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Pentti Tuominen - Timo Puustinen

Consumer price index Methods and practice

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Consumer price indices (1972 = 100) by regions and
population groups and consumer price statistics
by regions



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Pentti Tuominen - Timo Puustinen

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FOREWORD

The Central Statistical Office of Finland has completed the development work of consumer price indices by regions and population groups. The research report describes alternative theoretical methods of consumer price index calculation as well as the methods chosen for the calculation of the consumer price index 1972 = 100 in practice. In this research report are also published the detailed weight structure and monthly index numbers of the consumer price index by regions and population groups (1972 = 100) since the beginning of 1973.

The study was undertaken as a project with Chief Actuary Pentti Tuominen in charge. Actuary Timo Puustinen has been responsible for the sampling methods and Planner Pauli Pasanen for the planning of the computer treatment of the consumer price index. The translation has been made by Miss Elisabeth Suomalainen.

Helsinki, Central Statistical Office of Finland, 19 August 1976,

Aaro Kenttä

Aarre Sahavirta

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SOME ASPECTS OF INDEX THEORIES	3
2.1	Price relatives	3
2.2	Index formulas	4
2.3	The Laspeyres price index	7
3	CONSTRUCTION OF A CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	9
3.1	Consumer price index structure	9
3.2	Weight structure	10
3.3	Sampling problem	13
3.4	Number of price data required	17
3.5	Collection of price data	21
4	CALCULATION OF CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS AND INDEX	23
4.1	Calculation of consumer price statistics	23
4.2	Calculation of the consumer price index	27
4.2.1	Calculation of a total index and indices by main consumption groups	29
4.2.2	Regional consumer price indices	30
4.2.3	Consumer price indices by population groups	31
5	SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	33
5.1	Problems of quality changes	33
5.1.1	Principles	33
5.1.2	Handling of quality changes in practice	39
5.2	Commodities with seasonal variations	44
5.3	Measurement of the housing	45
6	DATA PUBLISHED AND PUBLICATIONS	47

APPENDICES:

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodities and their weights
2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 regional weights by commodities

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups
4. Coefficients of the consumer price index (1972 = 100)
5. Basic sampling regions of interview organization
6. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, group indices monthly since 1973
7. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional indices monthly since 1973
8. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, population group indices monthly since 1973

1 INTRODUCTION

The revision of the consumer price index was made in two phases in the period 1973-1975. The first phase of the index revision whereby the weight structure and commodity selection of the index were brought up to date was completed in March 1974. The second phase whereby the system of price collection for the index was reorganized and the data produced on the basis of the index extended to include various regions and population groups was completed in April 1976.

In this research report is published a report on the weight structures and methods of calculation of the consumer price index, officially the consumer price index 1972 = 100, and a list of commodities, on the price development of which the index is based. The research report replaces the article published in the first phase of the index revision.¹⁾

Over a long period of time the Central Statistical Office has studied the possibilities of satisfying the increasing demand in society for data on the consumer price development and consumer price levels with more detailed classification variables. Up to this time the CSO has monthly published a total index describing the average nationwide development of consumer prices on the basis of the consumer price index 1972 = 100, as well as indexes for various major groups of consumption. In April 1976 the CSO began to publish regional consumer price indexes monthly for geographical regions smaller than the whole country and consumer price indexes by population group for population groups with a divergent structure of consumption expenditure. Likewise, it began to publish quarterly regional consumer price statistics. The production of these new indexes and statistics has been made possible by increasing the number of price data to collect and the number of communes where data are collected. The CSO has begun to use its own interview organization for the collection of price data. This is likely to increase the reliability of the price material collected and to improve the opportunities of the CSO to supervise the price material.

1) J. Lauranne, T. Puustinen and P. Tuominen: Kuluttajahintaindeksi 1972 = 100
Bulletin of Statistics 1974: 5, Helsinki 1974

The purpose of the 1972 consumer price index is to measure how prices of commodities and services have changed between two fixed points of time, both in private consumption (total index) and various major groups of consumption. The index further describes price changes in different parts of the country and different population groups in comparison to the average price development prevailing in the country. Data on average consumption patterns in the whole country, in different parts and population groups have been obtained from the 1971 household survey.

The base year of the consumer price index is 1972, denoted by 100. In the monthly consumer price index the current price of each commodity and service is compared to the average price in 1972. The price relatives obtained in this manner are then weighted by using the proportion of expenditure on commodities and services of the total expenditure as weights in order to obtain the average price relatives (indexes). The data on consumption expenditure are, with a few exceptions, taken from the 1971 household survey. These exceptions are treated in point 3.2. of the price index.

The total index of the consumer price index has been commonly used for revisions of the compensations for price changes, e.g. for revisions of national pensions and child maintenance. The total index has further been used to indicate changes in the price level when calculating indices of real income for wage negotiations, for various surveys, reports and agreements, for estimation of consumption expenditure at constant prices and as an indicator of changes in monetary value. But no index can by itself satisfy all demands. The total index of the consumer price index is still a general index which should be used to measure consumer price changes, unless a more detailed classification is required. The total index indicates the average inflationary development prevailing in the country. The total index should be used whenever data on the changes in monetary value are desired and it needs to be measured by means of the consumer price index. It should also be used for international

comparisons of inflation and for agreements which are tied to the consumer price index, unless there are other reasons for using sub-indexes. The indexes for major groups of consumption and subindexes of the consumer price index for regions and population groups are suited for particular purposes. They have no fixed purpose stated by law or ordinance. Regional consumer price indices and quarterly consumer price statistics facilitate regional planning. These indexes and statistics also provide advance information on whether the regional differences in the costs of living are diminishing or increasing. If necessary subindexes for population groups can be used for some sociopolitical purposes. They can also be used for wage negotiations if the classifications by population group are suitable for these purposes.

2 SOME ASPECTS OF INDEX THEORIES

An index consists of three components:

prices p , quantities q , and values v , $v = p \cdot q$.

The main problem is how produce mutually compatible indices.

The nature of the phenomenon which has to be explained determines what kind of index is the best in each case.

In principle, all indices consist of two parts: the relative describing the change or difference in levels and the weight structure. In this connection only price indices are looked into.

2.1 Price relatives

Calculations of price indices during different periods usually start from measurements of price changes in a commodity selection of constant model and quality. A base period t_0 is chosen for the prices, with which the prices of the period of comparison t are compared. Assuming that each commodity has remained unchanged in model and quality, a price relative for each i_{th} commodity can be formed.

(2.1.1)

$$I_i = \frac{P_i(t)}{P_i(t_0)}$$

where I_i = the price relative of the i_{th} commodity during the period (t_0, t)
 $P_i(t_0)$ = the price of the i_{th} commodity during the base period t_0
 $P_i(t)$ = the price of the i_{th} commodity during the period of comparison t

The price relative I_i indicates how much the price of the i_{th} commodity has changed between base period t_0 and the period of comparison t .

2.2 Index formulas Calculation of price and volume indexes require the following data for two periods:

commodities	1, 2, ..., i, ..., n
their prices	$P_1, P_2, \dots, P_i, \dots, P_n$
their quantities	$q_1, q_2, \dots, q_i, \dots, q_n$
their values	$v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n$

In index theory the data are assumed to be comparable. Prices are unit prices, quantities physical units and values $v_i = p_i q_i$ expressed in the monetary unit.

We examine the total value of commodities

(2.2.1)

$$V = \sum_i v_i = \sum_i P_i q_i$$

The index aims at defining the "price" P and "quantity" Q of the total value in such a way that

(2.2.2)

$$V(t) = P(t) Q(t) = \sum_i p_i(t) q_i(t)$$

is valid for both periods and that the relations

(2.2.3)

$$P(t)/P(t_0) \text{ ja } Q(t)/Q(t_0)$$

which are independent of the measuring unit express the average change in prices and quantities.

By price and volume indexes we mean relatives (2.2.3) defined in some sensible way so that combinations of the movements of isolated prices and quantities describe the changes in prices and quantities of the total commodity selection.¹⁾

Numerous tests for a suitable index have been defined by I. Fisher. However, no index fully meets the tests defined by him. It follows from the proportionality test that a price index is an unambiguously defined function of prices and a volume index an unambiguously defined function of quantities, which is why the index problem is impossible to solve. If the product of these two functions were to equal the value relative $V(t)/V(t_0)$, a functional connection between prices and quantities would be required, which is not the case in general.²⁾ The index tests have been presented for instance in the above work.

1) Yrjö O. Vartia: Suhteelliset muutokset ja taloudelliset indeksit, tilastotieteen lisenssiaattityö, Helsinki 1974. (Unpublished)

2) Leo Törnqvist: Aikasarjojen konstruointi, toim. Anita Kautio-Toikka, Helsinki 1974

If we wish to illustrate the relatives (2.2.3) in the commodity set in some "sensible way", we could in principle follow one of two courses:

- 1) we pick a commodity selection in accordance with the base period in order to follow the movements of prices and quantities; this selection is kept constant during several periods of comparison (fixed-base indices).
- 2) we calculate the index by comparing consecutive periods and by changing the index structure in accordance with the changes in the commodity set (chain index).

The fixed-base price index can be expressed in the following way:

$$(2.2.4) \quad I = \frac{\sum_i p_i(t) q_i}{\sum_i p_i(t_0) q_i} = \sum_i w(p_i, q_i) \cdot \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(t_0)}$$

where q_i is the quantity of the i_{th} commodity. The characteristics of the price index are determined according to how the proportions $w(p_i, q_i)$ are defined.

The principle of the chain index is that the index can be calculated by following the movements of prices in time and by changing the index structure in accordance with the changes that have taken place in the commodity selection. The comparisons are based on consecutive periods, e.g. in the following way:

$$(2.2.5) \quad I_t = I_{t-1} \cdot \frac{P(t)}{P(t-1)}$$

where I_{t-1} = the index of period $t-1$
 I_t = the index of period t
 $P(t)/P(t-1)$ = the index of period $(t-1, t)$.

The decision of which index type to use depends on the available data and on that which we wish to measure. In theory, the chain indices are generally better since they satisfy a greater number of tests than the fixed-base indices. The drawback is that they require complete information about the phenomenon we wish to illustrate; in practice it is often impossible to produce the data required for the chain index sufficiently quickly.

2.3 The Laspeyres price index

In Finland the fixed-base price index of Laspeyres has always been used for the consumer price index. The formula is

$$(2.3.1) \quad I_{LA} = \frac{\sum_i p_i(t) q_i(t_0)}{\sum_i p_i(t_0) q_i(t_0)}$$

where $p_i(t_0)$ = the price of the i_{th} commodity in the base period t_0
 $p_i(t)$ = the price of the i_{th} commodity in the period of comparison t
 q_i = the quantity of the i_{th} commodity in the base period t_0 .

The Laspeyres price index illustrates the price movement in time of the commodity distribution during base period t_0 . This means that no changes in consumption patterns influence the commodity distribution and thus not the index either. The index answers the question how much the sum of money needed to keep up the consumption level of the base period has changed.

The main reason for using the Laspeyres price index formula for price index calculation is that the consumption survey (household survey) is undertaken at set year intervals, at the moment every five years. This means that detailed data on the changes in consumption are not available for commodities. Another characteristic is that when the base year has been chosen and the weight structure formed, price data are needed for the period of comparison only.

In general, the Laspeyres price index is calculated in the following way:

(2.3.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{LA} &= \frac{\sum_i p_i(t) q_i(t_0)}{\sum_i p_i(t_0) q_i(t_0)} = \sum_i \frac{p_i(t_0) q_i(t_0)}{\sum_i p_i(t_0) q_i(t_0)} \cdot \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(t_0)} \\
 &= \sum_i \frac{v_i(t_0)}{\sum_i v_i(t_0)} \cdot \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(t_0)} = \sum_i w_i(t_0) \cdot \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(t_0)}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $v_i(t_0) = p_i(t_0)q_i(t_0)$ (value)

$w_i(t_0) = v_i(t_0) / \sum_i v_i(t_0)$ (value share)

The Laspeyres price index is thus simply an average of the price relatives weighted with value shares.

One of the benefits of the Laspeyres price index is that it is quick to use when the material is very extensive. It expresses a clear hypothetical situation and is consistent in aggregation, which means that the Laspeyres price index can first be calculated for subgroups, and on the basis of these subindexes further a total index. It also satisfies the proportionality test. Drawbacks are that the distribution of consumption changes with time and that the weight structure thus becomes biased; over a longer period the Laspeyres price index also indicates too rapid a movement in prices. (I. Fisher classified the Laspeyres index among good indexes; according to him most chain indexes are "superlative".) Yet for practical calculations the Laspeyres price index is sufficiently precise and the merit of the index is determined by the basic data rather than by the choice of index formulas.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF A CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

In practice the consumer price index has to be constructed on as wide a basis as possible, both as regards data on consumption and regions. The consumer price index is based on the household survey which is a nationwide sample survey of consumption by regions and population groups.

The household survey was undertaken in 1971 in two parts by means of interviews and monthly book-keepings. The monthly book-keeping comprised some 3600 sample households and the interview survey some 9000 households. The material was collected in nearly all communes, thus providing a reliable basis for the index.

3.1 Consumer price index structure

The consumer price index is divided into nine main groups on the basis of the UN recommendations for the system of national accounts, as appears from the following table:¹⁾

Main groups of the consumer price index 1972 = 100

1. Food
2. Beverages and tobacco
3. Clothing and footwear
4. Rent
5. Fuel and light
6. Household goods and services
7. Transport and communication
8. Education and recreation
9. Other goods and services

1) United Nations: A System of National Accounts, New York 1968

The division diverges from the UN recommendations in that the SNA group "Food, beverages and tobacco" has been divided into two, "Food" and "Beverages and tobacco". The purpose of this division is to reveal the movements in food prices in particular. The prices in the group "Beverages and tobacco" are to a great extent determined by taxation and other measures of public authority; the separation is thus justified on these grounds as well. The SNA group "Housing, fuel and light" is split up in two, "Rent" and "Fuel and light". This splitting-up has been judged necessary from the point of view of the continuation of the old index subgroups. The SNA group "Health and medical care" has been included as a subgroup in the group "Other goods and services". This has been done because it is very difficult to obtain sufficiently reliable data on the monthly movement of prices in the group. A separate annual index for this group will be published.

Monthly index series will be calculated and published for each main group. Data are also available monthly in greater detail than the division into main groups. The list of commodities with classifications appears from appendix 1.

3.2 Weight structure

The weight structure of the consumer price index is chiefly based on the 1971 household survey. The household survey revealed how the consumption expenditure of households is distributed between various commodities. On the basis of these data, consumption expenditure quota by region, population group and for total consumption have been obtained.

The weight structure caused some special problems. The household surveys have been found to underestimate for instance the consumption of alcohol and tobacco and the sums of money spent on candy, paid travels and financial games. The household survey data have been corrected by means of data on the excise duties of the State Alcohol Monopoly and tobacco; data on paid travels and candy have been corrected by means of national

accounts data and data on financial games by means of data from Oy Veikkaus Ab. As regards durable consumer goods, the items of consumption expenditure have been compensated by deducting purchases of new commodities from the sales of old commodities. Data on the sales of second-hand durable consumer goods were obtained from the household survey.

Apart from money expenses, consumption also includes the use of commodities produced by the households themselves, emoluments in kind like free working clothes, dwelling and food, as well as housing service from such dwellings as are not occupied by the owners themselves. The value of self-produced commodities consumed have been obtained by multiplying the quantities used by the price that the producer would get if he were to sell a similar product. The value of the service from an owner-occupied dwelling has been assumed to be as great as the average rent for a corresponding rented dwelling in the same locality. Emoluments in kind have been estimated by the costs they cause for the provider.

On the basis of these data the distribution of consumption expenditure in accordance with the situation in 1971 has been calculated, which is used as such in consumer price index calculations. Thus consumption expenditure has not been raised to the level of the base year 1972, since there are not sufficient data available on the price and income elasticity of different commodities or any other factors influencing the changes in consumption patterns, the knowledge of which is necessary for such calculations.

Raising by means of price relatives only would cause a bias in the structure of consumption expenditure so that it would no longer correspond to reality. This procedure is in agreement with the 1962 viewpoint of ILO.¹⁾ The weight structures appear from appendices 1 and 2.

1) Computation of Consumer Price Indices, October 1962, International Labor Office, p. 26

If the weights are constructed in this way, it means that the calculations do not proceed in the way the formula (2.3.2) indicates but in the form

(3.2.1)

$$I_{CPI} = \sum_i \frac{v_i(1971)}{\sum_1 v_i(1971)} \cdot \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(1972)}$$

where $v_i(1971)$ = the value of the i_{th} commodity according to the 1971 household survey.

This means that in the weight structure of the index

$$\sum \frac{v_i(t_0)}{\sum v_i(t_0)} \neq \sum \frac{v_i(1971)}{\sum v_i(1971)}$$

The above inequality in value shares is valid even though the household survey data are of the base year of the index. The reason for this is that price, quantity and value data are generally not obtained in the form presented in 2.2, since prices for the index are not collected according to the household survey sample; price collection has its own organization and the quality requirements are more detailed than for the household survey. The main reason why the base year of the index is not the same as the year of the household survey is that the household survey data were not available until the autumn 1973. As the nomenclature of commodities cannot be completed until the results are obtained from the household survey, prices cannot be collected in advance. Because of the great volume of the present material, it is impossible to collect prices afterwards. Despite these drawbacks the household survey is still so extensive and reliable a survey of the consumption patterns that the data on the weight structure obtained from it can be looked upon as a reliable basis for the consumer price index.

3.3 Sampling problem

One of the central problems of constructing a consumer price index is what commodities to choose and how to make the choice. The consumer price index should illustrate the price development of the commodity selection in private consumption. The price development of all commodities could not possibly be followed. Thus the nomenclature of the consumer price index is a sample of the commodities used for private consumption. The sample can either be purposive or taken by means of statistical sampling methods.

In principle the consumer price index sample is taken as follows:

1. We choose the regions where data are to be collected.
2. We choose the households, for which we want to find out how their consumption is distributed.
3. We choose the commodities, the price development of which we want to follow and for which we construct the weights.
4. We choose the shops where the households buy the commodities and collect the price data from them.
5. We choose the qualities and models of the commodities previously chosen from the shops.

If it were possible to produce such data, the consumer price index would meet all statistical requirements that can be set on a sample.

In practice the consumer price index has made use of random sampling only for the selection of regions and shops. The choice of commodities and qualities is purposive. In the household survey the households have been picked by means of a sample, but this has no direct bearing on the consumer price index.

The regions have been picked in accordance with the basic sample used by the interview organization. No separate sample was picked when the consumer price index was being revised, since the sample just taken by the interview organization was considered sufficiently well representative of the regions.

The shop sample was taken at the revision of the consumer price index. The sample used was random in that the probability of being chosen for it was determined by the turnover of the shop. The sample was taken among the communes belonging to the sample of regions. The business enterprise register of 1972 constituted the sample frame.

The shops were chosen by means of systematic sampling (PPS) in the following manner:

- all branches of industry needed for the collection of price data were defined
- the number of shops was defined by branch of industry in such a way that the availability of price data by region was ensured.

