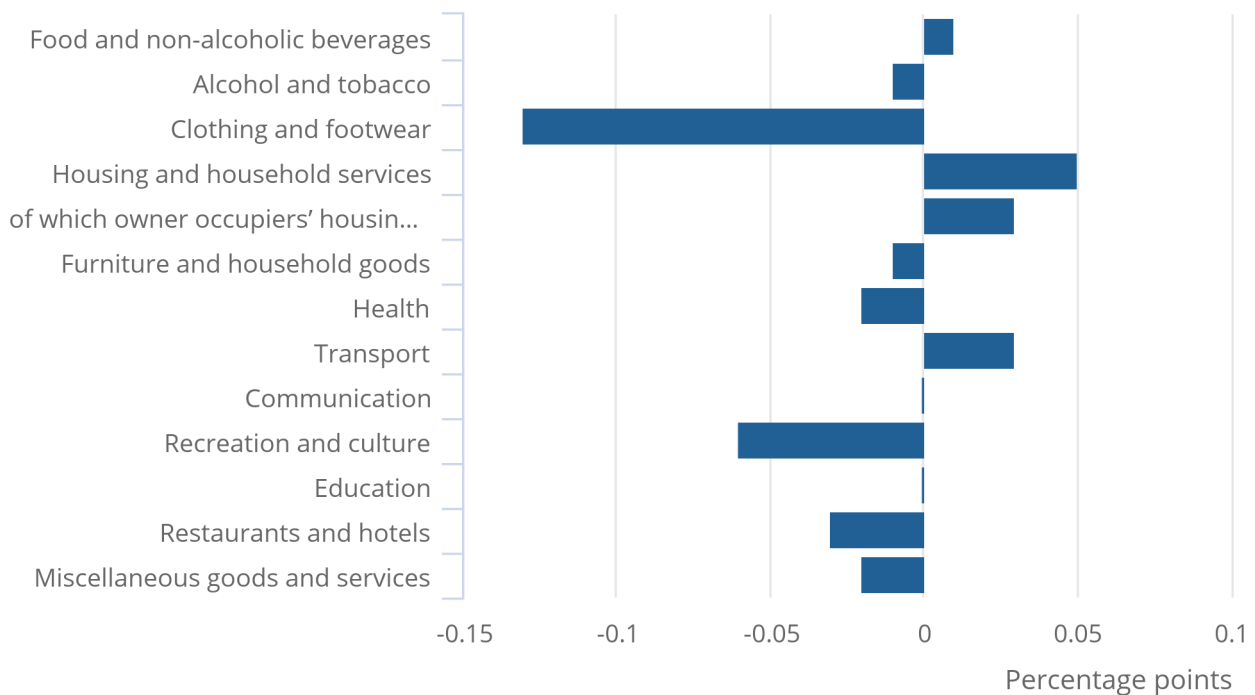
4 . Contributions to change in the annual CPIH inflation rate

Figure 4: Headline inflation rate eased mainly because of falling clothing prices

Contributions to change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, between January and February 2021

Figure 4: Headline inflation rate eased mainly because of falling clothing prices

Contributions to change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, between January and February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Consumer price inflation

Notes:

1. Individual contributions may not sum to the total because of rounding.
2. More information on the contents of each group can be found in Table 3 in the accompanying [Consumer price inflation dataset](#).

Figure 4 shows how each of the main groups of goods and services contributed to the change in the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) 12-month inflation rate between January and February 2021. The corresponding figures for the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) can be found in Column F of Table 26 in the [Consumer price inflation dataset](#).

The largest downward contribution (of 0.13 percentage points) to the change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate came from clothing and footwear. Prices, overall, fell by 1.5% between January and February 2021, compared with a rise of 0.9% between the same two months a year ago. Prices usually rise between these two months but price movements have not followed standard seasonal patterns since the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Instead, the fall into February this year is similar to what happened in previous lockdown periods.

The movement reflects increased discounting, whereas normally this falls following the end of the sales period in December and January. The downward contribution came from a wide range of women's clothing and footwear, with much smaller movements in other categories.

There was also a large downward contribution (of 0.06 percentage points) from recreation and culture, with prices little changed between January and February this year, compared with a rise of 0.4% between January and February 2020. The effect came principally from games, toys and hobbies, where prices fell by more on the month in 2021 than 2020. Within this category, downward contributions came from traditional toys (such as dolls and scooters) and computer games, partially offset by a small upward contribution from computer gaming consoles.

It is possible that prices have been influenced by the coronavirus restrictions changing the timing of demand and the availability of some items. However, with computer games, it is equally likely to be a result of the games in the bestseller charts. Price movements for these games can often be relatively large depending on the composition of these charts.

A smaller downward contribution of 0.03 percentage points came from restaurants and hotels, where prices were estimated to have risen by 0.4% between January and February this year, compared with a larger rise of 0.5% a year ago. Part of the contribution came from takeaway food services but part was the effect of imputing for items that were unavailable during February 2021, such as in pubs and restaurants, and overnight hotel accommodation.

As a result of the national lockdowns in place during the month, many of the items in the restaurants and hotels category were unavailable to consumers and therefore the price movements have been imputed using the all-items CPI monthly and annual growth rates (for available items) as outlined in [Coronavirus and the effects on UK prices](#).

The largest, partially offsetting, upward contribution (of 0.05 percentage points) to the change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate between January and February 2021 came from housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Prices, overall, rose by 0.1% between January and February 2021 compared with a negligible change between the same two months in 2020. The upward effect came from a combination of owner occupiers' housing costs and liquid fuels.

There was a smaller upward contribution of 0.03 percentage points from transport but this relatively small overall contribution masked larger, partially offsetting contributions from motor fuels, cars and transport services. A large upward contribution of 0.11 percentage points came from motor fuels. Between January and February 2021, petrol prices rose by 3.6 pence per litre, to stand at 120.2 pence per litre, and diesel prices rose by 3.4 pence per litre, to stand at 124.6 pence per litre. In comparison, between January and February 2020, petrol and diesel prices fell by 2.4 and 3.2 pence per litre, to stand at 124.5 and 129.3 pence per litre, respectively.

Second-hand cars and transport services each made smaller offsetting downward contributions. Second-hand car prices fell in February 2021, compared with a rise into February last year and a continued upward movement through most of 2020 when there were reports of increased demand for used cars as people sought alternatives to public transport.

The downward effect from public transport came from across the four categories of rail, road, air and sea transport. As travel restrictions were in force in February, the price movements for coach, air, sea and international rail fares were all imputed following the guidance set out in [Coronavirus and the effects on UK prices](#).

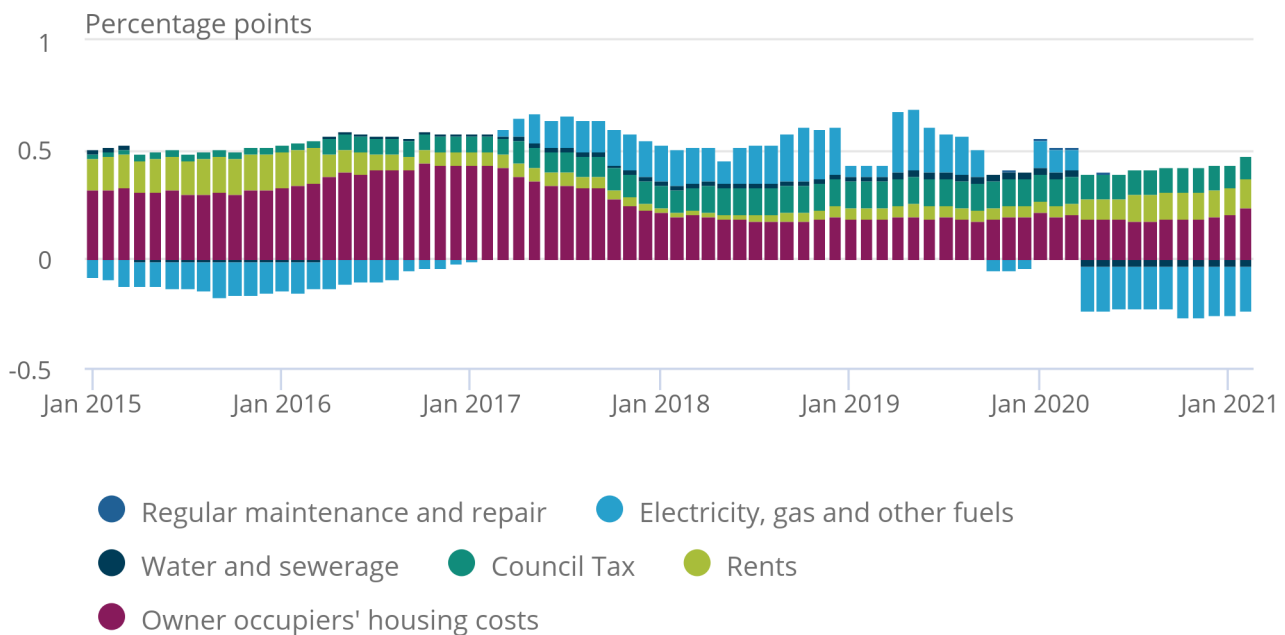
5 . Owner occupiers' housing costs

Figure 5: Increase in overall contribution of housing components to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate in February 2021

Contributions of housing components to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, January 2015 to February 2021

Figure 5: Increase in overall contribution of housing components to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate in February 2021

Contributions of housing components to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate, UK, January 2015 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Consumer price inflation

Notes:

- Individual contributions may not sum to the total because of rounding.

Figure 5 shows the contribution of owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH) and Council Tax to the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) 12-month inflation rate in the context of wider housing-related costs.

In February 2021, the contribution of housing components to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate rose to 0.24 percentage points, an increase of 0.05 percentage points since January. The contribution has been relatively low since April 2020 (in contrast with contributions in excess of 0.50 percentage points at the start of 2020) as a result of reduced contributions from electricity, gas, liquid fuels, water supply and sewerage collection. This rise over the last two months has been caused by a small increase in the contributions from owner occupiers' housing costs and liquid fuels.

The contribution from OOH had been on a downward trend since its high in October 2016. However, prices were relatively stable during 2020 and the annual contribution of 0.24 percentage points in February 2021 is the highest since November 2017. The measurement of OOH uses the rent paid for an equivalent house as a proxy for the costs faced by an owner occupier. It includes the rents paid for all lets, not just new lets, so that changes in rents take longer to feed through than in the case of measures based on new lets only.

