

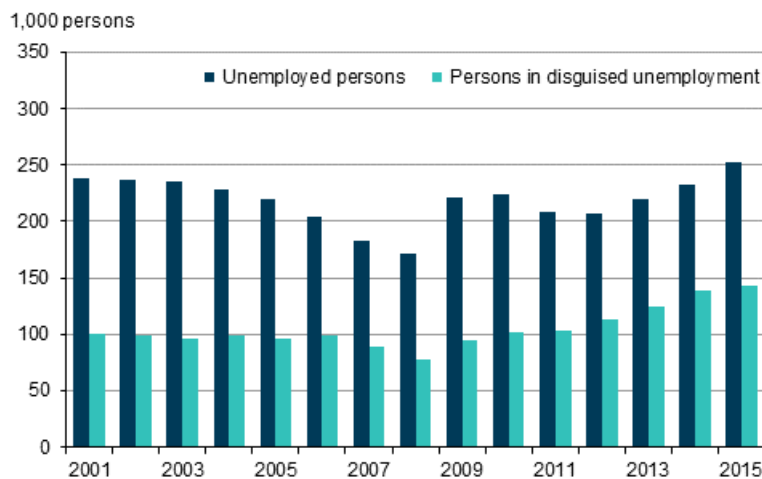
Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2015

Unemployment grew in 2015

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the average number of unemployed persons in 2015 was 252,000, which was 20,000 persons more than in 2014. The unemployment rate was, on average, 9.4 per cent in 2015, having been 8.7 per cent in 2014. In 2015, the number of persons in the inactive population in disguised unemployment was 144,000, which was 5,000 more than in 2014. These data derive from the annual review Employment and Unemployment in 2015 of Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey.

Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 2001 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74



According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of employed persons was 2,437,000 in 2015, which was 10,000 fewer than in 2014. The number of both employed women and men decreased by 5,000 persons from the previous year.

The employment rate of people aged 15 to 64 was 68.1 per cent in 2015 having been 68.3 per cent in 2014. Men's employment rate was 68.5 per cent and women's 67.7 per cent. The employment rate of both men and women decreased somewhat compared to 2014.

The number of unemployed persons grew by 20,000 persons in 2015 from the year before. In 2015, the average number of unemployed persons was 252,000, of which 137,000 were men and 115,000 women. The number of unemployed men grew by 8,000 persons, and that of unemployed women by 12,000 persons from 2014. The number of unemployed persons has been rising since 2012.

Unemployment increased in the areas of all other Regional State Administrative Agencies except for Northern Finland. The number of the unemployed grew most in the area of the Southern Finland Regional State Administrative Agency, by 9,000 persons and in the area of the Western and Inland Finland Regional State Administrative Agency, by 6,000 persons.

The unemployment rate was, on average, 9.4 per cent in 2015, having been 8.7 per cent in 2014. Men's unemployment rate was 9.9 per cent and women's 8.8 per cent. Men's unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points and women's by 0.9 percentage points from the previous year.

In 2015, besides unemployed persons, there were 144,000 persons in the inactive population in so-called disguised unemployment, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it actively. The number of persons in disguised unemployment increased by 5,000 persons from the previous year. The number of persons in disguised unemployment has been rising steadily since 2008.

Links

The content of the Labour Force Survey tables in databases has been extended:
http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__tym__tyti/?tablelist=true.

[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 persons in 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. Annual data are averages of monthly data, i.e. they describe the situation in an "average" week of the survey year. The annual working hour data are sums of monthly data. 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 2015 have been published in connection with the publication of December and 4th quarter data in early 2016 (27 January 2016). In addition to the review section, this publication also contains Labour Force Survey time series data and annual data concerning the year 2015.

This present annual publication and the previous annual reviews are available on the web pages of the Labour Force Survey http://www.stat.fi/til/tyti/index_en.html. The home page of the statistics also includes monthly and quarterly data and time series tables complementing this publication from Statistics Finland's [database](#).