The sampling method by branch of industry and commune is in short as follows.

1. A cumulative sum was formed in accordance with the turnover as follows:

shop	turnover	cum \sum	choice region
a_1	x_1	x_1	$0 - x_1$
a_2	x_2	$x_1 + x_2$	$(x_1 + 1) - (x_1 + x_2)$
a_3	x_3	$x_1 + x_2 + x_3$	$(x_1 + x_2 + 1) - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$
a_N	x_N	$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i = X$	$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_i + 1 - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = X$
		$i = 1$	$i = 1 \quad i = 1$

Note that the shops in the business enterprise register are in random order; the sample can thus be regarded as a random sample.

2. We define n (= the number of sample shops in the commune) "strata" of equal size as follows:

$$X/n = Z$$

3. We check that x_i is never $> Z$
4. We choose one shop from each one of the "strata" thus defined, as follows:
- we choose a random number $1 \leq u \leq Z$
 - we define the shops belonging to the sample

$$a_i = u + (i-1) Z \text{ and}$$

choose from among the "strata" the shop, to the choice region of which a_i belongs and continue to pick shops until n strata have been chosen.

Some special characteristics require specification:

- if $x_i > Z$ in some i , this shop is always included
- if there are several shops of this type in the commune, they are all included, but no more than the n shops first chosen.
- when such $x_i > Z$ have been chosen, the other shops are chosen from among the remaining ones as follows:

$$(X - x_i)/(n - 1) = Z_1,$$

$$(X - x_i - x_k)/(n - 2) = Z_2 \text{ etc.}$$

From this on, we follow point 4.

- if there are fewer than n shops in the commune, we include them all.

This method guarantees that each shop has an opportunity in proportion to its turnover to be included in the sample. The turnover of a shop indicates its importance in a given area; the method thus gives priority to shops with the greatest turnover. This leads to more precise estimates of average prices by commune than if equal probability of choice were used.

When the sample of business enterprises was taken, the register proved to be out-of-date in parts, either because the shop included in the register had closed down or because some important shop had not yet been included (e.g. some super market). This caused some bias, particularly in areas where the industrial structure had undergone great changes. The interviewers had to correct and complement the sample in this respect. The results were otherwise quite good, even though turnover data could not be used to calculate average prices by commune.

The selection of commodities for the consumer price index has been purposive in that the most central consumer commodities have been defined on the basis of data obtained from the household survey and large central stores. No sampling methods were used at this stage. A commodity was chosen mainly on the grounds of its proportion of the consumption expenditure in total consumption. Further requirements were a continuous supply of data of the commodity prices and the idea of a representative commodity, i.e. that the price development of a commodity illustrates the price development of other, closely related commodities. This means that in the household survey several commodities of the same type are combined into commodity groups and that the weights of these commodities are added together; when constructing the index, a "representative commodity" is then chosen from this group. The reason for using this method is that a household survey on sample basis does not provide sufficiently detailed data by commodity. Further, when keeping their books, people are not always capable of defining sufficiently precisely the commodities they have purchased. When forming the price structure, the total sum of consumption is divided among representative commodities and thus the proportion of some commodity may appear greater than it is in reality. In this way the commodity selection in appendix 1 was chosen, and it represents the chief part of consumption. An account of new commodities chosen for the index is given in Bulletin of Statistics N:o 5/1974 in the article "The Consumer Price Index 1972 = 100".

Finally, the quality and model of the commodity are chosen. At this point, only quite strict quality definitions could be given to the interviewers. In accordance with the following principles the interviewers and shops personnel choose the qualities and models which meet the quality definitions, the price movements of which are followed:

1. The commodity should as well as possible correspond to the definitions of the nomenclature
2. Price data on the commodity must always be collected in the same form
3. The commodity must not be unusual, i.e. the sale must be greater than average.

Commodity qualities and models which fit these definitions provide the price data on the basis of which price changes and price statistics are calculated for the consumer price index.

3.4 Number of price data required

The central problem in a consumer price index, and particularly in consumer price statistics, is how many price data are needed to make average prices and regional price indexes reliable. In principle the problem should be solved by defining by commodity the number of price data we want to collect in the regions and the whole country; depending on this, we can decide how many interviewers we need to collect the price material we require.

In order to decide how many data we want, we need to know the dispersion of commodity prices. Two surveys relating to this have been made. The first was based on average prices of the consumer price index by commune. The other was based on the price material of the 1974 cost-of-living index survey of communes. By means of these surveys the number of price data required was decided, by directing price collection as precisely as possible, as well as by determining the number of interviewers.

In principle the sample size is determined in the following way:

(3.4.1)

$$P (|\bar{y} - \bar{Y}| \geq d \bar{Y}) = \alpha$$

where \bar{Y} = the real average of the population
 \bar{y} = the average of the sample picked from the population
 d = the greatest permissible value of the error of estimation
 α = probability of an unfavourable sample.

This expression means that the deviation of the average estimated with probability α from the real average is at least as great as some minute part of the real average. This expression provides the following formula by the aid of which we can decide the sample size and thus the number of price data we require:

(3.4.2)

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{t_{\alpha} S}{d \cdot \bar{Y}}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{t_{\alpha} \cdot S}{d \cdot \bar{Y}}\right)^2} = \frac{n_o}{1 + \frac{n_o}{N}}$$

where S = standard deviation of prices in the population
 t_{α} = the table figure of normal distribution with probability α
 N = number of price data in population
 n = sample size.

In practice the price space is infinite; thus the sample size is determined by n_o . Another circumstance is that the true average and dispersion data of the population are not known, and thus it becomes necessary to estimate the sample size by means of the formula

(3.4.3)

$$n_o \approx \left(\frac{t_{\alpha} \cdot s}{d \cdot \bar{y}} \right)^2$$

where s = standard deviation of prices calculated on the basis of the available material.

The first survey was carried out in the autumn 1974 and the basic material consisted of the average prices of the consumer price index (68 items/commodity). In the first survey the number of average prices required were defined, and on the basis of this the size of the network of interviewers. The population consisted of approximately 500 communes. The survey comprised 133 commodities which were collected by the interviewers. When the standard deviation of average prices had been calculated, the number of average prices required was determined by means of formula (3.4.2), where n_o was resolved by formula (3.4.3) and $N = 500$. When the number of average prices thus had been obtained for each commodity, the sample size was determined in such a way that the consumption proportions of the commodities were used for weighting the commodity numbers in order to obtain an average sample size, and this figure determined the number of average prices required. In this way the following numbers of interviewers per large region were obtained, which indicate the number of average prices required for the commodities.

Helsinki	20	20
Other towns and urban communes in Southern Finland	12	
Rural communes in Southern Finland	18	30
Towns and urban communes in Central Finland	14	
Rural communes in Central Finland	16	30
Towns and urban communes in Northern Finland	15	
Rural communes in Northern Finland	15	30
<hr/> Total	110	110

These figures have been adjusted afterwards to some extent when the interview organization of the CSO took over price collecting.

The other survey which was based on the material of the 1974 cost-of-living index survey of communes was undertaken in the autumn 1975. The fundamental difference in comparison to the preceding survey was that price data by shop were used as basic material, instead of average prices by commune. The aim was to find out whether a different number of price data could be collected for different commodities, and how this was to be done.

The sample size was again resolved by means of formula (3.4.3), starting from the number of price data required for price statistics covering the whole country, when $d = 0,01$ ja $\alpha = 0,5$. In other words, the permissible deviation of the population and averages estimated from the sample was only 1 %. The numbers of price data obtained in this way were divided into four groups so that the first group comprised commodities for which only one price was collected in each sample commune, two prices for commodities in group two, three in group three and four in group four. This method was chosen first of all because the system of collection would have become too complicated if the number of price data for each commodity had been as estimated. Another reason for this division was that the differences in dispersion were clear enough to make it unnecessary to collect the same number of price data for all commodities. A third reason was that present resources would not have been sufficient for the calculation of a consumer price index within the time required.

Some 35 000 isolated price data were earlier collected each month so that if the method of collection had not been made more efficient, the number would have risen to about 52 000 after the first survey. By the method which was subsequently adopted, some 42 000 price data are collected monthly and thus the number is considerably reduced.

3.5 Collection of price data

The prices of the greater part of the commodities in the consumer price index are collected monthly between the 11th and 17th days of each month. If the prices of some commodities are not obtainable monthly, they are revised quarterly or at least once a year. Prices that deviate from the normal monthly collection are the prices of new potatoes, fresh vegetables and berries which are collected in July and August. The changes in rents are examined quarterly by means of a rent survey that covers the whole country. Data on the development of doctors' fees and examination and treatment charges are also obtained quarterly. The prices of consumer durables, private cars, mechanical household equipment and furniture are chiefly inquired quarterly, unless their prices are known to have changed, in which case the inquiry can be made more often. The prices of electricity and some items of footwear are checked twice a year. Literature prices and fees for children's daycare are inquired once a year.

The prices are collected by the interviewers of the CSO. They are collected in communes belonging to the basic sample of the interview organization. The communes have been picked by means of statistical sampling methods. The prices of 140 commodities are collected in 89 communes, 41 of which are towns and urban communes and 48 rural communes. The prices of 140 commodities are collected centrally by regions. The collection comprises 9 regional centres, i.e. Helsinki, Turku, Tampere, Lappeenranta, Vaasa, Jyväskylä, Kuopio, Oulu and Rovaniemi. The prices of the remaining 72 commodities are collected centrally in Helsinki. As a rule each commune has one interviewer, but the larger cities and the communes in Northern Finland have more than one.

The shops where the prices are collected have as a rule been chosen by means of statistical sampling methods (for more details, see point 3.3). These shops picked from the business enterprise register have been completed by shops chosen by the interviewers themselves.

The prices of the 140 commodities collected by area are collected in 1-4 shops/commodity/interviewer. The commodities in this group are mainly food products. The group further comprises part of the items of clothing, footwear and household equipment as well as some household services. The commodities in question are indicated by the letter A in appendix 1.

The prices of 140 commodities are collected centrally by regions by the interviewers of the CSO. This group comprises such goods and services for which prices are difficult to obtain in smaller areas. Commodities like these are consumer durables, part of the group clothing and footwear and some service charges. Prices are inquired in three shops/commodity/regional centre. The commodities which are collected centrally by regions have been indicated by the letters AK in appendix 1.

The prices of 72 commodities are collected centrally in Helsinki. This group comprises such commodities and services as do not show any differences in price development in various parts of the country or for which reliable price data can be obtained in other ways than directly collected by interviewers in different communes (e.g. nationwide data registers are used). Among these are costs of electricity, railway fares, paid travels, children's day-care, medical, doctors' examination and treatment fees, camping site fees and membership fees of fishing clubs, newspaper and periodical subscription fees. The centrally collected commodities are indicated by the letter K in appendix 1.

The consumer price index comprises 352 index commodities altogether. This figure gives no indication of the number of price data in the survey. The consumer price index comprises altogether some 42 000 isolated items of price data per month. This number is considerably larger if we take into account the total number of prices in the rent survey and other extensive data registers which are utilized for the consumer price index. Averages calculated on the basis of these registers are used for the consumer price index.

4 CALCULATION OF CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS AND INDEX

The CPI system is divided into two phases: the calculation of consumer price statistics and the calculation of the consumer price index. The former precedes the latter and constitutes part of it since the consumer price statistics arise as an intermediate product of the consumer price index calculation. For consumer price statistics, current prices are always used. For the consumer price index calculations, current prices, the prices of the base year and the value weights of the base year are used.

4.1 Calculation of consumer price statistics

The commodities included in price collection are divided into three groups on the basis of the mode of treatment:

1. The first group comprises 140 commodities collected by areas. The prices of these commodities are collected within 89 areas. This group comprises commodities which show differences in price level or price development. Their price can also be obtained from smaller areas.
2. The second group also comprises 140 commodities collected centrally by region. The prices of these commodities are collected in nine regional centres. This group comprises commodities with differences in price level or price development but for which it is difficult to obtain price data in smaller areas.
3. The third group comprises 72 centrally collected commodities. The price are mainly collected in Helsinki.

Average prices by commodity are only calculated for the commodities in point 1. and only these are used for consumer price statistics. The prices of commodities which are collected centrally by regions and centrally are only used for consumer

price index calculation in the way indicated in point 4.2. The consumer price statistics are calculated by commodity. The calculation of consumer price statistics starts from manual calculation of the average prices of the price data that each interviewer has collected in each shop. These average prices are calculated as arithmetic means. The number of price data per shop vary with commodities from 1 to 4 prices per interviewer. The average prices collected by each interviewer also stand for the average prices in the area, except for Helsinki and some large cities with more than one interviewer and some regions where the interviewer collects the prices within more than one commune.

After this the arithmetic means are calculated by computer on the basis of the average prices per interviewer in accordance with the following regional division¹⁾:

Helsinki

Other towns and urban communes in Southern Finland

Rural communes in Southern Finland

Towns and urban communes in Central Finland

Rural communes in Central Finland

Towns and urban communes in Northern Finland

Rural communes in Northern Finland.

When the average prices have been calculated for these seven regions, the average prices by commodity are calculated separately for the whole country, all towns and urban communes, all rural communes, all Southern Finland, all Central Finland and all Northern Finland. They are calculated as weighted averages of these regional average prices and processed monthly with the above seven average prices per region into consumer price

1) The regions have been obtained by combining provinces as follows:

Southern Finland:	Central Finland:	Northern Finland
Uusimaa (excl. Helsinki)	Vaasa	Oulu
Turku and Pori	Keski-Suomi	Lapland
Häme	Mikkeli	
Kymi and	Kuopio	
Åland	Pohjois-Karjala	

statistics. The regional division of the consumption of each commodity is used as weight. The weights indicate how great the consumption of the commodity in question is in the above regions in comparison with the consumption of this commodity in the whole country, when the consumption in the whole country is denoted by 100.0. The weights agree with the averages of the 1971 household survey. The value weights are presented in table 1 at the end of the report. The weights are kept in a fixed computer register.

The consumer price statistics of the last three months are combined quarterly and the arithmetic means of three months calculated by commodity for the following regions: The whole country, Helsinki, the rest of Southern Finland, Central Finland and Northern Finland. The result is used quarterly as a publication of consumer price statistics.

The calculation of the average prices of the i_{th} commodity during a certain quarter provides an example of the formula:

The average monthly price of the i_{th} commodity by interviewer

(4.1.1)

$$\bar{p}_{kijh} = \frac{1}{t_i} \sum_{l=1}^{t_i} p_{kijhl}$$

where	month	$k = 1, 2, 3$	
	commodity	$i = 1, \dots, 352$	
	large region	$j = 1, \dots, 7$	and
	interviewer	$h = 1, \dots, m_j$	where
	product standard	$l = 1, \dots, t_i$	

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_1 = 19 \\ m_2 = 19 \\ m_3 = 13 \\ m_4 = 13 \\ m_5 = 15 \\ m_6 = 11 \\ m_7 = 9 \\ t_i = 1, 2, 3 \\ \text{or } 4 \end{array} \right.$$

The average monthly price of the i_{th} commodity in a large region

(4.1.2)

$$\bar{p}_{kij} = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{h=1}^{m_j} \bar{p}_{kijh}$$

The average monthly price of the i_{th} commodity in the whole country

(4.1.3)

$$\bar{p}_{ki} = \sum_{j=1}^7 \frac{v_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}} \cdot \bar{p}_{kij}$$

The average price of the i_{th} commodity in the whole country during a certain quarter

(4.1.4)

$$\bar{p}_i = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^3 \bar{p}_{ki}$$

or the preceding formulas combined

(4.1.5)

$$\bar{p}_i = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^7 \frac{v_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}} \cdot \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{h=1}^{m_j} \frac{1}{t_i} \sum_{l=1}^{t_i} p_{kijhl}$$

4.2 Calculation of the consumer price index

The consumer price index is calculated monthly by means of the Laspeyres price index formula

$$(4.2.1) \quad I_{CPI} = 100 \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{352} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}}{352 \cdot 7}}{\sum_{i=1}^{352} \sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}} \cdot I_i$$

In the formula

$$(4.2.2) \quad I_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^7 \frac{v_{ij}}{7} \cdot \frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}}{\sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}}$$

The calculation of regional price relatives $\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$ and the weighting of regional price relatives by means of data $\frac{v_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^7 v_{ij}}$

in order to obtain a commodity index are based on the division into seven large regions by type of commune (see page 24).

In the CPI-system:

$\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$ = the price relative in a large region j of the period of comparison t and the base year 1972 (t_0) of the i_{th} commodity.

The price relatives $\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$ by large regions are calculated by commodity by computer:

1. For the i_{th} commodities collected by area in such a way that $p_{ij}(t)$ and $p_{ij}(t_0)$ are the average prices of the i_{th} commodity on the basis of the above division into large regions; they are calculated as an average of average prices in the communes within the region.

The average prices $p_{ij}(t)$ and $p_{ij}(t_0)$ are not calculated in the above manner on the basis of price data of commodities collected centrally by region or centrally,

2. Instead the price relatives by commodity $\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$

for the i_{th} commodities collected centrally by region are calculated as the arithmetic or quality-weighted average of the price relatives by commodity quality in such a way that the price data collected in regional centres illustrate the price development in the towns and urban communes as well as in the rural communes of a large region.

3. The price relatives by commodity $\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$ for the i_{th} commodities centrally collected are calculated as in point 2, only so that centrally collected price data and the price development calculated on the basis of them illustrate the price development of all the above seven large regions.

Example 1: calculation of an arithmetic average

$$\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)} = \frac{1}{n_j} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{n_j} \frac{p_{ij}^l(t)}{p_{ij}^l(t_0)}$$

where $p_{ij}^l(t)$ = the price of quality l of the i_{th} commodity in large region j during the period of comparison t .

$p_{ij}^l(t_0)$ = the price of quality l of the i_{th} commodity in base year 1972 in large region j .

Example 2: calculation of an average with quality weights

$$\frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{n_j} a_{ij}^l}{\sum_{l=1}^{n_j} a_{ij}^l} \cdot \frac{p_{ij}^l(t)}{p_{ij}^l(t_0)}$$

where a_{ij}^l = the value of quality l of the i_{th} commodity in 1971 in large region j .

The procedure in example 1 is most commonly followed in the CPI-system. In the case of private cars and newspapers and periodicals more precise data have been available on the proportion of each representative trade mark of the total item of consumption expenditure. Thus it has been possible to use an average with quality weights in the way indicated by example 2.

After the calculation of price relatives by commodity, the actual indices are calculated. The calculation of indices means weighting the above price relatives into one index number by means of different consumption expenditure structures.

4.2.1 Calculation of a total index and indices by main consumption groups

We start calculating a total index by weighting by commodity the regional price relatives calculated by commodity (7 items/commodity) in accordance with the regional distribution of consumption in appendix 1 in order to obtain consumer price indices by commodity for the whole country. These consumer price indices by commodity are then weighted together by main groups of consumption. The proportion that any one commodity constitutes of the consumption expenditure of the main group it belongs to is used as weight by commodity. There are nine main groups of consumption (see page 9). The indices for main groups are then weighted to form a total index and published monthly together with the indices for the above 9 main groups. The main group weights appear from appendix 1 (1-digit level of consumption),

where the consumption of the whole country is denoted by 1000.0. The distribution of weights based on the average consumption of households in the whole country is used for the calculation of a total index and indices for the main groups. The proportions (weights) of consumption expenditure of each commodity appear from the same table of per mill distribution, when the weight of total consumption is denoted by 1000.0. The weights in the appendix indicate how great a proportion of its total consumption expenditure a Finnish household spent on any one commodity and commodity group in 1971.

