

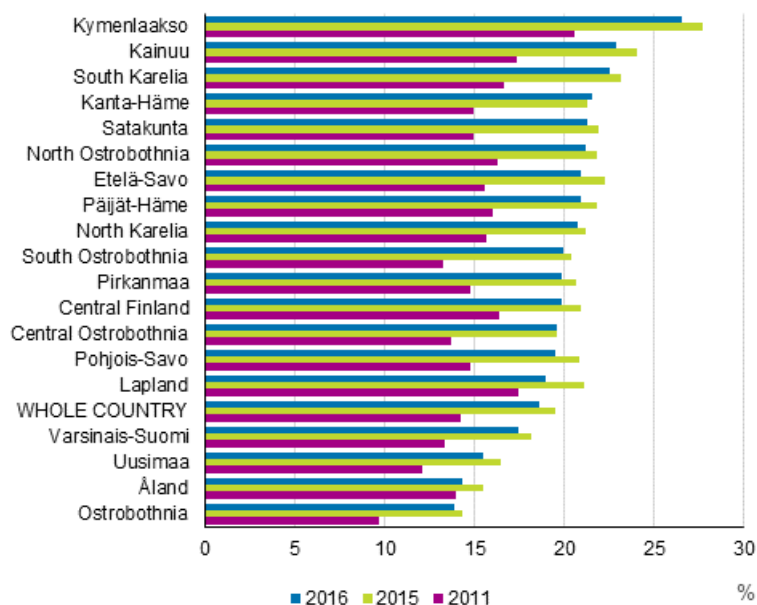
# Employment 2016

## Main type of activity and status in occupation

### Young people in Kymenlaakso are working or studying less often than others in 2016

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, 27 per cent of the population aged 18 to 24 living in Kymenlaakso were outside work and education<sup>1)</sup> at the end of 2016. Of the 12,460 young people in the region, 3,310 were unemployed, pensioners or belonged to the group others in the inactive population. In the whole country, the proportion of young people not working or studying was 19 per cent. Among regions, the share has been highest in Kymenlaakso in all years between 2011 and 2016.

#### Share of persons aged 18 to 24 outside work and education of the correspondingly aged population by region and year, %



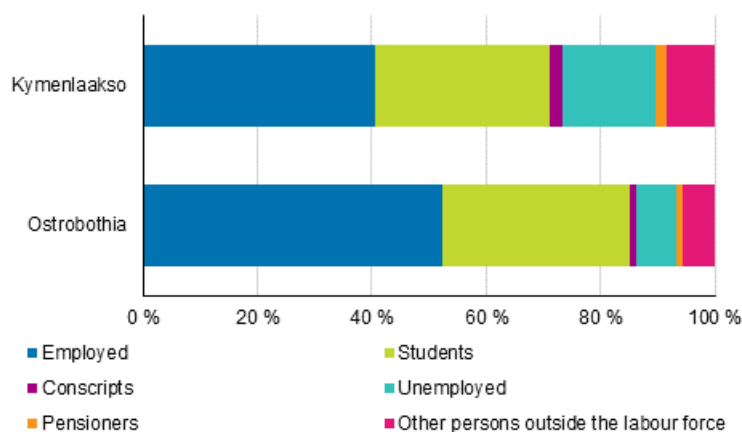
1) Those outside work and education refer to persons who were outside the following main type of activity categories: employed, students, and conscripts and those in non-military service. The group includes unemployed persons, pensioners and others in the inactive population.

At the end of 2016, there were 84,900 young people aged 18 to 24 outside work and education (19 per cent of the age group). The share was slightly lower than in the previous year but still five percentage points higher than five years earlier in 2011.

Examined by region, the share of people outside work and education was largest in Kymenlaakso and smallest in Ostrobothnia. In Kymenlaakso, more than one-quarter of those aged 18 to 24 (27 per cent) were not working or studying at the end of the year. In Ostrobothnia, fewer than one in six were outside these groups (14 per cent) in 2016. The share has been highest in Kymenlaakso and lowest in Ostrobothnia in all years between 2011 and 2016.

In Kymenlaakso, the share of employed persons in the age group 18 to 24 was 41 per cent and that of students 31 per cent. The proportion of the unemployed in the labour force in this age group in Kymenlaakso was 29 per cent. In Ostrobothnia, the share of unemployed persons in the labour force aged 18 to 24 was 12 per cent and the share of employed persons was 53 per cent.

