

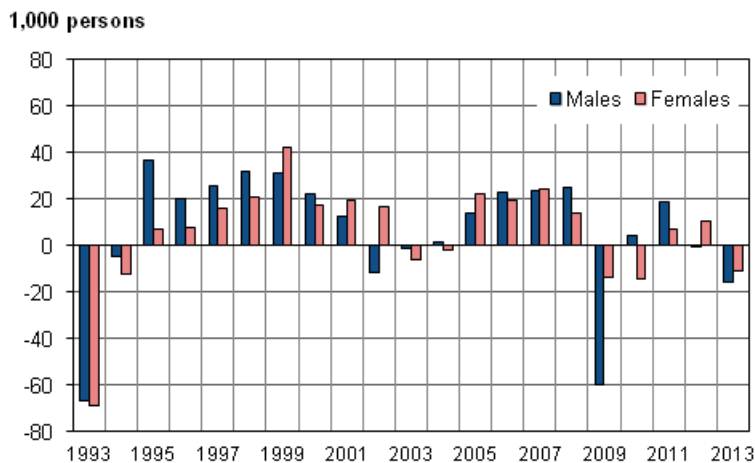
Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2013

Employment weakened in 2013

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of employed persons was 2,457,000 in 2013, which was 27,000 fewer than in 2012. In turn, the number of unemployed persons grew by 12,000 persons from the year before. In 2013, the average number of unemployed persons was 219,000. The unemployment rate was, on average, 8.2 per cent in 2013, having been 7.7 per cent in 2012.

Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1993-2013, persons aged 15 to 74



According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of employed persons was 2,457,000 in 2013, which was 27,000 fewer than in 2012. Unlike in the two previous years, women's employment rate also weakened from 2012 to 2013. The number of employed women decreased by 11,000 persons and that of employed men by 16,000 persons compared to 2012.

At 68.5, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 0.5 percentage points lower in 2013 than in the previous year. Men's employment rate was 69.2 per cent and women's 67.8 per cent. Men's employment rate went down by 0.6 percentage points and women's by 0.3 percentage points from 2012.

In turn, the number of unemployed persons grew by 12,000 persons in 2013 from the year before. In 2013, the average number of unemployed persons was 219,000, of which 122,000 were men and 97,000 women. The numbers of unemployed men and women both grew by roughly as much.

The unemployment rate was, on average, 8.2 per cent in 2013, having been 7.7 per cent in 2012. Men's unemployment rate was 8.8 per cent and women's 7.5 per cent.

In 2013, besides unemployed persons, there were 124,000 persons in the inactive population in so-called disguised unemployment, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it actively. The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 11,000 from 2012.

Links

The content of the Labour Force Survey tables in databases has been extended:

http://pxweb1.stat.fi/Database/StatFin/tym/tyti/tyti_en.asp.

[Latest monthly release of the Labour Force Survey](#)

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1 Introduction

This annual Labour Force Survey publication contains statistical data on employment, unemployment, employment relationships and working hours of the population aged 15 to 74. Towards the end of the review section, we will also discuss the inactive population and young people that are not working or studying in more detail. 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 the ILO, the International Labour Organisation, and EU regulations concerning official statistics. The statistical data of the Survey are thus internationally comparable.

Annual data of the Labour Force Survey concerning the year 2013 have been published in connection with the publication of December and 4th quarter data in early 2014 (21 January 2014). In addition to the review section, this publication also contains Labour Force Survey time series data and annual data concerning the year 2013.

This autumn, a thematic publication Families and work will also be released, which will highlight data from the household module of the Labour Force Survey on topics like labour force participation of parents of small children.

2 Employment and unemployment in 2013

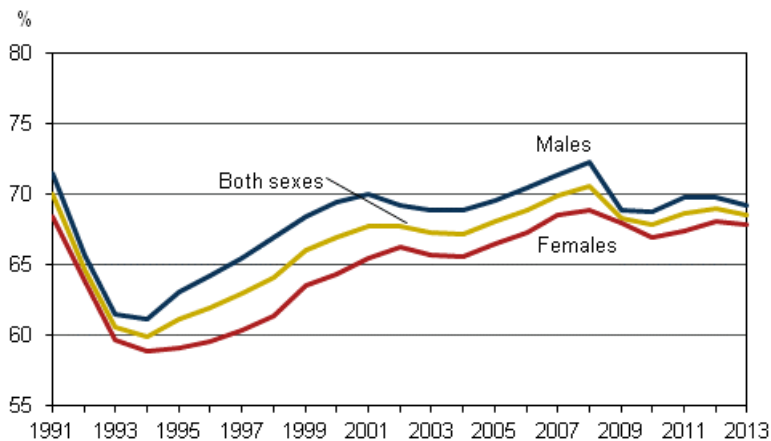
2.1 Employment weakened in 2013

Number of employed persons decreased from the previous year

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 68.5 per cent in 2013. The employment rate was 0.5 percentage points lower than in 2012. Men's employment rate was 69.2 per cent and women's 67.8 per cent. Men's employment rate went down by 0.6 percentage points and women's by 0.3 percentage points from 2012. (Figure 1.)

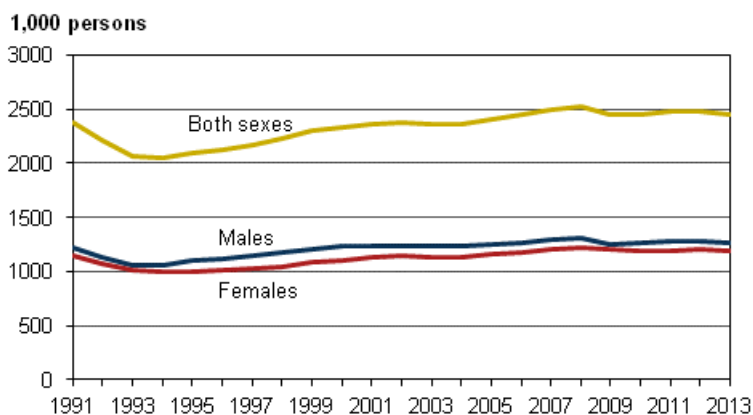
Population changes have an effect on the employment rate as well. The population aged 15 to 64 has decreased in the past few years as large age groups born after the wars have moved to the age group of those aged 65 to 74.

Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1991–2013 persons aged 15 to 64, %



In 2013, the number of employed persons was 2,457,000, which was 27,000 lower than in 2012 (Figure 2). The number of employed persons decreased in all quarters of 2013 compared to the corresponding quarters of 2012.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1991–2013 persons aged 15 to 74



There were 2,127,000 employees in 2013, which was 20,000 fewer than in the previous year. The number of self-employed persons also decreased slightly from 2012. In 2013, the total number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers was 330,000. Of this, the share of unpaid family workers was 11,000. The share of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers among the employed was 13 per cent in 2013.

Women's employment weakened as well

Unlike in the two previous years, women's employment rate also weakened from 2012 to 2013. The number of employed women decreased by 11,000 persons and that of employed men by 16,000 persons compared to 2012. Figure 3 shows a time series on changes in the number of employed persons by sex. Among different age groups, employment weakened most in the 35 to 44 age group from the year before (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1993-2013, persons aged 15 to 74

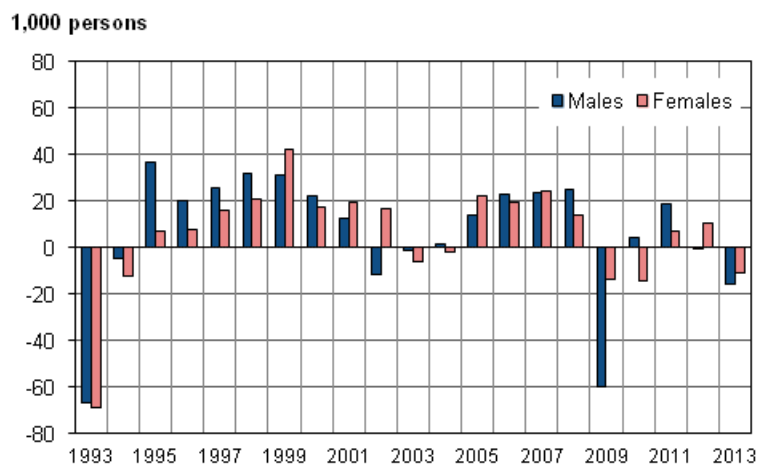
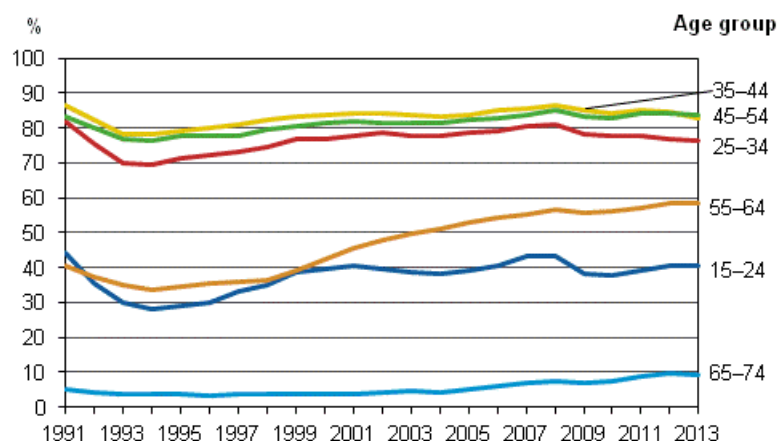


Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1991-2013, %

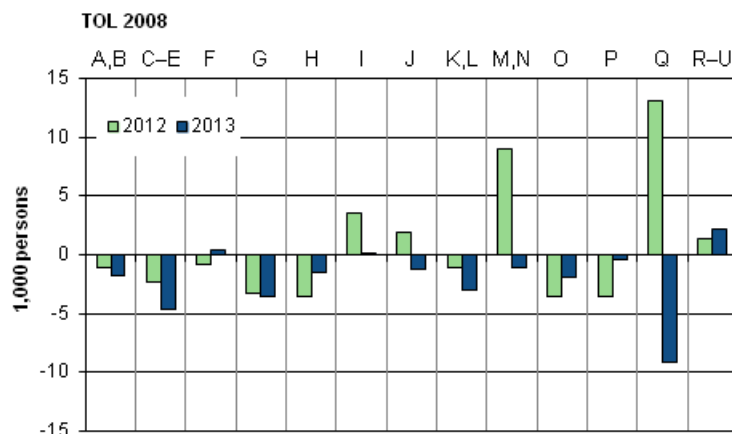


Number of employed persons decreased most in human health and social work activities and in manufacturing

Figure 5 shows the change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2012 and 2013. The number of employed persons did not grow much in any industry from 2012 to 2013. In human health and social work activities (Q), which grew heavily in previous years, the number of employed

decreased by 9,000 persons from 2012 to 2013. In manufacturing (C-E), the number of employed persons diminished further by 5,000 persons.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2012-2013, 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 water supply; 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

The fall in employment mainly concerned the private sector, which employed 28,000 persons fewer than in 2012. In the public sector, the number of employed persons remained almost unchanged.

Number of hours worked decreased

In 2013, a total of 4.0 billion hours were worked in the whole national economy. The number of hours worked by employed persons decreased by two per cent compared to 2012. The number of hours worked per employed person also decreased slightly. In 2013, the average annual number of hours worked by an employed person was 1,613, whereas in 2012 the respective figure was 1,627.

In 2013, the number of underemployed persons was 119,000, which was 9,000 more than in 2012. Underemployed persons refer to persons working involuntarily part-time or a shortened working week or that have not have work due to a low number of orders or customers or due to being laid off.

