

Labour Force Survey

Time series data 2001–2010

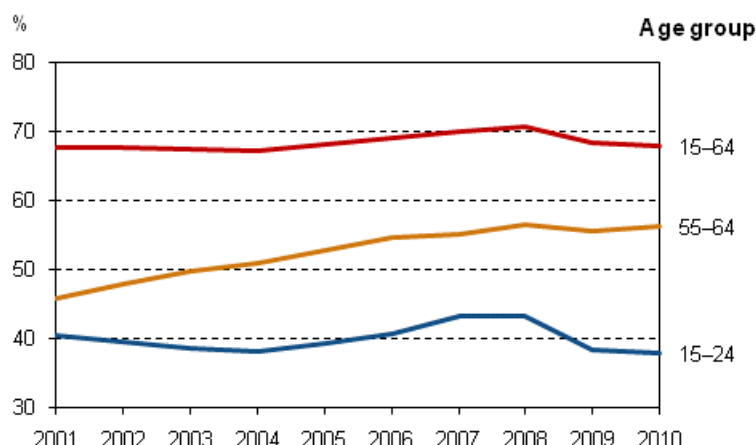
Employment of over 55-year-olds increased in 2010

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the number of employed persons in 2010 was very close to the level of 2009. The number of employed persons decreased by 10,000 persons and employment rate of persons aged 15 to 64 fell by 0.5 percentage points to 67.8 per cent. There were small differences between the age groups, however. The employment rates of age groups of under 55-year-olds fell, but employment among people aged 55 or over grew. The employment rate of people aged 55 to 64 went up by 0.7 percentage points to 56.2 per cent.

The latest economic downturn was hardly visible in the employment of women aged 55 or over. The employment rate of women aged 55 to 64 has been continuously improving for 13 years. The employment rate was 33.8 per cent in 1997, but it rose to 56.9 per cent in 2010.

The economic downturn weakened employment among men aged 55 or over in 2009, but in 2010 the employment rate of men aged 55 to 64 improved by one percentage point to 55.6 per cent.

Employment rates in 2001–2010, persons aged from 15 to 64, 55 to 64 and 15 to 24



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1. Introduction

These annual Labour Force Survey statistics contain statistical data on 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 two or three yearly reviews which come out in the course of the year, and in this volume of annual statistics. The first yearly review concerns changes in employment and unemployment. This general review is released in the early part of the year (this year on 15 February 2011). The second yearly review, which comes out in June (7 June 2011), examines employment relationships and working hours. A review based on data from the household module of the Labour Force Survey is not published this year, but it will be next released in autumn 2012. The two reviews published during 2011 have been gathered together in this annual publication.

In addition to the review section, this publication contains Labour Force Survey time series data for 2001 to 2010 and 2006 to 2010, as well as annual data concerning the year 2010.

The yearly reviews and this present annual publication are available on the web pages of the Labour Force Survey (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index_en.html). The present publication is also published as a hard copy.

Monthly and quarterly data and time series tables from Statistics Finland's database complementing this publication are available on the [web pages](#) of the Labour Force Survey (http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/Tym/tyti/tyti_fi.asp; in Finnish only).

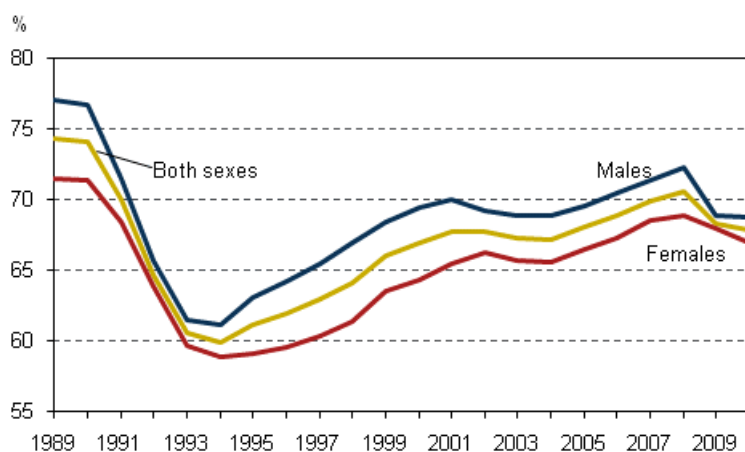
2 Employment and unemployment in 2010 on level with the year before

2.1 The decline in employment halted in 2010

The decline in employment halted in 2010. At 67.8 per cent, the employment rate was only 0.5 percentage points lower in 2010 than in 2009. The employment rate was now at the same level as in 2002.

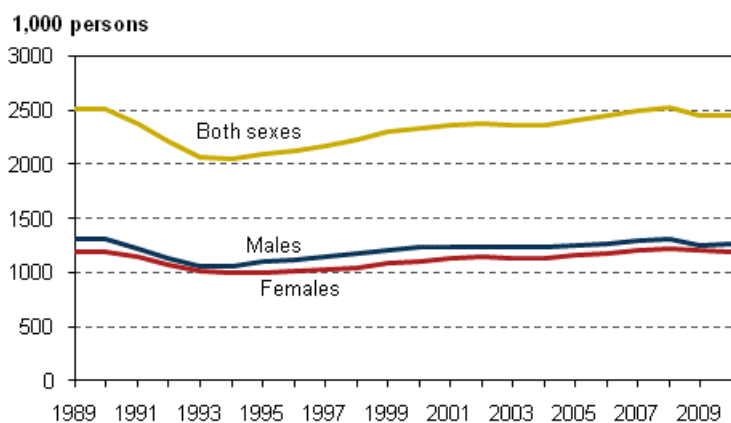
Men's employment rate was 68.7 per cent. No appreciable change from the previous year took place in the employment rate. Women's employment rate fell by one percentage point to 66.9 per cent. There is still only a minor difference of under two percentage points in the employment rate between men and women. (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Employment rate by sex in 1989–2010, persons aged 15 to 64, %



In 2010, the average number of employed persons was 2,447,000, which was 10,000 lower than in 2009. The decline in employment almost levelled off in 2010, as in 2009 the number of employed persons had decreased by 74,000. In 2010, the number of employed persons was at the same level as in 2006 (Figure 2). Compared to the quarters of 2009, employment decreased in the first two quarters of 2010 but began to show growth in the third and last quarters.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2010, persons aged 15 to 74



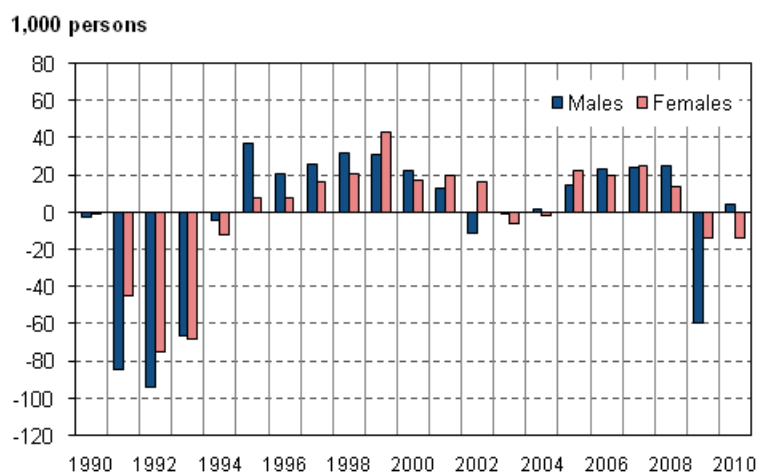
There were 2,120,000 employees in 2010, which was almost the same number as one year earlier. While in 2009 the number of self-employed persons grew by 10,000 persons, in 2010 their number turned to a decline. The number decreased by 7,000 persons. There were 328,000 self-employed persons and assisting family members in 2010. The share of assisting family members of this total was 14,000. The average share of self-employed persons among employed persons was 13.4 per cent.

Men's employment situation improved

Men's employment began to show slight growth in 2010. Figure 3 shows a time series over 20 years on changes in the number of employed persons by gender. Whereas a steep drop (–60 000) can be seen in the number of employed men in 2009, the situation was distinctly brighter in 2010. Men's employment improved by 4,000 persons. The number of employed women fell by further 14,000, or by as much as in the previous year.

The same phenomenon can be seen in the development of the number of employed persons over the 2009–2010 period as in the years from 1991 to 1994. Then, too, men's employment worsened more sharply than women's but then correspondingly improved faster than women's. After economic downturns women's employment improves at a longer lag.

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1990–2010, persons aged 15 to 74



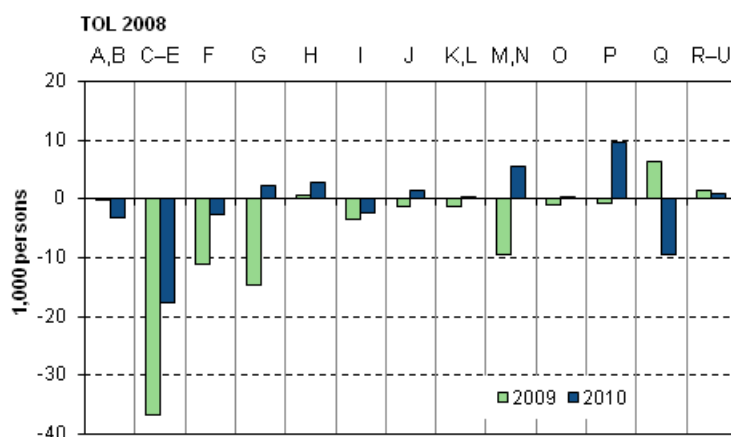
Employment decreased in manufacturing, and in health and social work

Figure 4 shows change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2009 and 2010. Employment continued to decrease most in manufacturing where the number of employed persons fell by 18,000 from the previous year. The vast majority of them were men (–15,000). Employment also weakened in human health and social work (–10,000) whereas in 2009 employment in these industries was still growing. Employment increased most in education, which employed 10,000 persons more than in 2009. Changes in employment were minor in other industries.

Employment declined in the private sector. The number of persons employed in the private sector fell by 19,000. In the public sector the number of employed persons grew by 6,000. Employment increased in the local government sector which employed 8,000 persons more than in the previous year.

Examined by socio-economic group, employment decreased most among manual workers and lower-level employees. The largest individual groups in which employment decreased were male manual workers in manufacturing (–12,000 persons), and female lower-level employees in human health and social work activities (–8,000). By contrast, employment among upper-level employees grew by 23,000 persons, the majority of them men.