Calculation of total index as example of formula see page 27 (4.2.1) and (4.2.2).

4.2.2 Regional consumer price indices

The reliability of the data which are to be published determines for what kind of regions independent consumer price statistics and consumer price indices could be published. On the basis of the surveys described in chapter 3.3. It was decided that regional consumer price statistics and indices would be published separately for the four large regions Helsinki, the rest of Southern Finland, Central Finland and Northern Finland.

Regional consumer price indices are calculated in the same way as the total index in chapter 4.2.1.

When the price relatives by commodity have been calculated by regions (7 items/commodity), the price relatives of towns and urban communes as well as rural communes are weighted together in order to obtain consumer price indices by commodity for the regions:

- Helsinki
- The rest of Southern Finland
- Central Finland
- Northern Finland

The regional distribution of consumption in accordance with appendix 1 is again used for weighting.

Regional consumer price indices are then calculated in such a way that the consumer price indices by commodity for each region are weighted by means of weights in accordance with the consumption expenditure of this region, in order to obtain an average consumer price index for the whole region. For the regional structures of consumption expenditure, data obtained from the household survey on the consumption expenditure of all households within the region in question are used. The weight structure is presented in appendix 2.

The calculation of a consumer price index for the rest of Southern Finland is given as an example of a formula:

The average index of the i_{th} commodity for the rest of Southern Finland (Southern Finland $j = 2,3$)

(4.2.3)

$$I_i = \frac{\sum_{j=2}^3 v_{ij}}{\sum_{j=2}^3 v_{ij}} \cdot \frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}$$

The index for the rest of Southern Finland

(4.2.4)

$$I_{CPI_{SOUTHERN}} = 100 \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{352} \sum_{j=2}^3 v_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{352} \sum_{j=2}^3 v_{ij}} \cdot I_i$$

4.2.3 Consumer price indices by population groups

The classification of population groups used in the consumer price index was determined by the following factors:

1. The limits set by the household survey for the reliability of the weight structures by population group.
2. The opinions of the most important groups of users on necessary new consumer price indices.
3. The greatest possible applicability of the indices.

It was decided on the basis of the surveys that consumer price indices by population group would be calculated for the following groups:

- agricultural own-account workers
- all wage earners
- directors and senior officials
- other officials
- workers
- pensioners.

Technically consumer price indices by population groups are calculated as the total index in chapter 4.2.1. The calculation of indices by population group differs from the calculation of a total index only in that in the latter data on the average consumption expenditure of all households are used for weighting together regional price relatives, whereas indices by population groups are calculated in accordance with data on the consumption expenditure of households belonging to the above population groups. The households have been divided into population groups on the basis of the socio-economic status of their heads. The classification has been based on the classification of occupations used in the 1970 population census. The weight structure of the index for agricultural own-account workers is calculated on the basis of data on the consumption expenditure of farmers and other agricultural own-account workers. Wage earners are divided into directors and senior officials, other officials and workers in accordance with the classification of occupations used in the household survey. However, the weight structure of the index for workers does not take into account agricultural and forestry workers. The weight structure of the index for pensioners is calculated on the basis of the consumption expenditure of such households as mainly live on national pensions or other subsidies.

Thus the classification of population groups used in the consumer price index does not have complete coverage. In other words, the consumption expenditure of all households cannot be obtained by

combining the weight structures of the indices for agricultural own-account workers, all wage earners and pensioners; instead data on the consumption expenditure of all households also comprise data on the consumption expenditure of households belonging to other socio-economic groups, e.g. private entrepreneurs. Likewise, the index for all wage earners cannot be calculated directly from the indices for directors and senior officials, other officials and workers.

The weight structure between commodities in indices by population group appear from appendix 3. The regional distribution of consumption in indices by population groups does not appear from the table of value weights in this publication; in the value weight registers of the consumer price index each one of the above six population groups has a regional value weight structure of its own for all 352 commodities in accordance with appendix 1.

For the indices by population groups, total indices describing the average price development of the commodities and services consumed by the population groups in question are published.

For a formula of calculation of total indices by population groups, see page 27 (4.2.1) and (4.2.2).

5 SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The calculation of a consumer price index involves many difficult problems which affect the reliability of the index greatly. For practical calculations the decisions made in relation to these problems are even more important than the choice of an index formula since these decisions usually affect the price relative directly and thus also directly the index numbers. In this chapter some of the main problems will be treated in detail.

5.1 Problems of quality changes

- 5.1.1 Principles In order to form a price relative in the price indexes a commodity needs to be exactly the same in the base period and the period of comparison. If this is not the case, a price relative cannot in principle be formed.

When we calculate a consumer price index, like when we calculate price indices in general, we need to decide what we mean by quality changes and how they should be taken into account when we form a price relative. Thus the problem is how to separate a price change from a quality change. According to a general principle of the treatment of quality changes improvement in quality slows down price movements and a decline in quality speeds them up. The basis of this idea is that a commodity is made up of a combination of qualities and that the number of such qualities is greater for a commodity of better quality than for a commodity of worse quality. If the quality change were not taken into account, it would be difficult to know whether changes have occurred in the prices or whether the change indicated by the price relative is caused by a transfer to another quality.

The treatment of quality changes usually starts from the differences in the properties of a commodity. Properties like these are e.g. the energy content of food, the performance and power of a household machine, the textile fabrics of clothes or the equipment level of a dwelling. The quality can be defined as the level of the properties of a commodity; thus some quality of a commodity is considered better than that of another if real differences (or differences imagined to be real) exist between the properties of different qualities. The central problem of definition of quality changes is how to define the property combination of a commodity and how to measure its properties.

In theory the price change caused by quality changes can be eliminated by dividing the total price change with the price change caused by the quality change. The price change caused by the quality change is evaluated on the basis of the properties of the commodity and thus a coefficient of correction is obtained for the price relative.

Formula

$$(5.1.1) \quad I_i = \frac{1}{g_i} p_{ij}(t) : p_{ik}(t_0)$$

where I_i = the price relative of the i_{th} commodity with the quality change taken into account
 g_i = a coefficient describing the changes in qualities j and k of the i_{th} commodity
 $p_{ij}(t)$ = the price of quality j of the i_{th} commodity during the period of comparison
 $p_{ik}(t_0)$ = the price of quality k of the i_{th} commodity in the base period.

The problem of how to estimate the quality change g_i remains. If it were possible to estimate g_i completely, the price relative would describe the price change of a commodity of uniform quality between the base period and the period of comparison. The following requirements can be set for g_i :

- if the quality of a commodity in the base period t_0 is better (worse) than in the period of comparison t , g_i should slow down (speed up) the price movements.
- if the commodity quality is the same in the base period and period of comparison, g_i must not affect the price change.

In order to be able to form g_i , we must be able to define the mutual dependence of the price and properties; in other words we must be able to express the commodity price as a function of its properties. First of all we need to find the properties as the function of which the price of a commodity is formed, and secondly we need to be able to define the mathematical form of the function.

In practice two cases of price changes can be distinguished:

1. a slight price change
2. a considerable price change.

In the first more common case the price change which is caused by a quality change is accepted totally without corrections. The second case necessitates the use of g_i ; this is the kind of troublesome case we will most commonly meet with in practice.

As for the second case, several models for a price relative have been developed with the aim of achieving a price relative adjusted in respect of quality changes. In principle we can proceed in one of two ways:

- the price relative is corrected by means of some g_i which is constructed for instance in accordance with the base period
- the price relative is completely based on estimated prices.

Before we begin to treat the models of price relatives themselves, we need to make clear how the mutual dependence of the price and properties should be determined. In order to be able to define a dependence of this kind at all we need to find out the central properties of the commodity which are likely to influence its price and to measure them. If we cannot do this, we cannot eliminate the change in quality either. Still, every commodity usually has some fundamental properties and changes in these will enable us to evaluate the changes in quality. (Some of the latest economic theories maintain that the consumer does not buy the commodity but the services provided by it).

When trying to determine the mutual dependence of a commodity price and quality, we assume that the price $p_i(t)$ of the i_{th} commodity in period t arises as the function of properties x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik}

$$p_i(t) = f(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik}, t).$$

We further assume that data on the property of x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik} are only available for the property of x_{i1}, \dots, x_{im} ($m < k$). We take down

(5.1.2)

$$p_i(t) = f(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{im}, u_i, t)$$

where u_i = the error component of the i_{th} commodity, which is due to the lack of property data on $k-m$ and to random error

The aim is to estimate this function as reliably and precisely as possible. A regression analysis is usually used in this connection. As resulting from the estimation we take down the function

(5.1.3)

$$y_i(t | X(t))$$

We can interpret this so that the mutual dependence of the price and properties has been estimated for period t and that coefficients have been obtained for the property variables $(x_{ij}, \dots, x_{im}, t) = X(t)$.

If we assume for instance the dependence to be linear, (5.1.3) can be expressed in the form

(5.1.4)

$$y_i(t | X(t)) = \beta_0(t) + \beta_1(t)x_{i1} + \beta_2(t)x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_m(t)x_{im}$$

where $\beta_j(t)$ = the price coefficient of property j , when the dependence of the price and properties has been evaluated in period t .

This kind of function (5.1.3) is used for estimation of the coefficient between qualities j and k .

In principle models for price relatives can be constructed in two ways:

- 1) The total price change is corrected by means of g_i .
- 2) Estimated prices are used to construct the price relative.

By the first alternative, which is suited to the Laspeyres price index we resolve the mutual dependence of the price and properties (5.1.2) in base period t_0 . We then form g_i as follows:

$$(5.1.5) \quad g_i(jk) = \frac{y_{ik}(t_0 | X(t))}{y_{ij}(t_0 | X(t_0))}$$

where $g_i(jk)$ = the coefficient between qualities j and k of the i_{th} commodity,

$y_{ij}(t_0 | X(t_0))$ = the estimated price of quality j of the i_{th} commodity in base period t_0 with property coefficients of the base period,

$y_{ik}(t_0 | X(t))$ = the estimated price of quality k of the i_{th} commodity in period of comparison t with property coefficients of the base period.

$y_{ik}(t_0 | X(t))$ tells how much quality k of the i_{th} commodity of the period of comparison would have cost in the base period and thus what kind of effect the quality change has had. We then obtain the following model for a price relative:

$$(5.1.6) \quad I_i = \frac{\frac{p_{ik}(t)}{p_{ij}(t_0)}}{y_{ik}(t_0 | X(t))}}{y_{ij}(t_0 | X(t_0))}$$

A price relative constructed in this way, thus describes the price development of a commodity with constant quality.

In the second case there was no new quality k of the i_{th} commodity in the base period and quality j had disappeared from the market before the period of comparison. As price relative we can now use

$$(5.1.7) \quad I_i^{(2)} = \frac{y_{ik}(t|X(t))}{y_{ik}(t_0|X(t))}$$

where $y_{ik}(t|X(t))$ = the estimated price of the properties of quality k of the i_{th} commodity in the period of comparison t, when the mutual dependence of the price and properties has been estimated in the period of comparison.

$y_{ik}(t_0|X(t))$ = the price of quality k of the i_{th} commodity corresponding to base period t_0 , which has been obtained by estimating the dependence of the price and properties in base period t_0 and by inserting the values of the properties of the period of comparison into this equation (answers the question how much a commodity with properties of the period of comparison would cost in the base period).

This model describes simultaneously the change in price and quality. The condition for price relative (5.1.7) is that the mutual dependence of the price and properties can be estimated both in the base period and the period of comparison.¹⁾

5.1.2 Handling of quality changes in practice

The CSO has not as yet applied statistical methods (e.g. regression analysis) to the estimation of quality changes in the consumer price index. The following circumstances set limits for the use of regression analysis:

1. The technical problems the method involves
 - all basic data are not available both for the base period and the period of comparison
 - all property data are not measurable
 - the method is slow in practice: it is difficult to use monthly.

1) Timo Puustinen: Hintaindeksit ja laadunmuutokset, Helsinki 1975, Central Statistical Office of Finland, Studies n:o 32

2. The methods used are not universally applicable, i.e. for each commodity a model of its own would have to be constructed.

The above circumstances do not prevent the future use of regression analysis for the elimination of quality changes in a certain few commodities (e.g. private cars, clothes, household machines). Nowadays quality changes are eliminated by means of the following methods. The methods differ slightly according to whether it is a question of commodities collected by areas or centrally by regions and centrally.

For commodities collected by area we apply a method which implies that the quality of collected commodities is as sharply delimited as possible as regards the weight, size, effect or type of packaging of the commodity and other related circumstances. The interviewers collect the prices of the same kind of commodities month by month. When a commodity changes but remains within given limits, we regard the quality as unchanged and we can accept the new price as such if the change in the average price of the area caused by the new commodity is less than $\pm 10\%$ as compared to the month before. If the change in the average price of the area is $\pm 10 - 19,99\%$, we say that the quality has changed to 50% and that a change of $\pm 30 - 39,99\%$ in the average price causes a 75% change in quality. If a new commodity causes a change of $\pm 40\%$ or more in the average price of an area, we can say that the price change has been caused by an improvement or a decline in the commodity quality, and the price change is eliminated completely from the index calculations, i.s. a 100% quality change is made. We do the same if the new product does not meet the quality requirements but is more or less the same as the product we collect. The latter case particularly concerns a situation when production of a commodity is laid down. For instance, when production of ordinary French loaves ceased, the collection of the price of Special French loaves was taken up after quality changes of up to 100%. In practice the quality changes mentioned above are applied monthly to the changes in average prices caused by commodities which have been withdrawn from the market.

The quality change is always calculated either on the basis of the change in the price of a quality or, more commonly still, on the basis of the change in the average price in the area as compared to the month before. Quality changes are always eliminated from basic prices and thus they do not affect current prices; in other words, the prices in the consumer price statistics are current prices.

The formula is:

$$(5.1.8) \quad I_i = \frac{1}{g_{iy}} \bar{p}_{iy}(t) : \bar{p}_{iy}(t_0) = \frac{\bar{p}_{iy}(t)}{g_{iy} \bar{p}_{iy}(t_0)}$$

where $\bar{p}_{iy}(t)$ = the average price of the i_{th} commodity in area y in the period of comparison t.

$\bar{p}_{iy}(t_0)$ = the average price of the i_{th} commodity in area y in base period t_0 .

g_{iy} = the coefficient of quality change for the i_{th} commodity in area y.

Example: if the average price ($\bar{p}_{iy}(t)$) of the i_{th} commodity in area y has changed by + 33.33 % because one commodity has changed, then following the above principle, 75 % of this price change is a change in quality. The quality change is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{75 \times 33.33 \%}{100} = 25 \%$$

After this all base period prices in the area are multiplied by 1.25 (= g_{iy}).

It is easier to make quality changes in commodities which are collected centrally or centrally by regions, since average prices by commodity are not calculated for them; instead these products are treated by commodity quality. On the other hand, the qualities of these commodities change more often and are harder to evaluate. The interviewers of the CSO evaluate these quality changes with the aid of the shopkeepers. The description of commodities are chiefly utilized for evaluation. Among the central properties which are needed for evaluation are the weight, effect, material

and technical development of the commodity. A general rule is that if the price does not change when the commodity changes, there is no need to evaluate the quality change. The quality change is evaluated as a constant percentage of the price change between the period of comparison and the preceding month, in accordance with the following sketch diagram:

Case I (= the price has increased with a change of commodities)

<u>The new product as compared to the old</u>	Quality change %
a) quality worse	= - 25 %
b) quality same	= 0 %
c) quality slightly improved	= + 25 %
d) quality better	= + 50 %
e) quality considerably better	= + 75 %
f) improvement in quality corresponds to price increase	= +100 %
g) improvement in quality greater than price increase	= +125 %

Case II (= the price has dropped with a change of commodities)

<u>The new product as compared to the old</u>	Quality change %
a) quality better	= + 25 %
b) quality same	= 0 %
c) quality slightly worse	= - 25 %
d) quality worse	= - 50 %
e) quality considerably worse	= - 75 %
f) Decline in quality corresponds to price drop	= -100 %
g) decline in quality greater than price drop	= -125 %

The quality change is always eliminated from the base price.

Ex. due to a change in the trade mark, the price of a commodity has increased from 1200 mk to 1500 mk = + 25 %. The interviewer estimates that the new product is slightly better in quality than the old, i.e. 25 % of the price change is due to a quality change.

In other words

$$\frac{25 \times 25 \%}{100} = + 6.25 \%$$

is a quality change. The coefficient of quality change is thus

1.0625. If the old basic price in the previous month was 1000 mk, it would this month be $1.0625 \times 1000 = 1062.50$ mk. As the new current price is 1500 mk, the new price relative is

$$\frac{1500}{1062.50} = 1.412$$

If the quality change were not taken into account, the price relative would be

$$\frac{1500}{1000} = 1.500$$

Expressed in a formula, the quality change is as follows
(5.1.9)

$$(1 + \alpha \cdot |p|) \cdot p^j(t_0) = p^k(t_0)$$

where

$$|p| = \left| \frac{p^k(t) - p^j(t-1)}{p^j(t-1)} \right|$$

$p^k(t)$ = the price of quality k in the period of comparison t

$p^j(t-1)$ = the price of quality j in the preceding month t-1

α = $\frac{\text{Quality change \%}}{100}$

$p^j(t_0)$ = the previous price of quality j

$p^k(t_0)$ = the new basic price of quality k

i.e. if

1. the quality improves, the basic price increases (when the present price increases and decreases)
2. the quality declines, the basic price drops (when the present price increases and drops)

Summing it all up, we can say that the elimination of a quality change takes the following aspects:

1. When the price increases, the quality improves, the elimination of a quality change holds up the price increase

2. When the price drops, the quality improves, the elimination of a quality change speeds up the price reduction.
3. When the price increases, the quality declines, the elimination of a quality change speeds up the price increase.
4. When the price drops, the quality declines, the elimination of a quality change holds up the price decrease.

5.2 Commodities with seasonal variations

Commodities with seasonally fluctuating prices cause problems for the consumer price index. There are no international recommendations as to whether a commodity with seasonal variations should be looked upon as one and the same commodity during different months or whether the prices of different months should be looked upon as the prices of different commodities. In the former case there would be no actual problem: the increase or reduction in price would have to be taken into account in the index. In the latter case the procedure of quality change would have to be applied.

In the new index a method has been applied whereby only the greatest seasonal variations have been eliminated. These variations occur for instance in the prices of fresh cucumber, tomatoes, some other vegetables and cut flowers. Alternatively the following methods could be used for the treatment of commodities with seasonal variations:

1. Sliding averages could be used.
2. The price development of commodities with seasonal variations could be outlined on the basis of the price development of other commodities belonging to a corresponding commodity group.
3. Monthly changing weight structures could be used.

