

PRICE DEVELOPMENT IN NOVEMBER WAS AGAIN SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED BY FOOD

Consumer price indices – inflation – November 2025

Consumer prices decreased by 0.3%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from lower prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 2.1% in November, which was 0.4 percentage points down on October.

Month-on-month comparison

Consumer prices in November decreased by 0.3%, month-on-month. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', especially prices of fruit were lower by 3.6%, pork by 3.8%, non-alcoholic beverages by 1.7%, butter by 9.1%, bread and cereals by 1.0%, UHT semi-skimmed milk by 4.9%, cheese and curd by 1.0% and margarine and other vegetable fats by 10.1%. In 'recreation and culture', mainly prices of package holidays decreased by 1.9%. Price drop in 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco' came mainly from lower prices of spirits by 3.6% and wine by 1.9%. Month-on-month overall price level increase in November came mainly from prices in 'transport', where prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment were higher by 1.6% and prices of motor cars by 0.4%. In food, especially prices of eggs were higher by 14.7%, vegetables by 2.9% and poultry by 1.4%, compared to the last month.

Prices of goods in total decreased by 0.6%, while prices of services increased by 0.1%.

Year-on-year comparison

"Consumer prices in November slowed down their year-on-year growth to 2.1%, which was the lowest value from this April. This price development, similarly as in last months, was significantly influenced by prices of food. They slowed down their growth to 2.2%, year-on-year and decreased by 1% in comparison with October," noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Consumer prices increased by 2.1% in November, which was 0.4 percentage points down on October, year-on-year. This **slowdown**¹⁾ of the year-on-year price growth occurred mainly in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. Prices of fruit decreased by 6.6% (decrease by 2.9% in October), prices of butter by 17.7% (decrease by 7.9% in October). Prices of pork turned from increase by 2.3% in October into decline by 2.9% in November. Prices of eggs slowed down their year-on-year growth to 17.3% (increase by 26.1% in October) and prices of chocolate and chocolate products to 11.6% (increase by 18.1% in October).

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in November came from prices in 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', where beside owner occupied housing costs, prices of actual rentals²⁾ increased by 6.2%, water supply by 4.2%, sewage collection by 3.7% and heat and hot water by 1.6%. Prices of electricity decreased by 5.0%, year-on-year, natural gas by 8.5% and solid fuels by 2.5%. Next in order of influence were prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', where beside already mentioned above, prices of beef and veal increased by 25.1%, poultry by 11.9%, coffee by 23.8% and cocoa by 16.9%. In 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', prices of spirits were higher by 2.4%, wine by 1.0% and tobacco products by 6.3%. In 'restaurants and hotels', prices of catering services were higher by 4.3% and accommodation services by 6.8%. Price development in 'recreation and culture' came mainly from higher prices of recreational and cultural services by 7.0% and prices of package holidays by 3.3%. Year-on-year

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.

overall price level decrease came (continuously already from the last year October) from prices in 'clothing and footwear', where prices of garments were lower by 1.9% and foot and other footwear by 3.9%.

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 4.8%, year-on-year (increase by 4.8% also in October), mainly due to growth of prices of new real estates. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 101.7%, year-on-year. (More information: [Methodological note](#).)

Prices of goods in total and services went up (0.6% and 4.6%, respectively).

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2015 = 100, was 155.6% in November (156.1% in October).

Inflation rate, i.e. the increase in the average consumer price index in the twelve months to November 2025 compared with the average CPI in the previous twelve months, amounted to 2.5% (2.6% in October).

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾

According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia **in November** decreased by 0.4%, **month-on-month** and increased by 1.8% (2.3% in October), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) **in November 2025** amounted to 2.2%, year-on-year (2.1% in October), 2.6% in Germany and 3.8% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Estonia in November (4.7%) and the lowest in Cyprus (0.2%).

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 2.5% **in October** (0.1 percentage point down on September). In October, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (8.4%) and the lowest in Cyprus (0.2%).

(More information on the Eurostat's web pages: [HICP](#).)

Information on changes in price statistics from January 2026 onward [here](#)

³⁾ Imputed rentals are excluded from the HICP.