

2002

PRICES AND WAGES REVIEW

■ **Development of producer and consumer prices in 1995–2001**

■ **Finland's price level sixth highest in the OECD**

■ **Rents up by 3.8 per cent in the year**

■ **Total average earnings of monthly paid local government employees FIM 11,900 in October 2000**

■ **Cost per one hour worked rose by 3.9 per cent**

■ **Union-specific incomes policy negotiations accelerated the labour dispute year 2000**

Prices and Wages Review 2002

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Prices and Wages Review provides concise statistical data on wages, prices and labour disputes.

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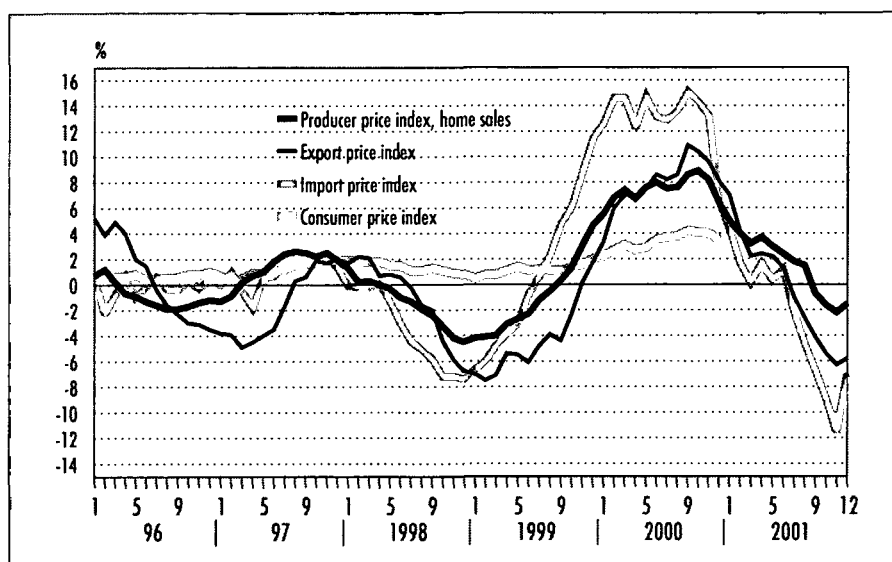
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DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCER AND CONSUMER PRICES IN 1995-2001

The following table shows the development of the Producer Price Index, Home Sales 1995=100 and that of the Export, Import and Consumer Price Indices 1995=100 and of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 1996=100, from 1995 to 2001.

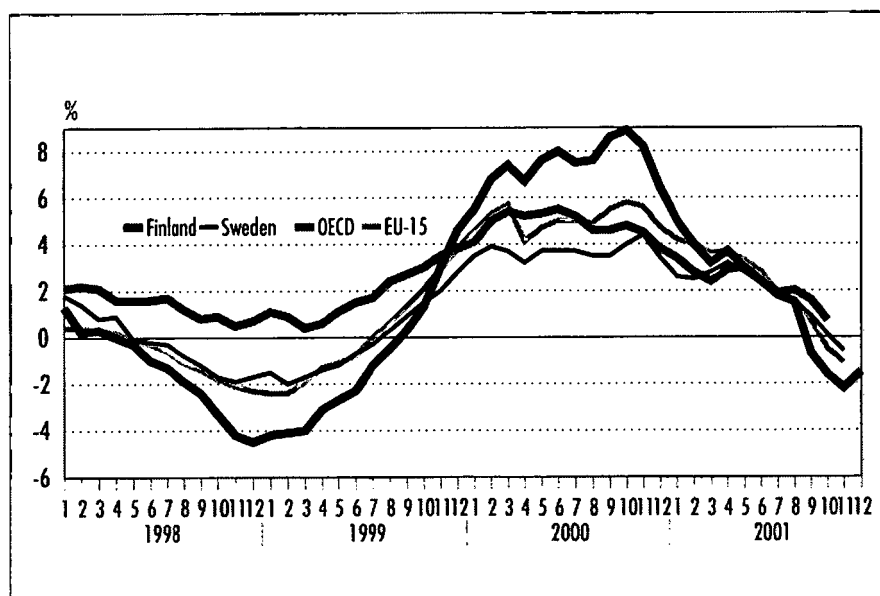
Year/ month	Producer price index, home sales 1995=100		Export price index 1995=100		Import price index 1995=100		Consumer price index 1995=100		Harmonised index of consumer prices 1996=100	
		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year
1995	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		98.9	
1996	99.1	-0.9	100.6	0.6	99.8	-0.2	100.6	0.6	100.0	1.1
1997	100.4	1.3	98.9	-1.7	100.7	0.9	101.8	1.2	101.2	1.2
1998	99.0	-1.4	97.8	-1.1	97.2	-3.5	103.2	1.4	102.6	1.4
1999	97.8	-1.1	93.5	-4.4	97.7	0.6	104.4	1.2	103.9	1.3
2000	105.1	7.5	100.9	7.9	110.5	13.1	108.0	3.4	107.0	3.0
2001	106.7	1.5	100.4	-0.6	107.5	-2.8	110.8	2.6	109.8	2.7
2001										
1	106.4	5.0	102.8	7.0	109.6	4.4	108.9	3.3	107.8	2.9
2	106.4	4.0	102.3	4.2	108.8	1.7	109.5	3.1	108.5	2.7
3	106.5	3.2	101.5	2.2	108.0	0.1	110.0	2.9	109.0	2.5
4	106.9	3.7	102.4	2.4	109.0	1.7	110.5	3.0	109.5	2.8
5	107.6	3.0	102.7	2.2	110.2	0.3	111.4	3.4	110.5	3.3
6	107.5	2.4	101.9	1.3	110.7	1.2	111.5	3.0	110.6	3.0
7	107.4	1.8	100.3	-1.0	108.1	-2.2	111.0	2.5	109.7	2.6
8	107.5	1.5	99.5	-2.6	107.2	-4.6	111.1	2.4	109.9	2.7
9	106.6	-0.7	99.0	-4.1	107.8	-6.7	111.7	2.2	110.9	2.6
10	106.1	-1.6	97.8	-5.4	104.6	-8.9	111.5	1.9	110.8	2.4
11	105.8	-2.2	97.1	-6.3	102.5	-11.6	111.0	1.6	110.4	2.1
12	105.8	-1.5	96.9	-5.8	103.2	-7.0	110.9	1.6	110.4	2.3



YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES OF DIFFERENT INDICES, PERCENTAGE, 1996-2001

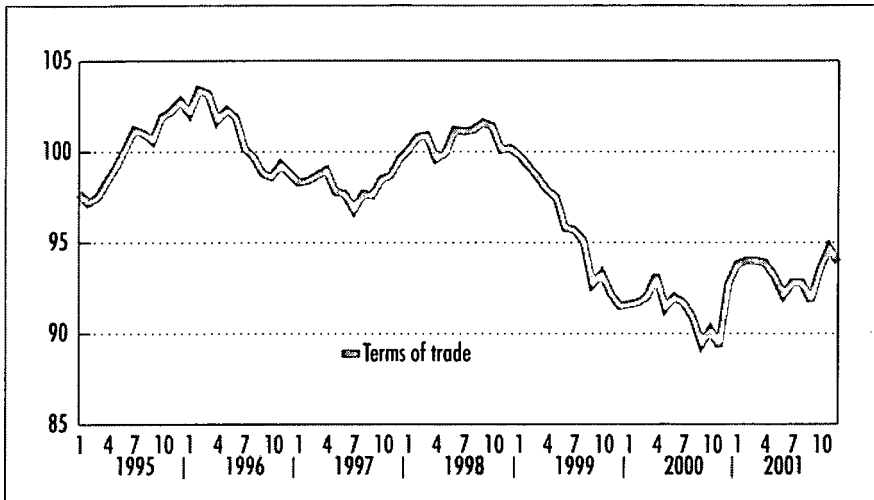
DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCER PRICE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE IN 1995-2001

Year/ month	Producer price index, home sales 1995=100		Export price index 1995=100		Import price index 1995=100		Terms of trade 1995=100	
		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year		Change, % from previous year
1995	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1996	99.1	-0.9	100.6	0.6	99.8	-0.2	100.8	0.8
1997	100.4	1.3	98.9	-1.7	100.7	0.9	98.2	-2.6
1998	99.0	-1.4	97.8	-1.1	97.2	-3.5	100.7	2.5
1999	97.8	-1.1	93.5	-4.4	97.7	0.6	95.7	-5.0
2000	105.1	7.5	100.9	7.9	110.5	13.1	91.3	-4.6
2001	106.7	1.5	100.4	-0.6	107.5	-2.8	93.4	2.3
2001								
1	106.4	5.0	102.8	7.0	109.6	4.4	93.8	2.4
2	106.4	4.0	102.3	4.2	108.8	1.7	94.0	2.5
3	106.5	3.2	101.5	2.2	108.0	0.1	94.0	2.2
4	106.9	3.7	102.4	2.4	109.0	1.7	93.9	0.8
5	107.6	3.0	102.7	2.2	110.2	0.3	93.2	2.0
6	107.5	2.4	101.9	1.3	110.7	1.2	92.1	0.1
7	107.4	1.8	100.3	-1.0	108.1	-2.2	92.8	1.2
8	107.5	1.5	99.5	-2.6	107.2	-4.6	92.8	2.1
9	106.6	-0.7	99.0	-4.1	107.8	-6.7	91.8	2.7
10	106.1	-1.6	97.8	-5.4	104.6	-8.9	93.5	3.7
11	105.8	-2.2	97.1	-6.3	102.5	-11.6	94.7	6.0
12	105.8	-1.5	96.9	-5.8	103.2	-7.0	93.9	1.3



YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF THE PRODUCER PRICE INDEX, HOME SALES IN FINLAND, SWEDEN, OECD COUNTRIES AND EU MEMBER STATES, ON AVERAGE, IN 1998-2001

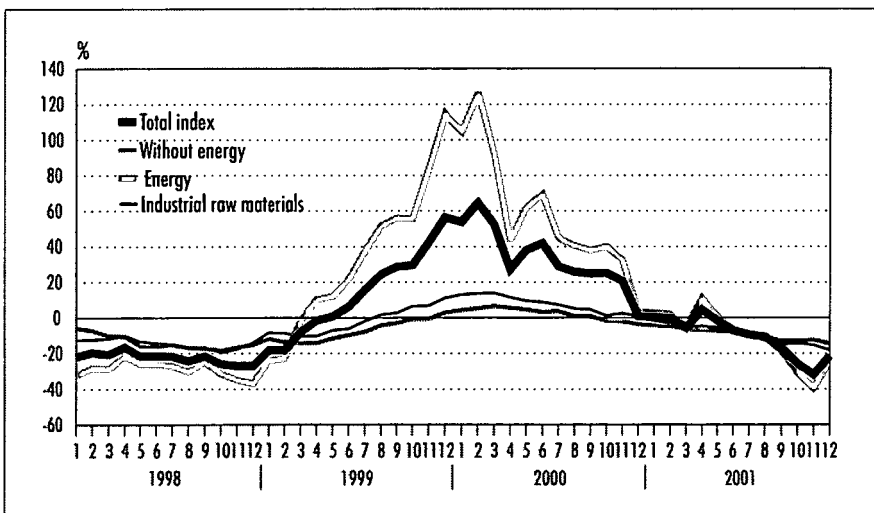
DEVELOPMENT OF TERMS OF TRADE 1995=100 FROM 1995 TO 2001



DEVELOPMENT OF TERMS OF TRADE IN FINLAND IN 1995-2001

The change in the terms of trade, that is, the ratio between the Export and Import Price Indices between 1995 and 2001.