Figure 4. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2009–2010, 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

Number of hours worked increased slightly

The bottoming out of the economic downturn can also be seen in the number of hours worked by employed persons. The number of hours worked by employed persons was one per cent higher in 2010 than in 2009. As the number of employed persons remained almost unchanged, the amount of labour input per employed persons increased slightly in 2010. In 2010, the average annual number of hours worked by an employed person was 1,633, whereas in 2009 the respective figure was 1,611 hours per year.

The growth in the number of hours worked was also due to a reduction in the number of temporary lay-offs. In 2010, the average number of laid-off persons was 21,000, while the same number in the previous year was 37,000. Compared to the quarters of the year before, the number of temporarily laid-off persons decreased in every quarter of the year. In the first quarter the reduction in the number of laid-off persons was still quite small but in the subsequent quarters the number decreased clearly. In the second quarter of 2010, the number of laid-off persons was already 23,000 lower than in the respective quarter of the year before. (Table 1.)

Table 1. Number of temporarily laid-off persons 2008–2010 by quarter

Quarter	2008	2009	2010
I	7,000	38,000	35,000
II	4,000	42,000	19,000
III	4,000	31,000	15,000
IV	14,000	36,000	14,000
Annual mean	7,200	37,000	21,000

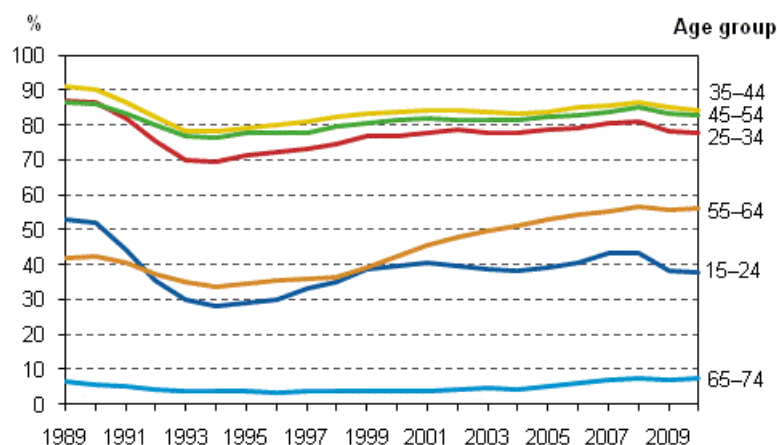
There were fewer underemployed persons, that is, persons who would like to do more work than is available, in 2010 than one year earlier. While in 2009, underemployed persons numbered 133,000, in 2010 the figure had fallen to 120,000.

Employment improved slightly in the oldest age groups

Changes in employment have been quite small in the different age groups (Figure 5). The number of employed persons decreased most in the 34 to 45 age group. This age group had 16,000 fewer employed persons in 2010 than in the previous year. The employment rate for the age group fell by 1.3 percentage points. By contrast, employment increased slightly in the oldest age groups. There were 14,000 more employed persons in the 55 to 64 age group in 2010 than in the previous year. The employment rate for this age group was 56.2 per cent. The number of employed persons also went up slightly in the oldest age group of 65 to 74-year-olds. Changes in the employment rates by age group were minor; however, the rate rose a fraction for the oldest age groups and respectively fell for the youngest ones. The employment rate among persons aged between 20 to 64 was 72.8 per cent.

Since the review of retirement age in 2005, the effective retirement age has been flexible between 63 and 68 year. Employment in this age group has been showing growth although compared with younger age groups employment in the group is still minor. The employment rate for the group has risen from around 12 per cent in 2005 to 18 per cent or so in 2010. Employed persons in the age group numbered 67,000 in 2010, while the respective figure in 2005 was 36,000.

Figure 5. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2010, %



2.2 Changes in unemployment were minor in 2010

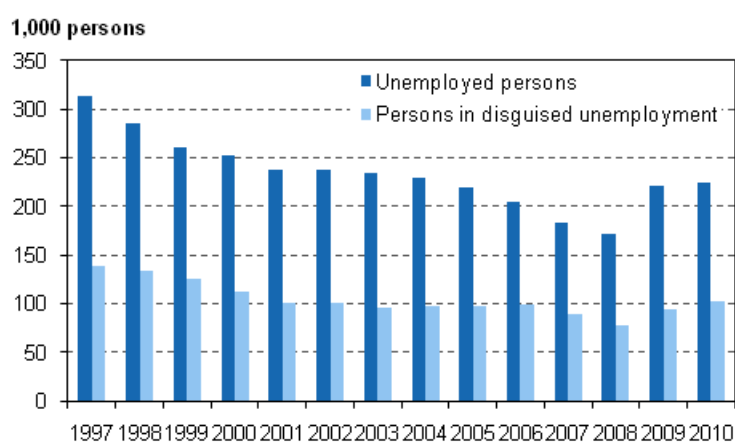
No appreciable changes took place in the unemployment situation between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the average unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent, having been 8.2 per cent in 2009. Men’s unemployment rate was 9.1 per cent and women’s 7.6 per cent.

In 2010, the average number of unemployed persons was 224,000, which was 3,000 higher than in 2009. There were 126,000 unemployed men and 98,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2009, there were 4,000 more unemployed men. Hardly any change took place in the number of unemployed women.

Compared to the quarters of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons increased in the first quarter of 2010. In the last three quarters of the year the number of unemployed persons began to fall. Thus, early on in the year the employment situation was still deteriorating and unemployment worsening, but from there on the situation started to improve.

Besides unemployed persons, persons in disguised unemployment can also be regarded as jobless. Persons in disguised unemployment are economically inactive persons who would like to be gainfully employed but do not actively look for work for diverse reasons. In 2010, there were 102,000 persons in disguised unemployment, which is 8,000 more than in 2009. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (32,000) and the 55 to 64 age group (25,000). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 326,000 in 2010, which equals the level in 2004. (Figure 6.)

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2010, persons aged 15 to 74



The changes in the unemployment rate were minor in all age groups between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 7). Measured with the unemployment rate, unemployment was still most widespread in the 15 to 24 age group. The unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 was 21.4 per cent in 2010. The number of unemployed young persons was also the highest, at 68,000, when compared to other ten-year age groups. However, it should be noted that the unemployment rate measures the share of unemployed persons of the active population. Because the majority of the young people in the 15 to 24 age group are students, i.e. economically inactive, this raises the unemployment rate. When the share of unemployed persons of the total age group is 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 1989–2010, %

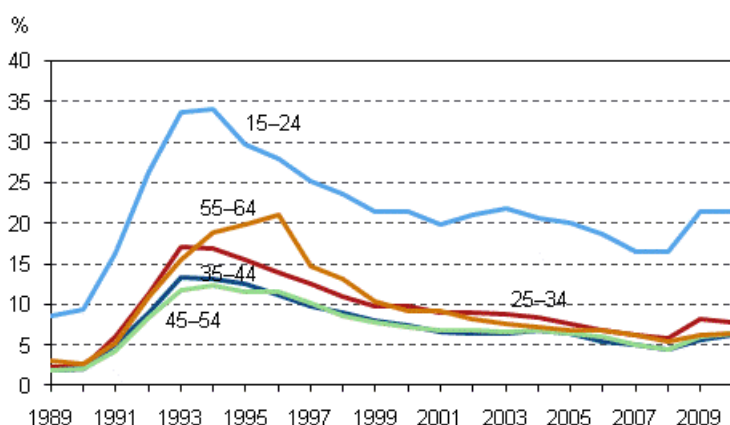
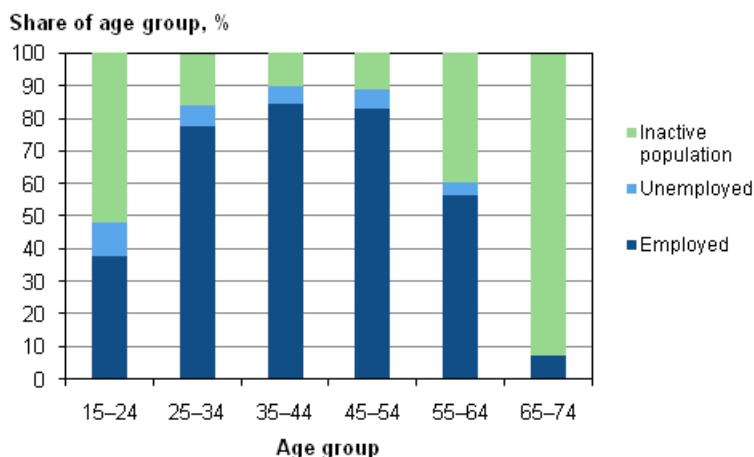


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons and inactive population of age group in 2010, %



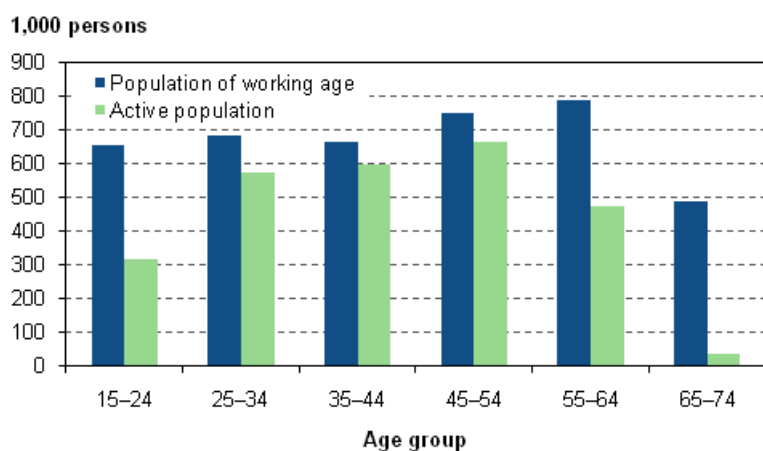
2.3 Number of women in the inactive population grew

From 2009 to 2010, the size of the population of working age grew by 19,000 persons in Finland. In 2010, the size of Finland's population of working age, i.e. aged between 15 and 74, was 4,043,000 persons. The number of persons aged between 55 and 64 showed the largest growth of 14,000. Indeed, persons aged from 55 to 64 form the largest age group in the population of working age (Figure 9).

Although the number of persons of working age increased, the active population decreased by 6,000 persons in 2010. There were 1,372,000 economically inactive persons. The number grew by 25,000 persons, the majority (23,000) of them women. The size of the inactive population increased most in the 25 to 34 age group. The commonest reasons why people in this age group become economically inactive is either to begin studying or caring for own children or some other relative. The size of the inactive population decreased further in the 55 to 64 age group.

