

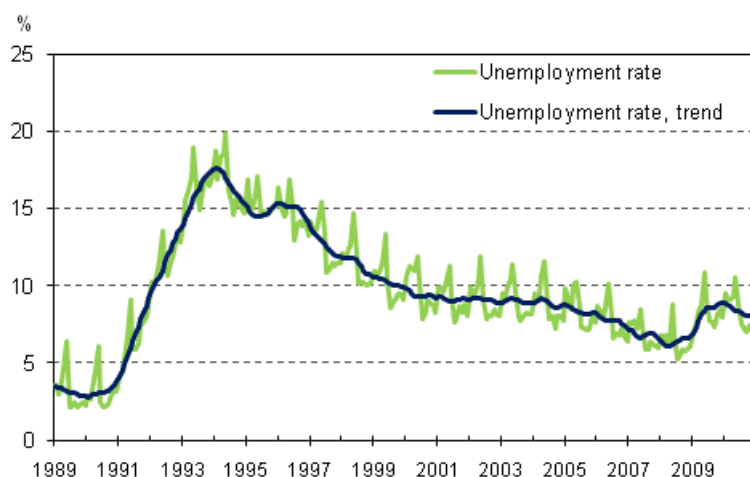
# Labour force survey

2010, December and 4th quarter

## Unemployment rate 7.9 per cent in December

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, employment and unemployment were in December 2010 near the level where they were one year earlier. There were 13,000 fewer employed than in December of the previous year. The unemployment rate was the same, 7.9 per cent. There were 18,000 more employed in the fourth quarter of 2010 (October to December) than one year previously. In 2010, the unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent, having been 8.2 per cent in 2009.

### Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 1989/01 – 2010/12



In December 2010, the number of **employed persons** was 2,397,000, which was 13,000 lower than a year earlier. This change fits within the margin of error for the number of employed persons ( $\pm 31,000$ ). The number of employed men was 21,000 higher, while that of employed women was 34,000 lower than in December 2009. The number of employed persons increased in the areas of the Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) of Eastern and Southwestern Finland and decreased in those of Southern and Northern Finland.

In December, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 66.6 per cent, which was 0.3 percentage points lower than one year before. Adjusted for

seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate was 67.8 per cent. Men's employment rate rose from last year's December by 1.1 percentage points to 68.0 per cent whereas women's employment rate fell by 1.8 percentage points to 65.2 per cent.

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 204,000 **unemployed** in December 2010, which is almost equal to the previous year's December.

At 7.9 per cent, the **unemployment rate** in December was the same as one year before. The trend of the unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent in December. Men's unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent and women's 7.5 per cent. In December 2010, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 19.1 per cent, which was 1.2 percentage points lower than in the previous year's December. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people was 20.8 per cent. The unemployment rate was highest in the area of Northern Finland AVI, 10.0 per cent.

The number of 15 to 74-year-old women **not in the labour force** grew by 38,000 from the previous year's December.

### Changes in the labour force 2010/12 – 2009/12 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
<b>Population aged 15–74</b>	4 051	4 034	0,4
<b>Labour force, total</b>	2 602	2 616	–0,6
<b>Employed, total</b>	2 397	2 410	–0,5
– employees	2 073	2 079	–0,3
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	325	332	–2,2
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	204	206	–0,8
<b>Total persons not in labour force</b>	1 449	1 418	2,2
	Per cent (%)		Percentage points
<b>Employment rate (persons aged 15 to 64), %</b>	66,6	67,0	–0,3
<b>Unemployment rate, %</b>	7,9	7,9	0,0
<b>Labour force participation rate, %</b>	64,2	64,9	–0,6

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

### *Labour Force Survey data for the fourth quarter of 2010*

The average number of employed persons in the last quarter of 2010 was 2,426,000, or 18,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 2009. The number of employed persons increased in the industries of construction of buildings, education and social work activities without accommodation. The number of employed persons decreased in manufacturing and agriculture.

The average number of unemployed persons in the fourth quarter of 2010 was 195,000, which was 20,000 fewer than in the October to December period of 2009. The unemployment rate in the last quarter of the year was 7.4 per cent, which was 0.8 percentage points lower than in the respective period of 2009.

In the last quarter of 2010 the number of hours worked by employed persons was around 1.7 per cent higher than one year ago.

## Changes in the labour force 2010/IV – 2009/IV according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2010/IV	2009/IV	2010/IV- 2009/IV
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
<b>Labour force, total</b>	2 621	2 623	-0,1
<b>Employed, total</b>	2 426	2 408	0,7
<b>Unemployed, total</b>	195	215	-9,4
- men	109	119	-8,9
- women	86	96	-10,0

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

### *Labour Force Survey annual averages for 2010*

In 2010, the average number of employed persons was 2,447,000, which was 10,000 lower than in 2009. The number of employed men was almost unchanged and that of employed women declined by 14,000 persons. In 2010, the employment rate was 67.8 per cent, having been 68.3 per cent in 2009.

The unemployment rate for 2010 was 8.4 per cent. In 2009 the unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent and in 2008 it was 6.4 per cent. In 2010, the average number of unemployed persons was 224,000, which was 3,000 higher than in 2009.

In 2010, the number of hours worked by employed persons was approximately one per cent higher than in 2009. The amount of labour input per employed person grew slightly.