**Population aged 18 to 24 by main type of activity living in Kymenlaakso and Ostrobothnia in 2016, %**

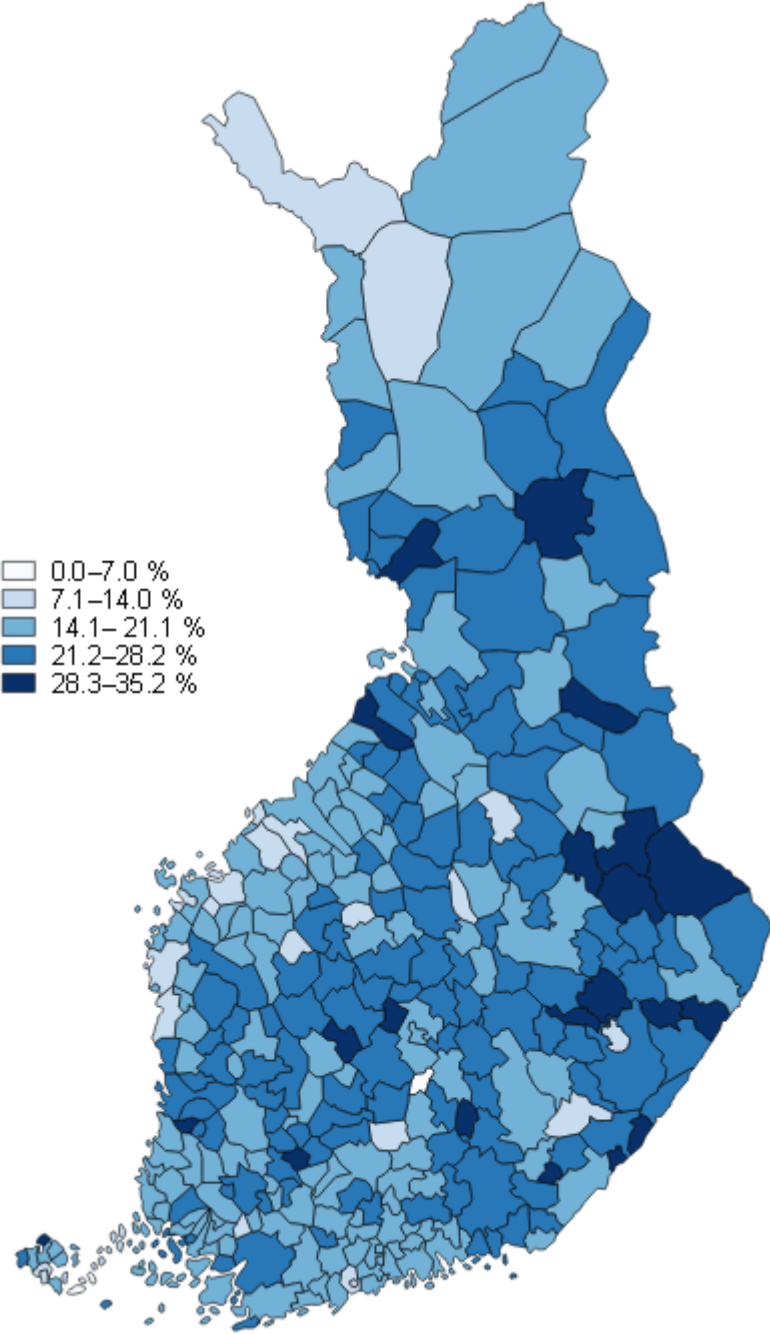


**Share of persons outside work and education (aged 18 to 24) exceeded 28 per cent in 21 municipalities in 2016**

Examined by region, the share of young people not working or studying was highest in the region of Kymenlaakso but examined by municipality, the shares of municipalities belonging to Kymenlaakso were not among the highest in the country.

For example, the region of North Karelia also had municipalities, where the proportion of the population 18 to 24 outside work and education was higher than in the municipalities of Kymenlaakso. However, the share of young people outside the groups was higher in the region of Kymenlaakso than in North Karelia.

