

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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Reference period: December 2025

OECD headline inflation broadly stable at 3.7% in December 2025

Year-on-year headline inflation in the OECD as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) remained broadly stable at 3.7% in December 2025, compared with 3.8% in November 2025 (Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2). Headline inflation declined in 13 OECD countries, rose in 9, and remained stable or broadly stable in 16. Food inflation and core inflation (i.e. inflation less food and energy) in the OECD showed little change while energy inflation fell. Average price levels across the OECD as a whole were almost 36% higher in December 2025 than they were in December 2019.

Year-on-year headline inflation in the G7 area was broadly stable at 2.4% in December 2025, after 2.5% in November. Headline inflation declined by 0.8 percentage points (p.p.) in Japan, partly driven by the introduction of new subsidies for gasoline and diesel. This decrease also reflected a base effect, as energy prices had increased significantly in December 2024 due to the withdrawal of previous energy subsidies. Headline inflation also fell in Germany, by 0.5 p.p., but rose in Canada, where the increase largely stemmed from a temporary tax reduction in December 2024. Headline inflation remained stable or broadly stable in the remaining G7 countries in December 2025. Year-on-year core inflation remained the main contributor to headline inflation in most G7 countries in December, except in Japan, where its contribution was broadly equal to that of food and energy combined (Figure 3, Table 1).

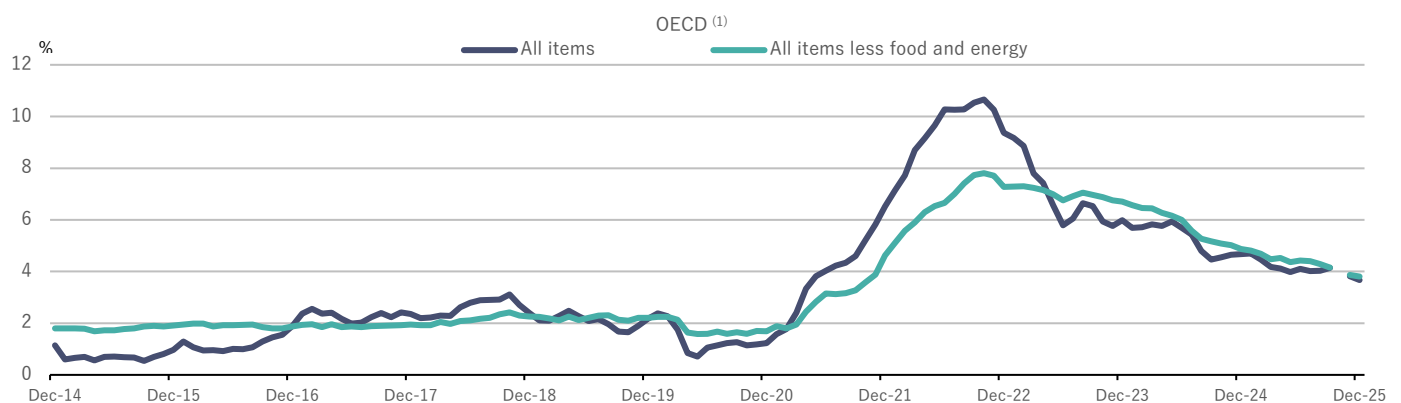
In the euro area, year-on-year headline inflation as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) fell to 1.9% in December 2025, down from 2.1% in November and energy inflation declined further to minus 1.9%. Food inflation rose for the first time since July, while core inflation remained broadly stable, as it has been since May. In January 2026, Eurostat's [flash estimate](#) (now aligned with the 2018 COICOP¹ classification) for the euro area points to a fall in year-on-year headline inflation, to 1.7%, from 2.0% in December with a decline in energy inflation, while core inflation is estimated to have been broadly stable.

In the G20, year-on-year headline inflation remained stable at 3.6% in December. Headline inflation in Brazil declined for the third consecutive month, while it increased in India, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia. Headline inflation remained broadly stable in Argentina, China and South Africa (Table 2).

In 2025, OECD countries were nearly evenly split between those where the annual average headline inflation declined compared with 2024 (13 countries), rose (13), or remained stable or broadly stable (11). Türkiye recorded the highest inflation across the OECD in 2025, at 34.9%, even while falling precipitously from 58.5% in 2024. By contrast, in 2025, annual headline inflation stood at 1% or below in Costa Rica, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, and France (Table 1).²

Figure 1 – Consumer prices: All items and all items less food and energy

OECD, year-on-year inflation rate (%)



(1): Due to missing data for the United States, figures for October 2025 for the OECD are not available.

¹ The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is the international reference classification of household expenditure.

² Due to missing data for the United States, figures for October 2025 and for the 2025 annual average for the OECD, G20 and G7 areas are not available.



