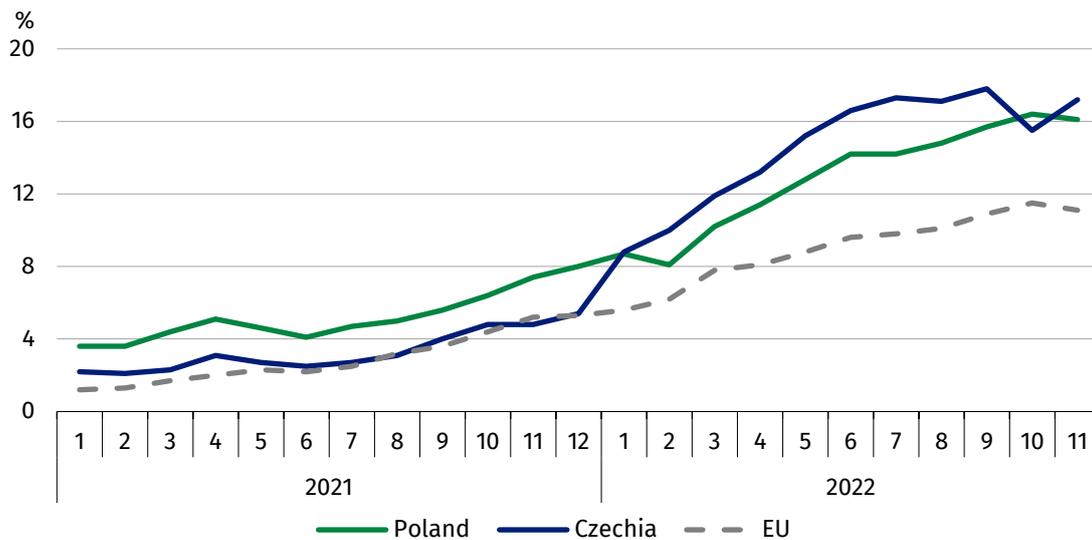


# Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices in Poland and Czechia in the years 2021–2022

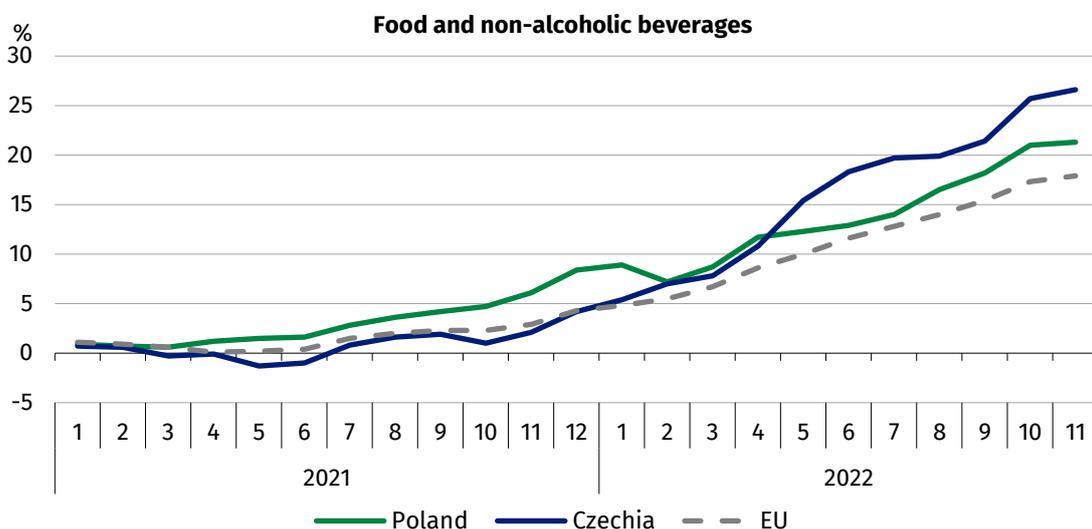
In 2022, in Poland and Czechia a significant increase was recorded in prices measured with the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). The HICP is calculated according to the unified methodology applied in the European Union (EU). It is used to measure inflation as well as to assess price stability in all EU Member States. The grouping of consumer goods and services is based on the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP). The source of the data presented in this study is Eurostat.

