

1998

PRICES AND WAGES REVIEW

■ Average hourly earnings of all private sector wage and salary earners FIM 63.10

■ Finland still one of the most expensive countries in the OECD

■ Trends in wage and salary earnings level off during terminating agreement period

■ Higher feed and energy prices main reason for increased costs in agriculture

■ Rise in the cost of labour in industry slowed down in 1996

■ Slowdown in housing price increases in July-September period

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WAGES AND LABOUR COSTS

- 3 Average hourly earnings of all private sector wage and salary earners FIM 63.10
- 7 Trends in wage and salary earnings level off during terminating agreement period
- 9 Hourly wages in industry up by 3.9 per cent
- 11 Increase in local government permanent employees not yet reflected in wage and salary statistics for 1996
- 13 108,000 full-time central government employees
- 14 Monthly salaries of parish officeholders up by 1 per cent
- 15 Rise in the cost of labour in industry slowed down in 1996

PRICES

- 17 Finland still one of the most expensive countries in the OECD
- 18 Revised calculation method of rent statistics
- 19 Higher feed and energy prices main reason for increased costs in agriculture
- 21 Cost development in professional transport
- 22 Slowdown in housing price increases in july-september period
- 24 Management expenses of housing corporations FIM 13.80 per square metre

LABOUR DISPUTES

- 25 40 labour disputes in the first half of 1997
- 26 Consumer price statistics
- 31 Table of indices

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

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AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF ALL PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

FIM 63.10

Statistics Finland has published first comprehensive statistics on the structure of wages in the private sector. According to the statistics, the average hourly earnings for normal working hours were about FIM 63.10 at the end of 1995.

The normal working hours of a full-time wage earner were, on average, 170 hours per month, including paid overtime and additional work. The average monthly earnings for normal working hours were FIM 10,866.

Distribution in men's earnings greater than in women's

Hourly and monthly earnings can be defined for almost all wage earners in the wage structure statistics. As the study is based on hourly earnings, the effect of working hours on wage distribution can be eliminated. All recorded employment relationships, including short-term and part-time ones, can also be covered by the study.

The median for hourly earnings – below or above which one half of all wage earners fall – was less than FIM 61 for men and about FIM 52 for women. Over one half of all wage earners earned from FIM 45 to 64 per hour.

The appended figure shows the distribution of hourly earnings in the private sector by sex. The lines corresponding to the median of hourly earnings are shown in the figure. The distribution is skewed to the right for both sexes. The distribution for men is more skewed than that for women. The deviation of hourly earnings is smaller for women than for men. The standard deviation of hourly earnings was more than FIM 29 for men, and less than FIM 20 for women.

The distribution of hourly earnings for women does not rise as evenly as that for men, nor is it as peaked as for men. The impact of cleaners can be seen at the start of the distribution and that of post office and bank employees above the median.

Highest earnings in the data processing sector

For the first time, data on each employment relationship are added to data on the local unit of an enterprise. The industry is defined in accordance with the local unit or establishment – sometimes in accordance with the industry of the whole enterprise.

The average hourly earnings for normal working hours in the data processing sector exceeded FIM 90. A full-time employee in the sector earned, on average, over FIM 15,000 per month.

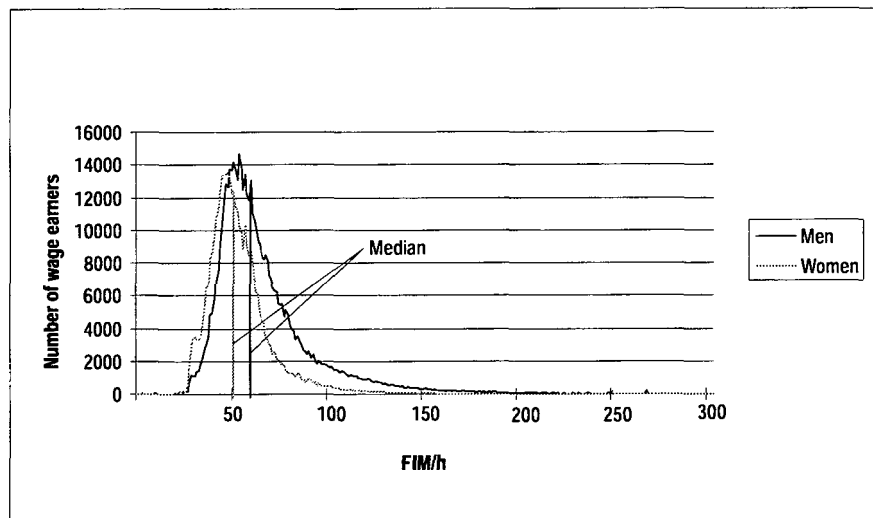
The average hourly earnings in the leather and clothing industry were under FIM 45, indicating average monthly earnings of about FIM 7,500.

Almost 30 per cent in professional occupations

For the first time, wage and salary earners are classified according to the EU classification of occupations. About 250,000 salary earners worked in professional occupations requiring at least secondary education (occupational groups 2 and 3). More than one third were employed in demanding skilled craft and related trades work. About four per cent of private sector salary earners were managers.

The monthly earnings of full-time salary earners in management were FIM 19,500, which is 79 per cent more than what private sector wage earners gain on average. The monthly earnings of highly skilled professionals were 29 per cent and of technicians and associate professionals over 8 per cent above the average. Monthly earnings were lower than average in the service

DISTRIBUTION IN HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY SEX



HOURLY AND MONTHLY EARNINGS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY INDUSTRY OF LOCAL UNIT

	All employees		Full-time	
	No.	Hourly earnings, FIM	No.	Monthly earnings, FIM
Total	904 890	63.10	832 880	10 866
Quarrying of peat and metal ores	1 124	59.57	1 092	10 547
Mining of metals and minerals	5 518	54.75	5 202	9 820
Manufacture of food products and beverages	36 679	59.04	35 254	10 249
Manufacture of tobacco products	882	78.46	868	13 364
Manufacture of textiles	7 213	50.14	7 011	8 750
Manufacture of clothing, dressing and dyeing of fur	5 369	44.27	5 244	7 627
Tanning of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, etc.	2 984	42.62	2 938	7 334
Manufacture of wood and wood products	23 367	54.73	23 002	9 593
Manufacture of pulp, paper, etc.	39 920	71.94	39 330	12 552
Publishing, printing, etc.	20 649	64.18	20 039	11 102
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, etc.	4 035	85.15	4 293	14 717
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products, etc.	15 762	70.58	15 488	12 054
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	12 363	57.58	12 041	10 099
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	14 010	60.11	13 749	10 619
Manufacture of basic metals	15 662	70.37	15 312	12 369
Manufacture of metal products	18 416	60.39	17 801	10 723
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	45 348	65.48	44 291	11 557
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	4 383	62.96	4 073	10 935
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	17 710	64.68	17 122	11 330
Manufacture of radio, television equipment, etc.	18 227	65.83	17 626	11 190
Manufacture of medical instruments, watches, etc.	9 163	64.96	9 054	11 093
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7 845	58.31	7 483	10 255
Manufacture of other transport equipment	12 058	62.97	11 806	11 286
Manufacture of furniture, manufacture n.e.c.	12 981	51.75	12 552	9 092
Recycling	224	55.62	212	9 571
Electricity, gas and water supply	14 167	70.27	13 841	12 194
Collection, purification and distribution of water	40	73.15	39	12 077
Construction	43 140	61.33	40 158	10 815
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	16 350	60.63	15 630	10 273
Wholesale trade and commission trade	55 995	70.64	54 174	11 802
Retail trade, repair of household goods	64 898	51.63	50 815	8 361
Hotels and restaurants	27 057	52.00	21 762	8 471
Land transport, transport via pipelines	39 465	58.80	35 434	10 458
Water and air transport	11 935	76.68	11 193	13 514
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities, activities of travel agents	13 196	66.72	12 874	11 113
Post and telecommunications	51 710	58.30	44 489	10 179
Financial intermediation	39 902	72.20	37 483	11 839
Insurance	11 290	74.76	11 122	12 360
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	428	93.01	426	15 216
Real estate activities	12 533	60.38	11 775	10 307
Renting of machinery, etc.	1 649	65.34	1 523	11 138
Computer and related activities	10 517	92.44	10 283	15 205
Research and development	4 632	68.42	4 375	11 590
Other business activities	59 744	61.20	46 623	11 237
Compulsory social security	8 909	77.12	7 870	11 201
Education	10 697	76.80	9 087	11 388
Health and social work	23 080	59.05	20 304	9 436
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	1 519	64.03	1 399	11 355
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	19 590	67.12	17 997	11 222
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	6 475	66.65	5 904	11 100
Other service activities	2 836	47.59	2 620	8 160
Industry unknown	986	54.35	802	9 116

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME WAGE EARNERS, PROPORTION OF WOMEN, AND HOURLY AND MONTHLY EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION GROUP

	Number of wage earners	Proportion of women %	Hourly earnings FIM	Monthly earnings FIM	F/M %
1. Managers	34 546	20	117.87	19 487	79
2. Professionals	79 174	41	86.36	14 053	80
3. Technicians and associate professionals	168 895	46	70.65	11 784	75
4. Clerks	100 034	77	58.33	9 514	90
5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers	75 775	72	50.69	8 262	82
7. Craft and related trades workers	133 727	11	58.05	10 398	80
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	165 571	27	56.25	10 058	81
9. Elementary occupations	73 697	45	46.74	8 469	81
Total	832 880	41	63.10	10 866	78

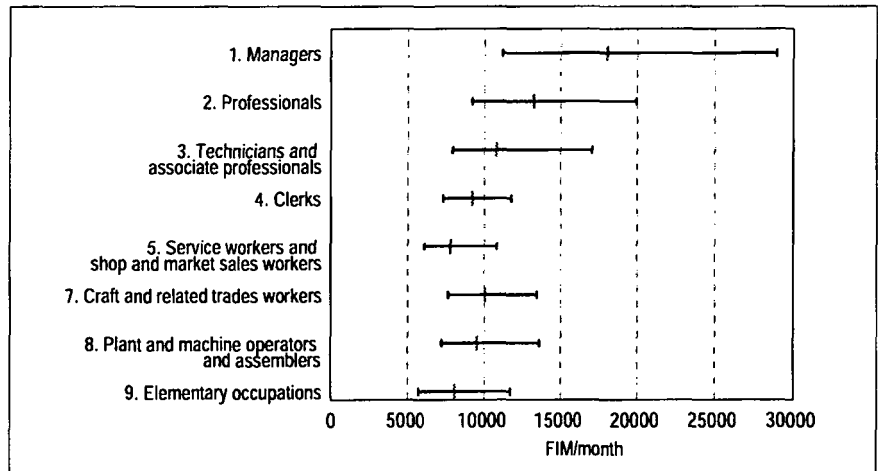
and sales sector, at FIM 8,300, on average. In the occupational groups of clerks, craft and related trades workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers, which comprise 46 per cent of all wage earners, earnings were almost identical, at about FIM 10,000 per month.

The monthly earnings of those working in the service and sales sector were clearly the highest in industry, and in the transport and company services. The monthly earnings of those in main group 9 (such as cleaners and warehouse workers) were about 10 per cent higher in industry than the average earnings for the group. Professionals and clerks earned most in the business sector.

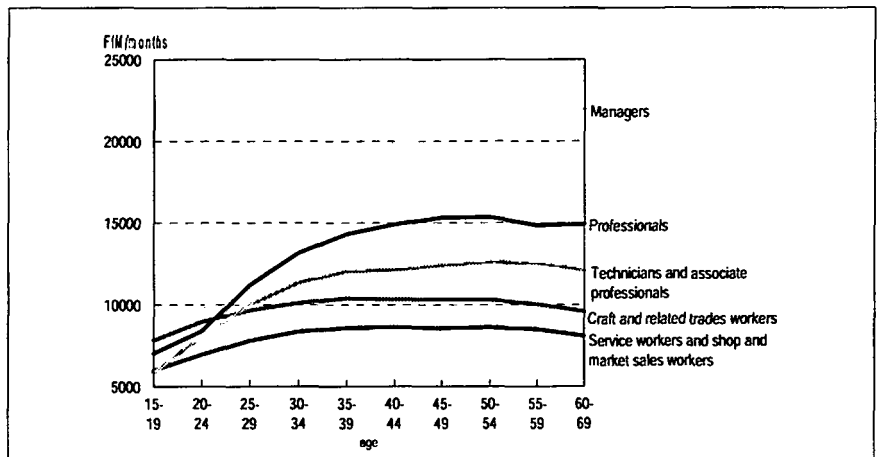
The line segments in the figure show the range of monthly earnings within which 80 per cent of wage earners in each group are placed. The range was relatively the widest for managers and the narrowest for clerks.

The earnings of managers and professionals clearly increased along with age. In most employee occupations, the average earnings fell slightly after the age of 50.

RANGE BETWEEN 1ST AND 9TH DECILE AND MEDIAN OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



MONTHLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WAGE EARNERS BY AGE GROUPS



Time bonuses for workers, fringe benefits for salaried employees

The bonuses included in earnings for regular hours are significant in many occupational main groups. These statistics specify only the additional payments that can be measured on a comparable basis.

Shift work, night and Sunday bonuses accounted for an average of FIM 355, that is, 3.3 per cent of monthly earnings for regular working hours (FIM 10,866). These bonuses accounted for almost 8 per cent of the monthly earnings of plant and machine operators and assemblers (FIM 10,058) and about 5.6 per cent of the earnings of service and sales workers (FIM 8,262), the bonuses being less significant for those in other salaried employment.