6 . Consumer price inflation data

[Consumer price inflation tables](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

Measures of monthly UK inflation data including the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and Retail Prices Index (RPI). These tables complement the consumer price inflation time series dataset.

[Consumer price inflation time series](#)

Dataset | Dataset ID: MM23 | Released 24 March 2021

Comprehensive database of time series covering measures of inflation data for the UK including the CPIH, CPI and RPI.

[Consumer price inflation detailed briefing note](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

Background briefing to the statistical bulletin.

7 . Glossary

Consumer price inflation

Consumer price inflation is the rate at which the prices of goods and services bought by households rise or fall. It is estimated by using price indices. [Consumer price indices, a brief guide](#) gives an overview of the indices and their uses.

12-month inflation rate

The most common approach to measuring inflation is the 12-month or annual inflation rate, which compares prices for the latest month with the same month a year ago. In any given month, the 12-month rate is determined by the balance between upward and downward price movements of the range of goods and services included in the index.

Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)

The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the most comprehensive measure of inflation. It extends the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) to include a measure of the costs associated with owning, maintaining and living in one's own home, known as owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH), along with Council Tax. Both of these are significant expenses for many households and are not included in the CPI.

Consumer Prices Index (CPI)

The CPI is a measure of consumer price inflation produced to international standards and in line with European regulations. First published in 1997 as the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the CPI is the inflation measure used in the government's target for inflation.

The CPI is produced at the same level of detail as the CPIH in the [accompanying dataset](#) and [data time series](#).

Retail Prices Index (RPI)

The Retail Prices Index (RPI) does not meet the required standard for designation as a [National Statistic](#). In recognition that it continues to be widely used in contracts, we continue to publish the RPI, its subcomponents and RPI excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX). To view the all-items RPI and 12-month inflation rate, please see the [data time series](#) section of the inflation and price indices area of our website.

The UK Statistics Authority recommended in 2019 that the publication of the RPI should be stopped at a point in the future and that in the interim, the shortcomings of the RPI should be addressed by introducing CPIH data sources and methods into its production. The Authority and HM Treasury subsequently launched a [consultation](#) on 11 March 2020 on the Authority's proposal to address the shortcomings of the RPI.

The [response to the consultation](#) was published on 25 November 2020. In summary, the Authority concluded that to make the change, it would follow the methodology outlined in the consultation document. In addition, it would discontinue the supplementary and lower-level indices of the RPI when the proposals are implemented, providing users with guidance to assist moving away from RPI-related indices. The Chancellor decided that, to minimise the impact of the Authority's proposal on the holders of index-linked gilts, he could not give his consent to implementing the changes before 2030 when the last of the relevant index-linked gilts matures.

Alongside the launch of the consultation on the future of the RPI, we published proposed updates to our article on the three "use cases" for our consumer inflation measures in [Measuring changing prices and costs for consumers and households, proposed updates: March 2020](#).

8 . Measuring the data

Coronavirus

In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish our consumer price statistics. In line with the current government guidelines, we are enabling Office for National Statistics (ONS) staff to work from home and to avoid unnecessary travel and social contact. We have an established infrastructure, and these changes will not affect our ability to produce our Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and Retail Prices Index (RPI) statistics.

In April to July 2020, there were challenges around some of our collection activities, as approximately 80% of the price quotes (45% by weight) for the CPIH basket are usually physically collected in stores across 141 locations in the UK. However, in August 2020, our price collectors were able to resume full or partial in-store collections in 128 locations following the approach detailed in our [Consumer price statistics: resuming a field-based price collection article](#).

The approach for resuming in-store collections was consistent with Eurostat advice, published in their [Guidance note on Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices \(HICP\) issues emerging from the lifting of lockdown measures \(PDF, 388KB\)](#). Where we were unable to collect prices locally, prices continued to be collected over the internet and by phone and email.

Once the UK governments introduced national restrictions across the UK from the start of November 2020, we reverted to full central collection for all 141 UK locations using a combination of internet, email and phone.

For the collection in December 2020, there were a variety of restrictions in place across the UK. While some locations could be visited and prices collected physically in stores, the number that were in areas where restrictions were greater was sufficiently large to justify a consistent central approach to price collection. The central collection of prices has continued in January and February 2021 with the return of national restrictions across the UK.

For the February 2021 collection, we identified 69 items across the CPIH basket of goods and services that were unavailable to consumers, accounting for 8.3% of the CPIH basket by weight. It is important to remember that the coverage weight is based on the February 2021 weights, which have been adjusted to better reflect 2020 expenditure. The items that are unavailable tend to be in divisions where expenditure reduced in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. The number of unavailable items is unchanged from January and lower than the 72 items that were unavailable during the last lockdown in November 2020. The list of unavailable items in February 2021, and the changes to the list from previous months, are shown in Table 58 in the [Consumer price inflation dataset](#).

In total, these unavailable items had a downward contribution of 0.10 percentage points to the change in the CPIH 12-month inflation rate. Most imputed items made no overall contribution to the change in the rate. The largest downward contributions, each of 0.01 percentage points, came from coach, air, sea and international rail fares, theatre and live music admissions, foreign holidays and overnight UK hotel accommodation.

The [Coronavirus and the effects on UK prices](#) article describes the approach we have taken for imputing price movements for items that are currently unavailable to consumers to purchase. For unavailable items in the RPI, we have imputed price movements based on the all-available-items price movement of the RPI (annual or monthly, depending on whether the series is seasonal or not), and for the CPIH and CPI we have imputed price movements based on the all-available-items price movement of the CPI. It is necessary to use the CPI price movement for both, so that both CPIH and CPI are constructed from the same set of item indices.

Overall, the number of price quotes that are usually collected in store and that are used in constructing the February 2021 indices was 84.3% of the number of price quotes collected in February 2020 (excluding unavailable items). It is not unusual for the proportion of quotes to be below 100% as there are often prices that are either temporarily missing or where the price for a non-comparable replacement item is collected. For this reason, we have compared the coverage in February 2021 with the February 2020 index collected before the social distancing policies and movement restrictions came into effect.

The price quotes collected by ONS staff or from administrative data account for approximately 20% of the price quotes in our CPIH sample. Once all price quotes have been weighted together, the overall coverage for goods and services available in February 2021 was 81.1% of the comparable coverage collected before the first lockdown (excluding unavailable items). This compares with 84.3% for January 2021 once the updated weights are used in the calculation.

For February 2021, in addition to the 69 unavailable items in the CPIH basket, we identified three other items where, although available in theory, price collection had proved largely impossible, so we imputed the price movement. The categories where the number of price quotes used in constructing the indices is less than half the number used in February 2020 have been identified in relevant tables in the [accompanying dataset](#), for example, in Table 3.

We continue to engage with other national statistical institutes (NSIs) and international organisations to understand how they are responding to similar issues. Under [Section 21 of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007](#), the Bank of England must make a determination on any changes to the coverage or basic calculation of the RPI that we propose, to establish whether such a change “constitutes a fundamental change in the index which would be materially detrimental to the interests of the holders of relevant index-linked gilts”.

We shared our plan with the Bank of England, and they determined that none of the temporary changes outlined “were both fundamental changes to the coverage or basic calculation of the RPI, and also materially detrimental to the holders of relevant index-linked gilts”. The [correspondence on proposed changes to the RPI](#) is available.

Coronavirus supplementary analysis

This month, we have published the [Effect of reweighting the consumer prices basket during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic: October to December 2020](#), which contains experimental consumer price statistics for both CPIH and CPI. By linking the price changes between the latest month and the previous one on to the old series – a process called “chain-linking” – we are able to change our expenditure weights each month to remove any unavailable items and adjust the weight of remaining items according to our best available evidence of consumption patterns.

This latest quarterly analysis updates the [Effect of reweighting the consumer prices basket during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic: April to September 2020](#), published in November 2020.

Consumer Price Inflation weights and prices: 2021

The weights and sample (or basket) of items used to compile the consumer price indices are updated at the beginning of each year. For CPIH and CPI, the 2021 weights would normally be based on spending patterns for 2019 from the national accounts. Given the effect of the coronavirus on spending during 2020 and the problems with collecting prices for new items potentially under lockdown conditions, we have changed the procedures for 2021. In line with [international guidance \(PDF, 503KB\)](#), we have decided to update the weights and basket, and to adjust the weights where there has been a clear change in spending between 2019 and 2020.

For RPI, the 2021 weights would normally be based on spending patterns for the 12 months ending June 2020 from our Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF). Since this includes a period when spending was affected by the coronavirus, we have decided to use the results from the survey without further adjustment for changed spending patterns.

In January 2021, we published the [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) and Consumer Price Inflation weights and prices: 2021](#) article describing the procedures in more detail.

To produce an indicative estimate of the impact of the weights changes, we re-aggregated the CPIH and the CPI for January 2021 based on the 2019 Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE) data that would have been used for expenditure weights had we chosen to use the normal procedure for estimating weights. This was to give an indication of the likely impact of the weights compilation process used for 2021.

For the January 2021 indices, the indicative estimates showed that the CPI 12-month inflation rate would have been unchanged (to one decimal place), if we had not adjusted to better reflect 2020 expenditure for the most heavily affected spending categories. For the CPIH, the indicative estimate showed that the 12-month inflation rate (rounded to one decimal place) would have been 0.1 percentage points lower.

The weights used for the indicative estimates have not been through the same level of quality assurance as the weights used in the compilation of headline CPIH and CPI.

The annual article describing the [updated weights for 2021](#) was published, alongside the [2021 basket update article](#), on 15 March 2021.

End of EU exit transition period

As the transition period ends and the UK enters into a new Trade and Co-operation Agreement with the EU, the UK statistical system will continue to produce and publish our wide range of economic and social statistics and analysis. We are committed to continued alignment with the highest international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally, and ensuring the general public, statistical users and decision-makers have the data they need to be informed.

As the shape of the UK's future statistical relationship with the EU becomes clearer over the coming period, the ONS is making preparations to assume responsibilities that as part of our membership of the EU, and during the transition period, were delegated to the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat. This includes responsibilities relating to international comparability of economic statistics, deciding what international statistical guidance to apply in the UK context and to provide further scrutiny of our statistics and sector classification decisions.

In applying international statistical standards and best practice to UK economic statistics, we will draw on the technical advice of experts in the UK and internationally, and our work will be underpinned by the UK's well-established and robust framework for independent official statistics, set out in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Further information on our proposals will be made available later this year.

Delivery to Eurostat

Following the end of the transition period, the ONS will cease to provide a monthly submission of consumer price inflation data to Eurostat.

