

WHAT'S NEW IN 2013 ?

Updates of the 2013 CPI weights

Like every year, the CPI and the HICP weights were updated in January for the current year. They are used to aggregate the 21,000 indexes calculated at detailed levels (basic goods or services and geographical area). These weights represent the proportion of expenses linked with the index concerned within the household consumption covered by the CPI. They are obtained, mainly, from annual assessments of the household consumption measured by National Accounts, but also from other more detailed specialized sources.

Weights of the CPI for the year 2013 are published in this document for economic classifications and "detailed indexes from January 2013" (level 4 of the IPC classification).

Seasonal adjustment factors and seasonally adjusted indices were also updated

Like every year, seasonal adjustment factors of the CPI (all households, France as a whole) and four core inflation indexes have been revised over the period January 2000 - December 2012, taking into account data observed during 2012

Updates of the annual indicators and documentation related to the IPC

From January 2013, Insee publishes a new index. Called "*CPI for households that belong to the lowest equivalized disposable income quintile*", this index is intended for the adjustment of the minimum wage growth (SMIC) defined by the Decree No. 2013-123 of February the 7th of 2013¹, in replacement of the index "*CPI of urban households headed by a manual or clerical worker*". This new index is published each month in last row of the table presented on page 1 of the CPI « *Informations Rapides* ». The complete data of this new serie is also available in the Insee databases (N# 1396). Furthermore, a methodological note outlining the principles of this new index can be found on the website *Insee.fr*.

The index "*CPI of urban households headed by a manual or clerical worker*" is still published in the same manner than before. It is the same for different tools (« *simulate a personalized IPC* » and « *How to revalue a maintenance allowance* »).

Besides, Insee continues to publish CPI by household categories. To be noticed : CPI by household categories depending on the area of dwelling's household on the one hand, and depending on the size of the city residence, on the other hand has changed this year. Series were recalculated from 1998 to 2011 for these two categories and were published in a separate document.

Finally, with the publication of the January CPI, the converter "*francs - euros*" ([convertisseur "francs - euros"](#)) has also been updated over the period 1991-2012

Methodological changes in 2013

Given the development of internet sales, the sample of the CPI includes this year new products among those more regularly sold by this channel. If all products are concerned, those selected are, on average, more specifically sold on the web than other goods and services (clothing and high-tech goods). Because the e-business presents characteristics that do not exist in the traditional trade, a specific methodology has been defined and implemented for the treatment of these products.

In 2013, the CPI of actual rentals for housing is calculated from two separate statistical sources. For rents in the social sector, results came from a direct survey of social offices. For rents on the free market, results are provided by a survey called "*Rents and charges*".

¹ <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/modalites-de-revalorisation-du-salaire-minimum-de-croissance>

Dernière mise à jour : février 2013

Updates of the core inflation

In addition to the usual CPI, Insee publishes a set of indices, under the name "index excluding public rates and products with volatile prices, corrected for tax measures".

The purpose of this indicator is to measure a core inflation. It aims to assess the inflationary medium-term trend, excluding the erratic developments in short term, such as those linked to prices of raw materials, climate events, currencies or taxation changes. For this reason, its scope is limited to areas without taxes prices of the products with volatile prices. It is also seasonally adjusted.

The core inflation indicator is decomposed into three subsectors : food (excluding fresh foodstuffs), manufactured goods and services. They cover 62% of the CPI.

For more details, refer to the document: [présentation indice sous-jacent \(in French\)](#)

Fiscal correction coefficients were updated for all products used for the calculation of the core inflation which is adjusted for not taking account of VAT and incidental duty changes from January 2013.