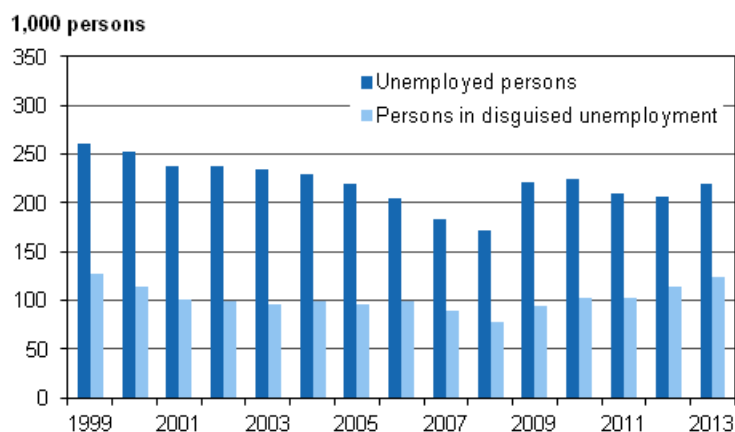
2.2 Number of unemployment increased in 2013

Unemployment increased in 2013. In 2013, the average number of unemployed in Finland was 219,000, which was 12,000 more than in 2012. The number of unemployed men was 122,000 and that of women 97,000. The numbers of unemployed men and women both grew by roughly as much. The number of unemployed persons grew in the first, second and fourth quarters compared to the corresponding quarters in 2012.

The unemployment rate was, on average, 8.2 per cent in 2013, having been 7.7 per cent in 2012. Men's unemployment rate was 8.8 per cent and women's 7.5 per cent.

In 2013, besides unemployed persons, there were 124,000 persons in the inactive population in so-called disguised unemployment, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it actively. The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 11,000 from 2012. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (38,000) and in the 55 to 64 age group (32,000). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 343,000 in 2013 (Figure 6). (More about persons in disguised unemployment in Section 4.2).

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1999–2013, persons aged 15 to 74



The unemployment rate, that is, the proportion of unemployed in the labour force, among young people aged 15 to 24 was 19.9 per cent in 2013. The proportion was 0.9 percentage points higher than in the previous year. In other age groups, unemployment rates grew less (Figure 7). In the 15 to 24 age group, 66,000 were unemployed, which was nearly one-third of all unemployed persons.

The share of unemployed people aged 15 to 24 among the population in the same age group was around ten per cent in 2013 (Figure 8). The share stayed almost on level with 2012 in 2013.

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1991–2013, %

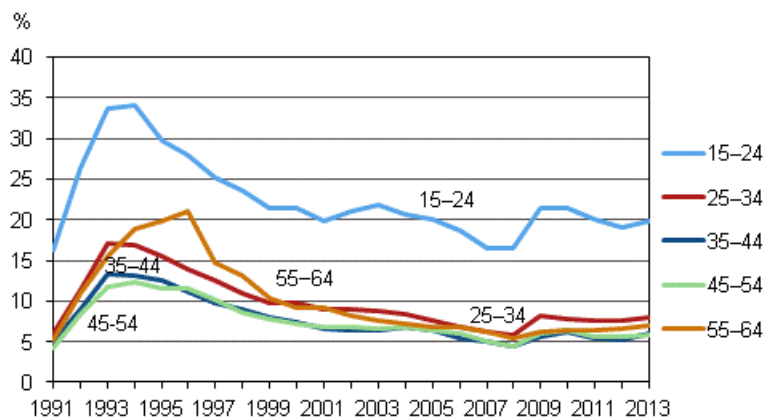
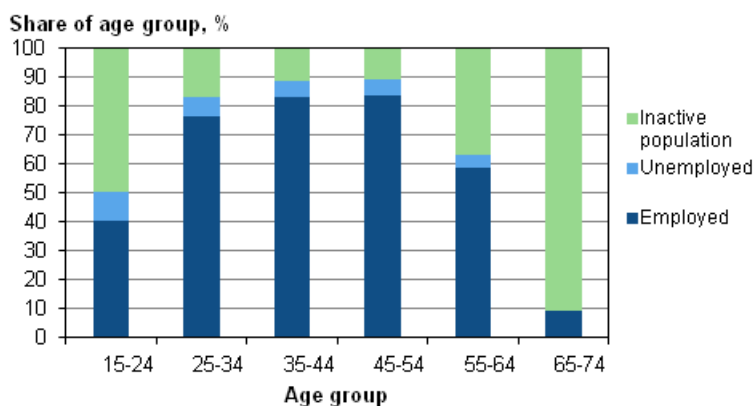


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2013 %



There were an average of 16,000 laid off persons in 2013, which was 4,000 more than in the previous year (Table 1). Of the persons laid off in 2013, 44 per cent were laid off for a fixed period and 56 per cent for the time being. In the Labour Force Survey, 36 per cent of the laid-off persons were defined as employed, 19 per cent as unemployed and 45 per cent as being in the inactive population. More information about the definition of the labour market status of a laid-off person can be found at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2013-8-20_men_006_en.html .

Table 1. Laid-off persons aged 15–74 by quarter in 2009–2013

Quarter	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
I	38,000	35,000	18,000	17,000	21,000
II	42,000	19,000	11,000	10,000	13,000
III	31,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	14,000
IV	36,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	15,000
Annual average	37,000	21,000	12,000	12,000	16,000

2.3 Share of the active population decreased

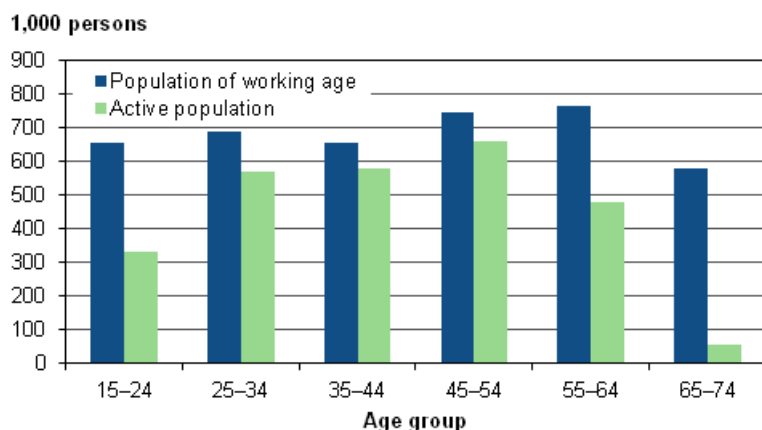
The number of working-age people (aged 15 to 74) grew further by 12,000 persons in Finland from 2012 to 2013. In 2013, the Finnish population included 4,087,000 persons aged 15 to 74. Simultaneously, the number of persons aged 15 to 64 decreased however, as the growth was nearly fully directed at the age group of those aged 65 to 74, which grew by 28,000 persons from the year before. The age group of those

aged 55 to 64 diminished by 12,000 persons but still remained the largest age group among people of working age (Figure 9).

The share of the active population, i.e. employed and unemployed persons aged 15 to 74, decreased from 66.0 per cent in 2012 to 65.5 per cent in 2013. The size of the active population shrunk by 14,000 persons.

The size of the inactive population was 1,411,000 persons in 2013. Its size grew by 26,000 persons from the previous year. The growth was mainly caused by an increase of 27,000 persons among the inactive population in the age group of those aged 65 to 74. (More about the inactive population in Section 4).

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2013

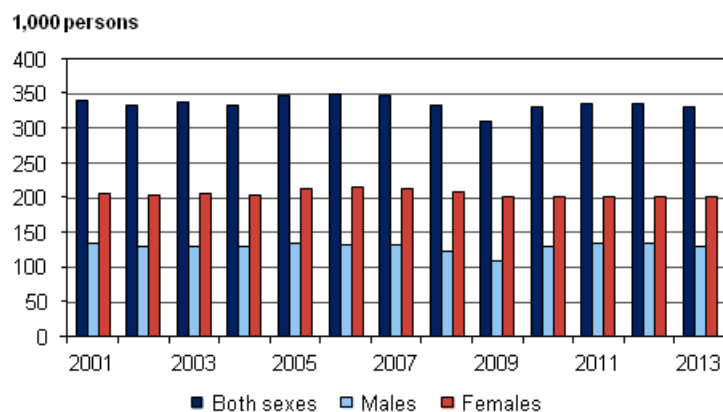


2.4 Number of employees' contracts of under one year's duration decreased in 2013

Temporary employment is more widespread among women than men

In 2013, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,127,000, which was 20,000 lower than in 2012. In all, 330,000 employees had temporary employment contracts, of whom 201,000 were women and 129,000 men (Figure 10).

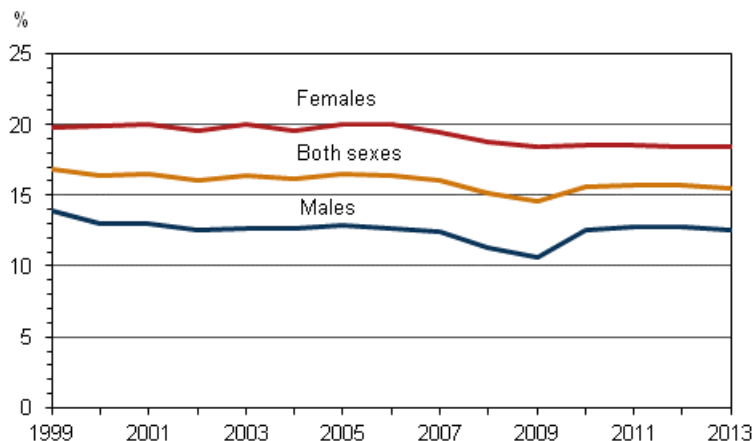
Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001–2013



Eighty-four per cent of all employment contracts of employees were permanent and 16 per cent temporary in 2013. The shares remained almost unchanged from the year before. The share of temporary employees was 18 per cent among female employees and 12 per cent among male employees. In recent years the

number of temporary female employees has remained almost unchanged. For men, the share of temporary employees was in 2013 still higher than in 2008 and 2009. (Figure 11.)

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1999-2013, %



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 25 per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job in 2013. The majority of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in temporary jobs.

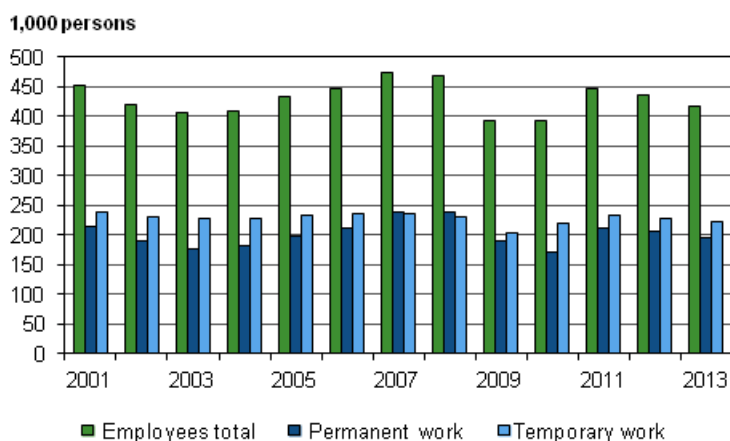
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2013, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 66 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees remained unchanged compared to 2012.

In 2013, there were 216,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 137,000 were women and 79,000 men. One year earlier, the number of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs was slightly higher. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

Around one-half of new employment contracts temporary

The number of employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration decreased from 2012. In 2013, such employees numbered 417,000, or around 18,000 fewer than in 2012. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. Employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration in 2001-2013, persons aged 15 to 74



Fifty-three per cent of the employment contracts of under one year's duration were temporary. There has been a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment relationship is temporary or permanent. In 2013, 59 per cent of women's and 47 per cent of men's new employment relationships were temporary, which was nearly the same as in 2012.

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 which intermediates or hires labour force. In 2013, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 27,000, or about the same as in 2012. The shares of men and women doing temporary agency work were almost equal.

Among all employees, the share of temporary agency workers was only one per cent or so in 2013. Thus, doing temporary agency work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market. Temporary agency work is most commonly 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 most usual in wholesale and retail trade, in hotel and restaurant activities and in manufacturing. Each of these industries employed a couple of thousand temporary agency workers.

2.5 Growth in number of part-time employees halted

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

According to the Labour Force Survey, 370,000 employed persons worked part-time in 2013. Some 15 per cent of all employed persons worked part-time. Of them, 304,000 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.