WORLD MARKET PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS AND RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN ENERGY PRODUCTS IN 1995-2001



WORLD MARKET PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS

The following shows the year-on-year changes of the world market prices of raw materials – the HWWA Index – from the beginning of 1998 to December 2001.

Source: HWWA-institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg

Year/ month	Crude oil FIM/tonne	Petrol 95E FIM/l	Diesel oil FIM/l	Light fuel oil FIM/l	Electricity FIM 0.01/kWh 1)	District heating FIM/MWh 2)
1995:9	714	4.83	3.57	1.41	55.9	183
1996:9	929	5.52	3.80	1.66	58.9	185
1997:9	747	5.69	3.90	1.72	60.1	191
1998:9	509	5.48	3.70	1.54	59.5	194
1999:9	941	6.15	4.16	1.91	56.6	196
2000:9	1524.52	7.05	5.38	3.22	56.1	205
2001:9	1260.75	6.66	4.86	2.55	59.0	220
2001:12	956.90	5.91	4.64	192	59.7	220

PRICES OF CERTAIN ENERGY PRODUCTS IN 1995-2001

This table shows the prices of certain energy products from September 1995 to December 2001.

The price of crude oil is the import price; the other prices are retail sale prices in Finland.

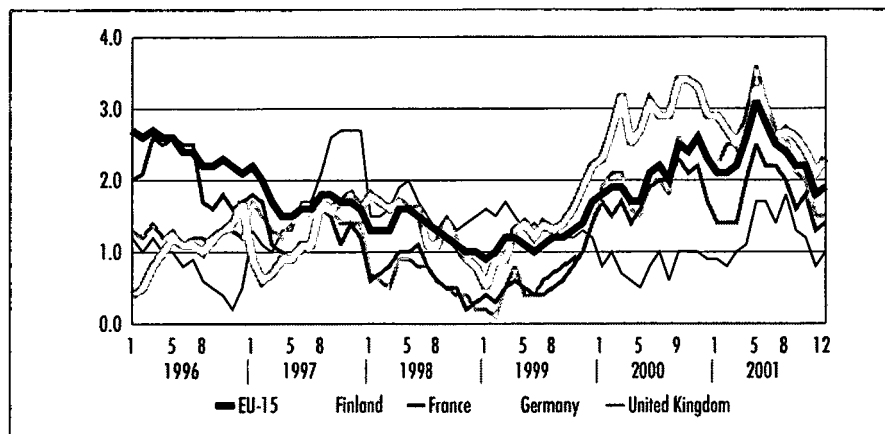
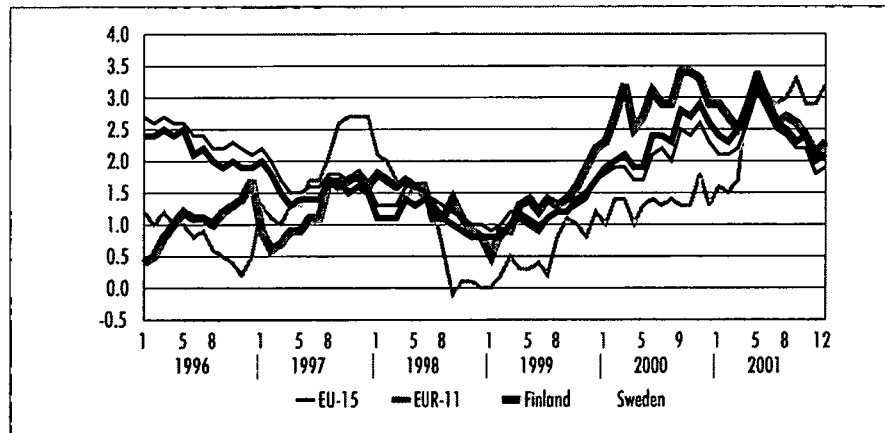
1) Dwelling in a block of flats

2) Block of flats

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES 1996=100
IN EU MEMBER STATES IN 1995–2001**

Year/ month	EU-15	EUR-11		Finland		Sweden		Germany		France		United Kingdom		
	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	Change, % from previous year	
1995	97.7		97.9		98.9		99.2		98.8		98.0		97.6	
1996	100.0	2.4	100.0	2.2	100.0	1.1	100.0	0.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.5
1997	101.7	1.7	101.6	1.6	101.2	1.2	101.9	1.8	101.5	1.5	101.3	1.3	101.8	1.8
1998	103.0	1.3	102.7	1.1	102.6	1.4	102.9	1.0	102.1	0.6	102.0	0.7	103.4	1.6
1999	104.3	1.2	103.8	1.1	103.9	1.3	103.4	0.6	102.8	0.6	102.5	0.6	104.8	1.3
2000	106.4	2.1	106.5	2.4	107.0	3.0	104.8	1.3	104.9	2.1	104.4	1.8	105.6	0.8
2001	108.9	2.3	109.2	2.5	109.8	2.7	107.6	2.7	107.4	2.4	106.3	1.8	106.9	1.2
2001														
1	107.2	2.1	107.5	2.4	107.8	2.9	105.2	1.6	106.1	2.2	104.7	1.4	105.4	0.9
2	107.6	2.1	107.8	2.3	108.5	2.7	105.6	1.5	106.8	2.5	105.0	1.4	105.7	0.8
3	108.2	2.2	108.4	2.5	109.0	2.5	106.4	1.7	107.0	2.5	105.5	1.4	106.1	1.0
4	108.8	2.6	109.0	2.9	109.5	2.8	107.5	3.0	107.3	2.9	106.1	2.0	106.7	1.1
5	109.4	3.1	109.6	3.4	110.5	3.3	108.3	3.1	107.9	3.6	106.8	2.5	107.5	1.7
6	109.5	2.8	109.7	3.0	110.6	3.0	108.1	3.0	108.1	3.1	106.8	2.2	107.7	1.7
7	109.1	2.5	109.4	2.6	109.7	2.6	107.4	2.9	108.1	2.6	106.6	2.2	106.9	1.4
8	109.1	2.4	109.4	2.5	109.9	2.7	107.6	3.0	107.9	2.6	106.6	2.0	107.3	1.8
9	109.5	2.2	109.7	2.3	110.9	2.6	108.9	3.3	107.9	2.1	106.8	1.6	107.6	1.3
10	109.6	2.2	109.8	2.4	110.8	2.4	108.7	2.9	107.5	2.0	106.9	1.8	107.4	1.2
11	109.4	1.8	109.7	2.0	110.4	2.1	108.8	2.9	107.3	1.5	106.6	1.3	107.2	0.8
12	109.6	1.9	109.9	2.1	110.4	2.3	108.9	3.2	107.4	1.5	106.7	1.4	107.5	1.0

**YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF THE HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES
1996=100 IN EU MEMBER STATES IN 1996–2001**



FINLAND'S PRICE LEVEL SIXTH HIGHEST IN THE OECD

Experiences of how expensive life is in Finland are supported by a price level comparison study published by the OECD. If total price levels in private consumption are adjusted by the July 2001 changes in rates of exchange and inflation, Finland is ranked as the sixth most expensive country in the OECD. Some changes have taken place, however, since still about ten years ago, Finland was the most expensive country in Europe and the OECD in terms of the overall price levels of private consumption.

Norway, Denmark and Iceland of the other Nordic countries as well as Japan and Switzerland were more expensive than Finland. This was also the case one year previously, with the addition of Sweden. The least expensive countries in Europe are still many Mediterranean countries, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. With reference to expensive private consumption, especially alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles, books and magazines are expensive in Finland compared to most other EU countries.

Where do the results come from?

Finland joined the price comparison co-ordinated by the OECD in 1980. From 1992 Finland has participated in the price comparison survey of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Union.

Comparative price surveys study the prices of equivalent products in different countries. For pri-

ate consumption, the weight structure of the commodity basket is formed on the basis of household consumption. Because consumption habits vary from one country to another, the items in the basket for each country are determined in co-operation with the national statistical offices, the OECD and Eurostat. Prices of about 3,000 commodities and services are surveyed.

The price data of the survey are collected by product category during a period of three years. Recent information is added to the material continuously and old data are updated by exchange rates and inflation coefficients.

