

# CONSUMER PRICES INDICES

Basket, weight and survey updates

Year 2025

As every year, Istat reviews the list of items included in the consumer price index basket and updates as well the survey techniques and the weights of each item to compile inflation.

The changes made in 2025, with reference to both the weights and the basket, reflect the constant evolution of household spending behaviours but also the impact of events which affect purchasing decisions and structure of consumer spending.

The 2025 basket for the Italian consumer price indices for the whole nation (NIC) and for blue and white-collar households (FOI) is made up of 1,923 elementary products (1,915 in 2024), which are grouped into 1,046 products and 424 product aggregates.

The 2025 basket for the Italian harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) is made up of 1,944 elementary products (they were 1,936 in 2024), grouped into 1,065 products and 428 product aggregates.

The review of the basket of products takes into account the changes in the household spending patterns (also due to legal provisions) and enriches, in some cases, the range of products representing consolidated consumption.

In 2025, the main products added to the basket to improve the coverage of expenditure aggregates already represented in the basket, are: *Speck, Women's shorts, Ceiling lamp, Mattress topper, Bicycle inner tube, Windshield Wiper Blades, Dog waste bags, Pet bowls, Ice cream cone.*

On the other hand, *COVID-19 antibody serological test* and *COVID-19 molecular swab test* have been removed from the basket.

In total over 35 million price quotations are used each month to estimate Italian inflation. They come from different sources: more than 388,000 of them are collected locally by the Municipal Offices of Statistics (MOS) and concern 49.4% of the basket in terms of weight; around 237,000 are collected directly by Istat (25.8% of the basket) and about 33 million come from scanner data (13.4% of the basket). Then, around 214,000 quotes are collected from automotive fuels prices database of the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (6.6% of the basket). In addition, tobacco prices are collected from Customs and Monopolies Agency for the detection of tobacco (2.1% of the basket) and one million and half house rent prices are provided by the Real Estate Market Observatory of the Tax Office (2.7% of the basket).

Data coming from 80 municipalities are processed to estimate monthly inflation; the coverage of territorial survey, with reference to provincial population, is equal to 84.0%. An additional group of 10 municipalities participate in the territorial survey with regard to a subset of products (local tariffs and some services) and for this subset, the territorial coverage is up to 89.1%.

In the municipalities, prices are collected for more than 45,000 statistical units (including outlets, enterprises and institutions) and rents are collected for more than 2,900 dwellings for social housing.

Price quotes collected through scanner data come from a sample of about 4,250 outlets including hypermarkets, supermarkets, discounts, small sales areas and specialist drugs, which are representative of the whole Italian national territory and of 19 large retail chains. The weight of scanner data on the NIC basket is 13.4%.

The consumer prices of automotive/motor fuels (petrol, gas oil, LPG and methane) for the whole national territory are collected through the data base of the Ministry of Economic Development. Istat uses information provided by around 20,700 petrol stations (92.7% of those in the data base).

With regard to expenditure divisions in the updated 2025 NIC basket, the weights for *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* and *Transport* increases, while at the opposite the weight for *Recreation and culture* and *Communication* decreases.

The expenditure division *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* continues to be the most representative in terms of weight (17.10%), followed by *Transport* (15.29%), *Restaurants and hotels* (12.03%) and *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* (11.89%).

## The update of the basket of goods and services for 2025

The 2025 basket for the Italian consumer price index for the whole nation (NIC) and for blue and white-collar households (FOI) is made up of 1,923 elementary products, which are grouped into 1,046 products and into 424 product aggregates (they were 1,915 in 2024, grouped into 1,045 products and 425 product aggregates).

The 2025 basket for the Italian harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) is made up of 1,944 elementary products, which are grouped into 1,065 products and then into 428 product aggregates (they were 1,936 in 2024, grouped into 1,064 products and 429 product aggregates)<sup>1</sup> (Table 1).

**TABLE 1. CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE FOR NIC AND FOI INDICES.** Year 2025

Year 2025
12 expenditure divisions
43 product groups
102 product classes
235 product sub-classes
315 consumption segments
424 product aggregates
1,046 products
1,923 elementary products

As usual, the revisions made to the basket, in 2025, are mainly aimed at capturing the evolution of consumer spending habits, considering that the basket of consumer prices is by now so complete and detailed that the number of products entering and leaving the price collection each year is limited.