In 2013, the number of part-time employees decreased by approximately 7,000 persons from 2012. 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 213,000, or 19 per cent, among female employees and 91,000, or nine per cent, among male employees. The number decreased slightly both for female and male employees compared to 2012. (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 39 per cent, in retail trade (excl. motor vehicle trade).

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001-2013

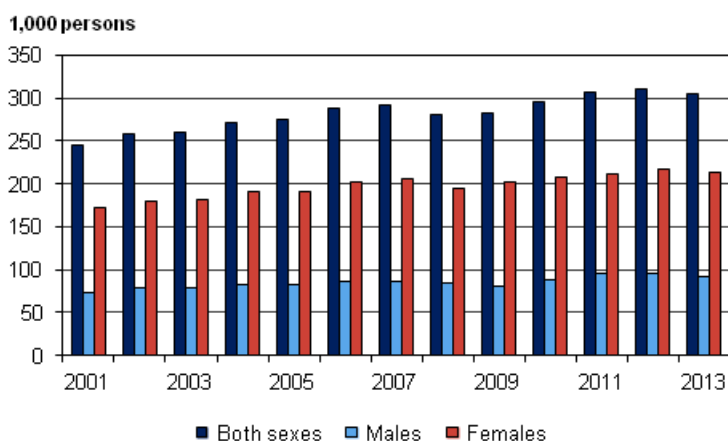
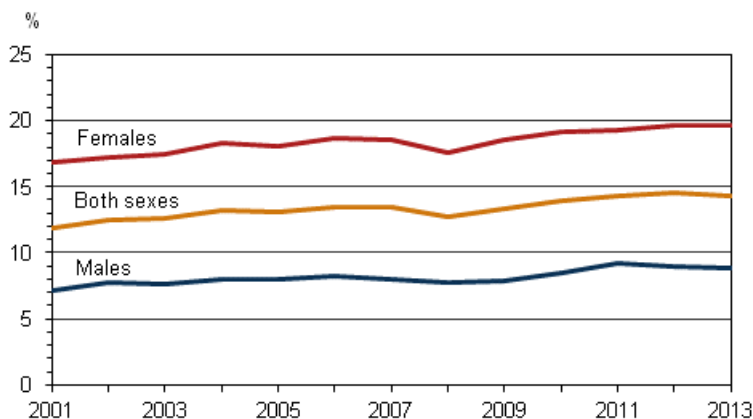


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001-2013, %



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 2013, studying was again the commonest reason why employees worked part-time. Approximately 30 per cent of part-time employees quoted this reason. Working part-time is widespread among employees between the ages of 15 and 24 of whom 39 per cent worked part-time in 2013.

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 just under one-third of part-time employees the reason for working part-time was that full-time work was not available. In 2013, employees working part-time involuntarily numbered 83,000, of whom 61,000 were women and 23,000 men.

Among the 55 to 64-year-old employees, the number of part-time workers was 61,000, which was 17 per cent of all employees in this age group.

3 Working hours remained almost unchanged in 2013

3.1 Working hours change slowly

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

Usual weekly working hours refer to an employee's normal or average weekly working hours in the main job. Regular paid or unpaid overtime is included in the usual weekly working hours of employees. The average of usual weekly working hours is influenced by the form of working hours, i.e. whether full-time or part-time work is concerned.

Hours actually worked per week is the number of hours employed persons have worked in the survey week. Hours actually worked per week are separately inquired about in respect of the main job and secondary job. Paid or unpaid overtime hours are also included in it. On the other hand, holidays, weekdays off and absences for other reasons (e.g. sickness) reduce the hours actually worked per week.

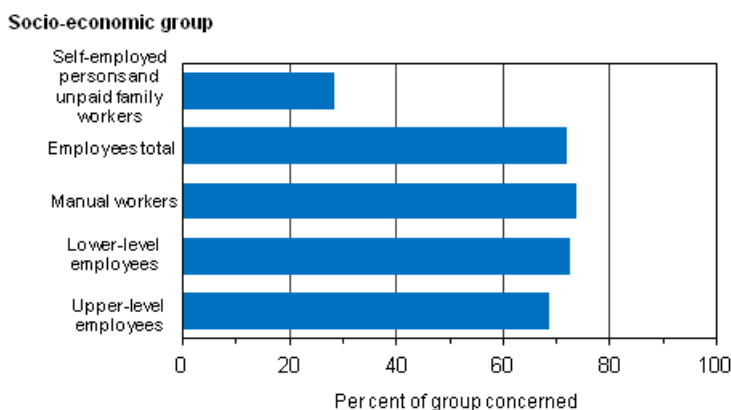
Hours actually worked per employed is an imputed concept, which is obtained by dividing the number of hours worked by all employed during the year by the annual average number of employed. This produces the average hours actually worked per employed. The average hours actually worked per employed is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

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

3.2 Commonest working week is 35 to 40 hours

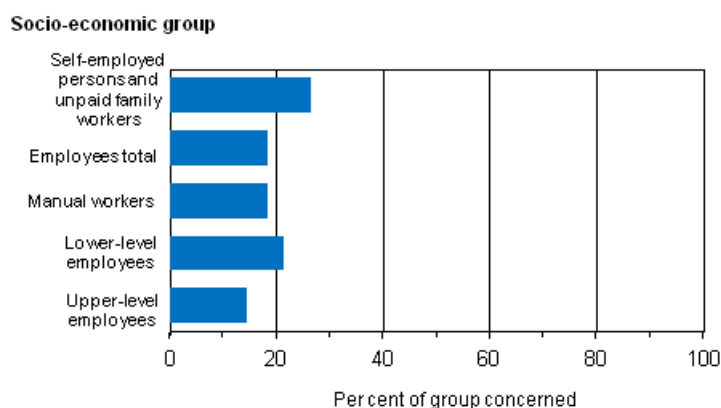
The vast majority (72%) of employees worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in 2013. Variations between different employee groups were fairly small. Close on one-third of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers regularly worked 35 to 40 hours per week. (Figure 15.)

Figure 15. Share of persons working a regular week of 35 to 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2013, %



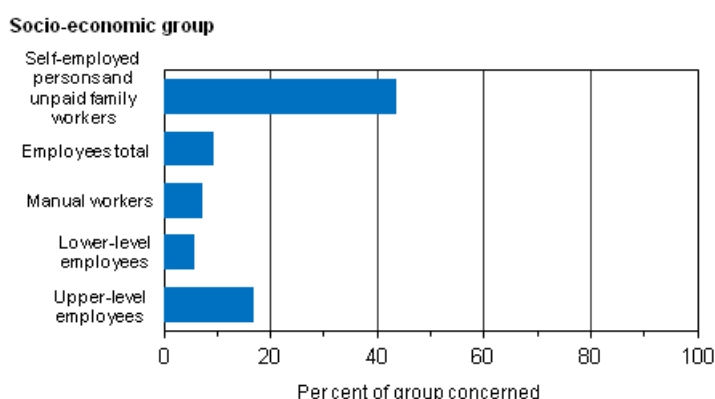
Approximately 18 per cent of employees had a short working week of under 35 hours. Around one in five of lower-level employees worked short hours. Short working weeks were less usual among upper-level employees. Those with a regular short working week most typically worked 30 to 34 hours per week. One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

Figure 16. Share of persons working a short week of 1 to 34 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2013, %



An average of nine per cent of employees worked a long week of over 40 hours. Among all employees, upper-level employees most often worked regularly long hours. Around 17 per cent of them did long weekly working hours. Long usual weekly working hours were most widespread among self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, of whom 44 per cent regularly worked a long week of over 40 hours. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Share of persons with long usual weekly working hours of over 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2013, %



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

In 2013, employees' average usual weekly working hours were 36.3 hours in their main job and their hours actually worked per week were 35.1 hours in their main job. The longest weekly hours were worked by self-employed persons (including unpaid family workers), whose average usual weekly working hours in 2013 totalled 41.1 and hours actually worked per week 40.1 hours. Hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences and increased by worked overtime hours.

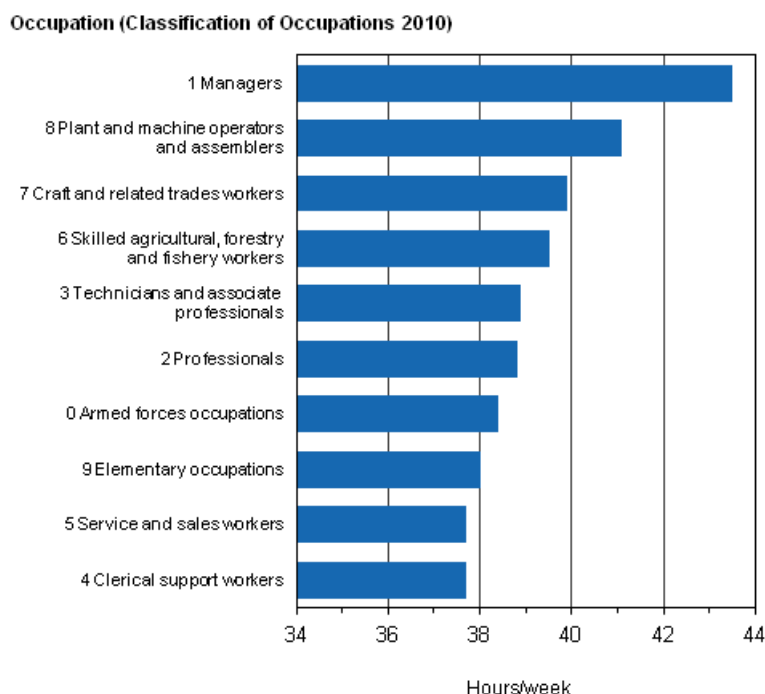
When examining employees' average usual weekly working hours in their main job, men's usual and actual weekly working hours in full-time employment were longer than for women in 2013 (Table 2).

Table 2. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week in the main job in full-time and part-time work in 2013

	Usual weekly working hours		Hours actually worked per week	
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time work	Part-time work
Genders, total	39.0	19.9	37.5	19.9
Males	39.9	18.5	38.6	18.9
Females	38.0	20.5	36.2	20.3

When viewing employees by occupational groups, the average usual weekly working hours of managers in full-time work were around 43.5 hours (Figure 18). Apart from them, only plant and machine operators, and assemblers did a long working week of over 40 hours. Correspondingly, the working week was shortest for clerical support workers, and for service and sales workers.

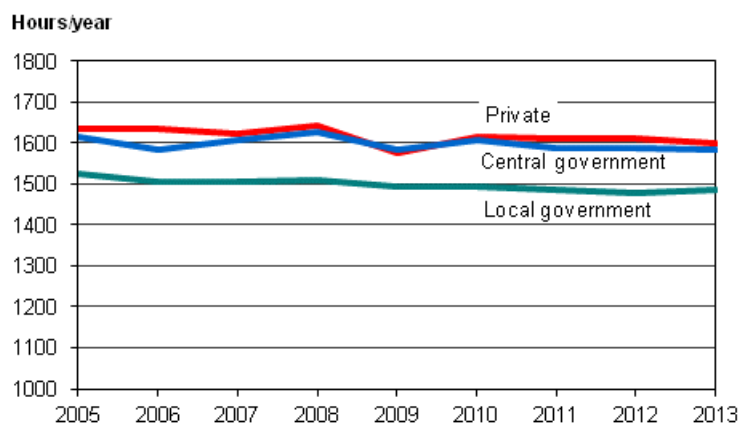
Figure 18. Average usual weekly working hours of full-time employees in the main job by occupation in 2013



3.4 Hours actually worked remained more or less unchanged in 2013

In the private sector and in central government, the hours actually worked per employed (see explanation of the concept above) have been almost equal in recent years. Hours actually worked in the private sector and in the central government sector decreased slightly in 2013. In the local government sector, the hours actually worked are clearly below those in other sectors. The hours actually worked in the local government sector grew slightly compared to 2012. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. Employees' hours actually worked per employed by employer sector in 2005-2013



In 2013, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 228 hours lower among female employees than among male employees. For instance, women work part-time more often than men. Two-thirds of all employees working part-time are women. Family leaves also shorten women's hours actually worked more than men's.

