

Statistics Finland 

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

2015=100

HANDBOOK FOR USERS

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2015=100

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Description: http://stat.fi/til/khi/meta_en.html

Cover graphics: Shutterstock / Ranjith Ravindran
Cover design: Riikka Turunen
Layout: Riikka Turunen

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ISSN 1797–9439
= Handbooks
ISBN 978–952–244–566–7 (pdf)

Foreword

The Consumer Price Index is one of the oldest and best known statistical indicators. Statistics on consumer prices have been compiled in Finland since 1886, and information on the evolution of consumer prices has been available in index form since 1921. The Consumer Price Index has been known by various names over the years, the most known one of them is the Cost-of-living Index.

The current renewed Consumer Price Index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices have been produced since 2013. In the renewed Consumer Price Index the weight structure is updated yearly, whereas in the older series the updating of the weight structure was made every five years. The commodity selection and retail outlet sample can also be updated along with the updating of the weight structure. From January 2016 onwards, the new base year 2015=100 was adopted for the Consumer Price Index.

This handbook was compiled for those who use the data produced by the statistics and want a more accurate description of the Consumer Price Index production for your work. The handbook has several calculation examples that give the user a good picture of the typically used calculation formulae the user can apply. In addition, the appendix tables provide the user with a concise descrip-

tion of the commodity basket content and weight structures and chaining coefficients between different series for users' further calculations.

The handbook describes in detail the formation of the weight structure, the classifications used in calculation, the commodity and outlet sample and gives practical examples of calculating the Consumer Price Index. With the help of the appendix tables, the user can form a picture of the commodities collected to the commodity basket, of the collection frequency of each commodity and the commodity's weight. In addition chaining coefficients of different series are available for further calculations, by means of which a series can be chained forwards or backwards in time. Appendix table 3 shows area-specific weight structures by commodity group describing consumption by major region.

This handbook is based on the previous handbook from 2013, compiled for the Consumer Price Index with 2010 as the base year. The handbook is now updated with weight structures, appendix figures and index descriptions of the new statistical reference year 2016 and supplemented by a description of the private consumption classification according to purpose.

Helsinki, Statistics Finland, April 2016
Ville Vertanen, Director
Economic and Environmental Statistics

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1. What is the Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index is the most common measure of inflation. The Consumer Price Index describes development in the prices of products and services purchased by households in Finland. Inflation for a given month is usually expressed as a year-on-year change, i.e. as the change in prices from the corresponding month of the previous year. Development in the prices of production inputs and property values are measured with various indices, and several price indices are required to form an overall view of the inflation prevalent in the national economy.

es have been compiled in Finland since 1886, and information on the evolution of consumer prices has been available in index form since 1921.

The Consumer Price Index has been known by various names over the years. The indices produced by Statistics Finland to measure changes in consumer prices and their reference years are shown in Table 1. As a rule, after index revisions are carried out every five years, older index series are calculated forward by chaining, i.e. they develop in line with the index with the latest base year at any given time. From the beginning of January 2016, the calculated price series for the new base year is the Consumer Price Index 2015=100. The weight structure of the index series is updated annually in January. The commodity selection and retail outlet sample can also be updated at the same time.

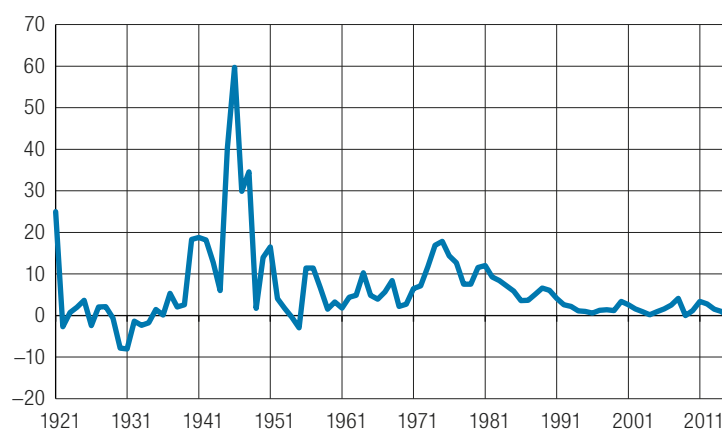
1.1 History of the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index is one of the oldest and best known statistical indicators. Statistics on consumer prices

Table 1.
Consumer Price Indices calculated by Statistics Finland (up to 1971 the Central Statistical Office of Finland)

Index	Calculation period
Cost-of-living Index 1914:1-6=100	1921:01-1937:01
Cost-of-living Index 1935=100	1937:02-1939:09
So-called Old Cost-of-living Index 1938:8-1939:7=100	1939:10-1951:12
Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100	1952:01-1957:12
Consumer Price Index 1957:10-12=100	1958:01-1968:03
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	1968:04-1974:01
Consumer Price Index 1972=100	1974:02-1979:01
Consumer Price Index 1977=100	1979:02-1983:10
Consumer Price Index 1981=100	1983:11-1987:12
Consumer Price Index 1985=100	1988:01-1992:12
Consumer Price Index 1990=100	1993:01-1997:11
Consumer Price Index 1995=100	1997:12-2001:12
Consumer Price Index 2000=100	2002:01-2005:12
Consumer Price Index 2005=100	2006:01-2010:12
Consumer Price Index 2010=100	2011:01-2015:12
Consumer Price Index 2015=100	from 2016:01 onwards

Figure 1.
Inflation according to the Consumer Price Index in 1921–2015



1.2 Regulations governing the calculation of the Consumer Price Index

Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) have conventionally been complied with in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (Labour Statistics Convention No. 160, ratified by Finland in 1987). Since 1996, EU regulations on the calculation of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices have also influenced the calculation of the national Consumer Price Index.

In 1993, a project was launched and co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) to harmonise consumer price indices and develop the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices within the European Union. One of the requirements of the Treaty of Maastricht for completing the third phase of the European Monetary Union was that the price stability should be determined with comparable consumer price indices. Work on harmonising the consumer price indices of different countries is still in progress and has already yielded a host of regulations and guidelines that also cover the calculation of the national Consumer Price Index. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is discussed in greater detail in Section 7.

The aim in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index in Finland is to reconcile national needs with international recommendations. The construction of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices has increased the accuracy and precision of the employed methods and practices.

1.3 Links with other statistics on the household sector

The weight structure of the Consumer Price Index is based on private consumption expenditure in National Accounts. The National Accounts data on private

consumption expenditure derive from the Household Budget Survey and other information sources.

Private consumption expenditure in the Consumer Price Index and in National Accounts deviates from each other in the following respects:

- In the Consumer Price Index, the weight for the housing commodity group is calculated almost entirely by its own, separate method. The Consumer Price Index treats owner-occupancy as a consumer durable by taking into consideration purchases of new dwellings and housing loan interest rates, for example. The Index also includes interest rates of consumer credits. National Accounts estimate the price development of owner-occupancy through the rental market.
- The Consumer Price Index does not take into account the value of products produced for own use, such as home-grown vegetables.
- The Consumer Price Index includes neither expenditure on drugs and prostitution, nor Finnish households' consumption abroad. The consumption expenditure by foreigners in Finland is included in the Index.
- Insurance payments are netted in the Consumer Price Index, i.e. the compensations received are deducted from insurance payments.
- The Consumer Price Index considers certain tax-like payments that are treated as taxes in National Accounts as private consumption, e.g. the vehicle tax.

Statistics Finland's Household Budget Survey produces information on the changes in the consumption expenditure of households and on differences in consumption by population group. The Survey also studies households' living conditions, indebtedness, durables in use and income. The Survey is a sample survey, for which data are collected from households with telephone interviews, saved purchase receipts and kept diaries, as well as from administrative registers.

2. Weight structure and classification of the Consumer Price Index

2.1 Weight structure

The weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 is based on the data in the private consumption expenditure in National Accounts dating back two years. The figures on private consumption expenditure in National Accounts are based on the latest Household Budget Survey. The value of the commodity basket of the Consumer Price Index was EUR 99,423 million in 2015. The following table shows the weight structure of the Consumer Price Index by commodity group for the whole country in euros and percentage shares in 2016.

National Accounts data on consumption expenditure are only available at a rough level. Where the Accounts' division of consumption items is not accurate enough, the weight of the sum level is divided into sub-items, primarily with the help of the Household Budget Survey. In addition, use is made of statistical data produced by other statistics, the Bank of Finland's statistics and sales data of central corporations and units for the definition of sub-items.

Expenditure on narcotics and prostitution, and producers' own consumption are removed from the private consumption expenditure in National Accounts for the Consumer Price Index. In addition, the consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions is removed from the private consumption expenditure in National Accounts and the consumption expenditure of foreigners in Finland is added to it.

The overall consumption calculated from National Accounts is adjusted with a separate method for calculating weights for the housing commodity group. Vehicle tax and interest on consumer credits are added to the value weight of the Consumer Price Index. In addition, compensations paid are deducted from the value weight of insurance premiums, and the difference in the measurement of financial services, as well as addition of the acquisition costs of motor vehicles are taken into consideration. After this, the value weights are raised to the level of the calculation year with commodity-specific price indices.

Table 2.
Table 2. Weight structure of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 in 2016

COICOP	Commodity group	Total, EUR million	Share, %
0	Total index	99,423	100.00
01	Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	13,430	13.51
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	4,921	4.95
03	Clothing and footwear	4,741	4.77
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	24,478	24.62
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5,371	5.40
06	Health	4,848	4.88
07	Transport	13,326	13.40
08	Communication	2,317	2.33
09	Recreation and culture	11,444	11.51
10	Education	415	0.42
11	Restaurants and hotels	6,818	6.86
12	Other goods and services	7,315	7.36

2.2 Regional indices

The Consumer Price Index for the whole country is compiled from indices by major region. Finland is divided into six major regions under the NUTS2 regional division; the major regions are Uusimaa, Southern Finland, Eastern Finland, Western Finland, Northern Finland and Åland. The weights of the indices by major regions are formed directly from the information in the Household Budget Survey by the regional division at NUTS2 level. The weight structure is shown in Appendix 3. Regional indices are not published but they are utilised in the index calculation of the whole country.

2.3 Commodity classification

At the beginning of 2016, an updated commodity classification was adopted 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, and a commodity classification was formed from it 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 is revised from the 4-digit level to the 5-digit level. The classification 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 that are added for national needs. The eCOICOP commodity classification is also used in international price comparison, 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. Classification codes of several commodities used earlier had to be updated in connection with the introduction of the commodity classification to correspond to the new classification.

3. Commodity and retail outlet samples

The practical calculation of the Consumer Price Index is based on monitoring the prices of the index basket commodities. The index does not track prices of all goods and services, but the aim is to compile to the commodity basket an optimally representative group of commodities, which are equally available throughout the country. Special attention is paid to the timeliness of the index basket, so that the significance and quality specifications of the commodities included in the index basket are reviewed annually.

Table 3.
Key indicators of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 in January 2016

Indicator	Number
Commodities	476
Outlet/collection sites	2,62
Collection municipalities	112
Price data per month	48
Interviewers collecting prices	44

3.1 The item sample

The commodities included in the Consumer Price Index, or the item sample, is updated annually from 2013 onwards if necessary. Until 2010, the updating was made roughly every five years. The item sample is formed utilising statistics on retail trade sales, the Household Budget Survey and other sources. The main methods in the selection are:

- Selection of the most sold products in terms of sales value (e.g. daily consumer goods)
- Purposive sampling based on expert views in the absence of comprehensive sales data (e.g. optical industry products and restaurant food)
- Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, stratified by product and focusing on high sales values¹ (e.g. magazines and medicines).
- Other methods (e.g. cluster sampling by brand and price group for new cars).

The index basket contains some 500 items. The actual products for which Statistics Finland's interviewers collect price information are specified in detail in all commodity groups. Several price observations are collected from around the country for each product. Around 50,000 price observations are collected every month.

1 PPS is an abbreviation derived from Probability Proportional to Size and refers to sampling according to the size of the sample unit.

3.2 Retail outlet sample

The retail outlet sample of the Consumer Price Index can be updated from 2013 onwards annually if necessary. Until 2012, larger updates were made roughly every five years.² The outlets from which the data for the Consumer Price Index are collected are selected to represent the structure of retail trade as closely as possible with regard to the size of central retail corporations and outlets. The aim is to take regional differences into as well. Statistics Finland's Register of Enterprises and Establishments is used as the sampling frame. The outlets included in the collection are picked from the frame randomly ensuring that different size categories are represented. In addition to turnover, the knowledge of Statistics Finland's interviewers of the local area is utilised in the sampling, which can help include new important outlets in data collection even if they are not yet visible in the Business Register. Price data are collected directly from around 2,500 outlets, and some of the prices are also collected from other sources.

3.2.1 Daily consumer goods stores

The sample for daily consumer goods trade is mainly drawn from Statistics Finland's Register of Enterprises and Establishments. The outlets included in the collection are picked from the frame randomly so that outlets with different size turnovers are represented. The total number of outlets selected to the sample according to the division into major regions applied in the Consumer Price Index is approximately 100.

3.2.2 Petrol stations

The Finnish Oil and Gas Federation's information on petrol stations' market shares is used as the basis for the sample of petrol stations. Based on this, Statistics Finland's interviewers select representative petrol stations from their area belonging to the specified chains. The sample comprises of around 70 service stations. Prices are collected for 95 and 98 octane petrol and for diesel oil.

3.2.3 Specialised stores

Specialised stores comprise of retail trade outlets of clothes, household appliances and furniture, and service

2 Smaller updates can be made more often. For instance, when an outlet included in the collection has closed down, it has immediately been replaced.

establishments (e.g. hairdressers and photographer's studios), whose commodity selection consists of consumer durables or services. It is not possible to use a statistical sampling method for selecting specialised stores for the price collection, so Statistics Finland's interviewers choose suitable outlets from their area according to specified criteria and by drawing on their knowledge of the area. The sample includes over 2,400 outlets.

3.2.4 Other collection targets

Statistics Finland gathers information on prices by a centralised collection when they are the same throughout the country (e.g. tobacco, postal services and mobile phone calls), are based on other statistics (e.g. alcohol, electricity and housing) or when price collecting is otherwise most appropriate by a centralised method (e.g. new cars and package holidays). The data providers consist of large enterprises, organisations and public authorities. In addition, prices are searched from the Internet. This group includes around 250 outlets or other collection targets.

3.3 Inclusion of new outlets in the Index

Annual inclusion of new outlets in the index is carried out by collecting prices from both the new and the old outlets in the sample in December of each year. The different price levels of the outlets in the sample do not affect the development of the index.

3.4 Collection frequency

The prices for the Consumer Price Index are collected monthly between the 10th and 20th days of the month. The reference point of time varies in the centralised collection (e.g. the monthly average price or the price halfway through the month). The prices for all the daily consumer goods are collected every month. The prices for seasonal products are collected when they are generally available and when their sales volumes are sufficiently large. For example, prices for cultivated strawberries are only collected in July. The processing of seasonal commodities is described in more detail in Section 4.4 and the collection frequencies by commodities can be found in Appendix 1.

