

14 February 2025

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) January 2025

Main results

- The annual variation rate of the January CPI stood at 2.9%, one tenth above that registered in December.
- The annual change of core inflation decreased two tenths of a percentage point to 2.4%.
- The monthly variation of the general rate was 0.2%.
- The annual rate of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) stood at 2.9%, one tenth higher than in the previous month.

More information

- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed results of IPC and IPCA](#)
- [Videos: What is the Shopping Basket / The IPC](#)
- [How much the IPC varied since...](#)

The annual rate of the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) in January was 2.9%, one tenth higher than that registered the previous month.

The groups that stood out most in terms of their influence on the increase in the annual rate were:

- **Transportation**, whose annual rate rose seven tenths of a percentage point to 1.3%. This situation was the result of higher prices for *fuels and lubricants used in personal vehicles*, compared with the falling prices in January 2024 of the previous year.
- **Housing**, whose annual variation stood at 7.9%, was five tenths higher than in the previous month. This increase was mostly due to *electricity* prices, which rose more than in the same month in 2024.

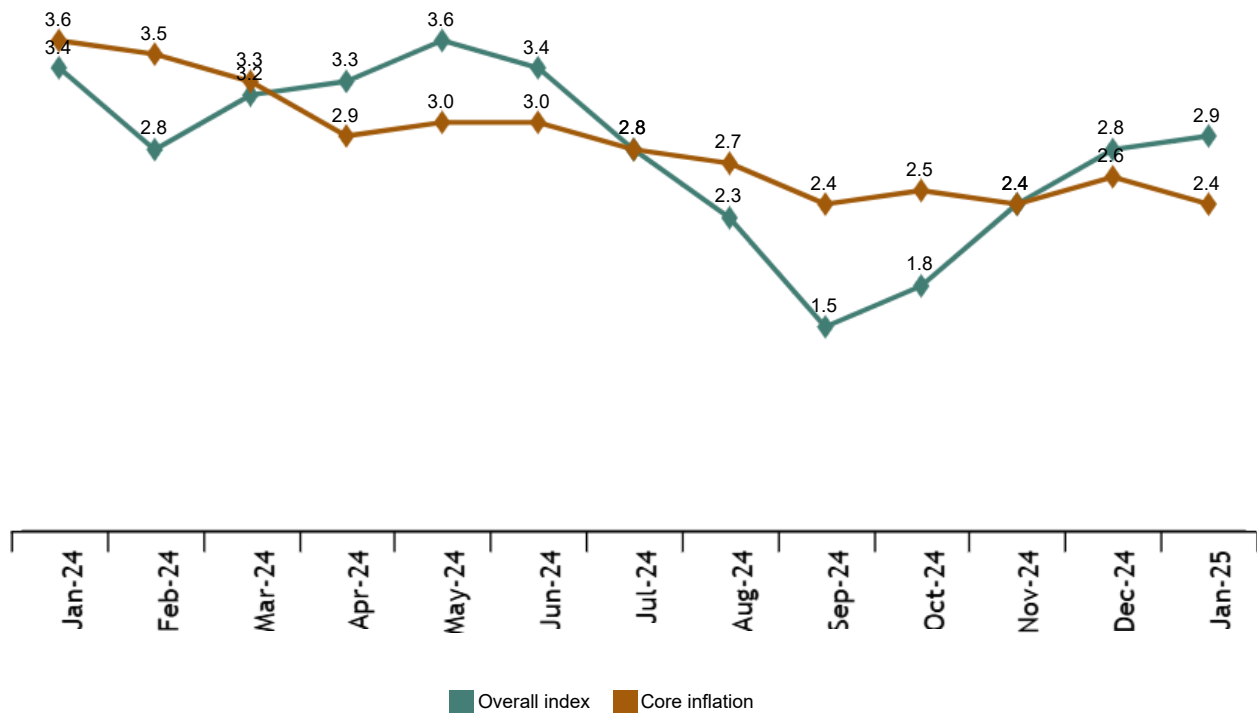
Notable among the groups with a negative contribution were:

- **Leisure and culture**, whose rate stood at 1.9%, 1.3 points lower than that of the previous month. This decline is the result of *package tour* prices falling more than they did in the previous January.