**Share of persons aged 18 to 24 not working or studying among the correspondingly aged population by municipality in 2016, %**



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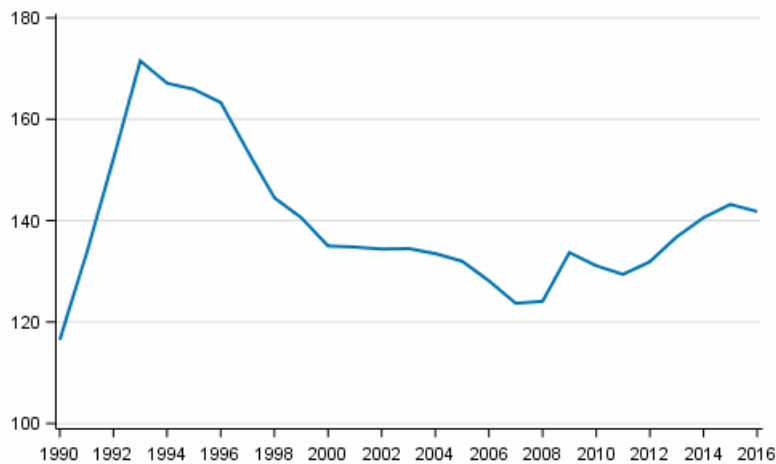
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# 1. Economic dependency ratio was 142 in 2016

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the economic dependency ratio was 142 in 2016. This means that there were 142 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons in 2016. In 2015, the dependency ratio was 143. There were 2,250,000 working persons aged 18 to 64 in 2016 of whom 2,016,000 were wage and salary earners and 234,000 were entrepreneurs. There were a total of 356,000 unemployed persons and 2,872,000 persons in the inactive population.

## Economic dependency ratio in 1990 to 2016



The economic dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the number of employed persons to unemployed persons and persons in the inactive population. The inactive population includes persons aged 0 to 14, students and pupils, conscripts and those in non-military service, pensioners and others in the inactive population.

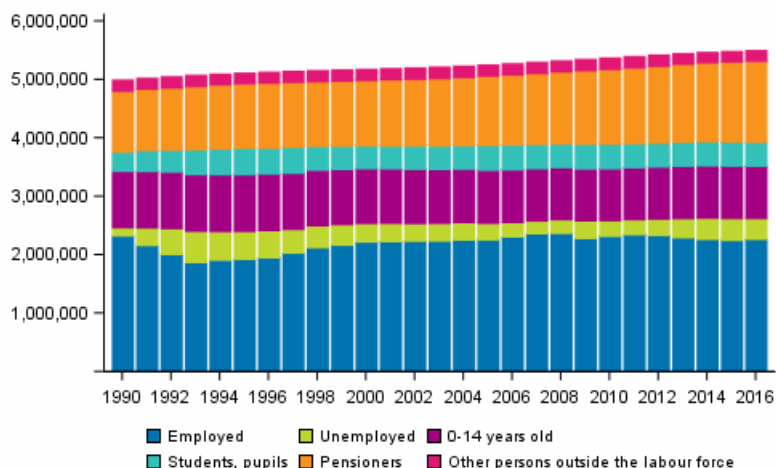
When the number of employed rises relative to the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population, the economic dependency ratio falls. Correspondingly, when the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population grows relative to the number of employed, the economic dependency ratio grows. The variation of the economic dependency ratio may be influenced by the growing number of pensioners and the employment situation. There has been great variation in the economic dependency ratio in the past few decades. During the recession in the 1990s, the economic dependency ratio was high. It was at its highest in 1993, when there were 172 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons. The economic dependency ratio was at its lowest in 1989 (112).

## 1.1 Number of employed in the population was 2,276,000 and that of persons in the inactive population was 3,228,000

In 2016, a total of 356,000 persons were unemployed. The number of unemployed decreased by 19,000 from the year before. Of those in the inactive population, 1,390,000 were pensioners, 408,000 students and pupils, 894,000 were aged 0 to 14, and 7,300 were conscripts and in the non-military service.

The share of unemployed persons aged 18 to 64 of the correspondingly aged labour force was 13.6 per cent in 2016. The figure fell by 0.8 percentage points from the previous year. The share of unemployed was 12.2 per cent for women and 15.1 per cent for men.