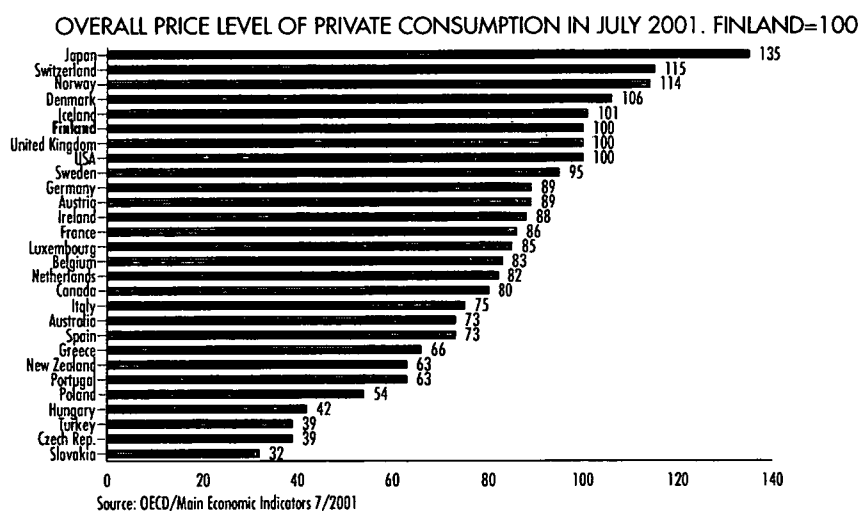
The value ratios, i.e. the purchasing power parities between currencies, are calculated by price comparisons between the countries. This so-called PPP rate represents the real purchasing power of the currencies. When converting a certain sum of money into other countries' currencies by means of the purchasing power parity, an

equal amount of goods and services will be obtained by that sum of money in the countries in question.

The price level index is calculated by dividing the purchasing power parity by the corresponding exchange rate. The index gives a tourist's point of view: if my purchases in Finland cost FIM 100, how many Finnish marks would I need to buy the same commodities in some other country? In July 2001, that 'commodity basket' covering the whole private consumption would have cost FIM 114 in Norway and FIM 63 in Portugal.

It should be borne in mind when examining the price level indices that the indices say nothing about people's purchasing power in that country. Such a comparison would require information on wages, taxation, social security and public sector services funded from tax revenues.'

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GROWTH IN HOUSING TRANSACTIONS HALTED IN 2000

The growth in housing transactions stopped in 2000. Transactions amounted to FIM 32.1 billion, which is about FIM 0.65 billion less than the year before. Although prices of dwellings in housing companies rose from 1999, the reduced number of housing transactions lowered the total sum. The data are based on Statistics Finland's price statistics of housing companies from 1999 compiled from the taxation authority's asset transfer tax statements. The statistics cover the whole country.

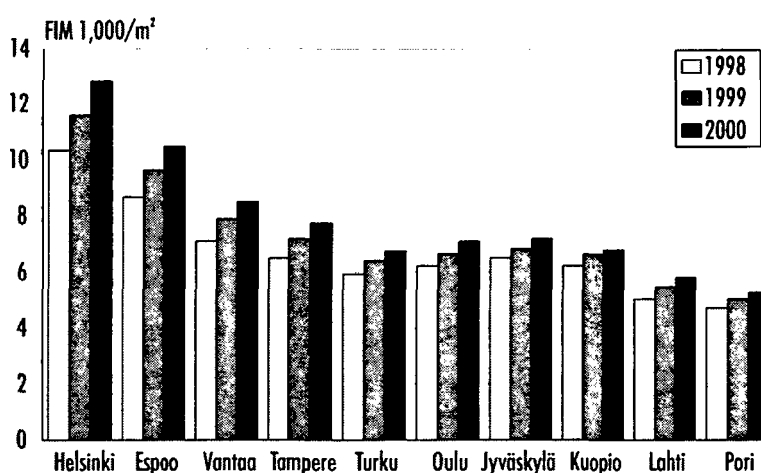
In 2000, the average price for old non-subsidised dwellings was FIM 7,480 per square metre, which is seven per cent higher than in 1999. In the Greater Helsinki area, the average price per square metre rose by 10.1 per cent, to good FIM 11,500, and in the rest of the country by 5.3 per cent to a little over FIM 6,000.

The statistics cover a total of 68,500 housing transactions, down by about 6,700 from the previous year. One third of them were made in the region of Uusimaa.

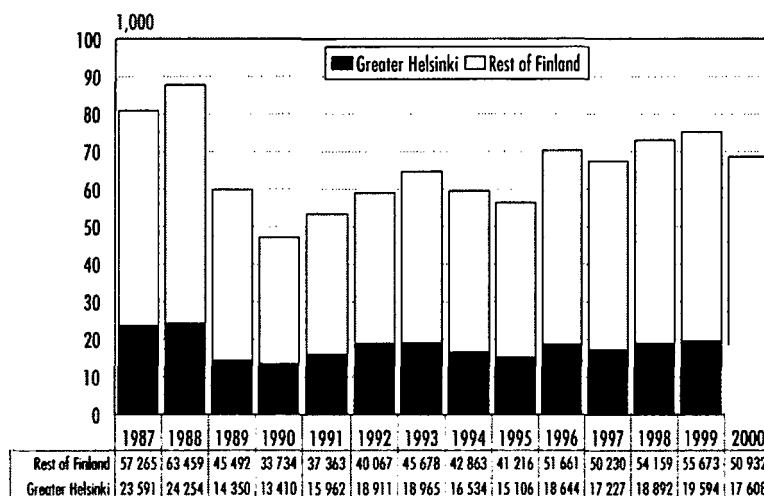
*For further details, please contact:
Eugen Koev, tel. +358 9 1734 3397,
Petri Kettunen, tel. +358 9 1734 3558*

Source: Housing prices 2000. Statistics Finland

AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED SELLING PRICES FOR OLD NON-SUBSIDISED DWELLINGS IN HOUSING COMPANIES IN FINLAND'S LARGEST TOWNS, 1998-2000



NUMBER OF HOUSING TRANSACTIONS IN 1987-2000



AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED SELLING PRICES FOR OLD¹⁾ NON-SUBSIDISED DWELLINGS IN HOUSING COMPANIES (FIM/M²) AND NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS IN 2000, AND CHANGE IN AVERAGE PRICE FROM 1999 TO 2000

Area	FIM/m ²	Change % 1999-2000	No.
Whole country	7 480	7.0	59 127
Greater Helsinki	11 556	10.1	15 538
Rest of Finland	6 026	5.3	43 589
BY REGION			
Uusimaa	10 603	9.5	19 863
Helsinki	12 803	10.4	9 467
Espoo	10 469	8.8	3 195
Vantaa	8 508	7.9	2 774
Itä-Uusimaa	7 079	11.2	682
Porvoo	7 528	12.5	498
Varsinais-Suomi	6 147	5.1	6 306
Turku	6 753	5.6	3 617
Satakunta	5 076	5.5	2 189
Pori	5 256	4.5	974
Kanta-Häme	5 865	7.6	1 991
Hämeenlinna	6 590	5.8	782
Pirkanmaa	6 888	6.8	5 956
Tampere	7 738	7.8	3 750
Päijät-Häme	5 514	6.6	2 704
Lahti	5 793	6.2	1 766
Kymenlaakso	4 759	4.2	2 143
Kotka	4 779	4.0	844
South Karelia	6 030	2.0	1 292
Lappeenranta	6 705	1.2	757
Etelä-Savo	5 120	3.4	1 428
Mikkeli	6 200	3.5	513
Pohjois-Savo	5 750	1.7	2 598
Kuopio	6 788	2.4	1 398
North Karelia	5 269	4.1	1 567
Joensuu	6 054	5.7	972
Central Finland	6 151	5.1	2 656
Jyväskylä	7 172	5.4	1 381
South Ostrobothnia	5 115	4.9	1 086
Seinäjoki	5 745	3.2	531
Ostrobothnia	5 956	2.7	1 400
Vaasa	6 722	3.4	882
Central Ostrobothnia	5 032	6.9	404
Kokkola	5 279	4.1	318
North Ostrobothnia	6 272	5.2	2 925
Oulu	7 082	6.6	1 822
Kainuu	5 388	2.3	618
Kajaani	5 570	3.1	482
Lapland	5 127	0.7	1 268
Rovaniemi	5 613	-1.2	541

1) Completed before 1999.

Source: Housing prices 2000. Statistics Finland

RENTS UP BY 3.8 PER CENT IN THE YEAR

The rents of dwellings rose, on average, by 3.8 per cent from April 2000 to April 2001. The rents of government-subsidised rental dwellings went up by 2.7 per cent and those of non-subsidised dwellings by 4.5 per cent. In Greater Helsinki, the rents of non-subsidised dwellings rose by 5.5 per cent in the year. The data are based on Statistics Finland's rent statistics.

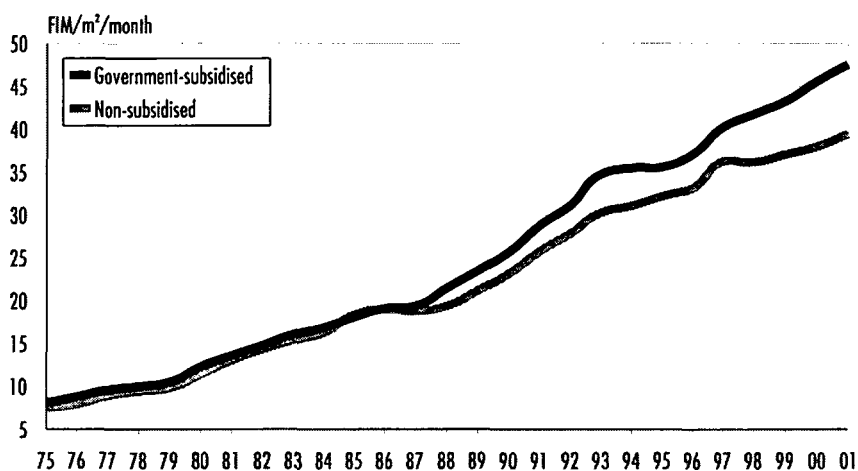
The mean rent was FIM 39.5 per square metre for a government-subsidised dwelling and FIM 47.5 for a non-subsidised dwelling in April 2001.

In new tenancies of non-subsidised dwellings the rents went up, on average, by about 4.1 per cent in the whole country from April 2000. In Greater Helsinki a rise of 5.3 per cent was recorded. A new tenancy refers to change of tenants within the past 12 months.

