

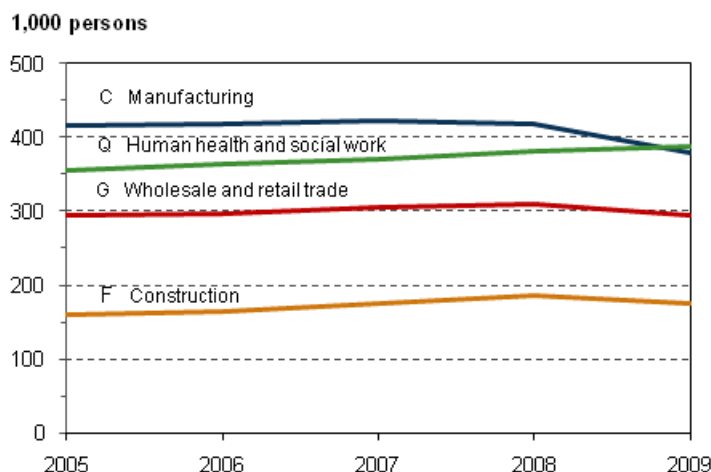
Labour Force Survey

Time series data 2000–2009

As many people already employed in human health and social work as in manufacturing

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the number of persons employed in human health and social work continued to grow in 2009 whereas the number employed in manufacturing, trade and construction decreased in the economic downturn. In 2009, human health and social work already provided employment for as many people as manufacturing. The effects of the downturn were most strongly felt in manufacturing where the number employed fell to the level of the recession of the early 1990s. As many people were employed in trade in 2009 as in 2006 and the number employed in construction was on level with 2007.

Number of persons employed in four largest industries (TOL 2008) in 2005–2009



The total number of persons employed in all industries in 2009 was 2,457,000, which was 57,000 persons more than in 2005. The number fell by 74,000 persons from the previous year.

The way of publishing annual Labour Force Survey data has been revised. Annual data for 2009 have been published in the course of the year on the web pages of the statistics at www.stat.fi/tyovoimatutkimus in three annual reviews focusing on different themes. The reviews have been gathered together into the

annual publication Labour Force Survey, Time series data 2000–2009, which is published on the home page of the statistics. The publication additionally contains time series tables from the 2000–2009 and 2005–2009 periods and tables concerning the year 2009. The annual publication is also produced as a hard copy.

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1. Introduction

This annual publication of the Labour Force Survey contains statistical data on the employment, unemployment, labour force participation and working hours of the population aged from 15 to 74. The data derive from the Labour Force Survey which is a sample-based monthly interview survey. The concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey comply with the recommendations of ILO, the International Labour Organisation, and EU regulations concerning official statistics. The statistical data of the Survey are thus internationally comparable.

The mode of releasing annual data from the Labour Force Survey was reviewed in 2009. Annual data are now released in three yearly reviews which come out in the course of the year, and in this publication. The first yearly review concerns changes in employment and unemployment. This general review is always brought out early in the year. The second yearly review which comes out in the spring examines employment relationships and working hours. The third yearly review comes out in the autumn. Its theme is families and work and it highlights data from the household module of the Labour Force Survey on topics like labour force participation of parents of small children. The reviews published during 2009 have been gathered together in this annual publication.

In addition to the reviews, this publication contains Labour Force Survey time series data for 2000 to 2009 and 2005 to 2009, as well as annual data concerning the year 2009.

The yearly reviews and this annual publication are available on the web pages of the Labour Force Survey (www.stat.fi/tyovoimatutkimus). The annual publication is also produced as a hard copy.

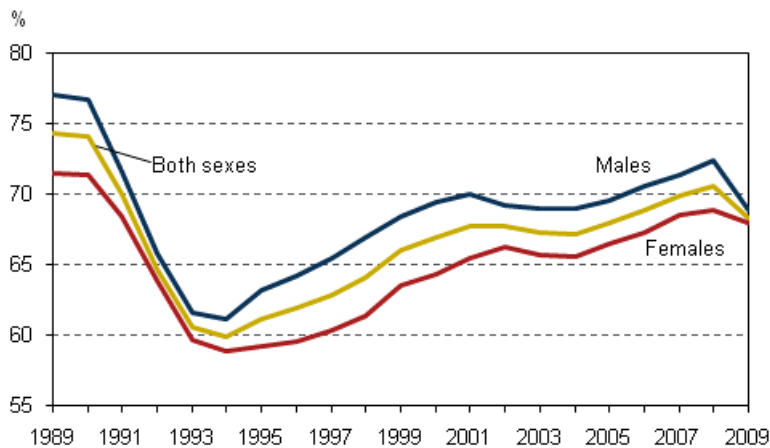
Monthly and quarterly data (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tau_en.html) complementing this publication are available on [the web pages of the Labour Force Survey](#).

2. Employment turned to decline

The employment rate which had been rising for the four previous years started to fall in 2009. The rate fell by 2.3 percentage points from the previous year and stood at 68.3 per cent in 2009. The employment rate fell to the level where it was in 2005.

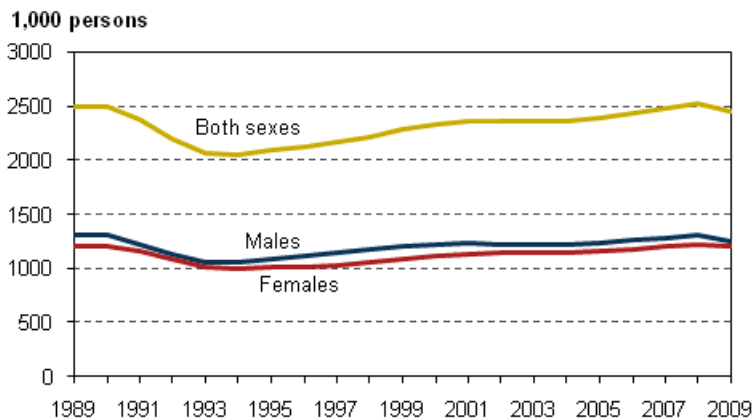
Because employment declined faster among men than among women, men's and women's employment rates came closer to each other. In 2009, men's employment rate stood at 68.8 per cent, having fallen by 3.5 percentage points from the previous year. Women's employment rate, respectively, fell by only one percentage point to 67.9 per cent. Women's and men's employment rates differ by less than one percentage point, which is quite exceptional by international comparison. (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Employment rate by sex in 1989–2009, persons aged 15 to 64, %



Employed persons numbered 2,457,000 in 2009. The number decreased by 74,000 persons. Whereas in 2008 the number of the employed still grew by 39,000, a clear turn for the worse happened in this respect in 2009. The number of employed persons fell to the level where it was in 2006 (figure 2). Compared with the quarters of the previous year, employment decreased in every quarter, especially in the third and fourth quarters towards the end of the year.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2009, there were 84,000 fewer employees than one year earlier, whereas the number of self-employed persons went up by 10,000. There were 334,000 self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in 2009. The share of unpaid family workers of this total was 13,000. In 2009, self-employed persons

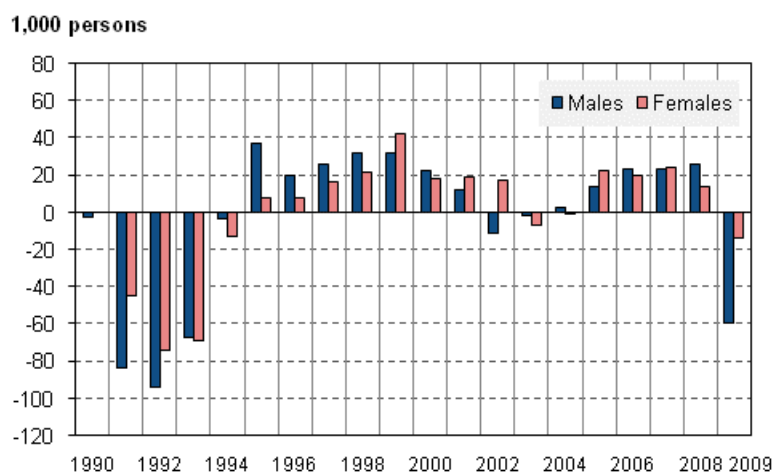
accounted for 13.6 per cent of all employed persons. The number of self-employed persons grew especially in the 25 to 35 and 55 to 64 age groups.

2.1 Downturn affects men’s employment

The economic downturn that began at the turn of 2008/2009 follows the same development pattern in employment as in the recession of the early 1990s so that it first affects most strongly men’s employment. Figure 3 shows a time series over 20 years on changes in the number of employed persons by gender. A clear, steep drop in the number of employed men (–60,000) can be seen in the figure in 2009 whereas in 2008 the number of employed men still grew by 26,000. The number of employed women decreased by 14,000, or by as much as the number of employed persons had grown in the previous year.

However, the drop in the number of employed persons (–74,000) in 2009 is still a fair distance away from the change in employment in 1991–1993. Over that period the annual fall in the number of employed persons exceeded one hundred thousand. An examination of the time series in Figure 3 also clearly shows how recovery from the recession started as quite a fast increase in men’s employment, while the number of employed women grew at a more moderate pace. The downward economic trend in 2002 to 2004 can also be seen in falling numbers of employed persons in those years.

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1990–2009, persons aged 15 to 74

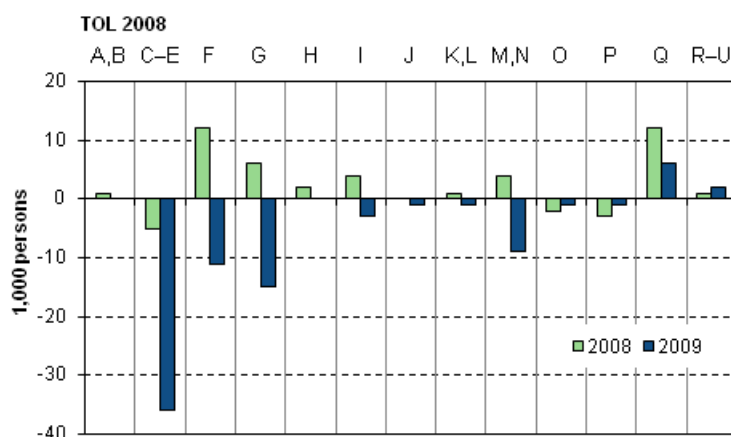


2.2 Employment decreases most in the industry of manufacturing

An explanation to why employment decreased most among men is the worsened employment situation in the male-dominated industries of manufacturing and construction. Figure 4 shows changes in the number of employed persons by industry during the past two years. Employment has decreased most in manufacturing where 38,000 jobs were lost between 2008 and 2009. The vast majority (31,000) of them were men’s jobs. The number of persons employed has also fallen clearly in wholesale trade and in construction. In the industry of manufacturing employment started to fall already in 2008 whereas in wholesale trade and construction the number of persons employed still grew in 2008.

Despite the economic downturn the number of persons employed actually went up in some industries. The largest growth (6,000) was seen in social work and health care. The number of persons employed has also fallen in the public sector, but in relative terms by less than in the private sector. Examined by socio-economic status employment has decreased most among manual workers and especially among men in this group. The largest individual group in which employment fell is male manual workers in manufacturing (–27,000 persons).

Figure 4. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2008–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



Industrial Classification (TOL 2008)

A, B	01–09	Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying
C-E	10–39	Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and watersupply; sewerage and waste management
F	41–43	Construction
G	45–47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	49–53	Transportation and storage
I	55–56	Accommodation and food service activities
J	58–63	Information and communication
K, L	64–68	Financial, insurance and real estate activities
M, N	69–82	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrativeand support service activities
O	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	85	Education
Q	86–88	Human health and social work activities
R–U	90–99	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities

2.3 Number of hours actually worked decreased

Besides as fallen employment figures the economic downturn could also be seen as a decrease in the number of hours actually worked in 2009. From 2003 right up to 2008 the number of hours kept going up. The number of hours actually worked by employed persons was approximately 6 per cent lower in 2009 than in 2008. At the same time, the number of employed persons fell by 2.9 per cent, so the amount of labour input per employed person has decreased. In 2008, the average annual number of hours actually worked by an employed person was 1,664, but in 2009 the respective figure was 1,611 hours per year.

Among the reasons for the decrease in the number of hours worked were growth in the numbers of temporary lay-offs and part-time jobs, and reduced amount of overtime work. In 2009, the average number of temporarily laid-off persons was 37,000. The number fluctuated considerably over the year. The number of temporarily laid-off persons increased most in the second quarter.

There were more underemployed persons, that is, persons who would like to do more work than is on offer, in 2009 than in the previous year. While in 2008 their number was 106,000, last year it rose to 133,000.

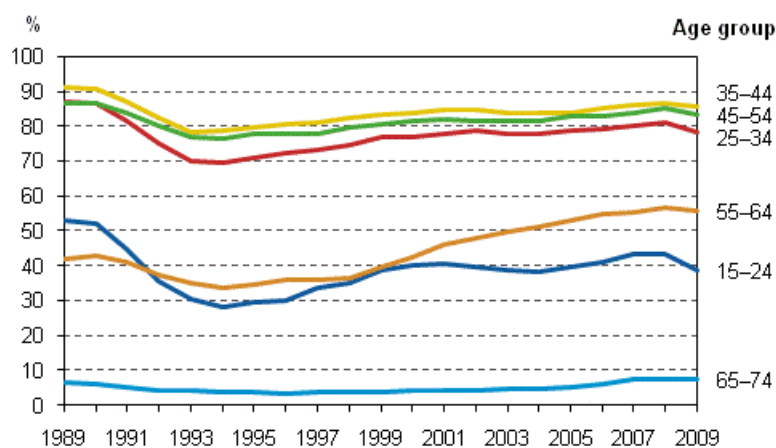
2.4 Young people adapt on the labour market

The employment rate fell in all age groups in 2009 but by most in the youngest age group of 15 to 24-year-olds. Young people's employment rate fell by 4.8 percentage points and the number of employed young persons decreased by 32,000. Employment has, indeed, decreased most among young people.

Shortage of work affected young men more than young women. Over the 2008–2009 period, employment rate fell by 5.9 percentage points among young men and by 3.6 percentage points among young women. Indeed, young women's employment rate remained higher than young men's, or at 41.4 per cent, while the respective figure for young men was 35.6 per cent.

By contrast, employment rate has hardly fallen at all among those aged 55 and over. In the 55 to 64 age group employment rate fell by only one percentage point and stood at 55.5 per cent in 2009. Among women in this age group the employment rate even rose slightly. In the oldest age group of 64 to 74-year-olds the employment rate, which has been going up for quite some time now, also remained nearly unchanged in 2009. While at its lowest in 1996 the employment rate for this age group stood at 3.2 per cent, in 2009 it was already as high as 7.1 per cent. However, the proportion of persons employed is quite low in this age group. (Figure 5.)

Figure 5. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2009, %



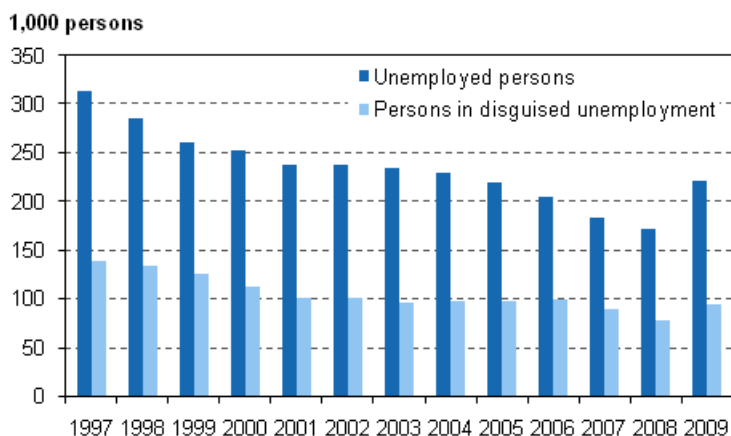
2.5 The falling trend of unemployment rate turned upwards

The unemployment rate has been falling throughout the time period since the recession of the early 1990s. The year 2009 was the first one when the unemployment rate started to rise again since the peak unemployment year of 1994 of the previous recession. Last year, the unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent. Thus, unemployment rate rose to the level where it was in 2005. Men's unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent and women's 7.6 per cent.

In 2009, the average number of unemployed persons was 221,000, which was 49,000 higher than in 2008. There were 122,000 unemployed men and 99,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2008, there were 37,000 more unemployed men and 12,000 more unemployed women. Compared with the quarters of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons increased especially in the second quarter of 2009.

Besides unemployed persons, persons in disguised unemployment can also be regarded as jobless. Persons in disguised unemployment are persons outside the labour force who would like to be gainfully employed but do not actively look for work for diverse reasons. In 2009, there were 94,000 persons in disguised unemployment. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 age groups (30,000 and 22,000, respectively). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 315,000 in 2009, which equals the level of 2005. (Figure 6.)

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



Between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rate has risen in all age groups (figure 7). However, measured with the unemployment rate, unemployment among persons in the 15 to 24 age group is in a class of its own. In 2009, the unemployment rate, that is, the share of unemployed persons of the labour force, was 21.5 per cent among young persons. The number of unemployed young persons was also the highest, at 69,000, when compared with other ten-year age cohorts. When the shares of unemployed persons of total age groups are examined, we can see that one in ten of young persons between the ages of 15 and 24 were unemployed (figure 8).

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1989–2009, %

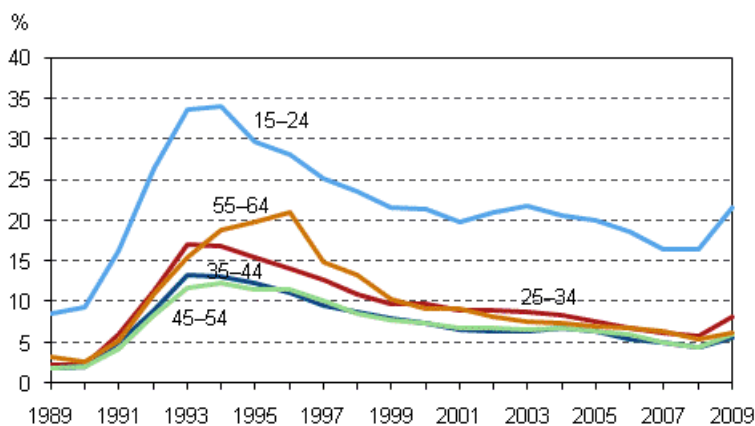
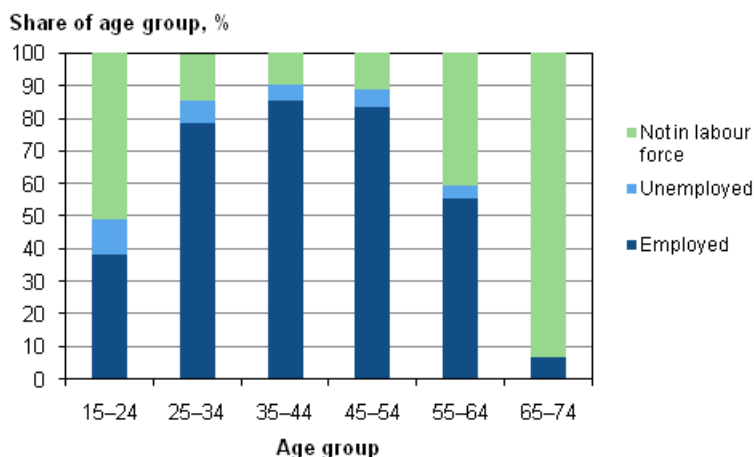


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons and persons not in labour force of age cohort in 2009, %



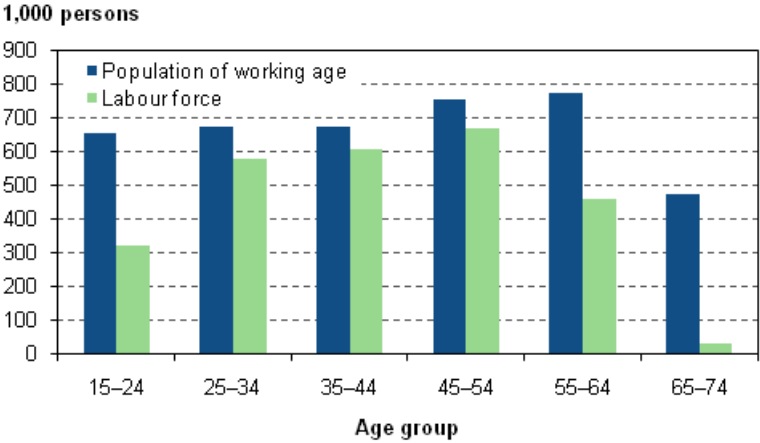
However, examinations of unemployment should also take into account the development of unemployment in other age groups. Between 2008 and 2009, unemployment grew by most in relative terms in the 25 to 34 age group where it went up by 42.4 percentage points. A large group of unemployed persons is formed by people between the ages of 25 and 54, of whom 123,000 persons were unemployed in 2009. This group forms 55.7 per cent of all unemployed persons.

2.6 Population of working age increased, labour force decreased

From 2008 to 2009, the size of the population of working age grew by 21,000 persons in Finland. In 2009, the size of the Finnish population of working age, i.e. between the ages of 15 and 74, was 4,025,000 persons. The number of persons aged between 55 and 64 showed the largest growth of 15,000. Indeed, persons aged from 55 to 64 represent the largest age group in the population of working age (figure 9).

Although the number of persons of working age increased, the labour force decreased by 25,000 persons, or by around one per cent from 2008. There were 1,347,000 persons outside the labour force. The number grew by 46,000 persons, the majority (34,000) of them men. In the population outside the labour force the age groups of 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 showed the largest growth. The commonest reasons why people in these age groups exit the labour force are commencement of studies or old-age retirement. The number of persons outside the labour force has increased among persons aged 60 to 64 (20,000) but decreased in the 55–59 age group (–9,000). In the 60–64 age group, labour force participation rate fell by 1.6 percentage points to 41.2 per cent. Among persons aged 55 to 59, labour force participation rate rose, respectively, by 1.8 percentage points to 76.8 per cent.

Figure 9. Population of working age and labour force by age group in 2009

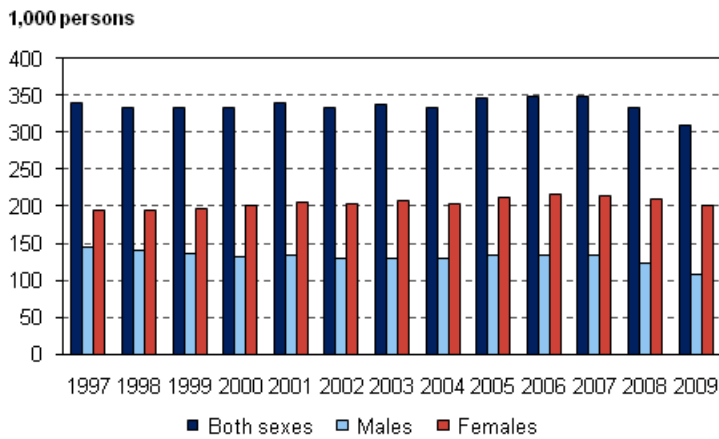


3. Fixed-term employment relationships decreased in 2009

The general worsening of the employment situation in 2009 was also reflected in fixed-term employment relationships. A total of 310,000 employees worked in fixed-term employment relationships in 2009. This was 22,000 persons fewer than in the previous year. There were altogether 2,123,000 employees in Finland in 2009, which was 84,000 fewer than in 2008.

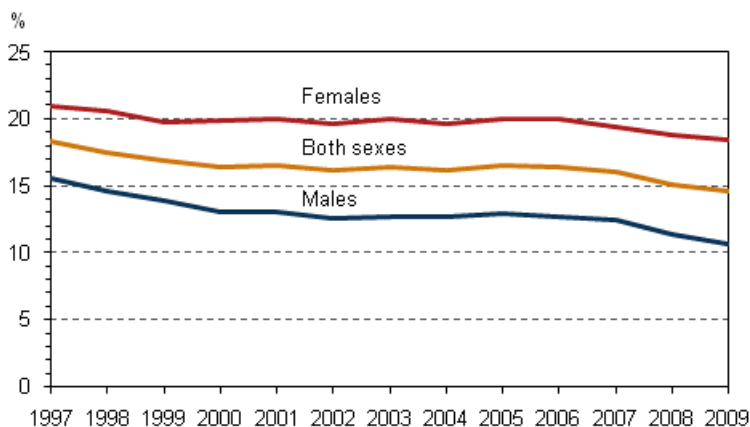
Approximately 15 per cent of employees worked in fixed-term employment relationships in 2009. The share was slightly smaller than in 2008. In 2009, the number of employees with fixed-term contracts was the lowest since 1997, or the starting year of a fully comparable time series. The share of fixed-term employees among all employees was also at its lowest in 2009. (Figures 10 and 11.)

Figure 10. Number of fixed-term employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1997–2009



Fixed-term employment is more usual among women than men. In 2009, altogether 201,000 of all fixed-term employees were women while 109,000 were men. The share of fixed-term employees was around 18 per cent among female employees and around 11 per cent among male employees. Both the number and the share of persons employed fixed-term decreased among both genders. Especially male employees' fixed-term employment relationships decreased from the previous year in 2009.

Figure 11. Share of fixed-term employees among employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1997–2009, %



Fixed-term employment shows clear seasonal fluctuation, for the number of fixed-term employment relationships always goes up in the second and third quarters of the year. In 2009, the reduction in the number of fixed-term employment contracts appears to have mainly affected summer jobs, as there were

37,000 fewer fixed-term employees in the second and third quarters of 2009 than in the respective quarters of the previous year.

Fixed-term employment relationships decreased mainly in the private sector (-21,000) whereas in the public sector their number remained almost unchanged. Fixed-term employment relationships diminished most in the industry of manufacturing where their number was 12,000 lower in 2009 than in the previous year. Fixed-term employment contracts also decreased in the industries of construction, and wholesale and retail trade. Health and social work was the only industry where the number of fixed-term employment relationships increased.

3.1 Two out of three fixed-term employees could not find permanent work

To an employee, working fixed-term can be either a desired or involuntary form of employment. Approximately one-quarter of fixed-term employees did not want a permanent job. The majority of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in fixed-term jobs.

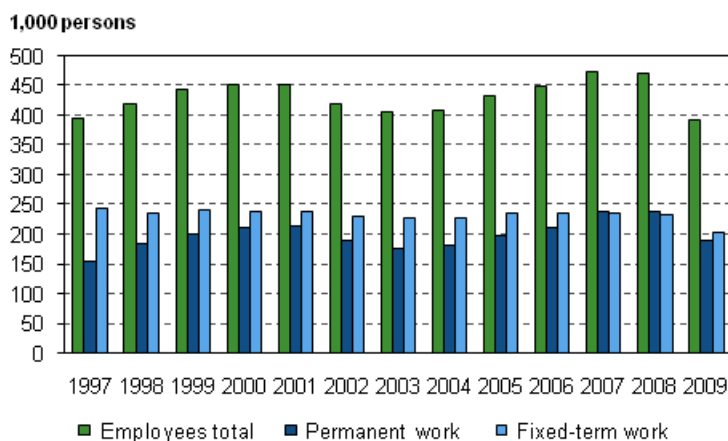
However, a more common reason for working in a fixed-term employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2009, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 67 per cent of fixed-term employees worked in fixed-term jobs. In 2009, there were 209,000 fixed-term employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 137,000 were women and 72,000 men. Involuntary working under fixed-term contracts increases with age.

The number of persons working involuntarily in fixed-term jobs grew by 10,000 from 2008 to 2009. Over the same time period the number of fixed-term employees whom fixed-term employment suited decreased by 16,000. Thus, on the one hand the weakening of the employment situation was seen as reduced hiring of summer workers and, on the other, as increased discretion in hiring people for permanent jobs.

3.2 Around one-half of new employment contracts were fixed-term

New employment contracts with a duration of under one year numbered 392,000 in 2009. This was 78,000 fewer than in 2008. Just over one-half of all new employment contracts were fixed-term. In 2007 and 2008, the share of permanent contracts of all new employment contracts was exceptionally larger than that of fixed-term contracts. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. New employment contracts with a duration of under one year of employees aged 15–74 in 1997–2009



There is a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment relationship is fixed-term or permanent. In 2009, approximately 58 per cent of women's and around 44 per cent of men's new employment contracts were fixed-term. A larger proportion of men's new employment contracts have

been permanent almost throughout the examination period since 1997. By contrast, a clearly larger proportion of women’s new employment contracts have been fixed-term over the same time period.

3.3 Number of persons employed part-time has remained almost unchanged

Persons employed part-time numbered 343,000 in 2009. Of them, 238,000 were employees and 60,000 self-employed persons or assisting family members. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents’ own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

In 2009, the number of part-time employees remained almost unchanged from the previous year. Part-time employees made up 13 per cent of all employees in 2009. The prevalence of part-time employment has not altered much in the past few years. However, the longer term trend in part-time employment has been a growing one since 1997. (Figures 13 and 14.)

Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. Among female employees, persons employed part-time numbered 202,000, or 18 per cent, and among male employees 81,000, or 8 per cent. Approximately three-quarters of the employees employed part-time worked in the private sector. Part-time working was most frequent in the female dominated industries of wholesale and retail trade, and health and social work.

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1997–2009

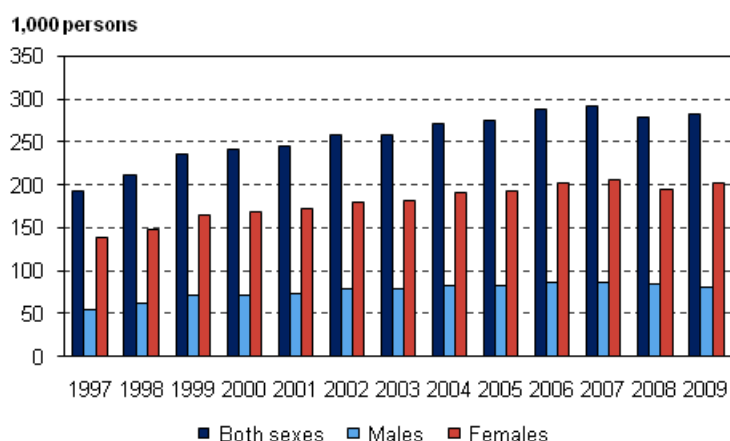
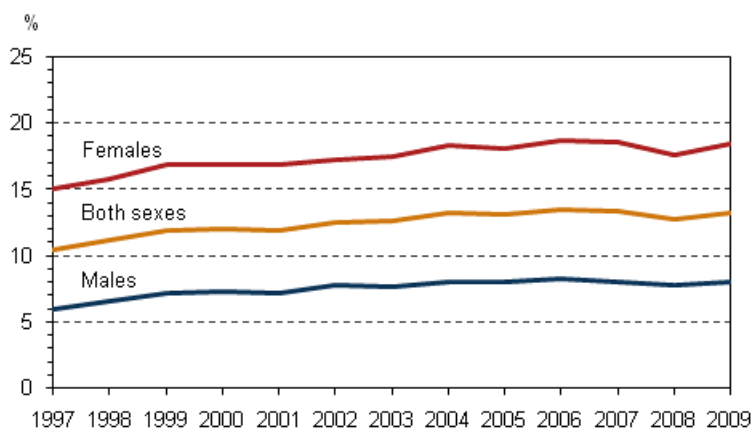


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1997–2009



Studying the commonest reason for working part-time

Doing part-time work suits the life situation of many of those who are employed part-time. By contrast, part-time employment can be viewed as one form of underemployment in cases where the employee has not succeeded in finding full-time work even if he/she would have wanted it.

The commonest reason for working part-time was studying. Approximately 30 per cent of part-time employees quoted studying as the reason for working part-time. Indeed, working part-time is widespread among young people, for as many as 40 per cent of employees between the ages of 15 and 24 worked part-time in 2009.

Other reported reasons relating to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Approximately 24,000 persons, almost all of them women, reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time.

For just under one-third of part-time employees the reason for working part-time was that full-time work was not available. In 2009, the number of employees working part-time involuntarily was 81,000. Of them, 59,000 were women and 22,000 men.

One important reason for working part-time is part-time retirement. According to the Labour Force Survey, 36,000 persons were in part-time retirement in 2009. In the 55–64 age group, the share of part-time employees was 17 per cent. The reasons for working part-time had not changed much between 2008 and 2009.

3.4 Number of hired workers decreased

Data on hired workers have been collected in the Labour Force Survey since 2008. In 2009, the number of persons doing hired work was 23,000. This is 8,000 fewer than in 2008. Thus, the economic recession has also reduced the use of hired workers. Approximately one-half of the persons doing hired work are women.

The share of hired workers among all employees was only one per cent or so in 2009. Thus, doing hired work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market. Hired work is mainly done by young people, just under 4 per cent of 15 to 24-year-olds were employed as hired workers.

Hired work is divided between several industries. It is commonest in wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant activities, and in manufacturing. Each of these industries employed a couple of thousands of hired workers. Between 2008 and 2009, the number of hired workers decreased most in the industry of manufacturing.

3.5 Women most often in supervisory posts in the local government sector

Since 2008, the Labour Force Survey has asked employees about the performing of supervisory tasks. In 2009, a total of 19 per cent of employees reported that they were performing some kind of supervisory tasks. Fourteen per cent of women and 25 per cent of men acted as supervisors. The proportions were unchanged from 2008.

The share of women among the employees with supervisory duties was 38 per cent. Women's share of supervisors was the largest, or as high as 61 per cent, in the local government sector. In the central government sector, 36 per cent, and in the private sector 32 per cent of supervisors were women. Change from 2008 had only taken place in the central government sector where women's share of supervisors had risen from 30 to 36 per cent.

3.6 Working hours

Working hours change quite slowly. Working hours and hours worked fluctuate according to changes in employment and in the structure of employees. For instance, if part-time work becomes more widespread than full-time work, the number of average weekly working hours falls. Working hours also vary by industry and occupation, as well as by employer sector.

The concepts of working hours used in statistics are usual weekly working hours, hours actually worked per week and hours actually worked per employed. *Usual weekly working hours* mean the hours an employee normally works inclusive of usual overtime hours. The average of usual weekly working hours is influenced by the form of working hours, i.e. whether full-time or part-time work is concerned. *Hours actually worked per week* are lowered by absences during the survey week and raised by overtime and extra hours worked. *Hours actually worked per employed (or per employee)* is a calculated concept in which the number of all hours worked in a year are divided by the average number of employed persons or employees.¹⁾

Most common working week is 35 to 40 hours

The vast majority (73 per cent) of employees worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in 2009. There was very little variation in this between different employee groups. Only one in four of self-employed persons and assisting family members worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours.

Figure 15. Share of persons working a usual week of 35 to 40 hours by socio-economic group in 2009, %

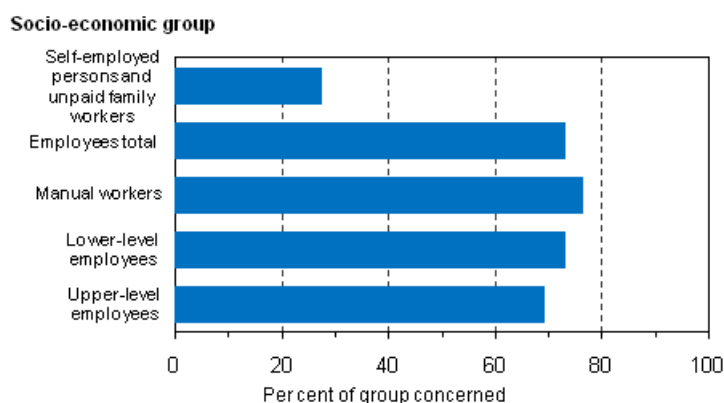
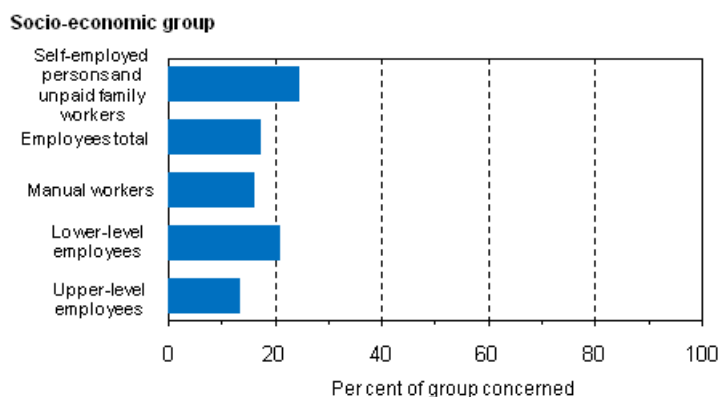


Figure 16 shows the shares of employees and self-employed persons with a short working week of under 35 hours in 2009. Approximately 17 per cent of employees had a short working week. Around one-fifth of lower-level employees had a short working week. Short working weeks were less widespread among upper-level employees. Those with a short working week most typically worked 30 to 34 hours per week. One self-employed person and assisting family member in four had a short working week.

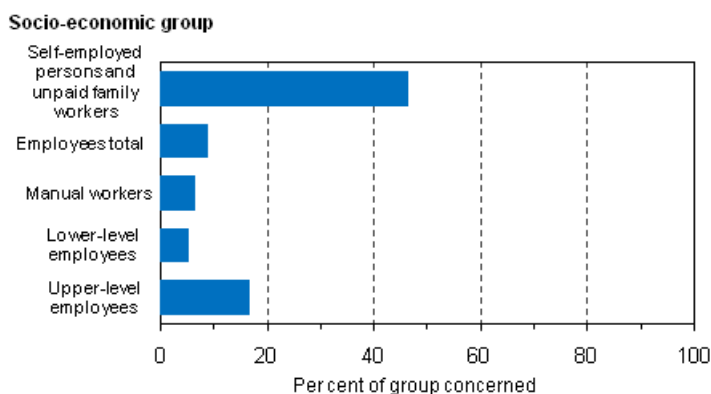
1) N.B. In the annual Labour Force Survey review published on 12 June 2010 and in its appendix tables the expression regular weekly working hours was used of the concept usual weekly working hours. In the past, the expression normal weekly working hours has also been used in the same meaning. From now on, the expression usual weekly working hours will be used in the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 16. Share of employees working usually a short working week of 1 to 34 hours by socio-economic group in 2009, %



Approximately nine per cent of employees had a long working week of over 40 hours. Among all employees, upper-level employees had most often a long usual working week. Of them 17 per cent did long weekly working hours. Long usual weekly working hours were most widespread among self-employed persons and assisting family members, of whom almost 46 per cent usually worked long hours. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Share of employees working usually a long working week of over 40 hours by socio-economic group in 2009, %



Men’s working week in full-time employment longer than women’s

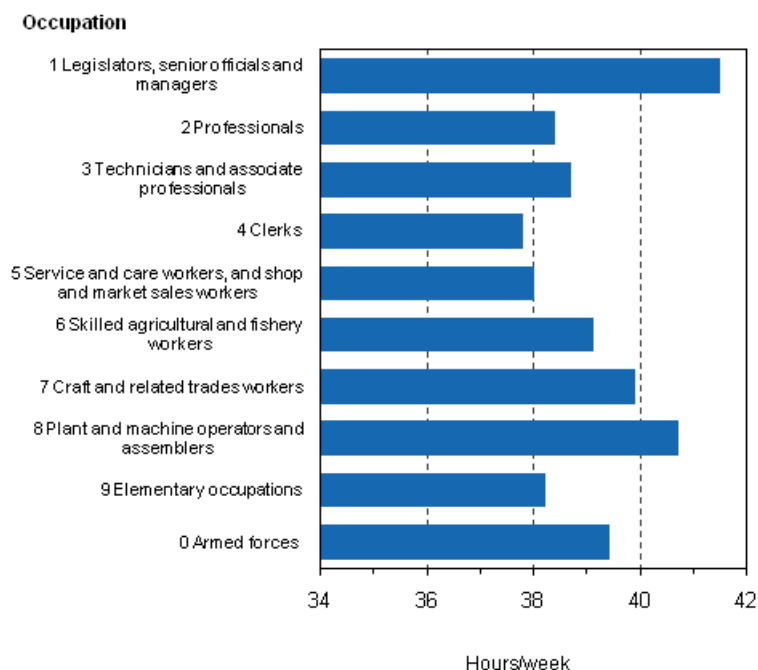
Average number of usual working hours per week in the main job have hardly changed at all between 2008 and 2009. Employees’ average usual weekly working hours totalled 36.5 hours and their hours actually worked 35.2 hours per week. The longest weekly hours were worked by self-employed persons whose average usual weekly hours totalled 43 and hours actually worked 41,6 hours per week in 2009. Men’s usual working hours and hours worked are longer than women’s (table 1). Hours worked are shortened by holidays and other absences and lengthened by worked overtime hours.

Table1. Average of employees’ usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week in full-time and part-time work in 2009

	Usual working hours		Hours actually worked	
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time work	Part-time work
Total	39.0	19.8	37.4	20.2
Men	39.9	18.3	38.5	19.0
Women	38.1	20.5	36.3	20.6

Managers' and senior officials' usual working hours per week in full-time work was on average 41.5 hours (figure 18). Apart from them, only process and transport workers do a usual working week of slightly over forty hours. Office and customer service workers do the shortest working week.

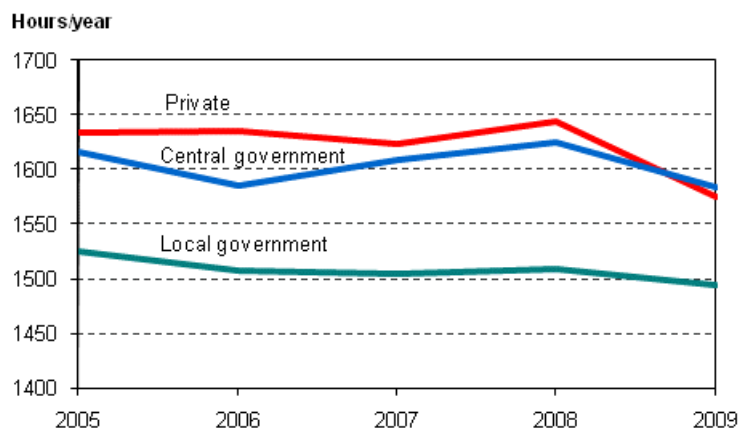
Figure 18. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours in full-time work by occupation in 2009



Annual hours actually worked per employee decreased in 2009

Figure 19 compares hours actually worked per employee by employer sector. In recent years, annual hours worked have been almost identical in the private and central government sectors. Hours worked decreased clearly last year, which could be explained by the economic situation which lead to temporary lay-offs and shortening of working hours. Annual hours worked also decreased in the central government sector. In the local government sector hours worked per year are clearly below those in other sectors, and this has hardly changed at all.

Figure 19. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector in 1997–2009



The number of women’s hours worked per employee is around 200–250 lower than men’s. Women, for instance, work more often part-time than men. Family leaves also shorten women’s hours worked more than men’s. Two-thirds of all employees working part-time are women.

The difference between women and men in the number of hours actually worked per employee was largest in hotel and restaurant activities last year: female employees’ working year was over 300 hours shorter than men’s. Both men’s and women’s annual hours worked diminished last year. Men’s annual hours worked decreased by an average of 70 hours and women’s by just under 40 hours between 2008 and 2009.

Women do more shift work than men

Saturday and Sunday work and shift work represent working hours that deviate from the usual daywork that is done on weekdays. Around 17 per cent of employed persons and 14 per cent of employees did Saturday work during the survey week in 2009 (Table 2). Approximately 12 per cent of employed persons and 9 per cent of employees did Sunday work during the survey week. More than one in four of female employees and around one in five of men did shift work.

Table 2. Share of employed persons and employees having done shift work and week-end work during the survey week in 2009, %

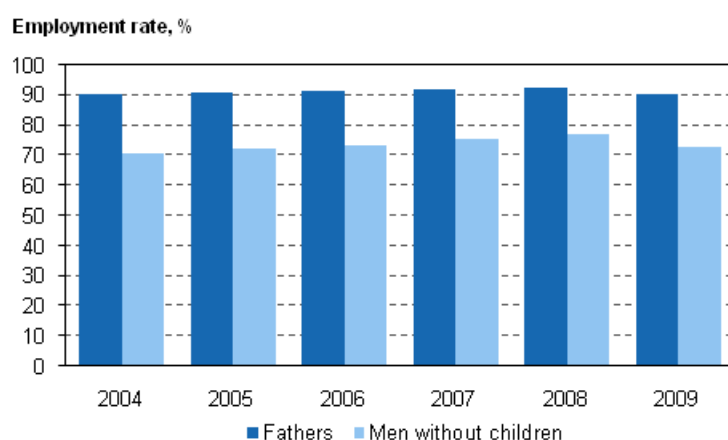
	Employed		Employees		
	Saturday work	Sunday work	Saturday work	Sunday work	Shift work
Total	17	12	14	9	23
Men	17	11	12	8	19
Women	18	12	16	11	27

4. Employment rate remained good among fathers during the economic downturn

The economic downturn which began towards the end of 2008 lowered especially men's employment. However, the employment rate among fathers with children aged under 18 has remained good despite the recession. Figure 20 shows that although in the 20 to 59 age group employment decreased among both fathers and men without children, the employment rate declined by relatively less among fathers and remained close to 90 per cent even in 2009. The situation was best among fathers of under three-year-old children whose employment rate stayed nearly unchanged.

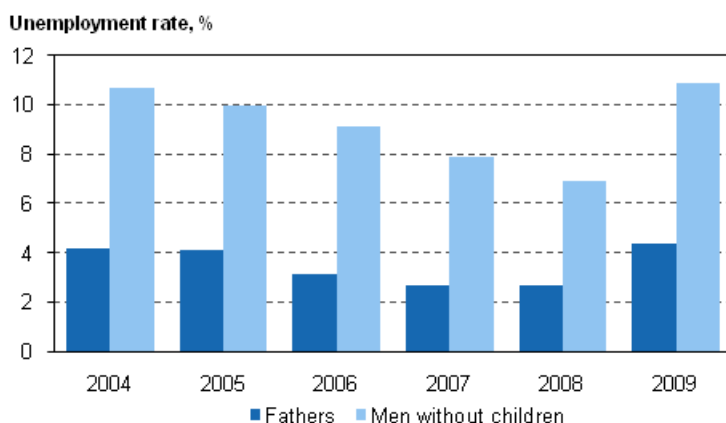
Among men without children the employment rate was only 73 per cent in 2009. In all age groups the employment rate was lower for men without children than for fathers.

Figure 20. Employment rates for 20 to 59-year-old fathers and men without children in 2004–2009



Unemployment became clearly more widespread among men without children than among fathers of children aged under 18 (figure 21). Between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rate for men without children rose from seven to eleven per cent. By contrast, unemployment increased by clearly less than this among fathers whose unemployment rate was only around four per cent in 2009.

Figure 21. Unemployment rates for 20 to 59-year-old fathers and men without children in 2004–2009



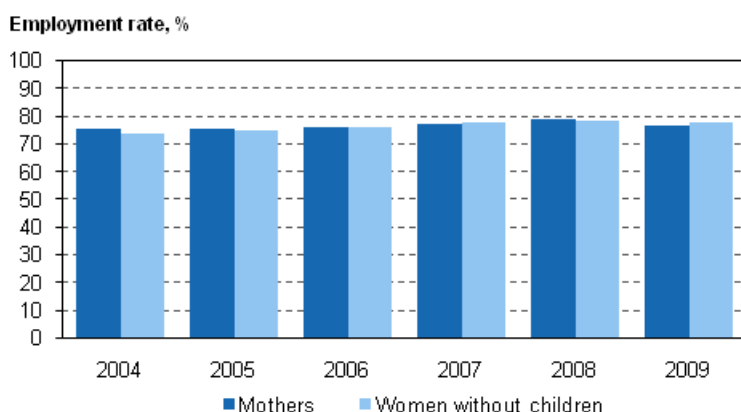
Thus, men without children experienced more of the temporary lay-offs, redundancies and increase in unemployment which followed from the recession. Fathers of families with children have remained firmly in working life and their employment rate has stayed high and unemployment rate low despite the recession.

4.1 More mothers did not stay at home because of the recession

The economic downturn had little effect on women's employment. In 2009, the employment rate for 20 to 59-year-old mothers was about 76 per cent, which was two percentage points lower than in the previous year. The employment rate for women without children in the same age group stayed at 78 per cent. Unlike with men, the difference between the employment rates for women without children and for mothers was thus very small.

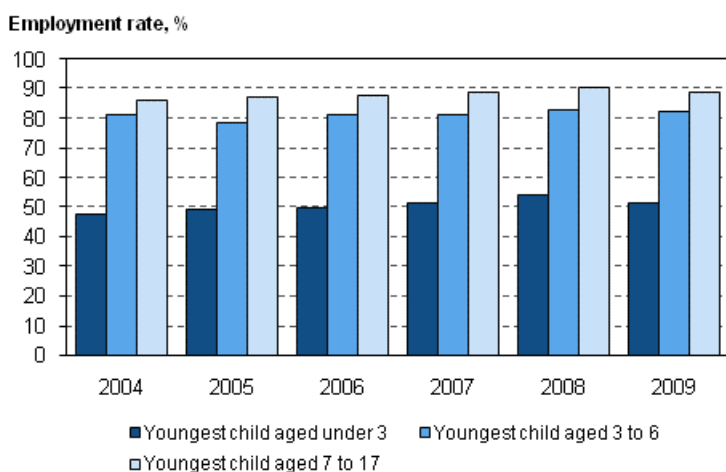
In recent years, employment rates have been very similar from one year to the next for women without children and for mothers. (Figure 22.)

Figure 22. Employment rates for 20 to 59-year-old mothers and women without children in 2004–2009



The age of the youngest child has a clear impact on the mothers' employment (figure 23). Only about one-half of mothers are employed if their youngest child is aged under three. Mothers' employment rate rises to 90 per cent or so, i.e. same level as fathers', only once the youngest child has reached school age. Fathers' employment rate, in turn, remains equally high irrespective of the age of his children. This means that mothers still continue to take most of the long family leaves.

Figure 23. Employment rate for 20 to 59-year-old mothers by age of youngest child in 2004–2009



Mothers' use of family leaves has remained unchanged

The employment rate alone does not reveal the proportion of the parents of young children who actually work. Persons on maternity or paternity leave from work as well as persons whose absence from work

has lasted under three months are classified as employed in the Labour Force Survey. Thus, especially in the case of mothers of very small children the employed include a lot of mothers who are actually at home looking after a child. Respectively, mothers on child care leave are mostly classified as persons outside the labour force even if they have a valid employment contract because the child care leave is often taken immediately after the maternity leave and parental leave, which lengthens the total duration of the leave.

Figure 24 shows as a separate group those mothers of under three-year-old children who actually go to work. It also describes separately the mothers on family leave (maternity, parental or child care leave) from a valid employment contract and the mothers without a valid employment contract who are looking after their children at home. The category of other non-employed persons includes e.g. students or unemployed persons.

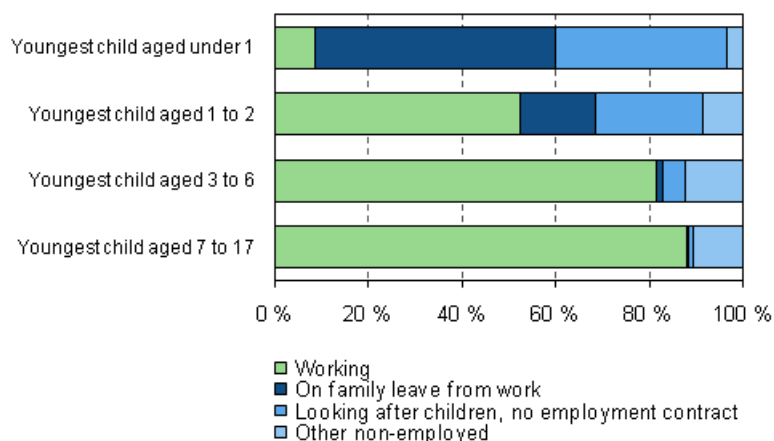
Figure 24. Working and family leaves of 20 to 59-year-old mothers with children aged under three in 2008–2009



The results obtained by examining the working of mothers this way are very similar to the results reported above from the examination of employment rates. The economic downturn that started at the turn of 2008/2009 does not seem to be reflected in the working of mothers of small children so that more of them would have decided to stay at home to look after their children. The shares of mothers on family leave or without a valid employment contract and caring for their children among all mothers of children aged under three were almost the same in 2009 and 2008 (figure 24).

When the mothers on family leaves are separated from those working, in reality only about one-third of the mothers of under three-year-olds were working in 2009. However, the groups of mothers of under one-year-olds and mothers of one to two-year-olds are very different (figure 25). Of the mothers whose youngest child was aged under one, fewer than nine per cent were working, over one-half were on a family leave and good one-third were at home caring for the child and did not have a valid employment contract. When the youngest child was aged between one and two, as many as over one-half of the mothers were working. Thus, the share of mothers who work rises fast as the youngest child grows older because the mothers either return to work from family leave or find employment.

Figure 25. Working and family leaves among 20 to 59-year-old mothers by age of youngest child in 2009

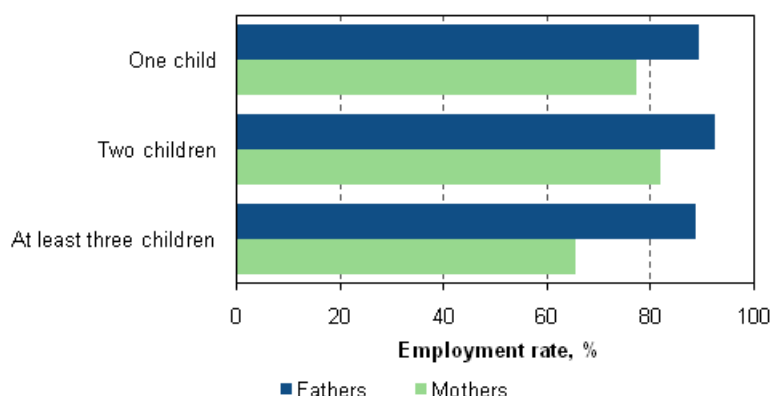


Fathers usually take shorter family leaves than mothers. During the paternity leave, the “daddy” month or the child care leave lasting under three months fathers are classified as employed so family leaves have little impact on the employment rate of fathers. However, the picture of the employment of fathers hardly changes when the fathers on family leave are separated from the fathers who are working, because only two per cent of the fathers of under three-year-olds were on a family leave during the survey week in 2009.

More mothers stay at home after the arrival of third child

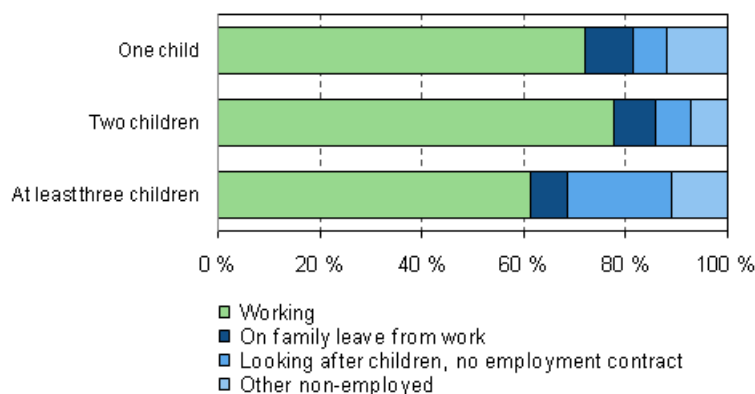
Apart from the age of children, their number also influences the employment of mothers (figure 26). In 2009, 82 per cent of the mothers of two children were employed but only 65 per cent of mothers were still employed if there were at least three children. The number of children has no impact on the employment of fathers.

Figure 26. Employment rates of fathers and mothers aged 20 to 59 by number of children in 2009



Indeed, staying at home is clearly more usual for the mothers of families with three or more children than among the mothers of families with one or two children. One in five of the mothers of families with at least three children were looking after the children at home and had no valid employment contract in 2009 (figure 27). Working and looking after children were nearly equally common among the mothers of one child or two children. The groups differed slightly only because the mothers of one child are more often outside working life for some other reason, such as studying.

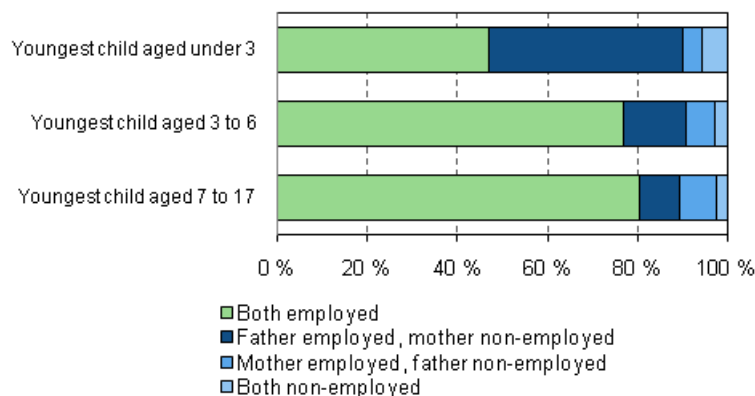
Figure 27. Working and family leaves among 20 to 59-year-old mothers by number of children in 2009



4.2 Both parents of families with children are usually employed

If a family with children has two carers both of them are usually employed. Both the father and the mother were employed in around 70 per cent of two-carer families with children in 2009. When the children are small the father usually works and the mother stays at home caring for the children. However, this arrangement lasts for a relatively short time period and the so-called dual-earner model becomes usual as the youngest child grows older. Both parents are employed in nearly 80 per cent of the two-parent families where the youngest child is aged over three (figure 28).

Figure 28. Labour market status of parents in dual-carer families with children by age of youngest child in 2009



In three out of four of the two-parent families where the youngest child was aged under one the father was working and the mother was either on family leave or otherwise caring for the children at home. If the youngest child was aged between one and two this situation only applied to about every third family and in every second family the mother, too, had returned to work.

Thus, in respect of the parents' participation in working life the set-up is still very traditional in the majority of families with small children. The mother was working while the father cared for the children in only about one per cent of the families with children aged under three in 2009.

4.3 Concepts

Parents of families with children are women and men with their own or their spouse's children aged under 18 living in the same household.

Women and men without children are women and men without children aged under 18 living in the same household. Thus they include:

- Persons without any children
- So-called long distance parents whose children live and are registered at the address of the other parent
- Parents whose children are aged over 18 or have already moved into their own household.

In this review, 20 to 59-year-old women and men without children have been compared with parents of families with children in order to improve the comparability of these groups in respect of age and stage in life. More than 99 per cent of the parents of children aged under 18 locate in this age group.

Family leaves comprise maternity and paternity leave, parental leave (incl. so-called “daddy” month) and child care leave. They are leaves which the parents of small children are entitled to take by law from work in order to care for their children until the youngest child reaches the age of three. The employment contracts of the parents remain valid during these family leaves. Persons on maternity or paternity leave and persons on leaves lasting under three months are classified as employed in the Labour Force Survey.

5. Labour Force Survey data content from January 2008 onwards

1. Labour force status and other activity

- Labour force
- Employed and employment rate
- Unemployed and unemployment rate
- Activity of persons not in labour force
- Main activity (own view)
- Acting as family carer

2. Data on workplace and occupation in both main and secondary job

- Number of jobs
- Size of workplace
- Industry
- Employer sector (private, local government, central government)
- Location and country of workplace
- Occupation
- Status in employment (employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker)
- Socio-economic group (manual worker, upper-level and lower-level employees)
- Paid labour force of the self-employed
- Employees in supervisory functions
- Employees' monthly salary

3. Data on employment relationship

- Permanent / fixed-term employment relationship and reason for fixed-term employment relationship
- Duration of employment relationship
- Part-time / full-time work and reason for part-time work
- Temporary employment agency work

4. Data on working hours and arrangements related to them

- Shift work
- Period-based work
- Usual weekly working hours
- Hours worked (work input) in main and secondary job
- Days worked
- Overtime (paid / unpaid)
- On-call hours at the place of work
- Evening, night and weekend work
- Working at home
- Absence during the Survey week: main reason and duration of absence
- Absence due to sickness and family leaves

5. Unemployment, underemployment, job seeking

- Lay-off for a fixed period of time or until further notice
- Duration of unemployment
- Methods of job seeking
- Obstacles to job seeking
- Type of job sought (full-time or part-time job, as an employee or a self-employed person)
- Valid registration with the employment and economic development office, and unemployment benefit
- Underemployment: whether an employed person would like to increase his/her present working hours
- Number of weekly working hours desired by the employed
- Disguised unemployment

6. Education completed and studies in the past four weeks

- General basic education
- Qualification or degree attained (Register of Completed Education and Degrees)
- Level and field of qualification or degree
- Participation in education leading to a qualification or degree
- Participation in course training
- Participation in course training related to work or occupation
- Participation in course training during paid working hours
- Total number of lessons in four weeks

7. Previous activity

- Activity one year ago and data on job held one year ago (not asked in the interview)
- Previous paid employment of persons currently unemployed during the past eight years and data on previous workplace

8. Data on the household

- Size of household
- Type of household
- Activity of household members aged 15 to 74
- Employment relationships and working hours of employed household members aged 15 to 74

The most important background variables for key employment and unemployment indicators

- Gender
- Age
- Education
- Region
- Industry
- Employer sector (private, local government, central government)
- Occupation
- Status in employment
- Socio-economic group

6. Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey

- **Active population**
All persons aged 15 to 74 who were employed or unemployed during the survey week belong to the active population. The concept of labour force can also be used of the active population.
- **Activity rate**
The ratio of those in the active population to the population of the same age. The concept of labour force participation rate can also be used of the activity rate.
- **Annual hours worked**
See hours actually worked per employed
- **Disguised unemployment**
Persons outside the labour force who would like gainful work and would be available for work within a fortnight, but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are counted as persons in disguised unemployment. The reasons for disguised unemployment are giving up searching for a job or other reasons, such as studies, caring for children or health reasons.
- **Employed**
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. A person absent from work in the survey week is counted as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave or if the absence has lasted under three months. Employed persons can be employees, self-employed or members of the same household working without actual pay in an enterprise owned by a family member.
- **Employee**
Employee is a person who works in paid employment for a pay or fee. Employees are further classified into manual workers and salaried employees.
- **Employer sector**
The employed are divided according to the employer into public and private sectors. The public sector is sub-divided into central and local government. In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts.
- **Employment rate**
The ratio of employed persons to the population of the same age. The employment rate of the total population is calculated as the ratio of 15 to 64-year-old employed persons to the population of the same age.
- **Evening work**
Evening work is work made between 6 and 11 pm.
- **Fixed-term employment**
Employees with an employment contract for a fixed term, for a trial period, or for carrying out certain tasks are considered as being in fixed-term employment.
- **Full-time work**
Employees or self-employed persons who report they work full-time in their main job are classified as full-time workers. The definition is not based on any hour limits, but on the respondent's own idea of the work being full-time.

- **Hired work/Temporary agency work**
An employment relationship in which the employee works through an agency providing or hiring labour force.
- **Hours actually worked per employed'**
Hours actually worked per employed are a mathematical concept, derived by dividing the number of all hours worked in a year by the annual average of employed persons. Thus is obtained the average annual hours actually worked per employed. Hours actually worked can also be calculated separately for employees.
- **Hours actually worked per week**
Hours actually worked per week are the number of hours worked by an employee, self-employed or unpaid family worker in the survey week. Hours actually worked per week are inquired separately on main and secondary jobs. Included are also paid and unpaid overtime hours. On the other hand, holidays, mid-week holidays and absences for other reasons (e.g. sickness) shorten hours actually worked per week.
- **Hours actually worked per year**
Hours actually worked per year are the sum of hours worked by all employed persons, or the actual work input. It can be calculated by month, quarter or year. Hours actually worked include hours at main and secondary jobs as well as paid and unpaid overtime hours.
- **Inactive population**
The economically inactive population consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The concept of persons not in labour force can also be used of the inactive population.
- **Industry**
The industry is defined for the main and secondary jobs of employed persons according to the employer's establishment or the industry of one's own enterprise. Statistics Finland's Standard Industrial Classification is used in the definition of industry.
- **Labour force**
See Active population
- **Labour force participation rate**
See Activity rate
- **Long-term unemployed**
Long-term unemployed is a person who has been continuously unemployed during the survey time for 12 months or longer.
- **Main job**
The main job is the only or principal job of an employed person. Where several jobs exist, the main job is usually the job on which the respondent spends the most time or from which the highest income is earned. The definition of main and secondary jobs is based on the respondent's own reporting.
- **Night work**
Night work is work made between 11 pm and 6 am.
- **Not in labour force**
See Inactive population
- **Occupation**
Data on occupations are based on the interviewees' own reporting in the Labour Force Survey. The occupation of an employed person is defined according to the occupation in the main job. The occupation of an unemployed person is determined according to the situation before unemployment. In the Labour Force Survey the occupation is classified according to the classifications of occupations used at Statistics Finland.

- **Overtime ratio**
The ratio of those working paid overtime hours in the survey week to all employed persons.
- **Overtime work**
Overtime work is made by an employee in addition to agreement-based working hours. Overtime may be unpaid or paid, for which compensation is received either in pay or as time off.
- **Part-time work**
Employees or self-employed persons who report they work part-time in their main job are classified as part-time workers. The definition is not based on any hour limits, but on the respondent's own idea of the work being part-time.
- **Persons at work/not at work**
An employed person who was at work at least on one day in the survey week is counted as being at work. An employed person who was temporarily absent from work during the whole survey week because of holiday, sickness or lay-off period, for example, is counted as not being at work.
- **Private sector**
In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts. The private sector comprises those whose employer is a company (including companies owned by the state or municipality), a private person, an enterprise, a foundation, a co-operative or an association, and those who are self-employed or own-account workers. Non-profit institutions, such as the church and parishes, are also included in the private sector.
- **Public sector**
In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts. The public sector includes central and local government. The central government sector includes state administration, universities, the Social Insurance Institution, the Bank of Finland and unincorporated central government enterprises. Municipalities and joint municipal authorities comprise the municipal administration, the municipal school system, as well as the unincorporated service institutions and agencies of the municipalities and joint municipal authorities, such as health centres, hospitals, day-care centres and unincorporated enterprises.
- **Regular weekly working hours**
See Usual weekly working hours
- **Secondary job**
Work made in addition to the employee's or self-employed person's main job. The definition of main and secondary jobs is based on the respondent's own reporting. The secondary job is usually the job on which less time is spent or from which the earnings gained are lower than from the main job.
- **Secondary job rate**
The ratio of those working at secondary jobs in the survey week to all employed persons.
- **Self-employed**
Self-employed persons are those who are engaged in economic activities on their own account and at their own risk. Self-employed can be self-employed with employees or without employees, such as own-account workers or freelancers. A person acting in a limited company, who alone or together with his/her family owns at least one half of the company, is counted as self-employed.
- **Self-employed employer**
A self-employed person employing paid labour force.
- **Self-employed without employees**
A self-employed person or an own-account worker with no paid labour force.

- **Shift work**
Shift work is work in which shifts change regularly according to an agreed rota of time periods. If the person permanently works only a specific shift, such as night shift, he/she is not counted as a shift worker.
- **Sickness day**
Absence from the main job in the survey week because of the employed person's own sickness or accident.
- **Socio-economic group**
Employees are classified according to socio-economic group into upper-level and lower-level employees and manual workers. Self-employed persons can be grouped into self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees and unpaid family workers. Statistics Finland's Classification of Socio-economic Groups is used in the classification.
- **Status in employment**
Status in employment classifies employed persons into those in paid employment, that is, into employees and self-employed and unpaid family workers. Self-employed persons can also be grouped into self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees. For an unemployed person the status in employment is defined according to the job preceding unemployment.
- **Underemployed**
Underemployed are those who are engaged in part-time work because full-time work is not available, or whose employer has them work a reduced working week, or who have had no work due to shortage of orders or customers or because of having been laid off. Thus underemployed is an employed person who would like to do more work.
- **Unemployed**
A person is unemployed if he/she is without work during the survey week (not in paid employment or working as self-employed), has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as an employee or self-employed 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. Persons laid off for the time being who fulfil the above-mentioned criteria are also counted as unemployed.
- **Unemployment rate**
The unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force of the same age, i.e. employed and unemployed persons. The unemployment rate of the total population is calculated as the ratio of 15 to 74-year-old unemployed persons to the active population (labour force) of the same age.
- **Unpaid family worker**
Unpaid family workers are members of the same household working without actual pay in an enterprise or farm owned by a family member.
- **Usual weekly working hours**
An employed person's usual weekly working hours are the customary or average weekly working hours in the main job. Absences have no effect on usual weekly working hours. For employees usual weekly working hours include paid or unpaid overtime. Earlier the concepts of normal working hours or regular weekly working hours were used.
- **Work attendance rate**
The ratio of persons at work to the total number of employed persons.

7. Classifications

7.1 Socio-economic Groups

Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989

Code	Heading
3	Upper-level employees with administrative, managerial, professional and related occupations
31	Senior officials and upper management
32	Senior officials and employees in research and planning
33	Senior officials and employees in education and training
34	Other senior officials and employees
4	Lower-level employees with administrative and clerical occupations
41	Supervisors
42	Clerical and sales workers, independent work
43	Clerical and sales workers, routine work
44	Other lower-level employees with administrative and clerical occupations
5	Manual workers
51	Workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing
52	Manufacturing workers
53	Other production workers
54	Distribution and service workers

7.2 Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008

Code	Heading
	Industries total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
02	Forestry and logging
03	Fishing and aquaculture
B	Mining and quarrying
05	Mining of coal and lignite
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
07	Mining of metal ores
08	Other mining and quarrying
09	Mining support service activities
C	Manufacturing
10	Manufacture of food products
11	Manufacture of beverages
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
13	Manufacture of textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and related products
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
24	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
31	Manufacture of furniture
32	Other manufacturing
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
36	Water collection, treatment and supply
37	Sewerage
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services
F	Construction
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialised construction activities

Code	Heading
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines
50	Water transport
51	Air transport
52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
53	Postal and courier activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities
55	Accommodation
56	Food and beverage service activities
J	Information and communication
58	Publishing activities
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Programming and broadcasting activities
61	Telecommunications
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63	Information service activities
K	Financial and insurance activities
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
68	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
69	Legal and accounting activities
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
72	Scientific research and development
73	Advertising and market research
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
75	Veterinary activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
77	Rental and leasing activities
78	Employment activities
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
80	Security and investigation activities
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
85	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation

Code	Heading
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
92	Gambling and betting activities
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
S	Other service activities
94	Activities of membership organisations
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
96	Other personal service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
X	Industry unknown
00	Industry unknown

7.3 Classification of Occupations

Classification of Occupations 2001

Code	Heading
	Occupations total
1	Legislators, senior officials and managers
11	Legislators and senior officials
12	Corporate managers
13	Managers of small enterprises
2	Professionals
21	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
22	Life science and health professionals
23	Teaching professionals
24	Other professionals
3	Technicians and associate professionals
31	Physical and engineering science associate professionals
32	Life science and health associate professionals
33	Traffic instructors and other teaching associate professionals
34	Other associate professionals
4	Clerks
41	Office clerks
42	Customer services clerks
5	Service and care workers, and shop and market sales workers
51	Personal and protective services workers
52	Models, salespersons and demonstrators
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
61	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
7	Craft and related trades workers
71	Extraction and building trades workers
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers
73	Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers
74	Other craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers
81	Stationary plant and related operators
82	Machine operators and assemblers
83	Drivers and related water traffic operators
9	Elementary occupations
91	Sales and services elementary occupations
92	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
93	Labourers in manufacturing and construction
0	Armed forces
01	Armed forces

7.4 Levels of education

Classification of Education 2008, levels of education

Code	Heading
0	<p>Pre-primary education Usually provided by children's day care centres or comprehensive schools to children aged between 3 and 6. At least one member of day care centre staff per group must have a teacher's qualification.</p>
1	<p>Primary education Completion of the primary school (kansakoulu). Grades 1 to 6 of the com-prehensive school.</p>
2	<p>Lower secondary education Completion of the middle school (keskikoulu). Grades 7 to 9 and the volun-tary 10th grade of the comprehensive school (peruskoulu).</p>
3	<p>Upper secondary level education Upper secondary level education comprises matriculation examination, vo-cational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years, further vocational qualifica-tions and specialist vocational qualifications. Matriculation examination gives general eligibility for tertiary education. Upper secondary vocational education gives a vocational competence and the opportunity to pursue further studies in polytechnics and, subject to cer-tain conditions, in universities.</p>
5	<p>Lowest level tertiary education Lowest level tertiary education comprises vocational college education with a duration of 2 to 3 years after upper secondary education. Examples of vocational college qualifications include Technician Engineer (teknikko), Diploma in Business and Administration (merkonomi) and Di-ploma in Nursing (sairaanhoitaja).</p>
6	<p>Lower-degree level tertiary education Lower-degree level tertiary education comprises, among others, polytechnic degrees and lower university degrees, as well as engineering and sea cap-tain's qualifications, for example. The duration of polytechnic education is 3.5 to 4.5 years. The duration for the attainment of a lower university degree (bachelor level) is 3 to 4 years.</p>
7	<p>Higher-degree level tertiary education Higher-degree level tertiary education comprises higher university degrees (Master level), specialist's degrees in medicine and polytechnic Master's de-grees. The duration for the attainment of a higher university degree (Master level) is 5 to 6 years and for polytechnic Master's degree requiring additional work experience 1 to 1.5 years.</p>
8	<p>Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doc-torate (scientific post-graduate degrees).</p>
9	<p>Level of education unknown</p>

8. Notes to the appendix tables

- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under “Concepts and definitions”, and in the printed annual publication and its pdf version.
- **Small figures concerning no more than 4,000 persons** that are presented in the tables **should be viewed with reservations** because they are based on a low number of respondents.
- **Symbols used in the tables:**
Magnitude less than half of unit employed “0”
Nil to report or data too uncertain for presentation “.”
- **Data on education** concerning 2009 will only become available later.
- **The revised TOL 2008 Standard Industrial Classification** was introduced in the Labour Force Survey as of the beginning of 2009. The appendix tables contain retrospective time series data for 2005 to 2009 classified by TOL 2008. For the 2000 to 2004 period retrospective data by industry are available by a more concise grouping of TOL 2008 industries in Statistics Finland’s StatFin database. The retrospective data are less accurate for the 2000 to 2004 period than from 2005 onwards. Inquiries about TOL 2008 classification applied in Labour Force Survey time series:
http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2010-06-30_luo_001_en.html.
- The category “total” of data by **industry** and by **employer sector** includes those whose industrial status or employer sector is unknown.
- Data on **overtime work** in 2009 are not fully comparable with earlier data.
- In the annual Labour Force Survey review published on 12 June 2010 and in its appendix tables the expression **regular weekly working hours** was used of the concept usual weekly working hours. In the past, the expression **normal weekly working hours** has also been used in the same meaning. **From now on, the expression usual weekly working hours will be used** in the Labour Force Survey.
- **Due to rounding**, the sums in the tables may not always agree.

Appendix tables, time series 2000–2009 and 2005–2009

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in labour force
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	2000	3 901	2 589	2 335	253	1 312
	2001	3 909	2 605	2 367	238	1 304
	2002	3 918	2 610	2 372	237	1 308
	2003	3 926	2 600	2 365	235	1 327
	2004	3 935	2 594	2 365	229	1 342
	2005	3 948	2 621	2 401	220	1 327
	2006	3 963	2 648	2 443	204	1 315
	2007	3 981	2 675	2 492	183	1 306
	2008	4 004	2 703	2 531	172	1 301
	2009	4 025	2 678	2 457	221	1 347
Males	2000	1 942	1 350	1 228	122	592
	2001	1 948	1 357	1 240	117	591
	2002	1 954	1 352	1 229	123	602
	2003	1 959	1 351	1 227	124	608
	2004	1 965	1 346	1 229	118	618
	2005	1 972	1 353	1 243	111	619
	2006	1 981	1 367	1 266	101	614
	2007	1 991	1 380	1 289	90	611
	2008	2 003	1 400	1 315	85	603
	2009	2 014	1 377	1 255	122	637
Females	2000	1 958	1 239	1 108	131	720
	2001	1 961	1 248	1 127	121	713
	2002	1 964	1 258	1 144	114	706
	2003	1 967	1 248	1 137	111	719
	2004	1 971	1 247	1 136	111	723
	2005	1 975	1 267	1 158	109	708
	2006	1 982	1 281	1 178	104	701
	2007	1 990	1 295	1 202	93	695
	2008	2 001	1 303	1 216	87	698
	2009	2 011	1 301	1 202	99	710

Appendix table 2. Labour force by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Labour force, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	2 589	2 572	334	560	691	732	255	17
	2001	2 605	2 588	331	555	686	722	293	17
	2002	2 610	2 591	326	556	678	711	320	18
	2003	2 600	2 580	320	545	671	697	347	20
	2004	2 594	2 574	313	540	665	686	370	20
	2005	2 621	2 597	321	544	654	684	395	23
	2006	2 648	2 620	328	547	646	678	420	27
	2007	2 675	2 642	341	558	636	674	433	33
	2008	2 703	2 669	341	573	624	677	455	34
	2009	2 678	2 644	322	579	611	673	460	34
Males	2000	1 350	1 338	170	308	361	370	128	12
	2001	1 357	1 344	168	306	360	365	146	13
	2002	1 352	1 339	163	302	355	359	160	13
	2003	1 351	1 337	161	298	351	351	176	15
	2004	1 346	1 332	158	297	350	342	184	15
	2005	1 353	1 338	160	297	344	341	196	15
	2006	1 367	1 350	165	299	339	338	209	17
	2007	1 380	1 358	168	305	333	336	216	22
	2008	1 400	1 376	169	315	327	338	228	24
	2009	1 377	1 355	158	316	320	336	225	22
Females	2000	1 239	1 234	164	251	330	361	127	5
	2001	1 248	1 243	163	250	326	357	147	4
	2002	1 258	1 252	162	254	323	352	161	5
	2003	1 248	1 243	159	246	320	346	171	5
	2004	1 247	1 242	155	243	315	344	185	5
	2005	1 267	1 259	161	247	311	342	199	8
	2006	1 281	1 270	164	247	308	340	211	11
	2007	1 295	1 284	173	253	303	338	217	11
	2008	1 303	1 293	172	259	297	339	226	11
	2009	1 301	1 289	164	263	291	337	234	12

Appendix table 3. Labour force participation rates by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Labour force participation rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	66,4	74,2	50,7	85,1	90,4	87,7	46,4	3,9
	2001	66,6	74,5	50,4	85,4	90,5	87,7	50,3	3,9
	2002	66,6	74,5	49,9	86,3	90,1	87,4	52,1	4,1
	2003	66,2	74,0	49,2	85,3	89,6	87,1	53,7	4,5
	2004	65,9	73,8	48,1	84,8	89,5	87,3	54,9	4,5
	2005	66,4	74,3	49,1	85,2	89,4	88,1	56,6	5,2
	2006	66,8	74,7	50,0	85,1	89,8	88,2	58,5	6,0
	2007	67,2	75,1	51,8	85,6	90,1	88,1	58,8	7,2
	2008	67,5	75,5	51,7	86,1	90,5	89,0	59,7	7,3
	2009	66,5	74,5	49,0	85,4	90,4	88,7	59,1	7,1
Males	2000	69,5	76,4	50,4	91,9	92,9	87,9	47,9	6,3
	2001	69,7	76,6	50,0	91,9	93,4	87,8	51,3	6,6
	2002	69,2	76,2	49,0	91,7	92,7	87,4	53,0	6,5
	2003	69,0	75,9	48,4	91,4	92,2	86,9	55,3	7,4
	2004	68,5	75,5	47,4	91,3	92,7	86,6	55,6	7,3
	2005	68,6	75,7	47,9	91,0	92,5	87,5	56,9	7,4
	2006	69,0	76,2	49,1	91,0	92,7	87,3	58,9	8,0
	2007	69,3	76,4	50,1	91,3	92,8	87,4	59,1	10,4
	2008	69,9	77,0	50,1	92,1	93,3	88,5	60,6	10,9
	2009	68,4	75,6	46,9	90,7	93,1	88,2	58,7	10,0
Females	2000	63,2	72,0	50,9	78,0	87,9	87,6	45,1	2,0
	2001	63,6	72,4	50,8	78,6	87,4	87,7	49,4	1,8
	2002	64,0	72,8	50,8	80,7	87,4	87,4	51,2	2,2
	2003	63,5	72,1	49,9	79,0	86,9	87,3	52,2	2,2
	2004	63,3	72,0	48,8	78,0	86,2	88,1	54,3	2,1
	2005	64,1	72,8	50,4	79,1	86,3	88,8	56,4	3,3
	2006	64,6	73,3	51,0	78,9	86,9	89,0	58,2	4,3
	2007	65,1	73,8	53,5	79,7	87,3	88,9	58,4	4,4
	2008	65,1	73,9	53,4	79,8	87,6	89,5	58,8	4,2
	2009	64,7	73,5	51,1	79,7	87,6	89,3	59,5	4,6

Appendix table 4. Population not in labour force by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Persons not in labour force, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	1 312	893	326	98	73	102	294	419
	2001	1 304	884	326	95	72	101	289	420
	2002	1 308	887	327	88	74	103	295	421
	2003	1 327	904	331	94	78	103	299	422
	2004	1 342	915	338	96	78	99	303	427
	2005	1 327	899	332	95	77	92	302	429
	2006	1 315	886	328	96	73	91	298	429
	2007	1 306	875	317	94	70	91	304	431
	2008	1 301	867	318	93	66	84	307	433
	2009	1 347	903	336	99	65	85	318	444
Males	2000	592	413	167	27	28	51	140	180
	2001	591	410	168	27	25	51	139	181
	2002	602	419	170	27	28	52	142	182
	2003	608	424	172	28	30	53	142	184
	2004	618	431	175	28	27	53	147	187
	2005	619	429	174	29	28	49	149	190
	2006	614	422	171	30	27	49	146	192
	2007	611	420	168	29	26	48	149	191
	2008	603	411	168	27	23	44	149	192
	2009	637	438	179	32	24	45	159	199
Females	2000	720	480	158	71	46	51	154	240
	2001	713	474	158	68	47	50	151	240
	2002	706	468	157	61	47	51	153	238
	2003	719	480	159	66	48	50	157	239
	2004	723	484	163	68	50	46	156	240
	2005	708	470	158	65	49	43	154	238
	2006	701	464	157	66	46	42	152	237
	2007	695	455	150	64	44	42	155	240
	2008	698	456	150	66	42	40	159	242
	2009	710	465	157	67	41	41	159	245

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	2 335	2 318	263	506	640	678	232	17
	2001	2 367	2 350	266	506	639	673	266	17
	2002	2 372	2 354	257	507	634	662	294	18
	2003	2 365	2 345	250	497	627	650	321	20
	2004	2 365	2 345	248	494	620	640	343	20
	2005	2 401	2 378	256	502	612	640	368	23
	2006	2 443	2 416	267	509	612	637	392	27
	2007	2 492	2 459	285	523	605	640	406	33
	2008	2 531	2 497	285	540	596	647	430	34
	2009	2 457	2 423	253	531	576	632	431	34
Males	2000	1 228	1 216	134	283	338	343	116	12
	2001	1 240	1 227	135	282	338	339	133	13
	2002	1 229	1 216	129	277	331	333	146	13
	2003	1 227	1 213	126	273	328	324	162	15
	2004	1 229	1 214	123	273	328	319	171	15
	2005	1 243	1 228	127	276	322	320	182	15
	2006	1 266	1 249	133	281	323	317	195	17
	2007	1 289	1 267	141	288	319	318	201	22
	2008	1 315	1 291	140	298	315	323	215	23
	2009	1 255	1 233	120	289	301	313	210	22
Females	2000	1 108	1 103	129	222	302	335	115	5
	2001	1 127	1 123	131	223	301	334	134	4
	2002	1 144	1 138	128	230	303	329	148	5
	2003	1 137	1 132	124	224	299	325	158	5
	2004	1 136	1 131	125	221	292	321	172	5
	2005	1 158	1 150	129	226	289	319	186	8
	2006	1 178	1 167	133	228	288	320	197	11
	2007	1 202	1 191	144	235	285	322	205	11
	2008	1 216	1 206	145	242	281	323	215	10
	2009	1 202	1 190	133	242	275	318	221	12

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Employment rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	59,9	66,9	39,8	76,9	83,7	81,3	42,2	3,9
	2001	60,6	67,7	40,4	77,7	84,4	81,7	45,7	3,9
	2002	60,6	67,7	39,4	78,6	84,3	81,3	47,8	4,1
	2003	60,2	67,3	38,5	77,9	83,7	81,2	49,6	4,5
	2004	60,1	67,2	38,1	77,7	83,4	81,4	50,9	4,4
	2005	60,8	68,0	39,3	78,7	83,6	82,5	52,7	5,1
	2006	61,7	68,9	40,7	79,2	85,0	82,7	54,5	6,0
	2007	62,6	69,9	43,2	80,3	85,7	83,7	55,0	7,1
	2008	63,2	70,6	43,2	81,1	86,4	85,0	56,5	7,2
	2009	61,1	68,3	38,4	78,4	85,3	83,3	55,5	7,1
Males	2000	63,2	69,4	39,8	84,5	87,0	81,4	43,5	6,3
	2001	63,7	70,0	40,2	84,9	87,8	81,5	46,6	6,6
	2002	62,9	69,2	38,6	84,1	86,5	80,9	48,5	6,5
	2003	62,7	68,9	37,8	83,6	86,1	80,4	51,0	7,3
	2004	62,5	68,9	36,9	84,0	87,0	80,6	51,4	7,3
	2005	63,0	69,5	38,0	84,5	86,7	82,1	52,8	7,4
	2006	63,9	70,5	39,8	85,4	88,4	81,8	54,8	8,0
	2007	64,8	71,3	41,9	86,2	89,0	82,9	55,1	10,4
	2008	65,6	72,3	41,5	87,3	89,9	84,7	57,1	10,8
	2009	62,3	68,8	35,6	83,1	87,6	82,3	54,6	10,0
Females	2000	56,6	64,3	39,9	69,0	80,3	81,2	41,0	2,0
	2001	57,5	65,4	40,7	70,2	80,9	81,9	45,0	1,8
	2002	58,2	66,2	40,2	72,9	81,9	81,7	47,2	2,2
	2003	57,8	65,7	39,1	71,9	81,3	82,1	48,3	2,2
	2004	57,6	65,5	39,4	71,1	79,8	82,2	50,4	2,1
	2005	58,6	66,5	40,5	72,5	80,4	82,8	52,7	3,3
	2006	59,4	67,3	41,6	72,6	81,5	83,7	54,3	4,3
	2007	60,4	68,5	44,7	74,2	82,2	84,6	55,0	4,4
	2008	60,8	68,9	45,0	74,6	82,9	85,4	55,8	4,1
	2009	59,8	67,9	41,4	73,4	83,0	84,4	56,3	4,6

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by province (incl. Ahvenanmaa) in 2000 - 2009

		Province						
		Whole country	Southern Finland	Western Finland	Eastern Finland	Oulu	Lapland	Åland
Employed, 1000 persons	Year							
	2000	2 318	1 013	802	232	184	74	13
	2001	2 350	1 036	811	229	187	73	13
	2002	2 354	1 037	815	230	187	73	13
	2003	2 345	1 030	809	231	189	72	13
	2004	2 345	1 029	809	231	188	74	13
	2005	2 378	1 040	825	235	193	71	13
	2006	2 416	1 056	842	237	194	73	14
	2007	2 459	1 076	863	233	200	73	14
	2008	2 497	1 098	869	236	204	76	15
2009	2 423	1 071	840	226	198	73	14	
Employment rate, %	2000	66,9	71,2	66,3	59,9	61,6	57,2	80,4
	2001	67,7	72,4	67,0	59,5	62,3	57,8	79,6
	2002	67,7	72,0	67,2	60,0	62,0	58,2	77,6
	2003	67,3	71,2	66,6	60,8	62,8	57,9	78,5
	2004	67,2	71,0	66,5	61,0	62,4	60,2	76,0
	2005	68,0	71,4	67,7	62,2	63,6	58,1	77,0
	2006	68,9	72,1	68,9	63,2	63,9	59,9	77,2
	2007	69,9	73,0	70,4	62,3	65,8	59,9	79,5
	2008	70,6	73,7	70,6	63,6	66,7	62,3	82,5
	2009	68,3	71,5	68,2	61,3	64,5	60,5	77,9

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Year									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 335	2 367	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457
	Employees total	2 016	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123
	- upper-level employees	487	509	522	529	541	550	565	594	607	603
	- lower-level employees	776	780	784	780	787	809	817	819	830	816
	- wage earners	748	766	756	747	731	734	745	761	764	697
	Self-employed persons total	319	307	304	304	301	303	314	313	324	334
Males	Employed persons total	1 228	1 240	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255
	Employees total	1 011	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029
	- upper-level employees	270	280	290	296	301	300	305	325	329	324
	- lower-level employees	222	222	218	216	216	222	220	212	219	212
	- wage earners	516	527	513	509	505	513	524	535	543	490
	Self-employed persons total	217	207	204	204	204	205	215	214	220	226
Females	Employed persons total	1 108	1 127	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202
	Employees total	1 006	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094
	- upper-level employees	217	229	232	233	240	251	259	269	279	279
	- lower-level employees	555	558	566	565	571	587	597	606	610	604
	- wage earners	232	239	243	238	226	221	221	226	221	207
	Self-employed persons total	102	100	100	100	97	98	99	99	104	109

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2000 - 2008

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 335	2 367	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531
	Upper secondary education (3)	990	1 018	1 038	1 035	1 049	1 095	1 120	1 138	1 155
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	788	800	807	822	838	855	880	918	942
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	412	417	403	396	394	389	378	367	364
	- lower university level (6)	163	167	174	191	205	219	243	269	282
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	213	217	230	234	239	247	259	281	297
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	557	548	527	508	477	451	444	436	434
Males	Total	1 228	1 240	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315
	Upper secondary education (3)	543	554	560	566	576	598	615	627	639
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	369	372	371	375	380	383	390	406	419
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	173	177	162	153	151	152	144	140	142
	- lower university level (6)	86	86	93	104	108	106	118	128	133
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	110	109	116	119	121	125	128	138	144
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	315	314	297	286	273	263	261	256	257
Females	Total	1 108	1 127	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216
	Upper secondary education (3)	447	464	478	469	474	497	505	511	516
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	419	429	435	446	458	473	490	511	524
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	239	239	241	244	243	237	234	228	222
	- lower university level (6)	77	81	81	88	97	113	125	140	149
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	103	108	114	115	118	122	131	143	153
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	242	234	230	222	204	188	183	180	176

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2005 - 2009

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	121	118	118	119	119
	C Manufacturing	10-33	415	419	423	417	379
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	24	24	25	27
	F Construction	41-43	159	164	174	186	175
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	295	298	305	311	296
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	144	154	151	153	153
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	78	84	88	85
	J Information and communication	58-63	92	98	95	95	94
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	68	67	70	71	70
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	126	132	140	151	146
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	102	109	102	98
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	126	123	119	117	116
	P Education	85	166	171	168	165	164
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	355	364	370	382	388
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	49	50	51	52	53
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	78	77	84	84	85
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	86	85	86	86	84
	C Manufacturing	10-33	300	306	311	311	280
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	20	20	19	19	21
	F Construction	41-43	148	152	162	172	160
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	149	150	152	160	149
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	111	117	114	115	119
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	22	22	23	23	23
	J Information and communication	58-63	58	62	61	60	58
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	27	27	29	29	29
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	69	74	78	86	81
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	43	46	49	47	44
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	56	56	54	51	51
	P Education	85	58	57	56	55	54
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	43	44	42	41	43
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	25	23	24	25	25
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	26	24	26	28	27

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	34	33	32	33	35
	C Manufacturing	10-33	115	113	111	107	99
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	5	5	5	6	6
	F Construction	41-43	12	11	12	13	14
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	146	148	153	150	147
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	33	37	38	38	35
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	56	56	61	65	62
	J Information and communication	58-63	34	37	34	34	35
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	42	40	41	43	41
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	57	58	62	66	65
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	55	57	60	55	54
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	69	67	65	66	65
	P Education	85	108	114	112	110	110
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	311	320	328	341	345
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	25	27	27	27	28
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	52	53	58	57	57

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	40	37	37	40	38
	C Manufacturing	10-33	393	395	400	392	355
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	24	23	25	26
	F Construction	41-43	124	124	137	145	132
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	254	254	264	271	257
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	134	131	132	129
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	67	68	73	78	74
	J Information and communication	58-63	85	91	89	89	86
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	61	64	66	64
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	103	106	110	119	116
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	89	93	101	91	84
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	126	123	119	117	116
	P Education	85	163	168	165	161	161
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	339	349	355	364	369
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	39	39	41	40	41
S-U Other service activities	94-99	60	60	64	65	65	

			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	303	314	313	324	334
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	81	81	81	79	80
	C Manufacturing	10-33	22	24	22	25	24
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	36	40	38	41	43
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	41	44	41	39	39
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	20	20	20	24
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	11	10	11	10	11
	J Information and communication	58-63	7	8	7	6	7
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	5	6	6	5	6
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	23	26	30	32	30
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	9	9	9	11	14
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	3	4	3	4	4
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	16	15	15	18	20
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	10	11	10	12	12
S-U Other service activities	94-99	18	17	20	19	20	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

			Employed, 1000 persons					
			Year					
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008						
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	121	118	118	119	119	
	C Manufacturing	10-33	415	419	423	417	379	
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	24	24	25	27	
	F Construction	41-43	159	164	174	186	175	
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	295	298	305	311	296	
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	144	154	151	153	153	
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	78	84	88	85	
	J Information and communication	58-63	92	98	95	95	94	
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	68	67	70	71	70	
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	126	132	140	151	146	
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	102	109	102	98	
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	126	123	119	117	116	
	P Education	85	166	171	168	165	164	
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	355	364	370	382	388	
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	49	50	51	52	53	
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	78	77	84	84	85	
		Industries total	00-99	1 744	1 786	1 830	1 856	1 794
		A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	111	110	111	110	109
C Manufacturing		10-33	415	418	422	416	378	
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	17	18	17	17	19	
F Construction		41-43	151	155	165	178	168	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	294	297	304	310	294	
H Transportation and storage		49-53	137	146	144	145	145	
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	73	72	77	80	77	
J Information and communication		58-63	91	98	94	93	92	
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	65	64	67	68	67	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	88	96	102	112	107	
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	81	83	89	81	80	
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	5	5	4	4	4	
P Education		85	24	25	25	26	28	
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	83	89	91	96	101	
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	31	31	32	33	36	
S-U Other service activities		94-99	76	75	82	83	83	

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	653	655	657	666	657
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	10	9	7	9	9
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	9	7	6	9	8
	F Construction	41-43	8	8	10	8	6
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	7	8	7	8	8
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	5	6	7	9	8
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	3	3	3	3	3
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	37	36	38	40	39
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	17	19	21	21	18
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	118	115	113	112
	P Education	85	142	146	143	139	136
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	271	274	278	284	285
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	19	19	19	19	18
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 016	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123
	Private sector	1 374	1 411	1 419	1 405	1 404	1 441	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459
	Public sector	637	644	644	651	656	653	655	657	666	657
	- central government	151	147	146	144	149	147	149	152	157	155
	- local government	486	497	498	507	507	506	507	505	509	502
Males	Employer sector total	1 011	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029
	Private sector	815	840	832	826	829	844	860	886	905	844
	Public sector	193	191	191	196	195	194	190	188	187	182
	- central government	79	75	74	75	76	77	76	75	79	76
	- local government	115	116	117	121	119	116	115	112	107	106
Females	Employer sector total	1 006	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094
	Private sector	558	571	587	579	575	598	611	631	628	615
	Public sector	444	453	453	455	461	460	465	470	479	475
	- central government	72	72	72	69	73	70	73	77	77	79
	- local government	371	381	381	386	389	390	392	393	402	396

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	2000	286	277	94	48	41	47	46	10
	2001	288	278	93	46	42	45	51	10
	2002	302	291	93	51	43	46	58	11
	2003	307	295	91	49	42	43	70	12
	2004	320	309	95	50	45	45	72	11
	2005	330	315	101	51	47	45	71	15
	2006	343	326	105	54	49	44	74	18
	2007	351	329	106	55	46	48	74	22
	2008	338	316	105	56	42	39	74	22
	2009	343	322	102	58	43	43	77	21
Males	2000	98	91	34	15	9	13	20	7
	2001	99	91	34	14	9	13	21	8
	2002	102	95	34	16	9	13	23	8
	2003	106	97	33	14	10	11	29	9
	2004	111	102	35	15	9	13	31	9
	2005	115	105	36	16	10	13	30	9
	2006	117	107	37	18	10	12	30	10
	2007	119	105	35	17	9	13	31	14
	2008	116	102	35	16	8	12	30	15
	2009	115	103	35	18	10	12	28	13
Females	2000	188	186	60	33	32	34	26	2
	2001	189	187	60	32	33	32	30	3
	2002	200	196	58	35	34	33	35	4
	2003	201	197	57	35	32	32	41	4
	2004	209	206	61	35	36	32	42	3
	2005	215	210	65	35	37	32	41	5
	2006	226	219	68	36	39	32	44	7
	2007	232	224	71	38	37	35	43	8
	2008	221	214	70	39	34	27	44	7
	2009	228	220	67	40	33	31	49	8

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	330	343	351	338	343
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	22	23	23	23
C Manufacturing	10-33	18	19	21	19	18
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1	1	1	1	2
F Construction	41-43	8	9	10	8	9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	66	66	67	64	63
H Transportation and storage	49-53	17	19	21	19	18
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	23	23	25	24
J Information and communication	58-63	10	11	10	10	9
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	9	9	8	7	8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	17	19	20	18	21
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	23	24	25	19	19
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	8	7	7
P Education	85	24	27	25	25	27
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	49	52	52	53	56
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	15	16	16	15	16
S-U Other service activities	94-99	19	19	21	21	21

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex sex in 2000 - 2009

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 016	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123
	- permanent full-time job	1 519	1 554	1 557	1 544	1 542	1 561	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610
	- permanent part-time job	166	165	176	179	188	189	199	205	196	201
	- fixed-term full-time job	256	259	251	257	250	262	260	261	248	229
	- fixed-term part-time job	76	81	82	80	84	85	89	87	84	81
	Fixed-term job total	332	340	334	337	334	347	349	348	332	310
	Part-time job total	242	246	259	259	272	275	288	292	279	283
Males	Employees total	1 011	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029
	- permanent full-time job	830	849	843	841	840	848	860	882	913	865
	- permanent part-time job	48	49	52	53	54	55	58	60	58	55
	- fixed-term full-time job	108	110	102	104	103	107	105	107	97	83
	- fixed-term part-time job	24	24	27	25	28	27	28	26	26	26
	Fixed-term job total	132	134	129	130	130	134	133	133	123	109
	Part-time job total	72	73	79	78	82	83	86	87	84	81
Females	Employees total	1 006	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094
	- permanent full-time job	688	705	714	703	701	713	721	744	765	746
	- permanent part-time job	117	116	125	126	134	134	141	145	137	147
	- fixed-term full-time job	148	149	149	153	147	155	155	154	151	146
	- fixed-term part-time job	52	57	55	55	56	58	61	60	58	55
	Fixed-term job total	200	205	204	207	203	212	216	214	209	201
	Part-time job total	169	173	180	181	190	192	202	205	195	202

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2000 - 2009, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	75,3	75,5	75,3	74,9	74,7	74,4	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9
	- permanent part-time job	8,2	8,0	8,5	8,7	9,1	9,0	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5
	- fixed-term full-time job	12,7	12,6	12,2	12,5	12,1	12,5	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8
	- fixed-term part-time job	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,8
	Fixed-term job total	16,4	16,5	16,1	16,4	16,2	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6
	Part-time job total	12,0	11,9	12,5	12,6	13,2	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	82,2	82,2	82,3	82,1	82,0	81,7	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0
	- permanent part-time job	4,8	4,7	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3
	- fixed-term full-time job	10,7	10,7	10,0	10,2	10,0	10,3	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,0
	- fixed-term part-time job	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6
	Fixed-term job total	13,0	13,0	12,6	12,7	12,7	12,9	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6
	Part-time job total	7,2	7,1	7,7	7,6	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	68,4	68,7	68,4	67,8	67,5	67,3	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2
	- permanent part-time job	11,7	11,3	11,9	12,2	12,9	12,6	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4
	- fixed-term full-time job	14,7	14,5	14,3	14,7	14,2	14,6	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4
	- fixed-term part-time job	5,2	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,0
	Fixed-term job total	19,9	20,0	19,6	20,0	19,6	20,0	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4
	Part-time job total	16,9	16,8	17,2	17,5	18,3	18,1	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,4

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4 000 269	4 055 137	4 112 371	4 210 618	3 958 480
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	268 470	260 660	257 453	250 755	244 881
C Manufacturing	10-33	708 993	719 386	724 571	723 223	609 548
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	42 410	42 635	39 937	43 841	44 545
F Construction	41-43	292 100	301 834	319 849	342 135	308 647
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	491 132	492 320	498 475	518 473	481 074
H Transportation and storage	49-53	255 207	270 102	268 071	270 744	262 074
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	126 256	125 015	133 299	141 871	132 593
J Information and communication	58-63	152 737	160 232	156 718	153 729	151 408
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	113 097	112 366	114 883	119 679	114 033
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	206 882	217 830	231 898	256 464	234 407
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	153 029	159 617	168 434	160 985	154 666
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	197 589	194 882	190 472	188 752	186 211
P Education	85	232 929	237 084	231 800	231 615	225 378
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	555 612	562 191	570 313	582 608	588 168
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	73 204	75 117	72 720	74 772	76 571
S-U Other service activities	94-99	122 158	118 271	123 924	133 025	128 914

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 367 028	3 407 872	3 471 217	3 553 580	3 301 965
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	78 243	72 102	69 757	75 595	73 390
C Manufacturing	10-33	661 758	671 254	678 340	671 410	562 963
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	41 159	41 341	38 446	43 056	43 174
F Construction	41-43	218 340	218 734	240 399	255 355	225 830
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	399 862	401 078	414 880	435 057	399 392
H Transportation and storage	49-53	208 028	224 260	220 651	220 396	208 586
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	96 874	98 818	104 916	116 231	104 149
J Information and communication	58-63	140 860	146 773	144 638	143 676	138 945
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	104 798	101 140	103 663	110 004	104 492
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	167 972	172 506	181 472	202 125	184 888
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	136 169	142 517	152 612	141 162	128 154
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	196 872	194 406	190 259	188 126	185 691
P Education	85	227 979	232 595	226 838	225 294	219 727
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	529 768	537 862	545 376	551 975	554 870
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	57 297	58 122	59 648	57 859	59 202
S-U Other service activities	94-99	93 017	89 446	90 900	99 770	94 869

Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 666	1 660	1 650	1 664	1 611
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 223	2 201	2 189	2 109	2 065
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 707	1 718	1 715	1 733	1 607
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 666	1 743	1 692	1 723	1 660
	F Construction	41-43	1 833	1 845	1 835	1 842	1 766
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 664	1 653	1 634	1 670	1 625
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 773	1 753	1 774	1 773	1 710
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 625	1 604	1 590	1 604	1 559
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 666	1 632	1 641	1 621	1 619
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 661	1 674	1 640	1 674	1 627
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 647	1 650	1 655	1 693	1 606
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 557	1 558	1 539	1 579	1 576
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 572	1 584	1 598	1 614	1 604
	P Education	85	1 400	1 384	1 378	1 403	1 371
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 567	1 546	1 541	1 525	1 514
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 480	1 508	1 423	1 444	1 441
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 569	1 535	1 482	1 575	1 524
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 712	1 709	1 695	1 711	1 646
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 250	2 236	2 214	2 136	2 091
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 707	1 717	1 714	1 732	1 606
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 671	1 772	1 719	1 746	1 661
	F Construction	41-43	1 834	1 854	1 848	1 846	1 768
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 661	1 651	1 632	1 668	1 623
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 780	1 767	1 780	1 776	1 713
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 641	1 621	1 595	1 599	1 573
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 660	1 626	1 634	1 615	1 615
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 652	1 674	1 641	1 675	1 626
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 659	1 673	1 672	1 701	1 614
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 554	1 553	1 550	1 586	1 589
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 757	1 837	1 784	1 766	1 916
	P Education	85	1 456	1 417	1 460	1 446	1 421
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 555	1 533	1 508	1 530	1 510
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 447	1 497	1 337	1 428	1 389
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 563	1 535	1 469	1 572	1 515

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 545	1 524	1 528	1 536	1 515
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 907	1 762	1 770	1 779	1 765
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 730	2 991	5 046	2 090	1 949
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 658	1 664	1 619	1 677	1 658
	F Construction	41-43	1 796	1 680	1 617	1 749	1 703
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	3 096	2 209	2 758	2 189	2 112
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 640	1 493	1 659	1 708	1 655
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 405	1 388	1 535	1 658	1 429
	J Information and communication	58-63	2 811	2 665	2 290	1 955	1 814
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 827	1 669	1 623	1 658	1 651
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 588	1 607	1 670	1 587
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 572	1 573	1 495	1 552	1 522
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 565	1 573	1 591	1 608	1 593
	P Education	85	1 390	1 378	1 363	1 394	1 360
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 571	1 550	1 551	1 524	1 517
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 533	1 527	1 566	1 469	1 548
S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 817	1 514	2 231	1 890	2 200	

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2005 - 2009

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 605	1 600	1 594	1 610	1 555
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 978	1 931	1 892	1 913	1 911
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 684	1 699	1 695	1 713	1 584
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 656	1 719	1 674	1 724	1 653
	F Construction	41-43	1 763	1 764	1 760	1 761	1 708
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 576	1 577	1 572	1 603	1 553
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 684	1 671	1 682	1 666	1 619
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 455	1 458	1 441	1 486	1 406
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 660	1 619	1 633	1 613	1 610
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 649	1 654	1 609	1 663	1 621
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 635	1 627	1 646	1 692	1 595
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 523	1 532	1 517	1 551	1 522
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 568	1 582	1 597	1 613	1 603
	P Education	85	1 396	1 388	1 372	1 397	1 366
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 563	1 541	1 537	1 518	1 506
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 459	1 485	1 446	1 442	1 427
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 552	1 494	1 423	1 529	1 470
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 632	1 634	1 622	1 643	1 574
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 001	1 982	1 920	1 956	1 960
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 684	1 697	1 694	1 712	1 583
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 655	1 740	1 694	1 747	1 651
	F Construction	41-43	1 761	1 770	1 771	1 763	1 709
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 573	1 575	1 570	1 601	1 550
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 687	1 682	1 684	1 663	1 616
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 458	1 464	1 431	1 465	1 404
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 653	1 613	1 625	1 607	1 605
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 639	1 653	1 609	1 663	1 619
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 645	1 647	1 666	1 703	1 598
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 511	1 521	1 524	1 551	1 522
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 673	1 802	1 759	1 734	1 899
	P Education	85	1 433	1 454	1 427	1 409	1 394
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 531	1 506	1 484	1 496	1 471
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 390	1 445	1 341	1 415	1 339
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 544	1 493	1 405	1 523	1 458