In order to expand the range of items covering expenditure aggregates already represented in the basket of the consumer price indices, the following products are included (Table 2): *Speck, Women's shorts, Ceiling lamp, Mattress topper, (bicycle) inner tube, Windshield Wiper Blades, Dog waste bags, Pet bowls, Ice cream cone.*

It is worth noting the introduction of some new expenditure items, resulting from the breakdown of pre-existing items. These mainly include: *Transport expenses for living room and dining room furniture, Transport expenses for bedroom furniture* and *Transport expenses for other furniture.*

On the contrary, *COVID-19 antibody serological test* and *COVID-19 molecular swab test* are dropped from the basket 2025.

Starting from 2025, the consumption segment *Electricity transition market*, which had been introduced in 2024 to account for the spending evolution of non-vulnerable customers, will be removed from the basket ([Consumer price indices – Basket 2024 – Istat](#)).

<sup>1</sup> The difference between the two baskets is mainly due to two elements: on the one hand in the HICP basket (but not in the NIC/FOI one), contributions to the NHS for pharmaceutical products, specialist practices and services of medical analysis (six items) are included; on the other hand in the NIC/FOI basket (but not in the HICP one), Games of chance are included.

TABLE 2. CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BASKET 2025: NEW PRODUCTS

NEW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Speck</li> <li>▶ Women's shorts</li> <li>▶ Ceiling lamp</li> <li>▶ Mattress topper</li> <li>▶ Bicycle inner tube</li> <li>▶ Windshield Wiper Blades</li> <li>▶ Dog waste bags</li> <li>▶ Pet bowls</li> <li>▶ Ice cream cone</li> </ul>

### The weighting structure

The weighting coefficients of indices are determined on the basis of the values of the household final consumption expenditure and of the household final monetary consumption expenditure (for HICP), as derived from National Accounts. Additional information used to define weights is originated from the Household Budget Survey, from other Istat surveys and from external sources, which have an auxiliary function, such as NielsenIQ Italy S.r.l., GfK Italia S.r.l..

Since 2021 basket, to take into account the changed consumption expenditure deriving from the health emergency due to Covid-19, for the estimation of the weighting coefficients, it was decided, also in accordance with the guidelines drawn up by Eurostat, to use the most recent National Accounts data available. This choice was confirmed for the 2025 basket as well and therefore the reference expenditures are relating to 2024. It should be emphasized that, for reasons of timeliness, the weight system used for the preliminary estimate of inflation for January 2025 is calculated on the basis of the National Accounts data available last December, relating to the first three quarters of the year. The extension of the information to cover the entire calendar year, available at the beginning of February 2025, will allow a further refinement of the weighting structures which will be published, in the final version, on 21 February next, on the occasion of the dissemination of the definitive indices.

Price changes of goods and services included in the basket contribute to the calculation of the All-item index with their own weight in terms of the expenditure share sustained by households to purchase them. However, in order to measure the expenditure shares with reference to the value of the computation base period of indices (December 2024), household final consumption data, are price-updated using the price changes measured between the average of year 2024 and December 2024.

Table 3 shows the 2025 weighting structures by expenditure division of NIC, HICP and FOI indices and their differences. By ordering expenditure divisions according to their relative weights, the three indices, with the exception of *Health*, show relatively small differences. For all the indices, the expenditure divisions with a comparatively higher weight are those of *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, *Transport*, *Restaurants and hotels*, and *Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuels*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> In Italy, as in the other European countries for HICP, items in the expenditure division *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* exclude dwelling purchase, as it is an investment and not a consumer item. This expenditure division includes actual rentals for housing, regarding about 17.8% of Italian households, according to survey of Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2023.

**TABLE 3. WEIGHTS USED TO CALCULATE CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BY EXPENDITURE DIVISION. 2025, percentage values**

EXPENDITURE DIVISIONS	WEIGHTS		
	NIC	HICP	FOI
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.0979	18.1091	15.7661
Alcoholic beverages. Tobacco	3.0086	3.1884	3.264
Clothing and footwear	5.8836	6.732	6.2892
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	11.8885	12.6008	12.1544
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6.7788	7.2127	6.8873
Health	8.2111	4.2513	6.9744
Transport	15.2906	16.1568	17.0845
Communication	1.9344	2.0524	2.2941
Recreation and culture	7.4286	5.8547	7.6323
Education	0.9464	1.0028	1.1648
Restaurants and hotels	12.0333	12.7498	11.4881
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.4982	10.0892	9.0008
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>

The differences among the weighting structures of NIC, FOI and HICP indices are largely due to the different definition of the reference economic aggregate for the three indices. This issue has relevant consequences for determining the weight of the expenditure division *Health* and in particular the weight of pharmaceutical products. The NIC and FOI indices include expenditure incurred by public administration for the household consumption of pharmaceutical products and health services, whereas this expenditure is excluded from the calculation of the HICP. Therefore, the weight of *Health* in the basket of the harmonised index of consumer prices (4.25%) is significantly lower than the weight calculated for the national indices (8.21%).