4 Number of persons in the inactive population grew in 2013

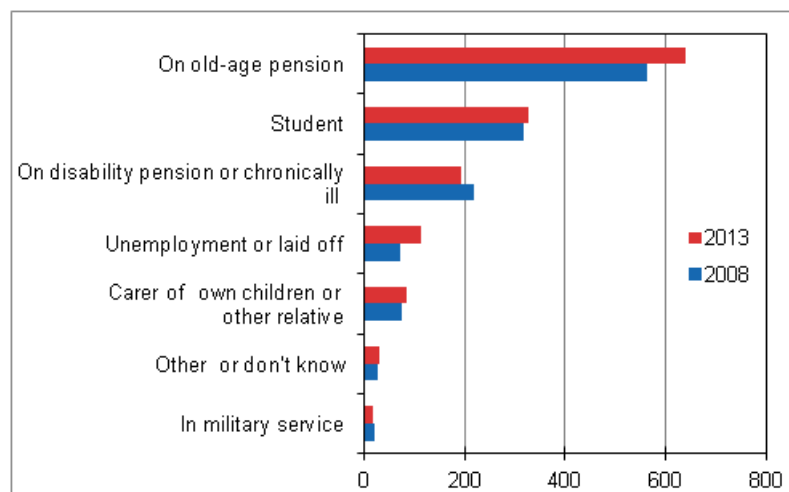
4.1 Retirement of the baby boom generations continued

In 2013, there were a total of 1,411,000 persons aged 15 to 74 in the inactive population. In the Labour Force Survey, the inactive population refers to persons who were not employed or unemployed during the survey week.

A majority of the inactive population, approximately 60 per cent, were on old-age or disability pension or otherwise chronically ill. Around one-quarter of the inactive population were full-time students or pupils. Approximately one-tenth of the inactive population reported that they were unemployed or laid off but did not meet the criteria of unemployment within the Labour Force Survey. Around six per cent were caring for their own children or some other relative. Data concerning main type of activity are based on the respondent's own reporting.

From 2008 to 2013, the number of persons in the inactive population has grown by a total of 110,000 persons. The number of persons on old-age pension increased by 77,000, which was affected by the retirement of the baby boom generations. The number of unemployed and laid off persons (respondent's own reporting) in the inactive population grew by 41,000 persons. The number of students, as well as persons caring for their own children or some other relative increased, but clearly less. By contrast, the number of persons on disability pension or otherwise chronically ill decreased. (Figure 20.)

Figure 20. persons in the inactive population aged 15 to 74 by main activity in 2008 and 2013



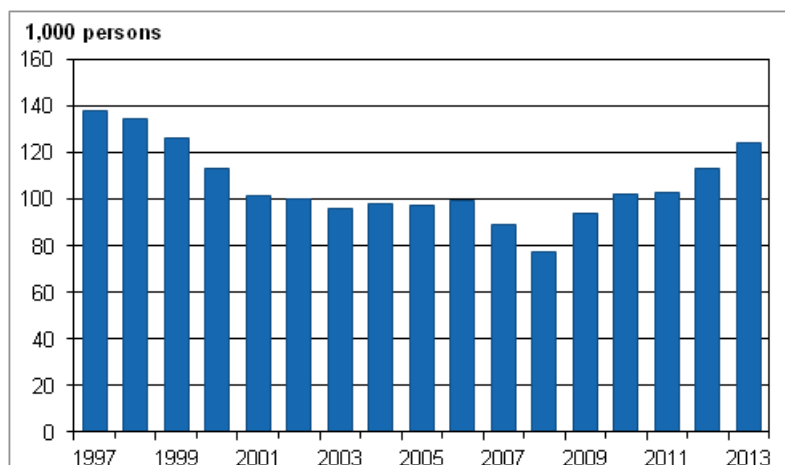
Data concerning main type of activity are based on the respondent's own reporting.

4.2 Number of persons in disguised unemployment grew further

Persons in the inactive population who would want gainful work and would be available for work within a fortnight, but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are classified as persons in disguised unemployment in the Labour Force Survey. Persons in disguised unemployment can be considered as potential additional labour force.

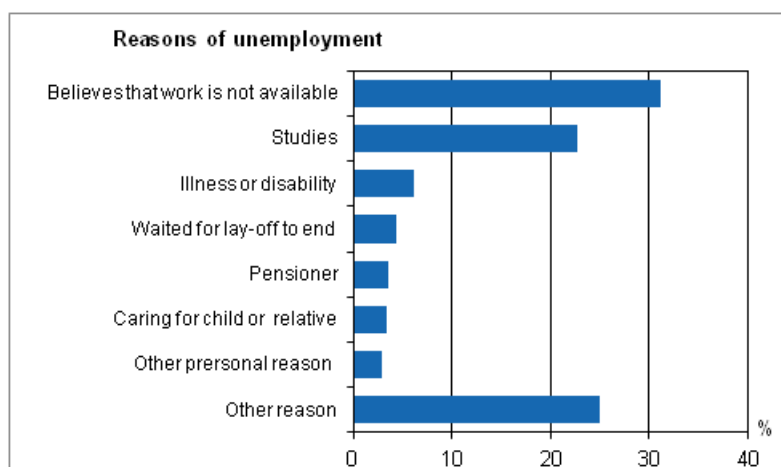
The number of persons in disguised employment was included in the statistics in 1997 when there were 138,000 persons aged between 15 and 74 in disguised unemployment. The number of persons in disguised unemployment was lowest at 77,000 in 2008 during a period of good employment, after which the number has slowly grown to 124,000 in 2013. (Figure 21.)

Figure 21. Persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2013, persons aged 15 to 74



The assumption that no work is available (36,000) and studying (23,000) were the most common reasons reported by persons in disguised unemployment for why they had not sought for work even if they wanted a job (Figure 22). For example, persons who receive unemployment benefit, students and retired persons can give up active job seeking, i.e. withdraw from the labour market. In this case they are considered part of the inactive population in the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 22. Reasons reported by persons in disguised unemployment in 2013 for not actively seeking work even if they wanted a job, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2013, the numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (37,000) and in the 55 to 64 age group (29,000). Among persons in disguised unemployment aged 15 to 24, the majority reported studying as the reason for not looking for work. Among persons aged 55 to 64, the most common reason was the assumption that no work was available. There were also persons in disguised unemployment among persons aged 65 to 74 (17,000). They named being retired as the most common reason for not seeking employment.

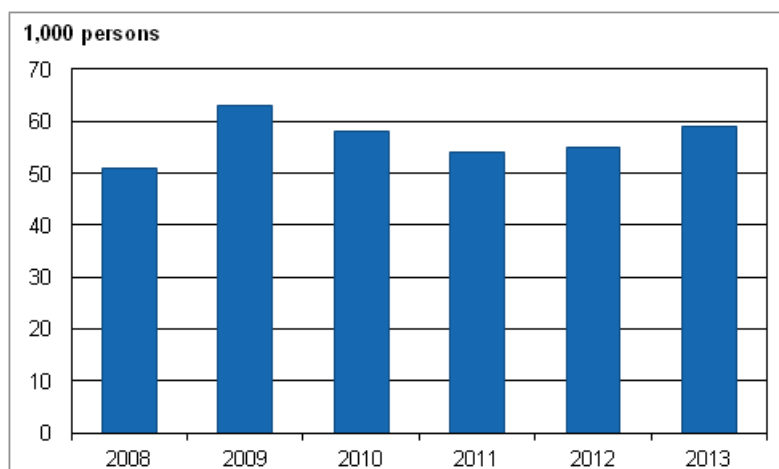
4.3 Young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service

Because a majority of unemployed people aged 15 to 24 are students seeking part-time employment or summer jobs, in recent years we have, in addition to unemployment, also started monitoring the number of young people that are not working or studying and their share compared to the entire age group. This

Section describes young people who are not employed and have not participated in any type of education in four weeks before the Survey and who are not performing compulsory military service either. Here, participation in education refers to both education leading to a qualification and participation in various types of courses.

The number of young people aged 15 to 24 who are not working or studying has varied between 51,000 and 63,000 from 2008 to 2013 (Figure 23), and their share of all persons in the same age group has varied between eight to ten per cent. The shares of girls and boys have been close to one another. The changes in the numbers have reflected changes in the general employment situation. In 2008 to 2013, nearly three-quarters of these young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service were aged 20 to 24. A majority of young people in this age group had completed secondary level education.¹⁾

Figure 23. Young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service in 2008–2013



In 2013, there were a total of 59,000 young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service, which represented nine per cent of the entire 15 to 24 age group. Of them, nearly two-thirds considered themselves unemployed. Almost one-sixth of young people that were not working or studying reported that they were on disability pension or otherwise chronically ill. Good one-tenth were caring for their children.

Young people that are not working, studying or performing compulsory military service consist of several different groups. Even though the clear majority considered themselves unemployed and the share of disabled persons was also high, the group as a whole does not, however, represent socially excluded persons or young people at risk of social exclusion. The number of young people that are not working, studying or performing compulsory military service have been highest during summer and at the turn of the year, which partially suggests that for many this is a short period during which they prepare for entrance examinations, take a holiday, or wait in between studies, work or compulsory military service.

1) Eurostats uses the term NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) for these types of young people, as well as the term NEET rate. The term is explained in http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/kas/ei_tyossa__koul_en.html.

5 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

6 Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey

- **Active population**
All persons aged 15 to 74 who were employed or unemployed during the survey week belong to the active population. The concept of labour force can also be used of the active population.
- **Activity rate**
The ratio of those in the active population to the population of the same age. The concept of labour force participation rate can also be used of the activity rate.
- **Annual hours worked**
See hours actually worked per employed.
- **Disguised unemployment**
Persons outside the labour force who would like gainful work and would be available for work within a fortnight, but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are counted as persons in disguised unemployment. The reasons for disguised unemployment are giving up searching for a job or other reasons, such as studies, caring for children or health reasons.
- **Employed**
A person is employed if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment at least one hour against wages or salary or fringe benefits, or to make profit, or has been temporarily absent from work. A person absent from work in the survey week is counted as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave, 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.
- **Share of young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service**
The “share of young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service” used by Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey describes the share of young people aged 15 to 24 who are not working studying for a degree or qualification, attending course training or performing military or nonmilitary service compared to the entire age group.
The figure of Statistics Finland’s Labour Force survey differs slightly from the almost corresponding NEET rate used by Eurostat. NEET is an abbreviation of “Not in Employment, Education or Training”. The figure published by Eurostat is based on data where the population does not include young people performing military or non-military service.
- **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.

7 Classifications

7.1 Socio-economic Groups

Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989

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

From 2011 onwards, the socio-economic groups are based on the new Classification of Occupations 2010. Data are not fully comparable with earlier data starting from 2011. Further information http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2012-03-09_uut_001_en.html.