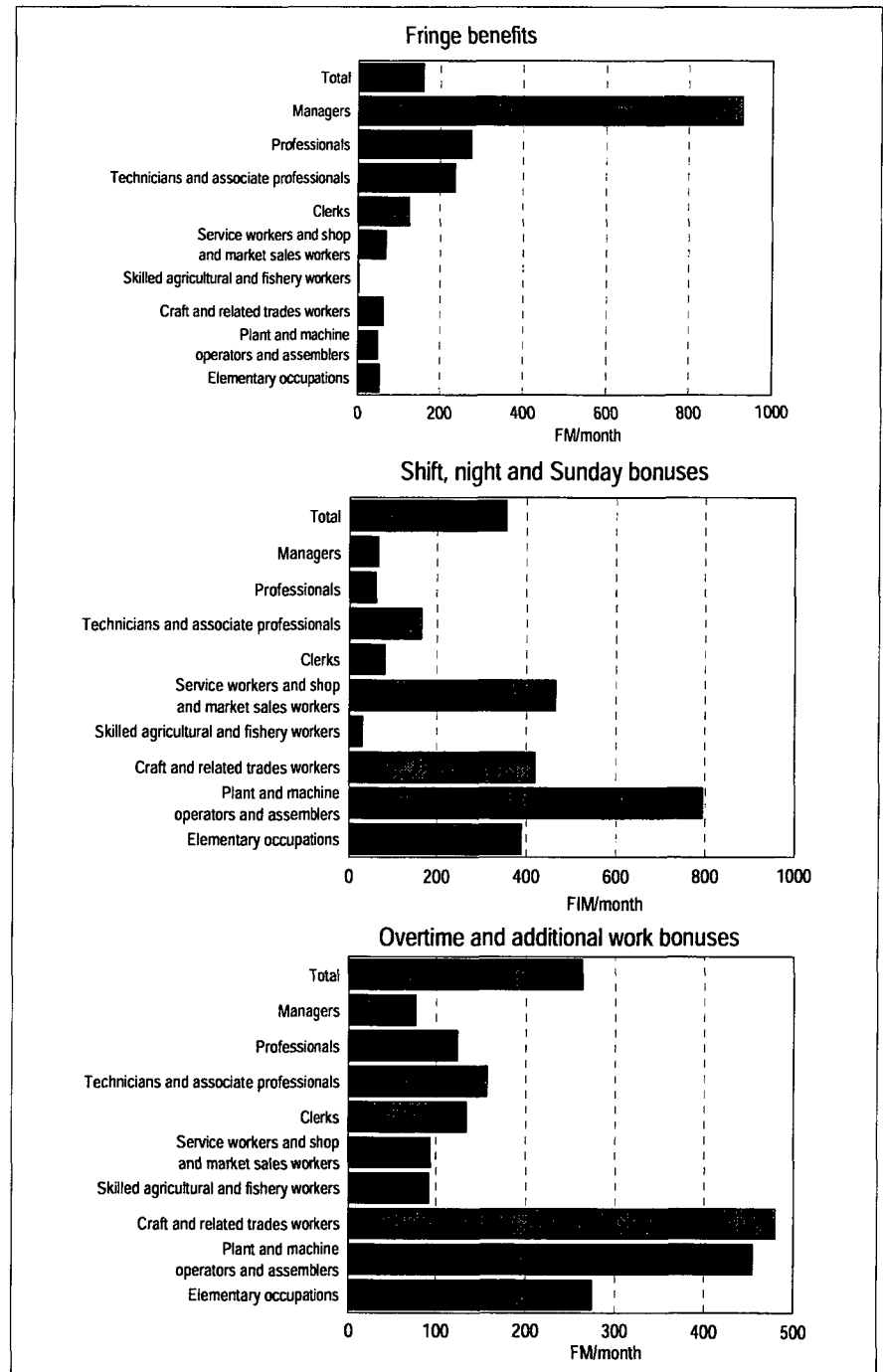
Fringe benefits accounted for an average of FIM 160, i.e. 1.5 per cent, of monthly earnings. Fringe benefits accounted for almost 5 per cent (FIM 928) of the earnings of managers and for 2 per cent (FIM 238) of those of professionals. The majority of industrial workers are placed in the occupational groups of craft and related trades workers, or plant and machine operators and assemblers, where fringe benefits accounted for only about 0.5 per cent.

The proportion of wages paid for overtime and additional work was about 4.5 per cent in the above groups, whereas for all full-time employees it was only about 1.5 per cent, accounting for about 2.4 per cent of monthly earnings.

New wage structure statistics as source

The wage structure statistics are linked to a wider survey made in all member states of the European Union. The Finnish statistics cover all private sector employers with at least 5 employees. Agriculture and forestry are excluded from the survey.

The statistics are compiled by combining basic personal data



from the wage statistics of each branch of industry. Employer organisations collected data from organised enterprises and Statistics Finland from unorganised enterprises. The basic data from the private sector includes about 630,000 employment relationships which, at the basic group level, represent 915,000 employment relationships. Hourly wages can be defined for 905,000 and monthly earnings for 874,000 employment relationships.

Statistics covering all labour market sectors were published at the end of 1997. The study will be extended to cover annual earnings as well. In future, corresponding national statistics on monthly and hourly earnings will be compiled every year.

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TRENDS IN WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS LEVEL OFF DURING TERMINATING AGREEMENT PERIOD

The form and scope of the collective bargaining agreement on incomes policy extending to the end of January 1998 helped to balance out the trends in earnings of different wage and salary earner groups during the agreement period. As laid out in the collective agreement in autumn 1995, there were rises in wages and salaries primarily in the first half of the agreement period. At the beginning of November 1995, wages and salaries were increased by FIM 180 per month, or FIM 1.05 per hour, the

minimum rise being 1.8 per cent. At the beginning of October 1996, monthly salaries were increased by a further FIM 110 and hourly wages by FIM 0.65, the minimum increment being 1.3 per cent. In 1997, no collective agreement-based increments were paid at all.

According to the index of wage and salary earnings, in 1995, the nominal earnings of a wage earner rose by 4.7 per cent and real earnings by 3.6 per cent. The average monthly earnings were FIM 10,203 for all wage earners, FIM 11,271 for

men and FIM 9,146 for women. In 1996, the nominal earnings rose, on average, by 3.9 per cent and real earnings by 3.3 per cent. The average monthly earnings were FIM 10,600. The average earnings were FIM 11,684 for men and FIM 9,514 for women. In 1997, the nominal earnings are expected to rise, on average, by two per cent. The appended table shows trends in earnings for regular working hours during the agreement period by sector, industry and wage earner group.

TRENDS IN EARNINGS IN 1995-1997

	On average from previous year, %		
	1995	1996	1997*
All wage and salary earners:	4.7	3.9	2.0
Collective agreement-based rise	3.6	3.2	1.3
Drift and structural factors	1.1	0.7	0.7
By sector:			
— private	5.3	3.9	2.0
— central government	2.5	3.9	2.3
— local government	3.7	4.1	2.2
By industry:			
— manufacturing	7.1	3.8	2.4
— house building	3.1	3.3	0.9
— trade	5.4	4.3	2.0
— hotels, etc.	5.3	2.4	1.4
— transport	5.2	4.7	2.3
— communications	4.6	6.0	1.9
— finance	4.6	4.7	1.6
— public administration	3.2	4.1	2.1
— education and research	2.7	3.6	2.0
— health work	3.9	4.7	2.4
By wage earner group:			
— hourly paid	5.3	3.8	1.8
— monthly paid	4.4	4.0	2.1
— men	4.6	3.7	1.9
— women	4.8	4.1	2.2

(* Preliminary data for 1997 are based on an estimate of the Committee on Incomes Policy)

Average year-on-year change in wage and salary earnings 2.5 per cent in the third quarter of 1997

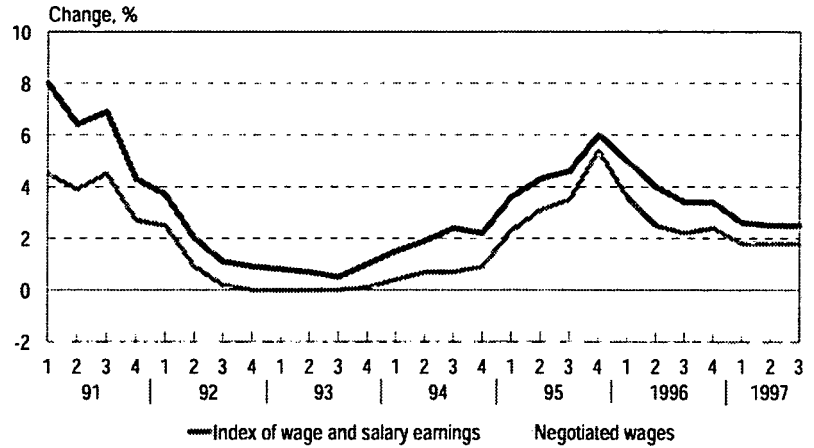
According to preliminary data on the index of wage and salary earnings, the average nominal earnings of wage earners for regular working hours were 2.5 per cent higher in the July-September period in 1997 than in the corresponding period in 1996. Real earnings rose by 1.1 per cent in the same period.

Over the year, earnings rose by 2.4 per cent in the private sector and by 2.9 per cent in the central and local government sectors. According to preliminary data, the average monthly earnings of all wage earners for regular working hours were FIM 10,815 in the July-September period. The average monthly earnings were FIM 11,889 for men and FIM 9,731 for women. The average monthly earnings of monthly paid employees were FIM 11,268 and those of hourly paid employees FIM 9,595.

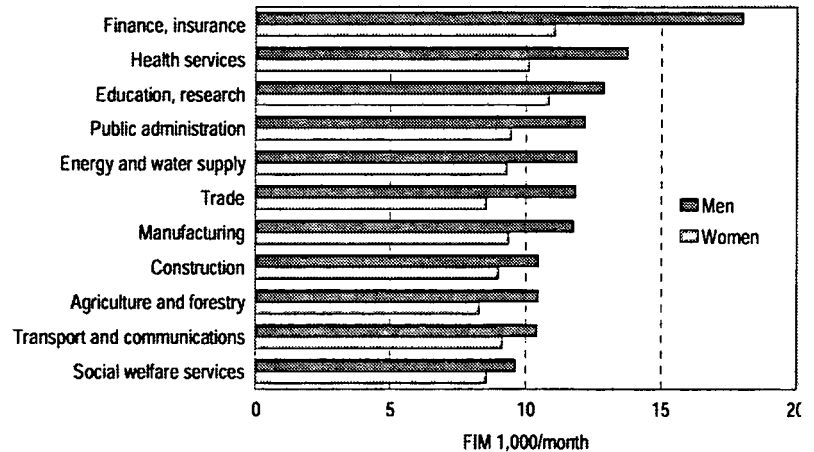
The Statistics Finland index of wage and salary earnings monitors, on a quarterly basis, the changes taking place in average gross earnings for regular working hours, that is, basic wages and bonuses paid for normal working hours on the basis of age, experience, number of years of employment, competence, duties, and location of workplace. Taxes or any comparable payments have not been deducted from the wages. Earnings for regular working hours do not include overtime pay, indirect wages or remuneration for hours not worked, such as holiday pay and bonuses, for example.

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings 1997, 3rd quarter
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INDEX OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS AND INDEX OF NEGOTIATED WAGES IN 1991-1997



MONTHLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY IN 1996



HOURLY WAGES IN INDUSTRY UP BY 3.9 PER CENT

The average hourly wage of an industrial worker for regular working hours was FIM 58.84 in the fourth quarter of 1996. The average earnings rose by 3.9 per cent from the corresponding quarter in the previous year. The earnings for men were FIM 61.78, up by 3.6 per cent, and those for women FIM 50.96, up by 4.2 per cent.

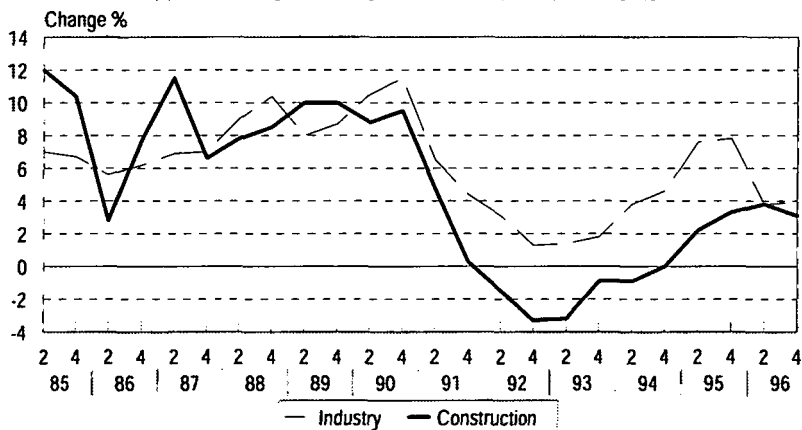
Including overtime and Sunday rates, the average hourly wage was FIM 63.06. The total hourly earnings were up by 3.8 per cent from the corresponding quarter in the previous year.

From 1991 onwards, data have not been collected from the food, beverage and tobacco industries for all the recorded quarters. If the food, beverage and tobacco industries, with about 15,000 employees in the fourth quarter of 1996, had been included in the statistics, the hourly wages for regular working hours for men and women would have been FIM 58.52 and the total hourly wages FIM 62.65.

Hourly wages in construction up by 3.1 percent

The average hourly wage of a construction worker was FIM 59.57 in the fourth quarter of 1996, that for men being FIM 59.81, and for women FIM 47.18. In total, the wages were up by 3.1 per cent on the corresponding quarter in the previous year. For men, the increase on last year's corresponding quarter was 3.0 per cent, and for women, 1.1 per cent. Including overtime and Sunday rates, the average hourly earnings were FIM 60.96 in the quarter under review. The total hourly wage rose by 3.4 per cent from the corresponding quarter in the previous year.

NUMBERS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1996 AND THEIR WAGES FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS



Concepts of wages and earnings

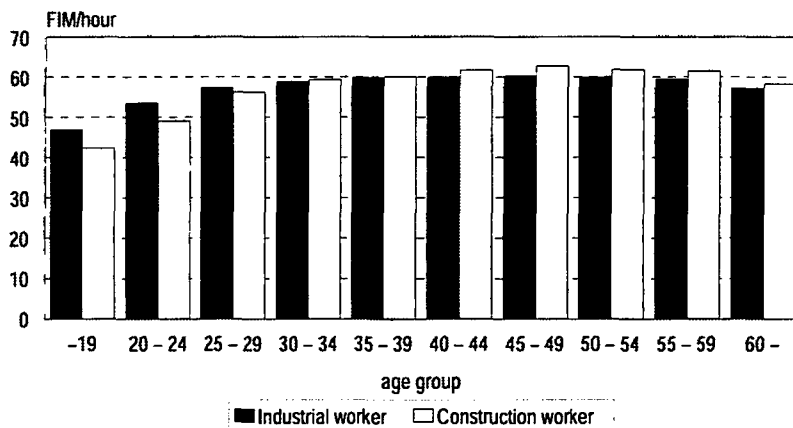
Statistics on hourly wages in industry and construction refer to earnings for hours worked. The hourly wage for regular working hours includes wages paid for work on time, contract and commission basis, and other payments based on working hours or special bonuses.