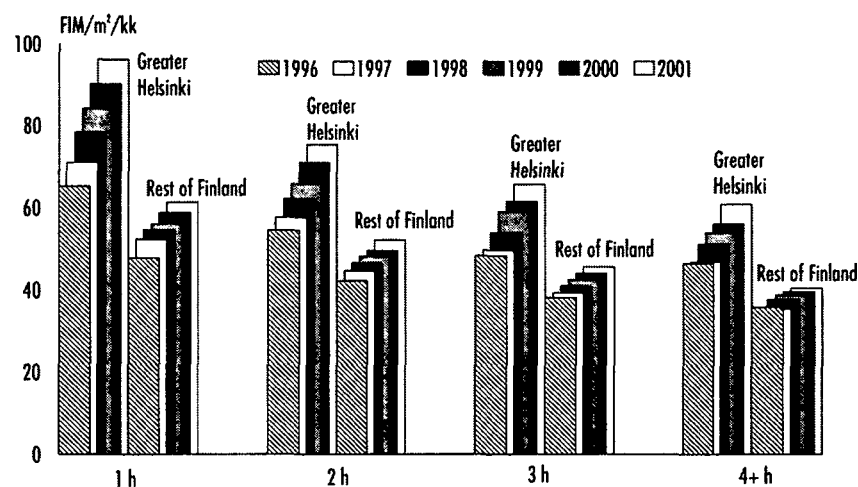
The data on rents were obtained from Statistics Finland's inquiry and the Social Insurance Institute's rental subsidy register. The data on rental dwellings are derived from the Population Information System.

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MEAN RENTS PER SQUARE METRE IN 1975-2001



MEAN RENTS PER SQUARE METRE BY NUMBER OF ROOMS (KITCHEN COUNTED AS A ROOM, KITCHENETTE NOT) IN GREATER HELSINKI AND THE REST OF FINLAND IN 1996-2001, NEW TENANCIES IN NON-SUBSIDISED RENTAL DWELLINGS



MEAN MONTHLY RENTS BY AREA IN APRIL 2001, FIM/M²

Area	Whole stock of rental dwellings				New non-subsidised tenancies	
	Non-subsidised		Government-subsidised		Rent, FIM/m ² /month	Change, % 4/00–4/01
	Rent, FIM/m ² /month	Change, % 4/00–4/01	Rent, FIM/m ² /month	Change, % 4/00–4/01		
Whole country	47,5	4,5	39,5	2,7	51,5	4,1
Greater Helsinki	61,6	5,5	44,8	2,7	69,7	5,3
Rest of Finland	42,6	4,0	37,6	2,7	46,0	3,5
Esboo	56,7	5,4	45,6	2,3	62,1	5,1
Helsinki	63,9	5,3	44,3	2,8	73,2	5,1
Hämeenlinna	45,7	3,1	39,6	3,2	51,1	4,4
Joensuu	48,0	2,4	38,3	2,7	50,9	3,0
Jyväskylä	50,6	2,9	40,3	3,4	54,5	2,6
Kotka	43,1	0,7	36,4	1,8	46,9	2,9
Kouvola	44,1	3,4	36,7	2,7	45,6	0,0
Kuopio	50,7	4,6	36,8	2,7	52,7	3,5
Lahti	45,0	3,8	37,1	2,5	48,1	3,4
Lappeenranta	47,7	3,2	39,6	2,6	51,6	0,3
Oulu	50,3	4,6	39,9	3,3	53,9	5,1
Pori	42,8	4,5	35,4	1,6	45,4	1,4
Rovaniemi	48,1	5,6	40,4	1,1	51,2	5,0
Seinäjoki	44,7	4,5	37,2	4,1	46,9	3,8
Tampere	51,9	4,9	39,8	3,3	55,9	4,6
Turku	49,7	4,2	38,8	2,7	52,5	3,8
Vaasa	47,3	3,7	39,8	3,6	50,0	0,6
Vantaa	55,7	6,8	45,4	2,6	61,7	6,7
Surrounding districts ¹	45,8	4,6	41,5	3,8	50,4	4,2
Be the number of inhabitants in the municipality						
over 100,000	57,8	5,2	43,2	2,8	63,5	5,0
60,000 – 100,000	47,3	3,8	37,7	2,7	50,4	2,8
20,000 – 59,999	44,0	4,0	38,5	2,8	47,6	3,1
under 20,000	36,3	3,8	35,8	2,4	38,5	3,5

¹ Surrounding districts include Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Riihimäki, Kirkkonummi, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti

The change percentages were calculated from the index of comparable dwellings, not directly from mean rents.

Source: Rent statistics 2001. Housing 2001:3. Statistics Finland

More information on the Internet at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/tk/hp/ashin_vuokrat.html

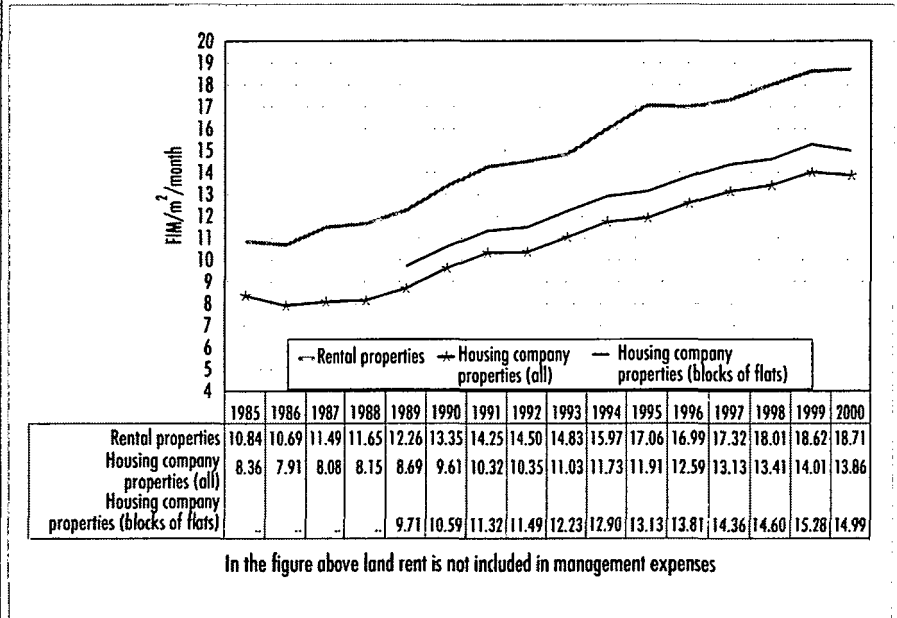
MANAGEMENT EXPENSES OF HOUSING COMPANIES FIM 14.99 PER SQUARE METRE

In 2000 the average monthly management expenses of housing companies were FIM 14.99 per square metre in blocks of flats, a decrease of 1.8 per cent on the previous year. Repair costs and heating expenses fell most. Heating accounted for 23 per cent of the maintenance expenses of housing companies in blocks of flats, repairs for 21 per cent and water consumption for 11 per cent. Blocks of flats with their own heating plant paid FIM 4.88 a month per square metre. Blocks of flats using area and district heat spent FIM 3.39 per square metre on heating. Housing companies used four per cent less on repairs in 2000 than the year before. Management expenses were considerably higher in older properties than in newer ones.

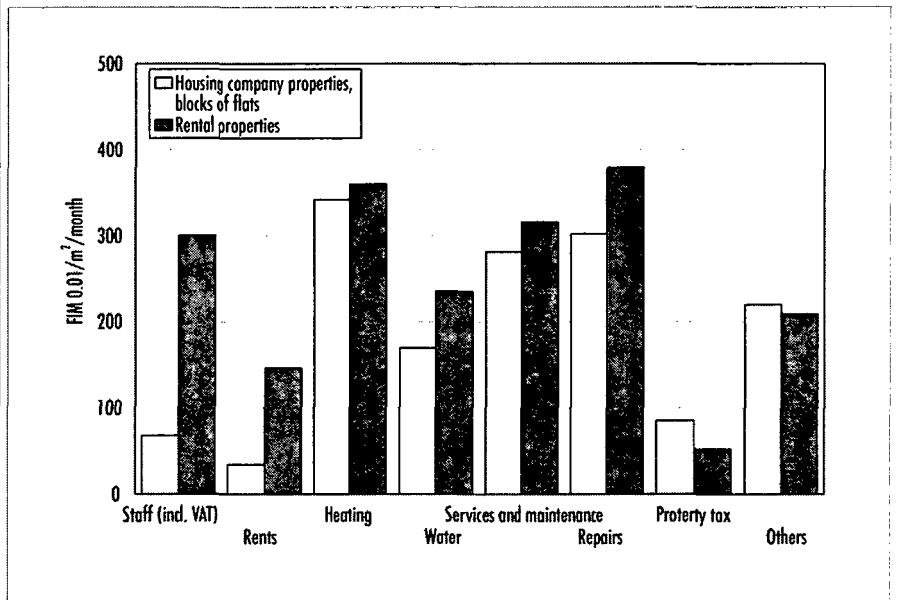
Maintenance charges, the main source of income for housing companies, accounted for 79.5 per cent of the companies' actual returns. Renting of premises owned by companies yielded 9.6 per cent and compensations for use 10.5 per cent of the returns in 2000. Total returns increased by 0.4 per cent on the previous year.

The average monthly maintenance charges, including water rates, were, on average, FIM 13.26 per square metre in blocks of flats. The highest maintenance charges were paid in the region of Uusimaa, FIM 14.39, and the lowest in Åland, FIM 9.77 per square metre a month.

MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE OF HOUSING COMPANIES IN 1985-2000



MANAGEMENT EXPENSES OF HOUSING COMPANIES PER FLOOR AREA A MONTH IN 2000



Maintenance charges collected from share holders rose by 1.7 per cent over the year.

When comparing the data to those of the previous year, it should be noted that part of the sample changes yearly.

