

Labour Force Statistics

2007, December and 4rd quarter

Employment grew in December 2007

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of **employed persons** in December was 2 490 000, or 32 000 higher than a year earlier. Employment increased in the private sector. The number of wage and salary earners went up and that of self-employed persons remained nearly unchanged. The number of employed persons went up in the Provinces of Southern Finland and Western Finland and fell in the Provinces of Eastern Finland and Lapland.

In December, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 69,5 per cent, which was 0,3 percentage points higher than one year before. The employment rate of men was 70,2 per cent and that of women 68,7 per cent. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate was 70,2 per cent.

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 158 000 **unemployed** in December 2007, i.e. 10 000 fewer than one year before. At 6,0 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 0,4 percentage points lower than one year before. The trend of the unemployment rate was 6,7 per cent in December.

According to the Labour Force Survey, the average number of employed persons **during the last quarter of 2007** was 2 485 000, which is 47 000 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year before. The number of wage and salary earners went up and that of self-employed persons remained almost unchanged. The number of unemployed persons was 161 000, which is 16 000 fewer than in the October to December period of 2006.

According to the Labour Force Survey, the average number of employed persons **in 2007** was 2 492 000, which is 48 000 more than in 2006. The average number of unemployed persons was 183 000, or 21 000 fewer than in 2006.

Changes in the labour force 2007/12 – 2006/12, thousand persons

	2007/12	2006/12	Change, % 2007/12 - 2006/12
Employed, total	2 490	2 458	1,3
Unemployed	158	168	-5,6
Labour force, total	2 648	2 625	0,9
Economically inactive, total	1 343	1 345	-0,2
			Percentage points
Employment rate, %	69,5	69,1	0,3
Unemployment rate, %	6,0	6,4	-0,4
Labour force participation rate, %	66,3	66,1	0,2
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data are collected according to the ILO/EU definition.			

Links: Press release connected to this statistical release (inclusive of data of Ministry of Employment and the Economy):

http://tilastokeskus.fi/ajk/tiedotteet/v2008/tiedote_003_2008-01-22_en.html

Contents

Appendix tables

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	4
1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	4
1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	5
2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	5
2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	6
3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	6
3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	7
3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	7
3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	7
3.5 Employed persons by province 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	7
3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	8
3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	8
4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	8
4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	8
5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	9
5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	9
5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	9
6.1 Persons not in labour force by main activity and sex 2007/12 - 2006/12.....	10
7.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2007/12.....	10
8.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	11
8.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	11
8.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	12
9.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	12
9.2 Labour force by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	13
10.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	13
10.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	14
10.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	14
10.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	15
10.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	16
10.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	16
10.7 Employed persons by province 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	17
10.8 Employed persons by region 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	17
10.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	17
10.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	18
11.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	19
11.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	20
11.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	21
11.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	21
11.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	21
11.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	21
12.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	22
12.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	22
12.3 Unemployment rate by province 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	22
12.4 Unemployment rate by region 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	23
13.1 Persons not in labour force by main activity and sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV.....	23
Figures	
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series.....	24
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series.....	24
2.1 Unemployed persons, trend and original series.....	24
2.2 Unemployment rate, trend and original series.....	25
Quality Description: Labour force survey.....	26

Appendix tables

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Indicator	Sex				
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	69,5	69,1	69,1	0,3
	Males	70,2	71,1	70,9	-0,7
	Females	68,7	67,2	67,3	1,4
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	6,0	6,1	6,4	-0,4
	Males	5,9	5,7	6,0	-0,1
	Females	6,1	6,6	6,8	-0,7
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	66,3	66,0	66,1	0,2
	Males	68,0	68,5	68,3	-0,3
	Females	64,7	63,5	63,9	0,7

1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	3 991	3 989	3 971	0,5
	Males	1 996	1 995	1 985	0,6
	Females	1 995	1 994	1 986	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 648	2 633	2 625	0,9
	Males	1 358	1 367	1 356	0,1
	Females	1 290	1 265	1 269	1,6
Employed	Both sexes	2 490	2 472	2 458	1,3
	Males	1 278	1 290	1 275	0,2
	Females	1 212	1 182	1 183	2,4
Unemployed	Both sexes	158	161	168	-5,6
	Males	80	78	81	-1,7
	Females	79	83	87	-9,3

1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	3 991	3 989	3 971	0,5
	15-24	659	659	657	0,3
	25-54	2 118	2 118	2 127	-0,4
	55-74	1 214	1 212	1 186	2,4
	15-64	3 529	3 528	3 507	0,6
Males	15-74	1 996	1 995	1 985	0,6
	15-24	336	336	336	0,0
	25-54	1 076	1 075	1 080	-0,4
	55-74	584	584	569	2,6
	15-64	1 784	1 783	1 773	0,6
Females	15-74	1 995	1 994	1 986	0,5
	15-24	323	323	321	0,6
	25-54	1 042	1 043	1 048	-0,5
	55-74	630	629	617	2,1
	15-64	1 745	1 744	1 734	0,6

2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	66,3	66,0	66,1	0,2
	15-24	46,0	47,2	44,6	1,5
	25-54	87,9	87,5	87,2	0,7
	55-74	39,7	38,6	40,2	-0,5
	15-64	74,0	73,7	73,9	0,1
Males	15-74	68,0	68,5	68,3	-0,3
	15-24	43,6	44,7	43,7	-0,1
	25-54	89,7	90,1	90,1	-0,4
	55-74	42,2	42,5	41,5	0,6
	15-64	74,7	75,4	75,5	-0,8
Females	15-74	64,7	63,5	63,9	0,7
	15-24	48,6	49,7	45,5	3,1
	25-54	86,1	84,9	84,2	1,9
	55-74	37,4	35,0	39,1	-1,6
	15-64	73,2	71,9	72,2	1,0

2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 648	2 633	2 625	0,9
	15-24	303	311	293	3,5
	25-54	1 863	1 854	1 855	0,4
	55-74	482	468	477	1,0
	15-64	2 610	2 599	2 591	0,7
Males	15-74	1 358	1 367	1 356	0,1
	15-24	146	150	147	-0,3
	25-54	965	969	973	-0,8
	55-74	246	248	236	4,2
	15-64	1 332	1 344	1 339	-0,5
Females	15-74	1 290	1 265	1 269	1,6
	15-24	157	161	146	7,4
	25-54	897	885	882	1,7
	55-74	236	220	241	-2,2
	15-64	1 278	1 255	1 253	2,0

3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	62,4	62,0	61,9	0,5
	15-24	40,9	40,5	39,5	1,4
	25-54	83,3	83,5	82,2	1,1
	55-74	37,5	35,9	37,8	-0,3
	15-64	69,5	69,1	69,1	0,3
Males	15-74	64,0	64,6	64,2	-0,2
	15-24	38,9	38,0	39,2	-0,3
	25-54	85,2	86,7	85,0	0,2
	55-74	39,5	39,4	39,7	-0,2
	15-64	70,2	71,1	70,9	-0,7
Females	15-74	60,7	59,3	59,6	1,2
	15-24	42,9	43,1	39,7	3,1
	25-54	81,4	80,3	79,4	1,9
	55-74	35,7	32,7	36,2	-0,4
	15-64	68,7	67,2	67,3	1,4

