

Consumer Price Index

2016, January

Inflation 0,0 per cent in January

The year-on-year change in consumer prices calculated by Statistics Finland was 0.0 per cent in January. In December, inflation stood at -0.2 per cent. Starting from January, the changes in consumer prices are calculated based on the new base year of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100.

Inflation indicators in Finland, January 2016

	Point figure	Annual change (%)	Monthly change (%)
Consumer Price Index 2015=100	99,6	0,0	-0,4
Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100	1898		
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 2015=100	99,5	0,0	-0,5
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes 2015=100	99,4	-0,1	-0,5

Consumer prices were raised most in January by increases in the vehicle tax, maintenance charges and hospital fees from one year ago. Compared to one year ago, the biggest decreases were recorded in the consumer prices of average housing loan interest rates, subscriptions of periodicals and electricity. From December to January, consumer prices changed by -0.4 per cent.

Each mid-month, Statistics Finland's interviewers collect altogether around 50,000 prices on nearly 500 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 0.4 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 0.4 per cent in January. In December, it stood at 0.2 per cent. The corresponding figure for Finland in January was 0.0 per cent.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices does not include owner-occupancy, games of chance, interests on consumption and other credits, fire insurance on owner-occupied dwellings or the 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 25 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 -0.1 per cent in January

The year-on-year change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices stood at 0.0 per cent in January and that in the Index at Constant Taxes measuring market inflation at -0.1 per cent. Over twelve months, the combined raising impact on consumer prices from changes in commodity tax rates was thus 0.1 percentage points. The month-on-month change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices was -0.5 per cent and that in the Index at Constant Taxes -0.5 per cent 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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Base year of the Consumer Price Index was renewed

Statistics Finland has made revisions to the Consumer Price Index. The base year was chosen to be 2015=100 so that the national Consumer Price Index would be in line with the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices produced in the EU Member States. Previously, the Consumer Price Index was revised at five-year intervals, so the now revised Consumer Price Index series is also accordant with this tradition. At the same time, the weight structure of the Index and the basket of commodities included in the price monitoring have been updated to correspond with consumption in the new base year.

After the revision, the commodity basket includes 476 products and services. The Index aims to monitor development in the prices of commodities that are as representative as possible, so new commodities are added to the commodity basket and commodities whose weight is under one per mil of total consumption are removed from the basket. New commodities in the Consumer Price Index are portion packed cereal flakes, frozen puff pastry, soya drink, olive oil, lining panel, electrical installation service, painting service, blender, broadband TV service, and home meal service. The list of removed commodities includes for example wheat bread, baguette, cooked ham, ready meal portion, baby's outdoor overall, coffee table, satellite navigator, stereo, and badminton racket. The total number of removed commodities was 24.

Commodity classification used in the Consumer Price Index was renewed

At the beginning of 2016, an updated commodity classification was taken into use in the Consumer Price Index (eCOICOP, European Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose). The commodity classification is based on the UN's Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose, from which a commodity classification was formed for the use of the EU Member States. The new classification separates products and services into commodity groups more precisely than before. At the same time, the commodity classification expanded from the 4-digit level to the 5-digit level. The classification now adopted in the Consumer Price Index has been confirmed by a European Commission Regulation.