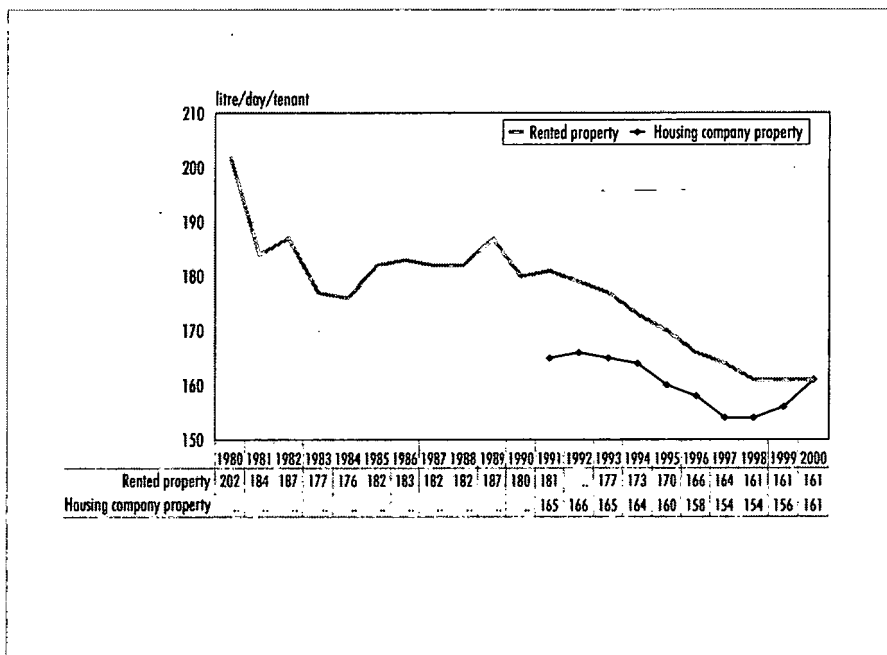
Management expenses of government-subsidised rental properties FIM 19.97 per square metre a month

In 2000 the average monthly management expenses of government-subsidised rental properties were FIM 19.97 per square metre. Management expenses rose by 0.8 from the previous year. Staff expenses rose most, by 9.1 per cent, and waste management, by 5.8 per cent. Repair costs per square metre were about three per cent lower than in the previous year. Repair costs made up 19 per cent of all management expenses of rental properties.

Heating costs accounted for 18 per cent of the management expenses of rental properties. Heating costs rose by two per cent from the previous year. The proportion of water consumption was 11.8 per cent and that of value added tax 2.1 per cent of the management expenses of rental properties in 2000.

The income of government-subsidised rental properties was mostly derived from rents paid by tenants, making up 95 per cent of the total income of rental properties in 2000. The average monthly rent paid by tenants was FIM 36.29 per square metre, an increase of 1.2 per cent on the previous year. Rents from office and business premises made up 2.1 per cent and compensations for use 1.8 per cent of the income of rental properties in 2000.

WATER CONSUMPTION PER TENANT A DAY IN 1985-2000



Different property management expenses of housing company and rental properties

The difference in the structure of the management expenses of housing companies and rental properties is mainly due to the different ways in which housing companies maintain and repair their properties. Staff expenses are lower in housing companies, as residents often participate in the maintenance of the properties. Large rental property companies employ considerably more staff than smaller housing companies, which use maintenance companies. The repair costs of rental properties are higher, because the repair costs for each individual flat are included in the rent. In housing company properties, flat owners pay for the repairs

direct. Most rental properties are on rented land, which increases their rental expenses. In 2001 water consumption was 161 litres per person a day in both housing company properties and in rental properties.

Source:
Housing corporations' final accounts, 2000

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(government-subsidised rental properties)

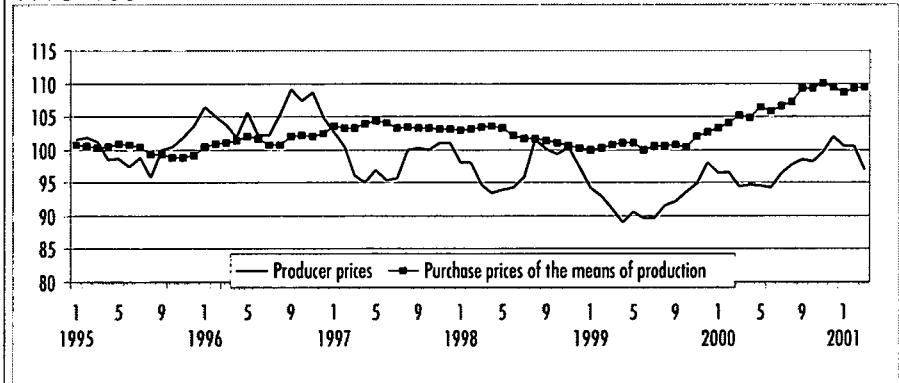
PRICE INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVISED

The index of producer prices of agricultural products and the index of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production are indicators measuring price development from the viewpoint of farmers. Statistics Finland has revised the price indices of agricultural products to comply with the renewed instructions of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of European Communities. The new base year for the price indices of agricultural products is 1995, indicated with the figure 100. The weight structure of the indices is calculated as a three-year average for the years 1995 to 1997 at 1995 market prices. The market price is the price of the product, excluding value added tax, on the farm or in the nearest trading place without subsidies, but including possible tax-like payments. The biggest revision is the inclusion of fur production in the price indices. The weight structure of fur farming is about 12 per cent in the producer price index.

Development of new and old index

The development of the index of producer prices of agricultural products 1995=100 differs significantly from the previous index 1990=100. The revised index does not include diminishing transition subsidies, which, in turn, lowered producer prices. Direct selling between farms is taken into account. Changing auction prices of fur have caused the

DEVELOPMENT OF PRICE INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
1995=100



greatest changes to the index. Fur prices have varied so much that measured by the new index, the year-on-year changes of the producer price index are several percentages higher than when measured without fur. The producer

price index is also calculated without fur animals, which describes better the price development of the actual basic agriculture. The old index of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production 1990=100 measured price development almost

INDEX OF PRODUCER PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1995=100

	Point figure 3/2001	Year-on-year change, % 3/2000-3/2001	Month-on-month change, % 2/2001-3/2001	Change, % 1999-2000
Total	97.0	2.7	-3.6	5.1
Total (excl. fur)	94.8	-0.6	-4.2	0.6
Crop products	94.1	-6.1	0.2	-2.8
Animal products	98.4	7.5	-5.4	9.5
Animal products (excl. fur)	95.2	3.0	-6.7	2.7

INDEX OF PURCHASE PRICES OF THE MEANS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	Point figure 3/2001	Year-on-year change, % 3/2000-3/2001	Month-on-month change, % 2/2001-3/2001	Change, % 1999-2000
Total	109.4	3.9	0.0	5.9
Goods and services	109.1	4.2	0.1	7.0
Investments	110.4	2.9	-0.1	2.5

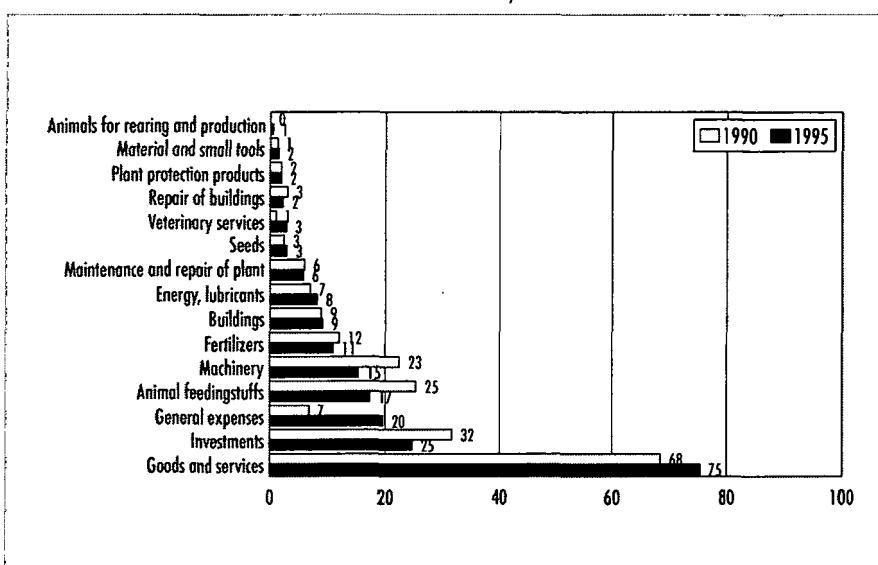
equally to the new index 1995=100. In the renewed index the weight of general expenses is significantly greater and that of machinery and animal feedingstuffs correspondingly smaller.

Costs rising

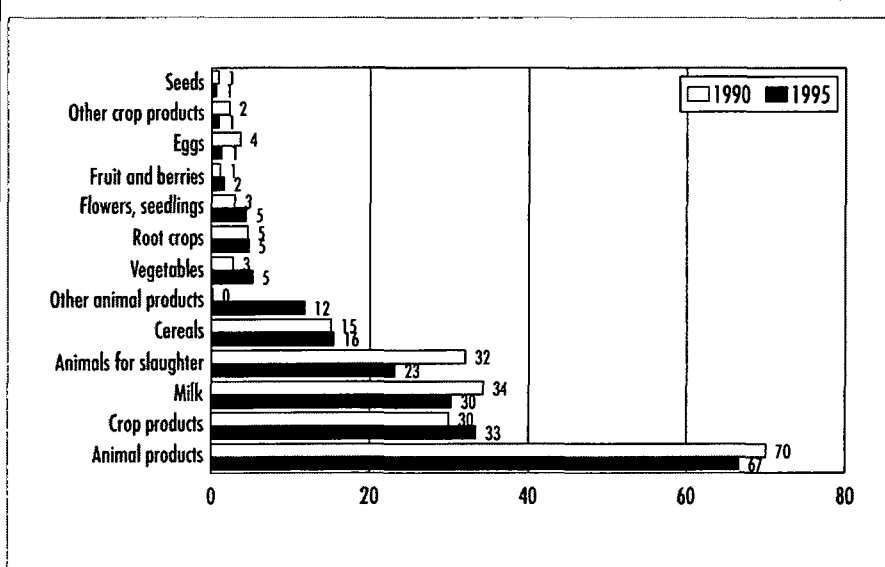
From February to March 2001, the index of producer prices of agricultural products fell by 3.6 per cent, and without fur production by 4.2 per cent. Prices of crop products rose by 0.2 per cent and those of animal products went down by 5.4 per cent. Without fur production, prices of animal products decreased by 6.7 per cent in the month. Prices of milk and eggs fell most. Lower price of milk was mainly due to seasonal pricing. Overproduction and marketing difficulties have lowered the price of eggs. In March purchase prices of the means of agricultural production were on level with February.

