

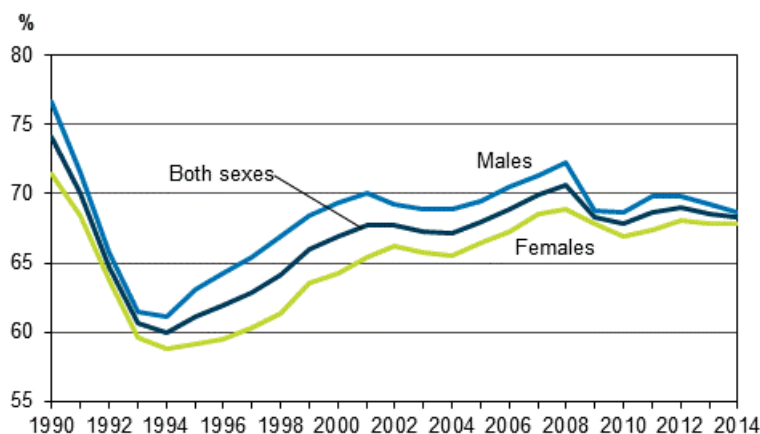
Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2014

Employment weakened slightly in 2014, men’s and women’s employment rates came closer to each other

The employment rate decreased a little in 2014 and unemployment increased. The weakening in employment affected in particular men so that there was no longer much difference between the employment rate of men and women. The number of employees decreased but the number of self-employed persons increased. The number of new employment contracts of under one year's duration went down and part-time work became more common. These data derive from the annual review “Employment and Unemployment in 2014” of Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey.

Employment rates by sex in 1990-2014, persons aged 15 to 64, %



According to Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey, the number of employed persons aged 15 to 74 decreased to 2,447,000 persons, which was 9,000 fewer than in 2013. The weakening of employment particularly applied to men.

The employment rate declined slightly. The employment rate of the population aged 15 to 64 was 68.3 per cent, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2013. Men's employment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points from the previous year, while women's employment rate remained almost unchanged. The employment rate of men was 68.7 per cent and that of women 67.9 per cent in 2014. The gender

employment gap has never been this low on the annual level before. The employment rate decreased in all other age groups except those aged over 55, whose employment improved.

New employment contracts of under one year's duration numbered 406,000, which was 11,000 fewer than in 2013. The number of temporary employment relationships remained almost unchanged at 329,000 in 2014 but part-time work increased somewhat. In 2014, there were 377,000 part-time employed aged 15 to 74. In 2014, the lack of full-time work became as common a reason for working part-time as studying for those aged 15 to 64.

The weakening of employment from 2013 to 2014 applied to employees aged between 15 and 74. In 2014, there were 2,105,000 employees, or 22,000 fewer than in 2013. By contrast, the number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers increased by 12,000 persons and amounted to 343,000 in 2014.

There were 232,000 unemployed in 2014, which was 13,000 more than in the previous year. The unemployment rate rose to 8.7 per cent, and was 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2013. The unemployment rate of men was 9.3 per cent and that of women 8.0 per cent.

The youth unemployment rate also grew. Only one-half of young people belong to the labour force, so youth unemployment of 20.5 per cent in 2014 does not mean that one in five young persons would be unemployed. The share of the unemployed of the entire 15 to 24 age group was 10.4 per cent in 2014. In other words, around one in ten young persons was unemployed in 2014.

The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 14,000 from 2013, i.e. by roughly the same as the number of unemployed persons. Disguised unemployment refers to persons, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it. In 2014, there were 138,000 persons in disguised unemployment.

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.

The tables in databases are also available in Swedish and English.

[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 in more detail the inactive population and young people that are not working or studying. The data derive from the Labour Force Survey, which is a sample-based interview survey. The data are collected for all weeks of the year. 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.

Annual data of the Labour Force Survey concerning the year 2014 have been published in connection with the publication of December and 4th quarter data in early 2015 (20 January 2015). In addition to the review section, this publication also contains Labour Force Survey time series data and annual data concerning the year 2014.

This present annual publication and the previous annual reviews are available on the web pages of the Labour Force Survey ([www.tilastokeskus.fi/Labour force survey](http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/Labour_force_survey)).

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

2 Employment and unemployment in 2014

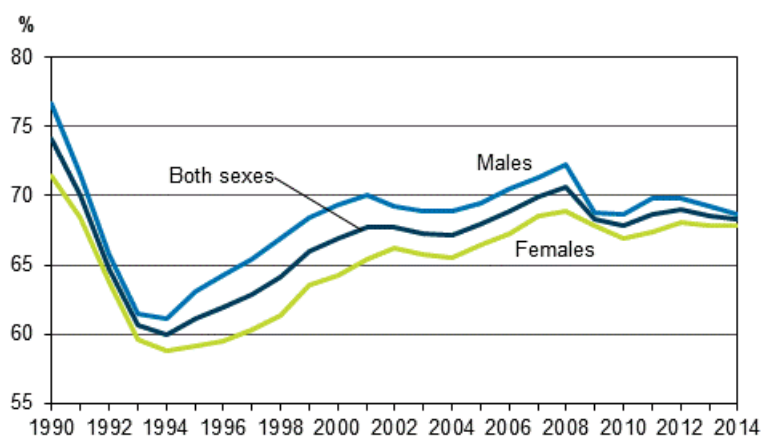
2.1 Men's employment weakened in 2014

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the rate of employment for the population aged 15 to 64 continued to contract in 2014. At 68.3 per cent, the employment rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2013. The employment rate of men was 68.7 per cent and that of women 67.9 per cent. (Figure 1.)

The weakening in the employment rate only applied to men. Men's employment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points from the previous year while women's employment rate remained almost unchanged. The gender employment gap decreased further and was only 0.8 per cent in 2014. The difference has never been this low on the annual level before.

In Figure 1, the employment rate has been calculated for the 15 to 64 age group. The overall development of the employment rate has, in recent years, been affected by the ageing of the population as the post-war baby boom generations have moved to the 65 to 74 age group, and the population in the 15 to 64 age group has diminished.

Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1990–2014 persons aged 15 to 64, %



In 2014, the average number of employed persons aged 15 to 74 was 2,447,000, which was 9,000 lower than in 2013. The drop in the number of employed persons particularly applies to men, of whom 1,254,000 were employed in 2014, which was 7,000 fewer than in the previous year. In 2014, there were 1,193,000 employed women. Figure 3 shows a time series on changes in the number of employed persons by sex.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1992 to 2014, persons aged 15 to 74

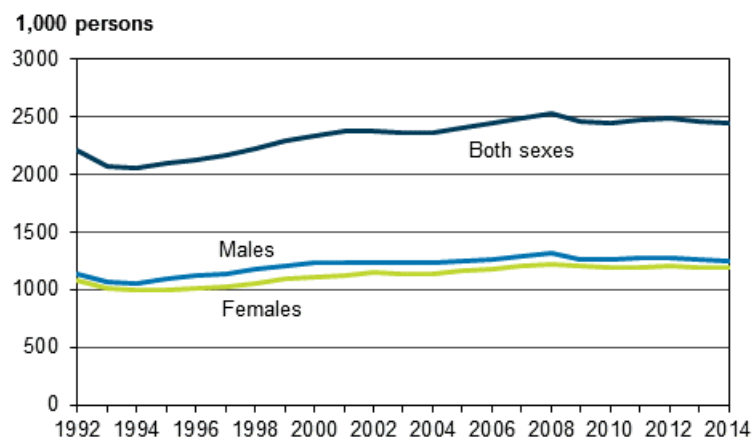
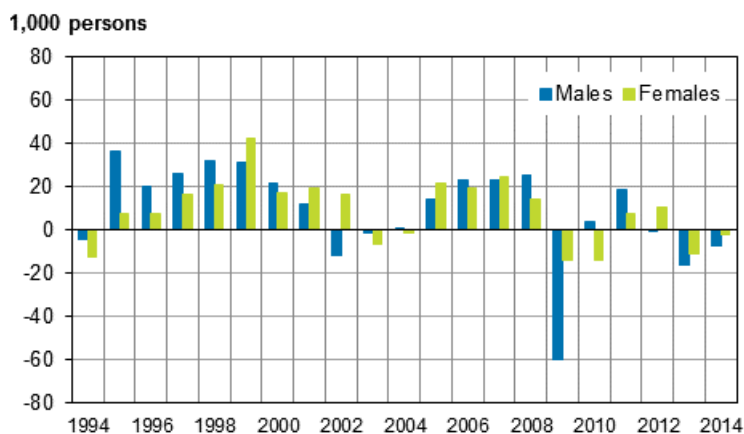


Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1994-2014, persons aged 15 to 74



The employment rate of women aged between 15 and 64 is clearly higher in Finland than the corresponding average for the EU28, which was 58.8 per cent in 2013. Men's employment rate was close to the EU28 average (69.9 per cent in 2013). Because Finnish women work less in part-time jobs than women in EU28 countries on average, the full-time equivalent employment rate of women aged between 20 and 64 is exceptionally high in Finland (67.3 per cent in 2013). In 2013, the corresponding average for women in the EU28 was 53.6 per cent. Measured in this way, only Sweden was ahead of Finland, and Estonia reached the same level as Finland in 2013. ([European Commission](#))

Employment of ageing people improved

The age-group specific development of the employment rate is shown in Figure 4. In recent years, the employment rate has decreased in all other age groups except those aged over 55 whose employment rate has improved. The employment rate of those aged 55 to 64 grew by 0.6 percentage points from 2013 and stood at 59.1 per cent in 2014. In the oldest age group of those aged 65 to 74, the employment rate rose by one percentage point to 10.2 per cent.

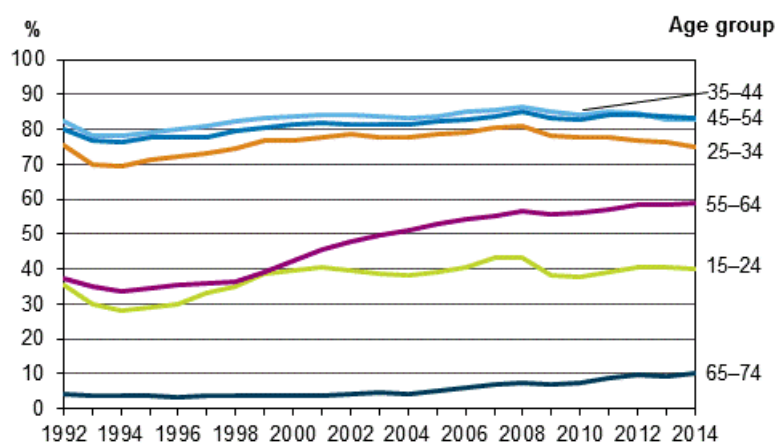
The employment rate rose for both sexes in these two oldest age groups. Women's employment rate in 2014 was higher (61.4%) than men's employment rate (56.8%) in the 55 to 64 age group. By contrast, the employment rate of men aged 65 to 74 (13.7%) was higher than that of women (7.0%).

The employment rate among young people aged between 15 and 24 remained almost unchanged from 2013 to 2014. However, the employment rate of young men rose by 0.7 percentage points to 37.6 per cent, but that of young women decreased by one percentage point to 42.8 per cent.

The employment rate for women decreased in all other age groups except those aged over 55 and those aged between 35 and 44. This is noteworthy because in 2013 women's employment rate had declined particularly among those aged between 35 and 44 compared with the previous year.