Figure 2 – Consumer prices, G7 economies and OECD – All items inflation and its components

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

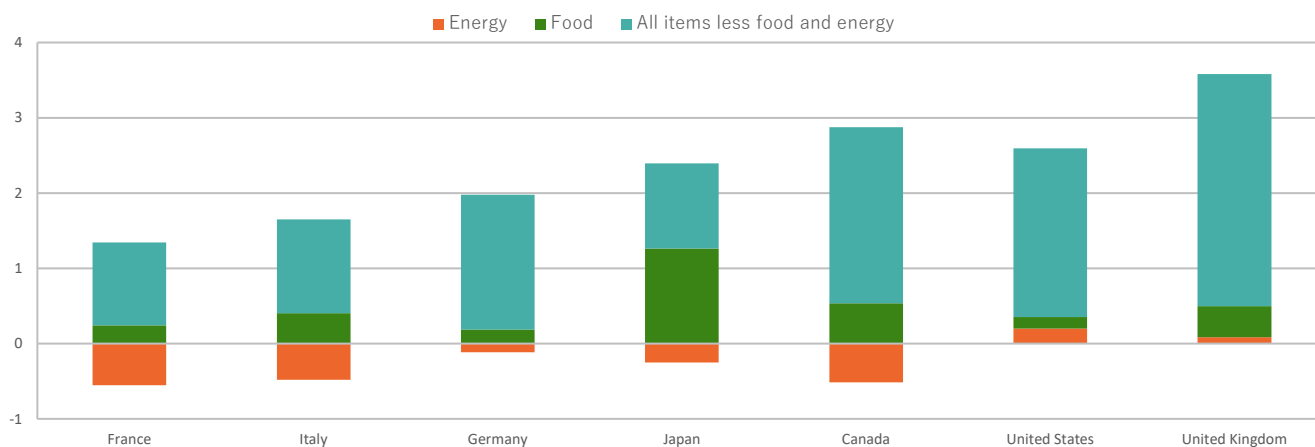


(1) Due to missing data for the United States, October 2025 figures for the OECD area are not available.

Note: For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for this country, as well as for aggregates for OECD total and G7. In addition, as the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for November and December 2025 for CPI components are OECD estimates using changes in the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS.

Figure 3 – Contribution to year-on-year CPI inflation in G7 countries

December 2025, percentage points



Note: For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the U.S. BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for this country. In addition, as the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for CPI components are OECD estimates based on the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS.



Table 1 – CPI and HICP, OECD countries and zone aggregates

December 2025, year-on-year inflation rate (%) and contributions to year-on-year CPI inflation (percentage points)

