

Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2010

Employment and unemployment in 2010 on level with the year before

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the decline in employment halted in 2010. The rate of unemployment also stayed almost on level with 2009. These data derive from the annual review Employment and Unemployment in 2010 of Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey.

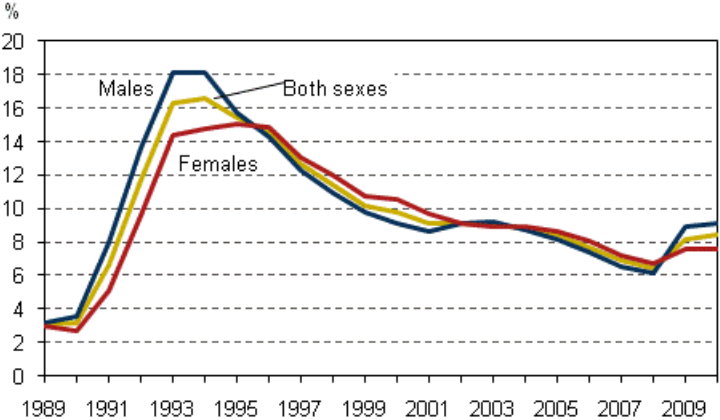
The decline in the employment rate halted in 2010. At 67.8 per cent, the employment rate was only 0.5 percentage points lower than in 2009. Men's employment rate was on level with the year before at 68.7 per cent. Women's employment rate fell by one percentage point to 66.9 per cent.

Employed persons numbered 2,447,000 in 2010. The number fell by 10,000 persons from 2009. The decline in employment levelled off in 2010, as in 2009 the number of employed persons had decreased by 74,000.

No appreciable changes took place in the unemployment situation between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the average rate of unemployment 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 almost the same as 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.

Rates of unemployment by gender in 1989–2010, population aged 15 to 74, %



Contents

1. The decline in employment halted in 2010.....	5
Men's employment situation improved.....	6
Employment decreased in manufacturing, and in health and social work.....	6
Number of hours worked increased slightly.....	7
Employment improved slightly in the oldest age groups.....	8
2. Changes in unemployment were minor in 2010.....	9
3. Number of women in the inactive population grew.....	11
4. Notes to the appendix tables.....	12

Tables

Table 1. Number of temporarily laid-off persons 2008–2010 by quarter.....	8
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Appendix tables, time series 2008–2010

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex in 2008 - 2010.....	13
Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2008 - 2010.....	13
Appendix table 3. Population aged 15-74 by sex and age in 2008 - 2010.....	13
Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age in 2008 - 2010.....	15
Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age in 2008 - 2010.....	16
Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2008 - 2010.....	17
Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age in 2008 - 2010	18
Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2008 - 2010.....	19
Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2007 - 2009.....	20
Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010.....	21
Appendix table 11. Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010.....	23
Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2008 - 2010.....	24
Appendix table 13. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2010.....	25
Appendix table 14. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region in 2008 - 2010.....	26
Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex in 2008 - 2010.....	26
Appendix table 16. Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74, %.....	26
Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010.....	27
Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010.....	29
Appendix table 19. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2008 - 2010.....	30
Appendix table 20. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2008 - 2010, %	31
Appendix table 21. Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74.....	32
Appendix table 22. Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74, %.....	33
Appendix table 23. Unemployed persons by sex and age in 2008 - 2010.....	34
Appendix table 24. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2008 - 2010	35

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2010, persons aged 15-74.....	36
Appendix table 26. Unemployment rates by region in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74.....	37
Appendix table 27. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2005 - 2009, persons aged 15-74.....	38

Figures

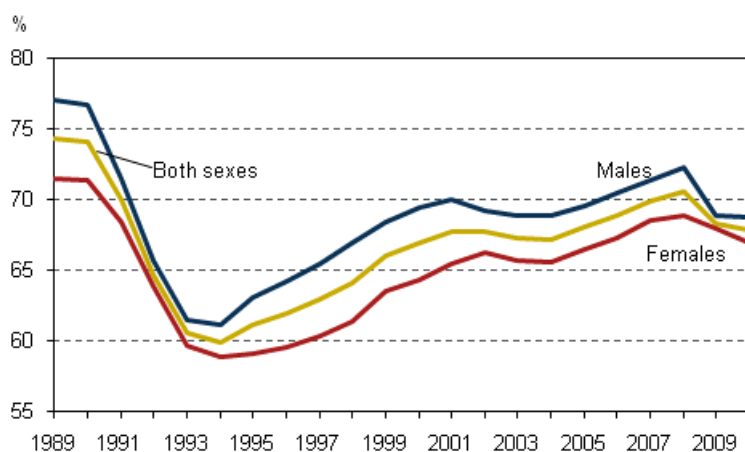
Figure 1. Employment rate by sex in 1989–2010, persons aged 15 to 64, %.....	5
Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2010, persons aged 15 to 74.....	5
Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1990–2010, persons aged 15 to 74.....	6
Figure 4. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2009–2010, persons aged 15 to 74.....	7
Figure 5. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2010, %.....	8
Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2010, persons aged 15 to 74.....	9
Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1989–2010, %.....	10
Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons and inactive population of age group in 2010, %.....	10
Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2010.....	11
Quality Description: Labour force survey.....	39

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.

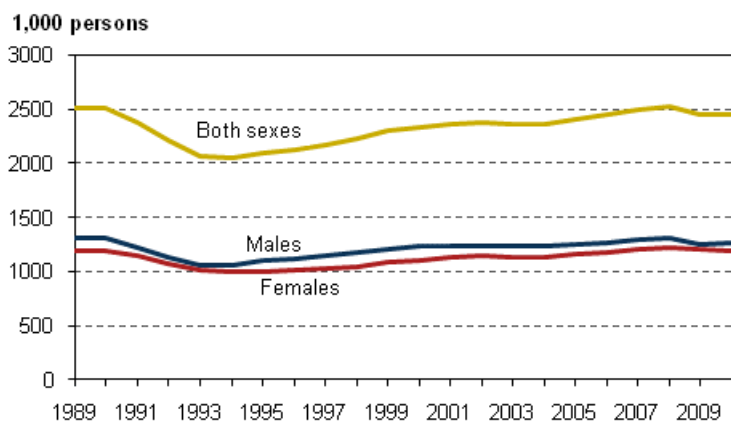
Men's employment rate was 68.7 per cent. No appreciable change from the previous year took place in the employment rate. Women's employment rate fell by one percentage point to 66.9 per cent. There is still only a minor difference of under two percentage points in the employment rate between men and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



