

Consumer Price Index

2013, January

Inflation slowed down to 1.6 per cent in January

The year-on-year change in consumer prices, i.e. inflation, calculated by Statistics Finland slowed down to 1.6 per cent in January. In December, it stood at 2.4 per cent. Inflation was held back above all because the rising of retail alcohol and fuel prices eased off. From the beginning of January, the Consumer Price Index is a chain index, where the commodity basket and weights are updated annually.

Inflation indicators in Finland, January 2013

	Point figure	Change on one year	Change on one month
Consumer Price Index 2010=100	106,7	1,6 %	-0,1 %
Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100	1 870		
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 2005=100	119,0	2,6 %	0,0 %
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes 2005=100	116,4	1,9 %	-0,7 %

In January, consumer prices were pushed up most from the previous year by risen prices of food and transport. Food prices went up most due to higher prices of meat, vegetables, fruit and dairy products. Transport prices increased mainly due to the raised vehicle tax. Increases in prices of restaurant and café services, in rents and in tobacco prices similarly had a great impact on inflation. The rising of consumer prices was curbed most in January by fallen interest rates and prices of telecommunication services from the year before. From December to January, consumer prices fell by 0.1 per cent despite the raised value added tax.

Each mid-month, Statistics Finland interviewers collect altogether around 50,000 prices on 486 commodities from approximately 2,700 outlets for the Consumer Price Index. In addition, some 1,000 items of price data are gathered by centralised collection. The Consumer Price Index 2010=100 Handbook for Users is available on the CPI-home page (www.stat.fi).

According to preliminary data, inflation in the euro area was 2.0 per cent in January

According to the preliminary data on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, the rate of inflation in the euro area was 2.0 per cent in January. In December, it stood at 2.2 per cent. The corresponding inflation for Finland was 2.6 per cent in January.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices does not include owner-occupancy, games of chance, interests on consumption and other credits, fire insurance on detached houses or vehicle tax. The consumption items included in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices as well as the rules governing its compilation have been defined in EU regulations.

Eurostat's estimate of inflation in the euro area is based on preliminary data from the Member States and on the price development of energy. Eurostat will publish detailed data on Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices for January on 28 February. Information of inflation in EU countries is available on Eurostat homepage, [eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat) (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>).

The year-on-year change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes was 1.9 per cent in January

The year-on-year change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices stood at 2.6 per cent in January and that in the Index at Constant Taxes measuring market inflation at 1.9 per cent. Over twelve months, the combined raising impact on consumer prices from changes in commodity tax rates was thus 0.7 percentage points. The month-on-month change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices was 0.0 per cent and that in the Index at Constant Taxes -0.7 per cent in January. The value added tax was raised by one percentage point in January.

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes

The inflation measured by Consumer Price Index consists mainly of products and services priced by enterprises and the public sector, and value added and commodity taxes. Some 25 per cent of the private consumption described by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) consists of value added or other taxes. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes (HICP-CT) is based on the HICP so the two indices have the same weight structure and price data. HICP-CT is calculated with a method which holds the tax rate constant relative to the reference period. When tax changes take place, the impact of the tax change on commodity prices is eliminated from HICP-CT. The price impact of the tax changes is obtained by comparing the development of the HICP and HICP-CT.

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1. The calculation methods of the Consumer Price Index have been revised

Statistics Finland has made revisions to the calculation methods of the Consumer Price Index. The Index will start using an annual chain index with seasonally adjusted weights. The revision is based on adoption of harmonised compilation methods with the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. Year 2010 remains as the base year of the Consumer Price Index.