The annual variation rate of core inflation (general index excluding unprocessed food and energy products) fell by two tenths compared with December, and stood at 2.4%.

Annual CPI Rate

Overall and core index. Percentage



Monthly evolution of consumer prices

In January, the monthly variation rate of the general CPI was 0.2%.

The groups with the greatest positive monthly impact to the CPI monthly rate were:

- **Housing**, with a rate of 3.8% and an impact of 0.461 due to higher *electricity* prices.
- **Transportation**, with a variation of 0.8%, due to higher prices in *fuel and lubricants for personal vehicles*. The impact of this group to the overall CPI was 0.112.

On the other hand, among the groups with a negative monthly impact, the following stood out:

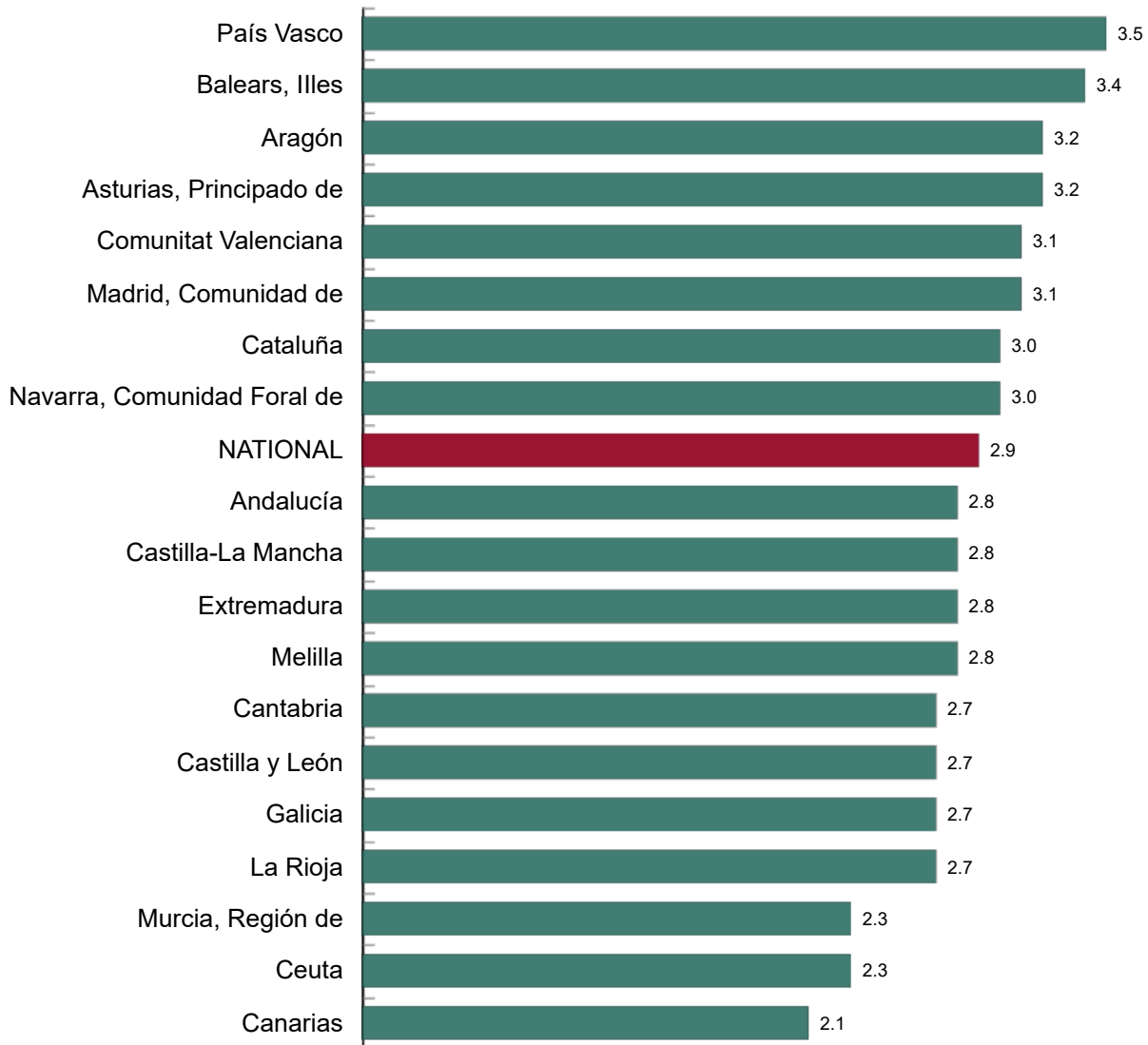
- **Clothing and footwear**, with a monthly variation of -11.2%, due to the price drops of the winter sales campaign. The impact of this group to the overall CPI was -0.445.
- **Leisure and culture**, with a rate of -3.3% as a result of the decrease in *package tours* prices. The impact of this group to the overall CPI was -0.280.