4. Calculation of the Consumer Price Index in practice

4.1 Calculation of micro indices

The monthly calculated Consumer Price Index is based on approximately 50,000 price observations. The calculation begins with the calculation of the so called micro index (the index at the lowest level). In terms of the Consumer Price Index, micro indices are indices divided by commodity heading and major region, e.g. long grain rice in Uusimaa. Micro indices are calculated as a geometric average of the price changes of each commodity heading in a particular major region:

$$(1) \quad I_{t,0} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}}},$$

where

$I_{t,0}$ = the index at time t ,
 p_{ti} = the price of the price observation i in the comparison period and
 p_{0i} = the price of the price observation i in the reference period.

These micro indices are first weighted with the major region specific product weights into national commodity indices, and the product indices are then weighted with the whole country's commodity weights into overall indices as described in Section 4.2.

4.2 About index formulae

The Consumer Price Index is calculated with a method where the prices of different commodities are weighed together with their shares of consumption. The defining of consumption shares is elaborated upon in Section 2.1 Weight structure. The Index is calculated with the Laspeyres price index formula that reads:

$$(2) \quad I_{t,0} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ti} q_{0i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{0i} q_{0i}} \times 100,$$

where

$I_{t,0}$ = the index at time t ,
 p_{ti} = the price of the commodity i in the comparison period,

p_{0i} = the price of the commodity i in the reference period and
 q_{0i} = the quantity of commodity i consumed in the reference period.

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

$$(3) \quad I_{t,0} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{p_{0i} q_{0i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{0i} q_{0i}} \right) \times \frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}} \times 100,$$

where

$p_{0i} q_{0i}$ = the amount of money spent on commodity i in the reference period,
 $\sum_{i=1}^n p_{0i} q_{0i}$ = the amount of money spent on all items in the reference period, and
 $\frac{p_{ti}}{p_{0i}}$ = the price ratio of commodity i between the comparison period and the reference period.

In accordance with the formula (3), the price ratios of commodities are weighted according to their shares of consumption expenditure in the reference period. The Laspeyres index describes the price development of a commodity basket in the reference period.

Indices can also be calculated according to other formulae. The opposite of the Laspeyres index is the Paasche index where the weights are from the comparison period instead of the reference period. The Fischer index, in turn, is the geometric mean of these two. Other possible formulae include the Törnqvist and Vartia indices.

The Laspeyres index formula is by far the most widely used, despite its known shortcomings. The Laspeyres index formula is upwardly biased, i.e. it overestimates the inflation as the relative prices change. Index biases are elaborated upon in Section 5. In theory, there are many index formulae that would be better than Laspeyres but, in practice, their calculation is difficult because acquiring the weight data of the comparison period needed, for instance, for the Paasche index is currently impossible. In

addition, it becomes increasingly difficult to understand the index, the more complex the used formula is.

In addition to the index formula, different methods can be applied in index calculation. Base and chain indices can be distinguished among these methods. A base index refers to an index where the weight structure remains the same throughout the calculation period of the index. A chain index, in turn, refers to an index whose weights vary at every calculation point. There are also different variations of the chain index, where weights can be changed, for instance, once a year. This is not an orthodox chain index but it can be called an annual chain index. In terms of the Finnish Consumer Price Index, the annual chain index was adopted at the beginning of 2013.

4.3 Calculation of the chain index

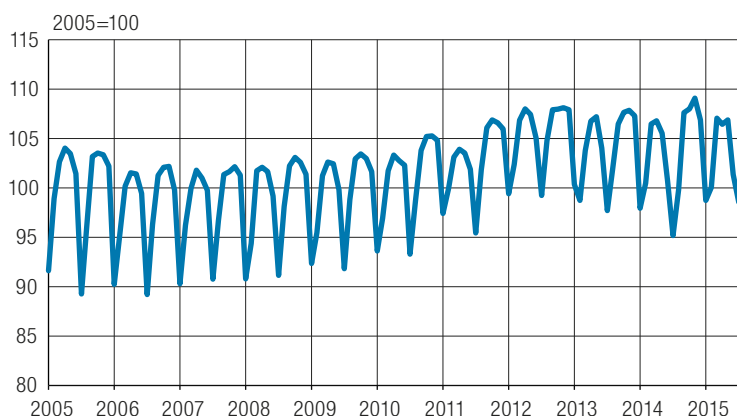
The Consumer Price Index has conventionally been revised at set intervals, usually once every five years. From the beginning of 2013, the Consumer Price Index is calculated as a so-called annual chain index. In practice, this means that the weight structure of the index is updated annually. The new weight structure will take effect in January of each year. In addition to the weight structure, the commodity selection and the outlets from which price data are collected can also be updated if necessary. The base year of the index is 2015=100 and it will remain the same until there is a need to change the base year. According to the EU-regulation next baseyear update to 2025=100 will be done in ten years from now.

The adoption of the annual chain index improves the quality of the index, because, in future, changing consumption habits can be taken into consideration more quickly. The annual chain index is also calculated in some other European countries, such as Sweden, the United Kingdom and France.

The calculation of the Consumer Price Index as an annual chain index follows the same principles as before. First, the micro indices are calculated as a geometric average of the price ratios (see Section 4.1). Then, the micro indices are weighted to the higher levels of the index nomenclature using the Laspeyres formula (3). A change from before is that previously the price of the comparison month has been compared to the price of the index's base period, now the price of the comparison month is compared to the price of December in the previous year. The December of the previous year is the so-called chaining point for the Consumer Price Index. The point figure of the chaining month is carried forward with the calculated change between the chaining point and the comparison month. This is done for every level of the index.

For example, the point figure series of the Consumer Price Index group "01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages" is chained so that first the change of the group in question is calculated from December of the previous year to the comparison month based on the new weight structure, and then the point figure from December of the previous year calculated is carried forward in accordance with the change. This is done for every index nomenclature (e.g. 01.1 Food, 01.1.1 Cereal products and bread, etc.).

Figure 2.
Consumer Price Index (2005=100) for clothing and footwear 01/2005–12/2015



In terms of the chain index, it should be noted that the index series are no longer aggregated to the higher levels as before, when the index series was based on the base index. For instance, the point figure of "01.1 Food" for a certain point in time cannot, in the chain index, be calculated directly by weighting the point figures of each subcategory in the class with their weights. Calculation of the chain index at each level is done by chaining forward the index series in accordance with the old weight structure with the changes in accordance with the new weight structure.

The calculation principle of the chain index is equivalent to the chaining forward of old index series with a so-called chaining coefficient. The chaining coefficients of old indices are presented in Appendix 2.

4.4 Seasonal commodities

Seasonal commodities include summer and winter clothes, and certain commodities related to outdoor recreation and sport. The guiding principle is that the prices of seasonal commodities are only collected when they are available in sufficient quantities. The prices for winter clothes are normally collected from October to February, and the prices for summer clothes from March to September. The price development of clothing is characterised by a change of the clothing collection at the beginning of the season and sharp dropping of prices at the beginning of the sales season. A seasonal commodity has

a weight in the index when its prices are collected. Outside the season, the weight of the seasonal commodity is divided to other commodities within the same 4-digit or 5-digit level in the classification, and the weight of a seasonal commodity is zero outside its own season.

Once the sales are over, in February and September, the reduced prices of seasonal commodities are returned to their normal level in the index calculation because when the next season starts, comparisons are made to the normal price level. If the reduced prices were not raised to their normal level again at the end of the sales, the index for clothing, for example, would always rise at the start of the season, giving a false impression of the actual price trend. The treatment of clothing sales ties in with the problem of quality changes, which is discussed in more detail in Section 5.4.

4.5 Missing prices

Missing prices are dealt in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC No 1749/96) on the calculation of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. The price of an item not on sale at the time of collection is deleted from the index calculation. A price can be missing for two months at most, after which the collected item has to be replaced with another one.

5. Biases in the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index is always based on some kind of a sample of the products and services available to consumers. Thus it is biased in relative terms. Certain particular sources of bias in the Consumer Price Index have been recognised in the so-called "Boskin's report"³.

5.1 Substitution bias

The Laspeyres fixed-weight index formula does not include any change in consumption due to a change in relative prices. For example, if the price of chicken drops in proportion to beef, the demand for chicken will rise as the demand for beef falls. An index that uses the weights of the comparison period does not take this into account. The bias caused by this is known as a substitution bias.

The magnitude of the substitution bias depends on the households' reaction to the change in prices and the magnitude of the price changes. The less frequent the adjustment in the index weight structure, the greater the substitution bias. Previously, the Finnish Consumer Price Index was revised approximately every five years, but from the beginning of 2013 the weight structure is be revised annually. The substitution bias is not estimated as being very significant at the overall index level.

5.2 Bias caused by new products

A Consumer Price Index using comparison period weights may be particularly prone to bias when new products, such as consumer electronics, enter the market. If prices fall abruptly and this causes a great rise in demand, a fixed-weight index is not, perhaps, capable of taking this into account sufficiently quickly. In such cases, a single product may have a noticeable effect on the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index. The source of this possible bias has been addressed with European Commission Regulation (EC) No 1749/96. New products that are improved versions of existing ones are more easily integrated as replacements into the selections of the Consumer Price Index basket. In addition, as the Finnish Consumer Price Index started using an annual chain index from the beginning of 2013, new products can be included in the index quickly, and thus they will probably not form an essential source of bias.

3 The Boskin Commission Report: Toward A More Accurate Measure of the Cost of Living, 1996.

5.3 Bias arising from the retail outlet sample

The sample of outlets in the Consumer Price Index may be revised annually from 2013 onwards. Within a year, the selected outlets will remain mostly the same throughout the index calculation. If households start to favour a certain type of outlet, such as big hypermarkets instead of smaller shops, this can be a potential source of bias if the price development of products differ in different types of outlets. However this possible bias is not likely to be considerable as the outlet sample is revised annually. Until 2012, the revision was made approximately every five years, so the bias may have been larger.

The significance of the bias arising from the retail outlet sample is not likely to be very high in the Finnish Consumer Price Index, which draws on quite a large number of outlets (around 2,620) in proportion to the country's size. Moreover, outlets that close down are replaced with new ones, taking into account the market situation of the collection area. A change of a collection outlet does not cause a change in the index. The price of a product may vary from one type of outlet to another due to differences in the level of service, the location of the outlet, the general range of products or pricing policy.

5.4 Bias caused by quality change

The objective of the Consumer Price Index is to measure pure price change. Any changes in the quality of goods and services must therefore be taken into account in the index calculation. The potential bias caused by changes in quality is considered to be the biggest problem for the Consumer Price Index, so a lot of attention has been paid to it in recent years.

Quality changes must be addressed in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index when a product that price data are collected for must for some reason be replaced by another one. The reason may be that the product has been removed from the outlet's selection. Another reason may be that the product is outdated and replaced on the market by a new model that better represents the product group in question. In both cases, the product is replaced with another one, meaning that the difference in quality between the old and the new products must be estimated as closely as possible.

Quality change problems are biggest in consumer durables (e.g. household appliances, household equip-

ment, entertainment electronics and leisure equipment) and certain services. Changes are quite frequent in these products and evaluations of differences in quality are often challenging. By contrast, in daily consumer goods, product changes are less frequent and the evaluation of quality differences is also easier.

Measuring and evaluating quality changes is a continuous target for the development in the indices. Work on them is done both nationally and internationally. The work is steered by the recommendations of the statistical authority of the European Commission, Eurostat.

5.4.1 Handling quality changes in the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index aims to be a pure price index. This means that when products change, any possible price change due to changed quality should be eliminated. Diverse methods are used in the evaluation of quality change. The most commonly used one is expert assessment. The effect of the quality change is assessed by Statistics Finland's price collectors with the aid of the sales staff of the outlet. The idea of this is that the interviewer sees the product in the outlet while the sales staff have

expertise in the outlet's products. Thus they are able to make as good an assessment as possible of the differences in the quality. The assessments are centrally checked at Statistics Finland. Two quality change categories are usually applied:

- The qualities are the same; the price difference goes into the index in full, or
- A totally different product is in question and a comparison is impossible, the product is taken into calculation only in the following month, when paired comparison is possible.

Expert assessment is used in the collecting of prices for both daily consumer goods and durable consumer goods.

Another quality change adjustment method used in the Finnish Consumer Price Index is the so-called hedonic method. In the hedonic quality change adjustment method, the price of a commodity is described as a function of its properties. When the properties are standardised to a certain level, the price of a commodity standardised for quality can be monitored. This method is currently used in the monitoring of the prices for used cars and housing.

6. Problem items

6.1 Owner-occupied housing

6.1.1 Measurement of owner-occupied housing in the history of the Consumer Price Index

Up to 1967, all forms of housing, including owner-occupied housing, were measured in the Consumer Price Index with rents only. Between 1968 and 1974, the Building Cost Index was also included in the measurement. From 1975 to 1984, owner-occupied housing was measured by an imputation method, in which the prices of owner-occupied dwellings developed in the same way as the rents of dwellings of similar quality. Up to 1995, the Finnish housing market was subject to rent control, which, in practice, limited the functioning of the rental market.

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

The method for measuring owner-occupied housing has remained unchanged in later revisions of the Consumer Price Index. However, the depreciation cost item has been partially transferred to renovations, whose price development is measured with sub-indices of the Building Cost Index.

6.1.2 What makes owner-occupied housing a problem?

Today, the Consumer Price Index has two objectives: firstly, it should function as a compensating tool⁴ and secondly as an indicator measuring the efficiency of monetary policy. The use of the Consumer Price Index as a compensation index has been emphasised in Fin-

⁴ The so-called COL principle, or the cost of living principle, as seen from the angle of the consumer's choice theory and the welfare theory.

land. This is particularly evident when pensions and social benefits are being reviewed.

However, the European Central Bank (ECB) sets out from different objectives. According to the ECB, the Consumer Price Index should be modified to permit comparison of price trends in different countries. In addition to emphasising comparability, the ECB and the European Commission also point out that the calculation of inflation must be based on real transactions observed on the markets and that imputed prices should not be included in the Consumer Price Index.

In the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, owner-occupied housing has been excluded from the inflation measure because the acquisition of one's home is regarded as an investment rather than consumption. On the other hand, an owner-occupied dwelling may be viewed as a consumer durable that is purchased during one period but is used for many years.

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

6.1.3 Measurement of owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index 2015=100

In principle, there are three possible methods for measuring owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index:

- The imputation method, in which the price development of owner-occupied housing is imputed from the price development, i.e. rents, of rental dwellings of corresponding quality, or
- The method based on running costs without return on capital, or
- The method based on the net acquisition price, excluding interest and return on capital, broadly covering renovation building.

6.1.3.1 Measuring the price development of owner-occupied housing

When evaluating the method for measuring owner-occupied housing, a method based on net acquisition that includes the housing loan interest was settled on. In the Consumer Price Index 2015=100, development of housing prices is measured like any other consumer durable.

The subgroups of owner-occupied housing (commodity category 04.6) are:

- 04.6.1 Acquisition of new dwelling
- 04.6.2 Renovations
- 04.6.3 Interests on housing loans
- 04.6.4 Other costs for owner-occupied housing

Acquisition of new dwelling. When calculating the value weights, only new dwellings purchased by households are included in the dwelling purchases. As old dwellings sold by households are usually purchased by other households, the net cost effect of old dwellings is zero for households. It is also assumed that households sell dwellings to the business sector for the same amount of money as they purchase from it. The value of dwellings purchased by the business sector was removed from the value of new dwellings. This was estimated to be the same as the business sector's proportion of sales of old units in housing companies.