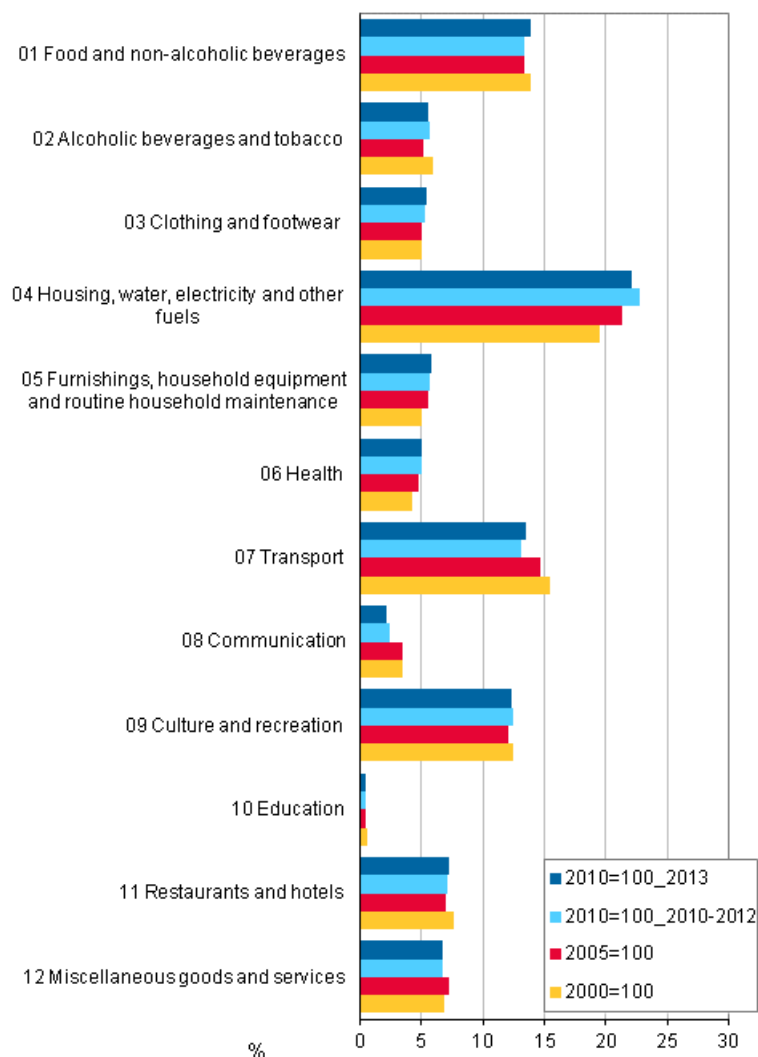
The price development of selected commodities is monitored in the Index. With the help of annually updated commodities and weights, better representation of commodities in the Index is ensured. Previously, the weight structure of the Consumer Price Index has been updated in scheduled updates every five years. The previous revision was made from the beginning of 2011, when a larger proportion of commodities were changed. Now, for instance, snacks, dress fabric, and maintenance and repair of entertainment electronics were added as new commodities to the Index. The television license was removed from the Index as it became a direct tax. This revision does not affect the development of the Index.

1.1. The weight structure corresponds with consumption in 2012

The 2013 weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2010=100 is based on National Accounts data concerning the year 2011, which have been updated to correspond with the value of private consumption in 2012. In 2012, household consumption according to the Consumer Price Index amounted to EUR 93.4 billion, the value of the consumption in 2010 at current prices was EUR 83.3 billion. In the previous base year of 2005 the value of consumption was EUR 70.4 billion, and in 2000, respectively, EUR 56.5 billion.

In future, the weight structure will be revised annually using the national accounts figures from two years earlier or other more recent data on consumption shares. The new weight structure will take effect starting from the Index for January of each year.

Figure 1. Comparison of weight structures of Consumer Price Indices 2010=100, 2005=100 and 2000=100, per cent



The biggest change in the weight structure of the Index from 2010 to 2013 is that the weight share for the housing commodity group has decreased. This means that changes in the prices of the commodities in this group have a smaller impact on the Consumer Price Index than before. Similarly, as the weight shares of food and transport increase, changes in the prices of these commodity groups affect the Consumer Price Index more than before.

Even if the consumption share has remained the same or even decreased, the amount of consumption of a commodity can have increased as prices have fallen. For instance, the consumption of mobile phones grew from 2005 to 2010 but their prices went down considerably over the same period, which meant that their weight share in the overall Index decreased. From 2010 to 2012, the prices of mobile phones continued decreasing but the amount of mobile phones bought went up remarkably, which increased their weight in the overall Index. The weight share of the communication group was depressed most by the decrease in landline connections and the price drop in mobile phone services.

Figure 2. Changes in private consumption volume in 2010-2012 at 2012 prices

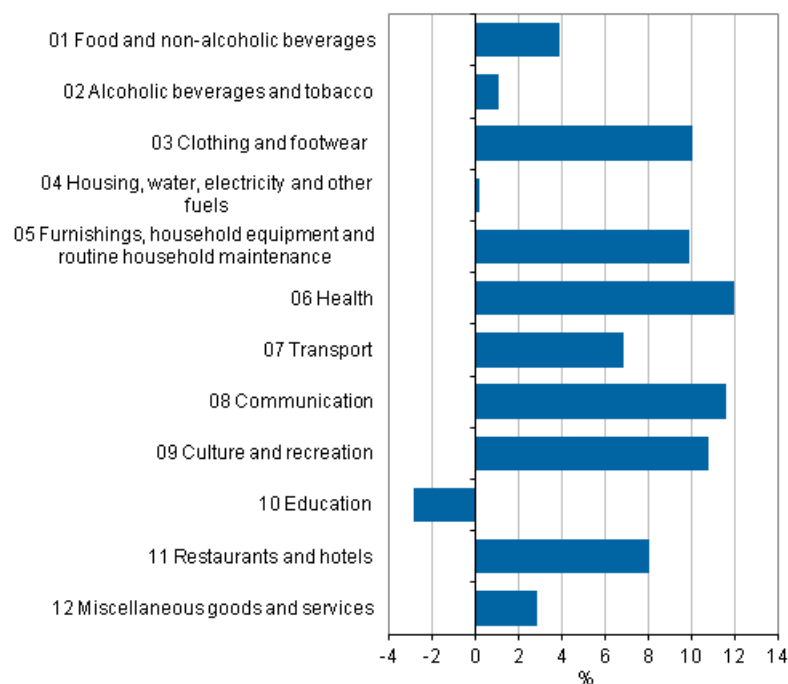


Figure 2 shows the changes in private consumption volumes from 2010 to 2012 by the main commodity groups of the Consumer Price Index at 2012 prices. Even though, according to Figure 2, the volume of health care has grown by nearly 12 per cent from 2010 to 2012, the overall weight of the group has not changed much due to a decrease in prices.

