



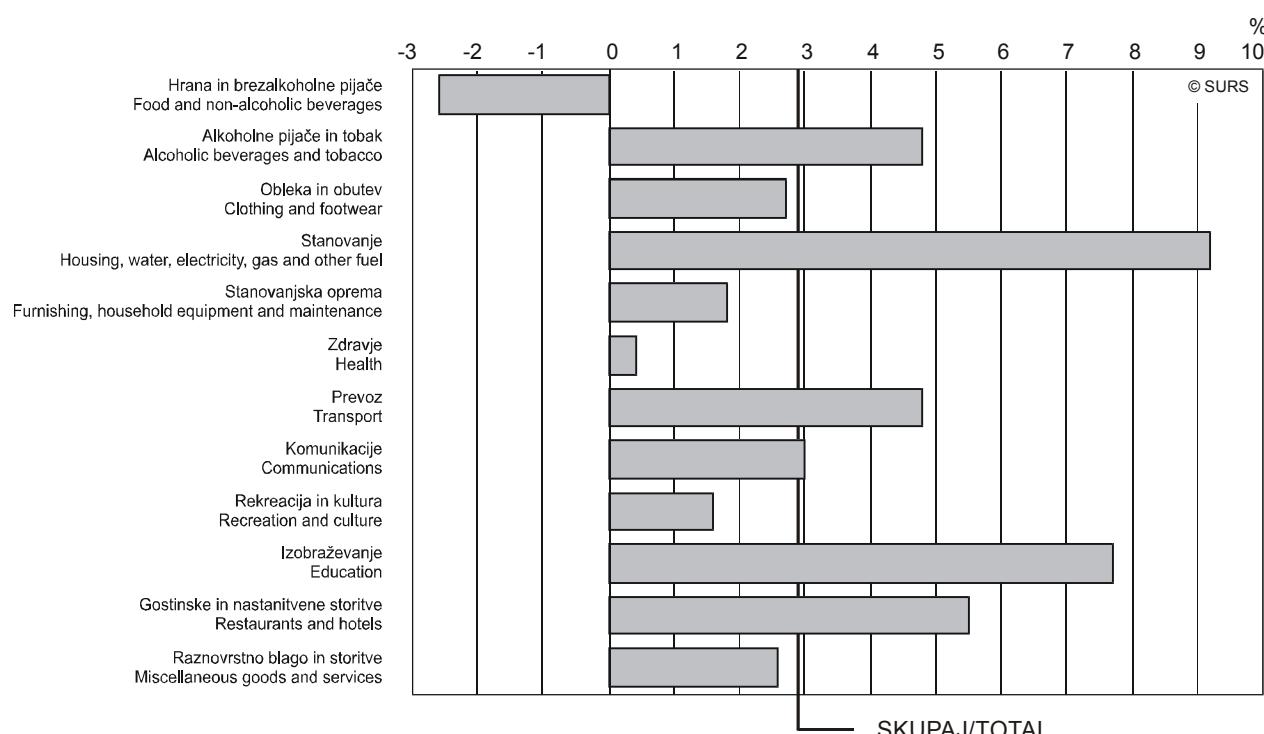
INDEKSI CEN ŽIVLJENJSKIH POTREBŠČIN, SLOVENIJA, OKTOBER 2004

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES, SLOVENIA, OCTOBER 2004

- ▶ Cene življenjskih potrebščin so se oktobra 2004 v primerjavi s cenami v preteklem mesecu v povprečju zvišale za 0,3 %, letna inflacija pa je sedaj 3,3-odstotna.
- ▶ V oktobru so se najbolj zvišale cene v skupinah:
  - obleka in obutev (za 4 %)
  - stanovanje (za 2,3 %)
  - gostinske in nastanitvene storitve (za 1,3 %)
  - izobraževanje (za 1,1 %).
- ▶ Najbolj so se znižale cene v skupinah:
  - rekreacija in kultura (za 2,5 %)
  - hrana in brezalkoholne pijače (za 0,9 %).
- ▶ Letna stopnja inflacije v 25 državah EU, merjena s harmoniziranim indeksom cen življenjskih potrebščin, je septembra 2004 v povprečju znašala 2,1 %. Najvišjo je imela Latvija (7,7 %), najnižjo Finska (0,2 %), v Sloveniji pa je bila 3,4 -odstotna.
- ▶ Compared to September 2004, in October 2004 prices of consumer goods rose on average by 0.3%. The annual inflation rate is now 3.3%.
- ▶ In October prices rose the most in the following groups:
  - clothing and footwear (by 4%)
  - housing, water, electricity, gas and other (by 2.3%)
  - restaurants and hotels (by 1.3%)
  - education (by 1.1%).
- ▶ Prices fell the most in the following groups:
  - recreation and culture (by 2.5%)
  - food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 0.9%).
- ▶ The annual inflation rate in the 25 EU Member States, measured with the harmonised index of consumer prices, was in September 2004 on average 2.1%. It was the highest in Latvia (7.7%) and the lowest in Finland (0.2%). In Slovenia it was 3.4%.

