Statistics Finland

2004

PRICES AND WAGES REVIEW

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- **Housing transactions continued busy in 2002**
- **Price of pork falling**
- **Labour costs in 2000**
- **Part-time employment relationships have increased in the public sector**
- **Most important labour disputes of 2002 in construction sites**

Prices and Wages Review 2004

PRICES

WAGES AND LABOUR COSTS

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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PRODUCER PRICE INDICES REVISED

According to Statistics Finland, export prices fell by 3.2 per cent from December 2002 to December 2003. The fall was particularly accelerated by lower prices of electronic and electrical equipment and pulp, paper and paperboard. The average export prices for the year 2003 were 4.3 per cent lower than the average export prices for the year 2002.

Import prices fell by 1.0 per cent in the year. The fall was especially due to lower prices of crude oil and electronic and electrical equipment. The fall of the index was curbed by higher prices of metal ores and processed metals. The average import prices for the year 2003 were 0.6 per cent lower than the average import prices for the year 2002.

Producer prices rose in December

According to Statistics Finland, producer price indices rose by 0.2 to 0.4 per cent from November to December. The rise was particularly attributable to higher prices of raw materials and output commodities and other than consumer durables.

Producer price indices measure the development of commodity prices from enterprises' viewpoint. The basic price index for domestic supply measures the development of prices exclusive of tax of goods used in Finland as they enter the market. The wholesale price index describes the change in the purchase prices of goods used in Finland inclusive of tax. Both these indices contain domestic and imported goods.

MONTH-ON-MONTH AND YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES OF PRODUCER PRICE INDICES IN DECEMBER 2003 AND AVERAGE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES 2002–2003, % (2000=100)

Indices	Point figure 12/2003	Change, % 11/2003 – 12/2003	Change, % 12/2002 – 12/2003	Change, % 2002– 2003
Producer price index for manufactured products	92.7	0.2	–1.5	–2.0
Export price index	86.0	0.2	–3.2	–4.3
Import price index	93.6	0.2	–1.0	–0.6
Basic price index for domestic supply	98.6	0.3	–0.2	–0.1
Wholesale price index	97.6	0.4	–0.4	–0.3

Producer price indices revised

Statistics Finland has revised the producer price indices. The new base year of the indices is 2000. The indices were last reviewed in February 1998.

The weight structure of the producer price indices and the commodity headings to be monitored were revised to conform to the structure of domestic market production, exports and imports in 2000. The weight structure of the indices is based on the data of Statistics Finland's structural statistics of manufacturing and the National Board of Customs' foreign trade statistics for 2000, supplemented with National Accounts data.

The statistical classification of products by activity, CPA was introduced into the commodity classification of indices. The CPA is the European Union's activity-oriented classification of goods and services. A new industrial classification, TOL 2002, was brought into use as the classification standard of national official statistics confirmed by Statistics Finland.

The concept of the producer price index was changed so that the new producer price index for manufactured products 2000=100 includes goods produced both for the domestic market and exports. In the 1995=100 index the producer price index for manufactured products contained only domestic market goods.

***Source**: Producer Price Indices 2003, December. Statistics Finland*

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HOUSING TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED BUSY IN 2002

Housing transactions were lively in 2002. The value of transactions amounted to EUR 5.97 billion, which is about EUR 510 million more than the year before. Although the number of transactions fell by around 600 from 2001, the risen prices of dwellings in housing companies raised the total sum of transactions. In 2002, a total of 68,112 housing transactions were made. The data are based on Statistics Finland's price statistics of housing companies from 2002.

The average price for old non-subsidised dwellings per square metre rose from 2001 to 2002. In the Greater Helsinki area, the average price per square metre was EUR 2,144 and in the rest of the country EUR 1,077. In the Greater Helsinki area the price per square metre went up by around ten per cent from the year before and by about six per cent in the rest of the country.

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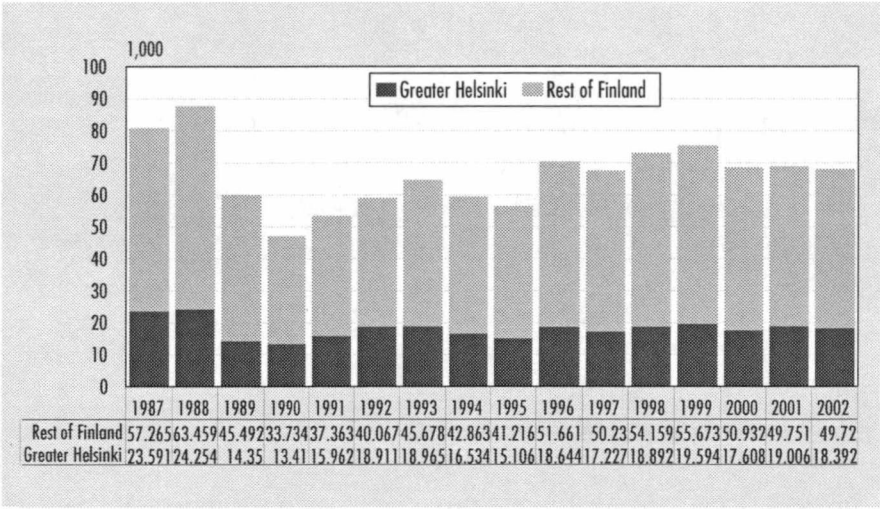
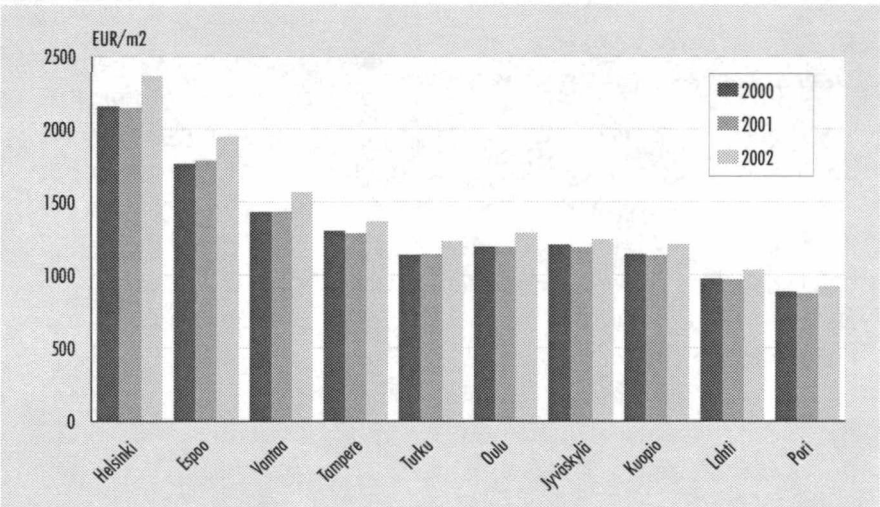
NUMBER OF HOUSING TRANSACTIONS IN 1987–2002



AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED SELLING PRICES FOR OLD NON-SUBSIDISED DWELLINGS IN HOUSING COMPANIES IN FINLAND'S LARGEST TOWNS, 2000–2002



AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED SELLING PRICES FOR OLD1) NON-SUBSIDISED DWELLINGS IN HOUSING COMPANIES (EUR/M^2) AND NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS IN 2002 AND CHANGE IN AVERAGE PRICE FROM 2001 TO 2002