Because the Consumer Price Index depicts a pure change in prices, improved quality is also visible as a growth in volume in Figure 2. If, for instance, the same number of computers is still purchased as before and they have the same price, but their quality has improved, their index in the Consumer Price Index will decrease. This is visible as a change in the volume when studying consumption structures.

1.2. Processing of seasonal products changes

Previously, all commodities have been included monthly in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index with their annual sales weight. The indices of seasonally sold commodities, like winter clothes, have, after the sales season that ends the selling season of the products been returned to the level that prevailed before the sales season. Outside the season, the indices have been included in the calculation at their weights.

From the beginning of 2013, the weight of so-called seasonal commodities, like summer and winter sports equipment, will vary depending on the season. After the sales season, the index will still be returned to the level that prevailed before the sales season, the weight of the commodity in question is set to zero and the euros are divided to other commodities within the same group. The method is described in more detail under Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Commission Regulation (330/2009) "class-confined seasonal weights index".

The methodological change applies to commodity groups 01.1.6 Fruit and berries, 03.1.2 Clothing, 03.1.3 Accessories and other clothing items, 03.2.1 Footwear, 07.2.1 Spare parts and equipment for private vehicles, and 09.3.2 Sports gear and camping equipment, of the Consumer Price Index. Because the weight of seasonal commodities in the Consumer Price Index is relatively small, the methodological change has no effect on inflation figures. The method has been in use in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices from the beginning of 2012.

1.3. The revision does not interrupt the time series of the Cost-of-living Index

The latest consumer price indices are suitable for short-term examinations. The Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100 is a long time series calculated by chaining from the latest Consumer Price Index (currently Consumer Price Index 2010=100) and its development, therefore, follows the Consumer Price Index.

Many rents, such as those on dwellings, business premises or land, are usually tied to the Cost-of-living Index. From the user's point of view, the Cost-of-living Index is the most practical, because index revisions do not interrupt the series, and the point figures of the Cost-of-living Index are published monthly at the same time as the Consumer Price Index.

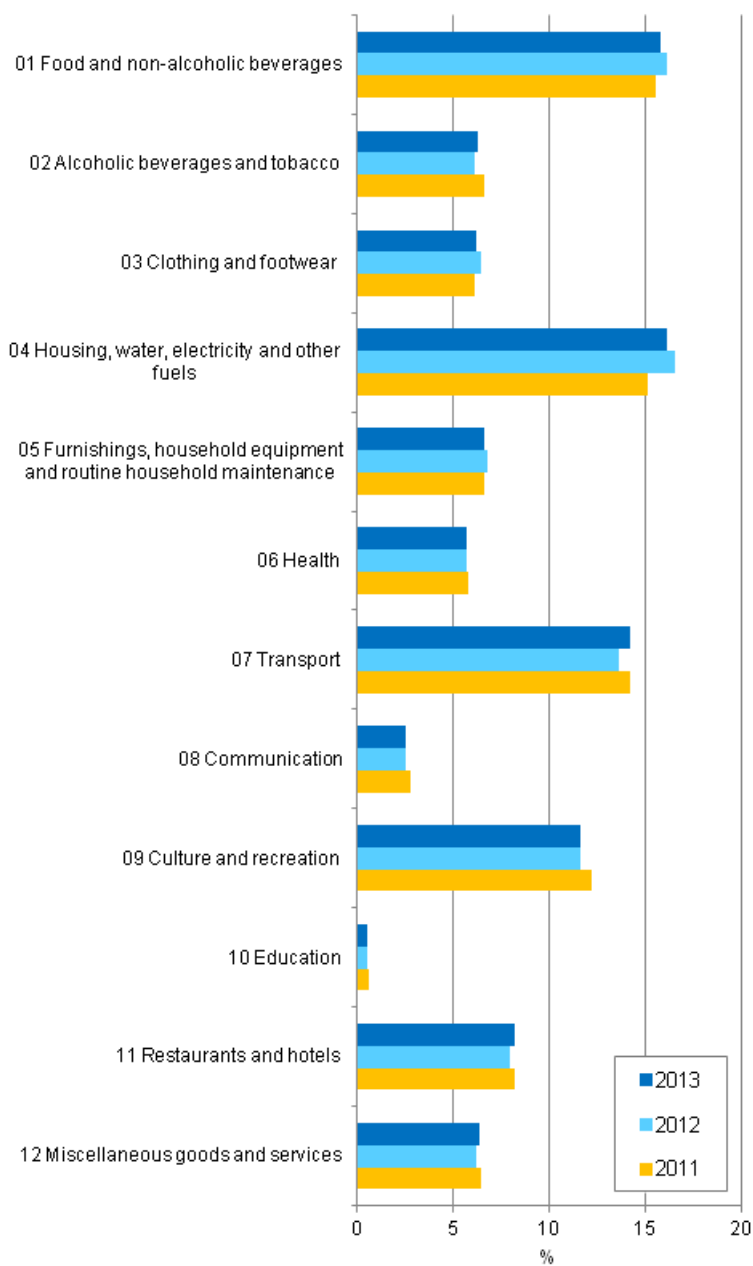
1.4. Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices remained unchanged

The methodological changes made to the Consumer Price Index at this time have already been adopted in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Prices from the beginning of 2012.