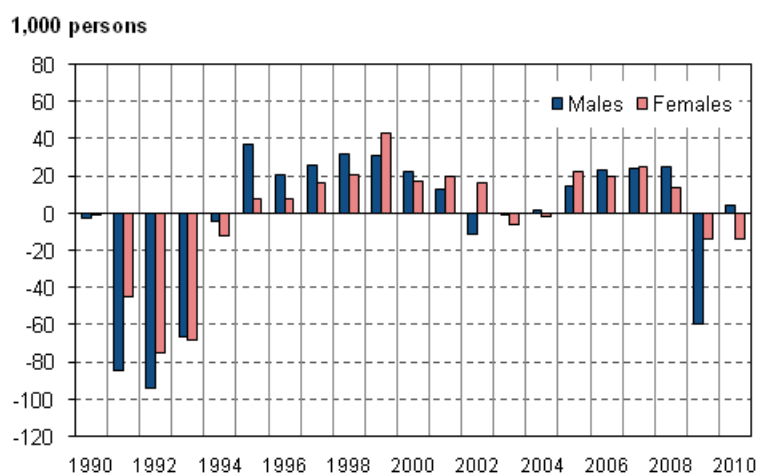
There were 2,120,000 employees in 2010, which was almost the same number as one year earlier. While in 2009 the number of self-employed persons grew by 10,000 persons, in 2010 their number turned to a decline. The number decreased by 7,000 persons. There were 328,000 self-employed persons and assisting 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



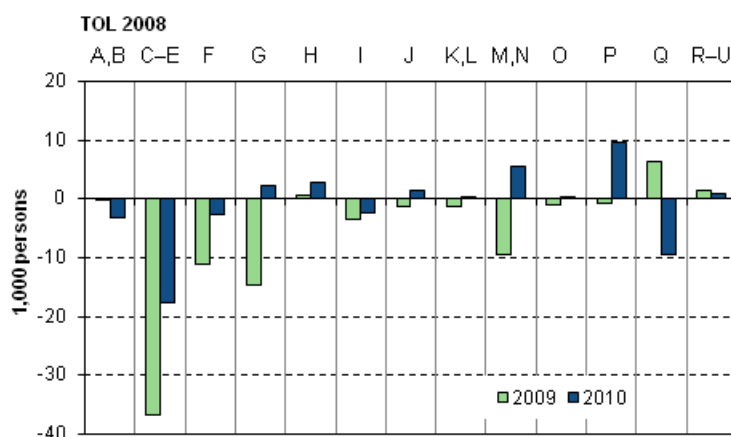
Employment decreased in manufacturing, and in health and social work

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

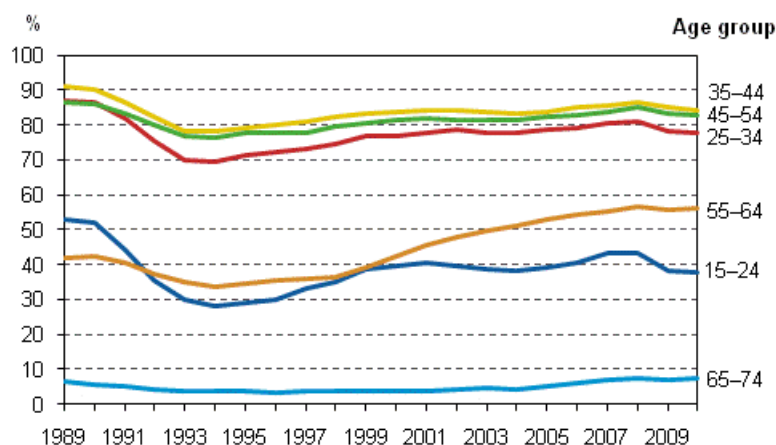
There were fewer underemployed persons, that is, persons who would like to do more work than is available, in 2010 than one year earlier. While in 2009, underemployed persons numbered 133,000, in 2010 the figure had fallen to 120,000.

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. Changes in unemployment were minor in 2010

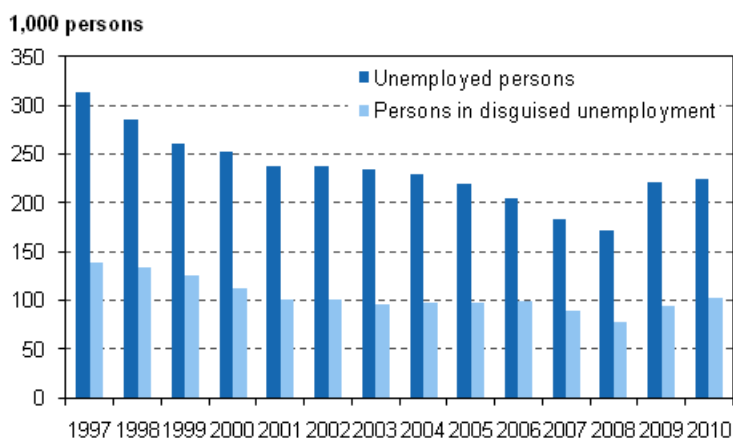
No appreciable changes took place in the unemployment situation between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the average unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent, having been 8.2 per cent in 2009. Men's unemployment rate was 9.1 per cent and women's 7.6 per cent.

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, %

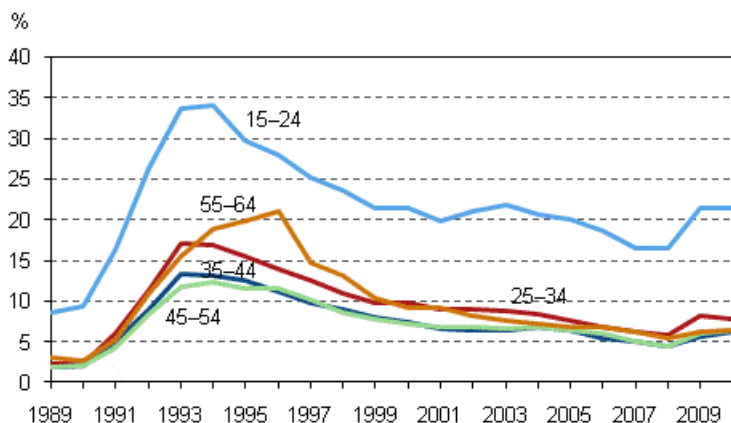
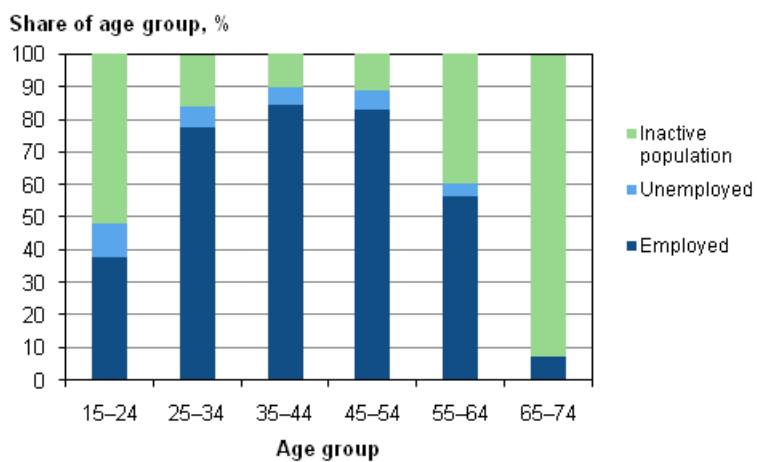


