

# Changes in the CPI as from 2026

Major changes in the production of the Consumer Price Index from 2026 onwards are described below.

## Changed base year and classification

From January 2026, the CPI will be calculated according to the new classification COICOP 2018, which thus replaces the current COICOP 1999. The change means, among other things, that an additional department will be added, and that all groups are divided to goods or services. As the product classification has changed, this means that sub-indices in the CPI are in some cases not comparable before and after the change, as it may differ which products are included.

Statistics Sweden has investigated how the classification change would have affected the inflation estimates if it had been carried out one year earlier, i.e. in January 2025. The analysis shows that the effect at the overall level would have been relatively small; For all periods and inflation measures, the methodological effect in 2025 would have been less than one-tenth of a percentage point. For more information about the analysis, see [Effekt av klassifikations- och basårsbyte för KPI och relaterade mått. \(in Swedish\)](#).

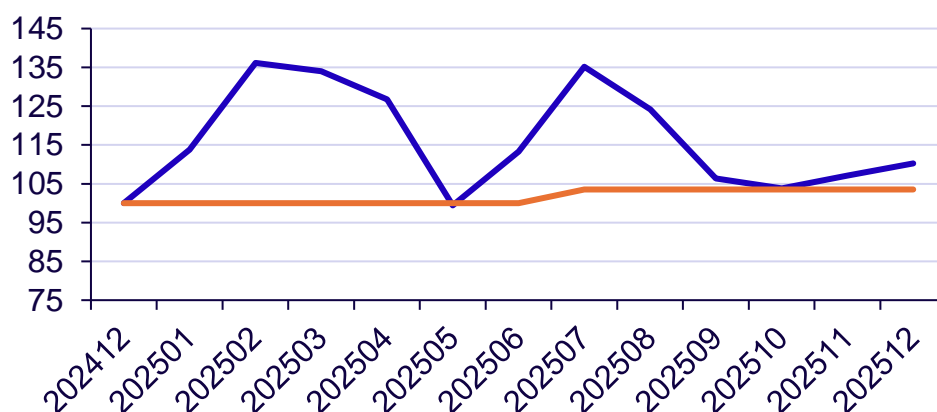
There is also a change of base year for both the CPI and the CPIF, from 1980 and 1987 to 2020, respectively. The CPI will thus be determined with the base year 2020 from January 2026. Up to and including 2030, Statistics Sweden will also produce a series for the CPI with the base year 1980.

In connection with the change of classification, a number of new publication aggregates have been developed, and there are new tables in the statistical database that will replace the current ones. The tables for the total index will also be replaced due to the change of base year.

For more information about the change of classification and base year, see [Updated classification and reference year for the Swedish CPI](#).

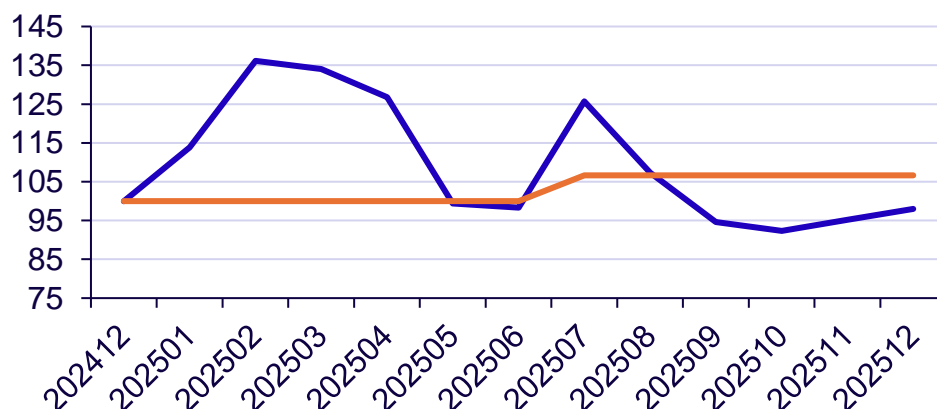
## New calculation method for holiday villages and camping

The surveys holiday villages and camping, both of which are included in subclass 11.2.0.2, will be calculated using new methods from 2026. For holiday villages, the method change means that prices will be collected every month instead of once a year according to the old method. In addition, the survey will be expanded to also include hostels.