AREA	EUR/m^2	Change, % 2001–2002	No
Whole country	1,361	7.1	59,966
Greater Helsinki	2,144	10.5	15,918
Rest of Finland	1,077	5.8	44,048
BY REGION			
Uusimaa	1,971	10.3	20,138
Helsinki	2,365	10.2	9,932
Espoo	1,948	9.2	3,267
Vantaa	1,566	9.4	2,684
Itä-Uusimaa	1,270	6.4	753
Porvoo	1,340	4.1	578
Varsinais-Suomi	1,105	6.2	6,356
Turku	1,229	7.8	3,666
Satakunta	885	4.4	2,076
Pori	922	5.6	971
Kanta-Häme	1,057	6.8	1,951
Hämeenlinna	1,209	9.1	862
Pirkanmaa	1,225	6.4	6,200
Tampere	1,367	6.5	3,986
Päijät-Häme	975	5.4	3,012
Lahti	1,034	6.8	2,010
Kymenlaakso	846	5.6	2,125
Kotka	856	5.9	873
Etelä-Karjala	1,091	5.4	1,219
Lappeenranta	1,212	6.8	741
Etelä-Savo	900	4.8	1,469
Mikkeli	1,071	3.5	591
Pohjois-Savo	1,036	5.9	2,795
Kuopio	1,210	6.6	1,604
North Karelia	963	6.7	1,367
Joensuu	1,117	7.4	859
Central Finland	1,074	4.3	2,666
Jyväskylä	1,244	4.7	1,402
South Ostrobothnia	884	3.6	1,016
Seinäjoki	994	4.4	488
Ostrobothnia	1,041	4.9	1,398
Vaasa	1,152	4.1	893
Central Ostrobothnia	890	7.1	401
Kokkola	945	8.3	323
North Ostrobothnia	1,148	7.5	2,977
Oulu	1,286	7.9	1,893
Kainuu	878	1.5	628
Kajaani	916	3.1	470
Lapland	879	3.4	1,345
Rovaniemi	951	3.3	674

1) Completed before 2001.
Source: Housing prices 2002. Statistics Finland

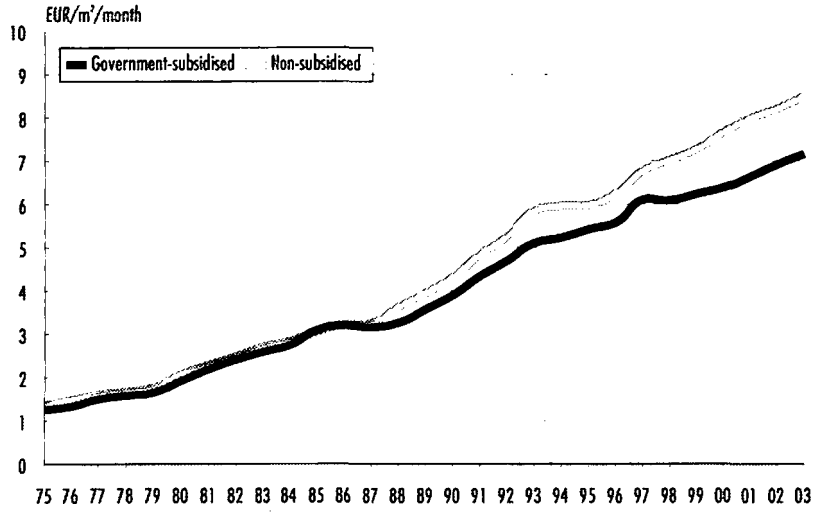
RENTS UP BY 3.2 PER CENT IN THE YEAR

The rents of residential dwellings rose, on average, by 3.2 per cent from April 2002 to April 2003. From April 2001 to April 2002, rents rose by 3.2 per cent. The rents of government-subsidised rental dwellings went up by 3.3 per cent and those of non-subsidised dwellings by 3.1 per cent. In Greater Helsinki, the rents of non-subsidised dwellings rose by 3.3 per cent in the year, which is clearly less than one year previously. The data are based on Statistics Finland's rent statistics.

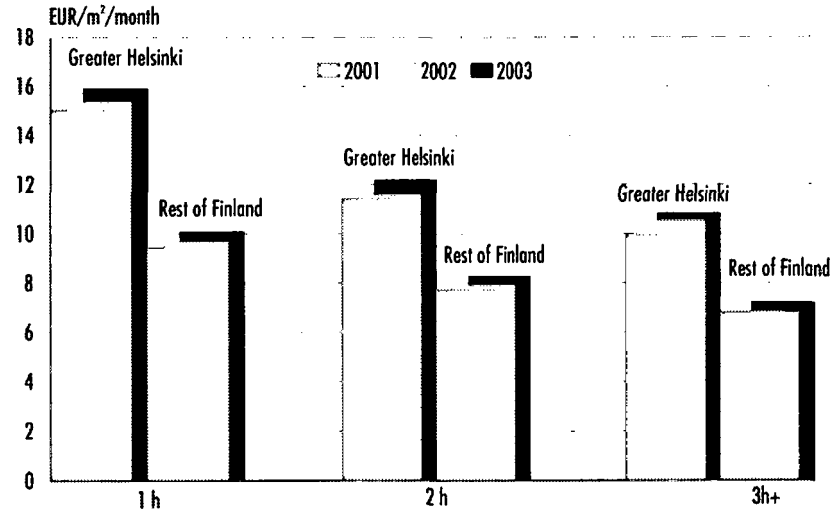
In April 2003 the mean rent was EUR 7.16 per square metre for a government-subsidised dwelling and EUR 8.50 for a non-subsidised dwelling.

The rents of new tenancies of non-subsidised dwellings rose clearly faster than the year before. The rents of new tenancies rose, on average, by 4.2 per cent in the whole country from April 2002. A new tenancy refers to change of tenants within the past 12 months.

MEAN RENTS PER SQUARE METRE IN 1975-2003



MEAN RENTS PER SQUARE METRE BY NUMBER OF ROOMS (WITHOUT KITCHEN) IN GREATER HELSINKI AND THE REST OF FINLAND IN 2001–2003, NEW TENANCIES



Mean rents per square metre in 1975-2003

The data on rents were obtained from Statistics Finland's inquiry and the Social Insurance Institute's rental subsidy register. The data on rental dwellings were derived from the Population Information System.

Source: Rent Statistics 2003. Statistics Finland

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MEAN MONTHLY RENTS BY AREA IN APRIL 2003, EUR/M²

AREA	Whole stock of rental dwellings				New non-subsidised tenancies	
	Non-subsidised		Government-subsidised			
	Rent, EUR/m²/month	Change, % 4/02 – 4/03	Rent, EUR/m²/month	Change, % 4/02 – 4/03	Rent, EUR/m²/month	Change, % 4/02 – 4/03
Whole country	**8.50**	**3.1**	**7.16**	**3.3**	**9.18**	**4.2**
Greater Helsinki	**11.26**	**3.3**	**8.13**	**3.9**	**12.37**	**4.2**
Rest of Finland	**7.57**	**3.0**	**6.80**	**3.1**	**8.11**	**4.3**
Espoo	10.33	3.1	8.41	6.1	10.96	3.3
Helsinki	11.81	3.4	8.10	3.6	13.15	4.8
Hämeenlinna	8.33	0.6	7.45	5.2	8.93	4.9
Joensuu	8.59	4.5	7.03	3.8	9.07	3.7
Jyväskylä	9.10	5.3	7.50	3.7	9.35	–0.1
Kotka	7.72	6.6	6.54	3.4	8.05	4.1
Kouvola	7.56	2.0	6.66	2.1	8.14	5.7
Kuopio	8.67	1.2	6.73	3.5	9.23	2.9
Lahti	8.11	2.9	6.90	5.0	8.77	4.9
Lappeenranta	8.50	3.5	7.16	3.4	9.13	4.8
Oulu	8.94	2.9	7.00	3.1	9.72	4.6
Pori	7.47	1.7	6.49	2.5	7.91	–2.1
Rovaniemi	8.14	0.1	6.97	2.3	8.73	5.3
Seinäjoki	7.71	–2.0	6.92	4.1	8.02	1.0
Tampere	9.28	4.1	7.20	3.2	10.05	3.9
Turku	8.94	3.7	7.16	3.4	9.55	3.9
Vaasa	8.37	5.7	7.13	3.9	8.90	2.8
Vantaa	9.91	2.6	7.96	2.7	10.59	1.3
Surrounding districts[1]	8.42	5.3	7.73	4.2	9.14	4.7
By the number of inhabitants in the municipality						
over 100,000	10.47	3.4	7.84	3.7	11.43	4.1
60,000–100,000	8.39	3.0	6.95	3.8	8.86	1.6
20,000–59,999	7.78	3.6	7.00	3.5	8.40	4.5
under 20,000	6.36	1.9	6.40	2.3	6.78	5.2

1 Surrounding districts include Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Riihimäki, Kirkkonummi, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti.
The change percentages were calculated from the index of comparable dwellings, not directly from mean rents.