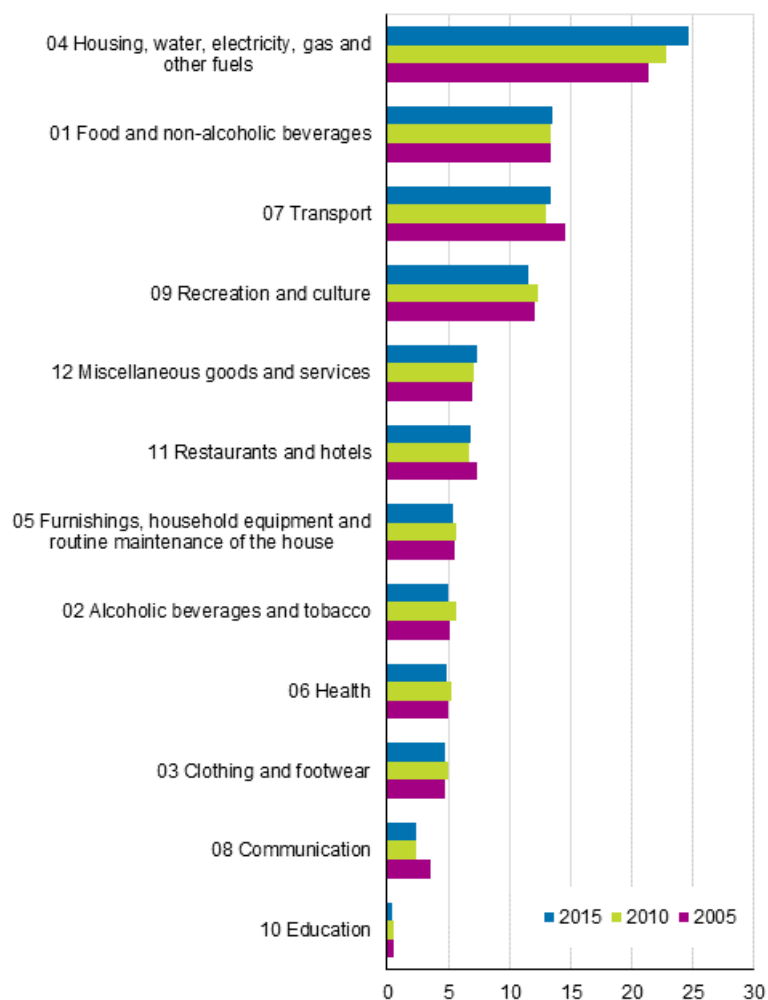
In addition to the overall index, the EU classification covers four classification levels, and additionally, two sub-levels have been added for national needs. The eCOICOP commodity classification is also used in purchasing power parity, the Household Budget Survey and national accounts (starting from 2018). The introduction of the eCOICOP classification brings specifications to the sub-division of fresh and frozen food, new service items for dwelling maintenance and repair, and new repair services for several commodity groups. Part of the changes related to the commodity classification can be included in the index only when more accurate commodity-specific information is available from national accounts for defining the weight of the commodity in question. The earlier classification codes of several commodities had to be updated in connection with the introduction of the commodity classification to correspond to the new classification.

Weight structure of the Consumer Price Index was updated

The weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 is based on national accounts data on private consumption. The data are updated annually. Previously (before 2013), the weight structure of the Consumer Price Index was updated every five years. The last big scheduled update was made at the beginning of 2011, when approximately 15 per cent of the commodities were changed. New commodities were added to the commodity selection of 2016 and commodities whose consumption was under one per mil of total consumption were removed from it.

Other sources such as the Household Budget Survey conducted at five-year intervals at Statistics Finland, statistical data produced by other statistics, the Bank of Finland's statistical data, and sales data of central associations and organisations are also used for the definition of commodity-specific sub-division. The weight structure for 2016 corresponds to the value of private consumption in 2015, which was around EUR 99.4 billion. In the previous base year of 2010, the value of consumption was EUR 83.3 billion, and in 2005, respectively, EUR 70.4 billion.

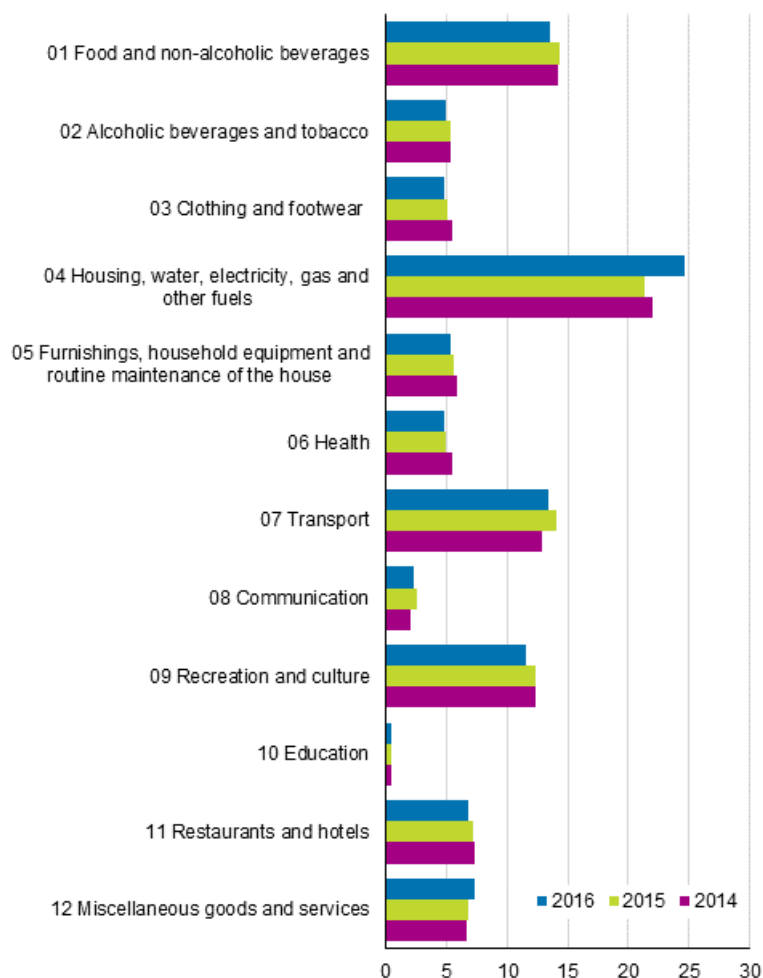
Figure 1. Weight structure comparison between Consumer Price Index series, per cent



