

Output price index: refers to changes in time of prices applied by industrial enterprises, excluding construction companies

Consumer price index: measures the variation in time of prices of a “basket” of goods and services: Istat calculates the following three consumer price indices:

- consumer price index for the whole nation (NIC), based on the entire present population’s consumptions
- consumer price index for blue- and white-collar worker households (FOI) based on consumptions of households whose reference person is an employee

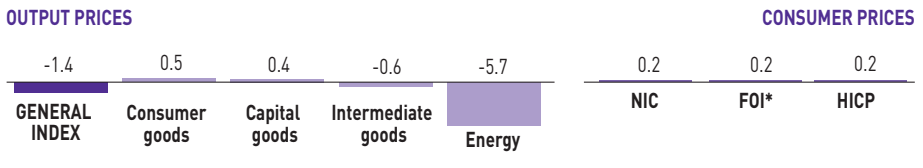
■ harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), which refers to households’ consumption of goods and services and gives comparable measures of inflation at the European level

Goods and services by purchase frequency:

- **High:** food and beverages, tobaccos, rent, fuels
- **Medium:** clothing, electricity, water and waste disposal rates, medicines, books
- **Low:** household appliances, transport means, audiovisual, photographic and computer equipment

PRICE INDICES

2014, trend percentage changes



* excluding tobaccos

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (NIC) BY CHAPTER OF EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCT TYPE

2010-2014, trend percentage changes

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.8	3.5	5.9	1.5	0.4
Clothing and footwear	1.0	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.6
Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuels	1.2	5.1	7.1	2.0	0.0
Furnishings, household items and services	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.9
Health services	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2
Transport	4.2	6.2	6.5	1.1	0.7
Communications	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-5.1	-7.3
Recreation and culture	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Education	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.2	3.2	2.3	1.2	0.0
General index	1.5	2.8	3.0	1.2	0.2
Goods	1.3	3.1	3.8	0.9	-0.3
Services	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (NIC) BY PRODUCT TYPE AND PURCHASE FREQUENCY

2004/2014 percentage changes

