

Consumer Price Index 2005=100

Handbook for Users

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Layout: Marita Potila

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*ISSN 1797-9439
= Handbooks
ISBN 978-952-467-924-4 (pdf)*

Foreword

Statistics Finland began publishing the revised consumer price index in February 2006 starting from reference month January 2006. At the same time, the harmonised index of consumer prices was also revised. The revised net price index has been published since September 2006. The base year for the revised indices is 2005.

The handbook's structure and methodological description are based on the previous consumer

price index handbook, which was compiled for the consumer price index with the base year 1995. Regarding changes, the descriptions and methods of the revised indices have been updated in this handbook.

Ilkka Lehtinen, Juhani Pekkarinen, Kati Heikkinen and Anita Heinonen have contributed to the updating of the handbook.

Helsinki, Statistics Finland, November 2008

Kari Molnar
Director

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1 What is the consumer price index?

The consumer price index is the most common measure of inflation. The consumer price index describes the price development of products and services purchased by households in Finland. The inflation of a given month is usually expressed as a year-on-year change, i.e. as the change in price

from the corresponding month the previous year. The price development of inputs in production and property values are measured with various indices, and several price indices are required in order to form an overall view of the current inflation in the national economy.

1.1 History of the consumer price index

The consumer price index is one of the oldest and best-known statistical indicators. Statistics on consumer prices have been compiled in Finland since 1886, and information on the evolution of consumer prices has been available in index form since 1921.

The consumer price index has been known by various names over the years. The indices produced by Statistics Finland measuring changes in

consumer prices and their reference years are shown in Table 1. After index revisions, which are normally carried out every five years, older index series are calculated ahead by chaining, i.e. they develop in the same way as the index with the most recent base year at any given time. As of January 2006, only the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 is calculated independently.

Table 1.
The consumer price indices calculated by Statistics Finland (until 1971 the Central Statistical Office of Finland).

Index	Reference years
Cost-of-living Index 1914:1–6=100	1921:1–1937:1
Cost-of-living Index 1935=100	1937:2–1939:9
So-called Old Cost-of-living Index 1938:8–1939:7=100	1939:10–1951:12
Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100	1952:1–1957:12
Consumer Price Index 1957:10–12=100	1958:1–1968:3
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	1968:4–1974:1
Consumer Price Index 1972=100	1974:2–1979:1
Consumer Price Index 1977=100	1979:2–1983:10
Consumer Price Index 1981=100	1983:11–1987:12
Consumer Price Index 1985=100	1988:1–1992:12
Consumer Price Index 1990=100	1993:1–1997:11
Consumer Price Index 1995=100	1997:12–2001:12
Consumer Price Index 2000=100	2002:1–2005:12
Consumer Price Index 2005=100	from 2006:1 onwards

Figure 1.
Inflation according to the consumer price index 1921–2007.



1.2 Consumer price index theory

The consumer price index may be defined as follows:

The consumer price index describes the price development of goods and services purchased by households in Finland, keeping the commodity basket and its weighting the same throughout the period calculated.

Tax-free purchases and souvenirs from abroad are not visible in the weights of the consumer price index, but purchases made in Finland by foreign tourists are included. Travels abroad paid for in Finland are, however, included in the consumer price index.

The consumer price index is calculated with a method by which the prices of different commodities are weighted according to their proportionate consumption. The index is calculated with the Laspeyres price index formula, whereby the proportionate consumption used as the weights relates to the base period. The Laspeyres index formula is:

$$(1) \quad I_{t,0} = \frac{\sum_i p_{ti} q_{0i}}{\sum_i p_{0i} q_{0i}} \times 100,$$

where

- $I_{t,0}$ = the index at time t ,
- p_{0i} = the price of item i in the base period,
- p_{ti} = the price of item i in the comparison period and
- q_{0i} = the amount of item i consumed in the base period.

The Laspeyres index formula in the form above requires information on the consumption of various commodities. In practice, this information is impossible to obtain. However, the amount spent by households on various commodities can be ascertained. Therefore, the following modified version of the formula (1) is used in the practical index calculation:

$$(2) \quad I_{t,0} = \sum_i \left(\frac{p_{0i} q_{0i}}{\sum_i p_{0i} q_{0i}} \right) \times \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}} \times 100,$$

where

- $p_{0i} q_{0i}$ = the amount of money spent on item i in the base period,
- $\sum_i p_{0i} q_{0i}$ = the amount of money spent on all items in the base period,
- $\frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}}$ = the price ratio of item i between the comparison period and the base period.

According to the formula, the items' price ratios are weighted according to their expenditure shares in the base period. The Laspeyres index describes the price development of a commodity basket in the base period. It does not allow for changes in consumption taking place during the reference years. The advantage of the Laspeyres index is its speed in the calculation of large volumes of data such as the consumer price index. Once the base year has been selected, price information is needed only on the comparison periods for the calculation of the index. The index is also consistent in aggregation, which facilitates its interpretation.

The Finnish consumer price index is revised at set intervals, usually once every five years. Some European countries, such as Sweden, the UK and France, update their consumer price index annually. In this case, the term fixed chain index is used. More precisely, it is the length of the chain that is relevant, as an index reviewed at five-year intervals is also a fixed chain index – the length of the chain is simply five years.

Indices can also be calculated according to other formulae. Unlike the Laspeyres index, which uses the weights of the base period, the Paasche index is calculated as the weighted average of the price relatives to the examination period. The Fischer index is the geometric average of these two. Other formulae in use include the Törnqvist and Vartia indices.

The Laspeyres index formula is by far the most widely used, despite its known shortcomings. The Laspeyres index formula is upwardly biased, i.e. it over-estimates the inflation as the relative prices change. This bias will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5. While several formulae are available that are superior to the Laspeyres, they are difficult to calculate in practice, and the index formula can be more difficult to decipher.

A rather orthodox interpretation of the Laspeyres index formula has traditionally been implemented in Finland. So far, revising the weight structure at five-year intervals has been considered sufficient. However, due to current consumption trends and rapid market movements, a transfer to annually reviewed weights is also being considered in Finland.

1.3 Regulations governing the calculation of the consumer price index

The recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have traditionally been used in compiling the consumer price index. Since 1996, the EU's statutes on the calculation of a harmonised index of consumer prices have also influenced the calculation of the consumer price index.

In 1993, a project co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) to harmonise the consumer price indices was launched. One of the requirements of the Treaty of Maastricht for completing the third phase of the European Monetary Union was that price stability be determined with comparable

consumer price indices. Work on harmonising the consumer price indices is still in progress and has already yielded a host of acts and instructions that also cover the calculation of the consumer price index. The harmonised index of consumer prices is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 8.

The aim in the compilation of the consumer price index is to reconcile national needs with international recommendations. The methods and practices have been modified and adjusted through the harmonised index of consumer prices, and this has also been reflected in the national consumer price index.

1.4 Links with other statistics on the household sector

The weight structure of the consumer price index is based on the private consumption expenditure of the national accounts. A private person's consumption in the accounts is based on household budget survey and other information sources.

The private consumption expenditure of the consumer price index and that of the national accounts differ from each other in the following respects:

- The weight of the housing commodity group of the consumer price index is calculated almost entirely with a separate method. The consumer price index treats owner-occupied housing as a consumer durable for example by taking purchases of new dwellings and housing loan interest rates into account. The index also includes the interest rates of consumer credits. The national accounts estimate the price development of owner-occupied housing through the rental market.
- The consumer price index does not take into account the value of products produced for the consumer's own use, e.g. home-grown vegetables.

- The consumer price index does not include drug and prostitution expenses, nor does it include Finnish households' consumption abroad. The consumption expenditure of foreigners in Finland is included in the index.
- Insurance payments are netted in the consumer price index, i.e. the fees received are deducted from insurance payments.
- The consumer price index counts certain tax-like charges that are treated as taxes in the national accounts as private consumption, e.g. vehicle tax.

Statistics Finland's household budget survey produces information on changes in the consumption expenditure of households by commodities and on consumption differences by population groups and by region. The survey also sheds light on households' living conditions, indebtedness, durables in use and income. The survey is based on a sample for which the information is collected by interviewing households, from journals completed by households, from receipt information and from administrative registry data.

2 Weight structure and classification of the consumer price index

2.1 Weight structure

The weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 is based on the private consumption costs of the national accounts for 2004. Household budget survey for 2001 served as the source of the private consumption figures of the national accounts. The value of the commodity basket of the consumer price index totalled EUR 70,386 million in 2005. The following table shows the consumer price index's weight structure by commodity groups for the whole country in euros and percentages. The average monthly consumption in euros per household is also calculated for each group.

The national accounts' consumption expenditure is only available at a rough level. To the extent that the accounts' division of consumption items was not accurate enough, the weight of the sum level was divided into subsets, primarily with the help of the consumption information acquired from the 2001 household budget survey. When the division of the consumption items of the household budget survey was not accurate enough, the weight of the sum level was divided with the help of consumption information received from other sources. This method was used in the distribution of the weight shares of food and clothing, for example. The weights of the major region indices were formed with the NUTS2-regional classification directly from the information in the household budget survey.

According to the national accounts, private consumption expenditure totalled EUR 77,694

million in 2004. For the purposes of the consumer price index, producers' own consumption, which totalled EUR 101 million, was excluded from the private consumption expenditure, as was narcotics and prostitution expenditure, which totalled EUR 51 million. The consumption expenditure of non-profit organisations, totalling EUR 3,410 million, was also excluded from the accounts' consumption expenditure. On the other hand, the consumption expenditure of foreigners in Finland, totalling EUR 1,669 million, was added to the accounts' consumption. A total sum of EUR 74,333 million from the accounts was finally used as the basis for the weighting structure.

The overall consumption calculated from the national accounts was adjusted with a separate method for calculating the weights of the housing commodity group. In the accounts, the value weight of the commodity group of housing was EUR 19,071 million in 2004. In the Consumer Price Index 2005=100, the value weight of the commodity group of housing is EUR 15,019 million. Vehicle taxes, totalling EUR 347 million, and interest on consumer credits, totalling EUR 861 million, were added to the value weight of the consumer price index. In addition, the fees paid were deducted from the value weights of insurance payments. After this, the 2004 value weights were raised to the 2005 level with commodity-specific price indices. The sum total of the value weights of the consumer price index was EUR 70,386 million.

Table 2.
Weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100.

Coicop	Commodity group	Total, EUR million	EUR per month per household	%
0	Overall index	70,386	2,425	100.00
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9,392	324	13.34
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3,629	125	5.16
03	Clothing and footwear	3,520	121	5.00
04	Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	15,019	517	21.34
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	3,896	134	5.54
06	Health	3,365	116	4.78
07	Transport	10,294	355	14.62
08	Communication	2,452	84	3.48
09	Recreation and culture	8,474	292	12.04
10	Education	353	12	0.50
11	Restaurants and hotels	4,864	168	6.91
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	5,129	177	7.29

2.2 *Regional indices*

The compilation of the consumer price index covering the whole country is based on regional indices. Finland is divided into five regions under the NUTS2-regional division. Moreover, Southern Finland is divided into the Uusimaa prov-

inces (Uusimaa and Eastern Uusimaa) and the rest of Southern Finland. The regional distribution used in the consumer price indices is presented in Appendix 3.

2.3 *Commodity classification*

The COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) classification is used. The COICOP is one of the classifications according to purpose of use of the United Nations' System of National Accounts. The classification used in the consumer price index has been provided for in EU Commission Regulation (EC) No 2214/96, as amended by Regulations (EC)

No 1687/98 and 1617/1999. The EU's classification covers three classification levels to which three sublevels have been added for national needs. The national accounts, household budget survey and the harmonised index of consumer prices also use the COICOP commodity classification, but apply slightly different versions of it.

3 Item and retail outlet samples

The practical calculation of the consumer price index is based on tracking the prices of “index basket commodities”. The index does not attempt to track the prices of all goods and services. Rather, the aim is to select a range of commodities that is as representative as possible, in which each commodity represents at least one per mil of the value of the commodity basket, i.e. one-tenth of a percentage point (i.e. EUR 70 million), and in which the commodities are uniformly available throughout Finland. Special attention is also paid to updating the index basket; in the index revisions new commodities are

Table 3.
Main key indicators of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 in March 2008.

Key indicator	Quantity
Commodities	497
Outlet/collection sites	2,900
Collection municipalities	110
Price information per month	51,000
Interviewers in the price collection	44

introduced as old ones are discarded and quality definitions are revised.

3.1 The item sample

The item sample, i.e. the selection of the commodities in the index basket, was collected with the help of the national accounts, household budget survey and other information sources, such as the sales information on the retail business. The main methods in the selection were:

- Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, which is divided by products and focuses on large sale values (e.g. magazines and prescription drugs)
- selecting the most sold products measured in terms of sale value (e.g. groceries and other daily products)
- purposive sampling based on expert views and reflection in the absence of comprehensive sales data (e.g. optical industry products and restaurant food)
- other methods (e.g., for new cars, cluster sampling by brands and price groups).

3.2 Retail outlet sample

The outlets from which the data for the consumer price index are collected are selected to represent the structure of the retail trade as closely as possible with regard to the size of central retail corporations and outlets. The aim was to take regional differences into account as well. For the time being, statistical sampling can only be used to select grocery shops because a sufficiently reliable and accurate outlet-specific frame is not available for other outlets. Price data is collected directly from 2,700 outlets, and some of the prices are also collected from other sources.

The index basket contains 497 items. The list of items is included in Appendix 1. Groceries and other daily products (including fuels) consist of 174 commodities (proportion of the value weight of the consumer price index 21 %), consumer durables and services 234 (29 %) and the centralised collection 89 commodities (50 %).

The actual products from which the prices are collected were also precisely defined in each commodity group. Many price observations are collected from around the country for each product. The number of monthly price observations was slightly under 60,000. From February 2008, the number of price observations decreased to 51,000 as the number of grocery shops in the collection was reduced.

3.2.1 Grocery shops

The sample of grocery shops was taken from the non-specialised retail outlets in Statistics Finland's business register. The “PPS sampling method,” which favours the largest outlets in terms of turnover, was used in the selection. The samples were taken according to the major regional distribution applied in the consumer price index; 156 outlets from 110 municipalities participated in the collection. In early 2007, a handful of new outlets were added to the collection.

In February 2008, the retail outlet sample was reviewed again, and the number of outlets in the collection was reduced to 120.

3.2.2 Petrol stations

The Finnish Oil and Gas Federation's information on petrol stations' market shares in 2004 was used as the basis for the petrol station sample. On this basis, the price collectors selected the representative petrol stations belonging to the chains specified for their region. There are around 70 service stations in the sample. The prices are collected for 95 and 98 octane fuel and for diesel.

3.2.3 Specialist retail outlets

Specialist retail outlets include outlets in the retail trade (e.g. clothes, home appliances and furniture shops) and service establishments (e.g. hairdressers and photographer's studios), and their selection of commodities includes con-

sumer durables and services. It has not been possible to use the statistical method for sampling specialist outlets. So far, the price collectors have chosen the outlets from their region in accordance with the defined criteria and drawing on their knowledge of the area. The sample included 2,430 outlets from 75 municipalities.

3.2.4 Other data sources

Statistics Finland gathers information by a centralised collection on prices that are the same throughout the country (e.g. tobacco, train journeys, mobile phone calls and television licences), that are based on other statistics (e.g. alcohol, electricity and housing) or for prices that it is otherwise wisest to carry out the price collection in a centralised fashion (e.g. new cars and package holidays). Sources of information include large companies, organisations and authorities, and prices are also sought from the internet and from postal sales catalogues. This group includes around 260 outlets or other data sources.

3.3 Inclusion of new outlets in the index

When the base year 2000=100 was changed to the base year 2005=100, the transition to the new outlets took place with an overlap, meaning that prices were collected from both old and new

outlets in November-December 2005. The prices of the new items of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 were also collected from the old outlets continuing in the collection.

3.4 Collection frequency

The prices of the consumer price index are collected monthly, usually between the 10th and 20th day of the month. The reference period varies in the centralised collection (e.g. the monthly mean price or the price half-way through the month). The prices of all groceries and other daily products are collected every month. The

prices of seasonal products are collected when they are generally available and when the volume sold is sufficiently large. For example, the prices of cultivated strawberries are only collected in July. The collection frequencies by commodities are presented in Appendix 1.