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 545	1 524	1 529	1 536	1 515
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 907	1 762	1 770	1 765	1 765
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 658	1 664	1 619	1 677	1 658
	F Construction	41-43	1 796	1 680	1 617	1 749	1 703
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 640	1 493	1 659	1 708	1 655
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 405	1 388	1 535	1 658	1 429
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 827	1 669	1 623	1 658	1 651
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 588	1 607	1 670	1 587
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 572	1 573	1 495	1 552	1 522
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 565	1 573	1 591	1 608	1 593
	P Education	85	1 390	1 378	1 363	1 394	1 360
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 571	1 550	1 551	1 524	1 517
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 533	1 527	1 566	1 469	1 548
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	2000	253	253	71	54	51	53	23
	2001	238	238	65	50	46	49	27
	2002	237	237	68	49	44	49	26
	2003	235	235	70	48	44	47	27
	2004	229	229	65	45	45	47	27
	2005	220	220	64	41	43	44	27
	2006	204	204	61	38	35	42	28
	2007	183	183	56	34	32	34	27
	2008	172	172	56	33	28	30	25
	2009	221	221	69	47	35	41	29
Males	2000	122	122	36	25	23	27	12
	2001	117	117	33	23	22	26	14
	2002	123	123	35	25	24	26	14
	2003	124	124	35	26	23	26	14
	2004	118	118	35	24	22	24	14
	2005	111	111	33	21	21	21	14
	2006	101	101	31	18	16	21	14
	2007	90	90	28	17	14	17	15
	2008	85	85	29	16	12	14	13
	2009	122	122	38	27	19	23	16
Females	2000	131	131	35	29	28	26	12
	2001	121	121	33	27	25	24	13
	2002	114	114	34	24	20	23	13
	2003	111	111	34	22	21	21	13
	2004	111	111	30	22	23	23	13
	2005	109	109	31	20	21	23	13
	2006	104	103	30	20	19	20	14
	2007	93	93	29	18	18	16	13
	2008	87	87	27	17	16	16	11
	2009	99	98	31	21	16	18	13

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2000 - 2009

		Unemployment rate, %						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	2000	9,8	9,8	21,4	9,7	7,4	7,3	9,1
	2001	9,1	9,2	19,8	9,0	6,7	6,8	9,1
	2002	9,1	9,2	21,0	8,9	6,5	6,9	8,2
	2003	9,0	9,1	21,8	8,7	6,5	6,7	7,6
	2004	8,8	8,9	20,7	8,4	6,8	6,8	7,3
	2005	8,4	8,5	20,1	7,6	6,5	6,4	6,9
	2006	7,7	7,8	18,7	6,9	5,4	6,1	6,8
	2007	6,9	6,9	16,5	6,2	5,0	5,0	6,3
	2008	6,4	6,4	16,5	5,8	4,5	4,4	5,4
	2009	8,2	8,4	21,5	8,2	5,7	6,1	6,2
Males	2000	9,1	9,1	21,1	8,1	6,3	7,3	9,2
	2001	8,6	8,7	19,6	7,6	6,0	7,1	9,3
	2002	9,1	9,2	21,2	8,2	6,7	7,4	8,5
	2003	9,2	9,3	21,9	8,6	6,6	7,5	7,7
	2004	8,7	8,8	22,0	8,0	6,2	6,9	7,4
	2005	8,2	8,3	20,6	7,1	6,2	6,1	7,2
	2006	7,4	7,5	19,0	6,1	4,6	6,3	6,9
	2007	6,5	6,6	16,4	5,5	4,1	5,2	6,8
	2008	6,1	6,2	17,1	5,2	3,6	4,2	5,8
	2009	8,9	9,0	24,1	8,4	6,0	6,8	7,0
Females	2000	10,6	10,6	21,6	11,6	8,6	7,3	9,1
	2001	9,7	9,7	20,0	10,7	7,5	6,6	8,9
	2002	9,1	9,1	20,9	9,6	6,3	6,5	7,8
	2003	8,9	8,9	21,6	9,0	6,5	6,0	7,6
	2004	8,9	9,0	19,4	8,9	7,4	6,7	7,1
	2005	8,6	8,7	19,5	8,3	6,8	6,7	6,6
	2006	8,1	8,1	18,4	7,9	6,2	6,0	6,7
	2007	7,2	7,3	16,6	6,9	5,9	4,8	5,9
	2008	6,7	6,7	15,8	6,5	5,4	4,6	5,0
	2009	7,6	7,6	19,0	7,9	5,3	5,4	5,5

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by province (incl. Ahvenanmaa) in 2000 - 2009

		Province						
		Whole country	Southern Finland	Western Finland	Eastern Finland	Oulu	Lapland	Åland
Unemployed, 1000 persons	Year							
	2000	253	84	89	36	28	16	0
	2001	238	75	84	36	28	14	0
	2002	237	78	81	34	30	14	0
	2003	235	81	82	31	27	13	0
	2004	229	80	81	31	25	11	0
	2005	220	78	75	29	25	12	1
	2006	204	72	69	28	24	11	0
	2007	183	65	61	27	21	9	0
	2008	172	62	59	23	20	8	0
2009	221	80	80	29	22	10	1	
Unemployment rate, %	2000	9,8	7,6	9,9	13,3	13,1	17,6	0,8
	2001	9,1	6,7	9,3	13,5	13,1	16,3	1,6
	2002	9,1	6,9	9,0	12,8	13,6	16,2	2,9
	2003	9,0	7,3	9,1	11,6	12,4	15,6	2,6
	2004	8,8	7,2	9,0	11,8	11,7	12,9	3,3
	2005	8,4	6,9	8,3	10,9	11,4	14,0	3,6
	2006	7,7	6,3	7,5	10,4	11,1	12,4	3,4
	2007	6,9	5,6	6,5	10,3	9,5	10,9	2,9
	2008	6,4	5,3	6,3	8,7	8,8	9,9	2,2
	2009	8,2	6,9	8,5	11,1	9,9	11,6	5,4

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2000 - 2008, persons aged 15-74

Corrected on 10 March 2011, on rows "higher university or doctorate level (7,8)" the previous figures were erroneous due to a programming error. The corrected figures are indicated in red.

		Unemployment rate, %								
		Year								
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	9,8	9,1	9,1	9,0	8,8	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,4
	Upper secondary education (3)	10,4	9,7	9,9	9,8	9,3	8,8	8,1	7,1	6,5
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	5,0	4,7	4,2	4,3	4,8	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,5
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	6,0	5,5	4,9	4,8	5,2	4,8	4,0	3,9	3,3
	- lower university level (6)	4,8	4,7	4,9	4,9	5,2	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,9
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,2	3,0	2,3	3,0	3,7	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,2
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	14,8	13,9	14,4	14,3	14,3	13,9	13,6	12,3	11,9
Males	Total	9,1	8,6	9,1	9,2	8,7	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,1
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,6	9,1	9,9	9,8	9,0	8,4	7,5	6,4	5,9
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,1	4,0	3,8	4,2	4,4	4,2	3,4	3,4	3,0
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,2	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,3	4,4	3,7	3,6	2,9
	- lower university level (6)	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,2	4,2	4,1	3,2
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,6	2,6	1,8	2,6	3,1	3,0	2,4	2,7	3,0
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,5	12,8	13,7	13,9	13,6	12,9	12,5	11,4	11,0
Females	Total	10,6	9,7	9,1	8,9	8,9	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,7
	Upper secondary education (3)	11,4	10,5	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,2	8,9	7,9	7,1
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	5,8	5,2	4,5	4,5	5,1	4,9	4,3	4,0	3,8
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	6,5	5,9	4,9	4,6	5,1	5,1	4,2	4,0	3,6
	- lower university level (6)	6,0	5,6	6,0	5,6	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,2	4,6
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,9	3,4	2,7	3,4	4,2	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	16,5	15,4	15,3	14,9	15,2	15,4	15,1	13,4	13,3

Appendix tables, statistics for 2009

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2009

		Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in labour force
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	4 025	2 678	2 457	221	1 347
	15-64	3 547	2 644	2 423	221	903
	15-24	658	322	253	69	336
	25-34	678	579	531	47	99
	35-44	675	611	576	35	65
	45-54	758	673	632	41	85
	55-64	777	460	431	29	318
	65-74	478	34	34	0	444
Males	15-74	2 014	1 377	1 255	122	637
	15-64	1 793	1 355	1 233	122	438
	15-24	337	158	120	38	179
	25-34	348	316	289	27	32
	35-44	343	320	301	19	24
	45-54	381	336	313	23	45
	55-64	384	225	210	16	159
	65-74	221	22	22	0	199
Females	15-74	2 011	1 301	1 202	99	710
	15-64	1 754	1 289	1 190	98	465
	15-24	322	164	133	31	157
	25-34	330	263	242	21	67
	35-44	332	291	275	16	41
	45-54	377	337	318	18	41
	55-64	393	234	221	13	159
	65-74	257	12	12	0	245

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2009, %

		Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in labour force
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	100,0	66,5	61,1	5,5	33,5
	15-64	100,0	74,5	68,3	6,2	25,5
	15-24	100,0	49,0	38,4	10,5	51,0
	25-34	100,0	85,4	78,4	7,0	14,6
	35-44	100,0	90,4	85,3	5,1	9,6
	45-54	100,0	88,7	83,3	5,4	11,3
	55-64	100,0	59,1	55,5	3,7	40,9
	65-74	100,0	7,1	7,1	0,0	92,9

		Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in labour force
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Males	15-74	100,0	68,4	62,3	6,1	31,6
	15-64	100,0	75,6	68,8	6,8	24,4
	15-24	100,0	46,9	35,6	11,3	53,1
	25-34	100,0	90,7	83,1	7,6	9,3
	35-44	100,0	93,1	87,6	5,6	6,9
	45-54	100,0	88,2	82,3	6,0	11,8
	55-64	100,0	58,7	54,6	4,1	41,3
	65-74	100,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	90,0
Females	15-74	100,0	64,7	59,8	4,9	35,3
	15-64	100,0	73,5	67,9	5,6	26,5
	15-24	100,0	51,1	41,4	9,7	48,9
	25-34	100,0	79,7	73,4	6,3	20,3
	35-44	100,0	87,6	83,0	4,7	12,4
	45-54	100,0	89,3	84,4	4,8	10,7
	55-64	100,0	59,5	56,3	3,3	40,5
	65-74	100,0	4,6	4,6	0,0	95,4

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region in 2009

Region	Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in labour force	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent	Per cent
Whole country	3 547	2 644	2 423	221	903	68,3	8,4
Uusimaa	988	780	731	49	209	74,0	6,3
Itä-Uusimaa	61	48	45	3	13	73,1	6,8
Varsinais-Suomi	306	232	215	18	73	70,2	7,6
Satakunta	146	107	99	8	39	67,9	7,6
Kanta-Häme	112	82	76	6	31	67,5	7,2
Pirkanmaa	322	241	217	25	80	67,5	10,2
Päijät-Häme	132	95	87	8	36	65,9	8,8
Kymenlaakso	118	84	77	7	34	65,3	8,0
South Karelia	87	63	56	7	24	64,3	10,8
Etelä-Savo	99	68	62	7	31	62,3	9,7
Pohjois-Savo	162	113	101	12	49	62,2	11,0
North Karelia	109	74	64	10	35	58,9	13,1
Central Finland	179	130	115	15	49	64,2	11,4
South Ostrobothnia	123	90	83	7	33	67,5	8,0
Ostrobothnia	113	86	81	5	26	71,9	6,1
Central Ostrobothnia	45	33	31	2	12	67,8	6,5
North Ostrobothnia	253	183	165	19	70	65,0	10,1
Kainuu	53	37	33	3	17	62,2	9,4
Lapland	121	83	73	10	38	60,5	11,7
Åland	18	15	14	1	3	77,9	5,5

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2009

		Employed persons total	Employees	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	Self-employed persons
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	2 457	2 123	334	321
	15-64	2 423	2 110	313	304
	15-24	253	242	11	8
	25-34	531	482	49	49
	35-44	576	497	79	78
	45-54	632	539	92	92
	55-64	431	349	82	78
	65-74	34	13	21	17
Males	15-74	1 255	1 029	226	217
	15-64	1 233	1 023	210	205
	15-24	120	113	7	5
	25-34	289	255	34	33
	35-44	301	249	52	51
	45-54	313	251	62	62
	55-64	210	154	55	54
	65-74	22	6	16	13
Females	15-74	1 202	1 094	109	104
	15-64	1 190	1 087	103	99
	15-24	133	129	4	3
	25-34	242	227	16	15
	35-44	275	248	27	27
	45-54	318	288	30	30
	55-64	221	195	26	25
	65-74	12	6	6	4

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industries total	00-99	2 457	1 255	1 202
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	84	35
Agriculture	01	88	57	31
C Manufacturing	10-33	379	280	99
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	46	22	24
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	60	45	14
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	52	37	15
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	63	55	9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	121	92	29
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	37	29	7
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	21	6
F Construction	41-43	175	160	14
Construction of buildings	41	59	54	5
Specialised construction activities	43	93	86	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	149	147
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	41	36	6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	90	61	29
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	165	52	112
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	119	35
Land, water and air transport	49-51	101	85	16
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	34	18
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	23	62
J Information and communication	58-63	94	58	35
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	29	41
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	81	65
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	58	40	18
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	44	54
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	60	25	35
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	51	65
P Education	85	164	54	110
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	43	345
Human health activities	86	185	24	161
Residential care activities	87	79	9	70
Social work activities without accommodation	88	124	10	114
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	25	28
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	27	57

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 423	253	531	576	632	431
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	11	13	24	32	29
C Manufacturing	10-33	376	26	88	99	102	62
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	2	5	6	8	6
F Construction	41-43	173	20	34	41	47	31
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	293	56	74	70	55	38
H Transportation and storage	49-53	152	17	32	36	41	26
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	84	23	19	17	16	9
J Information and communication	58-63	93	5	34	25	18	10
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	5	14	15	21	14
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	143	10	40	31	33	28
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	97	17	19	21	21	19
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	21	30	36	25
P Education	85	163	8	35	42	45	33
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	385	27	75	89	118	76
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	52	10	12	10	12	7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	83	12	16	16	22	17

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 457	1 794	657
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	109	9
C Manufacturing	10-33	379	378	1
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	19	8
F Construction	41-43	175	168	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	294	1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	145	8
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	77	8
J Information and communication	58-63	94	92	2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	67	3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	107	39
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	80	18
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	4	112
P Education	85	164	28	136
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	101	285
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	36	18
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	83	1

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and province (incl. Åland Islands) in 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons						
		Province						
		Whole country	Southern Finland	Western Finland	Eastern Finland	Oulu	Lapland	Åland
Industry	TOL 2008							
Industries total	00-99	2 457	1 084	855	229	200	74	14
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	23	51	22	17	5	1
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	406	151	178	33	33	9	1
F Construction	41-43	175	73	63	17	16	5	1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	145	96	23	21	9	1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	72	49	14	11	4	2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	39	26	7	7	4	1
J Information and communication	58-63	94	63	21	4	4	1	1
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	42	17	5	4	2	0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	244	125	74	18	20	7	1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	60	32	10	8	4	1
P Education	85	164	69	57	17	15	5	1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	153	143	44	33	12	3
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	138	66	43	14	10	4	1

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2001) and sex in 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation	Occupation code			
Occupations total		2 457	1 255	1 202
Legislators, senior officials and managers	01	260	183	77
Legislators and senior officials	11	9	5	4
Corporate managers	12	164	108	56
Managers of small enterprises	13	87	70	17
Professionals	2	451	222	229
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	21	147	121	26
Life science and health professionals	22	36	13	23
Teaching professionals	23	129	41	88
Other professionals	24	139	47	92
Technicians and associate professionals	3	411	159	251
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	31	84	70	14
Life science and health associate professionals	32	112	14	98
Traffic instructors and other teaching associate professionals	33	.	.	.
Other associate professionals	34	213	74	140
Clerks	4	156	34	122
Office clerks	41	116	28	88
Customer services clerks	42	39	5	34
Service and care workers, and shop and market sales workers	5	396	77	319
Personal and protective services workers	51	287	45	241
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	52	109	31	77
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6	106	68	39
Craft and related trades workers	7	280	256	25
Extraction and building trades workers	71	109	105	4
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	72	137	131	6
Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	73	10	6	5
Other craft and related trades workers	74	24	14	10
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	196	163	32
Stationary plant and related operators	81	30	26	4
Machine operators and assemblers	82	59	36	23
Drivers and related water traffic operators	83	106	101	6
Elementary occupations	9	187	82	105
Sales and services elementary occupations	91	130	39	92
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	92	.	.	.
Labourers in manufacturing and construction	93	56	43	13
Armed forces	00	8	8	1

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2009

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic groups	Code			
Employees total	3-9	2 123	1 029	1 094
Upper-level employees	3	603	324	279
- senior officials and upper management	31	135	90	45
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	157	104	52
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	96	33	63
- other senior officials and employees	34	215	96	119
Lower-level employees	4	816	212	604
- supervisors	41	132	89	43
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	307	69	239
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	37	7	30
- other lower-level employees	44	340	47	293
Manual workers	5	697	490	207
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	30	18	12
- manufacturing workers	52	286	249	38
- other production workers	53	124	77	46
- distribution and service workers	54	257	146	111
Unknown	9	7	4	3

Appendix table 36. Employed persons aged 15-74 having worked at secondary jobs during the survey week by industry (TOL 2008) of main job in 2009

		Employed persons total	Those having worked at secondary jobs	Share of those having worked at secondary jobs
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 457	80	3,3
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	7	5,9
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	406	7	2,4
F Construction	41-43	175	4	2,2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	8	2,8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	5	3,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	3	3,5
J Information and communication	58-63	94	3	2,8
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	2	2,9
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	244	9	6,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	4	3,3
P Education	85	164	10	5,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	13	3,4
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	138	7	10,6

Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 having worked overtime for pay during the survey week and the proportion of them of all employees by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Those having worked overtime for pay	Share of those having worked overtime for pay
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 123	198	9,3
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	3	8,3
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	382	31	18,7
F Construction	41-43	132	15	11,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	21	8,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	16	12,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	7	9,2
J Information and communication	58-63	86	11	12,4
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	6	9,0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	200	21	20,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	11	9,6
P Education	85	161	10	6,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	36	9,8
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	106	9	16,4

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Permanent job	Fixed-term job
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 123	1 812	310
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	32	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	382	359	23
F Construction	41-43	132	120	13
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	229	28
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	119	10
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	62	12
J Information and communication	58-63	86	80	6
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	59	5
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	200	172	28
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	101	14
P Education	85	161	114	46
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	282	86
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	106	75	31