In addition to their national indices, the Member States of the European Union also produce a Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. Based on these, Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, calculates the European Index of Consumer Prices and the Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices. Calculation of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is guided by EU Regulations.

The main purpose for which the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is used is inflation comparison between the EU countries. The European Central Bank uses the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices as the measure of inflation in its monetary policy.

Figure 3. The weight structure of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 2005=100 in 2011-2013, per cent



The Finnish Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices are mainly based on the same price data and national accounts data as the Finnish national Consumer Price Index. The development of the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices deviates from that of the national consumer price indices, because they include fewer commodities. In the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices, the concept of consumption excludes owner-occupancy, games of chance, interests and tax-like payments. They cover under 90 per cent of the national Consumer Price Index.

Table 1. Items excluded from the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices found in the national Consumer Price Index and their weight shares in 2013

COICOP	Commodity group	Weight in the CPI, o/o
04.2	Owner-occupied housing	7,90
07.2.4.2.1.1	Vehicle tax	1,00
09.4.3.1.1.1	Games of chance	2,00
12.5.2.1.1.2	Premium for fire insurance on detached houses	0,05
12.6.2.1.1.2	Interests on consumer credits	1,10
Items excluded from HICP, total		12,05

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Consumer Price Index 2010=100 by commodity groups

Year	Month	Commodity group												
Overall Index		0	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Weight		1 000,0	138,7	55,3	54,1	220,6	57,9	50,1	135,0	21,9	122,8	4,6	72,3	66,7
2010		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
2011		103,4	106,3	100,8	101,2	106,3	102,3	100,7	103,9	98,0	99,7	103,2	102,5	103,6
2012		106,3	111,8	107,9	103,9	108,1	103,9	101,1	108,6	91,7	100,2	105,0	106,4	107,8
2011	I	101,8	104,1	100,9	96,0	104,0	100,5	100,2	102,1	99,9	99,9	102,6	100,8	101,9
	II	102,4	106,4	100,6	98,5	104,1	101,3	100,2	102,2	99,9	100,2	102,6	101,5	102,1
	III	103,0	106,7	100,6	101,6	104,6	102,0	100,3	103,8	99,3	100,0	102,6	101,8	102,3
	IV	103,2	106,7	100,5	102,4	104,8	102,3	100,7	104,3	98,8	99,8	103,2	101,9	102,6
	V	103,2	105,8	100,6	102,0	105,6	102,3	100,8	104,0	98,6	99,7	103,2	102,3	103,3
	VI	103,5	106,2	100,6	100,4	106,4	102,0	100,8	104,8	97,5	99,8	103,2	103,0	103,4
	VII	103,2	105,2	100,6	94,1	106,9	101,5	100,8	105,1	99,4	99,8	103,2	103,1	103,5
	VIII	103,6	105,2	100,6	100,4	107,7	102,5	100,9	104,4	98,3	98,8	103,2	103,4	104,4
	IX	104,1	106,1	101,1	104,6	108,0	102,9	100,9	104,1	97,1	98,9	103,5	103,4	104,7
	X	104,3	106,6	101,2	105,3	108,1	103,2	101,3	104,3	95,9	99,9	103,5	102,7	104,8
	XI	104,4	108,0	101,4	105,1	107,6	103,4	101,1	103,9	96,4	99,8	103,5	103,1	105,1
	XII	104,4	108,4	101,4	104,5	107,7	103,5	101,0	103,4	95,0	100,0	103,5	102,9	105,4
2012	I	105,0	109,3	106,1	98,0	108,0	102,9	100,7	105,3	94,8	100,1	103,9	104,7	108,9
	II	105,6	110,9	106,7	100,9	107,9	102,9	100,9	105,9	95,4	100,6	103,9	104,9	108,8
	III	106,0	111,4	106,7	105,3	107,9	103,5	100,8	106,9	94,7	100,3	103,9	105,1	108,7
	IV	106,4	111,4	106,7	106,4	107,7	103,8	101,3	109,4	92,4	100,2	103,9	105,9	108,6
	V	106,4	110,9	108,5	105,9	108,3	104,2	101,3	108,5	92,3	100,1	103,9	106,0	108,2
	VI	106,4	111,1	108,5	103,5	108,6	103,9	101,0	109,0	92,3	100,3	103,9	106,4	107,9
	VII	106,2	111,4	108,4	97,8	108,8	102,8	100,8	109,9	93,4	100,0	103,9	106,8	107,5
	VIII	106,4	111,3	108,5	103,3	108,7	103,7	100,9	109,7	90,8	99,6	103,9	107,3	107,5
	IX	106,9	112,2	108,8	106,4	108,5	104,6	100,9	110,3	90,6	99,7	107,1	107,1	107,3
	X	107,0	112,8	108,7	106,4	108,5	104,6	101,4	110,5	88,1	100,6	107,1	107,2	107,1
	XI	106,7	113,8	108,6	106,6	107,5	105,1	101,6	108,6	88,6	100,4	107,1	107,5	106,7
	XII	106,8	114,6	108,5	106,4	107,3	105,1	101,4	109,0	87,5	100,9	107,1	107,8	106,6
2013	I	106,7	115,1	110,3	98,9	107,6	103,9	100,8	108,6	88,1	100,7	107,2	110,1	107,8
Change on one month,%	2012:12 - 2013:01	-0,1	0,4	1,6	-7,0	0,3	-1,1	-0,5	-0,4	0,7	-0,1	0,0	2,1	1,1
Year-on-year change,%	2012:01 - 2013:01	1,6	5,3	3,9	1,0	-0,3	1,0	0,2	3,1	-7,0	0,7	3,2	5,2	-1,0
COMMODITY GROUP														
0. Overall Index														
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages														
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco														
03. Clothing and footwear														
04. Housing, water, electricity and other fuels														
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance														
06. Health														
07. Transport														
08. Communication														
09. Culture and recreation														
10. Education														
11. Restaurants and hotels														
12. Miscellaneous goods and services														