4 Calculating the consumer price index in practice

4.1 From price data to overall index

The monthly calculation of the consumer price index is based on 51,000 price observations. The most accurate level for which explicit weights are used in calculating the index is the micro index level. The consumer price index contains 497 index items and six major regions, giving 2,982 (497 x 6) micro level indices. The micro level indices are calculated for each major region as a geometric average of the sub-product-specific prices with the following formula:

$$(3) \quad I_{t,0} = \sqrt[i]{\prod_i \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}}},$$

where

p_{0i} = the price of item i in the base period and
 p_{ti} = the price of item i in the comparison period

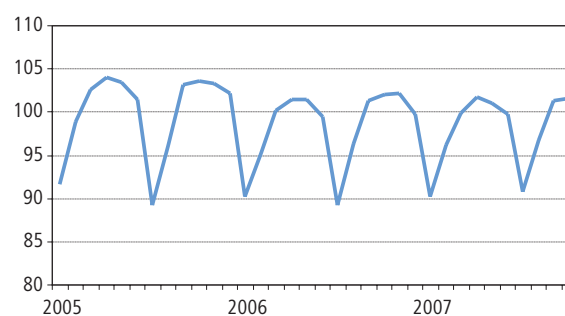
These micro-indices are first weighted with the major region product weights into national product indices, and the product indices are then weighted with the whole country's product weights into overall indices as shown in Chapter 1.2.

4.2 Seasonal commodities

Seasonal commodities include summer and winter clothes and commodities related to outdoor recreation and sport. The guiding principle is that the prices of seasonal commodities are only collected when they are available in sufficient quantities. The prices of winter clothes are normally collected from October to March, and the prices of summer clothes are collected from May to September. A typical price development for clothes is that the clothing collection changes at the beginning of the season and prices fall sharply at the beginning of the sales season. The weights are the same for each month.

Once the sales are over, in March and September, the reduced prices of seasonal items are returned to their normal level in index compilation. This is done in order that the comparisons can be made with the normal price level at the start of the next season. If the reduced prices were not raised to their normal level again at the

Figure 2.
Consumer price index (2005=100) of clothing and footwear 2005–2/2008.



end of the sales, the index for clothes would always rise at the start of the season, giving a false impression of the actual price trend. The handling of clothes sales ties in with the problem of quality change, which is discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.4.

4.3 Missing prices

Missing prices are dealt in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1749/96 of 9 September 1996 on initial implementing measures for Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices.

The price of an item not on sale at the time of collection is deleted from the index calculation. A price can be missing for two months at most, after which the item for collection has to be replaced by a new one.

5 *Potential biases in the consumer price index*

5.1 *Substitution bias*

The Laspeyres fixed-weight index formula does not take into account any change in consumption due to a change in relative prices. For example, if the price of chicken drops in proportion to beef, the demand for chicken will rise as the demand for beef falls. A fixed-weight index using base year weights does not take this into account, and the resulting bias is called substitution bias.

The magnitude of the substitution bias depends on households' reaction to the change in

prices and the magnitude of the price changes. The less frequent adjustment in the index weight structure, the greater the substitution bias. Finland's consumer price index has traditionally been adjusted every five years. The substitution bias is not estimated as being very significant at the overall index level.

5.2 *Bias caused by new products*

A fixed-weight consumer price index using base period weights may be particularly prone to bias when new products, such as consumer electronics, enter the market. If prices fall abruptly and this causes a great rise in demand, a fixed-weight index is not, perhaps, capable of taking this into account sufficiently quickly. In such cases, a single product may have a noticeable effect on the

year-on-year change in the consumer price index. The source of this possible bias has been addressed with European Commission Regulation (EC) No 1749/96. New products that are improved versions of existing products are more easily integrated into the selections of the consumer price index's basket.

5.3 *Bias arising from the retail outlet sample*

The retail outlet sample is reassessed in index revisions. After which, the aim is to keep the selected outlets the same throughout the index period. If households start to favour a certain type of outlet, such as big hypermarkets instead of smaller shops, this can be a potential source of bias if the prices or price evolutions of products differ.

The significance of the bias arising from the retail outlet sample is not likely to be very big in the Finnish consumer price index, which draws

on a quite large number of outlets (around 2,900) in proportion to the country's size. Moreover, outlets that close down are replaced with new ones, taking into account the market situation of the collection area. A change of collection outlet does not cause a change in the index. The price of a product may vary from one type of outlet to another due to, among other things, differences in the level of service, the location of the outlet, the general range of products and the pricing policy.

5.4 *Bias caused by quality change*

The objective of the consumer price index is to measure pure price change. Any changes in the quality of goods and services must therefore be taken into account in the index calculation. The potential bias caused by changes in quality is considered to be the biggest problem as regards the

consumer price index and has attracted widespread attention in recent years.

From the point of view of compiling the consumer price index, quality changes have to be considered mainly in two cases: the first is if a product for collection is no longer available in

the retail outlet, its manufacture may have been discontinued or it is no longer in the outlet's selection. In this case, the product has to be replaced by another one. The second case is when a more recent version of an existing product is brought out; its basic features are the same but it is better than the previous version from the quality point of view. In this case, the product has undergone an "insidious" quality change that has to be estimated in order to calculate the pure price change.

Much has been written about quality change in recent years, mainly by the statistical authorities. Statistics Finland has been active regarding research and development of the hedonic method to facilitate practical index calculation. Statistics Finland currently employs the hedonic method to track the prices of cars, rents and owner-occupied dwellings.

The hedonic method aims to remove the quality differences from products by means of objective, measurable or classifiable factors. Instead of observing only the price of the product, it observes the change in the main factors affecting the price and quality of the product. For example, the following hedonic model has been developed for vacuum cleaners:

$$(4) \quad \text{Log} P_{it} = \alpha + \sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k x_{ik} + \sum_{t=2}^j \lambda_t T_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} ,$$

where the prices converted into logarithms of vacuum cleaners ($\text{Log} P_{it}$) are explained by the following quality factors (x_{ik}): sound, suction, weight, power, operating radius and certain special equipment. The coefficient λ indicates the change in the index.

5.4.1 Handling quality changes in the consumer price index

The consumer price index strives to be a "pure" price index in practice. In dealing with a change in quality, the price change component is eliminated due to the change in quality. The effect of the quality change is assessed by the Statistics Finland price collectors with the help of sales staff. The assessments are centrally checked at Statistics Finland. In practice, three quality change classes are used:

- the qualities are the same; the price difference goes into the index in full
- half of the price change goes into the index
- a totally different product is in question and comparison is impossible; the entire price difference is treated as quality change and the index for the product does not change.

The real price of the product is not changed in quality change cases. Since the aim is to produce a certain index effect in accordance with the pure price index theory, the change is made to the basic price of the product. In practice, quality changes are eliminated according to the following formula:

$$(5) \quad p_0^j = \frac{p_t^j}{p_t^{jk} / p_0^i} ,$$

where

$p_t^{jk} = p_t^j - \Delta p^L$ when the price and quality changes are unidirectional,

$p_t^{jk} = p_t^j + \Delta p^L$ when the price and quality changes are in different directions,

$$\Delta p^L = (p_t^j - p_{t-1}^i) \times \frac{L\%}{100} ,$$

p_0^i = basic price of old commodity quality i ,

p_0^j = basic price of new commodity quality j (new basic price),

p_t^j = price of new commodity quality j for month t ,

p_{t-1}^i = price of old commodity quality i in previous month,

$L\%$ = quality change class,

p_t^{jk} = adjusted current price of new item quality j , price from which the quality change has been eliminated, and

Δp^L = price change due to quality change.

Quality changes are not a major problem in the case of groceries and other daily products. Products are normally interpreted as being either fully comparable or totally different. Different brands of fruit and vegetables, frozen fish, flours and milk products are deemed of equal quality. The bread, ice cream, porridge flakes, etc., from different producers are interpreted as being different products and no quality assessment is performed for them. The quality (brand, manufacturer) of an item to be collected is only changed when the product is no longer on the market. In choosing a product, the price collector always chooses the most popular (most sold) brand that satisfies the given quality criteria.

The quality change problems are biggest in consumer durables (e.g. clothes, household appliances and equipment, consumer electronics and recreation equipment) and certain services. It is typical for nearly all consumer durables for a new model to enter the market at least once a year. In such cases the Statistics Finland collectors make the preliminary quality change assessment described above.

6 Problem items

6.1 Owner-occupied housing

6.1.1 *The measurement of owner-occupied housing in the history of the consumer price index*

The Finnish housing market was subject to rent control until 1995, which, in practice, placed restrictions on the rental market. Until 1967, the value of all forms of housing, including owner-occupied housing, was measured by rents in the consumer price index. Between 1968 and 1974, the building cost index was also included in the measurement. From 1975 to 1984, owner-occupied housing was measured by the imputation method, which meant that the housing costs of owner-occupied dwellings developed in the same way as the housing costs of rented dwellings of similar quality.

Tracking the price development of owner-occupied housing on the basis of the rents of corresponding rented dwellings proved to be unsatisfactory. The controlled rents did not develop in line with changes in the cost level. A separate measurement method was developed for owner-occupied housing in the 1985=100 index. Since 1988, the capital costs of owner-occupied housing, prices of dwellings and housing loan interest rates have affected the development of the consumer price index. The point of departure was the “user cost” model, under which market rents were derived from the running costs of dwellings. In this model, the prices of dwellings and housing loan interest rates were used in the measurements of the depreciation of equity and the performance of the return on the alternative investment of the capital.

When the Consumer Price Index 1990=100 and 2000=100 were revised, the calculation of owner-occupied housing was not adjusted and only the weight structure was revised. However, the depreciation cost item was partially transferred to renovations, whose price development was measured with the sub-indices of the building cost index.

6.1.2 *What makes owner-occupied housing a problem?*

Today, the consumer price index has two objectives: to act as a means of compensation¹ and, at the same time, as an indicator of the success of fiscal policy. The use of the consumer price index as

a compensation index has been emphasised in Finland. This is particularly evident in the adjustments to pension and social benefits. Furthermore, the central wage agreements have often carried an indexation mechanism.

The European Central Bank (ECB) has a different objective. According to the ECB, the consumer price index should be modified to permit comparison of the price trends in different countries. In addition to emphasising comparability, the ECB and the European Commission also point out that the calculation of inflation must be based on real transactions observed in the markets and that derived prices may not be included in the consumer price index.

In some discussions the aim has been to exclude the prices of owner-occupied housing from the inflation measure because purchasing a dwelling is deemed an investment rather than consumption. On the other hand, an owner-occupied dwelling may be regarded as a consumer durable that is purchased during one period but is used for many years.

The interest on housing loans is an altogether different problem. Buying a home on a loan, the interest is a considerable expenditure item for the household. On the other hand, the interest is a part of the method of payment, and methods of payment should not have any effect on price development as such.

6.1.3 *Measurement of owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index 2005=100*

In principle, there were three possible procedures for calculating owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index 2005=100:

- The imputation method, in which the price development in owner-occupied housing is imputed from the price development, i.e. rent, of rental dwellings of corresponding quality
- The method based on running costs, excluding return on capital (as in the procedure of the Consumer Price Index 2000=100)

1 COL, or cost of living principle, as seen from the angle of the consumer’s choice theory and the welfare theory.

- The method based on the net acquisition price, excluding interest and return on capital, and broadly covering renovation building.

6.1.3.1 Measuring the price development of owner-occupied housing

When evaluating the method of measuring owner-occupied housing, a method based on net acquisition that includes the housing loan interest was settled on. Housing price development is measured in the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 like any other consumer durable. The items in the price tracking of owner-occupied housing (commodity division 4.2) are:

- 4.2.1 Acquisition of a new dwelling
- 4.2.2 Expenses for renovation
- 4.2.3 Interests on housing loans
- 4.2.4 Other costs for owner-occupied housing

Acquisition of a new dwelling. When calculating the value weights, only new dwellings purchased by households are included in the dwelling purchases. As old dwellings sold by households are usually purchased by another household, the net cost effect of old dwellings is zero for households. It is also assumed that households sell dwellings to the business sector with the same total value as they buy them from it. The value of the dwellings owned by the business sector was excluded from the value of new dwellings. This was estimated to be the same as the business sector's proportion of sales of old housing units.

Construction of new dwellings has varied considerably on the annual level. A five-year average (2000-2004) was used in the calculation of the value weights, and these transactions were valued at 2005 prices. The annual quantity data (qty) and average areas for new dwelling production were obtained from Statistics Finland's dwelling production statistics. The number of rented dwellings financed by the Housing Fund of Finland was subtracted from these.

Since no statistic on the prices of new dwellings was available, the debt-free sales prices (price per m²) of old housing units and detached house real estates were used in the calculations. These prices were adjusted with price information on new blocks of flats from an EU pilot project in 2000-2002 (the price ratio coefficient of new and old housing units – the n/o coefficient).

According to Eurostat's current plans, the value of the plot must be excluded in the prices of new dwellings in the model for measuring the price development of owner-occupied housing. Therefore, the value of the plot was excluded from the values

of new dwellings by estimating the value of the plot with the help of detached house real estates and unbuilt detached house plots.

The final weight of new dwelling acquisition was obtained with the following formula:

$$(6) \text{ qty} \times \text{price per m}^2 \times \text{n/o coefficient} \times \text{area} - \text{value of plot} - \text{business sector's share.}$$

It is assumed that the business sector does not purchase new detached house real estates. The value of detached houses built on a do-it-yourself basis was also estimated in this way.

The values of new dwellings for 2000-2004 calculated in this manner were raised in accordance with the price index of old housing units and detached house real estate to the 2005 level.

According to the calculations, the value of housing units and dwellings purchased by households was EUR 1.3 billion in 2005, i.e. 1.8 per cent, and the value of detached house real estates was EUR 2.1 billion, i.e. 2.9 per cent of the weight of the entire index. As Statistics Finland does not yet compile a price index for new dwellings, the price indices of old housing units and detached house real estates are used in the price tracking.²

Changes in dwelling prices affect the consumer price index through dwelling acquisition prices (4.7%), property commission (0.4%) and the document redemption fee (capital transfer tax; 0.4%) by a total weight of 5.5 per cent.

Expenses for renovation. The index's tracking includes renovations by housing companies, occupants' own renovations, and those of detached house real estates. The weights of these items have been obtained from Statistics Finland's renovation building and household budget survey statistics. Renovation expenses paid by households totalled EUR 1.4 billion in 2005. The price development of these cost items is measured in

Table 4.
Calculating the dwelling acquisition price in the Consumer Price Index 2005=100.

Variable	Blocks of flats and terraced houses	Detached houses
Quantity (qty)	10,217	11,106
Price per m ² , EUR	1,380	917
New/old price per m ² coefficient (n/o coefficient)	1.48	1.48
Average area (area), m ²	64.3	135.5
Value of plot, percentage of price per m ²	17.6	17.6
Business sector's percentage of transactions	3.8	–

2 The price index of new housing units was published as of April 2008. At the end of the year, it will be decided whether the prices of old dwellings will be replaced with the prices of new dwellings when moving into 2009.

accordance with the price development of the various sub-items of the building cost index.

Interests on housing loans. The value weights of housing loan interest rates have been calculated on the basis of the Bank of Finland's housing loan stock and the average housing loan interest rate for 2005. The final weights take into account households' possibility to deduct 28 per cent from housing loan interest in taxation. Calculated in this way, households paid EUR 1.0 billion in housing loan interest in 2005.

Real estate brokerage fee and detached house real estate insurance. The weight of the property agency fee is estimated on the basis of the number of old housing unit transactions, plot and holiday property transactions, the agency fee and the proportion of transactions carried out by agents. A weight of EUR 289.6 million was thus calculated for 2005. The price tracking of the real estate agency fee is based on trends in the prices of dwellings and the real estate agency fee.

The value information on detached house real estate insurance was obtained from the Federation of Finnish Financial Services. A value of EUR 45.9 million was calculated for the insurance for 2005, i.e. 0.07 per cent of the total weight of the index. The insurance payments are netted in the value weights. The price development of detached house real estate insurance is measured on the basis of insurance payment trends.