Slika 1: Stopnje rasti cen življenjskih potrebščin po COICOP/HICP, Slovenija, oktober 2004 (december 2003 = 100)

Chart 1: Growth rates of consumer price by COICOP/HICP, Slovenia, October 2004 (December 2003 = 100)









**5. Indeksi cen živiljenjskih potrebščin 1996-2003, oktober 2004**

Consumer price indices, 1996-2003, October 2004

(Ø 2000 = 100)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1996	70,9	71,7	72,8	73,9	74,3	74,4	74,6	74,2	74,5	75,2	75,5	76,2
1997	77,2	77,7	78,1	79,0	80,3	80,3	80,7	80,9	81,4	81,7	82,4	82,9
1998	84,0	84,8	85,4	86,2	86,9	86,9	86,9	87,0	87,1	87,4	87,7	88,3
1999	89,2	89,5	89,8	90,1	90,7	90,7	92,2	92,9	93,7	94,1	94,5	95,3
2000	96,1	96,9	97,8	98,4	98,9	99,4	100,3	100,6	102,0	102,6	103,7	103,8
2001	104,2	105,4	106,5	107,2	108,5	108,9	109,1	109,1	110,0	110,5	111,0	111,1
2002	112,9	113,9	114,7	116,2	116,6	116,3	117,0	117,1	118,0	118,5	118,5	119,2
2003	120,4	121,0	121,9	122,4	123,1	123,4	124,0	123,5	123,8	124,2	124,6	124,7
2004	125,2	125,3	126,1	126,7	127,8	128,2	128,6	128,0	127,9	128,3		

**6. Indeksi cen živiljenjskih potrebščin brez sezonskega vpliva, 1996-2003, oktober 2004**

Seasonally adjusted consumer price indices, 1996-2003, October 2004

(Ø 2000 = 100)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1996	71,1	71,7	72,5	73,2	73,7	74,0	74,4	74,6	74,9	75,5	76,0	76,6
1997	77,2	77,6	78,0	78,6	79,4	80,0	80,6	81,2	81,7	82,2	82,8	83,4
1998	84,1	84,7	85,2	85,7	86,2	86,5	86,9	87,2	87,5	87,8	88,2	88,7
1999	89,2	89,4	89,5	89,7	90,0	90,5	92,2	93,1	93,9	94,5	95,0	95,7
2000	96,3	96,9	97,5	97,9	98,4	99,1	100,1	101,1	102,1	103,1	103,9	104,3
2001	104,6	105,3	106,1	106,8	107,7	108,4	109,0	109,5	110,2	110,9	111,4	112,0
2002	112,9	113,8	114,6	115,4	115,8	116,1	116,7	117,5	118,2	118,8	119,2	119,8
2003	120,5	121,1	121,5	121,9	122,3	122,9	123,5	123,9	124,2	124,6	125,1	125,3
2004	125,4	125,5	125,8	126,3	126,9	127,6	128,1	128,3	128,4	128,8		

**7. Stopnje rasti harmoniziranega indeksa cen živiljenjskih potrebščin po glavnih skupinah, oktober 2004**

Growth rates of the harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) by groups, October 2004

(stopnje rasti v % / rates of increase in %)