Appendix table 2. Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	100	100	.
1952	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	102	102	102	101
1953	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	104	103	102	103
1954	104	104	103	104	104	103	104	104	104	104	98	98	103
1955	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	100	100	101	101	101	100
1956	104	107	108	108	110	110	111	112	113	113	118	118	111
1957	120	120	120	121	122	122	124	125	126	127	127	128	124
1958	129	130	130	132	133	132	132	132	132	132	133	133	132
1959	133	133	133	132	133	133	133	133	134	136	136	136	134
1960	136	136	137	138	138	138	139	138	138	139	140	140	138
1961	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	141	142	142	141
1962	143	143	144	145	146	146	148	148	148	150	150	150	147
1963	150	151	151	153	153	153	154	154	156	158	158	158	154
1964	164	165	167	169	170	170	170	171	172	173	173	174	170
1965	175	175	176	177	177	178	179	179	179	180	180	180	178
1966	181	181	182	183	184	184	185	186	187	188	189	189	185
1967	191	192	192	193	193	194	195	195	197	198	202	203	195
1968	205	207	210	211	211	213	213	213	214	215	215	215	212
1969	215	215	214	216	216	217	217	217	218	218	218	218	217
1970	220	221	221	222	222	222	223	223	224	224	225	225	223
1971	228	229	231	232	233	237	239	241	243	243	244	245	237
1972	242	245	247	251	253	254	256	257	259	260	262	262	254
1973	265	267	269	272	277	280	288	292	295	297	299	303	284
1974	305	314	317	324	328	329	335	340	348	351	353	354	333
1975	364	369	375	383	387	388	394	399	405	411	415	418	392
1976	426	432	436	440	441	442	450	456	460	465	468	469	449
1977	476	482	489	493	500	506	510	518	520	522	524	525	506
1978	526	532	533	536	544	544	545	547	551	554	557	556	544
1979	560	567	571	576	578	582	585	588	593	596	601	604	583
1980	611	620	626	638	645	648	651	660	669	676	682	686	651
1981	693	699	708	717	727	731	734	736	745	752	752	755	729
1982	767	771	780	786	799	800	806	804	806	809	812	823	797
1983	830	834	839	849	860	871	875	876	881	883	891	890	865
1984	898	902	908	914	924	926	929	933	939	944	944	945	925
1985	955	959	968	973	983	985	986	987	989	990	991	992	980
1986	999	1003	1005	1009	1013	1018	1019	1021	1021	1024	1024	1025	1015
1987	1035	1039	1044	1049	1050	1053	1053	1056	1060	1062	1062	1063	1052
1988	1075	1078	1084	1092	1101	1107	1106	1109	1119	1120	1123	1132	1104
1989	1137	1143	1156	1167	1171	1182	1181	1182	1195	1199	1199	1205	1177
1990	1223	1228	1232	1239	1245	1248	1250	1256	1262	1266	1266	1264	1248
1991	1283	1290	1291	1296	1302	1301	1300	1302	1304	1306	1307	1313	1300
1992	1320	1323	1327	1332	1333	1336	1334	1332	1337	1342	1344	1340	1333
1993	1354	1359	1360	1365	1366	1364	1361	1359	1362	1364	1362	1361	1361
1994	1357	1362	1365	1368	1368	1382	1382	1385	1388	1389	1385	1383	1376
1995	1383	1387	1388	1389	1390	1394	1393	1391	1393	1393	1389	1387	1390
1996	1390	1394	1396	1398	1401	1401	1400	1397	1400	1402	1398	1399	1398
1997	1398	1400	1405	1412	1415	1417	1417	1420	1423	1426	1425	1425	1415