Comparing the price changes to the corresponding time the year before, producer prices have risen by 2.7 per cent, and without fur production, fallen by 0.6 per cent. Prices of crop products have gone down by 6.1 per cent in the year. Cereal products have fallen by over 10 per cent in price. Prices of animal products have increased by 7.5 per cent, the highest rises concerning fur and meat. Price of pork has grown by 18.6 per cent and that of poultry by 3.8 per cent over the year. Beef prices have declined by one per cent, partly due to the BSE disease. Purchase prices of the means of agricultural production have risen by 3.9 per cent in the year. Prices of goods and services rose by 4.2 per cent and investments by 2.9 per cent. Over the year, prices of energy,

WEIGHT STRUCTURE OF THE INDEX OF PURCHASE PRICES OF THE MEANS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, %



WEIGHT STRUCTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER PRICE INDEX, %



animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, machinery and construction have increased most.

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Source:
Price indices of agricultural products 1995=100

TOTAL AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MONTHLY PAID LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FIM 11,900 IN OCTOBER 2000

In October 2000, the average monthly earnings of a full-time salaried employee in the local government sector were FIM 11,906, for men FIM 14,583 and for women FIM 11,173. The corresponding amounts for regular working hours were FIM 11,415 in total, for men FIM 13,488 and for women FIM 10,847. From October 1999 to October 2000, the total average earnings rose by 4.6 per cent. The proportion of overtime and other non-regular work increased slightly from the year before because the average earnings for regular working hours rose by 4.1 per cent.

Local government, i.e. municipalities and joint municipal authorities, employed a total of about 425,000 monthly paid persons, of whom almost 32,000 were on leave of absence or unpaid for some other reason.

In all, the number of personnel in the local government sector has grown by 1.1 per cent from the pre-

vious year. The number of full-time personnel has also increased by 1.1 per cent and that of part-time employees by 3.2 per cent.

The local government sector has further increased the number of fixed-term employees. The number of those employed with subsidised measures has fallen. The local government sector employed about 13,000 persons with such measures.

Of all monthly paid employees working for the local government in 2000, 53 per cent had a public sector employment contract. The proportion of such contracts has fallen considerably over the years. In the previous year, 1999, this proportion was 57 per cent and 26 years ago in 1975 as many as 80 per cent of local government employees still worked under this type of employment contract. Public sector employment contracts have been transformed on purpose into regular employment con-

tracts in recent years. The motivation for this has been the local government employers' view that official authority is exercised in only a few of the local government occupations. Such occupations can be found in municipal administration and social services, for example. Nowadays a public sector employment contract is not seen as the suitable type of employment relationship for cleaning and kitchen work, for example. In 2000, the total average earnings of those with public sector employment contracts were FIM 13,173 per month, while they were FIM 10,174 per month for those with regular employment contracts, the difference being about 29 per cent.

Average age of local government sector employees still rising

In previous years the average age of men has been slightly higher

TABLE 1. CHANGE IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL EARNINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

	Number of full-time employees			Total earnings FIM per month		
	2000	1999	Change %	2000	1999	Change %
Full-time	338 649	334 994	1.1	11 906	11 381	4.6
Part-time	50 300	48 749	3.2	6 476	6 196	4.5
Others*	35 921	36 650	-2.0
Public sector employment contracts	227 025	240 989	-1.9	13 173	12 464	5.7
Regular employment contracts	197 845	179 404	3.9	10 174	9 596	6.0
Permanent	312 180	310 084	0.7	12 137	11 591	4.7
Fixed-term	98 100	94 697	3.6	11 200	10 702	4.7
Employed with subsidised methods (Empl. with subs. measures)	13 099	14 228	-7.9	7 900	7 698	2.6
Apprentice, trainee	1 491	1 384	7.1

*Others include secondary occupations and leaves of absence

TABLE 2. AVERAGE AGE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES WITH FULL PAY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR IN 1980-2000

Year	Average age		
	Total	Men	Women
1980	38.2	39.8	37.7
1985	39.1	40.5	38.7
1990	40.4	41.2	40.2
1995	42.6	42.7	42.6
1996	42.8	42.9	42.7
1997	43.1	43.2	43.1
1998	43.4	43.5	43.4
1999	43.8	43.8	43.8
2000	44.0	44.0	44.0

TABLE 3. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY PAID PERSONNEL IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR BY FULL-TIME AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

Age group	Number and percentages			Nature of employment relationship				Others
	Total	Full-time	Accumul. percentage	Permanent	Accumul. percentage	Fixed-term	Accumul. percentage	
Under 20	1 455	487	0.1	98	0.0	1 072	1.1	285
20-24	11 436	7 120	2.2	1 515	0.5	8 077	9.3	1 843
24-29	28 404	21 669	8.6	9 506	3.6	17 346	27.0	1 552
30-34	44 949	33 276	18.5	26 162	11.9	17 064	44.4	1 723
35-39	61 445	47 061	32.4	43 956	26.0	15 592	60.3	1 896
40-44	72 265	59 297	49.9	56 703	44.2	13 663	74.2	1 898
45-49	74 015	63 040	68.5	60 538	63.6	11 528	86.0	1 948
50-54	74 114	63 591	87.3	62 714	83.7	9 240	95.4	2 157
55-59	46 042	36 482	98.0	41 087	96.8	3 726	99.2	1 227
Over 60	10 745	6 626	100.0	9 901	100.0	792	100.0	52

NB Fixed-term also includes substitutes, temporary and deputies. Others include those employed with subsidised measures, apprentices and trainees.

than that of women. In 1999 the average age of women had reached that of men. From 1980 the average age in the local government sector has been rising for almost six years. Men's average age has gone up by 4.2 years and women's by 6.3 years. The average age was 44.0 for both men and women in 2000.

Table 3 shows that over 30 per cent of the full-time personnel in the local government sector are aged over 50. In addition, over 36 per cent are aged 40 to 49. Just under nine per cent of full-time employees are aged under 30 in the local government sector.

Examined by the nature of employment relationship, the average age of permanent employees is 45.5 and that of employees with a fixed-term employment relationship 37.2 years. The difference is more than eight years. Around 36 per cent of permanent employees are aged over 50 and 74 per cent over 40. The figures for fixed-term jobs are as follows: 14 per cent are over 50 and about 40 per cent over 40. The difference in age distribution between permanent and fixed-term employees is

great for young age groups. Just 3.6 per cent of employees aged under 30 have a permanent employment relationship, while almost every third under 30-year-old employee has a fixed-term job.

Local government sector by branch of administration

Health care, social services and education are the local government sector's largest branches of administration by number of personnel. These three branches employ more than four out of five local government employees. From the beginning of 1990 the number of employees in social services have grown slightly. In education the number of personnel has grown in the 1990s but in 2000 the number of full-time

employees fell slightly. Against this, employee numbers in health care have been falling in the 1990s, but in 2000 the number of full-time employees rose by over three per cent compared to the year before.

In 2000, over 11,000 local government employees worked in general administration. Law and order activities mainly include fire service employees and those involved in planning and supervision work, such as building inspectors. Their number is about 7,500. Almost 15,000 persons worked in other municipal technical fields such as planning, general works and real estate in 2000. Business and service activities comprise mostly personnel engaged in catering services, cleaning and transport, numbering around 12,000 in the local government sector in 2000.

Higher total remuneration than average is paid in the branches of general administration, law and order activities, health care and education. In health care doctors raise the total average earnings. Earnings are the lowest in social services, which is partly due to the large number of family day care workers (15,000) placed in social services.

Source: Local government personnel register 2000

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Branch of administration	Number Full-time employees		Total average earnings, FIM			
	1990	1999	2000	1990	1999	2000
General administration	12 372	11 687	11 709	9 295	11 996	12 673
Law and order activities	8 110	7 388	7 475	8 924	11 986	12 492
Health care	111 491	103 355	106 626	8 991	11 964	12 571
Social services	92 187	93 369	94 179	7 008	9 426	9 900
Education	90 324	92 095	91 563	9 816	12 612	13 166
Planning and general works	9 976	9 306	9 163	9 624	11 725	12 168
Real estate	4 625	5 637	5 826	7 403	9 432	9 687
Business and service activities	13 223	12 149	12 030	9 153	10 914	11 367
Total	343 282	334 994	334 994	8 705	11 381	11 906

HOURLY WAGES IN INDUSTRY UP BY 5.3 PER CENT

The average hourly earnings of an industrial worker for regular working hours were FIM 69.24 in the second quarter of 2001. The average earnings rose by 5.3 per cent from the corresponding quarter in the previous year. The average hourly earnings for men were FIM 71.81 and for women FIM 60.38.

Including overtime and Sunday rates, the average hourly wage was FIM 76.68. The total hourly earnings were up by five per cent from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Hourly wages in construction up by 5.2 per cent

The average hourly earnings for regular working hours of a construction worker were FIM 70.46 in the second quarter of 2001, those for men being FIM 70.92, and for women FIM 53.05. The earnings were up by a total of 5.2 per cent on the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Including overtime and Sunday rates, the average hourly earnings in the quarter under review were FIM 72.63. The total hourly earnings rose by 5.4 per cent from this quarter in 2000.