PRICES OF DETACHED HOUSES FELL BY 0.4 PER CENT FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER

In the third quarter of 2003, the prices of detached houses fell in the whole of Finland, on average, by 0.4 per cent from the previous quarter. These data appear from Statistics Finland's real estate price index, which is compiled on the basis of the real estate market price register maintained by the Land Survey of Finland.

From the third quarter of 2002, the prices of detached houses rose, on average, by 7.0 per cent in the whole country. In the Greater Helsinki area, the prices of detached houses went up by 2.5 per cent from the previous year and in the rest of Finland by 7.5 per cent.

The prices of detached house plots fell, on average, by 8.9 per cent in the whole country in the third quarter of 2003 from the previous quarter. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 2002, the prices have gone up by 10.2 per cent.

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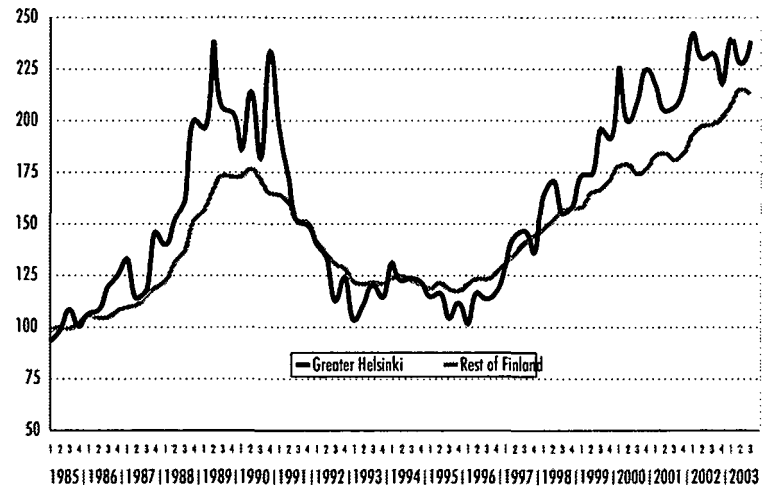
REAL ESTATE PRICE INDEX 1985=100

	Index point figure 3/2003	Change in index, %[1] 2/2003–3/2003	Change in index, %[1] 3/2002–3/2003	Average price[2] EUR/m² 3/2003	No. of sales recorded
DETACHED HOUSES					
Area					
Whole country	215.4	–0.4	7.0	965	2 891
Greater Helsinki	238.6	4.8	2.5	1 863	122
Rest of Finland	213.0	–1.0	7.5	920	2 769
Municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants	243.4	3.4	49	1 583	251
Municipalities with 60,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	217.3	–4.5	17.8	1 019	163
Municipalities with 20,000 to 59,999 inhabitants	222.7	–0.8	7.3	1 081	747
Municipalities with under 20,000 inhabitants	203.9	–0.9	6.5	807	1 730
PLOTS FOR DETACHED HOUSES					
Area					
Whole country	253.1	–8.9	10.2	7.5	1 682
Greater Helsinki	188.2	–39.8	–5.0	67.4	108
Rest of Finland	275.8	2.8	15.1	6.1	1 574
Municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants	191.4	–36.7	–10.7	48.8	151
Municipalities with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	255.7	–3.4	14.5	10.4	472
Municipalities with under 20,000 inhabitants	313.0	15.0	25.6	4.3	1 059

REAL ESTATE PRICE INDEX 1985=100



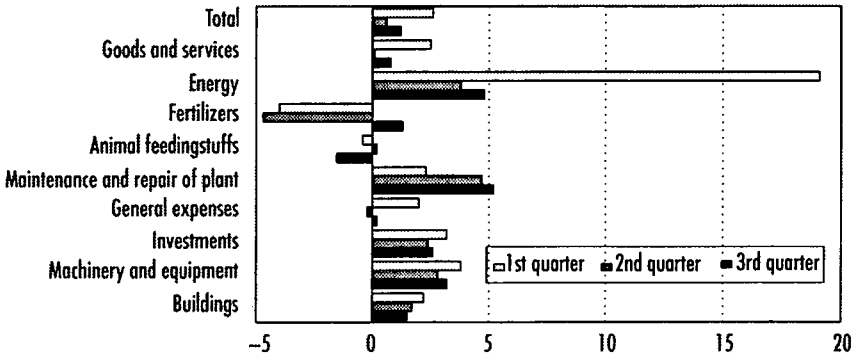
PRICE OF PORK FALLING

In the third quarter of 2003, producer prices of agricultural products were 4.4 per cent lower than one year earlier. Without fur production, producer prices fell by half a per cent.

The fall of producer prices was mainly due to the 7.9 per cent reduction in prices of animal products. Prices of crop products rose by 3.5 per cent, which was attributable to increased prices of vegetables (+13.6%) and root crops (+1.2%) and fruit and berries (+44.6%). Prices of cereals fell by 4.1 per cent. Prices of oats went down by nearly ten per cent and those of wheat by over four per cent.

In the second quarter of 2003, prices of animals and animal products declined by 7.9 per cent, which was caused by the around 36 per cent fall in auction prices of pelts compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Without furs, prices of animal products went down by 2.6 per cent. Prices of meat of slaughter animals fell by nine per cent. Prices of major slaughter animals have been falling for over one year. Slaughter prices of cattle fell (–2.9%) and prices of pork (–16.3%) and poultry (-3.0%) declined as well. Prices of milk rose by 1.5 per cent. Prices of eggs were 3.7 per cent lower than the year before. Prices of other animal products went down by 34.8 per cent. Other animal products include pelts of fur animals.

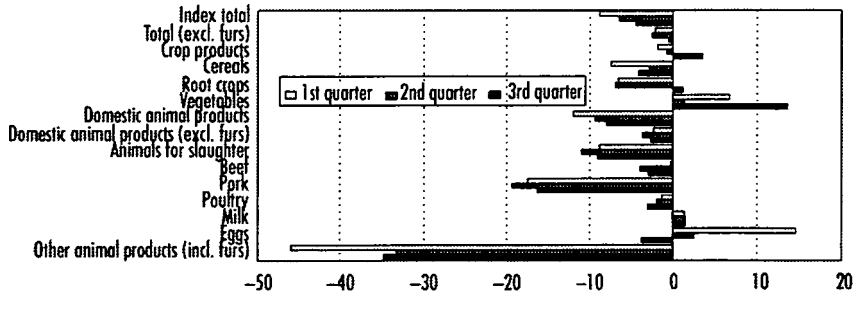
INDEX OF PURCHASE PRICES OF THE MEANS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1995=100, YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE % 2002–2003



Prices of investment goods and services up

Purchase prices of the means of agricultural production rose by 1.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2003. Prices of consumed goods and services went up by 0.8 per cent, which was due to higher prices of energy (+4.8%). Prices of motor and heating oil have remained nearly on level with the previous year, but prices of electricity increased by over 11 per cent. Prices of fertilizers rose (+1.3%) but those of animal feedingstuffs fell (–1.5%). Prices of maintenance and repair of plant

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER PRICE INDEX 1995=100, YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE % 2002–2003



went up by 5.2 per cent. Goods and services used on agricultural investment experienced a price rise of 2.6 per cent. Prices of machinery and equipment increased by 3.2 per cent and those of buildings by 1.5 per cent.

Producer prices down by five per cent in 2003

Producer prices are estimated to fall by about 5.1 per cent in 2003 compared with the previous year. Without fur production, producer prices will go down by around 0.9 per cent. Prices of crop products will rise by a few per cent on account of increased prices of vegetables and root crops. Prices of cereals will fall by under five per cent and prices of domestic animal products will go down by nearly ten per cent. Prices of meat will fall by nine per cent.

The index of purchase price of the means of agricultural production will rise by about 1.4 per cent. Prices of goods and services will go up by about one per cent due to higher prices of energy. Prices of investment goods will grow by around 2.6 per cent. Statistics Finland calculates an annual forecast on price development for the whole year at the end of September and November. The final price indices for the year 2003 will be completed in January and February 2004.