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
1998	1427	1426	1429	1436	1435	1438	1435	1437	1441	1441	1438	1437	1435
1999	1434	1437	1441	1451	1455	1454	1452	1453	1457	1460	1460	1466	1452
2000	1466	1476	1485	1490	1497	1504	1505	1507	1519	1520	1519	1517	1501
2001	1514	1522	1529	1536	1548	1550	1542	1544	1552	1549	1543	1542	1539
2002	1548	1551	1559	1565	1569	1566	1563	1563	1568	1572	1568	1567	1563
2003	1569	1580	1584	1582	1580	1578	1570	1572	1579	1577	1575	1577	1577
2004	1572	1581	1576	1576	1578	1577	1575	1579	1585	1590	1583	1584	1580
2005	1575	1585	1591	1595	1591	1595	1591	1595	1604	1603	1598	1600	1594
2006	1595	1607	1612	1621	1623	1624	1620	1626	1629	1633	1634	1635	1622
2007	1632	1642	1655	1663	1661	1663	1662	1664	1671	1677	1680	1678	1662
2008	1695	1703	1719	1721	1730	1736	1734	1742	1750	1750	1741	1736	1730
2009	1732	1733	1734	1734	1731	1735	1724	1729	1732	1723	1725	1726	1730
2010	1729	1735	1744	1749	1747	1751	1742	1749	1757	1764	1768	1777	1751
2011	1783	1794	1804	1807	1808	1813	1808	1815	1823	1827	1829	1828	1812
2012	1840	1850	1857	1863	1864	1865	1861	1865	1872	1875	1869	1871	1863
2013	1870												

Appendix table 3. Year-on-year changes in the Consumer Price Index, per cent

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
1980	8,9	9,3	9,7	10,7	11,6	11,2	11,3	12,3	12,9	13,3	13,5	13,7	11,6
1981	13,5	12,8	13,1	12,5	12,7	12,9	12,6	11,5	11,4	11,3	10,4	10,0	12,0
1982	10,7	10,3	10,2	9,6	9,8	9,4	9,8	9,3	8,1	7,6	7,9	9,0	9,3
1983	8,2	8,2	7,5	8,0	7,7	8,9	8,5	9,0	9,4	9,1	9,8	8,6	8,4
1984	8,3	8,2	8,1	8,0	7,4	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,6	6,9	6,0	6,1	7,1
1985	6,4	6,4	6,6	6,5	6,4	6,4	6,1	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,9	5,0	5,9
1986	4,5	4,6	3,8	3,7	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,6
1987	3,7	3,5	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7
1988	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,4	5,1	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,6	5,6	5,9	6,5	5,1
1989	5,8	6,0	6,6	6,9	6,4	6,8	6,7	6,6	6,8	7,1	6,8	6,5	6,6
1990	7,5	7,4	6,5	6,2	6,2	5,6	5,9	6,2	5,6	5,5	5,6	4,9	6,1
1991	4,9	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,9	4,1
1992	2,9	2,6	2,8	2,8	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,1	2,6
1993	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,5	2,2
1994	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	1,3	1,6	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,1
1995	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,6	0,9	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,0
1996	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6
1997	0,6	0,4	0,6	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,2
1998	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,5	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,8	1,4
1999	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,6	2,0	1,2
2000	2,2	2,7	3,1	2,7	2,9	3,5	3,7	3,8	4,2	4,1	4,0	3,5	3,4
2001	3,3	3,1	2,9	3,0	3,4	3,0	2,5	2,4	2,2	1,9	1,6	1,6	2,6
2002	2,3	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,3	1,1	1,7	1,4	1,0	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,6
2003	1,4	1,9	1,6	1,1	0,7	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,9
2004	0,2	0,1	-0,5	-0,4	-0,1	-0,1	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,2
2005	0,2	0,2	1,0	1,2	0,8	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,2	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,9
2006	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,2	1,6
2007	2,3	2,2	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,7	2,9	2,6	2,5
2008	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,5	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,7	4,7	4,4	3,6	3,5	4,1
2009	2,2	1,7	0,9	0,8	0,0	-0,1	-0,6	-0,7	-1,0	-1,5	-0,9	-0,5	0,0
2010	-0,2	0,1	0,6	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,4	2,3	2,5	2,9	1,2
2011	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,5	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,4	2,9	3,4
2012	3,2	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,8
2013	1,6												