There is considerable variation in the number of new units in housing companies and detached houses built annually. The average for several years is used in the calculation of the value weights and the prices are updated to the price level of the preceding December. The annual quantity data (number) and average floor areas for new dwelling production were obtained from Statistics Finland's dwelling production statistics. The number of rental dwellings financed by the Housing Fund of Finland was subtracted from these.

Because statistical data on the prices of new detached houses were only released from 2013 on, the unencumbered selling prices (m² prices) of old detached houses were used in the calculations. These prices are revised with a price information on units in new and old housing companies (price ratio coefficient of new and old housing units – the n/o coefficient).

According to Eurostat's model for measuring the price development of owner-occupied housing, the value of the plot must be excluded from the prices of new dwellings. Therefore, the value of the plot was excluded from the values of new dwellings by estimating the value of the plot with the help of prices for detached houses and unbuilt detached house plots.

The weight value for the acquisition of new detached houses was obtained with the following formula:

$$(4) \quad \text{qty} \times \text{price per m}^2 \times \text{n/o coefficient} \times \text{floor area} \\ - \text{value of plot} - \text{business sector's share.}$$

The weight value for the acquisition of new units in housing companies was obtained with the following formula:

$$(5) \quad \text{qty} \times \text{price per m}^2 \times \text{floor area} - \text{value of plot} \\ - \text{business sector's share.}$$

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

The values of new dwellings thus calculated for 2006 to 2009 was raised to the 2010 level using the price index for new units in housing companies and old detached houses.

According to the calculations, the value of new dwelling units of housing companies purchased by households was EUR 1.4 billion in 2012, i.e. 1.6 per cent, and the value of detached houses EUR 3.1 billion, i.e. 3.3 per cent of the weight value of the entire index. Indices for the prices of old units in housing companies and old detached houses are exploited in the price monitoring.⁵

Changes in dwelling prices affect the consumer price index through dwelling acquisition prices (4.9%), property commission (0.4%) and the document redemption fee (capital transfer tax: 0.3%) by a total weight of 5.6 per cent.

Renovations. The index monitoring extends to renovations by housing companies or occupants themselves, and those of detached houses. The value weights for these items have been obtained from Statistics Finland's renovation building statistics and Household Budget Survey. Renovation expenses paid by households totalled EUR 4.4 billion in 2015. The price development of these cost items is measured in accordance with the price development of the various sub-items of the Building Cost Index.

Interests on housing loans. The value weights of housing loan interest rates have been calculated on the basis of the Bank of Finland's housing loan stock and the average housing loan interest rate for 2015. The final weights take into account households' possibility to deduct 19.5 per cent from housing loan interests in taxation. Calculated in this way, households paid around EUR 1.0 billion in housing loan interests in 2015.

Property commission and capital transfer tax. The weight for the estate agent's fee has been estimated from the numbers and fees for transactions in old units in housing companies, plots and free-time residences, and the share of the transactions made through estate agents. The weight thus obtained for 2015 was EUR 322 million. The price monitoring of the estate agent's fee is based on trends in the prices of dwellings and estate agents' fees.

The accrual of capital transfer tax was estimated from the value of transactions in housing units and real estate, and the capital transfer tax rate. The total value obtained for the accrual of capital transfer tax in 2015 was EUR 271 million.

5 A price index for new units in housing companies has been published since April 2008. However, prices in the Consumer Price Index are measured by using the price index for old dwellings because it covers more observations and is more reliable.

Table 4.
Weights (per cent) for housing in the Consumer Price Index 2015=100, in 2015 and 2016

Commodity	2015	2016	Difference, percentage point
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	21.3	24.6	3.3
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	7.2	7.1	-0.1
04.3 Maintenance and repair of dwelling	0.7	0.8	0.1
04.4 Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3.2	3.2	0.0
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	3.1	2.8	-0.3
04.6 Owner-occupied housing	7.1	10.8	3.7
04.6.1 Acquisition of new dwelling	4.3	4.5	0.2
04.6.2 Renovations	1.0	4.7	3.7
04.6.3 Interests on housing loans	1.1	1.0	-0.1
04.6.4 Other costs for owner-occupied housing	0.7	0.6	-0.1

6.1.3.2 Measurement of price development of other owner-occupied housing consumption items

The housing commodity group contains items other than the commodities and services under 4.6 owner-occupied housing. They include:

- 04.3 Maintenance and repair of dwelling
 - 04.3.1 Materials related to maintenance and repair of dwelling
 - 04.3.2 Services related to maintenance and repair of dwelling
- 04.4 Water supply and miscellaneous housing services
 - 04.4.1 Water supply
 - 04.4.2 Waste collection
 - 04.4.3 Waste water
 - 04.4.4 Other services relating to the dwelling
 - n.e.c.
 - 04.4.4.1 Maintenance services of blocks of flats
 - 04.4.4.9 Other services related to dwelling (e.g. chimney sweeping)

The expenses of group 04.3 mainly concern owner-occupied dwellings, but maintenance and repair expenses paid by tenants also belong to the group. These are monitored against the development in the prices of paints, wallpaper, floor coverings and other materials for do-it-yourself renovations. The price development of maintenance and repairs is tracked on the basis of the pay development of an electrician and a painter.

The majority of expenses in group 04.4 concern owner-occupied housing. The water charges paid by tenants are viewed as being part of the rent. Water, waste disposal and chimney sweeping fees are monitored against the tariffs of larger municipalities. The share of real estate tax has been removed from the value of the weight of maintenance charges of dwellings in housing

companies. The price movement of the maintenance fee is tracked with an annual sample survey of around 2,500 housing companies.

6.2 Taxes and tax-like payments

The Consumer Price Index includes all indirect taxes paid by consumers: value added tax and commodity taxes such as fuel, alcohol, confectionery and tobacco tax. Certain tax-like payments that are interpreted as taxes in National Accounts are counted as consumption in the Consumer Price Index. These include hunting and fishing permits and the vehicle tax. If one of these tax-like payments is made into a directly collected tax, it means that the Consumer Price Index falls, even though direct taxation rises by the corresponding euro amount. For instance, the TV licence fee that was included in the Consumer Price Index became a so called YLE tax that is collected as a direct tax from the beginning of 2013 and is no longer included in the Consumer Price Index. The new chain index made it possible to remove the item in question from the weights as well, and the change did not thus affect the development of the index.

6.3 Public services

The inclusion of public services in the Consumer Price Index is problematic in a way because determining the right price concept may be difficult. The basic principle for an index intended specifically for compensation use is that it should reflect the real shares and prices paid by consumers. The Consumer Price Index extends to public services, and these have been included in it in the proportion of the prices paid by consumers, for example, reimbursable medicines are included as net amounts.

7. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices measures changes in consumer prices in the European Economic Area countries by means of a commensurable definition of consumption and method. Its main purpose is to enable comparisons of inflation in the EU Member States. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices does not include such items as purchases of owner-occupied dwellings and capital expenditure, games of chance or tax-like payments

such as the vehicle tax. It covers around 85 per cent of the consumption expenditure of the national Consumer Price Index. The consumption items and calculating rules of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices are specified in EU Regulations. Either the national Consumer Price Index or the Cost-of-living Index is used in domestic use, for instance, when index-linking rents, because these cover household consumption in its entirety.

Table 5.
National Consumer Price Index items and weights excluded from the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices in 2016

COICOP	Commodity group	Weight in CPI, %
04.6	Owner-occupied housing	10.76
07.2.4.2.1.1.	Vehicle tax	1.27
09.4.3	Games of chance	1.93
12.5.2.0.1.2	Premium for fire insurance on detached house	0.08
12.6.2.1.1.2	Interests on consumer credit	1.19
Items excluded from the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices		
TOTAL		15,23

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is based on the same price and weighting data as the national Consumer Price Index. The calculation method is also similar, i.e. annual chain index. The base year of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices was changed at the beginning of 2016. The new base year is 2015=100.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices thus provides a sound basis for comparisons of inflation within the European Economic Area. It should, however, be stressed when making comparisons that the Index does not indicate whether a country is “expensive” or “cheap” from, say, the tourist’s point of view; it merely reflects change in the price level.

Table 6.
Weight structure of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices 2015=100 in 2016

COICOP	Commodity group	Total, EUR million	Share, %
0	Total index	84,899	100.00
01	Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	13,429	15.82
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	4,921	5.80
03	Clothing and footwear	4,741	5.58
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13,779	16.23
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5,370	6.33
06	Health	4,848	5.71
07	Transport	12,166	14.33
08	Communication	2,316	2.73
09	Recreation and culture	9,647	11.36
10	Education	415	0.49
11	Restaurants and hotels	6,853	8.07
12	Other goods and services	6,413	7.55

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is also used to compile special indices for measuring the price development of certain commodity or service groups.

These include energy, services, industrial goods and food. On its website, Eurostat publishes special monthly indices that cover also Finland.

8. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes is a variant of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. The two differ from each other in that the tax rate is held constant in relation to the comparison period in the Index at Constant Taxes. In other words, the effect of changes in tax rates (VAT and commodity taxes) is eliminated in the Index at Constant Taxes, so that only

the pure market inflation remains. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes has been produced since 1996. Its production is based on an EU Regulation.

The table below depicts the interpretation of the Index at Constant Taxes relative to the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices.

Table 7.
Interpretation of Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes

If the month-on-month change of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices is	and the month-on-month change of the Index at Constant Taxes is	then the impact of taxes is percentage points	Interpretation
1.20 %	0.90 %	0.3	Changes in tax rates from the previous month have hiked prices up by 0.3 per-centage points and market inflation is 0.9%
1.20 %	1.40 %	-0.2	Changes in tax rates from the previous month have brought prices down by 0.2 percentage points and market inflation is 1.4%
1.2%	1.2%	0.0	No changes from the previous month have taken place in tax rates

9. What is the Consumer Price Index used for?

The Consumer Price Index is the most commonly used measure of inflation. It is used to determine how much the value of an index basket complying with a certain consumption structure changes during a certain period.

Calculation of the index change:

How much has the index changed between points of time 1 and 2?

$$(6) \quad \frac{I_2 - I_1}{I_1} \times 100$$

I_1 = point figure at point of time 1 and
 I_2 = point figure at point of time 2.

Point figure of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 in January 2016 = 99.57, and in January 2015 = 99.54.

$$\frac{99,57 - 99,54}{99,54} \times 100 = 0,03 \%$$

Example of deflation calculation:

FIM 1,000 from 1975 is first converted into euros with the coefficient 5.94573 = EUR 168.19, and is then converted to the 2015 price level:

The point figure of the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100 in 1975 = 392 and in 2015 = 1,906

$$\frac{1906}{392} \times 168,19 = 817,78 \text{ euros.}$$

The Consumer Price Index has also been used extensively in wage negotiations in efforts to secure the development of real earnings by means of the Index. An example of the calculation of real earnings is:

According to the Index of Wage and Salary Earnings, wages and salaries rose by an average of 2.6 per cent from 2009 to 2010. Over the same period, consumer prices changed by 1.2 per cent. Real earnings, i.e. the purchasing power of wages and salaries, changed:

$$\frac{102,6 - 101,2}{101,2} \times 100 = 1,4 \%$$

When examining the development of households' purchasing power, it is worth remembering that changes in direct taxation, as well as in transfers of income, are not visible in the Consumer Price Index. For example, if direct taxation is cut and indirect taxes – for example, alcohol, tobacco or value added tax – are raised, inflation accelerates. However, the real purchasing power of households may remain unchanged even if, calculated with the Consumer Price Index, the purchasing power seemed to weaken. Changes in indirect taxes are seen in the difference between the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and the described Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes.

Index linkages in Finland. The use of the index clause has been limited by legislation in Finland between 1968 and 2012. The Act on Limiting the Use of Index Clauses was specified often and it contained several items that allowed the use of the index clause in different cases. The Act on Limiting the Use of Index Clauses was in force until the end of 2012.

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

Employment pensions are adjusted annually with the employment pensions index. The size of index adjustments is influenced by changes in consumer prices and wages. In the employment pensions index, price level change counts for 80 per cent and earnings level change for 20 per cent. When calculating a new starting pension, the wages and salaries earned during the working career are adjusted with a wage coefficient to the level of the year in which the pension commences. In the wage coefficient the figures are reversed: price level change counts for 20 per cent and income level change for 80 per cent. The employment pensions index is used to adjust pensions currently being paid. The wage coefficient has been used since 2005 to adjust income during working life, self-employment income, threshold amounts decreed in employment pension acts and paid-up policies.

The rents of dwellings, business premises and land are often tied to the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100. For instance, child benefits and student allowance are tied to the Cost-of-living Index. The Cost-of-living Index is the best from the user's point of view because index revisions do not interrupt the series and its point figures are published monthly.

10. Publication of the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, the Harmonised index of Consumer Prices and the Cost-of-living Index are published monthly on the 14th day each month following the reference month. If the 14th day falls on a weekend, the data are published on the weekday closest to it: instead of Saturday the 14th on the Friday preceding it and instead of Sunday the 14th on the Monday after it. The Indices for January are published on 19 February or on the weekday closest to it.

The Consumer Price Index is published monthly both as a printed hard copy and a PDF version. Besides the Consumer Price Index, the publication contains data from the Cost-of-living Index, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes. The printed publication is subject to a charge.

In addition, the Consumer Price Index section of Statistics Finland's website service contains freely accessible data on the Consumer Price Index, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes and the Cost-of-living Index (www.stat.fi > Statistics > Statistics by topic > Prices and Costs > Consumer Price Index).

The web pages of the Consumer Price Index contain statistical releases, PDF publications, quality descriptions (only in Finnish), explanations of key concepts and definitions, and detailed data in table format. Tables of average prices of commodities and coefficients for the

value of money, as well as examples on how the Index is utilised, can also be found in the web section on the Consumer Price Index.

10.1 Average prices of consumption commodities

The Consumer Price Index data are also used to calculate national average prices for around 170 commodities, mostly daily consumer goods. The average prices describe the prices actually paid by consumers as they include reductions and special offers. Information is published on commodities whose quality is sufficiently uniform and for which a statistically reliable average price can be calculated. The prices of consumer durables usually fluctuate so much that there is no sense in calculating average prices for them. The average prices are arithmetic averages.

10.2 Special indices

Statistics Finland also calculates special indices to customers' orders. These can be compiled from the Consumer Price Index by weighting commodities or groups of commodities with the desired weights. The production of special indices is a chargeable service.