Results by Autonomous Communities

The CPI recorded positive annual rates in all the autonomous communities in January. País Vasco had the highest rate (3.5%) and Canarias the lowest (2.1%).

Annual CPI rates by Autonomous Community. January 2025

Percentage



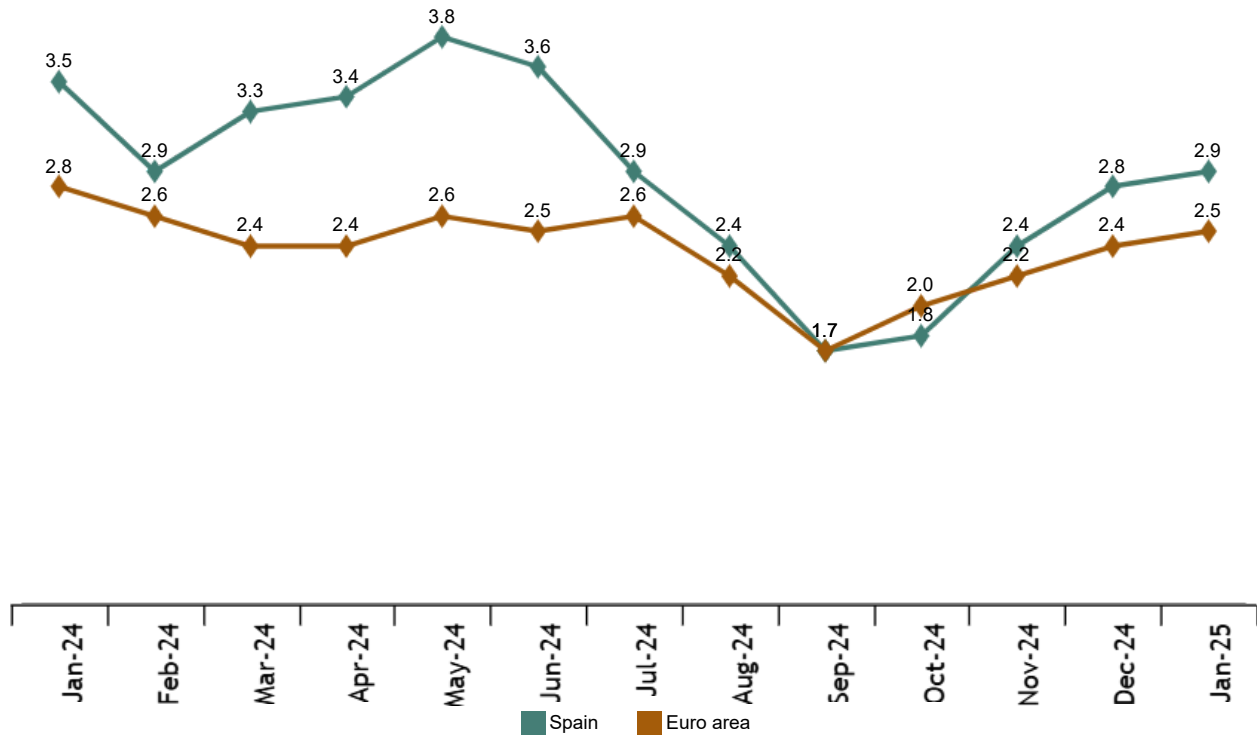
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)

In January, the annual variation rate of the HICP stood at 2.9%, one tenth higher than in the previous month.