6.1.3.2 Measuring the price development of other owner-occupied housing consumption items

The housing commodity group contains items other than the commodities and services of 4.2. These are:

- 4.3 Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
 - 4.3.1 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
 - 4.3.2 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
- 4.4 Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
 - 4.4.1 Water supply
 - 4.4.2 Refuse collection
 - 4.4.3 Sewage collection
 - 4.4.4 Other services relating to the dwelling
 - 4.4.4.1 Housing unit maintenance fee Maintenance services relating to apartment houses
 - 4.4.4.3 Chimney sweeping

The expenses of commodity division 4.3 are mainly focused on owner-occupied dwellings, but maintenance and repair expenses paid by tenants also belong in the division. These are tracked on the basis of the price development of paints, wallpaper, floor coverings and other renovation materials. The price development of maintenance and repair work is tracked on the basis of wage movements in the construction sector.

The expenses in division 4.4 mainly concern owner-occupied housing. The water rates paid by tenants are considered part of the rent. Water, waste disposal and chimney sweeping fees are tracked on the basis of the tariffs of the larger municipalities. Real estate tax has been excluded from the value weight of housing companies' maintenance fees. The price movement of the maintenance fee is tracked with an annual survey of around 2,000 housing companies.

Table 5.
The weights of owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index 2000=100 and 2005=100.

Commodity group	2005=100, %	2000=100, %	Difference, percentage points
Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	21.3	19.5	1.8
4.1 Actual rentals for housing	7.4	6.7	0.7
4.2 Owner-occupied housing	8.7	6.8	1.9
4.2.1 Acquisition of new dwelling	4.7	1.6	3.1
4.2.2 Expenses for renovation	2.0	2.1	-0.1
4.2.3 Interest on housing loans	1.4	2.6	-1.2
4.2.4 Other costs for owner-occupied housing	0.5	0.5	0.0
4.3 Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.9	1.1	-0.2
4.4 Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.2	2.6	-0.4
4.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	2.1	2.4	-0.3

6.2 *Taxes and tax-like charges*

The consumer price index includes all indirect taxes paid by consumers: value added tax and commodity taxes such as fuel, alcohol and tobacco tax. The tax-like charges that are inter-

preted as taxes by the United Nations' System of National Accounts are counted as consumption in the consumer price index. These include hunting and fishing permits and vehicle tax.

6.3 *Public services*

The inclusion of public services in the consumer price index is problematic in a way because determining the right price concept may be difficult. The basic principle for the index intended specifically for compensation use is that the index should reflect the actual shares and prices

paid by consumers. The consumer price index includes public services, and these have been included in the index in the proportion of the prices paid by consumers, e.g. reimbursable medicinal products are included in net terms.

7 What is the consumer price index used for?

The consumer price index is the most commonly used measure of inflation. It is used to determine how much the value of an index basket in line with a certain consumption structure changes during a certain period.

Calculation of the index change:

How much has the index changed between times 1 and 2?

$$\frac{I_2 - I_1}{I_1} \times 100$$

I_1 = point figure at time 1 and

I_2 = point figure at time 2.

Point figure of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 in February 2008 = 106.69, and in February 2007 = 102.86.

$$\frac{106.69 - 102.86}{102.86} \times 100 = 3.72 = 3.7\%$$

Example of deflation calculation:

The FIM 1,000 from 1975 is first converted into euros with the coefficient 5.94573 = EUR 168.19, and is then converted to the 2007 price level:

The point figure of the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100, in 1975 = 392 and in 2007 = 1,662

$$\frac{1,662}{392} \times 168.19 = \text{EUR } 713.09$$

The consumer price index has also been used extensively in wage negotiations when the aim is to secure real earnings development with the help of the index. An example of the calculation of real earnings is:

According to the index of wage and salary earnings, income rose from 2006 to 2007 by an average of 3.3 per cent. In the corresponding period, consumer prices rose by 2.5 per cent. Real earnings, i.e. the purchasing power of income, changed:

$$\frac{103.3 - 102.5}{102.5} \times 100 = 0.78 = 0.8\%$$

When examining the development of households' purchasing power, it is worth remembering that changes in direct taxation, as well as in transfers of income, are not visible in the consumer price index. For example, if direct taxation is cut and indirect taxes – for example alcohol, tobacco or value added tax – are raised, inflation accelerates. However, the real purchasing power of households may remain unchanged even if, calculated with the consumer price index, the purchasing power would seem to weaken. Changes in indirect taxes are not visible in the index of net prices, which is described in more detail in Chapter 9.

Index linkages in Finland. The use of the indexation mechanism in Finland has been restricted by legislation since 1968. The currently valid "Act on the restriction of the indexation mechanism of 21 December 2000/1195" (*Laki indeksiehdon käytön rajoittamisesta* 21.12.2000/1195) dates to 2000. The Act has often been specified, and its validity has been extended with slight adjustments until the end of 2009. The Act contains many paragraphs with which it permits the use of indexation mechanisms in various cases.

National pensions are tied to the cost-of-living index. The point figure of the national pension index for the following year is calculated as an average of the months of the third quarter (July, August and September).

Employment pensions are adjusted annually with the employment pension index. The amount of index adjustments is influenced by changes in consumer prices and wages. Price level change accounts for 80 per cent of the employment pension index, while income level change accounts for 20 per cent. When calculating a new starting pension, the income and earned income from the working years are adjusted to the level of the year in which the pension commences with the wage coefficient. The figures are inverted in the wage coefficient: price level change accounts for 20 per cent, while income level change accounts for 80 per cent. The employment pension index is used to adjust pensions currently being paid. The wage coefficient is used from 2005 onwards to adjust income during working life, self-employment income, the threshold amounts provided for in the employment pension acts and inactive schemes.

A third index, the so-called TEL Fifty-fifty Index, will be used in the employment pension system until 2012. It is used to calculate new pensions in cases where the pension is calculated on

the basis of regulations that were in force before 2005. In the TEL Fifty-fifty Index, the changes in both the price and the income level account for 50 per cent each.

Many rents, including those of dwelling units and business premises, as well as land leases, are

in general tied to the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100. The cost-of-living index is the best from the user's point of view because index revisions do not interrupt the chain and its point figures are published monthly.

8 The harmonised index of consumer prices

The harmonised index of consumer prices measures the change in consumer prices in the European Economic Area countries by means of a commensurable definition of consumption and method. The primary use of the harmonised index of consumer prices is to compare the inflation in consumer prices in the EU Member States. In domestic use, for example in the index linkage of rents, either the national consumer price index or the cost-of-living index is used because these cover household consumption in its entirety.

The harmonised index of consumer prices does not include such items as purchases of owner-occupied dwellings and capital expenditure, games of chance or tax-like charges such as vehicle tax. It covers 87.3 per cent of the national consumer price index's consumption expenditure. The consumption items and regulations for calculating the harmonised index of consumer prices are determined through EU regulations.

The harmonised index of consumer prices is based on the same price and weighting data as the national consumer price index. The index is calculated monthly from the price data for the consumer price index using its own weight structure. The base year of the index is 2005.

The harmonised index of consumer prices thus provides a sound basis for comparisons of inflation, especially in the European Economic Area. It should, however, be stressed when making comparisons that the index does not indicate whether a country is "expensive" or "cheap" from, say, the tourist's point of view; it merely reflects the change in the price level.

The harmonised index of consumer prices is also used to compile special indices for measuring the price development of certain commodity or service groups. These include energy, services, industrial goods and food. Eurostat publishes special indices that cover Finland on a monthly basis on its website.

Table 6.
Items excluded from the harmonised index of consumer prices.

Coicop	Commodity/group	Weight in the CPI, %
04.2	Owner-occupied housing	8.66
09.4.3.1.1.1	Games of chance	2.00
12.6.2.1.1.2	Interest on consumer credit	1.22
07.2.4.2.1.1	Vehicle tax	0.49
12.7.0.1.2.1	Document redemption fee, capital transfer tax	0.37
Total items excluded from the harmonised index of consumer prices		12.74

Table 7.
Weight structure of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 2005=100 in 2005.

Coicop	Commodity group	Total, EUR million	Percentage
0	Overall index	61,427	100.00
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9,392	15.29
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3,629	5.91
03	Clothing and footwear	3,520	5.73
04	Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	8,927	14.53
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	3,896	6.34
06	Health	3,365	5.48
07	Transport	9,947	16.19
08	Communication	2,452	3.99
09	Recreation and culture	7,073	11.52
10	Education	353	0.57
11	Restaurants and hotels	4,864	7.92
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4,010	6.53

9 The net price index

The net price index is a version of the consumer price index from which the effects of indirect taxes have been removed and to which the effects of subsidies have been added. The tax rate index measures the effects of indirect taxes and subsidies. The first Finnish net price index and tax rate index were prepared as sub-indices of the Consumer Price Index 1977=100. Since then, they have been amended whenever the consumer price index has been revised. The net price index and tax rate index described in this publication are based on the Consumer Price Index 2005=100.

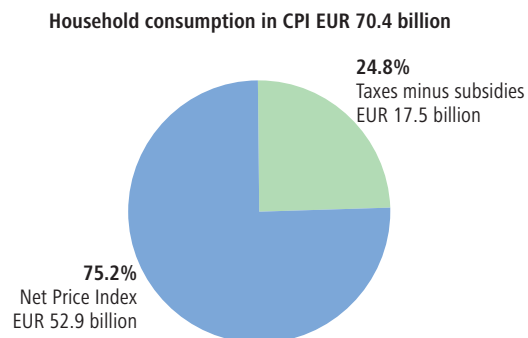
By definition, the consumer price index is a relative measure of the price the consumer will have to pay for purchasing the base year's commodity basket. Viewed from a different angle, it measures the change in the revenue the producers and sellers of commodities – and also the public sector – receive from the commodity basket. The revenue received by the public sector comprises tax revenues minus subsidies. This is measured by the tax rate index. The producers and sellers receive their revenue in the form of the prices of commodities and services. When the revenue to the public sector (= tax rate index) is “subtracted” from the consumer price index, the change in the revenue of producers, importers, distributors and sellers is left over, giving the net price index.

The net price index is calculated as the weighted average of the consumer price index

and the tax rate index. The net price index and tax rate index can be defined as follows:

- the Net Price Index 2005=100 measures the trend in revenues received by the producers and sellers of consumer goods and services or their intermediate products from the sale of the base year's commodity basket fixed in terms of quantity and structure and produced with the production techniques of the base year 2005.
- the Tax Rate Index 2005=100 measures the development of the rates of indirect taxes and subsidies having an impact on consumption expenditure corresponding to the consumption structure of households in the base year 2005. The tax rate index covers both the explicit effect on the prices of commodities included in the consumer price index and the implicit effect on them through intermediate consumption.

Figure 3.
Net Price Index 2005=100.



9.1 Weight structure of the tax rate index

The tax rate index describes the development of indirect taxes and subsidies directed to household consumption expenditure in the base year 2005. The starting point of the index calculation is thus the sum of the weight of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 – that is, household consumption of EUR 70.4 billion (Figure 3). The structure of the consumption remains fixed in the tax rate index until the base year of the index is changed. The tax rate index covers the explicit effect on the prices of commodities included in the consumer price index and the implicit effect on them through intermediate consumption. Indirect taxes and subsidies directed to exports are not included in the tax rate index.

The weights of both the tax rate index and the net price index change when a new commodity tax or subsidy is imposed. While the other factors remain unchanged, the weight of the tax rate index in relation to the total consumption of the consumer price index rises when a new tax enters into force and falls when a new subsidy takes effect. If some commodity tax or subsidy is removed, the rate following its value movement is set to zero (the value of the index will be zero), but the weight in the index remains unchanged.

9.1.1 Indirect taxes

The tax rate index primarily includes commodity taxes and subsidies in accordance with the national accounts. Payments to public corporations treated by enterprises as a part of their production costs are defined as indirect taxes within the national accounts.

Such indirect taxes whose magnitude depends on the value or volume of output, imports or sales are classified as commodity taxes. The operating surplus of government monopolies pricing their output above production costs is also viewed as indirect tax.

Other indirect taxes included in the tax rate index are fees for permits, licences and fees enterprises pay to public corporations in the context of their production activities. Pharmacy tax is an example of such a payment. Comparable payments made by households are classified as statutory payments in the national accounts. Vehicle tax and fees for redemption of documents (passport, driving licence) could be mentioned as examples of such payments. The most significant indirect taxes of the tax rate index in 2005 are presented in the following table.

9.1.2 Subsidies

Subsidies are government grants to enterprises designed to raise income generated from continuous production. Subsidies whose volume depends on the value or volume of output, exports or sales are regarded as commodity subsidies. Commodity subsidies also include grants issued by public corporations to unincorporated government enterprises that are intended to cover operating losses in case such losses result from the obligation assigned to them to retain product sales or service prices at a low level in rela-

Table 8.
Indirect taxes in the tax rate index in 2005.

Indirect tax	Total tax, EUR billion	Percentage of indirect tax, %
Value added tax	11.2	62.5
Excise duty on liquid fuels	1.5	8.4
Vehicle and motorcycle tax	1.1	8.3
Excise duty on alcohol	0.9	5.2
State share of gaming revenues	1.3	4.5
Tax-like charges included in CPI	0.7	3.7
Excise duty on tobacco	0.6	3.4
Other taxes	1.1	4.0
Total	17.9	100.0

Table 9.
Subsidies in the tax rate index in 2005.

Subsidy	Total subsidy, EUR million	Percentage of subsidies, %
Commodity subsidy for agriculture (milk)	135.4	33.0
Subsidy for traffic boards	185.6	45.3
Subsidy for public transport	78.7	19.2
Subsidy for the press	10.1	2.5
Total	409.8	100.0

tion to production costs. Other subsidies include grants by public corporations to producers.

9.1.3 Compilation of the weight structure

The weight structure of the tax rate index based on the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 is compiled using, for example, the financial accounts of the State, the input-output study of the national accounts and value weight data of the consumer price index. Tax yields were derived from the 2005 financial accounts of the State.

9.2 Formation of rates for the tax rate index and price monitoring

The calculation of the net price index requires the definition of "price" for each indirect tax and subsidy included in the calculations. The price can be based on volume (for example, EUR per kilo) or value (percentages of the purchase, sale or some other price or value of the commodity). It should be possible to define the price unequivocally each month. This is not, however, always the case as the reference period of the tax can be even longer.

When a suitable price indicator has been found for each tax and subsidy, its development is followed each month. Information on changes in the prices of taxes and subsidies are available from the Statute Book of Finland and the ministries.

For example, the price of value added tax is the general value added tax percentage, which, at the moment, is either 22, 17 or 8 per cent. In the tax rate index the prices are, however, the pro-

portions of the tax in the final price of the product with value added tax included. In practice, the prices are thus 18.03, 14.53 or 7.41 per cent. In the tax rate index the index of value added tax is calculated as follows:

$$(7) \quad \frac{VAT\%_{it}}{VAT\%_{i0}} \times I_{it} ,$$

where

- $VAT\%_{it}$ = the value added tax percentage of item i in the time period t ,
 $VAT\%_{i0}$ = the value added tax percentage of item i in the base time period and
 I_{it} = the CPI point figure of item i in the time period t .

The price of value added tax changes when the rate of VAT or the consumer price index's point figure change. The change in the value added tax percentage and the consumer price index's point figure are directly visible in the tax rate index as far as the direct effect of the tax is concerned. An indirect effect according to intermediate consumption is released onto the tax rate index in three months' time.

9.3 Calculation of the net price and tax rate indices

The calculation of the net price index is started by first calculating the tax rate index:

$$(8) \quad TRI = \frac{(TRI_v \times (p_{0,v} \times q_{0,v})) - (TRI_m \times (p_{0,m} \times q_{0,m}))}{(p_{0,v} \times q_{0,v}) - (p_{0,m} \times q_{0,m})}$$

where

- TRI_v = index of taxes,
 TRI_m = index of subsidies,
 $p_{0,v} \times q_{0,v}$ = sum of the value weights of taxes and
 $p_{0,m} \times q_{0,m}$ = sum of the value weights of subsidies.