In Finland, the employment rate of aged women is very high compared to other EU28 countries. In Finland, the employment rate of women aged 55 to 64 was 60.5 per cent in 2013 and the average for the EU28 countries was 43.3 per cent. The employment of aged men was on the average level of EU28 countries.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1992–2014, %



Number of employed persons continued decreasing in manufacturing and worker occupations

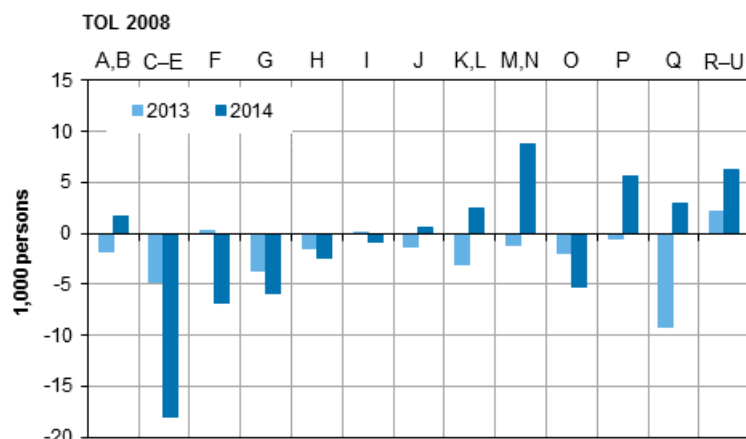
The fall in employment mainly concerned the private sector, which employed 16,000 fewer persons aged between 15 and 74 than in 2013. In the public sector, the number of employed persons grew by 5,000.

Figure 5 shows the change in the number of employed persons by industry from 2013 to 2014. The number of employed persons decreased most in manufacturing (C-E), by 18,000 persons. Employment also diminished in the construction industry (F) by 7,000 persons and in wholesale and retail trade (G) by 6,000 persons.

The drop in employment in manufacturing (C-E) was primarily directed at men, whose number decreased by 13,000 persons. In the construction industry, the weakened employment was also particularly clear among men (6,000). In trade, the decrease in employment was mainly directed at women.

The number of persons working in business activities (M, N) grew by 9,000 of which the majority were men. Growth industries for women were education (P) (an increase of 6,000 persons) and the majority of the 5,000 person increase in other service activities. Employment in human health and social work activities (Q) has grown with a couple of thousand, what is interesting is that this growth actually comes from an increase in the number of men working in the industry.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2013 to 2014, 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

Examined by socio-economic group, the drop in employment among employees focused on worker occupations. The number of employed persons in worker occupations decreased by 23,000 persons between 2013 and 2014. The number of lower-level employees also decreased a little but the number of upper-level employees grew by 3,000 persons.

Men work more often in worker occupations than as upper-level or lower-level employees. The weakening in men's employment is visible in worker occupations, where the number of employees has decreased by 19,000 persons from 2013. By contrast, the number of employed men working as lower-level employees increased by 5,000 persons from 2013. The number of men working as upper-level employees remained unchanged.

Nearly 60 per cent of women work in occupations that are classified as lower-level employees. The number of employed women has decreased in this group by 7,000 persons since 2013. The number of women working in worker occupations has also decreased by 5,000 persons. In 2014, altogether 4,000 more women worked as upper-level employees than in 2013.

Fewer employees, more self-employed persons

The weakening of employment from 2013 to 2014 applied to employees aged between 15 and 74. In 2014, there were 2,105,000 employees, or 22,000 fewer than in 2013. The number of male employees decreased by 14,000 and was 1,023,000 in 2014. The number of female employees amounted to 1,082,000, which was 8,000 lower than one year previously.

By contrast, the number of self-employed persons has grown among those aged 15 to 74. In 2014, there were 343,000 self-employed entrepreneurs or unpaid family workers in Finland, which means that the number had grown by 12,000 from 2013. The share of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers among the employed aged between 15 to 74 was 14 per cent in 2014.

There were 104,000 employer entrepreneurs in 2014. There were 5,000 more of them than in 2013. The number of sole entrepreneurs (incl. self-employed in agriculture) grew by 7,000 persons from the previous year and amounted to 227,000 in 2014. There were 12,000 unpaid family workers. The number of self-employed entrepreneurs and unpaid family workers grew both among men and women almost by the same number, even though men work as entrepreneurs (incl. unpaid family members) clearly more often (231,000) than women (111,000).

The different forms of working among employed persons and their distribution are examined in more detail at the end of Section 2.

Number of hours worked remained unchanged

In total, employed persons worked 4.0 billion hours in 2014, which was roughly the same as in 2013. In 2014, the average annual number of hours worked by an employed person was 1,617, whereas in 2013 the respective figure was 1,613 hours.

In 2014, the number of underemployed persons was 127,000, which was 8,000 more than in 2013. Five per cent of all employed persons were underemployed. Underemployed persons refer to persons working involuntarily part-time or a shortened working week or that have not had work due to a low number of orders or customers or due to being temporarily laid off.

2.2 Number of unemployed increased in 2014

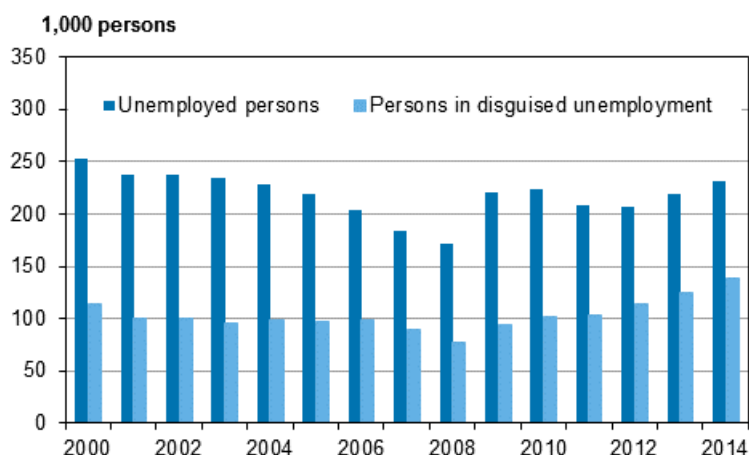
The growth in unemployment continued in 2014. The number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 increased by 13,000 from 2013, which was almost as much as from 2012 to 2013. Unemployed persons numbered 232,000 in 2014. Of them, 129,000 were men and 103,000 women. The number of unemployed men grew by 7,000 persons, and that of unemployed women by 6,000 persons.

The rate of unemployment rose to 8.7 per cent in 2014. The unemployment rate of men was 9.3 per cent and that of women 8.0 per cent. Growth for both sexes was 0.5 percentage points year-on-year. The gender unemployment gap remained the same as in 2013, at 1.3 percentage points.

In addition to the unemployed, there were 138,000 persons defined as being in disguised unemployment among people of working-age (15 to 74). Disguised unemployment refers to persons, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it. The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 14,000 from 2013, i.e. by roughly the same as the number of unemployed persons. Of the persons in disguised unemployment, 77,000 were men and 61,000 women. Of the persons in disguised unemployment, 22,000 were aged between 65 and 74 in 2014, which was 4,000 persons more than in the year before.

The combined number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 371,000 in 2014, i.e. 27,000 more than in 2013.

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 2000 to 2014, persons aged 15 to 74



The youth unemployment rate also grew from 2013. In 2014, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 was 20.5 per cent, which was 0.6 percentage points higher than in 2013. The unemployment rate of young men was higher (22.8%) than that of young women (18.4%). Compared with 2013, the unemployment for young men remained almost unchanged but that of young women rose by 1.3 percentage points. In the age group 15 to 24, there were 68,000 unemployed in 2014.

Because only one-half of young people belong to the labour force, youth unemployment of 20 per cent does not mean that one in five young persons would be unemployed. The share of the unemployed of the entire 15 to 24 age group was 10.4 per cent in 2014. Among men, the share was 11.1 per cent and among women 9.6 per cent. In other words, around one in ten young persons were unemployed in 2014.

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1992 to 2014, %

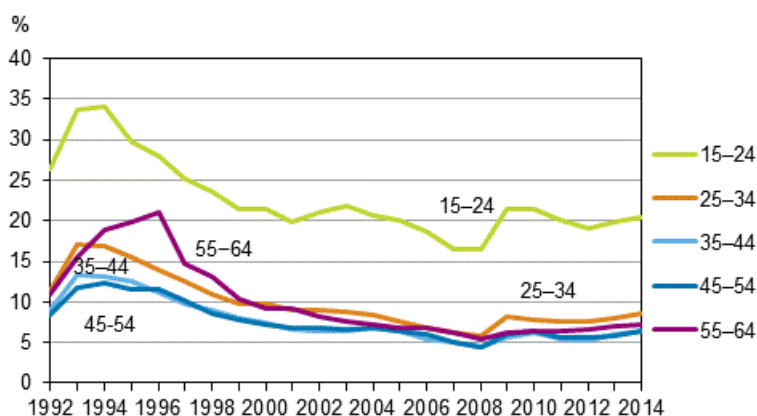
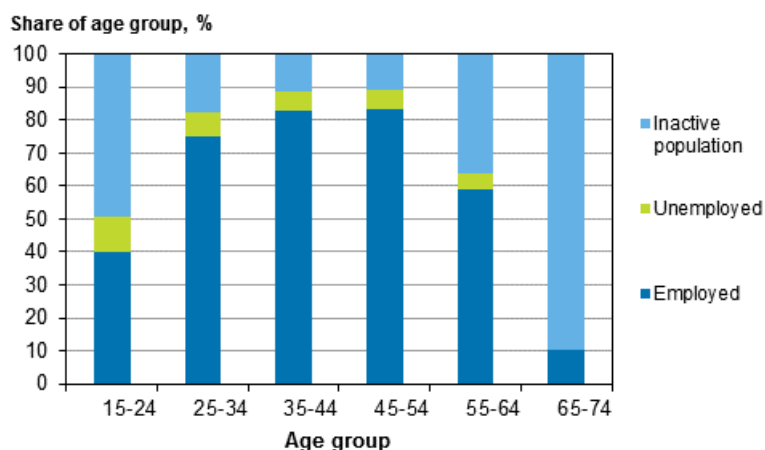


Figure 8. Shares of employed, unemployed and inactive of age group in 2014, %



The prevalence of unemployment varies by level of education. The unemployment rate of persons without post-basic level education was in 2013 more than triple (15.9%) compared to persons with tertiary level degrees (4.7%). The difference is especially clear for women: the unemployment rate for women without post-basic level education was 17.5 per cent, while the corresponding share for women with tertiary level degrees was 4.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for men without post-basic level education was 14.9 per cent and for those with tertiary level degrees it was 5.1 per cent.

Number of laid off persons the same as in the previous year

An average of 16,000 employees were laid off in 2014, which was the same as in the previous year (Table 1). The lay-offs mainly concerned men (12,000). Of the persons laid off in 2014, 36 per cent were laid off for a fixed period and 64 per cent for the time being.

In the Labour Force Survey, 30 per cent of the laid off persons were defined as employed, 29 per cent as unemployed and 41 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_2009-04-28_men_006.html (only Finnish).

Table 1. Laid-off persons aged 15–74 by quarter in 2010–2014

Quarter	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
I	35,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	23,000
II	19,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	12,000
III	15,000	9,000	9,000	14,000	10,000
IV	14,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	16,000
Annual average	21,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	16,000

2.3 Activity rate of aged persons increased

The number of population aged between 15 to 74 increased by 9,000 from 2013. In 2014, the population of working age was 4,095,000 persons. Of these persons, 2,679,000 were in the active population, i.e. the employed and unemployed, which was 3,000 more than in the year before.

The ageing of the baby boom generations is visible in that especially the population aged 65 to 74 increased. There were 26,000 more such persons in 2014 compared with the previous year. In the age group, the number of persons in the active population increased by 8,000 from 2013.

Simultaneously, the population aged 15 to 64 decreased as did the number of persons in the active population in the 15 to 64 age group.