In addition to the above, overtime and Sunday rates are also included in the earnings for hours worked, i.e. total earnings.

Source: Wages of construction and industrial workers in the 4th quarter of 1996

For further details, please contact Anne Suhtala, tel. +358-9-1734 3489

HOURLY WAGES BY AGE GROUPS FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1996



NUMBERS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR WAGES FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1996

Branch	No.	% women	Hourly wages, FIM			% change	
			Men	Women	Total	IV/95-IV/96	II/96-IV/96
Industry, total	151 882	25.3	61.48	50.86	58.84	3.9	2.4
Mining and quarrying	406	7.4	68.62	49.90	67.33	4.1	3.8
Peat production	254	9.4	46.63	39.25	46.05	6.4	-1.1
Textiles	4 497	67.4	52.13	43.57	46.52	4.4	2.5
Clothing, leather & footwear	4 079	84.4	44.68	40.62	41.27	3.4	2.0
Timber	11 451	23.2	57.02	53.20	56.17	4.1	3.3
Paper	25 551	16.3	65.70	58.42	64.55	5.4	2.2
Graphics	8 606	36.8	60.67	53.11	57.89	3.3	1.7
Furniture	4 726	27.1	51.27	47.80	50.34	3.6	3.0
Chemicals	13 556	27.6	59.40	47.72	56.33	3.9	2.0
Glass, pottery and stone	7 235	18.7	57.48	50.83	56.32	3.3	2.4
Basic metals	8 282	10.5	68.38	62.52	67.79	3.4	3.0
Metal products and vehicles	56 295	23.8	62.24	52.75	60.04	3.6	3.0
Other manufacturing	2 202	40.1	58.21	48.17	54.32	1.8	2.6
Power generation	4 742	7.2	61.80	50.39	61.13	4.0	4.4
Construction, total	19 656	2.3	59.81	47.18	59.57	3.1	1.7
House building	10 068	3.1	58.37	46.31	58.06	1.6	1.8
Electrical installations	2 879	0.4	66.48	53.42	66.44	4.2	2.4
Plumbing	1 433	0.2	65.39	.	65.35	5.2	5.1
Painting and decorating	1 481	4.9	59.33	51.77	58.98	3.3	2.3
Metalwork	272	2.2	55.70	.	55.54	-2.2	-2.9
Industrial insulation	343	0.9	62.23	.	62.29	12.7	5.0
Road surfacing	513	1.4	59.32	.	59.10	7.9	5.1
Waterproofing	429	0.5	61.33	.	61.31	1.6	-4.4
Civil and hydraulic engineering	2 063	1.3	53.07	42.00	52.96	2.2	1.7
Glazing and polishing	175	5.1	49.40	.	49.19	-1.8	-1.9

INCREASE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERMANENT EMPLOYEES NOT YET REFLECTED IN WAGE AND SALARY STATISTICS FOR 1996

According to a survey carried out by Local government employers in spring 1997, municipalities are actively increasing their permanent staff. Local government management believe that making positions permanent will result in a considerable reduction of part-time and re-employed staff in 1997.

At the end of 1996, this trend could not yet be seen. On the contrary, the number of fixed-term staff seemed to have grown even further. So-called atypical employment relationships made up less than a third of total local government employment. The number increased by more than 20 per cent on the previous year. Fixed-term employment was provided in both full-time and part-time work. Re-employed employees were mostly placed in part-time work.

A total of about 440,000 persons were employed in the local government sector in November 1996, 410,000 of whom drew a monthly salary. The number of staff has increased slightly in comparison with the previous year.

Average earnings up to FIM 10,800

From 1995, the total earnings of monthly paid employees rose by about FIM 500 to FIM 10,800. The total earnings of women were about 75% and regular earnings about 80% of the earnings of men. Overtime and stand-by payments, for example, whose proportion for men is greater than for women, have an effect on total earnings. The reason for the wage differences between men and women is that the local government sector includes large groups of predominantly low-pay female employees. The largest of these groups are in the health care and social welfare services.

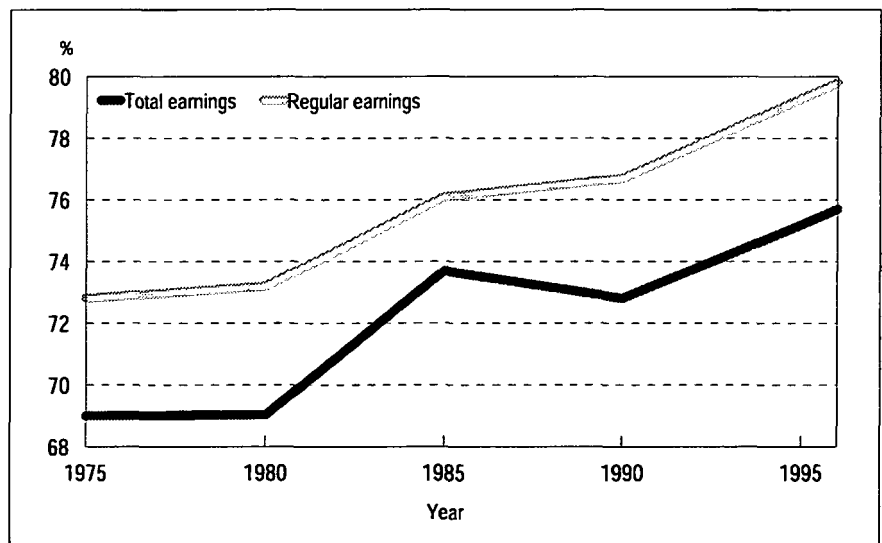
MONTHLY PAID SALARIED STAFF AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER 1996

Number	Total	Full-time	Proportion %	Part-time	Proportion %
Total	410 000	325 000	100	47 000	100
Permanent	298 000	253 000	78	17 000	36
Substitutes	42 700	35 400	11	5 200	11
Fixed-term, temporary	45 600	31 000	10	7 200	15
Re-employed	21 700	4 000	1	17 400	37
Stand-bys, apprentices	1 700	1 400	-	100	-
Women	325 800	257 000	79	38 500	82
Men	85 000	69 000	21	8 500	18

Earnings: FIM/month	Total earnings	Change % 95/96	Regular income	Change % 95/96	Proportion of overtime %
Full-time staff	10 800	5.2	10 400	5.1	4
Men	13 400	4.6	12 300	4.7	8
Women	10 100	5.3	9 800	5.2	3
Part-time staff	5 800	5.2	5 703	4.8	2

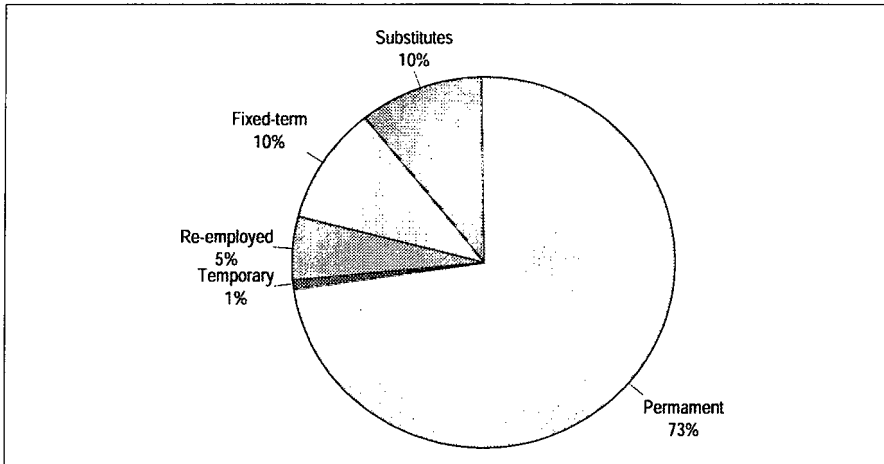
Source: Local government register of persons 1996. The column "total" also includes unpaid leaves of absence and secondary occupations. Changes in earnings are calculated for the reference periods October 1995/November 1996.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN'S EARNINGS OF THOSE OF MEN IN 1975-1996

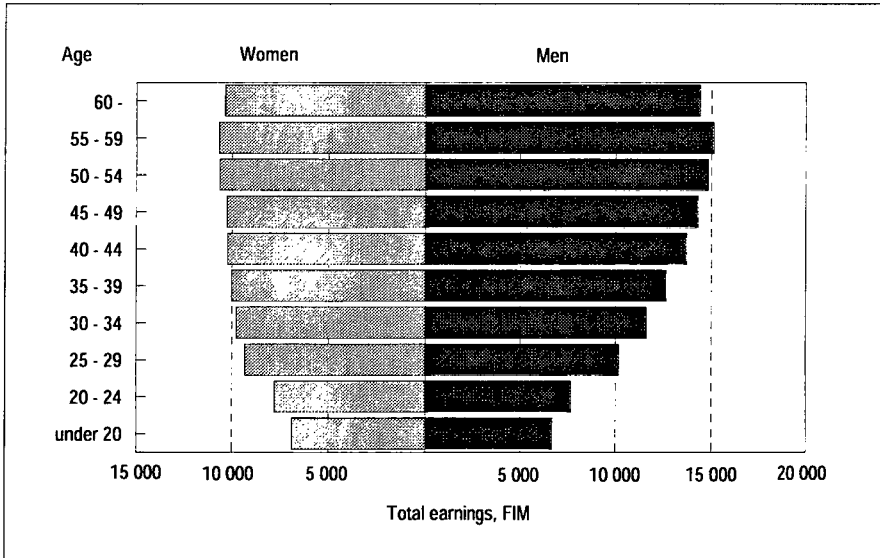


According to the official index of wage and salary earnings, the regular earnings of a monthly paid employee in the local government sector rose by 3.5 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1995 and the fourth quarter of 1996.

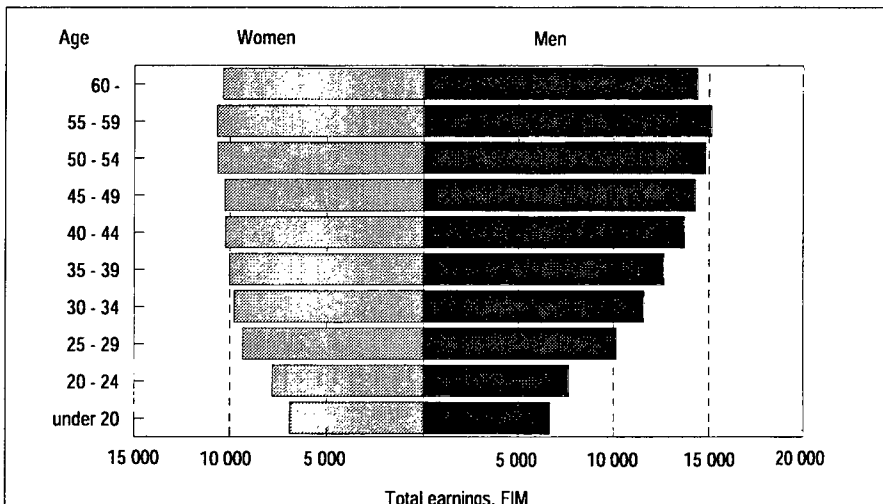
DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY TYPE OF SERVICE RELATIONSHIP



TOTAL EARNINGS OF MONTHLY PAID LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF BY AGE GROUP



LOCAL GOVERNMENT SALARIED STAFF BY AGE GROUP IN 1996



ter of 1996. In the central government sector, the average earnings rose by 3.7 per cent and in the private sector by 3.4 per cent. The percentages in Table 1 differ from these official figures. This is because the effects of the structural changes are eliminated by the fixed weight structure of the index of wage and salary earnings. Secondly, index comparison is made on a quarterly basis, which causes deviation from the figures calculated directly for the reference periods.

Young people employed in part-time work

Labour market in the 1990s is characterised by the ageing of employees. The average age of full-time staff in the local government sector is still over 42 years. The average age has increased by an average of 5 years over the last 15 years. For example, the local government sector had about 21,000 full-time salaried employees under 25 in 1995, that is, almost 8 per cent of the total, but only about 6 per cent in 1992, and their number had declined to 2 per cent in 1996.

Young people often have to start their working life in part-time employment. The proportion of the under 30-year-olds of the part-time employees is 22 per cent. Their proportion of the full-time employees is under 10 per cent. Over 33 per cent of re-employed persons are under 30 years old.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY PAID LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF, 1996

Age group	Full-time	Part-time	Re-employed
average age	42.5	39	35.7
under 25	2.3%	11.1%	19.9
under 30	9.7%	22.3%	33.5
under 40	37.5%	50.9%	60.7
under 50	89.3%	80.3%	88.4
under 60	98.6%	100.0%	100.0
Total No.	326 000	47 000	22 000

For further details, please contact Eero Koljonen, tel. +358-9-1734 3467

108,000 FULL-TIME CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

There were 107,647 full-time salaried central government employees in November 1996, their number having decreased by about 2,800. In 1996, about 3 per cent of central government employees were working in government-owned enterprises, such as the Civil Aviation Administration and Raskone.

The total number of salaried staff has decreased by 3 per cent relative to 1995.

Full-time employees whose salaries were paid out of the national budget numbered 104,685. More than half of the women in this category were occupying administrative or clerical positions as department or office secretaries, or in tax offices.

Almost a third of the men were in technical, scientific or academic occupations, working as engineers or technicians, or in education.

The largest employers in the public administration were the Ministry of Education, which employed 24 per cent of all central government employees, as well as the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, each accounting for 15 per cent.

