

## Inflation – consumer price indices in August 2025

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### Inflation slowed in August, though it remained at its highest level in 20 months

Month-on-month price growth was affected by rising prices of transport and food services. Month-on-month price increases for food and housing and energy stopped after several months. These are the expenditure components representing the highest share of consumer spending. In a year-on-year comparison, the fastest price growth was recorded for food, accommodation, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, as well as miscellaneous personal care goods and insurance services.

Consumer prices of goods and services increased by an average of 0.1% month-on-month in August, the lowest level this year, similarly as in April. Inflation, i.e. the year-on-year increase in prices, reached 4.2%, the pace of price growth slowed after two months, but was still among the three highest values since December 2023.

#### Month-on-month development – August 2025 compared to July 2025

In August, consumer prices experienced a month-on-month increase by an average of 0.1%. Among 12 divisions (household expenditure groups), prices increased month-on-month in 5 and decreased in 5 divisions. Prices remained unchanged in 2 divisions. The dynamics of changes ranged from a decrease of 0.5% in the divisions of furniture and furnishings to a growth by 1.9% in the division of transportation.

The most significant impact on the month-on-month level was the increase in prices in **transportation**, especially the dynamic increase in prices of air and combined passenger transport (integrated transport systems). Conversely, after two months of growth, fuel prices decreased by 0.1%.

Higher prices in the division of **restaurants and hotels** by 0.2% also negatively affected inflation, with catering in restaurants and cafes became costlier. Prices in the post and communications division also increased for the second time this year, rising by 0.5% (in January the growth was 4.3%). Prices for telephone services went up.

The zero growth in prices of **food and non-alcoholic beverages**<sup>1)</sup> as well as **housing and energy** had a positive impact on the development of inflation. These two divisions represent the largest part of consumer spending.

The prices of **food** itself also remained steady month-on-month, marking the second best monthly result since the beginning of the year. The prices of **non-alcoholic beverages** continued to grow (+0.4%), although at a slower pace than in previous months.

The development of individual types of food varied. The reduction in prices of 3 out of 9 food components helped to counterbalance the impact of price increase in the remaining 6 components. Lower prices of vegetables, oils and fats, as well as milk, cheese and eggs had a positive impact. However, consumers faced slightly higher prices than in July for meat (+0.4%), sugar with confectionery (+1.1%) and also for bread with cereals (+0.3%).

A positive development was that up to 5 divisions experienced month-on-month price reductions. On average, consumers paid lower prices than in July for **furniture and furnishings** (-0.5%), as well as goods and services belonging to **recreation and**

**culture** (-0.2%). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco also became more affordable (-0.3%), influenced by lower prices of spirits and beer. The positive impact was supported by a decrease in average prices for apparel and footwear, as well as for healthcare.

## Year-on-year development – August 2025 compared to August 2024

Consumer prices in Slovakia were higher by 4.2% year-on-year in August. All 12 divisions recorded price increases, from 2.1% in **transportation** to 10% in **education**.

Higher prices in 3 divisions with year-on-year growth of over 6% had a significant impact on the overall year-on-year development, namely in **restaurants and hotels**, then also in **alcoholic beverages with tobacco**, and also for **miscellaneous goods and services**, which include, for example, insurance, hairdressing and social services and personal accessories.

The second most important component of household expenditure - **food and non-alcoholic beverages** - recorded prices higher year-on-year by 3.9%. The growth rate slowed down and after two months dropped to less than 4%.

Higher prices than a year ago were recorded for 7 out of 9 **food** components, the highest growth rate of over 8% was for oils and fats, as well as for milk, cheese and eggs, as well as for fruit. Meat and vegetables continued to be sold cheaper. The double-digit growth in prices of **non-alcoholic beverages** accelerated to above 19%.

The lowest year-on-year price growth rate, below 3%, was recorded in the sectors of housing and energy, healthcare and transport.

**In total**, consumer prices increased by 4.1% year-on-year **in the first eight months of 2025**.

## Development of core and net inflation

In August, the year-on-year inflation rate was 4.2%, **core inflation** reached 3.5% and **net inflation** reached 3.2%. Month-on-month, both core inflation and net inflation reached 0.1%.

Core inflation tracks the growth of the price level after excluding the impact of changes in regulated prices (e.g. energy prices) and other administrative measures (e.g. tax adjustments, etc.). Net inflation is core inflation excluding changes in food prices.

## Supplementary statistical outputs on the topic of inflation

The Statistical Office of the SR publishes additional supplementary data on national inflation 10 days after the first publication of the total monthly inflation, approximately around the 26th day of the month. Structured data are available in the public database DATAcube. within the chapter [2.3.1.1 - Consumer Price Indices](#). Data for August 2025 will be published on September 25, 2025.