The weight structure of the three base year series are compared in the figure above by commodity group level. The biggest weight values in the past ten years have been Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, and Food and non-alcoholic beverages.

The weights of the Consumer Price Index are composed of the value of goods and services bought by households in Finland. Households also include the consumption of tourists in Finland and institutional households. The concept of private consumption in the Consumer Price Index differs from the concepts used in national accounts and the Household Budget Survey and its coverage is also different. The price development of representative commodities is monitored in the Index. With the help of annually updated commodities and weights, more timely representation of commodities in the Index is ensured.

Figure 2. Weight structure comparison of Consumer Price Index 2015=100, per cent



The biggest changes in the weight structure of the Index compared to the year before are in the commodity groups of housing and other financial services. For housing, the value weight of the 04.6.2 Renovations item quadrupled due to the revisions to the data of the statistics on renovation building. For other financial services, the value weight of the 12.6.2.1.1 Bank service charges item was raised based on more accurate financial statements data of financial corporations. Changes in the prices of commodities in this group have now more effect on the overall index of the Consumer Price Index than before.

Revision does not break all series

Consumer price indices that are reviewed at set intervals of years are suitable for short-term examinations. The Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100 is a long time series calculated by chaining with the latest Consumer Price Index (currently Consumer Price Index 2015=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.

The series of previous base years, such as 2005=100 and 2010=100, are chained forwards by the monthly change of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100. The statistics also produce special indices as chargeable information services.

Base year of the Harmonised Index of Consumer prices was renewed

Statistics Finland has also revised the weight structure of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices calculated for Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In the same connection, the base year was changed into 2015=100 in accordance with the Regulation updated by the European Commission.

The Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices are primarily used in price comparisons between the EU countries. The European Central Bank uses the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices as the measure of inflation in its monetary policy.

Finland's Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is based on the same weight and price data as the national Consumer Price Index, but its commodity selection is narrower: it excludes owner-occupancy, games of chance, interests and tax-like payments. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices covers 85 per cent of the national Index. Before the update of the 2016 weight structure, the coverage of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices was close to 90 per cent. The reason for the decrease in coverage is the risen weight share of renovations in the Consumer Price Index, which item is not taken into consideration in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices.

Table 1. Consumption items removed from the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and their weights in the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 in 2016

COICOP	Commodity/group	Weight in the CPI, o/o
04.6	Owner-occupied housing	10.76
07.2.4.2.1.1	Vehicle tax	1.27
09.4.3.0.1.1	Games of chance	1.93
12.5.2.0.1.2	Premium for fire insurance on detached houses	0.08
12.6.2.1.1.2	Interests on consumer credits	1.19
Items removed from HICP, total		15.23

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Consumer Price Index 2015=100 by commodity groups