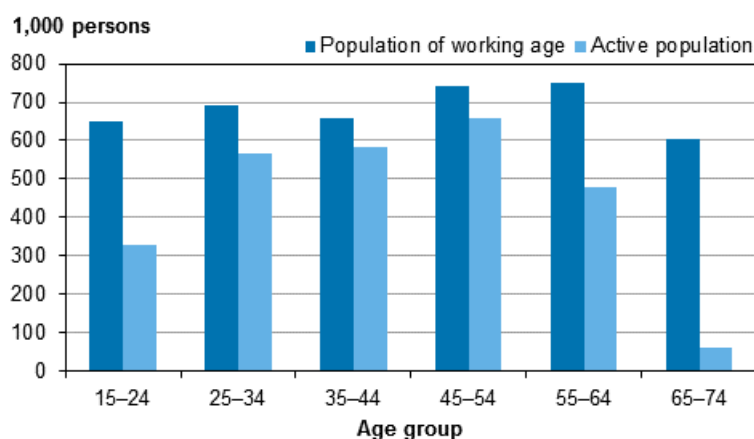
The activity rate expresses how large a share of the population is either employed or unemployed. In 2014, the activity rate of the population aged 15 to 74 was 65.4 per cent. The share remained almost unchanged compared to 2013.

By contrast, among the population aged 15 to 64, the activity rate increased from 74.7 to 75.0 per cent in 2014. The growth concerns women: women's activity rate increased by 0.5 percentage points and was 73.9 per cent in 2014. Men's activity rate remained at 76 per cent.

The activity rate of aged people increased for both sexes from 2013. The activity rate was 63.8 percentage points for those aged 55 to 64 and 10.3 per cent for those aged 65 to 74 in 2014. Women's activity rate is higher than men's among those aged 55 to 64 but for those older than this the situation is the opposite: the activity rate of men aged 65 to 74 is higher than that of women. There are more entrepreneurs among men than women, and entrepreneurs typically continue their career longer than employees.

Among the population aged under 55, the activity rate developed differently for women and men in 2014. For young men aged 15 to 24, the activity rate increased while for young women the activity rate decreased. By contrast, in the middle age groups, the activity rate of men decreased while that of women increased.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2014

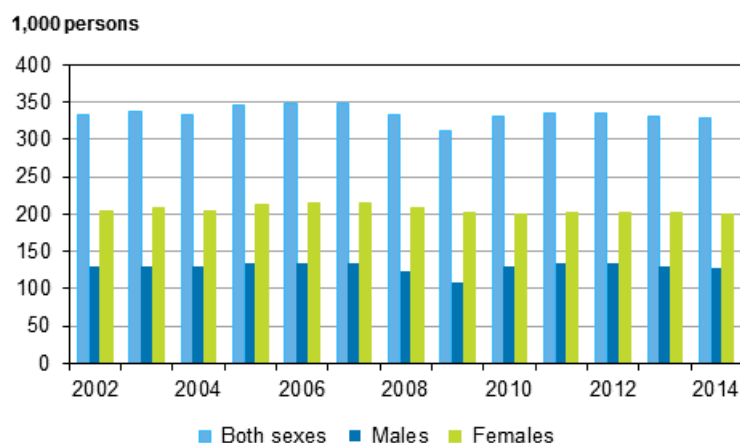


2.4 Number of employment contracts of under one year's duration decreased in 2014

No change in the number of fixed-term positions

In 2014, there were on average 329,000 fixed-term employees among the population aged 15 to 74. Of these, 129,000 were men and 200,000 women. The number of fixed-term employees remained almost unchanged compared with the previous year. (Figure 10.)

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2002 to 2014

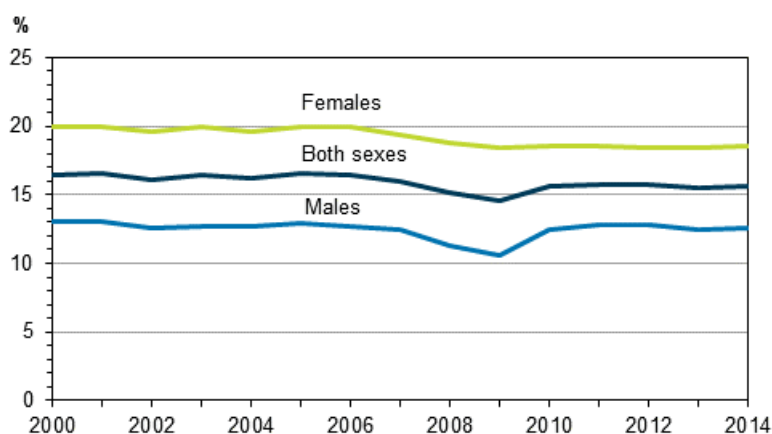


In 2014, sixteen per cent of employees aged 15 to 74 worked in temporary employment relationships. The share has remained almost at the same level since 2010, but compared to the early 2000s it has decreased slightly.

Temporary employment relationships are clearly more common for women than for men. In 2014, eighteen per cent of female employees worked in a temporary employment relationship and 13 per cent of male employees. (Figure 11.)

In Finland, the difference between sexes in the prevalence of temporary employment relationships has remained exceptionally high compared to other EU28 countries. Temporary employment relationships are more common for women in Finland than in EU28 countries on average but the share of men's temporary employment relationships is a little below the EU28 average.

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2000 to 2014, %



Two out of three temporary employees would want a permanent job

The temporary nature of an employment relationship may be suitable for the life situation of the employee, a desired option, or be caused by that there is no permanent job available. In 2014, twenty-two per cent of fixed-term employees aged 15 to 64 did not want a permanent job. This was slightly fewer than in 2013 (24%).

The most common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2014, there were on average 221,000 involuntary fixed-term employees, of which 138,000 were women and 82,000 were men. The lack of permanent jobs was the reason for working in a

temporary employment relationship for 69 per cent of fixed-term employees. The share of involuntary temporary employment relationships grew slightly from 2013 when it was 67 per cent.

Involuntary temporary employment relationships were more common for women (71%) than for men (66%). Involuntary temporary employment relationships increase with age (Table 2).

Table 2. Fixed-term employees by age and reason for temporary employment in 2014, %

Age group	Total	Could not find permanent job	Did not want a permanent job	Other (probationary period, in education or training, DK)
15–64	100	68,7	22,3	8,2
15–24	100	50,6	39,5	9,3
25–34	100	75,9	14,8	8,6
35–44	100	81,3	9,8	8,2
45–54	100	80,9	10,6	7,2
55–64	100	73,6	21,3	.

Two per cent of temporary employees were in a probationary period and for around five per cent, the temporary employment relationship was related to work practice in 2014.

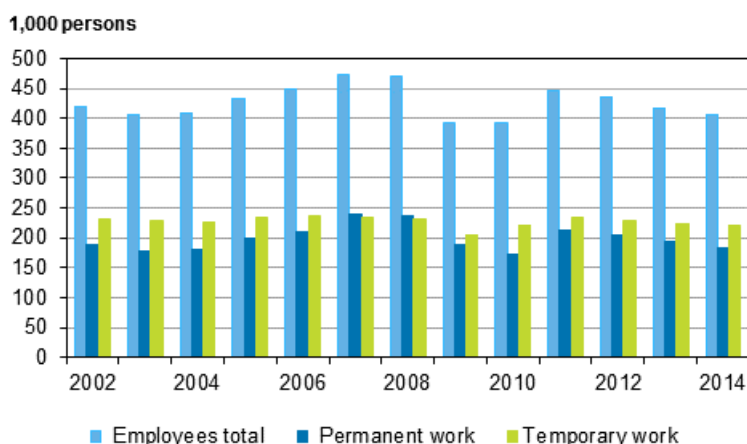
Temporary employment relationships among employees aged 15 to 74 were most common in other services (S-U) (30%), arts, entertainment and recreation activities (R) (29%), education (P) (25%), and health and social services (Q) (23%).

Around half of new employment contracts were temporary

In 2014, the number of new employment contracts among employees aged 15 to 74 decreased. There were 406,000 employees whose employment relationship had lasted less than a year, which was 11,000 fewer than in 2013.

Good one-half of employment contracts among employees aged 15 to 64 that have lasted less than a year were temporary in 2014. 61 per cent of women's new employment relationships were temporary and 47 per cent of men's employment relationships. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. Employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration in 2002 to 2014, persons aged 15 to 74



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. The Labour Force Survey has collected data on temporary agency work since 2008. In 2014, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 29,000, or slightly more than in the year before. The shares of men and women doing temporary agency

work is almost equal. The number of persons doing temporary agency work has remained around 27,000 to 29,000 persons from 2010 to 2014. This is around one per cent of all employees aged 15 to 74.

Around one-quarter of persons doing temporary agency work (7,000) work in wholesale and retail trade and close on one-fifth (6,000) in manufacturing. The next most persons doing temporary agency work can be found in accommodation and food service activities.

2.5 Part-time work increased especially among those aged over 65 and self-employed persons

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

The number of part-time employed persons (employees and entrepreneurs) increased from 2013. In 2014, altogether 377,000 persons in the 15 to 74 age group worked part-time. This equals 15 per cent of all employed persons in the age group. The number was 8,000 higher than one year previously. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents' own reporting. The number of persons working part-time grew most in the 65 to 74 age group, by 7,000 persons from 2013.

The number of persons working part-time also grew by 7,000 persons in the 15 to 34 age group. Simultaneously, the number of persons working part-time decreased in the 35 to 64 age group.

In 2014, the number of employees in part-time employment was 306,000, or 14 per cent of all employees aged 15 to 74. This was slightly more than in 2013. The share of part-time employees of all female employees was 19 per cent, and 9 per cent among male employees. The number of male employees working part-time grew by 4,000 persons compared with the previous year. (Figures 13 and 14)

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2002 to 2014

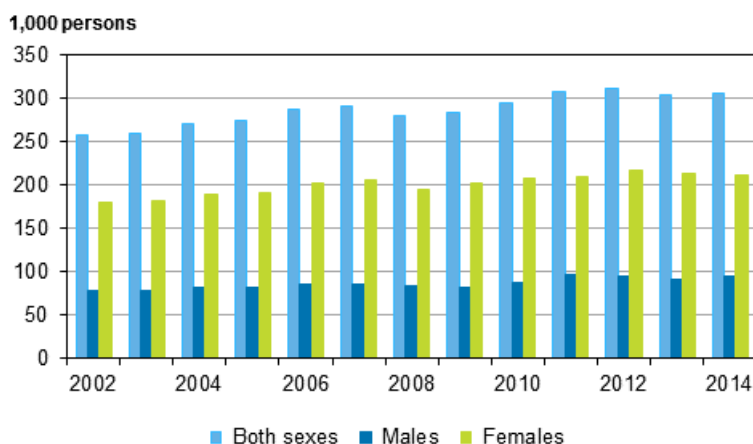
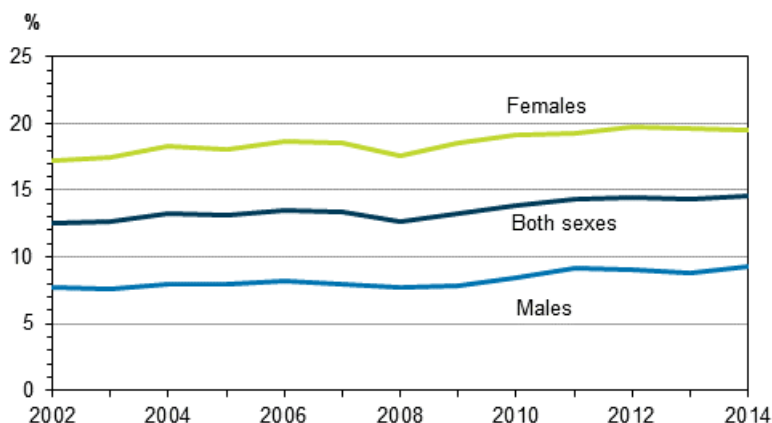


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2002 to 2014, %



Even though part-time work is more common for women than for men, it should be noted that Finnish women work relatively little in part-time employment compared to all EU28 countries. In EU28 countries, on average 33 per cent of employed women work part-time in 2013. For example, in Sweden, 39 per cent of employed women worked part-time in 2013.