	CPI					HICP			CPI						Contributions to year-on-year CPI inflation		
	All items					All items			Food		Energy		All items excluding food & energy		Food	Energy	All items excluding food & energy
	2024 average	2025 average	Dec-24	Nov-25	Dec-25	Dec-24	Nov-25	Dec-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Dec-25		
	Year-on-year inflation rate (percentage)														percentage points		
OECD ¹	5.3	..	4.7	3.8	3.7	...	...	...	3.9	3.9	3.3	1.6	3.9	3.8	...	...	...
G7 ¹	2.7	..	2.7	2.5	2.4	...	...	...	2.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.5	2.4	...	...	...
European Union (HICP)	2.6	2.5	...	...	...	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	0.3	-1.1	2.6	2.5	...	...	...
Euro area (HICP)	2.4	2.1	...	...	...	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	-0.5	-1.9	2.4	2.3	...	...	...
Australia ²	3.2	2.9	..	3.4	3.8	...	...	...	3.3	3.4	8.6 ^e	6.9 ^e	3.1	3.6	..	..	..
Austria	2.9	3.5	2.0	4.0	3.8	2.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	10.9	8.9	3.4	3.2	0.5	0.8	2.6
Belgium	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.1	4.4	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	-2.2	-5.0	3.1	3.1	0.5	-0.6	2.2
Canada	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	...	...	...	4.5	4.9	-5.1	-8.8	2.4	2.8	0.5	-0.5	2.3
Chile	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.4	...	...	...	3.6	4.2	7.4	6.2	2.9	2.8	0.9	0.6	1.9
Colombia	6.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	...	...	...	5.7	5.1	3.0	1.2	5.5	5.6	1.3	0.1	3.8
Costa Rica	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	-0.4	-1.2	...	...	...	-0.8	-3.0	-4.6	-4.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.0
Czechia	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.7	-4.0	-4.1	3.2	3.3	0.3	-0.6	2.4
Denmark	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.5	-2.5	-3.8	2.3	2.2	0.4	-0.3	1.7
Estonia	3.5	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.0	6.5	5.6	0.5	-5.0	5.4	5.8	1.2	-0.8	3.6
Finland	1.6	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1
France	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	-4.4	-6.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	-0.6	1.1
Germany	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	-1.3	2.6	2.2	0.2	-0.1	1.8
Greece	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	0.2	-1.3	2.8	3.0	0.8	-0.2	2.0
Hungary	3.7	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.3	4.8	3.7	3.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-2.1	5.3	5.1	-0.1	-0.2	3.4
Iceland	5.9	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	6.0	5.5	2.8	4.9	3.3	4.3	0.8	0.3	3.3
Ireland	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.2	2.8	1.0	3.1	2.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	2.2
Israel	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.7	...	...	...	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.7	0.4	0.1	2.2
Italy	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.3	-4.1	-4.5	1.7	1.7	0.4	-0.5	1.2
Japan	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.9	2.1	...	...	...	6.5	5.4	2.4	-3.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	-0.3	1.1
Korea	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	...	...	...	4.7	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.5
Latvia	1.3	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	5.2	4.2	4.7	3.5	2.9	3.1	1.1	0.6	1.8
Lithuania	0.7	3.8	2.1	3.8	3.4	1.9	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.1	1.0	-1.4	4.2	4.3	0.9	-0.2	2.7
Luxembourg	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.0	3.1	1.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.4	15.6	14.5	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.7
Mexico	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.7	...	...	...	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.2	4.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	3.0
Netherlands	3.3	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.8	3.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.3	0.8	-0.4	2.9	2.9	0.4	0.0	2.3
New Zealand ³	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.1	...	...	...	5.3	5.1	4.3	7.0	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.6
Norway	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.7	3.0	4.7	5.2	2.1	3.7	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.3
Poland	3.7	3.6	4.7	2.5	2.4	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.6	..	..
Portugal	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.5	-0.8	-2.4	2.0	2.1	0.8	-0.2	1.6
Slovak Republic	2.8	4.0	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.1	0.9	2.8	1.4	0.3	5.1	4.8	0.6	0.0	3.2
Slovenia	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	4.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.7
Spain	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	0.6	0.3	2.1
Sweden	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.7	1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Switzerland	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-4.8	-5.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.4
Türkiye	58.5	34.9	44.4	31.1	30.9	44.4	31.1	30.9	27.4	28.3	30.7	29.4	32.5	32.0	7.1	2.4	21.4
United Kingdom	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.5	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.1	3.1
United States ^{4,5}	2.9	..	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	..	..	2.1 ^e	2.4 ^e	4.2 ^e	2.3 ^e	2.7 ^e	2.6 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.2 ^e	2.2 ^e

...: not applicable ..: not available e: OECD estimate

¹ Due to missing data for the United States in October 2025, annual averages for 2025 for the OECD, G20 and G7 areas are not available.

² For Australia, monthly CPI figures for the three main components of the inflation (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) presented in this news release are not based on COICOP classification, but on the Australian classification. Quarterly data based on COICOP 2018 can be found in the [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) on-line dataset. Australian CPI data used in the compilation of the aggregated CPIs for the OECD as a whole are the quarterly data based on COICOP 2018.

³ For New Zealand, figures shown refer to Q4 2024, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025, as year-on-year inflation is based on quarterly CPI data.

⁴ For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the US BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for the United States, as well as for aggregates for OECD total and G7 area.

⁵ For the United States, as CPI breakdown based on COICOP classification from January 2025 on was not available by the time of this news release, data presented in this table for CPI components are OECD estimates using CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average (Food at home; Energy; All items less food and energy) published by the BLS.

 Note: CPI aggregates for the OECD are computed as a weighted average of the national CPIs. This may differ from the definition used in the OECD Economic Outlook. For methodological information concerning the CPI aggregates in this news release, please see [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

 Source: OECD Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999](#); [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) (for Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa).


Table 2 – Consumer prices, All items, Food, Energy & All items excluding food & energy, selected countries and zone aggregates

