

Labour Force Statistics

2009, June and 2nd quarter

Unemployment rate in June 2,3 percentage points higher than one year previously

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of **employed persons** in June 2009 was 2 565 000, or 103 000 lower than a year earlier. The number of wage and salary earners decreased, whereas that of self-employed persons stayed almost unchanged. The number of employed persons decreased relatively the most in Eastern Finland.

In June 2009 the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 71,4 per cent, which was 3,0 percentage points lower than one year before. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate fell to 68,2 per cent. Men's employment rate fell from last year's June by 4,6 percentage points to 72,0 per cent and women's employment rate fell by 1,5 percentage points to 70,8 per cent.

Changes in the labour force 2009/06 – 2008/06 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Month		Change
	2009/06	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Population aged 15-74	4 024	4 004	0,5
Labour force, total	2 821	2 863	-1,5
Employed, total	2 565	2 668	-3,8
– employees	2 228	2 334	-4,6
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	337	334	1,1
Unemployed persons	255	195	31,2
Total persons not in labour force	1 204	1 141	5,5
	Per cent (%)		Percentage points
Employment rate (persons aged 15 to 64), %	71,4	74,4	-3,0
Unemployment rate, %	9,1	6,8	2,3
Labour force participation rate, %	70,1	71,5	-1,4

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.
 The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 255 000 **unemployed** in June 2009, which was 61 000 more than in June of the year before. The number of unemployed men grew by 55 000 and that of unemployed women by 6 000 persons.

At 9,1 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 2,3 percentage points higher in June than one year earlier. The trend of the unemployment rate rose to 8,8 per cent in June. The unemployment rate for men rose by 3,9 percentage points to 10,2 per cent, and that of women by 0,5 percentage points to 7,9 per cent. In June 2009 the unemployment

rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 22,5 per cent, which was 5,9 percentage points higher than in the previous year's June. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people rose to 21,7 per cent. The unemployment rate was lowest in the Province of Southern Finland, where it stood at 7,1 per cent, and highest, at 12,9 percent, in the Province of Eastern Finland.

The number of **persons not in the labour force** was 63 000 higher in June than twelve months earlier. The number of persons aged 15 to 74, that is the working age population, grew by a total of 21 000.

Labour Force Survey data for the second quarter

Average figures on employment and unemployment are presented below for the second quarter of 2009. These figures are more accurate than the monthly data as they are based on a sample of three months. The quarterly data allow the presentation of more detailed data by e.g. industry or region and on the number of laid off persons, for which the monthly sample is insufficient.

Changes in the labour force 2009/II–2008/II according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2009/II	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Labour force, total	2 762	2 776	-0,5
Employed, total	2 497	2 574	-3,0
Unemployed, total	264	202	30,7
– men	150	102	47,7
– women	114	101	13,5

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.
The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.

According to the Labour Force Survey, the number of employed persons in the second quarter of 2009 averaged 2 497 000 persons, which was 77 000 persons fewer than one year previously. The number of employed men fell by 67 000 and that of employed women by 10 000. The biggest relative drop in the number of employed persons was recorded in the Provinces of Eastern Finland and Oulu. Despite the fall in the number of employees, the number of self-employed persons was, on average, 11 000 persons higher in the second quarter than in the respective period of the year before. Among employees the number of those in fixed-term and continuous full-time work fell, whereas that of persons working part-time stayed unchanged. The number of hours worked decreased by 8,5 per cent in the second quarter of 2009, which is partly explained by the fact that the second quarter of 2009 had three less working ways than the respective period of the previous year.

In the second quarter of the year the number of employed persons decreased most in the manufacture of wood, paper and paper products (activities 16-18), in the manufacture of machinery and equipment and vehicles (activities 26-30) and in wholesale trade (activity 46). An increase was recorded i.a. in human health and social work (activities 86-88). Data on employment by industry are now published for the second time from the Labour Force Survey by the revised, national **TOL 2008** Standard Industrial Classification. The revised classification is based on the NACE Rev. 2 classification of the European Union and differs in many respects from its predecessor TOL 2002. The differences are explained more closely on Statistics Finland's website at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tol2008_en.html

In the second quarter of 2009 the number of **unemployed** persons was 62 000 higher than one year previously. In the second quarter the rate of unemployment stood at 9,6 per cent, having grown by 2,3 percentage points from twelve months back. Men's unemployment rate rose by 3,5 percentage points to 10,5 per cent and that of women rose by 1,0 percentage points to 8,5 per cent. In the second quarter the unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 was 28,3 per cent, which was 6,2 percentage points higher than in the respective time one year previously.

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the average number of **temporarily laid off** persons was 42 000 in the second quarter of 2009. In the first quarter of 2009 the number of temporarily laid off persons

was roughly 38 000. The compilation method of statistics on laid off persons is described in the methodological description: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2009-04-28_men_006.html (in Finnish only).

Number of temporarily laid off persons 2009/II–2008/II-IV according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Quarter				
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/III	2008/II
	persons				
Laid off persons, total	42 000	38 000	14 000	4 000	4 000
– for a fixed period	26 000	20 000	7 000	(3 000)	..
– until further notice	16 000	18 000	6 000

Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

At the end of June 2009 there were altogether 276 000 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 68 000 higher than in June 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 (46%), Pirkanmaa (43%) and Varsinais-Suomi (40%). At the end of June, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 28 000, which was 22 000 more than twelve months earlier. The number of persons covered by labour market policy measures totalled 75 000 the end of June, which was 2 000 fewer than in June of the year before. Altogether 2,7 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy measures. There were 41 000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 16 000 higher than in last year's June. During this June, 29 000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which was 8 000 fewer than in June 2008.

Changes 2009/06 – 2008/06 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2009/06	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Unemployed job seekers	276	208	32,4
– unemployed over a year	41	44	–7,1
Total measures	75	77	–2,4
– employed with subsidised measures	34	37	–7,6
– in labour market training	24	23	6,8
– in trainee and job alternation places	17	17	–3,2
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	29	37	–22,0

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>.

Job vacancy survey : http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/atp/index_en.html

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2009, June

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/06 - 2008/06

Indicator		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Sex				
	Both sexes	71,4	69,3	74,4	-3,0
	Males	72,0	69,5	76,5	-4,6
Unemployment rate	Females	70,8	69,2	72,2	-1,5
	Both sexes	9,1	10,9	6,8	2,3
	Males	10,2	12,0	6,3	3,9
Labour force participation rate	Females	7,9	9,7	7,4	0,5
	Both sexes	70,1	69,6	71,5	-1,4
	Males	72,5	71,5	74,4	-1,9
	Females	67,7	67,6	68,6	-0,9

1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 024	4 022	4 004	0,5
	Males	2 014	2 013	2 003	0,5
	Females	2 011	2 010	2 001	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 821	2 799	2 863	-1,5
	Males	1 460	1 439	1 490	-2,0
	Females	1 361	1 359	1 373	-0,9
Employed	Both sexes	2 565	2 495	2 668	-3,8
	Males	1 312	1 267	1 396	-6,1
	Females	1 254	1 228	1 272	-1,4
Unemployed	Both sexes	255	304	195	31,2
	Males	148	172	93	59,2
	Females	107	132	102	5,5
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 204	1 224	1 141	5,5
	Males	554	573	513	7,9
	Females	650	650	628	3,5

1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 024	4 022	4 004	0,5
	15-64	3 546	3 545	3 536	0,3
	15-24	658	658	659	-0,2
	25-54	2 111	2 112	2 116	-0,2
	55-64	777	775	761	2,1
Males	15-74	2 014	2 013	2 003	0,5
	15-64	1 793	1 792	1 788	0,3
	15-24	337	337	336	0,5
	25-54	1 072	1 072	1 076	-0,4
	55-64	384	384	376	2,1
Females	15-74	2 011	2 010	2 001	0,5
	15-64	1 753	1 753	1 748	0,3
	15-24	321	322	324	-0,8
	25-54	1 039	1 040	1 040	-0,1
	55-64	393	392	385	2,1

2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	70,1	69,6	71,5	-1,4
	15-64	78,6	77,9	79,9	-1,3
	15-24	70,8	63,4	72,4	-1,5
	25-54	88,5	89,1	89,1	-0,6
	55-64	58,2	59,7	60,8	-2,6
Males	15-74	72,5	71,5	74,4	-1,9
	15-64	80,2	79,1	81,7	-1,5
	15-24	69,5	61,7	69,9	-0,4
	25-54	91,6	91,7	92,2	-0,6
	55-64	57,8	59,0	62,3	-4,5
Females	15-74	67,7	67,6	68,6	-0,9
	15-64	76,9	76,7	78,0	-1,1
	15-24	72,2	65,2	74,9	-2,7
	25-54	85,2	86,4	85,9	-0,7
	55-64	58,6	60,4	59,3	-0,7

2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 821	2 799	2 863	-1,5
	15-64	2 787	2 761	2 826	-1,4
	15-24	466	417	477	-2,2
	25-54	1 868	1 882	1 886	-0,9
	55-64	452	463	463	-2,3
Males	15-74	1 460	1 439	1 490	-2,0
	15-64	1 439	1 417	1 461	-1,5
	15-24	234	208	234	-0,1
	25-54	983	983	993	-1,0
	55-64	222	226	234	-5,3
Females	15-74	1 361	1 359	1 373	-0,9
	15-64	1 348	1 344	1 364	-1,2
	15-24	232	210	243	-4,3
	25-54	886	898	893	-0,9
	55-64	230	237	229	0,8

3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	63,7	62,0	66,6	-2,9
	15-64	71,4	69,3	74,4	-3,0
	15-24	54,9	39,1	60,3	-5,4
	25-54	82,4	83,6	84,7	-2,3
	55-64	55,4	55,9	58,0	-2,7
Males	15-74	65,1	63,0	69,7	-4,6
	15-64	72,0	69,5	76,5	-4,6
	15-24	51,5	36,3	58,3	-6,8
	25-54	84,3	85,3	88,3	-4,0
	55-64	55,5	54,4	59,1	-3,6
Females	15-74	62,3	61,1	63,5	-1,2
	15-64	70,8	69,2	72,2	-1,5
	15-24	58,5	42,1	62,4	-3,9
	25-54	80,4	81,9	80,9	-0,5
	55-64	55,3	57,4	57,0	-1,7

3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 565	2 495	2 668	-3,8
	15-64	2 531	2 457	2 631	-3,8
	15-24	361	258	397	-9,1
	25-54	1 740	1 766	1 792	-2,9
	55-64	430	434	442	-2,6
Males	15-74	1 312	1 267	1 396	-6,1
	15-64	1 290	1 245	1 368	-5,7
	15-24	174	122	196	-11,3
	25-54	904	914	950	-4,9
	55-64	213	209	222	-4,2
Females	15-74	1 254	1 228	1 272	-1,4
	15-64	1 241	1 212	1 263	-1,7
	15-24	188	135	202	-7,0
	25-54	836	852	841	-0,7
	55-64	217	225	220	-1,0

3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/06 - 2008/06

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 565	2 495	2 668	-3,8
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	337	355	334	1,1
Employees	2 228	2 139	2 334	-4,6
-salaried employees	1 419	1 446	1 441	-1,6
-wage earners	800	686	883	-9,3

3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/06 - 2008/06

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 565	2 495	2 668	-3,8
Private sector	1 878	1 831	1 976	-4,9
Public sector	681	659	674	1,1
-state	160	154	167	-4,1
-municipality	521	505	507	2,8

3.5 Employed persons by province 2009/06 - 2008/06

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 565	2 495	2 668	-3,8
Southern Finland	1 124	1 087	1 168	-3,7
Western Finland	895	882	926	-3,3
Eastern Finland	236	244	258	-8,3
Oulu	213	196	222	-4,1
Lapland	81	73	79	2,9

3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/06 - 2008/06

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	12,3	13,6	11,3	1,0
Males	8,1	8,9	8,4	-0,3
Females	16,7	18,3	14,5	2,2

3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/06 - 2008/06

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	315	338	302	4,5
Males	106	113	117	-9,8
Females	209	225	184	13,5

4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/06 - 2008/06

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	73,8	75,1	73,1	0,7
-permanent part-time job	7,5	9,3	6,7	0,9
-fixed-term full-time job	14,6	11,9	16,4	-1,8
-fixed-term part-time job	3,9	3,7	3,8	0,2
Fixed-term job total	18,6	15,6	20,2	-1,6
Part-time job total	11,5	13,0	10,5	1,0

4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/06 - 2008/06

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employees total	2 228	2 139	2 334	-4,6
-permanent full-time job	1 645	1 607	1 706	-3,6
-permanent part-time job	168	199	156	7,8
-fixed-term full-time job	326	254	384	-15,1
-fixed-term part-time job	88	79	88	-0,3
Fixed-term job total	414	333	472	-12,3
Part-time job total	256	278	244	4,8

5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	9,1	10,9	6,8	2,3
	15-64	9,2	11,0	6,9	2,3
	15-24	22,5	38,3	16,7	5,9
	25-54	6,9	6,1	5,0	1,9
	55-64	4,8	6,3	4,5	0,3
Males	15-74	10,2	12,0	6,3	3,9
	15-64	10,3	12,1	6,4	3,9
	15-24	25,9	41,2	16,6	9,3
	25-54	8,0	7,1	4,3	3,7
	55-64	4,0	7,7	5,1	-1,1
Females	15-74	7,9	9,7	7,4	0,5
	15-64	7,9	9,8	7,4	0,5
	15-24	19,1	35,4	16,7	2,3
	25-54	5,6	5,1	5,8	-0,2
	55-64	5,7	4,9	3,9	1,7

5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/06 - 2008/06

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	255	304	195	31,2
	15-64	255	304	195	31,2
	15-24	105	160	80	32,1
	25-54	128	115	94	36,2
	55-64	22	29	21	4,8
Males	15-74	148	172	93	59,2
	15-64	148	172	93	59,2
	15-24	61	85	39	56,1
	25-54	79	69	42	86,1
	55-64	9	17	12	-25,8
Females	15-74	107	132	102	5,5
	15-64	107	132	102	5,5
	15-24	44	74	41	9,1
	25-54	50	46	52	-4,2
	55-64	13	12	9	45,5

5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/06 - 2008/06

Province	Year/Month			Change
	2009/06	2009/05	2008/06	2009/06 - 2008/06
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	9,1	10,9	6,8	2,3
Southern Finland	7,1	9,1	5,6	1,5
Western Finland	9,5	11,1	6,6	2,9
Eastern Finland	12,9	12,6	9,8	3,1
Oulu	12,0	13,8	8,6	3,4
Lapland	10,9	19,1	11,9	-1,0

6.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2009/06

Year/Month	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (Ministry of Employment and the Economy)	Unemployment rate, aged 15–74	Unemployment rate, aged 15–24
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)
2007/06	2 495	180	218	6,8	15,5
2007/07	2 498	183	216	6,9	15,7
2007/08	2 501	184	214	6,9	15,8
2007/09	2 503	185	212	6,9	16,1
2007/10	2 506	183	210	6,9	16,4
2007/11	2 511	181	208	6,8	16,4
2007/12	2 516	179	205	6,6	16,3
2008/01	2 522	175	203	6,5	15,9
2008/02	2 526	170	200	6,3	15,2
2008/03	2 529	166	199	6,2	14,7
2008/04	2 533	165	199	6,2	14,8
2008/05	2 535	168	200	6,2	15,3
2008/06	2 535	170	201	6,3	15,9
2008/07	2 533	170	202	6,4	16,3
2008/08	2 532	172	204	6,4	16,6
2008/09	2 532	175	207	6,5	16,7
2008/10	2 530	178	211	6,5	16,8
2008/11	2 527	181	215	6,6	16,7
2008/12	2 520	185	222	6,8	16,7
2009/01	2 511	191	229	7,0	17,0
2009/02	2 500	200	236	7,4	17,8
2009/03	2 489	210	244	7,8	19,0
2009/04	2 478	220	251	8,2	20,2
2009/05	2 466	226	259	8,5	21,1
2009/06	2 454	229	267	8,8	21,7

2009, 2nd quarter

7.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/II - 2008/II

Indicator		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	69,4	68,1	71,9	-2,4
	Males	69,9	68,4	73,8	-3,9
	Females	69,0	67,8	69,9	-1,0
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	9,6	7,6	7,3	2,3
	Males	10,5	8,4	7,0	3,5
	Females	8,5	6,9	7,5	1,0
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	68,7	66,0	69,4	-0,7
	Males	70,8	67,7	72,1	-1,3
	Females	66,5	64,2	66,6	-0,2

7.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 022	4 017	4 001	0,5
	Males	2 013	2 010	2 001	0,6
	Females	2 010	2 007	2 000	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 762	2 650	2 776	-0,5
	Males	1 425	1 361	1 444	-1,3
	Females	1 336	1 289	1 333	0,3
Employed	Both sexes	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
	Males	1 275	1 247	1 342	-5,0
	Females	1 222	1 201	1 232	-0,8
Unemployed	Both sexes	264	202	202	30,7
	Males	150	114	102	47,7
	Females	114	89	101	13,5
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 261	1 367	1 225	2,9
	Males	587	649	558	5,3
	Females	674	718	667	1,0

7.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 022	4 017	4 001	0,5
	15-64	3 545	3 543	3 535	0,3
	15-24	658	658	659	-0,2
	25-54	2 112	2 114	2 116	-0,2
	55-64	775	771	760	2,1
Males	15-74	2 013	2 010	2 001	0,6
	15-64	1 793	1 791	1 787	0,3
	15-24	337	337	336	0,1
	25-54	1 073	1 073	1 075	-0,2
	55-64	383	381	376	2,1
Females	15-74	2 010	2 007	2 000	0,5
	15-64	1 752	1 752	1 748	0,2
	15-24	321	322	323	-0,4
	25-54	1 039	1 040	1 042	-0,2
	55-64	392	390	384	2,1

8.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	68,7	66,0	69,4	-0,7
	15-64	76,9	73,8	77,6	-0,7
	15-24	60,6	45,0	61,8	-1,2
	25-54	88,5	88,2	88,9	-0,5
	55-64	59,2	59,0	59,8	-0,6
Males	15-74	70,8	67,7	72,1	-1,3
	15-64	78,3	74,7	79,5	-1,2
	15-24	58,9	42,9	60,9	-2,0
	25-54	91,1	90,4	91,7	-0,6
	55-64	59,4	58,6	61,2	-1,9
Females	15-74	66,5	64,2	66,6	-0,2
	15-64	75,5	72,8	75,7	-0,2
	15-24	62,4	47,2	62,8	-0,4
	25-54	85,7	85,8	86,1	-0,3
	55-64	59,1	59,4	58,5	0,6

8.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 762	2 650	2 776	-0,5
	15-64	2 726	2 615	2 743	-0,6
	15-24	399	296	407	-2,1
	25-54	1 868	1 863	1 881	-0,7
	55-64	459	455	454	1,1
Males	15-74	1 425	1 361	1 444	-1,3
	15-64	1 403	1 339	1 420	-1,2
	15-24	198	144	205	-3,2
	25-54	977	971	985	-0,8
	55-64	228	224	230	-1,0
Females	15-74	1 336	1 289	1 333	0,3
	15-64	1 323	1 276	1 323	0,0
	15-24	201	152	203	-1,0
	25-54	891	893	896	-0,6
	55-64	232	231	224	3,2

9.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	62,1	60,9	64,3	-2,2
	15-64	69,4	68,1	71,9	-2,4
	15-24	43,4	36,4	48,1	-4,7
	25-54	82,6	82,5	84,7	-2,2
	55-64	55,8	55,6	56,8	-1,0
Males	15-74	63,4	62,0	67,0	-3,7
	15-64	69,9	68,4	73,8	-3,9
	15-24	40,5	32,7	46,7	-6,2
	25-54	84,3	84,4	87,8	-3,5
	55-64	55,4	54,8	57,8	-2,5
Females	15-74	60,8	59,8	61,6	-0,8
	15-64	69,0	67,8	69,9	-1,0
	15-24	46,5	40,3	49,6	-3,1
	25-54	80,8	80,6	81,5	-0,8
	55-64	56,2	56,4	55,7	0,5

9.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
	15-64	2 462	2 413	2 541	-3,1
	15-24	286	240	317	-9,9
	25-54	1 744	1 744	1 793	-2,8
	55-64	433	429	431	0,3
Males	15-74	1 275	1 247	1 342	-5,0
	15-64	1 253	1 225	1 318	-5,0
	15-24	136	110	157	-13,2
	25-54	904	906	944	-4,2
	55-64	212	209	217	-2,3
Females	15-74	1 222	1 201	1 232	-0,8
	15-64	1 209	1 188	1 223	-1,1
	15-24	149	130	160	-6,6
	25-54	839	838	849	-1,2
	55-64	220	220	214	3,0

9.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/II - 2008/II

Status in employment	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employed persons total	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	337	334	325	3,4
Employees	2 161	2 114	2 249	-3,9
-salaried employees	1 431	1 422	1 440	-0,6
-wage earners	723	686	801	-9,8

9.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	122	115	123	-0,6
Agriculture	01	92	87	91	1,5
C Manufacturing	10-33	386	386	427	-9,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	49	45	53	-8,4
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	60	62	77	-21,3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	54	52	54	-0,8
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	63	66	67	-6,7
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	120	127	137	-11,9
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	40	34	39	2,6
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	29	28	28	4,3
F Construction	41-43	177	172	191	-7,4
Construction of buildings	41	61	61	72	-14,8
Specialised construction activities	43	93	87	97	-5,0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	301	298	321	-6,4
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	41	46	47	-14,4
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	90	93	105	-14,2
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	170	158	169	0,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	154	154	154	0,3
Land, water and air transport	49-51	102	102	96	5,9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	52	57	-9,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	83	93	-7,0
J Information and communication	58-63	96	88	91	5,6
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	72	70	71	1,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	145	149	153	-5,0
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	59	59	61	-3,3
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	97	109	-7,9
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	62	59	66	-5,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	113	118	-4,5
P Education	85	163	169	160	2,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	387	384	3,8
Human health activities	86	189	180	180	4,9
Residential care activities	87	84	80	78	7,7
Social work activities without accommodation	88	126	127	126	-0,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	49	51	7,6
S-U Other service activities	94-99	89	81	89	0,1
X Industry unknown	00	11	8	13	.

9.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/II - 2008/II

Industry	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industries total	00-99	1000,9	982,7	1093,9	-8,5
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	69,7	52,3	68,8	1,3
Agriculture	01	57,7	40,7	54,4	6,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	152,2	154,5	189,4	-19,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	19,5	17,4	23,0	-15,5
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	23,5	24,8	32,8	-28,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,6	20,1	23,4	-12,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	23,8	26,4	30,7	-22,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	48,5	52,5	61,9	-21,7
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	16,3	13,3	17,5	-6,5
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	11,2	12,4	12,1	-6,8
F Construction	41-43	79,5	71,0	90,4	-12,1
Construction of buildings	41	27,4	25,3	32,4	-15,4
Specialised construction activities	43	41,6	37,0	47,1	-11,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	119,2	122,2	137,2	-13,1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	17,4	20,9	21,1	-17,8
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	38,1	41,6	49,3	-22,7
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	63,7	59,7	66,7	-4,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	66,1	65,0	67,7	-2,3
Land, water and air transport	49-51	46,6	46,3	46,0	1,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	19,5	18,7	21,7	-10,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	34,7	32,2	37,0	-6,4
J Information and communication	58-63	37,8	37,0	38,5	-1,8
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	29,4	28,4	30,4	-3,2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	58,8	63,1	66,9	-12,2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	24,7	25,8	27,9	-11,6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	39,5	38,1	42,1	-6,0
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	24,8	22,7	24,7	0,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	43,5	46,5	49,5	-12,0
P Education	85	53,8	59,0	55,2	-2,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	148,1	147,7	148,9	-0,5
Human health activities	86	70,3	68,2	70,0	0,5
Residential care activities	87	32,1	31,7	30,3	5,9
Social work activities without accommodation	88	45,7	47,8	48,6	-6,0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18,6	18,1	18,6	-0,2
S-U Other service activities	94-99	34,1	31,4	36,6	-6,8
X Industry unknown	00	4,5	3,6	4,5	.

9.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
Private sector	1 831	1 793	1 890	-3,1
Public sector	660	649	672	-1,7
-state	150	154	158	-5,2
-municipality	511	495	514	-0,7

9.7 Employed persons by province 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
Southern Finland	1 095	1 083	1 126	-2,7
Western Finland	877	852	899	-2,4
Eastern Finland	233	227	244	-4,2
Oulu	201	198	213	-5,7
Lapland	76	73	77	-0,6

9.8 Employed persons by region 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Region				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 497	2 448	2 574	-3,0
Uusimaa	744	738	756	-1,6
Itä-Uusimaa	47	44	50	-7,6
Varsinais-Suomi	224	223	229	-2,3
Satakunta	104	101	108	-3,9
Kanta-Häme	78	77	80	-3,4
Pirkanmaa	227	216	230	-1,2
Päijät-Häme	89	87	95	-6,7
Kymenlaakso	82	79	83	-1,6
South Karelia	57	57	61	-6,5
Etelä-Savo	65	62	68	-4,4
Pohjois-Savo	103	101	108	-4,0
North Karelia	65	64	68	-4,5
Central Finland	117	115	121	-3,0
South Ostrobothnia	87	83	91	-4,3
Ostrobothnia	86	81	87	-0,7
Central Ostrobothnia	33	32	34	-4,5
North Ostrobothnia	168	166	177	-5,1
Kainuu	33	32	37	-8,7
Lapland	76	73	77	-0,6

9.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	13,3	14,6	12,9	0,4
Males	8,8	9,5	8,7	0,2
Females	18,1	19,9	17,6	0,5

9.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	333	357	333	0,1
Males	113	118	116	-3,2
Females	221	239	216	2,0

10.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 161	2 114	2 249	-3,9
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	40	36	42	-3,9
Agriculture	01	21	16	19	8,8
C Manufacturing	10-33	361	361	400	-9,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	44	40	47	-6,8
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	56	58	72	-22,1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	53	51	53	-0,6
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	56	59	62	-9,0
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	117	124	134	-12,1
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	35	29	33	3,8
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	27	27	3,8
F Construction	41-43	135	127	150	-10,4
Construction of buildings	41	44	42	55	-19,4
Specialised construction activities	43	68	63	74	-8,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	261	280	-6,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	32	38	38	-14,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	82	85	95	-13,9
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	147	138	147	-0,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	130	135	-3,0
Land, water and air transport	49-51	79	79	78	1,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	51	57	-8,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	73	81	-7,9
J Information and communication	58-63	89	82	85	4,0
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	65	66	0,9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	113	118	119	-4,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	51	52	53	-3,3
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	83	98	-11,3
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	54	49	59	-8,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	113	117	-4,5
P Education	85	160	165	157	2,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	366	366	3,3
Human health activities	86	176	167	169	4,5
Residential care activities	87	82	78	76	7,5
Social work activities without accommodation	88	120	121	121	-1,0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	44	38	41	8,0
S-U Other service activities	94-99	69	61	70	-1,9
X Industry unknown	00	10	8	12	.

10.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/II - 2008/II

Industry	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industries total	00-99	827,6	828,9	921,6	-10,2
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	19,2	15,9	20,7	-7,4
Agriculture	01	11,3	7,3	10,0	13,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	139,6	143,4	175,1	-20,3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	17,4	15,3	20,1	-13,7
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	21,0	22,8	29,6	-29,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,0	19,6	22,9	-12,7
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	20,6	22,9	27,4	-25,0
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	46,9	51,3	60,4	-22,3
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	13,8	11,4	14,7	-6,2
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	11,1	12,0	12,0	-7,5
F Construction	41-43	58,1	51,2	68,2	-14,7
Construction of buildings	41	18,8	16,7	23,6	-20,4
Specialised construction activities	43	29,0	26,1	33,9	-14,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	99,3	102,9	115,3	-13,9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	12,9	16,5	16,2	-20,2
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	34,3	37,1	44,2	-22,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	52,1	49,3	55,0	-5,2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	53,2	52,0	55,8	-4,7
Land, water and air transport	49-51	33,7	33,7	34,5	-2,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	19,4	18,3	21,4	-9,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	27,0	26,0	29,9	-9,8
J Information and communication	58-63	34,9	33,6	36,0	-2,9
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	27,2	26,6	28,2	-3,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	45,5	49,6	51,6	-11,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	20,8	22,4	23,9	-12,9
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	32,8	32,4	37,3	-12,0
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	20,1	18,9	21,5	-6,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	43,4	46,3	49,3	-11,9
P Education	85	52,3	57,4	53,9	-3,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	139,5	138,8	141,1	-1,1
Human health activities	86	65,6	63,5	65,6	-0,1
Residential care activities	87	30,9	30,4	29,0	6,5
Social work activities without accommodation	88	43,0	44,9	46,4	-7,4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	14,7	14,5	14,8	-0,5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	26,0	22,8	28,3	-8,1
X Industry unknown	00	3,7	3,5	4,1	.

10.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	75,0	76,7	74,5	0,4
-permanent part-time job	8,9	10,2	8,4	0,6
-fixed-term full-time job	12,2	9,2	13,1	-0,9
-fixed-term part-time job	3,9	3,9	3,9	-0,1
Fixed-term job total	16,0	13,1	17,1	-1,0
Part-time job total	12,8	14,0	12,3	0,5

10.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 161	2 114	2 249	-3,9
-permanent full-time job	1 620	1 621	1 676	-3,3
-permanent part-time job	193	215	188	2,6
-fixed-term full-time job	263	195	295	-10,8
-fixed-term part-time job	83	82	89	-6,0
Fixed-term job total	347	277	384	-9,7
Part-time job total	277	297	277	-0,2

10.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	35,2	42,1	37,8	-2,6
-permanent part-time job	9,7	14,4	8,9	0,8
-fixed-term full-time job	41,1	29,6	40,3	0,8
-fixed-term part-time job	14,1	13,9	13,0	1,1
Fixed-term job total	55,1	43,6	53,3	1,9
Part-time job total	23,7	28,3	21,9	1,9

10.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2009/II - 2008/II

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	429	395	517	-17,1
-permanent full-time job	151	166	196	-22,8
-permanent part-time job	41	57	46	-9,8
-fixed-term full-time job	176	117	209	-15,5
-fixed-term part-time job	60	55	67	-10,1
Fixed-term job total	237	172	276	-14,2
Part-time job total	102	112	113	-10,0

11.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	9,6	7,6	7,3	2,3
	15-64	9,7	7,7	7,4	2,3
	15-24	28,3	19,1	22,2	6,2
	25-54	6,7	6,4	4,7	2,0
	55-64	5,8	5,7	5,1	0,7
Males	15-74	10,5	8,4	7,0	3,5
	15-64	10,7	8,5	7,2	3,5
	15-24	31,2	23,7	23,3	7,9
	25-54	7,5	6,7	4,2	3,3
	55-64	6,8	6,5	5,5	1,2
Females	15-74	8,5	6,9	7,5	1,0
	15-64	8,6	6,9	7,6	1,0
	15-24	25,5	14,7	21,0	4,5
	25-54	5,8	6,1	5,3	0,5
	55-64	4,9	4,9	4,7	0,2

11.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/II - 2008/II

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	264	202	202	30,7
	15-64	264	202	202	30,8
	15-24	113	57	90	25,2
	25-54	125	119	89	40,7
	55-64	27	26	23	14,5
Males	15-74	150	114	102	47,7
	15-64	150	114	102	47,9
	15-24	62	34	48	29,8
	25-54	73	65	41	77,1
	55-64	15	15	13	20,9
Females	15-74	114	89	101	13,5
	15-64	114	88	101	13,5
	15-24	51	22	43	20,0
	25-54	52	55	47	9,0
	55-64	11	11	11	6,8

11.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/II - 2008/II

Province	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	9,6	7,6	7,3	2,3
Southern Finland	8,0	6,2	6,1	1,9
Western Finland	9,6	7,7	7,1	2,5
Eastern Finland	12,9	11,5	9,9	3,0
Oulu	12,3	9,4	9,8	2,5
Lapland	13,6	11,3	11,7	1,9

11.4 Unemployment rate by region 2009/II - 2008/II

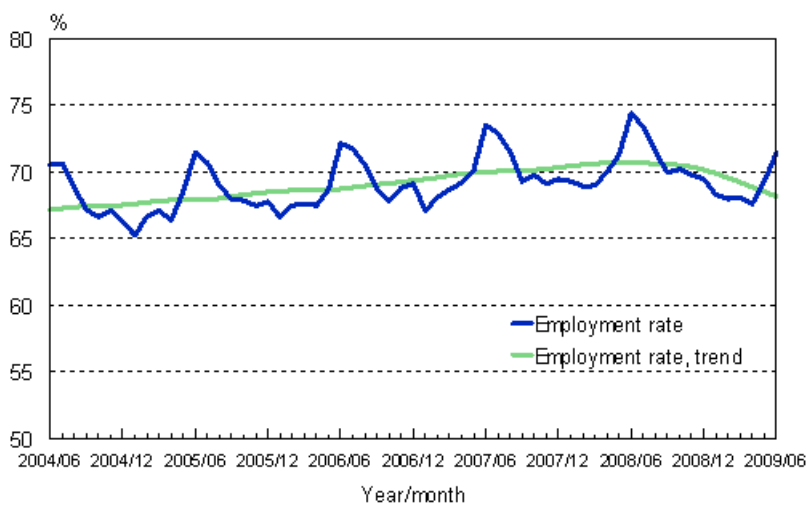
Region	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/II	2009/I	2008/II	2009/II - 2008/II
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	9,6	7,6	7,3	2,3
Uusimaa	7,4	5,5	5,8	1,6
Itä-Uusimaa	8,3	5,9	3,7	4,6
Varsinais-Suomi	8,0	6,8	6,3	1,7
Satakunta	8,3	6,8	7,6	0,7
Kanta-Häme	7,9	5,6	7,7	0,2
Pirkanmaa	11,5	8,3	8,0	3,4
Päijät-Häme	9,4	8,4	5,9	3,5
Kymenlaakso	8,0	8,6	7,7	0,3
South Karelia	12,9	8,6	7,6	5,3
Etelä-Savo	11,1	9,3	8,7	2,4
Pohjois-Savo	13,0	11,2	9,7	3,2
North Karelia	14,6	14,0	11,4	3,3
Central Finland	13,1	11,2	7,9	5,2
South Ostrobothnia	8,4	7,5	6,8	1,5
Ostrobothnia	6,9	5,8	4,7	2,2
Central Ostrobothnia	8,0	4,4	9,2	-1,2
North Ostrobothnia	12,6	8,6	9,9	2,7
Kainuu	10,3	13,4	9,0	1,4
Lapland	13,6	11,3	11,7	1,9

Figures

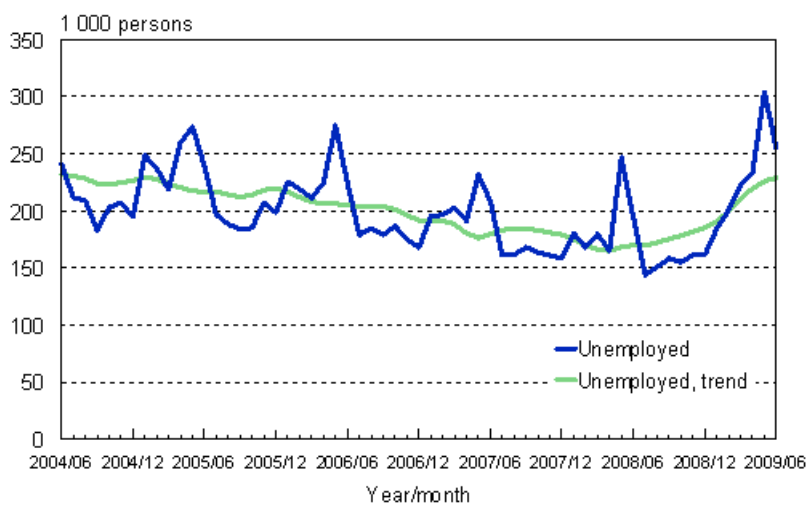
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series



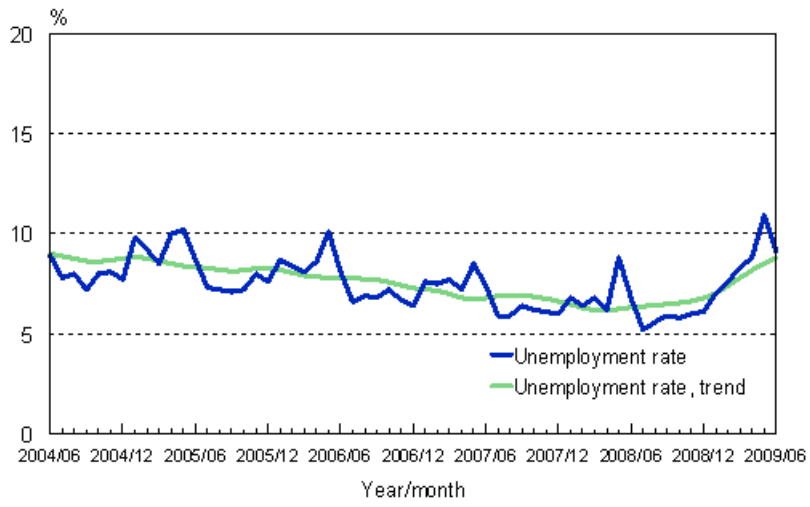
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series



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.

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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.

Suomen virallinen tilasto
Finlands officiella statistik
Official Statistics of Finland

Labour Market 2009

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