4. Price collection could be concentrated on the most typical months and comparisons made with the corresponding month of the preceding year and/or prices could be kept unchanged on the latest notified level during other months.

The fourth alternative is applied in Finland. The index has not been adjusted as to its smallest seasonal variations, which is not even necessary from the point of view of the most common purposes of use of the price index.

Some items of clothing, new potatoes, carrots, fresh berries, flower seeds and bulbs, paid travels and camping site fees are only for sale or available for part of the year and their prices cannot be obtained every month. The prices of these commodities during the months when they are not for sale are regarded as the same as the last noted price. For new potatoes, carrots and fresh berries, fresh cucumber and tomatoes the average prices of the month in question are calculated on the basis of weekly prices collected by the interviewers for July and August. These average prices are included in the index for these months only. No changes occur in the commodity indexes during the other months.

5.3 Measurement of the housing

Earlier the price development of owner-occupied dwellings and rented dwellings was measured separately for each. The price development of owner-occupied dwellings was evaluated by various items of housing expenditure. This method of measurement of the housing costs of owner-occupiers used in the consumer price index 1972 = 100 was sharply criticized both by the index users and within the CSO.¹⁾ This criticism mainly concerned the following points:

1. The calculation differed from the international recommendation which was otherwise adhered to in the index.

1) P. Tuominen - T. Puustinen: Asuntoryhmän mittaus kuluttajahintaindeksissä, Kansallis-Osake-Pankin kuukausikatsaus 1-2, 1976

2. Interest charges for own capital had not been settled with sufficient reliability in the household survey.
3. In calculations of the interest charges (both for foreign and own capital) the development of the nominal interest and of the value of dwellings and land were taken into account, even though changes in the value weight should not be regarded in a fixed-weight price index.

The CSO investigated alternative methods of measurement and decided to adopt a new method in the group housing of the consumer price index 1972 = 100. The new method of measurement was adopted in spring 1976 at the same time that the CSO began to publish new consumer price indices by region and population group.

According to the new method of measurement figures for rent development obtained quarterly from the rent survey are used for all dwellings irrespective of their tenure status. The price index for the group housing of the consumer price index consists of three separate indexes: 1. rented flats, 2. owner-occupied flats and 3. owner-occupied houses. The series of separate indices are calculated as follows:

Rented flats: in the price index for the housing service provided by rented flats, the average rent calculated quarterly for all rented dwellings on the basis of the rent survey is used. The data are added together quarterly for some 5000 dwellings.

The price index for the housing service provided by owner-occupied flats is based on the average rent for flats in a block of flats calculated on the basis of the quarterly rent survey. The data are calculated quarterly for some 4000 dwellings.

The price index for the housing service provided by owner-occupied houses is based on the average rent for a separate dwelling in an owner-occupied house calculated on the basis of the quarterly rent survey. The data are calculated quarterly for some 500 dwellings.

The index for the total group housing is calculated as the weighted average of these three separate indexes with the following value weights (whole country, all households):

	0/00
rented flats	51.6
owner-occupied flats	45.4
owner-occupied houses	<u>68.5</u>
total housing group	165.5
(Total consumption expenditure 1000.0)	

The new method of measurement corresponds to the method adopted in the national accounts, which makes the procedure internationally uniform. The adoption of a new method of measurement was also motivated by the fact that the series of price development obtained are based on relatively reliable statistical data.

The old index series already published were not corrected afterwards. The transition to the new method was achieved by means of chaining, whereby index numbers in accordance with the old practice were continued by changing them in accordance with the new practice.

6 DATA PUBLISHED AND PUBLICATIONS

The CSO publishes the total indexes for the following indexes monthly in the series Index Reports KH:

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100
2. Consumer price index 1967 = 100
3. Consumer price index 1957: 10-12 = 100
4. Cost-of-living index 1951: 10 = 100
5. Cost-of-living index 1938: 8 - 1939: 7 = 100

Despite the difference in names, the indices measure the same things - the development of consumer prices. At the moment the CSO only calculates the consumer price index 1972 = 100. The index numbers of the other indices are calculated on the basis of the changes in this index, with the aid of the coefficients mentioned in appendix 4 of the report. Thus the percentual changes of the consumer price index 1972 = 100 and older indices

are of equal size. On account of this the CSO hopes that the users of the consumer price index will adopt the consumer price index 1972 = 100 only, as the publishing of older indices will gradually cease. This index report which is issued on the 15th of each month contains the total index as well as data on the price development of the main groups of consumption and the development of the consumer price index 1972 = 100 by region and population group. The data always refer to the month prior to the month of publication.

Regional consumer price statistics are published quarterly in the series Statistical Reports HI. The statistics are published in April, July, October and December. The consumer price statistics always describe the average prices of the three months preceding the month of publication. The index report for January is always slightly more extensive than the others. It contains data on the development of the index subgroups and annual averages of the past year.

Additionally, data on the four latest indices are published in the series Bulletin of Statistics which also contains data on the prices of some of the most important commodities.

APPENDIX 1

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight 0/00		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1.	Food		89	81	241.2	283.1	11.8	26.8	22.5	10.0	17.0	4.1	7.8	100.0
1.1.	Bread and grain products in all		17	15	34.1	46.9	12.1	27.1	22.6	9.7	17.3	4.2	7.0	100.0
	Wheat flours	A			5.3		3.9	16.1	29.5	8.2	28.3	3.2	10.8	100.0
	Rye meal	A			1.6		1.6	9.8	26.5	5.3	48.8	1.4	6.6	100.0
	Flaked oats	A			1.2		10.6	23.0	23.9	9.9	18.9	3.9	9.8	100.0
	Hulled rice	A			1.3		9.6	25.2	22.9	8.2	21.5	3.8	8.8	100.0
	Crisp bread	A			1.2		12.1	29.9	22.7	9.4	12.0	4.9	9.0	100.0
	Soft rye bread	A			4.3		10.5	25.7	21.0	13.2	14.6	4.7	10.3	100.0
	White whead bread	A			2.0		22.6	36.8	18.7	10.1	6.9	2.9	2.0	100.0
	Blended wheat bread	A			3.6		14.2	32.5	21.9	8.7	9.8	5.8	7.1	100.0
	Danish pastry	A			2.0		16.8	34.1	19.6	10.7	11.0	4.3	3.5	100.0
	Pastry 2, apple tart	A			1.3		17.4	34.6	19.5	7.2	12.0	4.0	5.3	100.0
	Pastry 3, jam tart (Swiss roll)	A			1.3		17.4	34.6	19.5	7.2	12.0	4.0	5.3	100.0
	Pastry 4, wheat and butter ...	A			2.0		16.8	34.1	19.6	10.7	11.0	4.3	3.5	100.0
	Doughnut	A			2.0		16.8	34.1	19.6	10.7	11.0	4.3	3.5	100.0
	Rusks	A			0.7		12.4	27.9	17.3	11.5	19.9	5.4	5.6	100.0
	Cream crackers	AK			1.5		11.4	25.5	21.1	11.4	18.9	5.1	6.6	100.0
	Biscuits	AK			2.2		13.0	26.7	23.4	10.1	16.0	5.2	5.6	100.0
	Macaroni	A			0.6		13.2	26.8	24.5	10.6	15.0	3.8	6.1	100.0
1.2.	Meat		18	15	56.2	55.7	12.8	28.0	22.0	10.1	15.6	4.1	7.4	100.0
	Yearling, steak	A			2.4		16.0	31.8	20.1	9.7	15.3	2.7	4.4	100.0
	Roast beef	A			2.4		16.0	31.8	20.1	9.7	15.3	2.7	4.4	100.0
	Yearling, shoulder	A			2.2		10.3	22.7	22.0	9.8	18.5	4.2	12.5	100.0
	Yearling, brisquet	A			2.2		10.3	22.7	22.0	9.8	18.5	4.2	12.5	100.0
	Beef, minced	A			7.6		15.1	31.3	22.0	9.9	12.5	4.3	4.9	100.0
	Pork, chop	A			4.5		12.3	26.2	21.9	12.0	16.8	2.9	7.9	100.0
	Pork, middle flank	A			6.4		7.3	22.0	24.4	10.4	24.5	3.2	8.2	100.0
	Liver	A			1.9		12.6	33.0	18.8	13.1	11.9	5.3	5.3	100.0
	Poultry, forzen	A			0.3		27.9	34.0	18.2	6.5	6.1	5.6	1.7	100.0
	Beef and pork, canned	A			0.8		16.0	25.7	17.3	8.6	17.9	4.6	9.9	100.0
	Pea soup, canned	A			0.7		17.8	30.7	16.2	13.6	11.3	4.8	5.6	100.0
	Ham, cooked	A			3.9		15.9	33.5	20.3	8.6	11.5	3.9	6.3	100.0
	Salami	A			2.3		16.2	27.3	21.9	10.5	12.1	4.7	7.3	100.0
	Sausage, bacon	A			2.8		10.4	24.1	23.6	11.2	16.9	3.9	9.9	100.0
	Spam	A			3.9		10.4	24.8	22.0	8.4	19.7	5.1	9.6	100.0
	Frankfurter	A			2.5		16.6	34.4	20.4	10.8	10.1	4.0	3.7	100.0
	Loop sausage	A			8.6		11.2	27.6	24.3	9.9	14.0	4.7	8.3	100.0
	Liver casserole	A			0.8		19.9	37.9	17.9	7.9	7.5	4.8	4.1	100.0
1.3.	Fish		6	6	6.5	8.0	11.7	25.8	20.0	9.3	18.7	4.1	10.4	100.0
	Baltic herring	A			0.5		14.8	31.9	30.4	4.8	10.8	3.3	4.0	100.0
	Small white-fish	A			0.5		2.3	11.0	12.8	11.1	40.7	1.7	20.4	100.0
	Pike	A			2.0		7.0	21.8	16.6	10.7	25.4	4.4	14.1	100.0
	Coalfish, frozen	A			0.8		18.0	28.5	21.2	9.5	11.4	3.9	7.5	100.0
	Salted herring	A			1.0		10.7	30.8	21.5	7.3	14.4	5.5	9.8	100.0
	Herring, canned	A			1.7		17.1	29.3	21.6	9.6	11.9	3.9	6.6	100.0
1.4.	Milk, cheese and eggs		9	8	46.9	56.3	10.2	25.6	23.3	10.6	17.9	4.2	8.2	100.0
	Milk, high fat content	A			24.1		6.7	22.0	24.5	10.0	22.8	3.4	10.6	100.0
	Milk, low fat content	A			2.9		18.8	31.7	14.6	14.0	6.3	9.8	4.8	100.0
	Cream	A			3.9		11.1	32.2	21.8	13.2	12.7	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Sour milk	A			1.7		10.5	23.5	22.6	11.8	20.1	3.8	7.7	100.0
	Yoghurt	A			2.8		19.3	36.4	18.0	10.3	6.6	5.5	3.9	100.0
	Cheese, emmenthaler	A			1.7		17.9	31.2	25.6	9.6	9.5	2.7	3.5	100.0
	Cheese, edam	A			2.3		12.8	22.6	24.1	9.8	17.7	5.0	8.0	100.0
	Cheese, cream	A			0.8		20.3	36.2	26.1	6.9	5.7	3.1	1.7	100.0
	Eggs	A			6.7		10.5	26.1	24.9	10.2	16.6	4.4	7.3	100.0

- I Helsinki
- II Other towns and urban communes in Southern Finland
- III Rural communes in Southern Finland
- IV Towns and urban communes in Central Finland
- V Rural communes in central Finland
- VI Towns and urban communes in Northern Finland
- VII Rural communes in Northern Finland

A = The interviewers collect the price data of the commodities concerned in all areas of collection.

AK = The interviewers collect the price data of the commodities concerned in the regional centres.

K = The central price data of the commodities concerned are collected centrally in Helsinki.

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1.5.	Fats and edible oils		4	4	20.7	33.8	8.2	23.5	24.2	9.9	21.4	4.0	8.8	100.0
	Dairy butter	A			15.5		6.2	20.7	25.2	9.4	25.3	3.8	9.4	100.0
	Household margarine	A			2.1		9.4	27.5	22.5	12.6	13.9	4.5	9.6	100.0
	Margarine, better quality.....	A			2.5		17.9	36.0	20.5	11.2	5.2	4.9	4.3	100.0
	Lard	AK			0.6		13.5	28.9	21.1	8.9	15.0	4.2	8.4	100.0
1.6.	Fruits, berries and vegetables		18	18	28.5	29.2	15.2	28.2	20.7	10.1	14.0	4.5	7.3	100.0
	Apples	A			3.8		14.9	28.0	22.5	10.6	14.2	4.8	5.0	100.0
	Oranges	A			4.3		16.2	27.9	20.0	12.6	12.1	4.4	6.8	100.0
	Bananas	A			2.3		18.1	30.4	19.1	10.8	11.4	4.9	5.3	100.0
	Canned fruit	A			0.6		22.9	32.5	16.9	11.3	6.7	4.9	4.8	100.0
	Raisins	A			1.1		12.1	22.9	25.7	10.3	16.6	4.8	7.6	100.0
	Strawberries	A			1.0		11.5	15.0	26.8	12.9	24.3	2.6	6.9	100.0
	Red currants	A			1.4		2.6	27.5	29.2	6.3	22.6	4.1	7.7	100.0
	Lingonberries, mash	A			3.3		4.6	17.0	21.0	9.2	21.7	5.5	21.0	100.0
	Black currant juice	A			0.4		26.9	24.2	13.5	11.8	8.8	5.3	9.5	100.0
	Orange juice	A			1.0		27.2	32.6	14.6	9.7	6.2	5.3	4.4	100.0
	Carrots	A			1.6		18.7	33.8	20.5	8.6	11.0	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Tomatoes	A			2.1		18.0	33.0	21.2	8.9	10.4	3.9	4.6	100.0
	Cucumber	A			1.2		16.8	34.4	24.1	7.9	9.5	3.9	3.4	100.0
	Onion	A			0.6		19.0	32.4	15.3	10.7	12.2	4.0	6.4	100.0
	Frozen vegetables	A			0.7		17.5	35.2	19.5	9.3	10.1	4.5	3.9	100.0
	Italian salad	A			1.2		19.6	36.9	11.5	9.7	15.1	4.4	2.8	100.0
	Pickled gherkins	A			1.3		18.1	29.0	17.7	9.4	13.5	4.3	8.0	100.0
	Carrots, fresh	A			0.6		18.7	33.8	20.5	8.6	11.0	3.7	3.7	100.0
1.7.	Potatoes		3	2	3.5	5.5	10.0	23.6	23.1	9.6	20.7	3.7	9.3	100.0
	Potatoes, cooking	A			2.5		8.9	22.7	23.5	9.8	21.7	3.8	9.6	100.0
	Mashed potato powder	A			0.2		28.3	39.4	14.4	7.6	4.6	2.9	2.8	100.0
	New potatoes.....	A			0.8		8.9	22.7	23.5	9.8	21.7	3.8	9.6	100.0
1.8.	Sugar		2	2	7.3	11.9	6.7	22.1	26.9	9.0	21.6	3.9	9.8	100.0
	Granulated sugar.....	A			5.0		6.7	22.7	28.4	9.2	21.1	3.5	8.4	100.0
	Lump sugar	A			2.3		6.5	20.9	23.9	8.5	22.8	4.6	12.8	100.0
1.9.	Coffee and tea		3	3	18.5	23.3	10.9	26.8	21.9	9.5	18.2	4.4	8.3	100.0
	Coffee, packet	A			17.4		10.2	26.6	21.8	9.8	18.7	4.4	8.5	100.0
	Instant coffee	A			0.4		26.1	32.2	21.9	5.2	5.6	5.2	3.8	100.0
	Tea bags	A			0.7		18.7	28.3	23.3	7.4	12.3	4.5	5.5	100.0
1.10.	Other types of food		9	8	19.0	12.5	14.4	29.6	22.0	10.5	13.8	3.8	5.9	100.0
	Strawberry jam	A			0.5		21.1	24.3	15.2	10.5	14.8	6.1	8.0	100.0
	Milk chocolate	A			5.3		18.0	30.5	20.3	11.8	11.4	3.4	4.6	100.0
	Pastilles	A			2.4		12.6	30.6	21.6	10.2	15.0	3.4	6.6	100.0
	Candy	A			5.1		12.3	29.1	24.1	10.3	14.1	3.6	6.5	100.0
	Ice-cream	A			2.8		12.2	30.8	22.3	10.1	14.6	4.5	5.5	100.0
	Salt	A			0.3		8.0	22.8	22.4	8.1	26.3	3.9	8.5	100.0
	Mustard	A			1.3		9.7	23.8	26.5	8.9	19.9	4.0	7.2	100.0
	Ketchup	A			0.4		23.0	33.9	19.1	9.5	7.6	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Baby food	A			0.9		17.4	33.2	18.1	10.2	10.1	3.9	7.1	100.0
2.	Beverages and tobacco		9	9	78.7	73.1	16.9	30.4	19.6	9.6	13.0	3.6	6.9	100.0
2.1.	Beverages		4	4	47.8	38.4	17.3	31.0	20.1	9.8	12.9	3.1	5.8	100.0
	Lemonade	A			2.1		15.5	30.7	23.5	10.5	11.9	3.9	4.0	100.0
	Orangeade	A			2.1		15.5	30.7	23.5	10.5	11.9	3.9	4.0	100.0
	Light ale	A			0.3		9.6	19.7	17.9	14.6	26.6	1.8	9.8	100.0
	Index of alcoholic beverages	K			43.3		17.6	31.1	19.8	9.7	12.8	3.1	5.9	100.0