Activity rate went up by about one percentage point in the 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups. In age groups younger than this the activity rate remained unchanged or fell slightly between 2009 and 2010.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2010



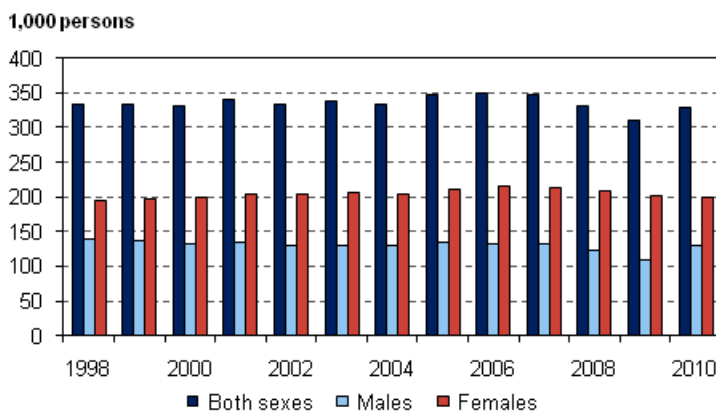
3 Employment relationships and working hours in 2010

3.1 Temporary employment relationships increased in 2010

One employee in six has a temporary employment contract

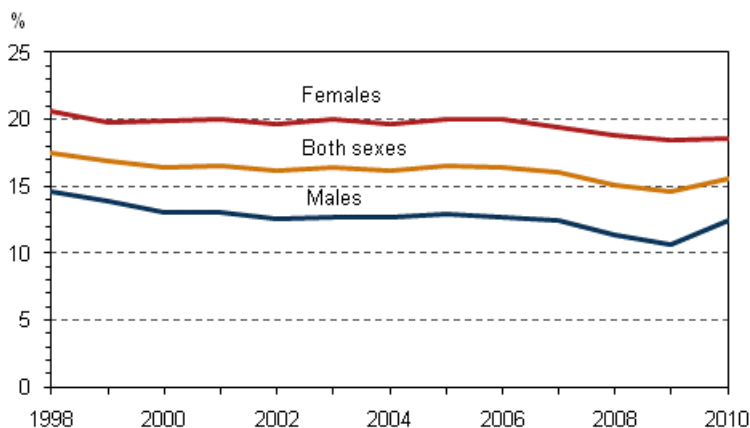
According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, in 2010 the average number of employees in Finland was 2,120,000, which was nearly the same as one year earlier. The employment situation of employees improved towards the end of 2010. At the same time, the number of employees with temporary employment contracts went up. In 2010, there were 329,000 temporary employees, which was 19,000 more than in the previous year (Figure 10). Approximately 16 per cent of employees had temporary employment contracts in 2010. The share rose by one percentage point from 2009. The share of temporary employees was still below the long-term average. (Figure 11.)

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1998-2010



Temporary employment is more widespread among women than men. In 2010, 200,000 of all temporary employees were women and 129,000 men. The share of temporary employees was around 18 per cent among female employees and around 12 per cent among male employees. The number and share of temporary employment contracts rose among male employees in 2010. Among female employees, they remained on level with the year before. Temporary employment contracts increased mainly in the private sector (+15,000).

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15–74 by sex 1998-2010, %



Temporary employment shows clear seasonal variation, for the number of temporary employment contracts usually goes up in the second and third quarters of the year. In 2009, the decrease in temporary employment relationships seemed to occur especially in summer jobs. By contrast, in 2010 the growth in the number of temporary employment contracts from the respective time period of the year before started in the second quarter and continued through to the end of the year.

Two out of three temporary employees could not find permanent work

To an employee, temporary employment can be either a desired or involuntary form of employment. Approximately one-quarter of temporary 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 temporary jobs.

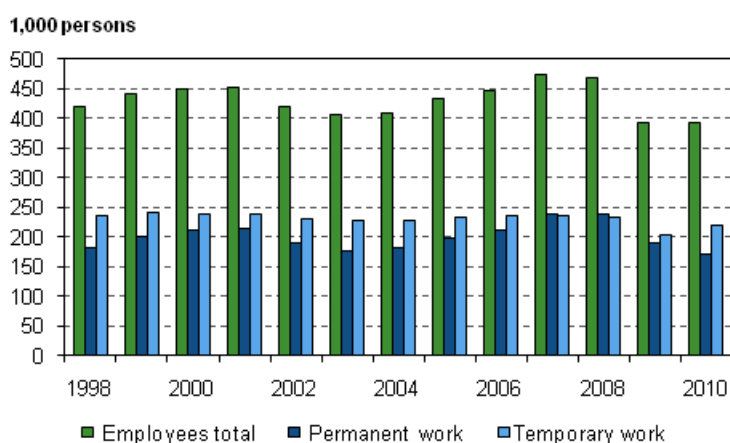
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2010, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 64 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. In 2010, there were 206,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 134,000 were women and 72,000 men. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees decreased slightly from 2009 to 2010.

Around one-half of new employment contracts were temporary

The number of new employment contracts of under one year's duration fell clearly from 2008 to 2009. In 2010, there were 393,000 new employment contracts, which is almost the same number as in 2009. Fifty-six per cent of the new employment contracts were temporary. The share was four percentage points higher than in 2009. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. New employment contracts of under one year's duration of employees aged 15–74 in 1998-2010



There is a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment relationship is temporary or permanent. In 2010, approximately 62 per cent of women's and around 49 per cent of men's new employment relationships were temporary. The majority of men's new employment contracts have almost always been permanent since the year 1997 when a fully comparable time series starts. By contrast, the majority of women's new employment contracts have been temporary over the same time period.

Only one per cent of employees did temporary agency work

Temporary agency work refers to an employment relationship in which an employee works via an enterprise that intermediates or hires labour force. Data on temporary agency work have been collected in the Labour Force Survey since 2008. In 2010, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 29,000, which was 6,000 more than in 2009. Approximately one-half of the temporary agency workers were women.

Among all employees, the share of temporary agency workers was only one per cent or so in 2010. Thus, doing temporary agency work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market. Temporary agency work is mainly done by young people; just under five per cent of employees aged 15 to 24 were doing it.

Temporary agency workers are employed by several industries. It is commonest in wholesale and retail trade, in hotel and restaurant activities, and in manufacturing. Each of these industries employed a couple of thousand temporary agency workers.

3.2 Number of part-time employees went up slightly

Number of part-time employees highest in female-dominated industries

According to the Labour Force Survey, persons employed part-time numbered 358,000 in 2010. Of them, 294,000 were employees and 64,000 self-employed persons or assisting family members. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment are based on the respondents' own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

The number of part-time employees increased slightly (+11,000) from the previous year. Part-time employees accounted for 14 per cent of all employees in 2010. The long-term trend in part-time employment has been a growing one since 1998. (Figures 13 and 14.)

Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. Among female employees, persons employed part-time numbered 207,000, or 19 per cent, and among male employees 88,000, or 8 per cent. Nearly three-quarters of the part-time employees worked in the private sector. The numbers of part-time employees were the highest in the female dominated industries of wholesale and retail trade, and health and social work. The share of part-time employees of all employees was the largest in hotel and restaurant activities at 32 per cent.

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15–74 by sex in 1998-2010

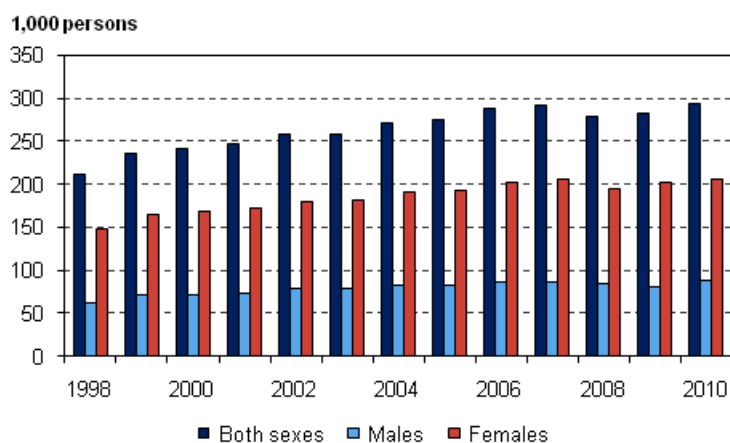
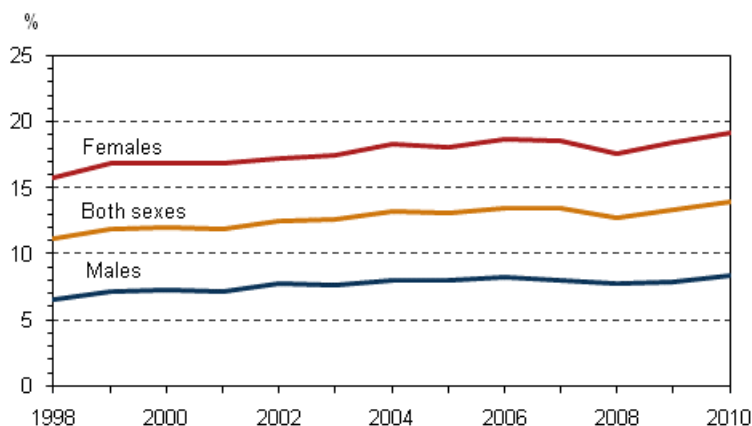


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15–74 by sex 1998-2010, %



Studying is still the commonest reason for working part-time

Working part-time 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. Thus, the reasons for working part-time had not changed much between 2009 and 2010.

Working part-time is widespread among young people, for as many as 39 per cent of employees between the ages of 15 and 24 worked part-time in 2010. Studying was the commonest reason for employees to work part-time in 2010. Approximately 30 per cent of part-time employees quoted this reason. Other reported reasons related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Approximately 27,000 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 2010, the number of employees working part-time involuntarily was 82,000. Of them, 60,000 were women and 22,000 men.

Among the 55 to 64-year old employees, the number of part-time workers was 63,000, which was 17 per cent of all employees in this age group.

According to the Labour Force Survey, 40,000 persons were in part-time retirement in 2010. This is 4,000 persons more than one year previously. Under one-quarter of the persons in part-time retirement said that they worked part-time because of health reasons.

3.3 Working hours in 2010

Working hours change slowly

The concepts of working hours used in these statistics are usual weekly working hours, hours actually worked per week and hours actually worked per employed.