		Struktura Structure (%)	X 04 IX 04	X 04 X 03	
<b>00</b>	<b>S K U P A J</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>00</b> <b>T O T A L</b>
01	Hrana in brezalkoholne pijače	18,5	-1,0	-2,9	01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02	Alkoholne pijače in tobak	6,0	-0,2	3,8	02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
03	Obleka in obutev	7,3	4,6	2,6	03 Clothing and footwear
04	Stanovanje	10,8	2,4	9,8	04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other
05	Stanovanjska oprema	6,7	-0,2	1,7	05 Furnishing, household equipment and maintenance
06	Zdravje	3,7	-0,4	-0,5	06 Health
07	Prevoz	17,2	0,4	6,4	07 Transport
08	Komunikacije	3,3	0,0	1,7	08 Communication
09	Rekreacija in kultura	9,0	-4,2	3,6	09 Recreation and culture
10	Izobraževanje	1,4	1,1	8,1	10 Education
11	Gostinske in nastanitvene storitve	9,0	0,9	6,2	11 Restaurants and hotels
12	Raznovrstno blago in storitve	7,1	0,0	3,2	12 Miscellaneous goods and services



**8. Stopnje rasti harmoniziranega indeksa cen živiljenjskih potrebščin v EU, september 2004**

Growth rates of harmonized index of consumer prices in EU, September 2004

(stopnje rasti v % / rates of increase in %)

	IX 04 IX 03		IX 04 IX 03
EU 25 <sup>1)</sup>	2,1p	Italija / Italy	2,1
EU 15 <sup>1)</sup>	1,9p	Latvija / Latvia	7,7
Slovenija / Slovenia	3,4	Litva / Lithuania	3,0
Avstrija / Austria	1,9p	Luksemburg / Luxembourg	3,1
Belgija / Belgium	1,8	Madžarska / Hungary	6,7
Ciper / Cyprus	1,8	Malta / Malta	3,2
Češka republika / Czech Republic	2,8	Nemčija / Germany	1,9
Danska / Denmark	0,9	Nizozemska / Netherlands	1,1p
Estonija / Estonia	3,8	Poljska / Poland	4,7
Finska / Finland	0,2	Portugalska / Portugal	2,1
Francija / France	2,2p	Slovaška / Slovakia	6,4
Grčija / Greece	2,9	Španija / Spain	3,2
Irska / Ireland	2,4	Švedska / Sweden	1,2
		Velika Britanija / United Kingdom	1,1

p ...začasni podatek / provisional data

Vir: / Source: Eurostat press release, No 124/2004

1) Evropski indeks cen živiljenjskih potrebščin (EICP).  
European index of Consumer Prices (EICP).**METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA****Namen**

Indeks cen živiljenjskih potrebščin meri spremembe drobnoprodajnih cen izdelkov in storitev glede na strukturo izdatkov, ki jih domače prebivalstvo namenja za nakupe predmetov končne porabe doma in v tujini (nacionalni princip potrošnje).

**Zajetje**

Košarico za izračun indeksov cen živiljenjskih potrebščin sestavlja 620 reprezentativnih proizvodov. V košarico so izbrani tisti proizvodi, ki imajo najpomembnejši delež v skupni potrošnji, in katerih gibanje cen obenem najbolje odraža gibanje cen sorodnih proizvodov.

**Metode zbiranja podatkov**

Podatke o cenah reprezentativnih izdelkov in storitev vsak mesec zberejo opazovalci cen, in sicer neposredno na okoli 1 000 izbranih opazovalnih mestih (kot so trgovine, tržnice, obrtne delavnice, storitvene in druge organizacije) v Kopru, Ljubljani, Mariboru in Novem mestu. Mesečno je v izračun indeksa tako zajetih okrog 12 000 cen.

Proizvodi so, za potrebe izvajanja oz. razporeditve časa opazovanja v posameznem mesecu razvrščeni v naslednje sorodne skupine:

- kmetijski pridelki (čas opazovanja 1. in 3. teden v mesecu)
- živilski izdelki (med 16. in 21. v mesecu)
- neživilski izdelki (med 1. in 15. v mesecu)
- storitve (med 22. in 25. v mesecu)
- naftni derivati (med 1. in 25. v mesecu)

**Uteževanje**

Uteži, ki veljajo za izračun indeksa v določenem letu, temeljijo na izdatkih iz anket o potrošnji gospodinjstev kot glavnemu viru podatkov. Te podatke dopolnjujemo in preverjamo še z drugimi statističnimi in ostalimi dosegljivimi viri. Letošnje uteži temeljijo na triletnem povprečju izdatkov iz anket za leta 2000, 2001 in 2002 preračunanih (indeksiranih) na cene decembra 2003, ki je tudi bazni mesec za izračun indeksov.

**METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS****Purpose**

The consumer price index measures changes of the level of retail prices of goods and services from the point of view of expenditure structure, which residential population intends for final consumption at home and abroad (national concept).

**Coverage**

The basket for calculating consumer price indices contains 620 representative products. Selected for the basket are goods that have the most important share in total consumption and whose changes of prices reflect best changes of prices of related products.

**Data collection method**

Data on prices for representative goods and services are collected monthly by price collectors in Koper, Ljubljana, Maribor and Novo mesto in about 1,000 selected shops, marketplaces, at craftsmen and in other organisations. On average, about 12,000 prices are used for calculating the index every month.

For the purpose of organising the observation time in individual months, products are classified into the following related groups:

- agricultural products (observed in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> week)
- food products (between 16<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of the month)
- non-food products (between 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of the month)
- services (between 22<sup>nd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of the month)
- fuels (between 1<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of the month)

**Weighting**

Weights for calculating the index in a certain year are based on expenditure from household budget surveys as the main data source. These data are supplemented and verified with other statistical and non-statistical sources. This year's weights are based on the three-year average of expenditure from surveys in 2000, 2001 and 2002 recalculated (indexed) to the prices of December 2003, which is also the index base month.



## Izračun

Ko so v posameznem mesecu zbrane vse cene, sledijo izračuni najprej poprečnih cen in nato indeksov cen.

Poprečno ceno vsakega posameznega proizvoda v kraju izračunamo z navadno aritmetično sredino iz cen, zbranih na vseh opazovalnih mestih v tem kraju.

Poprečno nacionalno ceno vsakega proizvoda izračunamo s tehtano aritmetično sredino iz predhodno izračunanih poprečnih krajevnih cen.

Iz poprečnih nacionalnih cen vsakega tekočega in baznega meseca (december predhodnega leta) izračunamo za vsak posamezen proizvod individualne indekse.

Iz individualnih indeksov nato s tehtano aritmetično sredino izračunamo agregatne indekse, to je indekse skupin in skupni indeks po naslednji formuli:

$$I_{t/d} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{di}} * w_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{di}} \times 100$$

## Calculation

When in a particular month all prices are collected, then first average prices are computed and then price indices.

The average price of each individual product in the locality is calculated with simple arithmetic mean from prices collected in all places of observation in that locality.

The average national price of each product is calculated with weighted arithmetic mean from previously calculated average prices in the locality.

From average national prices in each current and base month (December of the previous year) we calculate individual indices for each individual product.

From individual indices we calculate with weighted arithmetic mean aggregate indices, i.e. indices of groups and the total price index according to the following formula:

$$I_{t/d} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{di}} * w_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{di}} \times 100$$

Kjer je:

**It/d** indeks skupin oz. skupni indeks

**pti** poprečna nacionalna cena i-tega proizvoda v tekočem mesecu

**pdi** poprečna nacionalna cena i-tega proizvoda v decembru

**wdi** utež (ponder) za posamezen proizvod v decembru

**n** število izdelkov in storitev

Whereby:

**It/d** index of groups or the total index

**pti** average national price of product i in the current month

**pdi** average national price of product i in December

**wdi** weight for an individual product in December

**n** number of goods and services

Vsek tako izračunan agregatni indeks (december predhodnega leta = 100) je Laspeyresov indeks fiksnega tipa, kar pomeni da je izračunan z utežmi iz istega baznega ponderacijskega obdobja in z istim zajemom proizvodov.

Indeksi, ki so izračunani na podlagi uteži iz različnih obdobij in z različnim zajemom proizvodov pa so verižno povezani indeksi.