3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 490	2 472	2 458	1,3
	15-24	269	267	259	3,8
	25-54	1 765	1 769	1 749	0,9
	55-74	456	435	449	1,5
	15-64	2 452	2 439	2 424	1,1
Males	15-74	1 278	1 290	1 275	0,2
	15-24	131	128	132	-0,7
	25-54	917	932	917	-0,1
	55-74	231	230	226	2,1
	15-64	1 252	1 267	1 257	-0,4
Females	15-74	1 212	1 182	1 183	2,4
	15-24	138	139	128	8,5
	25-54	848	837	832	1,9
	55-74	225	205	223	0,9
	15-64	1 199	1 172	1 167	2,8

3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2007/12 - 2006/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 490	2 472	2 458	1,3
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	314	293	311	0,9
Employees	2 176	2 179	2 147	1,4
-salaried employees	1 419	1 413	1 399	1,5
-wage earners	749	762	744	0,7

3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2007/12 - 2006/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 490	2 472	2 458	1,3
Private sector	1 850	1 820	1 813	2,0
Public sector	634	647	643	-1,4
-state	147	155	141	4,5
-municipality	487	492	502	-3,1

3.5 Employed persons by province 2007/12 - 2006/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 490	2 472	2 458	1,3
Southern Finland	1 096	1 091	1 077	1,8
Western Finland	875	861	853	2,6
Eastern Finland	232	229	243	-4,3
Oulu	200	201	194	2,8
Lapland	71	74	78	-8,2

3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	15,3	15,2	15,7	-0,5
Males	10,5	10,0	10,0	0,5
Females	20,3	21,0	21,9	-1,6

3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2007/12 - 2006/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	380	377	386	-1,7
Males	135	128	128	5,1
Females	245	248	258	-5,1

4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2007/12 - 2006/12

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	75,8	75,5	73,6	2,2
-permanent part-time job	10,2	10,2	10,9	-0,7
-fixed-term full-time job	9,7	9,7	11,1	-1,4
-fixed-term part-time job	4,3	4,6	4,4	-0,1
Fixed-term job total	14,0	14,3	15,5	-1,5
Part-time job total	14,5	14,7	15,3	-0,8

4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2007/12 - 2006/12

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employees total	2 176	2 179	2 147	1,4
-permanent full-time job	1 649	1 645	1 580	4,4
-permanent part-time job	222	221	234	-5,2
-fixed-term full-time job	211	212	237	-11,1
-fixed-term part-time job	94	100	95	-1,6
Fixed-term job total	305	312	333	-8,4
Part-time job total	316	321	329	-4,2

5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	6,0	6,1	6,4	-0,4
	15-24	11,3	14,1	11,5	-0,2
	25-54	5,3	4,6	5,7	-0,4
	55-74	5,4	7,0	5,9	-0,5
	15-64	6,1	6,2	6,5	-0,4
Males	15-74	5,9	5,7	6,0	-0,1
	15-24	10,7	15,0	10,3	0,4
	25-54	5,0	3,8	5,7	-0,7
	55-74	6,4	7,4	4,4	1,9
Females	15-64	6,0	5,7	6,1	-0,1
	15-74	6,1	6,6	6,8	-0,7
	15-24	11,8	13,3	12,7	-0,9
	25-54	5,5	5,4	5,7	-0,2
	55-74	4,5	6,7	7,4	-2,9
	15-64	6,1	6,6	6,9	-0,7

5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	158	161	168	-5,6
	15-24	34	44	34	1,4
	25-54	98	84	106	-7,3
	55-74	26	33	28	-7,4
	15-64	158	161	167	-5,3
Males	15-74	80	78	81	-1,7
	15-24	16	22	15	3,4
	25-54	49	37	56	-12,7
	55-74	16	18	10	49,8
	15-64	80	77	81	-1,7
Females	15-74	79	83	87	-9,3
	15-24	19	21	19	-0,2
	25-54	49	47	50	-1,3
	55-74	11	15	18	-41,0
	15-64	79	83	86	-8,8

5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2007/12 - 2006/12

Province	Year/Month			Change
	2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,0	6,1	6,4	-0,4
Southern Finland	4,5	4,6	4,7	-0,2
Western Finland	5,3	6,3	7,0	-1,8
Eastern Finland	11,3	9,6	8,8	2,5
Oulu	7,9	7,9	9,5	-1,6
Lapland	13,5	9,8	7,0	6,5

6.1 Persons not in labour force by main activity and sex 2007/12 - 2006/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2007/12	2007/11	2006/12	2007/12 - 2006/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Main activity	Sex				
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 343	1 357	1 345	-0,2
	Males	638	628	629	1,5
	Females	705	729	717	-1,6
Students	Both sexes	358	367	364	-1,9
Disabled persons	Both sexes	213	218	208	2,4
Retired on the basis of age	Both sexes	556	565	552	0,7
Persons performing domestic work	Both sexes	88	95	99	-11,0
Others (incl. conscripts)	Both sexes	128	112	121	5,4

7.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2007/12

Year/month	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (Ministry of Employment and the Economy)	Unemployment rate	
				Aged 15–74	Aged 15–24
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	%	%
2005/12	2 425	219	267	8,3	19,9
2006/01	2 428	216	265	8,2	19,7
2006/02	2 430	211	263	8,0	19,2
2006/03	2 431	207	260	7,9	18,8
2006/04	2 431	207	258	7,8	18,8
2006/05	2 433	208	254	7,8	19,0
2006/06	2 436	206	251	7,8	18,9
2006/07	2 441	205	249	7,8	18,8
2006/08	2 446	205	246	7,8	18,8
2006/09	2 450	204	243	7,7	18,6
2006/10	2 455	201	239	7,6	18,3
2006/11	2 461	196	236	7,4	17,6
2006/12	2 465	191	233	7,2	17,2
2007/01	2 469	189	230	7,2	17,1
2007/02	2 474	189	228	7,1	17,1
2007/03	2 480	187	225	7,0	16,7
2007/04	2 486	181	223	6,8	16,0
2007/05	2 490	179	220	6,8	15,6
2007/06	2 493	183	218	6,9	15,9
2007/07	2 496	185	215	7,0	16,2
2007/08	2 499	185	213	7,0	16,3
2007/09	2 502	185	211	7,0	16,5
2007/10	2 505	183	209	6,9	16,6
2007/11	2 508	181	207	6,8	16,5
2007/12	2 511	180	205	6,7	16,3

8.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Indicator		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	69,5	71,2	68,6	0,9
	Males	70,7	73,3	70,2	0,5
	Females	68,2	69,2	66,9	1,3
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	6,1	6,0	6,8	-0,7
	Males	5,9	5,4	6,3	-0,4
	Females	6,3	6,7	7,2	-0,9
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	66,3	67,9	65,9	0,5
	Males	68,3	70,5	67,9	0,4
	Females	64,3	65,4	63,8	0,5

8.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Labour force status		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	3 989	3 983	3 969	0,5
	Males	1 995	1 992	1 984	0,6
	Females	1 994	1 991	1 985	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 646	2 705	2 614	1,2
	Males	1 364	1 403	1 348	1,1
	Females	1 283	1 302	1 266	1,3
Employed	Both sexes	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
	Males	1 284	1 327	1 263	1,6
	Females	1 201	1 214	1 174	2,3
Unemployed	Both sexes	161	164	177	-8,8
	Males	80	76	85	-5,9
	Females	81	88	92	-11,4