In November 1996, the average earnings of salaried central government staff for normal working hours were FIM 11,665, with men earning FIM 12,780 and women FIM 10,237.

Total average earnings were FIM 11,916 – FIM 13,157 for men and FIM 10,325 for women.

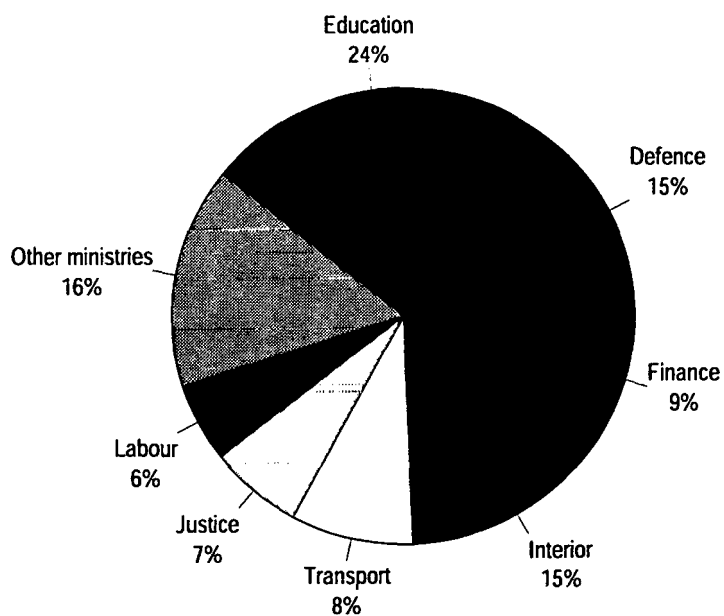
The increase in earnings compared with the previous year was 3.3 per cent. Structural changes were taken into account when calculating trends in earnings.

Source: Central government monthly salaries 1996
For further details, please contact Eero Koljonen, tel. +358-9-1734 3467

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SALARIED STAFF IN 1990-1996

Employment category	Numbers						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
In Finland, total	194 602	194 195	189 874	179 484	146 445	124 170	120 725
- Full-time, full salary	169 444	172 235	169 546	152 714	128 773	110 465	107 647
- Part-time, full salary	9 588	7 807	8 250	11 820	10 679	8 245	7 822
- Part salary	15 570	14 153	12 078	14 950	6 993	5 460	5 256
Overseas, full time	1 192	1 183	987	963	956	952	998

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME SALARIED STAFF BY BRANCH OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1996



EARNINGS FOR NORMAL WORKING HOURS IN 1995-1996 FULL-TIME STAFF IN GOVERNMENT-OWNED ENTERPRISES AND AGENCIES FINANCED FROM THE NATIONAL BUDGET

	Numbers		Monthly earnings	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
National budget	106 405	104 685	11 295	11 645
Govt. enterprises	4 060	2 962	11 899	12 381
Total	110 465	107 647	11 317	11 665

MONTHLY SALARIES OF PARISH OFFICEHOLDERS UP BY 1 PER CENT

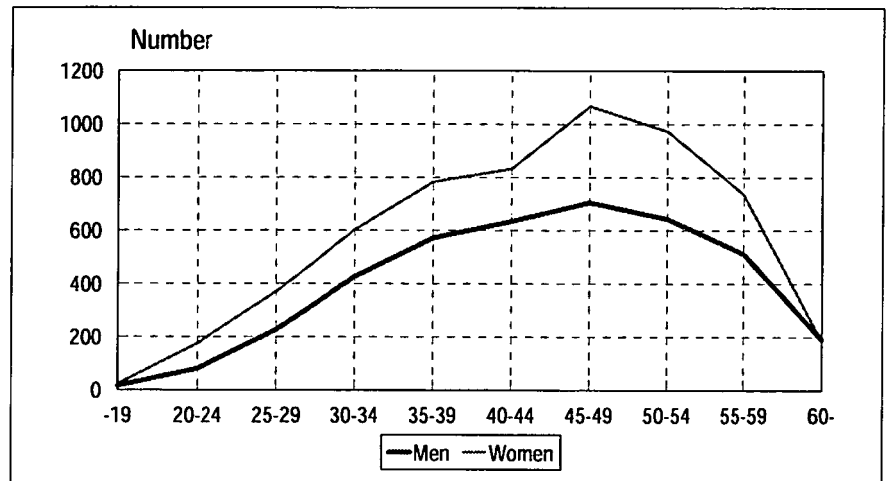
In November 1996, the Evangelical-Lutheran church of Finland employed 8,309 officeholders, 7,681 of whom were in full-time and 448 in a secondary or part-time occupation. The number of full-time officeholders has grown by about 1 per cent from the previous year.

Monthly earnings of full-time officeholders, excluding overtime, were FIM 10,765, for men FIM 12,218, and for women FIM 9,618. The proportion of women's earnings was about 78 per cent of men's.

Monthly earnings of officeholders rose by 1.5 per cent from the previous year, for men by 1.4 per cent and for women by 2.0 per cent.

In June 1996, parishes had 2,271 monthly paid employees and 764

NUMBERS OF PARISH EMPLOYEES BY AGE GROUPS IN 1996



employees in a secondary or part-time occupation. Parishes also em-

ployed 884 summer trainees, 855 of whom worked full time.

EARNINGS OF PARISH OFFICEHOLDERS FOR REGULAR WORKING HOURS BY OCCUPATION IN 1996

Occupation	Numbers			Earnings		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Cantor-organist	233	198	431	11 211	10 879	11 059
Deacon	59	671	730	9 582	9 432	9 444
Gravedigger	35	-	35	8 289	-	8 289
Clerk	556	8 306
Chaplain	434	130	564	14 189	14 230	14 199
Vicar	565	16	581	17 304	15 828	17 263
Youth leader	197	271	468	9 089	8 955	9 012
Youth worker	156	167	323	9 075	8 904	8 987
Senior verger	291	60	351	8 388	8 397	8 390
Parish minister	312	211	523	12 444	12 482	12 459
Verger	56	30	86	8 391	8 868	8 557
Financial manager	117	110	227	11 604	10 710	11 171
Caretaker	24	60	84	8 687	8 382	8 469

The average earnings of employees for regular working hours were FIM 7,856, for men FIM 8,199, and for women FIM 7,710. The proportion of women's earnings was 94 per cent of men's. The average earnings for regular working hours rose by 1.3 per cent, for men by 1.2 per cent and for women by 1.3 per cent.

By age groups, about 35 per cent of parish employees, both men and women, were in the age group of 45 to 54. About 9 per cent were under 30. The highest average earnings of men, FIM 13,072, were in the age group of over 60, and those of women, FIM 9,503, in the age group of 50 to 54.

The statistics are derived from data collected by the Church of Finland Negotiating Commission, and include data on staff in the church's central administration and committees in addition to the data on parish officeholders. Parishes here refer to Evangelical-Lutheran parishes. In 1996 there were, in all, 465 parish units and 595 individual parishes. The reference periods were June, for employees, and November, for officeholders.

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NUMBERS OF PARISH EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP IN 1990-1996

Year	Full-time ¹⁾	Part-time	Secondary occupation	Total	Change %
1990	10 158	822	570	11 550	
1991	10 349	815	554	11 718	1.4
1992	10 694	844	512	12 050	2.8
1993	10 235	813	397	11 445	-5.0
1994	10 010	830	363	11 203	-2.1
1995	9 907	825	360	11 092	-1.0
1996	10 132	866	346	11 344	2.3
Men	4 107	170	128	4 405	
Women	6 025	696	218	6 939	
Officeholder	7 861	411	37	8 309	
Employees	2 271	455	309	3 035	

1) Numbers include full-time staff with both full and reduced salary

RISE IN THE COST OF LABOUR IN INDUSTRY SLOWED DOWN IN 1996

An index for monitoring labour costs is being developed by Statistics Finland in co-operation with the statistical offices of the European Union. In connection with this work, Statistics Finland has made some initial labour cost estimates by utilising the trends and the structure of the index of wage and salary earnings. These estimates are not official statistics, but are used to respond to inquiries on labour costs from the EU's statistical office, Eurostat, for example.

The labour cost index (1990=100), based on the index of wage and salary earnings, is derived from the cost level and structural data of a study on labour costs in the private sector, made by Etila, the Research Institute of the Finnish Economy, in 1992. In the labour cost index model, the data are adjusted by data on real total earnings and earnings for regular working hours supplied by employer organisations, twice a year for workers and once a year for salaried employees. In the model, trends in other labour cost items are directly proportionate to trends in total earnings insofar as no changes occur in hours not worked and social contribution costs. Changes in the rates are updated into the model either by using calculatory measures which take into account sizes of enterprises by economic activity, or by using as the basis estimates supplied by employer organisations.

The weight structure of the index of wage and salary earnings can be used in calculations at the sum level. When calculating the average rise of labour costs in industry, for example, the 2-digit level economic activities in the classification are weighted together by fixed wage sum weights for 1990. Changes in the size structures of activities can thus be partly eliminated from the labour index. The

trends in the hourly costs of hourly paid workers are monitored, as are the monthly costs of monthly paid employees. Thus, the indexed cost developments for workers and salaried employees are not directly comparable with each other.

Labour costs rose fastest in export industries in the 1990s

According to estimates, labour costs for workers rose by about 3 per cent from the previous year in 1996. The rate of increase in the cost of labour slowed down clearly from the previous year, when it had been the fastest in the 1990s at over 8 per cent.

When examining labour costs by economic activity, it is evident that when export industry is doing

well, it is reflected in the cost development. Costs have risen faster than average in the paper industry, metal manufacturing, chemical industry and manufacturing of wood products, in other words, in activities where a major part of the production is exported. However, the capital intensity of these industries has also contributed to increased costs through staggered social contributions. The rise in the costs has been clearly slower in construction, hard hit by the deep recession, than in manufacturing. In the building material industry, development of the labour cost index has lagged behind other industries. Most of the fluctuation by activity in the cost development is caused by differences in wage trends.

Labour costs in Finnish markkas are the highest for hourly paid in-

COST INDEX FOR AN HOUR WORKED BY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
1990=100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Paper	100	106.3	107.9	115.5	123.6	135.5	142.1
Basic metal	100	104.9	107.9	115.1	123.1	133.5	138.5
Chemical	100	104.1	107.0	115.2	120.6	131.8	136.0
Wood	100	103.8	106.6	113.5	123.0	132.6	135.7
Manufacturing	100	104.0	106.3	112.4	118.8	128.5	132.3
Textile	100	106.1	110.0	116.2	121.2	126.1	132.0
Food	100	104.1	105.2	110.6	115.4	126.6	130.7
Metal products	100	102.8	105.5	110.7	117.6	128.0	130.7
Furniture	100	105.5	108.0	113.5	118.4	126.8	129.2
Other industries	100	104.5	106.9	114.7	118.4	124.1	126.8
Mining	100	106.0	109.7	112.9	119.0	123.4	126.0
Clothing	100	107.7	109.3	114.0	117.8	122.9	125.8
Building material	100	102.1	104.1	108.6	113.4	121.1	125.4
Graphic	100	101.8	103.7	109.2	113.7	117.9	121.6
Other building	100	104.5	103.8	107.4	112.8	115.0	116.9
House building	100	102.6	100.1	101.1	101.4	104.6	107.4

dustrial workers in the paper and basic metal industries. Thus, differences in cost levels between different economic activities have rather grown than diminished in the 1990s. Labour costs were the lowest in the clothing and textile industries.

Proportion of social security contributions up in the 1990s

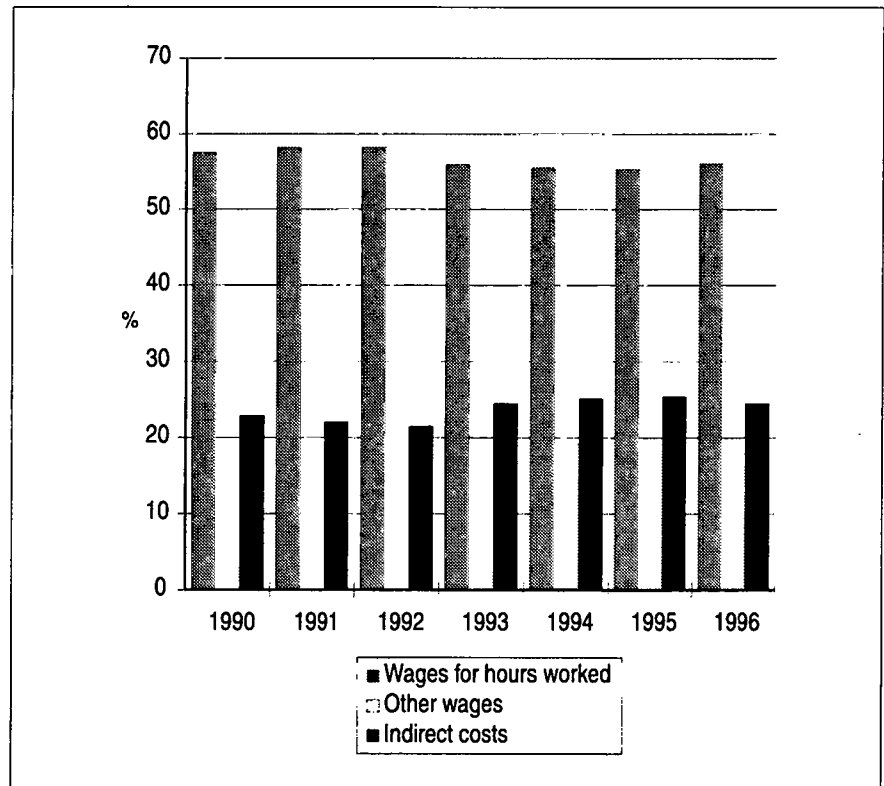
Changes in social security costs are of minor significance in comparing the different economic activities. Nevertheless, when comparing trends in the average costs for different years, changes in the rates of social security costs are very significant in respect of trends in the total labour costs. The labour cost index can be compared to trends in earnings for regular working hours and trends in total earnings. In 1991 and 1992, as a result of overtime restrictions, the rise in total earnings was slower than in earnings for regular working hours, and the rise in labour costs was slower than either of the above because of reduced social security contributions. Between 1993 and 1995, the trend was quite the opposite; the proportion of overtime grew and the rates of indirect costs were put up. Additional costs were incurred because of higher unemployment insurance contributions, which for large enterprises went up by as much as 0.6 to 6.3 per cent of the total wage bill between 1990 and 1994. Since then, unemployment insurance contributions have decreased to between 1 and 4 per cent of the total wage bill. Employment pension scheme and health insurance contributions were reduced in 1991 and 1992 and have since then mainly been increased. In all, enterprises' indirect social security costs have increased by 2 to 3 per cent in relation to the total wage bill in the 1990s.

