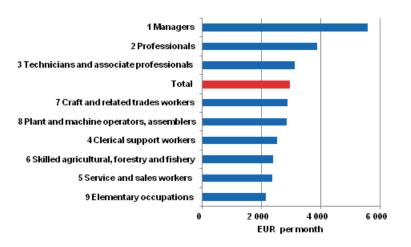
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Structure of Earnings 2013

Median monthly earnings of wage and salary earners were EUR 2,928 per month in 2013

According to Statistics Finland's Structure of Earnings statistics, the median of total earnings of full-time wage and salary earners was EUR 2,928 in October 2013. The average for total earnings was EUR 3,284. Besides earnings for regular working hours, total earnings also include all bonuses and benefits in kind but not one-off pay items, such as performance-based bonuses.



Median of total earnings of full-time wage and salary earners by occupation group (Classification of Occupations 2010) in 2013

When viewing the median of total earnings of full-time wage and salary earners by main occupational group, managers¹⁾ stand out from other occupational groups with the highest median earnings (EUR 5,580). Professionals had the second highest median earnings, EUR 3,873.

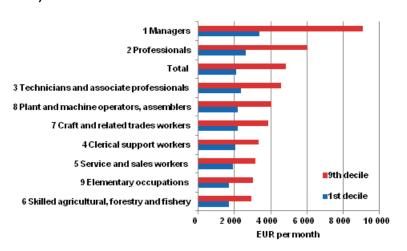
The median earnings of craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators, and assemblers are nearly the same, EUR 2,864 and EUR 2,840 respectively. Service and sales workers and elementary occupations had the lowest median earnings. Of full-time service and sales workers, one-half earned less than EUR 2,352 per month.

Largest variation in the earnings of managers

1) The structure of earnings statistics do not include the top management of enterprises.

The earnings of full-time wage and salary earners vary within occupations and between occupational groups. The biggest variation within an occupational group was among managers. Ten per cent of managers earned less than EUR 3,381, and ten per cent of managers earned more than EUR 9,094; the difference between the first and ninth deciles was nearly triple.

In other occupational groups, the variation between total earnings was smaller. Depending on the occupational group total earnings were 1.6 to 2.3 times higher in the highest decile compared with the first decile. In general, the difference between total earnings in the first and ninth deciles was the higher, the higher the median earnings of the occupational group were.



Total earnings of full-time wage and salary earners in the first and ninth deciles by occupational group (Classification of Occupations 2010) in 2013

The differences between the occupational groups in the lower end of the pay distribution (1st decile) were smaller than in the upper end of the pay distribution (9th decile). In most occupational groups, ten per cent of wage and salary earners earned less than EUR 2,200. The earnings were lowest in the occupational group elementary occupations, where ten per cent of full-time wage and salary earners earned under EUR 1,693 per month. The occupational group elementary occupations consists of cleaners and helpers working in different fields.

The dispersion in total earnings grew between occupational groups in the ninth decile. The 9th decile of service and sales workers was around EUR 3,000 while ten per cent of plant and machine operators. and assemblers earned over EUR 4,000 per month. Ten per cent of managers earned over EUR 9,000 per month.

Bonuses boost total earnings

Different types of bonuses form a considerable share of earnings especially in the higher deciles. In 2013, the amount of benefits in kind for managers in the highest decile was, on average, EUR 600 per month. For professionals and technicians and associate professionals the importance of benefits in kind was smaller.

Compensations for shift work and overtime compensations considerably increase total earnings in the highest decile of service and sales workers, craft and related trades workers, as well as plant and machine operators, and assemblers. Compensations for shift work and overtime compensations formed 21 per cent of the total earnings in the highest decile of plant and machine operators, and assemblers. The corresponding figure for service and sales workers was 13 per cent.

Apart from earnings for regular working hours, total earnings also include pay for any possible overtime and working hour supplements, premium pays, supplement for location and adverse working conditions, supplements based on duties, professional skill and years of service, performance-based pay components, compensation for standby and on-call work and benefits in kind, but not one-off pay items, such as performance-based bonuses.

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Median earnings of fixed-term employees EUR 2,557 per month

The median of total earnings for fixed-term wage and salary earners in full-time employment was EUR 2,557 per month in 2013. Correspondingly, full-time employees with a permanent employment relationship earned EUR 3,000.

Fixed-term employees earned less than permanent employees in all occupational groups. The difference was particularly high for professionals, where the median of total earnings for fixed-term employees was 78 per cent of the median earnings of permanent employees. The difference was smallest for managers, service and sales workers, and plant and machine operators, and assemblers: in these groups, the ratio between median earnings was between 92 and 90 per cent.

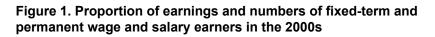
 Table 1. Median of total earnings for fixed-term and permanent employees by occupational group

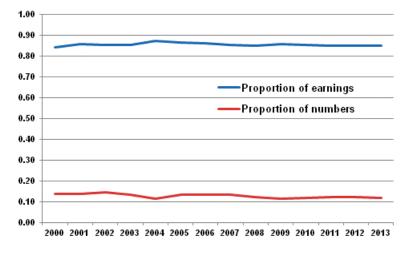
 in 2013

Classification of Occupations 2010	Fixed term, EUR per month	Permanent	Proportion of earnings
1 Managers	5 620	5 151	0.92
2 Professionals	4 043	3 170	0.78
3 Technicians and associate professionals	3 200	2 639	0.82
4 Clerical support workers	2 568	2 201	0.86
5 Service and sales workers	2 394	2 189	0.91
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2 524	1 885	0.75
7 Craft and related trades workers	2 889	2 479	0.86
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2 860	2 585	0.90
9 Elementary occupations	2 201	1 917	0.87
Total	3 000	2 557	0.85

The earnings of fixed-term employees have not changed much in the 2000s compared to permanent wage and salary earners. In 2000, the median of total earnings of fixed-term employees was 84 per cent of the median earning of permanent employees. In 2013, the corresponding percentage was 85.

The relative share of fixed-term employees among wage and salary earners has decreased according to the structure of earnings statistics. According to the structure of earnings statistics, there were 170,000 fixed-term employees working full-time in 2000, while the corresponding figure in 2013 was 142,000. The share of fixed-term wage and salary earners compared to permanent ones declined from 14 to 12 per cent.





Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Average monthly earnings and dispersion of earnings of full-time wage and salary earners in 2013 by occupation class

Classification of Occupations 2010	Total earnings, EUR / month				
	Number	Mean	1st decile	Median	9th decile
0 Soldiers	7 617	4 089	2 701	3 871	5 731
1 Managers	52 484	6 037	3 381	5 580	9 094
2 Professionals	304 752	4 180	2 636	3 873	6 020
3 Technicians and associate professionals	317 297	3 345	2 376	3 122	4 590
4 Clerical support workers	111 512	2 634	2 069	2 521	3 317
5 Service and sales workers	247 972	2 471	1 902	2 352	3 171
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	5 588	2 351	1 677	2 375	2 930
7 Craft and related workers	142 584	2 971	2 183	2 864	3 870
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	113 142	2 991	2 163	2 840	4 028
9 Elementary occupations	84 394	2 277	1 693	2 137	3 038
Unknown	1 689	3 074	2 172	2 908	4 200
Total	1 389 032	3 284	2 081	2 928	4 862

Hill Statistics Finland

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Publication orders, Edita Publishing Oy tel. +358 20 450 05 www.editapublishing.fi ISSN 1796-0479 = Official Statistics of Finland ISSN 1799-0092 (pdf)