Although the Consumer Prices Index at constant taxes (CPI-CT) series was produced as part of this submission, we are planning to continue the publication of CPI-CT on a quarterly basis. This means that each quarter, we intend to publish the monthly index values for the quarter and their sub-indices, along with the 1-month and 12-month inflation rates. These will continue to be published in Table 32 and Table 33 of the [Consumer price inflation dataset](#).

We have, however, ceased publishing the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) international comparisons for EU countries previously presented in Tables 52 and 53 of the [Consumer price inflation dataset](#). The international comparisons will continue to be available on the Eurostat website and a link has been provided in place of the current tables.

Methodology information

The consumer price indices are normally based on prices collected from outlets around the country, supplemented by information collected centrally over the internet and by phone. From April to July 2020, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, we collected all prices centrally by phone, email and from websites and used imputation to produce series for some goods and services, as outlined in [Coronavirus and the effects on UK prices](#).

For the August 2020 index, price collectors were able to resume full in-store collections in 102 of the locations and partial collection in a further 26 out of the 141 locations used across the country. For the remaining locations, which were affected by local lockdowns and collection issues, prices continued to be collected centrally. [Consumer price statistics: resuming a field-based price collection](#) describes the principles used in resuming price collection across the country and discusses specific issues arising from the resumption.

In November 2020, the government in England introduced tougher national restrictions in England from 5 November, the tiered system of COVID-19 protection levels was introduced in Scotland on 2 November, the firebreak lockdown in Wales ended during the prices collection period but non-essential travel was still discouraged, and Northern Ireland's circuit breaker lockdown was in force affecting various services. As a result of the various restrictions to travel and outlet opening in November 2020, we returned to full central collections for all 141 UK locations using a combination of internet, email and phone.

For the collection in December, there were a variety of restrictions in place across the UK. Restrictions varied according to countries within the UK and, for those countries operating a tier system, by location also. While some locations could be visited and prices collected physically in stores, the number that were in areas where restrictions were greater was sufficiently large to justify a consistent central approach to price collection. The central collection will continue until restrictions are eased.

The figures in this publication use data collected on or around 16 February 2021.

[Consumer price indices, a brief guide](#) gives an overview of consumer price statistics.

The [Consumer Prices Indices Technical Manual](#) covers the concepts and methodologies underpinning the indices in more detail. The latest version was released on 18 September 2019.

The [CPIH Compendium](#) provides a comprehensive source of information on the CPIH, with a focus on the approach to measuring owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Consumer price inflation QMI](#).

[Users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics](#) provides information about the users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics and user experiences of these statistics. It also provides information on the characteristics of the different measures of consumer price inflation in relation to potential use.

9 . Strengths and limitations

We have illustrated our [future approach to measuring changing prices and costs faced by consumers and households](#) using three "use cases", along with how they relate to the measures currently published and those under development. We have also published proposed updates to the article in [Measuring changing prices and costs for consumers and households, proposed updates: March 2020](#).

Specifically, the three cases refer to the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) as our lead measure of inflation based on economic principles, the Household Costs Indices (HCIs) as a set of measures to reflect the change in costs as experienced by households, and the Retail Prices Index (RPI) as a legacy measure that is required to meet existing user needs. [Shortcomings of the RPI as a measure of inflation](#), released on 8 March 2018, describes the issues with the RPI.

10 . Related links

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) and Consumer Price Inflation weights and prices: 2021](#)

Article | Released 11 February 2021

This article describes our approach to calculating weights and collecting reference prices for 2021 in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

[Contributions to the 12-month rate of CPIH and CPI by import intensity](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) and Consumer Prices Index (CPI) 12-month rates broken down by the import intensity of household purchases.

[Producer price inflation, UK](#)

Bulletin | Released 24 March 2021

Changes in the prices of goods bought and sold by UK manufacturers including price indices of materials and fuels purchased (input prices) and factory gate prices (output prices).

[UK House Price Index](#)

Bulletin | Released 24 March 2021

Monthly house price inflation in the UK, calculated using data from HM Land Registry, Registers of Scotland, and Land and Property Services Northern Ireland.

[Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, UK](#)

Bulletin | Released 24 March 2021

An experimental price index tracking the prices paid for renting property from private landlords in the UK. Also includes measures of owner occupiers' housing costs.

[Consumer price inflation item indices and price quotes](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

The individual price quotes (for locally collected items only) and item indices that underpin the consumer price inflation statistics.

[Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) provides a comparable measure of inflation for each member state of the EU. The UK HICP is identical to the UK CPI. Further information is available on the [Eurostat website](#).

[Consumer price inflation, updating weights: 2021](#)

Article | Released 15 March 2021

The latest update of the relative weights of items in the consumer price inflation basket to ensure they remain representative of current consumer spending patterns.

[Consumer price inflation basket of goods and services: 2021](#)

Article | Released 15 March 2021

The review process for the items making up the inflation basket used to calculate the UK consumer price inflation indices and the changes in the latest year.

[Explaining the contribution to change in the 12-month rate \(PDF, 37KB\)](#)

Infographic | Released 2013

How the various types of goods and services contribute to the change in the 12-month inflation rate between the latest two months. The size and direction of these contributions depend on how prices changed between both the latest two months this year and the same two months last year. For example, the price of a product could make an upward contribution to the change in the rate even if it fell, provided that it fell by less than it did between the same two months a year ago.

[Advisory Panels for Consumer Price Statistics](#)

Reports, papers and minutes | 2015 to 2021

Reports, papers and minutes of the two independent advisory panels on consumer price statistics: a technical panel to advise the National Statistician on technical aspects of the statistics and a stakeholder panel to provide advice on the uses and applications of price indices.

A CPIH, CPI, RPI, RPIX, CPIY, CPI-CT & CPIHY: the latest three years

	Consumer prices index housing (CPIH) ¹		Consumer prices index (CPI) ¹		All items retail prices index (RPI) ²		All items RPI excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) ²	
	Index (2015=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (2015=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
	L522	L55O	D7BT	D7G7	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ
2018 Feb	104.9	2.5	104.9	2.7	278.1	3.6	278.6	3.6
Mar	105.1	2.3	105.0	2.5	278.3	3.3	278.8	3.4
Apr	105.5	2.2	105.4	2.4	279.7	3.4	280.2	3.4
May	105.9	2.3	105.8	2.4	280.7	3.3	281.3	3.4
Jun	105.9	2.3	105.8	2.4	281.5	3.4	282.1	3.4
Jul	105.9	2.3	105.8	2.5	281.7	3.2	282.3	3.3
Aug	106.5	2.4	106.5	2.7	284.2	3.5	284.7	3.4
Sep	106.6	2.2	106.6	2.4	284.1	3.3	284.7	3.3
Oct	106.7	2.2	106.7	2.4	284.5	3.3	284.9	3.2
Nov	106.9	2.2	107.0	2.3	284.6	3.2	285.0	3.1
Dec	107.1	2.0	107.1	2.1	285.6	2.7	286.0	2.7
2019 Jan	106.4	1.8	106.3	1.8	283.0	2.5	283.4	2.5
Feb	106.8	1.8	106.8	1.9	285.0	2.5	285.4	2.4
Mar	107.0	1.8	107.0	1.9	285.1	2.4	285.5	2.4
Apr	107.6	2.0	107.6	2.1	288.2	3.0	288.7	3.0
May	107.9	1.9	107.9	2.0	289.2	3.0	289.6	3.0
Jun	107.9	1.9	107.9	2.0	289.6	2.9	290.1	2.8
Jul	108.0	2.0	107.9	2.1	289.5	2.8	290.0	2.7
Aug	108.3	1.7	108.4	1.7	291.7	2.6	292.2	2.6
Sep	108.4	1.7	108.5	1.7	291.0	2.4	291.5	2.4
Oct	108.3	1.5	108.3	1.5	290.4	2.1	291.0	2.1
Nov	108.5	1.5	108.5	1.5	291.0	2.2	291.5	2.3
Dec	108.5	1.4	108.5	1.3	291.9	2.2	292.4	2.2
2020 Jan	108.3	1.8	108.2	1.8	290.6	2.7	291.2	2.8
Feb	108.6	1.7	108.6	1.7	292.0	2.5	292.6	2.5
Mar	108.6	1.5	108.6	1.5	292.6	2.6	293.3	2.7
Apr	108.6	0.9	108.5	0.8	292.6	1.5	293.2	1.6
May	108.6	0.7	108.5	0.5	292.2	1.0	293.3	1.3
Jun	108.8	0.8	108.6	0.6	292.7	1.1	293.9	1.3
Jul	109.2	1.1	109.1	1.0	294.2	1.6	295.4	1.9
Aug	108.8	0.5	108.6	0.2	293.3	0.5	294.5	0.8
Sep	109.2	0.7	109.1	0.5	294.3	1.1	295.5	1.4
Oct	109.2	0.9	109.1	0.7	294.3	1.3	295.5	1.5
Nov	109.1	0.6	108.9	0.3	293.5	0.9	294.7	1.1
Dec	109.4	0.8	109.2	0.6	295.4	1.2	296.6	1.4
2021 Jan	109.3	0.9	109.0	0.7	294.6	1.4	295.8	1.6
Feb	109.4	0.7	109.1	0.4	296.0	1.4	297.2	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

