

Inflation – consumer price indices in 2025

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Inflation accelerated to 4% in 2025, with mainly non-alcoholic beverages and miscellaneous services experiencing price growths

Over the past year, consumer prices rose significantly faster than in 2024, with as many as eight divisions experiencing accelerated growth. Prices of non-alcoholic beverages and miscellaneous services, such as dining, insurance, and personal and social care, rose sharply. Food prices increased the least in the past nine years. Compared with 2024, prices of housing and energy, accelerated due to higher prices of water and sewage, though the overall growth rate remained below average.

The average inflation rate for the entire year 2025 reached 4%. Consumer prices increased more dynamically than in 2024 (+2.8%) but at a significantly slower rate than in 2023 and 2022, when inflation reached even double-digit rates. **A separate informational report on December's inflation is published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.**

During 2025, consumer prices rose across all 12 main divisions of the consumption basket. While price growth did not exceed 10% in any division; five of them experienced growth exceeding 5%, i.e. **education, restaurants and hotels, miscellaneous goods and services, as well as alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and postal and communication services**. A key impact was that in 2025, eight divisions experienced an acceleration in the year-on-year pace of price growth. The most significant year-on-year increase in the growth rate, exceeding 2 percentage points (p.p.), was recorded in **restaurants and hotels, housing and energy, recreation and culture, as well as miscellaneous goods and services**. In contrast, the most considerable year-on-year slowdown in price growth, exceeding 4 p.p., was recorded in **healthcare**.

Significant impacts affecting price growth in 2025

The acceleration of the average annual inflation was largely driven by price increases in lower-weighted divisions. Services in **restaurants and hotels** recorded an 8.8% increase, primarily due to significantly higher prices for catering services. Price developments were also affected by more expensive **miscellaneous goods and services** (+6.4%), especially motor vehicle insurance, as well as personal and social care services such as hairdressing and senior care facilities.

Housing and energy prices, as well as **food and non-alcoholic beverages**, also had a significant impact on the rise in annual inflation. These two divisions represent nearly half of Slovak household expenditures. **Housing and energy** prices rose by 2.6% year-on-year, mainly due to double-digit price increases in water supply and waste collection. Key energy prices – electricity and gas – experienced a year-on-year increase of only up to 2%.

Over the past year, **food and non-alcoholic beverage** prices increased on average by 3.1%. This was more than in 2024 (+2.5%), though this increase was not caused by the prices of **food** themselves, but by the record-high growth in **non-alcoholic beverage** prices, rising at nearly 18%—the highest rate in history. **Food** prices increased more moderately, on average by 1.8%, which was the lowest value since 2017. Prices rose in 7 out of 9 monitored groups of food products, with only meat and vegetables recording a decline. The most dynamic increases, exceeding 6%, were recorded in the prices of milk with

cheese and eggs, as well as oils and fats. Prices were also higher for fruit, bread and cereals, sugar and confectionery, and other food treats.

Above the annual average level was also the price growth in the **recreation and culture** division (+4.7%), where the largest price increases were recorded for recreational, sports, and cultural services, mainly due to more expensive event tickets. Services and goods in the **education** division (+9.8%) and **alcoholic beverages with tobacco** (+5.6%) also recorded significantly above-average growth during the year.

The slowest price increases in 2025 were observed in the **transportation** division (+2.3%). Cheaper fuels and motor vehicles partially counterbalanced almost a 10% rise in rail transport and a 16% increase in road transport prices. Among the slowest-growing prices in 2025 was also **healthcare** (+2.5%), influenced by a nearly 1% year-on-year decrease in pharmaceutical products.

Development of core and net inflation

At an annual total year-on-year inflation rate of 4% for 2025, **core inflation**²⁾ reached 3.2% and **net inflation**²⁾ reached 3%.

- 1) The introduction of scanner data as a new source of data brings a significant increase in the quality and scope of processed data.
- 2) Core inflation tracks the increase in the price level after excluding the effects of changes in regulated prices (e.g., energy prices) and other administrative measures (such as tax adjustments, etc.). Net inflation is core inflation excluding changes in food prices

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

- 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 prices of selected goods

- 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.

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