Appendix 1. Weight structure and collection frequencies of the Consumer Price Index in 2016

Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
0	0	Consumer Price Index	1000,00			
2	01	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	135,08			
3	01.1	Food	122,19			
4	01.1.1	Bread and cereals	20,44			
5	01.1.1.1	Rice	0,31			
6	01.1.1.1.1	Rice	0,31			
7	01.1.1.1.1.100	Long grain rice	0,31	X		
5	01.1.1.2	Flours and other cereals	1,01			
6	01.1.1.2.1	Flour	0,42			
7	01.1.1.2.1.100	Wheat flour	0,42	X		
6	01.1.1.2.2	Other cereals	0,59			
7	01.1.1.2.2.100	Oat flakes	0,41	X		
7	01.1.1.2.2.200	Portion-packed cereal flakes	0,18	X		
5	01.1.1.3	Bread	7,18			
6	01.1.1.3.1	Bread	5,88			
7	01.1.1.3.1.100	Rye bread	1,37	X		
7	01.1.1.3.1.200	Rye bread, portion size	1,93	X		
7	01.1.1.3.1.300	Mixed grain bread	2,58	X		
6	01.1.1.3.2	Bread rolls	1,30			
7	01.1.1.3.2.100	Bread roll	1,30	X		
5	01.1.1.4	Other bakery products	6,64			
6	01.1.1.4.1	Cakes, tarts, pies	4,20			
7	01.1.1.4.1.100	Sweet bun loaf	0,93	X		
7	01.1.1.4.1.200	Other pastry	2,90	X		
7	01.1.1.4.1.300	Oven-ready frozen pastry	0,37	X		
6	01.1.1.4.2	Biscuits, wafers, waffles, ginger bread	1,73			
7	01.1.1.4.2.100	Biscuits	1,11	X		
7	01.1.1.4.2.200	Sandwich cream biscuit	0,62	X		
6	01.1.1.4.3	Crispbread	0,40			
7	01.1.1.4.3.100	Crispbread	0,40	X		
6	01.1.1.4.4	Salt crackers	0,32			
7	01.1.1.4.4.100	Salt crackers	0,32	X		
5	01.1.1.5	Pizza and quiche	3,13			
6	01.1.1.5.1	Pizzas	1,41			
7	01.1.1.5.1.100	Ready made pizza	0,59	X		
7	01.1.1.5.1.200	Frozen pizza	0,82	X		
6	01.1.1.5.2	Quiches	1,72			
7	01.1.1.5.2.100	Meat pasty	0,51	X		
7	01.1.1.5.2.200	Rice pasty	1,22	X		
5	01.1.1.6	Pasta products and couscous	1,00			
6	01.1.1.6.1	Pasta and noodles	1,00			
7	01.1.1.6.1.100	Macaroni	0,22	X		
7	01.1.1.6.1.200	Spaghetti	0,24	X		
7	01.1.1.6.1.300	Noodle	0,53	X		
5	01.1.1.7	Breakfast cereals	0,71			
6	01.1.1.7.1	Breakfast cereals	0,42			
7	01.1.1.7.1.100	Flavoured cereals	0,42	X		
6	01.1.1.7.2	Muesli	0,29			
7	01.1.1.7.2.100	Granola	0,29	X		
5	01.1.1.8	Other cereal products	0,46			
6	01.1.1.8.1	Other cereal products	0,46			
7	01.1.1.8.1.100	Frozen puff pastry	0,46	X		
4	01.1.2	Meat	25,23			
5	01.1.2.1	Beef and veal	3,54			

R = Rotational collection, half of the prices are collected during even months, half of the prices are collected during odd months.
E.g. 6/04 = Seasonal product, prices are collected six times per year, starting in April.

Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
6	01.1.2.1.1	Beef	3,54			
7	01.1.2.1.1.100	Beef topside	0,50	X		
7	01.1.2.1.1.200	Fillet of beef	0,30	X		
7	01.1.2.1.1.300	Beef strips	0,17	X		
7	01.1.2.1.1.400	Minced beef	2,57	X		
5	01.1.2.2	Pork	2,82			
6	01.1.2.2.1	Pork	2,82			
7	01.1.2.2.1.100	Pork tenderloin	0,45	X		
7	01.1.2.2.1.200	Pork strips	0,38	X		
7	01.1.2.2.1.300	Pork joint	0,27	X		
7	01.1.2.2.1.400	Pork sirloin	1,72	X		
5	01.1.2.4	Poultry	4,21			
6	01.1.2.4.1	Chicken	4,21			
7	01.1.2.4.1.100	Chicken strips	2,37	X		
7	01.1.2.4.1.200	Chicken breast fillet	1,21	X		
7	01.1.2.4.1.300	Chicken leg	0,63	X		
5	01.1.2.5	Other meats	0,16			
6	01.1.2.5.1	Game	0,16			
7	01.1.2.5.1.100	Frozen game meat	0,16	X		
5	01.1.2.7	Dried, salted or smoked meat	11,73			
6	01.1.2.7.1	Cold cuts	7,08			
7	01.1.2.7.1.100	Cold cuts of ham	3,41	X		
7	01.1.2.7.1.200	Salami	2,08	X		
7	01.1.2.7.1.300	Cold cuts of poultry	1,59	X		
6	01.1.2.7.2	Dinner sausages	4,12			
7	01.1.2.7.2.100	Barbecue sausage	1,62	X		
7	01.1.2.7.2.200	Sausage	0,86	X		
7	01.1.2.7.2.300	Frankfurters	1,63	X		
6	01.1.2.7.3	Bacon	0,53			
7	01.1.2.7.3.100	Bacon	0,53	X		
5	01.1.2.8	Other meat preparations	2,76			
6	01.1.2.8.1	Other preserved or processed meat and meat-based preparations	2,76			
7	01.1.2.8.1.100	Ready-made meatballs	0,56	X		
7	01.1.2.8.1.200	Minced pork and beef	1,90	X		
7	01.1.2.8.1.300	Liver pâté	0,30	X		
4	01.1.3	Fish and seafood	6,40			
5	01.1.3.1	Fresh or chilled fish	2,52			
6	01.1.3.1.1	Fresh or chilled fish	2,52			
7	01.1.3.1.1.100	Rainbow trout	0,17	X		
7	01.1.3.1.1.200	Fillet of rainbow trout	0,39	X		
7	01.1.3.1.1.300	Fillet of salmon	1,30	X		
7	01.1.3.1.1.400	Other fresh fish	0,66	X		
5	01.1.3.2	Frozen fish	0,58			
6	01.1.3.2.1	Frozen fish	0,58			
7	01.1.3.2.1.100	Frozen fish	0,58	X		
5	01.1.3.5	Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	1,74			
6	01.1.3.5.1	Smoked fish	1,74			
7	01.1.3.5.1.100	Smoked fish	1,74	X		
5	01.1.3.6	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood-based preparations	1,55			
6	01.1.3.6.1	Other preserved or processed fish preparations	1,55			
7	01.1.3.6.1.100	Tinned tuna	1,05	X		
7	01.1.3.6.1.200	Tinned pickled herring	0,50	X		
4	01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	24,46			
5	01.1.4.2	Low fat milk, fresh	5,97			
6	01.1.4.2.1	Low fat milk, fresh	5,97			
7	01.1.4.2.1.100	Low fat milk, fresh	2,58	X		
7	01.1.4.2.1.200	Non-fat milk, fresh	1,77	X		
7	01.1.4.2.1.300	Lactose-free milk drink	1,62	X		
5	01.1.4.4	Yoghurt	3,44			
6	01.1.4.4.1	Yoghurt	3,44			
7	01.1.4.4.1.100	Yoghurt, tub	1,89	X		

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
7	01.1.4.4.1.200	Yoghurt, carton	1,55	X		
5	01.1.4.5	Cheese and curd	8,86			
6	01.1.4.5.1	Mature cheese	5,84			
7	01.1.4.5.1.100	Edam cheese	1,44	X		
7	01.1.4.5.1.200	Emmental cheese	1,25	X		
7	01.1.4.5.1.300	Semi-hard cheese	2,03	X		
7	01.1.4.5.1.400	Blue cheese	0,38	X		
7	01.1.4.5.1.500	Salad cheese	0,74	X		
6	01.1.4.5.2	Cream cheese and curd	2,65			
7	01.1.4.5.2.100	Cream cheese	0,54	X		
7	01.1.4.5.2.200	Cottage cheese	1,06	X		
7	01.1.4.5.2.300	Quark	1,05	X		
6	01.1.4.5.3	Processed cheese	0,36			
7	01.1.4.5.3.100	Processed cheese	0,36	X		
5	01.1.4.6	Other milk products	4,98			
6	01.1.4.6.1	Cream and cream products	2,24			
7	01.1.4.6.1.100	Double cream	0,79	X		
7	01.1.4.6.1.200	Cooking cream	0,85	X		
7	01.1.4.6.1.300	Sour cream product	0,60	X		
6	01.1.4.6.2	Milk-based desserts	1,30			
7	01.1.4.6.2.100	Dessert pudding	0,32	X		
7	01.1.4.6.2.200	Dessert quark	0,98	X		
6	01.1.4.6.3	Sour milk and buttermilk	1,06			
7	01.1.4.6.3.100	Sour milk	0,65	X		
7	01.1.4.6.3.200	Curdled milk	0,41	X		
6	01.1.4.6.4	Plant-based milks	0,38			
7	01.1.4.6.4.100	Soy milk	0,38	X		
5	01.1.4.7	Eggs	1,21			
6	01.1.4.7.1	Eggs	1,21			
7	01.1.4.7.1.100	Eggs	1,21	X		
4	01.1.5	Oils and fats	2,38			
5	01.1.5.1	Butter	0,97			
6	01.1.5.1.1	Dairy butter	0,30			
7	01.1.5.1.1.100	Dairy butter	0,30	X		
6	01.1.5.1.2	Butter blends	0,67			
7	01.1.5.1.2.100	Butter and vegetable fat blend	0,67	X		
5	01.1.5.2	Margarine and other vegetable fats	1,09			
6	01.1.5.2.1	Cooking margarine	0,13			
7	01.1.5.2.1.100	Cooking margarine	0,13	X		
6	01.1.5.2.2	Breadspread margarine	0,59			
7	01.1.5.2.2.100	Breadspread margarine	0,59	X		
6	01.1.5.2.3	Low fat margarine	0,37			
7	01.1.5.2.3.100	Low fat margarine	0,37	X		
5	01.1.5.3	Olive oil	0,13			
6	01.1.5.3.1	Olive oil	0,13			
7	01.1.5.3.1.100	Olive oil	0,13	X		
5	01.1.5.4	Other edible oils	0,18			
6	01.1.5.4.1	Rapeseed oil	0,18			
7	01.1.5.4.1.100	Rapeseed oil	0,18	X		
4	01.1.6	Fruit and berries	12,28			
5	01.1.6.1	Fresh or chilled fruit and berries	8,24			
6	01.1.6.1.1	Citrus fruit	1,57			
7	01.1.6.1.1.100	Orange	0,67	X		
7	01.1.6.1.1.200	Mandarin orange	0,90	X		
6	01.1.6.1.2	Bananas	1,66			
7	01.1.6.1.2.100	Banana	1,66	X		
6	01.1.6.1.3	Apples	1,01			
7	01.1.6.1.3.100	Apple	1,01	X		
6	01.1.6.1.4	Pears	0,27			
7	01.1.6.1.4.100	Pear	0,27	X		
6	01.1.6.1.6	Berries	0,67			

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
7	01.1.6.1.6.100	Strawberry	0,67	1/07		
6	01.1.6.1.7	Other fresh fruit	3,06			
7	01.1.6.1.7.100	Grapes	2,38	X		
7	01.1.6.1.7.200	Melon	0,67	X		
5	01.1.6.2	Frozen fruit and berries	0,51			
6	01.1.6.2.1	Frozen fruit and berries	0,51			
7	01.1.6.2.1.100	Frozen berries	0,51	X		
5	01.1.6.3	Dried fruit and nuts	2,39			
6	01.1.6.3.1	Dried fruit	0,69			
7	01.1.6.3.1.100	Prunes	0,69	X		
6	01.1.6.3.2	Nuts	1,70			
7	01.1.6.3.2.100	Salted nuts	1,70	X		
5	01.1.6.4	Preserved fruit and berries and fruit-based products	1,14			
6	01.1.6.4.1	Preserved fruit and fruit-based products	1,14			
7	01.1.6.4.1.100	Preserved pineapple	0,38	X		
7	01.1.6.4.1.200	Dessert soup	0,76	X		
4	01.1.7	Vegetables	14,92			
5	01.1.7.1	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers	8,98			
6	01.1.7.1.1	Lettuce	1,95			
7	01.1.7.1.1.100	Iceberg lettuce	0,74	X		
7	01.1.7.1.1.200	Pot-grown lettuce	1,21	X		
6	01.1.7.1.2	Cabbages	0,49			
7	01.1.7.1.2.100	Cauliflower	0,49	X		
6	01.1.7.1.3	Other vegetables	5,30			
7	01.1.7.1.3.100	Tomatoes	2,70	X		
7	01.1.7.1.3.200	Cucumber	1,85	X		
7	01.1.7.1.3.300	Sweet pepper	0,75	X		
6	01.1.7.1.4	Root crops and mushrooms	1,24			
7	01.1.7.1.4.100	Carrot	0,81	X		
7	01.1.7.1.4.200	Onion	0,43	X		
5	01.1.7.2	Frozen vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers	0,77			
6	01.1.7.2.1	Frozen vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers	0,77			
7	01.1.7.2.1.100	Frozen vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers	0,77	X		
5	01.1.7.3	Dried vegetables, other preserved or processed vegetables	1,54			
6	01.1.7.3.1	Other preserved or processed vegetables	1,54			
7	01.1.7.3.1.100	Pickled gherkins	1,00	X		
7	01.1.7.3.1.200	Tinned tomatoes	0,54	X		
5	01.1.7.4	Potatoes	2,26			
6	01.1.7.4.1	Potatoes	1,60			
7	01.1.7.4.1.100	Cooking potatoes	1,60	X		
6	01.1.7.4.2	Frozen potatoes	0,67			
7	01.1.7.4.2.100	Frozen chips	0,67	X		
5	01.1.7.5	Crisps	1,36			
6	01.1.7.5.1	Potato crisps	1,36			
7	01.1.7.5.1.100	Potato crisps	1,36	X		
4	01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	13,04			
5	01.1.8.1	Sugar	0,40			
6	01.1.8.1.1	Sugar	0,40			
7	01.1.8.1.1.100	Granulated sugar	0,40	X		
5	01.1.8.2	Jams, marmalades and honey	0,71			
6	01.1.8.2.1	Jams and marmalades	0,71			
7	01.1.8.2.1.100	Strawberry jam	0,71	X		
5	01.1.8.3	Chocolate	3,46			
6	01.1.8.3.1	Chocolate	3,46			
7	01.1.8.3.1.100	Block of chocolate	1,79	X		
7	01.1.8.3.1.200	Chocolate bar	1,07	X		
7	01.1.8.3.1.300	Chocolate pralines	0,60	X		
5	01.1.8.4	Confectionery products	5,03			
6	01.1.8.4.1	Confectionery	4,32			