Usual weekly working hours refer to an employee's normal or average weekly working hours in the main job. Regular paid or unpaid overtime is included in the usual weekly working hours of employees. 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 is the number of hours an employed person has worked in the survey week. Hours actually worked per week are separately inquired about in respect of main job and secondary job. Paid or unpaid overtime hours are also included in it. On the other hand, holidays, weekdays off and absences for other reasons (e.g. sickness) reduce the hours actually worked per week.

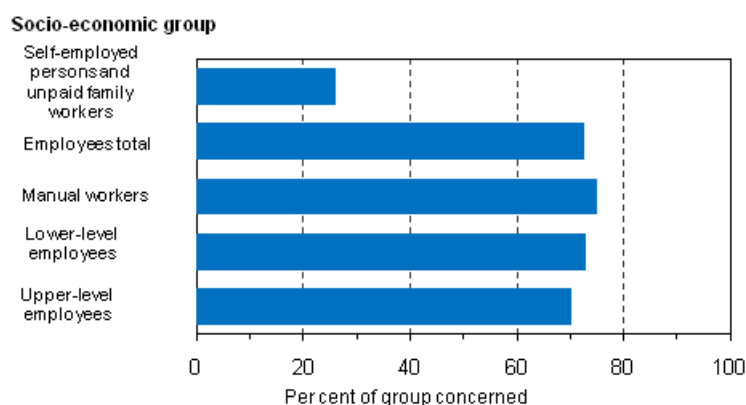
Hours actually worked per employed is a calculated concept, which is obtained by dividing the number of hours actually worked by all employed persons during the year by the annual average number of employed persons. This produces the average hours actually worked per an employed person. The average hours actually worked per employed is calculated in the same way for employed employees.

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

Commonest working week is 35 to 40 hours

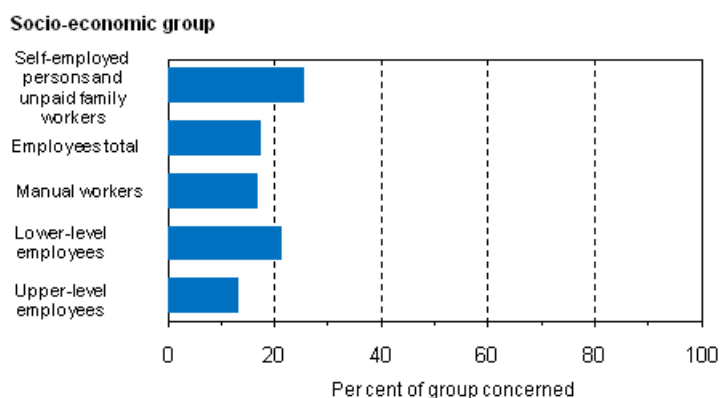
The vast majority (73%) of employees worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in 2010. Variations between different employee groups were fairly small. Only one in four of self-employed persons and assisting family members worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours. (Figure 15.)

Figure 15. Share of persons working a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2010, %



Approximately 18 per cent of employees had a short working week of under 35 hours. Around one in five of lower-level employees worked short hours. Short working weeks were less widespread among upper-level employees. Those with a usual short working week most typically worked 30 to 34 hours per week. One self-employed person and assisting family member in four did a short working week. (Figure 16.)

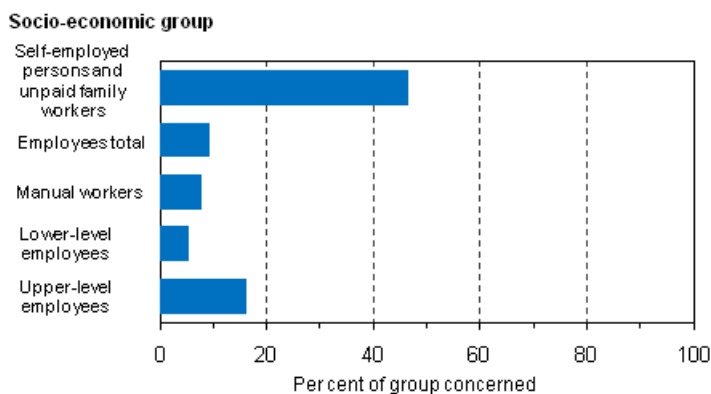
Figure 16. Share of persons working a short usual week of 1 to 34 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2010, %



Approximately nine per cent of employees worked a long week of over 40 hours. Among all employees, upper-level employees most often worked usually long hours. Sixteen per cent of them had long weekly

working hours. Long usual weekly working hours were most widespread among self-employed persons and assisting family members, of whom 47 per cent usually worked long hours. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Share of persons working a long usual week of over 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2010, %



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

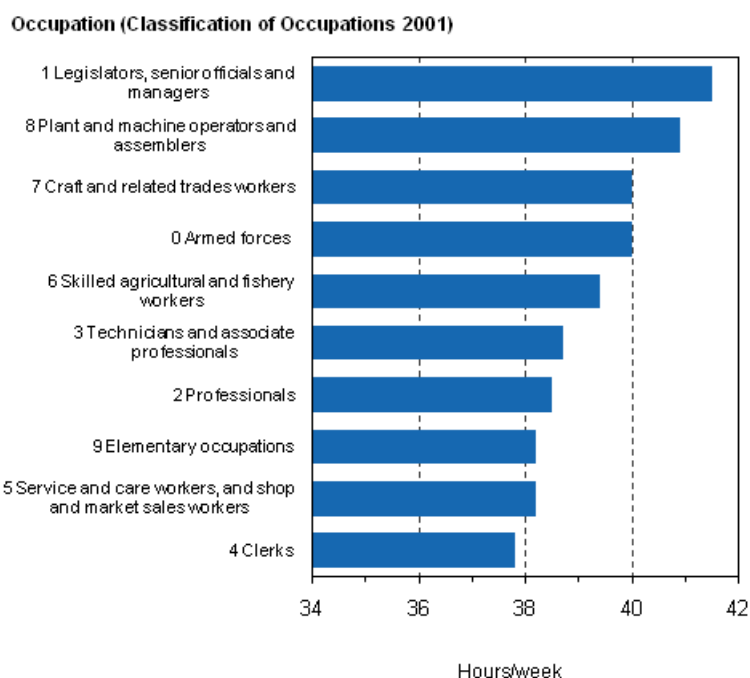
The average usual weekly working hours hardly changed between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, employees' average usual weekly working hours in the main job were 36.5 hours and their hours actually worked per week in the main job were 35.6 hours. The longest weekly hours were worked by self-employed persons and assisting family members whose average usual weekly working hours in the main job totalled 43.3 and hours actually worked per week 41.5 hours. Men’s usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week are longer than women’s (Table 2). Hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences and increased by worked overtime hours.

Table 2. Average of employees’ usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week in the main job in full-time and part-time work in 2010

	Usual weekly working hours		Hours actually worked per week	
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time work	Part-time work
Total	39.1	20.4	37.8	20.8
Men	40.0	19.5	38.9	19.9
Women	38.2	20.8	36.6	21.3

The average usual weekly working hours in the main job of managers and highest office holders in full-time work were around 41.5 hours (Figure 18). Apart from them, only process and transport workers did a long working week of over forty hours in their main job. Office and customer service workers did the shortest working week.

Figure 18. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours in the main job in full-time work by occupation in 2010

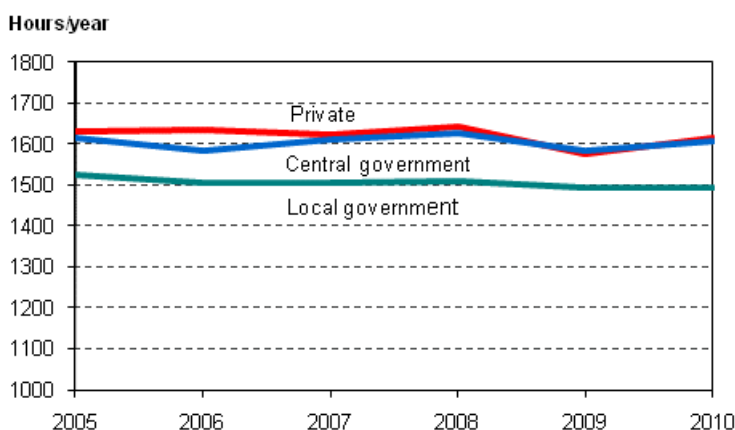


Hours actually worked per employed increased slightly in 2010

In the private sector and in central government, the hours actually worked per employed (see explanation of the concept above) have been almost equal in recent years. In the private sector, the hours actually worked per employed increased in 2010. This may partly be explained by reductions in temporary lay-offs and shortened working hours. In the central government sector, too, the hours actually worked per employed increased.

In the local government sector, the hours actually worked per employed are clearly below those in other sectors, and this has hardly changed at all. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. Employees' hours actually worked per employed by employer sector in 2005-2010



In 2010, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 211 hours lower among female employees than among male employees. Both among men and women, the hours actually worked per employed

increased slightly in 2010. Among men, the hours actually worked per employed went up by 29 hours and among women by 26 hours from 2009 to 2010.

The number of female employees' hours actually worked per employed is these days approximately 200 to 250 lower than male employees'. For instance, women work more often part-time than men. Two-thirds of all employees working part-time are women. Family leaves also shorten women's hours actually worked more than men's.

Sunday work increased in the trade industry in 2010

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 the employed and 14 per cent of employees did Saturday work in the main job during the survey week in 2010. Approximately 12 per cent of employed persons and 10 per cent of employees did Sunday work during the survey week. (Table 3.)

The opening hours were extended in retail trade as of 1 December 2009. This shows as an increase in Sunday work in the trade industry. In 2010, Sunday work in the main job was done in the survey week by 28,000 employees in the wholesale and retail trade, which is 8,000 more than in the year before. When looking at the total for all industries, the share of employees doing Sunday work did not change from 2009 to 2010.

In 2010, around one in four of female employees and one in five of men did shift work.

Table 3. Share of employed persons and employees having done shift work in the main job, and week-end work during the survey week in the main job by sex in 2010, %

	Employed persons		Employees		
	Saturday work	Sunday work	Saturday work	Sunday work	Shift work
Total	17	12	14	10	23
Men	17	12	12	8	19
Women	18	12	16	11	26

3.4 Share of women in supervisory position the smallest in the local government sector

Since 2008, the Labour Force Survey has asked employees about the performing of supervisory tasks. In 2010, altogether 20 per cent of employees said that they performed at least some kind of supervisory tasks. Fourteen per cent of women and 26 per cent of men acted as supervisors. The proportions were almost unchanged from 2009.