A general review on annual data concerning 2010 will be released on 15 February 2011.

### *Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy*

At the end of December 2010, there were altogether 269,000 persons registered, in accordance with the Unemployment Security Act and the Employment Office Regulations, as job seekers at the **employment and economic development offices**. The number of unemployed job seekers was 31,000 lower than in December 2009.

Unemployment decreased from the previous year in the areas of all Employment and Economic Development Centres (ELY). The number of unemployed job seekers declined most in South Ostrobothnia (-21%), Ostrobothnia (-19%), Pirkanmaa (-13%) and North Karelia (-13%). At the end of December, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 23,000, which was 18,000 lower than twelve months earlier.

The number of persons covered by labour market policy measures totalled 84,000 at the end of December, which was 9,000 more than in December of the year before. Altogether 3.2 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy measures.

There were 32,000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 5,000 lower than in last year's December. During this December, 33,000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which is 7,000 more than in December 2009.

## Changes 2010/12 – 2009/12 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
<b>Unemployed job seekers</b>	269	301	-10,4
– unemployed over a year	58	47	23,0
<b>Total measures</b>	84	75	11,5
– employed with subsidised measures	35	31	14,1
– in labour market training	32	29	10,3
– in trainee and job alternation places	16	15	8,2
<b>New vacancies at employment and economic development offices</b>	33	26	25,4

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.

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### Links

Time series data of the Labour Force Survey 2000–2009

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/2009/17/tyti\\_2009\\_17\\_2010-12-03\\_tie\\_001\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/2009/17/tyti_2009_17_2010-12-03_tie_001_en.html)

Updated tables of the Labour Force Survey: [http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tau\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tau_en.html)

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

Methodological description concerning laid off persons (in Finnish only):

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti\\_2009-04-28\\_men\\_006.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2009-04-28_men_006.html)

About seasonally adjusted trend: [http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tramo\\_seats\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tramo_seats_en.html)

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

Job vacancy survey: [http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/atp/index\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/atp/index_en.html)

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## Appendix tables 2010, December, 4th quarter

### 1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Indicator	Sex				
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	66,6	67,3	67,0	-0,3
	Males	68,0	67,8	66,9	1,1
	Females	65,2	66,8	67,0	-1,8
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	7,9	7,1	7,9	0,0
	Males	8,2	8,2	8,7	-0,5
	Females	7,5	6,0	7,0	0,5
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	64,2	64,6	64,9	-0,6
	Males	66,9	66,7	66,4	0,5
	Females	61,6	62,5	63,3	-1,8

### 1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 051	4 050	4 034	0,4
	Males	2 028	2 027	2 019	0,4
	Females	2 023	2 023	2 015	0,4
Labour force	Both sexes	2 602	2 616	2 616	-0,6
	Males	1 356	1 352	1 340	1,2
	Females	1 246	1 264	1 276	-2,4
Employed	Both sexes	2 397	2 430	2 410	-0,5
	Males	1 245	1 242	1 224	1,7
	Females	1 152	1 188	1 186	-2,9
Unemployed	Both sexes	204	186	206	-0,8
	Males	111	111	116	-4,6
	Females	93	76	90	4,1
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 449	1 434	1 418	2,2
	Males	672	675	679	-1,0
	Females	778	759	739	5,2

### 1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 051	4 050	4 034	0,4
	15-64	3 548	3 551	3 551	-0,1
	15-24	660	660	659	0,2
	25-54	2 101	2 102	2 109	-0,4
	55-64	787	789	784	0,4
Males	15-74	2 028	2 027	2 019	0,4
	15-64	1 794	1 795	1 796	-0,1
	15-24	338	337	337	0,3
	25-54	1 068	1 069	1 071	-0,3
	55-64	388	389	387	0,1
Females	15-74	2 023	2 023	2 015	0,4
	15-64	1 754	1 756	1 756	-0,1
	15-24	322	323	322	0,2
	25-54	1 033	1 033	1 038	-0,5
	55-64	399	400	397	0,7

### 2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	64,2	64,6	64,9	-0,6
	15-64	72,4	72,6	72,8	-0,4
	15-24	42,4	41,1	42,4	0,0
	25-54	86,6	86,7	87,8	-1,3
	55-64	59,6	61,1	57,7	1,9
Males	15-74	66,9	66,7	66,4	0,5
	15-64	74,2	74,0	73,4	0,8
	15-24	40,8	38,7	37,8	3,0
	25-54	90,0	89,9	90,1	-0,2
	55-64	59,7	60,7	58,0	1,7
Females	15-74	61,6	62,5	63,3	-1,8
	15-64	70,5	71,1	72,1	-1,6
	15-24	44,1	43,6	47,2	-3,1
	25-54	83,1	83,4	85,5	-2,4
	55-64	59,5	61,5	57,4	2,1



## 2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 602	2 616	2 616	-0,6
	15-64	2 568	2 577	2 584	-0,6
	15-24	280	271	279	0,3
	25-54	1 819	1 823	1 852	-1,8
	55-64	469	483	452	3,7
Males	15-74	1 356	1 352	1 340	1,2
	15-64	1 331	1 328	1 318	1,0
	15-24	138	131	128	8,3
	25-54	961	961	966	-0,5
	55-64	232	236	225	3,1
Females	15-74	1 246	1 264	1 276	-2,4
	15-64	1 237	1 249	1 266	-2,3
	15-24	142	141	152	-6,4
	25-54	858	862	887	-3,3
	55-64	238	246	228	4,4