The net price index is then calculated:

$$(9) \quad NPI = \frac{\sum p_0 q_0 \times CPI - \sum p_{i0}^{TRI} q_{i0} \times TRI}{\sum p_0 q_0 - \sum p_{i0}^{TRI} q_{i0}} ,$$

where

- $\sum p_0 q_0$ = sum of the value weights of the consumer price index,

- CPI = point figure for the consumer price index in the month in question,
 $\sum p_{i0}^{TRI} q_{i0}$ = sum of the value weights of the tax rate index,
 TRI = point figure for the tax rate index in the month in question and
 n = number of taxes and subsidies i included in the tax rate index in the base time period.

Formula (9) can be written in the following form:

$$(10) \quad CPI = \frac{\sum (p_0 q_0 - \sum p_{i0}^{TRI} q_{i0}) \times NPI + \sum p_{i0}^{TRI} q_{i0} \times TRI}{\sum p_0 q_0} ,$$

which shows that the consumer price index is the weighted average of the net price index and the tax rate index.

9.4 Inclusion of new taxes and subsidies

The calculation of the Tax Rate Index 2005=100 is based on the indirect taxes and subsidies valid in 2005. New taxes and subsidies can be included continuously. The value weight and basic

price of the new tax are calculated to the average level of 2005 by means of the tax rate index in the month preceding the entry into force of the new tax.

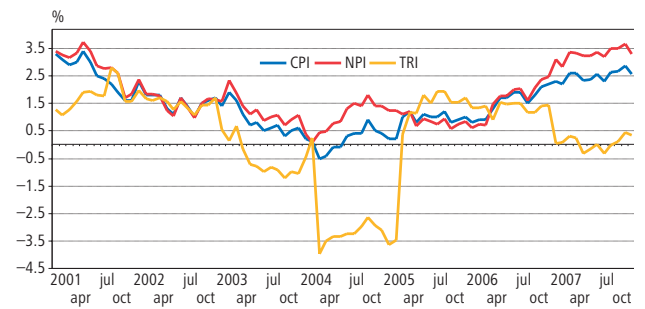
9.5 Development and mutual effects of the net price and tax rate indices

The year-on-year changes in the Consumer Price Index, Tax Rate Index and Net Price Index 2005=100 from January 2001 to December 2007 are presented in the following figure.

In general, it can be said that if the rates of taxes and subsidies develop in a similar way to the prices of goods and services in the consumer price index, the net price index will develop in the same way as the consumer price index. To elucidate the mutual effects of the net price index and the consumer price index, some examples of the changes in the indices are given below. When interpreting the following examples, the magnitude between the changes in the tax rate index and the consumer price index should be given the most attention, not whether the changes are positive or negative.

According to the interpretation, the net price index measures the relative development of the revenue the producers, distributors and sellers of consumer products receive on the market. It is assumed that the production process remains unchanged and the selection of goods remains fixed

Figure 4.
The year-on-year changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Net Price Index (NPI) and Tax Rate Index (TRI) 2005=100 in 2001–2007, %.



in terms of quantity and structure. To put it simply, the examples above could be interpreted in such a way that if consumer prices rise faster than taxes, the revenue of producers and merchants will grow. However, if taxes rise faster than consumer prices, the revenue of producers and merchants will fall.

Table 10.
Interpretation of the net price index.

If the change in tax rate index is	and the change in consumer price index is	the change in net price index will be	Interpretation
-1%	+2%	+2.8%	If taxes (-subsidies) rise less than consumer prices, the change in NPI will be greater than that in CPI.
+10%	+2%	-0.1%	If taxes (-subsidies) rise more than consumer prices, the change in NPI will be smaller than that in CPI.
+2%	+2%	+2%	If taxes (-subsidies) rise as much as consumer prices, the change in NPI will be equal to that in CPI.

10 *Publication of the consumer price index*

The consumer price index, harmonised index of consumer prices, cost-of-living index and net price index are published monthly on the 14th day of the month following the reference month. If the 14th day is on a weekend, the information is published on the nearest weekday: instead of Saturday the 14th on the preceding Friday, and instead of Sunday the 14th on the following Monday.

The consumer price index is published monthly in a printed publication and in the stat.fi web service:

- In addition to the consumer price index, the printed publication covers information on the cost-of-living index, the harmonised index of consumer prices and the net price index. The publication is subject to a charge.
- In the stat.fi service, the following are available free of charge:
 - on the consumer price index page, information on the consumer price index, the harmonised index of consumer prices and the cost-of-living index (www.stat.fi > Topics > Prices and Costs > Consumer price index)
 - information on the net price index (www.stat.fi > Topics > Prices and Costs > Net price index).

The web pages of the consumer price index and the net price index contain statistical re-

leases, quality descriptions (only in Finnish), explanations of key concepts and definitions, and detailed information in table form (only in Finnish). The average prices and cash value coefficient tables are also available on the website of the consumer price index.

Average prices of consumer goods

The consumer price index's data is also used to calculate national average prices for around 160 commodities, most of which are groceries. The average prices describe the prices actually paid by consumers as they include reductions and special offers. Information is published on commodities whose quality is sufficiently uniform and for which a statistically reliable average price can be calculated. The prices of consumer durables usually differ so much that there is no sense in calculating their average prices. The average prices are arithmetic averages. The information is also published in Statistics Finland's Prices and Wages Review six times per year.

Special indices

Statistics Finland also calculates special indices by customers' orders. These can be compiled from the consumer price index by weighting commodities or groups of commodities with the desired weights. Special indices are services subject to a fee.

Appendix 1.

The weight structure of the consumer price index, collection frequencies and number of prices

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	
01	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	133.43					
01.1	Food	120.89					
01.1.1	Bread and cereals	23.22					
01.1.1.1	Rice	0.45					
01.1.1.1.1	Rice	0.45					
01.1.1.1.1.1	Long grain rice	0.45	X				88
01.1.1.2	Flour and groats	0.98					
01.1.1.2.1	Flour	0.58					
01.1.1.2.1.1	Wheat flour	0.58	X				98
01.1.1.2.2	Groats	0.40					
01.1.1.2.2.1	Oat flakes	0.40	X				96
01.1.1.3	Bread	8.16					
01.1.1.3.1	Breads	7.81					
01.1.1.3.1.1	Rye bread	0.93	X				107
01.1.1.3.1.2	Rye bread snack size	0.83	X				115
01.1.1.3.1.3	Rye bread slow oven baked	0.91	X				89
01.1.1.3.1.4	Brown bread mixed grains	3.90	X				232
01.1.1.3.1.5	Wheat bread	0.20	X				243
01.1.1.3.1.6	Oatmeal bread	1.03	X				123
01.1.1.3.2	Bread rolls	0.35					
01.1.1.3.2.1	Bread rolls	0.22	X				243
01.1.1.3.2.2	Baguette	0.11	X				214
01.1.1.3.2.3	Pre-baked bread	0.02	X				123
01.1.1.4	Other bakery products	10.46					
01.1.1.4.2	Cakes and pastries	8.07					
01.1.1.4.2.1	Sweet bun loaf	1.81	X				89
01.1.1.4.2.2	Other pastries	5.51	X				104
01.1.1.4.2.3	Deep-frozen pastries	0.74	X				123
01.1.1.4.3	Biscuits	1.54					
01.1.1.4.3.1	Coffee biscuits	0.94	X				243
01.1.1.4.3.2	Filled biscuits	0.60	X				107
01.1.1.4.4	Crisp breads and dried breads	0.49					
01.1.1.4.4.1	Crisp bread	0.49	X				95
01.1.1.4.5	Salted biscuits	0.36					
01.1.1.4.5.1	Cream cracker	0.36	X				88
01.1.1.5	Pizza and salty pastries	1.45					
01.1.1.5.1	Pizza	0.50					
01.1.1.5.1.1	Ready-made pizza	0.32	X				123
01.1.1.5.1.2	Frozen pizza	0.19	X				93
01.1.1.5.2	Salty pastry	0.95					
01.1.1.5.2.1	Meat pastry	0.80	X				99
01.1.1.5.2.2	Ready-made hamburger	0.14	X				123
01.1.1.6	Pasta products	0.38					
01.1.1.6.1	Pasta, noodles and couscous	0.38					
01.1.1.6.1.1	Macaroni	0.21	X				88
01.1.1.6.1.2	Spaghetti	0.17	X				98
01.1.1.7	Cereal preparations	0.98					
01.1.1.7.1	Cereals	0.98					
01.1.1.7.1.1	Flavoured cereals	0.41	X				123
01.1.1.7.1.2	Non-flavoured cereals	0.56	X				123
01.1.1.8	Other cereals	0.36					
01.1.1.8.1	Other cereals	0.36					
01.1.1.8.1.1	Deep-frozen dough	0.10	X				224
01.1.1.8.1.2	Tortilla chips	0.26	X				123
01.1.2	Meat	26.74					
01.1.2.1	Beef	4.95					
01.1.2.1.1	Beef	4.95					
01.1.2.1.1.1	Roast beef	0.89	X				94
01.1.2.1.1.2	Fillet of beef	0.50	X				106
01.1.2.1.1.3	Minced beef	3.23	X				112
01.1.2.1.1.4	Beef strips	0.32	X				95

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
01.1.2.2	Pork	3.65						
01.1.2.2.1	Pork	3.65						
01.1.2.2.1.1	Fillet of pork	1.47	X				102	
01.1.2.2.1.2	Pork cutlets	1.01	X				99	
01.1.2.2.1.3	Pork ham	1.18	X				121	
01.1.2.4	Poultry	2.11						
01.1.2.4.1	Chicken	2.11						
01.1.2.4.1.1	Chicken strips	1.27	X				112	
01.1.2.4.1.2	Chicken breast fillet	0.84	X				123	
01.1.2.5	Other meat and offal	0.70						
01.1.2.5.1	Offal	0.02						
01.1.2.5.1.1	Beef liver	0.02	X				120	
01.1.2.5.4	Venison	0.68						
01.1.2.5.4.1	Frozen venison	0.68	X				93	
01.1.2.6	Processed meat	15.33						
01.1.2.6.1	Cold cuts	2.94						
01.1.2.6.1.1	Prepacked smoked ham	0.61	X				220	
01.1.2.6.1.2	Prepacked salami	1.06	X				214	
01.1.2.6.1.3	Sliced ham	0.46	X				223	
01.1.2.6.1.4	Sliced turkey or chicken	0.25	X				224	
01.1.2.6.1.5	Ham sausage	0.56	X				101	
01.1.2.6.2	Sandwich sausages	4.45						
01.1.2.6.2.1	Sausage for grilling	1.79	X				225	
01.1.2.6.2.2	Processed sausage	1.18	X				228	
01.1.2.6.2.3	Frankfurters	1.48	X				231	
01.1.2.6.3	Minced meat preparations	1.25						
01.1.2.6.3.1	Processed meat balls	1.25	X				108	
01.1.2.6.4	Other conserved or processed meat or meat preparations	6.70						
01.1.2.6.4.1	Meat strips	3.08	X				123	
01.1.2.6.4.2	Smoked meat	3.00	X				120	
01.1.2.6.4.3	Meat in aspic	0.33	X				123	
01.1.2.6.4.4	Prepacked liver sausage	0.29	X				102	
01.1.3	Fish	5.41						
01.1.3.1	Fresh or chilled fish and shellfish	2.16						
01.1.3.1.1	Fresh or chilled fish	2.16						
01.1.3.1.1.1	Other fresh fish	1.48	X				92	
01.1.3.1.1.2	Rainbow trout	0.41	X				73	
01.1.3.1.1.3	Salmon	0.27	X				115	
01.1.3.2	Frozen fish and shellfish	2.20						
01.1.3.2.1	Frozen fish	2.19						
01.1.3.2.1.1	Frozen raw fish	2.19	X				94	
01.1.3.2.2	Frozen shellfish	0.02						
01.1.3.2.2.1	Shrimps	0.02	X				102	
01.1.3.3	Other fish and shellfish products	1.05						
01.1.3.3.1	Other fish products	1.05						
01.1.3.3.1.1	Canned tuna	0.53	X				93	
01.1.3.3.1.2	Canned herring	0.52	X				98	
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	23.96						
01.1.4.1	Milk	7.11						
01.1.4.1.1	Whole milk	0.73						
01.1.4.1.1.1	Whole milk	0.73	X				79	
01.1.4.1.2	Reduced fat milk	6.38						
01.1.4.1.2.1	Low fat milk	4.17	X				83	
01.1.4.1.2.2	Non-fat milk	2.21	X				75	
01.1.4.2	Preserved milk	0.03						
01.1.4.2.1	Preserved milk	0.03						
01.1.4.2.1.1	Baby formula	0.03	X				89	
01.1.4.3	Yoghurt	2.34						
01.1.4.3.1	Yoghurt	2.34						
01.1.4.3.1.1	Pot of yoghurt	1.14	X				220	
01.1.4.3.1.2	Carton of yoghurt	1.20	X				225	
01.1.4.4	Cheese and curd	9.37						
01.1.4.4.1	Mature cheeses	5.29						
01.1.4.4.1.1	Edam cheese	2.29	X				224	
01.1.4.4.1.2	Emmenthaler cheese	0.60	X				201	
01.1.4.4.1.3	Cream cheese	1.06	X				210	