7.2 Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008

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

Code	Heading
F	Construction
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialised construction activities
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines
50	Water transport
51	Air transport
52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
53	Postal and courier activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities
55	Accommodation
56	Food and beverage service activities
J	Information and communication
58	Publishing activities
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Programming and broadcasting activities
61	Telecommunications
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63	Information service activities
K	Financial and insurance activities
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
68	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
69	Legal and accounting activities
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
72	Scientific research and development
73	Advertising and market research
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
75	Veterinary activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
77	Rental and leasing activities
78	Employment activities
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
80	Security and investigation activities
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education

Code	Heading
85	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
92	Gambling and betting activities
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
S	Other service activities
94	Activities of membership organisations
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
96	Other personal service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
X	Industry unknown
00	Industry unknown

7.3 Classification of Occupations

Classification of Occupations 2010

Code	Heading
	Occupations total
1	Managers
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators
12	Administrative and commercial managers
13	Production and specialised services managers
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers
2	Professionals
21	Science and engineering professionals
22	Health professionals
23	Teaching professionals
24	Business and administration professionals
25	Information and communications technology professionals
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals
3	Technicians and associate professionals
31	Science and engineering associate professionals
32	Health associate professionals
33	Business and administration associate professionals
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals
35	Information and communications technicians
4	Clerical support workers
41	General and keyboard clerks
42	Customer services clerks
43	Numerical and material recording clerks
44	Other clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
51	Personal service workers
52	Sales workers
53	Personal care workers
54	Protective services workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers
63	Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers
7	Craft and related trades workers
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers
73	Handicraft and printing workers
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers

Code	Heading
8	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
81	Stationary plant and machine operators
82	Assemblers
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators
9	Elementary occupations
91	Cleaners and helpers
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
94	Food preparation assistants
95	Street and related sales and service workers
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers
0	Armed forces occupations
01	Commissioned armed forces officers
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers
03	Armed forces occupations, other ranks

From 2012 onwards, data on occupations are published according to the Classification of Occupations 2010. Data are not comparable with earlier data based on the Classification of Occupations 2001. Further information http://www.stat.fi/meta/luokitukset/ammatti/001-2010/index_en.html.

7.4 Levels of education

Classification of Education 2011, levels of education

Code	Heading
0	<p>Pre-primary education Usually provided by children's day care centres or comprehensive schools to children aged between 3 and 6. At least one member of day care centre staff per group must have a teacher's qualification.</p>
1	<p>Primary education Completion of the primary school (kansakoulu). Grades 1 to 6 of the comprehensive school.</p>
2	<p>Lower secondary education Completion of the middle school (keskikoulu). Grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive school (peruskoulu).</p>
3	<p>Upper secondary level education 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>Lowest level tertiary education Lowest level tertiary education comprises vocational college education with a duration of 2 to 3 years after upper secondary education. Examples of vocational college qualifications include Technician Engineer (teknikko), Diploma in Business and Administration (merkonomi) and Diploma in Nursing (sairaanhoitaja).</p>
6	<p>Lower-degree level tertiary education Lower-degree level tertiary education comprises, among others, polytechnic degrees and lower university degrees, as well as engineering and sea 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>Higher-degree level tertiary education Higher-degree level tertiary education comprises higher university degrees (Master level), specialist's degrees in medicine and polytechnic Master's 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>Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees).</p>
9	<p>Level of education unknown</p>

8 Notes to the appendix tables

- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under “Concepts and definitions”, and 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 2013 will only become available later.
- From 2012 onwards, **data on occupations** are published according to the Classification of Occupations 2010. Data are not comparable with earlier data based on the Classification of Occupations 2001. Further information http://www.stat.fi/meta/luokitukset/ammatti/001-2010/index_en.html.
- 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.
- The category “total” of data by **industry** and by **employer sector** includes those whose industrial status or employer sector is unknown.
- Starting from 2009, data concerning **overtime work** are not fully comparable with previous data due to the changed mode of asking.

Appendix tables, time series 2004–2013 and 2009–2013

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2012	4 075	2 690	2 483	207	1 385
	2013	4 087	2 676	2 457	219	1 411
Males	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
	2012	2 041	1 392	1 277	115	648
	2013	2 047	1 383	1 261	122	664
Females	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
	2012	2 034	1 298	1 206	92	736
	2013	2 039	1 293	1 195	97	747

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		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	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
	2012	2 690	2 637	331	569	590	666	482	53
	2013	2 676	2 622	331	570	580	662	480	54
Males	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
	2012	1 392	1 359	163	314	312	335	235	33
	2013	1 383	1 349	161	316	309	332	231	34
Females	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
	2012	1 298	1 278	168	255	278	330	247	20
	2013	1 293	1 272	169	254	271	330	249	20

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Activity rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2012	66,0	74,8	50,1	83,0	89,5	89,2	62,3	9,6
	2013	65,5	74,7	50,3	82,8	88,4	88,9	62,9	9,4
Males	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
	2012	68,2	76,2	48,3	89,2	92,6	89,4	61,6	12,9
	2013	67,6	76,0	47,9	89,3	92,3	88,8	61,5	12,5
Females	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
	2012	63,8	73,4	52,0	76,5	86,3	89,1	62,9	6,7
	2013	63,4	73,4	52,8	75,9	84,4	89,0	64,3	6,6

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		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	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
	2012	1 385	887	330	116	69	80	292	497
	2013	1 411	886	327	118	76	83	283	524
Males	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
	2012	648	424	175	38	25	40	147	224
	2013	664	426	175	38	26	42	145	238
Females	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
	2012	736	463	155	78	44	40	145	273
	2013	747	461	151	80	50	41	138	286

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2012	2 483	2 431	268	526	559	628	450	52
	2013	2 457	2 403	265	525	545	623	446	53
Males	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
	2012	1 277	1 244	131	290	294	313	216	33
	2013	1 261	1 228	124	291	290	310	212	34
Females	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
	2012	1 206	1 187	137	236	264	315	234	19
	2013	1 195	1 175	140	234	254	313	234	20

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Employment rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2012	60,9	69,0	40,6	76,8	84,8	84,2	58,2	9,5
	2013	60,1	68,5	40,3	76,3	83,0	83,6	58,5	9,2
Males	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
	2012	62,6	69,8	38,7	82,4	87,6	83,5	56,6	12,8
	2013	61,6	69,2	36,9	82,3	86,7	82,8	56,5	12,3
Females	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
	2012	59,3	68,1	42,6	70,8	81,9	84,9	59,7	6,6
	2013	58,6	67,8	43,8	70,0	79,2	84,5	60,5	6,5

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2013

	Employed, 1000 persons					Employment rate, %				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	2 423	2 410	2 428	2 431	2 403	68,3	67,8	68,6	69,0	68,5
Southern Finland AVI	1 071	1 064	1 074	1 079	1 063	71,5	70,7	71,5	71,9	70,9
Southwestern Finland AVI	314	305	306	307	300	69,5	67,6	68,3	69,1	68,2
Eastern Finland AVI	226	232	232	231	231	61,3	63,1	63,6	64,0	64,9
Western and Inland Finland AVI	525	524	528	529	523	67,4	67,0	67,8	68,2	67,8
Northern Finland AVI	199	197	200	197	198	64,5	63,7	65,1	64,3	65,0
Lapland AVI	73	73	74	73	73	60,5	60,7	61,9	62,1	62,4
State Department of Åland	14	14	14	15	14	77,9	78,0	78,5	80,7	78,7

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Year									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012	2013
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457
	Employees total	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127
	- upper-level employees	541	550	565	594	607	603	626	597	591	590
	- lower-level employees	787	809	817	819	830	816	805	842	851	853
	- manual workers	731	734	745	761	764	697	682	695	697	678
	Self-employed persons total	301	303	314	313	324	334	328	331	337	330
Males	Employed persons total	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261
	Employees total	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036
	- upper-level employees	301	300	305	325	329	324	343	327	319	317
	- lower-level employees	216	222	220	212	219	212	213	239	241	244
	- manual workers	505	513	524	535	543	490	478	482	484	473
	Self-employed persons total	204	205	215	214	220	226	221	225	230	225
Females	Employed persons total	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195
	Employees total	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090
	- upper-level employees	240	251	259	269	279	279	283	271	272	273
	- lower-level employees	571	587	597	606	610	604	592	603	610	609
	- manual workers	226	221	221	226	221	207	203	213	214	205
	Self-employed persons total	97	98	99	99	104	109	107	105	107	105

1) Data starting 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 2004 - 2012

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 365	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 049	1 095	1 120	1 138	1 155	1 120	1 116	1 120	1 139
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	838	855	880	918	942	942	965	997	1 003
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	394	389	378	367	364	354	351	351	326
	- lower university level (6)	205	219	243	269	282	283	294	315	335
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	239	247	259	281	297	305	319	331	342
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	477	451	444	436	434	395	367	357	342
Males	Total	1 229	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277
	Upper secondary education (3)	576	598	615	627	639	614	614	622	632
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	380	383	390	406	419	410	427	438	438
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	151	152	144	140	142	133	133	134	122
	- lower university level (6)	108	106	118	128	133	130	136	147	157
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	121	125	128	138	144	147	158	157	158
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	273	263	261	256	257	230	218	217	208
Females	Total	1 136	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206
	Upper secondary education (3)	474	497	505	511	516	506	502	498	507
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	458	473	490	511	524	532	538	558	565
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	243	237	234	228	222	221	218	217	203
	- lower university level (6)	97	113	125	140	149	154	158	168	178
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	118	122	131	143	153	157	162	173	184
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	204	188	183	180	176	165	149	139	134

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2009 - 2013

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	115	110	109	107
	C Manufacturing	10-33	379	362	360	357	350
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	26	24	25	27
	F Construction	41-43	175	172	176	175	176
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	298	303	300	296
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	156	147	144	142
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	83	83	86	86
	J Information and communication	58-63	94	95	99	101	100
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	75	74	71
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	150	155	161	164
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	100	98	100	96
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	117	116	113	111
	P Education	85	164	174	179	175	175
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	379	396	409	399
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	55	59	59	62
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	84	81	83	83
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	84	82	81	81	80
	C Manufacturing	10-33	280	266	269	268	263
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	21	21	19	20	21
	F Construction	41-43	160	157	162	161	161
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	149	148	150	150	145
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	119	124	116	114	112
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	24	24	25	27
	J Information and communication	58-63	58	63	66	68	68
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	29	31	32	30	30
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	81	82	85	87	93
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	44	48	49	55	47
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	51	51	54	52	48
	P Education	85	54	58	60	58	58
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	43	44	51	52	50
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	25	28	30	29	29
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	27	28	25	23	26

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	35	33	29	29	27
	C Manufacturing	10-33	99	96	91	89	88
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	6	6	5	5	6
	F Construction	41-43	14	15	14	14	15
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	147	151	154	150	152
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	35	32	32	30	31
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	62	58	58	61	60
	J Information and communication	58-63	35	32	33	33	32
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	41	40	44	44	42
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	65	68	70	74	71
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	54	52	49	46	50
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	65	66	63	61	63
	P Education	85	110	116	118	117	117
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	345	335	345	357	349
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	28	27	29	30	32
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	57	56	56	60	57

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	39	39	37	39
	C Manufacturing	10-33	355	341	337	333	327
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	26	24	25	26
	F Construction	41-43	132	132	135	133	134
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	258	262	261	259
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	131	124	120	121
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	71	73	76	76
	J Information and communication	58-63	86	86	91	92	91
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	64	69	67	65
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	116	120	121	123	126
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	84	87	86	89	85
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	117	116	113	111
	P Education	85	161	170	174	172	172
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	362	377	389	378
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	41	43	45	46	46
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	65	62	60	61	61

			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			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	334	328	331	337	330
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	80	76	72	72	69
	C Manufacturing	10-33	24	21	23	23	23
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	43	41	41	42	42
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	39	40	41	39	38
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	24	25	24	24	21
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	11	11	10	10	10
	J Information and communication	58-63	7	9	8	9	9
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	6	6	7	6
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	30	29	34	38	38
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	14	13	11	12	11
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	4	4	5	3	3
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	20	17	18	20	21
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	12	12	14	14	16
S-U Other service activities	94-99	20	22	21	22	22	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	115	110	109	107
	C Manufacturing	10-33	379	362	360	357	350
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	26	24	25	27
	F Construction	41-43	175	172	176	175	176
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	298	303	300	296
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	156	147	144	142
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	83	83	86	86
	J Information and communication	58-63	94	95	99	101	100
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	75	74	71
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	150	155	161	164
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	100	98	100	96
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	117	116	113	111
	P Education	85	164	174	179	175	175
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	379	396	409	399
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	55	59	59	62
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	84	81	83	83
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 794	1 774	1 796	1 808	1 781
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	107	102	102	100
	C Manufacturing	10-33	378	361	359	356	350
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	19	18	17	17	17
	F Construction	41-43	168	167	172	170	169
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	294	297	301	299	295
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	145	149	142	139	137
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	77	74	73	77	78
	J Information and communication	58-63	92	94	97	99	97
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	67	72	71	67
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	107	108	115	123	125
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	80	79	77	82	78
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	4	5	4	5	4
	P Education	85	28	32	34	32	27
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	101	95	106	111	110
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	36	37	40	40	43
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	83	82	80	81	81