**Chart 1. HICP changes**  
corresponding period of the previous year=100

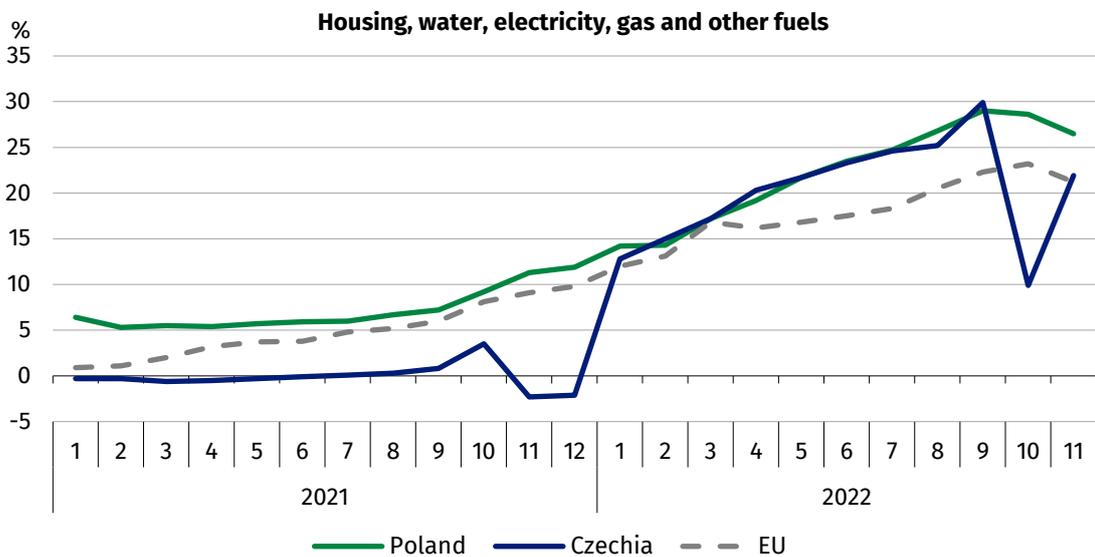
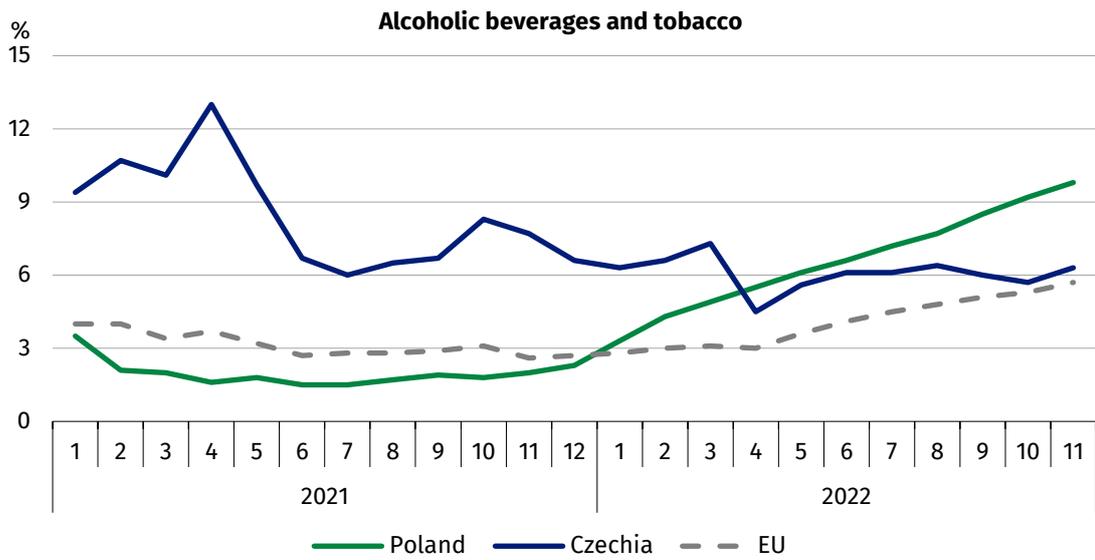


In the following months of 2022, a varied growth rate of consumer prices was observed in individual ECOICOP divisions. In Poland and Czechia, prices of, inter alia, food and non-alcoholic beverages, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as prices in the division of restaurants and hotels increased significantly. In Czechia, prices of clothing and footwear also raised markedly. Prices related to communication grew at the slowest pace.