With regard to changes in the weighting structure of the NIC index between 2024 and 2025, the highest increase in absolute terms concerns the expenditure division *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* (+0.6335 percentage points), entirely due to the "revaluation effect". The increase in the weight of *Transport* (+0.5505) and *Restaurants and hotels* (+0.2383 percentage points) is determined, in both cases, mainly to "spending effect" (Table 4). A lower increases are registered by the weights of *Alcoholic beverages, tobacco* (+0.1053) and *Education* (+0.0532) largely affected by the reduction of expenditures.

Looking at the expenditure divisions with reduced weight in the 2025 NIC basket, the largest decrease concerns the weight of *Recreation and culture* (-0.6785 percentage points) and is determined mainly to the "spending effect". The decline in the weights of *Communication* (-0.2491) and *Miscellaneous goods and services* (-0.2381) are largely affected by the "spending effect", while that of *Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance* (-0.1833 percentage points) is due to both the "spending effect" and the "revaluation effect". The weights of *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (-0.0966), *Clothing and footwear* (-0.0717) and *Health* (-0.0635) are decreasing too, largely due to "the revaluation effect".

**TABLE 4. NIC INDEX: WEIGHTING STRUCTURE BY EXPENDITURE DIVISION.** 2024 and 2025, percentage values and absolute differences

EXPENDITURE DIVISIONS	2024	2025	Absolute difference	Spending effect	Revaluation effect
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.1945	17.0979	-0.0966	0.0757	-0.1723
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.9033	3.0086	0.1053	0.1285	-0.0232
Clothing and footwear	5.9553	5.8836	-0.0717	0.0050	-0.0767
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	11.2550	11.8885	0.6335	-0.2607	0.8942
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6.9621	6.7788	-0.1833	-0.0947	-0.0886
Health	8.2746	8.2111	-0.0635	0.0215	-0.0850
Transport	14.7401	15.2906	0.5505	0.6582	-0.1077
Communication	2.1835	1.9344	-0.2491	-0.2429	-0.0062
Recreation and culture	8.1071	7.4286	-0.6785	-0.6291	-0.0494
Education	0.8932	0.9464	0.0532	0.0519	0.0013
Restaurants and hotels	11.7950	12.0333	0.2383	0.4534	-0.2151
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.7363	9.4982	-0.2381	-0.1668	-0.0713
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>			

Looking at the weighting structure by product type (Table 5), in 2025 the weight of goods decreases in favor of that of services: the former fall to 55.91% (from 56.60% in 2024) while the latter go to 44.09% (from 43.40%).

With reference to goods, in 2025 the weight of *Energy* increases (10.77, from 10.36% in 2024) due to the component of *Non-regulated energy products* on which the “revaluation” have a decisive impact, partly mitigated by the “spending effect”. As for the other typologies of goods: *Food including alcohol* records a slight decline in the weight (18.06% from 18.14%) which is entirely due to the “revaluation effect”; *Tobacco* records a slight increase in the weight (2.05% from 1.96%) mainly caused by the “spending effect”; finally, *Non-energy industrial goods* decreases (25.03% from 26.15%) as a result of the decline in the weights of *Non-durable goods* and *Semi-durable goods*.

As for services, the largest increase concerns the weight of *Services related to recreation, including repair and personal care* (17.37% from 16.63%) entirely determined by “the spending effect”. The increase in the weights of *Services related to housing* (6.85% from 6.61%) and *Services–miscellaneous* (11.35% from 11.16), is determined, in both cases, mainly to the “spending effect”.

At the opposite, there is a decrease in the weights of *Services related to communication* (1.28% from 1.43%) and *Services related to transport* (7.24%, from 7.58%) that is due to the decline of expenditure.

In 2025, the weight of all item index excluding energy and unprocessed food (Core inflation) registers a decline (82.56% from 82.88%).