A CPIH, CPI, RPI, RPIX, CPIY, CPI-CT & CPIHY: the latest three years

continued

	All items excluding indirect taxes (CPIY)		Constant taxes (CPI-CT) ³		CPIH excluding indirect taxes (CPIHY)	
	Index (2015=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (2015=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (2015=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
	EL2Q	EL2S	EAC7	EAD6	L5IU	L5IV
2018 Feb	104.6	2.6	104.5	2.4	104.7	2.3
Mar	104.7	2.5	104.6	2.3	104.9	2.2
Apr	105.0	2.4	105.0	2.3	105.1	2.1
May	105.5	2.4	105.4	2.3	105.5	2.1
Jun	105.5	2.4	105.4	2.3	105.5	2.2
Jul	105.5	2.5	105.3	2.4	105.5	2.2
Aug	106.3	2.7	106.1	2.6	106.2	2.3
Sep	106.3	2.4	106.2	2.3	106.3	2.1
Oct	106.4	2.4	106.3	2.3	106.4	2.1
Nov	106.6	2.2	106.5	2.1	106.5	2.0
Dec	106.8	2.1	106.7	2.0	106.7	1.8
2019 Jan	105.9	1.8	105.8	1.7	106.0	1.6
Feb	106.4	1.8	106.3	1.7	106.4	1.6
Mar	106.6	1.8	106.5	1.8	106.6	1.7
Apr	107.3	2.2	107.1	2.0	107.2	1.9
May	107.6	2.0	107.4	1.9	107.4	1.9
Jun	107.6	2.0	107.4	1.9	107.5	1.8
Jul	107.7	2.1	107.4	2.0	107.5	1.9
Aug	108.1	1.7	107.9	1.6	107.9	1.6
Sep	108.2	1.7	108.0	1.6	108.0	1.6
Oct	108.0	1.4	107.8	1.4	107.8	1.4
Nov	108.2	1.5	108.0	1.4	108.1	1.4
Dec	108.2	1.3	108.0	1.3	108.1	1.3
2020 Jan	107.9	1.8	107.7	1.7	107.8	1.7
Feb	108.3	1.8	108.1	1.7	108.2	1.7
Mar	108.3	1.5	108.1	1.4	108.2	1.5
Apr	108.1	0.7	107.8	0.7	108.0	0.8
May	108.1	0.4	107.8	0.4	108.0	0.5
Jun	108.2	0.5	108.0	0.5	108.2	0.7
Jul	108.7	1.0	108.5	1.0	108.6	1.0
Aug	110.1	1.8	109.8	1.8	109.7	1.7
Sep	110.5	2.2	110.3	2.2	110.1	2.0
Oct	110.5	2.3	110.3	2.4	110.1	2.1
Nov	110.3	1.9	110.2	2.0	110.0	1.8
Dec	110.6	2.2	110.4	2.2	110.3	2.0
2021 Jan	110.3	2.3	..	..	110.1	2.1
Feb	110.5	2.0	..	..	110.3	1.9

Key: - zero or negligible

1 From the release of January consumer price inflation data on 16 February 2016, CPIH and CPI indices have been re-referenced and published with 2015=100. Full historic series for each of the re-referenced indices are available for users to view or download. Regular re-referencing of indices is methodological good practice as it avoids rounding issues that can arise from small index values. Please note that re-referencing does not impact on published inflation rates, although when using the indices to calculate inflation rates, it is important to use indices that are referenced on the same year. Re-referencing does not impact on RPI. For more information, please contact cpi@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

2 The Retail Prices Index and its derivatives do not meet the required standards for designation as National Statistics. A full report can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>.

3 Following the end of the transition period, the ONS will cease to provide a monthly submission of consumer price inflation data to Eurostat. However, we are planning to continue the publication of the Consumer Price Index at constant taxes (CPI-CT) series on a quarterly basis.

B CPI: Detailed figures for 16 February 2021 ¹

	Percentage change over				Percentage change over		
	Index (2015 =100)	1 mth	12 mths		Index (2015 =100)	1 mth	12 mths
CPI (overall index)	109.1	0.1	0.4				
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.6	0.2	-0.6	06.2 Out-patient services	115.0	0.2	2.5
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	119.0	-0.3	2.8	06.2.1/3 Medical services & paramedical services	110.9	0.2	2.7
03 Clothing and footwear	95.7	-1.5	-5.7	06.2.2 Dental services	120.4	0.2	2.1
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	105.1	0.1	-1.1				
05 Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	106.2	1.5	0.8	06.3 Hospital services	124.9	-	4.1
06 Health	112.5	-0.4	0.3				
07 Transport	115.2	0.7	2.4	07.1 Purchase of vehicles	110.0	-0.5	4.1
08 Communication	114.5	-	1.9	07.1.1A New cars	118.2	0.1	4.1
09 Recreation and culture	111.1	-	2.2	07.1.1B Second-hand cars	97.2	-1.8	3.5
10 Education	120.0	-	2.1	07.1.2/3 Motorcycles and bicycles	113.1	1.8	6.8
11 Restaurants and hotels	113.3	0.4	0.9				
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	105.3	-	-	07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	113.9	1.1	-
				07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories	113.4	-	2.7
All goods	105.3	0.1	-0.5	07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants	108.5	2.9	-3.5
All services	113.4	0.2	1.5	07.2.3 Maintenance and repairs	113.6	-	1.4
				07.2.4 Other services	125.3	0.1	4.0
01.1 Food	103.3	0.5	-0.5	07.3 Transport services	123.2	1.9	5.5
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	105.6	1.0	2.5	07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway	114.5	2.5	0.7
01.1.2 Meat	98.7	-0.6	-1.6	07.3.2 Passenger transport by road	133.4	0.2	10.1
01.1.3 Fish	112.1	1.0	-1.3	07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	92.6	5.1	0.2
01.1.4 Milk, cheese and eggs	101.3	2.2	-0.5	07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	120.3	10.9	0.2
01.1.5 Oils and fats	115.5	5.6	5.0				
01.1.6 Fruit	110.3	1.1	-1.5	08.1 Postal services	123.6	-	11.5
01.1.7 Vegetables including potatoes and tubers	102.3	1.5	-1.1				
01.1.8 Sugar, jam, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	101.8	-2.6	-1.9	08.2/3 Telephone and telefax equipment and services	114.2	-	1.5
01.1.9 Food products (nec)	101.3	0.5	0.3				
01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages	105.9	-1.6	-1.8	09.1 Audio-visual equipment and related products	94.6	2.9	4.0
01.2.1 Coffee, tea and cocoa	99.9	-1.6	-4.0	09.1.1 Reception and reproduction of sound and pictures	85.6	0.8	0.9
01.2.2 Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices	108.4	-1.6	-0.7	09.1.2 Photographic, cinematographic and optical equipment	88.5	3.6	3.8
				09.1.3 Data processing equipment	88.7	1.8	8.5
02.1 Alcoholic beverages	102.6	-0.6	-0.2	09.1.4 Recording media	118.0	6.0	-0.4
02.1.1 Spirits	100.5	-0.7	0.5	09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual equipment & related products	106.4	0.4	0.6
02.1.2 Wine	101.3	-1.1	-0.2				
02.1.3 Beer	107.7	0.4	-0.8	09.2 Oth. major durables for recreation & culture	117.5	-0.1	3.2
				09.2.1/2 Major durables for in/outdoor recreation	117.5	-0.1	3.2
02.2 Tobacco	133.5	-	5.7				
				09.3 Other recreational items, gardens and pets	107.0	-2.2	4.4
03.1 Clothing	97.0	-1.5	-5.4	09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies	106.2	-4.7	7.4
03.1.2 Garments	96.6	-1.7	-6.4	09.3.2 Equipment for sport and open-air recreation	105.3	1.8	3.6
03.1.3 Other clothing and clothing accessories	98.2	-	4.7	09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	109.4	1.3	2.8
03.1.4 Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	113.2	0.1	1.2	09.3.4/5 Pets, related products and services	109.5	-0.2	0.4
03.2 Footwear including repairs	88.8	-1.6	-7.3	09.4 Recreational and cultural services	113.7	-	0.3
				09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	117.2	-	1.5
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	106.4	0.1	1.8	09.4.2 Cultural services	112.4	-	-0.2
04.3 Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling	103.1	0.1	0.7	09.5 Books, newspapers and stationery	119.7	1.9	-0.6
04.3.1 Materials for maintenance and repair	103.8	0.4	1.8	09.5.1 Books	108.2	3.3	-11.0
04.3.2 Services for maintenance and repair	104.2	-	0.2	09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	135.4	1.2	4.9
				09.5.3/4 Misc. printed matter, stationery, drawing materials	114.9	1.7	1.5
04.4 Water supply and misc. services for the dwelling	105.4	-	-3.3				
04.4.1 Water supply	105.1	-	-1.7	09.6 Package holidays	115.7	0.1	0.4
04.4.3 Sewerage collection	105.8	-	-4.6				
				10.0 Education	120.0	-	2.1
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	101.4	0.2	-7.9				
04.5.1 Electricity	121.2	-	-3.1	11.1 Catering services	113.5	0.1	0.6
04.5.2 Gas	77.6	-	-15.4	11.1.1 Restaurants & cafes	114.1	0.1	0.9
04.5.3 Liquid fuels	112.7	7.5	-9.2	11.1.2 Canteens	107.4	0.1	-2.0
04.5.4 Solid fuels	114.6	-0.2	2.7				
				11.2 Accommodation services	112.5	1.5	1.9
05.1 Furniture, furnishings and carpets	111.0	2.1	3.7				
05.1.1 Furniture and furnishings	110.2	2.1	3.3	12.1 Personal care	104.4	-0.2	1.4
05.1.2 Carpets and other floor coverings	114.2	2.1	5.2	12.1.1 Hairdressing and personal grooming establishments	117.4	0.1	6.1
				12.1.2/3 Appliances and products for personal care	100.1	-0.3	-0.4
05.2 Household textiles	101.7	2.0	-0.7				
				12.3 Personal effects (nec)	102.2	1.2	-3.1
05.3 Household appliances, fitting and repairs	110.1	1.3	2.5	12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches	107.4	0.6	-0.2
05.3.1/2 Major appliances and small electric goods	110.3	1.5	2.3	12.3.2 Other personal effects	95.5	2.4	-7.3
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances	109.3	0.1	4.2				
				12.4 Social protection	119.8	0.2	2.7
05.4 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	96.2	2.0	-3.1				
				12.5 Insurance	113.7	-1.1	-5.5
05.5 Tools and equipment for house and garden	102.8	0.5	-3.0	12.5.2 House contents insurance	106.0	-0.4	-3.0
				12.5.3 Health insurance	130.5	-	4.0
05.6 Goods and services for routine maintenance	105.6	0.3	-0.4	12.5.4 Transport insurance	107.0	-2.3	-13.1
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods	90.7	0.4	-3.6				
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services	115.0	0.2	1.0	12.6 Financial services (nec)	87.8	-1.3	-4.9
				12.6.2 Other financial services (nec)	87.8	-1.3	-4.9
06.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	106.3	-0.6	-1.4				
06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products	109.8	-0.6	-0.9	12.7 Other services (nec)	102.3	0.1	1.8
06.1.2/3 Other medical and therapeutic equipment	100.8	-0.6	-2.2				

¹ As a direct result of the reduced availability of products due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, some series are based on less than half of the number of quotes used in February 2020 (the most recent 'normal' collection). To identify which series are affected please consult

the latest Consumer price inflation tables found here: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/datasets/consumer-priceinflation>, which includes notation to reflect the reduced coverage