The monthly variation of the HICP was -0.1%.

Annual HICP rate

General index. Percentage (the latest Monetary Union figure is progress)



Data revisions and updates

The data published today is final and is not subject to further revision. All the results are available on [INEBase](#).

Informative Annex. Methodological Innovations in the 2025 CPI and HICP

Updating of weightings

The National Statistics Institute has carried out its annual update of the weightings used for the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), in accordance with the 2021 base system methodology.

The CPI, 2021 base, is characterised by its dynamism and ability to adapt to changes in consumer behaviour through the analysis of expenditure evolution. With this objective, a detailed study of changes in the market is conducted every year.

As a result of this study, the CPI weightings structure has been updated in 2025. The information used for this update comes from the National Accounting, the Family Budget Survey (FBS) and other sources. Thus, the CPI reflects the changes in consumers habits in the past year.

The following table shows the weights used during 2024 and those that will be used in 2025 for the calculation of the general CPI and by groups:

Group weightings (how much per hundred)

Groups	2024	2025
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	19.16	18.54
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.85	3.77
3. Clothes and footwear	3.95	3.97
4. Housing	12.00	12.16
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.35	5.28
6. Medicine	5.79	5.72
7. Transportation	14.38	14.39
8. Communications	3.35	3.26
9. Leisure and culture	8.59	8.56
10. Education	1.88	1.87
11. Hotels, cafés and restaurants	13.93	14.75
12. Other goods and services	7.79	7.73

Increased market coverage

One of the key aspects of the CPI methodology is its ability to adapt to changes occurring in the wide range of economic sectors. In the case of passenger rail transport, the liberalisation of the sector led to the incorporation of new high-speed rail companies, whose business is now consolidated and operating on the main rail corridors. The INE has redesigned its sample to include new operators starting in January 2025.

Extending the use of enterprise databases

In 2020, for the first time, the calculation of the CPI used methods for collecting and processing information from company databases. On the one hand, the necessary methodology was developed to adapt the databases provided by the companies themselves (*scanner data*), and on the other, the techniques for extracting information from the websites of different companies and its subsequent incorporation into the calculation of the index (*web scraping*).

The process has since continued and this type of information is gradually being incorporated as suitable data compatible with the CPI calculation methodology become available. In particular, in 2025, the use of *scanner data* has been extended to the food, personal care and household cleaning distribution sector, and *web scraping* to obtain information on rail transport fares.

These techniques allow the CPI to adapt more quickly to market changes and capture price movements more accurately, while reducing the burden on reporters.

These changes to the CPI do not affect series continuity: the calculation formula for the 2021 System consists of chaining the indices together, so that there is no break.

As usual, these changes have also been incorporated into the Harmonized CPI (HCPI); this will place both indicators among the most advanced in neighbouring countries.

Methodological note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a short-term indicator that measures the evolution of the prices of consumer goods and services acquired by households resident in Spain.

On the other hand, the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is an indicator whose objective is to provide a common inflation measure that allows international comparisons.

Type of survey: continuous monthly survey.

Base period: 2021 (CPI) and 2015 (HICP).

Reference period for the weightings: year prior to the present year.

Sample of municipalities: 177.

Number of products: 462 (CPI) and 461 (HICP), for traditional collection, and 737 for scanner data.

Number of observations: approximately 210,000 monthly prices.

Functional classification: ECOICOP.

General calculation method: Laspeyres' Chain Index.

Collection method: interviewing agents in establishments, scanner data and centralised collection for special items.

For more information you can access the [methodology](#) and the standardised methodological report at ([IPC](#) and [IPCA](#)).

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics. More information on [Quality at INE](#) and [Code of Best Practices](#).

For further information see [INE base](#)

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