8.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	3 989	3 983	3 969	0,5
	15-24	659	658	657	0,3
	25-54	2 118	2 120	2 128	-0,5
	55-74	1 212	1 205	1 184	2,4
	15-64	3 527	3 521	3 507	0,6
Males	15-74	1 995	1 992	1 984	0,6
	15-24	336	336	335	0,2
	25-54	1 076	1 075	1 080	-0,4
	55-74	583	580	569	2,6
	15-64	1 783	1 779	1 773	0,6
Females	15-74	1 994	1 991	1 985	0,5
	15-24	323	322	321	0,5
	25-54	1 042	1 044	1 048	-0,5
	55-74	629	625	616	2,1
	15-64	1 744	1 742	1 734	0,6

9.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	66,3	67,9	65,9	0,5
	15-24	46,8	55,0	44,1	2,7
	25-54	88,0	88,3	87,5	0,5
	55-74	39,1	39,1	39,1	0,0
	15-64	74,0	75,9	73,6	0,4
Males	15-74	68,3	70,5	67,9	0,4
	15-24	44,2	53,5	42,7	1,5
	25-54	90,3	91,1	90,1	0,2
	55-74	41,7	42,0	40,7	1,0
	15-64	75,1	77,6	75,0	0,1
Females	15-74	64,3	65,4	63,8	0,5
	15-24	49,5	56,5	45,6	3,9
	25-54	85,6	85,5	84,7	0,9
	55-74	36,7	36,4	37,6	-1,0
	15-64	72,9	74,2	72,2	0,7

9.2 Labour force by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 646	2 705	2 614	1,2
	15-24	308	362	290	6,4
	25-54	1 864	1 872	1 861	0,2
	55-74	474	471	463	2,3
	15-64	2 611	2 672	2 582	1,1
Males	15-74	1 364	1 403	1 348	1,1
	15-24	149	180	143	3,7
	25-54	972	980	973	-0,2
	55-74	243	244	232	5,1
	15-64	1 339	1 380	1 329	0,8
Females	15-74	1 283	1 302	1 266	1,3
	15-24	160	182	147	9,0
	25-54	892	893	888	0,5
	55-74	231	227	232	-0,5
	15-64	1 271	1 292	1 252	1,5

10.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	62,3	63,8	61,4	0,9
	15-24	40,5	49,3	37,8	2,8
	25-54	83,7	83,7	82,5	1,2
	55-74	36,8	36,7	36,7	0,1
	15-64	69,5	71,2	68,6	0,9
Males	15-74	64,3	66,6	63,7	0,7
	15-24	38,2	48,1	37,1	1,1
	25-54	86,3	87,1	85,3	1,0
	55-74	39,0	39,5	38,3	0,7
	15-64	70,7	73,3	70,2	0,5
Females	15-74	60,2	61,0	59,2	1,1
	15-24	43,0	50,5	38,5	4,5
	25-54	81,0	80,3	79,6	1,4
	55-74	34,7	34,2	35,2	-0,5
	15-64	68,2	69,2	66,9	1,3

10.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
	15-24	267	324	248	7,6
	25-54	1 772	1 775	1 755	1,0
	55-74	446	443	435	2,6
	15-64	2 450	2 509	2 405	1,9
Males	15-74	1 284	1 327	1 263	1,6
	15-24	128	162	124	3,1
	25-54	928	937	921	0,7
	55-74	228	229	218	4,5
	15-64	1 260	1 304	1 244	1,2
Females	15-74	1 201	1 214	1 174	2,3
	15-24	139	163	124	12,2
	25-54	844	838	834	1,3
	55-74	218	214	217	0,6
	15-64	1 190	1 204	1 161	2,5

10.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Status in employment	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employed persons total	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	303	319	308	-1,6
Employees	2 182	2 222	2 130	2,5
-salaried employees	1 422	1 416	1 392	2,1
-wage earners	755	802	735	2,8

10.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Industry	TOL 2002	Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
All industries	01-99	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
A, B Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01-05	109	120	105	3,3
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	01, 05	86	96	82	4,5
Forestry	02	23	25	23	-0,8
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; mining and quarrying	10-41	460	472	454	1,4
Consumer goods industries	15-19	49	53	52	-4,8
Manufacture of forest industry products and furniture	20-21, 361	74	76	76	-3,1
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	32	30	35	-7,7
Metal etc. industries	10-14, 27-35, 37	229	235	214	6,7
Other manufacturing	23-26, 362-366, 40-41	77	78	77	-0,6
F Construction	45	177	190	166	6,2
Civil engineering	451, 45219, 4523, 4524	42	45	39	7,4
Construction of buildings; building installation and completion	45211, 4522, 4525, 453, 454, 455	134	145	127	5,8
G, H Trade; hotels and restaurants	50-55	394	404	385	2,2
G Trade	50-52	308	318	305	1,0
Sale of motor vehicles	501, 503, 504	23	24	23	-2,1
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and of personal or household goods	502, 505, 527	31	32	34	-9,3
Wholesale trade and commission trade	51	97	102	95	2,6
Retail trade, excl. motor vehicles	521-526	157	161	153	2,7
H Hotels and restaurants	55	86	86	80	7,0
I Transport, storage and communication	60-64	179	177	181	-1,1
Transport	60-63	134	132	134	0,0
Telecommunications	64	45	45	47	-4,4
J, K Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	65-74	365	368	342	6,8
J Financial intermediation; insurance	65-67	50	53	48	5,1
Real estate, renting and industrial cleaning	70, 71, 747	73	76	67	9,3
Technical and business activities	72, 73, 741-746, 748	242	239	227	6,5
L-Q Public and other services	75-98	795	804	800	-0,6
L Public administration and defence	75	119	122	116	2,6
M Education	80	167	161	178	-6,2
Health activities	851, 852	173	180	176	-1,2
Social work activities	853	193	187	189	2,0
Other service activities	90-98	143	155	141	0,9
X Industry unknown	99	6	7	4	.

10.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Industry	TOL 2002	Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
All industries	01-99	1069,3	970,2	1034,8	3,3
A, B Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01-05	54,9	72,6	53,2	3,2
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	01, 05	44,9	62,8	43,4	3,4
Forestry	02	10,0	9,8	9,8	2,3
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; mining and quarrying	10-41	208,0	177,4	202,1	2,9
Consumer goods industries	15-19	22,3	20,1	23,0	-3,2
Manufacture of forest industry products and furniture	20-21, 361	32,3	28,9	34,4	-6,0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	14,1	11,0	13,8	2,0
Metal etc. industries	10-14, 27-35, 37	105,7	88,2	97,3	8,6
Other manufacturing	23-26, 362-366, 40-41	33,6	29,2	33,5	0,1
F Construction	45	82,3	83,6	77,5	6,1
Civil engineering	451, 45219, 4523, 4524	20,2	21,2	17,9	12,4
Construction of buildings; building installation and completion	45211, 4522, 4525, 453, 454, 455	62,1	62,4	59,6	4,2
G, H Trade; hotels and restaurants	50-55	166,2	155,5	163,2	1,9
G Trade	50-52	131,3	122,4	131,4	-0,1
Sale of motor vehicles	501, 503, 504	11,0	9,4	11,0	0,4
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and of personal or household goods	502, 505, 527	14,5	12,9	15,7	-7,5
Wholesale trade and commission trade	51	44,3	41,1	44,7	-1,0
Retail trade, excl. motor vehicles	521-526	61,5	59,1	60,0	2,5
H Hotels and restaurants	55	34,9	33,1	31,8	9,9
I Transport, storage and communication	60-64	81,4	74,5	81,2	0,3
Transport	60-63	64,1	59,5	63,4	1,1
Telecommunications	64	17,3	15,0	17,8	-2,7
J, K Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	65-74	154,9	134,8	142,8	8,5
J Financial intermediation; insurance	65-67	21,7	19,1	20,0	8,1
Real estate, renting and industrial cleaning	70, 71, 747	30,3	27,8	27,6	9,8
Technical and business activities	72, 73, 741-746, 748	102,9	87,9	95,2	8,1
L-Q Public and other services	75-98	319,2	269,5	313,8	1,7
L Public administration and defence	75	50,9	43,1	47,7	6,7
M Education	80	63,9	44,3	65,9	-3,0
Health activities	851, 852	69,4	61,1	69,2	0,3
Social work activities	853	80,3	67,1	77,0	4,2
Other service activities	90-98	54,8	54,0	54,1	1,3
X Industry unknown	99	2,5	2,3	1,1	.

