

Article

Consumer price inflation, updating weights: 2017

An overview of the latest annual update of CPIH weights, used in the inflation basket to calculate the UK consumer price inflation indices.

Contact:
Chris Jenkins and Shivam Patel
cpi@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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1 . Introduction

Consumer price inflation is an important indicator of how the UK economy is performing. The “shopping basket” of items and their economic importance (or weight) used in compiling the various measures of consumer price inflation¹ are reviewed and updated each year to ensure the indices remain representative of the latest consumer spending patterns.

This article focuses on updates to the weights applied within these baskets. The second section explains what is meant by a weight and why weights are required. The third section will explain how weights are calculated in consumer price inflation, defining the data sources and methodology used. The fourth section will take a specific look at recent improvements in the weighting of CPIH – consumer price inflation that includes [owner occupiers' housing costs](#) (OOH). The fifth section will look at the aggregation structure, that is, what level are weights calculated at and where are they used to aggregate through price indices. Finally, the sixth section will take a look at the latest (2017) set of consumer price inflation weights and explain any notable movements when comparing with 2016.

This article will primarily focus on the CPIH. Further detail on the methods and process discussed in this article can be found via the [CPIH compendium](#) and the [Consumer Price Indices technical manual](#).

Notes for Introduction

1. Namely CPIH, a measure of UK consumer price inflation that include owner occupiers' housing costs, the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

2 . What is a weight?

Consumer price inflation is the speed at which the prices of goods and services bought by households rise or fall and is estimated by using price indices. One way to understand a price index is to think of a very large shopping basket containing goods and services typically bought by households. The price index estimates changes to the total cost of this basket by calculating the average of price changes of the items within the basket.¹

However, we know that households spend more on some goods and services than others, so we would expect, for example, a 10% increase in the price of petrol to have a much bigger impact on the basket than a similar rise in the price of tea. For this reason, the components of price indices are weighted; using the amount we spend on these items as consumers, to ensure that it reflects the relative importance of the various items in the average shopping basket.

The various weights used in the calculation of consumer price inflation, along with the items that form the “shopping basket” are reviewed and updated each year. This ensures weights remain representative of current household expenditure patterns and reflect the introduction of new items into the shopping basket and removal of old ones. A separate article is published that explains the [annual update to the content of the consumer price inflation basket of goods and services](#).

Notes for What is a weight?

1. In reality there are 3 inflation baskets: for the CPIH, CPI and a basket used by RPI.

3 . How do we calculate weights in consumer price indices?

Within CPIH and the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), there are 4 different types of weight:

- central or regional shop weights
- stratum weights
- CPIH and CPI item weights
- Classification Of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) weights, for the CPIH and CPI higher level indices

This list is the order in which the weights are used. The first 2 types of weights are used to produce the item indices (that is, combining the individual items within the basket), the next is used to combine items into higher level indices (that is, COICOP level indices) and the last is used for all levels above this. Aggregation is explained further in section 4 or via the [technical manual](#). This article will now focus on the COICOP level weights.

In 2017, a new, additional level of the COICOP classification has been introduced. This new level of detail, known as COICOP5 will sit between the existing class (or COICOP4) level indices and item level indices. Further detail on the impact of introducing this new level of classification can be found in the October 2016 article explaining [methodological improvements on the consumer price indices](#).

3.1 Data sources for CPIH and CPI weights

In consumer price inflation, expenditure weights are designed to reflect the expenditure patterns of the target population of households covered by the index. CPIH and CPI have a different target population to the Retail Prices Index (RPI)¹ and therefore have different expenditure weights, and thus a different source of data underpinning the weight.

The CPIH and CPI cover all expenditure within the UK by:

- private households
- residents of institutions such as university halls of residence or nursing homes
- visitors to the UK from abroad

Information on spending patterns, which underpin the CPIH and CPI weights, largely come from the household final consumption expenditure (HHFCE)² component of the UK National Accounts. These data are used because the expenditure information is comprehensive and balanced against data collected in other sectors of the economy to create the most accurate picture of consumer spending. However, there are a few exceptions where additional source data are used to supplement the HHFCE data and improve the coherence with the intended scope of the indices.

- the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF) is used to supplement HHFCE data in the calculation of weights for air travel, package holidays and actual rentals
- the International Passenger Survey, which is also used in the calculation of a weight for air travel
- the public sector component of the national accounts, which is used in the calculation of the weight for passport fees

The HHFCE expenditure used in the annual update of CPIH and CPI weights is always the latest available calendar year national accounts dataset that is available at the time of weights calculation, that are consistent in methodology with the latest published Blue Book. The annual CPIH and CPI weights update takes place in January each year, so the weights are sourced from the latest national accounts update in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) of the preceding year. For example, for the 2017 weights update, the latest set of HHFCE expenditure was taken from the Quarter 3 2016 National Accounts dataset. This data is consistent with the most recent Blue Book release ([Blue Book 2016](#), published in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) of 2016). In all cases the current price measure (as opposed to the chained volume measure) is used. Effectively, the 2017 weights are calculated using a more up-to-date version of data in [Table 6.4](#) of Blue Book 2016: Individual consumption expenditure at current market prices by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government: classified by function.

This approach to the use of the latest national accounts data is consistent over time and will remain so into the future.

3.2 Methodology behind the update of COICOP weights and above

Higher level CPIH and CPI weights (that is, at the COICOP level and above) are updated annually with the January index (published in February), followed by a further update with the February index (published in March) due to the introduction of [improved methodology](#) (the “double link”) for the production of consumer price inflation and to coincide with the introduction of new items to the basket of goods and services. The underlying expenditure in each COICOP grouping is converted to an expenditure share relative to total household expenditure for the overall basket and given an integer weight in parts per thousand so that the sum of the weights equals 1,000.

The weights are based on the latest available calendar year’s HHFCE data; however, this data is not timely enough for immediate use in consumer price indices due to the lag at which national accounts data is published. For example, in Blue Book 2016 the latest available calendar year is 2015. To make the expenditure data as up-to-date as possible, we can restate the expenditure in current prices using a process called price updating.

To explain further, for a given index year y , the weights are based on the latest available national accounts expenditure from y minus 2.

At the first annual update of weights (published with the January index), the expenditure needs to be price updated to December of year y minus 1. For the 2017 weights this would mean expenditure from the calendar year 2015 is updated to December 2016 by applying the respective change in price between 2015 and December 2016. This process is applied at the lowest level of COICOP within the weighting structure using the accompanying price movement for that COICOP level in CPIH and CPI (this process is presented in formula in [Annex E](#) of the CPIH compendium).

