

# *Structure of Earnings 2009*

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## *Growth of earnings was fastest in Satakunta and slowest in Central Ostrobothnia in 2009*

***Corrected on 7 October 2011.***

Data on the structure of earnings statistics for the year 2009 have been corrected. In the statistics on private sector hourly wages, the data for 2009 were corrected, which also had an effect on the data on the structure of earnings statistics. The data for 2009 were corrected as concerns monthly salaries and hourly wages. In connection with the correction of the error, the numbers have become slightly revised, because the estimation method was reviewed. The erroneous figures for 2009 have now been corrected to the statistical releases and databases.

In 2009, the average monthly earnings were the highest in Uusimaa at EUR 3,285 per month. The regions with the lowest earnings were Etelä-Savo at EUR 2,648 and North Karelia at EUR 2,661. The growth of earnings was fastest in Satakunta at 6.4 per cent from the respective time period of the previous year. Earnings rose most slowly in Central Ostrobothnia where they went up by 1.5 per cent.

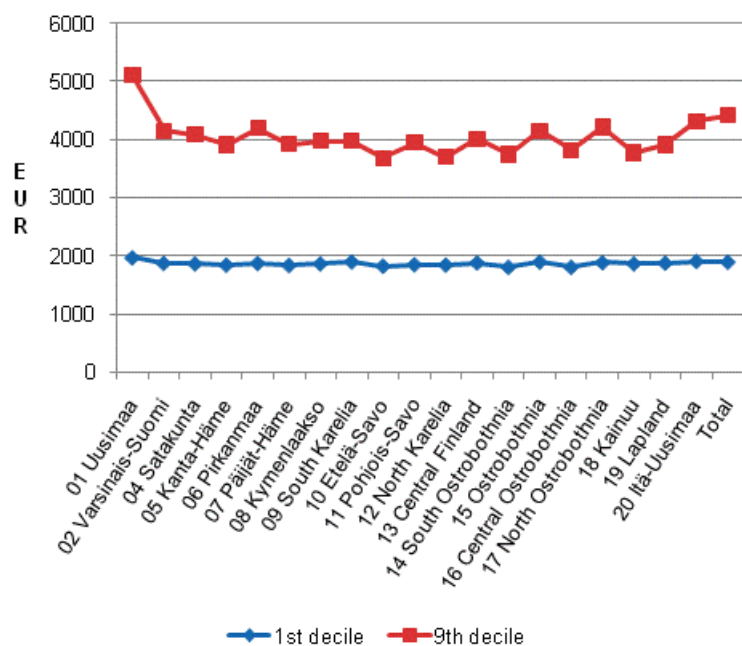
## Monthly earnings of employees and pay differentials in the regions in 2009

Region	Number	Total earnings, EUR / month			
		Mean	growth of earnings,%	Pay gap	Growth of pay gap, %
Total	1 387 953	2 971	3,3	2,33	-0,8
01 Uusimaa	475 305	3 285	2,6	2,61	-0,7
02 Varsinais-Suomi	113 585	2 831	3,8	2,23	0,0
04 Satakunta	56 776	2 852	6,4	2,17	0,8
05 Kanta-Häme	40 786	2 737	3,1	2,10	-1,0
06 Pirkanmaa	124 740	2 873	3,0	2,23	-1,0
07 Päijät-Häme	46 848	2 754	4,6	2,12	0,3
08 Kymenlaakso	41 897	2 794	1,6	2,12	-1,9
09 South Karelia	33 875	2 849	3,8	2,08	-1,7
10 Etelä-Savo	32 753	2 648	3,8	2,02	-1,1
11 Pohjois-Savo	57 331	2 764	4,1	2,12	0,4
12 North-Karelia	36 707	2 661	3,2	2,00	-0,5
13 Central Finland	63 030	2 835	4,1	2,12	-1,0
14 South Ostrobothnia	40 187	2 666	3,6	2,06	-0,8
15 Ostrobothnia	40 545	2 902	3,9	2,16	-0,5
16 Central Ostrobothnia	14 965	2 691	1,5	2,10	0,0
17 North Ostrobothnia	92 651	2 889	4,0	2,22	-0,8
18 Kainuu	16 487	2 699	4,2	2,01	-1,3
19 Lapland	39 602	2 771	3,4	2,07	-0,7
20 Itä-Uusimaa	17 791	2 926	4,2	2,26	-2,4