## 3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	59,2	60,0	59,8	-0,6
	15-64	66,6	67,3	67,0	-0,3
	15-24	34,4	34,5	33,8	0,5
	25-54	80,8	81,1	82,1	-1,3
	55-64	55,8	58,0	54,1	1,7
Males	15-74	61,4	61,2	60,6	0,8
	15-64	68,0	67,8	66,9	1,1
	15-24	31,5	31,7	29,5	2,0
	25-54	83,9	83,3	83,5	0,4
	55-64	55,8	56,8	53,6	2,2
Females	15-74	57,0	58,7	58,9	-1,9
	15-64	65,2	66,8	67,0	-1,8
	15-24	37,4	37,5	38,4	-1,0
	25-54	77,6	78,9	80,6	-3,0
	55-64	55,8	59,2	54,6	1,2

### 3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 397	2 430	2 410	-0,5
	15-64	2 364	2 391	2 378	-0,6
	15-24	227	228	223	1,8
	25-54	1 698	1 705	1 731	-1,9
	55-64	439	458	424	3,6
Males	15-74	1 245	1 242	1 224	1,7
	15-64	1 220	1 218	1 201	1,5
	15-24	106	107	99	7,1
	25-54	897	890	894	0,3
	55-64	217	221	208	4,2
Females	15-74	1 152	1 188	1 186	-2,9
	15-64	1 144	1 173	1 176	-2,7
	15-24	120	121	123	-2,5
	25-54	801	815	836	-4,2
	55-64	223	237	217	3,0

### 3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 397	2 430	2 410	-0,5
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	325	322	332	-2,2
Employees	2 073	2 107	2 079	-0,3
-salaried employees	1 412	1 433	1 411	0,1
-wage earners	651	668	661	-1,6

### 3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 397	2 430	2 410	-0,5
Private sector	1 723	1 772	1 734	-0,6
Public sector	665	651	670	-0,6
-state	164	147	172	-4,7
-municipality	502	504	498	0,8

### 3.5 Employed persons by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Regional State Administrative Agencies 2010				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 397	2 430	2 410	-0,5
Southern Finland AVI	1 053	1 081	1 070	-1,6
Southwestern Finland AVI	317	301	309	2,5
Eastern Finland AVI	233	243	221	5,3
Western and Inland Finland AVI	516	523	517	-0,2
Northern Finland AVI	190	201	202	-5,8
Lapland AVI	76	65	77	-1,6

### 3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	14,6	15,5	14,7	-0,1
Males	10,9	10,4	9,5	1,3
Females	18,7	20,8	20,0	-1,3

### 3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	350	376	354	-1,0
Males	135	129	117	15,9
Females	215	247	237	-9,4

### 4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	75,2	74,3	76,6	-1,4
-permanent part-time job	9,8	10,7	9,5	0,3
-fixed-term full-time job	10,9	10,6	9,3	1,6
-fixed-term part-time job	4,0	4,3	4,5	-0,5
Fixed-term job total	14,9	15,0	13,9	1,0
Part-time job total	13,7	15,0	14,0	-0,2

#### 4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 073	2 107	2 079	-0,3
-permanent full-time job	1 560	1 566	1 593	-2,1
-permanent part-time job	203	225	197	3,3
-fixed-term full-time job	226	224	194	16,4
-fixed-term part-time job	82	91	94	-12,3
Fixed-term job total	308	315	288	7,1
Part-time job total	285	316	290	-1,8

#### 5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	7,9	7,1	7,9	0,0
	15-64	7,9	7,2	8,0	0,0
	15-24	19,1	16,1	20,2	-1,2
	25-54	6,6	6,5	6,6	0,1
	55-64	6,3	5,1	6,2	0,1
Males	15-74	8,2	8,2	8,7	-0,5
	15-64	8,3	8,3	8,8	-0,5
	15-24	22,9	18,3	22,1	0,8
	25-54	6,7	7,4	7,4	-0,7
	55-64	6,5	6,5	7,5	-1,0
Females	15-74	7,5	6,0	7,0	0,5
	15-64	7,5	6,0	7,1	0,4
	15-24	15,3	14,1	18,6	-3,3
	25-54	6,6	5,4	5,7	0,9
	55-64	6,2	3,7	4,9	1,3

## 5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2010/12 - 2009/12

		Year/Month			Change
		2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	204	186	206	-0,8
	15-64	204	186	206	-1,0
	15-24	53	44	56	-5,4
	25-54	121	118	122	-0,5
	55-64	30	25	28	6,1
Males	15-74	111	111	116	-4,6
	15-64	111	111	116	-4,6
	15-24	32	24	28	12,2
	25-54	64	71	71	-9,7
	55-64	15	15	17	-11,1
Females	15-74	93	76	90	4,1
	15-64	93	76	90	3,7
	15-24	22	20	28	-23,0
	25-54	57	47	50	12,3
	55-64	15	9	11	32,3

## 5.3 Unemployment rate by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/12 - 2009/12

	Year/Month			Change
	2010/12	2010/11	2009/12	2010/12 - 2009/12
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Regional State Administrative Agencies 2010				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,9	7,1	7,9	0,0
Southern Finland AVI	7,1	6,4	6,3	0,8
Southwestern Finland AVI	6,7	6,8	8,8	-2,0
Eastern Finland AVI	8,3	6,7	10,6	-2,3
Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,4	8,2	9,4	-0,1
Northern Finland AVI	10,0	8,6	6,8	3,2
Lapland AVI	6,5	10,6	10,2	-3,6

## 6.1. Seasonally adjusted trends 2010/12

Year/Month	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (MEE)	Unemployment rate, aged 15-74	Unemployment rate, aged 15-24
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)
2008/12	2 520	182	222	6,7	16,4
2009/01	2 510	186	231	6,9	16,6
2009/02	2 497	196	240	7,3	17,5
2009/03	2 485	208	248	7,7	18,7
2009/04	2 473	218	255	8,1	20,1
2009/05	2 462	226	260	8,4	21,4
2009/06	2 451	229	264	8,5	22,0
2009/07	2 442	228	269	8,6	22,2
2009/08	2 437	227	274	8,5	22,2
2009/09	2 434	228	279	8,6	22,1
2009/10	2 433	233	281	8,7	22,4
2009/11	2 433	237	283	8,8	22,9
2009/12	2 434	236	283	8,9	23,2
2010/01	2 437	236	281	8,9	23,2
2010/02	2 441	235	279	8,8	22,9
2010/03	2 444	231	276	8,7	22,5
2010/04	2 448	227	274	8,5	21,8
2010/05	2 449	224	272	8,4	21,1
2010/06	2 450	222	270	8,3	20,6
2010/07	2 451	222	268	8,3	20,3
2010/08	2 452	220	264	8,2	20,3
2010/09	2 452	217	260	8,1	20,3
2010/10	2 451	214	256	8,0	20,4
2010/11	2 448	215	252	8,1	20,6
2010/12	2 445	219	248	8,2	20,8

## Appendix tables 2010, 4th quarter

### 7.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Indicator	Sex				
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	67,3	68,9	66,9	0,4
	Males	68,2	70,3	67,0	1,2
	Females	66,3	67,5	66,7	-0,4
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	7,4	7,3	8,2	-0,8
	Males	8,0	7,6	8,9	-0,9
	Females	6,8	6,9	7,5	-0,7
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	64,7	66,4	65,0	-0,3
	Males	67,0	69,0	66,6	0,3
	Females	62,5	63,8	63,4	-1,0

### 7.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 050	4 046	4 033	0,4
	Males	2 027	2 025	2 018	0,5
	Females	2 023	2 021	2 015	0,4
Labour force	Both sexes	2 621	2 686	2 623	-0,1
	Males	1 357	1 397	1 345	1,0
	Females	1 263	1 289	1 278	-1,2
Employed	Both sexes	2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
	Males	1 249	1 291	1 225	1,9
	Females	1 177	1 199	1 182	-0,5
Unemployed	Both sexes	195	195	215	-9,4
	Males	109	106	119	-8,9
	Females	86	89	96	-10,0
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 429	1 360	1 410	1,4
	Males	670	628	673	-0,5
	Females	759	732	736	3,1

### 7.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 050	4 046	4 033	0,4
	15-64	3 551	3 559	3 551	0,0
	15-24	660	660	659	0,2
	25-54	2 102	2 103	2 109	-0,3
	55-64	789	797	783	0,8
Males	15-74	2 027	2 025	2 018	0,5
	15-64	1 795	1 799	1 795	0,0
	15-24	338	338	337	0,2
	25-54	1 069	1 069	1 072	-0,3
	55-64	389	393	386	0,7
Females	15-74	2 023	2 021	2 015	0,4
	15-64	1 755	1 760	1 756	0,0
	15-24	322	322	322	0,1
	25-54	1 033	1 034	1 037	-0,4
	55-64	400	404	397	0,9

### 8.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	64,7	66,4	65,0	-0,3
	15-64	72,8	74,4	72,9	-0,2
	15-24	42,2	49,4	41,9	0,3
	25-54	87,0	87,6	88,0	-0,9
	55-64	60,4	60,3	58,6	1,8
Males	15-74	67,0	69,0	66,6	0,3
	15-64	74,3	76,2	73,7	0,6
	15-24	40,2	48,2	39,4	0,9
	25-54	90,1	91,0	90,2	-0,1
	55-64	60,4	60,1	57,8	2,5
Females	15-74	62,5	63,8	63,4	-1,0
	15-64	71,2	72,5	72,2	-1,0
	15-24	44,3	50,6	44,6	-0,3
	25-54	83,8	84,1	85,7	-1,8
	55-64	60,5	60,5	59,4	1,1



## 8.2 Labour force by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 621	2 686	2 623	-0,1
	15-64	2 584	2 648	2 590	-0,2
	15-24	279	326	276	0,8
	25-54	1 829	1 842	1 855	-1,4
	55-64	477	480	459	3,9
Males	15-74	1 357	1 397	1 345	1,0
	15-64	1 334	1 372	1 323	0,8
	15-24	136	163	133	2,4
	25-54	963	973	967	-0,4
	55-64	235	236	223	5,1
Females	15-74	1 263	1 289	1 278	-1,2
	15-64	1 250	1 277	1 267	-1,3
	15-24	143	163	144	-0,6
	25-54	866	869	888	-2,5
	55-64	242	244	236	2,7

## 9.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	59,9	61,6	59,7	0,2
	15-64	67,3	68,9	66,9	0,4
	15-24	34,6	42,4	33,4	1,2
	25-54	81,6	81,9	81,9	-0,3
	55-64	56,6	56,6	54,6	1,9
Males	15-74	61,6	63,8	60,7	0,9
	15-64	68,2	70,3	67,0	1,2
	15-24	31,9	40,9	30,6	1,3
	25-54	84,1	84,9	83,4	0,7
	55-64	56,1	56,0	53,3	2,8
Females	15-74	58,2	59,4	58,7	-0,5
	15-64	66,3	67,5	66,7	-0,4
	15-24	37,5	43,9	36,4	1,1
	25-54	78,9	78,8	80,3	-1,3
	55-64	57,0	57,1	56,0	1,1

### 9.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
	15-64	2 389	2 453	2 375	0,6
	15-24	229	280	220	3,8
	25-54	1 714	1 722	1 727	-0,7
	55-64	447	451	428	4,3
Males	15-74	1 249	1 291	1 225	1,9
	15-64	1 225	1 266	1 203	1,8
	15-24	108	138	103	4,6
	25-54	899	907	894	0,5
	55-64	218	220	206	6,0
Females	15-74	1 177	1 199	1 182	-0,5
	15-64	1 165	1 187	1 172	-0,6
	15-24	121	141	117	3,1
	25-54	815	815	832	-2,0
	55-64	228	231	222	2,8

### 9.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2010/IV - 2009/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	324	333	336	-3,5
Employees	2 101	2 158	2 071	1,4
-salaried employees	1 425	1 433	1 408	1,2
-wage earners	669	718	657	1,8

#### 9.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
	01-09	110	120	117	-5,6
Agriculture	01	80	88	86	-7,7
C Manufacturing	10-33	356	366	365	-2,4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	44	42	8,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	58	62	58	0,1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	50	51	-11,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	58	61	62	-6,8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	114	118	117	-1,8
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	35	31	35	0,1
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	24	23	5,3
F Construction	41-43	173	183	172	0,9
Construction of buildings	41	61	66	54	13,2
Specialised construction activities	43	95	96	97	-2,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	294	307	288	1,9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	41	38	9,5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	92	89	4,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	159	174	160	-1,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	151	156	154	-2,0
Land, water and air transport	49-51	98	99	101	-3,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	56	52	0,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	81	85	83	-3,0
J Information and communication	58-63	94	98	95	-0,9
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	72	69	-0,3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	148	152	144	2,9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	55	58	54	2,2
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	97	104	94	3,2
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	59	63	59	0,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	120	120	-3,0
P Education	85	179	168	165	8,1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	380	380	378	0,5
Human health activities	86	178	181	182	-2,1
Residential care activities	87	74	82	74	0,1

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Social work activities without accommodation	88	128	117	122	4,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	57	59	52	9,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	86	81	4,1
X Industry unknown	00	12	12	8	.

## 9.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	1039,5	948,3	1022,4	1,7
	01-09	53,8	65,5	56,7	-5,0
Agriculture	01	39,7	52,3	42,8	-7,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	161,0	136,9	159,5	0,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	19,4	16,9	18,5	4,6
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	24,8	22,7	25,7	-3,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,2	18,1	21,8	-7,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	27,9	23,8	26,5	5,1
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	52,8	42,8	51,4	2,6
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	16,0	12,5	15,6	2,1
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10,4	9,2	10,5	-0,8
F Construction	41-43	81,5	82,6	79,2	2,9
Construction of buildings	41	28,0	29,4	25,0	12,2
Specialised construction activities	43	45,6	44,2	44,3	3,0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	129,7	117,5	123,6	4,9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	21,6	17,1	18,3	17,7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	43,9	35,5	41,6	5,7
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	64,2	64,9	63,8	0,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	68,8	65,9	68,1	1,1
Land, water and air transport	49-51	48,2	45,5	47,9	0,6
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	20,7	20,5	20,2	2,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	32,1	32,9	31,5	1,7
J Information and communication	58-63	41,7	35,2	41,7	0,0
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	28,7	25,0	29,4	-2,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	62,6	53,5	60,7	3,1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	24,3	20,6	23,4	3,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	39,9	38,5	38,2	4,3
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	23,8	23,2	23,5	0,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	49,0	43,4	51,7	-5,3
P Education	85	66,1	51,4	63,3	4,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	153,6	133,8	154,4	-0,5
Human health activities	86	72,1	62,3	74,9	-3,7
Residential care activities	87	31,9	32,3	30,0	6,4
Social work activities without accommodation	88	49,5	39,2	49,5	0,1
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	21,8	20,9	18,8	15,9

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
S-U Other service activities	94-99	34,3	31,1	31,7	8,4
X Industry unknown	00	4,6	4,8	3,4	.

### 9.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector					
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)		2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
Private sector		1 754	1 810	1 744	0,5
Public sector		662	671	656	0,9
-state		152	158	157	-3,4
-municipality		511	513	499	2,3

### 9.7 Employed persons by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Regional State Administrative Agencies 2010					
Whole country (incl. Åland)		2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
Southern Finland AVI		1 073	1 089	1 067	0,6
Southwestern Finland AVI		309	317	307	0,8
Eastern Finland AVI		237	242	226	5,3
Western and Inland Finland AVI		523	547	521	0,3
Northern Finland AVI		196	203	200	-2,2
Lapland AVI		73	76	73	-1,2

## 9.8 Employed persons by region 2010/IV - 2009/IV

Region	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 426	2 490	2 408	0,7
Uusimaa	734	744	734	0,0
Itä-Uusimaa	45	46	45	0,3
Varsinais-Suomi	210	217	210	0,0
Satakunta	99	100	96	2,7
Kanta-Häme	77	78	74	4,9
Pirkanmaa	214	226	214	-0,1
Päijät-Häme	90	89	85	5,8
Kymenlaakso	73	77	74	-0,3
South Karelia	53	56	55	-3,3
Etelä-Savo	62	66	60	2,9
Pohjois-Savo	107	106	101	5,8
North Karelia	69	70	65	6,6
Central Finland	117	120	115	1,9
South Ostrobothnia	82	85	83	-0,7
Ostrobothnia	80	84	81	-1,2
Central Ostrobothnia	29	32	29	0,7
North Ostrobothnia	163	169	165	-1,6
Kainuu	33	34	34	-1,4
Lapland	73	76	73	-1,2

## 9.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2010/IV - 2009/IV

Sex	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Both sexes	15,2	13,7	14,9	0,3
Males	10,5	9,7	9,9	0,6
Females	20,2	18,1	20,0	0,1

## 9.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2010/IV - 2009/IV

Sex	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Both sexes	368	341	358	3,0
Males	131	125	121	8,3
Females	237	217	237	0,3

## 10.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 101	2 158	2 071	1,4
	01-09	37	41	36	4,2
Agriculture	01	15	20	15	-2,9
C Manufacturing	10-33	334	345	344	-2,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	41	41	38	7,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	55	58	54	1,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	43	48	50	-13,5
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	53	56	57	-6,9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	113	116	114	-0,7
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	29	27	30	-5,2
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	23	23	6,1
F Construction	41-43	133	144	128	3,3
Construction of buildings	41	46	50	38	22,7
Specialised construction activities	43	69	74	70	-1,6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	253	263	248	2,3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	33	31	32	3,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	81	79	77	5,6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	139	152	139	0,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	125	131	128	-2,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	74	76	77	-3,9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	51	55	51	0,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	69	74	72	-3,7
J Information and communication	58-63	85	89	87	-1,3
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	63	65	64	-0,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	119	123	114	4,3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	48	51	48	1,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	91	81	7,1
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	53	55	50	5,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	120	120	-2,9
P Education	85	175	164	162	8,2
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	363	364	359	1,4
Human health activities	86	166	170	169	-1,9
Residential care activities	87	73	81	72	1,4



		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Social work activities without accommodation	88	125	113	118	6,0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	43	45	40	8,9
S-U Other service activities	94-99	61	64	61	1,5
X Industry unknown	00	12	11	8	.

## 10.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	879,1	787,1	858,1	2,4
	01-09	18,2	19,2	17,7	3,1
Agriculture	01	7,5	11,0	8,0	-6,2
C Manufacturing	10-33	149,7	127,5	148,5	0,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	17,5	15,3	16,8	4,0
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	23,4	21,2	23,4	-0,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	19,3	17,1	21,1	-9,0
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	25,1	21,2	23,8	5,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	51,9	42,2	50,2	3,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	12,6	10,6	13,2	-4,5
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10,1	8,9	10,1	-0,1
F Construction	41-43	60,3	61,7	57,9	4,1
Construction of buildings	41	20,5	20,5	17,2	19,5
Specialised construction activities	43	32,3	32,7	31,1	3,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	106,9	95,6	101,8	5,0
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	16,1	12,0	14,6	9,7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	37,7	29,8	35,4	6,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	53,2	53,8	51,8	2,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	53,3	52,6	53,5	-0,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	33,4	32,7	34,2	-2,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	19,9	19,9	19,3	3,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	26,1	26,1	24,6	6,2
J Information and communication	58-63	37,7	31,9	38,2	-1,2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	26,1	22,6	26,8	-2,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	51,5	42,7	48,7	5,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	21,4	17,8	20,7	3,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	33,9	32,7	31,6	7,5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	20,5	19,5	19,4	5,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	49,0	43,4	51,7	-5,2
P Education	85	64,3	49,8	62,0	3,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	147,0	128,6	145,4	1,1
Human health activities	86	67,6	59,3	69,6	-2,8
Residential care activities	87	31,2	31,6	28,4	9,8
Social work activities without accommodation	88	48,2	37,8	47,4	1,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	15,7	16,1	14,2	10,6

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
S-U Other service activities	94-99	24,6	23,0	22,3	10,6
X Industry unknown	00	4,6	4,6	3,3	.

### 10.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	74,7	74,0	76,4	-1,7
-permanent part-time job	10,5	8,8	10,1	0,4
-fixed-term full-time job	10,6	13,2	9,5	1,1
-fixed-term part-time job	4,2	3,9	4,0	0,1
Fixed-term job total	14,8	17,1	13,5	1,3
Part-time job total	14,6	12,7	14,1	0,5

### 10.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2010/IV - 2009/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 101	2 158	2 071	1,4
-permanent full-time job	1 570	1 597	1 582	-0,8
-permanent part-time job	220	189	209	5,3
-fixed-term full-time job	223	285	196	13,4
-fixed-term part-time job	87	85	83	5,2
Fixed-term job total	310	370	279	11,0
Part-time job total	307	274	292	5,3

### 10.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	36,7	31,5	35,3	1,3
-permanent part-time job	12,9	8,3	13,7	-0,7
-fixed-term full-time job	34,7	46,2	33,6	1,1
-fixed-term part-time job	15,7	14,0	17,4	-1,6
Fixed-term job total	50,4	60,2	51,0	-0,6
Part-time job total	28,7	22,3	31,0	-2,4

## 10.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2010/IV - 2009/IV

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	403	441	336	20,1
-permanent full-time job	148	139	119	24,5
-permanent part-time job	52	36	46	13,6
-fixed-term full-time job	140	204	113	23,8
-fixed-term part-time job	63	62	58	8,7
Fixed-term job total	203	266	171	18,7
Part-time job total	116	98	104	10,9

## 11.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	7,4	7,3	8,2	-0,8
	15-64	7,5	7,4	8,3	-0,8
	15-24	18,0	14,2	20,3	-2,3
	25-54	6,3	6,5	6,9	-0,7
	55-64	6,3	6,1	6,8	-0,4
Males	15-74	8,0	7,6	8,9	-0,9
	15-64	8,2	7,7	9,0	-0,9
	15-24	20,7	15,2	22,4	-1,6
	25-54	6,7	6,7	7,5	-0,8
	55-64	7,1	6,7	7,9	-0,8
Females	15-74	6,8	6,9	7,5	-0,7
	15-64	6,9	7,0	7,6	-0,7
	15-24	15,3	13,2	18,4	-3,0
	25-54	5,8	6,3	6,3	-0,5
	55-64	5,7	5,5	5,7	0,0

## 11.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2010/IV - 2009/IV

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	195	195	215	-9,4
	15-64	195	195	215	-9,5
	15-24	50	46	56	-10,7
	25-54	114	120	128	-10,7
	55-64	30	29	31	-2,4
Males	15-74	109	106	119	-8,9
	15-64	109	106	119	-8,9
	15-24	28	25	30	-5,1
	25-54	64	65	72	-11,1
	55-64	17	16	18	-6,0
Females	15-74	86	89	96	-10,0
	15-64	86	89	96	-10,3
	15-24	22	22	26	-17,1
	25-54	50	54	56	-10,2
	55-64	14	13	13	2,3

## 11.3 Unemployment rate by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/IV - 2009/IV

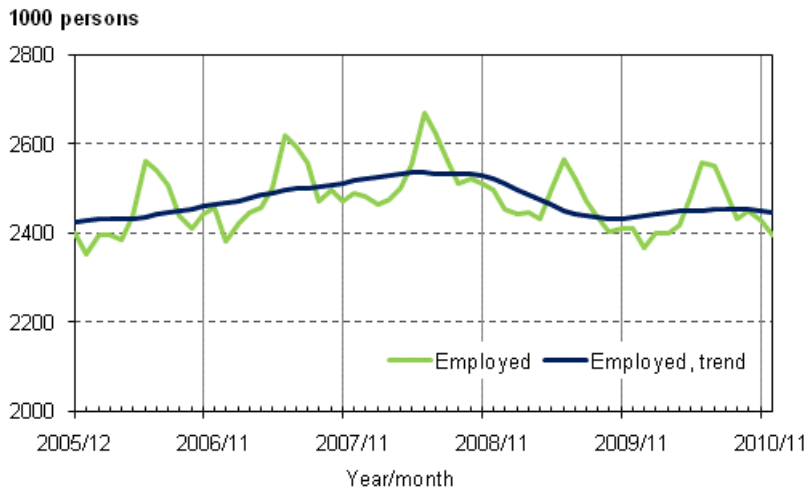
	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Regional State Administrative Agencies 2010				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,4	7,3	8,2	-0,8
Southern Finland AVI	6,6	6,6	7,0	-0,4
Southwestern Finland AVI	6,5	7,5	8,4	-1,8
Eastern Finland AVI	8,0	9,4	10,8	-2,9
Western and Inland Finland AVI	8,6	7,1	9,0	-0,5
Northern Finland AVI	9,7	8,5	8,3	1,4
Lapland AVI	9,0	7,9	11,1	-2,2