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
2.2.	Tobacco		5	5	30.9	34.7	16.2	29.7	18.9	9.3	13.1	4.2	8.6	100.0
	Cigarettes, type 1	K			0.8		16.3	30.2	18.7	9.1	13.2	4.3	8.2	100.0
	Cigarettes, type 2	K			26.2		16.3	30.2	18.7	9.1	13.2	4.3	8.2	100.0
	Cigarettes, type 3	K			1.6		16.3	30.2	18.7	9.1	13.2	4.3	8.2	100.0
	Cigars	K			0.8		25.2	21.4	32.7	8.3	7.6	1.2	3.6	100.0
	Pipe tobacco	K			1.5		9.4	24.5	14.3	12.8	14.9	4.4	19.7	100.0
3.	Clothing and footwear		49	49	76.7	94.2	15.3	30.2	19.2	10.5	13.1	4.3	7.4	100.0
3.1.	Clothing		37	37	63.5	77.2	15.5	30.1	19.0	10.5	13.2	4.3	7.4	100.0
	Summer coat	AK			2.1		22.1	26.1	17.5	9.6	13.9	5.2	5.6	100.0
	Men's jackets	AK			2.1		24.2	31.4	19.2	5.1	6.1	1.0	13.0	100.0
	Raincoat	A			0.2		37.0	38.7	11.2	2.3	6.1	2.4	2.3	100.0
	Men's hat	AK			2.9		13.5	30.3	15.7	16.7	12.1	2.7	9.0	100.0
	Leather gloves	A			1.8		14.4	25.3	21.7	9.5	14.6	6.0	8.5	100.0
	Women's overcoat	AK			5.0		17.7	30.8	16.5	10.5	11.9	5.9	6.7	100.0
	Women's fur coat	AK			1.8		19.2	34.0	19.5	10.8	7.7	6.0	2.8	100.0
	Women's sports jacket	AK			1.4		9.2	19.9	21.8	12.8	15.6	5.9	14.8	100.0
	Children's overalls	AK			0.6		10.7	32.1	19.9	14.2	14.7	2.9	5.5	100.0
	Men's suits	AK			3.6		16.6	30.5	21.8	9.8	12.0	4.9	4.4	100.0
	Trousers	AK			4.1		17.0	23.6	19.7	9.7	17.4	3.4	9.2	100.0
	Sports wear	A			1.1		11.3	35.1	17.7	7.5	13.0	5.0	10.4	100.0
	Overalls	A			1.0		12.3	25.8	26.9	8.8	13.2	2.5	10.5	100.0
	Men's cardigans	AK			2.1		11.4	32.4	18.6	8.6	15.4	3.0	10.6	100.0
	Men's shirt, quality 1	AK			1.5		14.0	31.8	18.4	9.3	16.5	2.9	7.1	100.0
	Men's shirt, quality 2	AK			1.5		14.0	31.8	18.4	9.3	16.5	2.9	7.1	100.0
	Women's trouser suits	K			1.6		12.7	41.7	16.8	8.1	5.9	7.5	7.3	100.0
	Skirt	AK			0.9		24.0	34.1	12.4	4.8	9.8	5.6	9.3	100.0
	Women's jeans	AK			2.7		17.2	30.6	15.7	10.4	12.1	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Dressing - gown	A			0.5		5.9	30.1	21.2	11.0	9.3	9.4	13.1	100.0
	Blouse	AK			2.6		15.8	31.7	19.9	11.4	11.0	3.9	6.3	100.0
	Women's jumpers	AK			2.6		15.8	31.7	19.9	11.4	11.0	3.9	6.3	100.0
	Men's socks, quality 1	AK			0.4		12.3	33.7	22.1	8.0	12.0	3.9	8.0	100.0
	Men's socks, quality 2	AK			0.4		12.3	33.7	22.1	8.0	12.0	3.9	8.0	100.0
	Women's stockings, quality 1	AK			1.5		14.5	31.2	21.4	10.1	13.2	4.6	5.0	100.0
	Women's stockings, quality 2	AK			0.8		14.5	31.2	21.4	10.1	13.2	4.6	5.0	100.0
	Women's stockings, quality 3	AK			0.8		14.5	31.2	21.4	10.1	13.2	4.6	5.0	100.0
	Children's tights	AK			0.4		18.6	25.2	22.7	14.8	9.2	3.9	5.6	100.0
	Women's underwear	A			2.0		11.4	31.5	15.5	11.7	17.7	2.8	9.4	100.0
	Panties	AK			2.0		14.9	30.4	21.4	11.3	10.6	3.9	7.5	100.0
	Brassiere	AK			1.1		11.1	30.0	20.7	11.5	16.2	6.0	4.5	100.0
	Woollen fabrics for mens suits	AK			0.5		13.2	30.3	14.4	15.2	18.3	3.1	5.5	100.0
	Woollen fabrics for women' dresses	AK			2.2		16.8	28.6	17.6	12.2	15.0	2.8	7.0	100.0
	Cotton fabrics for women's dresses	AK			5.0		16.3	28.5	19.4	10.5	14.6	3.5	7.2	100.0
	Wool	A			1.7		12.0	27.6	21.3	8.6	16.9	4.7	8.9	100.0
	Spool	A			0.8		11.8	29.1	21.2	13.3	13.6	5.2	5.8	100.0
	Shortening of men's trousers	A			1.2		20.7	34.8	16.0	14.0	11.2	1.4	1.9	100.0
3.2.	Footwear		12	12	13.2	17.0	13.8	30.4	20.3	10.6	12.7	4.4	7.8	100.0
	Men's rubber boots	A			0.7		5.2	26.4	19.4	8.9	21.7	3.6	14.8	100.0
	Rubber boots in general	A			0.7		5.2	26.4	19.4	8.9	21.7	3.6	14.8	100.0
	Skiing boots	A			0.7		8.7	25.0	26.4	5.2	14.6	5.0	15.1	100.0
	Sports shoes	A			0.4		8.9	28.9	22.5	6.1	14.1	6.5	13.0	100.0
	Men's shoes, quality 1	K			0.4		16.5	31.0	17.9	13.3	11.4	4.0	5.9	100.0
	Men's shoes, quality 2	K			2.0		16.5	31.0	17.9	13.3	11.4	4.0	5.9	100.0
	Women's shoes, quality 1	K			0.6		16.5	31.0	17.9	13.3	11.4	4.0	5.9	100.0
	Women's shoes, quality 2	K			2.9		16.5	31.0	17.9	13.3	11.4	4.0	5.9	100.0
	Women's shoes, quality 3	K			2.0		16.5	31.0	17.9	13.3	11.4	4.0	5.9	100.0
	Women's shoes, quality 4	K			1.7		13.1	33.0	26.0	5.1	8.5	5.5	8.8	100.0
	Children's shoes	K			0.5		7.4	41.0	32.6	2.2	8.5	2.8	5.5	100.0
	Slippers	K			0.6		15.8	23.9	20.0	9.9	20.4	6.9	3.1	100.0

1. Consumer price index 1972 =100, commodities and their weights (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
4.	Rent		15	15	165.5	160.7	20.3	31.6	17.3	10.6	10.2	5.1	4.9	100.0
4.1.	Owner-occupied houses	AK	8	8	68.5	75.2	5.7	24.4	28.8	9.0	18.9	4.1	9.1	100.0
4.2.	Owner-occupied flats	AK	6	6	45.4	37.9	33.9	40.4	6.7	11.7	1.0	6.5	0.7	100.0
4.3.	Rented flats	AK	1	1	51.6	47.6	28.4	33.6	11.3	11.7	6.7	5.2	3.1	100.0
5.	Fuel and light		5	6	26.5	36.8	7.1	25.7	27.2	9.5	18.3	4.1	8.1	100.0
5.1.	Electricity	AK	1	1	11.9	10.8	10.4	26.9	24.2	9.8	16.5	4.3	7.9	100.0
5.2.	Liquid gas	A	1	1	1.0	1.6	16.2	12.6	25.7	6.0	26.8	1.4	11.3	100.0
5.3.	Refined fuel oil	A	1	1	7.5	6.5	3.5	23.2	31.9	9.5	18.4	4.9	8.6	100.0
5.4.	Solid fuels		2	3	6.1	17.9	3.7	28.4	27.3	9.5	20.6	3.3	7.2	100.0
	Firewood, birch	A			5.1		2.3	27.0	27.6	9.7	22.7	3.3	7.4	100.0
	Anthracite	K			1.0		11.1	35.6	25.9	8.0	9.8	3.0	6.6	100.0
6.	Household furnishings, equipment and services		57	42	62.2	56.1	13.2	30.6	22.5	9.3	13.1	4.5	6.8	100.0
6.1.	Furniture and carpets		11	8	21.1	13.3	12.9	34.3	20.3	9.6	11.3	6.2	5.4	100.0
	Kitchen table	AK			0.4		12.7	32.1	18.0	11.4	12.1	7.9	5.8	100.0
	Dining table	AK			4.6		12.3	36.6	18.4	8.9	11.1	6.2	6.5	100.0
	Kitchen chairs	AK			0.4		6.6	26.4	22.7	12.8	20.9	4.8	5.8	100.0
	Armchair	AK			9.3		13.3	34.6	21.4	8.7	11.1	6.1	4.8	100.0
	Chair	AK			0.8		13.2	33.0	18.9	11.3	10.8	6.8	6.0	100.0
	Bed	AK			0.8		10.7	36.1	17.4	12.8	12.7	7.1	3.2	100.0
	Bunk bed	AK			0.7		10.7	36.1	17.4	12.8	12.7	7.1	3.2	100.0
	Light fittings, quality 1	AK			0.4		14.1	34.9	20.5	13.0	7.5	5.9	4.1	100.0
	Light fittings, quality 2	AK			0.4		14.1	34.9	20.5	13.0	7.5	5.9	4.1	100.0
	Kilmarnock carpets	AK			2.0		12.5	29.1	23.8	10.3	10.8	5.3	8.2	100.0
	Straw mat	AK			1.3		16.8	33.0	18.1	9.1	12.1	7.2	3.7	100.0
6.2.	Household textiles and other furnishings		9	8	6.9	7.5	14.9	30.3	21.1	8.0	12.7	4.1	8.9	100.0
	Foam rubber mattress	AK			0.6		30.8	20.0	13.8	10.5	12.7	0.7	11.5	100.0
	Wadding quilt	AK			0.5		11.7	31.6	17.4	2.6	16.8	10.1	9.8	100.0
	Blanket	AK			0.5		11.5	33.2	18.3	2.7	17.5	6.6	10.2	100.0
	Shert	A			0.8		13.1	23.7	12.2	16.1	21.5	1.5	11.9	100.0
	Towel	A			0.9		17.5	29.6	21.8	11.8	9.5	4.0	5.8	100.0
	Plastic table cloth	AK			0.1		29.6	31.0	13.4	7.6	11.6	3.2	3.6	100.0
	Curtain material	AK			1.7		6.9	35.1	30.3	4.9	10.6	5.2	7.0	100.0
	Mirrors	AK			0.8		18.8	33.3	19.2	5.9	12.0	4.5	6.3	100.0
	Plastic clothesbasket	A			1.0		15.8	29.6	22.5	9.1	8.3	2.1	12.6	100.0
6.3.	Household machines and equipment		8	5	9.9	10.1	9.5	25.1	23.9	9.2	17.9	5.2	9.2	100.0
	Sewing machine	AK			1.2		7.9	31.1	22.7	10.6	18.3	7.5	1.9	100.0
	Refrigerator	AK			1.4		10.5	20.9	20.3	10.1	22.3	5.8	10.1	100.0
	Deep-freeze	AK			1.4		2.7	21.9	28.1	7.6	23.3	2.7	13.7	100.0
	Vacuum cleaner	AK			2.0		17.3	38.3	31.2	3.1	5.5	1.7	2.9	100.0
	Washing machine	AK			1.5		1.8	11.0	13.9	16.9	24.8	11.9	19.7	100.0
	Electric iron	AK			1.0		8.1	24.2	26.1	10.0	18.4	4.6	8.6	100.0
	Electric whisk	AK			0.6		12.8	31.6	22.4	7.1	16.7	4.5	4.9	100.0
	Grill	AK			0.8		15.9	20.4	24.5	9.5	17.2	2.2	10.3	100.0
6.4.	Household utensils		15	10	7.8	6.0	13.9	26.6	25.6	10.0	14.0	3.0	6.9	100.0
	Coffee cup	AK			0.6		16.3	24.0	28.1	12.3	9.5	2.3	7.5	100.0
	Plate	AK			0.6		16.3	24.0	28.1	12.3	9.5	2.3	7.5	100.0
	Drinking glass	AK			0.5		16.2	24.5	27.9	12.2	9.4	2.3	7.5	100.0
	Frying-pan	A			0.3		6.6	33.2	25.4	9.6	17.3	3.3	4.6	100.0
	Kettle, quality 1	AK			0.3		6.6	33.2	25.4	9.6	17.3	3.3	4.6	100.0

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weights by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Kettle, quality 2	A			0.3		6.6	33.2	25.4	9.6	17.3	3.3	4.6	100.0
	Casserole dish	AK			0.3		22.9	33.0	14.3	6.9	11.2	5.1	6.6	100.0
	Knives and forks	A			0.3		19.8	33.9	12.5	9.1	15.8	1.8	7.1	100.0
	Plastic bucket	AK			1.2		15.3	29.3	24.3	9.4	11.5	3.1	7.1	100.0
	Thermos flask	A			0.2		9.6	29.3	19.4	8.8	15.2	5.3	12.4	100.0
	Cutting knife	AK			0.4		22.2	29.9	24.9	6.3	11.5	2.0	3.2	100.0
	Knife	AK			0.5		14.1	17.9	39.1	9.7	12.6	2.7	3.9	100.0
	Hammer	AK			0.5		14.1	17.9	39.1	9.7	12.6	2.7	3.9	100.0
	Light bulbs	AK			0.7		12.6	22.0	21.8	12.8	19.1	3.9	7.8	100.0
	Batteries	A			1.1		9.6	27.3	21.8	8.4	19.9	3.4	9.6	100.0
6.5.	Household articles and services		14	11	16.5	19.2	14.8	31.1	23.6	9.0	12.3	2.9	6.3	100.0
	Washing detergents	A			2.1		13.2	27.9	21.6	10.7	14.1	3.8	8.7	100.0
	Dish-washing liquids	A			0.5		13.5	31.7	19.1	11.7	14.0	4.8	5.2	100.0
	Soft soap	A			0.2		9.4	27.3	24.8	11.0	14.6	3.4	9.5	100.0
	Floor polish	AK			0.7		13.6	35.9	19.2	10.3	9.8	4.7	6.5	100.0
	Brush	AK			0.6		15.5	29.4	22.0	6.7	15.0	2.9	8.5	100.0
	Household paper	A			1.5		15.4	26.9	21.3	11.7	14.4	4.7	5.6	100.0
	Candle	AK			0.8		16.3	25.2	21.3	10.0	15.7	3.6	7.9	100.0
	Matches	A			0.6		11.1	23.5	24.0	7.8	21.8	2.4	9.4	100.0
	Cello-tape	AK			1.0		11.2	29.1	22.1	10.0	15.9	4.3	7.4	100.0
	Laundry	A			1.3		25.7	44.9	11.6	11.4	3.3	3.0	0.1	100.0
	Dry cleaning	AK			0.9		33.7	31.2	14.9	10.4	4.5	2.5	2.8	100.0
	Household services	AK			0.9		6.5	27.5	34.4	5.2	15.2	4.3	6.9	100.0
	Wage and salary indices	K			4.5		12.7	32.6	30.6	6.4	10.8	0.5	6.4	100.0
	Home insurance	K			0.9		10.7	32.2	22.1	10.1	15.2	3.9	5.8	100.0
7.	Transport and communications		31	30	153.7	130.4	15.6	27.3	22.8	8.8	15.0	4.9	5.6	100.0
7.1.	Means of transport		3	3	51.7	42.7	11.7	24.4	26.3	9.2	16.9	5.4	6.1	100.0
	Private car	AK			47.4		11.4	25.2	27.2	8.6	17.2	5.5	4.9	100.0
	Moped	AK			3.1		15.9	12.6	15.6	16.7	13.9	2.9	22.4	100.0
	Bicycle	AK			1.2		11.8	24.1	20.7	10.5	15.5	7.0	10.4	100.0
7.2.	Running costs of private vehicles		15	15	57.4	50.5	12.9	28.4	21.2	10.4	16.0	5.2	5.9	100.0
	Petrol	K			26.7		11.9	25.8	22.8	12.2	16.0	4.6	6.7	100.0
	Oils	AK			0.9		12.2	19.0	25.0	10.7	18.6	5.5	9.0	100.0
	Lubrication of private car ...	A			3.7		13.0	34.1	22.2	11.0	7.5	6.4	5.8	100.0
	Tyre	AK			2.8		15.6	30.3	23.9	6.8	15.7	2.9	4.8	100.0
	Inner tube	AK			0.9		15.6	30.3	23.9	6.8	15.7	2.9	4.8	100.0
	Muffler	AK			1.0		7.8	3.2	8.2	2.5	70.9	7.3	0.1	100.0
	Accumulator	AK			0.6		11.4	31.7	22.5	12.4	15.3	4.5	2.2	100.0
	Cylinder head gasket	AK			1.6		13.9	35.0	19.6	7.8	13.9	6.5	3.3	100.0
	Spark plug	AK			0.6		11.4	31.7	22.5	12.4	15.3	4.5	2.2	100.0
	Spare parts for separate models	AK			3.7		6.5	40.3	16.4	10.0	17.2	5.4	4.2	100.0
	Average hourly wages of mechanic	K			3.8		21.3	27.2	12.8	7.8	15.4	11.1	4.4	100.0
	Compulsory traffic insurance	K			7.9		14.3	26.7	24.3	9.1	15.2	4.8	5.6	100.0
	Registration	K			0.5		23.5	53.7	6.6	8.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	100.0
	Car inspection	K			0.5		23.5	53.7	6.6	8.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	100.0
	Driving school fee	AK			2.2		7.3	30.4	18.1	8.0	17.3	5.8	13.1	100.0
7.3.	Purchased transport services ..		9	8	35.6	31.5	24.9	29.7	19.7	6.1	11.2	3.5	4.9	100.0
	Local bus and tram rides	AK			14.6		25.5	30.6	21.7	5.6	10.4	2.4	3.8	100.0
	Long-distance coach trips	K			5.3		17.4	24.3	21.4	6.5	17.7	2.5	10.2	100.0
	Short-distance train journeys	K			0.6		12.6	49.3	27.5	2.2	5.5	1.9	1.0	100.0