At the second update of weights, published with the February index, the same underlying 2015 expenditure is updated to January of year y . So for the 2017 weights this would mean expenditure from the calendar year 2015 is updated to January 2017 by applying the respective change in price between 2015 and January 2017. This approach ensures the latest available expenditure is adjusted so that it is suitable for use in the calculation of consumer price inflation weights.

Further details on this double update approach can be found in the October [2016 methodology article](#) and [Annex E of the CPIH compendium](#).

There are 2 further aspects of the annual weights update that warrant a mention.

Firstly, when calculating the CPIH and CPI weights for insurance (such as insurance connected with the dwelling, travel, health and transport) an average of the most recent 3 years data is used in line with international regulation. As insurance expenditure is recorded on a net basis (the difference between expenditure on insurance premiums and the amount paid out in claims) this approach safeguards against exceptional cases where the amount paid out in claims could exceed the amount paid in premiums.

Secondly, the [revisions](#) policy for consumer price statistics means that indices are not usually revised historically. Published weights for consumer price inflation reflect the best available understanding of what households spend their money on in the UK at the time they were produced. Whilst the source data are often revised at a later date, these revisions are not taken into the calculation of weights, that is, only the latest calendar year's data are used in each weights update. As such, the changes in weights between years may reflect changes in data sources, methods and definitions, as well as changes in spending patterns. For this reason, the weights should not be used to analyse trends in consumer spending over time.

Notes for How do we calculate weights in consumer price indices?

1. Further details on the RPI can be found in section 10 of the consumer price indices technical manual.
2. [Consumer trends, Quarter 3 \(July to Sept\) 2016](#).

4 . The revision of CPIH weights

The revisions policy outlined in section 3.2 means that consumer price statistics are not usually revised historically. In recent years, revisions to expenditure used in the calculation of CPIH weights and in particular the owner occupier housing component (OOH), have been taken on as exceptional cases. These revisions occurred in 2015 and more latterly in the 2017 weights update and will be explained in more detail in this section.

The production of national accounts estimates is typically open to revision as new methods and improved data sources become available. In 2015, it was announced that [substantial improvements were being made to the measurement of imputed rentals for housing](#) in the national accounts that were scheduled to be published in Blue Book 2016. Imputed rentals¹ is the [method used to measure the weight of the OOH component of CPIH](#). Given the likely size of the revisions in national accounts and the potential of introducing a large step change in the OOH weight we took the opportunity to revise the OOH expenditure alongside [methodological improvements](#) that were also being introduced to the processing of private rents data in CPIH in February 2015. Only the OOH-related expenditure was revised in CPIH and no revisions were made to CPI expenditure.

The main purpose of this approach was to mitigate as far as possible a future step change in OOH weights and to get the full set of OOH weights in CPIH on a consistent expenditure basis back to 2005. To do this, in early 2015 national accounts estimated expenditure for imputed rentals that was consistent with the methods being implemented in Blue Book 2016. These estimates were calculated in an offline system and were for use in the 2015 revision of the OOH weight only and as such were not published. Full details of the [revision and impact on CPIH](#) were published in the February 2015 article.

As it turned out, when national accounts published 2016 Blue Book, the estimates of imputed rentals, as calculated in the national accounts system were lower than the offline estimates provided in 2015. This resulted in a notable fall in the 2016 OOH weight. However, it had been announced that [CPIH was to be revised in 2017 to introduce Council Tax](#). This again presented a further opportunity to update the OOH expenditure so that the series would be on a consistent basis back to 2005 (using the latest published imputed rentals data from Blue Book 2016). An article assessing the [impact of revising OOH](#) weights, along with the introduction of Council Tax was published in December 2016.

The publication of 2017 weights for CPIH now sees the OOH component on a consistent basis and Council Tax included. Aside from some small refinements planned for Blue Book 2017 there are no further substantial methodological changes planned for imputed rentals and aside from the changes discussed above, large revisions are not commonplace. We do not expect to revise expenditure weights for CPIH or CPI in the foreseeable future. For more information on the calculation of OOH weights, please see [section 2.4](#) of the CPIH compendium.

Notes for The revision of CPIH weights

- Specifically we use COICOP 04.2, Imputed rentals for housing (identifier ADFU) from [Table 6.4](#) of Blue Book 2016.

5 . The aggregation process in consumer price indices

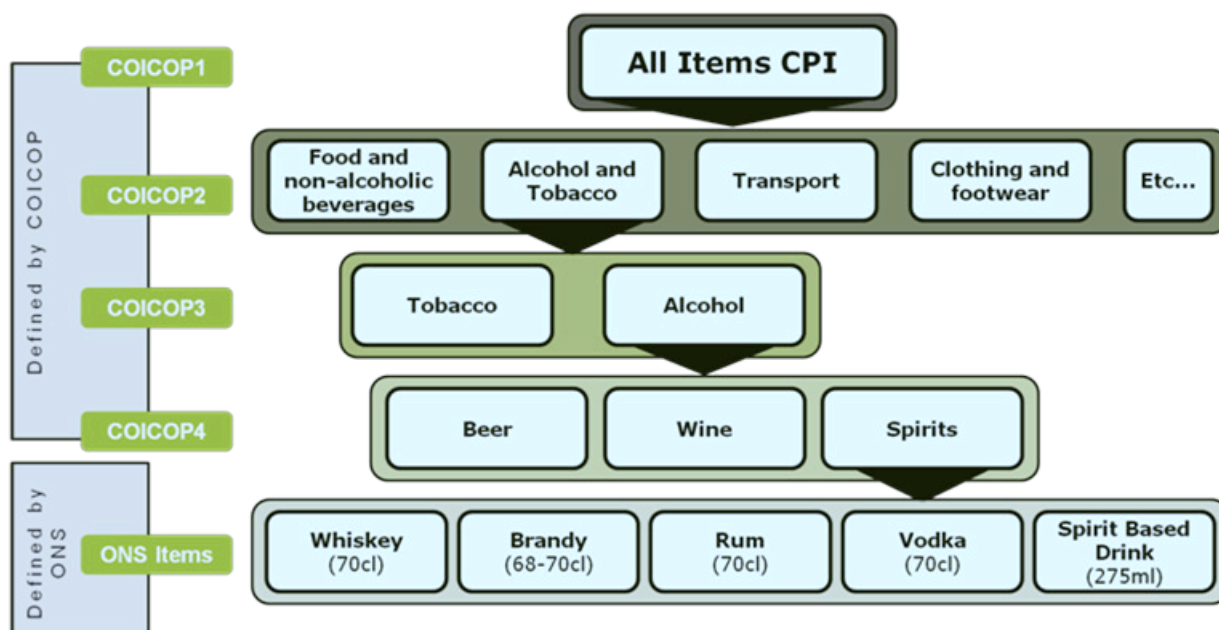
Having defined how and why weights are calculated in consumer price indices, it is worth defining the various levels of aggregation that weights are used in the production process.