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
7	01.1.8.4.1.100	Sweets in bulk	0,82	X		
7	01.1.8.4.1.200	Bag of sweets	3,01	X		
7	01.1.8.4.1.300	Liquorice	0,48	X		
6	01.1.8.4.2	Chewing gum	0,72			
7	01.1.8.4.2.100	Xylitol chewing gum	0,72	X		
5	01.1.8.5	Edible ices and ice cream	3,44			
6	01.1.8.5.1	Ice cream	3,44			
7	01.1.8.5.1.100	Packet of ice cream	0,79	X		
7	01.1.8.5.1.200	Gourmet ice cream	0,89	X		
7	01.1.8.5.1.300	Ice cream cone	0,94	X		
7	01.1.8.5.1.400	Choc-ice	0,82	X		
4	01.1.9	Food products n.e.c.	3,04			
5	01.1.9.1	Sauces, condiments	0,43			
6	01.1.9.1.1	Condiments	0,43			
7	01.1.9.1.1.100	Tomato ketchup	0,27	X		
7	01.1.9.1.1.200	Mustard	0,16	X		
5	01.1.9.2	Salt, spices and culinary herbs	0,27			
6	01.1.9.2.1	Spices	0,17			
7	01.1.9.2.1.100	Packet of spice	0,17	X		
6	01.1.9.2.2	Culinary herbs	0,10			
7	01.1.9.2.2.100	Fresh herbs	0,10	X		
5	01.1.9.3	Baby food	0,21			
6	01.1.9.3.1	Baby food	0,21			
7	01.1.9.3.1.200	Processed baby food	0,21	X		
5	01.1.9.4	Ready-made meals	1,74			
6	01.1.9.4.1	Ready-made meals	1,74			
7	01.1.9.4.1.100	Ready-made casserole	0,36	X		
7	01.1.9.4.1.300	Microwave dinner	0,52	X		
7	01.1.9.4.1.400	Lunch salad portion	0,30	X		
7	01.1.9.4.1.500	Ready-made hamburger	0,12	X		
7	01.1.9.4.1.600	Ready-made sandwich	0,19	X		
7	01.1.9.4.1.700	Ready-made salad	0,26	X		
5	01.1.9.9	Other food products n.e.c.	0,38			
6	01.1.9.9.1	Other food products n.e.c.	0,38			
7	01.1.9.9.1.100	Stock cubes	0,13	X		
7	01.1.9.9.1.200	Snacks	0,26	X		
3	01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	12,89			
4	01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa	3,97			
5	01.2.1.1	Coffee	3,36			
6	01.2.1.1.1	Ground coffee	3,36			
7	01.2.1.1.1.100	Packet of coffee	3,36	X		
5	01.2.1.2	Tea	0,39			
6	01.2.1.2.1	Flavoured tea	0,39			
7	01.2.1.2.1.100	Tea bags	0,39	X		
5	01.2.1.3	Cocoa and powdered chocolate	0,22			
6	01.2.1.3.1	Drinking chocolate	0,22			
7	01.2.1.3.1.100	Drinking chocolate	0,22	X		
4	01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	8,92			
5	01.2.2.1	Mineral or spring waters	1,32			
6	01.2.2.1.1	Mineral waters	1,32			
7	01.2.2.1.1.100	Mineral water	1,32	X		
5	01.2.2.2	Soft drinks	4,48			
6	01.2.2.2.1	Carbonated soft drinks	3,35			
7	01.2.2.2.1.100	Soft drink	2,25	X		
7	01.2.2.2.1.200	Soft drink, sugar-free	1,10	X		
6	01.2.2.2.3	Energy drinks	1,13			
7	01.2.2.2.3.100	Energy drink	1,13	X		
5	01.2.2.3	Fruit, berry and vegetable juices	3,12			
6	01.2.2.3.1	Fruit juices	3,12			

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7	01.2.2.3.1.100	Mixed fruit squash	0,74	X		
7	01.2.2.3.1.200	Orange juice	0,77	X		
7	01.2.2.3.1.300	Other juice	0,83	X		
7	01.2.2.3.1.400	Juice drink	0,51	X		
7	01.2.2.3.1.500	Mixed fruit squash, sugar-free	0,27	X		
2	02	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	49,50			
3	02.1	Alcoholic beverages	33,84			
4	02.1.1	Spirits	8,03			
5	02.1.1.1	Spirits and liqueurs	8,03			
6	02.1.1.1.1	Spirits	4,55			
7	02.1.1.1.1.100	Spirit	4,55	X		
6	02.1.1.1.2	Other strong spirits	3,48			
7	02.1.1.1.2.100	Other strong spirits	3,48	X		
4	02.1.2	Wine	11,41			
5	02.1.2.1	Wine from grapes	7,03			
6	02.1.2.1.1	Wine from grapes	7,03			
7	02.1.2.1.1.100	Wine	7,03	X		
5	02.1.2.2	Wine from other fruit and berries	1,64			
6	02.1.2.2.1	Cider	1,64			
7	02.1.2.2.1.100	Cider	1,64	X		
5	02.1.2.3	Fortified wines	0,46			
6	02.1.2.3.1	Fortified wines	0,46			
7	02.1.2.3.1.100	Fortified wines	0,46	X		
5	02.1.2.4	Wine-based drinks	2,27			
6	02.1.2.4.1	Long drinks	2,27			
7	02.1.2.4.1.100	Long drink	2,27	X		
4	02.1.3	Beer	14,40			
5	02.1.3.1	Lager beer	14,23			
6	02.1.3.1.1	Lager beer	14,23			
7	02.1.3.1.1.100	Lager beer	14,23	X		
5	02.1.3.3	Low and non-alcoholic beer	0,17			
6	02.1.3.3.1	Low-alcoholic beer	0,17			
7	02.1.3.3.1.100	I-beer	0,17	X		
3	02.2	Tobacco	15,66			
4	02.2.0	Tobacco	15,66			
5	02.2.0.1	Cigarettes	13,61			
6	02.2.0.1.1	Cigarettes	13,61			
7	02.2.0.1.1.100	Cigarettes	13,61	X		
5	02.2.0.2	Cigars	0,55			
6	02.2.0.2.1	Cigars	0,55			
7	02.2.0.2.1.100	Cigars	0,55	X		
5	02.2.0.3	Other tobacco products	1,50			
6	02.2.0.3.1	Other tobacco products	1,50			
7	02.2.0.3.1.100	Other tobacco products	1,50	X		
2	03	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	47,69			
3	03.1	Clothing	40,46			
4	03.1.1	Clothing materials	0,98			
5	03.1.1.0	Clothing materials	0,98			
6	03.1.1.0.1	Clothing fabric	0,98			
7	03.1.1.0.1.100	Clothing fabric	0,98	R		
4	03.1.2	Garments	35,69			
5	03.1.2.1	Garments for men	11,37			
6	03.1.2.1.1	Men's overcoats and jackets	1,24			
7	03.1.2.1.1.100	Men's outdoor coat	0,59	7/03		
7	03.1.2.1.1.200	Men's winter coat	0,65	5/10		
6	03.1.2.1.2	Men's suits, trousers and waistcoats	1,60			
7	03.1.2.1.2.100	Men's jeans	0,70	X		
7	03.1.2.1.2.200	Men's jacket	0,08	X		
7	03.1.2.1.2.300	Men's trousers	0,82	X		

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6	03.1.2.1.3	Men's shirts	2,73			
7	03.1.2.1.3.100	Men's dress shirt	0,58	X		
7	03.1.2.1.3.200	Men's T-shirt	1,42	X		
7	03.1.2.1.3.300	Men's shirt	0,73	X		
6	03.1.2.1.4	Men's sportswear	2,52			
7	03.1.2.1.4.100	Men's sports pants	0,69	X		
7	03.1.2.1.4.200	Men's outdoor suit	1,84	X		
6	03.1.2.1.5	Men's underwear	2,22			
7	03.1.2.1.5.100	Men's briefs	2,22	X		
6	03.1.2.1.6	Men's socks	1,06			
7	03.1.2.1.6.100	Men's socks	1,06	X		
5	03.1.2.2	Garments for women	19,31			
6	03.1.2.2.1	Women's overcoats and jackets	1,91			
7	03.1.2.2.1.100	Women's outdoor coat	1,20	7/03		
7	03.1.2.2.1.200	Women's winter coat	0,71	5/10		
6	03.1.2.2.2	Women's suits, dresses, skirts and trousers	3,62			
7	03.1.2.2.2.100	Women's jacket	0,28	X		
7	03.1.2.2.2.200	Women's jeans	0,79	X		
7	03.1.2.2.2.300	Women's skirt	0,53	X		
7	03.1.2.2.2.400	Women's trousers	2,03	X		
6	03.1.2.2.3	Women's blouses	4,47			
7	03.1.2.2.3.100	Women's T-shirt	1,92	X		
7	03.1.2.2.3.200	Women's shirt	1,17	X		
7	03.1.2.2.3.300	Women's blouse	1,38	X		
6	03.1.2.2.4	Women's jumpers	0,84			
7	03.1.2.2.4.100	Women's knitwear	0,84	X		
6	03.1.2.2.5	Women's sportswear	2,29			
7	03.1.2.2.5.100	Women's sports pants	0,65	X		
7	03.1.2.2.5.200	Women's outdoor suit	1,64	X		
6	03.1.2.2.6	Women's underwear	3,38			
7	03.1.2.2.6.100	Women's briefs	1,73	X		
7	03.1.2.2.6.200	Women's bra	1,66	X		
6	03.1.2.2.7	Women's socks	2,80			
7	03.1.2.2.7.100	Women's socks	1,45	X		
7	03.1.2.2.7.200	Women's tights	1,35	X		
5	03.1.2.3	Garments for infants (0 to 2 years) and children (3 to 13 years)	5,01			
6	03.1.2.3.1	Infants' and children's outerwear	1,48			
7	03.1.2.3.1.100	Children's outerwear	1,48	7/09		
6	03.1.2.3.2	Infants' and children's daywear	3,54			
7	03.1.2.3.2.100	Children's trousers	1,26	X		
7	03.1.2.3.2.200	Children's shirt	1,74	X		
7	03.1.2.3.2.300	Rompers	0,23	X		
7	03.1.2.3.2.400	Top, baby	0,31	X		
4	03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	3,00			
5	03.1.3.1	Other articles of clothing	1,98			
6	03.1.3.1.1	Headwear and gloves	1,77			
7	03.1.3.1.1.100	Leather gloves	1,02	6/10		
7	03.1.3.1.1.200	Cap	0,76	6/10		
6	03.1.3.1.2	Scarves	0,20			
7	03.1.3.1.2.100	Scarf	0,20	X		
5	03.1.3.2	Clothing accessories	1,03			
6	03.1.3.2.1	Sewing materials	1,03			
7	03.1.3.2.1.100	Knitting yarn	1,03	R		
4	03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,79			
5	03.1.4.1	Cleaning of clothing	0,79			
6	03.1.4.1.1	Cleaning of clothing	0,79			
7	03.1.4.1.1.100	Dry-cleaning	0,79	R		
3	03.2	Footwear	7,22			
4	03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear	7,22			

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
5	03.2.1.1	Footwear for men	2,29			
6	03.2.1.1.1	Men's outdoor shoes	2,04			
7	03.2.1.1.1.100	Men's winter shoes	0,89	5/10		
7	03.2.1.1.1.200	Men's walking shoes	1,15	X		
6	03.2.1.1.2	Men's sports footwear	0,25			
7	03.2.1.1.2.100	Men's running shoes	0,25	X		
5	03.2.1.2	Footwear for women	3,22			
6	03.2.1.2.1	Women's outdoor shoes	2,71			
7	03.2.1.2.1.100	Women's walking shoes	0,96	X		
7	03.2.1.2.1.200	Women's winter shoes	1,75	5/10		
6	03.2.1.2.2	Women's indoor shoes	0,51			
7	03.2.1.2.2.100	Women's pumps	0,51	X		
5	03.2.1.3	Footwear for infants and children	1,71			
6	03.2.1.3.2	Footwear for children	1,71			
7	03.2.1.3.2.100	Children's walking shoes	1,08			
7	03.2.1.3.2.200	Children's winter shoes	0,63	5/10		
2	04	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	246,20			
3	04.1	Actual rentals for housing	70,61			
4	04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	66,84			
5	04.1.1.0	Actual rentals paid by tenants	66,84			
6	04.1.1.0.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants in the private sector	66,84			
7	04.1.1.0.1.100	Rent for market financed dwelling	41,04	X		
7	04.1.1.0.1.200	Rent for government-subsidised rental dwelling	25,81	X		
4	04.1.2	Other actual rentals	3,77			
5	04.1.2.2	Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants	3,77			
6	04.1.2.2.2	Other rentals including land rental	3,77			
7	04.1.2.2.2.100	Ground rent	3,77	1/01		
3	04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	7,82			
4	04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	4,18			
5	04.3.1.0	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	4,18			
6	04.3.1.0.1	Paints and varnishes	1,60			
7	04.3.1.0.1.100	Paint	1,60	R		
6	04.3.1.0.2	Wallpaper and interior wall coverings	0,43			
7	04.3.1.0.2.100	Wallpaper	0,43	R		
6	04.3.1.0.3	Surfacing materials for floor	0,51			
7	04.3.1.0.3.100	Laminate	0,51	R		
6	04.3.1.0.4	Others materials	1,63			
7	04.3.1.0.4.100	Lining panel	1,63	R		
4	04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	3,64			
5	04.3.2.2	Services of electricians	1,65			
6	04.3.2.2.1	Services of electricians	1,65			
7	04.3.2.2.1.100	Electrical installation services	1,65			X
5	04.3.2.4	Services of painters	1,99			
6	04.3.2.4.1	Painting services	1,99			
7	04.3.2.4.1.100	Painting services	1,99			X
3	04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	32,40			
4	04.4.1	Water supply	1,75			
5	04.4.1.0	Water supply	1,75			
6	04.4.1.0.1	Water supply	1,75			
7	04.4.1.0.1.100	Water charge	1,75			X
4	04.4.2	Refuse collection	1,59			
5	04.4.2.0	Refuse collection	1,59			
6	04.4.2.0.1	Refuse collection	1,59			
7	04.4.2.0.1.100	Refuse transportation	1,59			X
4	04.4.3	Sewage collection	2,26			
5	04.4.3.0	Sewage collection	2,26			
6	04.4.3.0.1	Sewage collection	2,26			
7	04.4.3.0.1.100	Wastewater charge	2,26			X
4	04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c.	26,81			