For further details, please contact Harri Nummila, tel. +358-9-17341

CHANGES IN EMPLOYERS' SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE 1990s (PERCENTAGE POINTS OF TOTAL WAGE BILL)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
Employment pension scheme contribution		-2.6	+1.2	+0.1	+1.1	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Social security contribution	-1.5	-0.4	+0.7	+0.8	+0.2			-0.3
Unemployment insurance contribution	+0.8	+2.3	+2.2	+0.2	-0.6	-1.9		+2.9
Other insurance contributions	-0.2		+0.3					+0.1
Total	-0.9	-0.7	+4.4	+1.1	+0.7	-1.6	-0.1	+2.4

STRUCTURE OF LABOUR COSTS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN 1990-1996



FINLAND STILL ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE COUNTRIES IN THE OECD

Everyday experiences of how expensive life is in Finland are supported by a price level comparison study published by the OECD. If price levels in private consumption are adjusted by March 1997 rates of exchange and inflation, Finland ranks among the most expensive countries within the OECD:

Norway, Denmark and Sweden of the Nordic countries, and Switzerland and Japan are the top five countries. Over the past year, the top five have remained unchanged and Finland, too, appears to hold permanently the sixth position. Southern European countries, the USA, Canada and Turkey are still the least expensive.

At the turn of the last decade Finland was still the most expensive country in Europe, and the OECD, in terms of overall price levels of private consumption. Great expectations were placed on the EU membership, with lower prices at the top of the list. The most significant change took place in food prices: during the first year as a member, food prices went

down by 8.5 per cent. The price of eggs, flour, margarine and meat fell most. However, EU membership did not alter the fact that, in terms of private consumption, Finland still ranks as one of the most expensive OECD countries.

During the last six months, both the US dollar and the British pound have gained strength against the Finnish markka. Therefore, price levels in the USA and the UK have also gone up in relation to Finland with the consequence that the money in the Finnish tourist's pocket does not go as far as it used to.

Where do the results come from?

Finland joined the comparative price survey, co-ordinated by the OECD, in 1980. From 1992, Finland has taken part in the comparative price survey of the EU's statistical office, Eurostat.

Comparative price surveys study the prices of equivalent prod-

ucts in different countries. For private consumption, the weight structure of the commodity basket is formed on the basis of household consumption. Because consumption habits are different in different countries, the items in the basket for each country are determined in co-operation with the national statistical offices, the OECD and Eurostat. Prices of over 2,000 commodities and services are surveyed.

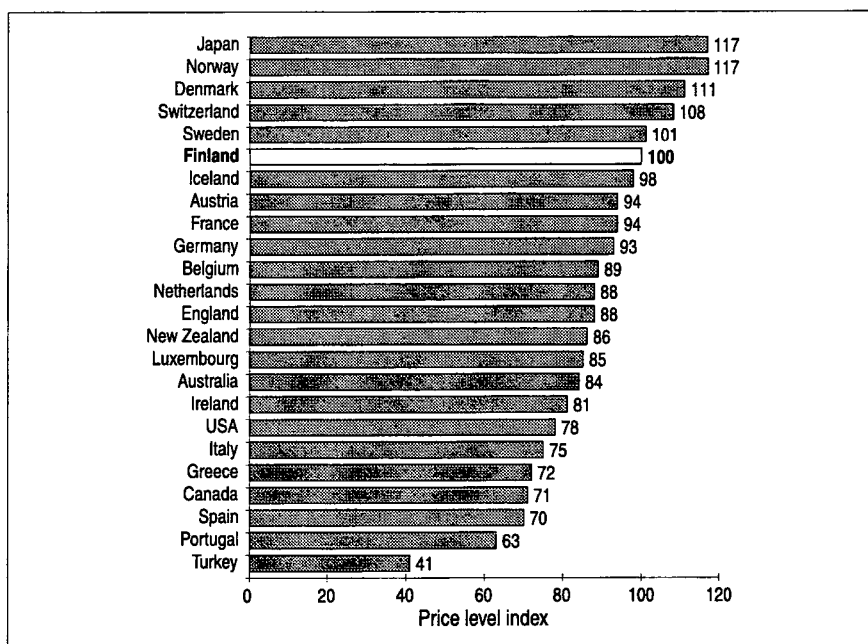
The price data for the survey are collected by product category over a three-year period. For this reason, the material is continuously updated with new data and the existing data are adjusted by exchange rate and inflation coefficients.

The value ratios, i.e. the purchasing power parities between currencies, are calculated by price comparisons between the countries. This so-called PPP rate represents the real purchasing power of the currencies. It stands for the exchange rate according to the real purchasing power of a country's currency. If a specific sum of money were converted to some other countries' currencies using the purchasing power parity, an equal number of goods and services could be bought for the said sum of money in the countries in question.

Price level index is calculated by dividing the purchasing power parity by the corresponding exchange rate. When examining the price level indices of different countries, it should be born in mind that indices do not reflect people's purchasing power. Information on wages, taxes, social security and public sector services funded from tax revenues would be required for this kind of purchasing power comparison. Although Finland ranks in the top league in price level comparisons, her ranking is considerably lower in purchasing power comparisons.

For further details, please contact Harri Kananoja or Arja Seittenranta +358-9-17 341.

OVERALL PRICE LEVELS IN MARCH 1997
FINLAND=100



REVISED CALCULATION METHOD OF RENT STATISTICS

The calculation method of rent statistics for 1997 has been revised to include data from registers on recipients of rental subsidy. As a result, the number of dwellings included in the statistics has grown considerably. The purpose of the new price index for rents is to describe how much less, or more, rent, on average, tenants have to pay for dwellings of comparable quality in the period examined compared with the base period. If dwellings of completely identical qualities were rented in each period, it would be easy to measure the trends in rental costs on the basis of direct average rents per square metre, for example.

However, as the dwellings rented in different periods are dissimilar, the changes in average rents per square metre do not reflect just the price trends but are also descriptive of the quality of the rented dwellings. Better quality dwellings are rented in some periods than in others. It is not appropriate to compare directly the prices of dwellings of dissimilar qualities. Both supply and demand in the rentals market determine what kinds of tenancy agreements are made.

The calculation of the rent statistics employs the theory of the hedonistic price index which is based on the idea that a functional connection exists between rents and qualities of dwellings. On the basis of this, it is possible to form a so-called hedonistic price model combining the rents and the qualities of dwellings. The price model used is a weighted regression model, where rents per square metre are explained by the quality variables of the dwellings concerned.

Sample weights are used as weights. By including in the price model indicator variables relating to the time of renting, it is possible to estimate the trends in housing

rents once the impact of the other variables in the model has been standardised. The relationship between rents for dwellings of similar qualities is explained by coefficients for time indicator variables.

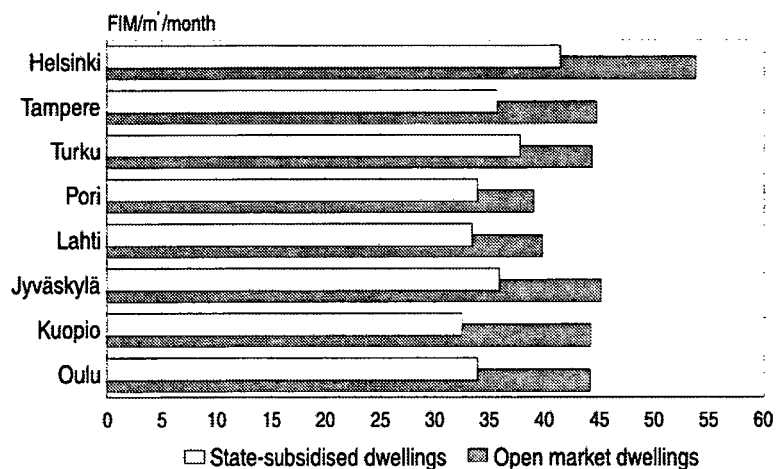
The variables relating to individual dwelling qualities in the used model are:

- logarithmically calculated mean rent per square metre by post code area
- floor area of a dwelling and square root of the area
- age of a dwelling and square root of the age
- indicator variable for a detached house: has value 1 if the dwelling is a detached house

- corresponding indicator variables for terraced houses and other types of dwellings
- number of rooms
- indicator variable for a state-subsidised dwelling: has value 1 if the dwelling is state-subsidised
- indicator variable for new tenancies
- time indicator variable gives the time of rent data

The central indicators for rents are the location and size of the dwelling. For more details about the calculation model and the results of the rent statistics, please refer to Rents 1997, or contact Eugen Koev, tel. +358-9-1734 3397.

MEAN RENTS IN APRIL 1997



HIGHER FEED AND ENERGY PRICES MAIN REASON FOR INCREASED COSTS IN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural input prices rose by 2.7 per cent between the second quarter of 1997 and that of 1996. Prices of supplies and services went up by 3.6 per cent and of investments by one per cent. The greatest increases occurred in the prices of animal feeds, 8.3 per cent, energy, 8 per cent, and building repairs and maintenance, 6.7 per cent. In contrast, the greatest decreases in input prices occurred in the prices of plant protection, 8.0 per cent, and breeding animals, 2.9 per cent. However, the decline in prices for the latter has now come to a halt and the prices have started to swing up again. Prices of suckling pigs have been climbing up steadily from last spring's record low.

Downward trend of producer prices continues

Agricultural producer prices decreased by 1.1 per cent between the second quarter of 1997 and that of 1996. In respect of plant products, price changes over the year were, on the whole, quite minor. Prices of vegetables fell by 6.0 per cent and of flowers and plants by 2.9 per cent. In contrast, the biggest price increases in the year occurred in beet crops, 11.5 per cent, and oil plants, 9.8 per cent. Rises in the index were most curbed by livestock products and especially the drops of 1.3 per cent in the price of milk and 15.6 per cent in the price of eggs. The drop in the price of eggs resulted from overproduction. The self-suffi-

ciency ratio in eggs now stands at approximately 125 per cent. The pre-tax producer price of eggs was FIM 3.32 per kilo in June, while the consumer price including tax stood at FIM 10.15 per kilo. Prices of mutton and beef also fell below the average, for the prices paid for mutton were down 23.6 per cent and those for beef 6.1 per cent down on last year's second quarter. The pre-tax producer price of mutton was FIM 6.80 per kilo in June, while the average in the rest of the EU fluctuated on either side of approximately FIM 20 per kilo. An increase in the consumption and production of poultry and pork is also reflected in their producer prices. The producer price of pork has gone up by 5.8 per cent from last year.

QUARTERLY TRENDS IN THE AGRICULTURAL INPUT PRICE INDEX (1990=100)

	1996			1997		change, % 2/96-2/97
	2/96	3/96	4/96	1/97	2/97	
Total	88.3	87.6	88.8	89.9	90.7	2.7
Supplies and services	85.8	85.1	86.7	88.0	88.9	3.6
Seed	61.1	62.1	53.0	58.5	62.1	1.6
Breeding animals	55.1	55.3	53.8	52.1	53.5	-2.9
Energy	99.2	100.0	107.7	111.9	107.2	8.0
Fertilisers	100.2	91.7	94.4	96.7	98.6	-1.6
Plant protection	92.2	92.5	89.3	83.1	84.8	-8.0
Feed	71.2	72.9	74.5	75.3	77.2	8.3
Tools and accessories	99.0	98.6	97.6	97.5	98.1	-0.9
Machine servicing and repairs	94.6	94.9	95.8	95.8	96.1	1.5
Building repairs and maintenance	93.4	94.8	95.9	98.0	99.6	6.7
Veterinary services	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	0.0
General costs	89.2	89.0	89.5	89.9	90.3	1.2
Investments	93.6	93.1	93.2	94.0	94.6	1.0
Machinery and fittings	95.1	94.1	93.9	94.5	94.8	-0.3
Buildings	89.9	90.6	91.4	93.0	93.9	4.5

QUARTERLY TRENDS IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (1990=100)

	2/96	3/96	4/96	1/97	2/97	change, % 2/96-2/97
Total	59.1	61.0	63.3	60.4	58.4	-1.1
Crop production	57.5	56.5	57.0	58.3	57.5	-0.1
Grain	41.5	40.1	39.4	39.4	39.7	1.1
Sugar beet	66.9	71.6	70.3	69.1	74.5	11.5
Fruit and berries	94.3	94.2	97.1	96.3	96.3	2.2
Vegetables	110.4	110.4	100.9	108.5	103.9	-6.0
Seed	48.3	49.5	52.6	53.0	52.5	8.7
Flowers and plants	86.0	74.9	90.7	97.3	83.6	-2.9
Other crops	29.9	30.6	32.1	32.2	32.4	8.4
Livestock products	59.7	62.9	66.1	61.3	58.8	-1.5
Livestock	43.1	43.5	43.8	41.6	42.9	-0.5
Milk	77.7	83.8	90.1	82.5	76.7	-1.3
Eggs	36.3	37.1	35.4	34.7	30.5	-15.9
Other livestock products	83.6	85.6	89.7	89.7	89.7	7.3

Exchange ratio

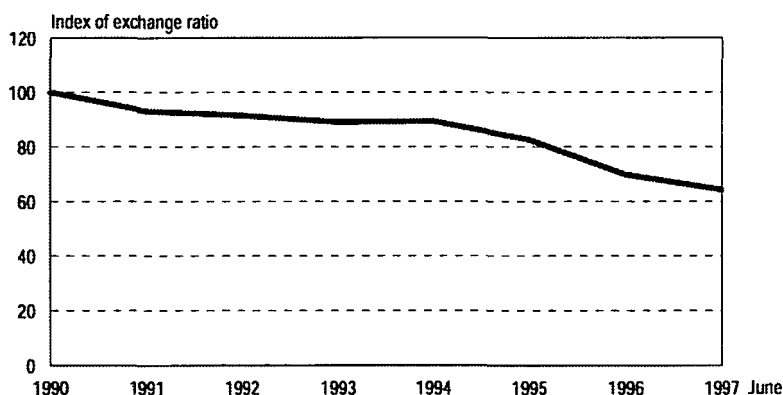
The ratio between the producer prices and input factors in agriculture is measured with an index of agricultural exchange ratio. The situation in Finland, for example, is that the producer prices have fallen, but the cost of production input factors is up, in other words, the index is in decline. The index of the exchange ratio is used more generally in connection with the EU's agricultural policy. Eurostat produces a quarterly index, which is then deflated with the consumer price index of each Member State. The Finnish index of the agricultural exchange ratio has been in strong decline, partly because of Finland's changed agricultural support policy. First, the price subsidies for beef and eggs were replaced by subsidies per head and, second, Finnish state subsidies are reduced by each crop season during the transitional period. In the whole of the EU, the index of the exchange ratio has been in a moder-

ate decline. Last year, the index of the exchange ratio (1990=100), deflated for all Member States of the EU, stood at 88.6, that is 3.8 per cent down from 1995. The deflated index for Finland (1990=100) was

69.3, that is 16.0 per cent down on the previous year. Finland's undeflated index stood at 64.2 in June.