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons and inactive population of age group in 2010, %



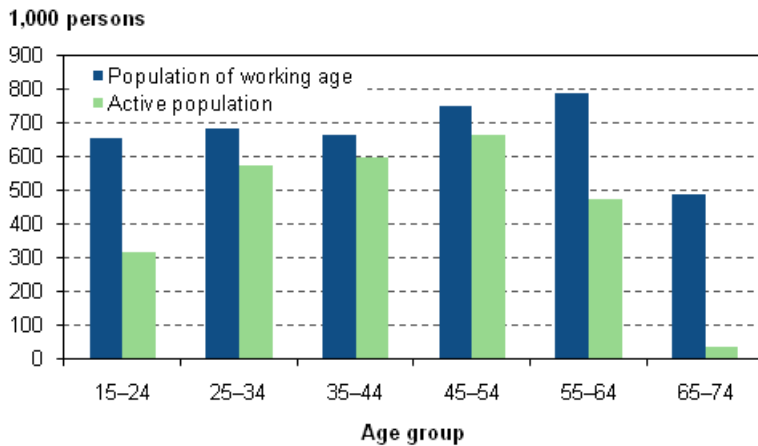
3. Number of women in the inactive population grew

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



4. Notes to the appendix tables

- **In the release Labour Force Survey 2009 - Time series data 2000-2009** (30 December 2010), the unemployment rates for higher university or doctorate level (7.8) **were incorrect** (Appendix table 25). The corrected data can be found in Appendix table 27 of this release.
- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under “Concepts and definitions”, and in the printed annual publication and its pdf version.
- **Small figures concerning no more than 4,000 persons** that are presented in the tables **should be viewed with reservations** because they are based on a low number of respondents.
- **Symbols used in the tables:**
Magnitude less than half of unit employed “0”
Nil to report or data too uncertain for presentation “.”
- **Data on education** concerning 2010 will only become available later.
- Data by **Regional State Administrative Agency (AVI)** are available as of the beginning of 2008.
- The category “total” of data by **socio-economic group** and by **employer sector** includes persons whose socio-economic group or employer sector is unknown.
- **Due to rounding**, the sums in the tables may not always agree. Unrounded figures are used in calculating the Change column.

Appendix tables, time series 2008–2010

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex				
Employment rate, persons aged 15-64	Both sexes	70,6	68,3	67,8	-0,5
	Males	72,3	68,8	68,7	-0,1
	Females	68,9	67,9	66,9	-1,0
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	6,4	8,2	8,4	0,1
	Males	6,1	8,9	9,1	0,2
	Females	6,7	7,6	7,6	0,1
Activity rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	67,5	66,5	66,1	-0,5
	Males	69,9	68,4	68,4	0,1
	Females	65,1	64,7	63,7	-1,0

Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status					
Both sexes	Population total	4 004	4 025	4 043	19	0,5
	Active population total	2 703	2 678	2 672	-6	-0,2
	- employed	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
	- unemployed	172	221	224	3	1,5
	Inactive population	1 301	1 347	1 372	25	1,9
Males	Population total	2 003	2 014	2 024	10	0,5
	Active population total	1 400	1 377	1 385	8	0,6
	- employed	1 315	1 255	1 259	4	0,3
	- unemployed	85	122	126	4	2,9
	Inactive population	603	637	639	2	0,3
Females	Population total	2 001	2 011	2 020	9	0,4
	Active population total	1 303	1 301	1 287	-14	-1,1
	- employed	1 216	1 202	1 188	-14	-1,2
	- unemployed	87	99	98	0	-0,2
	Inactive population	698	710	733	23	3,2

Appendix table 3. Population aged 15-74 by sex and age in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	4 004	4 025	4 043	19	0,5
	15-64	3 536	3 547	3 555	8	0,2
	15-24	659	658	659	1	0,1
	25-34	666	678	684	6	0,8
	35-44	689	675	666	-9	-1,3
	45-54	760	758	754	-3	-0,5
	55-64	762	777	791	14	1,7
	65-74	468	478	489	10	2,2
Males	15-74	2 003	2 014	2 024	10	0,5
	15-64	1 787	1 793	1 797	4	0,2
	15-24	337	337	338	1	0,2
	25-34	342	348	351	3	0,8
	35-44	351	343	339	-4	-1,2
	45-54	382	381	379	-1	-0,4
	55-64	377	384	390	6	1,5
	65-74	215	221	227	6	2,6
Females	15-74	2 001	2 011	2 020	9	0,4
	15-64	1 749	1 754	1 758	4	0,2
	15-24	322	322	322	0	0,1
	25-34	324	330	333	3	0,8
	35-44	339	332	327	-4	-1,4
	45-54	379	377	375	-2	-0,5
	55-64	385	393	401	8	1,9
	65-74	252	257	262	5	1,8

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	2 703	2 678	2 672	-6	-0,2
	15-64	2 669	2 644	2 634	-10	-0,4
	15-24	341	322	317	-6	-1,8
	25-34	573	579	575	-4	-0,7
	35-44	624	611	598	-13	-2,1
	45-54	677	673	669	-3	-0,5
	55-64	455	460	476	16	3,5
	65-74	34	34	38	4	10,4
Males	15-74	1 400	1 377	1 385	8	0,6
	15-64	1 376	1 355	1 360	5	0,4
	15-24	169	158	158	0	0,0
	25-34	315	316	318	2	0,6
	35-44	327	320	314	-6	-2,0
	45-54	338	336	337	1	0,2
	55-64	228	225	234	9	3,9
	65-74	24	22	25	3	13,1
Females	15-74	1 303	1 301	1 287	-14	-1,1
	15-64	1 293	1 289	1 274	-15	-1,1
	15-24	172	164	159	-6	-3,5
	25-34	259	263	257	-6	-2,3
	35-44	297	291	284	-7	-2,3
	45-54	339	337	333	-4	-1,2
	55-64	226	234	242	8	3,2
	65-74	11	12	13	1	5,2

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	67,5	66,5	66,1	-0,5
	15-64	75,5	74,5	74,1	-0,4
	15-24	51,7	49,0	48,0	-0,9
	25-34	86,1	85,4	84,1	-1,3
	35-44	90,5	90,4	89,7	-0,8
	45-54	89,0	88,7	88,7	0,0
	55-64	59,7	59,1	60,2	1,0
	65-74	7,3	7,1	7,7	0,6
Males	15-74	69,9	68,4	68,4	0,1
	15-64	77,0	75,6	75,7	0,1
	15-24	50,1	46,9	46,8	-0,1
	25-34	92,1	90,7	90,5	-0,2
	35-44	93,3	93,1	92,4	-0,7
	45-54	88,5	88,2	88,7	0,5
	55-64	60,6	58,7	60,1	1,3
	65-74	10,9	10,0	11,0	1,0
Females	15-74	65,1	64,7	63,7	-1,0
	15-64	73,9	73,5	72,5	-1,0
	15-24	53,4	51,1	49,3	-1,8
	25-34	79,8	79,7	77,3	-2,5
	35-44	87,6	87,6	86,8	-0,8
	45-54	89,5	89,3	88,7	-0,6
	55-64	58,8	59,5	60,3	0,7
	65-74	4,2	4,6	4,8	0,2

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
	15-64	2 497	2 423	2 410	-13	-0,5
	15-24	285	253	249	-4	-1,6
	25-34	540	531	530	-1	-0,2
	35-44	596	576	560	-16	-2,7
	45-54	647	632	626	-6	-0,9
	55-64	430	431	445	14	3,2
	65-74	34	34	37	3	10,1
Males	15-74	1 315	1 255	1 259	4	0,3
	15-64	1 291	1 233	1 234	1	0,1
	15-24	140	120	121	1	0,5
	25-34	298	289	292	2	0,9
	35-44	315	301	294	-7	-2,4
	45-54	323	313	312	-2	-0,5
	55-64	215	210	217	7	3,4
	65-74	23	22	25	3	13,3
Females	15-74	1 216	1 202	1 188	-14	-1,2
	15-64	1 206	1 190	1 176	-14	-1,2
	15-24	145	133	128	-5	-3,5
	25-34	242	242	239	-4	-1,5
	35-44	281	275	267	-9	-3,1
	45-54	323	318	314	-4	-1,3
	55-64	215	221	228	7	3,0
	65-74	10	12	12	0	4,2

Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	63,2	61,1	60,5	-0,5
	15-64	70,6	68,3	67,8	-0,5
	15-24	43,2	38,4	37,8	-0,7
	25-34	81,1	78,4	77,6	-0,8
	35-44	86,4	85,3	84,0	-1,3
	45-54	85,0	83,3	82,9	-0,4
	55-64	56,5	55,5	56,2	0,8
	65-74	7,2	7,1	7,6	0,5
Males	15-74	65,6	62,3	62,2	-0,1
	15-64	72,3	68,8	68,7	-0,1
	15-24	41,5	35,6	35,7	0,1
	25-34	87,3	83,1	83,1	0,0
	35-44	89,9	87,6	86,5	-1,1
	45-54	84,7	82,3	82,1	-0,1
	55-64	57,1	54,6	55,6	1,0
	65-74	10,8	10,0	11,0	1,0
Females	15-74	60,8	59,8	58,8	-1,0
	15-64	68,9	67,9	66,9	-1,0
	15-24	45,0	41,4	39,9	-1,5
	25-34	74,6	73,4	71,8	-1,7
	35-44	82,9	83,0	81,5	-1,5
	45-54	85,4	84,4	83,8	-0,7
	55-64	55,8	56,3	56,9	0,6
	65-74	4,1	4,6	4,7	0,1

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Socio-economic groups					
Both sexes	Employed persons total	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
	Employees total	2 207	2 123	2 120	-3	-0,1
	- upper-level employees	607	603	626	23	3,8
	- lower-level employees	830	816	805	-11	-1,4
	- manual workers	764	697	682	-15	-2,2
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	324	334	328	-7	-2,0
	- of which unpaid family workers	13	13	14	0	2,8
Males	Employed persons total	1 315	1 255	1 259	4	0,3
	Employees total	1 095	1 029	1 038	9	0,9
	- upper-level employees	329	324	343	19	6,0
	- lower-level employees	219	212	213	1	0,4
	- manual workers	543	490	478	-11	-2,3
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	220	226	221	-5	-2,0
	- of which unpaid family workers	8	8	8	-1	-6,3
Females	Employed persons total	1 216	1 202	1 188	-14	-1,2
	Employees total	1 112	1 094	1 082	-12	-1,1
	- upper-level employees	279	279	283	4	1,3
	- lower-level employees	610	604	592	-12	-2,0
	- manual workers	221	207	203	-4	-1,9
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	104	109	107	-2	-1,9
	- of which unpaid family workers	5	5	6	1	18,3

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2007 - 2009

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Year		
		2007	2008	2009
Sex	Level of education			
Both sexes	Total	2 492	2 531	2 457
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 138	1 155	1 118
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	918	942	952
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	367	364	353
	- lower university level (6)	269	282	290
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	281	297	309
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	436	434	387
Males	Total	1 289	1 315	1 255
	Upper secondary education (3)	627	639	614
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	406	419	415
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	140	142	133
	- lower university level (6)	128	133	132
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	138	144	149
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	256	257	226
Females	Total	1 202	1 216	1 202
	Upper secondary education (3)	511	516	504
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	511	524	537
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	228	222	220
	- lower university level (6)	140	149	158
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	143	153	160
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	180	176	161

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

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	119	115	-3	-2,8
Agriculture	01	88	88	84	-4	-4,8
C Manufacturing	10-33	417	379	362	-17	-4,5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	51	46	45	-1	-1,4
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	72	60	59	-1	-2,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	53	52	49	-3	-5,8
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	68	63	61	-3	-4,4
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	135	121	115	-6	-5,0
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	39	37	33	-3	-9,2
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	27	26	-1	-2,1
F Construction	41-43	186	175	172	-3	-1,5
Construction of buildings	41	69	59	61	2	2,8
Specialised construction activities	43	96	93	91	-2	-1,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	311	296	298	2	0,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	47	41	41	0	-0,2
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	101	90	93	3	3,0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	162	165	164	0	-0,2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	153	156	3	1,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	98	101	101	0	0,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	55	52	55	2	4,7
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	88	85	83	-2	-2,8
J Information and communication	58-63	95	94	95	1	1,5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	70	71	0	0,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	151	146	150	4	2,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	60	58	56	-1	-2,2
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	102	98	100	2	1,6

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	60	60	61	1	1,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	117	0	0,4
P Education	85	165	164	174	10	5,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	388	379	-10	-2,4
Human health activities	86	179	185	179	-6	-3,4
Residential care activities	87	76	79	79	0	-0,3
Social work activities without accommodation	88	126	124	121	-3	-2,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	52	53	55	2	3,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	85	84	-1	-1,1
X Industry unknown	00	12	9	12	2	25,5

Appendix table 11. Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4210,6	3958,5	3998,2	39,7	1,0
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	250,8	244,9	239,6	-5,3	-2,2
Agriculture	01	196,1	192,5	183,9	-8,6	-4,5
C Manufacturing	10-33	723,2	609,5	605,6	-3,9	-0,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	85,9	74,5	73,8	-0,7	-0,9
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	120,1	95,7	94,5	-1,2	-1,3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	89,2	82,6	82,6	0,0	0,0
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	122,5	99,7	102,8	3,1	3,1
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	238,8	197,0	195,2	-1,8	-0,9
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	66,6	60,0	56,7	-3,3	-5,6
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43,8	44,5	43,8	-0,8	-1,7
F Construction	41-43	342,1	308,6	313,1	4,4	1,4
Construction of buildings	41	125,0	103,1	109,5	6,4	6,2
Specialised construction activities	43	178,0	167,1	168,4	1,3	0,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	518,5	481,1	491,0	10,0	2,1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	84,9	73,7	78,1	4,4	6,0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	182,5	155,5	158,9	3,4	2,2
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	251,1	251,9	254,0	2,1	0,8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	270,7	262,1	271,3	9,2	3,5
Land, water and air transport	49-51	186,0	185,2	189,5	4,3	2,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	84,8	76,9	81,8	4,9	6,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	141,9	132,6	130,4	-2,2	-1,6
J Information and communication	58-63	153,7	151,4	158,3	6,9	4,6
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	119,7	114,0	112,8	-1,3	-1,1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	256,5	234,4	241,0	6,6	2,8
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	104,5	94,9	92,6	-2,3	-2,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	161,0	154,7	155,4	0,7	0,5

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	94,0	94,4	94,8	0,4	0,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	188,8	186,2	184,5	-1,7	-0,9
P Education	85	231,6	225,4	245,7	20,3	9,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	582,6	588,2	577,0	-11,2	-1,9
Human health activities	86	270,7	281,3	272,3	-9,0	-3,2
Residential care activities	87	123,1	124,3	126,9	2,6	2,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	188,7	182,5	177,7	-4,8	-2,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	74,8	76,6	80,7	4,1	5,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	133,0	128,9	130,0	1,1	0,8
X Industry unknown	00	17,9	15,3	18,0	2,8	18,1

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes	Employer sector total	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
	Private sector	1 856	1 794	1 774	-19	-1,1
	Public sector	666	657	663	6	0,9
	- central government	157	155	153	-2	-1,2
	- local government	509	502	510	8	1,6
Males	Employer sector total	1 315	1 255	1 259	4	0,3
	Private sector	1 124	1 070	1 070	0	0,0
	Public sector	187	182	185	3	1,4
	- central government	79	76	74	-2	-3,1
	- local government	107	106	111	5	4,7
Females	Employer sector total	1 216	1 202	1 188	-14	-1,2
	Private sector	732	724	704	-20	-2,7
	Public sector	479	475	478	4	0,7
	- central government	78	79	79	1	0,7
	- local government	402	396	399	3	0,7

Appendix table 13. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2010

		Year		Change	Change
		2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Both sexes	Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
	Southern Finland AVI	1 084	1 079	-5	-0,5
	Southwestern Finland AVI	319	311	-8	-2,5
	Eastern Finland AVI	229	236	7	2,9
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	534	533	-1	-0,3
	Northern Finland AVI	202	199	-2	-1,2
	Lapland AVI	74	74	0	0,0
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 255	1 259	4	0,3
	Southern Finland AVI	546	546	0	0,0
	Southwestern Finland AVI	161	159	-1	-0,8
	Eastern Finland AVI	118	123	6	4,7
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	279	280	1	0,4
	Northern Finland AVI	106	105	-1	-1,1
	Lapland AVI	38	38	0	-0,5
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 202	1 188	-14	-1,2
	Southern Finland AVI	538	533	-5	-0,9
	Southwestern Finland AVI	159	152	-7	-4,1
	Eastern Finland AVI	112	113	1	1,0
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	255	253	-3	-1,0
	Northern Finland AVI	96	94	-1	-1,4
	Lapland AVI	37	37	0	0,5

Appendix table 14. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region in 2008 - 2010

Region	Year			Change	Change
	2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Whole country	2 531	2 457	2 447	-10	-0,4
Uusimaa	752	739	738	-1	-0,1
Itä-Uusimaa	48	45	45	-1	-1,8
Varsinais-Suomi	226	219	213	-6	-2,6
Satakunta	105	101	98	-2	-2,3
Kanta-Häme	80	77	77	1	0,7
Pirkanmaa	226	220	220	0	0,0
Päijät-Häme	92	88	88	0	0,4
Kymenlaakso	81	79	76	-3	-3,8
South Karelia	60	57	55	-1	-2,4
Etelä-Savo	65	62	64	1	1,8
Pohjois-Savo	106	102	105	2	2,4
North Karelia	67	65	68	3	4,7
Central Finland	118	116	116	-1	-0,6
South Ostrobothnia	88	85	84	0	-0,3
Ostrobothnia	85	83	82	-1	-1,2
Central Ostrobothnia	33	31	30	-1	-2,7
North Ostrobothnia	172	167	166	-1	-0,3
Kainuu	34	34	33	0	-1,4
Lapland	77	74	74	0	0,0
Åland	15	14	15	0	2,7

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex in 2008 - 2010

	Year			Change	Change
	2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Both sexes	338	343	358	15	4,3
Males	116	115	125	10	8,8
Females	221	228	232	5	2,0

Appendix table 16. Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year			Change
	2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Both sexes	13,3	14,0	14,6	0,7
Males	8,9	9,2	10,0	0,8
Females	18,2	19,0	19,6	0,6