Concepts of wages and earnings

Statistics on hourly wages in industry and construction refer to earnings for hours worked. Hourly earnings for regular working hours include wages paid for work performed on time, contract and commission basis

NUMBERS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR HOURLY EARNINGS FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS IN THE 2ND QUARTER OF 2001

Branch	No.	% women	Hourly earnings, FIM			Change % II/00-II/01	Change % IV/00-II/01
			Men	Women	Total		
Industry, total	156 983	23.8	71.81	60.38	69.24	5.3	3.6
Mining and quarrying	377	6.1	85.73	56.45	84.07	2.8	3.2
Peat production	199	5.5	55.52	53.20	55.42	7.5	4.9
Textiles	3 613	63.8	63.31	53.18	56.84	5.4	5.4
Clothing, leather and footwear	3 328	82.3	52.59	48.02	48.84	4.7	4.3
Timber	11 143	22.8	67.62	62.54	66.73	5.0	3.3
Paper	27 773	16.6	79.39	71.28	78.16	6.6	3.5
Printing	7 467	33.8	69.33	59.64	66.13	3.4	4.1
Furniture	4 959	27.8	59.27	55.46	58.24	4.4	2.3
Chemicals	13 711	27.4	69.85	56.23	66.32	5.6	4.9
Glass, pottery and stone	9 225	16.2	66.52	60.84	65.65	4.1	2.9
Base metals	8 149	10.7	79.72	73.78	79.13	5.6	3.6
Metal products and vehicles	58 599	22.9	70.73	61.12	68.71	4.4	0.9
Other manufacturing	2 174	41.7	67.01	58.18	63.55	5.9	3.4
Power plants	4 283	5.5	72.57	59.53	72.01	7.5	4.5
Construction, total	27 527	3.2	70.92	53.05	70.46	5.2	2.0
House building	14 034	4.3	68.60	52.54	68.01	4.5	2.3
Electrical installation	3 229	0.7	80.30	60.86	80.21	6.2	-0.8
Plumbing	2 731	0.4	77.19	54.42	77.16	5.6	-2.0
Painting and decorating	2 412	5.7	72.79	58.29	72.01	6.5	5.0
Metalwork	316	3.2	63.47	53.41	63.15	2.4	2.0
Industrial insulation	566	3.0	62.14	51.05	61.90	0.8	3.0
Road surfacing	1 449	3.7	67.89	44.57	67.31	3.3	3.5
Waterproofing	804	0.9	76.91		76.90	3.8	7.0
Civil engineering	1 986	1.4	62.66	48.83	62.53	4.1	2.0

and related compensations for shift work and special circumstances and basic parts of overtime and Sunday pay without increments.

In addition to the above, overtime and Sunday increments are also included in total earnings.

Source: Wages of industrial and construction workers in the 2nd quarter of 2001

Numbers of workers employed in industry and construction and their hourly earnings for regular working hours in the 2nd quarter of 2001

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COST PER ONE HOUR WORKED ROSE BY 3.9 PER CENT

One hour worked cost an employer, on average, 3.9 per cent more in August to September 2001 than in the corresponding period the year before. The rate of rise in costs varied depending on the branch of industry. The growth was fastest in construction (4.9%) and lowest in the branches of trade, and hotels and restaurants (2.5%). These data appear from the statistics on the labour cost index 1996=100 compiled by Statistics Finland.

About 60 per cent of the gross rise in labour costs is based on agreement increments and almost 40 per cent on drifts and structural factors. The most important factor contributing to the change in costs per hour worked is the development of earnings for regular working hours. It is described by the average earnings for the index of wage and salary earnings, calculated with varying number weights. The index of wage and salary earnings was 4.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 than in the corresponding period in 2000. Changes in social costs index were measured in the labour cost by their wage bill portion. Social costs rose by 4.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2001 compared to the same period the year before. The weight of social costs in total costs is clearly smaller than that of labour costs, for which reason not even relatively large rate changes cause any dramatic jumps in the labour cost index. Changes in the rel-

FIGURE 1. CHANGE IN COST PER HOUR WORKED FROM THE 3RD QUARTER OF 2000 TO THE 3RD QUARTER OF 2001

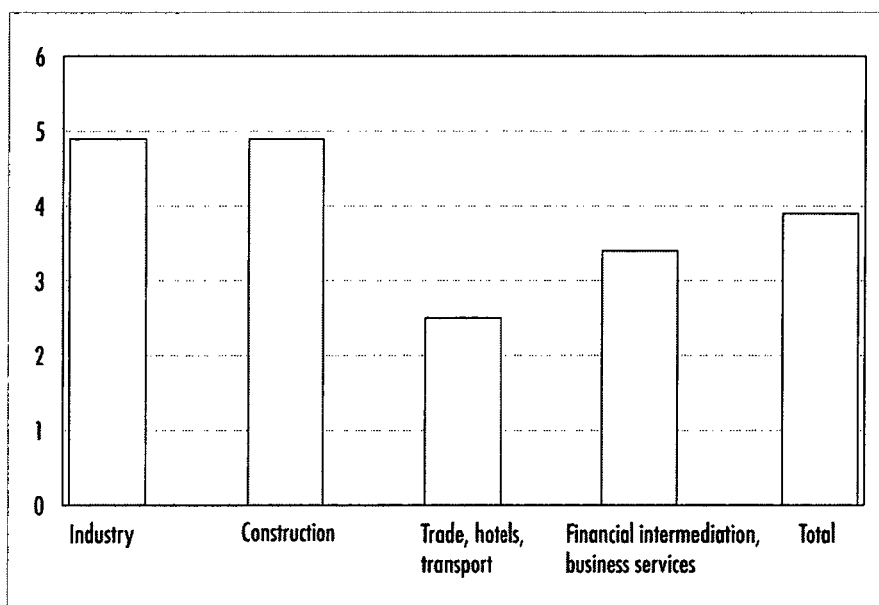
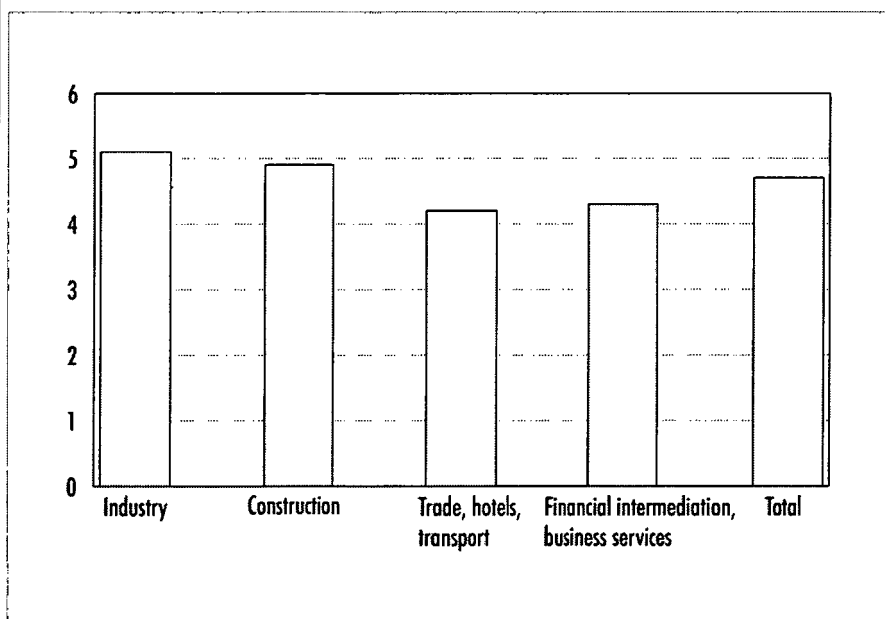


FIGURE 2. CHANGE IN EARNINGS FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS FROM THE 3RD QUARTER OF 2000 TO THE 3RD QUARTER OF 2001



ative proportions of social security contributions have, however, slowed down the rise in costs per hour worked.

The labour cost index can be divided into the wage index, social cost index and overall index. The year-on-year change in the wage cost index is based on the average change in hourly earnings. Hourly earnings of both hourly and monthly paid employees are derived from the monthly earnings for regular working hours described by the index of wage and salary earnings. In addition to earnings for regular working hours, labour cost per one hour worked is influenced by the amount of additional and overtime work and the earnings received from it, changes in regular working hours, the number of paid and unpaid absences, and lump-sum items (e.g. incentive payments and holiday pay). The change in the amount of labour input is taken into account by adjusting the calculated monthly earnings to the average working hours of a full-time employee. The National Accounts data on proportions of social costs in the wage bill are used in the calculation of social costs. The social cost index is derived by combining the wage cost index and the proportions of social costs in the wage bills. The index describing the change in total labour costs is formed by summing up labour costs and social costs per one hour worked.

The labour cost index covers almost all industry and service branches in the private sector. The figures are preliminary.

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TABLE 1. LABOUR COST INDEX 1996=100 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES COMPARED TO THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Year/ quarter	Industry	Manu- facturing		Constructions		Trade, hotels, transport		Financial inter- mediation, business services		Total		
1995	96.6	96.6	96.6	97.0	99.4	99.8	98.0					
I	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.8	98.2	97.9	96.7					
II	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	98.8	98.7	97.7					
III	95.4	95.4	95.4	96.6	99.1	100.0	97.4					
IV	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	101.3	102.6	100.3					
1996	100.0	3.5	100.0	3.5	100.0	3.1	100.0	0.6	100.0	0.2	100.0	2.0
I	99.1	3.9	99.1	3.8	99.6	4.0	99.2	1.0	99.0	1.1	99.2	2.5
II	99.3	2.8	99.3	2.7	99.6	3.2	99.5	0.7	99.2	0.4	99.4	1.8
III	99.2	4.0	99.2	4.0	99.5	3.0	99.4	0.3	99.3	-0.7	99.3	1.9
IV	102.4	3.4	102.4	3.4	101.3	2.3	101.8	0.5	102.6	-0.1	102.1	1.8
1997	101.4	1.4	101.5	1.5	101.9	1.9	102.7	2.7	102.7	2.7	102.1	2.1
I	101.1	2.0	101.2	2.1	101.2	1.6	102.5	3.3	101.4	2.4	101.6	2.4
II	101.1	1.8	101.2	1.9	101.2	1.6	102.6	3.1	101.9	2.8	101.7	2.3
III	101.2	2.0	101.3	2.2	102.1	2.6	102.7	3.3	102.4	3.2	102.0	2.7
IV	102.3	-0.1	102.4	0.0	103.1	1.8	103.1	1.3	105.2	2.6	103.1	1.0
1998	105.6	4.1	105.5	3.9	107.0	5.0	106.4	3.6	107.2	4.3	106.3	4.1
I	105.3	4.2	105.2	4.0	106.1	4.8	106.4	3.8	107.3	5.8	106.1	4.4
II	105.2	4.1	105.2	3.9	106.1	4.9	106.4	3.7	107.0	5.0	106.0	4.2
III	105.3	4.1	105.3	3.9	106.6	4.4	106.4	3.5	106.7	4.2	106.0	3.9
IV	106.6	4.2	106.5	4.0	109.1	5.9	106.5	3.3	107.8	2.5	107.0	3.8
1999	109.1	3.3	109.2	3.5	110.0	2.8	108.9	2.3	113.4	5.8	109.8	3.4
I	108.4	3.0	108.5	3.1	110.3	3.9	108.5	2.0	112.5	4.9	109.3	3.1
II	108.7	3.3	108.8	3.5	110.2	3.8	108.8	2.3	112.9	5.4	109.6	3.4
III	109.0	3.5	109.1	3.7	110.9	4.0	108.8	2.3	113.1	6.0	109.8	3.6
IV	110.2	3.4	110.4	3.7	108.7	-0.4	109.4	2.7	115.1	6.7	110.6	3.4
2000*	113.4	3.9	113.5	3.9	113.1	2.8	111.1	2.0	118.4	4.4	113.5	3.3
I*	111.7	3.0	111.8	3.0	111.3	1.0	109.4	0.8	116.5	3.6	111.8	2.2
II*	112.9	3.9	113.0	3.9	112.5	2.1	111.5	2.5	118.6	5.1	113.4	3.5
III*	113.6	4.2	113.7	4.2	113.5	2.3	111.6	2.5	118.9	5.1	113.9	3.7
IV*	115.3	4.6	115.5	4.6	115.3	6.1	111.9	2.3	119.5	3.8	115.0	4.0
2001												
I*	117.6	5.3	117.6	5.2	117.4	5.5	112.8	3.1	121.3	4.1	116.7	4.4
II*	118.8	5.3	118.9	5.2	118.8	5.6	114.2	2.5	122.8	3.6	118.1	4.1
III*	119.1	4.9	119.2	4.8	119.0	4.9	114.4	2.5	123.0	3.4	118.3	3.9