**Figure 1: Published index in CPI (orange) and pilot calculations with new method (blue), Holiday villages. December 2024=100.**

For camping, the price collection will be increased from once a year to three months over the summer. For the remaining months, an all-seasonal estimation method is used where the price development for camping will follow that for holiday villages.



**Figure 2: Published index in KPI (orange) and pilot calculations with new method (blue), Camping. December 2024=100.**

To mitigate the effect of these methodological changes on the annual rate, a new linking method will also be used. The price level differences between the

published series in the CPI 2025 and the new calculations create a ratio that is then multiplied by the published index series in 2026. This level shift factor will affect the monthly change in January for holiday villages by -7.8 percent and for camping -13.8 percent. The adjustment is applied so that the effects of the methodological changes are on average neutral on the annual change during the first year.

The methodological changes are based on a report presented in *the Consumer Price Index Board*. Following comments from the Board, Statistics Sweden has made some changes from the main proposal presented in the report. See (in Swedish) [Metodbyte för camping och stugbyar](#).

## New data source for air travel

Prices for domestic (07.3.3.1) and international (07.3.3.2) flights will be collected using a new data source from 2026. Unlike the old data source, the new data source does not include low-cost flights. Otherwise, no methodological changes are made. The new data source is recommended by Eurostat (see [HICP manual 2024](#)) and is used, among others, by our neighbouring countries.

## Method of prescription drugs

On 1 July 2025, the high-cost protection for covered pharmaceuticals was changed. The change meant that several limits in the staircase were raised for the amount of medicines that the patient must have purchased in recent months before a certain level of reimbursement is reached. In the second step, the subsidy rate was reduced from 50% to 25%. The change began to apply gradually, as the patient's twelve-month period ended, and a new one began.

To take this change into account in the subsidy system, a deviation from the standard method for prescription drugs was made as of the index for July 2025. This was done by instead calculating a price index based on prices excluding subsidies, which was then multiplied by an adjustment factor that reflected the aggregate impact of the change on the patient price, see previous [information](#) (in Swedish).

For 2026, Statistics Sweden plans to return to the ordinary calculation method, as this is considered to be able to capture price developments in a fair way. The usual method involves measuring patient prices directly, stratified according to the different steps of the high-cost protection.

If the reform is deemed to have the remaining impact on price developments in 2026, Statistics Sweden may apply an adjustment factor. If an adjustment factor is used, this will be communicated in connection with the KPI's publication.

## Weight calculation according to the ordinary method

Statistics Sweden annually updates the weighting figures for the CPI and its related inflation measures. The weights are based on data on the distribution of household consumption between product groups. During the pandemic and the following years, an adjusted method was used for the update due to changed consumption patterns. The adjusted method meant that more up-to-date information was taken into account than is done in the ordinary method. It was decided by Eurostat that this adjusted method would be used for the harmonised inflation measure HICP, and Statistics Sweden then decided to also make the same adjustment for the CPI. For 2025, the requirement for an adjustment in the HICP was removed, but Eurostat recommends that statistical offices should continue to carry out an annual analysis to assess whether it may be justified to calculate according to the adjusted methodology.

After the analysis was carried out, Statistics Sweden decided to return to the ordinary method for 2025, where the weighting calculations for the monthly link represent year t-2 both in terms of prices and quantities. For 2026, Statistics Sweden will continue with the ordinary weighting calculation. This will be followed in the coming years, provided that the analysis does not indicate that an adjusted method would be justified.

## Publishing aggregates to be introduced or discontinued in 2026

**Surveys to be closed:** 08.3.1 Fixed communications services

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