## Population by main type of activity in 1990 to 2016

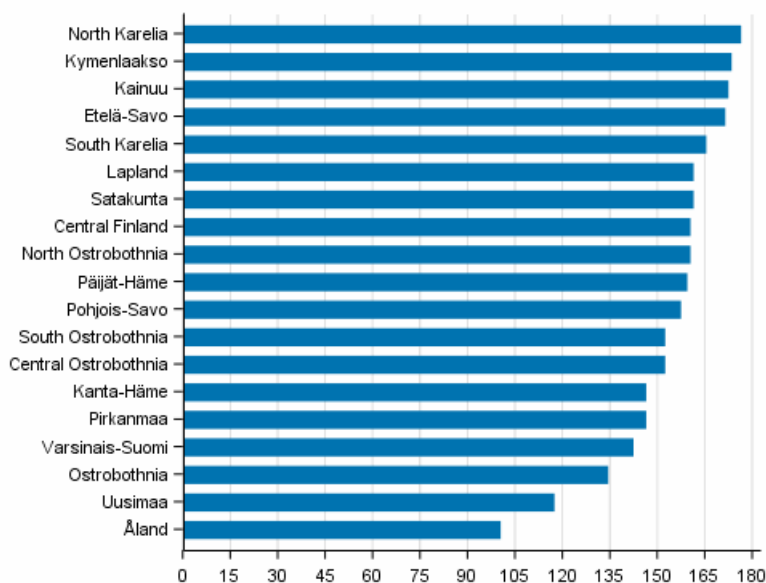


The weakening of the economic dependency ratio is influenced by the share of unemployed persons as well as by the ageing of the population and thus, by the number of pensioners. In 2016, Finland had 1,390,000 pensioners. In 2015, the number of pensioners was 1,368,000. The number of pensioners grew by 22,000 persons in a year.

## 1.2 Economic dependency ratios lowest in the regions of Åland, Uusimaa and Ostrobothnia

In the comparison between regions, the economic dependency ratio was lowest in Åland in 2016. In the region, there 100 unemployed and persons in the inactive population per one hundred employed persons. In Åland, there were 14,600 employed and 550 unemployed persons. On the regional level, the economic dependency ratio was also low in the region of Uusimaa, where the economic dependency ratio was 117 and in Ostrobothnia, where it was 134. The economic dependency ratios in 2016 were highest in the following regions: North Karelia (176), Kymenlaakso (173), and Kainuu (172). There were 59,500 employed and 13,200 unemployed persons in North Karelia. In 2016, the share of unemployed persons in the labour force was highest in North Karelia (18.3%) and lowest in Åland (3.7%).

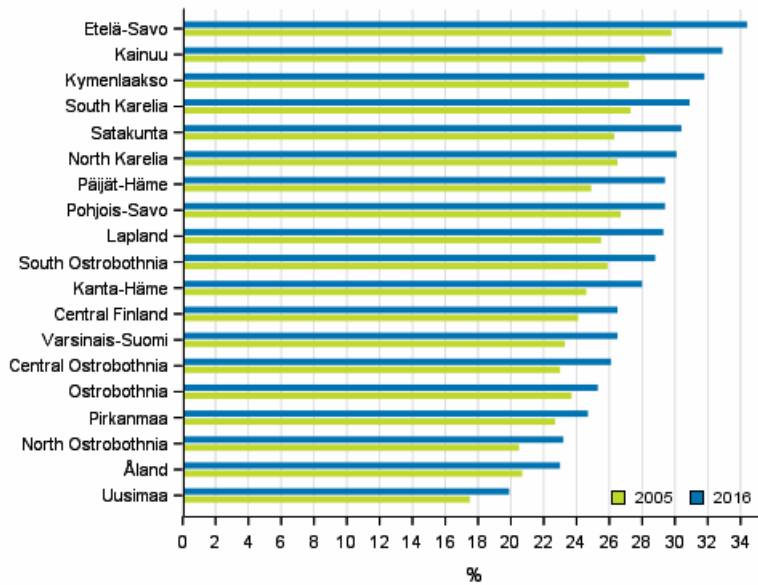
## Economic dependency ratio by region in 2016



### 1.3 Share of pensioners largest in the region of Etelä-Savo

The growing number of pensioners is visible in all regions. There is great variation in the share of pensioners between the regions. In 2016, the share of pensioners in the population of the region was highest in Etelä-Savo (34.3%) and lowest in Uusimaa (19.8%). The number of pensioners was 51,000 in Etelä-Savo and 324,000 in Uusimaa in 2016.