10.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Employer sector	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 485	2 541	2 438	1,9
Private sector	1 830	1 881	1 784	2,6
Public sector	650	656	652	-0,2
-state	153	156	149	3,2
-municipality	497	501	503	-1,2

10.7 Employed persons by province 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
Southern Finland	1 100	1 106	1 067	3,0
Western Finland	872	893	850	2,5
Eastern Finland	229	241	236	-3,2
Oulu	199	211	196	1,3
Lapland	72	76	74	-3,5

10.8 Employed persons by region 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Region				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 485	2 542	2 438	1,9
Uusimaa	741	745	725	2,2
Itä-Uusimaa	47	47	46	3,3
Varsinais-Suomi	220	228	221	-0,7
Satakunta	102	102	99	3,1
Kanta-Häme	80	81	76	6,6
Pirkanmaa	228	234	216	5,2
Päijät-Häme	90	92	86	4,5
Kymenlaakso	81	81	78	3,7
South Karelia	60	60	56	5,7
Etelä-Savo	63	68	63	0,9
Pohjois-Savo	101	105	105	-3,5
North Karelia	64	69	69	-6,5
Central Finland	120	122	117	2,1
South Ostrobothnia	87	90	85	2,4
Ostrobothnia	84	85	81	3,4
Central Ostrobothnia	32	31	31	5,4
North Ostrobothnia	168	177	165	1,8
Kainuu	31	34	32	-1,5
Lapland	72	76	74	-3,5

10.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	15,1	13,0	15,0	0,1
Males	9,9	8,4	9,8	0,1
Females	20,7	18,0	20,5	0,1

10.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	375	330	365	3,0
Males	127	112	124	2,8
Females	248	218	241	3,0

11.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Industry	TOL 2002	Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
All industries	01-99	2 182	2 222	2 130	2,5
A, B Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01-05	32	35	29	10,0
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	01, 05	16	19	14	14,9
Forestry	02	17	16	16	5,7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; mining and quarrying	10-41	436	447	428	1,8
Consumer goods industries	15-19	45	48	46	-1,9
Manufacture of forest industry products and furniture	20-21, 361	67	70	71	-4,8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	30	29	32	-6,8
Metal etc. industries	10-14, 27-35, 37	219	225	204	7,2
Other manufacturing	23-26, 362-366, 40-41	74	75	75	-0,4
F Construction	45	139	150	126	10,7
Civil engineering	451, 45219, 4523, 4524	35	37	31	14,1
Construction of buildings; building installation and completion	45211, 4522, 4525, 453, 454, 455	104	114	95	9,5
G, H Trade; hotels and restaurants	50-55	342	352	330	3,8
G Trade	50-52	268	278	260	2,8
Sale of motor vehicles	501, 503, 504	19	20	20	-4,1
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and of personal or household goods	502, 505, 527	24	25	25	-5,9
Wholesale trade and commission trade	51	87	91	82	6,8
Retail trade, excl. motor vehicles	521-526	138	142	134	3,0
H Hotels and restaurants	55	75	74	70	7,5
I Transport, storage and communication	60-64	158	153	160	-0,9
Transport	60-63	114	109	113	0,4
Telecommunications	64	44	45	46	-4,0
J, K Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	65-74	317	321	299	6,0
J Financial intermediation; insurance	65-67	48	50	45	7,5
Real estate, renting and industrial cleaning	70, 71, 747	65	69	60	8,7
Technical and business activities	72, 73, 741-746, 748	203	202	194	4,9
L-Q Public and other services	75-98	751	757	754	-0,4
L Public administration and defence	75	119	122	116	2,6
M Education	80	165	158	176	-5,9
Health activities	851, 852	164	169	166	-1,4
Social work activities	853	187	183	185	1,0
Other service activities	90-98	117	126	112	4,3
X Industry unknown	99	6	5	3	.

11.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Industry	TOL 2002	Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
All industries	01-99	916,6	805,0	880,6	4,1
A, B Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01-05	15,4	16,4	14,2	8,6
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	01, 05	7,8	10,1	7,1	10,6
Forestry	02	7,6	6,3	7,1	6,6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; mining and quarrying	10-41	195,2	166,7	189,0	3,3
Consumer goods industries	15-19	20,2	18,1	20,0	0,9
Manufacture of forest industry products and furniture	20-21, 361	29,0	26,8	31,7	-8,6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	13,4	10,4	12,8	4,1
Metal etc. industries	10-14, 27-35, 37	99,9	83,3	91,9	8,7
Other manufacturing	23-26, 362-366, 40-41	32,8	28,1	32,5	0,8
F Construction	45	63,5	62,8	56,5	12,4
Civil engineering	451, 45219, 4523, 4524	16,4	16,6	14,1	16,1
Construction of buildings; building installation and completion	45211, 4522, 4525, 453, 454, 455	47,1	46,3	42,4	11,2
G, H Trade; hotels and restaurants	50-55	138,2	128,1	133,1	3,8
G Trade	50-52	109,9	102,4	107,7	2,1
Sale of motor vehicles	501, 503, 504	9,0	7,9	9,2	-1,8
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and of personal or household goods	502, 505, 527	10,8	9,2	10,5	2,5
Wholesale trade and commission trade	51	39,2	36,0	37,9	3,4
Retail trade, excl. motor vehicles	521-526	51,0	49,3	50,2	1,7
H Hotels and restaurants	55	28,3	25,7	25,4	11,2
I Transport, storage and communication	60-64	68,8	60,0	68,9	-0,2
Transport	60-63	51,5	45,1	51,2	0,6
Telecommunications	64	17,3	14,9	17,7	-2,3
J, K Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	65-74	132,8	117,1	122,9	8,1
J Financial intermediation; insurance	65-67	20,7	18,1	18,8	9,7
Real estate, renting and industrial cleaning	70, 71, 747	26,4	24,6	24,1	9,7
Technical and business activities	72, 73, 741-746, 748	85,7	74,4	80,0	7,2
L-Q Public and other services	75-98	300,4	251,8	295,0	1,8
L Public administration and defence	75	50,9	43,1	47,7	6,8
M Education	80	62,6	43,4	65,1	-4,0
Health activities	851, 852	65,7	57,6	65,3	0,7
Social work activities	853	76,7	64,7	74,5	2,9
Other service activities	90-98	44,4	43,0	42,4	4,7
X Industry unknown	99	2,3	2,0	1,0	.