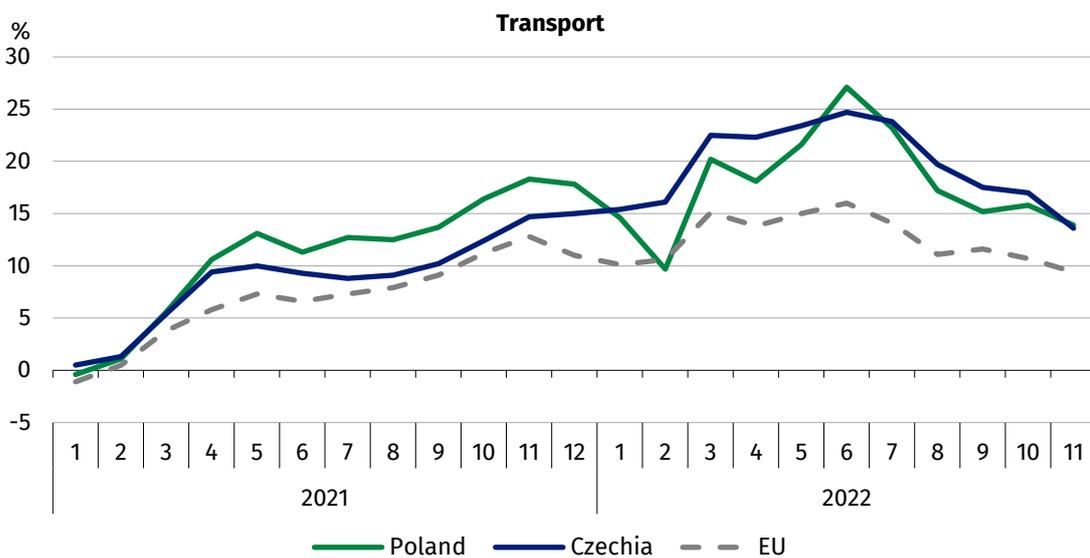
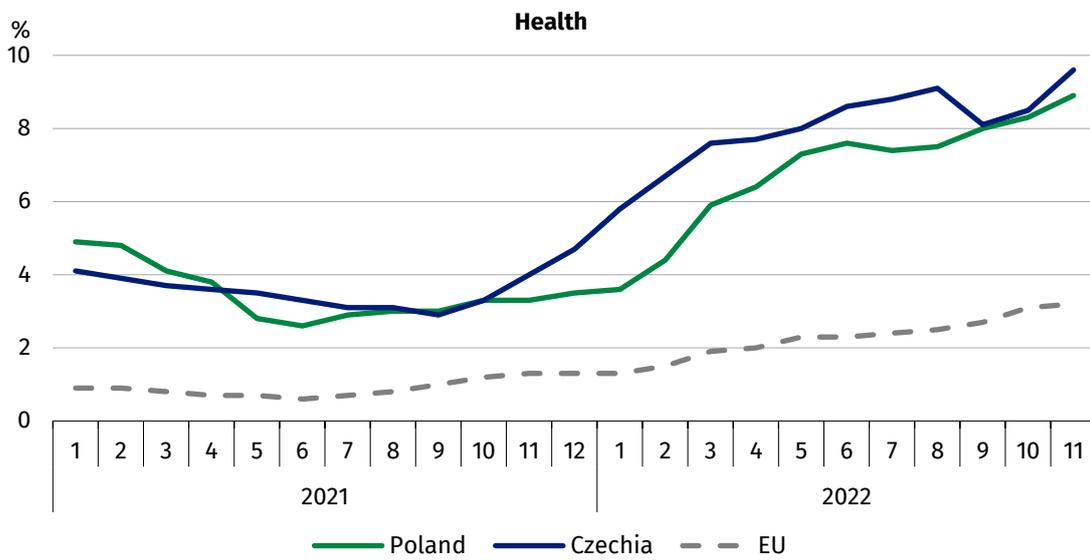
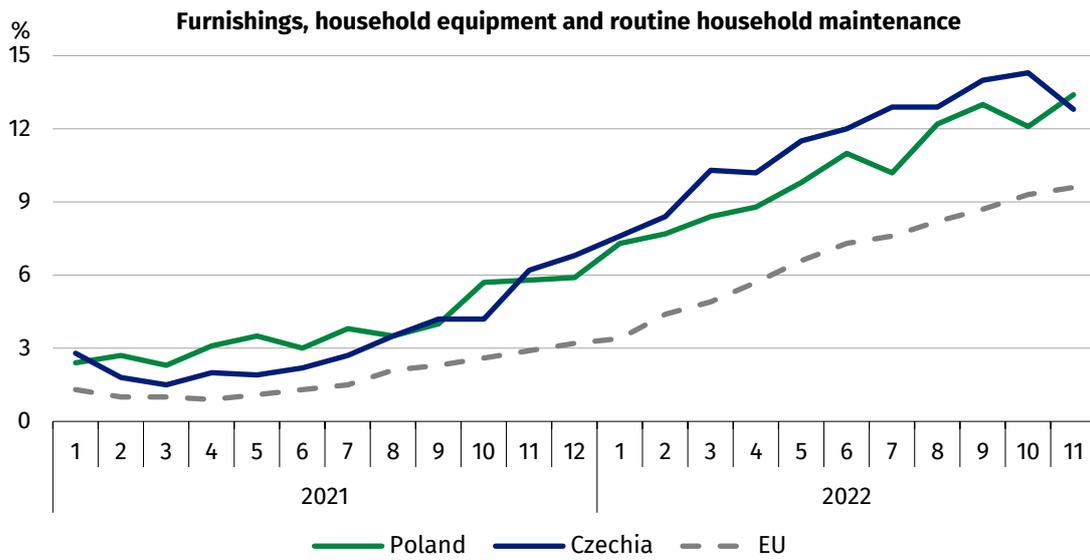
**Chart 2. HICP changes by ECOICOP divisions**  
corresponding period of the previous year=100