In the private sector, 17 per cent and in the central government sector 16 per cent of female employees did supervisory tasks. At 11 per cent, the share was the smallest in the local government sector. However, due to the female domination of the local government sector, the majority, or 60 per cent, of all employees with supervisory tasks in the local government sector were women.

Among male employees, the shares of persons in supervisory positions were 26 per cent in the private sector, 35 per cent in the central government sector and 26 per cent in the local government sector.

4. Labour Force Survey data content from January 2008 onwards

1. Labour force status and other activity

- Active population
- 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 / temporary employment relationship and reason for temporary 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

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

5. 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, own illness 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.
- **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
- **Laid off**
In the Labour Force Survey, a person is defined as laid off if he or she has been completely absent from work in the survey week (also from a secondary job) and in the interview reports temporary lay-off as the reason for the absence. The person can be laid off either for a fixed period or for the time being. In the Labour Force Survey, a laid-off person may be defined either as employed, unemployed or economically inactive.
- **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.
- **Temporary 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 temporary employment.
- **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 active population (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.

6. Classifications

6.1 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

6.2 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

Code	Heading
F	Construction
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialised construction activities
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

Code	Heading
Q	Human health and social work activities
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
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

6.3 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

6.4 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>

7. 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 “.”
- **Due to rounding**, the sums in the tables may not always agree.
- **In the release 3 December 2010 Labour Force Survey 2009**, Time series data 2000–2009 the unemployment rates for higher university or doctorate level (7, 8) **were incorrect** in Appendix table 25. The corrected data can be found in Appendix table 25 of this release.
- **Data on education** concerning 2010 will only become available later.
- Data by **Regional State Administrative Agency (AVI)** are available as of the beginning of 2009.
- 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.

Appendix tables, time series 2001–2010 and 2006–2010

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2010	4 043	2 672	2 447	224	1 372
Males	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
	2010	2 024	1 385	1 259	126	639
Females	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
	2010	2 020	1 287	1 188	98	733

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Active population, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2010	2 672	2 634	317	575	598	669	476	38
Males	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
	2010	1 385	1 360	158	318	314	337	234	25
Females	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
	2010	1 287	1 274	159	257	284	333	242	13

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Activity rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2010	66,1	74,1	48,0	84,1	89,7	88,7	60,2	7,7
Males	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
	2010	68,4	75,7	46,8	90,5	92,4	88,7	60,1	11,0
Females	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
	2010	63,7	72,5	49,3	77,3	86,8	88,7	60,3	4,8

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Inactive population, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2010	1 372	921	343	109	69	85	315	451
Males	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
	2010	639	437	179	33	26	43	156	202
Females	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
	2010	733	484	163	76	43	42	159	249

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2010	2 447	2 410	249	530	560	626	445	37
Males	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
	2010	1 259	1 234	121	292	294	312	217	25
Females	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
	2010	1 188	1 176	128	239	267	314	228	12

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Employment rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2010	60,5	67,8	37,8	77,6	84,0	82,9	56,2	7,6
Males	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
	2010	62,2	68,7	35,7	83,1	86,5	82,1	55,6	11,0
Females	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
	2010	58,8	66,9	39,9	71,8	81,5	83,8	56,9	4,7

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2010

	2009		2010	
	Employed, 1000 persons	Employment rate, %	Employed, 1000 persons	Employment rate, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country	2 423	68,3	2 410	67,8
Southern Finland AVI	1 071	71,5	1 064	70,7
Southwestern Finland AVI	314	69,5	305	67,6
Eastern Finland AVI	226	61,3	232	63,1
Western and Inland Finland AVI	525	67,4	524	67,0
Northern Finland AVI	199	64,5	197	63,7
Lapland AVI	73	60,5	73	60,7
State Department of Åland	14	77,9	14	78,0

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Year									
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 367	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447
	Employees total	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120
	- upper-level employees	509	522	529	541	550	565	594	607	603	626
	- lower-level employees	780	784	780	787	809	817	819	830	816	805
	- manual workers	766	756	747	731	734	745	761	764	697	682
	Self-employed persons total	307	304	304	301	303	314	313	324	334	328
Males	Employed persons total	1 240	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259
	Employees total	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038
	- upper-level employees	280	290	296	301	300	305	325	329	324	343
	- lower-level employees	222	218	216	216	222	220	212	219	212	213
	- manual workers	527	513	509	505	513	524	535	543	490	478
	Self-employed persons total	207	204	204	204	205	215	214	220	226	221
Females	Employed persons total	1 127	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188
	Employees total	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082
	- upper-level employees	229	232	233	240	251	259	269	279	279	283
	- lower-level employees	558	566	565	571	587	597	606	610	604	592
	- manual workers	239	243	238	226	221	221	226	221	207	203
	Self-employed persons total	100	100	100	97	98	99	99	104	109	107

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2001 - 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 367	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 018	1 038	1 035	1 049	1 095	1 120	1 138	1 155	1 120
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	800	807	822	838	855	880	918	942	942
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	417	403	396	394	389	378	367	364	354
	- lower university level (6)	167	174	191	205	219	243	269	282	283
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	217	230	234	239	247	259	281	297	305
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	548	527	508	477	451	444	436	434	395
Males	Total	1 240	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255
	Upper secondary education (3)	554	560	566	576	598	615	627	639	614
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	372	371	375	380	383	390	406	419	410
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	177	162	153	151	152	144	140	142	133
	- lower university level (6)	86	93	104	108	106	118	128	133	130
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	109	116	119	121	125	128	138	144	147
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	314	297	286	273	263	261	256	257	230
Females	Total	1 127	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202
	Upper secondary education (3)	464	478	469	474	497	505	511	516	506
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	429	435	446	458	473	490	511	524	532
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	239	241	244	243	237	234	228	222	221
	- lower university level (6)	81	81	88	97	113	125	140	149	154
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	108	114	115	118	122	131	143	153	157
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	234	230	222	204	188	183	180	176	165

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2006 - 2010

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	118	118	119	119	115
	C Manufacturing	10-33	419	423	417	379	362
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	24	25	27	26
	F Construction	41-43	164	174	186	175	172
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	305	311	296	298
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	154	151	153	153	156
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	84	88	85	83
	J Information and communication	58-63	98	95	95	94	95
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	70	71	70	71
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	132	140	151	146	150
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	102	109	102	98	100
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	123	119	117	116	117
	P Education	85	171	168	165	164	174
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	364	370	382	388	379
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	50	51	52	53	55
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	77	84	84	85	84
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	85	86	86	84	82
	C Manufacturing	10-33	306	311	311	280	266
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	20	19	19	21	21
	F Construction	41-43	152	162	172	160	157
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	150	152	160	149	148
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	117	114	115	119	124
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	22	23	23	23	24
	J Information and communication	58-63	62	61	60	58	63
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	27	29	29	29	31
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	74	78	86	81	82
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	46	49	47	44	48
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	56	54	51	51	51
	P Education	85	57	56	55	54	58
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	44	42	41	43	44
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	23	24	25	25	28
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	24	26	28	27	28

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	33	32	33	35	33
	C Manufacturing	10-33	113	111	107	99	96
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	5	5	6	6	6
	F Construction	41-43	11	12	13	14	15
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	148	153	150	147	151
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	37	38	38	35	32
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	56	61	65	62	58
	J Information and communication	58-63	37	34	34	35	32
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	40	41	43	41	40
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	58	62	66	65	68
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	57	60	55	54	52
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	67	65	66	65	66
	P Education	85	114	112	110	110	116
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	320	328	341	345	335
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	27	27	27	28	27
S-U Other service activities	94-99	53	58	57	57	56	

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	37	37	40	38	39
	C Manufacturing	10-33	395	400	392	355	341
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	23	25	26	26
	F Construction	41-43	124	137	145	132	132
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	254	264	271	257	258
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	131	132	129	131
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	68	73	78	74	71
	J Information and communication	58-63	91	89	89	86	86
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	61	64	66	64	64
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	106	110	119	116	120
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	93	101	91	84	87
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	123	119	117	116	117
	P Education	85	168	165	161	161	170
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	349	355	364	369	362
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	39	41	40	41	43
S-U Other service activities	94-99	60	64	65	65	62	

			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
			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	314	313	324	334	328
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	81	81	79	80	76
	C Manufacturing	10-33	24	22	25	24	21
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	40	38	41	43	41
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	44	41	39	39	40
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	20	20	24	25
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	10	11	10	11	11
	J Information and communication	58-63	8	7	6	7	9
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	6	5	6	6
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	26	30	32	30	29
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	9	9	11	14	13
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	4	3	4	4	4
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	15	15	18	20	17
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	11	10	12	12	12
S-U Other service activities	94-99	17	20	19	20	22	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	118	118	119	119	115
	C Manufacturing	10-33	419	423	417	379	362
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	24	25	27	26
	F Construction	41-43	164	174	186	175	172
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	305	311	296	298
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	154	151	153	153	156
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	84	88	85	83
	J Information and communication	58-63	98	95	95	94	95
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	70	71	70	71
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	132	140	151	146	150
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	102	109	102	98	100
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	123	119	117	116	117
	P Education	85	171	168	165	164	174
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	364	370	382	388	379
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	50	51	52	53	55
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	77	84	84	85	84
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 786	1 830	1 856	1 794	1 774
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	111	110	109	107
	C Manufacturing	10-33	418	422	416	378	361
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	18	17	17	19	18
	F Construction	41-43	155	165	178	168	167
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	297	304	310	294	297
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	146	144	145	145	149
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	72	77	80	77	74
	J Information and communication	58-63	98	94	93	92	94
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	67	68	67	67
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	96	102	112	107	108
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	83	89	81	80	79
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	5	4	4	4	5
	P Education	85	25	25	26	28	32
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	89	91	96	101	95
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	31	32	33	36	37
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	75	82	83	83	82