In Finland, primarily young people and the aged work part-time. Forty-one per cent of young employees aged 15 to 24 worked part-time in 2014. Correspondingly, 16 per cent of employees aged 55 to 64 and 61 per cent of those aged 65 to 74 worked part-time.

Part-time employment among employees is more common in the private sector (16%) than in the public sector (11%). Relative to the employment of the entire industry, the share of part-time employees was highest in retail trade (excl. sale of motor vehicles) (38%) and in accommodation and food service activities (I), where 34 per cent of employees were working part-time.

Part-time work also became more common among entrepreneurs aged 15 to 74, up by 6,000 persons from 2013. The share of part-time workers in this group increased from 20 to 21 per cent. Especially part-time entrepreneurship of aged persons increased. In 2014, there were 72,000 part-time entrepreneurs aged 15 to 74. Good one-third of them (25,000) were aged over 65, which was 5,000 persons more than in 2013.

Lack of full-time work the reason for part-time employment more often than before

A majority of part-time employees work part-time due to reasons related to their life situation. Close on one-third (31%) of employees aged 15 to 64 working part-time reported studying as the reason for part-time work. Sixty-five per cent of young employees aged 15 to 24 worked part-time due to their studies.

Of all part-time employees aged 15 to 64, nine per cent reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time. This was most common for those aged 35 to 44, of whom 32 per cent reported this reason. Around one in ten (11%) worked part-time due to health-related reasons.

Nearly one in five (18%) of part-time employees aged 15 to 64 wanted to work part-time for some other reason. This was the reason for working part-time for two in five (41%) of part-time employees aged 55 to 64. Of employees aged over 65 working part-time, nearly all wanted to work part-time "for some other reason".

Close on one-third of part-time employees aged 15 to 64 worked part-time because they had not found full-time employment. The share has increased from 2013 so that in 2014, the lack of full-time work became as common a reason for working part-time as studying was. Involuntary part-time employment was most common in the 45 to 54 age group where one-half were working part-time because full-time work was not available. The share was also high in the 35 to 44 age group.

There were 90,000 involuntary part-time employees aged 15 to 64 in 2014, which was 7,000 persons more than in 2013. Of the part-time employees working part-time involuntarily, 66,000 were women and 25,000 were men.

Different forms of working among the employed

In Figure 15, the forms of working have been classified as precisely as is possible based on the data of the Labour Force Survey. The figure shows that full-time paid work based on an employment contract valid until further notice was still in 2014 the most common form of working in Finland among those aged 15 to 64. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of employed persons aged 15 to 64, i.e. 1,549,000 persons worked in this manner in 2014. Of them, 726,000 were women and 823,000 were men.

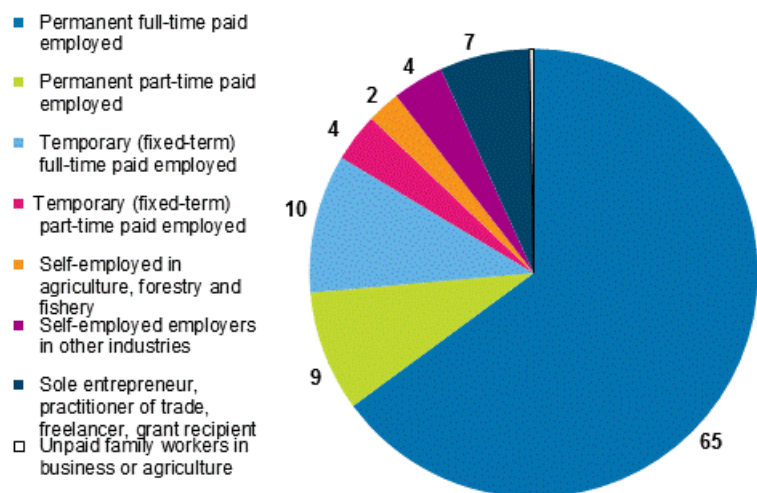
One in ten employed persons (238,000) were in full-time but fixed-term employment and four per cent (81,000 persons) had a part-time and fixed-term employment relationship. A little fewer than one in ten employed persons, i.e. 208,000 persons were working part-time as employees on an employment contract valid until further notice.

The share of persons working as sole entrepreneurs or like entrepreneurs, own-account workers, freelancers and grant recipients (excl. agriculture and forestry) among all employed persons aged 15 to 64 was six per cent in 2014. This corresponds to around 155,000 persons. Of all employed persons aged 15 to 64, four per cent were employer entrepreneurs (excl. agriculture and forestry) which equals 88,000 persons, and two per cent, or 57,000 persons were farmers and forestry entrepreneurs.

Table 3. Different forms of working among persons aged 15 to 64 by sex in 2014, %

	Male	Female
Permanent full-time paid employed	68	62
Permanent part-time paid employed	5	12
Temporary (fixed-term) full-time paid employed	8	12
Temporary (fixed-term) part-time paid employed	2	5
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery	4	1
Self-employed employers in other industries	6	2
Sole entrepreneur, practitioner of trade, freelancer, grant recipient	7	5
Unpaid family workers in business or agriculture	.	.

Figure 15. Different forms of working among employed persons aged 15 to 64 in 2014, %



3 Working hours in 2014

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 normal or average weekly working hours in the main job. Regular paid or unpaid overtime is included in the usual weekly working hours of employed. 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.

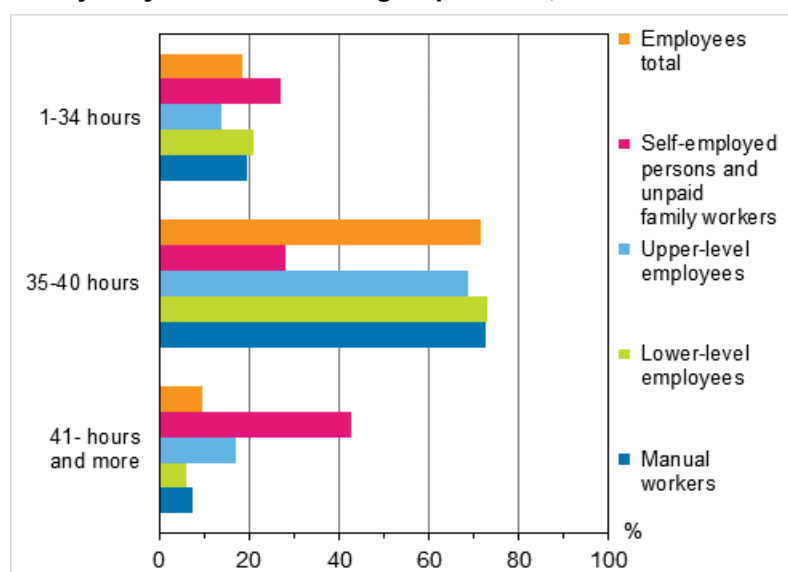
3.2 Commonest working week for employees is 35 to 40 hours; self-employed persons' working hours polarised

The vast majority (72%) of employees aged 15 to 74 worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in 2014. Variations between different employee groups were fairly small. Only 28 per cent of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers regularly worked 35 to 40 hours per week. (Figure 16.)

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. Good one-quarter (27%) of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers had a short working week. (Figure 16.)

For around one in ten employees, the working week was over 40 hours. Among employees, this was most common for upper-level employees, of which 17 per cent had long weekly working hours. Long working weeks were even more common among self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, of whom 43 per cent regularly worked a long week of over 40 hours. (Figure 16.) Self-employed persons' working hours are polarised compared to employees: on the one hand, short working weeks are common for self-employed persons but, on the other hand, the working week for many stretches out and becomes extremely long.

Figure 16. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2014, %



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

In 2014, employees' average usual weekly working hours were 36.2 hours in their main job and their hours actually worked per week were 34.9 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 2014 totalled 40.9 and hours actually worked per week 40.0. Hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences, and increased by worked overtime hours.

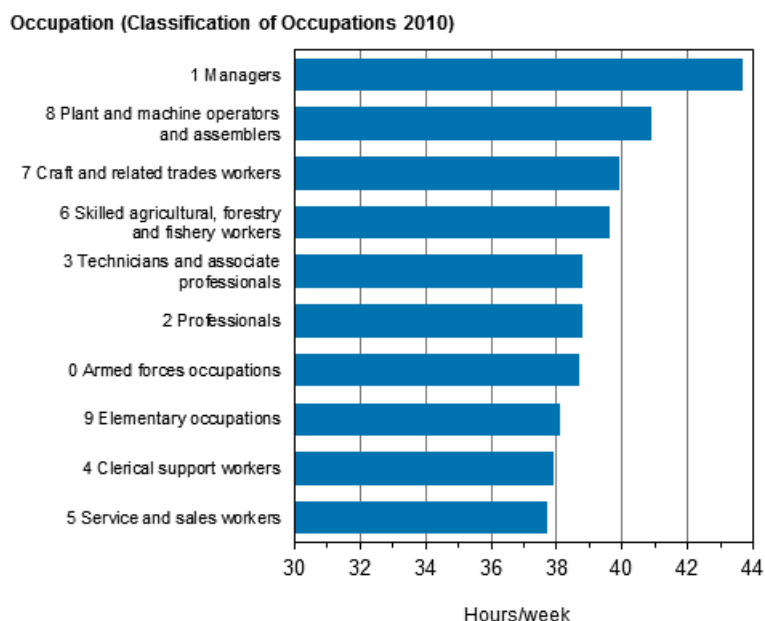
When examining employees' average usual weekly working hours in their main job, men's usual and actual weekly working hours in full-time employment were longer than for women in 2014 (Table 4). By contrast, both the usual and actual weekly working hours of women working part-time were slightly longer than for men working part-time.

Table 4. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours in the main job and hours actually worked per week in full-time and part-time work in 2014

	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	19.5	37.5	19.9
Males	39.9	18.1	38.4	18.4
Females	38.0	20.2	36.2	20.6

When viewing employees by occupational group, managers worked the longest hours. Their average usual weekly working hours in full-time work were 43.7 hours in 2014 (Figure 17). Apart from them, only process and transport workers did a long working week of over 40 hours (40.9 hours). Correspondingly, the working week was shortest for service workers and shop and market sales workers and office and customer service workers. (Figure 17.)

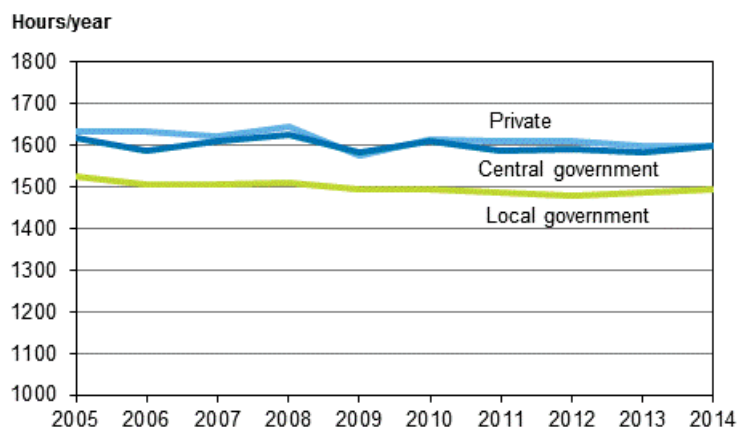
Figure 17. Average usual weekly working hours of full-time employees in the main job by occupation in 2014



3.4 Hours actually worked per employed increased slightly in 2014

Hours actually worked (see the definition above) per employed was 1,572 hours in 2014, which was a few hours more than in 2013. In the private sector and in central government, the hours actually worked per employed have been almost equal in recent years. Hours actually worked in the central and local government sector grew slightly in 2014. In the local government sector, the hours actually worked were, however, still clearly below those in other sectors. (Figure 18.)

Figure 18. Employees' hours actually worked per employed by employer sector in 2005-2014



In 2014, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 216 hours shorter 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.