Source: Price statistics on agriculture

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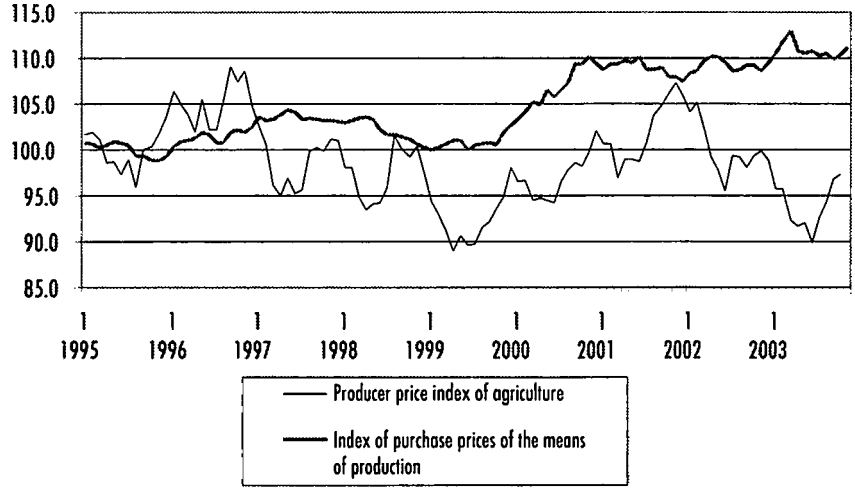
INDEX OF PRODUCER PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1995=100

	Point figure 10/2003	Year-on-year change, % 10/2002–10/2003	Vuosimuutosennuste, % 2002–2003
Total	**97,3**	**–2,0**	**–5,1**
Total (excl. fur)	101,8	0,6	–0,9
Crop products	99	5,1	1,8
Animal products	96,5	–5,3	–8,4
Animal products (excl. fur)	103,6	–1,9	–2,5

INDEX OF PURCHASE PRICES OF THE MEANS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1995=100

	Point figure 11/2003	Year-on-year change, % 11/2002–11/2003	Vuosimuutosennuste, % 2002–2003
Total	**111,1**	**2,3**	**1,4**
Goods and services	109,0	2,2	1,1
Investments	118,0	2,3	2,6

DEVELOPMENT OF PRICE INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1995–2003



LABOUR COSTS IN 2000

At the end of 2002, Statistics Finland concluded a survey on labour costs in the private sector in 2000 as part of a survey programme carried out in EU countries every four year. The simultaneously completed survey on the local government sector and the previously made survey on central government labour costs by the State Employer's Office made it possible to compare the differences in labour cost structures between these sectors. Information on the levels of labour costs is not yet available on the local government sector.

Labour costs highest in energy supply and financial intermediation

The indicator used in measuring the level of labour costs in Table 1 was total labour costs in FIM and EUR per hour worked (=hourly labour costs) and annual labour costs in FIM and EUR thousand per person (=person-year). Total labour costs were derived when compensations received by enterprises (for occupational health care, employment subsidy and staff training) were deducted from employers' remuneration costs, social security expenditure and other labour costs.

Labour costs per hour worked are presented in the table on the alphabetical level in secondary production and service industries. The private sector survey contains all manufacturing industries but personal services and public administration are not included in service industries. Hours worked differ from regular working hours in not including holiday time, sick leaves or other absences from work but they contain overtime and additional working hours. As in the private sector, hours spent in training are here included in hours worked in the central government sector.

TABLE 1. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PER HOUR WORKED (FIM/HOUR AND €/HOUR) AND ANNUAL LABOUR COSTS (FIM 1,000/PERSON AND €1,000/PERSON). MAIN CATEGORIES IN SECONDARY PRODUCTION AND SERVICES, PRIVATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS IN 2000

SIC 95	Industry	Hourly labour cost		Annual labour cost	
		FIM/hour	EUR/hour	FIM 1,000/ person	EUR 1,000/ person
C	Mining and quarrying	129	21.6	217	36.5
D	Manufacturing	131	22.0	215	36.1
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	152	25.5	244	41.1
F	Construction	124	20.8	203	34.2
C-F	Secondary production, total	130	21.9	213	35.9
G-H	Trade, hotels	120	20.2	199	33.5
I	Transport	137	23.0	216	36.3
J	Financial intermediation	168	28.3	272	45.7
K	Real estate, etc. activities	136	22.9	231	38.8
M	Education	119	20.0	198	33.3
N	Health and social work	99	16.7	157	26.4
G-N	Services, total	130	21.9	214	36.0
	Private sector, total	128	21.9	214	35.9
	Central government sector	135	22.7	211	35.5

The table shows that hourly labour costs were highest in energy supply and financial intermediation, on more detailed industry levels in the paper and oil industries and data processing. Labour costs were lowest in health and social work and hotels and restaurants, and in the manufacturing industries in the manufacture of textile, clothing, leather and footwear. Annual labour costs were superior to others in energy supply, financial intermediation, paper industry, wholesale trade and part of transport industries. Labour costs were lowest in the manufacture of textile, clothing, leather and footwear, health and social work, and hotels and restaurants.

Table 1 illustrates that there were some differences between hourly and annual labour costs in 2000 between industries. Hourly labour costs were higher in transport, for example, than in real estate and other activities but annual labour costs were lower. This is due to the fact that hourly labour costs (hours worked per year) are lower per employee in transport (1,578 hours) than in real estate activities (1,690 hours). The data of this survey indi-

cate that in both manufacturing and services the average number of hours worked per person was 1,640 hours.

In the central government sector hourly labour costs were higher than in the private sector. The number of hours worked was lower than in the private sector due to annual holiday extensions and the lower number of overtime hours worked, for which reason annual labour costs remained almost on level with the private sector. The average number of hours worked in the whole private sector was 1,637 hours per person, while in the central government sector it was 1,568 hours (including hours in training and occupational safety and employer and employee co-operation activities).

Proportions of social security expenditure higher in the local government sector than in others

Figure 1 and Table 2 compare the proportions of labour cost items in total labour costs between the sectors. Labour costs are presented according to the EU breakdown as direct earnings (=earnings for hours worked), bonuses, payments for days not worked, benefits in kind, social security expenditure and other labour costs. The table also shows two smallish items, personnel funds and payments for employees leaving the enterprise.

It can be seen in Figure 1 that social security expenditure and payments for days not worked as a proportion of labour costs were larger in the public sector than in the private sector. The situation was opposite for bonuses, benefits in kind, vocational training, personnel funds and other labour costs.

FIGURE 1. LABOUR COST ITEMS AS PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS IN 2000, %

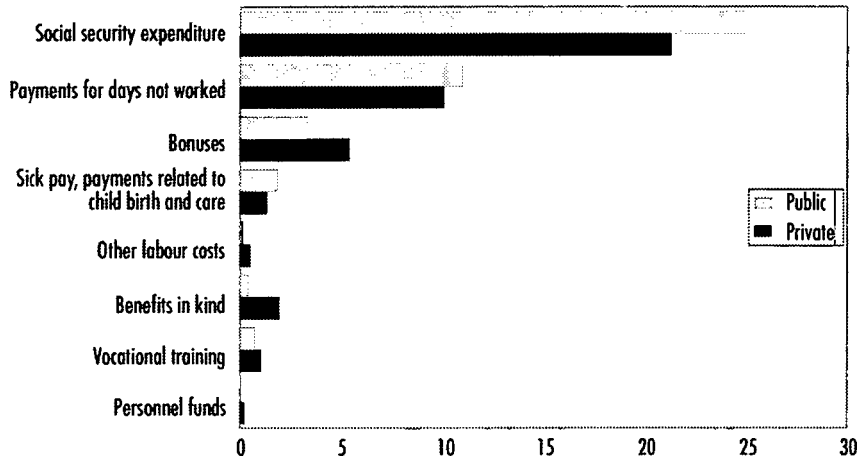


Table 2 shows that the most essential difference between the two private sector industries and two public sector ones is that in the public sector and particularly in the local government sector the proportion of social security expenditure is higher than in the private sector. This is explained by high pension contributions and higher social security contributions in the central government sector than in others. In the local government sector pension contributions include teachers' pension contributions paid by the local government to the State Treasury. Social expenditure in the local government sector is also increased by municipalities' own pensions not arising from employment relationships in the reference period. The lower proportions in the private sector are due to such factors as revenues from enterprises' own profitable pension funds, which have to some extent compensated for statutory pension contributions.