**TABLE 5. NIC INDEX: WEIGHTING STRUCTURE BY TYPE OF PRODUCT.** 2024 and 2025, percentage values and absolute differences

<b>SPECIAL AGGREGATES</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Absolute difference</b>	<b>Spending effect</b>	<b>Revaluation effect</b>
Food including alcohol:	18.1373	18.0557	-0.0816	0.1096	-0.1912
Processed food including alcohol	11.3744	11.3895	0.0151	0.1534	-0.1383
Unprocessed food	6.7629	6.6662	-0.0967	-0.0438	-0.0529
Energy:	10.3568	10.7690	0.4122	-0.4972	0.9094
Regulated energy products	0.8816	0.7396	-0.1420	-0.2171	0.0751
Non-regulated energy products	9.4752	10.0294	0.5542	-0.2801	0.8343
Tobacco	1.9605	2.0508	0.0903	0.0946	-0.0043
Non energy industrial goods:	26.1476	25.0327	-1.1149	-0.7818	-0.3331
Durable goods	9.3983	9.5678	0.1695	0.2897	-0.1202
Non-durable goods	6.8770	6.1442	-0.7328	-0.6556	-0.0772
Semi-durable goods	9.8723	9.3207	-0.5516	-0.4159	-0.1357
<b>Goods</b>	<b>56.6022</b>	<b>55.9082</b>	<b>-0.6940</b>	<b>-1.0748</b>	<b>0.3808</b>
Services related to housing	6.6067	6.8495	0.2428	0.3004	-0.0576
Services related to communication	1.4300	1.2838	-0.1462	-0.1396	-0.0066
Services related to recreation, including repair and personal care	16.6292	17.3711	0.7419	0.9458	-0.2039
Services related to transport	7.5750	7.2376	-0.3374	-0.3387	0.0013
Services – miscellaneous	11.1569	11.3498	0.1929	0.3069	-0.1140
<b>Services</b>	<b>43.3978</b>	<b>44.0918</b>	<b>0.6940</b>	<b>1.0748</b>	<b>-0.3808</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>			
All items excluding energy and unprocessed food (Core inflation)	82.8803	82.5648	-0.3155	0.5410	-0.8565
All items excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco	69.5454	69.1245	-0.4209	0.2930	-0.7139
All items excluding energy	89.6432	89.2310	-0.4122	0.4972	-0.9094
Grocery and unprocessed food	20.6745	20.3745	-0.3000	-0.0770	-0.2230

With regard to regulated and non-regulated products, the weight of *Regulated goods* declines (2.74% from 3.03%) whereas that of *Regulated services* increases (5.57% from 5.27%) (Table 6).

**TABLE 6. NIC INDEX: WEIGHTING STRUCTURE BY REGULATED AND NON-REGULATED PRODUCTS** 2023 and 2024, percentage values and absolute differences

<b>REGULATED AND NON-REGULATED PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Absolute difference</b>
Non-regulated goods	53.5717	53.1641	-0.4076
Regulated goods	3.0305	2.7441	-0.2864
<b>Goods</b>	<b>56.6022</b>	<b>55.9082</b>	<b>-0.6940</b>
Non-regulated services	38.1271	38.5237	0.3966
Regulated services	5.2707	5.5681	0.2974
<b>Services</b>	<b>43.3978</b>	<b>44.0918</b>	<b>0.6940</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	

Finally, concerning products by purchase frequency (Table 7), the weights of *High-frequency* purchases increase, while the weights of *Medium-frequency* and *Low-frequency* purchases show a decrease.

**TABLE 7. NIC INDEX: WEIGHTING STRUCTURE BY PURCHASE FREQUENCY**

2024 and 2025, percentage values and absolute differences

PURCHASE FREQUENCY	2024	2025	Absolute difference
High-frequency purchases	40.3639	40.7281	0.3642
Medium-frequency purchases	40.6095	40.2761	-0.3334
Low-frequency purchases	19.0266	18.9958	-0.0308
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	

### Geographical basis and coverage rate of the survey carried out by Municipal Offices of Statistics (MOS)

In 2025, the geographical basis of the survey is made up of 80 municipalities, which contribute to the indices calculation of all the product aggregates included in the basket. Other 10 municipalities<sup>3</sup> participate in the survey for a subset of products which includes local tariffs (water supply, solid waste, sewerage collection, urban transport, taxi, car transfer ownership, canteens in schools, public day nursery, etc.) and some local services (sport events, cinemas, theatre shows, secondary school education, canteens in universities, etc.).