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
5	04.4.4.1	Maintenance services of blocks of flats	25,47			
6	04.4.4.1.1	Maintenance services of blocks of flats	25,47			
7	04.4.4.1.1.100	Maintenance charge	25,47			1
5	04.4.4.9	Other services related to dwelling	1,34			
6	04.4.4.9.1	Chimney sweeping	1,34			
7	04.4.4.9.1.100	Chimney sweeping	1,34			2
3	04.5	Electricity, gas and other fuels	27,76			
4	04.5.1	Electricity	23,72			
5	04.5.1.0	Electricity	23,72			
6	04.5.1.0.1	Electricity	23,72			
7	04.5.1.0.1.100	Electricity	23,72	X		
4	04.5.3	Liquid fuels	2,49			
5	04.5.3.0	Liquid fuels	2,49			
6	04.5.3.0.1	Liquid fuels	2,49			
7	04.5.3.0.1.100	Light fuel oil	2,49	X		
4	04.5.5	Heat energy	1,55			
5	04.5.5.0	Heat energy	1,55			
6	04.5.5.0.1	Heat energy	1,55			
7	04.5.5.0.1.100	District heat	1,55	X		
3	04.6	Owner-occupied housing	107,61			
4	04.6.1	Acquisition of new dwelling	45,09			
5	04.6.1.1	Owner-occupied flats and real estates	45,09			
6	04.6.1.1.1	Owner-occupied flats	17,81			
7	04.6.1.1.1.100	Owner-occupied flat	17,81			X
6	04.6.1.1.2	Real estates	27,28			
7	04.6.1.1.2.100	Real estate	27,28			X
4	04.6.2	Renovations	47,15			
5	04.6.2.1	Renovations	47,15			
6	04.6.2.1.1	Costs of housing companies for capital repairs	18,43			
7	04.6.2.1.1.100	Renovation of blocks of flats	18,43	X		
6	04.6.2.1.2	Costs of owners for capital repairs	28,72			
7	04.6.2.1.2.100	Repairs on flat by owner	6,98	X		
7	04.6.2.1.2.200	Capital repair on detached house	21,74	X		
4	04.6.3	Interest on housing loans	9,68			
5	04.6.3.1	Interest on housing loans	9,68			
6	04.6.3.1.1	Interest on housing loans	9,68			
7	04.6.3.1.1.100	Average interest rate on housing loans	9,68	X		
4	04.6.4	Other costs for owner-occupied housing	5,68			
5	04.6.4.1	Other costs for owner-occupied housing	5,68			
6	04.6.4.1.1	Other costs for owner-occupied housing	5,68			
7	04.6.4.1.1.100	Estate agents' commission	2,97	X		
7	04.6.4.1.1.200	Asset transfer tax	2,72	X		
2	05	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	54,02			
3	05.1	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	18,22			
4	05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings	15,02			
5	05.1.1.1	Household furniture	12,46			
6	05.1.1.1.1	Tables and dining room suites	1,66			
7	05.1.1.1.1.100	Dining room suite	1,66	R		
6	05.1.1.1.2	Armchairs and chairs	1,17			
7	05.1.1.1.2.100	Armchair	1,17	R		
6	05.1.1.1.3	Sofas and sofa suites	2,78			
7	05.1.1.1.3.100	Sofa	2,78	R		
6	05.1.1.1.4	Bookcase and other living room cabinets	2,08			
7	05.1.1.1.4.100	Bookcase	1,06	R		
7	05.1.1.1.4.200	Chest of drawers	1,01	R		
6	05.1.1.1.5	Bedroom furniture	4,78			
7	05.1.1.1.5.100	Bed	3,85	R		
7	05.1.1.1.5.200	Spring mattress	0,93	R		
5	05.1.1.2	Garden furniture	0,93			

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Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
6	05.1.1.2.1	Garden furniture	0,93			
7	05.1.1.2.1.100	Garden furniture	0,93	4/05		
5	05.1.1.3	Lighting equipment	1,00			
6	05.1.1.3.1	Ceiling lights	1,00			
7	05.1.1.3.1.100	Ceiling light	1,00	X		
5	05.1.1.9	Other furniture and furnishings	0,64			
6	05.1.1.9.1	Art objects and ornaments	0,64			
7	05.1.1.9.1.100	Candlestick	0,64	X		
4	05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings	1,38			
5	05.1.2.1	Carpets and rugs	1,38			
6	05.1.2.1.1	Loose rugs	1,38			
7	05.1.2.1.1.100	Carpet	1,38	X		
4	05.1.3	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1,82			
5	05.1.3.0	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1,82			
6	05.1.3.0.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	1,82			
7	05.1.3.0.1.100	Furniture assembly	1,82	R		
3	05.2	Household textiles	5,32			
4	05.2.0	Household textiles	5,32			
5	05.2.0.1	Furnishing fabrics and curtains	0,65			
6	05.2.0.1.1	Curtains	0,65			
7	05.2.0.1.1.100	Curtain	0,65	R		
5	05.2.0.2	Bed linen	3,82			
6	05.2.0.2.1	Blankets and bedspreads	0,66			
7	05.2.0.2.1.100	Bedspread	0,66	X		
6	05.2.0.2.2	Pillows and quilts	1,70			
7	05.2.0.2.2.100	Pillow	0,99	X		
7	05.2.0.2.2.200	Quilt	0,71	X		
6	05.2.0.2.3	Sheets, pillowcases and quilt covers	1,46			
7	05.2.0.2.3.100	Quilt cover	1,46	X		
5	05.2.0.3	Table linen and bathroom linen	0,85			
6	05.2.0.3.2	Bathroom linen	0,85			
7	05.2.0.3.2.100	Bath towel	0,85	X		
3	05.3	Household appliances	8,85			
4	05.3.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not	6,86			
5	05.3.1.1	Refrigerators, freezers and fridge-freezers	2,02			
6	05.3.1.1.1	Refrigerators	1,46			
7	05.3.1.1.1.100	Fridge/cool larders	1,46	X		
6	05.3.1.1.2	Fridge-freezers	0,56			
7	05.3.1.1.2.100	Fridge-freezer	0,56	X		
5	05.3.1.2	Clothes washing machines, clothes drying machines and dish washing machines	2,61			
6	05.3.1.2.1	Washing machines	1,55			
7	05.3.1.2.1.100	Washing machine	1,55	X		
6	05.3.1.2.2	Dish washing machines	1,06			
7	05.3.1.2.2.100	Dish washing machine	1,06	X		
5	05.3.1.3	Cookers and ovens	1,42			
6	05.3.1.3.3	Cooker	1,10			
7	05.3.1.3.3.100	Electric cooker	1,10	X		
6	05.3.1.3.4	Microwave ovens	0,31			
7	05.3.1.3.4.100	Microwave oven	0,31	X		
5	05.3.1.5	Cleaning equipment	0,82			
6	05.3.1.5.1	Vacuum cleaner and portable hand vacuum cleaner	0,82			
7	05.3.1.5.1.100	Vacuum cleaner	0,82	X		
4	05.3.2	Small electric household appliances	1,35			
5	05.3.2.1	Food processing appliances	0,55			
6	05.3.2.1.1	Food processing appliances	0,55			
7	05.3.2.1.1.100	Blender	0,55	X		
5	05.3.2.2	Coffee makers, tea makers and similar appliances	0,80			
6	05.3.2.2.1	Coffee maker	0,80			
7	05.3.2.2.1.100	Coffee maker	0,80	X		

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4	05.3.3	Repair of household appliances	0,64			
5	05.3.3.0	Repair of household appliances	0,64			
6	05.3.3.0.1	Repair of household appliances	0,64			
7	05.3.3.0.1.100	Repair of washing machines	0,64			X
3	05.4	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,74			
4	05.4.0	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,74			
5	05.4.0.1	Glassware, crystalware, ceramic ware and chinaware	1,32			
6	05.4.0.1.1	Plates	0,51			
7	05.4.0.1.1.100	Dinner plate	0,51	X		
6	05.4.0.1.2	Glasses	0,19			
7	05.4.0.1.2.100	Wine glass	0,19	X		
6	05.4.0.1.3	Mugs and cups	0,43			
7	05.4.0.1.3.100	Mug	0,43	X		
6	05.4.0.1.4	Other glassware, crystal ware, ceramic ware and chinaware	0,18			
7	05.4.0.1.4.100	Vase	0,18	X		
5	05.4.0.2	Cutlery, flatware and silverware	0,45			
6	05.4.0.2.1	Cutlery set, knives, forks, spoons	0,27			
7	05.4.0.2.1.100	Cutlery	0,27	X		
6	05.4.0.2.2	Kitchen knives	0,18			
7	05.4.0.2.2.100	Kitchen knife	0,18	X		
5	05.4.0.3	Non-electric kitchen utensils and articles	2,97			
6	05.4.0.3.1	Pans and pots	0,66			
7	05.4.0.3.1.100	Frying pan	0,40	X		
7	05.4.0.3.1.200	Saucepan	0,26	X		
6	05.4.0.3.2	Other non-electric household articles	2,31			
7	05.4.0.3.2.100	Waste container	2,31	X		
3	05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden	5,87			
4	05.5.1	Major tools and equipment	2,49			
5	05.5.1.1	Motorised major tools and equipment	2,49			
6	05.5.1.1.1	Motorised tools for house	2,49			
7	05.5.1.1.1.100	Power drill	2,49	X		
4	05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	3,38			
5	05.5.2.1	Non-motorised small tools	1,45			
6	05.5.2.1.1	Hand tools	0,80			
7	05.5.2.1.1.100	Small tool	0,80	X		
6	05.5.2.1.2	Garden tools	0,65			
7	05.5.2.1.2.100	Pruning shears	0,65	6/04		
5	05.5.2.2	Miscellaneous small tool accessories	1,93			
6	05.5.2.2.1	Metal articles for the house or for the garden	0,59			
7	05.5.2.2.1.100	Curtain rod	0,59	R		
6	05.5.2.2.2	Small electric accessories	1,33			
7	05.5.2.2.2.100	Batteries	0,75	X		
7	05.5.2.2.2.200	Light bulb	0,58	X		
3	05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	11,01			
4	05.6.1	Non-durable household goods	7,96			
5	05.6.1.1	Cleaning and maintenance products	2,99			
6	05.6.1.1.1	Detergents	2,26			
7	05.6.1.1.1.100	Machine dishwashing detergent	0,59	X		
7	05.6.1.1.1.200	Laundry detergent	1,31	X		
7	05.6.1.1.1.300	Washing-up liquid	0,37	X		
6	05.6.1.1.2	Cleaning materials	0,72			
7	05.6.1.1.2.100	General purpose cleanser	0,72	X		
5	05.6.1.2	Other non-durable small household articles	4,97			
6	05.6.1.2.1	Brushes, mops and dusters	0,40			
7	05.6.1.2.1.100	Washing-up brush	0,40	X		
6	05.6.1.2.2	Cleaning cloths and tea towels	0,25			
7	05.6.1.2.2.100	Microfibre cloth	0,25	X		
6	05.6.1.2.3	Kitchen papers	1,36			
7	05.6.1.2.3.100	Kitchen towel	1,36	X		

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6	05.6.1.2.4	Disposable plates and cups and cutlery	0,51			
7	05.6.1.2.4.100	Napkins	0,51	X		
6	05.6.1.2.5	Candles	0,71			
7	05.6.1.2.5.100	Candle	0,71	X		
6	05.6.1.2.6	Plastic bags	1,75			
7	05.6.1.2.6.100	Compostable waste bin liner	1,75	X		
4	05.6.2	Domestic services and household services	3,04			
5	05.6.2.9	Other domestic services and household services	3,04			
6	05.6.2.9.1	Cleaning	3,04			
7	05.6.2.9.1.100	Household cleaning	3,04			X
2	06	HEALTH	48,76			
3	06.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment	24,10			
4	06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products	18,85			
5	06.1.1.0	Pharmaceutical products	18,85			
6	06.1.1.0.1	Prescription medicines	11,80			
7	06.1.1.0.1.100	Refundable prescription medicines	6,88			X
7	06.1.1.0.1.200	Non-refundable prescription medicines	4,92			X
6	06.1.1.0.2	Over-the-counter medicines	3,95			
7	06.1.1.0.2.100	Over-the-counter medicines	3,95			X
6	06.1.1.0.3	Nicotine replacement therapy preparations	1,06			
7	06.1.1.0.3.100	Nicotine gum	1,06	X		
6	06.1.1.0.4	Vitamins	1,67			
7	06.1.1.0.4.100	Multivitamins	1,67	X		
6	06.1.1.0.5	Oral contraceptives	0,37			
7	06.1.1.0.5.100	Oral contraceptives	0,37			X
4	06.1.2	Other medical products	0,10			
5	06.1.2.1	Pregnancy tests and mechanical contraceptive devices	0,10			
6	06.1.2.1.1	Mechanical contraceptive devices	0,10			
7	06.1.2.1.1.100	Condoms	0,10	X		
4	06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	5,15			
5	06.1.3.1	Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses	4,39			
6	06.1.3.1.1	Eye-glasses	3,72			
7	06.1.3.1.1.100	Eye-glasses	3,72	R		
6	06.1.3.1.2	Contact lenses	0,67			
7	06.1.3.1.2.100	Contact lenses	0,67	R		
5	06.1.3.9	Other therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,77			
6	06.1.3.9.1	Other therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,77			
7	06.1.3.9.1.100	Blood pressure monitor	0,77	X		
3	06.2	Out-patient services	15,65			
4	06.2.1	Medical services	6,41			
5	06.2.1.1	General practice	2,61			
6	06.2.1.1.1	General practice	2,61			
7	06.2.1.1.1.100	Out-patient fee	1,17			X
7	06.2.1.1.1.200	Health-care centre fee	1,44			X
5	06.2.1.2	Specialist practice	3,80			
6	06.2.1.2.1	Specialist practice	3,80			
7	06.2.1.2.1.100	Physician's fee	3,80			X
4	06.2.2	Dental services	5,77			
5	06.2.2.0	Dental services	5,77			
6	06.2.2.0.1	Dentist	5,77			
7	06.2.2.0.1.100	Dentist's fee	5,77			X
4	06.2.3	Paramedical services	3,47			
5	06.2.3.1	Services of medical laboratories and X-ray centres	1,68			
6	06.2.3.1.1	Services of medical laboratories and X-ray centres	1,68			
7	06.2.3.1.1.100	Medical examination and treatment fee	1,68			X
5	06.2.3.9	Other paramedical services	1,79			
6	06.2.3.9.1	Corrective gymnastic therapy	1,79			
7	06.2.3.9.1.100	Neck and shoulder massage	1,79	R		
3	06.3	Hospital services	9,01			

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4	06.3.0	Hospital services	9,01			
5	06.3.0.0	Hospital services	9,01			
6	06.3.0.0.1	Basic services of hospitals	9,01			
7	06.3.0.0.1.100	General hospital fee	9,01	X		
2	07	TRANSPORT	134,03			
3	07.1	Purchase of vehicles	31,86			
4	07.1.1	Motor cars	27,94			
5	07.1.1.1	New motor cars	11,18			
6	07.1.1.1.1	New motor cars	11,18			
7	07.1.1.1.1.100	New passenger car	11,18	X		
5	07.1.1.2	Second-hand motor cars	16,76			
6	07.1.1.2.1	Second-hand passenger cars	16,76			
7	07.1.1.2.1.100	Second-hand passenger car	16,76	X		
4	07.1.2	Motorcycles	1,80			
5	07.1.2.0	Motorcycles	1,80			
6	07.1.2.0.1	Motorcycles	1,80			
7	07.1.2.0.1.100	Motorcycle	1,80			1
4	07.1.3	Bicycles	2,12			
5	07.1.3.0	Bicycles	2,12			
6	07.1.3.0.1	Bicycles	2,12			
7	07.1.3.0.1.100	Bicycle	2,12	6/04		
3	07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment	78,46			
4	07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	9,19			
5	07.2.1.1	Tyres	2,69			
6	07.2.1.1.1	Car tyres	2,69			
7	07.2.1.1.1.100	Summer tyre	1,22	6/04		
7	07.2.1.1.1.200	Winter tyre	1,47	6/10		
5	07.2.1.2	Spare parts for personal transport equipment	4,68			
6	07.2.1.2.1	Spare parts for passenger cars	4,68			
7	07.2.1.2.1.100	Spare part for passenger car	4,68	R		
5	07.2.1.3	Accessories for personal transport equipment	1,82			
6	07.2.1.3.1	Car accessories	1,82			
7	07.2.1.3.1.100	Windscreen washing liquid	1,82	X		
4	07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	32,77			
5	07.2.2.1	Diesel	5,02			
6	07.2.2.1.1	Diesel	5,02			
7	07.2.2.1.1.100	Diesel	5,02	X		
5	07.2.2.2	Petrol	26,77			
6	07.2.2.2.1	Petrol	26,77			
7	07.2.2.2.1.100	Petrol 95 E 10	17,06	X		
7	07.2.2.2.1.200	Petrol 98 E 5	9,71	X		
5	07.2.2.4	Lubricants	0,98			
6	07.2.2.4.1	Lubricants	0,98			
7	07.2.2.4.1.100	Motor oil	0,98	X		
4	07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	19,15			
5	07.2.3.0	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	19,15			
6	07.2.3.0.1	Maintenance of cars	9,58			
7	07.2.3.0.1.100	Scheduled maintenance service	6,74		X	
7	07.2.3.0.1.200	Oil change	1,00		X	
7	07.2.3.0.1.300	Car wash	1,84	R		
6	07.2.3.0.2	Maintenance of bicycles and motor cycles	0,91			
7	07.2.3.0.2.100	Bicycle maintenance	0,91			2
6	07.2.3.0.3	Repair of personal transport equipment	8,67			
7	07.2.3.0.3.100	Repair of a car	8,67		X	
4	07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	17,35			
5	07.2.4.1	Hire of garages, parking spaces and personal transport equipment	1,11			
6	07.2.4.1.1	Hire of garages, parking spaces and personal transport equipment	1,11			
7	07.2.4.1.1.100	Car rental	1,11		X	
5	07.2.4.2	Toll facilities and parking meters	13,10			