In Satakunta, the rising of earnings was boosted by the rapid growth in the earnings of the highest paid wage and salary earner group, which is why the pay differential also grew there fastest among the regions during the examined period. However, the pay differential in Satakunta was on level with the average for the country: the best paid decile of wage and salary earners earned at least 2.17 times more than the lowest earning decile.

The pay differential between the highest and lowest earning wage and salary earners was the smallest in North Karelia and the largest in Uusimaa. The differentials in the dispersion of earnings between the regions are mostly caused by differences in the structures of their wage and salary earning populations and jobs. Most often, the pay differential arises from fluctuations in the level of the earnings of the best paid wage and salary earners. The level of pay for the lowest earning wage and salary earners was roughly equal in all regions whereas the level of pay for the highest earning decile varied considerably.

**Figures on the dispersion of monthly earnings of employees in the regions in 2009**



The earnings of the lowest paid decile were the highest in Uusimaa, where they amounted to EUR 1,953 at most, and the lowest in South Ostrobothnia at EUR 1,807 at most. Thus, the largest difference between the regions in the pay level of the lowest earning decile was EUR 168. The largest difference between the regions in the earnings of the best paid decile exceeded EUR 1,400. Thus, the difference was nearly ten-fold compared to the difference between the regions for the lowest earning decile.

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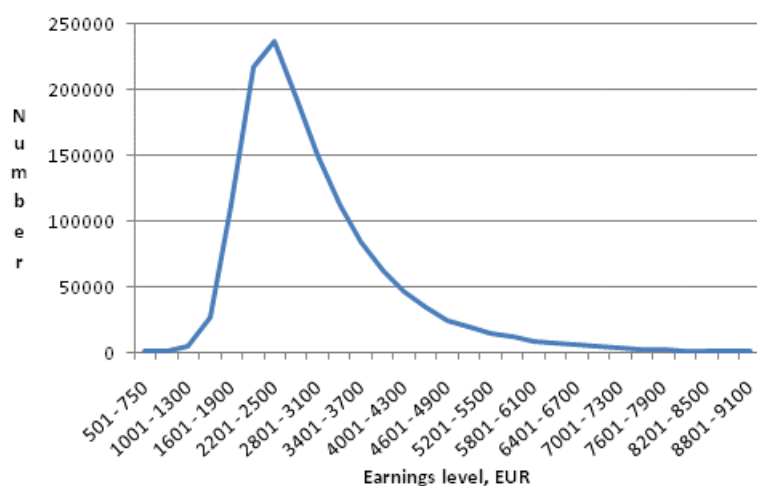
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## Pay differentials contracted slightly in 2009

According to Statistics Finland's Structure of Earnings statistics, the average monthly earnings of all full-time wage and salary earners were EUR 2,971 in the last quarter of 2008 and the median 1) earnings were EUR 2,645. The earnings of the best paid tenth (9th decile) of wage and salary earners exceeded EUR 4,407 while the lowest paid tenth (1st decile) earned less than EUR 1,892 per month. Thus, the best paid decile earned at least 2.33 times more than the decile with the lowest earnings. The difference in earnings between the highest and the lowest decile decreased by around one percentage point from the previous year.

### Distribution of monthly earnings of full-time wage and salary earners in 2009



The observed contraction of pay differentials was mainly due to slowed down development in the earnings of well-paid wage and salary earners in 2009. The earnings of the best paid decile rose by 2.8 per cent in the year while at the same time the earnings of the lowest paid decile went up by 3.6 per cent.

