

# 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. \(in Swedish\)](#).

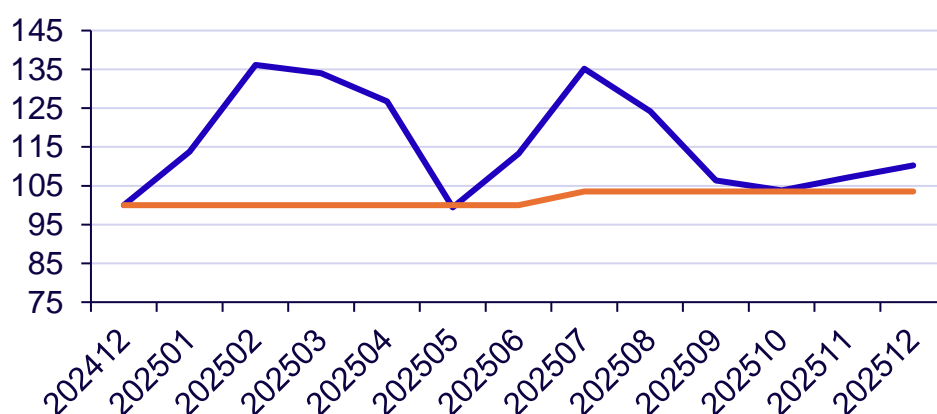
There is also a change of base year for both the CPI and the CPIF, from 1980 and 1987 to 2020, respectively. The CPI will thus be determined with the base year 2020 from January 2026. Up to and including 2030, Statistics Sweden will also produce a series for the CPI with the base year 1980.

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](#).

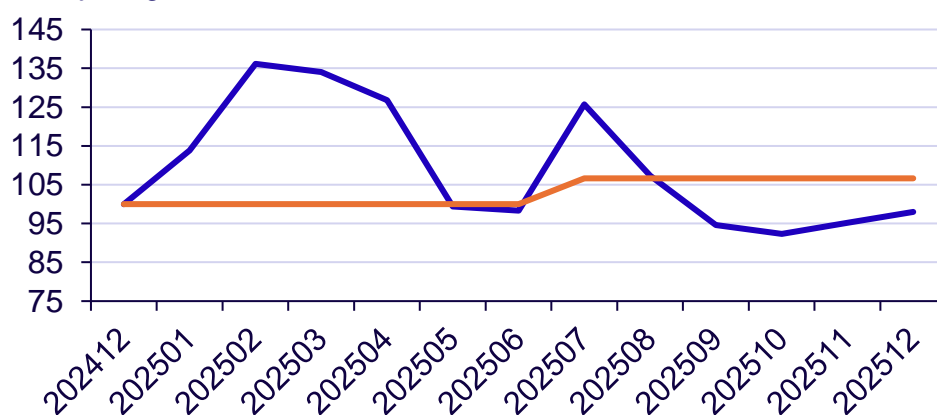
## New calculation method for holiday villages and camping

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.

According to test calculations, the month-on-month change in January 2026 for domestic air travel would have been -15.2 percent if Statistics Sweden had continued using the old data source, instead of the published month-on-month change of -13.6 percent. For international air travel, the test calculations show that the month-on-month change would have been -28.1 percent according to the old data source, instead of the published -22.2 percent. SCB will not conduct any further parallel calculations for air travel.

## 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 subsidy ladder 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).

From 2026, Statistics Sweden will return to the regular calculation method by measuring the patient price directly based on transactions that take place in the new subsidy ladder. These transactions account for the vast majority of

prescription medicines already at the beginning of the year. Transactions are stratified according to the new subsidy ladder.

An adjustment factor continues to be used to take into account the price increase for the patients who gradually enter the new ladder during 2026. The calculation of the factor is made according to the same principles as in 2025, which means that it will increase gradually until June 2026.

## **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.

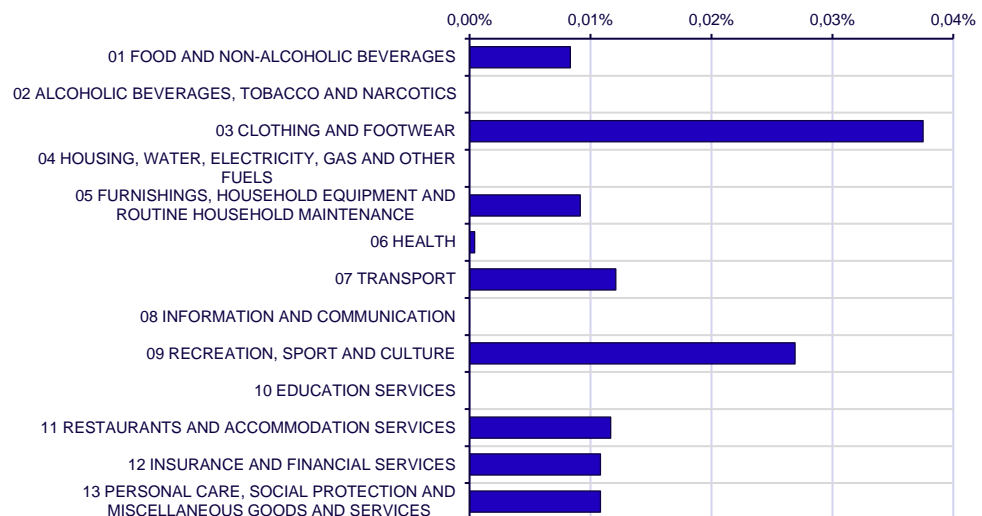
After the analysis was carried out, Statistics Sweden decided to return to the ordinary method for 2025, where the weighting calculations for the monthly link represent year  $t-2$  both in terms of prices and quantities. For 2026, Statistics Sweden will continue with the ordinary weighting calculation.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

## **Expanded number of tables in the CPI flash estimates**

Starting with the publication of the Flash CPI on the fifth of March, two new tables will be added to the statistical database.

### Preliminary CPI figures by divisions (COICOP)

This table presents rates of change (year-on-year and month-on-month) for the 13 COICOP divisions. When the Flash CPI is broken down into more detailed aggregates, the deviations from the final figures tend to increase. According to test calculations based on historical data, the preliminary rates of change for clothing and footwear, as well as recreation and culture, are the ones most likely to differ noticeably from the final aggregates. Figure 3 presents all estimates of the absolute mean deviations between preliminary and final month-on-month changes for the 13 divisions.



**Figure 3: Absolute mean deviation between preliminary and final month-on-month change, percentage points, CPI by divisions according to COICOP, estimated using data from 202310–202509.**

#### Preliminary CPIF figures by analysis groups

Analysis groups are a new aggregate that present the CPIF broken down into:

- Services excluding the capital stock
- Capital stock
- Food, alcohol, tobacco
- Energy
- Goods excluding food, alcohol, tobacco and energy

These aggregates were previously calculated and published by the Riksbank, but as of 2026 they are available on SCB's website. In the flash version, only preliminary month-on-month and year-on-year changes will be published, while the regular publication will include final rates of change, weights, and more. SCB has not carried out any test calculations on how much the Analysis groups may deviate from the regular calculations, but they are assessed to be somewhat more reliable than the Flash CPI by COICOP divisions.

## **Publishing aggregates to be introduced or discontinued in 2026**

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

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