Z letom 2001 smo indekse verižno povezali preko **nove indeksne baze t.j. leta 2000 (poprečje 2000 = 100)**. Vsi indeksi so sedaj izvedeni in izračunani preko poprečja 2000, in sicer na naslednje načine:

- **mesečni indeks**, ki kaže spremembe cen v tekočem mesecu glede na pretekli mesec:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04/JAN\ 04} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{JAN\ 04/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **kumulativni indeks**, ki kaže spremembe cen v tekočem mesecu glede na december preteklega leta:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04/DEC\ 03} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{DEC\ 03/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **letni indeks**, ki kaže spremembe cen v tekočem mesecu glede na isti mesec preteklega leta:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04/FEB\ 03} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{FEB\ 03/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **povprečni letni indeks**, ki kaže spremembe cen od začetka leta do tekočega meseca glede na enako obdobje v preteklem letu:  

$$I_{(JAN-FEB\ 04) / (JAN-FEB\ 03)} = I_{(JAN\ 04 + FEB\ 04)/\ 00} \div I_{(JAN\ 03 + FEB\ 03)/\ 00} \times 100$$

Each aggregate index (December of the previous year = 100) calculated in this way and all other indices derived from this index and calculated with weights of the weight base period and with the same coverage of products are Laspeyres' indices of fixed type.

Indices, which are calculated on the basis of weights from various periods and with different coverage of products, are chain indices.

Since 2001 indices have been linked through **new index reference period year 2000 (average 2000 = 100)**. All indices are now derived and calculated through average 2000 in the following ways:

- **Monthly index** shows price changes in the current month compared to the previous month:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04 / JAN\ 04} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{JAN\ 04/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **Index in the current year** shows price changes in the current month compared to December of the previous year:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04 / DEC\ 03} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{DEC\ 03/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **Annual index** shows price changes in the current month compared to the same month of the previous year:  

$$I_{FEB\ 04 / FEB\ 03} = I_{FEB\ 04/\ 00} \div I_{FEB\ 03/\ 00} \times 100$$
- **Annual average index** shows price changes in the current year compared to the same period of the previous year:  

$$I_{(JAN-FEB\ 04) / (JAN-FEB\ 03)} = I_{(JAN\ 04 + FEB\ 04)/\ 00} \div I_{(JAN\ 03 + FEB\ 03)/\ 00} \times 100$$

- **povprečni letošnji indeks**, ki kaže spremembe cen od začetka leta do tekočega meseca glede na december preteklega leta:

$$I_{(JAN-FEB\ 04) / XII\ 03} = (I_{JAN\ 04/XII\ 03} + I_{FEB\ 04/XII\ 03}) \div 2$$

Kjer je:

$I_{FEB\ 04 / JAN\ 04}$  indeks februar 2004 v primerjavi z indeks januar 2004

Po starri nacionalni klasifikaciji pa so serije verižno povezanih indeksov še vedno zagotovljene na ravni osmih skupin do leta 1992 (poprečje 1992 = 100).

### Klasifikacija

Od leta 1997 razvrščamo proizvode in računamo indekse cen življenjskih potrebščin po novi klasifikaciji individualne porabe sredstev (COICOP/HICP). Klasifikacija je bila z letom 2000 usklajena z dokončno različico COICOP, sprejete v letu 1999.

Po omenjeni klasifikaciji razvrščamo proizvode (za namene računanja in objavljanja indeksov) v:

- |                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>01 oddelke</b>   | (npr. Hrana in brezalkoholne pijače), |
| <b>011 skupine</b>  | (npr. Hrana) in                       |
| <b>0111 razrede</b> | (npr. Kruh in izdelki iz žit).        |

Indekse praviloma objavljamo do ravni razreda, razen v primerih, ko je njegova utež manjša od 0,1 %, ali v primerih, ko je razred zastopan le z enim proizvodom.

Od leta 2000 v skladu z novo klasifikacijo izračunavamo še indekse za posebne skupine, kot so \* blago, \* blago dnevne rabe, \* poltrajno blago, \* trajno blago, \* storitve, \* goriva in energija, \* sezonski proizvodi, \* skupni indeks brez alkohola in tobaka ter \* skupni indeks brez sezonskih proizvodov. V letu 2001 pa smo omenjenim skupinam dodali še tri: \* hrana, pijače in tobak, \* skupni indeks brez hrane, pijač in tobaka ter \* skupni indeks brez goriv in energije.

Proizvodi pa so po namenu uporabe razvrščeni tudi še po starri nacionalni klasifikaciji blaga in storitev v 8 skupin.

### Desezoniranje

Z januarjem 2002 smo spremenili metodologijo desezoniranja indeksov cen življenjskih potrebščin in indeksov cen na drobno. Metodo X-11 smo nadomestili z metodo TRAMO/SEATS, ki temelji na uporabi modelov ARIMA.