Because of the high proportion of social security expenditure, the proportions of other cost components remained usually lower in the municipal sector than in other sectors. Table 2 also illustrates that the local government sector with its relative weight had a lowering effect on the proportion of the entire public sector especially as concerns monetary wages and salaries.

The proportion of direct earnings was on the same level in the local government, service, secondary production and central government sectors. In the service sector particularly the higher proportion of the company car benefit compared with others lowered direct earnings. Social security contributions and payments for days not worked accounted for costs more in the central government sector than in the private and local government sectors.

In the public sector the proportion of holiday pay especially increased payments for days not worked. This is mainly attributable to winter holiday extensions. They have no effect on the amount of

TABLE 2. STRUCTURE OF LABOUR COSTS BY LABOUR MARKET SECTOR IN 2000 (PROPORTION OF LABOUR COSTS, %)

Cost item	Private sector			Public sector			All
	Secondary production	Services	Total	Local government	Central government	Total	Total
1. Direct earnings	**60.1**	**59.3**	**59.6**	**59.4**	**60.4**	**59.7**	**59.7**
of which 1.1. Pay for training periods	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
1.2. Pay for interrupting training	–	–	–	1.9	..	1.4	0.5
1.3. Participation systems	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
2. Bonuses	**5.7**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**4.6**
2.1. Performance-based bonus	1.7	1.8	1.8	–	–	–	1.1
2.1. Holiday bonus	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2
2.3. Compensation for years in service	0.5	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	0.2
2.4. Compensation for standby duty, trusteeship, etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
3. Personnel funds	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.1**
4. Payments for days not worked	**10.0**	**9.9**	**10**	**10.7**	**11.5**	**10.9**	**10.4**
4.1. Holiday pay	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.9	9.1	8.2	7.0
4.2. Holiday remuneration	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	–	0.3	0.6
4.3. Payments for mid-week holidays	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
4.4. Payments for short-time working	1.1	0.4	0.7	–	–	–	0.4
4.5. Payments for other days not worked	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
5. Benefits in kind	**1.2**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.3**
5.1. Costs of meal benefit	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
5.2. Costs of company car benefit	0.5	1.2	0.9	..	0.0	0.0	0.5
5.3. Support to staff housing	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.0	0.0
5.4. Other benefits	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.1
5.5. Company products and other employee benefits	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
6. Social security expenditure	**21.4**	**21.1**	**21.3**	**25.3**	**23.2**	**24.8**	**22.6**
6.1. Actual social security expenditure	19.7	19.3	19.5	23.3	21	22.7	20.7
Statutory social security contributions	*19.2*	*18.6*	*18.9*	*23.1*	*20.9*	*22.6*	*20.3*
6.1.1. Employment pension contributions	11.9	11.9	11.9	16.9	15.2	16.4	13.6
6.1.2. Social security contribution	4.1	3.9	4	3.6	5.3	4.1	4.0
6.1.3. Unemployment insurance contribution	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.7	2.0
6.1.4. Accident insurance premium	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Collectively agreed and voluntary social security contributions	*0.5*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.4*
6.1.5. Supplementary pension contributions	0.2	0.3	0.3	–	0.0	0.0	0.2
6.1.6. Group life insurance premium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6.1.7. Free time insurance and liability insurance premiums	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	–	0.0	0.2
6.2. Case-specific social security expenditure	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9
6.2.1. Sick pay and payments (net) related to child birth and care	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
– repayment of sick pay	–0.5	–0.4	–0.5	–0.9	–0.6	–0.8	0.0
6.2.2. Työterveyshuolto	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
6.2.3. Työsuhteen päättymisestä johtuva korvaus	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	–	0	0.1
7. Vocational training	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**
8. Other labour costs	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**
8.1. Work and protective clothes	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
8.2. Recruitment costs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	..	0	0.1
9. Total labour costs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10. Employment subsidy	**–0.1**	**–0.2**	**–0.1**	**–1.3**	**..**	**–1**	**–0.5**
11. Monetary wages and salaries = 1+2+4+6.2.1+6.2.3	**77.2**	**76**	**76.6**	**75.2**	**77.3**	**75.8**	**76.3**

[1] Not specified in the private sector

[2] Calculated earnings for monthly-paid employees during mid-week holidays

[3] Including teachers' pension contributions paid to the State

holiday bonus, which in the public sector is only slightly higher than in the private sector. In the public sector holiday pay also includes holiday remuneration.

The proportion of bonuses is lower in the public sector than in the private sector because the proportion of performance-based bonuses is small and compensations for years in service are included in direct earnings. The proportion of payments for short-time working is considerably lower in the service sector than in secondary production due to the higher number of monthly-paid employees in the service sector. Short-time working concerned only very few of them, in contrast to hourly paid-employees more usually working in secondary production.

Hourly paid employees in the metal industry, mechanical forestry and public sector were compensated for shorter working hours by raising their direct earnings for hours worked. However, the adjustment supplement for working hours is not taken into account when determining from wages and salaries the average hourly earnings used as a basis for days off. In other hourly paid sectors shortening of working hours has resulted in an increase in payments for days not worked or one-off pay items, i.e. bonuses.

The net costs of sick pay were lower in the private sector than in the public sector, although the proportion of repayment of sick pay was fairly small in the private sector. The distribution of the use of annual working hours would indicate that the proportions of sick pay in the private sector would actually be higher than given here.

It is difficult to acquire any accurate information on the actual costs of benefits in kind. The costs of meal benefit should include the costs of workplace meals. In practice, the majority of the responses from the local government sector, for example, only included the taxable value of meal benefit, which is lower than the actual costs. In the private sector the proportion of the costs of the company car benefit is likely to be slightly higher than it actually is because it was not possible to separate work-related driving from free time driving. In the public sector information is available on these benefits only as concerns their taxable value. Cost components estimated on the basis of taxable values are very small particularly in the public sector. According to the EU breakdown, benefits in kind also contain company benefits and employer support to staff recreational and social expenses. In the private sector this cost item was slightly higher than in the public sector.

The average social security contribution is lower in the private than in the public sector due to the high proportion of the central government sector. The contribution depends on depreciation and its relation to the wage bill. For this reason, the proportion of statutory social security contributions is slightly smaller in small enterprise-dominated service sectors than in secondary production.

Health care expenditure is on equal level in all sectors. In the public sector this includes activities arranged for maintaining working capacity and early rehabilitation.

In other labour costs the proportion of the private sector is larger than that of the public sector. The proportion of costs related to arrangement of vocational training is one-and-a-half times higher in the private than in the public sector.

The public sector gives support to hiring of unemployed persons by granting employment and training subsidy, which made up 1.3 per cent in the local government sector and 0.1 per cent in the private sector.

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PRODUCTION SYSTEM OF WAGE AND SALARY STATISTICS BEING REVISED

Statistics Finland is reviewing its production system of wage and salary statistics. The revision covers all sector-specific wage and salary statistics systems and the structure of earnings statistics. Sector-specific wage and salary statistics include monthly and hourly paid statistics of the central government, local government and private sectors. Data on a total of over one million wage and salary earners are collected and processed in these statistical systems. This revision is thus one of the biggest ongoing projects at Statistics Finland.

The revision project of the production system was initiated on 1 April 2001 and the aim is to produce wage and salary statistics for the year 2003 in the new production environment. The main reasons for the reform are the technically outdated nature of the present system and the need of the wage and salary statistics to harmonise sector-specific wage and salary production systems. The actual revision of the information system and development of publications and other statistical products are excluded from the project.