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
01.1.4.4.1.4	Blue cheese	0.68	X					98
01.1.4.4.1.5	Feta-type cheese	0.65	X					123
01.1.4.4.2	Curd cheese and curd	3.22						
01.1.4.4.2.1	Curd cheese	1.69	X					243
01.1.4.4.2.2	Cottage cheese	0.94	X					84
01.1.4.4.2.3	Curd	0.59	X					99
01.1.4.4.3	Cheese spreads	0.86						
01.1.4.4.3.1	Cheese spread	0.86	X					232
01.1.4.5	Other milk products	4.02						
01.1.4.5.1	Cream and cream preparations	1.68						
01.1.4.5.1.1	Whipping cream	0.96	X					84
01.1.4.5.1.2	Cooking cream	0.72	X					123
01.1.4.5.2	Milk-based desserts	0.72						
01.1.4.5.2.1	Pudding	0.40	X					103
01.1.4.5.2.2	Dessert curd	0.33	X					120
01.1.4.5.3	Sour milk products	1.62						
01.1.4.5.3.1	Sour milk	1.02	X					195
01.1.4.5.3.2	Soured whole milk	0.61	X					216
01.1.4.6	Eggs	1.09						
01.1.4.6.1	Eggs	1.09						
01.1.4.6.1.1	Eggs	1.09	X					219
01.1.5	Oils and fats	2.99						
01.1.5.1	Butter	0.68						
01.1.5.1.1	Dairy butter	0.68						
01.1.5.1.1.1	Dairy butter	0.68	X					77
01.1.5.2	Margarine	1.50						
01.1.5.2.1	Cooking margarine	0.19						
01.1.5.2.1.1	Cooking margarine	0.19	X					80
01.1.5.2.2	Soft margarine	0.62						
01.1.5.2.2.1	Soft margarine	0.62	X					216
01.1.5.2.3	Low fat margarine	0.68						
01.1.5.2.3.1	Low fat margarine	0.68	X					221
01.1.5.4	Oils for cooking	0.27						
01.1.5.4.1	Rapeseed oils	0.27						
01.1.5.4.1.1	Rapeseed oil	0.27	X					97
01.1.5.5	Other fat combinations	0.55						
01.1.5.5.1	Other vegetable fats	0.55						
01.1.5.5.1.1	Butter-vegetable oil mixture	0.55	X					225
01.1.6	Fruit	10.11						
01.1.6.1	Fresh and chilled fruit	8.55						
01.1.6.1.1	Citrus fruits	1.77						
01.1.6.1.1.1	Orange	0.84	X					115
01.1.6.1.1.2	Mandarin	0.94	X					117
01.1.6.1.2	Bananas	2.05						
01.1.6.1.2.1	Banana	2.05	X					113
01.1.6.1.3	Apples	1.35						
01.1.6.1.3.1	Apple	1.35	X					237
01.1.6.1.4	Pears	0.60						
01.1.6.1.4.1	Pear	0.60	X					123
01.1.6.1.6	Berries	1.70						
01.1.6.1.6.1	Strawberry	1.70	1/07					
01.1.6.1.7	Other fresh fruits	1.07						
01.1.6.1.7.1	Grapes	0.65	X					115
01.1.6.1.7.2	Watermelon	0.42	X					120
01.1.6.2	Dried fruits and nuts	0.56						
01.1.6.2.1	Dried fruits	0.31						
01.1.6.2.1.1	Prunes	0.31	X					123
01.1.6.2.2	Nuts	0.25						
01.1.6.2.2.1	Salted nuts	0.25	X					120
01.1.6.3	Frozen or preserved fruits and fruit preparations	0.99						
01.1.6.3.1	Frozen fruits and berries	0.03						
01.1.6.3.1.1	Frozen berries	0.03	X					90
01.1.6.3.2	Preserved fruits and fruit preparations	0.96						
01.1.6.3.2.1	Canned pineapple	0.66	X					84
01.1.6.3.2.2	Dessert soups	0.30	X					85
01.1.7	Vegetables	12.48						
01.1.7.1	Fresh or chilled vegetables	6.68						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
01.1.7.1.1	Lettuces and fresh herbs	1.55						
01.1.7.1.1.1	Arctic lettuce	0.94	X				101	
01.1.7.1.1.2	Pot-grown lettuce	0.61	X				103	
01.1.7.1.2	Cabbages	0.46						
01.1.7.1.2.1	Cauliflower	0.46	X				106	
01.1.7.1.3	Other vegetables	3.47						
01.1.7.1.3.1	Tomato	2.08	X				116	
01.1.7.1.3.2	Cucumber	1.12	X				114	
01.1.7.1.3.3	Sweet pepper	0.27	X				103	
01.1.7.1.4	Root vegetables and mushrooms	1.20						
01.1.7.1.4.1	Carrot	0.92	X				100	
01.1.7.1.4.2	Onion	0.28	X				107	
01.1.7.2	Frozen vegetables	0.39						
01.1.7.2.1	Frozen vegetables	0.39						
01.1.7.2.1.1	Frozen vegetables	0.39	X				79	
01.1.7.3	Dried vegetables, other preserved vegetables or processed vegetables	2.45						
01.1.7.3.2	Other preserved vegetables or processed vegetables	2.45						
01.1.7.3.2.1	Processed salad	1.41	X				193	
01.1.7.3.2.2	Pickled cucumbers	0.49	X				80	
01.1.7.3.2.3	Canned tomatoes	0.55	X				79	
01.1.7.4	Potatoes and processed potatoes	1.46						
01.1.7.4.1	Potatoes	1.46						
01.1.7.4.1.1	Potatoes household	1.46	X				118	
01.1.7.5	Other tubers and tuber preparations	1.50						
01.1.7.5.1	Snacks	0.82						
01.1.7.5.1.1	Potato chips	0.82	X				100	
01.1.7.5.2	Frozen potato products	0.68						
01.1.7.5.2.1	French fries	0.68	X				106	
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	12.53						
01.1.8.1	Sugar	1.04						
01.1.8.1.1	Sugar	1.04						
01.1.8.1.1.1	Granulated sugar	1.04	X				225	
01.1.8.2	Jams, marmalades and honey	0.90						
01.1.8.2.1	Jams and marmalades	0.90						
01.1.8.2.1.1	Strawberry jam	0.90	X				96	
01.1.8.3	Chocolate	2.64						
01.1.8.3.1	Chocolate	2.64						
01.1.8.3.1.1	Chocolate block	0.89	X				213	
01.1.8.3.1.2	Chocolate bar	0.93	X				238	
01.1.8.3.1.3	Box of chocolates	0.83	X				243	
01.1.8.4	Confectionery	4.94						
01.1.8.4.1	Confectionery	4.35						
01.1.8.4.1.1	Loose sweets	1.78	X				102	
01.1.8.4.1.2	Bag of sweets	1.82	X				240	
01.1.8.4.1.3	Liquorice	0.75	X				123	
01.1.8.4.2	Chewing gums	0.60						
01.1.8.4.2.1	Chewing gum with xylitol	0.60	X				106	
01.1.8.5	Ice cream and sorbet	2.84						
01.1.8.5.1	Ice creams	2.84						
01.1.8.5.1.1	Ice cream tub	1.27	X				123	
01.1.8.5.1.2	Gourmet ice cream	0.54	X				85	
01.1.8.5.1.3	Ice cream cone	0.55	X				232	
01.1.8.5.1.4	Ice-cream stick	0.49	X				243	
01.1.8.6	Other sugar products	0.16						
01.1.8.6.1	Other sugar products	0.16						
01.1.8.6.1.1	Sweetener	0.16	X				98	
01.1.9	Food products n. e. c.	3.45						
01.1.9.1	Sauces	0.62						
01.1.9.1.1	Sauces	0.62						
01.1.9.1.1.1	Tomato ketchup	0.15	X				79	
01.1.9.1.1.2	Seasoningmix	0.47	X				123	
01.1.9.2	Spices	0.56						
01.1.9.2.1	Spices	0.56						
01.1.9.2.1.1	Mustard	0.11	X				86	
01.1.9.2.1.2	Mixed spices	0.45	X				123	

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
01.1.9.3	Baby foods, ready-made meals, baking supplies and other food preparations	2.27						
01.1.9.3.1	Baby foods	0.15						
01.1.9.3.1.1	Baby gruel	0.15	X					120
01.1.9.3.3	Ready-made meals	1.97						
01.1.9.3.3.1	Ready-made casserole	1.08	X					228
01.1.9.3.3.2	Microwave dinners	0.89	X					200
01.1.9.3.4	Baking supplies	0.15						
01.1.9.3.4.1	Fresh yeast	0.15	X					89
01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	12.54						
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa	3.84						
01.2.1.1	Coffee	3.10						
01.2.1.1.1	Ground coffee	3.10						
01.2.1.1.1.1	Coffee packet	3.10	X					223
01.2.1.2	Tea	0.48						
01.2.1.2.1	Flavoured tea	0.48						
01.2.1.2.1.1	Tea bag	0.48	X					96
01.2.1.3	Cocoa and cocoa powder	0.26						
01.2.1.3.2	Chocolate drink powder	0.26						
01.2.1.3.2.1	Chocolate drink powder	0.26	X					80
01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	8.71						
01.2.2.1	Mineral and spring waters	1.20						
01.2.2.1.1	Mineral waters	1.20						
01.2.2.1.1.1	Mineral water	1.20	X					104
01.2.2.2	Soft drinks	5.09						
01.2.2.2.1	Carbonated drinks	5.09						
01.2.2.2.1.1	Cola drinks	1.77	X					205
01.2.2.2.1.2	Carbonated citrus drink	1.64	X					231
01.2.2.2.1.3	Other carbonated fruit drinks	1.68	X					240
01.2.2.3	Fruit and vegetable juices	2.41						
01.2.2.3.1	Fruit juices	2.41						
01.2.2.3.1.1	Juice concentrate	0.54	X					223
01.2.2.3.1.2	Fruit juice	1.07	X					236
01.2.2.3.1.3	Fruit drink	0.80	X					243
02	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	51.57						
02.1	Alcoholic beverages	35.57						
02.1.1	Spirits	9.43						
02.1.1.1	Spirits	5.51						
02.1.1.1.1	Spirits	5.51						
02.1.1.1.1.1	Spirits	5.51	X			X		*
02.1.1.2	Other spirits	3.92						
02.1.1.2.1	Other spirits	3.92						
02.1.1.2.1.1	Other spirits	3.92	X			X		*
02.1.2	Wine	11.61						
02.1.2.1	Wines	6.56						
02.1.2.1.1	Wines	6.56						
02.1.2.1.1.1	Wine	6.56	X			X		*
02.1.2.2	Other wines made from berries and fruits	2.73						
02.1.2.2.1	Cider	2.73						
02.1.2.2.1.1	Cider	2.73	X					**
02.1.2.3	Strong wines	0.95						
02.1.2.3.1	Strong wines	0.95						
02.1.2.3.1.1	Strong wines	0.95	X			X		*
02.1.2.4	Other wine-like beverages	1.38						
02.1.2.4.1	Long drinks	1.09						
02.1.2.4.1.1	Long drink	1.09	X					**
02.1.2.4.2	Non-alcoholic wine-like beverages	0.29						
02.1.2.4.2.1	Low-alcohol cider	0.29	X					240
02.1.3	Beer	14.54						
02.1.3.1	Beer	14.33						
02.1.3.1.1	Beer	14.33	X					**
02.1.3.3	Non-alcoholic or light beers	0.21						
02.1.3.3.1	Light beers	0.21						
02.1.3.3.1.1	Light beer	0.21	X					123
02.2	Tobacco	15.99						
02.2.0	Tobacco	15.99						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
02.2.0.1	Cigarettes	14.00						
02.2.0.1.1	Cigarettes	14.00						
02.2.0.1.1.1	Cigarettes	14.00				X	21	
02.2.0.2	Cigars	0.69						
02.2.0.2.1	Cigars	0.69						
02.2.0.2.1.1	Cigars	0.69				X	10	
02.2.0.3	Pipe and cigarette tobacco	1.30						
02.2.0.3.1	Pipe and cigarette tobacco	1.30						
02.2.0.3.1.1	Pipe and cigarette tobacco	1.30				X	10	
03	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	50.01						
03.1	Clothing	41.74						
03.1.1	Clothing materials	1.10						
03.1.1.1	Clothing materials	1.10						
03.1.1.1.1	Fabric for clothing	1.10						
03.1.1.1.1.1	Fabric for clothing	1.10	R				55	
03.1.2	Garments	37.28						
03.1.2.1	Garments for men	10.25						
03.1.2.1.1	Men's overcoats	2.08						
03.1.2.1.1.1	Men's sporting jacket	1.25	6/10				166	
03.1.2.1.1.2	Men's leather jacket	0.83	6/04				166	
03.1.2.1.2	Men's suits, trousers and vests	2.70						
03.1.2.1.2.1	Men's jeans	0.78	X				166	
03.1.2.1.2.2	Men's suit	0.87	X				164	
03.1.2.1.2.3	Men's jacket	0.62	X				166	
03.1.2.1.2.4	Men's trousers	0.44	X				166	
03.1.2.1.3	Men's shirts	2.06						
03.1.2.1.3.1	Men's shirt	0.82	X				56	
03.1.2.1.3.2	Men's T-shirt	0.47	X				111	
03.1.2.1.3.3	Men's casual shirt	0.78	X				109	
03.1.2.1.4	Men's pullovers	0.53						
03.1.2.1.4.1	Men's pullover	0.53	X				111	
03.1.2.1.5	Men's sport clothes	1.23						
03.1.2.1.5.1	Men's sweatshirt	0.60	X				56	
03.1.2.1.5.2	Men's sporting wear	0.63	X				166	
03.1.2.1.6	Men's underwear	1.12						
03.1.2.1.6.1	Men's briefs	1.12	X				166	
03.1.2.1.7	Men's socks	0.53						
03.1.2.1.7.1	Men's ankle socks	0.53	X				166	
03.1.2.2	Garments for women	22.35						
03.1.2.2.1	Women's overcoats	4.03						
03.1.2.2.1.1	Women's sporting jacket	2.59	6/04				166	
03.1.2.2.1.2	Women's winter coat	1.44	6/10				165	
03.1.2.2.2	Women's suits, dresses, skirts and trousers	7.30						
03.1.2.2.2.1	Women's blazer	2.28	X				166	
03.1.2.2.2.2	Women's jeans	0.78	X				166	
03.1.2.2.2.3	Women's skirt	1.92	X				166	
03.1.2.2.2.4	Women's trousers	2.31	X				165	
03.1.2.2.3	Women's shirts	3.21						
03.1.2.2.3.1	Women's T-shirts	0.94	X				166	
03.1.2.2.3.2	Women's top	1.54	X				166	
03.1.2.2.3.3	Women's blouse	0.73	X				166	
03.1.2.2.4	Women's pullovers	2.25						
03.1.2.2.4.1	Women's cardigans	0.88	X				111	
03.1.2.2.4.2	Women's pullover	1.37	X				166	
03.1.2.2.5	Women's sport clothes	0.48						
03.1.2.2.5.1	Women's sweatshirt	0.20	X				166	
03.1.2.2.5.2	Women's sporting wear	0.28	X				166	
03.1.2.2.6	Women's underwear	3.13						
03.1.2.2.6.1	Women's knickers	1.10	X				166	
03.1.2.2.6.2	Women's brassiere	1.10	X				166	
03.1.2.2.6.3	Women's nightgown	0.93	X				111	
03.1.2.2.7	Women's socks	1.95						
03.1.2.2.7.1	Women's ankle socks	0.81	X				111	
03.1.2.2.7.2	Women's tights	1.14	X				110	
03.1.2.3	Garments for children (3-13 years)	3.21						
03.1.2.3.4	Other garments for children	3.21						
03.1.2.3.4.1	Boys' trousers	1.05	X				111	

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
03.1.2.3.4.2	Top for children	1.02	X					166
03.1.2.3.4.3	Girls' pullover	1.14	X					111
03.1.2.4	Garments for infants	1.47						
03.1.2.4.1	Outdoor clothing for infants	1.47						
03.1.2.4.1.1	Children's overalls	1.47	6/10					111
03.1.3	Accessories and garments	2.69						
03.1.3.1	Accessories	2.69						
03.1.3.1.1	Headgear and gloves	1.84						
03.1.3.1.1.1	Women's leather gloves	0.76	6/10					111
03.1.3.1.1.2	Cap	1.08	6/10					166
03.1.3.1.2	Scarves and ties	0.85						
03.1.3.1.2.1	Women's scarf	0.50	X					111
03.1.3.1.2.2	Tie	0.34	X					110
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0.67						
03.1.4.1	Laundering of garments	0.67						
03.1.4.1.1	Laundering of garments	0.67						
03.1.4.1.1.1	Dry cleaning	0.67				X		54
03.2	Footwear	8.26						
03.2.1	Footwear	8.26						
03.2.1.1	Footwear for men	2.01						
03.2.1.1.2	Men's outdoor shoes	2.01						
03.2.1.1.2.1	Men's winter shoes	0.69	6/10					166
03.2.1.1.2.2	Men's walking shoes	1.32	X					166
03.2.1.2	Footwear for women	4.37						
03.2.1.2.2	Women's outdoor shoes	3.24						
03.2.1.2.2.1	Women's walking shoes	1.99	X					166
03.2.1.2.2.2	Women's winter shoes	1.25	6/10					166
03.2.1.2.3	Women's slippers	1.13						
03.2.1.2.3.1	Women's pumps	1.13	X					166
03.2.1.3	Footwear for children	0.52						
03.2.1.3.2	Footwear for children	0.52						
03.2.1.3.2.1	Children's walking shoes	0.52	X					166
03.2.1.4	Sports shoes	1.36						
03.2.1.4.2	Outdoor sports shoes	1.36						
03.2.1.4.2.1	Trainers	1.36	X					166
04	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FUELS	213.40						
04.1	Rents	74.03						
04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	73.50						
04.1.1.1	Dwellings rented out for housing	73.50						
04.1.1.1.1	Dwellings rented out for housing	73.50						
04.1.1.1.1.1	Non-subsidised rents	45.65	X					*
04.1.1.1.1.2	Government-subsidised rents	27.85	X					*
04.1.2	Other actual rentals	0.53						
04.1.2.2	Rents for garages and other	0.53						
04.1.2.2.2	Other rents including ground rent	0.53						
04.1.2.2.2.1	Rent on land	0.53					1	1
04.2	Owner-occupied housing	86.56						
04.2.1	Acquisition of new dwelling	47.24						
04.2.1.1	Owner-occupied dwellings and real estate	47.24						
04.2.1.1.1	Owner-occupied dwellings	17.87						
04.2.1.1.1.1	Owner-occupied dwellings	17.87				X		*
04.2.1.1.2	Real estates	29.36						
04.2.1.1.2.1	Detached houses	29.36				X		
04.2.2	Expenses for renovation	20.20						
04.2.2.1	Expenses for renovation	20.20						
04.2.2.1.1	Expenses for renovations of housing companies	4.39						
04.2.2.1.1.1	Facade repair of apartment building	2.20	X					*
04.2.2.1.1.2	Plumbing renovation	2.20	X					*
04.2.2.1.2	Renovation expenses for owner-occupants	15.81						
04.2.2.1.2.1	Renovation of dwelling, housing units	3.03	X					*
04.2.2.1.2.2	Renovation of dwelling, detached houses	6.39	X					*
04.2.2.1.2.3	Renovation of detached house	6.39	X					*
04.2.3	Interests on housing loans	14.36						
04.2.3.1	Interests on housing loans	14.36						
04.2.3.1.1	Interests on housing loans	14.36						
04.2.3.1.1.1	Average interest on housing loans	14.36	X					*
04.2.4	Other costs for owner-occupied housing	4.77						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required			
04.2.4.1	Other costs of owner-occupied housing	4.77							
04.2.4.1.1	Other costs of owner-occupied housing	4.77							
04.2.4.1.1.1	Real estate agency fee	4.11	X					*	
04.2.4.1.1.2	Fire insurance fee for detached house	0.65				X		*	
04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	9.12							
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	6.00							
04.3.1.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	6.00							
04.3.1.1.1	Paint and varnish	1.80							
04.3.1.1.1.1	Paint	1.80	X					54	
04.3.1.1.2	Wallpaper and surface materials for walls	0.90							
04.3.1.1.2.1	Wallpaper	0.90	X					55	
04.3.1.1.4	Floor coverings	1.06							
04.3.1.1.4.1	Laminate	1.06	X					55	
04.3.1.1.7	Other materials	2.24							
04.3.1.1.7.1	Other materials	2.24							
04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	3.12							
04.3.2.3	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	3.12							
04.3.2.3.1	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	3.12							
04.3.2.3.1.1	Repairs, work	3.12	X					*	
04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	22.24							
04.4.1	Water supply	1.14							
04.4.1.1	Water supply	1.14							
04.4.1.1.1	Water supply	1.14							
04.4.1.1.1.1	Water rate	1.14			X			21	
04.4.2	Waste disposal	1.56							
04.4.2.1	Waste disposal	1.56							
04.4.2.1.1	Waste disposal	1.56							
04.4.2.1.1.1	Waste transport	1.56			X			21	
04.4.3	Sewage collection	1.73							
04.4.3.1	Sewage collection	1.73							
04.4.3.1.1	Sewage collection	1.73			X			21	
04.4.3.1.1.1	Sewage collection fee	1.73							
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling	17.82							
04.4.4.1	Maintenance services relating to apartment houses	16.85							
04.4.4.1.1	Maintenance services for apartment houses	16.85							
04.4.4.1.1.1	Maintenance fee	16.85					1	*	
04.4.4.3	Chimney sweeping	0.97							
04.4.4.3.1	Chimney sweeping	0.97							
04.4.4.3.1.1	Chimney sweeping	0.97			X			21	
04.5	Electricity, gas and other fuels	21.45							
04.5.1	Electricity	15.81							
04.5.1.1	Electricity	15.81							
04.5.1.1.1	Electricity	15.81							
04.5.1.1.1.1	Electricity	15.81	X					*	
04.5.3	Liquid fuels	5.21							
04.5.3.1	Liquid fuels	5.21							
04.5.3.1.1	Liquid fuels	5.21							
04.5.3.1.1.1	Light fuel oil	5.21	X					*	
04.5.5	Heat energy	0.44							
04.5.5.1	Heat energy	0.44							
04.5.5.1.1	Heat energy	0.44							
04.5.5.1.1.1	District heat	0.44	X					*	
05	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	55.35							
05.1	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	23.09							
05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings	19.74							
05.1.1.1	Living and dining room furniture	9.61							
05.1.1.1.1	Tables and dinner table sets	2.10							
05.1.1.1.1.1	Dinner table set	1.53	R					165	
05.1.1.1.1.2	Coffee table	0.57	R					165	

