

Statistical bulletin

Consumer price inflation, UK: October 2016

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 (CPI) rose by 0.9% in the year to October 2016, compared with a 1.0% rise in the year to September.

Although the rate was slightly lower than in September 2016, it remained higher than the rates otherwise seen since late 2014.

The main downward contributors to the change in the rate were prices for clothing and university tuition fees, which rose by less than they did a year ago, along with falling prices for certain games and toys, overnight hotel stays and non-alcoholic beverages.

These downward pressures were offset by rising prices for motor fuels, and by prices for furniture and furnishings, which fell by less than they did a year ago.

CPIH (not a National Statistic) rose by 1.2% in the year to October 2016, unchanged from September.

2 . Changes to publication schedule for economic statistics

From January 2017 we are improving the way we publish economic statistics, with related data grouped together under new "theme" days. This will increase the coherence of our data releases and involve minor changes to the timing of certain publications. For more information see [Changes to publication schedule for economic statistics](#).

3 . A brief description of 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. A way to understand this is to think of a very large shopping basket containing all the goods and services bought by households. Movements in price indices represent the changing cost of this basket. An infographic explains how consumer price inflation is calculated, and [Consumer price indices – a brief guide](#) gives an overview of the indices and their uses. Consumer price indices are published monthly.

A price index can be used to measure inflation in a number of ways. The most common is to look at how the index has changed over a year. This is calculated by comparing the price index for the latest month with the same month a year ago. This is known as the 12-month inflation rate. This bulletin measures inflation to October 2016, so the 12-month rate measures changes in prices between October 2015 and October 2016.

A range of measures of consumer price and other price inflation are published. [A tale of many price indices](#) summarises information on the different measures.

4 . Consumer Prices Index (CPI)

What is the CPI?

The Consumer Prices Index (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 also used for purposes such as uprating pensions, wages and benefits and can aid in the understanding of inflation on family budgets. For more information see [Users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics](#).

Latest figure and long-term trend

The CPI 12-month rate (the amount prices change over a year) between October 2015 and October 2016 stood at 0.9%. This means that a basket of goods and services that cost £100.00 in October 2015 would have cost £100.90 in October 2016.

From November 2014, the rate began to fall, remaining at or around zero for much of 2015 before gradually picking up from the end of the year. Although the rate in October 2016 was slightly lower than in September 2016, it remained higher than the rates otherwise seen since late 2014. The largest downward pull on inflation in October 2016 and for 2016 to date comes from prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Transport prices provided a downward pressure during 2015 and early 2016 but have since become the largest upward pressure on inflation.

[Additional analysis of the Producer Price Index \(PPI\) and Consumer Price Index \(CPI\): October 2016](#) also published today, presents further analysis of the October PPI and CPI headline statistics and previous trends with a particular focus on how movements in the sterling exchange rate may have influenced these data.

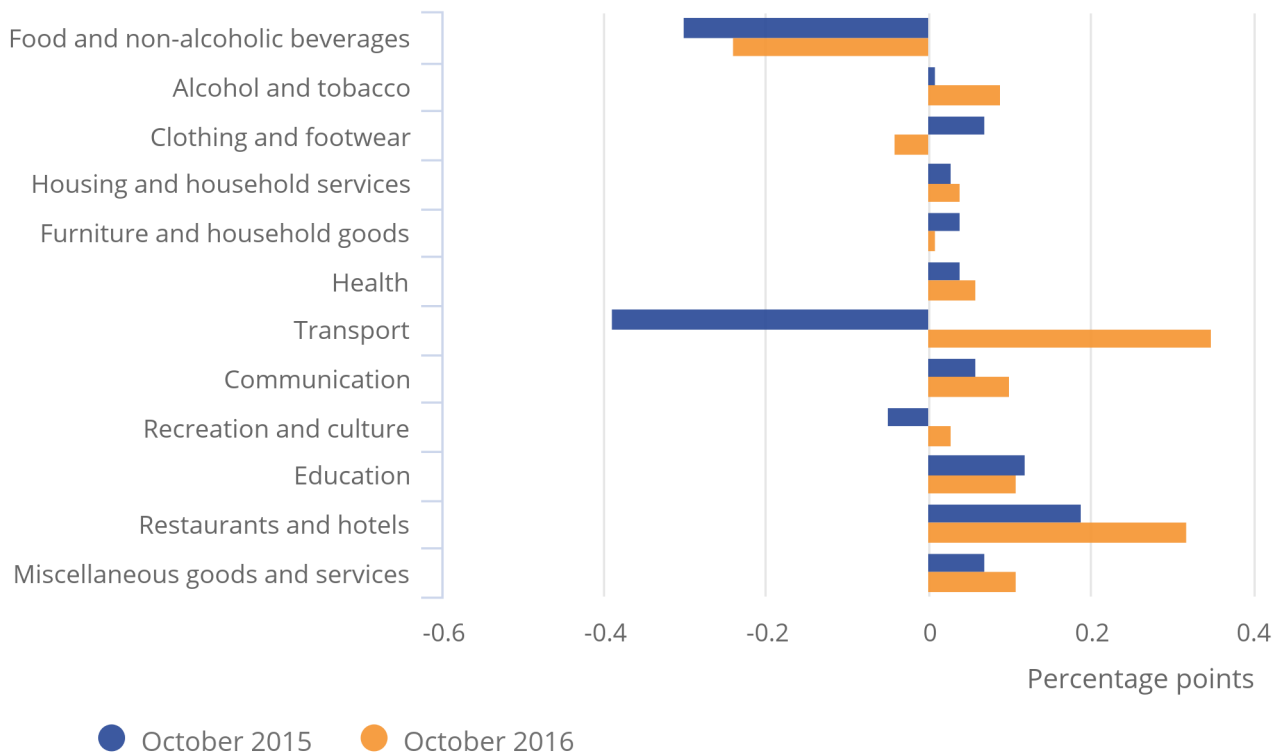
Figure 1 shows the contributions to the CPI 12-month rate in October 2016 compared with the contributions to the 12-month rate a year earlier.

Figure 1: Contributions to the CPI 12-month rate: October 2015 and October 2016

UK

Figure 1: Contributions to the CPI 12-month rate: October 2015 and October 2016

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding.
2. More information on the contents of each group can be found in Table 3 in the accompanying consumer price inflation dataset tables.

Figure 2 shows the CPI 12-month rate for the last 10 years. Table 1 shows the CPI 1-month rate (the amount prices change between 2 consecutive months), 12-month rate and index values for the last year.