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	655	657	666	657	663
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	9	7	9	9	8
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	7	6	9	8	8
	F Construction	41-43	8	10	8	6	5
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	8	7	8	8	7
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	6	7	9	8	9
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	3	3	3	3	4
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	36	38	40	39	41
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	19	21	21	18	21
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	118	115	113	112	112
	P Education	85	146	143	139	136	142
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	274	278	284	285	283
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	19	19	19	18	18
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120
	Private sector	1 411	1 419	1 405	1 404	1 441	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459	1 447
	Public sector	644	644	651	656	653	655	657	666	657	663
	- central government	147	146	144	149	147	149	152	157	155	153
	- local government	497	498	507	507	506	507	505	509	502	510
Males	Employer sector total	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038
	Private sector	840	832	826	829	844	860	886	905	844	849
	Public sector	191	191	196	195	194	190	188	187	182	185
	- central government	75	74	75	76	77	76	75	79	76	74
	- local government	116	117	121	119	116	115	112	107	106	111
Females	Employer sector total	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082
	Private sector	571	587	579	575	598	611	631	628	615	598
	Public sector	453	453	455	461	460	465	470	479	475	478
	- central government	72	72	69	73	70	73	77	77	79	79
	- local government	381	381	386	389	390	392	393	402	396	399

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		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	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
	2010	358	334	99	62	45	41	85	24
Males	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
	2010	125	110	35	20	10	12	33	16
Females	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
	2010	232	224	64	42	36	29	53	9

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	343	351	338	343	358
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	22	23	23	23	23
C Manufacturing	10-33	19	21	19	18	18
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1	1	1	2	2
F Construction	41-43	9	10	8	9	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	66	67	64	63	66
H Transportation and storage	49-53	19	21	19	18	20
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	23	25	24	24
J Information and communication	58-63	11	10	10	9	10
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	9	8	7	8	9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	19	20	18	21	22
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	24	25	19	19	22
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	8	7	7	7
P Education	85	27	25	25	27	26
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	52	52	53	56	60
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	16	16	15	16	17
S-U Other service activities	94-99	19	21	21	21	20

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 060	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120
	- permanent full-time work	1 554	1 557	1 544	1 542	1 561	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610	1 581
	- permanent part-time work	165	176	179	188	189	199	205	196	201	209
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	259	251	257	250	262	260	261	248	229	244
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	81	82	80	84	85	89	87	84	81	85
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	340	334	337	334	347	349	348	332	310	329
	Part-time work total	246	259	259	272	275	288	292	279	283	294
Males	Employees total	1 033	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038
	- permanent full-time work	849	843	841	840	848	860	882	913	865	851
	- permanent part-time work	49	52	53	54	55	58	60	58	55	58
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	110	102	104	103	107	105	107	97	83	99
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	24	27	25	28	27	28	26	26	26	30
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	134	129	130	130	134	133	133	123	109	129
	Part-time work total	73	79	78	82	83	86	87	84	81	88
Females	Employees total	1 027	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082
	- permanent full-time work	705	714	703	701	713	721	744	765	746	730
	- permanent part-time work	116	125	126	134	134	141	145	137	147	151
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	149	149	153	147	155	155	154	151	146	144
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	57	55	55	56	58	61	60	58	55	55
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	205	204	207	203	212	216	214	209	201	200
	Part-time work total	173	180	181	190	192	202	205	195	202	207

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2001 - 2010, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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 work	75,5	75,3	74,9	74,7	74,4	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9	74,6
	- permanent part-time work	8,0	8,5	8,7	9,1	9,0	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5	9,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	12,6	12,2	12,5	12,1	12,5	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8	11,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	16,5	16,1	16,4	16,2	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6	15,5
	Part-time work total	11,9	12,5	12,6	13,2	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3	13,9
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 work	82,2	82,3	82,1	82,0	81,7	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0	82,0
	- permanent part-time work	4,7	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3	5,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,7	10,0	10,2	10,0	10,3	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,0	9,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,3	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	13,0	12,6	12,7	12,7	12,9	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6	12,4
	Part-time work total	7,1	7,7	7,6	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9	8,4
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 work	68,7	68,4	67,8	67,5	67,3	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2	67,5
	- permanent part-time work	11,3	11,9	12,2	12,9	12,6	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4	14,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	14,5	14,3	14,7	14,2	14,6	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4	13,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,0	5,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	20,0	19,6	20,0	19,6	20,0	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4	18,5
	Part-time work total	16,8	17,2	17,5	18,3	18,1	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,4	19,1

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4 055 137	4 112 371	4 210 618	3 958 480	3 998 202
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	260 660	257 453	250 755	244 881	239 595
C Manufacturing	10-33	719 386	724 571	723 223	609 548	605 608
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	42 635	39 937	43 841	44 545	43 790
F Construction	41-43	301 834	319 849	342 135	308 647	313 071
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	492 320	498 475	518 473	481 074	491 025
H Transportation and storage	49-53	270 102	268 071	270 744	262 074	271 315
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	125 015	133 299	141 871	132 593	130 436
J Information and communication	58-63	160 232	156 718	153 729	151 408	158 315
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	112 366	114 883	119 679	114 033	112 755
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	217 830	231 898	256 464	234 407	240 980
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	159 617	168 434	160 985	154 666	155 388
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	194 882	190 472	188 752	186 211	184 467
P Education	85	237 084	231 800	231 615	225 378	245 674
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	562 191	570 313	582 608	588 168	576 958
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	75 117	72 720	74 772	76 571	80 689
S-U Other service activities	94-99	118 271	123 924	133 025	128 914	129 994

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 407 872	3 471 217	3 553 580	3 301 965	3 357 941
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	72 102	69 757	75 595	73 390	75 328
C Manufacturing	10-33	671 254	678 340	671 410	562 963	565 049
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	41 341	38 446	43 056	43 174	42 571
F Construction	41-43	218 734	240 399	255 355	225 830	230 280
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	401 078	414 880	435 057	399 392	406 331
H Transportation and storage	49-53	224 260	220 651	220 396	208 586	214 326
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	98 818	104 916	116 231	104 149	103 464
J Information and communication	58-63	146 773	144 638	143 676	138 945	143 003
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	101 140	103 663	110 004	104 492	101 739
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	172 506	181 472	202 125	184 888	195 095
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	142 517	152 612	141 162	128 154	131 670
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	194 406	190 259	188 126	185 691	184 378
P Education	85	232 595	226 838	225 294	219 727	239 642
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	537 862	545 376	551 975	554 870	552 434
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	58 122	59 648	57 859	59 202	60 751
S-U Other service activities	94-99	89 446	90 900	99 770	94 869	94 568

Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 660	1 650	1 664	1 611	1 634
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 201	2 189	2 109	2 065	2 078
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 718	1 715	1 733	1 607	1 673
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 743	1 692	1 723	1 660	1 667
	F Construction	41-43	1 845	1 835	1 842	1 766	1 819
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 653	1 634	1 670	1 625	1 646
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 753	1 774	1 773	1 710	1 739
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 604	1 590	1 604	1 559	1 578
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 632	1 641	1 621	1 619	1 667
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 674	1 640	1 674	1 627	1 599
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 650	1 655	1 693	1 606	1 608
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 558	1 539	1 579	1 576	1 559
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 584	1 598	1 614	1 604	1 583
	P Education	85	1 384	1 378	1 403	1 371	1 411
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 546	1 541	1 525	1 514	1 523
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 508	1 423	1 444	1 441	1 468
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 535	1 482	1 575	1 524	1 554
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 709	1 695	1 711	1 646	1 677
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 236	2 214	2 136	2 091	2 099
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 717	1 714	1 732	1 606	1 671
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 772	1 719	1 746	1 661	1 696
	F Construction	41-43	1 854	1 848	1 846	1 768	1 824
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 651	1 632	1 668	1 623	1 645
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 767	1 780	1 776	1 713	1 738
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 621	1 595	1 599	1 573	1 583
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 626	1 634	1 615	1 615	1 664
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 674	1 641	1 675	1 626	1 600
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 673	1 672	1 701	1 614	1 622
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 553	1 550	1 586	1 589	1 569
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 837	1 784	1 766	1 916	1 723
	P Education	85	1 417	1 460	1 446	1 421	1 496
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 533	1 508	1 530	1 510	1 512
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 497	1 337	1 428	1 389	1 464
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 535	1 469	1 572	1 515	1 550

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 524	1 528	1 536	1 515	1 520
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 762	1 770	1 779	1 765	1 792
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 664	1 619	1 677	1 658	1 602
	F Construction	41-43	1 680	1 617	1 749	1 703	1 645
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 493	1 659	1 708	1 655	1 770
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 388	1 535	1 658	1 429	1 551
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 669	1 623	1 658	1 651	1 573
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 588	1 607	1 670	1 587	1 573
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 573	1 495	1 552	1 522	1 527
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 573	1 591	1 608	1 593	1 577
	P Education	85	1 378	1 363	1 394	1 360	1 392
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 550	1 551	1 524	1 517	1 526
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 527	1 566	1 469	1 548	1 477
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2006 - 2010

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 600	1 594	1 610	1 555	1 584
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 931	1 892	1 913	1 911	1 926
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 699	1 695	1 713	1 584	1 657
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 719	1 674	1 724	1 653	1 659
	F Construction	41-43	1 764	1 760	1 761	1 708	1 750
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 577	1 572	1 603	1 553	1 576
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 671	1 682	1 666	1 619	1 638
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 458	1 441	1 486	1 406	1 450
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 619	1 633	1 613	1 610	1 660
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 654	1 609	1 663	1 621	1 586
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 627	1 646	1 692	1 595	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 532	1 517	1 551	1 522	1 515
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 582	1 597	1 613	1 603	1 582
	P Education	85	1 388	1 372	1 397	1 366	1 406
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 541	1 537	1 518	1 506	1 525
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 485	1 446	1 442	1 427	1 427
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 494	1 423	1 529	1 470	1 531
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 634	1 622	1 643	1 574	1 614
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 982	1 920	1 956	1 960	1 958
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 697	1 694	1 712	1 583	1 655
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 740	1 694	1 747	1 651	1 686
	F Construction	41-43	1 770	1 771	1 763	1 709	1 754
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 575	1 570	1 601	1 550	1 573
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 682	1 684	1 663	1 616	1 631
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 464	1 431	1 465	1 404	1 438
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 613	1 625	1 607	1 605	1 656
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 653	1 609	1 663	1 619	1 587
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 647	1 666	1 703	1 598	1 643
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 521	1 524	1 551	1 522	1 512
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 802	1 759	1 734	1 899	1 706
	P Education	85	1 454	1 427	1 409	1 394	1 477
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 506	1 484	1 496	1 471	1 521
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 445	1 341	1 415	1 339	1 388
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 493	1 405	1 523	1 458	1 524