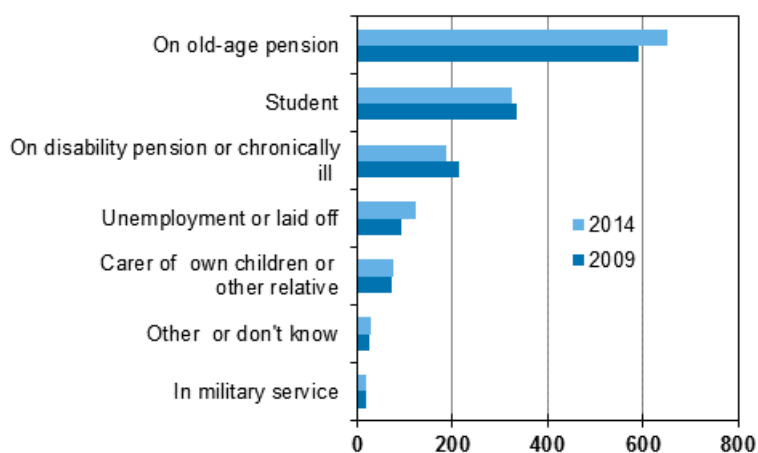
4 Inactive population

4.1 Number of persons in the inactive population has grow

In 2014, there were a total of 1,416,000 persons aged 15 to 74 in the inactive population, which was 5,000 more than in 2013. The growth resulted mainly from the fact that the number of persons aged 65 to 74 in the inactive population increased. In the Labour Force Survey, the inactive population refers to persons who were not employed or unemployed during the survey week.

The Labour Force Survey also collects data on what the persons in the inactive population see as their principal activity. A majority of the inactive population, approximately 60 per cent, were on old-age or disability pension or otherwise chronically ill. Close on 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. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. persons in the inactive population aged 15 to 74 by main activity in 2009 and 2014



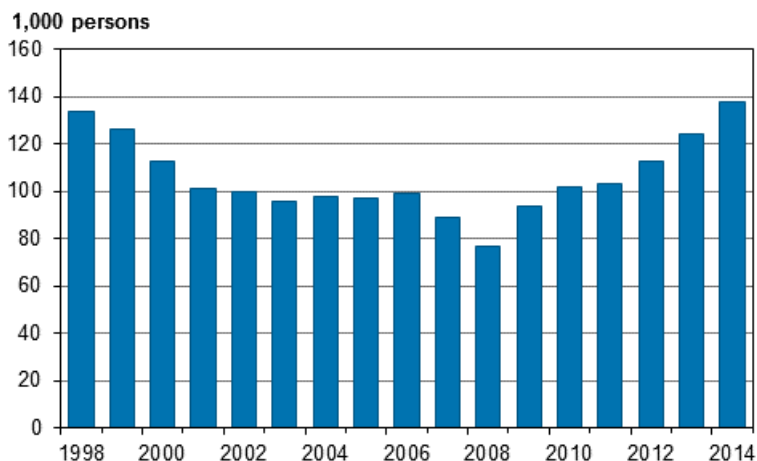
Data concerning main type of activity are based on the respondent's own reporting.

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.

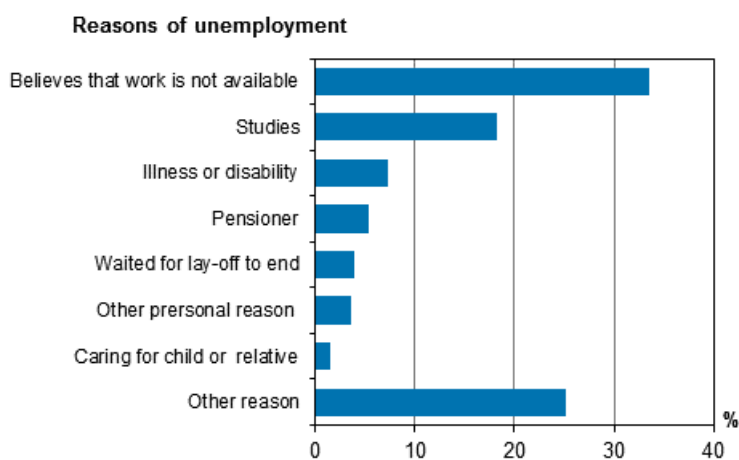
The number of persons in disguised employment was included in the statistics in 1997 when there were 138,000 persons aged between 15 and 74 in disguised unemployment. The number of persons in disguised unemployment was lowest at 77,000 in 2008 during a period of good employment, after which the number has slowly returned to the level seen in the late 1990s, 138,000 persons in 2014. (Figure 20.)

Figure 20. Persons in disguised unemployment in 1998 to 2014, persons aged 15 to 74



The assumption that no work is available was the most common reason among persons in disguised unemployment for not seeking employment even if they wanted a job. Around one-third (43,000) of persons in disguised employment believed this to be true. For about one in six (21,000), the reason was studying. (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Most common reasons reported by persons in disguised unemployment aged between 15 and 74 for not actively seeking work even if they wanted a job in 2014



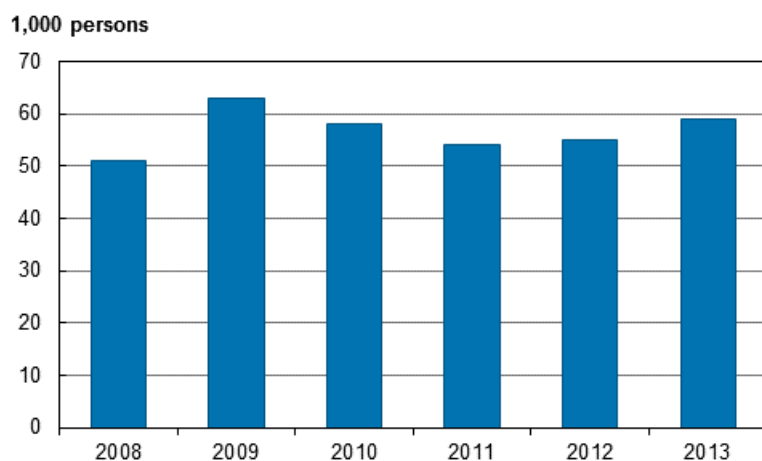
In 2014, the number of persons in disguised unemployment was the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (33,000) and in the 55 to 64 age group (39,000). Among persons in disguised unemployment aged 15 to 24, the majority reported studying as the reason for not looking for work. Among persons aged 55 to 64, 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 (18,000). They named being retired as the most common reason for not seeking employment even if they wanted a job.

5 Young people not working or studying

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. 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.

The number of young people aged 15 to 24 who are not working or studying has varied between 51,000 and 64,000 from 2008 to 2014, and their share of all persons in the same age group has varied between eight to ten per cent (Figure 22). 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 2014, around 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 upper secondary level education.

Figure 22. Young people aged 15 to 24 that were not working, studying or performing compulsory military service in 2008 to 2014



In 2014, there were 64,000 young people that were not working, studying or performing compulsory military service. This was ten per cent of the entire 15 to 24 age group. Of them, nearly two-thirds considered themselves unemployed. Almost one-sixth reported that they were on disability pension or chronically ill. One in ten 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 has been highest during summer and at the turn of the year, which partially suggests that for many this is a short transitional period between studies, work or compulsory military service.

6 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

7 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. 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_2009-04-28_men_006.html (only Finnish).
- **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.

8 Classifications

8.1 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.

8.2 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
3	Fishing and aquaculture
B	Mining and quarrying
5	Mining of coal and lignite
6	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
7	Mining of metal ores
8	Other mining and quarrying
9	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

8.3 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
3	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.

8.4 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>

9 Notes to the appendix tables

- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under “Concepts and definitions”, and in this publication.
- **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 2014 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 2005–2014 and 2010–2014

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2014	4 095	2 679	2 447	232	1 416
Males	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
	2014	2 052	1 383	1 254	129	669
Females	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
	2014	2 043	1 296	1 193	103	747

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		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	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
	2014	2 679	2 617	330	569	581	659	479	62
Males	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
	2014	1 383	1 343	163	312	309	330	229	39
Females	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
	2014	1 296	1 274	167	256	272	329	249	23

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Activity rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2014	65,4	75,0	50,5	82,2	88,5	89,0	63,8	10,3
Males	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
	2014	67,4	76,0	48,7	88,0	91,9	88,7	61,9	13,9
Females	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
	2014	63,4	73,9	52,4	76,0	84,9	89,4	65,5	7,1

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		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	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
	2014	1 416	874	322	123	76	81	272	542
Males	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
	2014	669	424	171	42	27	42	141	245
Females	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
	2014	747	451	151	81	48	39	131	296

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2014	2 447	2 386	262	519	544	617	444	61
Males	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
	2014	1 254	1 215	126	285	288	307	210	39
Females	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
	2014	1 193	1 171	136	235	256	310	234	22

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Employment rate, %							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2014	59,8	68,3	40,2	75,1	82,8	83,3	59,1	10,2
Males	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
	2014	61,1	68,7	37,6	80,2	85,6	82,4	56,8	13,7
Females	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
	2014	58,4	67,9	42,8	69,7	79,9	84,3	61,4	7,0

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2014

	Year						Year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Regional State Administrative Agencies												
Whole country	2 423	2 410	2 428	2 431	2 403	2 386	68,3	67,8	68,6	69,0	68,5	68,3
Southern Finland AVI	1 071	1 064	1 074	1 079	1 063	1 058	71,5	70,7	71,5	71,9	70,9	70,6
Southwestern Finland AVI	314	305	306	307	300	293	69,5	67,6	68,3	69,1	68,2	67,0
Eastern Finland AVI	226	232	232	231	231	231	61,3	63,1	63,6	64,0	64,9	65,5
Western and Inland Finland AVI	525	524	528	529	523	522	67,4	67,0	67,8	68,2	67,8	68,2
Northern Finland AVI	199	197	200	197	198	195	64,5	63,7	65,1	64,3	65,0	64,2
Lapland AVI	73	73	74	73	73	72	60,5	60,7	61,9	62,1	62,4	62,5
State Department of Åland	14	14	14	15	14	15	77,9	78,0	78,5	80,7	78,7	81,7

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447
	Employees total	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105
	- upper-level employees	550	565	594	607	603	626	597	591	590	594
	- lower-level employees	809	817	819	830	816	805	842	851	853	851
	- manual workers	734	745	761	764	697	682	695	697	678	654
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	303	314	313	324	334	328	331	337	330	343
Males	Employed persons total	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254
	Employees total	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023
	- upper-level employees	300	305	325	329	324	343	327	319	317	317
	- lower-level employees	222	220	212	219	212	213	239	241	244	249
	- manual workers	513	524	535	543	490	478	482	484	473	454
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	205	215	214	220	226	221	225	230	225	231
Females	Employed persons total	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193
	Employees total	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082
	- upper-level employees	251	259	269	279	279	283	271	272	273	277
	- lower-level employees	587	597	606	610	604	592	603	610	609	602
	- manual workers	221	221	226	221	207	203	213	214	205	200
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	98	99	99	104	109	107	105	107	105	111

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2005 - 2013

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 401	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 095	1 120	1 138	1 155	1 120	1 116	1 120	1 139	1 120
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	855	880	918	942	942	965	997	1 003	1 025
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	389	378	367	364	354	351	351	326	308
	- lower university level (6)	219	243	269	282	283	294	315	335	355
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	247	259	281	297	305	319	331	342	362
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	451	444	436	434	395	367	357	342	312
Males	Total	1 243	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261
	Upper secondary education (3)	598	615	627	639	614	614	622	632	623
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	383	390	406	419	410	427	438	438	449
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	152	144	140	142	133	133	134	122	116
	- lower university level (6)	106	118	128	133	130	136	147	157	165
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	125	128	138	144	147	158	157	158	168
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	263	261	256	257	230	218	217	208	189
Females	Total	1 158	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195
	Upper secondary education (3)	497	505	511	516	506	502	498	507	497
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	473	490	511	524	532	538	558	565	575
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	237	234	228	222	221	218	217	203	192
	- lower university level (6)	113	125	140	149	154	158	168	178	190
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	122	131	143	153	157	162	173	184	193
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	188	183	180	176	165	149	139	134	123