11.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	75,7	73,6	75,1	0,5
-permanent part-time job	10,2	8,4	10,1	0,1
-fixed-term full-time job	9,8	14,2	10,4	-0,5
-fixed-term part-time job	4,3	3,8	4,4	-0,1
Fixed-term job total	14,1	18,0	14,8	-0,6
Part-time job total	14,5	12,2	14,5	0,0

11.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 182	2 222	2 130	2,5
-permanent full-time job	1 651	1 636	1 600	3,2
-permanent part-time job	223	186	214	3,8
-fixed-term full-time job	215	315	221	-2,9
-fixed-term part-time job	94	85	93	0,4
Fixed-term job total	308	400	314	-1,9
Part-time job total	316	271	308	2,8

11.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	41,7	36,5	39,0	2,7
-permanent part-time job	13,7	9,2	13,0	0,8
-fixed-term full-time job	29,8	42,5	32,2	-2,4
-fixed-term part-time job	14,7	11,8	15,8	-1,1
Fixed-term job total	44,5	54,3	48,0	-3,4
Part-time job total	28,4	21,0	28,8	-0,3

11.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2007/IV - 2006/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	459	529	426	7,7
-permanent full-time job	191	193	166	15,1
-permanent part-time job	63	49	55	14,0
-fixed-term full-time job	137	225	137	-0,2
-fixed-term part-time job	68	62	67	0,3
Fixed-term job total	204	287	204	-0,1
Part-time job total	130	111	123	6,4

12.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	6,1	6,0	6,8	-0,7
	15-24	13,4	10,3	14,4	-1,0
	25-54	4,9	5,2	5,7	-0,8
	55-74	5,9	6,1	6,2	-0,2
	15-64	6,2	6,1	6,8	-0,7
Males	15-74	5,9	5,4	6,3	-0,4
	15-24	13,7	10,0	13,2	0,5
	25-54	4,5	4,4	5,4	-0,9
	55-74	6,4	6,1	5,9	0,5
Females	15-64	5,9	5,5	6,4	-0,4
	15-74	6,3	6,7	7,2	-0,9
	15-24	13,1	10,6	15,6	-2,4
	25-54	5,4	6,1	6,1	-0,7
	55-74	5,4	6,0	6,4	-1,0
	15-64	6,4	6,8	7,3	-0,9

12.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007/IV - 2006/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	161	164	177	-8,8
	15-24	41	37	42	-1,0
	25-54	92	98	106	-13,8
	55-74	28	29	29	-1,4
	15-64	161	164	176	-8,8
Males	15-74	80	76	85	-5,9
	15-24	20	18	19	7,5
	25-54	44	43	52	-16,2
	55-74	16	15	14	14,8
	15-64	80	76	85	-6,2
Females	15-74	81	88	92	-11,4
	15-24	21	19	23	-8,1
	25-54	48	55	54	-11,4
	55-74	12	14	15	-16,3
	15-64	81	88	92	-11,2

12.3 Unemployment rate by province 2007/IV - 2006/IV

Province	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,1	6,0	6,8	-0,7
Southern Finland	4,5	4,9	5,5	-1,0
Western Finland	5,9	5,9	6,9	-1,1
Eastern Finland	10,0	9,4	9,0	1,0
Oulu	8,8	7,7	9,2	-0,4
Lapland	12,0	8,8	9,5	2,5

12.4 Unemployment rate by region 2007/IV - 2006/IV

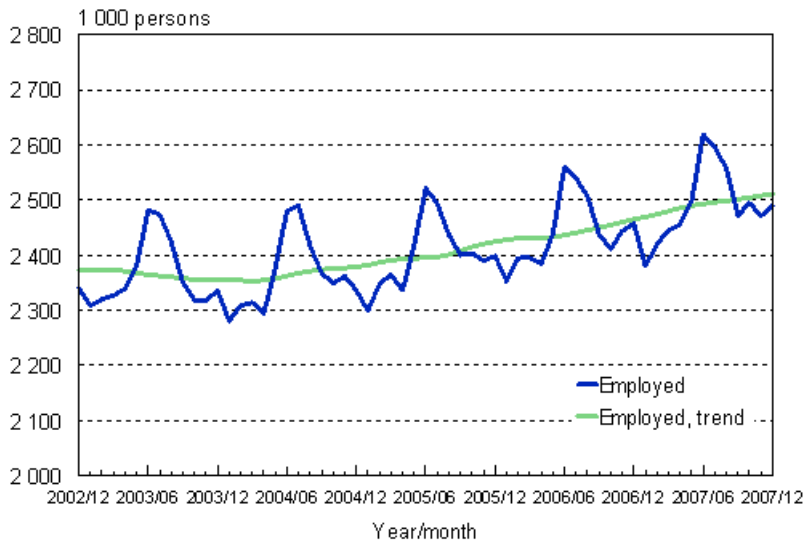
Region	Year/Quarter			Change
	2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,1	6,0	6,8	-0,7
Uusimaa	4,3	4,5	4,8	-0,5
Itä-Uusimaa	2,6	2,6	2,4	0,1
Varsinais-Suomi	5,4	5,5	6,7	-1,3
Satakunta	6,6	6,0	5,9	0,8
Kanta-Häme	5,6	5,2	6,7	-1,1
Pirkanmaa	5,8	5,8	7,2	-1,4
Päijät-Häme	4,4	6,0	9,7	-5,4
Kymenlaakso	6,5	6,0	5,6	0,9
South Karelia	5,3	8,0	8,4	-3,1
Etelä-Savo	8,4	7,4	12,4	-4,1
Pohjois-Savo	9,9	9,5	6,7	3,3
North Karelia	11,8	11,3	9,4	2,5
Central Finland	8,1	8,5	8,3	-0,1
South Ostrobothnia	6,0	4,9	7,1	-1,1
Ostrobothnia	3,3	3,3	4,5	-1,2
Central Ostrobothnia	4,8	7,8	9,8	-5,0
North Ostrobothnia	7,0	6,7	7,3	-0,3
Kainuu	17,3	13,0	17,9	-0,7
Lapland	12,0	8,8	9,5	2,5

13.1 Persons not in labour force by main activity and sex 2007/IV - 2006/IV

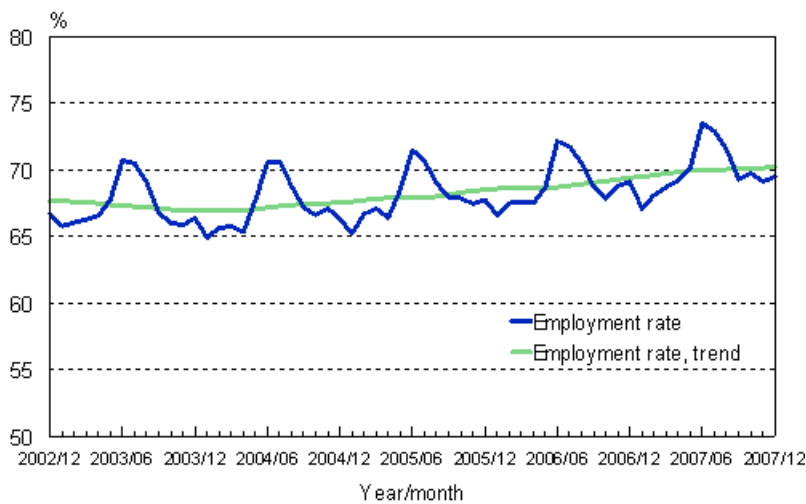
		Year/Quarter			Change
		2007/IV	2007/III	2006/IV	2007/IV - 2006/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Main activity	Sex				
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 343	1 278	1 355	-0,9
	Males	632	588	636	-0,7
	Females	711	689	719	-1,0
Students	Both sexes	363	283	377	-3,8
Disabled persons	Both sexes	214	216	221	-3,1
Retired on the basis of age	Both sexes	567	565	555	2,2
Persons performing domestic work	Both sexes	88	93	91	-3,7
Others (incl. conscripts)	Both sexes	111	121	111	0,5

