

**1. Do wages increase across all sectors over the years, or do they decline in some?**

From the available data for the period 2006 - 2018, it is evident that wages increased in all sectors during this period. On average, wages increased by 3.9% per year across all sectors of the labor market.

Sectors with average increase below 3.1% include:

- Financial and insurance activities
- Other activities

Sectors with average increase above 4% include:

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of motor vehicles
- Manufacturing industry
- Health and social care
- Production and distribution of electricity, gas, heat, and air conditioning
- Cultural, entertainment, and recreational activities
- Accommodation, food services, and hospitality
- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing

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**2. How many liters of milk and kilograms of bread can be bought in the first and last comparable periods in the available data on prices and wages?**

We compare the years 2006 and 2018. The average wage across all sectors of the labor market increased by 56%, while the purchasing power for milk increased by almost 14% and for bread by almost 4%.

On average, people in 2006 could buy 1465 liters of milk or 1313 kg of bread, and in 2018 these numbers increased to 1670 and 1365, respectively. It can be said that the price of bread is increasing almost as fast as average wages.

The best-performing sector was Health and Social Care, where in 2018 people could buy 29.5% more milk and 18.26% more bread. Conversely, the worst-performing sector was Financial and Insurance Activities, where these percentages were negative, specifically -0.1% for milk and -8.82% for bread.

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**3. Which category of food is increasing in price the slowest (has the lowest year-over-year percentage increase)?**

Among all categories, granulated sugar is increasing in price the slowest - in fact, its price decreased on average by 1.92% per year from 2006 to 2018. Similarly, round red tomatoes saw their price decrease on average by 0.74% per year.

Regarding food that increased in price during this period, yellow bananas had the

smallest increase at 0.81% per year, followed closely by pork roast with bone at 0.99% per year.

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**4. Is there a year in which the year-over-year increase in food prices was significantly higher than the increase in wages (greater than 10%)?**

Food prices across all categories did not increase by more than 10% in any single year. The largest difference was recorded in 2013, when food prices increased by an average of 5.10%, while wages decreased by 1.55%.

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**5. Does the level of GDP affect changes in wages and food prices? In other words, if GDP increases significantly in one year, does it result in a significant increase in food prices or wages in the same or following year?**

We defined a significant GDP growth as an increase of 5%. This occurred in the years 2007, 2015, and 2017, with increases of 5.57%, 5.39%, and 5.17%, respectively. In these years, food prices and wages increased by approximately 5.20%.

In other years of the observed period, food prices and wages increased on average by 2.07% and 3.37%, respectively.

In the years 2008, 2016, and 2018 (i.e., the years immediately following significant GDP growth), food prices increased on average by 2.38%, while wages increased by 6.34%.

It can be concluded that years with significant GDP growth also see greater increases in wages and food prices. The years immediately following significant GDP growth still see higher wage growth, while food prices do not increase as dramatically.