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2010 - 2014

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	110	109	107	109
	C Manufacturing	10-33	362	360	357	350	331
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	24	25	27	28
	F Construction	41-43	172	176	175	176	169
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	303	300	296	290
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	147	144	142	140
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	83	86	86	86
	J Information and communication	58-63	95	99	101	100	100
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	75	74	71	74
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	155	161	164	169
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	98	100	96	101
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	113	111	106
	P Education	85	174	179	175	175	180
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	396	409	399	402
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	59	59	62	64
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	81	83	83	87
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	82	81	81	80	81
	C Manufacturing	10-33	266	269	268	263	249
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	21	19	20	21	22
	F Construction	41-43	157	162	161	161	155
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	148	150	150	145	144
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	116	114	112	108
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	24	25	27	27
	J Information and communication	58-63	63	66	68	68	69
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	31	32	30	30	32
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	82	85	87	93	96
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	48	49	55	47	49
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	51	54	52	48	47
	P Education	85	58	60	58	58	58
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	44	51	52	50	54
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	28	30	29	29	30
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	28	25	23	26	26

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	33	29	29	27	28
	C Manufacturing	10-33	96	91	89	88	83
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	6	5	5	6	6
	F Construction	41-43	15	14	14	15	13
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	151	154	150	152	147
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	32	32	30	31	32
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	58	58	61	60	59
	J Information and communication	58-63	32	33	33	32	32
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	40	44	44	42	42
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	68	70	74	71	72
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	52	49	46	50	51
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	66	63	61	63	58
	P Education	85	116	118	117	117	122
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	335	345	357	349	349
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	27	29	30	32	33
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	56	56	60	57	61

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	39	37	39	36
	C Manufacturing	10-33	341	337	333	327	308
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	24	25	26	26
	F Construction	41-43	132	135	133	134	127
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	262	261	259	251
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	124	120	121	120
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	73	76	76	74
	J Information and communication	58-63	86	91	92	91	90
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	69	67	65	67
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	120	121	123	126	130
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	86	89	85	89
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	113	111	106
	P Education	85	170	174	172	172	176
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	377	389	378	381
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	43	45	46	46	48
S-U Other service activities	94-99	62	60	61	61	65	

			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
			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	328	331	337	330	343
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	76	72	72	69	73
	C Manufacturing	10-33	21	23	23	23	24
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	41	41	42	42	41
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	40	41	39	38	39
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	25	24	24	21	20
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	11	10	10	10	12
	J Information and communication	58-63	9	8	9	9	10
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	6	7	6	7
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	29	34	38	38	39
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	13	11	12	11	12
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	4	5	3	3	4
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	17	18	20	21	21
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	12	14	14	16	16
S-U Other service activities	94-99	22	21	22	22	23	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	110	109	107	109
	C Manufacturing	10-33	362	360	357	350	331
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	24	25	27	28
	F Construction	41-43	172	176	175	176	169
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	303	300	296	290
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	147	144	142	140
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	83	86	86	86
	J Information and communication	58-63	95	99	101	100	100
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	75	74	71	74
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	155	161	164	169
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	98	100	96	101
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	113	111	106
	P Education	85	174	179	175	175	180
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	396	409	399	402
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	59	59	62	64
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	81	83	83	87
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 774	1 796	1 808	1 781	1 764
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	107	102	102	100	102
	C Manufacturing	10-33	361	359	356	350	331
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	18	17	17	17	16
	F Construction	41-43	167	172	170	169	162
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	297	301	299	295	289
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	149	142	139	137	135
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	73	77	78	77
	J Information and communication	58-63	94	97	99	97	97
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	72	71	67	70
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	108	115	123	125	126
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	79	77	82	78	81
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	5	4	5	4	4
	P Education	85	32	34	32	27	29
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	95	106	111	110	112
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	37	40	40	43	44
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	82	80	81	81	85

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	663	667	666	668	673
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	8	8	8	8	7
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	8	7	8	10	11
	F Construction	41-43	5	4	5	6	6
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	7	5	5	5	5
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	9	9	9	9	9
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	2	.	3	4
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	4	3	3	4	4
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	41	40	38	39	42
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	21	20	18	18	20
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	112	108	107	102
	P Education	85	142	145	143	148	151
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	283	286	295	288	288
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18	19	19	19	19
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105
	Private sector	1 441	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459	1 447	1 466	1 472	1 451	1 422
	Public sector	653	655	657	666	657	663	667	666	668	673
	- central government	147	149	152	157	155	153	151	144	142	139
	- local government	506	507	505	509	502	510	517	522	526	534
Males	Employer sector total	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023
	Private sector	844	860	886	905	844	849	857	860	846	827
	Public sector	194	190	188	187	182	185	191	184	188	192
	- central government	77	76	75	79	76	74	74	70	68	69
	- local government	116	115	112	107	106	111	117	114	120	123
Females	Employer sector total	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082
	Private sector	598	611	631	628	615	598	608	612	605	595
	Public sector	460	465	470	479	475	478	476	481	480	481
	- central government	70	73	77	77	79	79	77	73	73	70
	- local government	390	392	393	402	396	399	399	408	407	411

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		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	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
	2014	377	337	108	64	46	43	77	40
Males	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
	2014	137	112	37	20	11	13	31	25
Females	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
	2014	241	225	70	44	35	30	46	15

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	358	369	374	370	377
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	21	23	22	25
C Manufacturing	10-33	18	19	20	20	19
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	2	.	.	.
F Construction	41-43	10	10	10	10	11
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	66	70	67	69	68
H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	21	22	20	20
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	25	25	25	27
J Information and communication	58-63	10	9	9	8	7
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	9	10	9	8	8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	22	23	23	24	24
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	22	21	20	19	21
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	7	6
P Education	85	26	28	28	27	26
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	60	62	70	65	63
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	17	18	17	20	21
S-U Other service activities	94-99	20	21	20	21	24

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 098	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105
	- permanent full-time work	1 561	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610	1 581	1 585	1 588	1 580	1 558
	- permanent part-time work	189	199	205	196	201	209	222	222	217	218
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	262	260	261	249	229	244	251	247	243	241
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	85	89	87	84	82	86	85	89	88	88
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	347	349	348	333	311	330	336	336	330	329
	Part-time work total	275	288	292	280	283	295	307	311	304	306
Males	Employees total	1 038	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023
	- permanent full-time work	848	860	882	913	865	851	851	847	846	827
	- permanent part-time work	55	58	60	58	55	58	67	66	61	67
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	107	105	107	98	83	99	105	105	100	101
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	27	28	26	26	27	30	30	29	30	28
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	134	133	133	124	109	129	135	134	129	129
	Part-time work total	83	86	87	84	81	88	96	95	91	95
Females	Employees total	1 060	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082
	- permanent full-time work	713	721	744	765	746	730	734	741	734	730
	- permanent part-time work	134	141	145	137	147	151	155	156	155	151
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	155	155	154	151	146	145	146	142	143	140
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	58	61	60	58	55	56	56	60	58	60
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	212	216	214	209	201	201	202	202	201	200
	Part-time work total	192	202	205	195	202	207	211	216	213	211

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2005 - 2014, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	74,4	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9	74,6	74,0	74,0	74,3	74,0
	- permanent part-time work	9,0	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5	9,9	10,3	10,3	10,2	10,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	12,5	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8	11,5	11,7	11,5	11,4	11,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6	15,6	15,7	15,7	15,5	15,6
	Part-time work total	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3	13,9	14,3	14,5	14,3	14,6
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	81,7	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0	82,0	80,9	80,9	81,6	80,9
	- permanent part-time work	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3	5,6	6,3	6,3	5,9	6,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,3	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,1	9,6	10,0	10,0	9,6	9,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,9	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6	12,5	12,8	12,8	12,5	12,6
	Part-time work total	8,0	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9	8,5	9,2	9,0	8,8	9,3
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	67,3	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2	67,5	67,3	67,4	67,3	67,5
	- permanent part-time work	12,6	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4	14,0	14,2	14,2	14,3	14,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	14,6	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4	13,4	13,4	12,9	13,1	13,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,3	5,5
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	20,0	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,5
	Part-time work total	18,1	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,5	19,2	19,3	19,7	19,6	19,5

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 998 202	4 034 472	4 040 428	3 963 673	3 956 312
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	239 595	233 863	229 203	219 526	219 690
C Manufacturing	10-33	605 608	610 372	604 076	594 177	565 242
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43 790	39 843	41 928	44 465	45 879
F Construction	41-43	313 071	322 037	317 660	312 902	303 391
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	491 025	493 132	484 868	475 349	464 621
H Transportation and storage	49-53	271 315	255 672	250 410	241 312	239 247
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	130 436	132 721	136 635	135 222	131 584
J Information and communication	58-63	158 315	164 163	168 317	165 765	170 191
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	112 755	121 590	120 331	116 556	119 289
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	240 980	250 157	266 686	266 600	272 442
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	155 388	152 846	160 565	152 788	157 501
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 467	184 604	177 734	172 940	165 109
P Education	85	245 674	246 651	237 982	244 102	253 755
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	576 958	598 331	612 104	598 518	612 739
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	80 689	85 609	86 202	86 667	89 068
S-U Other service activities	94-99	129 994	124 654	128 921	120 565	128 709

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 357 941	3 382 039	3 381 045	3 334 695	3 307 924
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	75 328	74 181	71 059	73 129	68 616
C Manufacturing	10-33	565 049	561 889	556 145	549 517	520 069
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	42 571	39 115	40 672	42 816	43 257
F Construction	41-43	230 280	238 450	233 406	231 929	224 500
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	406 331	407 436	405 098	398 125	383 816
H Transportation and storage	49-53	214 326	201 921	195 895	194 614	195 942
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	103 464	107 669	111 284	110 639	104 715
J Information and communication	58-63	143 003	149 494	152 214	149 160	151 531
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	101 739	110 058	109 177	106 872	108 393
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	195 095	196 625	203 657	205 069	208 650
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	131 670	131 453	139 363	132 106	134 826
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 378	184 445	177 672	172 765	165 021
P Education	85	239 642	238 207	231 024	237 616	246 367
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	552 434	569 555	582 135	565 570	579 216
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	60 751	64 015	65 290	64 703	64 499
S-U Other service activities	94-99	94 568	90 570	91 916	85 749	92 953

Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 634	1 631	1 627	1 613	1 617
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 078	2 119	2 098	2 042	2 012
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 673	1 697	1 693	1 696	1 705
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 667	1 633	1 682	1 670	1 666
	F Construction	41-43	1 819	1 828	1 812	1 782	1 798
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 646	1 626	1 616	1 604	1 600
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 739	1 735	1 741	1 696	1 709
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 578	1 603	1 583	1 565	1 537
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 667	1 653	1 663	1 658	1 694
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 599	1 612	1 618	1 633	1 617
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 608	1 614	1 655	1 625	1 616
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 559	1 565	1 598	1 585	1 564
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 583	1 587	1 576	1 560	1 563
	P Education	85	1 411	1 379	1 358	1 397	1 406
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 523	1 513	1 498	1 498	1 522
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 468	1 440	1 454	1 407	1 402
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 554	1 531	1 554	1 457	1 477
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 677	1 677	1 674	1 654	1 656
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 099	2 148	2 122	2 069	2 026
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 671	1 697	1 691	1 695	1 704
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 696	1 696	1 718	1 723	1 766
	F Construction	41-43	1 824	1 823	1 813	1 786	1 801
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 645	1 626	1 614	1 600	1 595
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 738	1 735	1 743	1 691	1 708
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 583	1 609	1 589	1 559	1 540
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 664	1 655	1 664	1 661	1 696
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 600	1 614	1 627	1 641	1 615
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 622	1 631	1 653	1 627	1 625
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 569	1 570	1 600	1 589	1 580
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 723	1 700	1 539	1 779	1 841
	P Education	85	1 496	1 508	1 477	1 484	1 440
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 512	1 496	1 475	1 485	1 507
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 464	1 408	1 444	1 370	1 376
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 550	1 523	1 545	1 446	1 469

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 520	1 508	1 502	1 506	1 516
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 792	1 736	1 779	1 691	1 800
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 602	1 488	1 606	1 583	1 521
	F Construction	41-43	1 645	2 022	1 801	1 676	1 713
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 770	1 743	1 682	1 830	1 746
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 551	1 551	1 554	1 630	1 506
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	1 533	.	1 521	1 634
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 573	1 592	1 414	1 516	1 657
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 573	1 567	1 663	1 620	1 590
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 527	1 551	1 593	1 581	1 500
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 577	1 583	1 578	1 552	1 553
	P Education	85	1 392	1 350	1 331	1 382	1 400
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 526	1 520	1 506	1 503	1 530
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 477	1 507	1 472	1 493	1 459
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2014

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 584	1 578	1 575	1 568	1 572
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 926	1 926	1 927	1 888	1 882
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 657	1 669	1 668	1 679	1 691
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 659	1 620	1 659	1 649	1 639
	F Construction	41-43	1 750	1 764	1 754	1 732	1 761
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 576	1 556	1 555	1 539	1 527
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 638	1 635	1 634	1 608	1 639
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 450	1 479	1 461	1 453	1 413
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 660	1 640	1 648	1 636	1 677
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 586	1 594	1 618	1 634	1 612
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 624	1 651	1 626	1 608
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 515	1 526	1 570	1 550	1 519
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 582	1 586	1 575	1 559	1 562
	P Education	85	1 406	1 368	1 344	1 383	1 400
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 525	1 510	1 498	1 496	1 519
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 427	1 422	1 431	1 419	1 345
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 531	1 501	1 505	1 407	1 439
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 614	1 610	1 609	1 597	1 599
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 958	1 974	1 966	1 935	1 902
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 655	1 669	1 666	1 677	1 689
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 686	1 678	1 684	1 691	1 726
	F Construction	41-43	1 754	1 755	1 752	1 734	1 764
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 573	1 555	1 551	1 534	1 521
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 631	1 630	1 631	1 599	1 634
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 438	1 467	1 449	1 432	1 400
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 656	1 642	1 650	1 639	1 678
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 587	1 595	1 628	1 642	1 609
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 643	1 653	1 646	1 629	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 512	1 519	1 565	1 545	1 525
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 706	1 669	1 527	1 736	1 817
	P Education	85	1 477	1 458	1 408	1 398	1 399
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 521	1 484	1 470	1 470	1 489
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 388	1 358	1 401	1 368	1 264
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 524	1 490	1 491	1 392	1 428

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 520	1 508	1 502	1 506	1 516
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 792	1 736	1 779	1 691	1 800
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 602	1 488	1 606	1 583	1 521
	F Construction	41-43	1 645	2 022	1 801	1 676	1 713
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 770	1 743	1 682	1 830	1 746
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 551	1 551	1 554	1 630	1 506
	J Information and communication	58-63	.	1 533	.	1 521	1 634
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 573	1 592	1 414	1 516	1 657
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 572	1 567	1 663	1 620	1 590
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 527	1 551	1 593	1 581	1 500
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 577	1 583	1 578	1 552	1 553
	P Education	85	1 392	1 350	1 331	1 382	1 400
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 526	1 520	1 506	1 503	1 530
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 477	1 507	1 472	1 493	1 459
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2014	232	231	68	49	37	42	35
Males	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
	2014	129	129	37	28	21	23	19
Females	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
	2014	103	103	31	21	16	19	16

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2005 - 2014

		Unemployment rate, %						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2014	8,7	8,8	20,5	8,6	6,4	6,4	7,3
Males	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
	2014	9,3	9,6	22,8	8,9	6,9	7,1	8,3
Females	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
	2014	8,0	8,1	18,4	8,4	5,9	5,7	6,3

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2009 - 2014

	Unemployed, 1000 persons						Unemployment rate, %					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Regional State Administrative Agencies												
Whole country	221	224	209	207	219	232	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,7
Southern Finland AVI	80	85	79	77	83	92	6,9	7,3	6,7	6,6	7,1	7,9
Southwestern Finland AVI	26	28	25	26	29	30	7,5	8,3	7,3	7,6	8,5	9,0
Eastern Finland AVI	29	27	27	25	26	24	11,1	10,2	10,2	9,5	10,1	9,4
Western and Inland Finland AVI	54	52	50	48	49	52	9,2	8,9	8,5	8,1	8,4	8,8
Northern Finland AVI	22	22	19	22	23	25	9,9	10,0	8,7	9,9	10,2	11,2
Lapland AVI	10	9	9	9	9	8	11,6	11,3	10,2	10,4	10,5	9,7
State Department of Åland	1	0	0	0	1	1	5,4	3,1	2,7	1,7	3,9	4,1

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2005 - 2013, persons aged 15-74

		Unemployment rate, %								
		Year								
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,8	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3	9,0	8,4	8,3	8,9
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,6	4,0	4,1	4,7
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,8	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8	4,4	3,6	3,7	4,1
	- lower university level (6)	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2	5,8	4,8	4,3	5,4
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,4
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,9	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0	15,5	15,3	15,3	15,9
Males	Total	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9	9,1	8,4	8,3	8,8
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,4	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9	9,7	8,8	8,8	9,4
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,2	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6	5,1
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,4	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8	5,5	4,7	5,6	5,1
	- lower university level (6)	5,2	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8	5,9	5,0	4,3	5,6
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,0	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	4,2	4,6
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	12,9	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7	14,9	14,8	13,9	14,9
Females	Total	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,5
	Upper secondary education (3)	9,2	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5	8,2	7,9	7,7	8,3
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,9	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3	4,4	3,8	3,7	4,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,1	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,8	2,9	2,6	3,5
	- lower university level (6)	5,3	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6	5,7	4,6	4,4	5,2
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	3,8	4,2	4,1	4,2
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,4	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4	16,3	16,1	17,3	17,5

Appendix tables, statistics for 2014

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2014

		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	4 095	2 679	2 447	232	1 416
	15-64	3 491	2 617	2 386	231	874
	15-24	652	330	262	68	322
	25-34	692	569	519	49	123
	35-44	657	581	544	37	76
	45-54	740	659	617	42	81
	55-64	751	479	444	35	272
	65-74	604	62	61	.	542
Males	15-74	2 052	1 383	1 254	129	669
	15-64	1 767	1 343	1 215	129	424
	15-24	334	163	126	37	171
	25-34	355	312	285	28	42
	35-44	336	309	288	21	27
	45-54	372	330	307	23	42
	55-64	370	229	210	19	141
	65-74	285	39	39	.	245
Females	15-74	2 043	1 296	1 193	103	747
	15-64	1 724	1 274	1 171	103	451
	15-24	318	167	136	31	151
	25-34	337	256	235	21	81
	35-44	321	272	256	16	48
	45-54	368	329	310	19	39
	55-64	381	249	234	16	131
	65-74	319	23	22	.	296

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2014, %

		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	65,4	59,8	5,7	34,6
	15-64	100,0	75,0	68,3	6,6	25,0
	15-24	100,0	50,5	40,2	10,4	49,5
	25-34	100,0	82,2	75,1	7,1	17,8
	35-44	100,0	88,5	82,8	5,7	11,5
	45-54	100,0	89,0	83,3	5,7	11,0
	55-64	100,0	63,8	59,1	4,6	36,2
	65-74	100,0	10,3	10,2	.	89,7
Males	15-74	100,0	67,4	61,1	6,3	32,6
	15-64	100,0	76,0	68,7	7,3	24,0
	15-24	100,0	48,7	37,6	11,1	51,3
	25-34	100,0	88,0	80,2	7,8	12,0
	35-44	100,0	91,9	85,6	6,3	8,1
	45-54	100,0	88,7	82,4	6,3	11,3
	55-64	100,0	61,9	56,8	5,1	38,1
	65-74	100,0	13,9	13,7	.	86,1
Females	15-74	100,0	63,4	58,4	5,0	36,6
	15-64	100,0	73,9	67,9	6,0	26,1
	15-24	100,0	52,4	42,8	9,6	47,6
	25-34	100,0	76,0	69,7	6,4	24,0
	35-44	100,0	84,9	79,9	5,0	15,1
	45-54	100,0	89,4	84,3	5,1	10,6
	55-64	100,0	65,5	61,4	4,1	34,5
	65-74	100,0	7,1	7,0	.	92,9

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region (2011) in 2014

Region	Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent	Per cent
Whole country	3 491	2 617	2 386	231	874	68,3	8,8
Uusimaa	1 071	841	778	63	231	72,6	7,4
Varsinais-Suomi	300	223	201	22	77	67,0	9,8
Satakunta	137	100	92	8	37	67,2	7,8
Kanta-Häme	109	83	77	6	26	70,7	6,7
Pirkanmaa	321	241	217	23	81	67,7	9,7
Päijät-Häme	126	89	80	9	36	63,5	10,6
Kymenlaakso	111	78	69	9	33	62,0	11,5
South Karelia	82	59	54	5	23	65,8	9,0
Etelä-Savo	92	66	60	7	25	65,2	10,0
Pohjois-Savo	156	115	105	10	41	67,2	8,8
North Karelia	104	74	66	8	30	63,3	10,5
Central Finland	173	126	112	13	48	64,7	10,6
South Ostrobothnia	118	91	84	7	27	70,9	8,1
Ostrobothnia	111	86	80	5	26	72,0	6,2
Central Ostrobothnia	42	31	29	2	11	68,8	7,8
North Ostrobothnia	255	185	166	19	69	65,3	10,4
Kainuu	49	34	29	6	15	58,3	17,1
Lapland	115	80	72	8	35	62,5	9,9
Åland	18	16	15	1	3	81,7	4,1

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2014

		Employed persons total	Employees	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	Self-employed persons
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	2 447	2 105	343	331
	15-64	2 386	2 079	307	299
	15-24	262	252	10	7
	25-34	519	472	47	47
	35-44	544	472	72	71
	45-54	617	519	98	97
	55-64	444	363	80	77
	65-74	61	26	36	31
Males	15-74	1 254	1 023	231	224
	15-64	1 215	1 010	205	201
	15-24	126	119	6	5
	25-34	285	255	30	30
	35-44	288	239	49	49
	45-54	307	242	64	64
	55-64	210	155	55	53
	65-74	39	13	26	23
Females	15-74	1 193	1 082	111	107
	15-64	1 171	1 069	102	99
	15-24	136	133	3	2
	25-34	235	217	17	17
	35-44	256	233	23	23
	45-54	310	277	33	33
	55-64	234	208	25	24
	65-74	22	13	10	8

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2014

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 254	1 193
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	81	28
Agriculture	01	76	52	25
C Manufacturing	10-33	331	249	83
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	47	23	23
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	49	39	10
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	32	14
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	54	46	8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	105	82	23
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	31	26	5
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	22	6
F Construction	41-43	169	155	13
Construction of buildings	41	62	57	5
Specialised construction activities	43	88	81	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	144	147
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	37	5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	87	59	28
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	161	47	114
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	108	32
Land, water and air transport	49-51	90	75	16
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	50	34	16
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	27	59
J Information and communication	58-63	100	69	32
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	32	42
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	169	96	72
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	62	45	16
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	101	49	51
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	61	30	32
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	47	58
P Education	85	180	58	122
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	54	349
Human health activities	86	180	28	152
Residential care activities	87	96	13	83
Social work activities without accommodation	88	127	13	114
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	64	30	33
S-U Other service activities	94-99	87	26	61

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 386	262	519	544	617	444
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	98	10	12	19	30	27
C Manufacturing	10-33	326	28	67	84	88	59
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	.	8	6	7	5
F Construction	41-43	165	22	40	35	42	27
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	285	55	68	63	61	38
H Transportation and storage	49-53	136	15	31	28	38	23
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	84	25	22	13	16	8
J Information and communication	58-63	99	5	28	33	22	12
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	72	4	16	15	20	16
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	162	9	43	41	40	29
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	17	22	18	24	17
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	104	3	19	24	33	25
P Education	85	177	7	32	46	56	37
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	395	31	80	87	107	90
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	62	15	14	12	11	10
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	14	17	16	20	17

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 764	673
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	102	7
C Manufacturing	10-33	331	331	.
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	16	11
F Construction	41-43	169	162	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	289	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	135	5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	77	9
J Information and communication	58-63	100	97	4
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	70	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	169	126	42
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	101	81	20
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	4	102
P Education	85	180	29	151
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	112	288
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	64	44	19
S-U Other service activities	94-99	87	85	.

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons						
		Regional State Administrative Agencies						
		Whole country (incl. Åland)	Southern Finland AVI	Southwestern Finland AVI	Eastern Finland AVI	Western and Inland Finland AVI	Northern Finland AVI	Lapland AVI
Industry	TOL 2008							
Industries total	00-99	2 447	1 083	302	237	536	199	74
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	20	16	20	32	14	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	359	130	53	35	100	31	9
F Construction	41-43	169	73	20	17	37	15	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	143	34	24	59	21	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	67	19	11	26	10	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	41	9	8	18	5	4
J Information and communication	58-63	100	65	7	5	17	5	.
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	42	7	6	11	5	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	269	138	33	20	51	20	7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	51	13	10	18	8	5
P Education	85	180	76	21	17	42	17	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	157	50	49	92	37	14
	90-99	151	73	17	14	30	11	4

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation code	Occupation			
	Occupations total	2 447	1 254	1 193
01	Managers	66	44	22
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	11	6	4
12	Administrative and commercial managers	21	14	7
13	Production and specialised services managers	28	18	10
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	7	5	.
2	Professionals	584	308	276
21	Science and engineering professionals	139	108	31
22	Health professionals	34	11	23
23	Teaching professionals	140	40	100
24	Business and administration professionals	111	55	56
25	Information and communications technology professionals	79	62	17
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	81	32	49
3	Technicians and associate professionals	456	194	262
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	92	75	16
32	Health associate professionals	106	11	95
33	Business and administration associate professionals	156	65	91
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	81	26	55
35	Information and communications technicians	22	16	5
4	Clerical support workers	155	38	117
41	General and keyboard clerks	51	5	45
42	Customer services clerks	41	8	32
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	41	15	26
44	Other clerical support workers	23	10	13
5	Service and sales workers	483	137	346
51	Personal service workers	122	51	70
52	Sales workers	166	54	112
53	Personal care workers	175	15	160
54	Protective services workers	20	16	4
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	90	63	27
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	79	52	27
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	12	11	.
7	Craft and related trades workers	260	241	20
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	99	96	3
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	89	86	3
73	Handicraft and printing workers	12	8	4
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	38	37	.
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	22	14	9
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	187	158	29
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	59	41	18
82	Assemblers	16	10	6
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	113	107	6
9	Elementary occupations	150	60	90
91	Cleaners and helpers	62	9	53

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	4	2	.
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	48	37	11
94	Food preparation assistants	25	5	20
95	Street and related sales and service workers	3	.	.
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	9	6	3
00	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 2014

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic group				
Employees total	3-9	2 105	1 023	1 082
Upper-level employees	3	594	317	277
- senior officials and upper management	31	64	41	23
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	168	116	52
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	128	36	92
- other senior officials and employees	34	234	123	110
Lower-level employees	4	851	249	602
- supervisors	41	85	46	39
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	281	81	200
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	25	4	22
- other lower-level employees	44	460	118	341
Manual workers	5	654	454	200
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	32	20	12
- manufacturing workers	52	249	220	30
- other production workers	53	109	69	40
- distribution and service workers	54	265	145	119
Unknown	9	6	3	3

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 2014

		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	2 447	91	3,7
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	5	4,5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	359	9	2,5
F Construction	41-43	169	5	2,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	8	2,8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	4	3,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	4	4,3
J Information and communication	58-63	100	3	2,6
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	.	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	269	11	4,1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	4	3,5
P Education	85	180	11	6,2
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	16	4,0
	90-99	151	9	5,9

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 2014

		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	2 105	234	11,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	5	13,0
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	334	36	10,8
F Construction	41-43	127	17	13,6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	27	10,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	120	17	14,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	8	11,2
J Information and communication	58-63	90	12	13,8
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	7	10,6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	218	27	12,3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	10	9,3
P Education	85	176	12	6,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	381	44	11,4
	90-99	113	11	10,1

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2014

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 105	1 776	329
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	29	7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	334	303	31
F Construction	41-43	127	114	14
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	222	30
H Transportation and storage	49-53	120	109	11
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	60	14
J Information and communication	58-63	90	83	7
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	61	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	218	189	29
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	94	12
P Education	85	176	131	45
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	381	294	87
	90-99	113	79	33

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2014

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 105	1 776	329
	Private sector	1 422	1 244	179
	Public sector	673	526	147
	- central government	139	109	29
	- local government	534	417	117
Males	Employer sector total	1 023	894	129
	Private sector	827	740	87
	Public sector	192	151	41
	- central government	69	54	15
	- local government	123	97	26
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	882	200
	Private sector	595	503	92
	Public sector	481	375	106
	- central government	70	55	15
	- local government	411	320	91

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2014, %

	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	5,1	6,6	4,1
Could not find a permanent work	67,5	64,2	69,6
Does not want a permanent work	23,6	24,2	23,1
On trial period	2,0	2,8	1,6
Don't know or unknown	1,0	.	.

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2014

		Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 105	1 798	306
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	31	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	334	318	16
F Construction	41-43	127	121	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	189	63
H Transportation and storage	49-53	120	102	18
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	49	25
J Information and communication	58-63	90	84	6
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	61	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	218	186	33
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	100	6
P Education	85	176	151	25
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	381	323	58
	90-99	113	77	35

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2014

		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	2 105	1 798	306
	Private sector	1 422	1 196	227
	Public sector	673	597	77
	- central government	139	130	9
	- local government	534	467	68
Males	Employer sector total	1 023	928	95
	Private sector	827	749	78
	Public sector	192	176	16
	- central government	69	66	3
	- local government	123	110	13
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	871	211
	Private sector	595	446	149
	Public sector	481	420	61
	- central government	70	64	6
	- local government	411	356	55

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2014

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 105	252	472	472	519	363	26
	- permanent full-time work	1 558	80	333	392	455	290	8
	- permanent part-time work	218	65	41	29	24	49	10
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	241	69	81	41	31	17	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	88	39	18	9	9	8	5
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	329	108	99	51	40	25	7
	Part-time work total	306	104	58	39	33	57	16
Males	Total	1 023	119	255	239	242	155	13
	- permanent full-time work	827	51	203	215	224	130	4
	- permanent part-time work	67	22	13	5	5	15	6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	101	34	34	15	11	6	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	28	13	5	3	.	3	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	47	39	18	13	9	3
	Part-time work total	95	35	18	8	7	19	8
Females	Total	1 082	133	217	233	277	208	13
	- permanent full-time work	730	29	130	177	231	160	4
	- permanent part-time work	151	43	28	24	19	33	4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	140	35	47	26	20	11	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	60	26	13	7	7	5	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	200	61	60	33	27	15	4
	Part-time work total	211	69	40	31	26	38	7

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2014, persons aged 15-64, %

		Employees' employment relationships of less than 12 months, %					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex							
Both sexes total	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	33,3	19,0	38,7	48,8	44,5	31,9
	- permanent part-time work	12,5	21,0	9,2	5,6	5,8	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	39,5	39,3	41,5	35,4	39,2	42,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,7	20,7	10,5	10,1	10,5	18,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	54,2	60,0	52,0	45,6	49,7	60,2
	Part-time work total	27,2	41,7	19,8	15,7	16,3	26,0
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	44,0	25,5	52,2	61,3	59,9	39,8
	- permanent part-time work	9,2	16,5	6,8	.	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	37,2	43,0	36,1	29,1	32,4	38,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	9,5	15,0	5,0	6,8	.	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	46,8	58,0	41,0	35,9	37,1	54,3
	Part-time work total	18,8	31,5	11,8	9,6	7,7	21,5
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	23,9	13,4	26,7	37,6	31,4	25,4
	- permanent part-time work	15,4	24,9	11,4	8,1	8,2	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	41,4	36,1	46,4	41,1	45,0	44,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	19,2	25,7	15,5	13,2	15,4	20,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	60,7	61,7	61,9	54,3	60,4	65,0
	Part-time work total	34,7	50,5	26,9	21,3	23,6	29,7

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 447	180	302	1 605	158	188
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	12	16	38	9	32
C Manufacturing	10-33	331	7	17	265	23	18
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	.	.	21	2	.
F Construction	41-43	169	5	8	118	13	24
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	27	56	162	19	25
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	11	14	78	13	22
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	13	19	43	3	7
J Information and communication	58-63	100	3	6	75	10	6
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	4	5	53	7	5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	169	12	18	111	13	14
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	101	11	15	65	4	5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	2	5	88	8	2
P Education	85	180	14	40	104	12	9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	28	51	302	12	8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	64	14	12	30	3	5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	87	14	16	46	6	4

Appendix table 46. Employees persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2014

		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	2 105	141	248	1 508	124	76
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	2	4	24	4	3
C Manufacturing	10-33	308	5	14	256	21	10
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	1	2	21	2	1
F Construction	41-43	127	3	4	103	9	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	24	51	154	14	9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	120	9	13	74	11	11
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	12	18	41	2	1
J Information and communication	58-63	90	3	5	72	8	3
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	3	5	50	6	3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	6	10	98	10	6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	89	9	13	62	3	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	2	5	88	8	2
P Education	85	176	14	39	103	11	8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	381	24	46	296	9	5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	48	12	7	26	2	1
S-U Other service activities	94-99	65	11	11	36	3	2

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job, employed persons aged 15-74 in full-time and part-time work by socio-economic group and sex in 2014

		Usual weekly working hours		
		Full-time and part-time work total	Full-time work	Part-time work
Sex	Socio-economic group			
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	36,8	40,0	19,0
	Employees total	36,2	39,0	19,5
	- upper-level employees	37,6	39,3	17,8
	- lower-level employees	35,3	38,3	20,6
	- manual workers	36,1	39,4	18,9
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	40,9	47,1	16,7
Males	Employed persons total	38,8	41,3	17,8
	Employees total	37,9	39,9	18,1
	- upper-level employees	38,6	40,0	15,7
	- lower-level employees	37,3	39,4	18,4
	- manual workers	37,7	40,0	18,8
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	42,7	48,2	17,2
Females	Employed persons total	34,8	38,6	19,7
	Employees total	34,6	38,0	20,2
	- upper-level employees	36,5	38,4	19,1
	- lower-level employees	34,4	37,8	21,0
	- manual workers	32,3	37,8	18,9
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	37,1	44,7	16,1

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job, employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2014

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

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://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_\(LFS\)_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_(LFS)_statistics).

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 2011 (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 103,000 interviews were conducted in 2014. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 28 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. This share describes the inaccuracy caused by random variation due to sampling and is called the **margin of error**.

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

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

We can see from table 1 that if the monthly estimate of the employed in the subgroup is 300,000 persons, the real number of the employed lies, with a probability of 95 per cent, within the range $300,000 \pm 11,600$ 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 margins of error (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 margins of error (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_tyovoimatutkimus.html.

Information service: tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi and tel. +358 29 551 1000.

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.

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