Figure 2: CPI 12-month inflation rate for the last 10 years: October 2006 to October 2016

UK

Figure 2: CPI 12-month inflation rate for the last 10 years:
October 2006 to October 2016

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1: CPI index values, 1-month and 12-month rates: October 2015 to October 2016

UK

		Index ¹ (UK, 2015 = 100)	1-month rate	12-month rate
2015	Oct	100.3	0.1	-0.1
	Nov	100.3	0.0	0.1
	Dec	100.3	0.1	0.2
2016	Jan	99.5	-0.8	0.3
	Feb	99.8	0.2	0.3
	Mar	100.2	0.4	0.5
	Apr	100.2	0.1	0.3
	May	100.4	0.2	0.3
	Jun	100.6	0.2	0.5
	Jul	100.6	-0.1	0.6
	Aug	100.9	0.3	0.6
	Sep	101.1	0.2	1.0
	Oct	101.2	0.1	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. From February 2016, CPI and CPIH indices have been re-referenced and published with 2015=100. This does not impact on published inflation rates.

Consumer Prices Index (CPI): What are the main movements?

This section explains which goods and services had the biggest impact on the change to the 12-month rate between September and October 2016 and, where relevant, considers the longer-term inflationary trends for these goods and services.

The change in the CPI 12-month rate can be calculated by comparing the 12-month rates for 2 consecutive months. An alternative, and equally valid, approach is to calculate it by comparing the price change between the latest 2 months and the price change between the same 2 months a year ago. [Explaining the contribution to change in the 12-month rate \(2013\)](#) is a diagram explaining the calculation.

The CPI rose by 0.1% between September and October 2016. This was a slightly smaller increase than between the same two months a year earlier (although to 1 decimal place the increase was also 0.1%), leading to a fall in the CPI 12-month rate.

Between September and October 2016, the main upward contributions to change in the CPI 12-month rate came from the following groups:

Transport: The upward contribution to the change in the rate came largely from motor fuels, with prices rising by 2.3% between September and October 2016. Fuel prices tend to reflect movements in oil prices and part of the increase in oil prices in 2016 can be explained by depreciation of sterling against the US dollar. The impact of fuel prices on the change in the 12-month rate is also influenced by what happened in the same period last year, when prices fell by 0.9%. [Additional analysis of the Producer Price Index \(PPI\) and Consumer Prices Index \(CPI\): Oct 2016](#) explains this in more detail.

Furniture, household equipment and maintenance: prices, overall, increased by 0.5% between September and October 2016, compared with a fall of 1.0% a year ago. This is the first October increase since the series began in 1997, although it follows a period of unusually low prices between June and September, when a relatively high proportion of items were on sale compared with recent years. Within this group, the main contribution to the change in the rate came from prices for furniture and furnishings, which fell by less than they did a year ago.

The main downward contributions to the change in the CPI 12-month rate between September and October 2016 came from the following groups.

Clothing and footwear: the downward effect came mainly from garments (in particular women's outerwear), for which prices rose by 0.2% between September and October 2016, compared with a larger rise of 2.3% a year earlier. It is important to note that this followed a relatively large increase in prices in September 2016, which resulted in an upward contribution to the change in the rate of a similar magnitude to the downward effect seen in October.

Recreation and culture: prices, overall, increased by 0.2% between September and October 2016, compared with a larger increase of 0.8% a year ago. Certain games and toys were the main contributors to the decrease in the rate.

Education: charges, overall, rose by 2.0% between September and October this year compared with a larger rise of 3.6% between the same 2 months a year ago. The downward contribution came principally from UK and EU student tuition fees, where the impact from the rise in the cap for tuition fees (first introduced for new students in England in 2012) was smaller this year than in 2015. This was because nearly all students are already paying the higher rate of fees whereas last year the fees for fourth year courses rose to the higher rates. In addition there were more modest price increases for part-time and postgraduate fees compared with last year.

Restaurants and hotels: overall, prices fell by 0.1% between September and October 2016, having risen by 0.1% a year earlier. The downward effect was due to prices for an overnight hotel stay falling by more than they did a year ago. Prices for overnight hotel stays have been volatile in recent months.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages: Overall, this group made a small downward contribution to the rate. A more pronounced effect was seen for non-alcoholic beverages, with prices falling by 3.2% between September and October 2016, having been unchanged between the same 2 months a year ago. This fall followed an unusually large increase in prices in September 2016. This downward effect was partially offset by prices for food, which fell by less than they did a year ago.

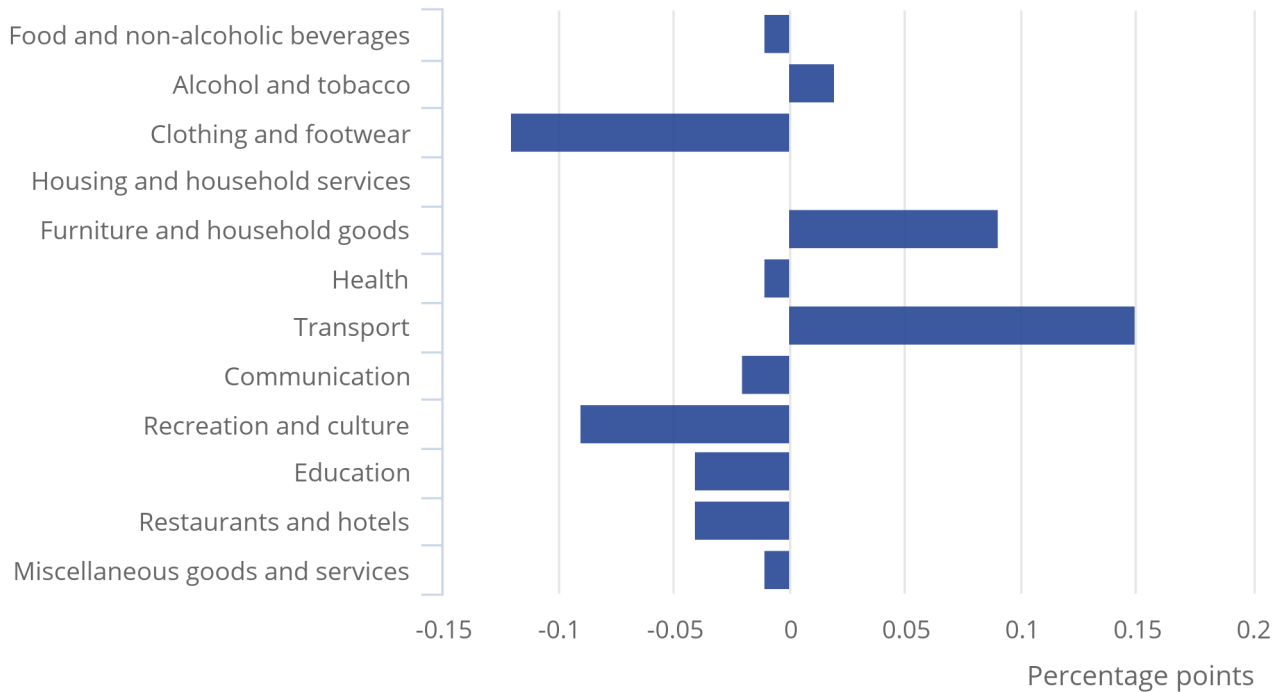
Figure 3 shows the contributions to change from each part of the CPI basket of goods and services.