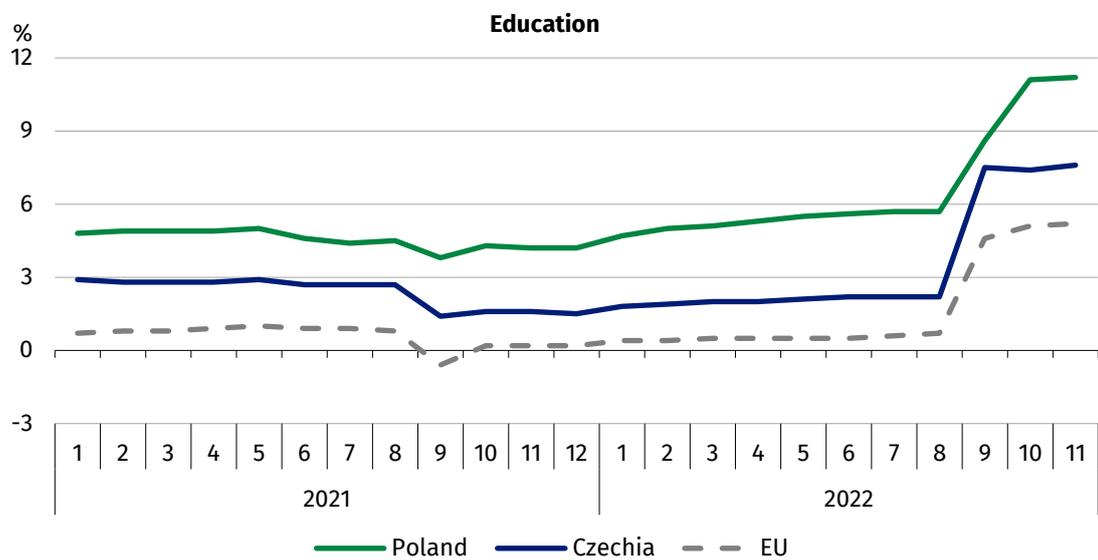
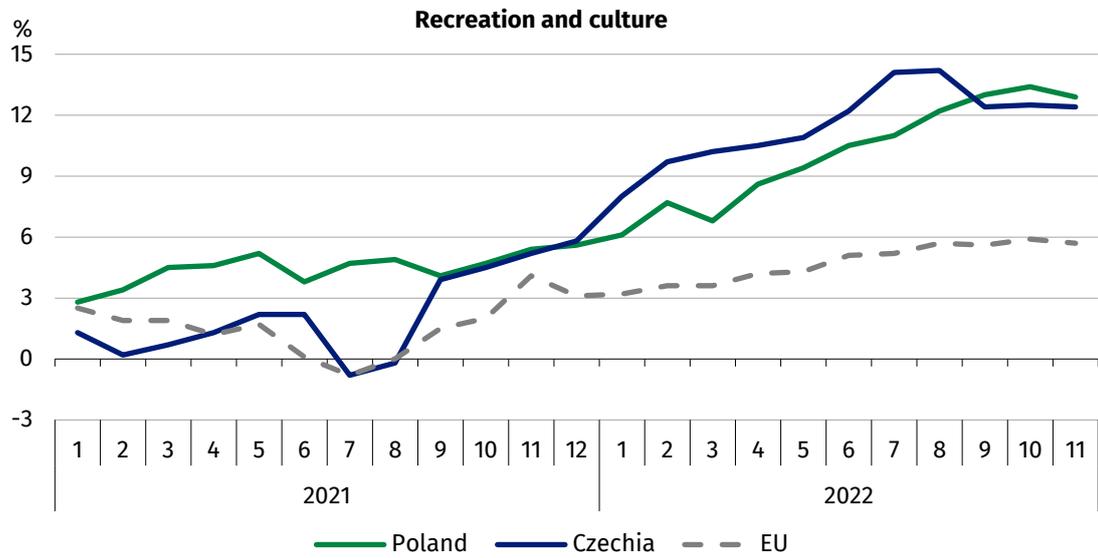
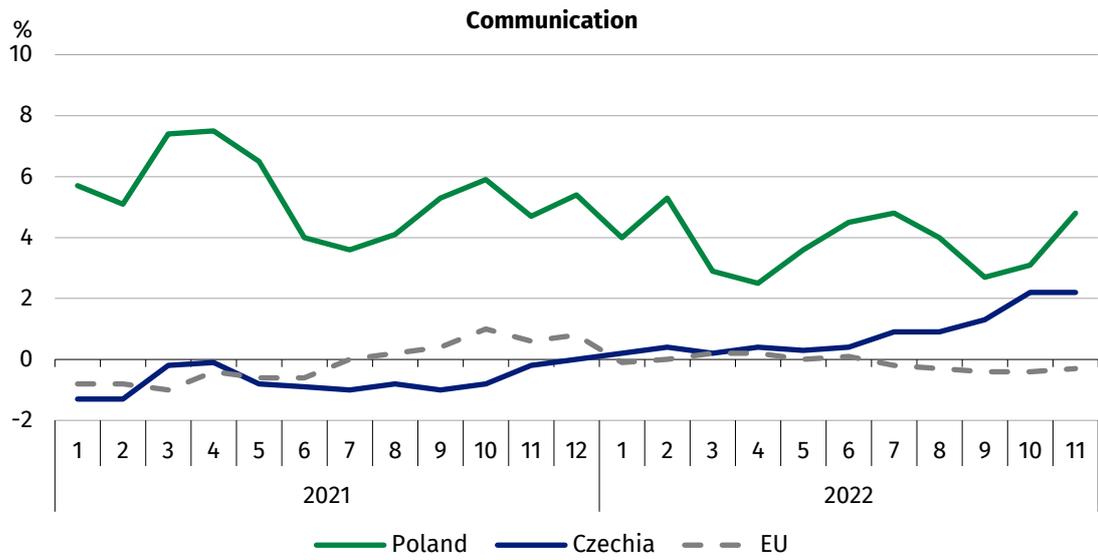
**Chart 2. HICP changes by ECOICOP divisions (cont.)**  
 corresponding period of the previous year=100