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
05.1.1.1.2	Armchairs and chairs	1.01						
05.1.1.1.2.1	Armchair	1.01	R					165
05.1.1.1.3	Sofas and sofa sets	4.06						
05.1.1.1.3.1	Sofa set	2.09	R					165
05.1.1.1.3.2	Sofa	1.97	R					165
05.1.1.1.4	Bookshelf and other living room cabinets	2.45						
05.1.1.1.4.1	Bookshelf	1.80	R					165
05.1.1.1.4.2	Chest of drawers	0.65	R					165
05.1.1.2	Bedroom furniture	5.69						
05.1.1.2.1	Beds and mattresses	4.53						
05.1.1.2.1.1	Bed	2.19	R					165
05.1.1.2.1.2	Innerspring mattress	2.34	R					165
05.1.1.2.2	Wardrobes	1.16						
05.1.1.2.2.1	Wardrobe	1.16	R					110
05.1.1.5	Garden furniture	0.84						
05.1.1.5.1	Garden furniture	0.84						
05.1.1.5.1.1	Garden furniture	0.84	4/05					110
05.1.1.6	Light fittings	0.92						
05.1.1.6.1	Ceiling lights	0.92						
05.1.1.6.1.1	Ceiling light	0.92	R					165
05.1.1.7	Other furniture and furnishings	2.69						
05.1.1.7.2	Art and decorative objects	1.36						
05.1.1.7.2.1	Candlestick	1.36	X					165
05.1.1.7.3	Other furniture and furnishings	1.32						
05.1.1.7.3.1	Mirror	1.32	R					55
05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings	1.84						
05.1.2.1	Carpets	1.84						
05.1.2.1.1	Floor carpets	1.84						
05.1.2.1.1.1	Cotton rug	1.48	R					166
05.1.2.1.1.2	Hallway runner	0.36	R					110
05.1.3	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1.51						
05.1.3.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1.51						
05.1.3.1.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1.51						
05.1.3.1.1.1	Repair of furniture	1.51	R					55
05.2	Household textiles	3.76						
05.2.0	Household textiles	3.76						
05.2.0.1	Home decoration textiles and curtains	0.14						
05.2.0.1.1	Curtains	0.14						
05.2.0.1.1.1	Ready-made curtains	0.07	X					111
05.2.0.1.1.2	Curtain fabric	0.07	R					55
05.2.0.2	Bedding	3.59						
05.2.0.2.2	Pillows, blankets and bedspreads	2.81						
05.2.0.2.2.1	Pillow	1.45	X					110
05.2.0.2.2.2	Duvet	1.36	X					111
05.2.0.2.3	Sheets, pillow cases and duvet covers	0.78						
05.2.0.2.3.1	Duvet cover	0.78	X					166
05.2.0.3	Kitchen and bathroom textiles	0.03						
05.2.0.3.2	Bathroom textiles	0.03						
05.2.0.3.2.1	Bath towel	0.03	X					163
05.3	Household appliances	9.67						
05.3.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not	7.91						
05.3.1.1	Household refrigerators and freezers	2.23						
05.3.1.1.1	Refrigerator	0.96						
05.3.1.1.1.1	Dual temperature refrigerator	0.96	X					110
05.3.1.1.3	Fridge-freezers	1.27						
05.3.1.1.3.1	Fridge-freezer	1.27	X					110
05.3.1.2	Washing machines and mangles	3.35						
05.3.1.2.1	Washing machines	2.24						
05.3.1.2.1.1	Washing machine	2.24	X					165
05.3.1.2.2	Dishwashers	1.11						
05.3.1.2.2.1	Dishwasher	1.11	X					165
05.3.1.3	Cookers and ovens	1.66						
05.3.1.3.3	Cookers	1.06						
05.3.1.3.3.1	Electric cooker	1.06	X					165
05.3.1.3.4	Microwave ovens	0.61						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
05.3.1.3.4.1	Microwave oven	0.61						
05.3.1.5	Cleaning appliances	0.66						162
05.3.1.5.1	Vacuum cleaners and hand-held cleaners	0.66						
05.3.1.5.1.1	Vacuum cleaner	0.66	X					165
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances	0.84						
05.3.2.2	Small kitchen appliances	0.84						
05.3.2.2.1	Coffee makers	0.66						
05.3.2.2.1.1	Coffee maker	0.66	X					163
05.3.2.2.4	Irons	0.18						
05.3.2.2.4.1	Steam iron	0.18	X					164
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances	0.93						
05.3.3.1	Repair of household appliances	0.93						
05.3.3.1.1	Repair of household appliances	0.93						
05.3.3.1.1.1	Repair of washing machine	0.93				X		55
05.4	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4.39						
05.4.0	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4.39						
05.4.0.1	Glass and crystal ware, pottery and chinaware	1.28						
05.4.0.1.1	Plates	0.53						
05.4.0.1.1.1	Dinner plate	0.53	X					165
05.4.0.1.3	Glasses	0.41						
05.4.0.1.3.1	Wine glass	0.41	X					165
05.4.0.1.4	Mugs and cups	0.33						
05.4.0.1.4.1	Mug	0.33	X					165
05.4.0.2	Cutlery	0.89						
05.4.0.2.1	Cutlery	0.36						
05.4.0.2.1.1	Cutlery	0.36	X					165
05.4.0.2.2	Kitchen knives	0.53						
05.4.0.2.2.1	Kitchen knife	0.53	X					165
05.4.0.3	Non-electric kitchen and household utensils	2.23						
05.4.0.3.1	Pots and pans	0.76						
05.4.0.3.1.1	Frying pan	0.76	X					165
05.4.0.3.2	Other non-electric kitchen utensils	0.34						
05.4.0.3.2.1	Cake mould	0.34	X					165
05.4.0.3.3	Other non-electric kitchen utensils	1.12						
05.4.0.3.3.1	Container for waste separation	1.12	X					55
05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden	4.82						
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment	1.73						
05.5.1.1	Motorised tools and equipment	1.73						
05.5.1.1.1	Motorised household tools and equipment	1.73						
05.5.1.1.1.1	Percussion drill	1.73	X					165
05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	3.09						
05.5.2.1	Small tools	1.10						
05.5.2.1.1	Manual tools	0.58						
05.5.2.1.1.1	Screwdriver	0.58	X					165
05.5.2.1.2	Garden tools	0.52						
05.5.2.1.2.1	Garden shears	0.52		6/04				55
05.5.2.2	Miscellaneous accessories	1.98						
05.5.2.2.1	Metal items for house and garden	0.81						
05.5.2.2.1.1	Curtain rod	0.81	R					55
05.5.2.2.2	Small electrical appliances	1.17						
05.5.2.2.2.1	Batteries	1.17	X					82
05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	9.61						
05.6.1	Nun-durable household goods	7.13						
05.6.1.1	Cleaning and maintenance products	3.27						
05.6.1.1.1	Detergents	2.05						
05.6.1.1.1.1	Dishwasher detergent	0.32	X					94
05.6.1.1.1.2	Laundry detergent	1.50	X					224
05.6.1.1.1.3	Dishwashing liquid	0.23	X					89
05.6.1.1.2	Washing liquids	1.21						
05.6.1.1.2.1	All purpose cleaner	1.21	X					214
05.6.1.2	Cleaning articles	1.09						
05.6.1.2.1	Brushes, brooms and dusters	1.09						
05.6.1.2.1.1	Dishwashing brush	1.09	X					79
05.6.1.3	Household paper articles	1.51						
05.6.1.3.1	Kitchen papers	1.00						
05.6.1.3.1.1	Paper towels	1.00	X					85

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
05.6.1.3.2	Disposable dinnerware	0.51						
05.6.1.3.2.1	Paper napkins	0.51	X					55
05.6.1.4	Other non-durable household articles	1.27						
05.6.1.4.1	Candles	0.43						
05.6.1.4.1.1	Candle	0.43	X					108
05.6.1.4.2	Plastic bags	0.83						
05.6.1.4.2.1	Plastic bag	0.83	X					82
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services	2.48						
05.6.2.1	Domestic services and household services	2.48						
05.6.2.1.3	Other domestic services and household services	2.48						
05.6.2.1.3.1	House cleaning	2.48				X		54
06	HEALTH	47.80						
06.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment	23.81						
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products	17.52						
06.1.1.1	Prescription and non-prescription medicines	16.21						
06.1.1.1.1	Prescription medicines	12.31						
06.1.1.1.1.1	Reimbursable prescription medicines	9.15				X		*
06.1.1.1.1.2	Non-reimbursable prescription medicines	3.16				X		20
06.1.1.1.2	Non-prescription medicines	3.90						
06.1.1.1.2.1	Non-prescription medicines	3.90				X		35
06.1.1.3	Vitamins and minerals	1.05						
06.1.1.3.1	Vitamins	1.05						
06.1.1.3.1.1	Multivitamins	1.05	X					55
06.1.1.4	Oral contraceptives	0.25						
06.1.1.4.1	Oral contraceptives	0.25						
06.1.1.4.1.1	Oral contraceptives	0.25				X		9
06.1.2	Other pharmaceutical products	0.57						
06.1.2.1	Pregnancy tests and mechanical contraceptives	0.17						
06.1.2.1.2	Mechanical contraceptives	0.17						
06.1.2.1.2.2	Condoms	0.17	X					95
06.1.2.2	Other medical products	0.40						
06.1.2.2.1	Other medical products	0.40						
06.1.2.2.1.1	Adhesive bandage	0.40	X					80
06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	5.72						
06.1.3.1	Eyeglasses and contact lenses	5.42						
06.1.3.1.1	Eyeglasses	4.63						
06.1.3.1.1.1	Eyeglasses	4.63	X					110
06.1.3.1.2	Contact lenses	0.79						
06.1.3.1.2.1	Contact lenses	0.79	X					56
06.1.3.2	Other therapeutic appliances and equipment	0.30						
06.1.3.2.1	Other therapeutic appliances and equipment	0.30						
06.1.3.2.1.1	Blood pressure gauge	0.30	X					54
06.2	Outpatient services	17.12						
06.2.1	Medical services	6.77						
06.2.1.1	Consultations of general practitioner in general practice	4.41						
06.2.1.1.1	Consultations of general practitioner in general practice	4.41						
06.2.1.1.1.1	Outpatient fee	2.36					X	21
06.2.1.1.1.2	Health centre fee	2.05					X	21
06.2.1.2	Consultations of a specialist	2.36						
06.2.1.2.1	Consultations of a specialist	2.36						
06.2.1.2.1.1	Doctor's fee	2.36				X		*
06.2.2	Dental services	6.21						
06.2.2.1	Dental services	6.21						
06.2.2.1.1	Dentist	6.21						
06.2.2.1.1.1	Dentist's fee	6.21				X		**
06.2.3	Paramedical services	4.14						
06.2.3.1	Laboratory and x-ray services	1.58						
06.2.3.1.1	Laboratory and x-ray services	1.58						
06.2.3.1.1.1	Laboratory and treatment fees	1.58				X		*
06.2.3.3	Equipment rental fees for heat treatment, physiotherapy and similar treatments	2.56						
06.2.3.3.1	Physiotherapy	2.56						
06.2.3.3.1.1	Neck and shoulder massage	2.56	R					54
06.3	Hospital services	6.87						
06.3.0	Hospital services	6.87						
06.3.0.1	Basic hospital services	6.87						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
06.3.0.1.1	Basic hospital services	6.87						
06.3.0.1.1.1	Hospital fee	6.87					X	21
07	TRANSPORT	146.24						
07.1	Purchase of vehicles	46.74						
07.1.1	Motor cars	42.82						
07.1.1.1	New motor cars	16.21						
07.1.1.1.1	New cars	16.21						
07.1.1.1.1.1	New car	16.21	X					60
07.1.1.2	Second-hand motor cars	26.61						
07.1.1.2.1	Second-hand passenger cars	26.61						
07.1.1.2.1.1	Second-hand passenger car	26.61		X				*
07.1.2	Motorcycles and bicycles, animal drawn vehicles	3.93						
07.1.2.1	Motorcycles and bicycles	3.93						
07.1.2.1.2	Motorcycles	1.97						
07.1.2.1.2.1	Motorcycle	1.97					X	20
07.1.2.1.3	Bicycles	1.96						
07.1.2.1.3.1	Bicycle	1.96	6/04					165
07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment	74.76						
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	10.93						
07.2.1.1	Tyres	3.31						
07.2.1.1.1	Car tyres	3.31						
07.2.1.1.1.1	Summer tyres	1.57	6/04					165
07.2.1.1.1.2	Winter tyres	1.74	6/10					165
07.2.1.2	Spare parts for personal transport equipment	6.13						
07.2.1.2.1	Car spare parts	6.13						
07.2.1.2.1.1	Spare parts	6.13				X		32
07.2.1.3	Accessories for personal transport equipment	1.48						
07.2.1.3.1	Car accessories	1.48						
07.2.1.3.1.1	Windscreen wiper blades	0.72	X					165
07.2.1.3.1.2	Windscreen cleaner	0.76	X					110
07.2.2	Fuel and lubricants for personal transport equipment	41.14						
07.2.2.1	Fuels	40.36						
07.2.2.1.1	Diesel	5.51						
07.2.2.1.1.1	Diesel	5.51	X					67
07.2.2.1.2	Petrol	34.86						
07.2.2.1.2.1	Petrol	34.86	X					67
07.2.2.2	Lubricants	0.78						
07.2.2.2.1	Lubricants	0.78						
07.2.2.2.1.1	Lubricants	0.78	X					55
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	10.98						
07.2.3.1	Maintenance of personal transport equipment	5.08						
07.2.3.1.1	Car maintenance	4.31						
07.2.3.1.1.1	Scheduled maintenance	2.13				X		9
07.2.3.1.1.2	Oil change	1.43				X		55
07.2.3.1.1.3	Passenger car wash	0.76	R					55
07.2.3.1.2	Bicycle and motorcycle maintenance	0.77						
07.2.3.1.2.1	Bicycle maintenance	0.77					2	55
07.2.3.2	Private vehicle repair	5.89						
07.2.3.2.1	Car repair	5.89						
07.2.3.2.1.1	Mechanic's average wage	5.89					1	*
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	11.72						
07.2.4.1	Hire of garages or parking spaces from third party, hire of private car	0.97						
07.2.4.1.1	Hire of garages or parking spaces from third party, hire of private car	0.97						
07.2.4.1.1.1	Car hire	0.97				X		56
07.2.4.2	Fees for use and parking	7.27						
07.2.4.2.1	Fees for use and parking	7.27						
07.2.4.2.1.1	Vehicle tax	4.92					1	*
07.2.4.2.1.2	Parking fee	2.35				X		21
07.2.4.3	Driving lessons and driving test	3.48						
07.2.4.3.1	Driving lessons and driver's licence services	1.72						
07.2.4.3.1.1	Driving lessons	1.57				X		55
07.2.4.3.1.2	Fee for driver's licence	0.15					X	4