The present sector-specific production systems of wage and salary statistics are mainly implemented at Statistics Finland based on the Datacom DB database in the mainframe environment. In addition, part of the data collection and checking for statistics on monthly-paid local government employees is outsourced to TietoEnator.

One of the objectives of the revision is to speed up the production of wage and salary statistics and to enhance the quality of statistics. The purpose is also to advance the fluency of the work, to reduce dependency on employees and to improve the arrangement of job rotation for employees working in the wage and salary statistics unit. The benefit for Statistics Finland would be that the wage and salary statistics unit would no longer require maintenance of the mainframe environment since Statistics Finland has decided to discontinue using the mainframe during this decade.

Involved in the project are all employees of wage and salary statistics, index of wage and salary earnings and wage and salary structure and Labour Force Survey units, Statistics Finland's IT services and more widely, end users of statistics.

Progress of the project

Due to the long duration of the revision project, it is divided into three parts: definition, planning and implementation stage projects. The definition stage that started in April 2001 ran to schedule and wage and salary statistics employees participated actively in the project. The planning stage began in January 2002 when the project became more technical in nature. Statistics Finland's applications analysts started working on the project and later in the implementation stage they began to code the new production system. The planning stage progressed as scheduled and the implementation stage was launched in April 2002.

The project work was based on one relational database common to all wage and salary statistics sectors. The size of the database grew relatively large, a total of around 100 tables, including all sector-specific production tables of wage and salary and wage structure statistics and tables connected to database management. Data protection was given much attention in the database design because wage and salary statistics concern sensitive wage and salary data. The user management and rights of the implemented solutions are among the best used at Statistics Finland with regard to data protection.

The revision project of the production system is largely an IT development project where the present wage and salary statistics production is designed and implemented into the client/server environment. The new production system is coded with Microsoft's Visual Basic.Net software. The application architecture selected for use was a variation of MVC ++ and the new database is located in the SQL server.

During the implementation stage the project had to revise its schedule. The reason was both the application generator that was new to applications designers and the indefiniteness/inadequacy of wage and salary statistics processing

rules, which had to be specified along the way. The longer the implementation stage advanced, the more problematic issues arose in the project, which the project management and wage and salary statistics unit could not be anticipate in the definition and planning stage. These issues were such as the production solutions currently implemented in the mainframe and sequential file environment, which require new kind of thinking and implementation in the new client/server environment.

In spite of the problems encountered in the project, the wage and salary statistics unit still believes that it will start to use the new production system in the client/server environment in October 2003.

Internet-based data collection adopted in local government wage and salary statistics

Collection of wage and salary data in the local government sector was revised as part of the revision project of wage and salary statistics. It was decided that data collection for the local government sector would be put up for competitive bidding, because Statistics Finland's current partner TietoEnator Group would have needed to upgrade its software used in that data collection in the near future. Secondly, the processes of the production system located at the moment at TietoEnator will be transferred to Statistics Finland. Thus the content of external services needed for wage and salary statistics will become clearly smaller.

On the basis of the competitive bidding, Elma Electronic Trading (below Elma) was selected as the provider of the data collection system. Construction of the new data collection system was started with Elma in autumn 2002. The major revisions in local government data collection were that paper questionnaires were discarded and replaced with electronic forms filled in on the Internet, and diskette deliveries were substituted by file transfers through the Internet. The revised data collection in the local government sector was introduced in October 2003. The revision concerns both monthly and hourly wage and salary statistics.

The supply of data via the Internet is completed free and safe. All transmissions are encrypted on the same encryption level as Internet banking connections.

The purpose of the revised data collection is first of all to present new modern transmission modes to suppliers of wage and salary data. Secondly, the initial checking made on the data by Elma aims to improve the quality of the data further. Data suppliers receive an immediate acknowledgement on the success of a file transfer through the Internet or an error message if the transmission fails due to content or file structure errors. Those filling in electronic forms online also get real-time feedback on erroneous values possibly given when entering the data.

A similar Internet-based data collection is being planned for private sector wage and salary data concerning sample data on unorganised enterprises. The private sector revision is currently scheduled for autumn 2004.

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MONTHLY PAY OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES EUR 2,509 IN 2002

According to the statistics for 2002, the number of private sector monthly-paid employees was around half a million. The monthly wage and salary statistics were compiled from the data on full-time monthly-paid employees in around 382,000 organised enterprises and about 132,000 unorganised enterprises. The earnings concept used concerns earnings for regular working hours not including overtime pay.

The average earnings for regular working hours were EUR 2,351 in service industries and EUR 2,836 for salaried employees in manufacturing. The calculated monthly pay in service industries and that of salaried employees in manufacturing was EUR 2,509 in 2002. Church employees are not included in the 2000 data on service industry employees.

Around one half of the employees whose occupational status is specified have administrative tasks in service industries. The average earnings for regular working hours were EUR 5,163 in management tasks, EUR 3,404 in supervisory and professional tasks and EUR 2,266 in performing tasks. The proportion of women's earnings of men's was 81.4 per cent in management tasks, 84.3 per cent in supervisory and professional tasks, and 72.9 per cent in performing tasks. The proportion of women's earnings of those of men was highest in IT service enterprises, around 90.0 per cent.

The tasks of salaried employees in manufacturing were broken down by occupational status into management, professional, associate professional and administrative tasks. In all, 6.6 per cent of men and 1.9 per cent of women perform management tasks, 80.2 per cent of men and 53.7 per cent of women have professional and associative professional tasks, and 12.9 per cent of men and 44.4 per cent of women work at administrative tasks. The average earnings amount to EUR 4,940 in management tasks, to EUR 3,590 in professional tasks, to EUR 2,636 in associative professional and to EUR 2,023 in administrative tasks.

Examined by qualification, earnings for regular working hours rise according to the level of education. The most common field of education for a salaried employee is business or technology, because

EARNINGS OF SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES BY TASK AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN 2002

Task	Earnings for regular working hours					
	Management tasks		Supervisory tasks		Performing tasks	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Clerical employees in banking	6 308	4 961	4 350	3 358	3 659	2 142
Clerical employees in insurance	5 970	4 798	3 639	2 871	2 960	2 123
Clerical employees in trade	4 887	4 006	3 692	2 965	2 692	1 983
Employees of IT service enterprises	5 223	5 055	3 352	3 031	2 518	2 283

EARNINGS OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING IN LARGEST GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND STATUS IN 2002

Task	Earnings for regular working hours							
	Management tasks		Professionals		Associative professionals		Administration	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**5 014**	**4 477**	**3 672**	**3 295**	**2 746**	**2 389**	**2 245**	**1 913**
Research and product development	5 779	5 259	3 832	3 478	2 865	2 633	2 425	1 970
Production and use	4 362	3 965	3 371	3 091	2 660	2 269	2 341	1 917
Sales and marketing	5 300	4 570	3 998	3 299	3 061	2 428	2 271	1 906
Construction	4 110	3 960	3 082	3 091	2 490	2 278	1 967	1 760

over one half of the employees have completed qualifications in those fields. The gender distribution in the technical field has usually been male-dominated as there over four fifths were men, while three fifths of those with business education were women. Health and welfare was clearly the most female-dominated field of education.

Around one half of private sector employees have completed at least lower university level. Men have slightly higher education than women. The difference cannot be considered substantial because around 52 per cent of men and 47 per cent of women had attained at least lower university level. Secondary level education was most common for about 34 per cent of private sector employees.

The average age of monthly-paid employees was 41. Monthly-paid employees in the private sector are evenly divided by age group. Among both men and women the age group with the highest number of employees are those aged 35 to 39.