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights.(cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Long-distance train journeys ..	K			3.7		19.6	29.5	18.0	8.6	14.1	5.7	4.5	100.0
	Taxi fares	AK			3.5		26.4	23.2	19.2	6.1	15.1	2.8	7.2	100.0
	Domestic flights	K			0.6		21.2	8.5	23.8	8.9	1.5	30.9	5.2	100.0
	Flights abroad	K			0.2		23.1	24.1	18.7	11.7	5.3	16.8	0.3	100.0
	Boat-trips abroad	K			0.4		9.8	40.4	35.2	4.4	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Package tours.....	K			6.7		34.3	35.0	13.2	5.7	5.9	3.1	2.8	100.0
7.4.	Communications		4	4	9.0	5.7	17.8	28.2	24.4	7.7	12.8	5.0	4.1	100.0
	Local telephone charges	AK			3.9		17.2	28.7	25.5	17.1	12.5	5.0	4.0	100.0
	Long-distance telephone charges	K			3.8		17.2	28.7	25.5	17.1	12.5	5.0	4.0	100.0
	Postage	K			1.2		22.2	25.7	18.1	11.6	12.2	4.8	5.4	100.0
	Telegrams.....	K			0.1		11.4	18.9	10.3	4.9	46.9	4.1	3.5	100.0
8.	Education and recreation		38	27	79.7	66.5	16.9	31.7	19.2	9.7	11.8	4.4	6.3	100.0
8.1.	Recreation and entertainment goods		19	11	29.5	27.2	16.1	32.2	19.2	9.5	12.4	4.6	6.0	100.0
	Portable radio	AK			1.7		15.7	29.0	19.1	11.5	13.6	4.5	6.6	100.0
	Tape-recorder	AK			1.8		20.1	35.0	16.2	9.6	9.2	5.9	4.0	100.0
	Television sets	AK			3.1		13.4	29.3	15.1	11.9	15.7	5.8	8.8	100.0
	Film cameras	AK			1.3		11.8	27.7	22.3	6.9	19.2	3.4	8.7	100.0
	Records and cassettes	AK			0.9		26.7	39.3	11.3	6.8	7.5	3.5	4.9	100.0
	Boats	AK			2.4		17.5	35.4	20.1	6.6	12.3	4.5	3.6	100.0
	Skis	AK			1.4		11.2	28.5	15.5	15.3	13.3	6.1	10.1	100.0
	Dart board	AK			0.3		12.5	29.1	11.9	20.1	11.9	4.4	10.1	100.0
	Casting rod	AK			0.8		5.5	32.1	19.7	11.8	14.9	4.0	12.0	100.0
	Weir	AK			0.4		5.5	32.0	19.7	11.8	14.9	4.1	12.0	100.0
	Sleeping bag	A			0.5		24.4	31.0	28.8	6.7	1.2	7.5	0.4	100.0
	Film roll	A			0.7		22.1	29.5	19.6	9.3	7.8	4.0	7.7	100.0
	Musical instruments	AK			1.3		15.3	22.2	26.4	8.7	13.3	10.5	3.6	100.0
	Toys	AK			2.3		16.0	31.6	21.3	11.5	9.9	4.3	5.4	100.0
	Games	K			2.2		18.7	37.9	17.1	8.4	12.5	1.4	4.0	100.0
	Cut flowers	AK			4.5		19.1	36.3	19.0	10.1	8.6	3.7	3.2	100.0
	Flower bulbs	AK			0.9		13.5	28.4	26.0	6.5	16.1	4.9	4.6	100.0
	Seeds	AK			0.6		11.4	29.1	26.7	5.5	16.7	5.8	4.8	100.0
	Television repairs	AK			2.4		13.5	30.8	19.9	6.1	16.4	4.0	9.3	100.0
8.2.	Recreation and entertainment services		9	9	28.6	15.3	15.1	30.8	20.3	9.8	12.1	4.1	7.8	100.0
	Cinema tickets	A			1.4		31.0	35.4	12.8	10.0	5.2	3.8	1.8	100.0
	Theatre tickets	AK			0.6		32.9	36.5	19.0	6.5	3.9	0.7	0.5	100.0
	Foot-ball match	AK			0.4		16.1	42.4	10.4	12.4	12.9	1.9	3.9	100.0
	Ice-hockey match	AK			0.4		16.1	42.4	10.4	12.4	12.9	1.9	3.9	100.0
	Entertainments	AK			3.1		9.3	27.8	24.6	9.0	15.6	3.2	10.5	100.0
	Radio and TV licences	K			4.0		13.2	28.6	21.2	10.9	15.1	4.8	6.2	100.0
	Lottery	K			16.9		14.2	30.8	20.6	9.4	11.8	4.5	8.7	100.0
	Film developing	A			0.9		19.0	31.1	18.7	12.3	10.5	2.6	5.8	100.0
	Film reproduction	A			0.9		19.0	31.1	18.7	12.3	10.5	2.6	5.8	100.0
8.3.	Books, newspapers and other printed matter		5	5	14.7	15.7	17.6	32.1	19.7	9.8	11.5	3.9	5.4	100.0
	Average price of books	K			6.2		20.8	35.8	17.9	9.7	7.5	3.4	4.9	100.0
	Subscription fees for newspapers	K			4.0		12.7	28.0	23.1	9.8	16.3	4.0	6.1	100.0
	Subscription fees for periodicals	K			3.1		13.9	29.7	20.5	10.5	14.9	4.7	5.8	100.0
	Newspapers, single copies	K			0.3		41.2	32.7	15.3	5.6	0.7	3.7	0.8	100.0
	Periodicals, single copies	K			1.1		22.0	32.5	16.5	9.3	9.7	4.3	5.7	100.0
8.4.	Education		5	2	6.9	8.3	25.9	33.2	14.1	9.5	8.4	5.5	3.4	100.0
	Secondary school fees	K			1.3		24.4	27.4	17.1	8.0	14.3	5.3	3.5	100.0

1. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, commodities and their weights (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Mode of collection	Number of items		Weight o/oo		Regional weight by commodity %							Total
			1972	1967	1972	1967	Group 1)							
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
	University fees	AK			0.7		24.4	27.4	17.1	8.0	14.3	5.3	3.5	100.0
	Commercial school fees	AK			0.6		24.4	27.4	17.1	8.0	14.3	5.3	3.5	100.0
	Correspondence courses	K			0.9		39.3	32.4	10.9	9.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	100.0
	Children's day care fees	K			3.4		23.6	37.9	12.6	10.6	5.2	6.5	3.6	100.0
9.	Other goods and services		59	50	115.8	99.1	21.1	29.2	18.8	10.0	11.6	4.6	4.7	100.0
9.1.	Medical and health care		10	8	33.2	27.1	17.5	25.1	20.8	10.2	16.1	4.2	6.1	100.0
	Drugs	K			13.1		13.0	22.6	22.8	9.2	21.4	4.0	7.0	100.0
	Plasters	A			0.3		20.5	28.7	19.2	9.1	11.2	4.2	7.1	100.0
	Spectacle lenses	K			1.8		16.5	29.0	18.4	10.9	13.3	5.0	6.9	100.0
	Dentures (protheses)	K			0.9		15.7	24.6	18.5	11.5	16.7	5.1	7.9	100.0
	Hearing apparatus	K			0.2		6.9	32.0	13.5	6.6	33.2	6.3	1.5	100.0
	Doctor's charges	K			4.7		22.3	23.4	18.5	11.1	14.8	3.9	6.0	100.0
	Dentist's fees	K			5.5		26.0	32.4	17.3	10.4	8.3	2.7	2.9	100.0
	Laboratory and treatment charges	K			2.5		21.1	18.1	25.9	13.8	8.7	9.0	3.4	100.0
	Hospital fees	K			3.3		13.6	26.9	21.2	9.1	16.6	3.7	8.9	100.0
	Dispensary fees	K			0.9		14.1	27.5	19.7	9.5	16.4	3.3	9.5	100.0
9.2.	Personal hygiene		20	14	15.6	14.6	19.5	32.9	17.5	11.4	9.5	4.5	4.7	100.0
	Barber	A			1.0		17.4	37.8	18.1	9.6	9.5	3.5	4.1	100.0
	Hairwash and setting	A			3.0		22.5	33.3	17.3	9.4	10.3	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Sauna and swimming-pool fees	AK			1.1		24.8	44.9	6.8	15.7	1.4	5.1	1.3	100.0
	Electric shaver	AK			0.3		12.2	27.8	22.7	9.7	16.0	5.5	6.1	100.0
	Scales	AK			0.3		15.2	27.9	19.9	10.9	11.5	5.9	8.7	100.0
	Toothbrush	AK			0.6		16.3	35.4	22.0	16.6	5.0	1.2	3.5	100.0
	Beauty soap	AK			0.3		16.3	34.6	19.6	9.5	10.8	4.3	4.9	100.0
	Sauna soap	A			0.3		16.3	34.6	19.6	9.5	10.8	4.3	4.9	100.0
	Hair shampoo	AK			1.0		18.3	32.5	16.2	9.7	12.5	5.6	5.2	100.0
	Toothpaste	A			0.5		16.7	32.6	16.9	11.5	10.9	5.5	5.9	100.0
	Lipstick	AK			1.0		21.3	29.7	18.9	11.2	7.9	6.1	4.9	100.0
	Hand cream	AK			0.3		16.9	28.6	18.0	12.6	12.2	5.4	6.3	100.0
	Skin cream	AK			1.0		21.3	29.7	18.9	11.2	7.9	6.1	4.9	100.0
	Deodorants	AK			1.6		14.4	33.0	20.5	11.7	11.0	4.3	5.1	100.0
	Toilet paper	A			1.2		17.6	29.6	17.8	12.3	10.5	5.9	6.3	100.0
	Baby nappies	A			0.6		23.5	32.7	15.1	14.4	8.2	2.0	4.1	100.0
	Sanitary towels	AK			0.6		16.5	29.3	18.8	12.0	12.1	5.1	6.2	100.0
	Contraceptives	K			0.3		33.3	26.4	12.4	11.7	9.6	4.6	2.0	100.0
	Razor blades	A			0.3		22.2	28.0	17.4	9.3	10.6	5.2	7.3	100.0
	Shaving cream	AK			0.3		21.7	27.2	18.2	10.0	10.3	4.8	7.8	100.0
9.3.	Other goods		13	13	7.7	5.4	18.4	29.4	18.4	11.3	12.1	4.7	5.7	100.0
	Wrist watch	AK			0.8		13.6	29.7	19.2	10.4	15.7	6.0	5.4	100.0
	Alarm clocks	AK			0.2		11.2	27.4	20.2	7.9	24.6	3.1	5.6	100.0
	Repair of watches	A			0.4		15.9	23.1	23.2	16.3	12.7	2.7	6.1	100.0
	Spare parts of watches	AK			0.6		17.9	28.2	21.7	14.5	10.1	2.3	5.3	100.0
	Golden ring	AK			1.5		17.3	33.7	16.4	12.3	9.1	6.2	5.0	100.0
	Suitcase	AK			0.7		25.3	30.3	16.7	9.4	8.7	4.5	5.1	100.0
	Brief-case	AK			0.7		25.3	30.3	16.7	9.4	8.7	4.5	5.1	100.0
	Umbrella	AK			0.5		28.7	23.3	13.6	8.8	16.2	4.5	4.9	100.0
	Pram	AK			0.3		11.7	32.1	18.0	19.8	9.8	1.9	6.7	100.0
	Pad	AK			0.5		16.8	28.3	19.6	10.4	13.5	4.6	6.8	100.0
	Pencil	AK			0.5		16.8	28.3	19.6	10.4	13.5	4.6	6.8	100.0
	Ball-point pen	AK			0.5		16.8	28.3	19.6	10.4	13.5	4.6	6.8	100.0
	Eraser	AK			0.5		16.8	28.3	19.6	10.4	13.5	4.6	6.8	100.0

APPENDIX 2

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
1.	Food	241.2	179.1	239.0	277.0	265.0
1.1.	Bread and grain products in all.....	34.1	25.9	34.0	39.0	35.3
	Wheat flour	5.3	1.3	4.9	8.2	6.8
	Rye meal	1.6	0.2	1.2	3.8	1.2
	Flaked oats	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5
	Hulled rice	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.5
	Crisp bread	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5
	Soft rye bread	4.3	2.8	4.1	5.1	6.0
	White wheat bread	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.5	0.9
	Blended wheat bread	3.6	3.2	3.9	2.8	4.2
	Danish pastry.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Pastry 2, apple tart	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
	Pastry 3, jam tart (Swiss roll)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
	Pastry 4, Wheat and butter	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Doughnut	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Rusks	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
	Cream crackers	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.6
	Biscuits	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2
	Macaroni	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
1.2.	Meat	56.2	45.2	56.5	61.3	59.3
	Yearling, steak	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.5
	Roast beef	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.5
	Yearling, shoulder	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.5
	Yearling, brisquet	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.5
	Beef, minced	7.6	7.2	8.2	7.2	6.5
	Pork, chop	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.5	4.5
	Pork, middle flank	6.4	2.9	6.0	9.5	6.7
	Liver	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
	Poultry, frozen	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Beef and pork, canned	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
	Pea soup, canned	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
	Ham, cooked	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.7
	Salami	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5
	Sausage, bacon	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.5
	Spam	3.9	2.6	3.7	4.7	5.3
	Frankfurter	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.8
	Loop sausage	8.6	6.0	9.0	8.7	10.3
	Liver casserole	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
1.3.	Fish	6.5	4.8	6.0	7.8	8.7
	Baltic herring	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
	Small white-fish	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.1
	Pike	2.0	0.9	1.6	3.1	3.5
	Coalfish, frozen	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Salted herring.....	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4
	Herring, canned.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
1.4.	Milk, cheese and eggs	46.9	30.1	46.1	56.7	53.8
	Milk, high fat content	24.1	10.1	22.5	33.5	31.0
	Milk, low fat content	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.9
	Cream	3.9	2.7	4.2	4.3	3.2
	Sour milk	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.8
	Yoghurt	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.0	2.5
	Cheese, emmenthaler	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.9
	Cheese, edam	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8
	Cheese, cream	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
	Eggs	6.7	4.4	6.9	7.6	7.3
1.5.	Fats and edible oils	20.7	10.7	19.9	27.5	24.5
	Dairy butter	15.5	6.1	14.3	22.7	18.9
	Household margarine	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.7
	Margarine, better quality	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.2
	Lard	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
1.6.	Fruits, berries and vegetables	28.5	27.3	28.0	29.2	31.2
	Apples	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.4
	Oranges	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.5
	Bananas	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1
	Canned fruit	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Raisins	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
	Strawberries	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.9
	Red currants	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
	Lingonberries, mash	3.3	1.0	2.5	4.3	8.1
	Black currant juice	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
	Orange juice	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	-0.9
	Carrots	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1
	Tomatoes	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7
	Cucumber	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
	Onion	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Frozen vegetables	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Italian salad	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8
	Pickled gherkins	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
	Carrots, fresh	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
1.7.	Potatoes	3.5	2.2	3.3	4.6	4.2
	Potatoes, cooking	2.5	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.1
	Mashed potato powder	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
	New potatoes	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
1.8.	Sugar	7.3	3.1	7.3	9.5	9.3
	Granulated sugar	5.0	2.1	5.2	6.5	5.6
	Lump sugar	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.7
1.9.	Coffee and tea	18.5	12.7	18.2	21.8	21.7
	Coffee, packet	17.4	11.2	17.0	21.0	20.8
	Instant coffee	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Tea bags	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
1.10.	Other types of food	19.0	17.1	19.7	19.6	17.0
	Strawberry jam	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
	Milk chocolate	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.2	3.9
	Pastilles	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
	Candy	5.1	4.0	5.5	5.3	4.8
	Ice-cream	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
	Salt	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Mustard	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4
	Ketchup	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Baby food	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
2.	Beverages and tobacco	78.7	83.7	79.2	75.4	76.1
2.1.	Beverages	47.8	52.2	49.1	46.0	39.3
	Lemonade	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.5
	Orangeade	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.5
	Light ale	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
	Index of alcoholic beverages	43.3	47.9	44.3	41.4	36.0
2.2.	Tobacco	39.9	31.5	30.1	29.4	36.8
	Cigarettes, type 1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
	Cigarettes, type 2	26.2	26.8	25.7	24.8	30.3
	Cigarettes, type 3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9
	Cigars	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
	Pipe tobacco	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.3
3.	Clothing and footwear	76.7	73.6	76.1	76.9	83.4
3.1.	Clothing	63.5	62.2	62.7	63.8	68.6
	Summer coat	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.1
	Men's jackets	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.4
	Raincoat	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
	Men's hat	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.1
	Leather gloves	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.4
	Women's overcoat	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.8
	Women's fur coat	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.4
	Women's sports jacket	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.6
	Children's overalls	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
	Men's suits	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1
	Trousers	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.8
	Sportswear	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6
	Overalls	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
	Men's cardigans (.....	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.7
	Men's shirt, quality 1	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
	Men's shirt, quality 2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
	Women's trouser suits	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.2
	Skirt	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.3
	Women's jeans	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.5
	Dressing-gown	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1
	Blouse	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
	Women's jumpers	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
	Men's socks, quality 1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
	Men's socks, quality 2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
	Women's stockings, quality 1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3
	Women's stockings, quality 2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Women's stockings, quality 3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Children's tights	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Women's underwear	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.2
	Panties	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1
	Brassiere	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
	Woollen fabrics for men's suits	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
	Woollen fabrics for Women's dresses	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0
	Cotton fabrics for Women's dresses	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.3	4.9
	Wool	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1
	Spool	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Shortening of men's trousers	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.4
3.2.	Footwear	13.2	11.4	13.4	13.1	14.8
	Men's rubber boots	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2
	Rubber boots in general	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
	Skiing boots	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2
	Sports shoes	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
	Men's shoes, quality 1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Men's shoes, quality 2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
	Women's shoes, quality 1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Women's shoes, quality 2	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.7
	Women's shoes, quality 3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
	Women's shoes, quality 4	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	2.2
	Children's shoes	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4
	Slippers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
4.	Rent	165.5	211.0	162.9	145.8	153.8
4.1.	Owner-occupied houses	68.5	24.6	73.2	80.9	83.9
4.2.	Owner-occupied flats	45.4	94.1	43.0	24.6	30.3
4.3.	Rented flats	51.6	92.3	46.7	40.3	39.6
5.	Fuel and light	26.5	11.8	28.1	31.3	29.8
5.1.	Electricity	11.9	7.8	12.3	13.3	13.4
5.2.	Liquid gas	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.1
5.3.	Refined fuel oil	7.5	1.6	8.3	8.9	9.4
5.4.	Solid fuels	6.1	1.4	6.8	7.7	5.9
	Firewood, birch	5.1	0.7	5.6	7.0	5.0
	Anthracite	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9
6.	Household furnishings, equipment and services	62.2	51.8	66.4	59.0	65.1

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
6.1.	Furniture and carpets	21.1	17.1	23.1	18.7	22.5
	Kitchen table	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Dining table	4.6	3.5	5.1	3.9	5.4
	Kitchen chairs	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
	Armchair	9.3	7.8	10.4	7.8	9.3
	Chair	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Bed	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Bunk bed	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Light fittings, quality 1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Light fittings, quality 2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Kilmarnock carpets	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.5
	Straw mat	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
6.2.	Household textiles and other furnishings.....	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.1	8.3
	Foam rubber mattress	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Wadding quilt	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
	Blanket	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
	Shert	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0
	Towel	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
	Plastic table cloth	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Curtain material	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.9
	Mirrors	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
	Plastic clothesbasket	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4
6.3.	Household machines and equipment	9.9	5.9	9.8	11.4	13.2
	Sewing machine	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.0
	Refrigerator	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.1
	Deep-freeze	1.4	0.2	1.4	1.8	2.1
	Vacuum cleander	2.0	2.1	2.7	0.7	0.8
	Washing machine	1.5	0.2	0.8	2.7	4.5
	Electric iron	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
	Electric whisk	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
	Grill	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
6.4.	Household utensils	7.8	6.8	8.2	7.9	7.1
	Coffee cup	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Plate	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Drinking glass	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Frying-pan	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Kettle, quality 1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Kettle, quality 2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Casserole dish	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Knives and forks	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Plastic bucket	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
	Thermos flask	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Cutting knife	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Knife	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
	Hammer	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
	Light bulbs	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
	Batteries	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3
6.5.	Household articles and services	16.5	15.5	18.2	14.9	14.0
	Washing detergents	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5
	Dish-washing liquids	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Soft soap	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Floor polish	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
	Brush	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Household paper	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
	Candle	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
	Matches	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Cello-tape	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Laundry	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.4
	Dry cleaning	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
	Household services	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
	Wage and salary indices	4.5	3.6	5.7	3.3	2.9
	Home insurance	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
7.	Transport and communications	153.7	150.5	154.9	155.6	149.0
7.1.	Means of transport	51.7	38.0	52.8	57.3	54.8
	Private car	47.4	34.0	49.9	51.9	45.6
	Moped	3.1	3.2	1.8	4.1	7.4
	Bicycle	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8
7.2.	Running costs of private vehicles	57.4	46.5	57.3	64.4	59.2
	Petrol	26.7	20.0	26.1	31.9	27.6
	Oils	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2
	Lubrication of private car	3.7	3.0	4.2	2.9	4.2
	Tyre	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.0
	Inner tube	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
	Muffler	1.0	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.7
	Accumulator	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
	Cylinder head gasket	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5
	Spark plug	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
	Spare parts for separate models	3.7	1.5	4.2	4.2	3.3
	Average hourly wages of mechanic	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	5.4
	Compulsory traffic insurance	7.9	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.6
	Registration	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Car inspection	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Driving school fee	2.2	1.0	2.2	2.4	3.8
7.3.	Purchased transport services	35.6	55.9	35.3	26.2	27.4
	Local bus and tram rides	14.6	23.5	15.4	9.9	8.4
	Long-distance coach trips	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.5	6.3
	Short-distance journeys	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
	Long-distance train journeys	3.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
	Taxi fares	3.5	5.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
	Domestic flights	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.0
	Flights abroad	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Boat-trips abroad	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
	Package tours	6.7	14.5	6.5	3.3	3.6
7.4.	Communications	9.0	10.1	9.5	7.7	7.6
	Local telephone charges	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2
	Long-distance telephone charges	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2
	Postage	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
	Telegrams	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
8.	Education and recreation	79.7	84.6	81.8	72.6	78.6
8.1.	Recreation an entertainment goods	29.5	29.8	30.4	27.4	28.9
	Portable radio	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
	Tape-recorder	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6
	Television sets	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.6	4.2
	Film cameras	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
	Records and cassettes	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
	Boats	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.8
	Skies	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.1
	Dart board	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Casting rod	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.3
	Weir	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Sleeping bag	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
	Film roll	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8
	Musical instruments	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
	Toys	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0
	Games	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.1
	Cut flowers	4.5	5.4	5.0	3.6	2.9
	Flower bulbs	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
	Seeds	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Television repairs	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.9