For further information, please contact Pentti Wanhatalo, tel. +358-9-1734 3466

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE RATIO (1990=100)



COST DEVELOPMENT IN PROFESSIONAL TRANSPORT

Cost indices for professional truck and bus and motor-coach transport have been showing a surprisingly uniform tendency in the 1990s. There were some differences from late 1992 to mid-1994, when the costs of bus and motor-coach transport rose faster. Since then, the cost development in both branches remained very similar until the end of 1996.

In the January-September period of 1997, the average costs of truck transport rose by 2.0 per cent and those of bus and motor-coach transport by 0.8 per cent. The difference was mainly due to the fact that indirect wages, repair and maintenance costs, and insurance premiums became more expensive in truck transport. By vehicle types, costs went up more than average for vans, about 2.1 per cent, for light trucks, 2.4 per cent and for trailer combinations, 2.2 per cent. For heavy trucks, the rise was 1.7 per cent.

In bus and motor-coach transport, costs in public transport services fell by more than one per cent in the January-September period of 1997. The fall was due to reductions in maintenance and repair costs and indirect wages. In contrast, costs in scheduled traffic rose by 1.1 per cent and in town traffic by 1.2 per cent in the same period. In non-scheduled and long-distance traffic, the rise in costs was 1.6 per cent and in country traffic 1.7 per cent.

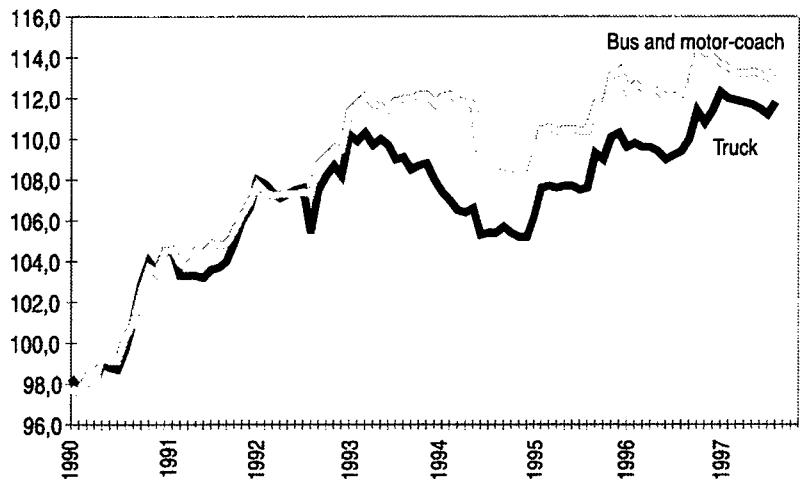
Costs in taxi and ambulance transport have been monitored since June 1994. Annual changes in the index are thus available from June 1995. The index monitors the cost situation four times a year, in March, June, September and December. Changes in the costs do not differ much from the cost development in truck and bus and motor-coach transport. In the first three

quarters of 1997, the growth was 1.7 per cent, on average, for taxi transport and 1.5 per cent for ambulance

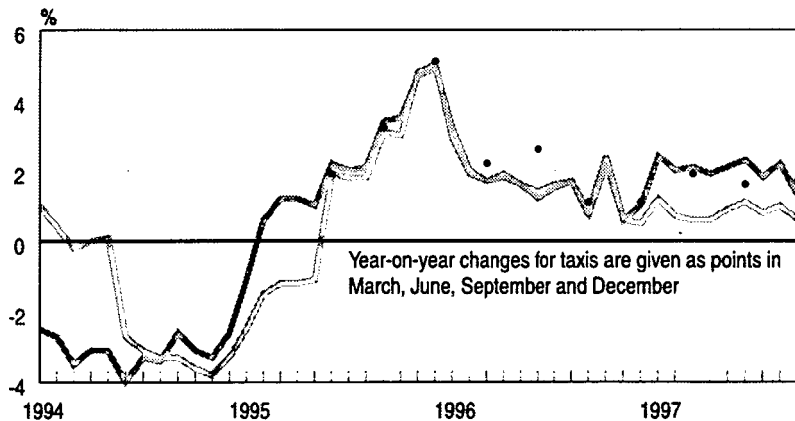
transport in comparison with the previous year.

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COST INDICES FOR TRUCK AND BUS AND MOTOR-COACH TRANSPORT 1990=100



YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES IN COST INDICES, %



— truck transport
 - - - Bus and motor-coach transport
 • taxi transport

SLOWDOWN IN HOUSING PRICE INCREASES IN JULY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD

The slowdown in the rises of prices for dwellings in old blocks of flats continued in the July-September period. Between April and June, prices rose in the Helsinki region by an average of 1.7 per cent, in the rest of Finland by 1.5 per cent, and in the whole country by 1.6 per cent. Slightly more housing transactions were made in the July-September period than in the April-June period.

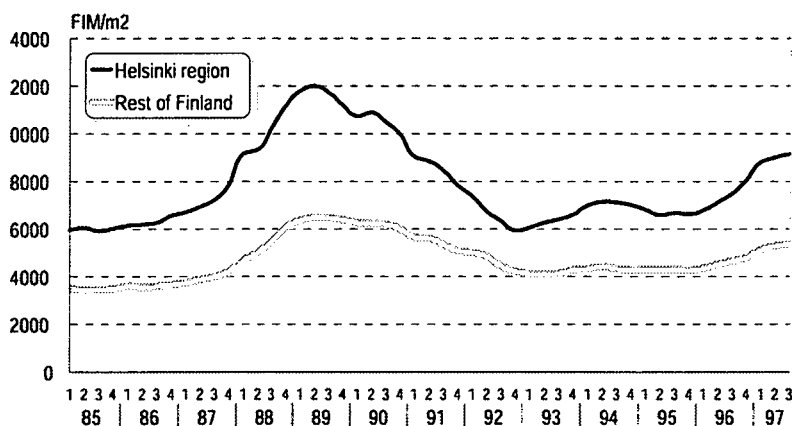
In Vantaa the prices of dwellings in old blocks of flats rose by an average of 6.9 per cent from the second quarter. In Helsinki they rose by 1.3 per cent and in Espoo by 0.2 per cent. Prices remained almost unchanged in Lappeenranta, Kouvolaa and Lahti. In Tampere, Oulu and Turku prices were up by 2 to 3 per cent.

From the third quarter of last year to the third quarter of this year, housing prices rose by 17.6 per cent in the whole country and by 22.2 per cent in the Helsinki region.

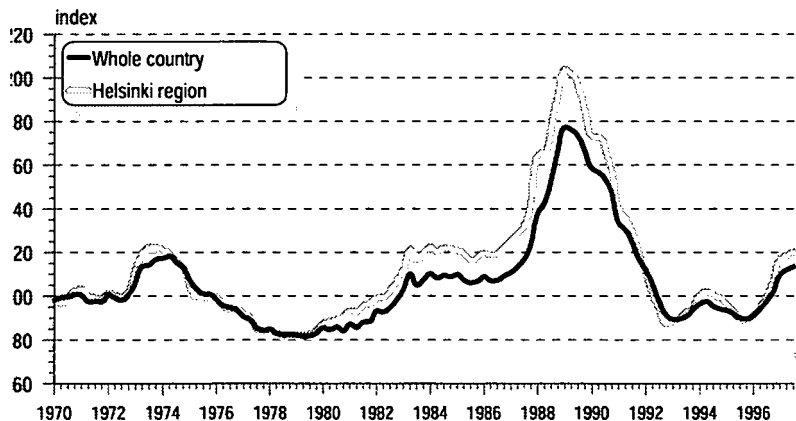
The data derive from the statistics on housing prices compiled by Statistics Finland. The statistics are based on data obtained from property agents. The great fluctuation in the prices may be partly due to differences in the quality of housing, particularly where only a few transactions are recorded.

*Source: Housing prices 1997, 3rd quarter.
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3397*

DEVELOPMENT OF PRICES PER SQUARE METRE
FOR UNITS IN BLOCKS OF FLATS IN HELSINKI REGION
AND REST OF FINLAND



DEVELOPMENT OF REAL PRICES FOR UNITS IN BLOCKS OF FLATS
FROM 1970 TO 3RD QUARTER OF 1997
Index 1970=100 (relative to the cost of living index)



AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED SELLING PRICES PER SQUARE METRE FOR UNITS IN OLD BLOCKS OF FLATS AND INDICES (1983=100)

Town or city	FIM/m ² 2nd quarter	FIM/m ² 3rd quarter	Nominal index 3rd quarter	Change from previous quarter	Real index 3rd quarter	Change from previous quarter	No. of sales recorded
Whole country	6 479	6 581	178.9	1.6	108.9	1.2	3 949
Helsinki region	9 001	9 156	171.8	1.7	104.5	1.4	1 223
Rest of Finland	5 295	5 375	184.2	1.5	112.1	1.1	2 726
Helsinki	9 679	9 805	173.2	1.3	105.4	0.9	886
Helsinki-1 *	11 908	12 230	197.1	2.7	230.0	2.3	158
Helsinki-2 *	10 908	10 215	169.8	-0.4	103.4	-0.8	281
Helsinki-3 *	8 733	8 934	166.4	2.3	101.3	1.9	295
Helsinki-4 *	7 011	7 121	172.0	1.6	104.7	1.2	152
Espoo+Kauniainen	7 823	7 842	175.9	0.2	208.0	-0.1	210
Vantaa	6 056	6 474	162.6	6.9	98.9	6.5	127
Surrounding districts**	4 994	5 112	163.5	2.4	99.5	2.0	190
Tampere	5 796	5 934	193.8	2.4	117.9	2.0	340
Turku	5 461	5 660	164.7	3.6	100.2	3.3	300
Pori	4 720	4 653	204.6	-1.4	124.5	-1.8	90
Lappeenranta	5 764	5 767	178.1	0.1	108.4	-0.3	86
Kouvola	4 232	4 292	175.9	1.4	107.0	1.0	82
Lahti	5 045	4 915	174.0	-2.6	105.9	-2.9	234
Hämeenlinna	5 777	5 993	235.7	3.7	143.5	3.4	44
Kotka	4 288	4 119	178.8	-3.9	108.8	-4.3	41
Rauma	4 129	4 449	206.9	7.7	125.9	7.4	69
Kuopio	5 868	6 027	185.7	2.7	113.1	2.3	153
Jyväskylä	6 348	6 681	183.4	5.4	111.7	4.9	86
Vaasa	5 694	5 833	179.2	2.4	109.1	2.1	35
Mikkeli	5 382	5 633	205.6	4.7	125.1	4.3	70
Joensuu	5 950	5 479	153.7	-7.9	93.6	-8.3	95
Oulu	5 763	5 891	186.9	2.2	113.8	1.9	227
Rovaniemi	5 338	5 502	167.0	3.1	101.6	2.7	56

*Helsinki sub-areas: post code areas

Helsinki 1: 10-18

Helsinki 2: 20-29, 30-35, 40, 44-49, 57, 66, 68, 83, 85

Helsinki 3: 36-39, 42-43, 50-56, 58, 60-65, 67, 70, 72, 78, 80-81, 84, 86, 88-89, 93

Helsinki 4: 19, 41, 69, 71, 73-77, 79, 82, 87, 90-92, 94-98

MANAGEMENT EXPENSES OF HOUSING CORPORATIONS FIM 13.80 PER SQUARE METRE

In 1996 the average monthly management expenses of housing corporations were FIM 13.80 per square metre in blocks of flats, an increase of 5.2 per cent on the previous year. Heating expenses, at 25 per cent, were the single highest expense item. Corporations with their own heating plant paid the least for heating, FIM 3.21 a month per square metre. Corporations using area and district heat spent FIM 3.46 per square metre on heating. Repair costs accounted for 15.5 per cent and costs for water consumption about 13 per cent of the expenses. The rise in the management expenses was primarily due to an increase in repair and heating costs. Management expenses were considerably higher in older properties than in newer ones.

Maintenance charges, the main source of income for housing corporations, accounted for 78 per cent of the corporations' actual returns. Renting of premises owned by corporations yielded 10 per cent and compensations for use 10 per cent of returns. Total returns increased by 3.8 per cent on the previous year.

The average monthly maintenance charges, including water rates, were, on average, FIM 12.20 per square metre in blocks of flats. The highest maintenance charges were paid in the province of Uusimaa, FIM 13.04, and the lowest in the province of Central Finland, FIM 10.72 per square metre a month. Charges on capital costs were FIM 0.65 per square meter, on average. Maintenance charges collected from share holders rose by 2.0 per cent over the year.