Pri oblikovanju modela smo upoštevali časovno obdobje od januarja 1996 do januarja 2004.

Desezonirane vrednosti vsebujejo trend-cikel in naključno komponento, vpliv sezone je izključen.

Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin za storitve ne vključujejo sezonske komponente.

Zaradi narave podatkov se model za leto 2004 pri indeksu cen življenjskih potrebščin za blago razlikuje v primerjavi z modelom za leto 2003.

### Definicije

**Harmonizirani indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin (HICŽP)** meri spremembe v ravni drobnoprodajnih cen izdelkov in storitev glede na sestavo izdatkov, ki jih potrošniki (domači in tuji) namenjajo za nakupe

- **Average index in the current year** shows price changes in the current year compared to December of the previous year:

$$I_{(JAN-FEB\ 04) / XII\ 03} = (I_{JAN\ 04/XII\ 03} + I_{FEB\ 04/XII\ 03}) \div 2$$

Whereby:

$I_{FEB\ 04 / JAN\ 04}$  index February 2004 in comparison to index January 2004

Series of chain indices are still provided at the level of eight groups by the old national classification until 1992 (average 1992 = 100).

### Classification

Since 1997 we have been using COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) for classifying products and calculating consumer price indices. In 2000 the classification was adapted to the final version of COICOP, which was adopted in 1999.

According to the mentioned classification for the purpose of calculating and publishing indices we classify products into

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>01 divisions</b> | (e.g. Food and non-alcoholic beverages), |
| <b>011 groups</b>   | (e.g. food) and                          |
| <b>0111 classes</b> | (e.g. Bread and cereals).                |

As a rule, indices are published at the level of class, except in cases when the weight of the class is below 0.1% or in cases when the class is represented by one product only.

In accordance with the new classification, since January 2000 we calculate indices for special groups such as \* goods, \* non-durable goods, \* semi-durable goods, \* durable goods, \* services, \* fuel and energy, \* seasonal products, \* total index without alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and \* total index without seasonal products. In 2001 we added three new special groups: \* food, beverages and tobacco, \* total index without food, beverages and tobacco and \* total index without fuels and energy.

Products are classified by end use by the old National Classification of Goods and Services into eight groups.

### Seasonal adjustment

In January 2002 we changed the methodology of seasonal adjustment of consumer prices indices and retail price indices. The X-11 method was replaced by the TRAMO/SEATS method, which is based on the use of ARIMA models.

In designing the model we took into account the period from January 1996 to January 2004.

Seasonally adjusted values contain the trend-cycle and the random component with the seasonal component being eliminated.

In consumer price indices for services the seasonal component is not present.

Because of the nature of data, the model for 2004 in consumer price indices for goods differs from the 2003 model.

### Definitions

**Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)** measures changes in the level of retail prices of goods and services from the point of view of the expenditure structure, which consumers (domestic and foreign) intend

predmetom končne porabe na ozemlju Slovenije (domače načelo porabe). Uteži temeljijo na podatkih o strukturi izdatkov za življenjske potrebuščine, pridobljenih iz anket o porabi gospodinjstev, ki so pri določenih skupinah popravljeni s podatki iz nacionalnih računov.

Je tudi primerljiv indeks cen življenjskih potrebuščin, ki ga računajo države članice Evropske zveze (EZ) in se uporablja za primerjanje inflacijskih stopenj v teh državah oz. s temi državami.

**COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose / Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices)** je klasifikacija oz. razvrstitev proizvodov po namenu v 12 glavnih skupin, prilagojena potrebam računanja harmoniziranega indeksa cen življenjskih potrebuščin.

**Uteži** pomenijo deleže potrošnje posameznega izdelka oz. storitve v skupni potrošnji in so namenjene tudi merjenju prispevka vpliva sprememb cene posameznega izdelka oz. storitve k skupni spremembici cene.

**Referenčno (bazno) obdobje uteži** je obdobje, običajno izbrano leto, na katerega se nanašajo ocenjene vrednosti potrošnje, uporabljene pri izračunu uteži.

**Referenčno (bazno) obdobje cen** je obdobje, s katerega cenami se ob vsakem izračunu indeksov primerjajo cene iz tekočega obdobja. V našem primeru je bazno cenovno obdobje december preteklega leta (od leta 1994).