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
		Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
8.2.	Recreation and entertainment services	28.6	27.1	29.4	26.6	31.2
	Cinema tickets	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
	Theatre tickets	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
	Football match	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
	Ice-hockey match	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
	Entertainments	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.9
	Radio and TV licences	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.1
	Lottery	16.9	15.1	17.5	15.3	20.6
	Film developing	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
	Film reproduction	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
8.3.	Books, newspapers and other printed matter	14.7	16.4	15.4	13.4	12.8
	Average price of books	6.2	8.2	6.7	4.6	4.8
	Subscription fees for newspapers	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.8
	Subscription fees for periodicals	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.0
	Newspapers, single copies	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Periodicals, single copies	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
8.4.	Education	6.9	11.3	6.6	5.2	5.7
	Secondary school fees	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
	University fees	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Commercial school fees	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
	Correspondence courses	0.9	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
	Children's day care fees	3.4	5.0	3.4	2.3	3.1
9.	Other goods and services	115.8	153.9	111.6	106.4	99.2
9.1.	Medical and health care	33.2	36.5	30.7	37.1	31.7
	Drugs	13.1	10.7	12.0	17.0	13.3
	Plasters	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Spectacle lenses	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
	Dentures (protheses)	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
	Hearing apparatus	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Doctor's charges	4.7	6.6	4.0	5.2	4.3
	Dentist's fees	5.5	9.0	5.5	4.4	2.9
	Laboratory and treatment charges	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.8
	Hospital fees	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8
	Dispensary fees	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
9.2.	Personal hygiene	15.6	19.2	15.8	13.8	13.3
	Barber	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7
	Hairwash and setting	3.0	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.0
	Sauna and swimming-pool fees	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
	Electric shaver	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Scales	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Toothbrush	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
	Beauty soap	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Sauna soap	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Hair shampoo	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Toothpaste	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Lipstick	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
	Hand cream	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Skin cream	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
	Deodorants	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4
	Toilet paper	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
	Baby nappies	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3
	Sanitary towels	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Contraceptives	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Razor blades	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
	Shaving cream	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3

2. Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional weights by commodities (cont.)

Commodities and commodity groups	Regional weight structure o/oo				
	Whole country	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
9.3. Other goods	7.7	8.9	7.4	7.6	7.4
Wrist watch	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Alarm clocks	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Repair of watchers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Spare parts of watches	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Golden ring	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Suitcase	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Brief-case	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Umbrella	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Fram	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pad	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Pencil	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ball-point pen	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Eraser	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
9.4. Restaurant, cafe and hotel expenses	50.7	83.3	48.6	39.0	38.0
Hotel expenses	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.3
Camping site fees	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mince beef	3.0	5.4	2.8	2.2	2.0
Meat balls	3.0	5.4	2.8	2.2	2.0
Pea soup	3.0	5.3	2.8	2.1	2.0
Pasty	2.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	2.0
Coffee	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.4
Milk	3.0	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.9
Collops	3.0	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.9
Steak	2.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.9
Refreshing drinks	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Index of alcoholic drinks	22.4	36.3	21.1	17.8	18.3
9.5. Financial services	5.3	3.7	5.1	6.2	6.2
Life insurance	5.3	3.7	5.1	6.2	6.2
9.6. Other services	3.3	2.3	4.0	2.7	2.6
Newspaper advertisements	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.4
Fishing licence	1.8	1.4	2.8	0.7	0.5
Official certificates	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0

APPENDIX 3.

Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups c/oo						
		All house-holds	Group 1)					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	Food	241.2	327.7	217.9	158.7	195.6	249.0	273.2
1.1.	Bread and grain products in all ...	34.1	44.8	30.8	21.6	27.1	35.7	42.2
	Wheat flour	5.3	14.7	3.5	1.5	2.4	4.7	5.9
	Rye meal	1.6	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8
	Flaked oats	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7
	Hulled rice	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.0
	Crisp bread	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
	Soft rye bread	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.3	3.3	5.3	5.7
	White wheat bread	2.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
	Blended wheat bread	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.6
	Danish pastry	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5
	Pastry 2, apple tart	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
	Pastry 3, jam tart (Swiss roll) ...	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
	Pastry 4, wheat and butter	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5
	Doughnut	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.6
	Rusks	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3
	Cream crackers	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8
	Biscuits	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7
	Macaroni	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
1.2.	Meat	56.2	65.9	53.1	38.1	48.2	60.6	63.1
	Yearling, steak	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.6
	Roast beef	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.6
	Yearling, shoulder	2.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0
	Yearling, brisket	2.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0
	Beef, minced	7.6	6.9	7.9	5.4	7.3	8.9	7.5
	Pork, chop	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.6	5.3
	Pork, middle flank	6.4	10.5	4.8	2.4	3.8	6.2	9.8
	Liver	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
	Poultry, frozen	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Beef and pork, canned	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
	Pea soup, canned	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Ham, cooked	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.4	5.1
	Salami	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1
	Sausage, bacon	2.8	3.2	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.6
	Spam	3.9	5.8	3.7	1.8	3.0	4.8	4.3
	Frankfurter	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.2
	Loop sausage	8.6	9.5	8.8	4.8	7.6	10.7	7.7
	Liver casserole	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
1.3.	Fish	6.5	8.6	5.4	4.2	4.9	6.1	9.1
	Baltic herring	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
	Small white-fish	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0
	Pike	2.0	3.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.8
	Coalfish, frozen	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Salted herring	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
	Herring, canned	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2
1.4.	Milk, cheese and eggs	46.9	73.1	40.9	27.4	34.8	48.6	52.0
	Milk, high fat content	24.1	50.3	19.0	8.1	14.4	24.9	25.5
	Milk, low fat content	2.9	0.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.3
	Cream	3.9	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.0	6.2
	Sour milk	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.5
	Yoghurt	2.8	0.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0
	Cheese, emmenthaler	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
	Cheese, edam	2.3	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Cheese, cream	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.1
	Eggs	6.7	10.5	5.9	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.0

1)

- I Agricultural own-account workers
- II All wage-earners
- III Directors and senior officials
- IV Other officials
- V Workers
- VI Pensioners

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All house-holds	Group 1)					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.5.	Fats and edible oils	20.7	35.7	17.3	9.4	14.0	21.6	23.3
	Dairy butter	15.5	33.3	11.5	5.3	8.7	14.9	17.6
	Household margarine	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.2
	Margarine, better quality	2.5	0.4	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.5
	Lard	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0
1.6.	Fruits, berries and vegetables	28.5	32.0	26.6	25.7	27.4	26.5	31.4
	Apples	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.7
	Oranges	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4
	Bananas	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
	Canned fruit	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
	Raisins	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5
	Strawberries	1.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4
	Red currants	1.4	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.9
	Lingonberries, mash	3.3	6.8	2.2	1.0	2.5	2.4	3.6
	Black currant juice	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Orange juice	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9
	Carrots	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.0
	Tomatoes	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.4
	Cucumber	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
	Onion	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
	Frozen vegetables	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
	Italian salad	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
	Pickled gherking	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Carrots, fresh	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
1.7.	Potatoes	3.5	6.7	2.9	1.8	2.3	3.5	4.0
	Potatoes, cooking	2.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.9
	Mashed potato powder	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
	New potatoes	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
1.8.	Sugar	7.3	14.7	5.7	2.8	4.1	7.5	9.0
	Granulated sugar	5.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	3.0	5.1	5.8
	Lump sugar	2.3	4.7	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.4	3.2
1.9.	Coffee and tea	18.5	26.6	16.3	10.0	13.6	19.7	23.6
	Coffee, packet	17.4	25.7	15.2	8.8	12.6	18.6	22.5
	Instant coffee	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Tea bags	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
1.10.	Other types of food	19.0	19.6	18.9	17.7	19.2	19.2	15.5
	Strawberry jam	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Milk chocolate	5.3	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.9	4.0
	Pastilles	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.7
	Candy	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.3	4.9
	Ice-cream	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.8
	Salt	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Mustard	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
	Ketchup	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
	Baby food	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
2.	Beverages and tobacco	78.7	60.8	82.4	67.8	77.3	89.9	70.9
2.1.	Beverages	47.8	34.7	50.1	52.4	49.9	49.4	44.3
	Lemonade	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
	Orangeade	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
	Light ale	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
	Index of alcoholic beverages	43.3	30.5	45.7	48.3	45.6	44.8	39.7
2.2.	Tobacco	30.9	26.1	32.3	15.4	27.4	40.5	26.6
	Cigarettes, type 1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.7
	Cigarettes, type 2	26.2	21.4	27.3	11.9	23.2	34.6	21.5
	Cigarettes, type 3	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.3	1.4
	Cigars	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0
	Pipe tobacco	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.0

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All household	Group 1)					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
3.	Clothing and footwear	76.7	75.3	78.5	76.6	77.7	79.5	68.7
3.1.	Clothing	63.5	61.9	65.3	66.2	65.2	65.1	55.7
	Summer coat	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.4
	Men's jackets	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.7
	Raincoat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
	Men's hat	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.6
	Leather gloves	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.4
	Women's overcoat	5.0	3.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	4.9	4.9
	Women's fur coat	1.8	1.1	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.6
	Women's sports jacket	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	0.8
	Children's overalls	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2
	Men's suits	3.6	3.1	4.1	6.6	3.9	3.3	2.5
	Trousers	4.1	5.4	4.0	3.2	3.2	4.6	2.4
	Sports wear	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.5
	Overalls	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.5
	Men's cardigans	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.7
	Men's shirt, quality 1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1
	Men's shirt, quality 2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1
	Women's trouser suits	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.3
	Skirt	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5
	Women's jeans	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	1.4
	Dressing-gown	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1
	Blouse	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4
	Women's jumpers	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4
	Men's socks, quality 1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Men's socks, quality 2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Women's stockings, quality 1	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3
	Women's stockings, quality 2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Women's stockings, quality 3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Children's tights	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Women's underwear	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7
	Panties	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.4
	Brassiere	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
	Woollen fabrics for mens suits	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Woollen fabrics for women's dresses ..	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	3.1
	Cotton fabrics for women's dresses ..	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	5.1
	Wool	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.2
	Spool	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
	Shortening of men's trousers	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.4
3.2.	Footwear	13.2	13.4	13.2	10.4	12.5	14.4	13.0
	Men's rubber boots (for men)	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
	Rubber boots in general	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
	Skiing boots	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
	Sports shoes	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
	Men's shoes, quality 1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Men's shoes, quality 2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
	Women's shoes, quality 1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Women's shoes, quality 2	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.8
	Women's shoes, quality 3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
	Women's shoes, quality 4	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.4
	Children's shoes	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
	Slippers	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
4.	Rent	165.5	122.5	166.2	195.0	180.0	149.5	212.3
4.1.	Owner-occupied houses	68.5	117.5	54.4	44.8	45.7	61.9	86.7
4.2.	Owner-occupied flats	45.4	0.5	48.5	75.0	61.5	33.0	74.9
4.3.	Rented flats	51.6	4.5	63.3	75.2	72.8	54.6	50.7
5.	Fuel and light	26.5	37.0	21.9	15.3	17.4	26.4	36.7

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All households	Group ¹⁾					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
5.1.	Electricity	11.9	17.3	10.3	9.3	9.3	11.1	15.5
5.2.	Liquid gas	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3
5.3.	Refined fuel oil	7.5	11.4	6.3	4.1	4.9	7.7	7.6
5.4.	Solid fuels	6.1	6.2	4.6	1.4	2.7	6.7	12.3
	Firewood, birch	5.1	5.2	3.7	0.8	2.0	5.6	11.2
	Anthracite	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
6.	Household furnishings, equipment and services	62.2	57.5	65.2	84.9	65.9	58.2	56.6
6.1.	Furniture and carpets	21.1	15.6	23.6	29.6	24.9	20.9	14.2
	Kitchen table	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Dining table	4.6	2.8	5.3	5.8	6.0	4.7	2.3
	Kitchen chairs	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Armchair	9.3	6.8	10.5	14.1	10.5	9.2	5.5
	Chair	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6
	Bed	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
	Bunk bed	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
	Light fittings, quality 1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
	Light fittings, quality 2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
	Kilmarnock carpets	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2
	Straw mat	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4
6.2.	Household textiles and other furnishings	6.9	6.7	7.0	9.8	6.8	6.1	7.6
	Foam rubber mattress	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9
	Wadding quilt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1
	Blanket	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0
	Shert	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
	Towel	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.7
	Plastic table cloth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Curtain material	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.0
	Mirrors	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.4
	Plastic clothesbasket	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
6.3.	Household machines and equipment	9.9	13.3	10.2	11.4	10.9	9.5	7.2
	Sewing machine	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.8
	Refrigerator	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6
	Deep-freeze	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7
	Vacuum cleaner	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6
	Washing machine	1.5	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.2
	Electric iron	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
	Electric whisk	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
	Grill	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
6.4.	Household utensils	7.8	7.8	7.6	8.8	7.4	7.3	7.1
	Coffee cup	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Plate	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Drinking glass	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Frying-pan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Kettle, quality 1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Kettle, quality 2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Casserole dish	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
	Knives and forks	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Plastic bucket	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9
	Thermos flask	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Cutting knife	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Knife	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
	Hammer	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
	Light bulbs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5
	Batteries	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups. (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All house-holds	Group ¹⁾					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
6.5.	Household articles and services	16.5	14.1	16.8	25.3	15.9	14.4	20.5
	Washing detergents	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3
	Dish-washing liquids	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Soft soap	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Floor polish	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Brush	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
	Household paper	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
	Candle	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
	Matches	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
	Cello-tape	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
	Laundry	1.3	0.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9
	Dry cleaning	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.5
	Household services	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2
	Wage and salary indices	4.5	2.9	5.1	12.2	4.5	3.1	6.9
	Home insurance	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0
7.	Transport and communications	153.7	173.1	161.8	178.4	168.9	152.7	96.3
7.1.	Means of transport	51.7	63.2	58.2	73.6	62.1	51.0	16.6
	Private car	47.4	57.5	54.7	70.4	58.8	47.2	14.7
	Moped	3.1	4.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.2
	Bicycle	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7
7.2.	Running costs of private vehicles	57.4	67.5	63.2	55.3	62.1	66.4	26.6
	Petrol	26.7	31.7	29.6	25.3	28.8	31.5	11.8
	Oils	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5
	Lubrication of private car	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.9
	Tyre	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.8	3.7	3.1	1.9
	Inner tube	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7
	Muffler	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0
	Accumulator	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Cylinder head gasket	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.1	0.1
	Spark plug	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Spare parts for separate models	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.3	5.4	2.3
	Average hourly wages of mechanic	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.7	3.6	1.6
	Compulsory traffic insurance	7.9	10.8	8.0	8.8	7.7	7.7	3.3
	Registration	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Car inspection	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Driving school fee	2.2	3.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.3
7.3.	Purchased transport services	35.6	31.4	32.6	37.5	36.2	29.3	39.4
	Local bus and tram rides	14.6	11.2	13.3	8.4	13.9	14.8	12.8
	Long-distance coach trips	5.3	5.8	4.2	2.9	4.5	4.4	6.5
	Short-distance train journeys	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
	Long-distance train journeys	3.7	8.9	3.7	3.3	4.4	3.5	4.1
	Taxi fares	3.5	3.0	3.1	5.3	3.3	2.3	4.0
	Domestic flights	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7
	Flights abroad	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Boat-trips abroad	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Package tours	6.7	1.9	6.6	15.6	7.3	3.2	10.4
7.4.	Communications	9.0	11.0	7.8	12.0	8.5	6.0	13.7
	Local telephone charges	3.9	5.0	3.3	5.1	3.6	2.6	5.8
	Long-distance telephone charges	3.8	4.9	3.3	5.1	3.6	2.5	5.8
	Postage	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.8
	Telegrams	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3

3. Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups (cont.)