In Uusimaa, pay differentials narrowed approximately one per cent from the previous year, and this also had a significant impact on the contraction of the pay differential at the level of the whole country. Uusimaa has the largest pay differentials and it is also the region with the strongest influence on the development of the pay differential because over 30 per cent of all wage and salary earners work in Uusimaa.

These data derive from Statistics Finland's Structure of Earnings statistics, which cover all employer sectors. Monthly earnings for total hours worked are only calculated for full-time wage and salary earners. Besides earnings for regular working hours, the earnings also include pay for any possible overtime and working hour supplements but not one-off performance-based bonuses.

# Appendix tables

**Appendix table 1. Monthly earnings of full-time wage and salary earners by industry class and employer sector in 2009<sup>1)</sup>**

Industry class (TOL 2008)	Total earnings, EUR/month			
	Sectors total	Private sector	Local government sector	Central government sector
Total	2 971	3 030	2 732	3 321
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 524	3 122	2 306	-
B Mining and quarrying	3 189	3 190	..	-
C Manufacturing	3 115	3 116	2 479	2 999
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 476	3 523	3 205	-
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 765	2 794	2 723	-
F Construction	3 043	3 056	2 393	3 784
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 824	2 826	2 309	-
H Transportation and storage	2 774	2 761	2 782	4 252
I Accommodation and food service activities	2 217	2 271	2 044	-
J Information and communication	3 771	3 782	2 920	3 490
K Financial and insurance activities	3 649	3 648	-	4 051
L Real estate activities	3 127	3 204	2 260	-
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 420	3 619	2 621	3 499
N Administrative and support service activities	2 313	2 351	2 108	2 572
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3 133	3 229	2 760	3 360
P Education	3 183	3 079	3 178	3 254
Q Human health and social work activities	2 639	2 534	2 660	3 084
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 591	2 870	2 332	2 751
S Other service activities	2 575	2 575	1 751	-
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	..	-	-	..

1) .. Data too uncertain for presentation  
 - Magnitude nil

**Appendix table 2. Monthly earnings of full-time wage and salary earners and dispersion of earnings by class of industry in 2009<sup>1)</sup>**

Industry class (TOL 2008)	Total earnings, EUR/month				
	Number	Mean	1st decile	Median	9th decile
Total	1 387 953	2 971	1 892	2 645	4 407
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 090	2 524	1 877	2 395	3 225
B Mining and quarrying	2 937	3 189	2 247	2 969	4 433
C Manufacturing	255 813	3 115	2 054	2 832	4 502
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10 077	3 476	2 324	3 168	5 028
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 866	2 765	1 914	2 557	3 857
F Construction	80 483	3 043	2 100	2 817	4 117
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	149 030	2 824	1 775	2 423	4 422
H Transportation and storage	64 816	2 774	1 989	2 526	3 866
I Accommodation and food service activities	34 205	2 217	1 688	2 058	2 867
J Information and communication	65 102	3 771	2 320	3 488	5 478

Industry class (TOL 2008)	Total earnings, EUR/month				
	Number	Mean	1st decile	Median	9th decile
K Financial and insurance activities	36 257	3 649	2 231	2 985	5 866
L Real estate activities	9 551	3 127	1 778	2 655	5 088
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	77 299	3 420	2 049	3 049	5 260
N Administrative and support service activities	55 669	2 313	1 556	2 081	3 289
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	108 433	3 133	2 084	2 825	4 607
P Education	122 721	3 183	1 987	3 143	4 382
Q Human health and social work activities	251 445	2 639	1 872	2 378	3 384
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	18 949	2 591	1 867	2 357	3 464
S Other service activities	31 179	2 575	1 500	2 266	4 000
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	33	..	..	..	..

1) .. Data too uncertain for presentation

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Source: Structure of Earnings 2009, Statistics Finland