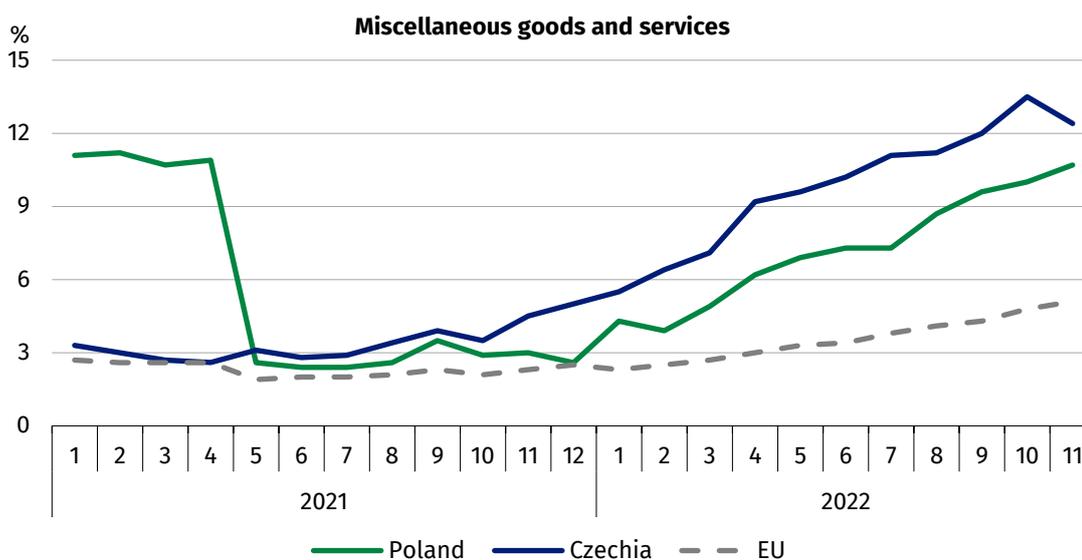
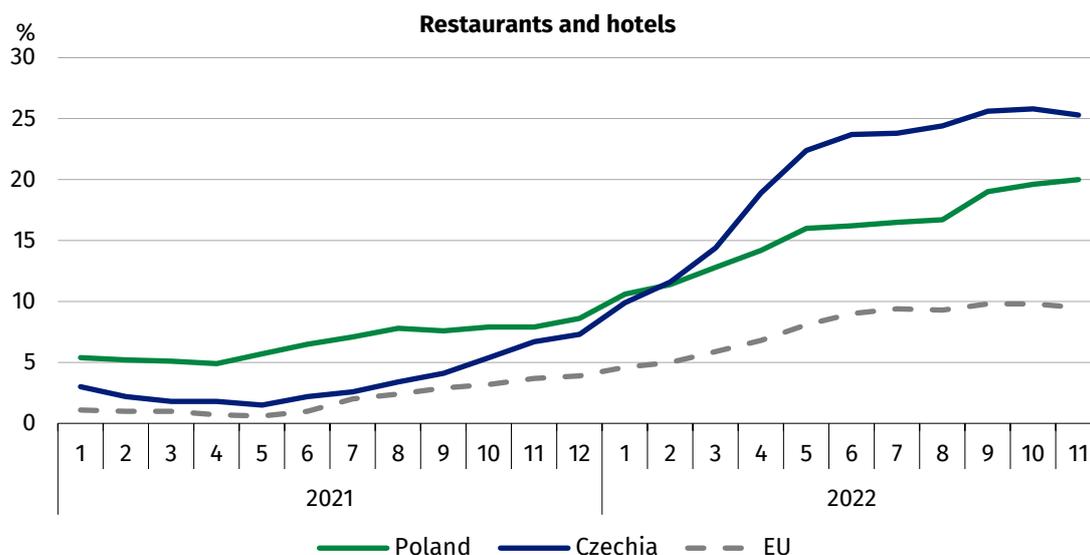
**Chart 2. HICP changes by ECOICOP divisions (cont.)**  
 corresponding period of the previous year=100