The CPIH and CPI are classified according to the Classification Of Individual COntsumption by Purpose, commonly referred to as COICOP. This is the international classification of household expenditure and is used in the production of national accounts, Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey and consumer price indices. COICOP enables the consistent classification of individual consumption expenditure incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose.

In previous years (prior to 2017) there were 4 COICOP levels, with the fourth COICOP level being commonly referred to as “class level” within consumer prices. Items within these levels are aggregated together using expenditure weights up to the first COICOP level – the headline CPIH or CPI.

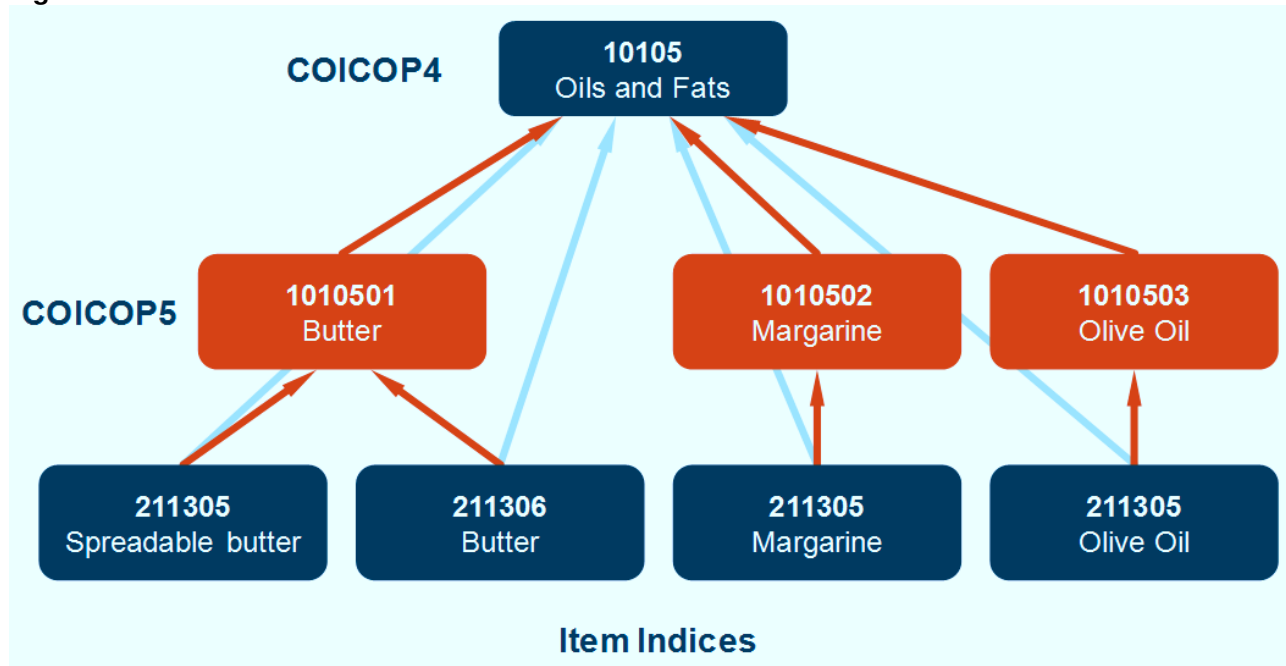
Figure 1: Consumer price inflation aggregation structure

Prior to the introduction of COICOP5



Traditionally the class level was the first building block of aggregation, however, as of March 2017 a new, more detailed level has been introduced into CPIH and CPI aggregation. This new level is referred to as COICOP5 and it will sit between the existing COICOP 4 level indices and item level indices. Effectively the COICOP5 classification will replace COICOP4 as the first building block of aggregation in consumer price indices and is the level at which HHFCE expenditure is delivered and COICOP-based weights in consumer price indices are first calculated. Further details on the [introduction and impact of COICOP5](#) can be found in the October 2016 article.

Figure 2: The introduction of COICOP5



6 . Weight changes between 2016 and 2017

This section considers the largest weight changes between 2016 and 2017, focusing on the revised CPIH weights and explains the reasons for these changes. These published weights reflect the best available understanding of what households spent their money on at the time the weights were produced. Differences in the weights between years can reflect changes in data sources, methods and definitions, as well as changes in consumer spending in the UK over time. Therefore these weights should not be used to compare consumer spending over time.

This section will firstly take a look at the CPIH divisional level weights (COICOP2 level) and drill down through the structure to explain any movements when compared to revised 2016 weights. Additionally, any notable lower level movements are also explained. The tables in [Annex A](#) present the latest (February 2017 updated) CPIH weights (Table W3) and CPI weights (Table W1) from 2005 onwards. The CPIH weights in Table W3 have been revised back to 2005 to incorporate Council Tax and revised imputed rentals expenditure. The latest RPI weights (Table W2) are also included for reference.

6.1 Summary of weight changes

The update of 2017 weights has seen the introduction of [2 methodological improvements](#) as explained in section 3:

- the introduction of a new COICOP level, known as COICOP5
- the introduction of a double chain-link methodology

Both of these improvements are common to CPIH and CPI. In addition to this, for CPIH only, Council Tax has been introduced into the basket of goods and services, whilst the weight of the OOH component of CPIH has been revised back to 2005 to reflect the expenditure published in the 2016 Blue Book. Whilst the CPIH tables in Annex A have been updated to reflect the revised weights, the weights prior to revision can be accessed via [Annex A of the 2016 weights article](#).

To reflect these improvements, the analysis in this section presents the revised 2016 weight, along with the January 2017 update of weights and the February 2017 update of weights, followed by an explanation of any notable movements when comparing with 2016.

Table 1: CPIH division level weights, 2016 to 2017¹

CPIH Division	Revised 2016 weight (ppt)	2017 Weight January update (ppt)	parts per thousand
			2017 Weight February update (ppt)
0.1 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	83	81	81
0.2 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	34	33	34
0.3 Clothing and footwear	58	60	58
0.4 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	294	293	294
0.5 Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	49	51	49
0.6 Health	22	21	21
0.7 Transport	122	127	126
0.8 Communication	25	21	21
0.9 Recreation and culture	119	119	121
10. Education	20	17	17
11. Restaurants & hotels	98	101	101
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	76	76	77
Total	1000	1000	1000

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. 2017 weights update includes the introduction of a new level of COICOP detail and double chain link methodology.

2. CPIH weights have been revised to take on revised imputed rentals expenditure and the introduction of council tax.

Table 1 presents the CPIH divisional level COICOP weights. The most notable movements will be explained further in this section, firstly focusing on the comparison of January 2017 updated weights to the revised 2016 weight and then explaining any change between the January 2017 and February 2017 update. Typically, changes in weight between years can be caused by 2 factors:

- a change in the underlying expenditure used to calculate the weight
- a change in the price factor applied to price update the expenditure

This year, however, the change between years has been complicated by the introduction of improvements mentioned previously and the revision of OOH weight. The change when comparing the February 2017 update against the January 2017 update will be driven by any notable movement in price factor, which is used to price update the underlying expenditure.

Division 01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages

This division has a weight of 83 parts per thousand (ppt) in the revised 2016 CPIH weights, which has fallen to 81ppt in the January 2017 update of weights. There are 11 classes making up the division, ranging from bread and cereals through to coffee, tea and cocoa. No one class is driving the fall in weight. In general, the underlying household expenditure used to calculate the weights is relatively flat between years. The January 2017 weights for three classes; meat, milk and vegetables have all seen a small fall of 1ppt between 2016 and 2017, offset by a small increase of 1ppt in the coffee, tea and cocoa class.

The weight for this division remains the same at the February 2017 update.

Division 02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

This division has a weight of 34ppt in revised 2016 weights, which has now fallen to 33ppt in the January 2017 update of weights. This fall is driven by one class – tobacco, which has seen a fall in weight from 19ppt to 18ppt. Whilst the underlying expenditure on tobacco has fallen slightly, this is further exacerbated by a fall in the price updating ratio of approximately 1% between what was used in 2016 and 2017 (note this doesn't mean the price of tobacco was falling, just that the price didn't increase as much between 2016 and 2017).

The weight for this division then increases by 1ppt, to 34ppt at the February 2017 update. This increase is driven by the spirits class, which saw an increase in price of almost 7% between the update of weights. This price increase pushed up the underlying expenditure causing the weight to increase from 4ppt in the January update to 5ppt in February 2017.

Division 03 Clothing and footwear

This division has a weight of 58ppt in revised 2016 CPIH weights, which has increased to 60ppt in the January 2017 update. There are 6 classes that make up this division, with a new class being introduced in 2017 as part of the COICOP 5 improvement to cover clothing materials. However, the increase in weight seen between 2016 and January 2017 is driven by the garments class, which saw an increase in weight from 44ppt to 45ppt. This increase for garments came from an increase in the underlying expenditure of approximately 4% along with an increase of around 1% in the price updating factor.

The weight for the clothing and footwear division then falls from 60ppt in the January update to 58ppt in the February 2017 update. This movement is again driven by the garments class, which falls from a weight of 45ppt in the January update to 44ppt in the February update. This is caused by a fall in the price update factor of approximately 5% between the January and February 2017 updates.

Division 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

Further detail on the revisions to weights caused by the revision of imputed rentals and introduction of Council Tax can be found in section 4 of this article or the December 2016 [article assessing the impact of revising OOH weights](#). Beyond this, the change in divisional weight is relatively flat between 2016 and 2017.

Table 2 presents the old published OOH weight (as published in 2016 before revision), and the revised 2017 update (including Council Tax and revised imputed rentals expenditure).

Table 2: CPIH - owner-occupier housing costs weights, 2005 to 2017 ¹

parts per thousand

Year	OOH weight published in 2016	OOH weights published from February 2017
2005	195	191
2006	194	187
2007	197	181
2008	196	179
2009	184	176
2010	184	171
2011	184	170
2012	182	169
2013	179	167
2014	180	169
2015	178	170
2016	165	171
2017		174

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Further details regarding revisions can be found via the 'Impact of inclusion of Council Tax and revised imputed rents on CPIH: Dec 2016' article on our website.

Whilst looking at division 04, it is also worth considering the classes for electricity and gas. These two classes can tend to see their weights fluctuate between years. However, in this latest update the weights for both classes have remained relatively stable. The February 2017 updated weight for electricity is 13ppt, down from 14ppt in revised 2016 CPIH weights, whilst the accompanying weight for gas is 12ppt, the same as revised 2016 CPIH weights.

Division 07 Transport

This division has a weight of 122ppt in revised 2016 CPIH weights, which has increased to 127ppt in the January 2017 update. The most notable increase is found in the second-hand cars class. This class has seen an increase of 1ppt between 2016 revised weights (13ppt) and the January 2017 update weights (14ppt). This increase in second-hand cars is driven by an increase in expenditure of approximately 13% between these periods.

The weight for this division then falls from 127ppt in the January 2017 update to 126ppt in the February update. There is a downward contribution of 2ppt coming from the class for passenger transport by air. This class had a weight of 6ppt at the January 2017 update, however, a substantial fall in price of approximately 36% between the January and February 2017 update has reduced the underlying expenditure in this class culminating in a 2ppt reduction in February 2017 to stand at 4ppt.

Division 08 Communication

This division has seen a notable fall in weight from 25ppt in the revised 2016 CPIH weights, to 21ppt in the January 2017 update. This fall in weight has been driven by the improvements from introducing a more detailed level of the COICOP classification. In previous years, prior to the COICOP5 introduction, an estimate for the bundled communications component of the telephone and telefax services class had to be derived. This was estimated using data from the Living Cost and Food survey. However, the new COICOP5 level of classification now includes a separate component for bundled communications, meaning that the data no longer needs to be estimated. The previous estimate of bundled telecommunications was higher than the now systemised estimate available following the introduction of COICOP5, so this decrease in expenditure is driving a fall in weight for the class of 4ppt.

There is no further change in the weight for this division (or classes) between the January 2017 and February 2017 weight update.

Division 10 Education

This division has seen a fall in weight from 20ppt in revised CPIH 2016 weights to 17ppt in the January 2017 update. The introduction of COICOP5 has again had an impact here, where under the old version of COICOP this division only included 1 class for education, under the new COICOP5 classification it has been split into 5 separate classes, such as pre-primary and primary education, secondary education and tertiary education. This is also coupled with a fall in the level of household final consumption expenditure (HHFCE) expenditure used in the calculation of education weights from £19.6 billion used in 2016 (for calendar year 2014, consistent with Blue Book 2015) compared to £18.3 billion in the 2017 update (for calendar year 2015, consistent with Blue Book 2016). The HHFCE 2014 expenditure for education has been revised down to £17.8 billion in Blue Book 2016; this revised data is not used.

However, there is no further change in the weight for this division (or classes) between the January 2017 and February 2017 weight update.

6.2 Other notable class movements

This final section draws out some notable COICOP class level movements in weight, which have not already been covered in section 6, again focusing on CPIH.

Class 90600, package holidays

This class has a weight of 29ppt in revised CPIH 2016 weights, which has fallen to 28ppt in the January 2017 update. This fall has been driven by a fall of approximately 2% in the price updating ratio applied between 2016 and 2017 weighting. Before this price update is applied, the underlying expenditure is essentially flat. This class weight remains the same at 28ppt in the February 2017 update.

Class 110101, restaurants, cafes and the like

This class has seen a fall in weight from 74ppt in the revised CPIH 2016 weights to 70ppt in the January 2017 update. This fall is driven by almost a 4% fall in the underlying HHFCE expenditure used in the weights calculation. The level of 2015 expenditure (used in the 2017 update of weights) for catering services in Blue Book 2016 is approximately £84billion, which is a fall from the level of 2014 expenditure published in Blue Book 2015 (and used in the 2016 weights update) of £87.3billion. However, the 2014 level of HHFCE expenditure has been revised down in the Blue Book 2016 to £82.2billion, but in accordance with the consumer price indices revision policy, these revisions to expenditure are not taken on (unless there are exceptional circumstances).

Class 110200 accommodation services

This class has seen a weight increase from 17ppt in revised CPIH 2016 weights to 24ppt in the January 2017 update. The reason for the change in weight is similar to that for restaurants, cafes and the like in that it is driven by revisions to HHFCE data. The level of 2015 expenditure for accommodation services in Blue Book 2016 is approximately £26billion, which is almost a 40% increase from the level of 2014 expenditure published in Blue Book 2015 (and used in the 2016 weights update) of £18.6billion. However, the 2014 level of HHFCE expenditure has been revised upwards in the Blue Book 2016 to £23.6billion, but in accordance with the consumer price indices revision policy, these revisions to expenditure are not taken on (unless there are exceptional circumstances).

7 . Contacts

Further information about the construction of the weights can be obtained by contacting:

cpi@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone +44 (0)1633 456900

W1 - CPI Weights: 2005 to 2017

parts per 1000

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Jan	2017 Feb-Dec
CPI (overall index)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	106	102	103	109	118	108	118	112	106	112	110	103	102	103
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	46	44	43	42	44	40	42	42	44	45	43	42	41	43
03 Clothing and footwear	63	65	62	63	57	56	62	65	68	72	70	71	75	72
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	105	108	115	115	126	129	129	144	137	129	128	120	117	118
05 Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	65	73	68	67	66	64	61	61	59	60	59	59	63	61
06 Health	24	24	24	22	22	22	24	24	25	24	25	28	25	26
07 Transport	148	155	152	152	151	164	159	162	148	152	149	153	160	160
08 Communication	25	25	24	23	23	25	26	27	31	32	31	32	25	25
09 Recreation and culture	151	147	153	152	145	150	147	134	141	144	147	148	149	148
10 Education	17	17	18	19	21	19	18	19	21	22	26	25	22	22
11 Restaurants and hotels	139	134	138	137	128	126	120	114	117	120	121	123	125	126
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	111	106	100	99	99	97	94	96	103	88	91	96	96	96
All goods	536	554	547	547	554	549	561	555	534	540	532	517	524	525
All services	464	446	453	453	446	451	439	445	466	460	468	483	476	475
01.1 Food	93	90	90	95	104	96	103	98	93	99	97	91	90	91
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	15	15	15	16	17	16	17	17	16	17	16	15	15	15
01.1.2 Meat	23	21	21	21	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	21	20	20
01.1.3 Fish	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
01.1.4 Milk, cheese and eggs	13	13	12	14	15	14	15	14	13	14	14	12	12	12
01.1.5 Oils and fats	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
01.1.6 Fruit	8	8	9	9	10	9	12	9	9	10	10	9	9	9
01.1.7 Vegetables including potatoes and tubers	14	14	14	15	16	15	16	15	14	15	14	13	13	13
01.1.8 Sugar, jam, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	12	11	11	11	13	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	13
01.1.9 Food products (nec)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages	13	12	13	14	14	12	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	12
01.2.1 Coffee, tea and cocoa	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
01.2.2 Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices	10	9	10	11	10	9	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
02.1 Alcoholic beverages	20	18	18	18	21	18	19	18	20	20	19	19	19	20
02.1.1 Spirits	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	6
02.1.2 Wine	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
02.1.3 Beer	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
02.2 Tobacco	26	26	25	24	23	22	23	24	24	25	24	23	22	23
03.1 Clothing	54	56	54	55	48	47	54	56	59	62	60	61	63	61
03.1.2 Garments	51	52	50	51	44	43	49	52	54	55	54	54	57	55
03.1.3 Other clothing and clothing accessories	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	6	5	6	5	5
03.1.4 Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
03.2 Footwear including repairs	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	12	11
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	47	47	49	51	51	54	57	64	62	70	72	72	70	71
04.3 Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling	20	19	17	18	18	17	18	14	16	2	2	2	3	2
04.3.1 Materials for maintenance and repair	12	11	10	10	10	10	11	8	9	1	1	1	1	1
04.3.2 Services for maintenance and repair	8	8	7	8	8	7	7	6	7	1	1	1	2	1
04.4 Water supply and misc. services for the dwelling	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	11
04.4.1 Water supply	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
04.4.3 Sewerage collection	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	6
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	28	32	39	35	46	47	44	56	48	45	42	35	33	34
04.5.1 Electricity	14	15	19	17	20	19	19	20	19	21	20	17	16	17
04.5.2 Gas	12	14	18	15	23	25	22	32	26	21	20	16	15	15
04.5.3 Liquid fuels	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
04.5.4 Solid fuels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
05.1 Furniture, furnishings and carpets	25	32	28	28	28	25	23	20	20	21	21	20	23	22
05.1.1 Furniture and furnishings	19	25	22	22	21	19	18	16	16	16	15	16	19	18
05.1.2 Carpets and other floor coverings	6	7	6	6	7	6	5	4	4	5	6	4	4	4
05.2 Household textiles	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	6	7	8	7
05.3 Household appliances, fitting and repairs	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
05.3.1/2 Major appliances and small electric goods	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
05.4 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	8	7	7	7	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
05.5 Tools and equipment for house and garden	6	6	6	5	6	7	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
05.6 Goods and services for routine maintenance	10	11	11	10	11	9	10	15	13	13	13	13	13	13
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
06.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	12	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	12	13	12	12
06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	7	7
06.1.2/3 Other medical and therapeutic equipment	6	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
06.2 Out-patient services	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	7	6	6
06.2.1/3 Medical services & paramedical services	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
06.2.2 Dental services	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
06.3 Hospital services	8	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8
07.1 Purchase of vehicles	53	52	49	48	47	49	44	43	38	44	40	43	47	48
07.1.1A New cars	33	31	27	26	26	23	25	24	21	23	24	25	26	27
07.1.1B Second-hand cars	17	18	19	19	18	23	16	16	14	18	14	16	18	18
07.1.2/3 Motorcycles and bicycles	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	63	71	72	72	69	79	81	89	81	76	77	73	76	77
07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants	27	35	36	38	34	41	43	46	40	35	34	32	32	33
07.2.3 Maintenance and repairs	24	24	24	23	23	25	24	22	22	23	23	22	25	25
07.2.4 Other services	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	16	14	13	14	14	14	14
07.3 Transport services	32	32	31	32	35	36	34	30	29	32	32	37	37	35
07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	11	12	13	14	14
07.3.2/6 Passenger transport by road and other transport services	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	12	13	11	12	12	12	12
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	8	7	7	8	9	10	9	8	6	6	6	8	7	5
07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	4	4	4
08.1 Postal services	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
08.2/3 Telephone and telefax equipment and services	23	24	23	22	22	24	24	26	29	30	29	30	24	24
09.1 Audio-visual equipment and related products	25	27	29	27	23	23	27	23	22	23	23	18	18	18
09.1.1 Reception and reproduction of sound and pictures	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	4
09.1.2 Photographic, cinematographic and optical equipment	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
09.1.3 Data processing equipment	5	5	7	5	5	6	7	6	7	8	9	7	7	7
09.1.4 Recording media	9	10	11	11	7	6	8	6	6	5	5	3	5	4
09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual equipment & related products	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
09.2 Oth. major durables for recreation & culture	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	10	12	15	15
09.2.1/2/3 Major durables for in/outdoor recreation and their maintenance	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	10	12		

09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
09.3.4/5 Pets, related products and services	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	6	8	7	8	9	8
09.4 Recreational and cultural services	33	28	32	32	32	31	30	29	29	31	31	33	33	32
09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	9	8	10	11	11	10	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	10
09.4.2 Cultural services	24	20	22	21	21	21	22	21	20	22	23	23	23	22
09.5 Books, newspapers and stationery	18	17	17	17	17	17	15	13	14	14	14	14	12	11
09.5.1 Books	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
09.5.3/4 Misc. printed matter, stationery, drawing materials	6	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
09.6 Package holidays	29	27	29	29	27	30	27	24	34	32	33	36	34	35
10.0 Education	17	17	18	19	21	19	18	19	21	22	26	25	22	22
11.1 Catering services	121	116	119	118	111	109	103	97	98	100	100	101	95	96
11.1.1 Restaurants & cafes	108	103	106	106	100	98	93	86	88	91	91	93	87	88
11.1.2 Canteens	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10	9	9	8	8	8
11.2 Accommodation services	18	18	19	19	17	17	17	17	19	20	21	22	30	30
12.1 Personal care	29	32	31	30	31	29	28	28	28	29	30	31	31	32
12.1.1 Hairdressing and personal grooming establishments	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8
12.1.2/3 Appliances and products for personal care	21	24	23	22	23	22	21	20	21	22	23	23	23	24
12.3 Personal effects (nec)	11	11	10	10	11	10	10	13	13	13	14	16	14	14
12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
12.3.2 Other personal effects	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	7	5	5
12.4 Social protection	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	13	14	12	13	16	16	16
12.5 Insurance	8	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	10	9	9	8
12.5.2 House contents insurance	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
12.5.3/5 Health insurance and other insurance	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
12.5.4 Transport insurance	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4
12.6 Financial services (nec)	26	29	28	28	28	28	26	23	30	17	12	12	14	14
12.6.2 Other financial services (nec)	26	29	28	28	28	28	26	23	30	17	12	12	14	14
12.7 Other services (nec)	24	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	12	12

Key: - zero or negligible ... not available (nec) not elsewhere covered

Source:

Office for National Statistics
Prices Division
2.001 Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8XG
Tel: +44 (0) 1633 456900

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

W2 - RPI weights: 2002 to 2017 ²

THE FIGURES IN THESE TABLES ARE NOT STATISTICS

Parts per 1000

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ALL ITEMS																
Food and catering	166	160	160	159	155	152	158	168	159	165	161	163	161	156	149	150
Alcohol and tobacco	99	98	97	96	96	95	86	90	91	88	85	91	87	83	82	81
Housing and household expenditure	363	365	367	387	392	408	417	416	403	408	412	419	424	432	436	433
Personal expenditure	94	92	93	89	90	83	83	80	81	82	84	83	85	83	83	79
Travel and leisure	278	285	283	269	267	262	256	246	266	257	258	244	243	246	250	257
Consumer durables ¹	126	126	121	122	117	109	104	106	105	106	100	96	98	94	98	99
Seasonal food	20	17	19	19	17	19	20	21	19	20	19	20	19	18	18	18
Food excluding seasonal	94	92	92	91	88	86	91	97	93	98	95	96	95	91	84	84
All items excluding seasonal food	980	983	981	981	983	981	980	979	981	980	981	980	981	982	982	982
All items excluding food	886	891	889	890	895	895	889	882	888	882	886	884	886	891	898	898
All goods	529	522	518	510	503	478	474	472	486	480	462	455	453	436	431	434
All services	361	361	358	352	364	377	372	397	386	394	412	415	417	422	421	418
Other indices																
All items excluding:																
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	964	961	961	950	950	945	940	959	966	968	971	971	970	971	972	975
housing	801	797	791	776	778	762	746	764	763	762	763	746	747	737	734	734
mortgage interest payments and council tax	930	925	923	911	911	905	901	919	927	928	930	928	928	931	932	936
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	924	919	914	901	906	895	885	909	911	914	915	913	912	898	892	891
Food	114	109	111	110	105	105	111	118	112	118	114	116	114	109	102	102
Bread	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4
Cereals	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Biscuits and cakes	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6
Beef	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lamb	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
of which home-killed lamb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
imported lamb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pork	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bacon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Poultry	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Other meat	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Fish	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
of which fresh fish	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
processed fish	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Butter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oils and fats	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Cheese	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	3
Eggs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk, fresh	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3
Milk products	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee and other hot drinks	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Soft drinks	10	11	10	12	10	11	12	12	11	13	11	12	11	10	9	8
Sugar and preserves	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweets and chocolates	11	10	10	11	10	10	10	12	11	12	11	13	11	11	11	11
Potatoes	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
of which unprocessed potatoes	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
potato products	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Vegetables other than potatoes	10	7	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
of which fresh vegetables	8	5	7	7	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
processed vegetables	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fruit	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	9
of which fresh fruit	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	7
processed fruit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Other foods	12	15	15	12	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
Catering	52	51	49	49	50	47	47	50	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	48
Restaurant meals	26	26	26	25	27	25	26	27	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	29
Canteen meals	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
Take-aways and snacks	21	20	19	19	19	18	17	19	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16
Alcoholic drink	68	68	68	67	67	66	59	63	64	60	56	61	58	56	57	57
Beer	36	36	35	37	36	34	31	32	31	29	26	26	25	24	24	24
on sales	30	30	30	31	31	29	26	26	26	23	21	21	20	19	19	19
off sales	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wines and spirits	32	32	33	30	31	32	28	31	33	31	30	35	33	32	33	33
on sales	19	19	19	16	17	18	15	17	18	17	16	20	18	18	19	19
off sales	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	15	15	14	14	14
Tobacco	31	30	29	29	29	29	27	27	27	28	29	30	29	27	25	24
Cigarettes	28	26	26	26	26	24	24	24	24	24	25	26	25	23	21	20
Other tobacco	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Housing	199	203	209	224	222	238	254	236	237	238	237	254	253	263	266	266
Rent	47	45	43	42	45	53	59	62	69	73	75	86	87	84	83	84
Mortgage interest payments	36	39	39	50	50	55	60	41	34	32	29	29	30	29	28	25
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	40	42	47	49	44	50	55	50	55	54	56	58	58	73	80	84
Council tax and rates	34	36	38	39	39	40	39	40	39	40	41	43	42	40	40	39
Water and other charges	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	13	13
Repairs and maintenance charges	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	9	10	10	9	9	9
Do-it-yourself materials	14	13	13	14	13	9	9	9	8	9	8	7	6	8	7	6
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6
Fuel and light	31	29	28	31	33	39	33	49	40	42	46	43	48	45	41	38
Coal and solid fuels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricity	15	14	13	15	15	18	16	23	18	20	21	20	22	21	20	19
Gas	13	12	12	13	14	18	13	23	17	18	21	19	21	21	18	16
Oil and other fuels	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	2
Household goods	73	72	71	71	71	66	66	70	67	65	62	60	61	59	62	65
Furniture	22	23	24	24	26	23	23	26	26	24	22	21	21	22	25	26
Furnishings	13	13	13	14	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	10
Electrical appliances	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	7	6
Other household equipment	7	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Household consumables	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	11
Pet care	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	7	7	8
Household services	60	61	59	61	66	65	64	61	59	63	67	62	62	65	67	64
Postage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telephones, telemessages, etc	21	22	22	23	24	22	21	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	25	26
Domestic services	10	10	10	11	12	14	13	12	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	15
Fees and subscriptions	28	28	26	26	29	28	29	25	22	25	29	24	24	26	27	22

Clothing and footwear	51	51	51	48	49	44	42	39	40	44	45	43	45	42	41	41
Men's outerwear	11	11	10	9	10	9	8	9	8	9	9	9	10	8	9	8
Women's outerwear	17	17	18	17	17	15	15	13	14	17	16	16	16	16	15	15
Childrens' outerwear	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
Other clothing	7	7	7	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Footwear	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8
Personal goods and services	43	41	42	41	41	39	41	41	41	38	39	40	40	41	42	38
Personal articles	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	11	9	10	10	10	10	12	9
Chemists goods	16	16	15	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	15	15	16	17	15	15
Personal services	14	13	15	13	13	13	15	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	15	14
Motoring expenditure	141	146	146	136	140	133	133	121	144	137	131	122	120	115	117	123
Purchase of motor vehicles	62	62	63	59	56	53	49	42	50	45	39	34	36	42	45	46
Maintenance of motor vehicles	21	22	20	19	20	20	19	20	19	20	20	19	17	16	16	16
Petrol and oil	36	38	36	35	40	36	43	36	49	46	47	45	43	35	33	37
Vehicle tax and insurance	22	24	27	23	24	24	22	23	26	26	25	24	24	22	23	24
Fares and other travel costs	20	20	21	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	23	18	22	25	26	26
Rail fares	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6
Bus and coach fares	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Other travel costs	10	10	12	10	10	11	11	13	10	10	13	8	11	15	16	17
Leisure goods	48	48	46	46	41	41	38	38	37	36	33	30	30	28	29	29
Audio-visual equipment	12	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	7	6	7	7	7	6
CDs and tapes	7	10	5	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Toys, photographic and sports goods	11	11	12	13	12	12	10	11	12	10	10	9	9	8	9	9
Books and newspapers	12	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6
Gardening products	6	7	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6
Leisure services	69	71	70	68	67	68	65	67	65	64	71	74	71	78	78	79
Television licences and rentals	13	8	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
Entertainment and other recreation	18	22	20	17	17	16	16	13	15	14	17	15	15	15	16	16
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	32	34	31	32	30	34	31	36	31	29	33	35	34	41	40	40
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	6	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	9	9	11	10	10	10	11

Key: - zero or negligible .. not available

1. Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear, footwear, audio-visual equipment, CDs and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

2. In accordance with the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*, the Retail Prices Index and its derivatives have been assessed against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and found not to meet the required standards for designation as National Statistics. A full report can be found at:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Source:

Office for National Statistics
2.001 Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8XG
Tel: +44 (0) 1633 456900