Source: Office for National Statistics

B1 CPIH: Detailed figures for 16 February 2021 ¹

	Percentage change over				Percentage change over		
	Index (2015 =100)	1 mth	12 mths		Index (2015 =100)	1 mth	12 mths
CPIH (overall index)	109.4	0.1	0.7				
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.8	0.3	-0.6	06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products	109.8	-0.6	-0.9
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	119.1	-0.3	2.9	06.1.2/3 Other medical and therapeutic equipment	100.8	-0.6	-2.2
03 Clothing and footwear	95.9	-1.5	-5.6	06.2 Out-patient services	114.6	0.2	2.6
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (including OOH)	108.8	0.1	0.8	06.2.1/3 Medical services & paramedical services	110.9	0.2	2.7
05 Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	106.2	1.5	0.8	06.2.2 Dental services	120.4	0.2	2.1
06 Health	112.6	-0.4	0.4	06.3 Hospital services	124.9	-	4.1
07 Transport	114.9	0.8	2.6	07.1 Purchase of vehicles	110.0	-0.4	4.2
08 Communication	114.7	-	2.0	07.1.1A New cars	118.2	0.1	4.1
09 Recreation and culture	111.1	-	2.1	07.1.1B Second-hand cars	97.2	-1.8	3.5
10 Education	120.0	-	2.1	07.1.2/3 Motorcycles and bicycles	113.1	1.8	6.8
11 Restaurants and hotels	113.3	0.4	0.9	07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	113.6	1.1	-
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	105.5	-	0.1	07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories	113.4	-	2.7
All goods	105.3	0.1	-0.5	07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants	108.5	2.9	-3.5
All services	112.5	0.1	1.6	07.2.3 Maintenance and repairs	113.6	-	1.4
01.1 Food	103.5	0.5	-0.5	07.2.4 Other services	125.3	0.1	4.0
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	105.6	1.0	2.5	07.3 Transport services	122.5	2.2	5.7
01.1.2 Meat	98.7	-0.6	-1.6	07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway	114.5	2.5	0.7
01.1.3 Fish	112.1	1.0	-1.3	07.3.2 Passenger transport by road	133.4	0.2	10.1
01.1.4 Milk, cheese and eggs	101.3	2.2	-0.5	07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	92.6	5.1	0.2
01.1.5 Oils and fats	115.5	5.6	5.0	07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	120.3	10.9	0.2
01.1.6 Fruit	110.3	1.1	-1.5	08.1 Postal services	123.6	-	11.5
01.1.7 Vegetables including potatoes and tubers	102.3	1.5	-1.1	08.2/3 Telephone and telefax equipment and services	114.2	-	1.5
01.1.8 Sugar, jam, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	101.8	-2.6	-1.9	09.1 Audio-visual equipment and related products	94.9	3.0	4.2
01.1.9 Food products (nec)	101.3	0.5	0.3	09.1.1 Reception and reproduction of sound and pictures	85.6	0.8	0.9
01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages	105.9	-1.6	-1.8	09.1.2 Photographic, cinematographic and optical equipment	88.5	3.6	3.8
01.2.1 Coffee, tea and cocoa	99.9	-1.6	-4.0	09.1.3 Data processing equipment	88.7	1.8	8.5
01.2.2 Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices	108.4	-1.6	-0.7	09.1.4 Recording media	118.0	6.0	-0.4
02.1 Alcoholic beverages	102.5	-0.6	-0.2	09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual equipment & related products	106.4	0.4	0.6
02.1.1 Spirits	100.5	-0.7	0.5	09.2 Oth. major durables for recreation & culture	117.5	-0.1	3.2
02.1.2 Wine	101.3	-1.1	-0.2	09.2.1/2 Major durables for in/outdoor recreation	117.5	-0.1	3.2
02.1.3 Beer	107.7	0.4	-0.8	09.3 Other recreational items, gardens and pets	106.9	-2.2	4.3
02.2 Tobacco	133.5	-	5.7	09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies	106.2	-4.7	7.4
03.1 Clothing	97.2	-1.5	-5.3	09.3.2 Equipment for sport and open-air recreation	105.3	1.8	3.6
03.1.2 Garments	96.6	-1.7	-6.4	09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	109.4	1.3	2.8
03.1.3 Other clothing and clothing accessories	98.2	-	4.7	09.3.4/5 Pets, related products and services	109.5	-0.2	0.4
03.1.4 Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	113.2	0.1	1.2	09.4 Recreational and cultural services	113.7	-	0.3
03.2 Footwear including repairs	88.8	-1.6	-7.3	09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	117.2	-	1.5
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	106.4	0.1	1.8	09.4.2 Cultural services	112.4	-	-0.2
04.2 Owner occupiers' housing costs	109.1	0.1	1.4	09.5 Books, newspapers and stationery	119.0	1.9	-1.7
04.3 Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling	104.0	0.2	1.0	09.5.1 Books	108.2	3.3	-11.0
04.3.1 Materials for maintenance and repair	103.8	0.4	1.8	09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	135.4	1.2	4.9
04.3.2 Services for maintenance and repair	104.2	-	0.2	09.5.3/4 Misc. printed matter, stationery, drawing materials	114.9	1.7	1.5
04.4 Water supply and misc. services for the dwelling	105.4	-	-3.3	09.6 Package holidays	115.7	0.1	0.4
04.4.1 Water supply	105.1	-	-1.7	10.0 Education	120.0	-	2.1
04.4.3 Sewerage collection	105.8	-	-4.6	11.1 Catering services	113.6	0.1	0.7
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	101.8	0.3	-7.6	11.1.1 Restaurants & cafes	114.1	0.1	0.9
04.5.1 Electricity	121.2	-	-3.1	11.1.2 Canteens	107.4	0.1	-2.0
04.5.2 Gas	77.6	-	-15.4	11.2 Accommodation services	112.5	1.5	1.9
04.5.3 Liquid fuels	112.7	7.5	-9.2	12.1 Personal care	104.3	-0.2	1.4
04.5.4 Solid fuels	114.6	-0.2	2.7	12.1.1 Hairdressing and personal grooming establishments	117.4	0.1	6.1
04.9 Council tax and rates	122.1	-	3.9	12.1.2/3 Appliances and products for personal care	100.1	-0.3	-0.4
05.1 Furniture, furnishings and carpets	110.7	2.1	3.7	12.3 Personal effects (nec)	102.6	1.2	-2.8
05.1.1 Furniture and furnishings	110.2	2.1	3.3	12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches	107.4	0.6	-0.2
05.1.2 Carpets and other floor coverings	114.2	2.1	5.2	12.3.2 Other personal effects	95.5	2.4	-7.3
05.2 Household textiles	101.7	2.0	-0.7	12.4 Social protection	119.8	0.2	2.7
05.3 Household appliances, fitting and repairs	110.1	1.3	2.6	12.5 Insurance	116.1	-1.0	-4.4
05.3.1/2 Major appliances and small electric goods	110.3	1.5	2.3	12.5.2 House contents insurance	106.0	-0.4	-3.0
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances	109.3	0.1	4.2	12.5.3 Health insurance	130.5	-	4.0
05.4 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	96.2	2.0	-3.1	12.5.4 Transport insurance	107.0	-2.3	-13.1
05.5 Tools and equipment for house and garden	102.8	0.5	-3.0	12.6 Financial services (nec)	87.8	-1.3	-4.9
05.6 Goods and services for routine maintenance	105.5	0.3	-0.6	12.6.2 Other financial services (nec)	87.8	-1.3	-4.9
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods	90.7	0.4	-3.6	12.7 Other services (nec)	102.3	0.1	1.8
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services	115.0	0.2	1.0				
06.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	106.3	-0.6	-1.4				

¹ As a direct result of the reduced availability of products due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, some series are based on less than half of the number of price quotes used in February 2020

(the most recent 'normal' collection). To identify which series are affected, consult the latest Consumer price inflation tables found here: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/datasets/consumer-priceinflation> which includes notation to reflect the reduced coverage