Appendix table 4. Consumer Price Index 2000=100

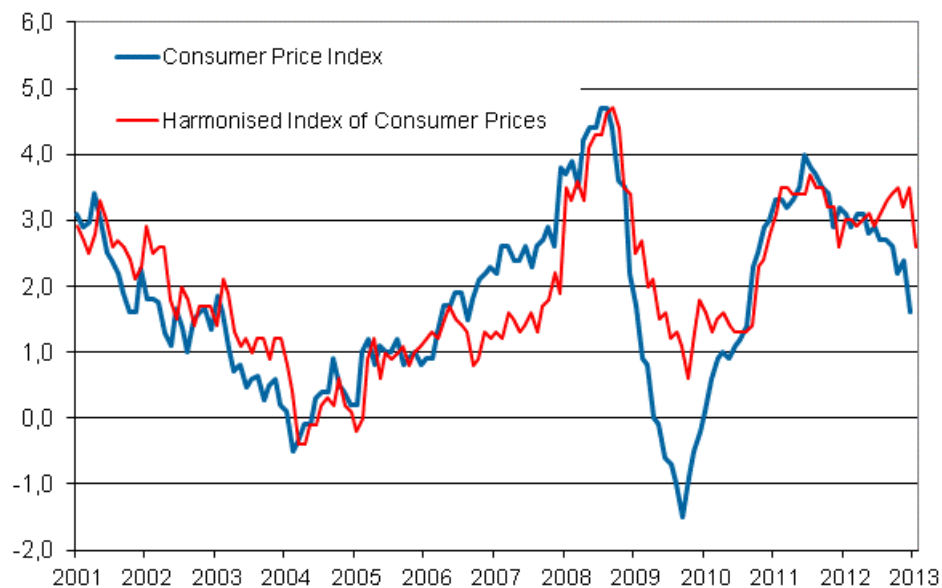
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
2000	98,0	98,8	99,3	99,6	99,9	100,1	99,8	100,2	101,1	101,1	101,1	101,0	100,0
2001	100,9	101,5	102,1	102,5	103,2	103,2	102,4	102,8	103,5	103,3	102,8	102,8	102,6
2002	103,2	103,4	103,9	104,3	104,6	104,3	104,2	104,2	104,5	104,8	104,5	104,5	104,2
2003	104,6	105,3	105,6	105,4	105,3	105,2	104,6	104,8	105,2	105,1	105,0	105,1	105,1
2004	104,8	105,4	105,0	105,1	105,2	105,1	105,0	105,3	105,7	106,0	105,5	105,5	105,3
2005	105,0	105,6	106,0	106,3	106,0	106,3	106,0	106,3	106,9	106,8	106,5	106,6	106,2
2006	106,3	107,1	107,5	108,0	108,2	108,3	108,0	108,4	108,5	108,8	108,9	109,0	108,1
2007	108,8	109,5	110,3	110,8	110,7	110,9	110,7	110,9	111,4	111,7	112,0	111,8	110,8
2008	113,0	113,5	114,5	114,7	115,3	115,7	115,6	116,1	116,6	116,6	116,0	115,7	115,3
2009	115,4	115,5	115,6	115,6	115,4	115,6	114,9	115,2	115,5	114,8	115,0	115,1	115,3
2010	115,2	115,7	116,2	116,6	116,5	116,7	116,1	116,6	117,1	117,5	117,8	118,4	116,7
2011	118,8	119,5	120,2	120,4	120,5	120,8	120,5	121,0	121,5	121,8	121,9	121,8	120,7
2012	122,6	123,3	123,7	124,2	124,2	124,3	124,0	124,3	124,8	124,9	124,5	124,7	124,1
2013	124,6												

Appendix table 5. Consumer Price Index 2005=100

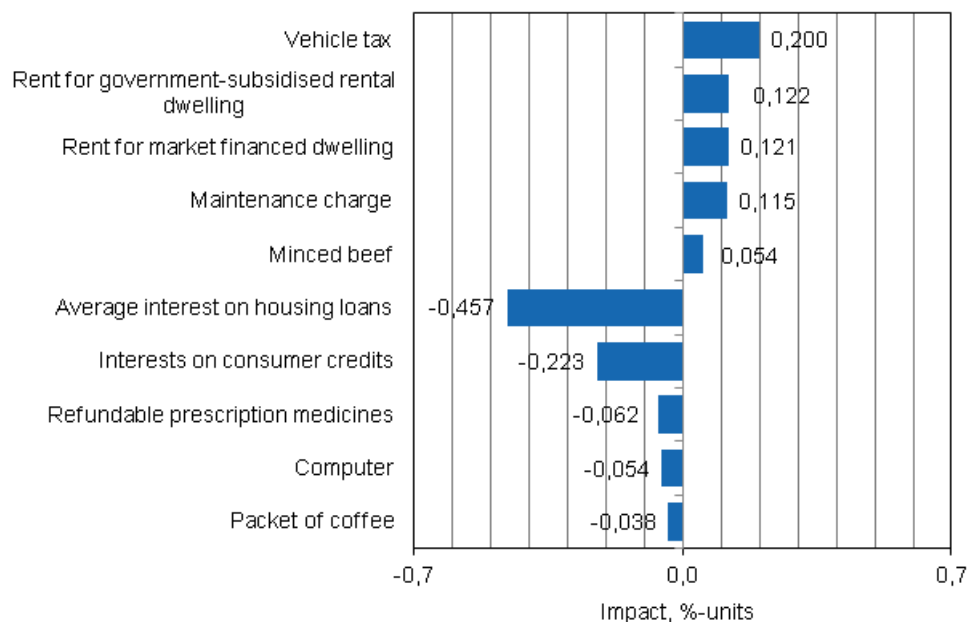
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
2005	99,1	99,8	100,1	100,2	99,9	100,0	99,6	100,0	100,5	100,4	100,2	100,2	100,0
2006	99,9	100,7	101,0	101,5	101,6	101,7	101,5	101,9	102,0	102,3	102,3	102,4	101,6
2007	102,2	102,9	103,6	104,1	104,0	104,2	104,1	104,2	104,7	105,0	105,3	105,1	104,1
2008	106,2	106,7	107,6	107,8	108,4	108,8	108,6	109,1	109,6	109,6	109,1	108,7	108,3
2009	108,5	108,6	108,6	108,6	108,4	108,7	108,0	108,3	108,5	107,9	108,0	108,1	108,3
2010	108,3	108,7	109,2	109,5	109,4	109,7	109,1	109,6	110,0	110,5	110,7	111,3	109,7
2011	111,7	112,4	113,0	113,2	113,2	113,6	113,3	113,7	114,2	114,5	114,5	114,5	113,5
2012	115,2	115,9	116,3	116,7	116,7	116,8	116,6	116,8	117,3	117,4	117,0	117,2	116,7
2013	117,1												