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6	07.2.4.2.1	Toll facilities and parking meters	13,10			
7	07.2.4.2.1.100	Vehicle tax	12,71			1
7	07.2.4.2.1.200	Parking fee	0,39		X	
5	07.2.4.3	Driving lessons, tests, licences and road worthiness tests	3,14			
6	07.2.4.3.1	Driving lessons and driving licence test fee	1,53			
7	07.2.4.3.1.100	Driving lesson	1,30		X	
7	07.2.4.3.1.200	Driving licence test fee	0,23			2
6	07.2.4.3.2	Road worthiness tests and other services	1,61			
7	07.2.4.3.2.100	Road worthiness tests	1,61		X	
3	07.3	Transport services	23,71			
4	07.3.1	Passenger transport by rail	5,11			
5	07.3.1.1	Passenger transport by train	5,11			
6	07.3.1.1.1	Domestic rail transport	5,11			
7	07.3.1.1.1.100	Short-distance train journeys	2,60	X		
7	07.3.1.1.1.200	Long-distance train journeys	2,51	X		
4	07.3.2	Passenger transport by road	10,56			
5	07.3.2.1	Passenger transport by bus and coach	8,13			
6	07.3.2.1.1	Urban and suburban passenger transport	6,94			
7	07.3.2.1.1.100	Local journeys	6,94		X	
6	07.3.2.1.2	Long-distance passenger transport by coach	1,19			
7	07.3.2.1.2.100	Long-distance passenger transport by coach	1,19	X		
5	07.3.2.2	Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver	2,43			
6	07.3.2.2.1	Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver	2,43			
7	07.3.2.2.1.100	Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver	2,43			1
4	07.3.3	Passenger transport by air	5,26			
5	07.3.3.1	Domestic flights	0,45			
6	07.3.3.1.1	Domestic flights	0,45			
7	07.3.3.1.1.100	Domestic flights	0,45	X		
5	07.3.3.2	International flights	4,80			
6	07.3.3.2.1	International flights	4,80			
7	07.3.3.2.1.100	International flights	4,80	X		
4	07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	2,78			
5	07.3.4.1	Passenger transport by sea	2,78			
6	07.3.4.1.1	Transport by boat	2,78			
7	07.3.4.1.1.100	Regular ferry service	2,78	X		
2	08	COMMUNICATION	23,30			
3	08.1	Postal services	0,93			
4	08.1.0	Postal services	0,93			
5	08.1.0.1	Letter handling services	0,61			
6	08.1.0.1.1	Standard letter	0,61			
7	08.1.0.1.1.100	Postal charges for letters	0,61	X		
5	08.1.0.9	Other postal services	0,32			
6	08.1.0.9.1	Standard parcel	0,32			
7	08.1.0.9.1.100	Postal charge for parcel delivery	0,32	X		
3	08.2	Telephone and telefax equipment	3,53			
4	08.2.0	Telephone and telefax equipment	3,53			
5	08.2.0.2	Mobile telephone equipment	3,53			
6	08.2.0.2.1	Mobile telephones	3,53			
7	08.2.0.2.1.100	Mobile telephone	3,53	X		
3	08.3	Telephone and telefax services	18,84			
4	08.3.0	Telephone and telefax services	18,84			
5	08.3.0.1	Wired telephone services	0,93			
6	08.3.0.1.1	Landline telephone call charges	0,93			
7	08.3.0.1.1.100	Landline telephone call charges	0,93	X		
5	08.3.0.2	Wireless telephone services	7,04			
6	08.3.0.2.1	Wireless telephone services	7,04			
7	08.3.0.2.1.100	Wireless telephone services	7,04	X		
5	08.3.0.3	Internet access provision services	8,34			
6	08.3.0.3.1	Internet subscriptions	8,34			
7	08.3.0.3.1.100	Internet subscription charge	8,34	X		

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5	08.3.0.4	Bundled telecommunication services	2,53			
6	08.3.0.4.1	Bundled telecommunication services	2,53			
7	08.3.0.4.1.100	Bundled telecommunication services	2,53			X
2	09	RECREATION AND CULTURE	115,11			
3	09.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	15,63			
4	09.1.1	Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	4,89			
5	09.1.1.2	Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	4,31			
6	09.1.1.2.1	Televisions	3,73			
7	09.1.1.2.1.100	Television	3,73	X		
6	09.1.1.2.2	Video recorder and DVD player	0,29			
7	09.1.1.2.2.100	BlueRay player	0,29	R		
6	09.1.1.2.3	Digital television adaptors	0,29			
7	09.1.1.2.3.100	Digital television adaptor	0,29	R		
5	09.1.1.3	Portable sound and picture devices	0,30			
6	09.1.1.3.1	Portable sound and picture devices	0,30			
7	09.1.1.3.1.100	Portable speaker	0,30	X		
5	09.1.1.9	Other equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,28			
6	09.1.1.9.1	Other equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,28			
7	09.1.1.9.1.100	Headphones	0,28	X		
4	09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,72			
5	09.1.2.1	Cameras	0,72			
6	09.1.2.1.1	Still cameras	0,60			
7	09.1.2.1.1.100	Digital camera	0,60	X		
6	09.1.2.1.2	Video cameras	0,13			
7	09.1.2.1.2.100	Video camera	0,13	X		
4	09.1.3	Information processing equipment	7,91			
5	09.1.3.1	Personal computers	7,00			
6	09.1.3.1.1	Personal computers	7,00			
7	09.1.3.1.1.100	Personal computer	4,68	X		
7	09.1.3.1.1.200	Tablet computer	2,32	X		
5	09.1.3.2	Accessories for information processing equipment	0,91			
6	09.1.3.2.1	Accessories and equipments	0,91			
7	09.1.3.2.1.100	Screen	0,54	X		
7	09.1.3.2.1.200	Printer	0,36	X		
4	09.1.4	Recording media	1,45			
5	09.1.4.1	Pre-recorded recording media	1,36			
6	09.1.4.1.1	CDs	0,54			
7	09.1.4.1.1.100	CD	0,54	R		
6	09.1.4.1.2	Pre-recorded videos and DVDs	0,82			
7	09.1.4.1.2.100	DVD movie	0,82	R		
5	09.1.4.9	Other recording media	0,09			
6	09.1.4.9.1	Other recording media	0,09			
7	09.1.4.9.1.100	Portable memory	0,09	X		
4	09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,66			
5	09.1.5.0	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,66			
6	09.1.5.0.1	Maintenance and repair of entertainment electronics	0,66			
7	09.1.5.0.1.100	Maintenance and repair of entertainment electronics	0,66			2
3	09.2	Other major durables for recreation and culture	7,05			
4	09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation	5,39			
5	09.2.1.1	Camper vans, caravans and trailers	0,91			
6	09.2.1.1.1	Camper vans	0,91			
7	09.2.1.1.1.100	Camper van	0,91			1
5	09.2.1.3	Boats, outboard motors and fitting out of boats	4,48			
6	09.2.1.3.1	Boats	4,25			
7	09.2.1.3.1.100	Glass fibre boat	4,25	7/03		
6	09.2.1.3.2	Motors	0,23			
7	09.2.1.3.2.100	Outboard motor	0,23	7/03		
4	09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation	1,67			

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5	09.2.2.1	Musical instruments	1,67			
6	09.2.2.1.1	Classical instruments	1,67			
7	09.2.2.1.1.100	Keyboard	1,67	R		
3	09.3	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	22,44			
4	09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies	4,45			
5	09.3.1.1	Games and hobbies	1,39			
6	09.3.1.1.1	Parlour games	0,33			
7	09.3.1.1.1.100	Parlour game	0,33	X		
6	09.3.1.1.2	Electronic games	1,06			
7	09.3.1.1.2.100	Computer games	0,59	X		
7	09.3.1.1.2.200	Game console	0,47	X		
5	09.3.1.2	Toys and celebration articles	3,06			
6	09.3.1.2.1	Dolls	0,45			
7	09.3.1.2.1.100	Doll	0,45	X		
6	09.3.1.2.2	Soft toys	0,39			
7	09.3.1.2.2.100	Soft toy	0,39	X		
6	09.3.1.2.3	Legos and toy construction sets	2,22			
7	09.3.1.2.3.100	Toy construction set	2,22	X		
4	09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	6,02			
5	09.3.2.1	Equipment for sport	5,38			
6	09.3.2.1.1	Outdoor equipment for sport	3,51			
7	09.3.2.1.1.100	Winter sports equipment	2,29	4/11		
7	09.3.2.1.1.200	Summer sports equipment	1,22	8/03		
6	09.3.2.1.2	Indoor equipment for sport	1,87			
7	09.3.2.1.2.100	Floorball stick	1,87	X		
5	09.3.2.2	Equipment for camping and open-air recreation	0,64			
6	09.3.2.2.1	Other equipment for camping and open-air recreation	0,64			
7	09.3.2.2.1.100	Lure	0,45	6/04		
7	09.3.2.2.1.200	Sleeping bag	0,19	X		
4	09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers	5,03			
5	09.3.3.1	Garden products	0,95			
6	09.3.3.1.1	Compost, peat and fertilisers	0,95			
7	09.3.3.1.1.100	Potting compost	0,95	X		
5	09.3.3.2	Plants	4,09			
6	09.3.3.2.1	Indoor plants	0,22			
7	09.3.3.2.1.100	Plant	0,22	X		
6	09.3.3.2.3	Indoor flowers	3,87			
7	09.3.3.2.3.100	Bouquet	3,87	X		
4	09.3.4	Pets and related products	5,01			
5	09.3.4.2	Products for pets	5,01			
6	09.3.4.2.1	Pet food	3,94			
7	09.3.4.2.1.100	Dog food	1,70	X		
7	09.3.4.2.1.200	Cat food	2,25	X		
6	09.3.4.2.2	Pet equipment	1,06			
7	09.3.4.2.2.100	Chewing bone	1,06	X		
4	09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets	1,93			
5	09.3.5.0	Veterinary and other services for pets	1,93			
6	09.3.5.0.1	Veterinary services	1,93			
7	09.3.5.0.1.100	Veterinary charge	1,93		X	
3	09.4	Recreational and cultural services	40,84			
4	09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services	11,45			
5	09.4.1.1	Recreational and sporting services - Attendance	2,40			
6	09.4.1.1.1	Sporting event	0,87			
7	09.4.1.1.1.100	Football match	0,10	6/05		
7	09.4.1.1.1.200	Ice hockey match	0,78	8/09		
6	09.4.1.1.2	Fairgrounds and amusement parks	1,52			
7	09.4.1.1.2.100	Amusement parks	1,52			1
5	09.4.1.2	Recreational and sporting services - Participation	9,06			
6	09.4.1.2.1	Swimming pool fees	3,08			

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7	09.4.1.2.1.100	Swimming pool fee	3,08			2
6	09.4.1.2.2	Fitness centres and gyms	3,00			
7	09.4.1.2.2.100	Fitness centre fee	3,00		X	
6	09.4.1.2.3	Other sporting services	2,98			
7	09.4.1.2.3.100	Badminton, hour	2,98			2
4	09.4.2	Cultural services	10,08			
5	09.4.2.1	Cinemas, theatres, concerts	4,48			
6	09.4.2.1.1	Cinemas	1,40			
7	09.4.2.1.1.100	Cinema ticket	1,40	R		
6	09.4.2.1.2	Theatres and opera houses	3,08			
7	09.4.2.1.2.100	Theatre ticket	3,08			2
5	09.4.2.2	Museums, libraries, zoological gardens	0,73			
6	09.4.2.2.1	Museums, art galleries and exhibitions	0,73			
7	09.4.2.2.1.100	Museums and sights	0,73			2
5	09.4.2.3	Television and radio licence fees, subscriptions	3,11			
6	09.4.2.3.1	Subscription to cable TV and pay-TV	3,11			
7	09.4.2.3.1.100	Pay-TV	3,11		X	
5	09.4.2.4	Hire of equipment and accessories for culture	0,28			
6	09.4.2.4.1	Hire of movie	0,28			
7	09.4.2.4.1.100	Hire of movie	0,28	X		
5	09.4.2.5	Photographic services	1,03			
6	09.4.2.5.1	Photographic services	1,03			
7	09.4.2.5.1.100	Photo service	1,03	R		
5	09.4.2.9	Other cultural services	0,44			
6	09.4.2.9.1	Other cultural services	0,44			
7	09.4.2.9.1.100	Entertainment events	0,44	X		
4	09.4.3	Games of chance	19,31			
5	09.4.3.0	Games of chance	19,31			
6	09.4.3.0.1	Games of chance	19,31			
7	09.4.3.0.1.100	Games of chance	19,31	X		
3	09.5	Newspapers, books and stationery	14,75			
4	09.5.1	Books	3,16			
5	09.5.1.1	Fiction books	0,59			
6	09.5.1.1.1	Fiction books	0,31			
7	09.5.1.1.1.100	Fiction books	0,16	X		
7	09.5.1.1.1.200	Book club	0,16	X		
6	09.5.1.1.2	Children's books	0,27			
7	09.5.1.1.2.100	Children's and youth's book	0,27	X		
5	09.5.1.2	Educational text books	1,38			
6	09.5.1.2.1	School books	1,38			
7	09.5.1.2.1.100	School book	1,38	X		
5	09.5.1.3	Other non-fiction books	1,19			
6	09.5.1.3.1	Non-fiction books	1,19			
7	09.5.1.3.1.100	Non-fiction book	1,19	X		
4	09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals	9,93			
5	09.5.2.1	Newspapers	6,37			
6	09.5.2.1.1	Single copy of a newspaper	0,72			
7	09.5.2.1.1.100	Single copy of a newspaper	0,72			X
6	09.5.2.1.2	Subscription to a newspaper	5,64			
7	09.5.2.1.2.100	Subscription to a newspaper	5,64			X
5	09.5.2.2	Magazines and periodicals	3,56			
6	09.5.2.2.1	Single copy of a magazine	0,55			
7	09.5.2.2.1.100	Single copy of a magazine	0,55			X
6	09.5.2.2.2	Subscription to a periodical	3,01			
7	09.5.2.2.2.100	Subscription to a periodical	3,01			X
4	09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter	1,01			
5	09.5.3.0	Miscellaneous printed matter	1,01			
6	09.5.3.0.1	Postcards and greeting cards	1,01			
7	09.5.3.0.1.100	Greeting card	1,01	X		