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	2 207	2 123	2 120	-3	-0,1
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	40	38	39	1	1,9
Agriculture	01	17	18	17	-1	-3,6
C Manufacturing	10-33	392	355	341	-15	-4,1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	41	41	0	-1,1
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	67	55	55	0	-0,9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	52	51	48	-3	-6,5
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	63	58	56	-2	-3,0
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	132	118	113	-5	-4,1
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	33	32	28	-4	-11,8
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	26	26	0	-1,7
F Construction	41-43	145	132	132	-1	-0,4
Construction of buildings	41	52	42	45	3	7,0
Specialised construction activities	43	73	68	68	-1	-0,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	271	257	258	1	0,3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	38	34	32	-1	-3,8
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	91	80	82	2	2,0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	143	143	144	0	0,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	132	129	131	2	1,5
Land, water and air transport	49-51	78	77	77	0	0,0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	54	51	53	2	3,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	74	71	-3	-3,7
J Information and communication	58-63	89	86	86	0	-0,2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	64	64	0	-0,5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	119	116	120	5	3,9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	53	50	50	-1	-1,6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	91	84	87	3	3,2

		Year			Change	
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	53	51	54	2	4,5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	117	1	0,6
P Education	85	161	161	170	10	6,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	364	369	362	-6	-1,7
Human health activities	86	168	173	167	-5	-3,1
Residential care activities	87	74	77	78	1	1,0
Social work activities without accommodation	88	122	118	117	-2	-1,4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	40	41	43	1	2,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	65	65	62	-3	-4,3
X Industry unknown	00	11	8	11	3	33,3

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3553,6	3302,0	3357,9	56,0	1,7
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	75,6	73,4	75,3	1,9	2,6
Agriculture	01	35,1	37,2	36,3	-0,9	-2,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	671,4	563,0	565,0	2,1	0,4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	75,5	66,9	66,2	-0,7	-1,0
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	109,4	86,7	88,1	1,4	1,6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	87,4	80,1	79,7	-0,4	-0,5
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	109,8	87,4	92,9	5,4	6,2
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	232,8	191,3	191,9	0,5	0,3
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	56,5	50,5	46,3	-4,2	-8,3
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43,1	43,2	42,6	-0,6	-1,4
F Construction	41-43	255,4	225,8	230,3	4,5	2,0
Construction of buildings	41	89,2	71,0	77,2	6,3	8,8
Specialised construction activities	43	129,3	117,5	120,0	2,5	2,2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	435,1	399,4	406,3	6,9	1,7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	65,9	56,2	57,8	1,6	2,9
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	161,0	136,4	138,3	1,9	1,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	208,2	206,8	210,2	3,4	1,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	220,4	208,6	214,3	5,7	2,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	137,8	133,3	135,0	1,7	1,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	82,6	75,2	79,3	4,1	5,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	116,2	104,1	103,5	-0,7	-0,7
J Information and communication	58-63	143,7	138,9	143,0	4,1	2,9
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	110,0	104,5	101,7	-2,8	-2,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	202,1	184,9	195,1	10,2	5,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	90,5	81,8	81,4	-0,4	-0,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	141,2	128,2	131,7	3,5	2,7

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	81,2	76,8	79,7	2,9	3,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	188,1	185,7	184,4	-1,3	-0,7
P Education	85	225,3	219,7	239,6	19,9	9,1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	552,0	554,9	552,4	-2,4	-0,4
Human health activities	86	253,8	262,7	257,2	-5,5	-2,1
Residential care activities	87	117,7	118,9	124,1	5,3	4,4
Social work activities without accommodation	88	180,4	173,3	171,1	-2,2	-1,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	57,9	59,2	60,8	1,5	2,6
S-U Other service activities	94-99	99,8	94,9	94,6	-0,3	-0,3
X Industry unknown	00	16,5	13,6	17,2	3,6	26,9

Appendix table 19. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes	Employees total	2 207	2 123	2 120	-3	-0,1
	- permanent full-time work	1 678	1 610	1 581	-30	-1,9
	- permanent part-time work	196	201	209	8	3,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	248	229	244	15	6,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	84	81	85	4	4,8
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	332	310	329	19	6,1
	Part-time work total	279	283	294	11	4,1
Males	Employees total	1 095	1 029	1 038	9	0,9
	- permanent full-time work	913	865	851	-14	-1,7
	- permanent part-time work	58	55	58	3	5,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	97	83	99	17	20,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	26	26	30	3	13,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	123	109	129	20	18,3
	Part-time work total	84	81	88	7	8,1
Females	Employees total	1 112	1 094	1 082	-12	-1,1
	- permanent full-time work	765	746	730	-16	-2,1
	- permanent part-time work	137	147	151	4	3,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	151	146	144	-2	-1,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	58	55	55	1	0,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	209	201	200	-1	-0,5
	Part-time work total	195	202	207	5	2,4

Appendix table 20. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2008 - 2010, %

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	76,1	75,9	74,6	-1,3
	- permanent part-time work	8,9	9,5	9,9	0,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	11,3	10,8	11,5	0,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	3,8	3,8	4,0	0,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	15,1	14,6	15,5	0,9
	Part-time work total	12,7	13,3	13,9	0,6
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	83,4	84,0	82,0	-2,1
	- permanent part-time work	5,3	5,3	5,6	0,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	8,9	8,0	9,6	1,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,4	2,6	2,9	0,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	11,3	10,6	12,4	1,8
	Part-time work total	7,7	7,9	8,4	0,6
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	68,8	68,2	67,5	-0,7
	- permanent part-time work	12,4	13,4	14,0	0,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,6	13,4	13,4	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,2	5,0	5,1	0,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	18,8	18,4	18,5	0,1
	Part-time work total	17,6	18,4	19,1	0,7

Appendix table 21. Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes	Employees total	470	392	393	1	0,2
	- permanent full-time work	188	142	130	-12	-8,7
	- permanent part-time work	51	46	42	-4	-9,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	169	146	161	16	10,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	62	58	59	1	2,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	232	204	221	17	8,5
	Part-time work total	113	104	101	-3	-2,7
Males	Employees total	217	169	185	16	9,3
	- permanent full-time work	113	81	80	0	-0,5
	- permanent part-time work	17	15	13	-1	-9,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	67	54	71	16	29,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	19	19	21	1	6,6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	87	74	91	18	23,8
	Part-time work total	36	34	34	0	-0,3
Females	Employees total	253	223	208	-15	-6,8
	- permanent full-time work	74	62	50	-12	-19,4
	- permanent part-time work	34	32	29	-3	-9,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	102	91	91	0	-0,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	43	38	39	0	0,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	145	130	129	0	-0,3
	Part-time work total	77	70	67	-3	-3,9

Appendix table 22. Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74, %

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	39,9	36,3	33,1	-3,2
	- permanent part-time work	10,8	11,8	10,7	-1,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	36,1	37,1	41,1	4,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	13,2	14,8	15,1	0,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	49,3	51,9	56,2	4,3
	Part-time work total	24,0	26,6	25,8	-0,8
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	52,3	47,7	43,4	-4,3
	- permanent part-time work	7,7	8,6	7,1	-1,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	31,0	32,2	38,2	6,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	9,0	11,5	11,2	-0,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	40,0	43,7	49,4	5,8
	Part-time work total	16,7	20,1	18,3	-1,8
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	29,3	27,7	23,9	-3,7
	- permanent part-time work	13,4	14,2	13,9	-0,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	40,4	40,9	43,6	2,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	16,9	17,2	18,6	1,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	57,3	58,1	62,2	4,1
	Part-time work total	30,3	31,5	32,4	1,0

Appendix table 23. Unemployed persons by sex and age in 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change	Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010	2009/2010
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	172	221	224	3,0	1,5
	15-64	172	221	224	3,0	1,5
	15-24	56	69	68	-2,0	-2,3
	25-34	33	47	44	-3,0	-6,4
	35-44	28	35	37	3,0	8,2
	45-54	30	41	43	3,0	6,3
	55-64	25	29	31	2,0	8,5
Males	15-74	85	122	126	4,0	2,9
	15-64	85	122	126	4,0	2,9
	15-24	29	38	38	-1,0	-1,5
	25-34	16	27	26	-1,0	-2,2
	35-44	12	19	20	1,0	4,9
	45-54	14	23	25	2,0	9,9
	55-64	13	16	17	2,0	9,7
Females	15-74	87	99	98	0,0	-0,2
	15-64	87	98	98	0,0	-0,3
	15-24	27	31	30	-1,0	-3,2
	25-34	17	21	18	-2,0	-11,7
	35-44	16	16	17	2,0	12,2
	45-54	16	18	19	0,0	1,8
	55-64	11	13	14	1,0	7,0

Appendix table 24. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2008 - 2010

		Year			Change
		2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	6,4	8,2	8,4	0,1
	15-64	6,4	8,4	8,5	0,2
	15-24	16,5	21,5	21,4	-0,1
	25-34	5,8	8,2	7,7	-0,5
	35-44	4,5	5,7	6,3	0,6
	45-54	4,4	6,1	6,5	0,4
	55-64	5,4	6,2	6,5	0,3
Males	15-74	6,1	8,9	9,1	0,2
	15-64	6,2	9,0	9,3	0,2
	15-24	17,1	24,1	23,8	-0,4
	25-34	5,2	8,4	8,2	-0,2
	35-44	3,6	6,0	6,4	0,4
	45-54	4,2	6,8	7,4	0,7
	55-64	5,8	7,0	7,4	0,4
Females	15-74	6,7	7,6	7,6	0,1
	15-64	6,7	7,6	7,7	0,1
	15-24	15,8	19,0	19,0	0,1
	25-34	6,5	7,9	7,1	-0,8
	35-44	5,4	5,3	6,1	0,8
	45-54	4,6	5,4	5,6	0,2
	55-64	5,0	5,5	5,7	0,2

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2010, persons aged 15-74

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

Appendix table 26. Unemployment rates by region in 2008 - 2010, persons aged 15-74

Region	Year			Change
	2008	2009	2010	2009/2010
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,4	8,2	8,4	0,1
Uusimaa	4,9	6,2	6,3	0,1
Itä-Uusimaa	3,3	6,7	7,7	1,0
Varsinais-Suomi	5,7	7,5	8,1	0,7
Satakunta	6,0	7,5	8,8	1,2
Kanta-Häme	5,8	7,2	9,1	1,9
Pirkanmaa	7,0	10,0	9,7	-0,3
Päijät-Häme	6,2	8,7	8,9	0,2
Kymenlaakso	7,7	7,9	11,0	3,1
South Karelia	6,6	10,7	10,1	-0,6
Etelä-Savo	7,9	9,6	7,9	-1,7
Pohjois-Savo	7,8	10,8	10,0	-0,8
North Karelia	10,7	13,0	12,5	-0,4
Central Finland	8,1	11,2	9,9	-1,3
South Ostrobothnia	5,4	7,9	8,2	0,4
Ostrobothnia	4,7	5,9	6,6	0,7
Central Ostrobothnia	6,0	6,4	6,8	0,4
North Ostrobothnia	8,3	10,0	10,2	0,2
Kainuu	11,2	9,3	9,0	-0,4
Lapland	9,9	11,6	11,3	-0,3

Appendix table 27. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2005 - 2009, persons aged 15-74

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

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://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_ifs/index.htm. Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with an annually changing topic has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey. Further information about the ad hoc surveys can be found (in Finnish) at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2010-01-15_men_001.html

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.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi/vrk/home.nsf/www/populationinformationsystem>).

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is drawn twice a year as a stratified random sample from Statistics Finland's population database, which is based on the Central Population Register. The survey is a panel survey in which one person is interviewed five times. The interviews are conducted every three months, apart from the fourth interview which is conducted six months after the third interview. The first and last interviews are 15 months apart. The sample of each month consists of approximately 12,000 persons, which is, on the average, every 300th person in the population. The sample for one survey month consists of five rotation groups which have entered the survey at different points of time. The sample changes gradually so that different persons answer the questions during three consecutive months. In consecutive quarters three-fifths of the respondents are the same. In consecutive years the overlap is two-fifths. The data are collected from all weeks of the year.

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

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

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

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. Approximately 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 in Finnish at: <http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/men.html>.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

Random variation due to sampling means that figures calculated from different samples deviate somewhat from each other. When evaluating roughly the magnitude of random variation due to sampling in different situations, the main principle is that **1) the larger the sample is from which the figures are calculated and 2) the larger the population described by the figures is, the less uncertainty due to sampling there will be in the figures**. For instance, quarterly figures are more accurate than monthly figures in describing the same phenomenon, as quarterly data have been collected by interviewing three times the number of persons interviewed for monthly data. Annual figures are the most accurate. The latter principle means that the figures of the employed and the unemployed, that is the estimates, based on a sample of the same size are the more accurate the larger the subgroup they apply to. As the relevant subgroup becomes smaller, random variation due to sampling increases. Therefore e.g. the numbers of the unemployed in different age groups or in different areas are not as reliable as the number of all the unemployed.

Inaccuracy due to sampling is assessed with the standard error of the estimate. The magnitude of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and the variance of the variable being investigated. Standard error can be used to calculate the **confidence interval**, within which the value of the population lies with a certain probability. The **95 per cent confidence interval** used in the Labour Force Survey is **the interval within which the real value of the characteristic being investigated lies with 95 per cent probability**. For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2009 is

184,000 ± 15,000, i.e. 169,000-199,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 15,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 7,500 persons, with the 1.96 coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Examples of the accuracy of the number of the employed and the unemployed by size of subgroup

To illustrate the magnitude of random variation, examples of the estimates of different numbers of the employed and the unemployed, their 95 per cent confidence intervals and other key figures of reliability are presented in the following tables 1-3. The magnitude of random variation in the examples is a rough estimate of the upper boundary of random variation, when the figure being investigated is **a correspondingly large estimate of the number of the employed or the unemployed by gender, age or region**. In correspondingly large subgroups by industry, the confidence interval is wider. The examples in table 1 refer to monthly estimates. Tables 2-3 include the corresponding data for quarterly and annual estimates.