		Commodity group 1)												
		0	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
2016	January	99,6	99,5	100,2	95,0	99,9	99,2	102,8	98,1	100,7	99,7	101,8	100,9	100,0
2015	January	99,5	101,9	100,2	94,7	99,5	100,4	99,1	97,5	100,5	100,9	99,3	99,1	99,8
	February	99,8	100,9	100,1	96,0	99,5	100,5	99,2	98,6	102,0	101,2	99,3	99,7	100,2
	March	100,1	100,9	99,9	102,7	99,6	100,8	99,3	99,3	100,3	100,5	99,3	99,7	99,9
	April	100,1	100,6	99,8	102,0	99,4	100,9	99,8	100,1	101,0	100,3	99,5	99,7	99,7
	May	100,0	100,1	99,8	102,5	99,5	100,2	99,9	100,9	100,3	99,4	99,5	99,5	99,7
	June	100,0	99,9	99,6	97,2	100,2	99,5	99,9	101,9	100,2	99,7	99,5	99,9	99,4
	July	99,8	98,8	100,2	94,5	100,1	98,5	101,3	102,3	100,2	99,5	99,5	100,3	99,5
	August	100,0	98,7	100,2	98,4	100,7	98,8	101,2	101,2	99,7	99,1	99,5	100,5	100,4
	September	100,1	98,7	100,1	102,6	100,7	100,0	101,7	99,8	99,1	99,6	101,2	100,2	100,4
	October	100,3	99,6	100,1	104,0	100,7	100,1	99,6	99,8	98,9	100,0	101,2	100,2	100,4
	November	100,1	100,0	100,0	103,7	100,1	100,3	99,6	99,4	98,6	99,7	101,2	100,6	100,3
	December	100,0	99,9	99,9	101,6	99,9	100,1	99,4	99,3	99,0	100,3	101,2	100,8	100,3
	Annual average	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

1) 0=Consumer price index, 01=Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 02=Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 03=Clothing and footwear, 04=Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, 05=Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, 06=Health, 07=Transportation, 08=Communication, 09=Recreation and culture, 10=Education, 11=Restaurants and hotels, 12=Miscellaneous goods and services

Appendix table 2. Consumer Price Index 2015=100 by commodity groups, monthly and annual changes

Commodity group	2016		
	January		
	Weight	Monthly change (%)	Annual change (%)
0 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.000,0	-0,4	0,0
01 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	135,1	-0,3	-2,3
02 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	49,5	0,3	0,0
03 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	47,7	-6,5	0,3
04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	246,2	-0,0	0,4
05 FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	54,0	-0,8	-1,1
06 HEALTH	48,8	3,4	3,7
07 TRANSPORT	134,0	-1,1	0,7
08 COMMUNICATION	23,3	1,7	0,2
09 RECREATION AND CULTURE	115,1	-0,6	-1,2
10 EDUCATION	4,2	0,6	2,6
11 RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	68,6	0,1	1,8
12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	73,6	-0,3	0,2

Appendix table 3. Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann Avg.
2016	1898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2015	1897	1902	1908	1908	1907	1907	1902	1906	1908	1911	1908	1906	1906
2014	1900	1905	1909	1912	1907	1909	1907	1909	1920	1916	1913	1910	1910
2013	1870	1881	1889	1892	1892	1891	1891	1888	1894	1897	1894	1901	1890
2012	1840	1850	1857	1863	1864	1865	1861	1865	1872	1875	1869	1871	1863
2011	1783	1794	1804	1807	1808	1813	1808	1815	1823	1827	1829	1828	1812
2010	1729	1735	1744	1749	1747	1751	1742	1749	1757	1764	1768	1777	1751
2009	1732	1733	1734	1734	1731	1735	1724	1729	1732	1723	1725	1726	1730
2008	1695	1703	1719	1721	1730	1736	1734	1742	1750	1750	1741	1736	1730
2007	1632	1642	1655	1663	1661	1663	1662	1664	1671	1677	1680	1678	1662
2006	1595	1607	1612	1621	1623	1624	1620	1626	1629	1633	1634	1635	1622
2005	1575	1585	1591	1595	1591	1595	1591	1595	1604	1603	1598	1600	1594
2004	1572	1581	1576	1576	1578	1577	1575	1579	1585	1590	1583	1584	1580
2003	1569	1580	1584	1582	1580	1578	1570	1572	1579	1577	1575	1577	1577
2002	1548	1551	1559	1565	1569	1566	1563	1563	1568	1572	1568	1567	1563
2001	1514	1522	1529	1536	1548	1550	1542	1544	1552	1549	1543	1542	1539
2000	1466	1476	1485	1490	1497	1504	1505	1507	1519	1520	1519	1517	1501
1999	1434	1437	1441	1451	1455	1454	1452	1453	1457	1460	1460	1466	1452
1998	1427	1426	1429	1436	1435	1438	1435	1437	1441	1441	1438	1437	1435
1997	1398	1400	1405	1412	1415	1417	1417	1420	1423	1426	1425	1425	1415
1996	1390	1394	1396	1398	1401	1401	1400	1397	1400	1402	1398	1399	1398
1995	1383	1387	1388	1389	1390	1394	1393	1391	1393	1393	1389	1387	1390
1994	1357	1362	1365	1368	1368	1382	1382	1385	1388	1389	1385	1383	1376
1993	1354	1359	1360	1365	1366	1364	1361	1359	1362	1364	1362	1361	1361
1992	1320	1323	1327	1332	1333	1336	1334	1332	1337	1342	1344	1340	1333
1991	1283	1290	1291	1296	1302	1301	1300	1302	1304	1306	1307	1313	1300
1990	1223	1228	1232	1239	1245	1248	1250	1256	1262	1266	1266	1264	1248
1989	1137	1143	1156	1167	1171	1182	1181	1182	1195	1199	1199	1205	1177
1988	1075	1078	1084	1092	1101	1107	1106	1109	1119	1120	1123	1132	1104
1987	1035	1039	1044	1049	1050	1053	1053	1056	1060	1062	1062	1063	1052
1986	999	1003	1005	1009	1013	1018	1019	1021	1021	1024	1024	1025	1015
1985	955	959	968	973	983	985	986	987	989	990	991	992	980
1984	898	902	908	914	924	926	929	933	939	944	944	945	925
1983	830	834	839	849	860	871	875	876	881	883	891	890	865
1982	767	771	780	786	799	800	806	804	806	809	812	823	797
1981	693	699	708	717	727	731	734	736	745	752	752	755	729
1980	611	620	626	638	645	648	651	660	669	676	682	686	651
1979	560	567	571	576	578	582	585	588	593	596	601	604	583
1978	526	532	533	536	544	544	545	547	551	554	557	556	544
1977	476	482	489	493	500	506	510	518	520	522	524	525	506
1976	426	432	436	440	441	442	450	456	460	465	468	469	449
1975	364	369	375	383	387	388	394	399	405	411	415	418	392
1974	305	314	317	324	328	329	335	340	348	351	353	354	333
1973	265	267	269	272	277	280	288	292	295	297	299	303	284
1972	242	245	247	251	253	254	256	257	259	260	262	262	254
1971	228	229	231	232	233	237	239	241	243	243	244	245	237
1970	220	221	221	222	222	222	223	223	224	224	225	225	223
1969	215	215	214	216	216	217	217	217	218	218	218	218	217