UNION-SPECIFIC INCOMES POLICY NEGOTIATIONS ACCELERATED THE LABOUR DISPUTE YEAR 2000

According to preliminary data of Statistics Finland, there were 96 labour disputes in Finland in 2000. When the final data are completed, the number can increase slightly. The number is clearly higher than the year before, when there were 65 stoppages. The number of labour disputes was about average for the late 1990s. The number of labour disputes was raised by the union-specific incomes policy negotiations in progress in the early part of the year. Workers participating in labour disputes numbered nearly 84,000, while the number of participants the year before was 15,000. The number of working days lost increased 13-fold from the previous year's 19,000 to 254,000. The numbers of workers participating and working days lost were both highest since 1995.

In 2000, the most significant labour disputes speeded up the ongoing incomes policy negotiations. The largest labour disputes were the strike of paper industry workers in April (138,000 working days), the strike of bus and coach drivers (59,000 working days), that of the chemical industry (15,000 working days) and that of forest machinery operators (12,000 working days). The last three disputes took place in March.

As normal, the number of labour disputes was highest in the metal industry. The manufacture of

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1960-1999

Year	Disputes	Workers			Working days lost	
		No.	No. per dispute	% of workforce	No.	No. per participant
1960	44	19 300	439	0.9	96 200	5.0
1961	51	45 200	886	2.1	41 400	0.9
1962	46	7 000	152	0.3	33 000	4.7
1963	66	104 600	1 585	4.8	1 380 300	13.2
1964	76	26 900	354	1.2	58 400	2.2
1965	29	7 000	241	0.3	16 000	2.3
1966	150	66 100	441	3.0	122 900	1.9
1967	43	26 600	619	1.2	320 700	12.1
1968	68	26 800	394	1.2	282 300	10.5
1969	158	83 200	527	3.9	161 100	1.9
1970	240	201 600	840	9.3	233 200	1.2
1971	838	403 300	481	18.6	271 110	6.7
1972	849	239 700	282	11.0	473 100	2.0
1973	1 009	678 200	672	30.6	2 496 900	3.7
1974	1 778	370 700	208	16.3	434 800	1.2
1975	1 530	215 100	141	9.7	284 200	1.3
1976	3 282	512 700	156	23.8	1 325 500	2.6
1977	1 673	743 800	445	35.2	2 374 700	3.2
1978	1 237	164 600	133	7.9	132 400	0.8
1979	1 753	228 690	130	10.7	243 400	1.1
1980	2 238	413 140	185	18.8	1 605 600	3.9
1981	1 612	492 960	306	22.0	659 100	1.3
1982	1 240	167 500	135	7.0	207 600	1.2
1983	1 940	421 840	217	17.7	719 700	1.7
1984	1 710	562 480	329	23.3	1 526 900	2.7
1985	848	171 350	202	7.0	174 300	1.0
1986	1 225	602 730	492	24.8	2 787 600	4.6
1987	802	99 290	124	4.1	130 890	1.3
1988	1 353	244 070	180	10.0	179 820	0.7
1989	629	158 480	252	6.4	204 210	1.3
1990	455	244 760	538	9.9	935 150	3.8
1991	284	166 779	587	7.1	458 340	2.7
1992	168	103 510	616	4.8	76 090	0.7
1993	126	23 190	184	1.1	17 310	0.7
1994	171	70 540	413	3.5	525 700	7.5
1995	112	127 039	1 134	6.3	869 422	6.8
1996	94	43 113	459	2.1	20 077	0.5
1997	91	28 402	312	1.3	103 712	3.7
1998	98	35 380	361	1.6	133 203	3.8
1999	65	14 993	231	0.7	18 953	1.3
2000	96	84 092	876	3.7	253 838	3.0
I	51	28 047	550	1.2	100 331	3.6
II	22	47 339	2 152	2.1	146 432	3.1
III	7	2 050	293	0.1	3 974	1.9
IV	16	6 656	416	0.3	3 100	0.5

other vehicles had 16 disputes, the manufacture of base metals 11 and the manufacture of machinery and equipment experienced seven stoppages. Outside manufacturing, the number of labour disputes was highest in supporting and auxiliary transport activities, ten.

Of the 84 local labour disputes last year, 37 were carried out in the Province of Western Finland, where stoppages were held on paper mills, shipyards and in the mechanical engineering industry, for example. The number of strikes was 32 in the Province of Southern Finland and 11 in the Province of Oulu. There were only a few labour disputes in the other provinces.

The liveliest months in respect of labour disputes were March (24) and February (19). Labour disputes were clearly centred on the first half of the year. Of the disputes, 37 lasted at most one day and three over five days.

Of the labour disputes, 22 concerned labour agreement negotiations and 21 pay demands. Fourteen labour disputes were caused by decreases in labour force.

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LABOUR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY IN 2000

Branch	Disputes	Participants	Working days lost	Gross wages lost
Total	96	84 092	253 838	125 050 638
A Agriculture and forestry	2	1 200	20 100	8 353 468
01 Agriculture	1	300	8 400	3 673 468
02 Forestry	1	900	11 700	4 680 000
D Manufacturing	63	59 379	162 843	93 869 661
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	7	1 115	1 139	550 528
17 Manufacture of textiles	1	302	302	147 540
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	1	59	56	18 117
21 Manufacture of paper	2	39 300	137 963	80 000 000
24 Manufacture of chemicals	5	3 660	14 688	8 023 281
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1	168	156	67 870
27 Manufacture of base metals	11	524	484	288 010
28 Manufacture of metal products	4	238	210	109 111
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	7	963	1 382	777 572
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	6	908	1 476	1 357 300
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	2	270	51	26 533
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	16	11 872	4 937	2 503 799
G Trade	2	950	119	89 000
51 Wholesale trade	1	150	19	9 000
52 Retail trade	1	800	100	80 000
I Transport	26	22 312	70 700	22 700 029
60 Land transport	11	11 402	59 290	16 682 797
62 Air transport	1	2 700	1 000	500 000
63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	10	5 766	8 878	4 782 804
64 Post and telecommunications	3	2 351	1 440	693 326
65 Post and telecommunications	1	93	92	41 102
J Financial intermediation	2	51	51	28 480
65 Financial intermediation	2	51	51	28 480
N Health and social work	1	200	25	10 000
853 Social work activities	1	200	25	10 000

LABOUR DISPUTES BY PROVINCE IN 2000

Province	Labour disputes	Participants	Working days lost	Gross wages lost (FIM 1,000)
Total	96	84 092	253 838	125 051
Province of Southern Finland	32	18 220	17 885	9 813
Province of Eastern Finland	3	344	1 245	784
Province of Lapland	1	104	238	128
Province of Western Finland	37	10 805	16 100	8 757
Province of Oulu	11	898	1 590	882
National	12	53 721	216 781	104 686

TABLE OF INDICES

	IV/2001*	Annual change %
• Index of wage and salary earnings 1995 = 100*	124.4	4.2
Hourly paid employees	124.9	4.1
Monthly paid employees	124.2	4.2
Manufacturing	126.5	4.3
Blue-collar workers	126.1	4.3
White-collar workers	127.0	4.2
Building construction workers	125.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trading	123.3	4.4
Transport	122.1	4.2
Finance	129.6	3.6
Local government	121.6	4.1
Hourly paid employees	119.3	3.8
Monthly paid employees	121.7	4.1
Central government	123.7	4.7
Monthly paid employees	123.7	4.7
Private sector	121.6	4.1
Hourly paid employees	119.3	4.1
Monthly paid employees	121.7	4.1
• Index of real earnings 1995 = 100*	111.9	2.5
• Dwelling price index 1983 = 100	221.4	1.3
Helsinki conurbation	230.6	1.4
Rest of Finland	218.4	1.3
January 2002		
• Consumer price index 2000 = 100	103.2	2.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	109.4	7.0
Housing, heating and lighting	102.1	0.1
Transportation	99.6	0.3
• Cost of living index 1951:10 = 100	1 548	
• Wholesale price index 1995 = 100	106.8	-1.3
Domestic goods	108.0	0.2
Imported goods	104.6	-3.9
• Export price index 1995 = 100	96.9	-5.8
• Import price index 1995 = 100	103.6	-5.5
• Producer price index, home sales 1995 = 100	106.2	-0.2
• Basic price index for domestic supply 1995 = 100	106.3	-1.7
• Building cost index 2000 = 100	102.3	1.3
Labour	102.8	3.0
Materials	102.8	0.8
• Cost index of civil engineering works 1995 = 100	118.2	0.5
• Cost index for road transport of goods 1995 = 100	117.7	1.2
• Cost index of bus and motor-coach traffic 2000 = 100	102.0	1.1

* Preliminary figure

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