For the whole basket, the coverage of the index in terms of resident population in the provinces, whose chief towns take part in the survey, is 84.0%. The participation of provincial chief towns is total for six regions (Valle D'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna and Umbria) but it is still incomplete for the others, in particular in Abruzzo (48.2%), Sardinia (56.8%) and Puglia (55.3%). The coverage of the survey increase in Liguria (from 68.0% to 85.7% for the transition to full basket of the municipality of Savona).

At the macro-area level, coverage is total in the North-East, it is equal to 89.7% in the North-West, 83.3% in the Centre, 69.9% in the South and 71.6% in the Islands.

Concerning the basket subset including local tariffs and some local services - whose weight on the NIC basket is equal to 3.2% - taking into account the participation of the other 10 municipalities, the coverage of the survey, in terms of provincial resident population, rises to 89.1%. The participation becomes total for 10 regions, decrease in Lombardia (from 98.2% to 89.5% for the exit to the municipality of Monza) and it is stable in the others.

### Price data sources and survey methods

Data contributing to the calculation of monthly consumer price indices are traditionally collected using different sources: the *local survey*, carried out by municipal statistics offices, under Istat supervision and coordination; the *central survey* carried out directly by Istat or through different data providers; the *scanner data*; the *administrative sources*.

In 2025, the weight of the products exclusively collected through the local survey is equal to 49.4% and that of products collected through the central survey is 25.8%. In addition to these two ways, the acquisition of elementary prices (for grocery products) is carried out through scanner data with regard to the large scale retail trade distribution channels that are hypermarkets, supermarkets, discounts, small sales areas and specialist drug (for 13.4% in terms of weight), where traditional data collection is no longer carried out. Finally, administrative sources are used: the database of fuel prices of Ministry of Economic Development whose weight is equal to 6.6%; the data provided by the Real Estate Market Observatory of the Tax Office for the survey of the prices of real rentals for private dwellings which weighs 2.7% and the Excise, Customs and Monopolies Agency for the survey on tobacco products, which accounts for 2.1% of the basket.

<sup>3</sup> Asti, Chieti, Foggia, Frosinone, l'Aquila, Matera, Prato, Ragusa, Verbania and Vibo Valentia.

### Local survey

In the 90 municipalities (80 for the full basket and 10 for a subset of products) taking part in the 2025 survey, prices are collected for more than 45,000 statistical units (including outlets, enterprises and institutions) and rents are collected for more than 2,900 dwellings for social housing. More than 388,000 price quotes are sent by Municipal Offices of Statistics to Istat each month (about 385,000 in 2024).

Following the annual update of the municipal survey plans, 5.6% of the current price quotes are new (5.4% in 2024): of these 1.8% are price quotes of new products, while the remaining 4.0% refers to products already in 2024 basket.

### Central survey

In 2025, prices/quotes collected each month directly by Istat are around 237,000, to which are added 80 millions of prices used, collected through scraping techniques relating to passenger air transport. For the first group: the price information are collected through the web also by web scraping procedure price information is obtained via the web, also with the use of web scraping procedures or collecting data from different providers. The main data providers for for the central price data collection are the following:

- ▶ Institute for the Supervision of Insurance (Ivass) for car insurances;
- ▶ National association of builders (ANCE) for carpenters' and painters' services;
- ▶ Italian Association of Concessionaries Highways and Tunnels (Aiscat), SPN and ASTM for motorway tolls;
- ▶ Farmadati, for pharmaceutical products;
- ▶ Italian Association of Publishers (AIE), for prices of school books;
- ▶ Specialized magazine "Quattroruote" for prices quotes of cars and second hand cars;
- ▶ Sanguinetti Editore, for prices of cars, motorcycles and motorbikes, caravans and motorhomes;
- ▶ GfK Italia S.r.l., for information on a large sub-set of technical consumer goods;
- ▶ Portal offers, public website created and managed by *Acquirente Unico*, in accordance with the procedures established by the Regulatory Authority for Energy Networks and Environment (ARERA), for the collection of offers of electricity and natural gas free market;
- ▶ Regulatory Authority for Energy Networks and Environment (ARERA), for the collection of offers of electricity and natural gas regulated market;
- ✓ about 400 quotes directly provided by insurance companies which refer to protection against most risks connected to property, such as fire, theft and other damages and are used for the Housing insurance services price index compilation.

### Scanner data

Since 2018, Istat has been using scanner data of grocery products (excluding fresh food) in the production process of the consumer price indices.