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	657	663	667	666	668
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	9	8	8	8	8
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	8	8	7	8	10
	F Construction	41-43	6	5	4	5	6
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	8	7	5	5	5
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	8	9	9	9	9
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	2	.	3
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	3	4	3	3	4
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	39	41	40	38	39
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	18	21	20	18	18
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	112	112	108	107
	P Education	85	136	142	145	143	148
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	285	283	286	295	288
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18	18	19	19	19
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127
	Private sector	1 404	1 441	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459	1 447	1 466	1 472	1 451
	Public sector	656	653	655	657	666	657	663	667	666	668
	- central government	149	147	149	152	157	155	153	151	144	142
	- local government	507	506	507	505	509	502	510	517	522	526
Males	Employer sector total	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036
	Private sector	829	844	860	886	905	844	849	857	860	846
	Public sector	195	194	190	188	187	182	185	191	184	188
	- central government	76	77	76	75	79	76	74	74	70	68
	- local government	119	116	115	112	107	106	111	117	114	120
Females	Employer sector total	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090
	Private sector	575	598	611	631	628	615	598	608	612	605
	Public sector	461	460	465	470	479	475	478	476	481	480
	- central government	73	70	73	77	77	79	79	77	73	73
	- local government	389	390	392	393	402	396	399	399	408	407

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		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	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
	2012	374	343	105	60	47	49	82	32
	2013	370	336	104	61	47	45	80	33
Males	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
	2012	132	113	37	20	9	14	33	19
	2013	128	108	35	20	10	12	31	20
Females	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
	2012	243	230	68	40	38	35	49	13
	2013	241	228	69	41	36	33	49	13

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	343	358	369	374	370
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	23	21	23	22
C Manufacturing	10-33	18	18	19	20	20
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	2	.	.
F Construction	41-43	9	10	10	10	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	63	66	70	67	69
H Transportation and storage	49-53	18	20	21	22	20
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	24	25	25	25
J Information and communication	58-63	9	10	9	9	8
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	8	9	10	9	8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	21	22	23	23	24
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	19	22	21	20	19
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	7	7
P Education	85	27	26	28	28	27
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	56	60	62	70	65
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	16	17	18	17	20
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21	20	21	20	21

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 064	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127
	- permanent full-time work	1 542	1 561	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610	1 581	1 585	1 588	1 580
	- permanent part-time work	188	189	199	205	196	201	209	222	222	217
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	250	262	260	261	249	229	244	251	247	243
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	84	85	89	87	84	82	86	85	89	88
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	334	347	349	348	333	311	330	336	336	330
	Part-time work total	272	275	288	292	280	283	295	307	311	304
Males	Employees total	1 025	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036
	- permanent full-time work	840	848	860	882	913	865	851	851	847	846
	- permanent part-time work	54	55	58	60	58	55	58	67	66	61
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	103	107	105	107	98	83	99	105	105	100
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	28	27	28	26	26	27	30	30	29	30
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	130	134	133	133	124	109	129	135	134	129
	Part-time work total	82	83	86	87	84	81	88	96	95	91
Females	Employees total	1 039	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090
	- permanent full-time work	701	713	721	744	765	746	730	734	741	734
	- permanent part-time work	134	134	141	145	137	147	151	155	156	155
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	147	155	155	154	151	146	145	146	142	143
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	58	61	60	58	55	56	56	60	58
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	203	212	216	214	209	201	201	202	202	201
	Part-time work total	190	192	202	205	195	202	207	211	216	213

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2004 - 2013, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	74,7	74,4	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9	74,6	74,0	74,0	74,3
	- permanent part-time work	9,1	9,0	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5	9,9	10,3	10,3	10,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	12,1	12,5	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8	11,5	11,7	11,5	11,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	16,2	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6	15,6	15,7	15,7	15,5
	Part-time work total	13,2	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3	13,9	14,3	14,5	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	82,0	81,7	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0	82,0	80,9	80,9	81,6
	- permanent part-time work	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3	5,6	6,3	6,3	5,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,0	10,3	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,1	9,6	10,0	10,0	9,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,7	12,9	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6	12,5	12,8	12,8	12,5
	Part-time work total	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9	8,5	9,2	9,0	8,8
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	67,5	67,3	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2	67,5	67,3	67,4	67,3
	- permanent part-time work	12,9	12,6	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4	14,0	14,2	14,2	14,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	14,2	14,6	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4	13,4	13,4	12,9	13,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	19,6	20,0	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,4
	Part-time work total	18,3	18,1	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,5	19,2	19,3	19,7	19,6

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 958 480	3 998 202	4 034 472	4 040 428	3 963 673
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	244 881	239 595	233 863	229 203	219 526
C Manufacturing	10-33	609 548	605 608	610 372	604 076	594 177
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	44 545	43 790	39 843	41 928	44 465
F Construction	41-43	308 647	313 071	322 037	317 660	312 902
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	481 074	491 025	493 132	484 868	475 349
H Transportation and storage	49-53	262 074	271 315	255 672	250 410	241 312
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	132 593	130 436	132 721	136 635	135 222
J Information and communication	58-63	151 408	158 315	164 163	168 317	165 765
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	114 033	112 755	121 590	120 331	116 556
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	234 407	240 980	250 157	266 686	266 600
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	154 666	155 388	152 846	160 565	152 788
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	186 211	184 467	184 604	177 734	172 940
P Education	85	225 378	245 674	246 651	237 982	244 102
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	588 168	576 958	598 331	612 104	598 518
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	76 571	80 689	85 609	86 202	86 667
S-U Other service activities	94-99	128 914	129 994	124 654	128 921	120 565

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 301 965	3 357 941	3 382 039	3 381 045	3 334 695
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	73 390	75 328	74 181	71 059	73 129
C Manufacturing	10-33	562 963	565 049	561 889	556 145	549 517
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43 174	42 571	39 115	40 672	42 816
F Construction	41-43	225 830	230 280	238 450	233 406	231 929
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	399 392	406 331	407 436	405 098	398 125
H Transportation and storage	49-53	208 586	214 326	201 921	195 895	194 614
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	104 149	103 464	107 669	111 284	110 639
J Information and communication	58-63	138 945	143 003	149 494	152 214	149 160
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	104 492	101 739	110 058	109 177	106 872
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	184 888	195 095	196 625	203 657	205 069
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	128 154	131 670	131 453	139 363	132 106
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	185 691	184 378	184 445	177 672	172 765
P Education	85	219 727	239 642	238 207	231 024	237 616
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	554 870	552 434	569 555	582 135	565 570
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59 202	60 751	64 015	65 290	64 703
S-U Other service activities	94-99	94 869	94 568	90 570	91 916	85 749

Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	1 611	1 634	1 631	1 627	1 613
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 065	2 078	2 119	2 098	2 042
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 607	1 673	1 697	1 693	1 696
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 660	1 667	1 633	1 682	1 670
	F Construction	41-43	1 766	1 819	1 828	1 812	1 782
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 625	1 646	1 626	1 616	1 604
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 710	1 739	1 735	1 741	1 696
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 559	1 578	1 603	1 583	1 565
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 619	1 667	1 653	1 663	1 658
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 627	1 599	1 612	1 618	1 633
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 606	1 608	1 614	1 655	1 625
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 576	1 559	1 565	1 598	1 585
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 604	1 583	1 587	1 576	1 560
	P Education	85	1 371	1 411	1 379	1 358	1 397
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 514	1 523	1 513	1 498	1 498
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 441	1 468	1 440	1 454	1 407
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 524	1 554	1 531	1 554	1 457
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 646	1 677	1 677	1 674	1 654
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 091	2 099	2 148	2 122	2 069
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 606	1 671	1 697	1 691	1 695
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 661	1 696	1 696	1 718	1 723
	F Construction	41-43	1 768	1 824	1 823	1 813	1 786
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 623	1 645	1 626	1 614	1 600
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 713	1 738	1 735	1 743	1 691
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 573	1 583	1 609	1 589	1 559
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 615	1 664	1 655	1 664	1 661
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 626	1 600	1 614	1 627	1 641
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 614	1 622	1 631	1 653	1 627
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 589	1 569	1 570	1 600	1 589
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 916	1 723	1 700	1 539	1 779
	P Education	85	1 421	1 496	1 508	1 477	1 484
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 510	1 512	1 496	1 475	1 485
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 389	1 464	1 408	1 444	1 370
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 515	1 550	1 523	1 545	1 446

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 515	1 520	1 508	1 502	1 506
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 765	1 792	1 736	1 779	1 691
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 658	1 602	1 488	1 606	1 583
	F Construction	41-43	1 703	1 645	2 022	1 801	1 676
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 655	1 770	1 743	1 682	1 830
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 429	1 551	1 551	1 554	1 630
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	1 533	.	1 521
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 651	1 573	1 592	1 414	1 516
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 587	1 573	1 567	1 663	1 620
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 522	1 527	1 551	1 593	1 581
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 593	1 577	1 583	1 578	1 552
	P Education	85	1 360	1 392	1 350	1 331	1 382
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 517	1 526	1 520	1 506	1 503
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 548	1 477	1 507	1 472	1 493
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2013

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	1 555	1 584	1 578	1 575	1 568
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 911	1 926	1 926	1 927	1 888
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 584	1 657	1 669	1 668	1 679
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 653	1 659	1 620	1 659	1 649
	F Construction	41-43	1 708	1 750	1 764	1 754	1 732
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 553	1 576	1 556	1 555	1 539
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 619	1 638	1 635	1 634	1 608
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 406	1 450	1 479	1 461	1 453
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 610	1 660	1 640	1 648	1 636
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 621	1 586	1 594	1 618	1 634
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 595	1 619	1 624	1 651	1 626
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 522	1 515	1 526	1 570	1 550
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 603	1 582	1 586	1 575	1 559
	P Education	85	1 366	1 406	1 368	1 344	1 383
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 506	1 525	1 510	1 498	1 496
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 427	1 427	1 422	1 431	1 419
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 470	1 531	1 501	1 505	1 407
	Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 574	1 614	1 610	1 609	1 597
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying		01-09	1 960	1 958	1 974	1 966	1 935
C Manufacturing		10-33	1 583	1 655	1 669	1 666	1 677
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	1 651	1 686	1 678	1 684	1 691
F Construction		41-43	1 709	1 754	1 755	1 752	1 734
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	1 550	1 573	1 555	1 551	1 534
H Transportation and storage		49-53	1 616	1 631	1 630	1 631	1 599
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	1 404	1 438	1 467	1 449	1 432
J Information and communication		58-63	1 605	1 656	1 642	1 650	1 639
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	1 619	1 587	1 595	1 628	1 642
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	1 598	1 643	1 653	1 646	1 629
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	1 522	1 512	1 519	1 565	1 545
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	1 899	1 706	1 669	1 527	1 736
P Education		85	1 394	1 477	1 458	1 408	1 398
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	1 471	1 521	1 484	1 470	1 470
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	1 339	1 388	1 358	1 401	1 368
S-U Other service activities		94-99	1 458	1 524	1 490	1 491	1 392

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 515	1 520	1 508	1 502	1 506
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 765	1 792	1 736	1 779	1 691
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 658	1 602	1 488	1 606	1 583
	F Construction	41-43	1 703	1 645	2 022	1 801	1 676
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 655	1 770	1 743	1 682	1 830
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 429	1 551	1 551	1 554	1 630
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	.	1 533	.	1 521
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 651	1 573	1 592	1 414	1 516
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 587	1 572	1 567	1 663	1 620
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 522	1 527	1 551	1 593	1 581
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 593	1 577	1 583	1 578	1 552
	P Education	85	1 360	1 392	1 350	1 331	1 382
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 517	1 526	1 520	1 506	1 503
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 548	1 477	1 507	1 472	1 493
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2012	207	206	63	43	31	38	32
	2013	219	219	66	45	35	39	33
Males	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
	2012	115	115	33	24	17	22	19
	2013	122	122	37	25	19	22	19
Females	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
	2012	92	91	30	19	14	16	13
	2013	97	97	29	20	16	17	15