Share of pensioners by region in 2005 and 2016, %



# Appendix tables

**Appendix table 1. Population aged 18 to 24 by main type of activity and by region in 2016**

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Students	Pensioners	Conscripts, persons in non-military service	Other persons outside the labour force	Population	Share of employed in the population, %	Share of unemployed in the labour force, %
Åland	1,362	70	386	37	1	185	2,041	66.7	4.9
South Karelia	4,083	1,466	3,655	140	181	695	10,220	40.0	26.4
South Ostrobothnia	7,015	1,716	4,472	213	255	992	14,663	47.8	19.7
Etelä-Savo	4,525	1,445	3,708	155	173	630	10,636	42.5	24.2
Kainuu	2,312	730	1,795	108	84	405	5,434	42.5	24.0
Kanta-Häme	5,853	1,580	3,673	170	263	934	12,473	46.9	21.3
Central Ostrobothnia	2,667	657	1,751	103	81	337	5,596	47.7	19.8
Central Finland	10,540	3,338	9,368	326	367	1,356	25,295	41.7	24.1
Kymenlaakso	5,043	2,016	3,802	236	305	1,058	12,460	40.5	28.6
Lapland	6,406	1,616	4,922	236	177	847	14,204	45.1	20.1
Pirkanmaa	19,688	5,481	15,163	527	695	2,797	44,351	44.4	21.8
Ostrobothnia	8,432	1,130	5,222	165	193	933	16,075	52.5	11.8
North Karelia	5,465	1,871	5,361	181	185	831	13,894	39.3	25.5
North Ostrobothnia	15,748	5,012	12,780	619	547	2,202	36,908	42.7	24.1
Pohjois-Savo	9,086	2,351	7,232	275	271	1,404	20,619	44.1	20.6
Päijät-Häme	6,876	1,905	4,867	237	353	1,056	15,294	45.0	21.7
Satakunta	7,595	2,023	5,080	275	284	1,198	16,455	46.2	21.0
Uusimaa	73,924	9,656	40,844	1,371	2,065	10,461	138,321	53.4	11.6
Varsinais-Suomi	20,317	4,113	12,998	512	547	2,551	41,038	49.5	16.8
Whole country	216,937	48,176	147,079	5,886	7,027	30,872	455,977	47.6	18.2



**Appendix table 2. The share of persons (aged 18 to 24) not working or studying among the correspondingly aged population by region in 2011 to 2016, %<sup>1)</sup>**

Region	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Åland	14.3	15.5	15.2	15.5	16.6	14.0
South Karelia	22.5	23.2	21.7	19.0	17.4	16.7
South Ostrobothnia	19.9	20.4	19.4	17.2	14.8	13.3
Etelä-Savo	21.0	22.3	20.5	19.1	16.6	15.6
Kainuu	22.9	24.1	25.1	23.3	18.2	17.4
Kanta-Häme	21.5	21.3	20.0	18.8	15.3	14.9
Central Ostrobothnia	19.6	19.6	18.8	16.4	13.9	13.7
Central Finland	19.8	20.9	21.0	19.9	17.3	16.4
Kymenlaakso	26.6	27.7	26.6	24.1	20.5	20.6
Lapland	19.0	21.1	20.5	21.1	17.6	17.4
Pirkanmaa	19.9	20.6	19.9	18.6	15.6	14.8
Ostrobothnia	13.9	14.3	13.5	12.5	10.3	9.7
North Karelia	20.7	21.2	20.2	19.2	16.6	15.7
North Ostrobothnia	21.2	21.8	21.4	19.8	17.0	16.3
Pohjois-Savo	19.5	20.8	19.9	17.3	15.4	14.8
Päijät-Häme	20.9	21.9	22.3	19.7	17.1	16.0
Satakunta	21.2	21.9	20.3	18.4	16.2	15.0
Uusimaa	15.5	16.4	16.1	14.7	12.4	12.1
Varsinais-Suomi	17.5	18.1	18.0	17.0	14.5	13.4
Whole country	18.6	19.5	18.9	17.5	14.9	14.2

1) Persons not working or studying refers to persons in the following categories for main type of activity: unemployed persons, pensioners and other persons outside the labour force.

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Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland