

Labour Force Statistics

2009, April

Unemployment rate 8,8 per cent in April

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of **employed persons** in April 2009 was 2 432 000, or 69 000 lower than a year earlier. The number of wage and salary earners decreased, whereas that of self-employed persons stayed unchanged. The number of employed persons fell in all provinces except the Province of Lapland.

In April 2009, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 67,6 per cent, which was 2,4 percentage points lower than one year before. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate fell to 68,9 per cent. At its highest, roughly one year ago, the trend of the employment rate was 70,8 per cent. Employment rate fell for both men and women; men's employment rate fell by 3,2 percentage points to 68,3 per cent and that for women by 1,5 percentage points to 67,0 per cent. Examined by age group, employment rates fell among the 15 to 54-year-olds, but remained unchanged among the 55 to 64-year-olds.

Changes in the labour force 2009/04 – 2008/04 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, thousand persons

	2009/04	2008/04	Change, % 2009/04 - 2008/04
Population aged 15-74	4 021	3 999	0,5
Labour force, total	2 665	2 666	0,0
Employed, total	2 432	2 501	-2,8
– employees	2 115	2 183	-3,1
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	317	318	-0,1
Unemployed persons	233	165	41,3
Total persons not in labour force	1 355	1 333	1,7
			Percentage points
Employment rate (persons aged 15 to 64), %	67,6	70,0	-2,4
Unemployment rate, %	8,8	6,2	2,6
Labour force participation rate, %	66,3	66,7	-0,4
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 233 000 **unemployed** in April 2009, i.e. 68 000 more than in April of the year before. At 8,8 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 2,6 percentage points higher in April than one year earlier. In April 2009 the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were on level with three years ago, that is April 2006.

Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the unemployment rate rose to 8,2 per cent in April. At its lowest, roughly one year ago, the trend of the unemployment rate was 6,2 per cent. The unemployment rate

for men rose by 3,3 percentage points to 9,5 per cent, and that of women by 1,8 percentage points to 8,0 per cent. Unemployment rate was lowest in the Province of Southern Finland, where it stood at 7,7 per cent, and highest, at 13,4 per cent, in the Province of Eastern Finland. In April 2008, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 23,7 per cent, which was 6,2 percentage points higher than in the previous year's April. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people rose to 18,5 per cent. The unemployment rate of young people is pushed up in spring by students who enter the labour market (graduation and seeking summer jobs). The unemployment rate of young people usually returns close to the average level of the year in June. In April-May the level of unemployment among young people should be estimated primarily on the basis of the trend adjusted for seasonal and random variation, from which the seasonal variation repeating from year to year have been removed.

The number of **persons not in the labour force** was 23 000 higher in April than twelve months earlier.

Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

At the end of April 2009, there were altogether 252 000 persons registered, in accordance with the Unemployment Security Act and the Employment Office Regulations, as job seekers at the **employment and economic development offices**. The number of unemployed job seekers was 59 000 higher than in April 2008. Unemployment grew from the previous year in the areas of all Employment and Economic Development Centres. The number of unemployed job-seekers increased most in South Ostrobothnia (49%), Pirkanmaa (42%), Häme (39%) and Ostrobothnia (39%). At the end of April, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 36 000, which was 29 000 higher than twelve months earlier. The number of persons covered by labour market policy measures totalled 85 000 the end of April, which was 1 000 fewer than in April of the year before. Altogether 3,2 per cent of the labour force were covered by labour market policy measures. There were 29 000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 11 000 higher than in last year's April. During this April, 39 000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which is 15 000 fewer than in April 2008.

Changes 2009/04 – 2008/04 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, thousand persons

	2009/04	2008/04	Change, % 2009/04 - 2008/04
Unemployed job seekers	252	192	30,9
– unemployed over a year	40	45	-11,2
Total measures	85	87	-1,7
– employed with subsidised measures	35	37	-4,6
– in labour market training	33	32	3,5
– in trainee and job alternation places	18	18	-4,9
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	39	54	-28,3
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.			

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Links

Differences between the Labour Force Survey and the Employment Service Statistics are explained in the [quality description](#) of the Labour Force Survey.

[Latest seasonally adjusted employment figures published by the EU](#) can be found under the theme of Population and social conditions on Eurostat's home page <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>.

Latest release on the number of job vacancies: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/atp/index_en.html

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2009, April

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/04 - 2008/04

Indicator		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Sex				
	Both sexes	67,6	68,1	70,0	-2,4
	Males	68,3	67,6	71,5	-3,2
Unemployment rate	Females	67,0	68,6	68,5	-1,5
	Both sexes	8,8	8,3	6,2	2,6
	Males	9,5	9,7	6,2	3,3
Labour force participation rate	Females	8,0	6,9	6,2	1,8
	Both sexes	66,3	66,4	66,7	-0,4
	Males	68,4	67,9	69,0	-0,5
Labour force participation rate	Females	64,1	64,9	64,4	-0,2

1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 021	4 019	3 999	0,5
	Males	2 012	2 011	2 000	0,6
	Females	2 009	2 008	1 999	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 666	2 670	2 666	0,0
	Males	1 377	1 366	1 380	-0,2
	Females	1 289	1 304	1 287	0,1
Employed	Both sexes	2 432	2 448	2 501	-2,8
	Males	1 247	1 234	1 295	-3,7
	Females	1 185	1 214	1 207	-1,7
Unemployed	Both sexes	233	222	165	41,3
	Males	130	133	85	53,2
	Females	103	90	80	28,6
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 355	1 349	1 333	1,7
	Males	635	645	621	2,3
	Females	720	704	712	1,2

1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 021	4 019	3 999	0,5
	15-64	3 544	3 544	3 534	0,3
	15-24	658	658	659	-0,2
	25-54	2 113	2 113	2 117	-0,2
	55-64	774	772	758	2,1
Males	15-74	2 012	2 011	2 000	0,6
	15-64	1 793	1 792	1 786	0,4
	15-24	336	337	337	-0,1
	25-54	1 074	1 073	1 075	0,0
	55-64	383	382	374	2,3
Females	15-74	2 009	2 008	1 999	0,5
	15-64	1 751	1 752	1 748	0,2
	15-24	322	321	322	-0,2
	25-54	1 039	1 040	1 042	-0,3
	55-64	391	390	384	1,9

2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	66,3	66,4	66,7	-0,4
	15-64	74,2	74,3	74,7	-0,5
	15-24	47,6	46,0	49,4	-1,8
	25-54	87,8	88,8	88,0	-0,3
	55-64	59,8	58,9	59,3	0,5
Males	15-74	68,4	67,9	69,0	-0,5
	15-64	75,5	74,9	76,2	-0,7
	15-24	45,6	43,6	49,3	-3,7
	25-54	89,9	91,3	90,3	-0,3
	55-64	61,3	56,7	60,3	1,0
Females	15-74	64,1	64,9	64,4	-0,2
	15-64	72,9	73,7	73,1	-0,2
	15-24	49,7	48,6	49,6	0,1
	25-54	85,6	86,2	85,8	-0,2
	55-64	58,4	61,0	58,3	0,1

2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 666	2 670	2 666	0,0
	15-64	2 631	2 635	2 639	-0,3
	15-24	313	303	326	-3,9
	25-54	1 855	1 877	1 863	-0,5
	55-64	463	455	449	3,0
Males	15-74	1 377	1 366	1 380	-0,2
	15-64	1 354	1 343	1 361	-0,5
	15-24	153	147	166	-7,6
	25-54	966	980	970	-0,4
	55-64	235	217	226	4,0
Females	15-74	1 289	1 304	1 287	0,1
	15-64	1 277	1 292	1 277	0,0
	15-24	160	156	160	0,0
	25-54	889	897	894	-0,6
	55-64	228	238	224	2,0

3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	60,5	60,9	62,5	-2,1
	15-64	67,6	68,1	70,0	-2,4
	15-24	36,3	36,1	40,8	-4,5
	25-54	81,6	82,7	84,1	-2,5
	55-64	56,0	55,4	56,0	0,0
Males	15-74	62,0	61,4	64,7	-2,8
	15-64	68,3	67,6	71,5	-3,2
	15-24	33,8	30,8	40,3	-6,5
	25-54	83,3	84,2	86,4	-3,1
	55-64	56,1	53,2	56,6	-0,4
Females	15-74	59,0	60,4	60,4	-1,4
	15-64	67,0	68,6	68,5	-1,5
	15-24	38,9	41,7	41,3	-2,4
	25-54	79,9	81,1	81,7	-1,8
	55-64	56,0	57,5	55,5	0,5

3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 432	2 448	2 501	-2,8
	15-64	2 397	2 412	2 474	-3,1
	15-24	239	238	269	-11,1
	25-54	1 725	1 747	1 780	-3,1
	55-64	434	428	425	2,1
Males	15-74	1 247	1 234	1 295	-3,7
	15-64	1 224	1 211	1 276	-4,1
	15-24	114	104	136	-16,2
	25-54	895	904	929	-3,6
	55-64	215	203	212	1,5
Females	15-74	1 185	1 214	1 207	-1,7
	15-64	1 174	1 202	1 197	-2,0
	15-24	125	134	133	-5,9
	25-54	830	843	851	-2,5
	55-64	219	225	213	2,8

3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/04 - 2008/04

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 432	2 448	2 501	-2,8
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	317	342	318	-0,1
Employees	2 115	2 105	2 184	-3,1
-salaried employees	1 426	1 405	1 433	-0,5
-wage earners	683	694	742	-8,0

3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/04 - 2008/04

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 432	2 448	2 501	-2,8
Private sector	1 785	1 780	1 821	-2,0
Public sector	641	659	671	-4,5
-state	136	156	147	-7,9
-municipality	505	504	524	-3,5

3.5 Employed persons by province 2009/04 - 2008/04

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 432	2 448	2 501	-2,8
Southern Finland	1 075	1 092	1 112	-3,4
Western Finland	855	838	859	-0,4
Eastern Finland	220	225	239	-8,0
Oulu	195	201	205	-4,8
Lapland	74	75	72	3,0

3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/04 - 2008/04

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	14,3	14,6	14,5	-0,3
Males	9,5	9,6	10,1	-0,6
Females	19,2	19,8	19,2	0,0

3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/04 - 2008/04

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	347	358	363	-4,5
Males	119	119	131	-9,2
Females	228	240	232	-1,9

4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/04 - 2008/04

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	76,0	77,4	75,4	0,6
-permanent part-time job	10,1	9,9	9,7	0,4
-fixed-term full-time job	9,9	8,5	10,5	-0,5
-fixed-term part-time job	3,9	4,1	4,4	-0,5
Fixed-term job total	13,8	12,6	14,8	-1,0
Part-time job total	14,0	14,0	14,1	-0,1

4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/04 - 2008/04

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employees total	2 115	2 105	2 184	-3,1
-permanent full-time job	1 608	1 630	1 646	-2,3
-permanent part-time job	214	208	212	0,6
-fixed-term full-time job	210	179	228	-8,2
-fixed-term part-time job	83	86	96	-13,4
Fixed-term job total	293	265	324	-9,7
Part-time job total	297	294	308	-3,8

5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	8,8	8,3	6,2	2,6
	15-64	8,9	8,4	6,3	2,6
	15-24	23,7	21,6	17,5	6,2
	25-54	7,0	6,9	4,5	2,5
	55-64	6,3	6,0	5,5	0,8
Males	15-74	9,5	9,7	6,2	3,3
	15-64	9,6	9,9	6,2	3,4
	15-24	25,8	29,4	18,2	7,6
	25-54	7,3	7,7	4,2	3,1
	55-64	8,5	6,3	6,2	2,3
Females	15-74	8,0	6,9	6,2	1,8
	15-64	8,1	7,0	6,3	1,8
	15-24	21,7	14,3	16,8	4,9
	25-54	6,6	6,0	4,8	1,9
	55-64	4,1	5,7	4,8	-0,7

5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/04 - 2008/04

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	233	222	165	41,3
	15-64	233	222	165	41,3
	15-24	74	66	57	30,0
	25-54	130	130	83	55,8
	55-64	29	27	25	18,4
Males	15-74	130	133	85	53,2
	15-64	130	133	85	53,2
	15-24	40	43	30	30,9
	25-54	71	76	41	73,2
	55-64	20	14	14	43,0
Females	15-74	103	90	80	28,6
	15-64	103	90	80	28,6
	15-24	35	22	27	29,0
	25-54	59	54	43	39,0
	55-64	9	14	11	-13,3

5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/04 - 2008/04

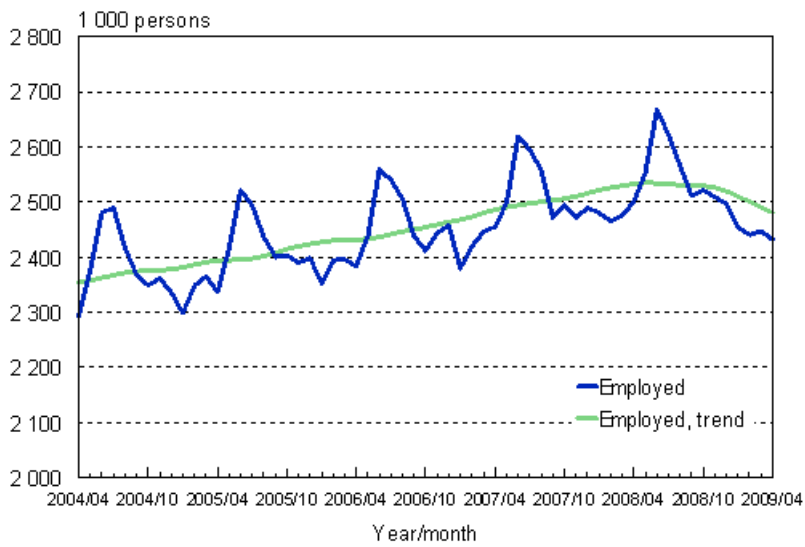
Province	Year/Month			Change
	2009/04	2009/03	2008/04	2009/04 - 2008/04
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,8	8,3	6,2	2,6
Southern Finland	7,7	6,2	4,7	3,0
Western Finland	8,1	8,9	6,3	1,8
Eastern Finland	13,4	13,1	9,2	4,2
Oulu	11,0	10,7	8,5	2,5
Lapland	10,6	10,9	11,1	-0,5

6.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2009/04

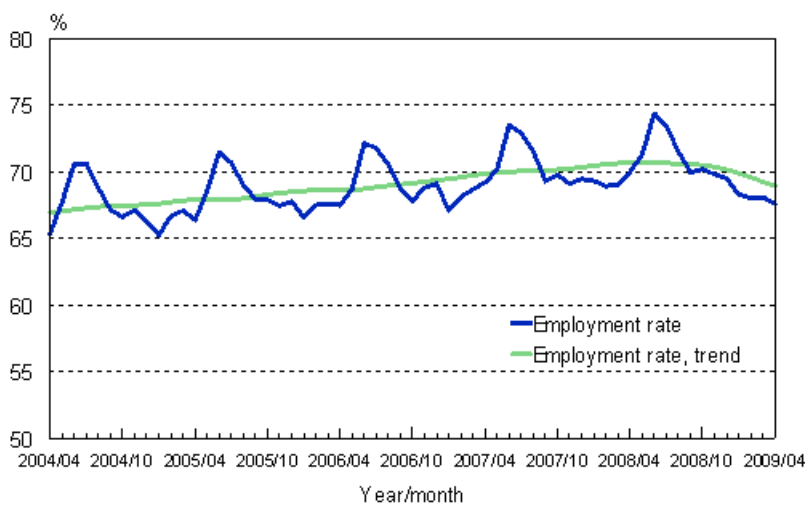
Year/Month	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (Ministry of Employment and the Economy)	Unemployment rate, aged 15–74	Unemployment rate, aged 15–24
2007/04	2 486	180	222	6,8	16,2
2007/05	2 491	177	220	6,7	15,6
2007/06	2 494	180	218	6,8	15,7
2007/07	2 498	184	216	6,9	15,8
2007/08	2 501	185	214	6,9	15,9
2007/09	2 503	185	212	6,9	16,2
2007/10	2 506	183	210	6,8	16,4
2007/11	2 510	181	208	6,7	16,4
2007/12	2 516	179	205	6,6	16,2
2008/01	2 522	175	203	6,5	15,7
2008/02	2 526	170	201	6,3	15,0
2008/03	2 530	165	200	6,2	14,5
2008/04	2 533	165	200	6,2	14,8
2008/05	2 535	169	200	6,3	15,6
2008/06	2 534	171	200	6,3	16,2
2008/07	2 533	171	201	6,4	16,6
2008/08	2 531	173	203	6,4	16,8
2008/09	2 531	176	206	6,5	16,8
2008/10	2 530	178	210	6,5	16,8
2008/11	2 526	181	215	6,6	16,7
2008/12	2 520	184	222	6,8	16,5
2009/01	2 511	189	229	7,0	16,7
2009/02	2 501	198	238	7,4	17,4
2009/03	2 490	208	247	7,8	18,1
2009/04	2 481	216	256	8,2	18,5

Figures

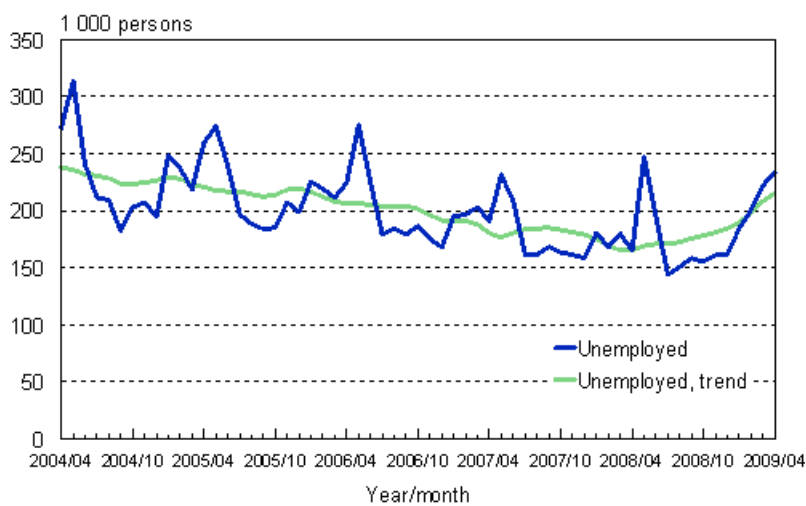
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series



