YEAR-ON-YEAR PRICE GROWTH SLOWED DOWN MODERATELY

Consumer price indices – inflation – October 2026

Consumer prices in October increased by 0.4%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from price growth in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 2.4% in October, which was 0.1 percentage points down on September.

Month-on-month comparison
Consumer prices in October increased by 0.4%, month-on-month. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', especially prices of fruits were higher by 2.3%, bread and bakery products by 1.2%, vegetables by 1.0% (of which prices of potatoes were higher by 12.6%), non-alcoholic beverages by 0.9%, chocolate and cocoa by 2.4%. In 'recreation, sport and culture', mainly prices of package holidays went up by 1.4% and stationery and drawing materials by 6.4%. Price development in 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' was influenced by price rise of actual rentals by 0.7% and solid fuels by 1.2%. In 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', prices of tobacco products increased by 0.4% and spirits and liquors by 1.1%. In 'clothing and footwear', prices of garments were higher by 0.7% and prices of shoes and other footwear by 1.8%. On the other hand, month-on-month price level decrease came mainly from price drop in 'transport', where prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment decreased by 1.5%. In food, especially prices of pork were lower by 2.8%.

Prices of goods in total increased by 0.4% and prices of services by 0.3%.

Year-on-year comparison
"*Consumer prices in October moderately slowed down their year-on-year growth, which reached 2.4%. This development was mainly influenced by prices of food. These, partly due to the last year's higher benchmark, deepened their year-on-year decline and were cheaper by 4%, in comparison with October the last year"* noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Year-on-year growth of consumer prices in October was lower by 0.1 percentage points than in September. This **slowdown**[1)] was mainly influenced by deepening of price decrease in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages' (partly due to more significant price rise in October last year). Prices of pork in October decreased by 19.6%, year-on-year (decrease by 15.5% in September), eggs by 19.6% (decrease by 12.6% in September), chocolate and cocoa by 3.1% (decrease by 1.6% in September) and prices of smoked meat and sausages turned from growth by 0.3% in September into decline by 0.7% in October.

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in October came from prices in 'transport', where prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment increased by 35.6%. They were followed by prices in 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', where beside owner occupied housing costs prices of actual rentals[2)] were higher by 6.4%, materials and services for the maintenance and repairs of the dwelling by 5.2%, water supply by 3.9%, sewage collection by 3.8%, solid fuels by 4.5% and heat and hot water by 1.6%. Prices of electricity decreased by 10.3% and natural gas by 3.6%, year-on-year. In 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', prices of spirits and liquors were higher by 2.4%, beer by 2.1% and tobacco products by 6.5%. Prices of wine decreased by 2.0%. In 'restaurants and accommodation services', prices of food and beverage serving services were higher by 3.8% and accommodation services by 7.2%. In

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[1)] ***Acceleration/slowdown*** *of the year-on-year price index growth is difference between current and previous year-on-year index. It therefore depends on the change of current month-on-month index and also on the change of base – month-on-month index (growth/decrease) in the same month of the last year.*
[2)] *Actual rentals includes both newly concluded contracts and existing ones.*

'recreation, sport and culture', prices of package holidays were higher by 4.4%. On the other hand, year-on-year overall price level decrease in October came mainly from prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. Here, beside already mentioned above, prices of UHT semi-skimmed milk decreased by 18.3%, butter by 32.0% and margarine and similar preparations by 10.6%. Price drop continued in 'clothing and footwear', where prices of garments were lower by 2.6% and prices of shoes and other footwear by 5.3%.

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 4.6%, year-on-year (by 5.1% in September), mainly due to growth of prices of construction works and also prices of new real estates. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 102.1%, year-on-year. (More information: Methodological note.)

Prices of goods in total increased by 0.9% and prices of services by 4.5%.

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2025 = 100, was 103.0% in October (102.6% in September).

Inflation rate, i.e. the increase in the average consumer price index in the twelve months to October 2026 compared with the average CPI in the previous twelve months, amounted to 2.0% (2.0% also in September).

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) [3)]
According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia **in October** increased by 0.4%, **month-on-month** and by 2.1% (2.2% in September), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) **in October 2026** amounted to 4.0%, year-on-year (3.8% in September), 2.8% in Germany and 2.9% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Lithuania (6.1%) in October and the lowest in Malta (2.3%).

According to preliminary data of Eurostat, the **year-on-year** change in the average **harmonized index of consumer prices** (HICP) in the **EU27 member states** amounted to 3.8% **in September** (0.6 percentage point up on August). In September, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (6.5%) and the lowest in Sweden (1.0%).

(More information on the Eurostat's web pages: **HICP**.)

[3)] *Imputed rentals are excluded from the HICP.*