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
07.2.4.3.2	Roadworthiness test and other services	1.75						
07.2.4.3.2.1	Vehicle inspection	1.75				X		41
07.3	Public transport services	24.73						
07.3.1	Passenger transport by railway	4.25						
07.3.1.1	Train and tram transport	4.25						
07.3.1.1.2	Long-distance train journeys	4.25						
07.3.1.1.2.1	Short-distance train journeys	0.85					X	21
07.3.1.1.2.2	Long-distance train journeys	3.40					X	314
07.3.2	Passenger transport by road	11.30						
07.3.2.1	Bus transport	8.35						
07.3.2.1.1	Local bus transport	6.49						
07.3.2.1.1.1	Local journeys	6.49				X		120
07.3.2.1.2	Long-distance coach journeys	1.85						
07.3.2.1.2.1	Long-distance coach journeys	1.85					X	20
07.3.2.2	Taxi journeys	2.96						
07.3.2.2.1	Taxi journeys	2.96						
07.3.2.2.1.1	Taxi journeys	2.96					X	1
07.3.3	Passenger transport by air	6.04						
07.3.3.1	Domestic flights	0.80						
07.3.3.1.1	Domestic flights	0.80						
07.3.3.1.1.1	Domestic flights	0.80	X					15
07.3.3.2	International flights	5.24						
07.3.3.2.1	European flights	3.67						
07.3.3.2.1.1	European flights	3.67	X					21
07.3.3.2.2	Intercontinental flights	1.57						
07.3.3.2.2.1	Intercontinental flights	1.57	X					9
07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	3.14						
07.3.4.1	Sea travel	3.14						
07.3.4.1.1	Ferry trips and cruises	3.14						
07.3.4.1.1.1	Scheduled passenger route	3.14	X					16
08	COMMUNICATION	34.84						
08.1	Postal services	1.09						
08.1.0	Postal services	1.09						
08.1.0.1	Letters	0.87						
08.1.0.1.1	Standard letter	0.87						
08.1.0.1.1.1	Postage for letter	0.87					X	6
08.1.0.2	Other postal services	0.22						
08.1.0.2.1	Standard parcel postage	0.22						
08.1.0.2.1.1	Postage for parcel	0.22					X	6
08.2	Telephone and telefax equipment	3.02						
08.2.0	Telephone and telefax equipment	3.02						
08.2.0.2	Mobile phones	3.02						
08.2.0.2.1	Mobile phones	3.02						
08.2.0.2.1.1	Mobile phone	3.02	X					165
08.3	Telephone and telefax services	30.73						
08.3.0	Telephone and telefax services	30.73						
08.3.0.3	Data transfer services	3.37						
08.3.0.3.1	Internet connection	3.37						
08.3.0.3.1.1	Internet service charge	3.37	X					60
08.3.0.1_2	Phone call charges	27.36	X					**
09	CULTURE AND RECREATION	120.38						
09.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	18.55						
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	7.77						
09.1.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound	2.19						
09.1.1.1.3	MP3 players	0.74						
09.1.1.1.3.1	MP3 player	0.74	X					165
09.1.1.1.4	Stereo systems and CD radio player	1.11						
09.1.1.1.4.1	Stereo system	1.11	X					161
09.1.1.1.5	Car stereo system	0.34						
09.1.1.1.5.1	Car stereo system	0.34	R					165
09.1.1.2	Equipment for the reception, recording and play-back of pictures	5.58						
09.1.1.2.1	Televisions	2.91						
09.1.1.2.1.1	Television	2.91	X					162
09.1.1.2.2	Video recorders and DVD players	0.94						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
09.1.1.2.2.1	DVD player	0.94		X				165
09.1.1.2.3	Digital TV receivers	0.95						
09.1.1.2.3.1	Digital TV receiver	0.95		X				165
09.1.1.2.4	Home theatre equipment	0.79						
09.1.1.2.4.1	Home theatre equipment	0.79		X				165
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	1.59						
09.1.2.1	Cameras	1.59						
09.1.2.1.1	Still cameras	1.32						
09.1.2.1.1.1	Digital camera	1.32		X				165
09.1.2.1.2	Video cameras	0.27						
09.1.2.1.2.1	Video camera	0.27		X				109
09.1.3	Information processing equipment	5.06						
09.1.3.1	Computers	3.91		X				102
09.1.3.2	Equipment and accessories	1.06						
09.1.3.2.3	Monitors	0.53						
09.1.3.2.3.1	Monitor	0.53		X				110
09.1.3.2.4	USB memory stick	0.53						
09.1.3.2.4.1	USB memory stick	0.53		X				55
09.1.3.3	Other information processing equipment and accessories	0.09						
09.1.3.3.2	Other information processing equipment and accessories	0.09						
09.1.3.3.2.1	Ink cartridge	0.09		X				55
09.1.4	Recording media	3.17						
09.1.4.1	Sound and picture records	2.72						
09.1.4.1.1	Compact discs	1.73						
09.1.4.1.1.1	Compact disc	1.73		X				164
09.1.4.1.2	Videos and DVDs	0.99						
09.1.4.1.2.1	DVD movie	0.99		X				165
09.1.4.2	Unrecorded media	0.03						
09.1.4.2.1	Unrecorded compact discs (R and RW)	0.02						
09.1.4.2.1.1	Unrecorded compact disc	0.02		X				163
09.1.4.2.2	Unrecorded video cassettes and DVDs	0.01						
09.1.4.2.2.1	Unrecorded DVD	0.01		X				165
09.1.4.3	Other recording media	0.41						
09.1.4.3.1	Memory cards	0.41						
09.1.4.3.1.1	Memory card	0.41		X				165
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0.96						
09.1.5.1	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and data processing equipment	0.96						
09.1.5.1.1	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0.96						
09.1.5.1.1.1	Repair of consumer electronics	0.96				X		52
09.2	Other major durables for recreation and culture	6.93						
09.2.1	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation	1.15						
09.2.1.1	Musical instruments	1.15						
09.2.1.1.1	Traditional instruments	1.15						
09.2.1.1.1.1	Keyboard instruments	1.15		R				52
09.2.2	Major durables for outdoor recreation	5.78						
09.2.2.1	Caravans, camper vans and trailers	0.94						
09.2.2.1.1	Camper van	0.94						
09.2.2.1.1.1	Camper van	0.94					2	15
09.2.2.3	Boats, outboard motors and boat equipment	4.84						
09.2.2.3.1	Boats	3.92						
09.2.2.3.1.1	Fibreglass boat	3.92		7/03				55
09.2.2.3.2	Motor	0.92						
09.2.2.3.2.1	Outboard motor	0.92		7/03				55
09.3	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	20.26						
09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies	3.85						
09.3.1.1	Games and recreational equipment	2.50						
09.3.1.1.1	Parlour games	0.64						
09.3.1.1.1.1	Parlour game	0.64		X				165
09.3.1.1.2	Electronic games	1.86						
09.3.1.1.2.1	Computer game	1.55		X				165

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
09.3.1.1.2.2	Video game console	0.31	X					54
09.3.1.2	Toys and party items	1.35						
09.3.1.2.1	Dolls	0.49						
09.3.1.2.1.1	Doll	0.49	X					55
09.3.1.2.3	Soft toys	0.27						
09.3.1.2.3.1	Soft toy	0.27	X					165
09.3.1.2.4	Legos and toy construction sets	0.55						
09.3.1.2.4.1	Basic construction set	0.55	X					165
09.3.1.2.5	Other toys and party items	0.04						
09.3.1.2.5.1	Hobby equipment	0.04	X					165
09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	5.67						
09.3.2.1	Sports equipment	4.08						
09.3.2.1.1	Outdoor sports equipment	2.89						
09.3.2.1.1.1	Ski set	1.47	4/11					165
09.3.2.1.1.2	Ice hockey skates	0.32	4/11					164
09.3.2.1.1.3	Roller skates	1.09	6/04					162
09.3.2.1.2	Indoor sports equipment	1.19						
09.3.2.1.2.1	Floorball stick	0.77	X					165
09.3.2.1.2.2	Badminton racket	0.42	X					165
09.3.2.2	Camping and open-air recreation equipment	1.59						
09.3.2.2.4	Other camping and open-air recreation equipment	1.59						
09.3.2.2.4.1	Fishing lure	1.59	6/04					165
09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers	5.38						
09.3.3.1	Garden products	0.38						
09.3.3.1.2	Soil, gardening peat and fertilizers	0.38						
09.3.3.1.2.1	Soil	0.38	X					55
09.3.3.2	Plants	1.51						
09.3.3.2.1	Indoor plants	1.08						
09.3.3.2.1.1	Plant	1.08	X					55
09.3.3.2.2	Outdoor plants	0.43						
09.3.3.2.2.1	Ornamental shrub	0.43	5/05					55
09.3.3.3	Flowers	3.49						
09.3.3.3.2	Outdoor flowers	0.94						
09.3.3.3.2.1	Seedlings	0.94	3/05					55
09.3.3.3.3	Indoor flowers	2.55						
09.3.3.3.3.1	Cut roses	1.83	X					55
09.3.3.3.3.2	Bunch of tulips	0.72	3/02					55
09.3.4	Pets and related products	3.90						
09.3.4.2	Pet products	3.90						
09.3.4.2.1	Pet food	2.45						
09.3.4.2.1.1	Dog food	0.99	X					99
09.3.4.2.1.2	Cat food	1.46	X					97
09.3.4.2.2	Accessories for pets	1.45						
09.3.4.2.2.1	Chewing bone	1.45	X					120
09.3.5	Veterinary services and other services for pets	1.46						
09.3.5.1	Veterinary services and other services for pets	1.46						
09.3.5.1.1	Veterinary services	1.46						
09.3.5.1.1.1	Veterinarian's fee	1.46			X			110
09.4	Recreational and cultural services	44.34						
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services	8.33						
09.4.1.1	Recreational services	1.89						
09.4.1.1.1	Sporting events	0.74						
09.4.1.1.1.1	Football match	0.21	6/05					20
09.4.1.1.1.2	Ice hockey match	0.53	8/09					21
09.4.1.1.2	Fairgrounds and amusement parks	1.15						
09.4.1.1.2.1	Amusement parks	1.15					1	16
09.4.1.2	Sports services	6.44						
09.4.1.2.1	Swimming fees	2.96						
09.4.1.2.1.1	Swimming hall fees	2.96					2	21
09.4.1.2.2	Fitness centres and gymnasia	2.21						
09.4.1.2.2.1	Fitness centre fee	2.21			X			55
09.4.1.2.5	Other sports services	1.28						
09.4.1.2.5.1	Badminton, hourly rate	1.28					2	51
09.4.2	Cultural services	16.05						
09.4.2.1	Cinemas, theatres and concerts	5.26						
09.4.2.1.1	Cinemas	1.36						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
09.4.2.1.1.1	Cinema ticket	1.36		R				55
09.4.2.1.2	Theatres and operas	3.89						
09.4.2.1.2.1	Theatre ticket	3.89				2		34
09.4.2.2	Museums, libraries and zoos	0.86						
09.4.2.2.1	Museums, art galleries and fairs	0.86						
09.4.2.2.1.1	Museums and sightseeing	0.86				2		55
09.4.2.3	Television and radio fees	6.42						
09.4.2.3.2	Television licence fee	6.13						
09.4.2.3.2.1	Television licence fee	6.13				X		1
09.4.2.3.3	Cable and pay TV	0.29						
09.4.2.3.3.1	Pay TV	0.29				X		9
09.4.2.4	Hire of equipment and accessories for culture	0.54						
09.4.2.4.1	Movie rental	0.54						
09.4.2.4.1.1	Movie rental	0.54		R				55
09.4.2.5	Photography services	1.63						
09.4.2.5.1	Photography services	1.63						
09.4.2.5.1.1	Photo service	1.55		R				56
09.4.2.5.1.2	Passport photos	0.08		R				55
09.4.2.6	Other cultural services	1.35						
09.4.2.6.1	Other cultural services	1.35						
09.4.2.6.1.1	Entertainment events	1.35		X				55
09.4.3	Games of chance	19.96						
09.4.3.1	Games of chance	19.96						
09.4.3.1.1	Games of chance	19.96						
09.4.3.1.1.1	Games of chance	19.96		X				**
09.5	Newspapers, books and stationery	18.52						
09.5.1	Books	3.97						
09.5.1.1	Bestsellers	0.27						
09.5.1.1.1	Fiction	0.27						
09.5.1.1.1.1	Fiction	0.27		X				163
09.5.1.2	Other books	3.69						
09.5.1.2.1	Non-fiction	1.96						
09.5.1.2.1.1	Non-fiction	1.96		X				110
09.5.1.2.2	School books	0.56						
09.5.1.2.2.1	School books	0.56		X				55
09.5.1.2.3	Children's books	0.72						
09.5.1.2.3.1	Children's book	0.72		X				110
09.5.1.2.6	Other books	0.45						
09.5.1.2.6.1	Book club	0.45		X				11
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals	12.57						
09.5.2.1	Newspapers	7.09						
09.5.2.1.1	Single copy of newspaper	1.98						
09.5.2.1.1.1	Single copy of newspaper	1.98				X		4
09.5.2.1.2	Subscription to newspaper	5.10						
09.5.2.1.2.1	Subscription to newspaper	5.10				X		25
09.5.2.2	Periodicals	5.48						
09.5.2.2.1	Lifestyle magazines	3.58						
09.5.2.2.1.1	Lifestyle magazines	3.58				X		25
09.5.2.2.2	Children's magazines	0.46						
09.5.2.2.2.1	Children's magazines	0.46				X		10
09.5.2.2.3	Hobby and recreational magazines	1.33						
09.5.2.2.3.1	Hobby and recreational magazines	1.33				X		20
09.5.2.2.4	Economic and political magazines	0.11						
09.5.2.2.4.1	Economic and political magazines	0.11				X		8
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter	1.20						
09.5.3.1	Miscellaneous printed matter	1.20						
09.5.3.1.1	Postcards and greeting cards	1.20						
09.5.3.1.1.1	Greeting card	1.20		X				55
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials	0.78						
09.5.4.1	Stationery and drawing materials	0.78						
09.5.4.1.1	Paper and stationery	0.78						
09.5.4.1.1.1	Wrapping paper	0.78		X				55
09.6	Package holidays	11.77						
09.6.0	Package holidays	11.77						
09.6.0.1	Domestic holidays	0.83						
09.6.0.1.4	Domestic holidays	0.83						
09.6.0.1.4.1	Domestic holidays	0.83		X				9