Table 1. Examples of the accuracy of monthly estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 27 800	14 200	0,6
	1 200 000	± 21 000	10 700	0,9
	600 000	± 15 300	7 800	1,3
	300 000	± 11 600	5 900	2,0
	100 000	± 6 700	3 400	3,4
	50 000	± 4 700	2 400	4,8
	10 000	± 2 900	1 500	15,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 15 100	7 700	3,3
	120 000	± 11 800	6 000	5,0
	90 000	± 10 800	5 500	6,1
	60 000	± 9 000	4 600	7,7
	30 000	± 6 900	3 500	11,7
	20 000	± 5 100	2 600	13,0
	10 000	± 3 700	1 900	19,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

We can see from table 1 that if the monthly estimate of the employed in the subgroup is 300,000 persons, the real number of the employed lies, with a probability of 95 per cent, within the range 300,000 ± 11,600 persons. The size of this confidence interval relative to the size of the estimate is clearly larger than the corresponding share in the large estimate on the first row of the table. For estimates of less than 300,000 persons the confidence intervals are relatively even wider.

A comparison of data in tables 1–3 illustrates also that annual and quarterly data are more accurate than monthly data. The 95 per cent confidence interval corresponding to the estimate of the employed in a subgroup of 300,000 persons examined above, that is 300,000 ± 6,700 persons (table 2), is clearly narrower than the confidence interval of the monthly estimate. Annual estimates are even more accurate than quarterly estimates (table 3). This difference in accuracy is, however, not as large as the corresponding difference between monthly and quarterly data.

Table 2. Examples of the accuracy of quarterly estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Quarterly estimate	Quarterly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 16 100	8 200	0,3
	1 200 000	± 12 500	6 400	0,5
	600 000	± 8 800	4 500	0,8
	300 000	± 6 700	3 400	1,1
	100 000	± 4 700	2 400	2,4
	50 000	± 3 900	2 000	4,0
	10 000	± 2 000	1 000	10,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 8 800	4 500	2,0
	120 000	± 6 900	3 500	2,9
	90 000	± 6 100	3 100	3,4
	60 000	± 5 100	2 600	4,3
	30 000	± 3 500	1 800	6,0
	20 000	± 3 100	1 600	8,0
	10 000	± 2 400	1 200	12,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

Table 3. Examples of the accuracy of annual estimates of different sizes: the numbers of the employed and the unemployed by gender, age and region.¹⁾

	Annual estimate	Annual estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 15 700	8 000	0,3
	1 200 000	± 11 400	5 800	0,5
	600 000	± 7 800	4 000	0,7
	300 000	± 6 100	3 100	1,0
	100 000	± 3 300	1 700	1,7
	50 000	± 2 500	1 300	2,6
	10 000	± 800	400	4,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 7 100	3 600	1,6
	120 000	± 5 700	2 900	2,4
	90 000	± 4 500	2 300	2,6
	60 000	± 3 500	1 800	3,0
	30 000	± 2 400	1 200	4,0
	20 000	± 2 000	1 000	5,0
	10 000	± 1 600	800	8,0

1) The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, age and region.

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

The estimation procedure of the Labour Force Survey is based on the calibration of weights in which the original sample weights calculated on the basis of the sample design are adjusted with a regression model to get the desired population distributions.

The accuracy of estimates is evaluated on the basis of their standard error. **Standard error** (the square root of the sample variance) describes how neatly the value of the parameter estimated from the observations is concentrated around the parameter of the population. The magnitude of the standard error is affected by sample design, the number of observations in the relevant population or subgroup, variation due to the distribution of the research variable as well as properties of the mathematical formula.

Key figures of reliability derived from the standard error are the confidence intervals and relative standard error. **Confidence interval** describes the width of the range in which the real value of the parameter is relative to the estimate calculated from the sample. When calculating the confidence interval, the desired level of risk is fixed. The 5 per cent risk level applied in the Labour Force Survey means that if the samples were drawn again, in 95 cases out of one hundred the real value of the parameter would be within the confidence interval and in 5 cases out of one hundred it would be outside the confidence interval.

Relative standard error (variation coefficient) is the percentage share of the standard error of the estimate. Proportioning the standard error to the estimate's size removes the effect of the scale of the variable. Hence the values of the relative standard error of different variables and the values of the standard error of the same variable in different subgroups are easy to compare with one another.

In the monthly and quarterly data of the Labour Force Survey, the estimator of the standard error is the variance estimator of the generalised regression estimator (GREG). The statistical accuracy of the annual estimates and its evaluation is also affected by the fact that the sample of the Labour Force Survey changes gradually during the year. In consecutive quarters 60 per cent of the respondents are the same. During one year 90 per cent of the interviewees have been interviewed at least twice. The responses given by the same persons in different interviews during the year correlate to one another if the person's labour market status does not change between interviews. To account for this co-dependence of responses, the Labour Force Survey uses an approximation of single stage cluster sampling in which a cluster internal variance is calculated for persons interviewed several times during the year. Clusters are formed on the basis of interviewee's age. Cluster internal variance is zero if the interviewee's labour market status does not change during the year between different interviews.

For example, the standard error calculated for annual estimate of the unemployed in a subgroup of 230,000 persons is 3,600 persons and the confidence interval is $230,000 \pm 7,100$ persons. If the interviews on which the annual estimate is based had all been with different persons, the standard error of the estimate of the unemployed would have been 2,300 persons and the confidence interval $230,000 \pm 4,500$ persons. Interviewing the same persons again in different quarters of the year explains why the difference in the accuracy of the annual and quarterly data of the Labour Force Survey is not as large as could be expected on the basis of the number of interviews conducted.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are released monthly, quarterly and annually. Quarterly and annual results are the averages of monthly results, i.e. they describe the situation on an "average" week during the survey period. Data on labour input are sums of the results of periods. The released data are final. Only seasonal adjustment slightly alters the latest seasonally adjusted monthly results. Monthly data are released approximately three weeks from the end of the survey month. Quarterly data are released simultaneously with the last monthly data of each quarter. Quarterly data are statistically more reliable than monthly data and contain more detailed data on, among other things, employment and labour input by industry and more specific regional data. The most detailed results are published in annual statistics. Quarterly deliveries of data are made to the Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, which are used to compile statistics on EU Member States.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly, 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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