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4	09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials	0,64			
5	09.5.4.9	Other stationery and drawing materials	0,64			
6	09.5.4.9.1	Other stationery and drawing materials	0,64			
7	09.5.4.9.1.100	Printer ink cartridge	0,64	X		
3	09.6	Package holidays	14,40			
4	09.6.0	Package holidays	14,40			
5	09.6.0.1	Package domestic holidays	0,93			
6	09.6.0.1.1	Package domestic holidays	0,93			
7	09.6.0.1.1.100	Package domestic holidays	0,93	X		
5	09.6.0.2	Package international holidays	13,48			
6	09.6.0.2.1	Package international holidays	12,66			
7	09.6.0.2.1.100	Package international holidays within the EU	7,46	X		
7	09.6.0.2.1.200	Package international holidays outside the EU	5,20	X		
6	09.6.0.2.2	Cruises abroad	0,82			
7	09.6.0.2.2.100	Cruises	0,82	X		
2	10	EDUCATION	4,17			
3	10.2	Secondary education	0,85			
4	10.2.0	Secondary education	0,85			
5	10.2.0.0	Secondary education	0,85			
6	10.2.0.0.1	Upper secondary education and vocational education	0,85			
7	10.2.0.0.1.100	Folk high school	0,85			2
3	10.5	Education not definable by level	3,32			
4	10.5.0	Education not definable by level	3,32			
5	10.5.0.0	Education not definable by level	3,32			
6	10.5.0.0.1	Courses	3,32			
7	10.5.0.0.1.100	Adult education centre	3,32			2
2	11	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	68,57			
3	11.1	Catering services	62,99			
4	11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like	52,27			
5	11.1.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and dancing establishments	41,27			
6	11.1.1.1.1	Main courses in restaurants	21,22			
7	11.1.1.1.1.100	Pizza	1,46	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.200	Pasta	0,62	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.300	Vegetarian dishes	0,81	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.400	Fish dishes	2,23	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.500	Pork dish	2,06	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.600	Steak	2,43	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.700	Poultry dish	2,89	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.800	Set lunch	7,89	R		
7	11.1.1.1.1.900	Salads	0,83	R		
6	11.1.1.1.2	Desserts	0,65			
7	11.1.1.1.2.100	Dessert	0,65	R		
6	11.1.1.1.3	Alcohol in restaurant	13,46			
7	11.1.1.1.3.100	Spirits in restaurant	3,18			X
7	11.1.1.1.3.200	Wine in restaurant	3,71			X
7	11.1.1.1.3.300	Beer in restaurants	6,57			X
6	11.1.1.1.4	Cafés	5,94			
7	11.1.1.1.4.100	Coffee	1,45	R		
7	11.1.1.1.4.200	Special coffee	2,19	R		
7	11.1.1.1.4.300	Soft drink in café	1,06	R		
7	11.1.1.1.4.400	Sweet pastry	0,91	R		
7	11.1.1.1.4.500	Savoury pastry	0,33	R		
5	11.1.1.2	Fast food and take away food services	11,01			
6	11.1.1.2.1	Fast food	5,85			
7	11.1.1.2.1.100	Hamburger	1,00	R		
7	11.1.1.2.1.200	Hamburger meal	2,71	R		
7	11.1.1.2.1.300	Fast food meal	2,14	R		
6	11.1.1.2.2	Take away food services	5,16			
7	11.1.1.2.2.100	Take away food	5,16	R		

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

Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
4	11.1.2	Canteens	10,72			
5	11.1.2.0	Canteens	10,72			
6	11.1.2.0.1	Canteen	10,72			
7	11.1.2.0.1.100	Meals at workplace canteen	10,72			X
3	11.2	Accommodation services	5,58			
4	11.2.0	Accommodation services	5,58			
5	11.2.0.1	Hotels, motels, inns and similar accommodation services	4,72			
6	11.2.0.1.1	Accommodation services in hotels and motels	4,72			
7	11.2.0.1.1.100	Hotel room	4,72	X		
5	11.2.0.2	Holiday centres, camping sites, youth hostels and similar accommodation services	0,86			
6	11.2.0.2.1	Accommodation services in holiday centres and camping sites	0,35			
7	11.2.0.2.1.100	Camping fee	0,35	X		
6	11.2.0.2.2	Holiday cottages	0,51			
7	11.2.0.2.2.100	Holiday cottage	0,51	X		
2	12	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	73,58			
3	12.1	Personal care	23,41			
4	12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	10,83			
5	12.1.1.1	Hairdressing for men and children	1,95			
6	12.1.1.1.1	Haircutting for men	1,95			
7	12.1.1.1.1.100	Barber's charge	1,95			X
5	12.1.1.2	Hairdressing for women	7,30			
6	12.1.1.2.1	Haircutting for women	2,54			
7	12.1.1.2.1.100	Hairdresser's charge	2,54			X
6	12.1.1.2.2	Dyeing	4,76			
7	12.1.1.2.2.100	Hair dyeing	4,76			X
5	12.1.1.3	Personal grooming treatments	1,58			
6	12.1.1.3.1	Facial beauty treatments	1,58			
7	12.1.1.3.1.100	Facial beauty treatment	1,58			X
4	12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care	0,66			
5	12.1.2.1	Electric appliances for personal care	0,66			
6	12.1.2.1.1	Electric razors and hair trimmers	0,37			
7	12.1.2.1.1.100	Electric shaver	0,37	X		
6	12.1.2.1.3	Other electric appliance for personal care	0,29			
7	12.1.2.1.3.100	Electric toothbrush	0,29	X		
4	12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	11,93			
5	12.1.3.1	Non-electrical appliances	0,95			
6	12.1.3.1.1	Non-electrical appliances	0,95			
7	12.1.3.1.1.100	Toothbrush	0,95	X		
5	12.1.3.2	Articles for personal hygiene and wellness, esoteric products and beauty products	10,98			
6	12.1.3.2.1	Cleansing articles for personal hygiene	2,87			
7	12.1.3.2.1.100	Toothpaste	0,88	X		
7	12.1.3.2.1.200	Shampoo	0,84	X		
7	12.1.3.2.1.300	Shower gel	0,64	X		
7	12.1.3.2.1.400	Facial cleanser	0,51	X		
6	12.1.3.2.2	Other articles for personal hygiene	4,49			
7	12.1.3.2.2.100	Toilet paper	2,34	X		
7	12.1.3.2.2.200	Disposable nappies	1,48	X		
7	12.1.3.2.2.300	Sanitary towels	0,41	X		
7	12.1.3.2.2.400	Paper handkerchief	0,27	X		
6	12.1.3.2.3	Perfumes	0,66			
7	12.1.3.2.3.300	Deodorant	0,66	X		
6	12.1.3.2.4	Make-up	1,03			
7	12.1.3.2.4.100	Mascara	0,83	X		
7	12.1.3.2.4.200	Lipstick	0,20	X		
6	12.1.3.2.5	Body, hand and hair lotions	0,97			
7	12.1.3.2.5.100	Face cream	0,97	X		
6	12.1.3.2.6	Other beauty products	0,96			

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

Level	Coicop	Commodity	Weight %	Monthly	Quarterly	Times/year
7	12.1.3.2.6.100	Hair dye	0,53	X		
7	12.1.3.2.6.200	Hair styling mousse	0,42	X		
3	12.3	Personal effects n.e.c.	5,25			
4	12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches	2,84			
5	12.3.1.1	Jewellery	2,84			
6	12.3.1.1.1	Precious jewellery	2,52			
7	12.3.1.1.1.100	Silver necklace	1,03	R		
7	12.3.1.1.1.200	Diamond ring	1,50	R		
6	12.3.1.1.2	Costume jewellery	0,32			
7	12.3.1.1.2.100	Costume jewellery	0,32	X		
4	12.3.2	Other personal effects	2,40			
5	12.3.2.1	Travel goods	0,69			
6	12.3.2.1.1	Suitcases	0,18			
7	12.3.2.1.1.100	Suitcase	0,18	X		
6	12.3.2.1.2	Bags	0,50			
7	12.3.2.1.2.100	Handbag	0,50	X		
5	12.3.2.2	Articles for babies	0,56			
6	12.3.2.2.1	Prams and pushchairs	0,56			
7	12.3.2.2.1.100	Pram	0,56	R		
5	12.3.2.9	Other personal effects n.e.c.	1,15			
6	12.3.2.9.1	Miscellaneous, including repair of personal effects	1,15			
7	12.3.2.9.1.100	Sunglasses	1,15	X		
3	12.4	Social protection	18,66			
4	12.4.0	Social protection	18,66			
5	12.4.0.1	Child care services	10,23			
6	12.4.0.1.1	Nurseries, day-care facilities	10,23			
7	12.4.0.1.1.100	Children's day care	10,23			2
5	12.4.0.2	Retirement homes for elderly persons and residences for disabled persons	4,52			
6	12.4.0.2.1	Old people's homes and nursing homes for disable persons	4,52			
7	12.4.0.2.1.100	Old-aged home charge	4,52			1
5	12.4.0.3	Services to maintain people in their private homes	3,90			
6	12.4.0.3.1	Services to maintain people in their private homes	3,90			
7	12.4.0.3.1.100	Meal services	3,90		X	
3	12.5	Insurance	6,49			
4	12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,39			
5	12.5.2.0	Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,39			
6	12.5.2.0.1	Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,39			
7	12.5.2.0.1.100	Insurance of personal property	0,63			2
7	12.5.2.0.1.200	Premium for fire insurance on detached house	0,76			2
4	12.5.3	Insurance connected with health	1,05			
5	12.5.3.2	Private insurance connected with health	1,05			
6	12.5.3.2.1	Insurance connected with health	1,05			
7	12.5.3.2.1.100	Accident and health insurance	1,05			2
4	12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport	4,04			
5	12.5.4.1	Motor vehicle insurance	4,04			
6	12.5.4.1.1	Car insurance	4,04			
7	12.5.4.1.1.100	Traffic insurance premium	2,49			2
7	12.5.4.1.1.200	Motor vehicle insurance premium	1,55			2
3	12.6	Financial services n.e.c.	17,75			
4	12.6.2	Other financial services n.e.c.	17,75			
5	12.6.2.1	Charges by banks and post offices	17,75			
6	12.6.2.1.1	Banking and financial services	17,75			
7	12.6.2.1.1.100	Bank charges	5,83	X		
7	12.6.2.1.1.200	Interests on consumer credit	11,91	X		
3	12.7	Other services n.e.c.	2,03			
4	12.7.0	Other services n.e.c.	2,03			
5	12.7.0.1	Administrative fees	2,03			
6	12.7.0.1.1	Passports and licenses	2,03			
7	12.7.0.1.1.100	Redemption of documents	2,03	X		

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

Appendix 2. Chaining coefficients of old indices

The table below presents the chaining coefficients of a selection of old Consumer Price Indices and Cost-of-living Indices at the overall index level and by main commodity group. The coefficients in the table are cut figures, i.e. they have not been rounded. Chaining coefficients are used in the following manner:

Chaining coefficient x point figure 2015=100 \Rightarrow point figure of the old index series.

Example:

The point figure of the Consumer Price Index 2015=100 for January 2016 was 99.6. The coefficient for chaining the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 to the 2015=100 index was 1.193691938. The point figure of the Consumer Price Index 2005=100 for January 2016 is:

$$1.193691938 \times 99.6 = 118.89 = \mathbf{118.9}.$$

Correspondingly, the point figure of the Cost-of-living Index 1951:10=100 for January 2016 is:

$$19.05868945 \times 99.6 = 1,898.24 = \mathbf{1,898}.$$

Index base year, commodity group and chaining coefficients to the 2015=100 index
(CPI = Consumer Price Index and COLI = Cost-of-living Index)

Commodity group	CPI 2010	CPI 2005	CPI 2000	CPI 1995	CPI 1990	CPI 1985	CPI 1981	CPI 1972	Cost-of-living Index 1951:10	Cost-of-living Index 1914:1-6
0 Consumer Price Index	1,087923976	1,193691938	1,270028269	1,37108125	1,535532264	1,94426736	2,617310505	7,407955265	19,05868945	2309,560972
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,157078102	1,271825414	1,391040378	1,419982831	1,340277419	1,566298246	2,18007233	6,45434934	18,20158679	
02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1,159734276	1,411779139	1,301999682	1,441095797	1,770370226	2,416980534	3,388284004	9,172611975		
03 Clothing and footwear	1,027557184	1,042672476	1,034134812	1,030592581	1,198236362	1,421233612	1,780197253	4,834720658	6,658781463	
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1,107235241	1,279111334	1,395729859	1,555905428	1,573884435	2,009756094	2,647307714	7,015018862	26,45075357	
05 Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,056643905	1,136040124	1,198137102	1,233811409	1,410041088	1,729110595	2,248824597	5,737617468		
06 Health	1,093323892	1,173628574	1,353836879	1,548823195	2,036886421	2,985339504	4,629781353			
07 Transport	1,071525399	1,144999921	1,208518195	1,369895718						
08 Communication	0,831377317	0,755855048	0,610547149	0,603378496						
09 Recreation and culture	1,002478136	1,046677356	1,134220967	1,213292372						
10 Education	1,130878486	1,33488885	1,660965454	1,955378793						
11 Restaurants and hotels	1,154870687	1,34141682	1,486783999	1,68171349						
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	1,110011239	1,219425074	1,517501318	1,363102922						

Not all commodity groups have a coefficient because the commodity classification of the Index has changed over the years.

Appendix 3. Weights of main groups in regional Consumer Price Indices by commodity group, %, in 2016

Commodity group	Uusimaa	Rest of Southern Finland	Eastern Finland	Western Finland	Northern Finland	Åland	Whole country
0 Consumer Price Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	12.24	14.02	13.94	14.33	13.93	14.75	13.51
2 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.85	4.96	4.39	5.33	5.11	2.74	4.95
3 Clothing and footwear	4.71	4.79	4.50	4.82	5.11	3.66	4.77
4 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	23.97	24.10	29.66	22.36	26.44	30.35	24.62
5 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.34	5.39	4.89	5.86	5.22	5.03	5.40
6 Health	4.46	5.18	5.32	4.85	5.04	5.90	4.88
7 Transport	13.59	13.16	12.52	13.82	13.52	10.10	13.40
8 Communication	2.15	2.34	2.39	2.51	2.35	2.33	2.33
9 Recreation and culture	11.69	11.83	10.92	11.98	10.01	13.16	11.51
10 Education	0.52	0.38	0.29	0.40	0.37	0.17	0.42
11 Restaurants and hotels	8.36	6.59	5.06	6.60	5.65	4.89	6.86
12 Other goods and services	8.10	7.26	6.11	7.13	7.25	6.91	7.36

The Consumer Price Index 2015=100 Handbook for users has been written as a guide for the use of the Consumer Price Index.

The Handbook provides information on:

- What the Consumer Price Index measures, how it is calculated and what it contains,
- How the Consumer Price Index is used; practical calculation examples are included,
- Basics and methods of index calculation,
- The weight structure and commodity selection of the Consumer Price Index,
- The chaining coefficients of Consumer Price Indices with older base years,
- Besides the Consumer Price Index, presentations of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Taxes.