Figure 3: Contributions to the change in the CPI 12-month rate: October 2016

UK

Figure 3: Contributions to the change in the CPI 12-month rate:
October 2016

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Individual contributions may not sum to the total due to rounding.
2. More information on the contents of each group can be found in Table 3 in the accompanying consumer price inflation dataset tables.

5 . CPIH

On 10 November 2016, [the National Statistician published a statement](#), confirming the intention for CPIH to become our preferred measure of inflation from March 2017.

CPIH has been re-assessed to evaluate the extent to which it meets the professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the [assessment report](#) published on 3 March 2016. The report includes a number of requirements that need to be implemented for CPIH to regain its status as a National Statistic. The actions taken to address these requirements were reported to the UK Statistics Authority at the end of September 2016, and a range of articles were published on 28 October 2016 (see the News section in the Background notes for further details).

CPIH is a measure of UK consumer price inflation that includes owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH). These are the costs of housing services associated with owning, maintaining and living in one's own home. OOH does not include costs such as utility bills, minor repairs and maintenance, which are already included in the index. The [CPIH compendium](#) provides further information, including the rationale for the choice of methodology for measuring OOH, which is still extensively debated.

CPIH uses an approach called rental equivalence to measure OOH. Rental equivalence uses the rent paid for an equivalent house as a proxy for the costs faced by an owner-occupier. In other words, this answers the question "how much would I have to pay in rent to live in a home like mine?" for an owner-occupier. OOH does not seek to capture increases in house prices. Although this may be inconsistent with some users' expectations of measures of OOH, the inclusion of an asset price and therefore capital gains would make the index less suitable as a measure of consumption. OOH currently accounts for 16.5% of the expenditure weight of CPIH. This compares with a weight of 19.5% in 2005.

Currently, the method of calculation, the population coverage, the basket of goods and services and the method of deriving the weights are the same as for the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), with the exception of OOH. A full description of how CPIH is compiled is given in the [Consumer Price Indices Technical Manual](#) and in various papers published on the [prices guidance and methodology webpage](#).

In October 2016, the 12-month rate (the rate at which prices increased between October 2015 and October 2016) for CPIH stood at 1.2%, unchanged from September 2016. The difference between the CPI and CPIH annual rates in October 2016 was 0.3 percentage points, up from 0.2 percentage points in September. Owner occupiers' housing costs increased by 0.4% between September and October 2016, compared with 0.2% between these months a year earlier. This meant that they had a positive impact on the change in the CPIH 12-month rate between the 2 months.

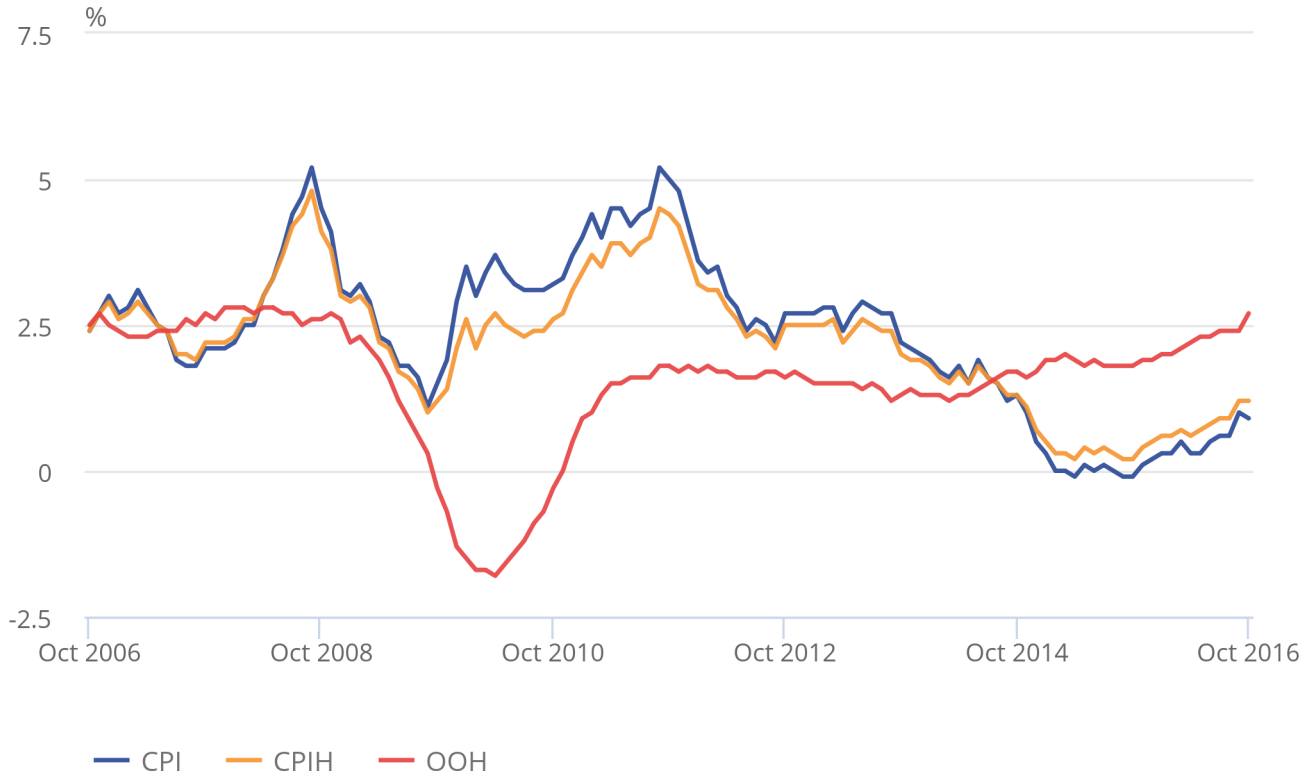
Figure 4 shows the CPIH and OOH component 12-month rates for the last 10 years. The CPI 12-month rate has been included for comparative purposes. Table 2 shows the CPIH and OOH component 1-month and 12-month rates and index values for the last year. More CPIH data are available in Tables 21 to 34 of the [Consumer Price Inflation dataset](#).