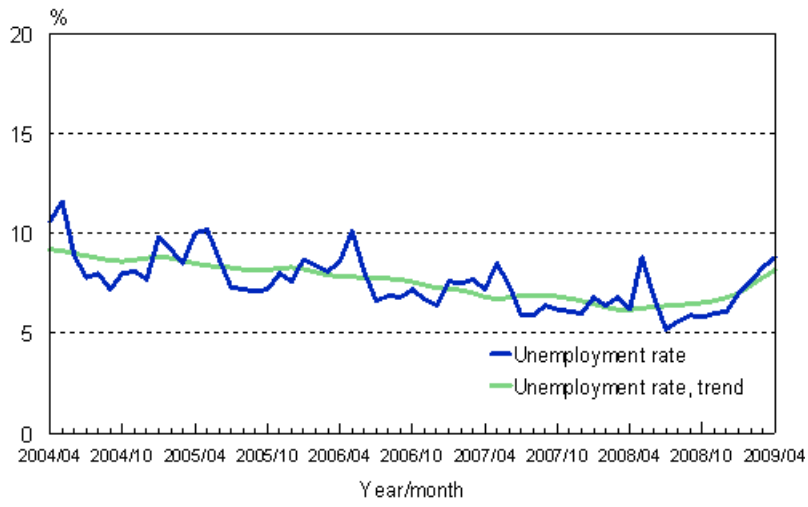
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series



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 Regulations No 577/98, 2257/2003 and 430/2005). 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 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, or has been temporarily absent from work. Persons absent from work during the survey week are classified as employed if the reason for absence is own illness or maternity or paternity leave or the absence has lasted less than three months. 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 three months is also classified as unemployed, if he/she could start work within two weeks.
- 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 also be described with the concept persons outside the labour force. For information on the other concepts used in the Labour Force Survey see: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html.

Statistical classifications used in the Labour Force Survey include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NAVE Rev. 2) as of the beginning of 2009, 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, Province, Region and Employment and Economic Development Centre.

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 (<http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi/vrk/home.nsf/www/populationinformationsystem>). 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 2008 approximately 116,000 interviews were conducted. The non-response rate of the survey was 20.5 per cent on average.

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 Employment and the Economy'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 January 2009, which was 184,000 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 2009 is $184,000 \pm 15,000$, i.e. 169,000-199,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 15,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 7,500 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 ± 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 ± 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 ± 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 number of 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 database (ASTIKA).

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 in the OSF Labour market series. In addition, Labour Force Survey data have been published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and the Bulletin of Statistics. Chargeable special compilations can be requested from the Labour Force Survey's information service.

Labour Force Survey data are not released outside Statistics Finland in identifiable form (Statistics Act 280/2004, Personal Data Act 523/1999). Data can only be released for purposes of scientific research and statistical study on the basis of a specific authorised permission and all the identifiers must be removed from it. The data files for the EU Labour Force Survey are delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, without identifiers. Labour Force Survey data are protected according to the protection class defined in Statistics Finland's data protection guidelines.

Information service: tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi and tel. +358 9 17341.

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 EU Labour Force Survey. In the beginning, during 1995–1998, the EU Labour Force Survey data were collected as a separate

interview survey in the spring. The monthly survey was gradually revised to correspond to the EU Labour Force Survey. In 1997 the data content of the monthly survey was extended, the data collection became a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) and the concepts and definitions were harmonised to match the guidelines and recommendations of the European Union and the UN's International Labour Organization (ILO) better than before. The definition of an unemployed person was revised in May 1998 and the published time series were revised to correspond with the new definitions retroactively as from 1989 onwards.

In April 1999 the Labour Force Survey's data content extended again with the combining of the monthly survey and the EU Labour Force Survey into a single continuous Labour Force Survey. As from the beginning of the year 2000 the survey changed over into a continuous survey week, whereas previously data for each month had been collected on one survey week. This change-over affected data on working days and hours worked, which are not entirely comparable with earlier data as from the year 2000 onwards. As from the year 2003 the data content of the survey extended with the so-called household module, which is collected from a subsample.

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 data on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data are based on the register based Employment Service Statistics, 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.

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