**Referenčno (bazno) obdobje indeksov** je obdobje, običajno izbrano leto, v katerem je indeks enak 100.

**Blago dnevne rabe** so proizvodi, katerih rok trajanja je zelo kratek, običajno do enega leta (npr. hrana, pijače).

**Poltrajno blago** so proizvodi, katerih predvidena življenjska doba je okoli enega leta in, katerih vrednost ni prav velika (npr. obleka in obutev).

**Trajno blago** so proizvodi z daljšo življenjsko dobo, obenem pa je tudi njihova vrednost precej velika (npr. pohištvo, prometna sredstva).

**Sezonski proizvodi** so proizvodi, katerih obseg ponudbe na trgu in s tem tudi njihova cena sta zelo odvisni od letnega časa oz. drugih dejavnikov. V našem primeru so med sezonske proizvode uvrščeni sadje, zelenjava in ribe.

**Goriva in energija** je ena od posebnih skupin, ki jo sestavljajo proizvodi za ogrevanje in razsvetljavo stanovanj (045 Goriva in energija) ter pogonska goriva (0722 Goriva in maziva).

## Objava rezultatov

### Mesečno:

- Statistične informacije. Cene. Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebuščin (med 10. in 15. v naslednjem mesecu, Prva statistična objava pa zadnji delovni dan v tekočem mesecu)
- Mesečni statistični pregled
- Nekateri pomembnejši podatki RS

### Letno:

- Statistični letopis

## KOMENTAR

Inflacija v oktobru je bila tako kot lani v tem mesecu 0,3-odstotna; za toliko so se namreč v primerjavi s septembrom povisale cene življenjskih potrebuščin. V letošnjem letu rast cen življenjskih potrebuščin tako znaša 2,9 % (lani 4,2 %).

for final consumption in the territory of Slovenia (domestic concept). Weighting has been based on the data on the structure of expenditure for the Household Budget Survey, which are by selected groups corrected with data from national accounts.

It is the comparable index of consumer prices produced by each Member State and used for international comparison of consumer price inflation.

**COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose / Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices)** is a classification of products by purpose into 12 main groups, adapted to the needs of the harmonised index of consumer prices.

**Weights** are shares of consumption of individual goods or services in the total consumption and are intended for measuring the impact of the change in the price of individual goods or services in the total change of the price.

**Weight reference (base) period** is the period, usually the selected year, to which the estimated values of consumption, used for calculating weights, refer.

**Price reference (base) period** is the period, the prices of which are in the index calculation compared to the prices of the current period. In our case the price base period is December of the previous year (since 1994).

**Index reference (base) period** is the period, usually the selected year, in which the index base is set to 100.

**Non-durable goods** are products with very short durability, usually up to one year (e.g. food).

**Semi-durable goods** are products with durability of about one year. They must not be very valuable (e.g. clothing and footwear).

**Durable goods** are products with long durability. At the same time they can be quite valuable (e.g. furniture, means of transport).

**Seasonal goods** are products whose market supply and price depend very much on the season and other factors. In our case seasonal products are fruit, vegetables and fishes.

**Fuels and energy** is one of the special groups, which is composite from items for heating and lightning (045 Electricity, gas and other fuels) and juices (0711 Fuels and lubricants).

## Publishing

### Monthly:

- Rapid Reports. Prices. Consumer Price Indices (between the 10th and 15th day of the next month, First Release on the last day of the current month)
- Monthly Statistical Review
- Some Important Data of the Republic of Slovenia

### Yearly:

- Statistical Yearbook

## COMMENT

As in October 2003, in October 2004 the inflation rate was 0.3%. This is by how much consumer prices grew compared to September 2004. In the first ten months of this year, consumer prices rose by 2.9% (last year by 4.2%).



Mesečna inflacija, merjena s harmoniziranim indeksom cen življenjskih potrebščin, je bila 0,1-odstotna.

Nadaljnje zniževanje cen počitnic v paketu na eni ter višje cene obleke in obutve ter naftnih derivatov na drugi strani so v največji meri zaznamovali oktobrsko gibanje cen.

Na seznamu skupin, pri katerih smo v letu dni zabeležili največje povišanje cen, so na prvih treh mestih še vedno skupine stanovanje (za 9,8 %), izobraževanje (za 7,7 %) ter prevoz (za 6,2 %). V skupini hrana in brezalkoholne pijače pa so se v istem obdobju cene znižale za 2,6 %.