D CPI: Detailed figures by division^{1,2}

	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	Furniture, household equipment & routine maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	CPI (overall index)
COICOP Division	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Weights													
	CHZR	CHZS	CHZT	CHZU	CHZV	CHZW	CHZX	CHZY	CHZZ	CJUJ	CJUV	CJUW	CHZQ
2021	114	45	74	141	62	25	136	25	146	37	87	108	1 000
Monthly indices (2015=100)													
	D7BU	D7BV	D7BW	D7BX	D7BY	D7BZ	D7C2	D7C3	D7C4	D7C5	D7C6	D7C7	D7BT
2019 Feb	103.0	115.0	101.3	104.3	105.2	108.8	110.4	107.5	107.2	114.4	109.5	102.9	106.8
Mar	103.1	114.6	102.4	104.4	105.4	109.1	110.3	107.7	107.4	114.4	110.0	103.1	107.0
Apr	102.8	114.1	102.5	107.0	104.1	110.0	112.9	109.1	106.6	114.4	110.5	103.4	107.6
May	102.9	114.4	103.0	107.1	105.2	110.1	112.5	109.8	107.1	114.4	111.4	103.7	107.9
Jun	103.1	114.7	102.0	107.1	105.9	110.4	113.0	109.9	106.7	114.4	111.3	103.5	107.9
Jul	103.1	114.5	99.1	107.1	104.1	110.5	113.4	109.9	107.8	114.4	112.2	103.4	107.9
Aug	103.7	114.7	100.9	107.2	105.0	110.6	114.9	110.2	107.1	114.4	112.0	104.1	108.4
Sep	103.5	114.5	103.9	107.2	106.2	111.0	111.9	110.9	107.7	115.6	112.8	104.4	108.5
Oct	102.8	114.9	104.9	106.1	105.0	110.6	111.7	111.0	108.1	117.5	112.5	104.4	108.3
Nov	103.7	114.7	106.0	106.2	105.5	111.0	111.4	111.0	108.6	117.5	112.3	104.7	108.5
Dec	104.3	113.1	104.0	106.2	106.9	111.0	112.1	111.9	108.4	117.5	111.8	104.7	108.5
2020 Jan	104.1	115.7	100.6	106.3	103.5	111.7	112.0	112.1	108.3	117.5	111.7	105.0	108.2
Feb	104.3	115.8	101.5	106.2	105.3	112.1	112.4	112.4	108.7	117.5	112.3	105.4	108.6
Mar	104.5	116.2	101.2	106.2	105.4	112.6	111.8	113.1	108.9	117.5	112.4	105.6	108.6
Apr	104.2	117.0	99.5	105.7	103.7	112.4	111.8	113.6	109.3	117.5	113.2	104.7	108.5
May	104.8	117.4	99.8	105.8	104.4	110.9	110.6	114.2	109.2	117.5	113.6	104.9	108.5
Jun	104.2	117.1	99.7	105.9	105.3	112.7	111.2	114.2	109.5	117.5	113.3	104.9	108.6
Jul	103.9	117.5	99.0	106.2	104.9	114.0	112.6	114.7	110.6	117.5	114.2	104.9	109.1
Aug	104.1	116.9	99.5	106.3	105.5	113.4	113.8	114.7	110.1	117.5	108.8	105.1	108.6
Sep	103.4	117.0	102.4	106.3	105.6	113.3	113.0	114.7	110.3	117.9	112.1	105.1	109.1
Oct	103.4	117.2	104.9	104.7	105.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	110.3	120.0	111.9	105.2	109.1
Nov	103.1	117.0	102.1	104.7	105.2	112.9	112.5	114.8	110.7	120.0	112.8	105.1	108.9
Dec	102.8	117.1	102.2	104.9	106.2	112.3	114.2	114.8	111.2	120.0	111.9	105.2	109.2
2021 Jan	103.4	119.4	97.2	105.0	104.5	112.9	114.3	114.5	111.1	120.0	112.9	105.3	109.0
Feb	103.6	119.0	95.7	105.1	106.2	112.5	115.2	114.5	111.1	120.0	113.3	105.3	109.1
Percentage change on a year earlier													
	D7G8	D7G9	D7GA	D7GB	D7GC	D7GD	D7GE	D7GF	D7GG	D7GH	D7GI	D7GJ	D7G7
2019 Feb	1.1	5.1	-2.0	1.2	0.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	1.9
Mar	0.8	5.2	-1.6	1.2	0.6	2.5	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.6	1.9
Apr	0.7	3.9	-1.9	3.4	0.2	2.3	4.7	4.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	0.9	2.1
May	1.0	3.3	-1.6	3.4	0.6	2.5	2.8	4.9	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.1	2.0
Jun	1.6	3.7	-0.5	2.8	0.9	2.6	2.4	4.3	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.0
Jul	1.4	3.8	0.4	2.4	1.1	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.1
Aug	1.8	3.3	-0.9	2.4	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.6	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.7
Sep	1.8	3.0	-1.0	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.6	4.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7
Oct	1.3	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.2	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.5
Nov	2.1	1.9	-	0.3	1.2	2.9	0.9	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.5
Dec	1.7	1.5	-0.8	0.4	1.5	2.8	0.7	4.3	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.2	1.3
2020 Jan	1.4	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.9	1.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.8
Feb	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	3.0	1.8	4.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7
Mar	1.3	1.4	-1.2	1.7	-	3.2	1.3	5.0	1.3	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.5
Apr	1.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-0.4	2.2	-1.0	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.8
May	1.8	2.6	-3.1	-1.2	-0.7	0.7	-1.7	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.5
Jun	1.1	2.1	-2.2	-1.1	-0.5	2.1	-1.6	3.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.6
Jul	0.8	2.6	-0.1	-0.9	0.8	3.2	-0.7	4.3	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
Aug	0.4	1.9	-1.4	-0.8	0.4	2.5	-1.0	4.1	2.8	2.7	-2.8	0.9	0.2
Sep	-0.1	2.1	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	2.0	0.9	3.4	2.4	2.0	-0.7	0.7	0.5
Oct	0.6	2.0	-	-1.3	0.1	2.1	1.2	3.3	2.0	2.1	-0.5	0.8	0.7
Nov	-0.6	2.0	-3.6	-1.4	-0.3	1.7	1.0	3.5	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Dec	-1.4	3.6	-1.8	-1.3	-0.7	1.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
2021 Jan	-0.7	3.2	-3.4	-1.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.7
Feb	-0.6	2.8	-5.7	-1.1	0.8	0.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	0.9	-	0.4

Key: - zero or negligible

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 From the release of January consumer price inflation data on 16 February 2016, CPIH and CPI indices have been re-referenced and published with 2015=100. Full historic series for each of the re-referenced indices are available for users to view or download. Regular re-referencing of indices is methodological good practice as it avoids rounding issues that can arise from small index values. Please note that re-referencing does not impact on published inflation rates, although when using the indices to calculate inflation rates, it is important to use indices that are referenced on the same year. Re-referencing does not impact on RPI. For more information, please contact cpi@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

2 More detailed CPIH, CPI and RPI data are available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>.

D1 CPIH: Detailed figures by division^{1, 2}

	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	Furniture, household equipment & routine maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	CPIH (overall index)
COICOP Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Weights													
	L5CZ	L5D2	L5D3	L5D4	L5D5	L5D6	L5D7	L5D8	L5D9	L5DA	L5DB	L5DC	L5CY
2021	89	35	59	328	49	20	107	19	112	30	69	83	1 000
Monthly indices (2015=100)													
	L523	L524	L525	L5PG	L527	L528	L529	L52A	L52B	L52C	L52D	L52E	L522
2019 Feb	103.1	114.9	101.4	106.1	105.2	108.8	110.0	107.6	107.4	114.4	109.5	102.9	106.8
Mar	103.2	114.6	102.4	106.2	105.3	109.0	109.9	107.7	107.6	114.4	110.0	103.1	107.0
Apr	102.9	114.0	102.6	107.7	104.0	109.9	112.4	109.2	106.8	114.4	110.5	103.4	107.6
May	103.0	114.3	103.1	107.8	105.1	110.1	112.1	109.8	107.3	114.4	111.4	103.7	107.9
Jun	103.2	114.6	102.0	107.8	105.8	110.4	112.5	110.0	106.8	114.4	111.3	103.5	107.9
Jul	103.2	114.4	99.1	107.9	104.0	110.4	112.9	110.0	108.0	114.4	112.2	103.4	108.0
Aug	103.8	114.6	101.0	108.0	105.0	110.5	114.4	110.2	107.3	114.4	111.9	104.1	108.3
Sep	103.5	114.5	103.9	108.1	106.2	110.9	111.5	111.0	107.9	115.6	112.8	104.4	108.4
Oct	102.9	114.9	105.0	107.7	105.0	110.6	111.3	111.0	108.3	117.5	112.5	104.4	108.3
Nov	103.8	114.6	106.0	107.8	105.5	110.9	111.0	111.0	108.8	117.5	112.3	104.7	108.5
Dec	104.3	113.0	104.1	107.9	106.9	110.9	111.7	112.0	108.5	117.5	111.8	104.6	108.5
2020 Jan	104.2	115.7	100.7	108.0	103.6	111.6	111.5	112.1	108.4	117.5	111.7	105.0	108.3
Feb	104.4	115.7	101.6	108.0	105.4	112.1	112.0	112.4	108.8	117.5	112.3	105.3	108.6
Mar	104.6	116.2	101.2	108.0	105.4	112.5	111.4	113.1	108.9	117.5	112.4	105.6	108.6
Apr	104.4	117.0	99.8	108.2	103.8	112.4	111.4	113.7	109.4	117.5	113.1	104.8	108.6
May	105.0	117.3	100.0	108.3	104.5	110.9	110.3	114.3	109.2	117.5	113.6	104.9	108.6
Jun	104.4	117.0	99.9	108.4	105.4	112.8	110.8	114.3	109.5	117.5	113.2	105.0	108.8
Jul	104.1	117.5	99.2	108.6	105.0	113.9	112.3	114.8	110.7	117.5	114.1	105.0	109.2
Aug	104.2	116.8	99.6	108.7	105.5	113.3	113.5	114.8	110.2	117.5	108.8	105.1	108.8
Sep	103.5	116.9	102.5	108.8	105.7	113.3	112.7	114.7	110.4	117.9	112.0	105.2	109.2
Oct	103.5	117.2	105.0	108.3	105.3	113.0	112.7	114.8	110.4	120.0	111.9	105.3	109.2
Nov	103.3	116.9	102.2	108.4	105.3	112.8	112.1	114.9	110.7	120.0	112.8	105.2	109.1
Dec	102.9	117.0	102.3	108.6	106.3	112.2	113.8	114.9	111.2	120.0	111.9	105.3	109.4
2021 Jan	103.5	119.4	97.4	108.7	104.6	113.0	114.0	114.7	111.1	120.0	112.9	105.5	109.3
Feb	103.8	119.1	95.9	108.8	106.2	112.6	114.9	114.7	111.1	120.0	113.3	105.5	109.4
Percentage change on a year earlier													
	L55P	L55Q	L55R	L55S	L55T	L55U	L55V	L55W	L55X	L55Y	L55Z	L562	L55O
2019 Feb	1.2	5.1	-2.0	1.4	0.3	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	1.8
Mar	0.8	5.2	-1.6	1.4	0.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.6	1.8
Apr	0.7	3.9	-1.8	2.3	0.1	2.4	4.6	4.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	0.9	2.0
May	1.1	3.3	-1.6	2.3	0.6	2.6	2.7	4.9	1.9	3.1	2.8	1.1	1.9
Jun	1.7	3.7	-0.4	2.1	0.9	2.7	2.3	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.1	1.9
Jul	1.5	3.8	0.4	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.3	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.0
Aug	1.8	3.3	-0.8	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.3	3.6	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.7
Sep	1.7	3.0	-0.9	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.5	4.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7
Oct	1.4	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.4	1.1	2.7	3.2	1.8	1.5
Nov	2.1	1.9	-	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.8	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.5
Dec	1.7	1.5	-0.8	1.2	1.5	2.8	0.7	4.3	1.4	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.4
2020 Jan	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.8	1.8	4.2	1.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.8
Feb	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.0	1.9	4.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7
Mar	1.3	1.4	-1.2	1.7	0.1	3.2	1.3	5.0	1.2	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.5
Apr	1.4	2.6	-2.8	0.5	-0.2	2.3	-0.9	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.9
May	1.9	2.6	-3.0	0.5	-0.6	0.7	-1.6	4.0	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.7
Jun	1.2	2.1	-2.1	0.6	-0.4	2.2	-1.5	3.9	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.8
Jul	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	3.2	-0.6	4.4	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1
Aug	0.4	1.9	-1.3	0.7	0.5	2.6	-0.8	4.1	2.7	2.7	-2.8	1.0	0.5
Sep	-	2.1	-1.4	0.7	-0.4	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.3	2.0	-0.7	0.8	0.7
Oct	0.6	2.0	-	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	2.1	-0.5	0.9	0.9
Nov	-0.5	2.0	-3.6	0.5	-0.2	1.8	1.0	3.5	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Dec	-1.4	3.5	-1.7	0.6	-0.6	1.1	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.8
2021 Jan	-0.7	3.2	-3.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.9
Feb	-0.6	2.9	-5.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.7