**Chart 2. HICP changes by ECOICOP divisions (cont.)**  
 corresponding period of the previous year=100



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 corresponding period of the previous year=100



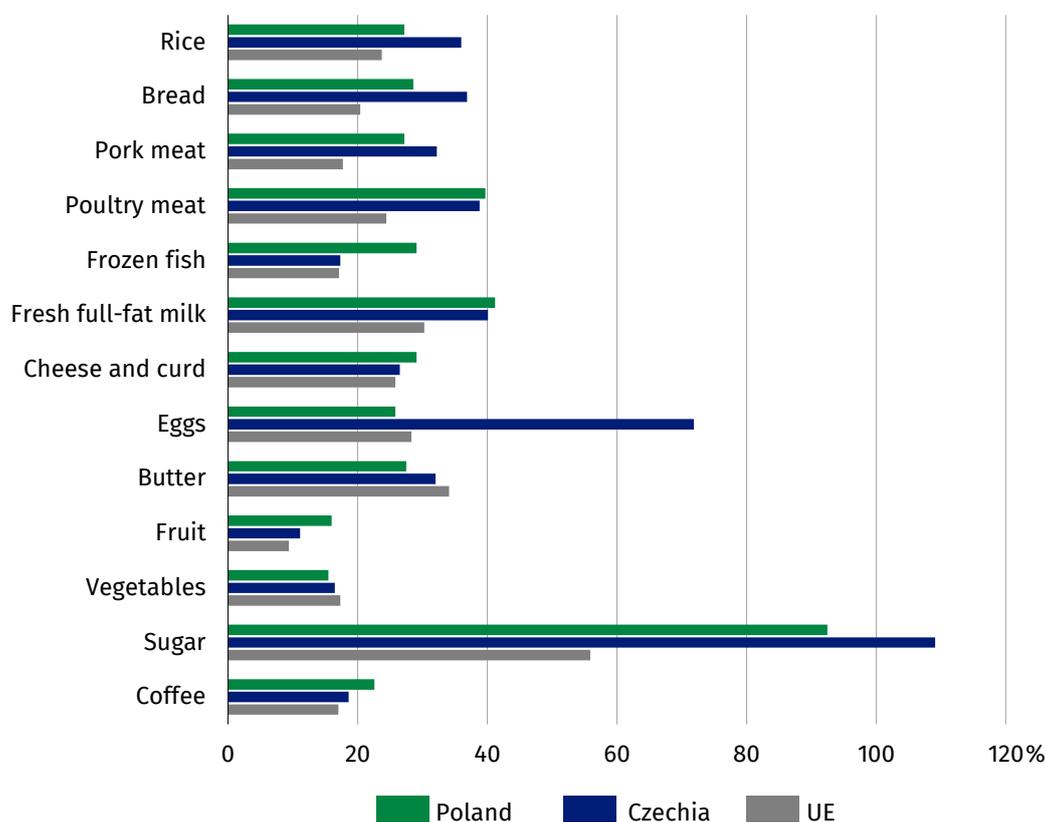
In November 2022, in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year, in Poland, prices that increased the most were those of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (by 26.5%), food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 21.3%) as well as related to restaurants and hotels (by 20.0%). In Czechia, in the same period, the fastest growth was recorded in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (26.6%), prices in the division of restaurants and hotels (25.3%) and prices of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (21.9%). The biggest difference in the growth of consumer prices between Poland and Czechia was recorded for clothing and footwear (6.8% versus 18.2%). Both in Poland and Czechia, prices in all divisions grew faster than on average in the EU.

**Table 1. HICP changes by ECOICOP divisions in November 2022**  
corresponding period of the previous year=100

Specification	Poland	Czechia	EU
	in %		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	21.3	26.6	17.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9.8	6.3	5.7
Clothing and footwear	6.8	18.2	4.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	26.5	21.9	21.2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	13.4	12.8	9.6
Health	8.9	9.6	3.2
Transport	13.9	13.6	9.4
Communication	4.8	2.2	-0.3
Recreation and culture	12.9	12.4	5.7
Education	11.2	7.6	5.2
Restaurants and hotels	20.0	25.3	9.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.7	12.4	5.1