Figures

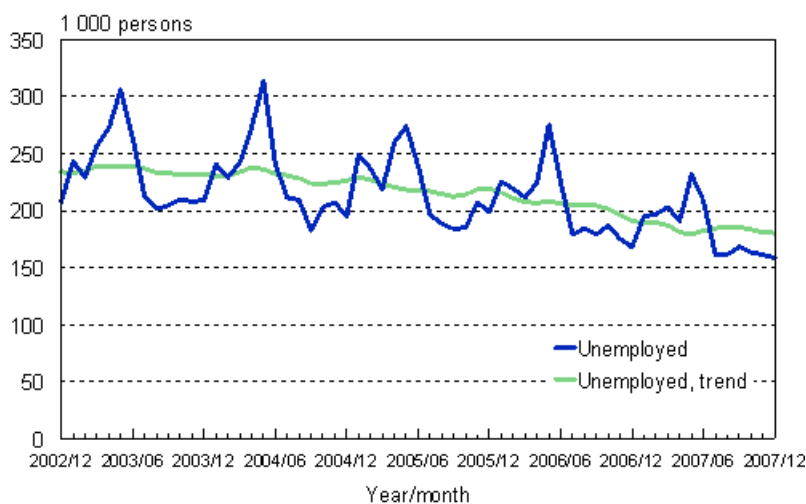
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series



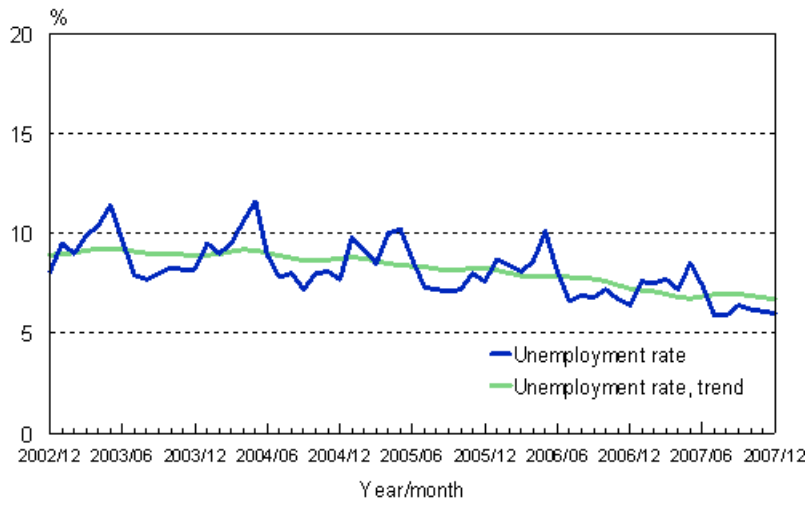
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series



2.1 Unemployed persons, trend and original series



2.2 Unemployment rate, trend and original series



Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey providing monthly, quarterly and annual statistics on participation in the labour market, employment, unemployment and working hours among the population aged between 15 and 74. Approximately 12,000 persons are interviewed each month about their labour market activities during one week. Based on the information given by the respondents, the survey provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the labour force and changes in the labour market.

The results of the survey are used, inter alia, in preparing labour market projections and plans, as support for decision-making and in the follow-up of the employment effects of different measures. Key users of the results are ministries, authorities responsible for regional planning, employers' and employees' organisations, universities and research institutions, international organisations and the European Union. Statistics Finland uses the data, inter alia, in the compilation of the National Accounts. Public attention focuses each month especially on the changes in unemployment and employment from the corresponding month in the previous year.

The current data content of the Labour Force Survey is based mainly on the EU Regulation on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (Council Regulation No 577/98). More detailed information on the European Union Labour Force Survey is available at http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm.

The Labour Force Survey mainly describes persons. Since 2003, information is obtained from a sub sample also on the structure of households and the activities of all working-age members of a household with regard to the labour market. Since 1999 a unified EU ad hoc- survey with annually changing topics has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey.

The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the recommendations of ILO, the International Labour Organisation of the UN, and the regulations of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In the basic classification of the labour market situation, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive.

Definitions:

- A person is **employed** if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment at least one hour against wages or salary or fringe benefits, or to make profit. Persons temporarily absent from work due to e.g. holiday or illness are classified as employed. Persons laid off for a fixed-term (less than 3 months) as well as persons on maternity, paternity or parental leave from work are classified as employed. Other persons absent without pay from work for over one month (e.g. conscripts, persons receiving home care subsidies while looking after a child or on job alternation leave or leave of absence) are not classified as employed. The employed are divided into wage and salary earners, entrepreneurs and unpaid workers in a family member's enterprise.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as a wage or salary earner or entrepreneur and would be available for work within two weeks. A person who is without work and waiting for an agreed job to start within two weeks is also classified as unemployed. Persons laid off for the time being who fulfil the above-mentioned criteria on job seeking and availability for work are also classified as unemployed.
- The **labour force** comprises all persons aged between 15 and 74 who are employed or unemployed during the survey week.
- The **economically inactive population** consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The economically inactive can be divided according to principal activity during the survey week into students, conscripts, persons performing domestic work, persons retired on account of age or

work years, the disabled, persons living on interest or capital income as well as others not included in the above-mentioned classes.

Statistical classifications used in the Labour Force Survey include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2002, ISIC REV 3.1), the Classification of Occupations 2001 (ISCO-88) and the Classification of Occupations 1987, the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989, the Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997) as well as the regional classifications Major Region (NUTS2), Province, Employment and Economic Development Centre and Region.

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

The population of the Labour Force Survey consists of persons aged between 15 and 74 who are permanent residents of Finland. The population includes also persons residing abroad temporarily (less than a year) as well as foreign nationals registered in the Finnish Population Information System who will reside in Finland at least one year. Information is delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, also on persons younger than 15 and aged 75 or older (who are not interviewed). In the survey, age is determined on the basis of real age at the time of the interview. Hence a 14-year-old can belong to the sample but is included only after he/she has turned 15. Correspondingly the most aged persons are left out of the survey when they turn 75.

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is drawn twice a year as a stratified random sample from the Statistics Finland population database, which is based on the central population register. The survey is a panel survey in which one person is interviewed five times. The interviews are conducted every three months apart from the fourth interview, which is conducted six months after the third interview. The first and last interviews are 15 months apart. The sample in each month consists approximately of 12,000 persons, which is, on average, every 300th person from the population. The sample consists of five rotation groups which have joined the survey in different months. The sample changes gradually so that different persons answer the questions during three consecutive months. In consecutive quarters three-fifths of the respondents are the same. In consecutive years the overlap is two fifths.