Figure 4: CPIH, OOH component and CPI 12-month rates for the last 10 years: October 2006 to October 2016

UK

Figure 4: CPIH, OOH component and CPI 12-month rates for the last 10 years: October 2006 to October 2016

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 2: CPIH and OOH component index values, 1-month and 12-month rates: October 2015 to October 2016

UK

	CPIH Index ^{1,2} (UK, 2015 = 100)	OOH Index ^{1,2} (UK, 2015 = 100)	CPIH 1-month ² rate	OOH 1-month ² rate	CPIH 12-month ² rate	OOH 12-month ² rate
2015 Oct	100.3	100.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8
Nov	100.3	100.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.9
Dec	100.4	100.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.9
2016 Jan	99.8	101.2	-0.6	0.3	0.6	2.0
Feb	100.1	101.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.0
Mar	100.4	101.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.1
Apr	100.5	101.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.2
May	100.7	102.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.3
Jun	100.9	102.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.3
Jul	100.9	102.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.4
Aug	101.2	102.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.4
Sep	101.4	102.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.4
Oct	101.5	103.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. From February 2016, CPI and CPIH indices have been re-referenced and published with 2015=100. This does not impact on published inflation rates.

2. CPIH has been re-assessed to evaluate the extent to which it meets the professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The assessment report includes a number of requirements that need to be implemented for CPIH to regain its status as a National Statistic.

6 . Retail Prices Index (RPI) and RPIJ

In accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, the Retail Prices Index (RPI) and its derivatives have been assessed against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and found not to meet the required standard for designation as National Statistics. The [full assessment report](#) can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website.

The RPI is a long-standing measure of UK inflation that has historically been used for a wide range of purposes such as the indexation of pensions, rents and index-linked gilts. For further information see [Users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics \(2013\)](#).

RPIJ is a variant of the RPI and is calculated using formulae that meet international standards. The rationale for creating RPIJ was to give users a better alternative to the RPI if their needs were for a measure of inflation based on the same population, classifications, weights, etc as the RPI. Currently, RPIJ also acts as an analytical series in that it allows users to see the impact of using the Jevons (which meets international standards) in place of the Carli formula (which does not meet international standards) in the RPI. The use of the different formulae at the elementary aggregate level is currently the only difference between these indices. Detailed goods and services indices are not produced for RPIJ.

In October 2016, the 12-month rate for RPIJ stood at 1.3%, unchanged from September.

The RPI 12-month rate for October 2016 stood at 2.0%, meaning that it was 0.7 percentage points higher than it would have been had it used formulae that meet international standards.

Figure 5 shows the RPI and RPIJ 12-month rates for the last 10 years. Over this period the RPIJ 12-month rate has been, on average, 0.6 percentage points lower than the RPI.

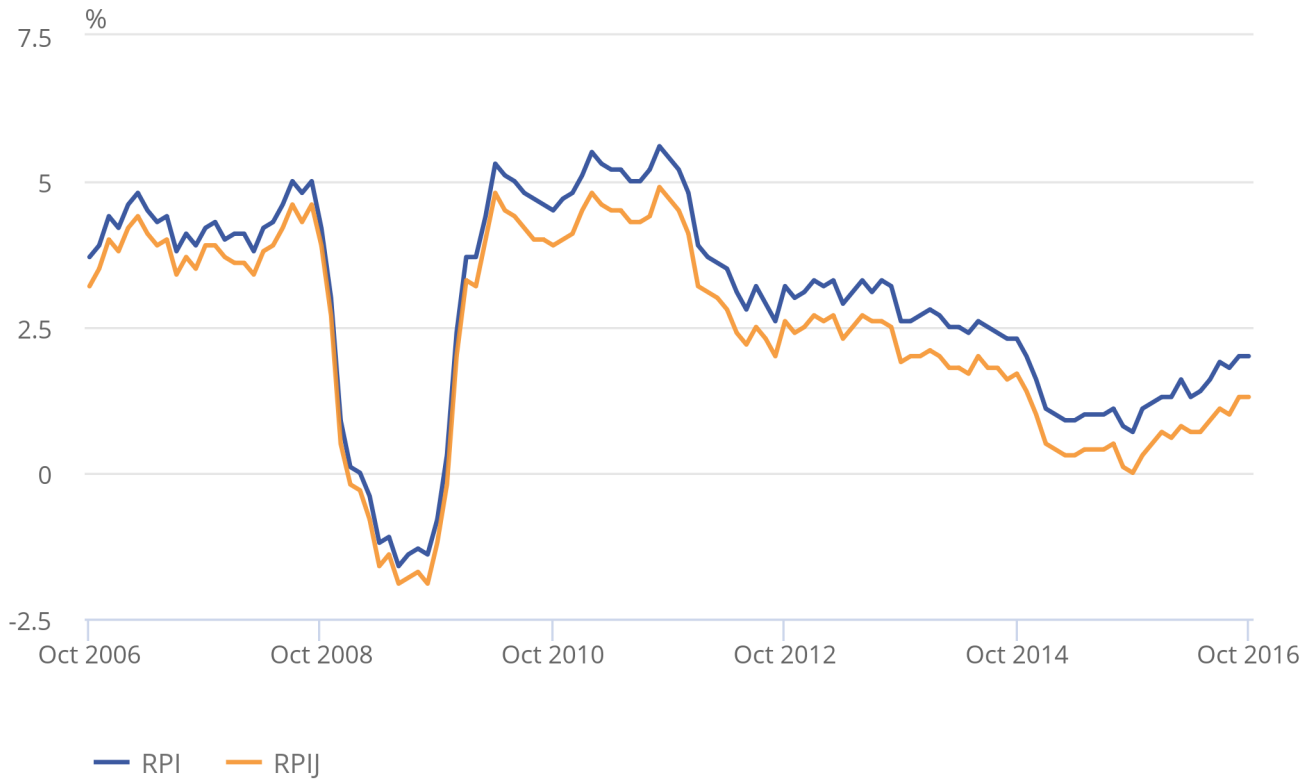
Table 3 shows the RPI and RPIJ 1-month and 12-month rates and index values for the last year.

Figure 5: RPI and RPIJ 12-month rates for the last 10 years: October 2006 to October 2016

UK

Figure 5: RPI and RPIJ 12-month rates for the last 10 years:
October 2006 to October 2016

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The RPI has been de-designated as a National Statistic.

Table 3: RPI and RPIJ index values, 1-month and 12-month rates: October 2015 to October 2016

UK

	RPI Index ¹ (UK, 1987 = 100)	RPIJ Index (UK, 1987 = 100)	RPI 1- month ¹ rate	RPIJ 1-month rate	RPI 12- month ¹ rate	RPIJ 12-month rate
2015 Oct	259.5	238.9	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.0
Nov	259.8	239.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3
Dec	260.6	239.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5
2016 Jan	258.8	238.1	-0.7	-0.7	1.3	0.7
Feb	260.0	238.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6
Mar	261.1	239.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.8
Apr	261.4	239.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.7
May	262.1	240.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.7
Jun	263.1	240.9	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.9
Jul	263.4	241.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.1
Aug	264.4	241.8	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.0
Sep	264.9	242.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.3
Oct	264.8	242.1	0.0	-0.1	2.0	1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The RPI has been de-designated as a National Statistic.

If you would like to understand the causes of the difference between the CPI and RPI, please see Table 5 in the [Consumer Price Inflation dataset](#).

7 . Guide to data

Table 4 outlines where data for all consumer price inflation statistics can be found.

Table 4: Guide to data

	Statistical bulletin	Detailed briefing note	Dataset tables (Excel format)	Time series dataset
CPI	H, T, D ²	H, D	H, T, D	T, D
CPIY	:	H	H, T	T
CPI-CT	:	H	H, T	T
CPIH ¹	H, T, D	H	H, T, D	T, D
CPIHY ¹	:	H	H, T	T
RPIJ	H, T	H	H, T	T
RPI ¹	H, T	H, D	H, T, D	T, D
RPIX ¹	:	H	H, T	T
RPIY ¹	:	H	H, T	T
TPI ¹	:	H	H, T	T
RPI pensioner indices ¹	:	:	H, T	T
International comparisons	:	:	H, T	T

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. These statistics are not National Statistics.
2. H = Latest headline figures, D = Detailed data (including disaggregations), T = Time series data.

8 . Quality and methodology

Understanding and accessing the data

The [Consumer Price Inflation Quality and Methodology page](#) provides a good starting point for understanding these statistics.

A full description of how consumer price indices are compiled is given in the [Consumer Price Indices Technical Manual](#). This is supplemented by further information available from [the prices guidance and methodology webpage](#).

The [CPI Quality and Methodology Information document](#) contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- users and uses of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

The report was last updated in October 2013.

The [mini Triennial Review](#) of the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and Retail Prices Index (RPI) Central Collection of Prices is available.

All consumer price inflation data (including Excel dataset, time series data and explorable datasets) can be found on the [dataset page](#).

To help you further, very detailed data are available, including the [individual price quotes \(for locally collected items only\) and item indices](#) that underpin the consumer price inflation statistics. The item indices behind the measurement of owner occupiers' housing costs are included for the first time in the first quarter 2016 data. Please note, the data that are published are at a level which means that no individual retailer or service provider will be able to be identified. Previously the data published covered January 1996 to March 2016. The data for April to June 2016 are also now available. These data are updated once a quarter with around a 2-month lag with the latest CPI publication. For example, the data will next be updated when the November CPI is published on 13 December 2016, at which point the detailed data published will be extended to September 2016.

Internationally, the CPI is known as the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). HICPs are calculated in each member state of the European Union (EU) according to rules specified in a series of European regulations developed by the European Commission (Eurostat) in conjunction with the EU member states. Eurostat released figures for the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the month of October 2016 for EU member states, together with an EU average, on 17 November 2016. A summary of the latest European data is available from [Eurostat's database tables](#). Further information on HICP for the EU, Euro area and other EU member states is available from [Eurostat's HICP web page](#).

Methods – CPI and other measures of inflation

The CPI, CPIH, RPIJ and RPI are compiled using the same underlying price data, based on a large and representative selection of around 700 individual goods and services for which price movements are measured in around 140 randomly selected areas throughout the UK. Around 180,000 separate price quotations are used every month to compile the indices. The outlets in which the prices are collected are selected randomly. Expenditure weights are held constant for 1 year at a time.

The selection of goods and services that are priced to compile these indices is reviewed annually. The contents of the 2016 basket are described in an article [Consumer Price Inflation: The 2016 Basket of Goods and Services](#). The expenditure weights used to compile the indices are also updated each year. Additional details of the updated weights for 2016 are available in an article published on 22 March 2016 entitled [Consumer Price Inflation: 2016 Weights](#).

Rates of change for the CPI and CPIH are calculated from unrounded index levels, rather than from the published indices which are rounded to 1 decimal place. The use of unrounded indices increases the accuracy of the calculation. The unrounded index levels for the CPI and CPIH are available from Tables 63 and 64 of the Consumer Price Inflation dataset. By contrast, rates of change for the RPI and RPIJ are calculated from the published rounded indices.

Further information on the methods used to construct the CPI, CPIH, RPI and RPIJ, including differences in the methods used for each index, can be found in the [Consumer Price Indices Technical Manual](#). [Users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics](#) provides further details of how consumer price statistics are used more generally.

9. Background notes

1. News

On 10 November 2016, the National Statistician published a statement that constitutes his formal response to the consultation on the future of consumer prices indices, and also gives an update on the work to improve the CPIH so that it can be redesignated as a National Statistic. Alongside this, we published an article clarifying future publication arrangements for the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

On 28 October 2016, we published a range of articles on consumer price inflation, which are accessible via the following links:

[CPIH Compendium](#)

[Understanding the different approaches to measuring owner occupiers' housing costs](#)

[Comparing measures of private rental growth in the UK: 2016](#)

[Consumer Price Indices – a brief guide](#)

[Users and uses of consumer price inflation statistics](#)

[Consumer prices development plan](#)

These articles were recently submitted to the UK Statistic Authority's regulation team, as part of the ongoing assessment of CPIH against the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

2. Revisions policy

On 15 October 2013, a [revisions policy](#) was published for the suite of consumer price inflation statistics. The policy reaffirms the existing practices for CPI and RPI and sets out the policies for the new CPIH and RPIJ measures.