Key: - zero or negligible

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 From the release of January consumer price inflation data on 16 February 2016, CPIH & CPI indices have been re-referenced and published with 2015=100. Full historic series for each of the re-referenced indices are available for users to view or download. Regular re-referencing of indices is methodological good practice as it avoids rounding issues that can arise from small index values. Please note that re-referencing does not impact on published inflation rates, although when using the indices to calculate inflation rates, it is important to use indices that are referenced on the same year. Re-referencing does not impact on RPI. For more information, please contact cpi@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

2 More detailed CPIH, CPI and RPI data are available at: <http://www.ons.gsi.gov.uk>.

F CPI goods and services: the latest three years

Percentage change over 12 months

	Goods components					Services components					
	Food & non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Energy ¹	Non-energy industrial goods ²	All goods	Housing services ³	Travel & transport services ³	Recreational & personal services ³	Communication	Miscellaneous & other services ³	All services
Weights											
	CHZR	CHZS	A9F3	A9ER	ICVH	A9FG	A9FJ	A9FL	CHZY	A9FQ	ICVI
2021	114	45	60	347	566	110	66	130	25	103	434
Monthly											
	D7G8	D7G9	DKL5	DKK3	D7NM	DKN2	DKN5	DKN7	D7GF	DKO4	D7NN
2018 Feb	3.0	5.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	0.8	4.5	3.0	-0.3	1.6	2.4
Mar	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.9	2.4	0.8	4.3	3.2	-0.4	1.5	2.5
Apr	2.7	4.0	4.4	2.1	2.6	0.9	1.7	3.2	1.0	1.5	2.1
May	2.3	4.0	5.7	1.7	2.5	0.9	3.9	3.0	0.7	1.5	2.3
Jun	2.0	4.1	8.7	1.3	2.6	0.8	3.4	3.2	0.7	1.5	2.3
Jul	2.3	3.5	9.3	1.2	2.6	0.9	4.0	3.1	1.6	0.8	2.3
Aug	2.5	4.1	8.9	1.4	2.8	0.9	5.0	3.4	0.3	0.8	2.5
Sep	1.5	4.1	9.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	3.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	2.3
Oct	0.9	4.0	10.4	0.9	2.3	1.0	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.5
Nov	0.5	5.8	8.7	0.9	2.1	1.0	3.5	3.2	1.6	1.7	2.5
Dec	0.7	4.1	5.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.6	2.4
2019 Jan	0.9	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.7	2.5
Feb	1.1	5.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	3.2	3.2	3.6	1.8	2.5
Mar	0.8	5.2	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.5
Apr	0.7	3.9	7.5	0.1	1.4	1.0	6.0	2.8	4.6	2.1	2.9
May	1.0	3.3	7.0	0.3	1.5	1.1	3.2	3.0	4.9	2.2	2.6
Jun	1.6	3.7	4.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	3.9	2.6	4.3	2.2	2.5
Jul	1.4	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.8	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.5
Aug	1.8	3.3	3.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	2.1	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.2
Sep	1.8	3.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	4.1	3.0	2.5
Oct	1.3	3.5	-2.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.6
Nov	2.1	1.9	-2.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.5
Dec	1.7	1.5	-0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.3	4.3	2.8	2.1
2020 Jan	1.4	1.5	4.8	0.5	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.5	4.2	2.6	2.3
Feb	1.2	0.7	3.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.6	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.5
Mar	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.5	2.6	5.0	2.5	2.5
Apr	1.3	2.5	-9.3	0.5	-0.4	1.1	1.9	2.5	4.2	1.6	2.0
May	1.8	2.6	-11.6	0.1	-0.9	1.0	2.0	2.4	4.0	1.5	1.9
Jun	1.1	2.1	-11.2	0.9	-0.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.8
Jul	0.8	2.6	-9.1	1.3	-	1.3	1.6	2.8	4.3	1.6	2.1
Aug	0.4	1.9	-8.9	1.2	-0.2	1.4	0.3	-0.2	4.1	1.3	0.6
Sep	-0.1	2.1	-8.5	1.0	-0.3	1.3	2.9	0.9	3.4	1.2	1.4
Oct	0.6	2.0	-9.5	1.6	-	1.4	2.9	0.7	3.3	1.4	1.4
Nov	-0.6	2.0	-9.4	0.6	-0.8	1.2	2.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.4
Dec	-1.4	3.6	-8.4	1.2	-0.3	1.2	3.6	0.8	2.6	1.5	1.5
2021 Jan	-0.7	3.2	-8.3	1.2	-0.2	1.3	3.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.7
Feb	-0.6	2.8	-5.9	0.2	-0.5	1.3	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.5

Key: - zero or negligible

1 Comprises 'Electricity, gas and other fuels' (group 04.5) and 'Fuels and lubricants' (class 07.2.2).

2 Comprises all other goods elements of the CPI.

3 For further information on all of these services components, see 'The Consumer Prices Index: Goods and Services Indices and Special Aggregates', which can be downloaded from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/>

Source: Office for National Statistics

F1 CPIH goods and services: the latest three years

Percentage change over 12 months

	Goods components				All goods	Services components						All services
	Food & non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Energy ¹	Non-energy industrial goods ²		Housing services ³	Travel & transport services ³	Recreational & personal services ³	Communication	Miscellaneous & other services ³		
	L5CZ	L5D2	L5NU	L5NX	L5DD	L5O8	L5OC	L5OE	L5D8	L5P4	L5DE	
Weights												
2021	89	35	47	272	443	303	51	101	19	83	557	
Monthly												
2018 Feb	L55P 3.0	L55Q 5.7	L5KY 3.6	L5L3 2.5	L563 3.0	L5LC 1.3	L5LG 4.2	L5LI 2.9	L55W -0.3	L5M9 1.5	L564 2.1	
Mar	3.1	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.4	4.1	3.2	-0.3	1.5	2.1	
Apr	2.7	3.9	4.5	2.1	2.6	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	
May	2.3	4.0	5.8	1.7	2.5	1.4	3.6	3.0	0.7	1.4	2.1	
Jun	2.0	4.0	8.7	1.3	2.5	1.4	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.4	2.0	
Jul	2.3	3.5	9.4	1.2	2.6	1.4	3.8	3.1	1.6	0.7	2.0	
Aug	2.4	4.0	9.0	1.4	2.7	1.3	4.6	3.4	0.3	0.7	2.2	
Sep	1.5	4.0	9.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.6	3.2	0.9	0.8	2.0	
Oct	0.9	3.9	10.5	0.9	2.3	1.4	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.1	
Nov	0.5	5.7	8.7	0.9	2.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	
Dec	0.7	4.1	5.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.1	
2019 Jan	0.9	4.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.7	2.2	
Feb	1.2	5.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	1.8	2.2	
Mar	0.8	5.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	
Apr	0.7	3.9	7.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	5.8	2.9	4.6	2.1	2.5	
May	1.1	3.3	6.9	0.3	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.0	4.9	2.2	2.3	
Jun	1.7	3.7	4.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	3.7	2.7	4.3	2.2	2.2	
Jul	1.5	3.8	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.2	
Aug	1.8	3.3	3.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.6	3.0	2.0	
Sep	1.7	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.1	3.0	2.2	
Oct	1.4	3.5	-2.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	
Nov	2.1	1.9	-2.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.2	
Dec	1.7	1.5	-0.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	4.3	2.8	1.9	
2020 Jan	1.4	1.5	4.8	0.5	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.5	4.2	2.6	2.1	
Feb	1.3	0.7	3.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.2	
Mar	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	2.6	5.0	2.5	2.2	
Apr	1.4	2.6	-9.4	0.5	-0.4	1.4	2.1	2.5	4.2	1.7	1.9	
May	1.9	2.6	-11.7	-	-0.9	1.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	1.5	1.8	
Jun	1.2	2.1	-11.3	0.9	-0.5	1.4	2.0	2.1	3.9	1.4	1.7	
Jul	0.8	2.6	-9.2	1.3	-	1.5	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.6	2.0	
Aug	0.4	1.9	-8.9	1.2	-0.2	1.5	0.7	-0.2	4.1	1.4	1.0	
Sep	-	2.1	-8.6	1.0	-0.3	1.5	3.0	0.9	3.4	1.3	1.5	
Oct	0.6	2.0	-9.4	1.6	0.1	1.5	2.9	0.7	3.4	1.4	1.5	
Nov	-0.5	2.0	-9.3	0.6	-0.7	1.5	2.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.5	
Dec	-1.4	3.5	-8.3	1.3	-0.2	1.5	3.7	0.8	2.6	1.5	1.6	
2021 Jan	-0.7	3.2	-8.2	1.2	-0.2	1.6	4.1	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	
Feb	-0.6	2.9	-5.7	0.2	-0.5	1.6	3.4	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	

Key: - zero or negligible

1 Comprises 'Electricity, gas and other fuels' (group 04.5) and 'Fuels and lubricants' (class 07.2.2).

2 Comprises all other goods elements of the CPI.

3 For further information on all of these services components, see 'The Consumer Prices Index: Goods and Services Indices and Special Aggregates', which can be downloaded from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/>