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. In 2006 approximately 116,000 interviews were conducted of which 99 per cent were telephone interviews and 1 per cent face-to-face interviews. The non-response rate of the survey was 19.6 per cent on average, 21.0 per cent for men and 18.2 per cent for women.

The results from the sample are weighted to correspond to the entire population aged between 15 and 74. The effects of non-response on the results are corrected by using so called weight calibration, in which weighting is used to produce the correct population distributions by region, gender and age. Information of the Ministry of Labour's job seeker register is also used as supplementary data.

The figures published in the Labour Force Survey, as figures collected with any sample survey, are so-called estimates. An estimate is an estimation of a quality of the population derived by applying a mathematical operation (estimation) to sample observations. For example, the number of the unemployed in 2005, which was 249,000 persons, is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 resulting from such a procedure.

Quarterly and annual estimates are averages of monthly estimates. Working days and working hours are estimated on the basis of the number of calendar days in the relevant month. Quarterly and annual estimates of working days and working hours are sums of monthly estimates.

The employment and unemployment numbers in the Labour Force Survey vary relatively regularly in different months of the year. Variation which occurs annually in similar ways has been removed from the so-called trends which are also published from the Labour Force Survey. The direction of long-term developments and cyclical variations are easier to see from a trend than from unadjusted monthly data. Due to the method used, the last data of the trend are revised somewhat when the data of the following month are inserted into the series. This preliminary nature of trends must be taken into account when drawing conclusions. As from June 2007, the

trend components of the time series are calculated with the Tramo/Seats method recommended by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

The reliability of the estimates of the Labour Force Survey is affected by non-response (see above), measurement error and random variation due to sampling.

Measurement errors arise, inter alia, due to the fact that questions can be understood or interpreted differently and respondents may not report some information. Developing the questionnaire and training the interviewers are measures used to contain measurement errors.

Random variation due to sampling means that figures calculated from different samples differ somewhat from each other. When evaluating roughly the magnitude of random variation due to sampling in different situations, the main principle is that **1) the larger the sample is from which the figures are calculated and 2) the larger the population described by the figures is, the less uncertainty due to sampling there will be in the figures.** For instance, quarterly figures are more accurate than monthly figures describing the same phenomenon, as quarterly data have been collected by interviewing thrice the number of persons than the monthly data. Annual figures are the most accurate. The second principle means that the figures of the employed and the unemployed, that is the estimates, based on a sample of the same size are the more accurate the larger the subgroup they apply to. As the relevant subgroup becomes smaller, random variation due to sampling increases. Therefore e.g. the numbers of the unemployed in different age groups or in different regions are not as reliable as the number of all the unemployed.

Inaccuracy due to sampling is assessed with the standard error of the estimate. The magnitude of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and the variance of the variable being investigated. Standard error can be used to calculate the **confidence interval**, within which the value of the population lies with a certain probability. The **95 per cent confidence interval** used in the Labour Force Survey **is the interval within which the real value of the property being investigated lies with a probability of 95 per cent.** For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2005 is $249,000 \pm 16,000$, i.e. 233,000–265,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 16,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 8,000 persons, with the coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Examples of the accuracy of the number of the employed and the unemployed by size of subgroup

To illustrate the magnitude of random variation, examples of the estimates of different numbers of the employed and the unemployed, their 95 per cent confidence intervals and other key figures of reliability are presented in the following tables 1-3. The magnitude of random variation in the examples is a rough estimate of the upper boundary of random variation, when the figure being investigated is **a correspondingly large estimate of the number of the employed or the unemployed by gender, age or region.** In correspondingly large subgroups by industry, the confidence interval is wider. The examples in table 1 refer to monthly estimates. Tables 2-3 include the corresponding data for quarterly and annual estimates.

Table 1. Examples of the accuracy of monthly estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 27 800	14 200	0,6
	1 200 000	± 21 000	10 700	0,9
	600 000	± 15 300	7 800	1,3
	300 000	± 11 600	5 900	2,0
	100 000	± 6 700	3 400	3,4
	50 000	± 4 700	2 400	4,8
	10 000	± 2 900	1 500	15,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 15 100	7 700	3,3
	120 000	± 11 800	6 000	5,0
	90 000	± 10 800	5 500	6,1
	60 000	± 9 000	4 600	7,7
	30 000	± 6 900	3 500	11,7
	20 000	± 5 100	2 600	13,0
	10 000	± 3 700	1 900	19,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

We can see from table 1 that if the monthly estimate of the employed in the subgroup is 300,000 persons, the real number of the employed lies, with a probability of 95 per cent, within the range $300,000 \pm 11,600$ persons. The size of this confidence interval relative to the size of the estimate is clearly larger than the corresponding share in the large estimate on the first row of the table. For estimates of less than 300,000 persons the confidence intervals are relatively even wider.

A comparison of data in tables 1–3 illustrates also that annual and quarterly data are more accurate than monthly data. The 95 per cent confidence interval corresponding to the estimate of the employed in a subgroup of 300,000 persons examined above, that is $300,000 \pm 6,700$ persons (table 2), is clearly narrower than the confidence interval of the monthly estimate. Annual estimates are even more accurate than quarterly estimates (table 3). This difference in accuracy is, however, not as large as the corresponding difference between monthly and quarterly data.

Table 2. Examples of the accuracy of quarterly estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Quarterly estimate	Quarterly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 16 100	8 200	0,3
	1 200 000	± 12 500	6 400	0,5
	600 000	± 8 800	4 500	0,8
	300 000	± 6 700	3 400	1,1
	100 000	± 4 700	2 400	2,4
	50 000	± 3 900	2 000	4,0
	10 000	± 2 000	1 000	10,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 8 800	4 500	2,0
	120 000	± 6 900	3 500	2,9
	90 000	± 6 100	3 100	3,4
	60 000	± 5 100	2 600	4,3
	30 000	± 3 500	1 800	6,0
	20 000	± 3 100	1 600	8,0
	10 000	± 2 400	1 200	12,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

Table 3. Examples of the accuracy of annual estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Annual estimate	Annual estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 15 700	8 000	0,3
	1 200 000	± 11 400	5 800	0,5
	600 000	± 7 800	4 000	0,7
	300 000	± 6 100	3 100	1,0
	100 000	± 3 300	1 700	1,7
	50 000	± 2 500	1 300	2,6
	10 000	± 800	400	4,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 7 100	3 600	1,6
	120 000	± 5 700	2 900	2,4
	90 000	± 4 500	2 300	2,6
	60 000	± 3 500	1 800	3,0
	30 000	± 2 400	1 200	4,0
	20 000	± 2 000	1 000	5,0
	10 000	± 1 600	800	8,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

The estimation procedure of the Labour Force Survey is based on the calibration of weights in which the original sample weights calculated on the basis of the sample design are adjusted with a regression model to get the desired population distributions.

The accuracy of estimates is evaluated on the basis of their standard error. **Standard error** (the square root of the sample variance) describes how neatly the value of the parameter estimated from the observations is concentrated around the parameter of the population. The magnitude of the standard error is affected by sample design, the number of observations in the relevant population or subgroup, variation due to the distribution of the research variable as well as properties of the mathematical formula.