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2004 - 2013

		Unemployment rate, %						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2012	7,7	7,8	19,0	7,6	5,3	5,6	6,6
	2013	8,2	8,3	19,9	7,9	6,1	5,9	7,0
Males	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
	2012	8,3	8,5	19,9	7,7	5,5	6,6	8,1
	2013	8,8	9,0	22,9	7,9	6,0	6,7	8,1
Females	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
	2012	7,1	7,1	18,0	7,4	5,0	4,7	5,1
	2013	7,5	7,6	17,1	7,9	6,1	5,1	5,9

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2013

	Unemployed, 1000 persons					Unemployment rate, %				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	221	224	209	207	219	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2
Southern Finland AVI	80	85	79	77	83	6,9	7,3	6,7	6,6	7,1
Southwestern Finland AVI	26	28	25	26	29	7,5	8,3	7,3	7,6	8,5
Eastern Finland AVI	29	27	27	25	26	11,1	10,2	10,2	9,5	10,1
Western and Inland Finland AVI	54	52	50	48	49	9,2	8,9	8,5	8,1	8,4
Northern Finland AVI	22	22	19	22	23	9,9	10,0	8,7	9,9	10,2
Lapland AVI	10	9	9	9	9	11,6	11,3	10,2	10,4	10,5
State Department of Åland	1	0	0	0	1	5,4	3,1	2,7	1,7	3,9

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2004 - 2012, persons aged 15-74

Sex		Unemployment rate, %								
		Year								
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	8,8	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,3	8,8	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3	9,0	8,4	8,3
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,8	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,6	4,0	4,1
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,2	4,8	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8	4,4	3,6	3,7
	- lower university level (6)	5,2	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2	5,8	4,8	4,3
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,7	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8	3,6	3,8	4,1
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	14,3	13,9	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0	15,5	15,3	15,3
Males	Total	8,7	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9	9,1	8,4	8,3
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,0	8,4	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9	9,7	8,8	8,8
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,4	4,2	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,3	4,4	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8	5,5	4,7	5,6
	- lower university level (6)	4,7	5,2	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8	5,9	5,0	4,3
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,1	3,0	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	4,2
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,6	12,9	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7	14,9	14,8	13,9
Females	Total	8,9	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	7,6	7,1	7,1
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,6	9,2	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5	8,2	7,9	7,7
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	5,1	4,9	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3	4,4	3,8	3,7
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,1	5,1	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,8	2,9	2,6
	- lower university level (6)	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6	5,7	4,6	4,4
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	4,2	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	3,8	4,2	4,1
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,2	15,4	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4	16,3	16,1	17,3

Appendix tables, statistics for 2013

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2013

		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	4 087	2 676	2 457	219	1 411
	15-64	3 508	2 622	2 403	219	886
	15-24	657	331	265	66	327
	25-34	688	570	525	45	118
	35-44	656	580	545	35	76
	45-54	745	662	623	39	83
	55-64	763	480	446	33	283
	65-74	578	54	53	.	524
Males	15-74	2 047	1 383	1 261	122	664
	15-64	1 775	1 349	1 228	122	426
	15-24	337	161	124	37	175
	25-34	353	316	291	25	38
	35-44	335	309	290	19	26
	45-54	374	332	310	22	42
	55-64	376	231	212	19	145
	65-74	272	34	34	.	238
Females	15-74	2 039	1 293	1 195	97	747
	15-64	1 733	1 272	1 175	97	461
	15-24	320	169	140	29	151
	25-34	335	254	234	20	80
	35-44	321	271	254	16	50
	45-54	370	330	313	17	41
	55-64	387	249	234	15	138
	65-74	307	20	20	.	286

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2013, %

		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	65,5	60,1	5,4	34,5
	15-64	100,0	74,7	68,5	6,2	25,3
	15-24	100,0	50,3	40,3	10,0	49,7
	25-34	100,0	82,8	76,3	6,5	17,2
	35-44	100,0	88,4	83,0	5,4	11,6
	45-54	100,0	88,9	83,6	5,3	11,1
	55-64	100,0	62,9	58,5	4,4	37,1
	65-74	100,0	9,4	9,2	.	90,6
Males	15-74	100,0	67,6	61,6	6,0	32,4
	15-64	100,0	76,0	69,2	6,9	24,0
	15-24	100,0	47,9	36,9	11,0	52,1
	25-34	100,0	89,3	82,3	7,1	10,7
	35-44	100,0	92,3	86,7	5,6	7,7
	45-54	100,0	88,8	82,8	6,0	11,2
	55-64	100,0	61,5	56,5	5,0	38,5
	65-74	100,0	12,5	12,3	.	87,5
Females	15-74	100,0	63,4	58,6	4,8	36,6
	15-64	100,0	73,4	67,8	5,6	26,6
	15-24	100,0	52,8	43,8	9,0	47,2
	25-34	100,0	75,9	70,0	6,0	24,1
	35-44	100,0	84,4	79,2	5,1	15,6
	45-54	100,0	89,0	84,5	4,6	11,0
	55-64	100,0	64,3	60,5	3,8	35,7
	65-74	100,0	6,6	6,5	.	93,4

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region (2011) in 2013

	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 ¹⁾							
Whole country	3 508	2 622	2 403	219	886	68,5	8,3
Uusimaa	1 066	836	779	57	231	73,0	6,8
Varsinais-Suomi	301	226	206	21	75	68,2	9,1
Satakunta	139	103	95	8	36	68,0	8,0
Kanta-Häme	110	81	75	5	29	68,5	6,8
Pirkanmaa	322	241	218	23	81	67,8	9,5
Päijät-Häme	128	91	83	8	36	65,4	8,5
Kymenlaakso	113	80	72	8	33	63,8	9,5
South Karelia	83	58	53	5	25	64,1	8,0
Etelä-Savo	93	69	61	8	24	65,8	11,1
Pohjois-Savo	158	115	106	9	42	67,1	8,2
North Karelia	105	73	64	9	32	60,9	12,7
Central Finland	175	123	110	13	53	62,8	10,2
South Ostrobothnia	119	90	83	7	30	69,3	7,7
Ostrobothnia	112	87	82	5	25	72,8	5,7
Central Ostrobothnia	42	32	31	.	10	72,1	4,7
North Ostrobothnia	255	187	168	19	69	65,8	10,0
Kainuu	50	35	31	4	16	60,8	11,7
Lapland	117	81	73	9	35	62,4	10,7
Åland	18	15	14	1	3	78,7	4,0

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 2013

		Employed persons total	Employees	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	Self-employed persons
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	2 457	2 127	330	319
	15-64	2 403	2 104	300	293
	15-24	265	254	11	8
	25-34	525	478	47	46
	35-44	545	477	68	68
	45-54	623	527	96	95
	55-64	446	368	78	76
	65-74	53	23	31	26
Males	15-74	1 261	1 036	225	218
	15-64	1 228	1 024	204	200
	15-24	124	117	7	5
	25-34	291	260	30	30
	35-44	290	243	47	47
	45-54	310	244	66	66
	55-64	212	159	53	52
	65-74	34	12	21	18
Females	15-74	1 195	1 090	105	101
	15-64	1 175	1 080	96	93
	15-24	140	137	4	3
	25-34	234	217	17	17
	35-44	254	233	21	21
	45-54	313	283	29	29
	55-64	234	209	25	24
	65-74	20	11	9	8

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 457	1 261	1 195
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	80	27
Agriculture	01	76	52	24
C Manufacturing	10-33	350	263	88
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	48	25	22
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	52	38	13
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	49	36	14
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	59	50	8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	109	85	23
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	35	28	7
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	21	6
F Construction	41-43	176	161	15
Construction of buildings	41	65	60	5
Specialised construction activities	43	91	83	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	145	152
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	38	4
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	91	61	30
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	163	46	118
H Transportation and storage	49-53	142	112	31
Land, water and air transport	49-51	92	77	14
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	51	34	16
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	27	60
J Information and communication	58-63	100	68	32
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	30	42
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	164	93	71
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	61	45	16
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	96	47	50
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	59	28	30
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	48	63
P Education	85	175	58	117
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	50	349
Human health activities	86	184	26	158
Residential care activities	87	88	12	77
Social work activities without accommodation	88	127	12	114
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	62	29	32
S-U Other service activities	94-99	83	26	57

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 403	265	525	545	623	446
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	98	10	12	18	31	26
C Manufacturing	10-33	346	27	78	90	90	61
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	2	6	6	7	5
F Construction	41-43	172	21	41	38	42	30
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	59	68	64	59	41
H Transportation and storage	49-53	138	15	31	28	39	26
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	24	22	14	16	9
J Information and communication	58-63	99	6	29	32	21	11
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	4	14	12	23	16
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	158	9	43	38	42	26
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	95	16	22	19	21	17
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	110	4	22	26	32	27
P Education	85	172	7	30	44	55	36
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	394	35	74	85	110	89
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	13	15	13	11	8
S-U Other service activities	94-99	80	11	17	17	21	16

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 457	1 781	668
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	100	8
C Manufacturing	10-33	350	350	.
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	17	10
F Construction	41-43	176	169	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	295	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	142	137	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	78	9
J Information and communication	58-63	100	97	3
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	67	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	164	125	39
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	96	78	18
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	4	107
P Education	85	175	27	148
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	110	288
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	62	43	19
S-U Other service activities	94-99	83	81	.

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2013

		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	2 457	1 087	309	236	534	201	74
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	19	15	22	30	14	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	377	133	58	37	108	31	8
F Construction	41-43	176	74	23	18	38	18	4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	154	33	24	57	20	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	142	68	19	11	26	12	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	41	9	7	18	6	4
J Information and communication	58-63	100	62	9	5	18	5	.
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	41	8	6	11	3	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	260	135	32	20	48	20	6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	53	13	10	20	9	5
P Education	85	175	72	20	17	42	18	5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	157	54	47	88	34	16
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	144	72	16	12	28	12	4

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation code	Occupation			
	Occupations total	2 457	1 261	1 195
1	Managers	69	48	20
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	11	7	4
12	Administrative and commercial managers	23	18	6
13	Production and specialised services managers	28	19	9
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	6	4	.
2	Professionals	575	303	273
21	Science and engineering professionals	137	105	31
22	Health professionals	34	9	24
23	Teaching professionals	130	39	91
24	Business and administration professionals	115	56	58
25	Information and communications technology professionals	81	62	18
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	80	31	49
3	Technicians and associate professionals	454	194	259
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	96	77	19
32	Health associate professionals	107	14	93
33	Business and administration associate professionals	158	65	93
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	72	22	50
35	Information and communications technicians	20	15	5
4	Clerical support workers	162	37	125
41	General and keyboard clerks	54	4	50
42	Customer services clerks	39	8	32
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	42	15	27
44	Other clerical support workers	27	10	17
5	Service and sales workers	476	130	346
51	Personal service workers	118	49	69
52	Sales workers	164	51	113
53	Personal care workers	173	14	159
54	Protective services workers	19	16	4
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	87	61	26
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	78	52	26
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	10	9	.
7	Craft and related trades workers	276	255	21
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	105	102	3
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	94	91	3
73	Handicraft and printing workers	13	9	5
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	42	41	.
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	21	13	9
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	188	160	28
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	58	42	16
82	Assemblers	16	10	6
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	114	109	5
9	Elementary occupations	156	62	94
91	Cleaners and helpers	65	8	58

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	3	.	.
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	48	38	10
94	Food preparation assistants	25	5	20
95	Street and related sales and service workers	5	.	3
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	9	7	2
0	Armed forces	8	8	.
01	Commissioned armed forces officers	3	3	.
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	4	4	.