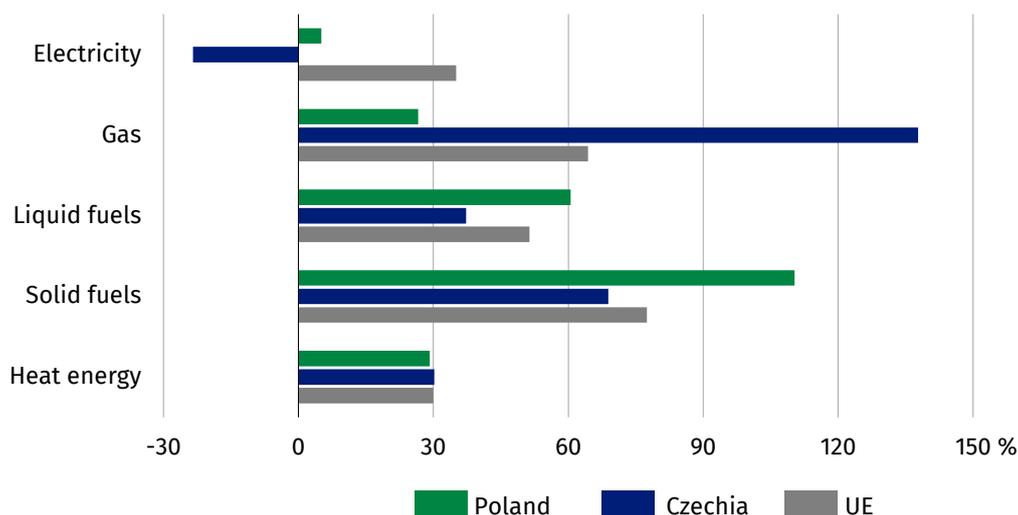
In the analysed period, among the selected foodstuffs, sugar prices increased the most. In Poland, the price of sugar increased by 92.5%, in Czechia – by 109.1%, and on average in the EU – by 55.9%. The prices of fresh full-fat milk also increased significantly (in Poland – by 41.2%, in Czechia – by 40.1%, in the EU – by 30.3%) as well as of poultry meat (in Poland – by 39.7%, in Czechia – by 38.8%, in the EU – by 24.4%). In Czechia, a significant increase in egg prices was also observed (by 71.9%).

**Chart 3. Changes in prices of selected foodstuffs in November 2022**  
corresponding period of the previous year=100



Prices of energy carriers (inter alia, electricity, gas, heat energy, liquid and solid fuels) were also distinctly higher than in November 2021. In Poland, the price of solid fuels was by 110.3% higher, while in Czechia respectively – by 68.9%, and on average in the EU – by 77.5%. Meanwhile, the price of gas increased more in Czechia (by 137.8%) and on average in the EU (by 64.4%) than in Poland (by 26.6%). Different trends were observed in the case of electricity, which went up in price both, on average in the EU (by 35.1%) and in Poland (by 5.1%), but became cheaper in Czechia (by 23.4%).

**Chart 4. Changes in prices of selected energy carriers in November 2022**  
corresponding period of the previous year=100



The weighting system is used for calculating Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices. It is based on annual data on the household monetary expenditure on consumption from the national accounts statistics for two years preceding the reporting year and adapted to the conditions of the year preceding the survey year. In the years 2021–2022, in the structure of weights in Poland, Czechia and on average in the EU, the largest share of expenditure was recorded in the following areas: food and non-alcoholic beverages, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as transport.

**Table 2. Weighting system used for calculating HICP by ECOICOP divisions**

Specification	Poland		Czechia		EU	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	185.76	184.46	208.50	204.23	180.36	174.21
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	63.84	62.49	103.39	96.54	49.87	47.54
Clothing and footwear	47.23	54.28	40.08	41.51	51.64	52.16
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	181.41	181.71	165.27	153.31	172.44	173.24
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	64.05	64.97	67.51	68.66	67.71	67.11
Health	65.08	73.95	31.39	32.20	52.11	53.52
Transport	119.89	121.24	109.38	120.17	134.39	142.39
Communication	26.21	24.16	36.18	35.58	33.01	31.56
Recreation and culture	81.38	80.36	79.91	88.22	80.12	79.51
Education	9.77	10.17	6.90	6.82	10.89	10.34
Restaurants and hotels	37.92	39.45	80.94	83.22	70.01	74.71
Miscellaneous goods and services	117.45	102.75	70.55	69.52	97.44	93.73

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