Key figures of reliability derived from the standard error are the confidence intervals and relative standard error. **Confidence interval** describes the width of the range in which the real value of the parameter is relative to the estimate calculated from the sample. When calculating the confidence interval, the desired level of risk is fixed. The 5 per cent risk level applied in the Labour Force Survey means that if the samples were drawn again, in 95 cases out of one hundred the real value of the parameter would be within the confidence interval and in 5 cases out of one hundred it would be outside the confidence interval.

Relative standard error (coefficient of variation) is the percentage share of the standard error of the estimate. Proportioning the standard error to the estimate's size removes the effect of the scale of the variable. Hence the values of the relative standard error of different variables and the values of the standard error of the same variable in different subgroups are easy to compare with one another.

In the monthly and quarterly data of the Labour Force Survey, the estimator of the standard error is the variance estimator of the generalised regression estimator (GREG). The statistical accuracy of the annual estimates and its evaluation is also affected by the fact that the sample of the Labour Force Survey changes gradually during the year. In consecutive quarters 60 per cent of the respondents are the same. During one year 90 per cent of the interviewees have been interviewed at least twice. The responses given by the same persons in different interviews during the year correlate to one another if the person's labour market status does not change between interviews. To account for this correlation in variance estimation, the Labour Force Survey uses an approximation of single stage cluster sampling in which a within-cluster variance is calculated for persons interviewed several times during the year. Clusters are formed on the basis of interviewee's age. Within-cluster variance is zero if the interviewee's labour market status does not change during the year between different interviews.

For example, the standard error calculated for annual estimate of the unemployed in a subgroup of 230,000 persons is 3,600 persons and the confidence interval is $230,000 \pm 7,100$ persons. If the interviews on which the annual estimate is based had all been with different persons, the standard error of the estimate of the unemployed had been 2,300 persons and the confidence interval $230,000 \pm 4,500$ persons. Interviewing the same persons again in different quarters of the year explains why the difference in the accuracy of the annual and quarterly data of the Labour Force Survey is not as big as could be expected on the basis of the interviews conducted.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are released monthly, quarterly and annually. Quarterly and annual results are the averages of monthly results, i.e. they describe the situation on an "average" week during the survey period. Data on labour input are sums of the results of periods. The released data are final. Only seasonal adjustment slightly alters the latest seasonally adjusted monthly results.

Monthly data are released approximately three weeks from the end of the survey month. Quarterly data are released simultaneously with the last monthly data of each quarter. Quarterly data are statistically more reliable than monthly data and contain more detailed data, inter alia, employment and labour input by industry and more specific regional data. Quarterly deliveries of data are made to the EU, which are used to compile statistics on EU Member States. The most detailed data are released in the annual statistics which is finalised approximately six months from the end of the survey year.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of the Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly and quarterly results are released on predefined days in the Internet on the home page of the Labour Force Survey http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index_en. The links on the home page lead, among other things, to a description of the statistics, concepts and definitions as well as the free of charge tables from the statistical databases of the Labour Force Survey (StatFin). Data are available over the Internet also from Statistics Finland's chargeable time series and regional databases (ASTIKA and ALTIKA).

The annual publication of the labour force statistics contains a description of survey methodology, definitions of key concepts, descriptions of classifications used as well as the survey questionnaire. The tables of the annual publication are available also in electronic form. Statistics on the education of the labour force and occupational structure are published every other year also in the OSF Labour market series. In addition, Labour Force Survey data are published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and the Bulletin of Statistics.

More and more data are delivered as special compilations according to customers' needs. The data of the Labour Force Survey and its ad hoc modules may also be released for research purposes on the basis of an application for licence to use statistical data.

Information service: tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi and tel. +358 9 1734 2030.

6. Comparability of statistics

A monthly Labour Force Survey has been conducted since 1959. During this time the data content, data collection methods and methodology have been revised on several occasions. A comparable time series of the key data exists since 1989.

In the beginning, the survey with more limited data content was conducted as a postal inquiry. In 1976 the data contents expanded and methodology was modernised. During 1977–1993 the survey consisted of a monthly inquiry and supplementary annual interviews conducted over the telephone. The data collection of the monthly inquiry was changed in 1983 from a postal inquiry to a telephone interview, as a result of which non-response dropped from 30 to 4 per cent.

When Finland joined the European Union the Labour Force Survey was harmonised with the European Union Labour Force Survey. In the beginning in the years 1995–1998 the data for the EU Labour Force Survey were

collected as a separate interview survey in March-May. The monthly survey was gradually revised to correspond to the EU Labour Force Survey. Several changes took place in 1997. The contents of the monthly survey were extended, data collection became a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) and concepts and definitions were harmonised to correspond better than before to the EU and ILO guidelines and recommendations. The most recent revision of the definition of an unemployed person was made in May 1998. In April 1999 data contents continued to expand as the monthly survey and the EU Labour Force Survey were combined into a single continuing Labour Force Survey. Since 2003 data contents expanded by a so called household section collected from a sub sample.

Published time series have been corrected retroactively as from 1989 to correspond to the renewed definitions. In the beginning of 2000 a continuing survey week was adopted, earlier the data for each month were collected concerning one survey week. The adoption of the continuing survey week affected working day and working hour data, which made them incomparable with earlier data as from 2000.

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

In addition to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland's statistics related to the labour market include the Job vacancy survey, the Quality of working life survey, statistics on labour disputes, statistics on accidents at work as well as an annual register-based employment statistics (RES).

Of these the RES provides data on the labour market activities of the population (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyokay/index_en.html). Its data differ from those of the Labour Force Survey due to data collection methods and definitions of the employed and the unemployed. The RES is based on total data derived from the administrative data of different authorities. The RES data on a person's activities refer mainly to the last week in the year. Data on unemployment is based on the Ministry of Employment and the Economy's register of unemployed job seekers. The statistics are finalised in a good 1 ½ years, preliminary data are ready after roughly one year. Since employment statistics are total data, they offer better regional data (also data on municipalities) as well as better data on small population groups, e.g. small industries and occupations than the Labour Force Survey. The concepts of the employment statistics based on administrative registers are not internationally comparable.

Statistics Finland uses the Labour Force Survey data in the compilation of National Accounts. Because of this, among other things, the definitions of the key concepts in the Labour Force Survey such as population, employment, working hours, follow as closely as possible the recommendations of the national accounts (the UN System of National Accounts, SNA, and the European System of Accounts, ESA). The definition of the public sector used in the Labour Force Survey is somewhat different from the sectoral classification of the national accounts. In national accounts, conscripts are classified as employed, according to the ILO recommendation, whereas in the Labour Force Survey, conscripts are regarded as economically inactive.

The results of the Finnish Labour Force Survey published by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, differ from those published in Finland in that conscripts are not included in the Eurostat data. In most EU countries conscripts are not included in the target group of the Labour Force Survey, i.e. the so-called household population. This causes differences especially in the results concerning the 15 to 24-year-olds.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also publishes statistics on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data are based on the Labour Exchange register, which describe the last working day of the month. The definition of unemployed applied in the Employment Service Statistics is based on legislation and administrative orders which make the statistical data internationally incomparable. In the Employment Service Statistics an unemployed person is not expected to seek work as actively as in the Labour Force Survey. There are differences also in the acceptance of students as unemployed.

Suomen virallinen tilasto
Finlands officiella statistik
Official Statistics of Finland

Labour Market 2008

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