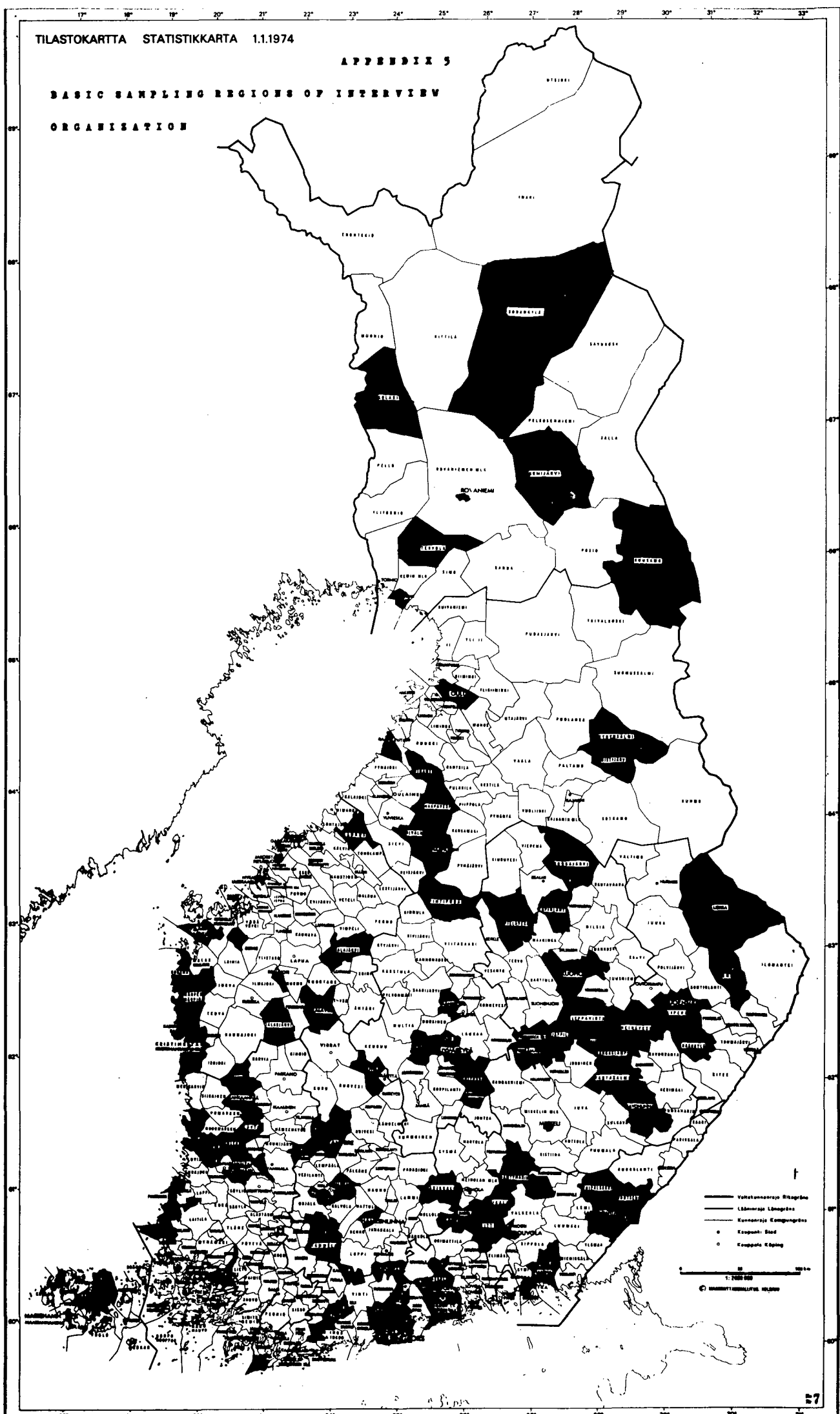
No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All house-holds	Group ¹⁾					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8.	Education and recreation	79.7	65.3	85.0	86.0	85.2	84.6	66.6
8.1.	Recreation and entertainment goods	29.5	19.7	31.8	40.5	30.3	29.7	22.4
	Portable radio	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.4
	Tape-recorder	1.8	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	0.7
	Television sets	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.9
	Film cameras	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.5
	Records and cassettes	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
	Boats	2.4	1.1	3.1	6.7	2.3	2.3	0.9
	Skies	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.7
	Dart board	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
	Casting rod	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3
	Weir	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
	Sleeping bag	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
	Film roll	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Musical instruments	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.0
	Toys	2.3	1.1	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.1
	Games	2.2	0.7	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.5	1.0
	Cut flowers	4.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	4.6	4.1	5.1
	Flower bulbs	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
	Seeds	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
	Television repairs	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.1
8.2.	Recreation and entertainment services	28.6	28.4	29.8	18.2	28.4	34.4	26.4
	Cinema tickets	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.0
	Theatre tickets	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5
	Foot-ball match	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Ice-hockey match	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Entertainments	3.1	5.4	2.9	1.3	2.6	3.6	2.1
	Radio and TV licences	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.7	3.8	4.1	5.5
	Lottery	16.9	15.8	18.2	9.3	16.3	22.2	14.9
	Film developing	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
	Film reproduction	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
8.3.	Books, newspapers and other printed matter	14.7	13.5	14.8	17.6	16.9	12.9	15.3
	Average price of books	6.2	3.9	6.8	9.6	8.4	5.0	4.5
	Subscription fees for newspapers	4.0	5.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	5.9
	Subscription fees for periodicals	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.5
	Newspapers, single copies	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Periodicals, single copies	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
8.4.	Education	6.9	3.7	8.6	9.7	9.6	7.6	2.5
	Secondary school fees	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8
	University fees	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
	Commercial school fees	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
	Correspondence courses	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.5
	Children's day care fees	3.4	0.1	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.9	0.4
9.	Other goods and services	115.8	80.8	121.1	137.3	132.0	110.2	118.7
9.1.	Medical and health care	33.2	35.6	28.4	27.5	32.4	26.8	58.2

Consumer price index 1972 = 100 commodity weights by population groups (cont.)

No.	Commodities and commodity groups	Weight structures by population groups o/oo						
		All house-holds	Group 1)					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Drugs	13.1	16.7	9.6	8.5	9.4	10.1	28.3
	Plasters	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Spectacle lenses	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.4
	Dentures (prostheses)	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.7
	Hearing apparatus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Doctor's charges	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.7	3.9	7.1
	Dentist's fees	5.5	3.4	6.1	6.8	9.2	4.3	6.4
	Laboratory and treatment charges	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	4.2
	Hospital fees	3.3	4.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	5.7
	Dispensary fees	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.8
9.2.	Personal hygiene	15.6	8.9	17.4	17.2	19.2	16.5	12.8
	Barber	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
	Hairwash and setting	3.0	1.5	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2
	Sauna and swimming-pool fees	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Electric shaver	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
	Scales	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Toothbrush	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
	Beauty soap	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Sauna soap	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Hair shampoo	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
	Toothpaste	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
	Lipstick	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.5
	Hand cream	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
	Skin cream	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.5
	Deodorants	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.2
	Toilet paper	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0
	Baby nappies	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2
	Sanitary towels	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
	Contraceptives	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Razor blades	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Shaving cream	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
9.3.	Other goods	7.7	6.5	8.2	10.6	8.4	7.2	6.3
	Wrist watch	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5
	Alarm clocks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Repair of watches	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
	Spare parts of watches	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Golden ring	1.5	0.8	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.8
	Suitcase	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
	Brief-case	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
	Umbrella	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
	Fram	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Pad	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Pencil	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Ballpoint pen	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Eraser	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
9.4.	Restaurant, cafe and hotel expenses	50.7	20.3	58.3	63.7	64.3	53.5	37.8
	Hotel expenses	2.0	0.6	2.0	5.3	2.2	0.8	1.6
	Camping site fees	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Mince beef	3.0	1.2	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.1
	Meat balls	3.0	1.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.0	2.0
	Pea soup	3.0	1.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.1	1.9
	Pasty	2.9	1.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.9
	Coffee	3.9	2.0	4.6	3.6	4.6	5.0	2.4
	Milk	3.0	1.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.9
	Collops	3.0	1.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.9
	Steak	2.9	1.2	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.1
	Refreshing drinks	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0
	Index of alcoholic drinks	22.4	8.4	24.9	25.0	26.8	23.9	19.0

APPENDIX 5

BASIC SAMPLING REGIONS OF INTERVIEW ORGANISATION



APPENDIX C.

Consumer price index 1972 = 100, group indices monthly since 1973

	Total index	1. Food	2. Beverages and tobacco	3. Clothing and footwear	4. Rent	5. Fuel and light	6. Household goods and services	7. Transport and communication	8. Education and recreation	9. Other goods and services
Weight 0/00	1000	241	79	77	165	26	62	154	80	116
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	I 104.1	105.1	104.7	104.9	103.6	101.4	104.0	103.3	102.3	104.6
	II 104.8	106.0	104.7	107.2	104.0	102.4	105.1	104.2	102.4	105.0
	III 105.4	106.5	104.7	107.4	104.9	106.8	105.3	104.2	102.9	106.0
	IV 106.7	107.1	108.6	108.2	106.4	107.2	106.7	105.1	102.6	108.4
	V 108.3	110.1	108.7	108.6	108.0	108.6	107.5	107.0	104.4	109.1
	VI 109.4	112.4	108.7	108.7	108.9	109.2	107.9	107.7	105.1	109.2
	VII 112.2	113.9	109.2	109.4	118.9	109.7	108.8	109.9	105.2	113.1
	VIII 113.8	115.6	109.3	111.6	123.0	110.6	110.0	110.8	105.7	113.4
	IX 114.7	117.3	107.1	114.7	124.6	112.3	110.8	111.0	106.4	114.2
	X 115.4	116.7	107.1	116.0	127.1	112.9	111.8	111.0	107.4	114.9
	XI 116.2	116.6	107.1	116.3	127.6	114.1	115.6	112.8	108.3	115.3
	XII 117.6	116.2	107.1	116.6	130.6	129.4	116.4	115.4	108.9	116.3
	I - XII 110.7	112.0	107.2	110.8	115.6	110.4	109.2	108.5	105.1	110.9
1974	I 118.5	115.9	107.1	118.3	132.5	132.3	119.1	116.0	110.1	117.6
	II 121.9	116.6	107.1	121.0	135.4	162.4	121.7	123.6	113.5	118.4
	III 123.0	117.7	107.7	123.4	136.8	158.2	123.2	124.3	114.2	120.7
	IV 126.1	125.9	107.8	124.1	140.2	158.8	125.4	126.1	114.7	121.0
	V 127.4	127.8	107.8	125.5	140.7	159.4	127.3	126.6	115.4	124.3
	VI 127.8	128.8	107.9	125.8	140.7	150.4	128.0	127.8	116.0	124.8
	VII 130.4	130.9	108.4	127.1	145.5	151.0	129.2	129.3	119.4	129.8
	VIII 132.3	135.1	108.4	129.2	145.6	171.2	130.1	129.8	119.6	130.2
	IX 135.1	142.4	109.3	132.5	147.0	172.1	131.4	130.4	120.9	131.6
	X 136.3	139.0	111.0	136.9	153.3	174.6	133.1	130.9	120.7	134.2
	XI 137.2	139.1	111.0	138.2	153.5	171.8	136.2	132.4	123.0	135.9
	XII 137.5	138.4	111.0	138.6	153.9	175.4	137.4	132.9	124.6	136.3
	I - XII 129.4	129.8	108.7	128.4	143.8	161.4	128.5	127.5	117.7	127.1
1975	I 141.3	139.0	124.3	141.1	155.4	178.8	140.1	135.6	135.3	141.4
	II 143.4	142.8	124.9	142.4	155.4	179.9	144.8	136.8	136.6	145.9
	III 145.8	148.2	125.0	144.6	156.4	181.3	145.6	138.5	137.9	147.7
	IV 148.9	154.0	125.6	145.1	160.8	182.2	148.2	140.3	139.8	150.0
	V 150.4	155.2	128.6	146.3	160.9	182.8	149.9	144.3	140.9	151.2
	VI 150.9	154.9	128.6	147.1	161.0	182.9	150.2	145.0	142.8	152.5
	VII 153.3	157.3	137.4	147.7	163.5	183.5	151.2	145.4	143.7	156.1
	VIII 155.2	161.1	137.4	152.1	163.7	185.1	152.6	146.0	143.8	159.2
	IX 157.4	165.0	136.7	153.9	165.4	185.3	153.2	148.0	150.3	160.6
	X 159.8	165.7	148.3	158.1	165.7	186.8	154.8	148.2	150.8	166.4
	XI 161.4	167.6	149.1	159.0	166.0	187.6	156.4	152.2	152.1	167.5
	XII 162.4	168.7	149.1	159.9	166.4	187.9	156.9	154.1	152.4	168.8
	I - XII 152.5	156.6	134.6	149.8	161.7	183.7	150.3	144.5	143.9	155.6
1976	I 165.7	166.5	160.7	162.7	168.0	188.6	159.2	166.1	154.0	172.1
	II 167.8	167.3	160.7	162.6	168.4	190.9	160.4	169.4	156.1	181.1
	III 169.6	173.7	160.7	162.6	168.7	190.8	161.0	169.6	157.2	181.5
	IV 170.8	176.1	160.7	164.1	168.8	191.5	161.3	170.9	160.3	181.6
	V 171.3	176.3	160.7	164.2	168.8	200.9	161.2	172.0	160.4	181.7
	VI 171.7	176.4	160.7	163.7	170.7	201.3	161.2	172.3	160.6	181.9
	VII 175.0	184.9	167.8	161.4	170.7	201.8	161.9	174.7	160.6	186.0
	VIII 177.3	191.3	168.1	163.1	170.7	202.1	164.9	176.2	161.4	187.0
	IX 178.7	193.1	168.6	167.6	170.7	202.2	165.7	176.6	162.3	190.0
	X 180.6	192.0	168.2	173.2	173.5	208.0	166.8	178.3	167.2	194.2
	XI 181.8	193.8	168.2	173.4	173.8	209.3	170.4	180.2	169.0	194.1
	XII 182.4	194.8	168.2	173.4	173.8	209.4	170.3	181.0	170.8	194.6
	I - XII 174.4	182.2	164.4	166.0	170.5	199.7	163.7	173.9	161.7	185.4

APPENDIX 7.

Consumer price index 1972 = 100, regional indices monthly since 1973

	Helsinki	Southern Finland	Central Finland	Northern Finland
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973				
I	103.8	104.0	104.3	104.2
II	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0
III	105.0	105.4	105.7	105.6
IV	106.4	106.6	106.8	106.7
V	108.0	108.3	108.5	108.4
VI	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.4
VII	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.2
VIII	113.3	113.9	113.9	113.7
IX	114.1	114.8	114.9	114.7
X	115.0	115.4	115.4	115.3
XI	115.6	116.2	116.3	116.1
XII	116.4	117.7	117.8	117.7
I - XII	110.2	110.7	110.9	110.8
1974				
I	117.3	118.7	118.9	119.0
II	119.8	122.2	122.4	122.5
III	121.0	123.3	123.6	123.7
IV	123.3	126.3	127.1	127.1
V	125.1	127.6	128.1	128.4
VI	125.5	128.0	128.4	128.6
VII	129.2	130.6	130.4	130.8
VIII	130.6	132.6	132.8	132.5
IX	133.0	135.3	135.7	135.4
X	135.1	136.4	136.8	136.4
XI	136.0	137.4	137.6	137.1
XII	136.6	137.7	137.9	137.4
I - XII	127.7	129.7	130.0	129.9
1975				
I	140.6	141.4	141.4	141.3
II	142.3	143.6	143.9	143.8
III	144.0	145.9	146.3	146.3
IV	147.2	149.0	149.6	149.3
V	148.7	150.7	151.1	150.9
VI	149.1	151.2	151.4	151.3
VII	152.0	153.6	153.6	153.1
VIII	153.9	155.4	155.6	155.1
IX	156.4	157.7	157.9	157.2
X	158.4	159.9	160.5	159.9
XI	159.7	161.5	162.3	161.8
XII	160.6	162.4	163.2	162.7
I - XII	151.1	152.7	153.1	152.7
1976				
I	163.9	165.7	166.5	166.6
II	165.6	167.8	169.0	168.8
III	166.7	169.5	171.2	171.1
IV	168.2	170.7	172.1	172.4
V	168.4	171.3	172.6	173.0
VI	168.9	171.6	173.1	173.2
VII	171.6	175.0	176.8	176.5
VIII	173.3	177.5	179.1	178.3
IX	175.1	179.1	179.8	179.5
X	177.4	181.1	182.0	180.6
XI	178.4	182.1	183.4	181.9
XII	179.1	182.8	183.8	182.5
I - XII	171.4	174.5	175.8	175.4

LIITE 8.

Consumer price index 1972 = 100, population group indices monthly since 1973.

	1. Agricultural own-account workers	2. All wage- earners	2a. Directors and senior officials	2b. Other officials	2c. Workers	3. Pensioners	
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1973							
I	104.4	104.0	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	
II	105.2	104.7	104.5	104.7	104.8	104.9	
III	106.1	105.2	105.0	105.1	105.4	105.6	
IV	107.2	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.6	106.9	
V	109.1	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.6	
VI	110.2	109.2	109.0	109.0	109.3	109.8	
VII	113.6	111.7	111.6	111.4	111.8	113.4	
VIII	115.2	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	115.4	
IX	116.3	114.0	114.0	113.9	114.1	116.4	
X	116.7	114.8	114.8	114.7	114.8	117.1	
XI	117.3	115.6	115.8	115.5	115.5	117.7	
XII	119.1	117.0	117.3	116.8	116.9	119.0	
1973	I - XII	111.7	110.3	110.3	110.2	110.4	111.6
1974							
I	120.2	117.8	118.2	117.7	117.8	120.1	
II	124.2	121.1	121.2	120.7	121.2	123.1	
III	125.3	122.2	122.3	121.9	122.3	124.4	
IV	129.6	124.9	124.7	124.4	125.2	128.1	
V	130.6	126.3	126.2	125.9	126.5	129.4	
VI	130.8	126.7	126.7	126.3	126.9	129.8	
VII	132.2	129.4	130.2	129.3	129.3	132.5	
VIII	134.8	131.2	131.7	130.9	131.2	134.6	
IX	138.3	133.8	133.8	133.4	134.0	137.6	
X	138.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	135.3	138.8	
XI	139.1	136.3	136.6	136.2	136.2	139.6	
XII	139.4	136.6	137.0	136.6	136.5	140.1	
1974	I - XII	131.9	128.4	128.7	128.2	128.5	131.5
1975							
I	142.8	140.4	140.7	140.3	140.3	143.8	
II	145.7	142.3	142.4	142.1	142.4	146.6	
III	148.2	144.6	144.4	144.3	144.8	149.1	
IV	151.7	147.4	147.2	147.1	147.7	152.6	
V	153.3	149.2	149.2	148.8	149.4	153.8	
VI	153.5	149.6	149.7	149.3	149.8	154.3	
VII	155.1	152.1	152.5	151.8	152.1	156.7	
VIII	157.2	153.9	154.2	153.6	154.0	158.8	
IX	159.9	156.2	156.3	155.9	156.3	160.9	
X	162.3	158.4	157.7	158.0	158.8	163.7	
XI	164.1	160.0	159.4	159.7	160.4	165.1	
XII	165.2	160.9	160.2	160.6	161.3	166.1	
1975	I - XII	154.9	151.3	151.2	151.0	151.4	156.0
1976							
I	169.2	164.2	163.3	163.8	164.7	169.3	
II	171.7	166.1	165.2	165.7	166.5	172.4	
III	174.4	167.7	166.3	167.1	168.4	174.2	
IV	175.4	168.9	167.8	168.4	169.4	175.5	
V	176.0	169.3	168.3	168.8	169.9	175.9	
VI	176.4	169.7	168.7	169.3	170.3	176.2	
VII	180.1	172.9	171.4	172.2	173.7	179.8	
VIII	182.4	175.2	173.5	174.4	176.1	182.0	
IX	183.8	176.5	175.0	175.9	177.4	183.4	
X	185.7	178.5	176.9	177.8	179.4	185.6	
XI	186.9	179.8	178.1	179.0	180.7	186.6	
XII	187.4	180.3	178.7	179.6	181.2	187.3	
1976	X - XII	179.1	172.4	171.1	171.8	173.2	179.0

TILASTOKESKUS

TUTKIMUKSIA

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