In summary, CPI, CPIH and RPIJ are revisable in theory though revisions only occur under exceptional circumstances. The RPI is never revised once published.

3. Publication policy

This bulletin includes the October 2016 data, collected on and around 11 October 2016. Future [publication dates](#) for this statistical bulletin are available to January 2019 (the publication of the December 2018 inflation figures). Publication dates from February 2018 onwards are provisional.

Consumer price inflation for November 2015 to November 2016 will be published on 13 December 2016.

4. Recorded message

Consumer price inflation recorded message (available after 9.45am on release day):
Telephone: +44 (0) 800 0113703

5. Code of Practice

[National Statistics](#) are produced to high professional standards set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference and released according to the arrangements approved by the [UK Statistics Authority](#).

1 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 ³	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education ³	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services ³	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	CJUU	CJUV	CJUW	CHZQ
2016	103	42	71	120	59	28	153	32	148	25	123	96	1 000
Monthly indices (2015=100)													
	D7BU	D7BV	D7BW	D7BX	D7BY	D7BZ	D7C2	D7C3	D7C4	D7C5	D7C6	D7C7	D7BT
2014 Oct	101.9	100.0	102.1	100.0	99.5	98.4	101.5	98.6	101.0	98.7	99.0	99.6	100.4
Nov	101.7	98.8	102.8	100.0	99.6	98.1	100.3	98.3	100.7	98.7	99.0	99.5	100.1
Dec	102.0	98.5	101.7	100.0	101.2	98.3	100.1	98.9	100.5	98.7	99.0	99.4	100.1
2015 Jan	101.3	99.9	98.0	99.9	98.7	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.6	98.7	98.9	99.3	99.3
Feb	101.0	99.5	99.3	99.8	100.1	99.1	98.5	99.7	99.5	98.7	99.1	99.6	99.5
Mar	100.9	99.3	99.2	99.5	100.5	99.5	99.2	99.9	100.0	98.7	99.3	99.8	99.7
Apr	100.5	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.3	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	98.7	99.6	99.8	99.9
May	100.4	100.5	100.5	99.9	99.8	100.5	100.9	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.8	99.6	100.1
Jun	100.2	100.7	100.1	99.9	100.2	99.9	101.1	99.5	99.9	98.7	100.2	99.8	100.2
Jul	99.5	99.6	96.7	100.2	98.7	100.8	102.3	99.7	100.1	98.7	100.3	99.9	100.0
Aug	99.5	100.7	98.2	100.2	100.4	100.7	102.4	99.5	99.7	98.7	100.3	100.3	100.3
Sep	99.5	100.7	100.9	100.0	101.1	100.7	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.2
Oct	99.1	100.3	102.9	100.2	100.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	100.6	103.4	100.6	100.4	100.3
Nov	99.2	100.1	102.8	100.3	100.0	99.8	98.2	101.1	100.6	103.4	100.8	100.7	100.3
Dec	99.0	98.8	101.5	100.3	101.0	99.8	100.0	101.5	100.3	103.4	100.7	100.5	100.3
2016 Jan	98.6	101.2	98.3	100.2	98.7	101.1	97.5	101.0	99.5	103.4	100.4	100.7	99.5
Feb	98.8	100.6	99.6	100.1	100.3	101.1	97.5	101.8	99.4	103.4	100.9	100.8	99.8
Mar	98.1	100.3	100.6	99.9	101.1	101.3	99.1	101.4	99.7	103.4	101.4	100.8	100.2
Apr	98.0	101.1	100.3	99.8	99.5	102.2	99.0	101.6	100.5	103.4	101.9	100.8	100.2
May	97.6	101.5	100.1	99.9	100.0	102.4	99.9	102.5	100.1	103.4	102.4	100.9	100.4
Jun	97.2	101.1	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.6	100.9	103.1	100.8	103.4	102.6	100.9	100.6
Jul	96.9	101.4	96.0	100.1	98.0	102.6	102.6	103.4	100.7	103.4	103.0	100.8	100.6
Aug	97.3	102.1	97.0	100.2	99.3	102.7	103.5	103.6	100.4	103.4	102.6	101.1	100.9
Sep	97.3	102.5	102.0	100.3	99.7	103.0	101.1	103.5	100.5	105.7	103.4	101.6	101.1
Oct	96.8	102.4	102.3	100.5	100.2	102.0	101.1	103.7	100.8	107.9	103.3	101.6	101.2
Percentage change on a year earlier													
	D7G8	D7G9	D7GA	D7GB	D7GC	D7GD	D7GE	D7GF	D7GG	D7GH	D7GI	D7GJ	D7G7
2014 Oct	-1.4	5.2	-0.2	3.2	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	10.0	2.5	-0.3	1.3
Nov	-1.7	4.0	-0.2	3.3	0.3	2.0	-0.2	0.5	0.3	10.0	2.4	-0.8	1.0
Dec	-1.7	5.0	-0.3	1.0	0.2	2.1	-1.4	0.7	0.6	10.0	2.3	-0.6	0.5
2015 Jan	-2.5	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	2.2	-2.8	0.2	0.1	10.0	2.4	-0.4	0.3
Feb	-3.3	3.8	1.7	0.9	-0.3	1.8	-2.7	0.9	-0.8	10.0	2.2	-0.4	-
Mar	-3.0	3.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	2.1	-1.9	0.9	-0.7	10.0	2.0	-0.5	-
Apr	-2.8	3.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	2.0	-2.8	1.0	-0.4	10.0	2.0	-0.1	-0.1
May	-1.8	2.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5	2.2	-1.5	1.2	-1.0	10.0	1.9	-0.1	0.1
Jun	-2.2	2.3	-0.8	0.4	-0.3	1.6	-1.8	1.1	-1.0	10.0	1.9	0.1	-
Jul	-2.7	1.9	1.7	0.4	-0.3	2.3	-1.9	1.3	-0.6	10.0	1.6	0.7	0.1
Aug	-2.4	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.8	-2.6	1.1	-0.9	10.0	1.8	0.8	-
Sep	-2.3	1.4	-0.6	0.1	0.5	2.0	-2.7	1.4	-0.8	9.1	1.8	0.6	-0.1
Oct	-2.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	-2.6	2.0	-0.4	4.8	1.6	0.8	-0.1
Nov	-2.4	1.4	-	0.3	0.4	1.7	-2.1	2.9	-0.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	0.1
Dec	-2.9	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	1.5	-0.2	2.7	-0.3	4.8	1.7	1.1	0.2
2016 Jan	-2.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	2.1	-0.7	2.2	-0.1	4.8	1.6	1.4	0.3
Feb	-2.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	-1.1	2.1	-0.1	4.8	1.9	1.2	0.3
Mar	-2.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	4.8	2.1	1.0	0.5
Apr	-2.5	1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	2.0	-1.3	1.7	0.4	4.8	2.3	1.0	0.3
May	-2.8	1.0	-0.4	-	0.2	1.9	-1.0	2.8	0.1	4.8	2.6	1.3	0.3
Jun	-2.9	0.5	-0.7	0.1	-0.5	2.7	-0.2	3.7	0.8	4.8	2.3	1.1	0.5
Jul	-2.6	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	1.8	0.2	3.6	0.6	4.8	2.7	0.9	0.6
Aug	-2.2	1.4	-1.2	-0.1	-1.0	2.0	1.0	4.1	0.7	4.8	2.3	0.8	0.6
Sep	-2.3	1.7	1.0	0.2	-1.4	2.2	1.2	3.6	0.8	5.9	2.9	1.3	1.0
Oct	-2.4	2.1	-0.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	0.2	4.3	2.6	1.1	0.9