Appendix figures

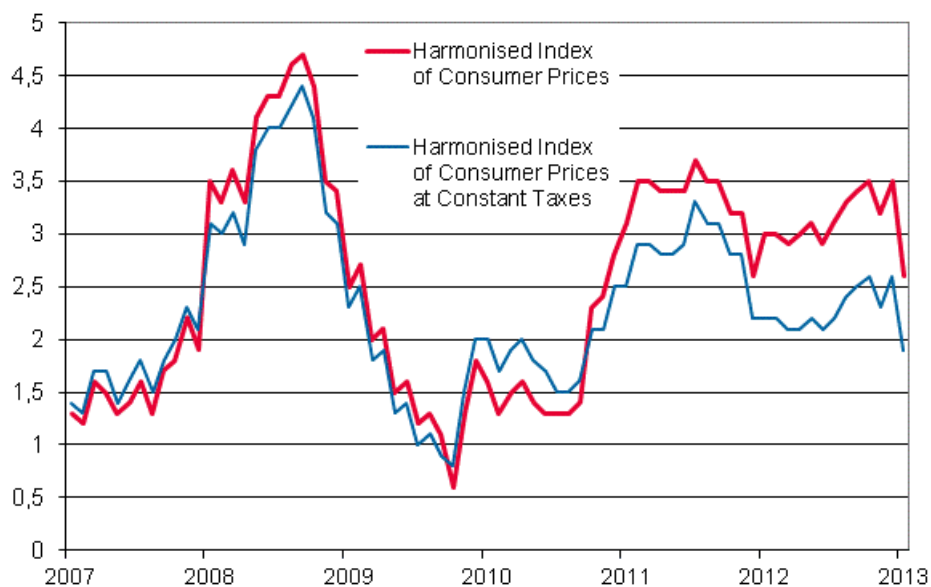
Appendix figure 1. Annual change in the Consumer Price Index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, January 2001 - January 2013



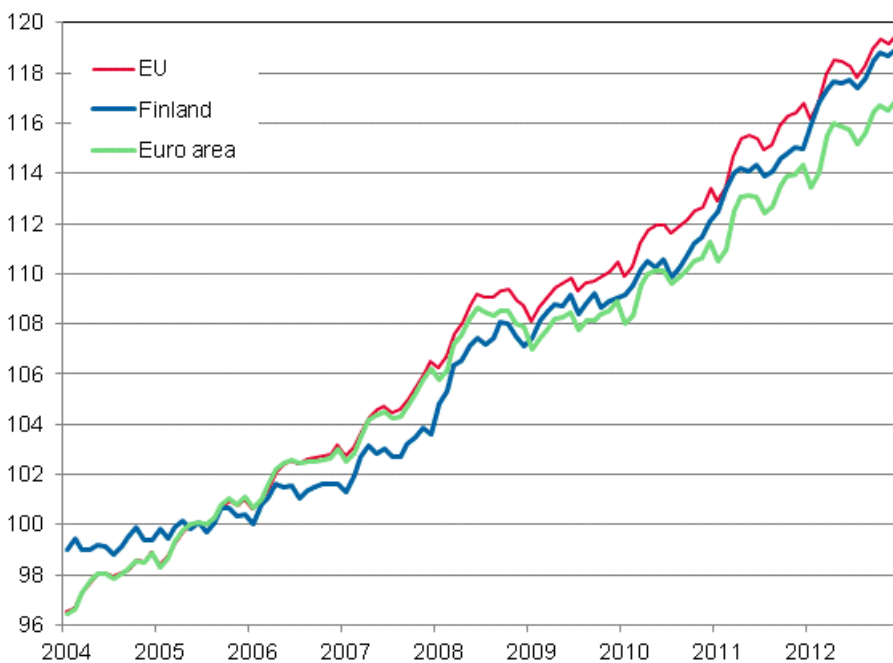
Appendix figure 2. Goods and services with the largest impact on the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index, January 2013



Appendix figure 3. Annual change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes, January 2007 - January 2013



Appendix figure 4. Harmonised Index of Consumer Price Index 2005=100; Finland, Euro area and EU



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Prices and Costs 2013

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Source: Consumer Price Index, Statistics Finland