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2013

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic group ¹⁾				
Employees total	3-9	2 127	1 036	1 090
Upper-level employees	3	590	317	273
- senior officials and upper management	31	65	44	21
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	171	114	56
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	119	35	84
- other senior officials and employees	34	235	123	112
Lower-level employees	4	853	244	609
- supervisors	41	87	49	38
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	284	75	209
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	28	4	24
- other lower-level employees	44	453	116	337
Manual workers	5	678	473	205
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	32	22	11
- manufacturing workers	52	265	233	32
- other production workers	53	111	72	39
- distribution and service workers	54	269	146	123
Unknown	9	6	3	3

1) Data starting 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 2013

		Employed persons total	Those having worked at secondary jobs	Share of those having worked at secondary jobs
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 457	93	3,8
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	6	5,5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	377	9	2,3
F Construction	41-43	176	4	2,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	8	2,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	142	5	3,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	4	4,4
J Information and communication	58-63	100	3	2,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	2	3,0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	260	12	4,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	3	2,8
P Education	85	175	12	6,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	16	4,1
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	144	9	6,5

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 2013

		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	2 127	223	10,5
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	5	13,0
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	353	40	11,4
F Construction	41-43	134	16	11,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	259	26	9,9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	121	16	13,5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	8	10,6
J Information and communication	58-63	91	11	12,1
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	65	7	10,6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	211	24	11,3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	11	9,7
P Education	85	172	12	6,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	37	9,8
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	107	10	9,5

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2013

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 127	1 796	330
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	32	7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	353	323	31
F Construction	41-43	134	122	12
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	259	227	31
H Transportation and storage	49-53	121	110	11
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	63	13
J Information and communication	58-63	91	85	6
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	65	60	5
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	211	178	33
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	95	16
P Education	85	172	127	45
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	291	88
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	107	76	31

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2013

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 127	1 796	330
	Private sector	1 451	1 276	175
	Public sector	668	515	153
	- central government	142	107	35
	- local government	526	408	118
Males	Employer sector total	1 036	907	129
	Private sector	846	760	86
	Public sector	188	145	43
	- central government	68	52	17
	- local government	120	93	26
Females	Employer sector total	1 090	889	201
	Private sector	605	515	90
	Public sector	480	370	110
	- central government	73	55	18
	- local government	407	315	92

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2013, %

	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	5,7	6,5	5,2
Could not find a permanent work	65,5	61,5	68,1
Does not want a permanent work	25,5	27,3	24,3
On trial period	1,9	3,1	1,2
Don't know or unknown	0,8	.	.

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2013

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 127	1 822	304
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	34	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	353	335	18
F Construction	41-43	134	128	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	259	195	64
H Transportation and storage	49-53	121	103	18
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	52	24
J Information and communication	58-63	91	84	7
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	65	59	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	211	180	31
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	104	7
P Education	85	172	146	26
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	318	60
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	107	77	30

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2013

		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	2 127	1 822	304
	Private sector	1 451	1 230	221
	Public sector	668	587	81
	- central government	142	130	11
	- local government	526	457	70
Males	Employer sector total	1 036	945	91
	Private sector	846	770	76
	Public sector	188	173	14
	- central government	68	65	4
	- local government	120	109	11
Females	Employer sector total	1 090	877	213
	Private sector	605	460	145
	Public sector	480	414	66
	- central government	73	66	8
	- local government	407	348	59

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2013

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 127	254	478	477	527	368	23
	- permanent full-time work	1 580	84	345	396	459	289	7
	- permanent part-time work	217	61	37	30	27	53	10
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	243	70	79	41	33	18	2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	88	39	18	10	8	8	4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	330	109	96	50	41	27	6
	Part-time work total	304	100	54	40	35	61	14
Males	Total	1 036	117	260	243	244	159	12
	- permanent full-time work	846	52	210	223	224	132	4
	- permanent part-time work	61	19	11	5	5	16	5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	100	33	33	14	12	7	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	14	6	.	2	4	2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	46	39	16	15	11	3
	Part-time work total	91	32	17	7	7	20	8
Females	Total	1 090	137	217	233	283	209	11
	- permanent full-time work	734	32	134	173	234	157	3
	- permanent part-time work	155	42	25	25	22	36	4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	143	38	46	27	20	11	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	58	26	12	8	6	5	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	201	63	57	35	26	16	3
	Part-time work total	213	68	37	33	28	41	6

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2013, 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	35,8	21,4	41,3	52,2	46,1	28,6
	- permanent part-time work	11,1	17,7	8,6	6,0	5,9	9,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	38,5	40,0	39,5	32,5	37,4	42,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,6	20,9	10,5	9,3	10,7	19,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	53,1	60,9	50,1	41,8	48,0	62,0
	Part-time work total	25,7	38,6	19,1	15,3	16,5	28,5
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	46,3	29,1	52,5	69,5	56,2	33,9
	- permanent part-time work	7,5	11,8	6,2	.	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	35,7	42,7	34,0	23,5	34,5	37,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	10,6	16,3	7,3	.	.	18,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	46,3	59,1	41,2	27,9	40,5	56,7
	Part-time work total	18,1	28,2	13,5	7,0	9,3	28,3
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	26,7	15,0	31,3	37,1	37,9	23,2
	- permanent part-time work	14,3	22,6	10,7	9,0	7,9	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	40,9	37,6	44,5	40,4	39,8	48,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,1	24,8	13,5	13,6	14,4	19,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	59,0	62,4	58,0	54,0	54,2	67,4
	Part-time work total	32,4	47,4	24,2	22,6	22,3	28,7

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 457	167	312	1 621	158	186
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	10	16	37	9	33
C Manufacturing	10-33	350	7	19	281	22	20
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	.	.	22	.	.
F Construction	41-43	176	4	9	127	12	23
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	27	58	166	21	23
H Transportation and storage	49-53	142	10	16	80	12	23
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	12	19	44	3	7
J Information and communication	58-63	100	4	7	74	9	7
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	4	6	50	6	5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	164	11	18	105	14	14
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	96	9	14	63	4	5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	3	5	92	9	.
P Education	85	175	12	41	102	12	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	399	27	53	298	13	7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	62	13	12	29	3	4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	83	12	15	44	7	4

Appendix table 46. Employees persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2013

		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	2 127	132	259	1 527	124	76
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	2	4	25	3	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	327	6	16	273	20	13
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	.	.	22	.	.
F Construction	41-43	134	2	5	111	8	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	259	24	54	156	15	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	121	9	15	75	10	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	11	18	42	2	.
J Information and communication	58-63	91	3	6	71	8	4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	65	2	5	49	5	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	126	6	11	93	11	5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	85	8	12	60	3	.
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	3	5	92	9	.
P Education	85	172	12	41	102	11	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	25	46	291	10	5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	46	9	7	25	2	.
S-U Other service activities	94-99	61	9	11	35	4	.

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 2013

		Usual weekly working hours		
		Full-time and part-time work total	Full-time work	Part-time work
Sex	Socio-economic group ¹⁾			
Both sexes total	Employed	36,9	40,0	19,4
	Employees total	36,3	39,0	19,9
	- upper-level employees	37,6	39,3	18,8
	- lower-level employees	35,3	38,3	20,9
	- manual workers	36,3	39,5	18,9
	Self-employed persons total	41,1	46,9	16,9
Males	Employed	39,0	41,3	18,2
	Employees total	38,1	39,9	18,5
	- upper-level employees	38,7	40,1	16,3
	- lower-level employees	37,4	39,4	18,9
	- manual workers	38,0	40,0	19,2
	Self-employed persons total	43,2	48,1	17,6
Females	Employed	34,8	38,5	20,0
	Employees total	34,6	38,0	20,5
	- upper-level employees	36,4	38,4	20,3
	- lower-level employees	34,5	37,8	21,4
	- manual workers	32,5	38,0	18,6
	Self-employed persons total	36,6	44,0	15,9

1) Data starting 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 2013

		Usual weekly working hours			
		Employees total ¹⁾	Upper-level employees	Lower-level employees	Manual workers
Sex	Employer sector				
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	36,3	37,6	35,3	36,3
	Private sector	36,4	38,5	34,9	36,6
	Public sector	36,0	36,4	36,0	35,2
	- central government	37,3	37,9	36,5	36,1
	- local government	35,7	35,7	35,9	35,1
Males	Employer sector total	38,1	38,7	37,4	38,0
	Private sector	38,3	39,2	37,4	38,2
	Public sector	37,0	37,2	37,4	36,0
	- central government	38,0	38,5	37,6	36,9
	- local government	36,4	36,2	37,2	35,9
Females	Employer sector total	34,6	36,4	34,5	32,5
	Private sector	33,8	37,2	33,5	31,8
	Public sector	35,6	35,9	35,7	34,6
	- central government	36,5	37,4	35,8	.
	- local government	35,4	35,4	35,7	34,6

1) Data starting 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 the Survey sample includes approximately 12,000 persons every month. The information provided by the respondents is used to draw a picture of the activities of the entire population aged between 15 and 74 on the labour market during one week. In the basic classification of labour market status, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. The active population (labour force) consists of the employed and the unemployed.

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

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

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

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

The concepts and definitions used in the Survey comply with the recommendations of ILO, the International Labour Organisation of the UN, and the regulations of the European Union on official statistics. The current data content of the Labour Force Survey is mainly based on the EU Regulations concerning Labour Force Surveys (Nos 577/98, 2257/2003 and 430/2005). A detailed description of the EU Labour Force Survey is available at:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey. 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.

Concepts:

- A person is **employed** if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment for at least one hour against pay in money or fringe benefits, or to make a profit, or has been temporarily absent from work. Persons absent from work during the survey week are classified as employed if the reason for absence is own illness or maternity or paternity leave or the absence has lasted for under three months. The employed are divided into employees, self-employed or unpaid family workers.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as an employee or self-employed and would be available for work within two weeks. A person who is without work and waiting for an agreed job to start within three months is also classified as unemployed, if he/she could start work within two weeks.

- The **active population (labour force)** comprises all persons who are employed or unemployed during the survey week.
- The **economically inactive population** consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The economically inactive population can also be referred as persons outside the labour force. Explanations for other concepts of the Labour Force Survey can be found at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html.

The classifications used in the Labour Force Survey include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2010 (ISCO-08), the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989 (based on the Classification of Occupations 2010) and the Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED) 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 2013, the household data comprised approximately 53,000 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 106,000 interviews were conducted in 2013. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 27 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 published in a certain month is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 in Finland obtained by such a procedure.

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

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

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

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

230,000 and its standard error is 7,700, the 95 per cent confidence interval of the number of the unemployed is $230,000 \pm 15,100$, i.e. 214,900–245,100 persons. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 15,100, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error with the 1.96 coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

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

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

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

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	$\pm 27 800$	14 200	0,6
	1 200 000	$\pm 21 000$	10 700	0,9
	600 000	$\pm 15 300$	7 800	1,3
	300 000	$\pm 11 600$	5 900	2,0
	100 000	$\pm 6 700$	3 400	3,4
	50 000	$\pm 4 700$	2 400	4,8
	10 000	$\pm 2 900$	1 500	15,0
Unemployed	230 000	$\pm 15 100$	7 700	3,3
	120 000	$\pm 11 800$	6 000	5,0
	90 000	$\pm 10 800$	5 500	6,1
	60 000	$\pm 9 000$	4 600	7,7
	30 000	$\pm 6 900$	3 500	11,7
	20 000	$\pm 5 100$	2 600	13,0
	10 000	$\pm 3 700$	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 $300,000 \pm 11,600$ 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 $300,000 \pm 6,700$ persons (table 2), is clearly narrower than the confidence interval of the monthly estimate. Annual estimates are even more accurate than quarterly estimates (table 3). This difference in accuracy is, however, not as large as the corresponding difference between monthly and quarterly data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

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

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

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

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

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

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

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

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2013-04-04_men_002_en.html.

Suomen virallinen tilasto
Finlands officiella statistik
Official Statistics of Finland

Labour Market 2013

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Source: Labour Force Survey 2013. Statistics Finland