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 524	1 529	1 536	1 515	1 520
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 762	1 770	1 765	1 765	1 792
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 664	1 619	1 677	1 658	1 602
	F Construction	41-43	1 680	1 617	1 749	1 703	1 645
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 493	1 659	1 708	1 655	1 770
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 388	1 535	1 658	1 429	1 551
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 669	1 623	1 658	1 651	1 573
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 588	1 607	1 670	1 587	1 572
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 573	1 495	1 552	1 522	1 527
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 573	1 591	1 608	1 593	1 577
	P Education	85	1 378	1 363	1 394	1 360	1 392
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 550	1 551	1 524	1 517	1 526
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 527	1 566	1 469	1 548	1 477
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2010	224	224	68	44	37	43	31
Males	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
	2010	126	126	38	26	20	25	17
Females	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
	2010	98	98	30	18	17	19	14

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2001 - 2010

		Unemployment rate, %						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2010	8,4	8,5	21,4	7,7	6,3	6,5	6,5
Males	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
	2010	9,1	9,3	23,8	8,2	6,4	7,4	7,4
Females	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
	2010	7,6	7,7	19,0	7,1	6,1	5,6	5,7

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2010

	2009		2010	
	Unemployed, 1000 persons	Unemployment rate, %	Unemployed, 1000 persons	Unemployment rate, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country	221	8,2	224	8,4
Southern Finland AVI	80	6,9	85	7,3
Southwestern Finland AVI	26	7,5	28	8,3
Eastern Finland AVI	29	11,1	27	10,2
Western and Inland Finland AVI	54	9,2	52	8,9
Northern Finland AVI	22	9,9	22	10,0
Lapland AVI	10	11,6	9	11,3
State Department of Åland	1	5,4	0	3,1

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2001 - 2009, persons aged 15-74

Sex		Level of education		Unemployment rate, %						
				Year						
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Both sexes total	Total	9,1	9,1	9,0	8,8	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,7	9,9	9,8	9,3	8,8	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,7	4,2	4,3	4,8	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,5	4,9	4,8	5,2	4,8	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8
	- lower university level (6)	4,7	4,9	4,9	5,2	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,0	2,3	3,0	3,7	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,9	14,4	14,3	14,3	13,9	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0
Males	Total	8,6	9,1	9,2	8,7	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,1	9,9	9,8	9,0	8,4	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,0	3,8	4,2	4,4	4,2	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,3	4,4	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8
	- lower university level (6)	3,9	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,2	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,6	1,8	2,6	3,1	3,0	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	12,8	13,7	13,9	13,6	12,9	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7
Females	Total	9,7	9,1	8,9	8,9	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6
	Upper secondary education (3)	10,5	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,2	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	5,2	4,5	4,5	5,1	4,9	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,9	4,9	4,6	5,1	5,1	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3
	- lower university level (6)	5,6	6,0	5,6	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,4	2,7	3,4	4,2	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,4	15,3	14,9	15,2	15,4	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4

Appendix tables, statistics for 2010

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2010

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	4 043	2 672	2 447	224	1 372
	15-64	3 555	2 634	2 410	224	921
	15-24	659	317	249	68	343
	25-34	684	575	530	44	109
	35-44	666	598	560	37	69
	45-54	754	669	626	43	85
	55-64	791	476	445	31	315
	65-74	489	38	37	0	451
Males	15-74	2 024	1 385	1 259	126	639
	15-64	1 797	1 360	1 234	126	437
	15-24	338	158	121	38	179
	25-34	351	318	292	26	33
	35-44	339	314	294	20	26
	45-54	379	337	312	25	43
	55-64	390	234	217	17	156
	65-74	227	25	25	0	202
Females	15-74	2 020	1 287	1 188	98	733
	15-64	1 758	1 274	1 176	98	484
	15-24	322	159	128	30	163
	25-34	333	257	239	18	76
	35-44	327	284	267	17	43
	45-54	375	333	314	19	42
	55-64	401	242	228	14	159
	65-74	262	13	12	0	249

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2010, %

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	100,0	66,1	60,5	5,5	33,9
	15-64	100,0	74,1	67,8	6,3	25,9
	15-24	100,0	48,0	37,8	10,3	52,0
	25-34	100,0	84,1	77,6	6,5	15,9
	35-44	100,0	89,7	84,0	5,6	10,3
	45-54	100,0	88,7	82,9	5,8	11,3
	55-64	100,0	60,2	56,2	3,9	39,8
	65-74	100,0	7,7	7,6	0,0	92,3

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Males	15-74	100,0	68,4	62,2	6,2	31,6
	15-64	100,0	75,7	68,7	7,0	24,3
	15-24	100,0	46,8	35,7	11,1	53,2
	25-34	100,0	90,5	83,1	7,4	9,5
	35-44	100,0	92,4	86,5	5,9	7,6
	45-54	100,0	88,7	82,1	6,6	11,3
	55-64	100,0	60,1	55,6	4,4	39,9
	65-74	100,0	11,0	11,0	0,0	89,0
Females	15-74	100,0	63,7	58,8	4,9	36,3
	15-64	100,0	72,5	66,9	5,6	27,5
	15-24	100,0	49,3	39,9	9,4	50,7
	25-34	100,0	77,3	71,8	5,5	22,7
	35-44	100,0	86,8	81,5	5,3	13,2
	45-54	100,0	88,7	83,8	4,9	11,3
	55-64	100,0	60,3	56,9	3,4	39,7
	65-74	100,0	4,8	4,7	0,1	95,2

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region in 2010

Region	Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent	Per cent
Whole country	3 555	2 634	2 410	224	921	67,8	8,5
Uusimaa	995	778	729	49	217	73,2	6,4
Itä-Uusimaa	62	48	44	4	14	71,8	7,7
Varsinais-Suomi	306	228	209	19	78	68,3	8,3
Satakunta	145	106	96	9	40	66,2	8,9
Kanta-Häme	113	84	76	8	29	67,5	9,1
Pirkanmaa	323	241	218	24	82	67,3	9,8
Päijät-Häme	131	95	87	9	36	66,0	9,0
Kymenlaakso	118	83	74	9	34	62,8	11,2
South Karelia	86	61	54	6	26	63,1	10,1
Etelä-Savo	98	68	62	5	30	63,8	8,1
Pohjois-Savo	162	115	103	12	47	63,7	10,2
North Karelia	109	77	67	10	32	61,6	12,7
Central Finland	179	127	114	13	52	63,9	10,0
South Ostrobothnia	123	90	82	8	33	66,8	8,5
Ostrobothnia	113	86	80	6	27	70,9	6,8
Central Ostrobothnia	44	32	29	2	12	67,4	7,0
North Ostrobothnia	256	183	164	19	73	64,1	10,3
Kainuu	53	36	33	3	17	61,8	9,1
Lapland	121	83	73	9	38	60,7	11,4
Åland	18	15	14	0	4	78,0	3,0

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2010

		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	2 447	2 120	328	314
	15-64	2 410	2 106	304	295
	15-24	249	238	11	7
	25-34	530	482	48	47
	35-44	560	486	74	73
	45-54	626	538	88	87
	55-64	445	361	84	80
	65-74	37	14	23	19
Males	15-74	1 259	1 038	221	213
	15-64	1 234	1 030	204	199
	15-24	121	113	7	5
	25-34	292	259	33	33
	35-44	294	243	50	50
	45-54	312	255	57	57
	55-64	217	160	57	55
	65-74	25	8	17	14
Females	15-74	1 188	1 082	107	101
	15-64	1 176	1 076	100	96
	15-24	128	125	4	3
	25-34	239	224	15	15
	35-44	267	243	24	23
	45-54	314	283	31	30
	55-64	228	202	27	25
	65-74	12	6	7	5

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2010

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 259	1 188
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	82	33
Agriculture	01	84	54	30
C Manufacturing	10-33	362	266	96
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	21	24
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	59	45	14
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	49	35	14
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	61	51	10
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	115	88	27
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	33	26	7
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	21	6
F Construction	41-43	172	157	15
Construction of buildings	41	61	55	6
Specialised construction activities	43	91	84	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	148	151
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	41	36	5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	60	32
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	164	51	113
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	124	32
Land, water and air transport	49-51	101	87	14
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	55	37	18
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	24	58
J Information and communication	58-63	95	63	32
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	31	40
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	82	68
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	56	38	19
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	48	52
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	61	28	34
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	51	66
P Education	85	174	58	116
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	44	335
Human health activities	86	179	26	153
Residential care activities	87	79	9	70
Social work activities without accommodation	88	121	9	112
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	28	27
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	28	56

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 410	249	530	560	626	445
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	10	14	22	31	29
C Manufacturing	10-33	359	27	82	95	95	61
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	2	5	6	8	5
F Construction	41-43	170	20	36	36	46	32
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	295	56	75	67	59	38
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	16	33	35	42	27
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	82	20	19	17	15	10
J Information and communication	58-63	94	6	32	27	19	10
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	5	14	15	19	15
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	9	45	33	33	26
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	18	20	18	22	20
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	20	26	40	27
P Education	85	172	7	33	45	50	37
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	376	27	72	84	114	79
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	11	11	11	10	9
S-U Other service activities	94-99	82	12	16	18	20	16

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 774	663
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	107	8
C Manufacturing	10-33	362	361	1
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	18	8
F Construction	41-43	172	167	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	297	2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	149	7
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	74	9
J Information and communication	58-63	95	94	1
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	67	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	108	41
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	79	21
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	5	112
P Education	85	174	32	142
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	95	283
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	37	18
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	82	1

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons						
		Regional State Administrative Agencies						
		Whole country	Southern Finland AVI	Southwestern Finland AVI	Eastern Finland AVI	Western and Inland Finland AVI	Northern Finland AVI	Lapland AVI
Industry	TOL 2008							
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 079	311	236	533	199	74
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	22	17	22	32	16	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	388	149	62	32	104	33	9
F Construction	41-43	172	70	26	19	36	15	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	148	36	24	62	19	9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	73	23	15	27	11	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	40	10	7	15	6	4
J Information and communication	58-63	95	61	6	4	17	5	2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	42	8	5	11	3	2
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	250	129	23	20	49	19	8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	57	13	11	21	10	4
P Education	85	174	70	21	18	41	17	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	146	50	42	89	37	12
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	139	66	16	16	27	9	3