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2009

		Employees total	Permanent job	Fixed-term job
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 123	1 812	310
	Private sector	1 459	1 297	162
	Public sector	657	510	146
	- central government	155	119	36
	- local government	502	391	111
Males	Employer sector total	1 029	920	109
	Private sector	844	772	72
	Public sector	182	146	36
	- central government	76	59	17
	- local government	106	87	19
Females	Employer sector total	1 094	892	201
	Private sector	615	525	90
	Public sector	475	365	110
	- central government	79	60	18
	- local government	396	304	92

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2009, %

	Both sexes total	Males	Females
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Fixed-term employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In practical training related to studies	5,7	7,5	4,7
Could not find a permanent job	66,7	62,9	68,9
Does not want a permanent job	24,9	25,8	24,3
On trial period	2,0	2,5	1,6
Don't know or unknown	0,4	0,6	0,3

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009, %

		Employees total	Full-time job total	Part-time job total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 123	1 839	283
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	34	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	382	365	16
F Construction	41-43	132	127	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	199	58
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	113	16
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	51	23
J Information and communication	58-63	86	78	8
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	58	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	200	171	29
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	109	7
P Education	85	161	135	26
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	317	51
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	106	78	28

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009

		Employees total	Full-time job total	Part-time job total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 123	1 839	283
	Private sector	1 459	1 251	208
	Public sector	657	584	73
	- central government	155	142	12
	- local government	502	442	60
Males	Employer sector total	1 029	948	81
	Private sector	844	778	67
	Public sector	182	168	14
	- central government	76	71	5
	- local government	106	97	9
Females	Employer sector total	1 094	892	202
	Private sector	615	473	142
	Public sector	475	416	59
	- central government	79	71	8
	- local government	396	345	51

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2009

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 123	242	482	497	539	349	13
	- permanent full-time job	1 610	85	353	420	474	274	4
	- permanent part-time job	201	62	33	26	24	50	5
	- fixed-term full-time job	229	60	78	41	31	17	1
	- fixed-term part-time job	81	35	18	9	9	8	2
	Fixed-term job total	310	95	96	51	41	25	3
	Part-time job total	283	97	51	36	33	58	7
Males	Total	1 029	113	255	249	251	154	6
	- permanent full-time job	865	55	213	230	234	131	2
	- permanent part-time job	55	19	9	5	4	15	3
	- fixed-term full-time job	83	26	28	12	10	6	1
	- fixed-term part-time job	26	12	6	2	3	2	1
	Fixed-term job total	109	39	34	14	13	8	1
	Part-time job total	81	32	15	7	7	17	4
Females	Total	1 094	129	227	248	288	195	6
	- permanent full-time job	746	31	140	190	241	142	2
	- permanent part-time job	147	43	24	22	20	36	3
	- fixed-term full-time job	146	33	50	29	21	11	1
	- fixed-term part-time job	55	22	12	7	6	6	1
	Fixed-term job total	201	56	62	37	27	17	2
	Part-time job total	202	65	36	29	26	41	4

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2009, persons aged 15-64, %

		Employees' employment relationships of less than 12 months, %					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex							
Both sexes total	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	36,5	21,6	42,5	51,3	48,0	27,8
	- permanent part-time job	11,7	20,9	7,7	6,0	4,6	9,9
	- fixed-term full-time job	37,2	36,9	39,4	33,2	35,1	43,1
	- fixed-term part-time job	14,6	20,6	10,4	9,6	12,2	19,1
	Fixed-term job total	51,7	57,5	49,9	42,7	47,4	62,2
	Part-time job total	26,3	41,5	18,1	15,6	16,8	29,1
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	48,0	31,0	55,2	67,4	61,1	35,9
	- permanent part-time job	8,6	15,4	6,2	3,4	2,0	7,1
	- fixed-term full-time job	32,2	37,0	30,7	24,4	27,0	42,1
	- fixed-term part-time job	11,2	16,6	7,9	4,8	9,9	14,9
	Fixed-term job total	43,4	53,6	38,6	29,2	37,0	57,0
	Part-time job total	19,8	32,0	14,1	8,2	11,9	22,0
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time job	27,8	14,1	32,3	40,4	39,1	21,8
	- permanent part-time job	14,1	25,3	8,8	7,7	6,4	12,1
	- fixed-term full-time job	41,0	36,8	46,4	39,1	40,7	43,9
	- fixed-term part-time job	17,1	23,8	12,4	12,8	13,8	22,3
	Fixed-term job total	58,1	60,6	58,9	51,9	54,5	66,2
	Part-time job total	31,3	49,1	21,3	20,5	20,2	34,3

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 457	157	293	1 646	151	198
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	10	17	40	11	37
C Manufacturing	10-33	379	6	19	314	21	18
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	1	2	22	1	1
F Construction	41-43	175	5	8	129	10	22
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	26	51	171	19	27
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	9	17	88	13	25
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	12	18	44	2	8
J Information and communication	58-63	94	4	7	70	7	5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	4	5	48	7	6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	10	15	98	12	11
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	10	13	65	3	7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	2	6	96	9	3
P Education	85	164	14	41	91	10	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	22	48	292	15	10
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	10	9	28	2	3
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	11	15	46	6	7

Appendix table 46. Employees persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009

		Employees, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 123	125	242	1 554	116	77
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	2	4	26	4	3
C Manufacturing	10-33	355	5	16	307	18	10
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	1	1	22	1	0
F Construction	41-43	132	3	4	113	6	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	24	47	162	13	10
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	7	15	83	11	11
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	11	17	42	2	2
J Information and communication	58-63	86	3	6	67	7	4
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	3	4	46	6	5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	116	6	9	88	9	4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	84	8	11	60	2	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	2	6	96	9	3
P Education	85	161	13	41	90	10	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	20	43	286	12	6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	41	8	6	25	1	1
S-U Other service activities	94-99	65	8	11	38	4	3

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employed persons aged 15-74 in full-time and part-time work by socio-economic group and sex in 2009

		Usual weekly working hours		
		Full-time and part-time job total	Full-time job	Part-time job
Sex	Socio-economic groups			
Both sexes total	Employed	37,3	40,1	19,4
	Employees total	36,5	39,0	19,8
	- upper-level employees	37,7	39,3	18,5
	- lower-level employees	35,3	38,3	20,9
	- wage earners	36,8	39,6	18,9
	Self-employed persons total	43,1	47,8	17,7
Males	Employed	39,3	41,4	18,2
	Employees total	38,2	39,9	18,3
	- upper-level employees	38,9	40,0	17,1
	- lower-level employees	37,1	39,3	18,4
	- wage earners	38,3	40,0	18,6
	Self-employed persons total	45,1	49,0	18,2
Females	Employed	35,2	38,7	20,0
	Employees total	34,9	38,1	20,5
	- upper-level employees	36,3	38,4	19,3
	- lower-level employees	34,7	37,9	21,4
	- wage earners	33,3	38,2	19,1
	Self-employed persons total	39,0	45,0	17,1

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2009

		Usual weekly working hours			
		Employees total	Upper-level employees	Lower-level employees	Manual workers
Sex	Employer sector				
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	36,5	37,7	35,3	36,8
	Private sector	36,6	38,5	34,8	36,9
	Public sector	36,2	36,4	36,2	35,8
	- central government	37,1	38,0	35,9	36,8
	- local government	35,9	35,6	36,2	35,7
Males	Employer sector total	38,2	38,9	37,1	38,3
	Private sector	38,5	39,5	37,4	38,3
	Public sector	36,9	37,1	36,2	37,5
	- central government	37,6	38,3	36,4	38,1
	- local government	36,4	36,0	35,9	37,3
Females	Employer sector total	34,9	36,3	34,7	33,3
	Private sector	34,1	36,7	33,5	33,0
	Public sector	35,9	36,0	36,1	34,4
	- central government	36,5	37,7	35,6	33,8
	- local government	35,8	35,5	36,2	34,4

Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey used in the compilation of monthly, quarterly and annual statistics on participation in the labour market, employment, unemployment and working hours among the population aged between 15 and 74. The data content of the Survey is based on an EU regulation, and approximately 12,000 persons are interviewed for it every month. The information provided by the respondents is used to draw a picture of the activities of the entire population aged between 15 and 74 on the labour market during one week. In the basic classification of labour market status, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. The labour force consists of the employed and the unemployed.

The Survey provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the labour force and changes on the labour market. Public attention focuses each month especially on the changes in employment and unemployment from the corresponding month of the previous year. Seasonally adjusted figures are used to monitor the trend of the changes. The Survey also provides information about persons of working age who are not employed or job seekers. Since 2003, information has also been obtained from a subsample about the structure of households and the activities of all household members aged 15 to 74 relative to the labour market. A description of the data content of the Labour Force Survey is available at:

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2008-02-19_tlu_001_en.html.

The monthly and quarterly results of the Labour Force Survey describe the seasonal and trend variation of employment. The Labour Force Survey time series describe long term changes in the labour market. Annual averages describe the labour force, that is, the employed and the unemployed, and the economically inactive persons by, for instance, industry, occupation, education, age, gender and area.

The results of the Survey are used in preparing, among other things, labour market projections and plans, as support for decision-making and in the monitoring of the effects of different measures on employment. Key users of the results are ministries, authorities responsible for regional planning, employers' and employees' organisations, universities and research institutes, international organisations and the European Union. At Statistics Finland the data are used in, for instance, calculations of National Accounts. The Statistical Office of the European Communities, Eurostat, steers the content of the Survey and monitors its quality. Eurostat produces structural indicators and other statistics from the quarterly data that are submitted to it.

The concepts and definitions used in the Survey comply with the recommendations of ILO, the International Labour Organisation of the UN, and the regulations of the European Union on official statistics. The current data content of the Labour Force Survey is mainly based on the EU Regulations concerning Labour Force Surveys (Nos 577/98, 2257/2003 and 430/2005). A detailed description of the EU Labour Force Survey is available at: http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_ifs/index.htm. Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with an annually changing topic has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey. Further information about the ad hoc surveys can be found (in Finnish) at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2005-01-25_men_001.html

Concepts:

- A person is **employed** if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment for at least one hour against pay in money or fringe benefits, or to make a 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 for under three months. The employed are divided into employees, self-employed or unpaid family workers.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as an employee or self-employed 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 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 population can also be referred as persons outside the labour force. Explanations for other concepts of the Labour Force Survey can be found at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html.

The **classifications** used in the Labour Force Survey in 2009 include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), 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 also comprises persons residing temporarily (for under one year) abroad as well as foreign nationals registered in the Finnish Population Information System whose stay in Finland will last for at least one year (<http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi/vrk/home.nsf/www/populationinformationsystem>).

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is drawn twice a year as a stratified random sample from Statistics Finland's 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 of each month consists of approximately 12,000 persons, which is, on the average, every 300th person in the population. The sample for one survey month consists of five rotation groups which have entered the survey at different points of time. 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. The data are collected from all weeks of the year.

In most European countries the Labour Force Survey data are collected from a sample of households, which means that all members of a household living at the same address are interviewed at the same time. Besides Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are the only other countries where the sample is based on individual persons, i.e. only the target persons drawn into the sample are interviewed. However, the EU regulation also requires data concerning households and in Finland this has been solved by exploiting the panel nature of the Labour Force Survey. In addition to the basic interview, a household interview is conducted on the fifth interview round to ascertain the members who belong to the household of the interviewee and the activity of the household members aged 15 to 74 on the labour market. So that the data would describe the whole population, a supplementing sample is added to it of households in which all members are aged 75 or over. Children under the age of 15 and persons aged over 75 are not interviewed in the Labour Force Survey, but certain data are imputed for them to describe their status on the labour market.

The household data enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. In 2009, the household data comprised approximately 59,000 persons who formed 24,000 households. The household data for the Labour Force Survey have been collected by the present method since 2003 and the data can mainly be published starting from the year 2004.

The data content of the survey varies by survey round. Certain basic pieces of information are inquired in the first round and checks are then made in subsequent rounds to see whether they have remained unchanged. The data content is wider in the last, or the fifth, survey round which includes the household module, the annual ad hoc module with variable topics, as well as certain additional questions concerning the main job.

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. Approximately 115,000 interviews were conducted in 2009. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 20.5 per cent.

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 area, gender and age. Information from the job seeker register of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy is also used as supplementary data.

Like all figures collected with a sample survey, the figures of the Labour Force Survey are so called estimates. An **estimate** is an estimation of a quality of the population derived by applying a mathematical procedure (estimation) to sample observations. For example, the number of the unemployed in January 2009, 184,000 persons, is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 obtained by such a procedure.

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

The employment and unemployment figures of the Labour Force Survey vary relatively regularly in different months of the year. So-called trends are also published from the Labour Force Survey. Variation which occurs annually in similar ways has been removed from these trends. 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 become slightly revised when the data of the following month are inserted into the time series. This preliminary nature of trends should be taken into account when drawing conclusions. Starting from June 2007, the trend components of the time series have been calculated with the Tramo/Seats method recommended by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Further information about the trend and limitations in its use can be found in Finnish at: <http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/men.html>.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

Measurement errors arise from, among other things, differences in interpreting or understanding of the questions, respondents' inability to recall or unwillingness to give certain information, or erroneous recording of answers. Development and testing of the questions, interviewer instructions and the user interface, and training of interviewers are measures used to contain measurement errors.

Random variation due to sampling means that figures calculated from different samples deviate 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 in describing the same phenomenon, as quarterly data have been collected by interviewing three times the number of persons interviewed for monthly data. Annual figures are the most accurate. The latter 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 areas 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 characteristic being investigated lies with 95 per cent probability**. For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2009 is

184,000 ± 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 1.96 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 (variation coefficient) 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 co-dependence of responses, the Labour Force Survey uses an approximation of single stage cluster sampling in which a cluster internal variance is calculated for persons interviewed several times during the year. Clusters are formed on the basis of interviewee's age. Cluster internal variance is zero if the interviewee's labour market status does not change during the year between different interviews.

For example, the standard error calculated for annual estimate of the unemployed in a subgroup of 230,000 persons is 3,600 persons and the confidence interval is $230,000 \pm 7,100$ persons. If the interviews on which the annual estimate is based had all been with different persons, the standard error of the estimate of the unemployed would have 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 large 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 on, among other things, employment and labour input by industry and more specific regional data. The most detailed results are published in annual statistics. Quarterly deliveries of data are made to the Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, which are used to compile statistics on EU Member States.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly and quarterly results are released on predefined days on 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 to, among other things, 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 also available over the Internet from Statistics Finland's chargeable time series database (ASTIKA). Eurostat publishes quarterly and annual Labour Force Survey data on its own website.

The printed annual publication of Labour Force Statistics contains a review of the past statistical reference year, definitions of key concepts, descriptions of the classifications used, time series and annual tables as well as this Quality description of Labour Force Survey. In addition, Labour Force Survey data are published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and in the Bulletin of Statistics. Chargeable special compilations can be requested from the Labour Force Survey 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 be released only on the basis of a separate application for licence to use statistical data and without identifiers for scientific research and statistical surveys. Data adjusted for the EU Labour Force Survey are delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities without identifiers. The Labour Force Survey data are protected according to the protection class defined in Statistics Finland's data protection guidelines. A register description can be found (in Finnish) at: http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/rekisteriselosteet/rekisteriseloste_tyovoimatutkimusty81.html

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

6. Comparability of statistics

A monthly Labour Force Survey, initially called Labour Force Inquiry, 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.

Initially, the inquiry with a somewhat limited data content was conducted as a postal survey. In 1976 the data content was expanded and the methodology 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 survey to telephone interviews, 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. At the beginning in 1995–1998, the data for the EU Labour Force Survey were collected as a separate interview survey in March-May. The monthly survey was gradually revised to correspond to the EU Labour Force Survey. The contents of the monthly survey were extended, computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) were introduced in the data collection and the concepts and definitions were harmonised to correspond better than before to the EU and ILO guidelines and recommendations. The definition of an unemployed person was revised in May 1998 and the published time series were retrospectively revised to correspond with the new definitions starting from 1989.

In April 1999 the Labour Force Survey's data content was widened again with the combining of the monthly survey and the EU Labour Force Survey into a single, continuous Labour Force Survey. As of the beginning of 2000 the survey changed over into a continuous survey week, whereas previously data for each month had been collected in one survey week. This changeover affected data on working days and hours worked, which are not fully comparable with earlier data starting from the beginning of the year 2000. Starting from 2003 the data content of the survey widened with the so-called household module which is collected from a subsample. A new data collection questionnaire was introduced in 2008. In consequence of this the data content of the survey became slightly revised and collection of some of the data was started from a subsample, whose data are only used as annual data.

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 Work Life Survey, statistics on labour disputes, statistics on accidents at work as well as register-based employment statistics (RES).

Of these the RES provide data on the labour market activities of the population. The data in them differ from those of the Labour Force Survey due to the data collection method and the definitions of the employed

and the unemployed. The RES are based on total data derived from the administrative data of different authorities. The RES data on a person's activities mainly describe the last week of the year. RES data on unemployment are based on the Ministry of Employment and the Economy's register of unemployed job seekers. The statistics take good 18 months to complete; preliminary data are ready within about a year. Since the employment statistics represent total data, they offer better regional data (incl. data by municipality) 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 compiling of National Accounts. This is among the reasons why the definitions of the key concepts in the Labour Force Survey, such as population, employment and working hours, follow as closely as possible the recommendations for National Accounts (the UN System of National Accounts, SNA, and the European System of Accounts, ESA). The Labour Force Survey definition of the public sector is somewhat different from the classification of sectors in National Accounts. In National Accounts, conscripts are classified as employed according to ILO recommendations, whereas in the Labour Force Survey conscripts are outside the labour force.

The results from 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 statistics published by Eurostat. In most EU countries conscripts are not included in the target group of the Labour Force Survey, i.e. population living in private households. This causes differences especially in the results concerning the 15 to 24 age group. In the figures published by Finland persons performing their conscript duty are included in the population outside the labour force. In some cases differences can arise from the fact that Eurostat's figures include the whole population living in private household whereas in Finland the figures only include those between the ages of 15 and 74.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also publishes data on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data derive from 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 also differences in the acceptance of students as unemployed. More detailed information about differences between the statistics is available in Finnish at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2008-02-19_men_002.html.

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