Key: - zero or negligible

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 From the release of January data on 16 February 2016, CPI and CPIH indices will be re-referenced and published with 2015=100

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

3 The coverage of these categories was extended in January 2000; further extensions to coverage came into effect in January 2001 for health and miscellaneous goods and services; the coverage of miscellaneous goods and services was further extended with effect from January 2002.

2 CPI, CPIH, RPI and RPIJ Indices: the latest three years^{1,2}

	CPI		CPIH (NOT NATIONAL STATISTICS ³)		RPI (NOT NATIONAL STATISTICS ⁴)		RPIJ	
	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 (1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
	D7BT	D7G7	L522	L55O	CHAW	CZBH	KVR8	KVR9
2013 Oct	99.1	2.2	98.8	2.0	251.9	2.6	234.9	1.9
Nov	99.2	2.1	98.8	1.9	252.1	2.6	235.1	2.0
Dec	99.6	2.0	99.2	1.9	253.4	2.7	236.2	2.0
2014 Jan	99.0	1.9	98.7	1.8	252.6	2.8	235.4	2.1
Feb	99.5	1.7	99.1	1.6	254.2	2.7	236.3	2.0
Mar	99.7	1.6	99.3	1.5	254.8	2.5	236.7	1.8
Apr	100.1	1.8	99.7	1.7	255.7	2.5	237.4	1.8
May	100.0	1.5	99.6	1.5	255.9	2.4	237.5	1.7
Jun	100.2	1.9	99.8	1.8	256.3	2.6	237.8	2.0
Jul	99.9	1.6	99.6	1.6	256.0	2.5	237.5	1.8
Aug	100.2	1.5	99.9	1.5	257.0	2.4	238.3	1.8
Sep	100.3	1.2	100.0	1.3	257.6	2.3	238.8	1.6
Oct	100.4	1.3	100.1	1.3	257.7	2.3	238.9	1.7
Nov	100.1	1.0	99.9	1.1	257.1	2.0	238.3	1.4
Dec	100.1	0.5	99.9	0.7	257.5	1.6	238.6	1.0
2015 Jan	99.3	0.3	99.2	0.5	255.4	1.1	236.5	0.5
Feb	99.5	-	99.5	0.3	256.7	1.0	237.2	0.4
Mar	99.7	-	99.7	0.3	257.1	0.9	237.4	0.3
Apr	99.9	-0.1	99.9	0.2	258.0	0.9	238.0	0.3
May	100.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	258.5	1.0	238.5	0.4
Jun	100.2	-	100.1	0.3	258.9	1.0	238.7	0.4
Jul	100.0	0.1	100.0	0.4	258.6	1.0	238.4	0.4
Aug	100.3	-	100.3	0.3	259.8	1.1	239.4	0.5
Sep	100.2	-0.1	100.2	0.2	259.6	0.8	239.1	0.1
Oct	100.3	-0.1	100.3	0.2	259.5	0.7	238.9	-
Nov	100.3	0.1	100.3	0.4	259.8	1.1	239.1	0.3
Dec	100.3	0.2	100.4	0.5	260.6	1.2	239.8	0.5
2016 Jan	99.5	0.3	99.8	0.6	258.8	1.3	238.1	0.7
Feb	99.8	0.3	100.1	0.6	260.0	1.3	238.7	0.6
Mar	100.2	0.5	100.4	0.7	261.1	1.6	239.4	0.8
Apr	100.2	0.3	100.5	0.6	261.4	1.3	239.6	0.7
May	100.4	0.3	100.7	0.7	262.1	1.4	240.1	0.7
Jun	100.6	0.5	100.9	0.8	263.1	1.6	240.9	0.9
Jul	100.6	0.6	100.9	0.9	263.4	1.9	241.1	1.1
Aug	100.9	0.6	101.2	0.9	264.4	1.8	241.8	1.0
Sep	101.1	1.0	101.4	1.2	264.9	2.0	242.3	1.3
Oct	101.2	0.9	101.5	1.2	264.8	2.0	242.1	1.3

Key: - zero or negligible

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 From the release of January data on 16 February 2016, CPI and CPIH indices will be re-referenced and published with 2015=100.

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

3 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.