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2001) and sex in 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation	Occupation code			
Occupations total		2 447	1 259	1 188
Legislators, senior officials and managers	01	256	178	78
Legislators and senior officials	11	8	4	4
Corporate managers	12	166	110	55
Managers of small enterprises		82	64	18
Professionals	2	473	239	233
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	21	154	125	28
Life science and health professionals	22	41	16	25
Teaching professionals	23	133	46	86
Other professionals	24	145	51	94
Technicians and associate professionals	3	405	159	245
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	31	85	72	13
Life science and health associate professionals	32	107	13	94
Traffic instructors and other teaching associate professionals	33	.	.	.
Other associate professionals	34	211	73	138
Clerks	4	157	37	119
Office clerks	41	118	31	87
Customer services clerks	42	38	6	32
Service and care workers, and shop and market sales workers	5	389	76	313
Personal and protective services workers	51	280	45	235
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	52	109	31	78
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6	103	65	38
Craft and related trades workers	7	268	244	24
Extraction and building trades workers	71	107	104	3
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	72	128	121	6
Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	73	9	5	4
Other craft and related trades workers	74	24	14	11
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	190	160	30
Stationary plant and related operators	81	25	23	3
Machine operators and assemblers	82	57	35	22
Drivers and related water traffic operators	83	107	102	5
Elementary occupations	9	191	86	104
Sales and services elementary occupations	91	130	41	89
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	92	.	.	.
Labourers in manufacturing and construction	93	60	45	15
Armed forces	00	10	9	0

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2010

Socio-economic groups		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Employees total	3-9	2 120	1 038	1 082
Upper-level employees	3	626	343	283
- senior officials and upper management	31	134	90	44
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	171	113	58
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	101	37	63
- other senior officials and employees	34	220	103	117
Lower-level employees	4	805	213	592
- supervisors	41	132	89	43
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	306	68	237
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	37	9	28
- other lower-level employees	44	331	47	283
Manual workers	5	682	478	203
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	30	18	12
- manufacturing workers	52	268	232	36
- other production workers	53	127	81	46
- distribution and service workers	54	256	147	109
Unknown	9	7	4	4

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 2010

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed persons total	Those having worked at secondary jobs	Share of those having worked at secondary jobs
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 447	82	3,3
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	5	4,1
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	388	7	1,7
F Construction	41-43	172	3	1,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	8	2,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	5	2,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	3	3,8
J Information and communication	58-63	95	3	3,5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	2	3,1
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	250	9	3,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	3	2,4
P Education	85	174	11	6,1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	14	3,8
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	139	8	5,6

Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 having paid overtime during the survey week and the proportion of them of all employees by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010

		Employees total	Those having worked overtime for pay	Share of those having worked overtime for pay
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 120	211	10,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	4	11,1
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	367	35	9,6
F Construction	41-43	132	17	13,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	24	9,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	20	15,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	7	10,0
J Information and communication	58-63	86	10	11,5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	6	9,9
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	207	22	10,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	11	9,1
P Education	85	170	11	6,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	33	9,2
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	104	10	9,2

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 120	1 789	329
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	32	7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	367	338	29
F Construction	41-43	132	118	13
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	226	31
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	121	10
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	59	12
J Information and communication	58-63	86	79	7
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	207	175	33
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	103	14
P Education	85	170	123	48
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	278	84
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	104	72	32

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2010

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 120	1 789	329
	Private sector	1 447	1 270	177
	Public sector	663	513	150
	- central government	153	114	39
	- local government	510	399	111
Males	Employer sector total	1 038	908	129
	Private sector	849	761	88
	Public sector	185	145	40
	- central government	74	57	17
	- local government	111	88	23
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	881	200
	Private sector	598	509	89
	Public sector	478	368	110
	- central government	79	57	22
	- local government	399	311	88

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2010, %

	Both sexes total	Males	Females
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
temporary employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In practical training related to studies	7,4	8,4	6,7
Could not find a permanent job	63,8	57,5	67,8
Does not want a permanent job	24,5	27,8	22,4
On trial period	3,2	4,8	2,1
Don't know or unknown	0,9	1,1	0,8

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010, %

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 120	1 824	294
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	35	4
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	367	349	17
F Construction	41-43	132	126	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	197	61
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	114	17
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	49	23
J Information and communication	58-63	86	78	8
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	57	7
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	207	173	34
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	110	7
P Education	85	170	145	25
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	307	55
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	104	76	28

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010

		Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 120	1 824	294
	Private sector	1 447	1 233	214
	Public sector	663	586	77
	- central government	153	142	11
	- local government	510	445	66
Males	Employer sector total	1 038	950	88
	Private sector	849	779	70
	Public sector	185	169	16
	- central government	74	70	4
	- local government	111	99	12
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	874	207
	Private sector	598	454	144
	Public sector	478	417	61
	- central government	79	72	8
	- local government	399	346	53

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2010

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 120	238	482	486	538	361	14
	- permanent full-time work	1 581	76	346	406	469	280	4
	- permanent part-time work	209	59	36	29	24	54	6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	244	68	81	41	35	18	1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	85	35	20	10	9	9	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	329	103	100	50	44	27	4
	Part-time work total	294	94	55	39	34	63	9
Males	Total	1 038	113	259	243	255	160	8
	- permanent full-time work	851	48	209	223	235	133	2
	- permanent part-time work	58	19	10	5	5	15	3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	99	34	32	13	12	8	1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	13	7	2	3	3	2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	46	39	15	14	11	2
	Part-time work total	88	32	17	7	8	19	5
Females	Total	1 082	125	224	243	283	202	6
	- permanent full-time work	730	29	136	183	234	147	1
	- permanent part-time work	151	40	26	25	19	39	3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	144	34	49	28	24	10	0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	55	22	12	7	6	6	1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	200	56	61	35	30	16	2
	Part-time work total	207	62	38	32	26	45	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 2010, 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 work	33,3	19,4	38,3	47,3	45,0	29,5
	- permanent part-time work	10,7	18,7	6,6	6,9	4,1	6,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	41,2	41,9	43,1	36,8	39,2	42,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,9	19,9	12,0	9,1	11,7	21,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	56,0	61,8	55,1	45,9	50,9	64,0
	Part-time work total	25,5	38,6	18,6	15,9	15,8	27,6
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	43,8	26,5	50,6	61,5	59,4	39,8
	- permanent part-time work	7,0	13,0	4,8	2,8	1,6	3,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	38,2	45,2	35,4	30,1	32,0	41,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	11,0	15,2	9,1	5,5	7,0	15,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	49,2	60,5	44,6	35,7	39,0	56,6
	Part-time work total	18,0	28,3	14,0	8,4	8,6	18,7
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	24,0	13,0	27,0	37,1	32,0	19,4
	- permanent part-time work	13,9	24,0	8,2	9,7	6,3	9,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	43,8	38,9	50,1	41,5	45,8	44,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,3	24,1	14,6	11,6	15,9	27,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	62,1	63,0	64,8	53,2	61,7	71,2
	Part-time work total	32,2	48,1	22,8	21,4	22,3	36,4

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010

		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	2 447	156	300	1 626	148	203
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	11	16	38	10	38
C Manufacturing	10-33	362	6	18	301	20	16
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	1	2	21	1	1
F Construction	41-43	172	4	8	123	11	25
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	24	55	171	19	27
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	9	16	88	15	27
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	11	17	43	2	9
J Information and communication	58-63	95	4	8	69	7	7
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	4	6	47	7	6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	10	16	100	11	11
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	11	15	63	4	5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	3	5	98	8	2
P Education	85	174	11	43	101	11	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	24	49	283	12	9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	11	9	27	3	4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	10	15	46	6	6

Appendix table 46. Employees persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010

		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	2 120	122	250	1 540	116	82
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	1	4	25	4	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	341	5	15	293	18	9
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	1	2	21	1	1
F Construction	41-43	132	3	4	109	7	9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	22	51	162	13	10
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	8	14	84	13	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	10	16	41	1	2
J Information and communication	58-63	86	3	6	66	7	4
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	4	4	45	7	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	120	5	10	90	9	6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	9	14	59	3	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	3	5	98	8	2
P Education	85	170	11	42	100	11	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	21	44	279	10	7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	43	8	6	25	2	1
S-U Other service activities	94-99	62	8	10	38	3	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 2010

		Usual weekly working hours		
		Full-time and Part-time work total	Full-time job	Part-time job
Sex	Socio-economic groups			
Both sexes total	Employed	37,3	40,2	19,9
	Employees total	36,5	39,1	20,4
	- upper-level employees	37,8	39,3	19,2
	- lower-level employees	35,3	38,4	21,5
	- manual workers	36,8	39,7	19,3
	Self-employed persons total	43,3	48,3	18,3
Males	Employed	39,3	41,5	19,2
	Employees total	38,3	40,0	19,5
	- upper-level employees	38,9	40,0	18,3
	- lower-level employees	37,2	39,3	20,1
	- manual workers	38,3	40,1	19,7
	Self-employed persons total	45,4	49,8	19,1
Females	Employed	35,1	38,7	20,3
	Employees total	34,9	38,2	20,8
	- upper-level employees	36,4	38,4	19,8
	- lower-level employees	34,7	38,0	21,8
	- manual workers	33,3	38,2	19,0
	Self-employed persons total	38,9	45,0	17,0

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2010

		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	37,8	35,3	36,8
	Private sector	36,7	38,7	34,8	37,0
	Public sector	36,2	36,4	36,2	35,5
	- central government	37,2	38,0	36,2	36,9
	- local government	35,8	35,6	36,1	35,4
Males	Employer sector total	38,3	38,9	37,2	38,3
	Private sector	38,6	39,6	37,4	38,5
	Public sector	36,8	36,9	36,6	36,6
	- central government	38,0	38,5	37,2	37,8
	- local government	36,0	35,6	36,0	36,5
Females	Employer sector total	34,9	36,4	34,7	33,3
	Private sector	34,0	36,8	33,5	32,8
	Public sector	35,9	36,1	36,1	34,7
	- central government	36,5	37,4	35,6	35,2
	- local government	35,8	35,6	36,1	34,7

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 active population (labour force) consists of the employed and the unemployed.

The Survey provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the active population (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 active population, 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://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction. 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

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 **active population (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 2010 include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2001 (ISCO-88), the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989 and the Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997) as well as the regional classification into Major Regions, Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI), Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre) and Regions.

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.vrk.fi/default.aspx?id=48>).

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 2010, the household data comprised approximately 57,000 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 111,000 interviews were conducted in 2010. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 22 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 2010, 250,000 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 at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tramo_seats_en.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 2010 is

250,000 ± 17,000, i.e. 233,000 – 267,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 17,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 8,500 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, quarterly and annual 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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Source: Labour force survey 2010. Statistics Finland