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann Avg.
1968	205	207	210	211	211	213	213	213	214	215	215	215	212
1967	191	192	192	193	193	194	195	195	197	198	202	203	195
1966	181	181	182	183	184	184	185	186	187	188	189	189	185
1965	175	175	176	177	177	178	179	179	179	180	180	180	178
1964	164	165	167	169	170	170	170	171	172	173	173	174	170
1963	150	151	151	153	153	153	154	154	156	158	158	158	154
1962	143	143	144	145	146	146	148	148	148	150	150	150	147
1961	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	141	142	142	141
1960	136	136	137	138	138	138	139	138	138	139	140	140	138
1959	133	133	133	132	133	133	133	133	134	136	136	136	134
1958	129	130	130	132	133	132	132	132	132	132	133	133	132
1957	120	120	120	121	122	122	124	125	126	127	127	128	124
1956	104	107	108	108	110	110	111	112	113	113	118	118	111
1955	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	100	100	101	101	101	100
1954	104	104	103	104	104	103	104	104	104	104	98	98	103
1953	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	104	103	102	103
1952	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	102	102	102	101
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	100	100	.

Appendix table 4. Year-on-year changes in the Consumer Price Index, per cent

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann Avg.
2016	0,0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2015	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,6	-0,3	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2
2014	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,5	1,0
2013	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,4	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,5
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Appendix table 5. Consumer Price Index 2010=100

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann Avg.
2016	108,3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2015	108,3	108,6	108,9	108,9	108,8	108,8	108,6	108,8	108,9	109,1	108,9	108,8	108,8
2014	108,5	108,7	109,0	109,1	108,9	109,0	108,8	109,0	109,6	109,4	109,2	109,0	109,0
2013	106,7	107,4	107,8	108,0	108,0	108,0	107,9	107,8	108,1	108,3	108,1	108,5	107,9
2012	105,0	105,6	106,0	106,4	106,4	106,4	106,2	106,4	106,9	107,0	106,7	106,8	106,3
2011	101,8	102,4	103,0	103,2	103,2	103,5	103,2	103,6	104,1	104,3	104,4	104,4	103,4
2010	98,8	99,1	99,7	100,0	99,9	100,0	99,3	99,8	100,3	100,7	101,0	101,4	100,0