Oktobra so se najbolj zvišale cene v skupinah: obleka in obutev (za 4 %), stanovanje (za 2,3 %), gostinske in nastanitvene storitve (za 1,3 %), izobraževanje (za 1,1 %) ter prevoz (za 0,3 %).

V prvi skupini se še vedno pozna vpliv zamenjave kolekcij v trgovinah, kar je tokrat povišalo cene oblačil za 4,1 % in obutve za 5 %, to pa je prispevalo 0,4 odstotne točke k skupni rasti cen.

V skupini stanovanje so se najbolj zvišale cene tekočih (za 7,9 %) in trdih (za 5,8 %) goriv, najemnin (za 1,9 %) ter materiala in storitev za redno vzdrževanje in popravilo stanovanj (za 1,8 %).

Občutno so se povišale tudi cene visokošolskega izobraževanja (za 5,8 %), gostinskih storitev (za 1,6 %) ter goriv (za 0,8 %).

K skupni rasti cen so višje cene naftnih derivatov tako prispevale 0,2 odstotne točke ter po 0,1 odstotne točke gostinske storitve in ostalo.

Znižanje cen smo zabeležili v skupinah: rekreacija in kultura (za 2,5 %), hrana in brezalkoholne pijače (za 0,9 %), zdravje (za 0,4 %) ter alkoholne pijače in tobak ter stanovanjska oprema (za 0,2 %).

Cene v prvi skupini so se znižale predvsem na račun že prej omenjenih nižjih cen počitnic v paketu (za 14 %), v drugi pa predvsem zaradi nadaljnega zniževanja cen sadja (za 4,3 %) ter zelenjave (za 1,9 %). Meso se je pocenilo za 1,8 % ter kruh in drugi izdelki iz žit za 0,9 %. Skupna rast cen je bila zaradi omenjenih pocenitev nižja za 0,5 odstotne točke.

Na skupno rast cen v oktobru so tako kot prejšnji mesec vplivale predvsem višje cene blaga, ki so se v povprečju povišale za 0,6 %; cene storitev pa so se za 0,3 % znižale.

Najbolj se je podražilo poltrajno blago (za 3,1 %), cene trajnega blaga so bile višje za 0,2 %, cene blaga dnevne rabe pa so ostale na septembrski ravni.

The monthly inflation rate measured with the harmonised index of consumer prices was 0.1%.

October inflation rate was marked by lower prices of package holidays on the one hand and higher prices of clothes and footwear and of petroleum products on the other hand.

The top three groups with regard to annual price increase are housing, water, electricity, gas and other (by 9.8%), education (by 7.7%) and transport (by 6.2%). In the same period, prices in the group food and non-alcoholic beverages fell by 2.6%.

The highest price increase in October was registered in clothing and footwear (by 4%), housing, water, electricity, gas and other (by 2.3%), restaurants and hotels (by 1.3%), education (by 1.1%) and transport (by 0.3%).

Higher prices in the first group are the result of higher prices of new arrivals of seasonal clothing and footwear, which is why prices were up by 4.1% and 5% respectively. This contributed 0.4 percentage point to the total price increase.

In the group housing, water, electricity, gas and other, prices of liquid fuel were up by 7.9%, of solid fuel by 5.8%, of rents by 1.9% and of material and services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling by 1.8%.

Prices of higher education grew by 5.8%, of catering services by 1.6% and of fuel by 0.8%.

Higher prices of petroleum products contributed 0.2 percentage point to the total price growth, while prices of catering services and other contributed 0.1 percentage point.

Prices were down in the groups recreation and culture (by 2.5%), food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 0.9%), health (by 0.4%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and furnishing, household equipment and maintenance (by 0.2%).

Lower prices in the first group are the result of lower prices of package holidays (by 14%). Lower prices in the second group are the result of lower prices of fruit (by 4.3%), vegetables (by 1.9%), meat (by 1.8%), and bread and cereals (by 0.9%). This contributed 0.5 percentage point to the total decrease of prices.

The total price growth in October was - as in the previous month - influenced by higher prices of goods (on average by 0.6%), while prices of services were down by 0.3%.

Among goods, prices of semi-durable goods were up by 3.1%, while prices of durable goods increased by 0.2% and prices of non-durable goods remained at the level of September 2004.

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