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

	2024	2025	2024												
	Average		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All items															
OECD ¹	5.3	..	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	..	3.8	3.7
G7 ¹	2.7	..	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	..	2.5	2.4
European Union (HICP)	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Euro area (HICP)	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
G7 countries															
Canada	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4
France	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Germany	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8
Italy	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Japan	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.1
United Kingdom	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.6
United States	2.9	..	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	..	2.7	2.7
G20 and other non OECD G20 economies															
G20 ^{1*}	6.5	..	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	..	3.6	3.6
Argentina	219.9	41.9	117.8	84.5	66.9	55.9	47.3	43.5	39.4	36.6	33.6	31.8	31.3	31.4	31.5
Brazil	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3
China	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8
India	3.8	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.1
Indonesia	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.8	-0.1	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9
Saudi Arabia	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1
South Africa	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Food															
OECD ¹	4.6	..	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	..	3.9	3.9
G7 ¹	1.8	..	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	..	2.7	2.8
European Union (HICP)	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.8
Euro area (HICP)	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
G7 countries															
Canada	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.3	4.5	4.9
France	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8
Germany	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.4
Italy	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.5	1.9	2.3
Japan	4.8	7.5	7.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.5	5.4
United Kingdom	2.7	4.2	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5
United States ^{2,3}	1.2	..	1.9	2.0 ^e	2.0 ^e	2.5 ^e	2.1 ^e	2.3 ^e	2.5 ^e	2.3 ^e	2.9 ^e	2.9 ^e	..	2.1 ^e	2.4 ^e
Energy															
OECD ¹	1.1	..	2.5	3.7	2.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	3.1	..	3.3	1.6
G7 ¹	-2.1	..	0.0	1.3	-0.2	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-1.4	-2.1	-1.1	1.6	..	2.1	0.0
European Union (HICP)	-1.6	-0.6	0.7	2.3	1.0	-0.4	-2.8	-2.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	-1.1
Euro area (HICP)	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	-1.0	-3.6	-3.6	-2.6	-2.4	-2.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	-1.9
G7 countries															
Canada	-0.6	-5.7	1.0	5.3	3.0	-0.3	-12.7	-11.0	-9.5	-10.4	-8.3	-2.6	-6.5	-5.1	-8.8
France	2.2	-5.3	1.2	2.6	-5.6	-6.2	-7.3	-7.5	-6.3	-6.9	-5.9	-4.2	-5.4	-4.4	-6.6
Germany	-3.1	-2.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.8	-5.5	-4.6	-3.5	-3.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.9	0.0	-1.3
Italy	-10.1	-2.3	-2.8	-0.7	0.6	2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-2.1	-3.5	-4.7	-3.7	-4.5	-4.1	-4.5
Japan	3.8	3.6	10.1	10.8	6.9	6.6	9.3	8.1	2.9	-0.3	-3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	-3.1
United Kingdom	-13.1	-1.1	-6.0	-6.6	-6.8	-8.0	-0.9	-1.7	-0.7	1.4	2.5	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
United States ^{2,3}	-1.3 ^e	..	-0.5 ^e	1.0 ^e	-0.2 ^e	-3.3 ^e	-3.7 ^e	-3.5 ^e	-0.8 ^e	-1.6 ^e	0.2 ^e	2.8 ^e	..	4.2 ^e	2.3 ^e
All items excluding Food and Energy															
OECD ¹	5.7	..	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	..	3.9	3.8
G7 ¹	3.2	..	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	..	2.5	2.4
European Union (HICP)	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Euro area (HICP)	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
G7 countries															
Canada	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8
France	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Germany	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2
Italy	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Japan	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
United States ^{2,3}	3.6	..	3.4	3.5 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.3 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	..	2.7 ^e	2.6 ^e

..: not available e: OECD estimate

¹ Due to missing data for the United States, figures for October 2025 and for the 2025 annual average for the OECD, G20 and G7 areas are not available.

² For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the US BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for the United States, as well as for aggregates for the OECD total and G7.

³ For the United States, as CPI breakdown based on COICOP classification from January 2025 on was not available by the time of this news release, data presented in this table for CPI components are OECD estimates using CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U); U.S. city average (Food at home; Energy; All items less food and energy) published by the BLS.

*See [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#) for the inclusion of the Argentinian CPI in the G20 aggregate. The G20 aggregate does not include African Union countries, except for South Africa. The Russian Federation is included in the G20 estimates.

Note: CPI aggregates for the OECD area are computed as a weighted average of the national CPIs. This may differ from the definition used in the OECD Economic Outlook. For methodological information concerning the CPI aggregates in this news release, please see [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

Source: OECD Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999](#); [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) (for Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa).

Methodological information:

In the text of this news release, inflation is considered as increasing (respectively decreasing) if the difference between two months in the 1-digit year-on-year inflation rate is greater than or equal to 0.2 (respectively lower than or equal to -0.2) percentage point. A change of -0.1 or 0.1 percentage point is qualified as broadly stable; a rate of change of 0.0 percentage point as stable.

OECD Consumer price index – [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

OECD Contributions to annual inflation – [OECD calculation of contributions to overall annual inflation](#).

Access Data:

OECD Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999](#); [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#);

Graphs:

[OECD countries - Contributions to annual CPI inflation by COICOP Division, current month](#); [OECD countries - Contributions to annual CPI inflation, selected components, historical series](#); and [G7 & non-OECD countries, zone aggregates, inflations rates, historical series graphs](#).

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