4 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/>

3 CPI: Detailed figures by divisions, groups and classes ¹

continued

	Weights Index (2015=100)		Percentage change over 1 month				Percentage change over 12 months							
	2016	2015 Oct	2016 Oct	2015 Oct	2016 Oct	2016 Feb	2016 Mar	2016 Apr	2016 May	2016 Jun	2016 Jul	2016 Aug	2016 Sep	2016 Oct
	06.2 Out-patient services	7	100.2	102.7	-0.1	-	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
06.2.1/3 Medical services & paramedical services	4	100.2	101.6	-0.1	-	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
06.2.2 Dental services	3	100.2	104.0	-	0.1	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
06.3 Hospital services	8	99.3	102.7	-2.1	-2.4	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4
07.1 Purchase of vehicles	43	98.9	97.9	-0.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.3	-2.4	-2.2	-2.2	-1.6	-1.7	-1.2	-1.0
07.1.1A New cars	25	100.2	101.2	-	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-	0.3	0.5	0.9
07.1.1B Second-hand cars	16	96.6	92.8	-0.2	-0.2	-5.6	-4.8	-7.0	-6.2	-5.6	-4.1	-4.5	-4.0	-4.0
07.1.2/3 Motorcycles and bicycles	2	98.4	97.8	-1.5	-1.1	-3.6	-6.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.7	-1.7	-4.8	-1.1	-0.7
07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	73	99.1	102.4	-0.3	1.1	-2.3	-3.1	-2.2	-1.6	-1.0	-0.6	0.1	1.9	3.3
07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories	5	100.0	101.3	-	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2
07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants	32	97.5	102.1	-0.9	2.3	-7.3	-9.2	-7.5	-6.8	-5.5	-4.3	-2.6	1.4	4.7
07.2.3 Maintenance and repairs	22	100.2	102.0	-	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8
07.2.4 Other services	14	101.0	103.5	0.5	-0.1	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.0	2.4
07.3 Transport services	37	98.3	102.3	-3.7	-2.2	2.2	7.7	2.0	1.8	4.1	3.7	5.0	2.5	4.0
07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway	13	99.5	99.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	1.7	-0.2	0.6	-1.8	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-
07.3.2 Passenger transport by road	12	99.9	104.0	-0.6	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.4	3.4	3.0	4.1
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	8	95.2	92.6	-12.7	-7.4	-1.5	17.9	-3.2	-9.0	0.6	-4.1	-3.7	-8.3	-2.8
07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	4	93.1	107.6	-5.6	-2.6	10.2	6.6	0.9	7.9	10.6	8.9	8.0	11.9	15.6
08.1 Postal services	2	100.4	101.9	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
08.2/3 Telephone and telefax equipment and services	30	100.6	103.8	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.2
09.1 Audio-visual equipment and related products	18	98.0	94.2	0.5	-0.1	-7.9	-6.8	-7.1	-6.5	-6.2	-4.6	-4.8	-3.2	-3.8
09.1.1 Reception and reproduction of sound and pictures	5	100.2	96.5	0.4	0.9	-3.9	-3.4	-4.2	-6.7	-8.0	-1.8	-5.0	-4.2	-3.7
09.1.2 Photographic, cinematographic and optical equipment	2	96.8	95.3	-0.5	2.0	-12.8	-11.5	-13.7	-14.0	-9.0	-7.0	-4.4	-3.9	-1.5
09.1.3 Data processing equipment	7	95.7	88.8	0.3	-	-15.1	-14.1	-13.2	-10.7	-11.1	-9.6	-8.5	-7.0	-7.2
09.1.4 Recording media	3	99.6	97.5	1.7	-3.4	0.9	3.6	3.1	3.6	5.1	0.7	0.1	3.1	-2.1
09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual equipment & related products	1	100.2	101.1	-	-	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
09.2 Oth. major durables for recreation & culture	12	100.7	102.0	-	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3
09.2.1/2 Major durables for in/outdoor recreation	12	100.7	102.0	-	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3
09.3 Other recreational items, gardens and pets	35	101.0	99.4	2.0	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	0.7	-0.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	-1.6
09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies	20	101.6	98.4	3.4	0.1	-1.6	-2.0	1.3	-0.6	1.7	-0.9	-1.2	-	-3.2
09.3.2 Equipment for sport and open-air recreation	3	100.8	100.5	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.0	-0.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.4
09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	4	98.5	100.1	-1.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.5	1.6
09.3.4/5 Pets, related products and services	8	100.6	101.0	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4
09.4 Recreational and cultural services	33	101.5	106.2	0.3	0.2	3.2	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.7
09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	10	102.6	107.9	-0.2	0.1	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.2
09.4.2 Cultural services	23	101.1	105.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.3	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.9	4.7	4.4
09.5 Books, newspapers and stationery	14	101.3	104.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.1
09.5.1 Books	4	104.1	103.9	2.7	3.7	8.1	0.2	-3.5	-1.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	-1.2	-0.2
09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	5	100.3	106.2	0.1	0.8	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.8
09.5.3/4 Misc. printed matter, stationery, drawing materials	5	100.0	102.7	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.7
09.6 Package holidays	36	100.7	99.1	0.2	-0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	-	-	-0.9	-1.5
10.0 Education	25	103.4	107.9	3.6	2.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.9	4.3
11.1 Catering services	101	100.3	102.9	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
11.1.1 Restaurants & cafes	93	100.4	103.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
11.1.2 Canteens	8	100.1	101.6	0.2	-	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
11.2 Accommodation services	22	102.0	105.0	0.2	-1.6	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.7	2.9	4.5	2.3	5.0	3.0
12.1 Personal care	31	100.3	100.1	0.3	0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2
12.1.1 Hairdressing and personal grooming establishments	8	100.4	102.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
12.1.2/3 Appliances and products for personal care	23	100.2	99.3	0.4	0.9	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-1.9	-2.1	-1.6	-2.2	-1.4	-0.9
12.3 Personal effects (nec)	16	99.5	99.6	-1.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	0.2	0.1
12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches	9	100.1	101.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
12.3.2 Other personal effects	7	98.4	97.7	-2.3	-1.9	1.1	-1.7	-3.2	-2.7	-2.5	-1.8	-3.7	-1.1	-0.6
12.4 Social protection	16	100.8	104.4	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
12.5 Insurance	9	100.4	109.2	-0.1	-0.9	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.8	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.6	8.8
12.5.2 House contents insurance	2	98.8	100.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	-1.2	-1.1	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
12.5.3 Health insurance	3	98.8	106.5	-2.1	-2.2	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
12.5.4 Transport insurance	4	101.9	114.7	1.3	-	10.2	11.3	9.6	13.2	14.4	14.7	13.8	14.0	12.5
12.6 Financial services (nec)	12	100.2	99.9	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4
12.6.2 Other financial services (nec)	12	100.2	99.9	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4
12.7 Other services (nec)	12	101.6	100.1	1.3	-0.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	-0.4	-0.3	-	-1.4

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

¹ From the release of January data on 16 February 2016, CPI and CPIH indices will be re-referenced and published with 2015=100.

