

# Labour Force Survey

Time series data 2002–2011

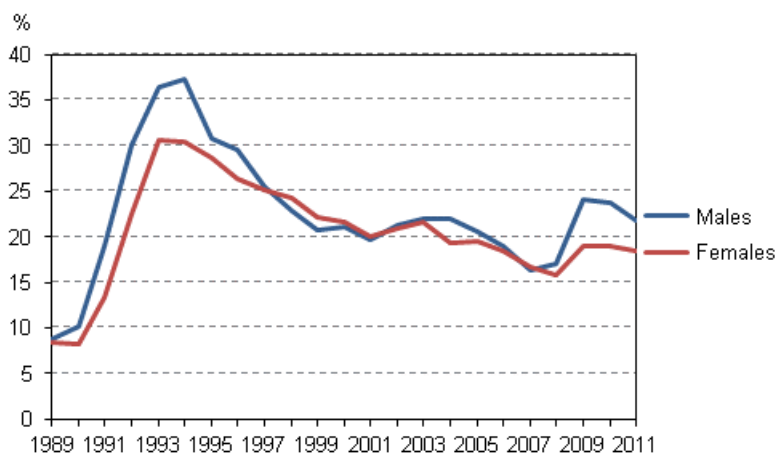
## Youth unemployment rate 20 per cent in 2011

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, from 1995 onwards the number of employed persons went up almost continuously up to the year 2008. Towards the end of 2008, employment started to decline and in 2011, the annual average number of employed persons was 57,000 lower than in 2008. Employment situation improved among young people in 2011 but is still clearly worse than prior to the downturn that started in 2008.

The rate of unemployment among young people aged 15 to 24 was 20.1 per cent in 2011, having been 21.4 per cent in the year before. During the past two decades, the youth unemployment rate has been under 20 per cent only a couple of times. In recent years, the unemployment rate has been clearly lower among young women than among young men.

Employment rate among young people was 39.1 per cent in 2011, and had gone up by 1.3 percentage points from the previous year. Since the year 2000, young women's employment rate has been slightly higher than young men's.

### Unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 by sex in 1989–2011



Link: [Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey](#)

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# 1 Introduction

This annual Labour Force Survey publication contains 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.

A review with the heading of Employment and Unemployment in 2011 was published in spring and a review with the heading of Families and Work in 2011 concerning families and employment was issued in autumn from the annual Labour Force Survey data concerning 2011. These reviews have been combined in this publication, which also includes additional time series data.

In addition to the review section, this publication contains Labour Force Survey time series data for 2002 to 2011 and 2007 to 2011, as well as annual data concerning the year 2011.

The yearly reviews and this annual publication are available on the web pages of the Labour Force Survey ([www.stat.fi/tyovoimatutkimus](http://www.stat.fi/tyovoimatutkimus)). The annual statistics are also published as a hard copy.

Monthly and quarterly data are available on the [web pages](#) of the Labour Force Survey, and time series tables complementing this publication from Statistics Finland's database ([http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/tym/tyti/tyti\\_en.asp](http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/tym/tyti/tyti_en.asp)).

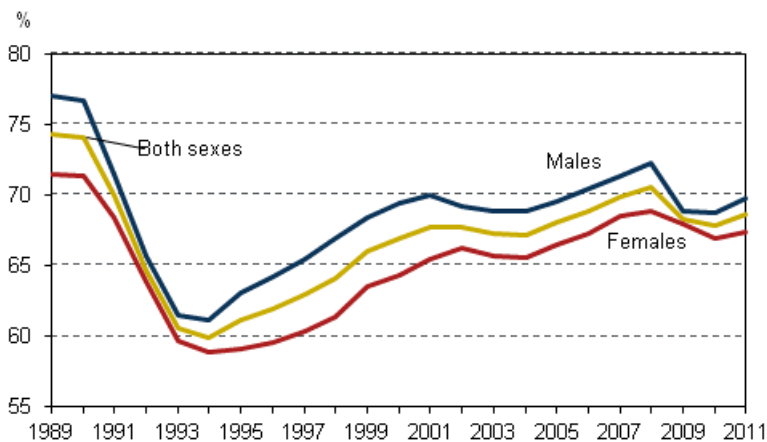
## 2 Employment and unemployment in 2011

### 2.1 Employment improved in 2011

#### Number of employed persons grew from previous year

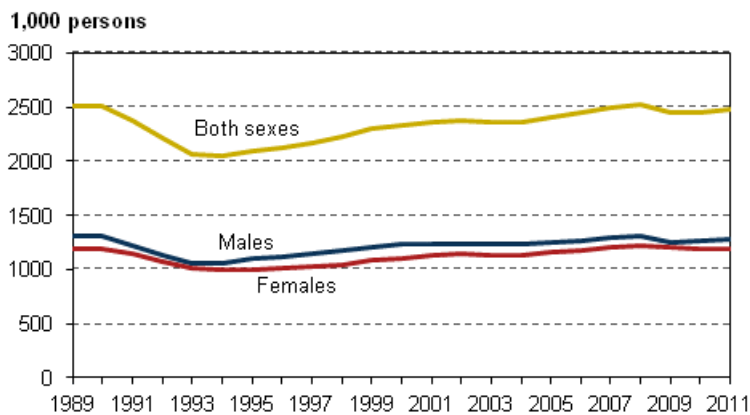
According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, employment rate rose slightly in 2011. At 68.6, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 0.8 percentage points higher than in 2010. Men's employment rate was 69.8 per cent and women's 67.4 per cent. Men's employment rate went up by 1.1 percentage points and women's by 0.5 percentage points from 2010 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1989–2011, persons aged 15 to 64, %**



There were 2,474,000 employed persons in 2011, which was 26,000 more than in 2010. However, the number of employed persons was still lower than in 2008 (Figure 2). Employment improved in all quarters of 2011 when compared to 2010.

**Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2011, persons aged 15 to 74**

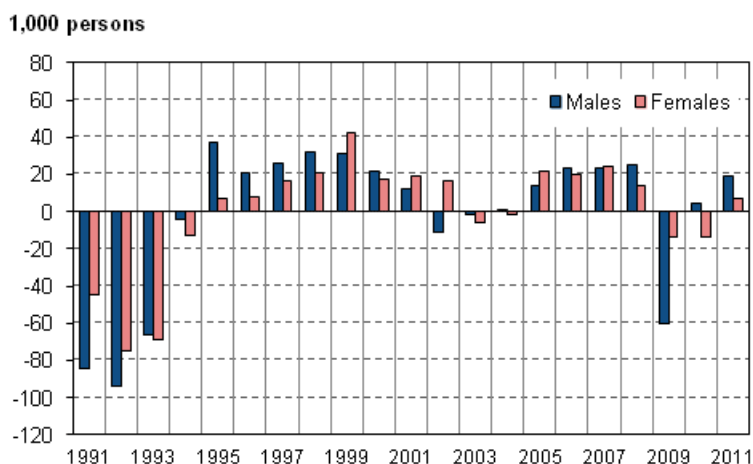


There were 2,143,000 employees in 2011, which was 23,000 more than in the previous year. The number of self-employed persons fell in 2010 but grew slightly in 2011. There were 319,000 self-employed persons and 12,000 assisting family members in 2011. The average share of all self-employed persons among employed persons was 13.4 per cent.

### Men's employment situation improved further

Men's employment rate grew further from 2010. Figure 3 shows a time series on changes in the number of employed persons by sex. The number of employed men fell sharply in 2009 but then turned towards slight growth in 2010. In 2011, men's employment grew by 19,000 persons from 2010. The number of employed women went up by 7,000 in 2011.

**Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1991–2011, persons aged 15 to 74**

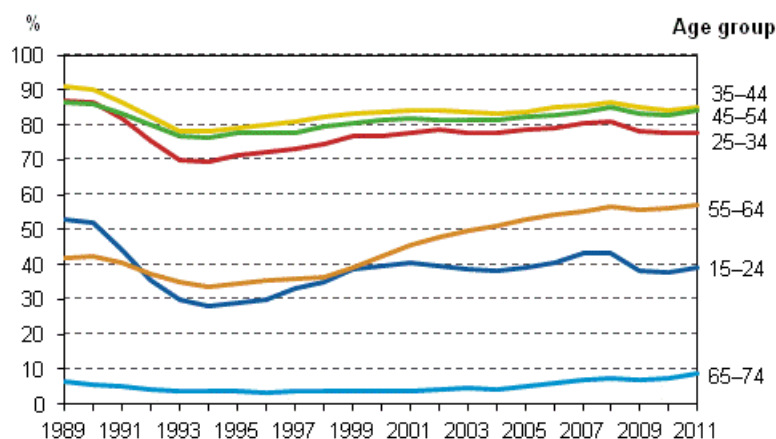


### Employment grew slightly in all age groups

The rate of employment went up in most 10-year age groups in 2011 (Figure 4).

The number of the employed grew most (by 9,000) in the 15 to 24 age group. In the oldest age group of 65 to 74, the number of employed persons was 8,000 higher than in the year before. The size of population in this age group has also grown.

**Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2011, %**

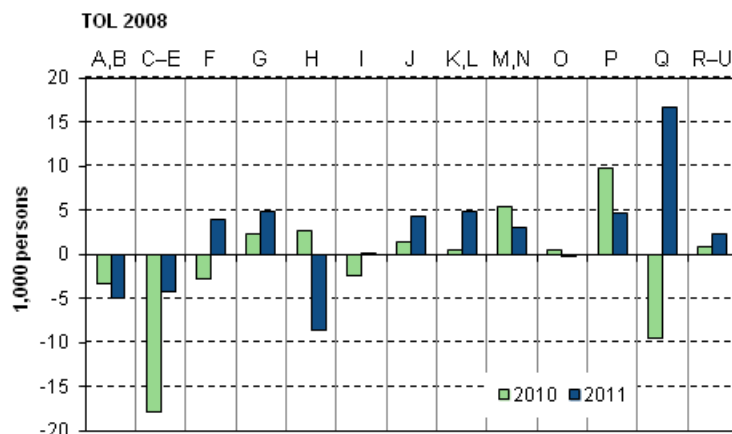


### Employment improved especially in human health and social work activities

Figure 5 shows change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2010 and 2011. In human health and social work activities (Q), the number of employed persons grew by 17,000 in 2011, whereas in the previous year it fell by 10,000. In manufacturing (C–E), the decline in the number

of employed persons slowed down from 2010. In the activity of transportation and storage (H), the number of employed persons grew slightly in 2010 but fell by 9,000 in 2011.

**Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2010–2011, persons aged 15 to 74**



#### Industries (Standard 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; administrative and 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

Employment increased mainly in the private sector, which employed 22,000 persons more than in 2010. In the public sector, the number of the employed grew slightly in the local government sector.

#### *Number of hours actually worked remained almost unchanged*

A total of 4.0 billion hours were worked in the national economy in 2011. The number of hours actually worked was 0.9 per cent higher in 2011 than in 2010. The number of hours actually worked per employed person remained almost unchanged from the previous year. In 2010, the average annual number of hours actually worked by an employed person was 1,634, whereas in 2011 the respective figure was 1,631.

There were fewer underemployed persons in 2011 than in the year before. While in 2010 underemployed persons numbered 120,000, in 2011 their number fell to 113,000. Underemployed persons refer to persons working involuntarily e.g. part-time or a shortened working week.



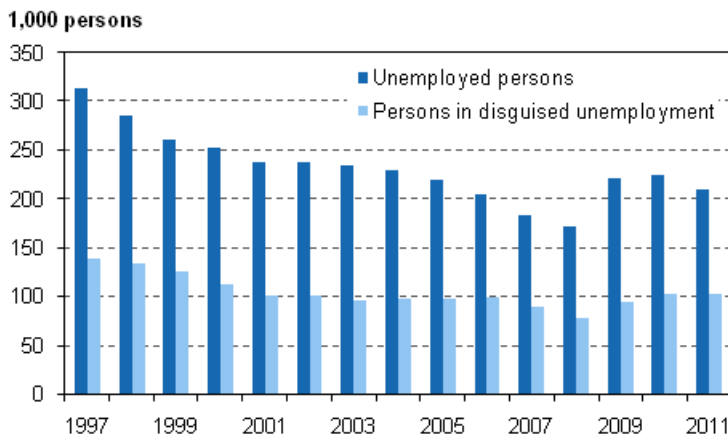
## 2.2 Unemployment decreased in 2011

There were 16,000 fewer unemployed persons in 2011 than in the year before. The average number of unemployed persons was 209,000. There were 117,000 unemployed men and 91,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2010, there were 9,000 fewer unemployed men and 7,000 fewer unemployed women. The number of unemployed persons decreased in each quarter of the year from the respective quarter of the previous year.

The average rate of unemployment was 7.8 per cent in 2011, having been 8.4 per cent in 2010. Men's unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent and women's 7.1 per cent.

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 2011, there were 103,000 persons in disguised unemployment, which is almost the same number as in 2010. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (33,000) and the 55 to 64 age group (26,000). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 312,000 in 2011 (Figure 6).

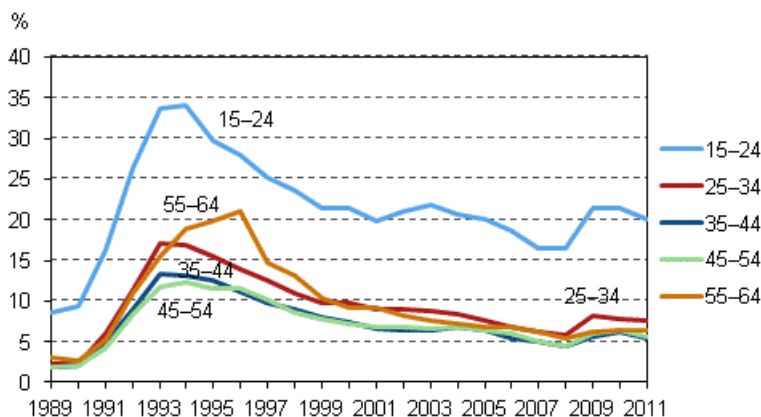
**Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2011, persons aged 15 to 74**



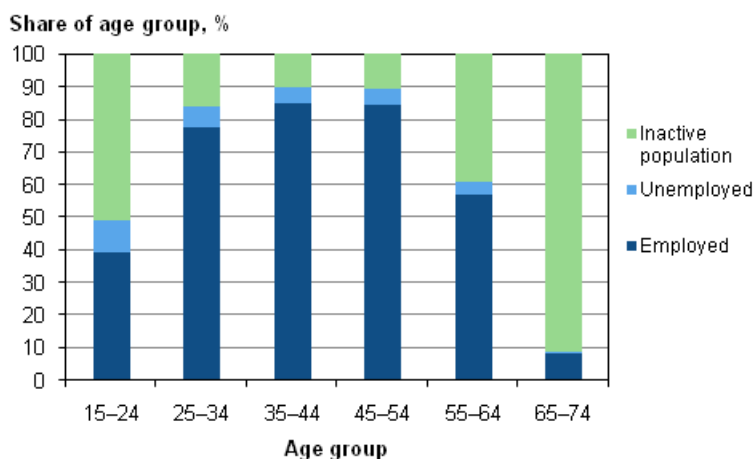
In 2011, the rate of unemployment among the population aged 15 to 24 was 20.1 per cent. The rate of unemployment among young people was 1.3 percentage points lower than in the previous year. In other age groups, rates of unemployment fell only fractionally (Figure 7). Around one-third of all unemployed persons were aged under 25. There were 65,000 unemployed persons aged 15 to 24.

The shares of the unemployed of the total age group were in 2011 almost on level with 2010. Approximately 10 per cent of the 15 to 24 age group were unemployed in 2011 (Figure 8).

**Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1989–2011, %**



**Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2011, %**



The average number of temporarily laid-off persons was 12,000 in 2011 whereas in the previous year it was 21,000. The number of laid-off persons decreased in every quarter compared to the quarters of 2010 (Table 1).

**Table 1. Temporarily laid-off persons aged 15–74 by quarter in 2009–2011**

	Year		
	2009	2010	2011
Quarter	Persons	Persons	Persons
I	38,000	35,000	18,000
II	42,000	19,000	11,000
III	31,000	15,000	9,000
IV	36,000	14,000	11,000
Annual mean	37,000	21,000	12,000

In 2011, 22 per cent of the temporarily laid-off persons were defined as unemployed, 33 per cent as employed and 44 per cent as belonging to the inactive population.

### 2.3 Size of active population grew in 2011

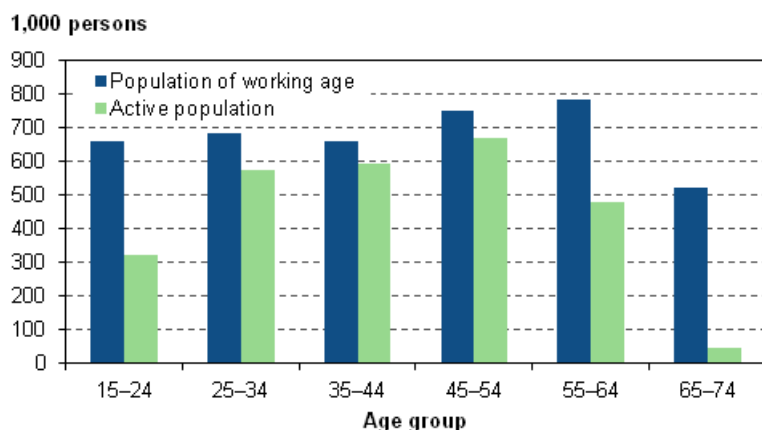
From 2010 to 2011, the size of the population of working age grew by 15,000 persons in Finland. In 2011, the size of Finland’s population of working age, i.e. aged 15 to 74, was 4,059,000 persons. The size of the

population aged between 65 and 74 grew by most (31,000). Persons aged 55 to 64 form the largest age group in the population of working age (Figure 9).

The size of the active population grew by 11,000 persons in 2011. Activity rate went up between 2010 and 2011 in all other age groups except for the 25 to 34-year-olds where it remained almost unchanged.

The size of the inactive population was 1,376,000 in 2011. Its size grew by 5,000 persons from the previous year. The inactive population grew only in the 65 to 74 age group. In the 15 to 64 age group, the size of the inactive population decreased.

**Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2011**

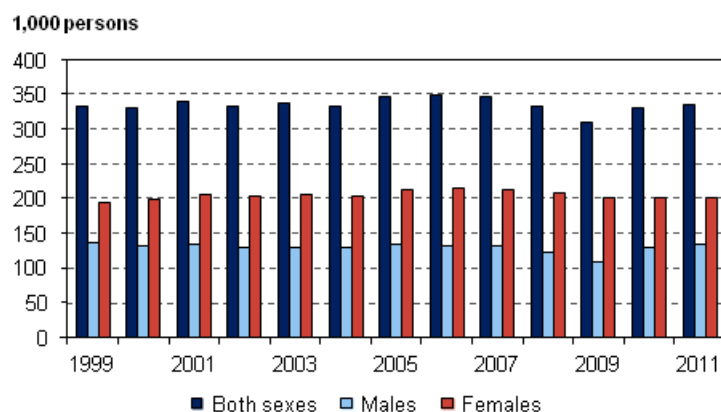


## 2.4 Number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew in 2011

### *Temporary employment contracts more usual among women than men*

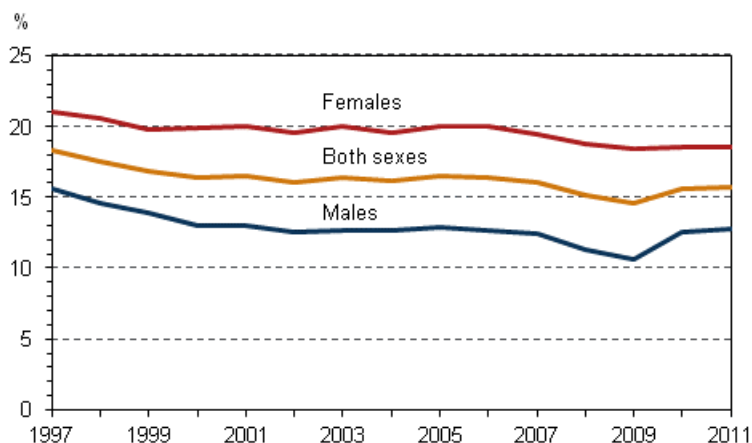
In 2011, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,143,000, which was 23,000 higher than in 2010. The number of employees with permanent employment contracts grew by 17,000 and that of employees with temporary contracts by 6,000. Altogether 336,000 employees held temporary employment contracts (Figure 10). Temporary employment continues to be more widespread among women than men. In 2011, 202,000 of all temporary employees were women and 135,000 men.

**Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1999–2011**



Eighty-four per cent of all employees' employment contracts were permanent and 16 per cent temporary in 2011. The shares were unchanged from the previous year. The share of temporary employees among all employees was still below the long-term average. Among female employees, the share of temporary employees was 19 per cent and among male employees 13 per cent. The number and share of temporary employment contracts grew slightly among male employees in 2011. Among female employees, they remained on level with the year before (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1997–2011, %**



Compared to the respective period of the previous year, the number of temporary employment contracts went up most in the first quarter of 2011. By contrast, the number of temporary employment contracts decreased slightly during the last quarter of the year.

### *Two out of three temporary employees would want a permanent job*

To an employee, temporary employment can be either a desired or involuntary form of employment. Approximately 27 per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job in 2011. The majority of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in temporary jobs.

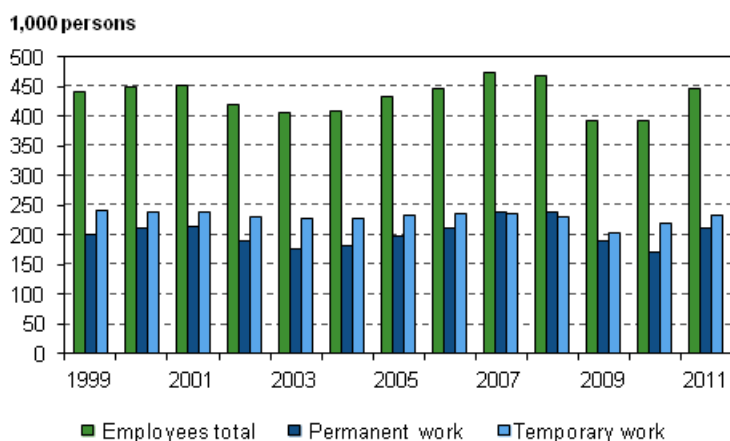
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2011, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 63 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees remained almost unchanged from 2010 to 2011.

In 2011, there were 208,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 129,000 were women and 79,000 men. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

### *Number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew in 2011*

The number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew clearly from 2010 to 2011. There were 446,000 such new employment contracts in 2011, or some 53,000 more than in 2010 (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year aged 15 to 74 in 1999–2011**



Fifty-two per cent of such new employment contracts were temporary. The share was one percentage point smaller than in 2010 and four percentage points smaller than in 2009.

There has been a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment contract is temporary or permanent. The situation has remained very similar since 1997 when a comparable time series begins. In 2011, 58 per cent of women’s and 46 per cent of men’s new employment contracts were temporary.

### *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 2011, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 28,000, or about the same as in 2010. Approximately one-half of the temporary agency workers were women.

Temporary agency workers only made up one per cent or so of all employees in 2011. 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; around five per cent of 15 to 24-year-old employees were doing it.

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

## *2.5 Number of part-time employees went up slightly*

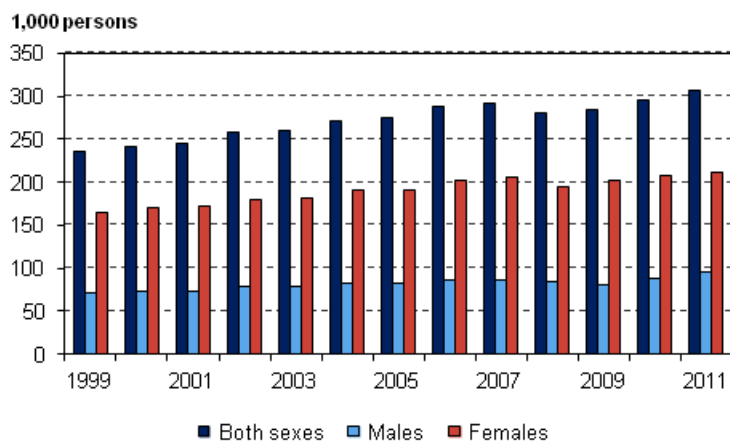
### *Number of part-time employees highest in female-dominated industries*

According to the Labour Force Survey, 369,000 employed persons worked part-time in 2011. Some 15 per cent of all employed persons worked part time. Of them, 307,000 were employees. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents’ own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

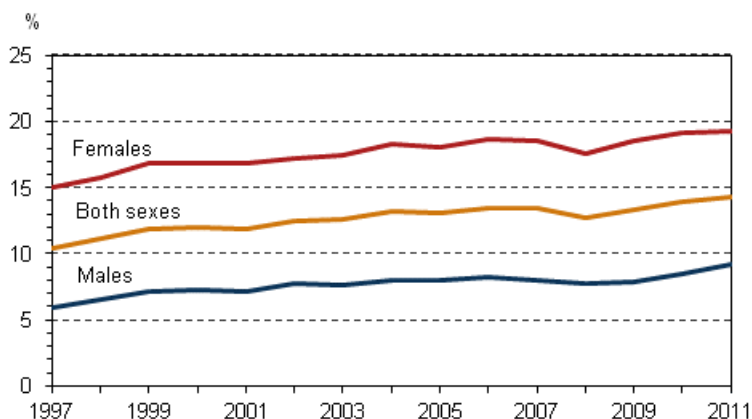
The number of part-time employees grew slightly (+12,000) from the previous year in 2011. Part-time employees made up 14 per cent of all employees in 2011. The long-term trend in part-time employment has been a growing one since 1997. Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. Persons employed part-time numbered 211,000, or 19 per cent, among female employees and 96,000, or 9 per cent, among male employees. (Figures 13 and 14.)

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 human health and social work activities. The share of part-time employees of all employees was the largest, or 38 per cent, in retail trade (excl. motor vehicle trade).

**Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1999–2011**



**Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex 1997–2011, %**



### *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.

In 2011, studying was again the commonest reason why employees worked part-time. Approximately 28 per cent of part-time employees quoted this reason. Working part-time is most widespread among employees between the ages of 15 and 24 of whom 39 per cent worked part-time in 2011.

Other reported reasons related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Nearly all of those who reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time were women. For good one-quarter of part-time employees, the reason for working part-time was that full-time work was not available. In 2011, employees working part-time involuntarily numbered 82,000, of whom 58,000 were women and 24,000 men.

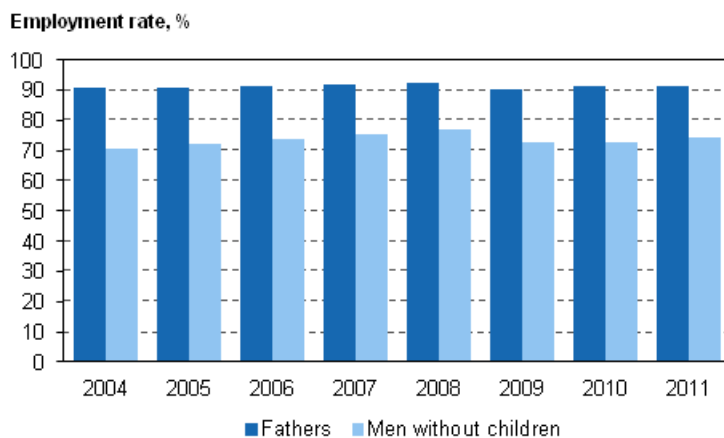
Among the 55 to 64-year-old employees, the number of part-time workers was 65,000, which was nearly 18 per cent of all employees in this age group.

### 3 Families and work in 2011

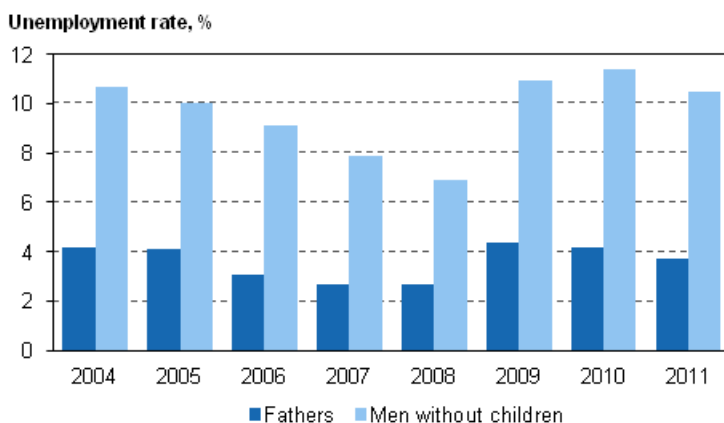
#### 3.1 Employment of fathers and mothers remained almost unchanged during the economic downturn

As a result of the economic downturn that began towards the end of 2008, men's unemployment increased more than women's did. Nevertheless, employment of parents of underage children stayed nearly unchanged. The temporary lay-offs, redundancies and job losses, which followed from the recession, affected more men without children than fathers of under 18-year-old children. Fathers of families with children have remained firmly in working life and their employment rate has stayed high and unemployment rate low despite the recession. (Figures 15 and 16.)

**Figure 15. Employment rates for 20 to 59-year-old fathers and men without children in 2004-2011**

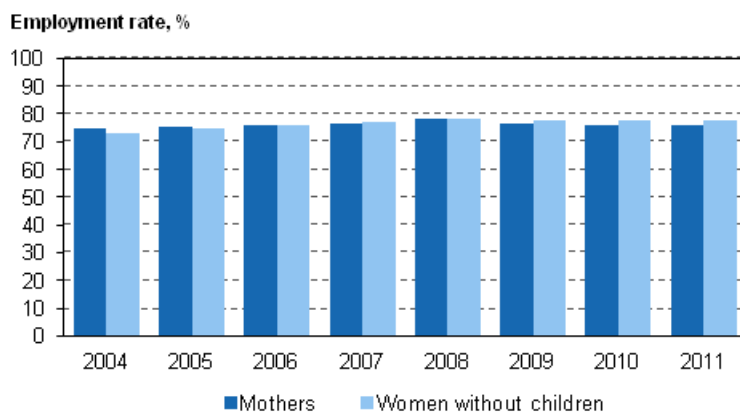


**Figure 16. Unemployment rates for 20 to 59-year-old fathers and men without children in 2004-2011**

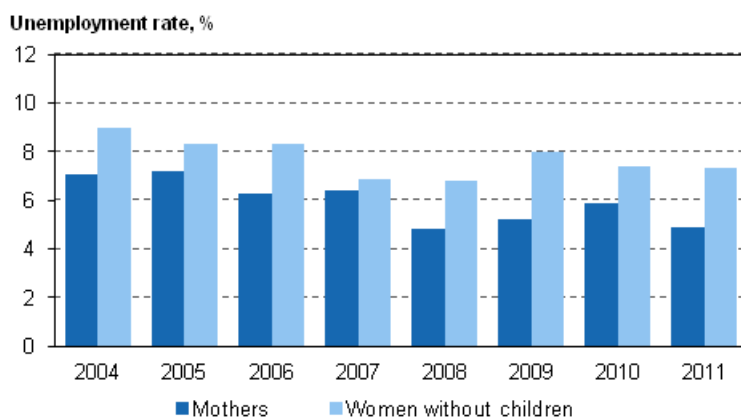


Unlike with men, the difference between the employment rates for women without children and for mothers was very small. The employment rates of mothers aged 20 to 59 and women without children in the same age group have remained between good 70 per cent and close on 80 per cent. The effect of the economic downturn on women's employment rates was also considerably smaller than for men. (Figure 17.) Compared with mothers of children aged under 18, the unemployment rate of women without children has been somewhat greater. However, the unemployment rate of women without children has been smaller than that of men without children of the same age. (Figure 18.)

**Figure 17. Employment rates for 20 to 59-year-old mothers and women without children in 2004-2011**



**Figure 18. Unemployment rates for 20 to 59-year-old mothers and women without children in 2004-2011**

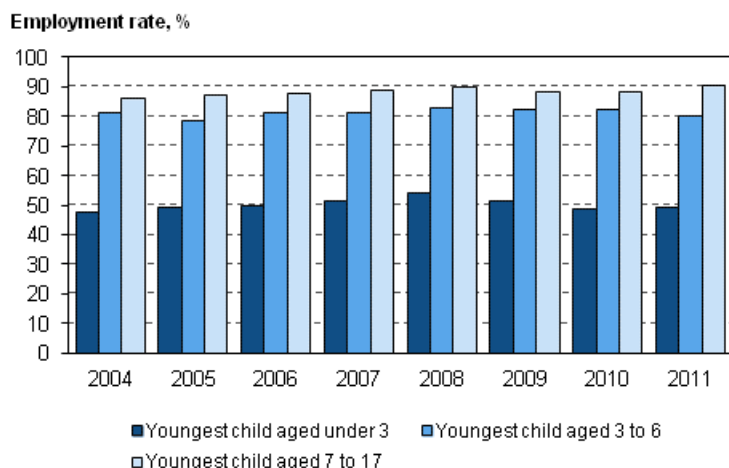


### ***3.2 Mothers' use of family leaves has become slightly more widespread***

The age of the youngest child in the family has a distinct effect on the employment of mothers aged 20 to 59 (Figure 19). Only about one-half of mothers are employed if their youngest child is aged under three. Mothers' employment rate rises to 90 per cent or so, i.e. to the same level as fathers', only once the youngest child has reached school age. Fathers' employment rate, in turn, remains equally high irrespective of the age of their children. This means that mothers still continue to take most of the long family leaves.



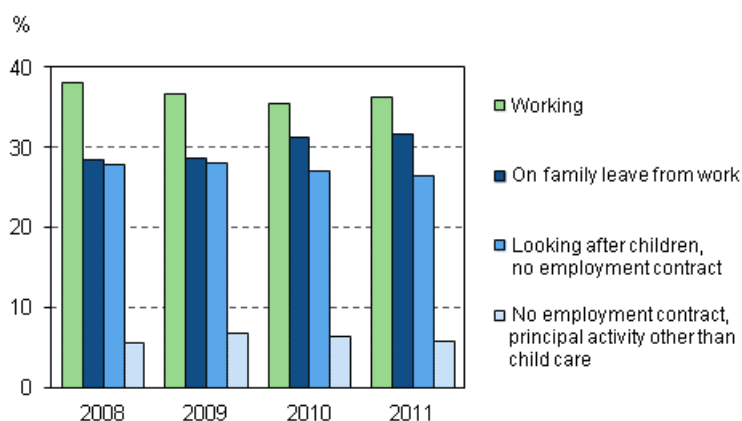
**Figure 19. Employment rates for 20 to 59-year-old mothers by age of their youngest child in 2004-2011**



However, the employment rate alone does not describe the proportion of the parents of young children who actually work. Persons on maternity or paternity leave from work as well as persons whose absence from work has lasted under three months are classified as employed in the Labour Force Survey. Thus, especially in the case of mothers of very small children the employed contain many mothers who are actually at home looking after a child. Respectively, mothers on child care leave are mostly classified as inactive population (persons outside the labour force) because the care leave is often taken after the maternity leave and parental leave, which lengthens the total duration of the leave.

Figure 20 shows as a separate group those mothers of under three-year-old children who actually go to work. It also describes separately the mothers on family leave (maternity, parental or child care leave) from an employment relationship and the mothers without a valid employment contract who are looking after their children at home. The fourth group consists of those who have said their principal activity is something else than child care. This group includes such as students and unemployed persons.

**Figure 20. Working and family leaves of 20 to 59-year-old mothers with children aged under three in 2008-2011**

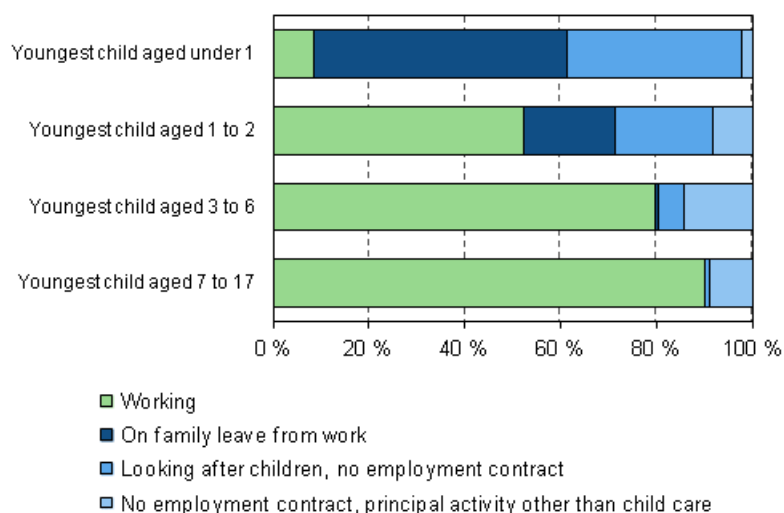


The economic downturn that started at the turn of 2008 and 2009 was reflected in the working of mothers of small children in that the share of those on family leaves grew slightly and correspondingly, that of those working fell to some extent. The situation in 2011 has remained more or less the same as in 2010. (Figure 20.)

When the mothers on family leaves are separated from those working, it can be seen that in reality only about one-third of the mothers of under three-year-olds were working in 2011. However, the groups of

mothers of under one-year-olds and mothers of one to two-year-olds are very different (Figure 21). Of the mothers whose youngest child was aged under one, good eight per cent were working, over one-half were on family leave and good one-third were at home caring for the child and did not have a valid employment contract. When the youngest child was aged between one and two, as many as over one-half of the mothers were working. Thus, the share of mothers who work rises fast as the youngest child grows older when the mothers either return from family leave or find employment.

**Figure 21. Working and family leaves among 20 to 59-year-old mothers by age of their youngest child in 2011**

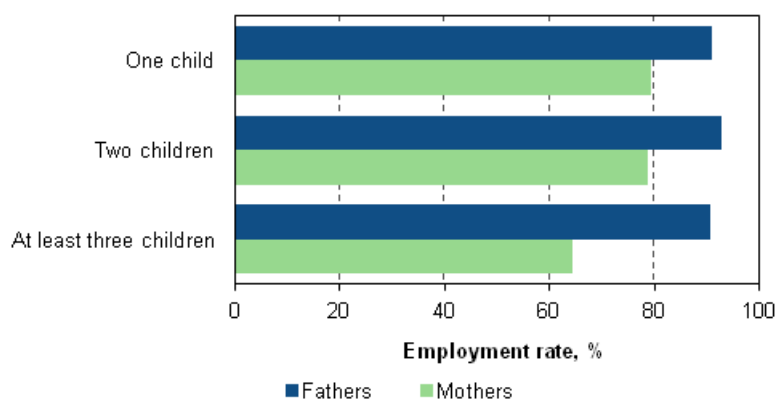


Fathers usually take shorter family leaves than mothers do. During the paternity leave, the “daddy” month or the care leave of under three months, fathers are classified as employed so family leaves have little impact on the employment rate of fathers. The picture of the employment of fathers hardly changes when the fathers on family leave are separated from the fathers who are working, because only two per cent of the fathers of under three-year-olds were on a family leave during the survey week in 2011.

### 3.3 More mothers stay at home after the arrival of third child

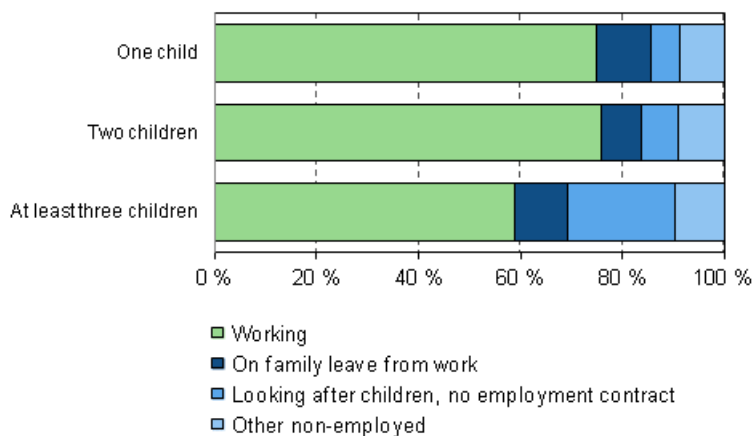
Apart from the age of children, their number also influences the employment of mothers (Figure 22). In 2011, 79 per cent of the mothers of two children were employed but only 64 per cent of mothers were still employed if there were at least three children. In 2009, the respective figures were 82 and 65 per cent. The number of children had no impact on the employment of fathers. In 2009, 92 per cent of the fathers of two children and 88 per cent of the fathers of three children were employed. The figures concern the age group of those aged 20 to 59.

**Figure 22. Employment rates of fathers and mothers aged 20 to 59 by number of children in 2011**



Indeed, staying at home is clearly more usual for the mothers of families with three or more children than among the mothers of families with one or two children. Around one in five of the mothers of families with at least three children were looking after their children at home and had no valid employment contract in 2011 (Figure 23). Working and looking after children were nearly equally common among the mothers of one or two children. Those mothers who did not have a valid employment contract said their principal activity was either child care or something else. Here mothers who have not had a valid employment contract and who said they primarily took care of their children were interpreted as being stay-at-home mothers.

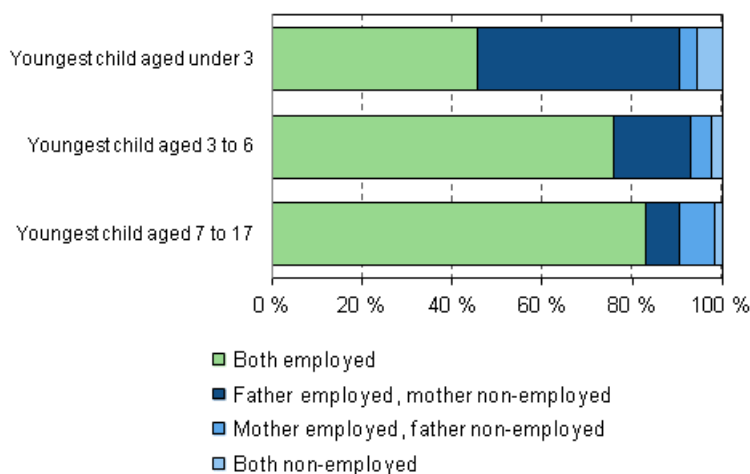
**Figure 23. Working and family leaves among 20 to 59-year-old mothers by number of children in 2011**



### 3.4 Both parents of families with children are usually employed

Both the father and the mother were employed in 70 per cent of the two-carer families with children in 2011. When the children are small, the father usually works and the mother stays at home caring for the children. However, this arrangement lasts for a relatively short time period and the so-called dual-earner model becomes usual when the youngest child grows older. When the youngest child is three to six years old, in 76 per cent of the two-parent families, both parents are employed and this was so for as many as 83 per cent of the parents of school-age children. (Figure 24).

**Figure 24. Labour market position of parents in families with children with two carers aged 20 to 59 by age of youngest child in 2011**



In four out of five of the two-parent families where the youngest child was aged under one the father was working and the mother was either on family leave or otherwise caring for children at home. When the youngest child was one to two years old, in every second family the mother had returned to work and only around one third of the mothers were on family leave or otherwise caring for children at home.

Thus, in respect of the parents' participation in working life the set-up is still very traditional in the majority of families with small children. The mother was working while the father cared for the children in four per cent of the families with children aged under three in 2011.

### 3.5 The household section of the Labour Force Survey

#### *The household section provides data on employment in families*

The data presented in this chapter are based on the interview data obtained in the Labour Force Survey. 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 the Labour Force Survey the same person is usually interviewed five times during 18 months. 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. The data obtained in this way enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. However, this chapter centres only on families whose parents belong to the age group of those aged 20 to 59.

In 2011, the household data comprised approximately 55,000 persons who formed 23,000 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.

## *Concepts and definitions relating to the Families and work in 2011 review*

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

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

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

More than 99 per cent of the parents of children aged under 18 locate in the age group of those aged 20 to 59, so this chapter examines parents belonging to that age group. Women and men of the same age without any children are used as their comparison group in order to make these groups comparable in respect of age and stage in life.

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

**Caring for children, no employment relationship:** These persons do not have an employment relationship and in the interview they have reported child care as their principal activity.

**No employment relationship, principal activity other than child care:** These persons do not have an employment relationship and in the interview they have reported other than child care as their principal activity. This group includes such as students and unemployed persons.

## ***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)

### **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
- 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
<b>3</b>	<b>Upper-level employees with administrative, managerial, professional and related occupations</b>
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
<b>4</b>	<b>Lower-level employees with administrative and clerical occupations</b>
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
<b>5</b>	<b>Manual workers</b>
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
	<b>Industries total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
02	Forestry and logging
03	Fishing and aquaculture
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>
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
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>
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
<b>D</b>	<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
<b>E</b>	<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>
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
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialised construction activities
<b>G</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>
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
<b>H</b>	<b>Transportation and storage</b>
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
<b>I</b>	<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>
55	Accommodation
56	Food and beverage service activities
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>
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
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>
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
<b>L</b>	<b>Real estate activities</b>
68	Real estate activities
<b>M</b>	<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>
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
<b>N</b>	<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>
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
<b>O</b>	<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
<b>P</b>	<b>Education</b>

Code	Heading
85	Education
<b>Q</b>	<b>Human health and social work activities</b>
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
<b>R</b>	<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>
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
<b>S</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>
94	Activities of membership organisations
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
96	Other personal service activities
<b>T</b>	<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</b>
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
<b>U</b>	<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
<b>X</b>	<b>Industry unknown</b>
00	Industry unknown



## 6.3 Classification of Occupations

### Classification of Occupations 2001

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

## 6.4 Levels of education

### Classification of Education 2010, levels of education

Code	Heading
0	<p><b>Pre-primary education</b> 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><b>Primary education</b> Completion of the primary school (kansakoulu). Grades 1 to 6 of the comprehensive school.</p>
2	<p><b>Lower secondary education</b> Completion of the middle school (keskikoulu). Grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive school (peruskoulu).</p>
3	<p><b>Upper secondary level education</b> Upper secondary level education comprises matriculation examination, vocational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years, further vocational qualifications 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 certain conditions, in universities.</p>
5	<p><b>Lowest level tertiary education</b> 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 Diploma in Nursing (sairaanhoitaja).</p>
6	<p><b>Lower-degree level tertiary education</b> Lower-degree level tertiary education comprises, among others, polytechnic degrees and lower university degrees, as well as engineering and sea captain'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><b>Higher-degree level tertiary education</b> Higher-degree level tertiary education comprises higher university degrees (Master level), specialist's degrees in medicine and polytechnic Master's degrees. 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><b>Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education</b> Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees).</p>
9	<p><b>Level of education unknown</b></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.
- **Data on education** concerning 2011 will only become available later.
- Data according to the **socio-economic groups** are not fully comparable with earlier data starting from 2011. From 2011 onwards, the socio-economic groups are based on the new Classification of Occupations 2010. Further information [http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti\\_2012-03-09\\_uut\\_001\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2012-03-09_uut_001_en.html).
- **The Classification of regions** was revised in 2011. Data for earlier years are given according to the new classification.
- 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 2002–2011 and 2007–2011

**Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2011	4 059	2 682	2 474	209	1 376
	Males	2002	1 954	1 352	1 229	123
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
2011		2 032	1 395	1 278	117	637
Females		2002	1 964	1 258	1 144	114
	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
	2011	2 027	1 287	1 196	91	739

**Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		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	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
	2011	2 682	2 637	323	575	595	668	476	46
Males	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
	2011	1 395	1 366	160	318	314	337	237	29
Females	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
	2011	1 287	1 271	163	256	281	331	240	17

**Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Activity rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2011	66,1	74,5	49,0	83,9	89,9	89,1	60,9	8,8
Males	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
	2011	68,7	76,3	47,5	90,6	92,9	89,4	61,4	11,9
Females	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
	2011	63,5	72,6	50,4	76,9	86,7	88,8	60,4	6,0

**Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		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	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
	2011	1 376	902	337	110	67	82	306	474
Males	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
	2011	637	423	177	33	24	40	149	214
Females	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
	2011	739	479	160	77	43	42	157	261

**Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2011	2 474	2 428	258	532	562	630	446	45
Males	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
	2011	1 278	1 249	125	294	295	316	219	29
Females	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
	2011	1 196	1 179	133	238	267	315	227	17



**Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Employment rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2011	60,9	68,6	39,1	77,6	84,9	84,1	57,0	8,7
Males	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
	2011	62,9	69,8	37,2	83,5	87,4	83,8	56,8	11,8
Females	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
	2011	59,0	67,4	41,2	71,4	82,4	84,4	57,2	6,0

**Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2011**

	2009		2010		2011	
	Employed, 1000 persons	Employment rate, %	Employed, 1000 persons	Employment rate, %	Employed, 1000 persons	Employment rate, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies						
Whole country	2 423	68,3	2 410	67,8	2 428	68,6
Southern Finland AVI	1 071	71,5	1 064	70,7	1 074	71,5
Southwestern Finland AVI	314	69,5	305	67,6	306	68,3
Eastern Finland AVI	226	61,3	232	63,1	232	63,6
Western and Inland Finland AVI	525	67,4	524	67,0	528	67,8
Northern Finland AVI	199	64,5	197	63,7	200	65,1
Lapland AVI	73	60,5	73	60,7	74	61,9
State Department of Åland	14	77,9	14	78,0	14	78,5

**Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Year									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1)</sup>
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474
	Employees total	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143
	- upper-level employees	522	529	541	550	565	594	607	603	626	597
	- lower-level employees	784	780	787	809	817	819	830	816	805	842
	- manual workers	756	747	731	734	745	761	764	697	682	695
	Self-employed persons total	304	304	301	303	314	313	324	334	328	331
Males	Employed persons total	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278
	Employees total	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052
	- upper-level employees	290	296	301	300	305	325	329	324	343	327
	- lower-level employees	218	216	216	222	220	212	219	212	213	239
	- manual workers	513	509	505	513	524	535	543	490	478	482
	Self-employed persons total	204	204	204	205	215	214	220	226	221	225
Females	Employed persons total	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196
	Employees total	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091
	- upper-level employees	232	233	240	251	259	269	279	279	283	271
	- lower-level employees	566	565	571	587	597	606	610	604	592	603
	- manual workers	243	238	226	221	221	226	221	207	203	213
	Self-employed persons total	100	100	97	98	99	99	104	109	107	105

1) Data from 2011 are not fully comparable with data from earlier years.

**Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2002 - 2010**

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 372	2 365	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 038	1 035	1 049	1 095	1 120	1 138	1 155	1 120	1 116
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	807	822	838	855	880	918	942	942	965
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	403	396	394	389	378	367	364	354	351
	- lower university level (6)	174	191	205	219	243	269	282	283	294
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	230	234	239	247	259	281	297	305	319
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	527	508	477	451	444	436	434	395	367
Males	Total	1 229	1 227	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259
	Upper secondary education (3)	560	566	576	598	615	627	639	614	614
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	371	375	380	383	390	406	419	410	427
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	162	153	151	152	144	140	142	133	133
	- lower university level (6)	93	104	108	106	118	128	133	130	136
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	116	119	121	125	128	138	144	147	158
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	297	286	273	263	261	256	257	230	218
Females	Total	1 144	1 137	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188
	Upper secondary education (3)	478	469	474	497	505	511	516	506	502
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	435	446	458	473	490	511	524	532	538
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	241	244	243	237	234	228	222	221	218
	- lower university level (6)	81	88	97	113	125	140	149	154	158
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	114	115	118	122	131	143	153	157	162
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	230	222	204	188	183	180	176	165	149

**Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2007 - 2011**

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	118	119	119	115	110
	C Manufacturing	10-33	423	417	379	362	360
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	27	26	24
	F Construction	41-43	174	186	175	172	176
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	305	311	296	298	303
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	151	153	153	156	147
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	84	88	85	83	83
	J Information and communication	58-63	95	95	94	95	99
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	70	71	75
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	140	151	146	150	155
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	109	102	98	100	98
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	117	116	117	116
	P Education	85	168	165	164	174	179
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	370	382	388	379	396
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	51	52	53	55	59
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	84	85	84	81
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	86	86	84	82	81
	C Manufacturing	10-33	311	311	280	266	269
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	19	19	21	21	19
	F Construction	41-43	162	172	160	157	162
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	152	160	149	148	150
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	114	115	119	124	116
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	23	23	24	24
	J Information and communication	58-63	61	60	58	63	66
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	29	29	29	31	32
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	78	86	81	82	85
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	49	47	44	48	49
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	54	51	51	51	54
	P Education	85	56	55	54	58	60
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	42	41	43	44	51
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	24	25	25	28	30
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	26	28	27	28	25

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	32	33	35	33	29
	C Manufacturing	10-33	111	107	99	96	91
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	5	6	6	6	5
	F Construction	41-43	12	13	14	15	14
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	153	150	147	151	154
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	38	38	35	32	32
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	61	65	62	58	58
	J Information and communication	58-63	34	34	35	32	33
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	41	43	41	40	44
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	62	66	65	68	70
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	60	55	54	52	49
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	65	66	65	66	63
	P Education	85	112	110	110	116	118
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	328	341	345	335	345
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	27	27	28	27	29
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	58	57	57	56	56

**Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	37	40	38	39	39
	C Manufacturing	10-33	400	392	355	341	337
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	23	25	26	26	24
	F Construction	41-43	137	145	132	132	135
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	264	271	257	258	262
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	132	129	131	124
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	78	74	71	73
	J Information and communication	58-63	89	89	86	86	91
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	66	64	64	69
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	110	119	116	120	121
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	101	91	84	87	86
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	117	116	117	116
	P Education	85	165	161	161	170	174
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	355	364	369	362	377
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	41	40	41	43	45
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	64	65	65	62	60

			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
			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	313	324	334	328	331
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	81	79	80	76	72
	C Manufacturing	10-33	22	25	24	21	23
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	38	41	43	41	41
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	41	39	39	40	41
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	20	24	25	24
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	11	10	11	11	10
	J Information and communication	58-63	7	6	7	9	8
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	5	6	6	6
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	30	32	30	29	34
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	9	11	14	13	11
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	3	4	4	4	5
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	15	18	20	17	18
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	10	12	12	12	14
S-U Other service activities	94-99	20	19	20	22	21	

**Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	118	119	119	115	110
	C Manufacturing	10-33	423	417	379	362	360
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	27	26	24
	F Construction	41-43	174	186	175	172	176
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	305	311	296	298	303
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	151	153	153	156	147
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	84	88	85	83	83
	J Information and communication	58-63	95	95	94	95	99
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	70	71	75
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	140	151	146	150	155
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	109	102	98	100	98
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	117	116	117	116
	P Education	85	168	165	164	174	179
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	370	382	388	379	396
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	51	52	53	55	59
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	84	85	84	81
	Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 830	1 856	1 794	1 774
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying		01-09	111	110	109	107	102
C Manufacturing		10-33	422	416	378	361	359
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	17	17	19	18	17
F Construction		41-43	165	178	168	167	172
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	304	310	294	297	301
H Transportation and storage		49-53	144	145	145	149	142
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	77	80	77	74	73
J Information and communication		58-63	94	93	92	94	97
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	67	68	67	67	72
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	102	112	107	108	115
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	89	81	80	79	77
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	4	4	4	5	4
P Education		85	25	26	28	32	34
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	91	96	101	95	106
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	32	33	36	37	40
S-U Other service activities		94-99	82	83	83	82	80



			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	657	666	657	663	667
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	7	9	9	8	8
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	6	9	8	8	7
	F Construction	41-43	10	8	6	5	4
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	7	8	8	7	5
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	7	9	8	9	9
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	3	3	3	4	3
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	38	40	39	41	40
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	21	21	18	21	20
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	115	113	112	112	112
	P Education	85	143	139	136	142	145
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	278	284	285	283	286
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	19	19	18	18	19
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

**Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143
	Private sector	1 419	1 405	1 404	1 441	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459	1 447	1 466
	Public sector	644	651	656	653	655	657	666	657	663	667
	- central government	146	144	149	147	149	152	157	155	153	151
	- local government	498	507	507	506	507	505	509	502	510	517
Males	Employer sector total	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052
	Private sector	832	826	829	844	860	886	905	844	849	857
	Public sector	191	196	195	194	190	188	187	182	185	191
	- central government	74	75	76	77	76	75	79	76	74	74
	- local government	117	121	119	116	115	112	107	106	111	117
Females	Employer sector total	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091
	Private sector	587	579	575	598	611	631	628	615	598	608
	Public sector	453	455	461	460	465	470	479	475	478	476
	- central government	72	69	73	70	73	77	77	79	79	77
	- local government	381	386	389	390	392	393	402	396	399	399

**Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		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	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
	2011	369	341	100	63	49	44	85	28
Males	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
	2011	135	117	38	22	10	13	34	18
Females	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
	2011	235	224	63	41	38	31	51	10

**Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	351	338	343	358	369
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	23	23	23	21
C Manufacturing	10-33	21	19	18	18	19
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
F Construction	41-43	10	8	9	10	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	67	64	63	66	70
H Transportation and storage	49-53	21	19	18	20	21
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	25	24	24	25
J Information and communication	58-63	10	10	9	10	9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	8	7	8	9	10
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	20	18	21	22	23
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	25	19	19	22	21
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	8	7	7	7	7
P Education	85	25	25	27	26	28
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	52	53	56	60	62
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	16	15	16	17	18
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21	21	21	20	21

**Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 068	2 061	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143
	- permanent full-time work	1 557	1 544	1 542	1 561	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610	1 581	1 585
	- permanent part-time work	176	179	188	189	199	205	196	201	209	222
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	251	257	250	262	260	261	249	229	244	251
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	82	80	84	85	89	87	84	82	86	85
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	334	337	334	347	349	348	333	311	330	336
	Part-time work total	259	259	272	275	288	292	280	283	295	307
Males	Employees total	1 025	1 024	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052
	- permanent full-time work	843	841	840	848	860	882	913	865	851	851
	- permanent part-time work	52	53	54	55	58	60	58	55	58	67
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	102	104	103	107	105	107	98	83	99	105
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	27	25	28	27	28	26	26	27	30	30
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	130	130	134	133	133	124	109	129	135
	Part-time work total	79	78	82	83	86	87	84	81	88	96
Females	Employees total	1 043	1 037	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091
	- permanent full-time work	714	703	701	713	721	744	765	746	730	734
	- permanent part-time work	125	126	134	134	141	145	137	147	151	155
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	149	153	147	155	155	154	151	146	145	146
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	55	55	56	58	61	60	58	55	56	56
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	204	207	203	212	216	214	209	201	201	202
	Part-time work total	180	181	190	192	202	205	195	202	207	211

**Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2002 - 2011, %**

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	75,3	74,9	74,7	74,4	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9	74,6	74,0
	- permanent part-time work	8,5	8,7	9,1	9,0	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5	9,9	10,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	12,2	12,5	12,1	12,5	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8	11,5	11,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,0	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	16,1	16,4	16,2	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6	15,6	15,7
	Part-time work total	12,5	12,6	13,2	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3	13,9	14,3
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	82,3	82,1	82,0	81,7	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0	82,0	80,9
	- permanent part-time work	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3	5,6	6,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,0	10,2	10,0	10,3	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,1	9,6	10,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,8
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,6	12,7	12,7	12,9	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6	12,5	12,8
	Part-time work total	7,7	7,6	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9	8,5	9,2
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	68,4	67,8	67,5	67,3	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2	67,5	67,3
	- permanent part-time work	11,9	12,2	12,9	12,6	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4	14,0	14,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	14,3	14,7	14,2	14,6	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4	13,4	13,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	19,6	20,0	19,6	20,0	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4	18,6	18,5
	Part-time work total	17,2	17,5	18,3	18,1	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,5	19,2	19,3

**Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4 112 371	4 210 618	3 958 480	3 998 202	4 034 472
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	257 453	250 755	244 881	239 595	233 863
C Manufacturing	10-33	724 571	723 223	609 548	605 608	610 372
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	39 937	43 841	44 545	43 790	39 843
F Construction	41-43	319 849	342 135	308 647	313 071	322 037
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	498 475	518 473	481 074	491 025	493 132
H Transportation and storage	49-53	268 071	270 744	262 074	271 315	255 672
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	133 299	141 871	132 593	130 436	132 721
J Information and communication	58-63	156 718	153 729	151 408	158 315	164 163
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	114 883	119 679	114 033	112 755	121 590
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	231 898	256 464	234 407	240 980	250 157
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	168 434	160 985	154 666	155 388	152 846
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	190 472	188 752	186 211	184 467	184 604
P Education	85	231 800	231 615	225 378	245 674	246 651
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	570 313	582 608	588 168	576 958	598 331
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	72 720	74 772	76 571	80 689	85 609
S-U Other service activities	94-99	123 924	133 025	128 914	129 994	124 654

**Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 471 217	3 553 580	3 301 965	3 357 941	3 382 039
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	69 757	75 595	73 390	75 328	74 181
C Manufacturing	10-33	678 340	671 410	562 963	565 049	561 889
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	38 446	43 056	43 174	42 571	39 115
F Construction	41-43	240 399	255 355	225 830	230 280	238 450
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	414 880	435 057	399 392	406 331	407 436
H Transportation and storage	49-53	220 651	220 396	208 586	214 326	201 921
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	104 916	116 231	104 149	103 464	107 669
J Information and communication	58-63	144 638	143 676	138 945	143 003	149 494
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	103 663	110 004	104 492	101 739	110 058
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	181 472	202 125	184 888	195 095	196 625
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	152 612	141 162	128 154	131 670	131 453
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	190 259	188 126	185 691	184 378	184 445
P Education	85	226 838	225 294	219 727	239 642	238 207
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	545 376	551 975	554 870	552 434	569 555
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59 648	57 859	59 202	60 751	64 015
S-U Other service activities	94-99	90 900	99 770	94 869	94 568	90 570

**Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 650	1 664	1 611	1 634	1 631
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 189	2 109	2 065	2 078	2 119
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 715	1 733	1 607	1 673	1 697
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 692	1 723	1 660	1 667	1 633
	F Construction	41-43	1 835	1 842	1 766	1 819	1 828
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 634	1 670	1 625	1 646	1 626
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 774	1 773	1 710	1 739	1 735
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 590	1 604	1 559	1 578	1 603
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 641	1 621	1 619	1 667	1 653
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 640	1 674	1 627	1 599	1 612
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 655	1 693	1 606	1 608	1 614
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 539	1 579	1 576	1 559	1 565
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 598	1 614	1 604	1 583	1 587
	P Education	85	1 378	1 403	1 371	1 411	1 379
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 541	1 525	1 514	1 523	1 513
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 423	1 444	1 441	1 468	1 440
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 482	1 575	1 524	1 554	1 531
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 695	1 711	1 646	1 677	1 677
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 214	2 136	2 091	2 099	2 148
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 714	1 732	1 606	1 671	1 697
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 719	1 746	1 661	1 696	1 696
	F Construction	41-43	1 848	1 846	1 768	1 824	1 823
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 632	1 668	1 623	1 645	1 626
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 780	1 776	1 713	1 738	1 735
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 595	1 599	1 573	1 583	1 609
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 634	1 615	1 615	1 664	1 655
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 641	1 675	1 626	1 600	1 614
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 672	1 701	1 614	1 622	1 631
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 550	1 586	1 589	1 569	1 570
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 784	1 766	1 916	1 723	1 700
	P Education	85	1 460	1 446	1 421	1 496	1 508
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 508	1 530	1 510	1 512	1 496
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 337	1 428	1 389	1 464	1 408
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 469	1 572	1 515	1 550	1 523



			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 528	1 536	1 515	1 520	1 508
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 770	1 779	1 765	1 792	1 736
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 619	1 677	1 658	1 602	1 488
	F Construction	41-43	1 617	1 749	1 703	1 645	2 022
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 659	1 708	1 655	1 770	1 743
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 535	1 658	1 429	1 551	1 551
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 623	1 658	1 651	1 573	1 592
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 607	1 670	1 587	1 573	1 567
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 495	1 552	1 522	1 527	1 551
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 591	1 608	1 593	1 577	1 583
	P Education	85	1 363	1 394	1 360	1 392	1 350
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 551	1 524	1 517	1 526	1 520
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 566	1 469	1 548	1 477	1 507
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.	

**Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2007 - 2011**

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 594	1 610	1 555	1 584	1 578
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 892	1 913	1 911	1 926	1 926
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 695	1 713	1 584	1 657	1 669
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 674	1 724	1 653	1 659	1 620
	F Construction	41-43	1 760	1 761	1 708	1 750	1 764
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 572	1 603	1 553	1 576	1 556
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 682	1 666	1 619	1 638	1 635
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 441	1 486	1 406	1 450	1 479
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 633	1 613	1 610	1 660	1 640
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 609	1 663	1 621	1 586	1 594
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 646	1 692	1 595	1 619	1 624
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 517	1 551	1 522	1 515	1 526
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 597	1 613	1 603	1 582	1 586
	P Education	85	1 372	1 397	1 366	1 406	1 368
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 537	1 518	1 506	1 525	1 510
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 446	1 442	1 427	1 427	1 422
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 423	1 529	1 470	1 531	1 501
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 622	1 643	1 574	1 614	1 610
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 920	1 956	1 960	1 958	1 974
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 694	1 712	1 583	1 655	1 669
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 694	1 747	1 651	1 686	1 678
	F Construction	41-43	1 771	1 763	1 709	1 754	1 755
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 570	1 601	1 550	1 573	1 555
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 684	1 663	1 616	1 631	1 630
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 431	1 465	1 404	1 438	1 467
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 625	1 607	1 605	1 656	1 642
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 609	1 663	1 619	1 587	1 595
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 666	1 703	1 598	1 643	1 653
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 524	1 551	1 522	1 512	1 519
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 759	1 734	1 899	1 706	1 669
	P Education	85	1 427	1 409	1 394	1 477	1 458
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 484	1 496	1 471	1 521	1 484
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 341	1 415	1 339	1 388	1 358
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 405	1 523	1 458	1 524	1 490

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 529	1 536	1 515	1 520	1 508
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 770	1 765	1 765	1 792	1 736
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 619	1 677	1 658	1 602	1 488
	F Construction	41-43	1 617	1 749	1 703	1 645	2 022
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 659	1 708	1 655	1 770	1 743
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 535	1 658	1 429	1 551	1 551
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	.	.	.
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 623	1 658	1 651	1 573	1 592
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 607	1 670	1 587	1 572	1 567
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 495	1 552	1 522	1 527	1 551
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 591	1 608	1 593	1 577	1 583
	P Education	85	1 363	1 394	1 360	1 392	1 350
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 551	1 524	1 517	1 526	1 520
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 566	1 469	1 548	1 477	1 507
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.	

**Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2011	209	208	65	43	33	37	31
Males	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
	2011	117	117	35	25	19	21	18
Females	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
	2011	91	91	30	18	14	16	13

**Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2002 - 2011**

		Unemployment rate, %						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2011	7,8	7,9	20,1	7,5	5,5	5,6	6,4
Males	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
	2011	8,4	8,6	21,8	7,8	5,9	6,2	7,5
Females	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
	2011	7,1	7,2	18,4	7,1	4,9	5,0	5,3

**Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2011**

	2009		2010		2011	
	Unemployed, 1000 persons	Unemployment rate, %	Unemployed, 1000 persons	Unemployment rate, %	Unemployed, 1000 persons	Unemployment rate, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies						
Whole country	221	8,2	224	8,4	209	7,8
Southern Finland AVI	80	6,9	85	7,3	79	6,7
Southwestern Finland AVI	26	7,5	28	8,3	25	7,3
Eastern Finland AVI	29	11,1	27	10,2	27	10,2
Western and Inland Finland AVI	54	9,2	52	8,9	50	8,5
Northern Finland AVI	22	9,9	22	10,0	19	8,7
Lapland AVI	10	11,6	9	11,3	9	10,2
State Department of Åland	1	5,4	0	3,1	0	2,7

**Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2002 - 2010, persons aged 15-74**

		Unemployment rate, %								
		Year								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	9,1	9,0	8,8	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2	8,4
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,9	9,8	9,3	8,8	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3	9,0
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,2	4,3	4,8	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,6
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,9	4,8	5,2	4,8	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8	4,4
	- lower university level (6)	4,9	4,9	5,2	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2	5,8
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,3	3,0	3,7	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8	3,6
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	14,4	14,3	14,3	13,9	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0	15,5
Males	Total	9,1	9,2	8,7	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9	9,1
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,9	9,8	9,0	8,4	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9	9,7
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,8	4,2	4,4	4,2	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2	4,8
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,0	5,3	5,3	4,4	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8	5,5
	- lower university level (6)	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,2	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8	5,9
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	1,8	2,6	3,1	3,0	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,3
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,7	13,9	13,6	12,9	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7	14,9
Females	Total	9,1	8,9	8,9	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	7,6
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,2	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5	8,2
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,5	4,5	5,1	4,9	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3	4,4
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,9	4,6	5,1	5,1	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,8
	- lower university level (6)	6,0	5,6	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6	5,7
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,7	3,4	4,2	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	3,8
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,3	14,9	15,2	15,4	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4	16,3

## Appendix tables, statistics for 2011

**Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2011**

		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	4 059	2 682	2 474	209	1 376
	15-64	3 539	2 637	2 428	208	902
	15-24	660	323	258	65	337
	25-34	685	575	532	43	110
	35-44	662	595	562	33	67
	45-54	750	668	630	37	82
	55-64	783	476	446	31	306
	65-74	520	46	45	.	474
Males	15-74	2 032	1 395	1 278	117	637
	15-64	1 790	1 366	1 249	117	423
	15-24	337	160	125	35	177
	25-34	351	318	294	25	33
	35-44	338	314	295	19	24
	45-54	377	337	316	21	40
	55-64	386	237	219	18	149
	65-74	242	29	29	.	214
Females	15-74	2 027	1 287	1 196	91	739
	15-64	1 749	1 271	1 179	91	479
	15-24	322	163	133	30	160
	25-34	333	256	238	18	77
	35-44	324	281	267	14	43
	45-54	373	331	315	16	42
	55-64	397	240	227	13	157
	65-74	277	17	17	.	261

**Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2011, %**

		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	60,9	5,1	33,9
	15-64	100,0	74,5	68,6	5,9	25,5
	15-24	100,0	49,0	39,1	9,8	51,0
	25-34	100,0	83,9	77,6	6,3	16,1
	35-44	100,0	89,9	84,9	4,9	10,1
	45-54	100,0	89,1	84,1	5,0	10,9
	55-64	100,0	60,9	57,0	3,9	39,1
	65-74	100,0	8,8	8,7	.	91,2
Males	15-74	100,0	68,7	62,9	5,8	31,3
	15-64	100,0	76,3	69,8	6,5	23,7
	15-24	100,0	47,5	37,2	10,3	52,5
	25-34	100,0	90,6	83,5	7,1	9,4
	35-44	100,0	92,9	87,4	5,5	7,1
	45-54	100,0	89,4	83,8	5,6	10,6
	55-64	100,0	61,4	56,8	4,6	38,6
	65-74	100,0	11,9	11,8	.	88,1
Females	15-74	100,0	63,5	59,0	4,5	36,5
	15-64	100,0	72,6	67,4	5,2	27,4
	15-24	100,0	50,4	41,2	9,3	49,6
	25-34	100,0	76,9	71,4	5,5	23,1
	35-44	100,0	86,7	82,4	4,3	13,3
	45-54	100,0	88,8	84,4	4,4	11,2
	55-64	100,0	60,4	57,2	3,2	39,6
	65-74	100,0	6,0	6,0	.	94,0



**Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region (2011) in 2011**

	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
Region <sup>1)</sup>							
Whole country	3 539	2 637	2 428	208	902	68,6	7,9
Uusimaa	1 058	831	782	49	227	73,9	5,9
Varsinais-Suomi	305	227	209	18	78	68,5	8,1
Satakunta	144	104	97	6	40	67,8	6,2
Kanta-Häme	112	82	77	5	29	68,9	6,6
Pirkanmaa	323	243	220	24	79	68,1	9,8
Päijät-Häme	130	94	85	9	37	65,3	9,2
Kymenlaakso	116	85	76	9	32	65,0	10,7
South Karelia	85	61	55	6	25	64,0	9,9
Etelä-Savo	96	68	63	5	28	65,2	7,8
Pohjois-Savo	160	114	102	12	46	63,6	10,5
North Karelia	107	76	67	10	31	62,1	12,5
Central Finland	178	127	115	12	51	64,6	9,7
South Ostrobothnia	122	90	83	7	31	68,5	7,6
Ostrobothnia	113	85	80	5	28	70,7	6,4
Central Ostrobothnia	43	32	30	.	11	69,4	.
North Ostrobothnia	256	184	167	16	72	65,4	8,8
Kainuu	52	36	33	3	16	63,5	8,4
Lapland	120	83	74	9	37	61,9	10,3
Åland	18	15	14	0	4	78,5	2,6

1) Regions 2011 classification has been in use starting from the year 2011.

**Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2011**

		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	2 474	2 143	331	319
	15-64	2 428	2 124	304	297
	15-24	258	247	11	8
	25-34	532	486	45	45
	35-44	562	486	76	76
	45-54	630	541	89	89
	55-64	446	364	82	79
	65-74	45	19	26	22
Males	15-74	1 278	1 052	225	218
	15-64	1 249	1 042	207	202
	15-24	125	118	8	5
	25-34	294	262	32	31
	35-44	295	245	50	50
	45-54	316	255	61	61
	55-64	219	163	56	55
	65-74	29	10	19	16
Females	15-74	1 196	1 091	105	101
	15-64	1 179	1 082	98	95
	15-24	133	129	4	3
	25-34	238	224	14	14
	35-44	267	241	26	25
	45-54	315	286	29	28
	55-64	227	201	26	24
	65-74	17	9	8	6

**Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2011**

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 474	1 278	1 196
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	81	29
Agriculture	01	80	54	25
C Manufacturing	10-33	360	269	91
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	51	25	27
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	57	46	11
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	47	34	13
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	59	49	9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	114	90	24
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	31	25	6
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	19	5
F Construction	41-43	176	162	14
Construction of buildings	41	67	62	5
Specialised construction activities	43	90	82	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	150	154
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	43	39	4
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	60	33
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	167	51	117
H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	116	32
Land, water and air transport	49-51	95	80	15
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	36	16
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	24	58
J Information and communication	58-63	99	66	33
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	32	44
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	155	85	70
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	60	41	20
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	49	49
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	59	28	31
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	54	63
P Education	85	179	60	118
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	51	345
Human health activities	86	188	28	160
Residential care activities	87	82	10	71
Social work activities without accommodation	88	126	12	114
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	30	29
S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	25	56

**Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2011**

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 428	258	532	562	630	446
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	102	10	14	20	32	27
C Manufacturing	10-33	356	28	79	89	97	63
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	5	5	7	6
F Construction	41-43	173	23	38	36	46	30
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	56	74	70	59	40
H Transportation and storage	49-53	144	15	31	31	39	27
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	81	22	18	15	15	11
J Information and communication	58-63	99	6	31	30	21	11
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	4	16	17	21	15
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	149	7	43	37	36	25
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	97	18	19	19	23	17
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	23	26	39	24
P Education	85	177	8	34	47	51	37
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	391	31	75	90	112	84
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	57	11	13	13	11	9
S-U Other service activities	94-99	79	12	16	15	20	16

**Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011**

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 474	1 796	667
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	102	8
C Manufacturing	10-33	360	359	.
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	17	7
F Construction	41-43	176	172	4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	301	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	142	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	73	9
J Information and communication	58-63	99	97	.
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	72	3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	155	115	40
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	77	20
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	4	112
P Education	85	179	34	145
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	106	286
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	40	19
S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	80	.

**Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2011**

		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	2 474	1 092	314	236	539	203	75
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	21	15	21	33	14	4
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	384	141	62	35	105	31	8
F Construction	41-43	176	75	24	19	36	17	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	150	36	23	62	22	7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	71	20	12	26	11	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	38	10	7	17	7	4
J Information and communication	58-63	99	61	7	4	18	7	.
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	45	8	5	11	4	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	253	133	25	20	48	19	7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	57	14	10	21	9	5
P Education	85	179	73	21	18	41	18	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	154	53	45	91	35	14
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	141	68	16	14	27	10	4

**Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2001) and sex in 2011**

Occupation	Occupation code	Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
<b>Occupations total</b>		2 474	1 278	1 196
<b>Legislators, senior officials and managers</b>	1	214	148	66
Legislators and senior officials	11	7	3	3
Corporate managers	12	157	106	51
Managers of small enterprises	13	51	39	12
<b>Professionals</b>	2	500	253	247
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	21	167	136	30
Life science and health professionals	22	44	16	28
Teaching professionals	23	142	50	92
Other professionals	24	147	51	96
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	3	422	168	253
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	31	83	70	13
Life science and health associate professionals	32	113	13	100
Traffic instructors and other teaching associate professionals	33	.	.	.
Other associate professionals	34	223	83	140
<b>Clerks</b>	4	155	37	118
Office clerks	41	117	31	87
Customer services clerks	42	38	7	31
<b>Service and care workers, and shop and market sales workers</b>	5	409	85	324
Personal and protective services workers	51	297	52	245
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	52	113	33	79
<b>Skilled agricultural and fishery workers</b>	6	95	64	31
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	7	274	252	22
Extraction and building trades workers	71	114	111	3
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	72	126	122	5
Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	73	8	5	3
Other craft and related trades workers	74	26	15	10
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	8	196	165	31
Stationary plant and related operators	81	27	25	.
Machine operators and assemblers	82	59	36	23
Drivers and related water traffic operators	83	110	105	6
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	9	188	89	99
Sales and services elementary occupations	91	130	44	86
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	92	.	.	.
Labourers in manufacturing and construction	93	56	43	12
<b>Armed forces</b>	00	9	9	.

**Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2011**

Socio-economic groups <sup>1)</sup>		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Employees total	3-9	2 143	1 052	1 091
Upper-level employees	3	597	327	271
- senior officials and upper management	31	119	80	39
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	160	106	54
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	118	38	80
- other senior officials and employees	34	200	103	97
Lower-level employees	4	842	239	603
- supervisors	41	70	38	31
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	294	78	216
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	30	5	25
- other lower-level employees	44	448	118	331
Manual workers	5	695	482	213
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	35	23	11
- manufacturing workers	52	274	239	35
- other production workers	53	121	76	44
- distribution and service workers	54	266	143	123
Unknown	9	9	5	4

1) Data from 2011 are not fully comparable with data from earlier years.

**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 2011**

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	2 474	83	3,4
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	4	3,9
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	384	8	2,0
F Construction	41-43	176	3	1,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	9	2,9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	4	2,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	3	3,9
J Information and communication	58-63	99	3	3,3
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	.	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	253	9	3,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	2,8
P Education	85	179	11	6,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	14	3,6
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	141	9	6,1

**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 2011**

		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	2 143	230	10,7
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	5	13,7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	361	38	10,6
F Construction	41-43	135	19	14,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	25	9,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	19	15,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	9	11,8
J Information and communication	58-63	91	11	12,3
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	8	11,1
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	207	23	11,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	11	9,4
P Education	85	174	11	6,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	377	39	10,4
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	105	10	9,3



**Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011**

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 143	1 807	336
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	32	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	361	327	34
F Construction	41-43	135	120	15
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	231	31
H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	112	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	61	11
J Information and communication	58-63	91	84	7
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	63	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	207	176	31
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	101	15
P Education	85	174	128	46
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	377	289	88
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	105	75	30

**Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2011**

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 143	1 807	336
	Private sector	1 466	1 283	182
	Public sector	667	517	151
	- central government	151	116	35
	- local government	517	401	115
Males	Employer sector total	1 052	918	135
	Private sector	857	767	91
	Public sector	191	149	43
	- central government	74	58	17
	- local government	117	91	26
Females	Employer sector total	1 091	889	202
	Private sector	608	517	92
	Public sector	476	368	108
	- central government	77	58	18
	- local government	399	310	89

**Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2011, %**

	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	6,8	8,2	5,9
Could not find a permanent job	62,7	59,4	64,9
Does not want a permanent job	27,0	27,8	26,5
On trial period	2,5	3,6	1,8
Don't know or unknown	.	.	.

**Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011**

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 143	1 836	307
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	34	4
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	361	342	19
F Construction	41-43	135	129	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	197	65
H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	105	19
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	49	24
J Information and communication	58-63	91	83	8
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	61	8
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	207	176	31
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	109	7
P Education	85	174	147	27
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	377	319	58
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	105	77	28

**Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2011**

		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	2 143	1 836	307
	Private sector	1 466	1 241	225
	Public sector	667	588	79
	- central government	151	139	12
	- local government	517	450	67
Males	Employer sector total	1 052	956	96
	Private sector	857	778	79
	Public sector	191	175	16
	- central government	74	71	4
	- local government	117	104	13
Females	Employer sector total	1 091	880	211
	Private sector	608	463	145
	Public sector	476	413	63
	- central government	77	68	9
	- local government	399	345	54

**Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2011**

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 143	247	486	486	541	364	19
	- permanent full-time work	1 585	80	346	401	469	282	6
	- permanent part-time work	222	59	39	31	27	57	7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	251	71	84	43	35	17	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	85	36	17	11	10	8	4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	336	107	101	54	45	25	5
	Part-time work total	307	95	57	42	37	65	11
Males	Total	1 052	118	262	245	255	163	10
	- permanent full-time work	851	48	209	223	234	134	4
	- permanent part-time work	67	21	12	5	6	18	4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	105	35	35	14	13	7	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	13	6	3	3	3	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	135	49	41	17	15	10	3
	Part-time work total	96	34	18	8	9	21	6
Females	Total	1 091	129	224	241	286	201	9
	- permanent full-time work	734	32	137	178	236	148	3
	- permanent part-time work	155	39	27	26	21	39	4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	146	36	49	29	22	10	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	23	11	8	7	4	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	202	59	60	37	29	14	.
	Part-time work total	211	61	38	34	28	43	5

**Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2011, 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	36,6	21,2	43,8	49,1	47,3	35,2
	- permanent part-time work	11,3	19,6	7,3	6,2	5,8	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	38,6	40,1	40,1	34,2	36,5	39,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	13,5	19,1	8,8	10,5	10,4	17,7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	52,1	59,2	48,9	44,7	46,9	57,5
	Part-time work total	24,7	38,7	16,1	16,7	16,2	25,0
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	46,5	27,4	54,1	65,3	59,5	47,7
	- permanent part-time work	8,0	15,2	5,3	.	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	35,7	42,5	34,1	26,2	31,8	35,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	9,7	14,9	6,5	.	.	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	45,5	57,4	40,6	32,4	37,4	48,2
	Part-time work total	17,7	30,1	11,8	8,5	.	.
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	27,6	15,5	33,8	37,1	35,8	21,9
	- permanent part-time work	14,3	23,7	9,2	9,2	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	41,3	37,9	45,9	40,0	40,9	44,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	16,9	22,9	11,1	13,7	15,0	23,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	58,2	60,8	57,0	53,7	55,9	67,3
	Part-time work total	31,1	46,6	20,3	22,8	23,3	33,8

**Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011**

		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	2 474	157	314	1 631	154	203
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	10	15	38	9	36
C Manufacturing	10-33	360	7	18	291	22	20
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	.	20	.	.
F Construction	41-43	176	5	8	125	13	25
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	24	61	171	21	26
H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	9	17	79	13	27
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	11	19	41	3	8
J Information and communication	58-63	99	4	8	71	10	6
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	5	6	52	8	5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	155	11	16	102	13	12
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	10	15	62	4	6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	6	98	8	.
P Education	85	179	13	43	104	10	8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	25	54	295	12	9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	10	11	30	3	5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	11	14	46	5	5

**Appendix table 46. Employees persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011**

		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	2 143	126	262	1 541	122	83
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	.	4	25	4	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	337	6	16	284	19	10
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	.	20	.	.
F Construction	41-43	135	3	4	110	9	9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	21	55	160	15	9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	8	15	74	11	15
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	10	18	40	.	.
J Information and communication	58-63	91	3	6	68	9	4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	4	5	49	7	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	121	5	9	92	9	5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	86	8	14	58	3	.
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	3	6	98	8	.
P Education	85	174	12	42	102	10	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	377	22	49	289	10	6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	45	8	5	27	.	.
S-U Other service activities	94-99	60	8	10	37	.	.

**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 2011**

		Usual weekly working hours		
		Full-time and part-time job total	Full-time job	Part-time job
Sex	Socio-economic groups <sup>1)</sup>			
Both sexes total	Employed	37,2	40,2	19,9
	Employees total	36,5	39,1	20,3
	- upper-level employees	37,8	39,4	18,9
	- lower-level employees	35,4	38,4	21,5
	- manual workers	36,6	39,7	19,3
	Self-employed persons total	42,3	48,1	17,7
Males	Employed	39,2	41,6	18,9
	Employees total	38,1	40,0	19,1
	- upper-level employees	38,8	40,1	17,4
	- lower-level employees	37,2	39,4	19,2
	- manual workers	38,2	40,2	19,6
	Self-employed persons total	44,2	49,5	18,3
Females	Employed	35,1	38,7	20,5
	Employees total	34,8	38,1	20,9
	- upper-level employees	36,6	38,5	20,0
	- lower-level employees	34,7	37,9	22,0
	- manual workers	33,0	38,2	19,0
	Self-employed persons total	38,2	44,9	16,6

1) Data from 2011 are not fully comparable with data from earlier years.

**Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2011**

		Usual weekly working hours			
		Employees total <sup>1)</sup>	Upper-level employees	Lower-level employees	Manual workers
Sex	Employer sector				
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	36,5	37,8	35,4	36,6
	Private sector	36,6	38,7	34,9	36,9
	Public sector	36,1	36,4	36,2	35,1
	- central government	37,1	37,7	36,3	36,8
	- local government	35,8	35,9	36,2	35,0
Males	Employer sector total	38,1	38,8	37,2	38,2
	Private sector	38,4	39,4	37,2	38,4
	Public sector	36,8	37,0	37,2	35,8
	- central government	38,1	38,4	37,6	38,4
	- local government	36,0	35,9	36,8	35,3
Females	Employer sector total	34,8	36,6	34,7	33,0
	Private sector	34,1	37,3	33,7	32,4
	Public sector	35,8	36,1	35,9	34,6
	- central government	36,0	37,0	35,2	33,2
	- local government	35,8	35,8	36,1	34,7

1) Data from 2011 are not fully comparable with data from earlier years.

# 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](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](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\\_2011-11-28\\_men\\_001.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2011-11-28_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](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html).

The **classifications** used in the Labour Force Survey in 2011 include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2010 (ISCO-08), 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 2011, the household data comprised approximately 55,000 persons who formed 23,000 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 109,000 interviews were conducted in 2011. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 24 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 2011, 215,000 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](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 2011 is

215,000 ± 17,000, i.e. 198,000 – 232,000. 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.**<sup>1)</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Statistical description of the reliability of estimation*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***4. Timeliness and promptness of published data***

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

#### ***5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data***

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly, 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](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index_en). The links on the home page lead to, among other things, a description of the statistics, concepts and definitions as well as the

free of charge tables from the statistical databases of the Labour Force Survey (StatFin). Data are also available over the Internet from Statistics Finland's chargeable time series database (ASTIKA). Eurostat publishes quarterly and annual Labour Force Survey data on its own website.

The printed annual publication of Labour Force Statistics contains a review of the past statistical reference year, definitions of key concepts, descriptions of the classifications used, time series and annual tables as well as this Quality description of Labour Force Survey. In addition, Labour Force Survey data are published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and in the Bulletin of Statistics. Chargeable special compilations can be requested from the Labour Force Survey information service.

Labour Force Survey data are not released outside Statistics Finland in identifiable form (Statistics Act 280/2004, Personal Data Act 523/1999). Data can be released only on the basis of a separate application for licence to use statistical data and without identifiers for scientific research and statistical surveys. Data adjusted for the EU Labour Force Survey are delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities without identifiers. The Labour Force Survey data are protected according to the protection class defined in Statistics Finland's data protection guidelines. A register description can be found (in Finnish) at: [http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/rekisteriselosteet/rekisteriseloste\\_tyovoimatutkimusty81.html](http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/rekisteriselosteet/rekisteriseloste_tyovoimatutkimusty81.html)

Information service: [tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi](mailto:tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi) and tel. +358 9 17341.

## **6. Comparability of statistics**

A monthly Labour Force Survey, initially called Labour Force Inquiry, has been conducted since 1959. During this time the data content, data collection methods and methodology have been revised on several occasions. A comparable time series of the key data exists since 1989.

Initially, the inquiry with a somewhat limited data content was conducted as a postal survey. In 1976 the data content was expanded and the methodology modernised. During 1977–1993 the survey consisted of a monthly inquiry and supplementary annual interviews conducted over the telephone. The data collection of the monthly inquiry was changed in 1983 from a postal survey to telephone interviews, as a result of which non-response dropped from 30 to 4 per cent.

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

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

## **7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity**

In addition to the Labour Force Survey Statistics Finland's statistics related to the labour market include the Job Vacancy Survey, the Quality of Work Life Survey, statistics on labour disputes, statistics on accidents at work as well as register-based employment statistics (RES).

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



and the unemployed. The RES are based on total data derived from the administrative data of different authorities. The RES data on a person's activities mainly describe the last week of the year. RES data on unemployment are based on the Ministry of Employment and the Economy's register of unemployed job seekers. The statistics take good 18 months to complete; preliminary data are ready within about a year. Since the employment statistics represent total data, they offer better regional data (incl. data by municipality) as well as better data on small population groups, e.g. small industries and occupations, than the Labour Force Survey. The concepts of the employment statistics based on administrative registers are not internationally comparable.

Statistics Finland uses the Labour Force Survey data in the compiling of National Accounts. This is among the reasons why the definitions of the key concepts in the Labour Force Survey, such as population, employment and working hours, follow as closely as possible the recommendations for National Accounts (the UN System of National Accounts, SNA, and the European System of Accounts, ESA). The Labour Force Survey definition of the public sector is somewhat different from the classification of sectors in National Accounts. In National Accounts, conscripts are classified as employed according to ILO recommendations, whereas in the Labour Force Survey conscripts are outside the labour force.

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

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also publishes data on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data derive from register-based Employment Service Statistics, which describe the last working day of the month. The definition of unemployed applied in the Employment Service Statistics is based on legislation and administrative orders which make the statistical data internationally incomparable. In the Employment Service Statistics an unemployed person is not expected to seek work as actively as in the Labour Force Survey. There are also differences in the acceptance of students as unemployed. More detailed information about differences between the statistics is available:

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti\\_2012-11-05\\_men\\_002\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2012-11-05_men_002_en.html).

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Labour Market 2012

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Source: Labour force survey 2011. Statistics Finland