Source: Private sector monthly wages and salaries 2002, Wages and salaries 2003:10

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PRIVATE SECTOR MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES BY FIELD OF EDUCATION IN 2002

Field of education	Number			Earnings for regular working hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	**257 422**	**255 078**	**513 067**	**2 895**	**2 120**	**2 509**
0 General education	23 313	22 306	45 619	2 769	2 084	2 434
1 Teacher education and educational science	796	2 440	3 236	2 836	2 419	2 522
2 Humanities and arts	3 450	8 302	11 751	2 732	2 359	2 469
3 Social sciences and business	44 173	95 697	139 870	3 376	2 277	2 624
4 Natural sciences	7 337	5 008	12 344	3 761	3 152	3 514
5 Technology	119 934	20 025	139 959	2 945	2 225	2 842
6 Agriculture and forestry	8 188	3 465	11 653	2 553	2 078	2 412
7 Health and welfare	3 943	26 352	30 295	2 942	2 077	2 189
8 Services	8 705	26 999	35 704	2 164	1 743	1 845
9 Other field of education	22	22	44	2 344	2 213	2 277
Unknown	37 562	44 464	82 593	2 335	1 832	2 062

PRIVATE SECTOR MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES BY FIELD OF EDUCATION IN 2002

Field of education	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
Total	**513 067**	**2 509**	**2 547 422**	**2 895**	**255 078**	**2 120**
Primary and lower secondary level[1]	82 152	2 061	37 339	2 336	44 246	1 831
Upper secondary level	173 151	2 113	84 066	2 384	89 086	1 857
Lowest level of tertiary education	133 646	2 476	58 277	2 883	75 369	2 160
Lower university level	64 098	2 947	41 154	3 258	22 945	2 388
Higher university level	56 769	3 842	34 349	4 227	22 420	3 252
Doctorate level	3 250	4 344	2 237	4 641	1 012	3 690

1) Primary and lower secondary level education is formed by combining primary and lower secondary level and field of education unknown.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES BY AGE GROUP IN 2002

Age group	Number		Earnings for regular working hours	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Totaö	**255 078**	**257 422**	**2 120**	**2 895**
–19	1 155	882	1 346	1 378
20 – 24	12 152	10 088	1 532	1 716
25 – 29	29 298	35 034	1 943	2 382
30 – 34	33 412	39 289	2 125	2 874
35 – 39	39 825	41 335	2 206	3 060
40 – 44	37 752	38 280	2 237	3 124
45 – 49	37 278	34 442	2 207	3 065
50 – 54	36 813	31 669	2 157	3 041
55 – 59	22 932	21 315	2 153	3 133
60 –	4 435	5 069	2 071	3 087
Unknown	27	19	2 111	3 116

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS HAVE INCREASED IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

In October 2002, local government employed around 400,000 monthly-paid employees, of whom 52,000 worked part-time. The number of full-time employees rose by one per cent and that of part-time workers by seven per cent. In particular, the number of employees on part-time pension grew in both the local and central government sectors. The average earnings of full-time employees for regular working hours were EUR 2,040. Average earnings rose by 3.5 per cent on the annual level.

At the end of November 2002, monthly-paid central government employees numbered around 120,000, of whom 10,000 were part-time, up by around 12 per cent. The regular earnings of full-time employees were EUR 2,410 in November 2002, a rise of 4.3 per cent.

When comparing the monthly earnings of central and local government sectors it must be borne in mind that the personnel structures are very different in the two. Around 27 per cent of the central government employees work in educational administration, for instance as university lecturers. About 15 per cent of employees are in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Defence, approximately 9,000 of whom are military personnel. The administrative branch of the Ministry of the Interior comprises 7,500 policemen and policewomen and around 3,700 legal professionals. The lowest numbers are working in the administrative branches of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and of the Environment.

Around 27 per cent of all local government employees are working within education, about 65,000 as teachers in comprehensive schools, upper secondary general schools and vocational schools and colleges. Health care accounts for 31 per cent of the employees, including 75,000 nursing professionals and 14,000 physicians. Social services make up 28 per cent of all personnel. General administration contains only 3.5 per cent of all employees, i.e. 15,000 persons.

In addition to monthly-paid employees, the local government sector employs some 20,000 hourly-paid workers, whose average hourly earnings for regular working hours are around EUR 10.

Women's average earnings for regular working hours were about 80 per cent of men's earnings in the public sector, mostly due to the very different occupational structures of men and women. Standardisation of the level of education raises the earnings proportion of women to over 85 per cent and inclusion of the agreement branch to the standardisation also raises women's earnings for regular working hours to over 90 per cent of men's earnings.

In the public sector men are still clearly more highly educated than women are.

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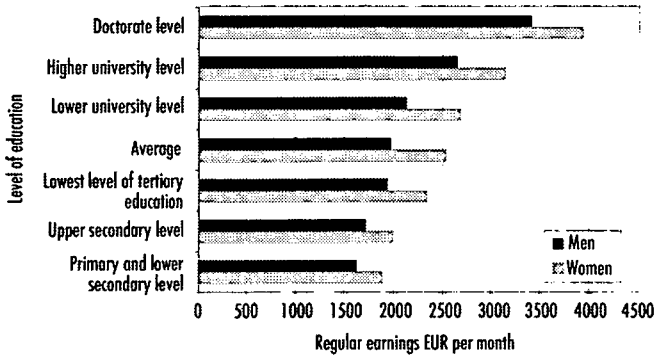
PUBLIC SECTOR EARNINGS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN 2002



PUBLIC SECTOR MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES AND MONTHLY EARNINGS IN AUTUMN 2002

Sector and agreement branch	Full-time employees				Part-time employees		
	Number		Regular earnings		Number, change and		Reg.earnings
	Persons	Change, % 2001–2002	EUR	Change, % 2001–2002	Persons	%	EUR
Local government sector, total	350 000	1.0	2 040	3.5	52 000	7.1	1 152
– General agreement	254 000	1.4	1 840	3.4	43 000	5.1	1 044
– Teachers	61 000	1.2	2 440	3.3	5 000	17.9	1 594
– Technical branch	25 000	–1.8	2 150	2.8	2 000	20.1	1 160
– Physicians	12 000	–3.1	4 240	7.8	2 000	17.0	2 490
Central government, total	110 000	1.6	2 410	4.3	10 000	11.9	1 190

HOURLY WAGES IN INDUSTRY UP BY 3.7 PER CENT

The average hourly earnings of industrial workers for regular working time were EUR 12.48 in the second quarter of 2003. The average earnings rose by 3.7 per cent from the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The average hourly earnings for men were EUR 12.92 and for women EUR 10.90.

In the second quarter of 2003, the total hourly earnings amounted to EUR 13.82, up by 4.2 per cent from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Hourly wages in construction up by 2.9 per cent

The average hourly earnings for regular working time of a construction worker were EUR 12.57 in the second quarter of 2003, those for men being EUR 12.65, and for women EUR 9.63. The earnings were up by a total of 2.9 per cent on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Including overtime and Sunday premiums, the average hourly earnings in the quarter under review were EUR 12.93. The total hourly earnings rose by 2.8 per cent from the corresponding quarter of 2002.

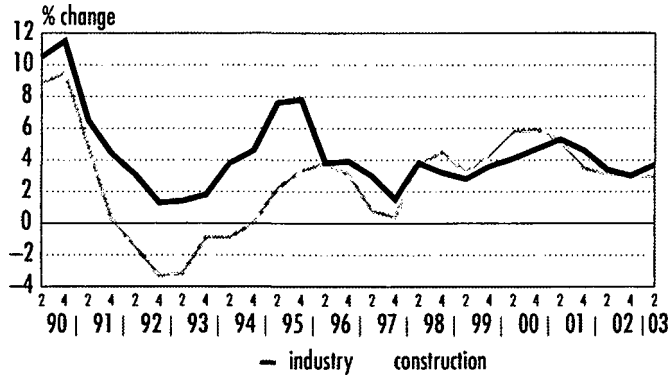
Concepts of earnings

Hourly earnings for regular working time include wages for time work (pay by the hour), piecework and premium work and related premiums for inconvenient working time (shift work, evening work etc.), premiums for working conditions and basic parts of overtime and Sunday pay without premiums. In addition to the above, total hourly earnings consist overtime and Sunday premiums.