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
09.6.0.2	Package holidays within Europe	8.91						
09.6.0.2.1	European city break holidays	2.85						
09.6.0.2.1.1	European city break holidays	2.85	X					16
09.6.0.2.3	European beach holidays	5.11						
09.6.0.2.3.1	European beach holidays	5.11	X					16
09.6.0.2.4	Other European holiday packages	0.95						
09.6.0.2.4.1	Cruises	0.95	X					15
09.6.0.3	Long-distance travel	2.03						
09.6.0.3.2	Long-distance holidays	2.03						
09.6.0.3.2.1	Long-distance holidays	2.03	X					15
10	EDUCATION	5.01						
10.2	Lower secondary and upper secondary level education	1.29						
10.2.0	Lower secondary and upper secondary level education	1.29						
10.2.0.1	Secondary education	1.29						
10.2.0.1.2	Upper secondary school and upper secondary vocational education	1.29						
10.2.0.1.2.1	Workers institute	1.29						12
10.5	Education not definable by level	3.73						
10.5.0	Education not definable by level	3.73						
10.5.0.1	Education not definable by level	3.73						
10.5.0.1.1	Courses	3.73						
10.5.0.1.1.1	Adult education centre	3.73						84
11	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	69.10						
11.1	Restaurant and café services	63.98						
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like	52.38						
11.1.1.1	Restaurant and café food	21.48						
11.1.1.1.1	Savoury snacks	3.86						
11.1.1.1.1.1	Savoury biscuits	1.89	X					55
11.1.1.1.1.2	Pizza	1.98	R					55
11.1.1.1.1.3	Vegetarian food	0.31						
11.1.1.1.1.3.1	Vegetarian food	0.31	R					54
11.1.1.1.4	Fish dishes	0.94						
11.1.1.1.4.1	Fish dishes	0.94	R					55
11.1.1.1.5	Meat dishes	12.49						
11.1.1.1.5.1	Pork cutlet	1.80	R					55
11.1.1.1.5.2	Steak	2.38	R					55
11.1.1.1.5.3	Chicken dishes	2.10	R					55
11.1.1.1.5.4	Lunch package	6.21	R					55
11.1.1.1.6	Pasta	0.51						
11.1.1.1.6.1	Pasta	0.51	R					53
11.1.1.1.7	Salads	0.54						
11.1.1.1.7.1	Salad	0.54	R					54
11.1.1.1.8	Desserts	0.91						
11.1.1.1.8.1	Dessert	0.91	R					55
11.1.1.1.9	Snacks	1.91						
11.1.1.1.9.1	Sweet biscuits	1.91	X					55
11.1.1.2	Fast food	6.43						
11.1.1.2.1	Fast food	6.43						
11.1.1.2.1.1	Hamburger	1.20	X					55
11.1.1.2.1.2	Hamburger meal	3.04	X					55
11.1.1.2.1.3	Fast food meal	2.20	R					55
11.1.1.3	Take-away and home-delivered food	1.92						
11.1.1.3.1	Take-away and home-delivered food	1.92						
11.1.1.3.1.1	Take-away pizza	1.92	R					55
11.1.1.4	Alcoholic beverages in restaurants	14.42						
11.1.1.4.1	Spirits in restaurants	3.93						
11.1.1.4.1.1	Spirits in restaurants	3.93			X			*
11.1.1.4.2	Wine in restaurants	3.29						
11.1.1.4.2.1	Wine in restaurants	3.29			X			*
11.1.1.4.3	Beer in restaurants	7.20						
11.1.1.4.3.1	Beer in restaurants	7.20			X			*
11.1.1.5	Non-alcoholic drinks in restaurants	8.13						
11.1.1.5.2	Soft drinks in restaurants	1.53						
11.1.1.5.2.1	Soft drink	1.53	X					54
11.1.1.5.4	Coffee in restaurants	6.59						
11.1.1.5.4.1	Coffee	5.27	X					54
11.1.1.5.4.2	Specialty coffee	1.32	X					55

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals				Times/ year	Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required		
11.1.2	Canteens	11.60						
11.1.2.1	Meal in workplace canteen	11.60						
11.1.2.1.1	Meal in workplace canteen	11.60						
11.1.2.1.1.1	Meal in workplace canteen	11.60				X	63	
11.2	Accommodation services	5.12						
11.2.0	Accommodation services	5.12						
11.2.0.1	Hotels, motels, boarding houses and other similar establishments	3.70						
11.2.0.1.1	Accommodation services in hotels and motels	3.70						
11.2.0.1.1.1	Hotel room	3.70		X			55	
11.2.0.2	Holiday centres, campsites, youth hostels and similar establishments	1.41						
11.2.0.2.1	Accommodation services at holiday centres and campsites	0.64						
11.2.0.2.1.1	Campsite fee	0.64		4/05			41	
11.2.0.2.3	Other accommodation services	0.78						
11.2.0.2.3.1	Holiday cottage	0.78		X			33	
12	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	72.88						
12.1	Personal care	20.94						
12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	8.56						
12.1.1.1.	Men's and children's haircut	2.07						
12.1.1.1.1	Men's haircut	2.07						
12.1.1.1.1.1	Barber's fee	2.07				X	55	
12.1.1.2	Ladies' hairdresser services	5.35						
12.1.1.2.1	Women's haircut	1.64						
12.1.1.2.1.1	Hairdresser's fee	1.64				X	55	
12.1.1.2.3	Hair dyeing	3.71						
12.1.1.2.3.1	Hair dyeing	1.93				X	55	
12.1.1.2.3.2	Highlights	1.78				X	55	
12.1.1.3	Beauty salons	1.14						
12.1.1.3.1	Facials	1.14						
12.1.1.3.1.1	Facial	1.14				X	55	
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care	0.55						
12.1.2.1	Electric razors and hair trimmers	0.28						
12.1.2.1.1	Electric razors and hair trimmers	0.28						
12.1.2.1.1.1	Electric razor	0.28		X			162	
12.1.2.2	Electric hairstyling appliances	0.16						
12.1.2.2.1	Electric hairstyling appliances	0.16						
12.1.2.2.1.1	Curling tongs	0.16		X			165	
12.1.2.3	Other electric appliances for personal care	0.11						
12.1.2.3.1	Other electric appliances for personal care	0.11						
12.1.2.3.1.1	Electric toothbrush	0.11		X			54	
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	11.83						
12.1.3.2	Products for personal care	6.79						
12.1.3.2.1	Articles for personal hygiene	2.84						
12.1.3.2.1.1	Toothbrush	0.51		X			103	
12.1.3.2.1.2	Toothpaste	0.48		X			85	
12.1.3.2.1.3	Shampoo	0.84		X			166	
12.1.3.2.1.4	Shower gel	0.55		X			166	
12.1.3.2.1.5	Hair conditioner	0.45		X			166	
12.1.3.2.2	Other products for personal care	3.95						
12.1.3.2.2.1	Toilet paper	1.66		X			80	
12.1.3.2.2.2	Disposable nappies	1.05		X			101	
12.1.3.2.2.3	Sanitary towels	0.74		X			89	
12.1.3.2.2.4	Deodorant	0.50		X			166	
12.1.3.3	Beauty products	5.04						
12.1.3.3.1	Perfumes	0.44						
12.1.3.3.1.1	Perfume bottle	0.44		X			166	
12.1.3.3.2	Cosmetics	1.21						
12.1.3.3.2.1	Foundation	0.61		X			166	
12.1.3.3.2.2	Mascara	0.61		X			166	
12.1.3.3.3	Body, hand and hair lotions	1.95						
12.1.3.3.3.1	Facial cream	1.95		X			166	
12.1.3.3.4	Other beauty products	1.44						
12.1.3.3.4.1	Hair dye	0.94		X			165	
12.1.3.3.4.2	Hair styling products	0.51		X			166	
12.3	Personal effects n.e.c.	5.80						

Coicop	Item	Weight o/oo	Collection intervals					Number of prices
			Monthly	Every other month	Quar- terly	If required	Times/ year	
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches	3.33						
12.3.1.1	Jewellery	2.38						
12.3.1.1.2	Fine jewellery	2.38						
12.3.1.1.2.1	Gold necklace	1.43	R					165
12.3.1.1.2.2	Diamond ring	0.95	R					165
12.3.1.2	Clocks and watches	0.95						
12.3.1.2.1	Watches	0.95						
12.3.1.2.1.1	Watch	0.95	R					165
12.3.2	Other personal effects	2.47						
12.3.2.1	Items for travelling	1.13						
12.3.2.1.1	Suitcases	0.57						
12.3.2.1.1.1	Suitcase	0.57	X					165
12.3.2.1.2	Bags	0.56						
12.3.2.1.2.1	Handbag	0.56	X					165
12.3.2.2	Children's products	0.48						
12.3.2.2.1	Prams and pushchairs	0.48						
12.3.2.2.1.1	Prams	0.48	R					110
12.3.2.3	Other personal effects	0.87						
12.3.2.3.3	Miscellaneous, incl. repair of personal effects	0.87						
12.3.2.3.3.1	Sunglasses	0.87	X					110
12.4	Social protection	14.97						
12.4.0	Social protection	14.97						
12.4.0.1	Children's services	11.10						
12.4.0.1.1	Children's daycare services	11.10						
12.4.0.1.1.1	Children's daycare	11.10					1	30
12.4.0.2	Services for elderly and disabled persons	3.86						
12.4.0.2.1	Retirement homes for elderly and residences for disabled persons	3.86						
12.4.0.2.1.1	Retirement home fee	3.86					1	1
12.5	Insurance	4.83						
12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling	0.55						
12.5.2.1	Insurance connected with the dwelling	0.55						
12.5.2.1.1	Insurance connected with the dwelling	0.55						
12.5.2.1.1.1	Personal property insurance	0.55				X		*
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health	0.57						
12.5.3.1	Insurance connected with health	0.57						
12.5.3.1.1	Insurance connected with health	0.57						
12.5.3.1.1.1	Sickness and accident insurance	0.57				X		*
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport	3.71						
12.5.4.1	Car insurance	3.71						
12.5.4.1.1	Car insurance	3.71						
12.5.4.1.1.1	Service charges for transport insurance	2.36				X		*
12.5.4.1.1.2	Service charge for motor vehicle insurance	1.35				X		*
12.6	Financial services n.e.c.	20.07						
12.6.2	Other financial services n.e.c.	20.07						
12.6.2.1	Banking and financial services	20.07						
12.6.2.1.1	Banking and financial services	20.07						
12.6.2.1.1.1	Banking service fees	7.84				X		*
12.6.2.1.1.2	Interest on consumer credit	12.23				X		*
12.7	Other services n.e.c.	6.27						
12.7.0	Other services n.e.c.	6.27						
12.7.0.1	Administrative fees	4.32						
12.7.0.1.2	Passports and licences	4.32						
12.7.0.1.2.1	Document redemption fee	4.32				X		**
12.7.0.2	Other fees and services	1.95						
12.7.0.2.2	Copies of documents, newspaper advertisements	1.95						
12.7.0.2.2.1	Newspaper advertisement	1.95				X		42

R = Rotational collection, half of the prices are collected during even months, half of the prices are collected during odd months.

* = Data from other statistics.

** = Data partly received from other statistics.

E.g. 6/04 = Seasonal products; prices collected six times per year, starting in April.

Appendix 2.

Chaining coefficients of old indices

The table below presents the chaining coefficients of a selection of old consumer price indices and cost-of-living indices at the overall index level and by main commodity groups. The coefficients in the table are cut figures, i.e. they have not been rounded. Chaining coefficients are used in the following manner:

Chaining coefficient x point figure 2005=100 \Rightarrow point figure of old index.

An example:

The point figure of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 for February 2008 was 106.69. The chaining coefficient of the Consumer Price Index 1995=100 to the 2005=100 index was 1.148703. The point figure of the Consumer Price Index 1995=100 for February 2008 is:

$$1.148703 \times 106.69 = 122.55 = 122.6.$$

And, correspondingly, the point figure of the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100 for February 2008 is:

$$15.966068 \times 106.69 = 1,703.41 = 1,703.$$

The index's base year, commodity group and chaining coefficients for the 2005=100 index

(CPI = consumer price index and COLI = cost-of-living index)

Commodity group	CPI 2000	CPI 1995	CPI 1990	CPI 1981	CPI 1972	COLI1951:10	COLI1914:1-6
0 Overall index	1.064072	1.148703	1.286427	2.192715	6.205888	15.966068	1934.7806
01 Food	1.093725	1.116580	1.053829	1.714114	5.074679	14.310746	
02 Alcohol and tobacco	0.922338	1.020917	1.254003	2.400020	6.497198		
03 Clothing and footwear	0.991879	0.988454	1.149217	1.707339	4.636791	6.386106	
04 Housing	1.091306	1.216516	1.230495	2.069694	5.484245	20.678737	
05 Household equipment	1.054778	1.086137	1.241242	1.979557	5.050511		
06 Health	1.153678	1.319781	1.735487	3.944732			
07 Transport	1.055556	1.196489	1.398947	2.267517	6.530579		
08 Communication	0.807938	0.798313					
09 Recreation and culture	1.083723	1.159283					
10 Education	1.244471	1.464949					
11 Hotels and restaurants	1.108492	1.253878					
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	1.094895	1.117918					

Not all commodity groups have a coefficient because the index's commodity classification has changed over the years.

Appendix 3.

Main group weights for the regional consumer price indices, %

Commodity group	Uusimaa and Eastern Uusimaa	Other parts of Southern Finland	Eastern Finland	Western Finland	Northern Finland	Åland Islands	Whole country
0 Consumer price index	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.39	13.62	15.22	14.35	14.26	14.91	13.34
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	5.05	6.11	5.68	4.61	4.34	3.09	5.16
03 Clothing and footwear	5.40	4.69	4.81	5.07	4.38	7.21	5.00
04 Housing, water, electricity and others	23.29	20.65	18.66	20.54	21.67	18.77	21.34
05 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.42	5.62	5.36	5.61	5.73	5.17	5.54
06 Health	4.51	4.73	5.26	5.13	4.40	4.55	4.78
07 Transport	13.95	12.84	16.01	15.10	17.67	15.32	14.62
08 Communication	3.81	3.48	3.06	3.68	2.52	3.30	3.48
09 Culture and recreation	11.56	12.06	12.41	12.59	11.76	12.49	12.04
10 Education	0.64	0.38	0.56	0.43	0.47	0.11	0.50
11 Restaurants and hotels	7.45	8.21	5.93	5.98	5.70	9.86	6.91
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	7.53	7.61	7.04	6.92	7.11	5.22	7.29

KÄSIKIRJOJA
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	Toimialaluokitus TOL 2002 <i>Näringsgrensindelningen TOL 2002</i> Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2002 Liite 2 Tiivistelmä <i>Bilaga 2 Sammandrag</i> Annex 2 Summary		2002
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No	37b	Guide to Waste Classification		1999
Nro	38	Vuoden 1950 väestölaskennan otosaineiston käsikirja		1997
Nro	39	Kuluttajahintaindeksi 2005=100 (pdf) Käyttäjän käsikirja	uudistettu painos	2008
Nr	39b	<i>Konsumentprisindex 2005=100 (pdf)</i> <i>Användarhandbok</i>		2008
No	39c	Consumer Price Index 2005=100 (pdf) Handbook for Users		2008
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No	43b	Quality Guidelines for Official Statistics		2002
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The Consumer Price Index 2005=100 Handbook for Users has been written as a guide for use of the consumer price index.

The handbook provides information on:

- what the consumer price index measures, how it is calculated and what it contains
- how the consumer price index is used; practical calculation examples are included
- basics and methods of index calculation
- the weight structure and commodity selection of the consumer price index
- the chaining coefficients of consumer price indices with older base years
- in addition to the consumer price index, the harmonised index of consumer prices and the net price index are presented.