Some of the increase in the returns came from an increase in the

income from rents for premises owned by housing corporations. Income from rents went up from FIM 1.26 to FIM 1.42 per square metre a month. Other returns rose FIM 0.11 per square metre from the previous year. These other returns include repair allowances and special maintenance charges, for example. Housing corporations paid for some of the repair costs by collecting special maintenance charges from their residents.

Management expenses of state-subsidised rental properties FIM 18.10 per square metre

In 1996 the average monthly management expenses of state-subsidised rental properties were FIM 18.05 per square metre. Management expenses rose by 1.7 from the previous year. There were no great differences in the percentages by which different expense items fluctuated. However, repair costs per square meter were about 3 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Heating costs accounted for 19 per cent of the management expenses of rental properties. The proportion of repair costs was about 17 and that of water consumption 13.6 per cent of the expenses. Value added tax accounted for 2.2 per cent of the expenses in 1996, as opposed to 2.3 per cent in the previous year.

The income of state-subsidised rental properties was mostly derived from rents paid by tenants, making up 94 per cent of the total income of rental properties. In 1996 the average monthly rent paid by tenants was FIM 33.04 per square

metre, an increase of 4.9 per cent on the previous year. Rents from office and business premises made up 2.2 per cent and compensations for use 1.8 per cent of the income of rental properties in 1996. Credit losses decreased slightly from the previous year.

Different property management expenses of housing corporation and rental properties

The difference in the structure of the management expenses of housing corporation and rental properties is mainly due to the different ways in which housing corporations maintain and repair properties. Staff expenses are smaller in housing corporations, as residents often participate in the maintenance of the properties. The repair costs of rental properties are higher, because the repair costs for each individual flat are included in the rent. In housing corporation properties, flat owners pay for the repairs direct. Most rental properties are on rented land, which increases their rental expenses. Water consumption is also higher in rental properties than in housing corporation properties. In 1996 water consumption in housing corporation properties was 158 litres per person a day, and in rental properties 166 litres per person a day.

Source: Housing communities' final accounts, 1996

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40 LABOUR DISPUTES IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1997

In respect of labour disputes, the first half of 1997 was fairly quiet on the Finnish labour markets. According to preliminary data, there were 40 labour disputes in Finland in the January-June period of 1997, 27 of them in the first, and 13 in the second quarter of the year. These figures are lower than in 1996, when there were 42 and 17 labour disputes in the respective quarters. Workers participating in stoppages numbered 7,100 in January-March and 3,388 in April-June, which is also considerably below the comparative figures for 1996. In the first quarter of 1997, the number of working days lost was smaller, but in the second quarter slightly bigger, than in the corresponding quarters of 1996.

A labour dispute at the paper converting specialist Kerta Oy, and allied sympathetic strikes in the paper industry, attracted most publicity at the beginning of the year. The dispute was about how generally binding the collectively bargained agreement was to be regarded by the paper industry. The dispute, which caused stoppages even in large paper mills, was settled by negotiating for the workers of Kerta Oy a separate agreement with terms similar to the collective agreement. However, the biggest losses in working days were caused by fixed-term stoppages at shipyards in protest of redundancies and assignments of work to sub-contractors.

For further details, please contact Harri Nummilo, tel. +358-9-1734 3235

NUMBERS OF LABOUR DISPUTES, PARTICIPANTS AND WORKING DAYS LOST FROM 1985 TO THE 2ND QUARTER OF 1997

Year	Disputes	Workers Total no.	No. per dispute	% of workforce	Working days lost	
					Total no.	No. per worker
1985	848	171 350	202	7.0	174 399	1.0
1986	1 225	602 730	492	24.8	2 787 600	4.6
1987	802	99 290	124	4.1	130 890	1.3
1988	1 353	244 070	180	10.0	179 820	0.7
1989	629	158 480	252	6.4	204 210	1.3
1990	455	244 760	538	9.9	935 150	3.8
1991	284	166 770	587	7.1	458 340	2.7
1992	168	103 510	616	4.8	76 090	0.7
1993	126	23 190	184	1.1	17 310	0.7
1994	171	70 540	413	3.5	525 700	7.5
1995	112	127 039	1 134	6.3	869 422	6.8
I	42	79 934	1 903	3.9	703 499	8.8
II	27	6 340	235	0.3	141 943	22.4
III	21	6 267	298	0.3	6 034	1.0
IV	22	34 498	1 568	1.7	17 946	0.5
1996	94	43 113	459	2.1	20 077	0.5
I	42	21 887	521	1.1	9 858	0.5
II	17	13 546	797	0.6	3 732	0.3
III	14	4 347	311	0.2	3 593	0.8
IV	21	3 333	159	0.2	2 894	0.9
1997						
I	27	7 100	263	0.3	6 743	0.9
II	13	3 388	261	0.2	3 919	1.2

LABOUR DISPUTES IN JANUARY-JUNE 1997, NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS AND WORKING DAYS AND GROSS WAGES LOST

Branch	Disputes	Participants	Working days lost	Gross wages lost (FIM 1 000)
D Manufacturing	35	9 196	9 766	6 550
211 Pulp, paper and board	3	1 735	1 719	1 055
212 Paper and board products	3	78	86	260
270 Basic metals	6	207	187	90
280 Metal products	2	138	67	54
290 Machinery and equipment	7	744	556	288
310 Other electrical machinery and apparatus	2	2 009	2 009	964
351 Building and repairing of ships and boats	12	4 285	5 144	3 838
400 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	1	607	455	219
600, 642 Land transport, Communications	2	173	124	57
680, 752 Others	2	512	314	127
Total	40	10 488	10 658	6 953

CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS

Consumer price statistics comprise the average prices of 189 commodities and services. The average prices are calculated from the price data collected for the 1990=100 consumer price index.

No separate publications on consumer price statistics have been issued since 1996. From 1997 onwards, monthly consumer price data can be found in the Prices and Wages Review, published five times per year. The Review is sent automatically to all subscribers to the Consumer Prices publication. Separate printouts listed below may be ordered from Statistics Finland, Ms Sirpa Sillanpää, tel. +358-9-1734 3559.

Where are the prices obtained from?

Prices of 401 commodities from approximately 4,000 retail outlets in over one hundred municipalities are collected for the consumer price index. The index is calculated monthly from nearly 44,000 items of price data. Statistics Finland interviewers collect the majority of the prices by visiting the outlets personally at mid-month. Some of the price data, for example petrol prices, are collected on the telephone, while others, such as housing prices, are extracted from other statistics.

Prices for daily consumer goods are collected from approximately 250 stores. The stores are selected by a statistical sampling method with the effect that the bigger a store's turnover, the more likely its inclusion in the sample. The stores are mostly large supermarkets, but variations between major regions are also taken into account.

Prices are also collected from so-called cut price stores, which sell more limited product selections and publish their own price lists. About 11 per cent of the daily consumer goods prices in the consumer

price index originate from cut price stores. Alepa, Siwa, Säästäri, Sale, Ruokavarasto and Rabatti stores are classified as cut price stores in the consumer price index.

Price concept

The prices in the consumer price index are prices consumers actually pay for the goods at the time of data collection, i.e. sale and special offer prices are taken into account. Discounts based on number of items purchased are only taken into account if the product can also be purchased singly for the discounted price. For consumer price statistics, prices are monitored as accurately as possible for specified package sizes. Because the package sizes vary by brand, the prices are converted into commensurable prices per kilo, litre, commonest package size, etc.

Consumer price statistics only publish average prices for commodities for which a sufficient number of prices have been collected to facilitate calculating a statistically reliable average. Prices for clothing and household appliances vary so much that calculating an average is not feasible. For men's suits, for example, a total of 56 prices are collected, which can range from FIM 1,000 to 3,000.

Regional prices

Average regional prices are calculated for products for which

enough prices are collected. The following division into major regions, based on the old provincial division, is still used in the consumer price statistics for 1997:

- **Greater Helsinki Area:**
Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen
- **Rest of South Finland:**
rest of the province of Uusimaa, provinces of Häme, Turku and Pori, and the region of Åland
- **Mid-Finland:**
provinces of Mikkeli, North Karelia, Kuopio, Central Finland and Vaasa
- **North Finland:**
provinces of Oulu and Lapland.

Other ways of computing average prices

Average prices for the products included in consumer price statistics can also be given by store group. The store group classification used is Kesko, Tuko, SOK and TRADEKA.

Similarly, the average prices can be given by store type, using as store type classes supermarkets, cut price stores, and others (e.g. supermarkets and neighbourhood stores), for example.

Consumer price statistics can also be broken down by normal, special offer, or discounted prices. Average prices for foodstuffs can be computed by province. Average prices for petrol can be given both by province and by distribution company.

Monthly printouts of consumer price statistics

FIM 200 each
FIM 300 per quarter (4 printouts)
FIM 450 per annum (12 printouts)

Average prices by store group

FIM 200 each
FIM 450 per quarter

Average prices by store type

FIM 200 each
FIM 450 per annum (12 printouts)

Discounted and normal prices

FIM 200 each
FIM 450 per quarter (4 printouts)

Petrol prices by distribution company

FIM 200 each
FIM 450 per annum (12 printouts)

Petrol prices by province

FIM 200 each
FIM 450 per annum (12 printouts)

Other printouts available by agreement

Data supplied on diskette at FIM 20 extra

ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES: Sirpa Sillanpää, tel. +358-9-1734 3559

CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1997

Commodity	Quantity	Average price, FIM september					
		Whole country	Capital city area	Rest of Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland	3. quar. whole country
FOOD							
Wheat flour, 1st quality	2 kg	7.09	7.74	7.13	6.72	7.36	7.21
Rye flour	1 kg	4.82	4.94	4.96	4.69	5.16	4.82
Porridge flakes, four grains	700 g	6.96	7.09	6.81	7.06	7.05	6.99
Special flour for bread rolls	2 kg	11.81	11.77	11.55	11.69	12.74	11.81
Porridge rice	1 kg	9.69	9.75	9.73	9.55	9.81	9.53
Crisp bread	1 kg	23.96	24.45	23.98	23.49	24.14	23.92
Rye bread	1 kg	14.84	14.55	14.16	14.99	16.87	14.92
Rye bread, miniloaf	1 kg	21.95	21.23	21.18	22.57	23.78	21.87
Rye bread, slow oven baked	1 kg	19.03	19.16	18.80	19.13	19.33	19.14
Grey bread, mixed grains, prepacked	1 kg	18.34	19.85	18.18	18.14	16.39	18.35
Grey bread, mixed grains, unpacked	1 kg	19.31	22.94	17.55	20.06	18.11	19.01
White bread	1 kg	11.41	10.99	10.97	12.73	11.63	11.52
White bread for toast	1 kg	19.46	19.43	19.46	19.22	19.91	19.41
Sweet bun loaf	1 kg	30.97	29.72	31.73	30.17	30.87	30.89
Danish pastries, unpacked	100 g each	6.05	6.31	6.24	5.46	6.09	5.99
Jelly roll	1 kg	37.17	36.54	37.43	37.35	36.88	37.09
Cream cracker	1 kg	18.76	19.10	18.26	19.24	19.09	18.79
Cream filled cookies	175 g	7.59	7.79	7.60	7.51	7.51	7.60
Karjalanpiirakat rice pastries, package	1 kg	18.19	18.01	16.67	20.11	18.99	18.09
Macaroni	400 g	2.45	2.45	2.47	2.42	2.44	2.46
Corn flakes	1 kg	29.05	28.75	28.99	29.39	29.21	28.83
Beef, topside	1 kg	47.14	49.81	46.11	46.57	46.77	48.03
Beef, blade	1 kg	40.88	43.15	40.14	40.22	40.79	41.25
Beef, ground	1 kg	31.71	31.67	31.10	32.71	32.19	31.99
Beef, sliced	1 kg	53.30	56.97	53.57	49.61	49.55	53.89
Pork tenderloin	1 kg	52.25	53.63	51.84	52.13	50.67	52.90
Pork chops	1 kg	35.81	39.02	35.08	35.31	36.40	36.00
Pork center loin	1 kg	26.97	28.64	27.27	26.23	25.84	27.13
Broiler drumsticks, thighs	1 kg	16.76	17.24	16.59	16.62	17.04	16.73
Ham, smoked, prepacked	1 kg	67.55	72.76	64.21	68.14	72.27	67.64
Ham, cooked, prepacked	1 kg	80.39	85.26	81.65	75.71	77.69	78.67
Salami, prepacked	1 kg	78.63	84.93	77.64	75.31	79.33	77.94
Ham sausage, prepacked	1 kg	43.39	45.38	44.02	42.56	41.38	42.94
Luncheon sausage, prepacked	1 kg	28.60	33.96	28.92	27.07	25.95	28.83
Balkan sausage, bologna, prepacked	1 kg	48.93	50.33	49.96	48.90	44.38	49.02
Frankfurters, skinless, prepacked	300 g	8.24	8.16	8.30	8.16	8.27	8.21
Fresh sausage for frying, prepacked	1 kg	18.29	18.33	18.34	18.18	18.32	18.07
Liver sausage, prepacked	1 kg	32.80	32.37	33.17	31.87	34.09	32.25
Meat macaroni casserole	400 g	9.22	9.49	9.21	9.17	8.77	9.12
Meatballs, prepacked	400 g	10.68	10.58	10.60	10.83	10.89	10.58
Meat pastry	1 kg	24.24	23.76	24.33	24.46	24.15	24.23
Pizza	200 g	6.40	6.42	6.37	6.48	6.32	6.28
Micro oven food, package	300 g	11.48	11.83	11.50	11.22	10.96	11.40
Luncheon meat, beef and pork, canned	400 g	10.16	10.12	10.01	10.37	10.12	10.12
Pea soup, canned	460 g	4.86	5.19	4.81	4.75	4.86	4.88
Beef bouillon cubes, packet of 12	126 g	9.18	9.12	9.14	9.31	9.26	9.18
Rainbow trout, fresh	1 kg	26.39	28.62	26.50	25.67	24.46	27.43
Saithe, frozen	400 g	10.69	10.87	10.87	10.36	10.28	10.68
Baltic herring fillets, frozen	300 g	7.57	7.67	7.49	7.59	7.56	7.55
Baltic herring, smoked	1 kg	20.52	20.79	19.88	21.12	22.13	20.51