NUMBERS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR HOURLY EARNINGS FOR REGULAR WORKING TIME AND CHANGE FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S CORRESPONDING QUARTER BY BRANCH IN THE 2ND QUARTER OF 2003

Branch	No.	% of women	Hourly earnings for regular working hours, EUR			Change %
			Men	Women	Total	II/2002–II/2003
Industry, total	**143,986**	**22.6**	**12.92**	**10.90**	**12.48**	**3.7**
Mining and quarrying	278	4.7	16.17	11.50	15.96	11.5
Peat production	206	7.3	10.23	8.86	10.18	–1.2
Textiles	3,554	63.1	11.74	9.73	10.49	5.5
Clothing, leather and footwear	2,699	80.1	9.47	8.54	8.73	3.8
Timber	10,250	21.6	12.09	11.49	11.96	3.6
Paper	26,581	16.0	14.39	12.94	14.17	4.0
Printing	6,191	32.3	12.53	10.72	11.95	4.6
Furniture	4,704	26.6	10.50	9.84	10.33	3.9
Chemicals	13,202	26.0	12.71	10.19	12.09	3.8
Rubber	1,848	28.5	13.20	11.99	12.87	5.6
Glass, pottery and stone	9,546	15.5	12.03	11.31	11.92	3.6
Base metals	7,934	9.6	14.10	12.96	14.00	3.8
Metal products and vehicles	51,096	21.8	12.76	10.99	12.39	3.8
Other manufacturing	2,089	41.1	12.25	10.51	11.56	3.8
Power plants	3,808	3.8	13.00	10.78	12.93	3.8
Construction, total	**29,447**	**3.2**	**12.65**	**9.63**	**12.57**	**2.9**
House building	15,176	4.1	12.19	9.45	12.10	2.2
Electrical installation	3,195	0.9	14.42	11.33	14.39	1.3
Plumbing	2,623	0.2	14.11	.	14.11	5.8
Painting and decorating	2,041	7.2	13.05	10.67	12.90	4.7
Metalwork	633	5.4	11.23	9.58	11.15	4.2
Industrial insulation	507	1.8	11.27	.	11.26	4.6
Waterproofing	904	1.0	13.65	.	13.65	1.6
Road surfacing	1,528	2.9	12.24	8.35	12.15	4.6
Civil engineering	2,840	1.8	11.41	8.62	11.38	3.9

CHANGES IN HOURLY EARNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FOR REGULAR WORKING TIME FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S CORRESPONDING QUARTER 1990–2003, 2ND QUARTER



Source: Wages of industrial, construction and transport workers in the 2nd quarter of 2003. Wages and Salaries 2003:12. Statistics Finland. ***For further details, please contact:*** *Vesa Kokkarinen, tel. +358 9 1734 3445*

MOST IMPORTANT LABOUR DISPUTES OF 2002 IN CONSTRUCTION SITES

According to Statistics Finland's data, there were 76 labour disputes in Finland in 2002. The number went down slightly from the year before. The number of labour disputes was a little lower than average for the last few years. Workers participating in labour disputes numbered around 55,000, while the number of participants the year before was 21,700. The number of working days lost grew to around 75,000 from the previous year's 61,000.

The two biggest labour disputes were waged in the construction industry. In March there was a two-week strike involving 2,500 electricians in the technical building sector to speed up collective bargaining. In October all collective agreement branches of the Construction Trade Union held a four-hour stoppage to draw attention to the problems of foreign workers especially in the construction industry. Around 50,000 workers took part in the stoppage.

As usual, the number of labour disputes was highest in the metal industry. The manufacture of machinery and equipment had 18 stoppages, the manufacture of metal products 12 and the manufacture of other transport vehicles eight.

Examined by area, the number of labour disputes was highest in the Province of Western Finland, 37 and in the Province of Southern Finland, 24. There were only a few labour disputes in the other provinces.

For further details, please contact:
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LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1995–2002

Year	Disputes	Workers			Working days lost	
		No.	No. per dispute	% of workforce	No.	No. per participant
1995	112	127 039	1 134	6.3	869 422	6.8
1996	94	43 113	459	2.1	20 077	0.5
1997	91	28 402	312	1.3	103 712	3.7
1998	98	35 380	361	1.6	133 203	3.8
1999	65	14 993	231	0.7	18 953	1.3
2000	96	84 092	876	3.6	253 838	3.0
2001	84	21 715	259	1.0	60 652	2.8
2002	76	70 867	932		74 985	1.1
2002/I	24	8 644	360	0.4	37 063	4.3
2002/II	19	5 963	314	0.3	3 617	0.6
2002/III	8	760	95	0.0	455	0.6
2002/IV	25	55 500	2 220	2.3	33 849	0.6

LABOUR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY IN 2002

Branch	Disputes	Participants	Working days lost	Gross wages lost, EUR
Total	**76**	**70 867**	**74 985**	**7 587 530**
D Manufacturing	**62**	**10 738**	**11 899**	**1 308 198**
17 Manufacture of textiles	1	28	55	5 600
21 Manufacture of paper	5	500	369	34 796
24 Manufacture of chemicals	5	1 194	1 130	106 300
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3	140	175	16 620
27 Manufacture of base metals	4	2 604	3 272	372 322
28 Manufacture of metal products	12	1 587	1 579	145 477
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	18	3 112	3 608	367 266
29 Manufacture of metal products	1	37	20	1 992
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	2	550	1 032	195 835
32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment	1	150	69	7 337
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	2	43	22	1 940
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	8	793	569	52 713
E Electricity, gas and water supply	**1**	**155**	**58**	**6 795**
40 Energy supply	1	155	58	6 795
F Construction	**3**	**52 513**	**50 026**	**5 106 496**
45 Construction	3	52 513	50 026	5 106 496
G Wholesale and retail trade	**1**	**143**	**75**	**5 599**
51 Wholesale trade and commission trade	1	143	75	5 599
I Transport, storage and communication	**3**	**4 203**	**1 776**	**161 900**
63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1	3 100	775	86 800
64 Post and telecommunications	2	1 103	1 001	75 100
J Financial intermediation	**2**	**2 211**	**8 598**	**781 302**
65 Financial intermediation	2	2 211	8 598	781 302
K Real estate, renting and business activities	**3**	**242**	**2 204**	**171 830**
746 Investigation and security services	3	242	2 204	171 830
O Other community, social and personal service activities	**1**	**662**	**348**	**45 410**
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1	662	348	45 410

TABLE OF INDICES

	IV/2003*	Annual change %
• **Index of wage and salary earnings 2000 = 100***	113.4	3.7
Hourly paid employees	113.8	3.5
Monthly paid employees	113.5	3.8
Manufacturing	114.4	3.7
Blue-collar workers	114.4	3.6
White-collar workers	114.4	3.8
Building construction workers	112.2	2.9
Wholesale and retail trading	114.3	4.0
Transport	112.5	3.6
Finance	115.1	3.6
Local government	111.6	3.7
Hourly paid employees	111.6	3.6
Monthly paid employees	110.9	3.7
Central government	115.1	4.1
Monthly paid employees	115.1	4.1
Private sector	113.7	3.7
Hourly paid employees	113.1	3.5
Monthly paid employees	114.1	3.8
• **Index of real earnings 2000 = 100***	113.0	5.2
• **Dwelling price index 2000 = 100**	116.5	7.4
Greater Helsinki	119.4	8.4
Rest of Finland	114.1	6.5
	January 2004	
• **Consumer price index 2000 = 100**	104.8	0.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	109.8	1.9
Housing, heating and lighting	104.7	0.2
Transportation	100.6	–2.1
• **Cost of living index 1951:10 = 100**	1 572	
• **Wholesale price index 2000 = 100**	97.8	–0.7
Domestic goods	99.8	–0.4
Imported goods	94.8	–1.2
• **Export price index 2000 = 100**	86.0	–3.4
• **Import price index 2000 = 100**	94.1	–1.3
• **Producer price index, home sales 2000 = 100**	99.6	–0.3
• **Basic price index for domestic supply 2000 = 100**	98.8	–0.4
• **Building cost index 2000 = 100**	105.6	1.3
Labour	107.1	1.6
Materials	105.7	1.3
• **Cost index of civil engineering works 2000 = 100**	108.9	1.8
• **Cost index for road transport of goods 2000 = 100**	106.8	1.4
• **Cost index of bus and motor-coach traffic 2000 = 100**	107.8	2.2

* Preliminary figure

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