A probabilistic sampling is used for the selection of outlets and the dynamic approach has been implemented to the selection of the elementary items.

At present, scanner data feed the calculation of 105 sub-indices ("aggregate of products") belonging to six ECOICOP Divisions (01, 02, 05, 06, 09, 12).

In agreement with large scale retail trade chains (RTCs) and with the fruitful collaboration of the Association of Modern Distribution and NielsenIQ, Istat receives scanner data for 4,252 outlets, including 478 hypermarkets, 1,610 supermarkets, 590 discounts, 1,066 outlets with surface between 100 and 400 s.m. and 508 specialist drug. These outlets belong to the main 19 RTCs and they cover the entire national territory. Istat receives scanner data on a weekly basis at item code level. The sample of outlets is stratified by provinces (107) and retail trade channels (5).

More than 21 million price quotes are collected each week to estimate inflation. For each barcode (GTIN), prices are calculated taking into account turnover and quantities (weekly price=weekly turnover/weekly quantities). Monthly prices are calculated as the arithmetic mean of weekly prices weighted with quantities.

Concerning the selection of the sample of items, a dynamic approach has been adopted. Specifically, in each month a sample of GTINs is selected within each outlet and ECR<sup>4</sup> market (representative of elementary aggregates). A set of filters have been implemented to select the matched sample each month comparing the current month with the preceding month. In January, the sample includes more than 12 million references thereof about 33 million elementary prices enter the indices compilation.

Scanner data indices of ECR market are calculated at outlet level as unweighted Jevons index (geometric mean) of GTINs elementary indices. The ECR market indices are then linked to the base period (December of the previous year). In turn, provincial indices of ECR market are calculated as the weighted arithmetic means using sampling weights of outlets and turnover by retail trade channel. Finally, provincial indices of aggregate of products are calculated as the weighted arithmetic mean of ECR markets using expenditure shares (referred to one year before) for the weights.

### *Administrative sources*

The administrative data sources for the calculation of consumer prices are several. Among these are those relating to tobacco whose data are provided by the Excise, Customs and Monopolies Agency (ADM). The indices calculated relate to three products: Cigarettes, Cigars and cigarillos and Other tobacco (shredded for cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco, other smoking tobacco, inhalation tobacco). The sample and the weighting system are obtained on the basis of the annual sales value of the main manufactured tobacco products on the market.

Starting from 2017 also the automotive fuels price indices are calculated from administrative data using the database supplied by the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy that collects prices for these products. In 2025, around more than 214,000 price quotes are monthly used to estimate inflation and they come from around 20,700 fuel stations on the territory that is 92.7% of the ones present in Ministry database.

Starting from 2022 the estimation of private housing rents index is based on administrative data in particular rents contracts database provided by the Real Estate Market Observatory of the Tax Office. The production of the indices benefits from the collaboration of the Central Directorate for Real Estate Market Observatory and Estimating Services (OMISE) of the Tax Office. The new data source contains information about rents contracts registered in the reference period (starting from January 2022 data are released with both quarterly and monthly frequency). Only contracts where the property owner is a person and referring to some cadastral categories (civil properties, economic properties and popular properties) are used for inflation estimation. Stratification has been carried out for index calculation. In particular, dwellings have been stratified according to:

- the position in terms of OMI zones distinguishing between urban macro area if existing or, alternatively, to groups of zones;
- the type of the contract (free or agreed fee contract) and the duration (long or short term contract);
- the surface classes.

After data cleaning and integration more than one and a half million rents are available for monthly estimation; part of them refers to contracts to be updated according to the consumer prices for blue and white-collar worker households index (FOI).

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<sup>4</sup> ECR markets are the lowest level of the ECR classification (classification shared by industrial and distribution companies) and they have been linked to the aggregates of product of ECOICOP classification.



The methodology used for calculation is the same as the methodology used for other products in the basket but the set of internal weights is constructed in a different way. In particular:

- the product aggregate index of the provincial capital city is calculated as the weighted arithmetic means of strata calculated for the provincial capital city and for the non-capital municipalities belonging to the provincial capital (these are 162 non-capital municipalities selected so as to ensure an adequate number of observations per month); the weights of the strata are calculated on the basis of administrative data and are updated on an annual basis; the aggregate product index in the region is calculated as the arithmetic means of the indices of the capital city of the region weighted on the bases of the population living in rented houses.

## For technical and methodological information

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