These are outputs on the topics:

- change in consumer prices for specific social groups (households of pensioners, employees, low-income households)
  - average consumer prices of selected specific goods and services from the consumer basket (including food)<sup>2)</sup>.
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- <sup>1)</sup> The introduction of scanner data as a new source of data brings a significant increase in the quality and scope of processed data.
  - <sup>2)</sup> the cube mentioned contains data from January 2023. Older data are stored in the archive data cube [sp2042ms]. For the purposes of comparison in a long time series, it is possible to combine data from both cubes only for goods and services with the exception of those belonging to divisions 1 - food and non-alcoholic beverages; 2 alcoholic beverages and tobacco. For these two divisions (1; 2), data are processed until the end of 2022 using the original field collection methodology and from January 2023 using the new methodology and data sources from the so-called scanner data.

**Data source: DATAcube. database:**

**Price growth indices (inflation) - year-on-year**

- Indices of consumer prices in comparison with corresponding period of previous year - monthly [[sp0005ms](#)]

- Indices of consumer prices - detailed data - monthly [\[sp0029ms\]](#)

#### Price growth indices (inflation)- month-on-month

- Indices of consumer prices in comparison with the previous month - monthly [\[sp0004ms\]](#)

#### Price growth indices to the base period

- Indices of consumer prices (December 2000=100) - monthly [\[sp0006ms\]](#)

#### Core and net inflation

- Development of core and net inflation change in comparison with corresponding period of previous year in % - monthly [\[sp0008ms\]](#)
- Development of core and net inflation change in comparison with previous period in % - monthly [\[sp0007ms\]](#)
- Development of core and net inflation change in comparison with December of previous year in % - monthly [\[sp0009ms\]](#)

#### Consumer baskets

- Consumer basket 2025 [\[sp0037rs\]](#)
- The Universal Consumer Basket 2025 [\[sp0038rs\]](#)

#### Inflation - specific social groups (data release for February 26 March 2025)

- The development of consumer price indices (living cost) - employees - monthly [\[sp1803ms\]](#)
- The development of consumer price indices (living cost) - pensioners - monthly [\[sp1804ms\]](#)
- The development of consumer price indices (living cost) - households with low money incomes - monthly [\[sp1805ms\]](#)

#### Average food prices

- Average consumer prices of selected products - monthly (since 2023) [\[sp1828ms\]](#)

#### Average fuel prices

- Average fuel prices in the Slovak Republic - weekly [\[sp0207ts\]](#)
- Average fuel prices in the Slovak Republic - monthly [\[sp0202ms\]](#)

#### Outputs for inflation:

##### Published types of inflation

The Statistical Office of the SR publishes two types of inflation:

- development of consumer prices based on national methodology – Inflation – Consumer Price Indices (the English abbreviation CPI - Consumer Price Index is used)
- development of consumer prices based on internationally harmonized EU methodology - **Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices** (HICP - Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices)

The prices are monitored based on consumer basket, which is composed of selected representatives for selected types of goods and services included into 12 divisions, 44 groups and 101 classes according to COICOP classification. Internationally comparable inflation (HICP) differs from the national methodology (CPI inflation) in the structure of the prices of goods and services (it does not include the item "imputed rent" and selected items of major household repairs and maintenance) and, consequently, the value of the weights in the consumption basket. HICP data are published monthly, a few days after the national CPI inflation in terms of the [First Release Calendar](#) in the DATAcube database chapter: [2. 3. 3 - Harmonized indices of consumer prices \(HICP inflation\)](#) and also in the database and in the press release on the Eurostat website.

#### Change in methodology in determining consumer prices

The Statistical Office of the SR uses a new source of data on prices, the so-called scanner data/transactional data of business chains to obtain prices for 2 of the 12 divisions of the required basket, for food and non-alcoholic beverages (from January 1,

2024) and for alcoholic beverages and tobacco (from January 1, 2025). Scanner data replaced traditional field surveys, thus significantly expanding the output of consumer prices in the mentioned segments while maintaining and increasing its quality. Their use is an important part of the modernization of price statistics. [More in the methodological notes - CPI.](#)

### Consumption basket - structure of household expenses

The Statistical Office of the SR publishes the Structure of Household Expenditure graph, which presents [the consumer basket valid for the year 2025](#). It indicates how much the household spends on specific expenditure groups of products and services in everyday life. Knowing the structure of household expenses is an essential part of determining the amount of inflation (price growth), because it determines the weights of expenditure items for its calculation. The weights are revised annually according to data from previous periods on household consumption.

**Issued by:**

Statistical Office of the SR  
Lamačská cesta 3/C  
P.O. Box 67  
840 00 Bratislava 4  
Slovak Republic

**Spokesperson:**

tel. +421 2 50 236 553  
e-mail: [hovorca@statistics.sk](mailto:hovorca@statistics.sk)

**Social media :**



**Information Services:**

tel. +421 2 50 236 339  
+421 2 50 236 335  
e-mail: [info@statistics.sk](mailto:info@statistics.sk)

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