Source: Office for National Statistics

G HICP¹ - International comparisons: EU countries⁵

Percentage change over 12 months

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia
	D7SK	D7SL	GHY8	D7RO	D7RP	D7SM	D7RQ	D7SN	D7SO	D7SP	D7SQ	D7RR	D7SS	D7ST	D7RS
2011	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.7	5.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.9	1.2	2.9	4.2
2012	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.4	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.9	3.3	2.3
2013	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.6	-0.9	1.7	0.5	1.2	-
2014	1.5	0.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	-1.4	-	0.3	0.2	0.7
2015	0.8	0.6	-1.1	-1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.7	-1.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
2016	1.0	1.8	-1.3	-1.2	0.6	-	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
2017	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.7	2.4	1.1	3.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.4	0.3	1.3	2.9
2018	2.1	2.3	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.7	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.9	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.2	2.6
2019	1.5	1.2	2.5	0.5	2.6	0.7	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	3.4	0.9	0.6	2.7
2020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2019 Feb	1.4	2.0	2.4	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.8	3.2	0.7	1.1	2.8
Mar	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.1	1.1	2.7
Apr	1.7	2.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.1	3.9	1.7	1.1	3.3
May	1.7	1.7	2.9	0.2	2.6	0.7	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	4.0	1.0	0.9	3.5
Jun	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.2	3.4	1.1	0.8	3.1
Jul	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	3.3	0.5	0.3	3.0
Aug	1.5	0.9	2.5	0.6	2.6	0.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.5	3.1
Sep	1.2	0.6	1.6	-0.5	2.6	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.3
Oct	1.0	0.2	1.6	-0.5	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.3	3.0	0.6	0.2	2.2
Nov	1.2	0.4	2.2	0.5	3.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	2.0
Dec	1.8	0.9	3.1	0.7	3.2	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	4.1	1.1	0.5	2.1
2020 Jan	2.2	1.4	3.4	0.7	3.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	4.7	1.1	0.4	2.2
Feb	2.2	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.7	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.4	4.4	0.9	0.2	2.3
Mar	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.2	3.9	0.5	0.1	1.4
Apr	1.5	-	1.3	-1.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.9	2.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.1
May	0.6	-0.2	1.0	-1.4	3.1	-0.2	-1.8	-0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.7	2.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.9
Jun	1.1	0.2	0.9	-2.2	3.4	0.2	-1.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	-1.9	2.9	-0.6	-0.4	-1.1
Jul	1.8	1.7	0.4	-2.0	3.6	0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.9	-	-2.1	3.9	-0.6	0.8	0.1
Aug	1.4	-0.9	0.6	-2.9	3.5	0.4	-1.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-2.3	4.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5
Sep	1.2	0.5	0.6	-1.9	3.3	0.5	-1.3	0.3	-	-0.4	-2.3	3.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4
Oct	1.1	0.4	0.6	-1.4	2.9	0.3	-1.7	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	3.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7
Nov	1.1	0.2	0.3	-1.1	2.8	0.4	-1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-2.1	2.8	-1.0	-0.3	-0.7
Dec	..	0.4	..	-0.8	..	..	-0.9	0.2	-	-0.7	-2.4	..	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5

G HICP¹ - International comparisons: EU countries⁵

Percentage change over 12 months

continued

	Lithuania	Luxem- bourg	Malta	Nether- lands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom ¹	EU 27 average ²	EU 28 average ³	MUICP average ⁴
	D7RT	D7SU	D7RU	D7SV	D7RV	D7SX	GHY7	D7RW	D7RX	D7SY	D7SZ	D7G7	FSL3	GJ2E	D7SR
2011	4.1	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.6	5.8	4.1	2.1	3.0	1.4	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.7
2012	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.4	0.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5
2013	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	3.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
2014	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.2	1.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
2015	-0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
2016	0.7	-	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
2017	3.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.5
2018	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	4.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
2019	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.1	0.3	3.9	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2
2020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..
2019 Feb	2.0	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.9	4.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Mar	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.9	1.7	0.8	4.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Apr	2.7	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	0.9	4.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
May	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	4.4	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.2
Jun	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.3	0.7	3.9	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.3
Jul	2.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.5	-0.7	4.1	3.0	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Aug	2.5	1.4	1.9	3.1	2.6	-0.1	4.1	3.0	2.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0
Sep	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.4	-0.3	3.5	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
Oct	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	-0.1	3.2	2.9	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.7
Nov	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.4	0.2	3.8	3.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0
Dec	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.8	3.0	0.4	4.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3
2020 Jan	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	3.8	0.8	3.9	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Feb	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	4.1	0.5	2.9	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	..	1.2
Mar	1.7	0.3	1.2	1.1	3.9	0.1	2.7	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	..	0.7
Apr	0.9	-0.8	1.1	1.0	2.9	-0.1	2.3	2.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.8	0.6	..	0.3
May	0.2	-1.6	0.9	1.1	3.4	-0.6	1.8	2.1	-1.4	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	..	0.1
Jun	0.9	-0.4	1.0	1.7	3.8	0.2	2.2	1.8	-0.8	-0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	..	0.3
Jul	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.6	3.7	-0.1	2.5	1.8	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	..	0.4
Aug	1.2	-0.2	0.7	0.3	3.7	-0.2	2.5	1.4	-0.7	-0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	..	-0.2
Sep	0.6	-0.3	0.5	1.0	3.8	-0.8	2.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	..	-0.3
Oct	0.5	-0.4	0.6	1.2	3.8	-0.6	1.8	1.6	-0.5	-0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	..	-0.3
Nov	0.4	-0.7	0.2	0.7	3.7	-0.4	1.7	1.6	-1.1	-0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	-0.3
Dec	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.9	..	-0.3	..	1.6	-1.2	-0.6	..	0.6	..	..	-0.3

Key: - zero or negligible .. Not available

1 Published as the CPI in the UK.

2 Aggregate for European Union with 27 Member States.

Following user requests, on 10 April 2018 Eurostat began to publish in its database an aggregate for the EU with 27 Member States for around 50 most in-demand indicators, such as population, GDP growth rate and unemployment.

3 Data for the former EU28 aggregate.

For reference periods February 2020 or later, Eurostat no longer calculates or publishes the former EU 28 aggregate. This means that the final time periods for which the EU28 aggregate is published are January 2020, fourth quarter 2019 or the year 2019 depending on the frequency of the dataset. Eurostat will maintain historic data for EU28 in the database and will update as revisions are received.

4 The coverage of the Monetary Union Indices of Consumer Prices (MUICP) was extended to include Greece with effect from Jan 2001 and Slovakia from Jan 2009.

5 Following the end of the transition period, we have ceased to publish the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) international comparisons for EU countries in this table. The international comparisons will continue to be available on the Eurostat website. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database>

Sources: Office for National Statistics;
Eurostat

RPI goods and services^{1,7}: the latest three years

Percentage change over 12 months

	Goods components				All goods	Services components				All services
	Food	Alcohol & tobacco	Petrol & oil ²	Other goods ³		Rent	Utilities ⁴	"Shop" services ⁵	"Non-shop" services ⁶	
Weights⁸										
2021	CZGZ 114	CBVW 75	DOHB 29	DOHC 228	DOHD 446	CZXD 79	DOHE 77	DOHF 119	DOHG 120	DOHH 395
Monthly										
	CCYY	CZBK	DOGQ	DOGI	DOGD	CZCQ	DOGF	DOGG	DOGH	DOGE
2018 Feb	2.5	4.5	1.8	4.2	3.7	0.6	3.0	2.8	6.8	3.6
Mar	2.7	3.2	0.6	3.7	3.2	0.7	2.9	2.9	6.6	3.5
Apr	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	0.7	3.3	2.9	4.1	2.9
May	2.2	3.6	9.0	3.4	3.6	0.7	2.1	2.9	5.1	3.0
Jun	2.0	3.6	12.6	3.3	3.8	0.7	3.2	2.9	4.1	2.9
Jul	2.3	3.2	13.4	2.7	3.6	0.8	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.9
Aug	2.4	3.5	12.5	2.9	3.7	0.8	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.1
Sep	1.4	3.4	11.6	2.5	3.2	0.9	4.7	2.9	4.4	3.3
Oct	0.5	3.2	12.7	2.6	3.1	1.0	5.1	3.0	4.2	3.4
Nov	0.4	4.3	10.2	2.6	3.1	1.0	5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
Dec	0.6	3.5	4.2	2.6	2.5	1.1	5.5	2.8	2.2	2.8
2019 Jan	0.9	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.7
Feb	1.6	3.8	0.3	2.4	2.3	1.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.7
Mar	1.2	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.7
Apr	0.8	3.2	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	7.7	2.9	6.3	4.5
May	1.1	2.8	3.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	7.6	2.9	5.3	4.2
Jun	1.5	2.9	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	6.6	2.9	5.0	4.0
Jul	1.3	3.1	-0.1	2.5	2.2	1.1	5.1	3.0	4.4	3.5
Aug	1.9	2.9	-0.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	5.0	2.7	5.2	3.7
Sep	1.5	2.8	-1.9	2.1	1.8	1.1	4.4	3.0	3.9	3.2
Oct	1.5	3.1	-2.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.9	4.7	2.8
Nov	2.1	2.2	-3.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	3.0	5.5	3.1
Dec	1.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	3.0	4.1	2.7
2020 Jan	1.4	1.9	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	4.2	3.1	5.2	3.6
Feb	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	4.3	3.3	5.2	3.7
Mar	1.2	1.9	-3.0	2.1	1.3	1.2	4.5	3.3	6.4	4.1
Apr	1.2	1.9	-13.2	2.1	0.4	1.7	-2.0	3.2	4.5	2.3
May	1.6	1.8	-18.7	2.0	-	1.7	-2.1	3.2	4.1	2.2
Jun	1.2	1.5	-17.7	2.7	0.1	1.7	-2.1	2.8	3.8	2.0
Jul	0.8	2.5	-12.7	3.3	1.0	2.1	-1.8	3.1	4.1	2.2
Aug	0.4	2.0	-12.6	2.9	0.6	2.2	-1.8	-1.0	1.2	-
Sep	-	1.9	-12.2	3.0	0.6	2.2	-2.1	1.9	3.0	1.5
Oct	0.6	1.7	-11.9	3.9	1.1	2.2	-3.0	2.1	2.3	1.2
Nov	-0.6	1.5	-11.6	2.3	0.1	2.1	-2.8	1.6	2.2	1.1
Dec	-1.2	2.2	-9.6	2.9	0.6	2.1	-3.1	2.1	2.3	1.1
2021 Jan	-0.6	2.0	-9.6	3.5	1.1	2.2	-3.5	2.1	1.7	0.9
Feb	-0.4	1.7	-2.9	2.2	1.0	2.2	-3.6	2.0	1.1	0.7

Key: - zero or negligible

1 All components of the RPI are included in the above breakdown with the exception of mortgage interest payments, council tax and depreciation.

2 Including fuel oil.

3 The 'other goods' category comprises DIY materials, coal & solid fuels, household goods, clothing & footwear, personal articles, chemists goods, purchase of motor vehicles and leisure goods.

4 The 'utilities' category comprises water, electricity, gas, postage, telephone charges and rail fares.

5 The 'shop services' category comprises catering, repairs & maintenance charges, domestic services, personal services, maintenance of motor vehicles, TV licence & rentals and entertainment & recreation charges.

6 The 'non-shop services' category comprises dwelling insurance & ground rent, fees and subscriptions, vehicle tax and insurance, bus & coach fares, other travel costs, foreign holidays and UK holidays.

7 The Retail Prices Index and its derivatives do not meet the required standards for designation as National Statistics. A full report can be found at: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>.

8 An error was identified in the dataset underpinning the 2019 RPI weights covering the period February to June 2019. In line with the consumer price inflation statistics revision policy RPI was not revised. The corrected weights have been used for the July 2019 RPI onwards. Users should note there is a discontinuity between June's and July's index levels, which have been calculated using differing weights.

Source: Office for National Statistics