#### 11.4 Unemployment rate by region 2010/IV - 2009/IV

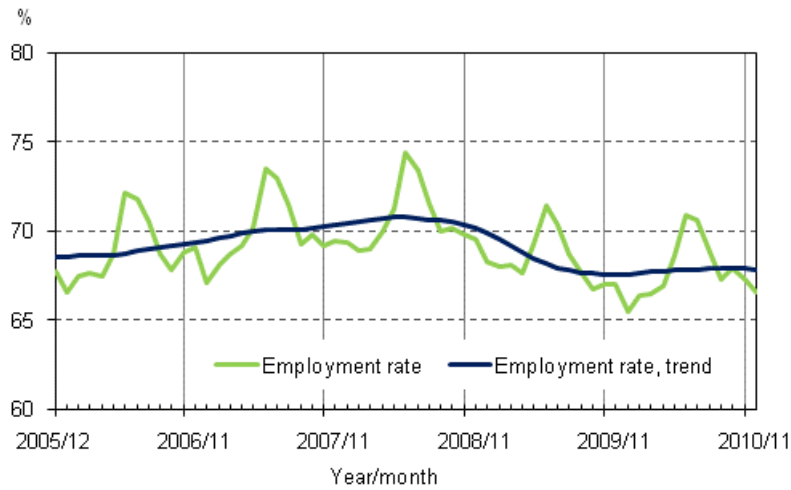
Region	Year/Quarter			Change
	2010/IV	2010/III	2009/IV	2010/IV - 2009/IV
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,4	7,3	8,2	-0,8
Uusimaa	5,6	5,6	6,2	-0,6
Itä-Uusimaa	7,4	4,6	6,1	1,3
Varsinais-Suomi	6,8	7,6	8,2	-1,4
Satakunta	5,9	7,4	8,7	-2,8
Kanta-Häme	8,3	9,6	7,7	0,6
Pirkanmaa	9,4	8,0	10,2	-0,8
Päijät-Häme	6,3	8,2	9,3	-2,9
Kymenlaakso	12,0	10,0	9,0	3,0
South Karelia	9,4	9,0	10,5	-1,1
Etelä-Savo	6,9	6,7	9,3	-2,3
Pohjois-Savo	8,0	9,5	10,3	-2,3
North Karelia	8,8	11,6	13,0	-4,3
Central Finland	9,7	7,8	10,9	-1,3
South Ostrobothnia	7,8	7,2	6,6	1,3
Ostrobothnia	5,9	4,1	5,9	-0,1
Central Ostrobothnia	7,5	5,6	7,3	0,2
North Ostrobothnia	9,5	9,0	8,4	1,1
Kainuu	10,4	6,2	7,7	2,7
Lapland	9,0	7,9	11,1	-2,2

# Appendix figures 2010, December

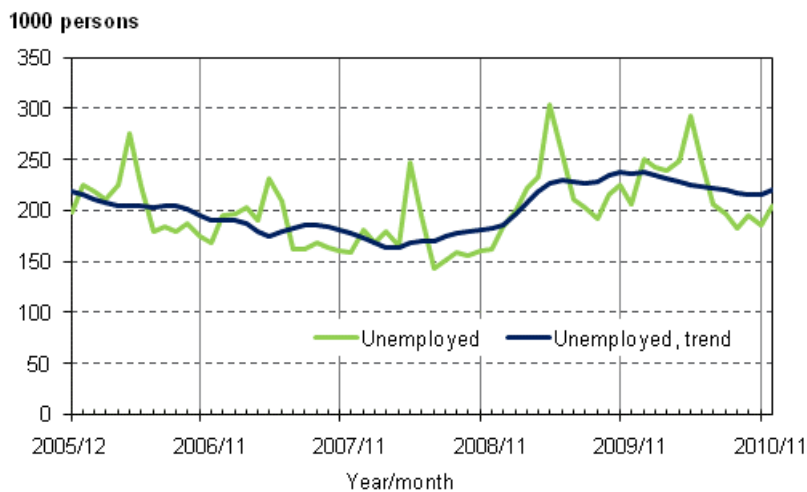
## 1.1 Employed and trend of employed



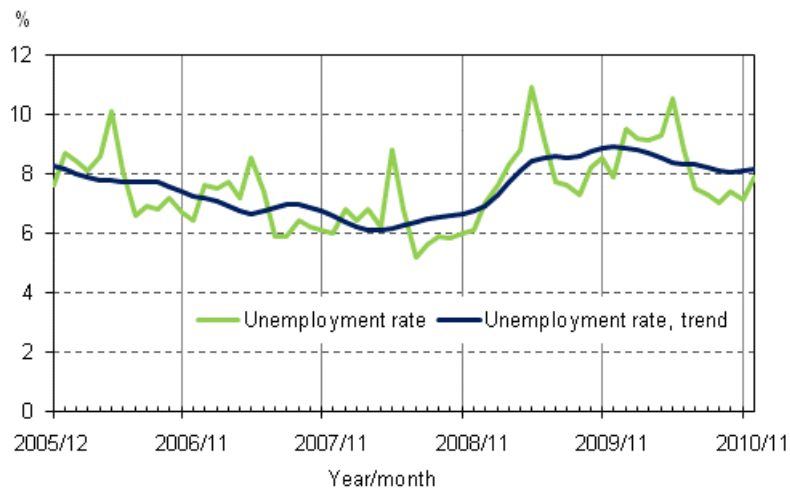
## 1.2 Employment rate and trend of employment rate



## 2.1 Unemployed and trend of unemployed



## 2.2 Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate





# 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](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](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\\_2010-01-15\\_men\\_001.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2010-01-15_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](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.**<sup>1)</sup>

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
<b>Employed</b>	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
<b>Unemployed</b>	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.**<sup>1)</sup>

	Quarterly estimate	Quarterly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
<b>Employed</b>	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
<b>Unemployed</b>	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.**<sup>1)</sup>

	Annual estimate	Annual estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
<b>Employed</b>	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
<b>Unemployed</b>	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](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](http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/rekisteriselosteet/rekisteriseloste_tyovoimatutkimusty81.html)

Information service: [tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi](mailto: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](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2008-02-19_men_002.html).



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Suomen virallinen tilasto  
Finlands officiella statistik  
Official Statistics of Finland

Labour Market 2011

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Source: Labour force survey 2010, December. Statistics Finland