Commodity	Quantity	Average price, FIM september					3. quar. whole country
		Whole country	Capital city area	Rest of Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland	
Herring, preserved	100 g net	9.51	9.46	9.51	9.47	9.68	9.41
Tuna, canned	150 g net	5.33	5.54	5.17	5.37	5.35	5.24
Fish fingers	250 g	5.66	6.43	5.53	5.00	4.73	5.65
Shrimps	1 kg	64.11	64.59	63.92	63.14	64.27	62.61
Milk, regular	1 l	3.91	4.10	3.95	3.76	4.03	3.92
Milk, low fat	1 l	3.92	4.11	3.93	3.77	4.03	3.93
Milk, non fat	1 l	3.81	3.96	3.83	3.67	3.79	3.81
Heavy cream	2 dl	4.73	4.80	4.67	4.79	4.77	4.73
Baby formula	2 dl	1.87	1.97	1.88	1.73	2.02	1.87
Sour milk, non fat	1 l	4.27	4.38	4.21	4.30	4.30	4.26
Sour milk, acidophilus	1 l	4.99	5.05	4.94	5.01	5.11	4.99
Yoghurt, fruit flavoured	200 g	2.11	2.24	2.09	2.02	2.18	2.11
Curled milk, low fat	200 g	1.66	1.70	1.65	1.63	1.67	1.65
Cocoa pudding	125 g	2.37	2.37	2.34	2.33	2.55	2.37
Curled cream	200 g	2.62	2.67	2.60	2.59	2.65	2.62
Emmenthal cheese, mild	1 kg	49.59	49.92	49.33	49.70	49.86	49.39
Edam cheese	1 kg	37.17	37.45	37.07	36.52	38.47	37.12
Tilsit type cheese	1 kg	42.80	44.61	41.89	42.32	43.26	42.57
Blue cheese	1 kg	69.87	80.54	65.49	64.14	65.61	69.90
Cottage cheese	200 g	5.93	6.09	5.79	5.90	6.06	5.94
Eggs	1 kg	10.80	12.02	10.65	10.42	10.61	10.71
Dairy butter	500 g	13.49	14.17	13.38	13.57	13.14	13.46
Butter/vegetable oil mixture	400 g	11.53	11.83	11.34	11.53	12.02	11.49
Cooking margarine	500 g	6.34	6.32	6.27	6.43	6.43	6.36
Table margarine	400 g	6.04	6.25	6.04	5.82	6.11	6.15
Vegetable oil	1 l	13.65	13.50	13.67	13.69	13.80	14.08
Low fat margarine	400 g	6.94	6.92	6.90	7.01	7.01	6.92
Apples	1 kg	8.61	9.35	8.32	8.16	9.53	8.91
Oranges	1 kg	9.80	9.90	9.86	9.53	9.98	
Bananas	1 kg	9.03	8.96	9.12	8.90	9.05	9.20
Kiwi fruits	1 kg	18.02	18.26	17.79	17.68	19.22	17.99
Strawberries, fresh	1 kg						24.57
Pineapple, canned	567 g	7.07	7.44	7.00	6.88	7.20	6.98
Raisins	250 g	5.22	5.38	5.18	5.19	5.12	5.12
Fruit squash	1 l	7.97	8.30	7.94	7.80	7.88	7.80
Orange juice	1 l	5.60	5.88	5.57	5.43	5.40	5.54
Strawberry jam	1 kg	21.77	24.05	21.46	20.65	21.58	22.00
Carrots	400 g	2.65	2.41	2.62	2.87	2.91	4.03
Chinese cabbage	1 kg	9.16	9.62	9.43	8.35	9.47	9.94
Cabbage	1 kg	2.90	2.87	2.91	2.90	2.92	3.41
Tomatoes	1 kg	8.54	8.14	8.86	8.19	8.75	9.41
Cucumbers	1 kg	15.46	16.09	15.34	15.03	15.85	12.03
Onions	1 kg	6.14	6.07	5.89	6.39	6.68	7.31
Head of lettuce, potted	each	5.21	5.08	5.27	5.13	5.43	5.42
Sweet peppers	1 kg	18.19	15.53	18.96	19.79	21.67	20.03
Garlic	1 kg	32.76	28.25	35.02	31.99	36.85	33.79
Mixed vegetables, frozen	250 g	2.54	2.50	2.55	2.52	2.65	2.56
Pickled cucumbers, sliced	1 kg net	29.37	28.79	29.62	28.79	30.74	30.16
Champignons, canned	115 g net	4.32	4.19	4.37	4.29	4.57	4.30
Onion soup, dehydrated	57 g	6.57	6.69	6.47	6.51	6.81	6.52
Mixed veg. salad with mayonnaise, prepacked	400 g	10.62	11.45	10.51	10.12	10.74	10.72

Commodity	Quantity	Average price, FIM september					
		Whole country	Capital city area	Rest of Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland	3. quar. whole country
Potatoes	1 kg	3.21	3.54	3.14	3.15	2.96	3.78
Chips	500 g	5.53	5.63	5.58	5.52	5.14	5.28
Potato crisps	200 g	11.06	10.91	10.88	11.01	12.02	11.07
Granulated sugar	1 kg	6.26	6.28	6.28	6.13	6.47	6.14
Honey	500 g	19.87	19.21	19.64	20.58	20.18	19.80
Coffee, packet	500 g	25.86	27.06	26.08	24.98	25.64	24.86
Tea bags, packet of 25	50 g	6.36	6.56	5.99	6.47	7.08	6.30
Cocoa	500 g	13.58	13.59	13.53	13.57	13.68	13.78
Milk chocolate bar	100 g	5.06	5.06	5.07	5.03	5.07	5.09
Chocolate bar	50 g	3.74	4.02	3.79	3.43	3.74	3.76
Fruit drops, box	21 g	2.82	2.87	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.82
Caramel confectionery, bag	95 g	5.57	5.68	5.54	5.55	5.57	5.59
Xylitol chewing gum	65 mg	1.66	1.72	1.63	1.65	1.67	1.65
Ice cream, prepacked	1 l	8.55	8.63	8.59	8.37	8.55	8.52
Ice cream cone	1,5 dl	4.15	4.15	4.13	4.15	4.19	4.12
Ice cream with vegetable fat	1 l	6.46	6.65	6.43	6.36	6.37	6.38
Yeast	50 g	.87	.89	.87	.87	.87	.87
Mustard	125 g	5.11	5.07	5.18	5.04	5.09	5.07
Pepper, whole	23 g	5.63	6.38	5.74	4.93	5.37	5.63
Ketchup	1 kg	18.80	19.31	18.70	18.46	18.88	18.90
Baby food	190 g	5.98	6.02	6.01	5.92	5.90	5.98
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO							
Vegetable extract drink, cola	1 l	5.12	5.16	5.20	4.94	5.11	5.12
Soda, orange	1 l	4.57	4.95	4.58	4.25	4.43	4.56
Mineral water	1 l	4.40	4.64	4.44	4.12	4.22	4.38
Beer, medium strength	333 ml	5.74					5.74
Beer, strong	333 ml	6.60					6.60
Eau-de-vie, "koskenkorva"	0,5 l	83.00					83.00
Cigarettes, a box of red marlboro	20 pc. each	21.50					21.50
RENT, HEAT AND LIGHT							
Ctrl heating 2-room flat: average price Of the 2nd quarter in 1997	fim/m ²	6142.00	8348.00	5039.00	5390.00	5203.00	
2 rooms and kitchen: average rent	fim/m ² /month	39.00	49.80	38.30	38.10	38.80	
April 1997		11.08	12.09	10.82	10.88	10.54	11.08
Average interest on housing loans, aug 1997 %		6.07					
Electricity kwh		.53	.49	.54	.53	.51	.53
Light fuel oil	1 l	1.72					1.73
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES							
Light bulbs	each	3.74	3.95	3.65	3.90	3.47	3.73
Batteries	each	4.91	4.70	5.06	3.89	6.26	4.84
Laundry detergent concentrate	1 kg	23.33	23.38	23.63	22.99	22.96	23.38
Dish washing liquid	1 l	15.18	15.51	15.05	15.25	15.08	15.21
Dish washing brushes	each	6.09	5.98	5.97	6.39	6.07	6.08
Paper towels	4 rolls	12.99	13.48	12.90	12.79	13.03	12.94
Coffee filter bags, packet	100 pc. each	8.19	8.11	7.87	8.85	8.18	8.26
Baking paper, roll	20 m	12.36	12.88	12.22	12.28	12.24	12.34
Freezer bags, packet	20 pc. each	2.35	2.79	2.19	2.25	2.55	2.35
Shopping bags, plastic	each	.75	.76	.74	.75	.76	.75

Commodity	Quantity	Average price, FIM september					
		Whole country	Capital city area	Rest of Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland	3. quar. whole country
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE							
Echinaforce extract	50 ml	27.57					28.14
Plasters, packet	28 pc. each	12.64	13.03	12.73	12.28	12.28	12.50
Condoms, packet	5 pc. each	17.28	18.18	17.04	16.92	16.97	17.28
TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS,							
Gasoline 98e, self service	1 l	5.75	5.52	5.72	5.86	5.90	5.75
Gasoline 95e, self service	1 l	5.64	5.41	5.60	5.76	5.78	5.64
Gasoline 99, self service	1 l	5.84	5.63	5.81	5.95	5.98	5.84
Diesel, self service	1 l	3.82	3.71	3.76	3.85	3.96	3.81
Driving instruction, lesson	25 min.	129.21					129.21
Coach fare	200 km	111.00					111.00
Public transit pass, capital city area	1 month	325.00					325.00
Train fare	200 km	94.00					94.00
Air fare hki-london-hki, superpex		3394.00					3394.00
Air-fare hki-kuopio-hri, super fare		700.00					700.00
Taxi fare, daytime	5 km	44.00					44.00
1st class letter, domestic	50 g	2.80					2.80
EDUCATION AND RECREATION							
Roll of film	24 exposures	22.48	19.89	23.99	22.33	23.52	22.67
Cd-records	each	121.86					121.63
Dogfood	3 kg	28.99	29.52	29.44	27.99	28.13	29.10
Cinema tickets	each	40.07	40.45	39.12	41.00	41.25	40.14
Theatre tickets	each	77.28					77.28
Bowling	1 hour	64.46					59.00
Squash	1 hour	70.37					59.98
Fitness centre, membership card	10 visits	242.81					242.96
Swimming hall	1 visit	18.33	19.00	14.95	20.60	25.20	17.98
TV-licence	1 year	868.00					868.00
Lotto	1 line	3.00					3.00
Football pools	1 line	1.00					1.00
Developing of a roll of film	1 roll	26.60					26.65
Photos for passport	4 prints	47.71					47.94
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES							
Gentlemen's hairdresser: wash, cut, dry		120.71					120.58
Ladies' hairdresser: wash, cut, dry							
Toothbrushes	each	7.61	7.64	7.60	7.59	7.65	7.72
Facial soap	140 g	5.69	5.61	5.49	5.90	6.26	5.73
Toothpaste	50 ml	5.32	5.19	5.72	4.88	4.99	5.35
Toilet paper	4 rolls	8.54	8.84	8.51	8.43	8.40	8.50
Disposable nappies, package	72 pc. each	94.76	95.89	94.36	94.08	95.72	94.07
Sanitary napkins, packet	20 pc. each	17.25	17.87	16.08	17.90	18.79	17.43
Tampons, packet	20 pc. each	23.54	23.85	23.25	23.44	24.02	23.61
Paper handkerchiefs, packet	75 pc. each	6.06	6.29	5.90	6.08	6.01	6.02
Hotels	single room	515.74					458.86
Pizza in a pizzeria		39.09					39.69
A cheese or ham roll in a cafe		12.23	14.26	11.22	12.23	12.00	12.23
A cup of coffee in a cafe	1 cup	5.79	7.07	5.37	5.63	5.32	5.75
A soft drink in a cafe	333 ml	7.43	8.36	7.17	7.00	6.85	7.46
Interest on consumer credit, aug 1997	%	6.62					
Passport	10 years	200.00					200.00

TABLE OF INDICES

	IV/1997*	Annual change %
● Index of wage and salary earnings 1990 = 100*	124.0	0.6
Hourly paid employees	122.1	0.4
Monthly paid employees	124.7	0.7
Manufacturing	131.2	0.7
Blue-collar workers	131.1	0.6
White-collar workers	131.4	0.9
Building construction workers	104.7	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trading	126.6	0.5
Transport	127.0	0.8
Finance	130.8	0.7
Local government	124.5	0.7
Hourly paid employees	119.6	0.7
Monthly paid employees	124.8	0.7
Central government	118.3	0.8
Monthly paid employees	118.0	0.8
Private sector	124.7	0.6
Hourly paid employees	122.2	0.3
Monthly paid employees	126.3	0.8
● Index of real earnings 1990 = 100*	108.0	-1.2
● Dwelling price index 1983 = 100	181.0	15.1
Helsinki conurbation	175.1	16.2
Rest of Finland	184.8	13.9
	February 1998	
● Consumer price index 1995 = 100	102.6	1.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.2	3.2
Housing, heating and lighting	104.1	2.9
Transportation	105.8	2.7
● Cost of living index 1951:10 = 100	1426	
● Wholesale price index 1995 = 100	100.5	0.5
Domestic goods	101.2	0.4
Imported goods	99.4	0.6
● Export price index 1995 = 100	100.1	2.2
● Import price index 1995 = 100	99.4	-0.2
● Producer price index, home sales 1995 = 100	99.9	0.2
● Basic price index for domestic supply 1995 = 100	100.3	0.4
● Building cost index 1995 = 100	102.7	2.8
Labour	105.4	2.8
Materials	103.5	3.5
● Cost index of civil engineering works 1990 = 100	108.2	3.0
● Cost index for road transport of goods 1990 = 100	114.0	1.8
● Cost index of bus and motor-coach traffic 1990 = 100	115.8	2.1

* Preliminary figure

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