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

W3 - CPIH Weights: 2005 to 2017

parts per 1000

The CPIH weights have been revised back to 2005

THE FIGURES IN THIS TABLE ARE NOT NATIONAL STATISTICS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Jan	2017 Feb-Dec
CPIH (overall index)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	83	80	84	87	95	87	93	89	87	90	88	83	81	81
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	36	35	34	33	34	33	35	33	35	36	34	34	33	34
03 Clothing and footwear	50	51	49	50	45	45	51	53	56	57	57	58	60	58
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	299	298	299	296	303	300	302	311	304	299	299	294	293	294
05 Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	52	57	53	53	53	52	48	48	47	48	46	49	51	49
06 Health	18	20	19	19	17	17	19	19	20	19	20	22	21	21
07 Transport	115	121	119	121	119	129	126	130	118	124	121	122	127	126
08 Communication	19	20	19	18	18	20	20	22	24	25	25	25	21	21
09 Recreation and culture	118	117	122	122	116	120	117	109	114	116	118	119	119	121
10 Education	13	13	14	15	17	15	15	15	17	18	21	20	17	17
11 Restaurants and hotels	109	105	109	108	103	102	97	93	94	96	98	98	101	101
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	88	83	79	78	80	80	77	78	84	72	73	76	76	77
All goods	419	436	435	436	438	440	448	443	434	437	428	416	419	419
All services	581	564	565	564	562	560	552	557	566	563	572	584	581	581
01.1 Food	73	71	74	77	84	77	82	78	77	80	78	74	71	71
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	12
01.1.2 Meat	18	17	17	17	19	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	16	16
01.1.3 Fish	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
01.1.4 Milk, cheese and eggs	10	10	10	11	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9
01.1.5 Oils and fats	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
01.1.6 Fruit	6	6	7	7	8	7	9	7	7	8	8	7	7	7
01.1.7 Vegetables including potatoes and tubers	11	11	11	12	13	12	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	10
01.1.8 Sugar, jam, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	9	9	9	9	11	9	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
01.1.9 Food products (nec)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages	10	9	10	10	11	10	11	11	10	10	10	9	10	10
01.2.1 Coffee, tea and cocoa	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
01.2.2 Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
02.1 Alcoholic beverages	15	15	14	14	16	15	16	14	16	16	15	15	15	16
02.1.1 Spirits	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5
02.1.2 Wine	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
02.1.3 Beer	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
02.2 Tobacco	21	20	20	19	18	18	19	19	19	20	19	19	18	18
03.1 Clothing	43	44	43	44	38	38	44	46	48	49	49	50	50	49
03.1.2 Garments	40	41	40	41	35	34	40	42	44	44	44	44	45	44
03.1.3 Other clothing and clothing accessories	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4
03.1.4 Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
03.2 Footwear including repairs	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	9
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	37	37	39	40	41	43	46	52	50	56	58	58	56	56
04.2 Owner occupiers' housing costs	191	187	181	179	176	171	170	169	167	169	170	171	173	174
04.3 Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling	15	15	14	14	15	14	15	12	13	2	2	2	2	2
04.3.1 Materials for maintenance and repair	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	7	8	1	1	1	1	1
04.3.2 Services for maintenance and repair	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
04.4 Water supply and misc. services for the dwelling	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	10	9	9	9	9
04.4.1 Water supply	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4
04.4.3 Sewerage collection	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	22	25	31	29	37	37	36	44	40	37	34	28	27	27
04.5.1 Electricity	11	12	15	14	16	15	15	16	16	17	16	14	13	13
04.5.2 Gas	9	11	14	12	19	20	18	25	21	17	16	12	12	12
04.5.3 Liquid fuels	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
04.5.4 Solid fuels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
04.9 Council Tax and rates	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	25	25	26	26	26	26
05.1 Furniture, furnishings and carpets	20	25	23	22	21	20	18	16	16	17	16	16	19	18
05.1.1 Furniture and furnishings	15	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	13	16	15
05.1.2 Carpets and other floor coverings	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
05.2 Household textiles	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
05.3 Household appliances, fitting and repairs	7	7	6	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
05.3.1/2 Major appliances and small electric goods	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
05.4 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	6	6	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
05.5 Tools and equipment for house and garden	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
05.6 Goods and services for routine maintenance	8	8	8	8	9	7	8	11	10	10	10	11	10	10
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	7	6	6	6	7	6	6
06.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10
06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
06.1.2/3 Other medical and therapeutic equipment	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
06.2 Out-patient services	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5
06.2.1/3 Medical services & paramedical services	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
06.2.2 Dental services	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
06.3 Hospital services	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	6
07.1 Purchase of vehicles	41	40	39	38	36	38	35	34	30	35	34	35	37	37
07.1.1A New cars	26	24	22	21	20	18	20	19	17	19	20	20	21	21
07.1.1B Second-hand cars	13	14	15	15	14	18	13	13	11	14	12	13	14	14
07.1.2/3 Motorcycles and bicycles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	50	57	56	57	56	63	64	72	65	63	61	58	60	61
07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants	21	28	28	30	27	33	34	37	32	29	28	25	25	26
07.2.3 Maintenance and repairs	19	19	19	18	19	20	19	18	18	19	18	18	20	20
07.2.4 Other services	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	13	11	11	11	11	11	11
07.3 Transport services	24	24	24	26	27	28	27	24	23	26	26	29	30	28
07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	9	10	10	11	11
07.3.2/6 Passenger transport by road and other transport services	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	6	5	6	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	4
07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
08.1 Postal services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
08.2/3 Telephone and telefax equipment and services	18	19	18	17	17	19	19	21	23	24	24	24	20	20
09.1 Audio-visual equipment and related products	20	22	23	22	18	19	22	19	19	17	18	16	14	15
09.1.1 Reception and reproduction of sound and pictures	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
09.1.2 Photographic, cinematographic and optical equipment	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
09.1.3 Data processing equipment	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	6	6	7	6	5	5
09.1.4 Recording media	7	8	9	9	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	4

09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual equipment & related products	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
09.2 Oth. major durables for recreation & culture	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	9	12	13
09.2.1/2/3 Major durables for in/outdoor recreation and their mai	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	9	12	13
09.3 Other recreational items, gardens and pets	28	30	30	31	29	32	29	28	27	30	29	27	30	30
09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies	15	18	17	18	16	19	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	16
09.3.2 Equipment for sport and open-air recreation	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
09.3.4/5 Pets, related products and services	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	6	7	7
09.4 Recreational and cultural services	26	23	25	26	26	25	24	24	23	24	25	27	26	26
09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
09.4.2 Cultural services	19	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	17	18	19	18	18
09.5 Books, newspapers and stationery	14	14	14	13	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	9	9
09.5.1 Books	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
09.5.3/4 Misc. printed matter, stationery, drawing materials	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
09.6 Package holidays	23	21	23	23	22	24	22	19	27	26	27	29	28	28
10.0 Education	13	13	14	15	17	15	15	15	17	18	21	20	17	17
11.1 Catering services	95	91	94	93	89	88	83	79	80	81	81	81	77	77
11.1.1 Restaurants & cafes	85	81	84	84	80	79	75	70	71	73	74	74	70	70
11.1.2 Canteens	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	8	7	7	7	7	7
11.2 Accommodation services	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	17	17	24	24
12.1 Personal care	23	25	24	24	25	23	23	22	23	24	25	25	25	25
12.1.1 Hairdressing and personal grooming establishments	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
12.1.2/3 Appliances and products for personal care	17	19	18	18	18	17	17	16	17	18	19	19	19	19
12.3 Personal effects (nec)	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	11	12	12	11	11
12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	7	7	7
12.3.2 Other personal effects	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
12.4 Social protection	10	10	10	9	8	9	9	11	11	9	10	13	12	13
12.5 Insurance	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
12.5.2 House contents insurance	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.5.3/5 Health insurance and other insurance	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.5.4 Transport insurance	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
12.6 Financial services (nec)	21	23	22	22	23	23	21	19	25	13	9	9	11	11
12.6.2 Other financial services (nec)	21	23	22	22	23	23	21	19	25	13	9	9	11	11
12.7 Other services (nec)	19	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	10

Key: - zero or negligible ... not available (nec) not elsewhere covered

The National Statistics status of CPIH has been discontinued pending work to investigate and improve the method for measuring owner occupiers' housing costs in this index. The improvements from the resulting development work were introduced as part of the February 2015 dataset with the historical series revised back to 2005.

Source:

Office for National Statistics
Prices Division
2.001 Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8XG
Tel: +44 (0) 1633 456900

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>