Appendix table 6. Consumer Price Index 2005=100

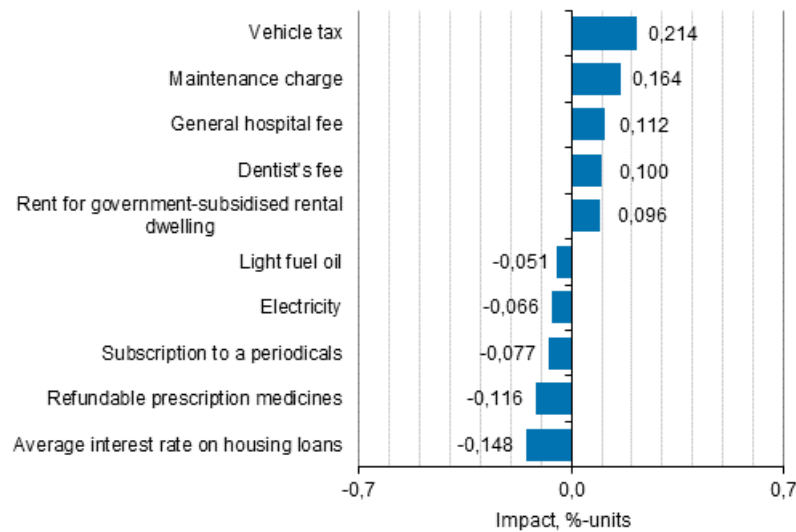
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann Avg.
2016	118,9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2015	118,8	119,1	119,5	119,5	119,4	119,4	119,1	119,4	119,5	119,7	119,5	119,4	119,4
2014	119,0	119,3	119,6	119,8	119,5	119,5	119,4	119,6	120,2	120,0	119,8	119,6	119,6
2013	117,1	117,8	118,3	118,5	118,5	118,5	118,4	118,2	118,7	118,8	118,6	119,1	118,4
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
2011	111,7	112,4	113,0	113,2	113,3	113,6	113,3	113,7	114,2	114,5	114,5	114,5	113,5
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
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
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
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
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
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

Appendix figures

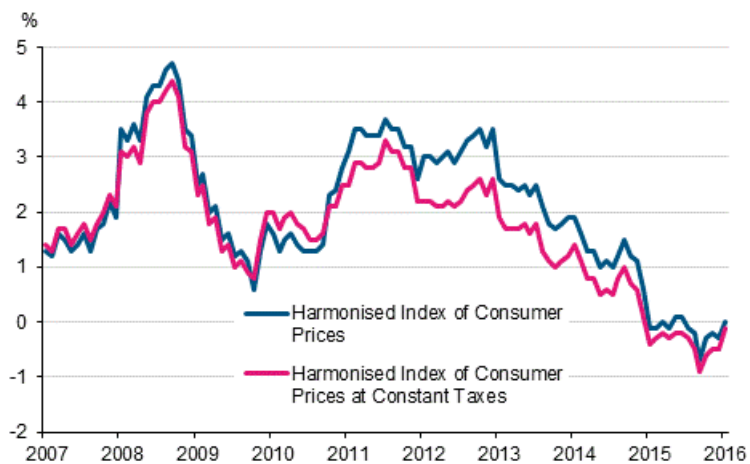
Appendix figure 1. Annual change in the Consumer Price Index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, January 2001 - January 2016



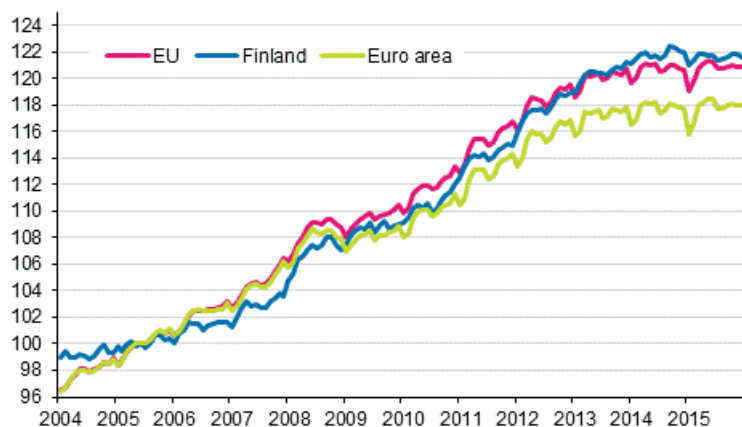
Appendix figure 2. Goods and services with the largest impact on the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index, January 2016



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 2016



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



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Source: Consumer Price Index, Statistics Finland