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

2 Employment and unemployment in 2015

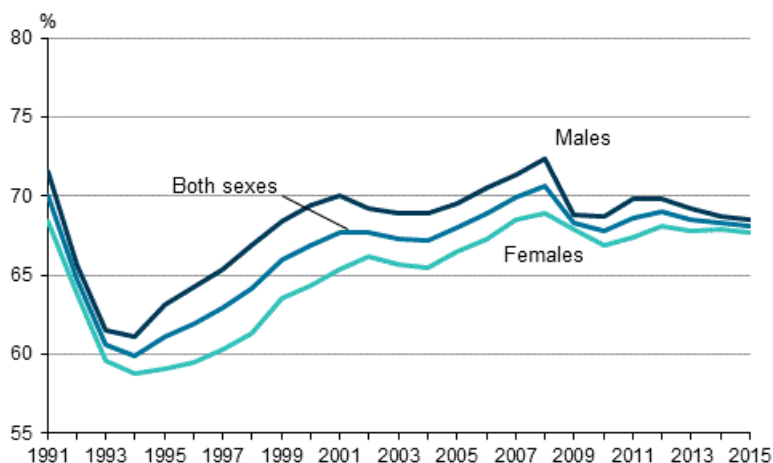
2.1 Employment weakened in 2015

Number of employed persons decreased from the previous year

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 68.1 per cent in 2015. The employment rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2014. Men's employment rate was 68.5 per cent and women's 67.7 per cent. The employment rate of both men and women decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 2014. (Figure 1.)

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

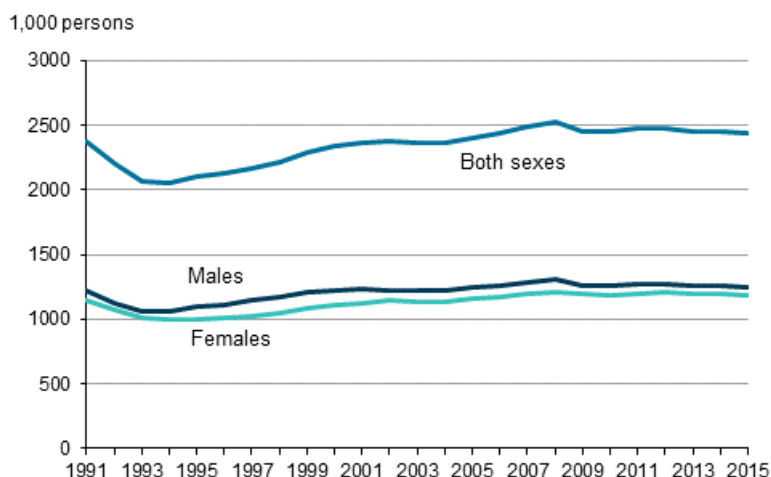
Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1991 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 64, %



The employment rate of women aged between 15 and 64 has been considerably higher in the longer term in Finland than the corresponding average for the EU28. Men's employment rate has been quite close to the average for the EU28. In 2014, the average employment rate of women for the EU28 was 59.5 per cent and 70.1 per cent for men.

In 2015, the number of employed persons among those aged 15 to 74 was 2,437,000, which was 10,000 lower than in 2014 (Figure 2). The number of employed persons decreased in all quarters of 2015 compared to the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1991 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74



Both men’s and women’s employment weakened

The employment situation of both men and women weakened from 2014 to 2015. In both groups the number of employed persons decreased by 5,000 compared with 2014. Figure 3 shows a time series on the changes in the number of employed persons by sex. The employment improved in the groups of persons aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 from 2014 to 2015. In other age groups, employment weakened most in the 15 to 24 age group from the year before (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 2001 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74

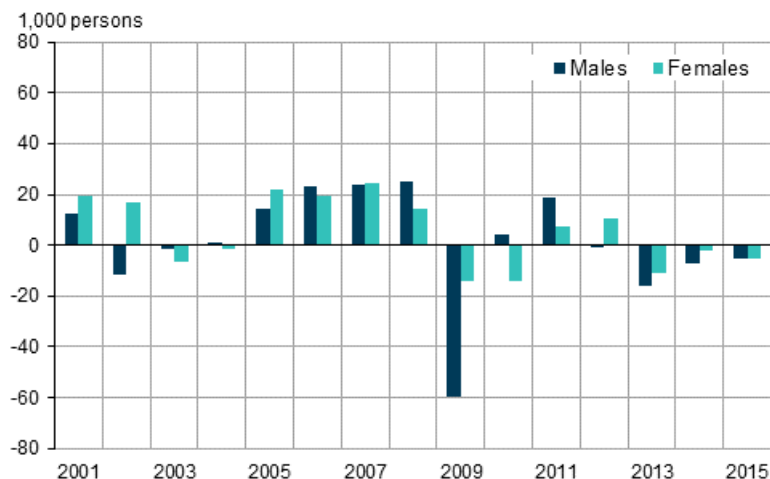
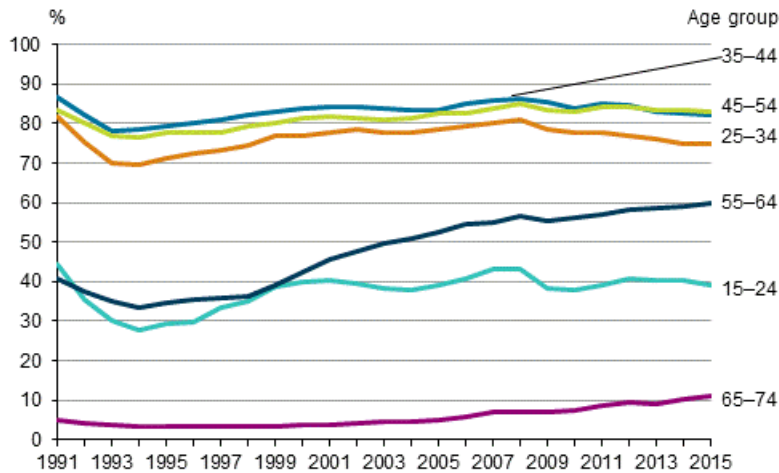


Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1991 to 2015, %

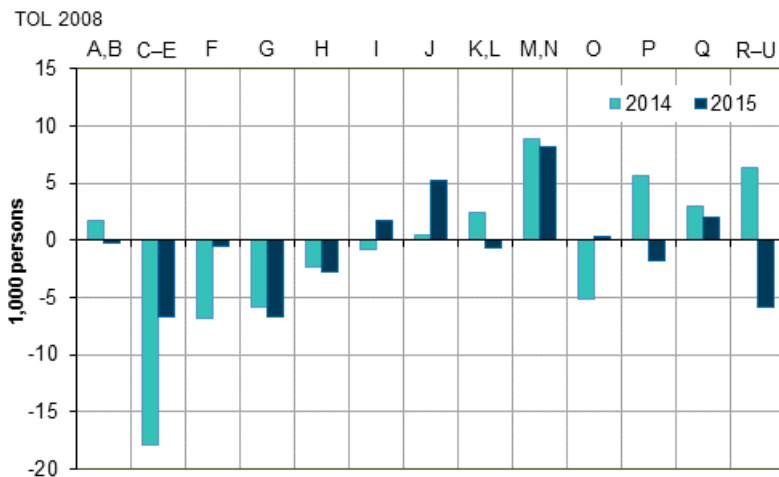


Number of employed persons decreased most in wholesale trade and increased in human health activities

In 2015, the number of employed persons decreased in manufacturing (C-E) by 7,000 persons. The number of employed persons decreased by as much in wholesale and retail trade (G), where the drop applied exclusively to persons employed in wholesale trade. The number of employed persons increased by 8,000 persons in business services (M, N) and by 5,000 persons in information and communication activities (J). Employment in human health and social work activities (Q) also grew slightly. The number of employed persons increased in the human health activities industry group by 11,000 persons but in social work activities the number of employed persons decreased. ([PX_Web Statfin table 030](#))

Figure 5 shows the change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2014 and 2015.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2014 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74



Industries (Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008)

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

The weakening of employment was quite evenly directed at both the private and public sectors. Five thousand fewer persons worked both in the private and public sectors than in 2014.

There were 2,090,000 employees in 2015, which was 14,000 fewer than in the previous year. In turn, the number of self-employed persons grew slightly from 2014. In 2015, the total number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers was 346,000. Of this, the share of unpaid family workers was 11,000. The share of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers among the employed was 14 per cent in 2015.

Examined by socio-economic group, employment improved by 11,000 persons for upper-level employees. Employment weakened among lower-level employees by 19,000 persons and by 5,000 persons among manual workers. The number of upper-level employees grew by 11,000 persons among women, the number of lower-level employees in turn declined by 21,000 persons. The number of women in manual worker occupations grew by 4,000 from 2014. The number of men remained almost unchanged both among upper-level and lower-level employees from 2014 to 2015. The number of men in manual worker occupations in turn decreased by 9,000 persons.

Number of hours worked decreased

In 2015, a total of 3.9 billion hours were worked in the whole national economy. The number of hours worked by employed persons was almost the same as in 2014. In 2015, the average annual number of hours worked by an employed person was 1,620, whereas in 2014 the respective figure was 1,617 hours.

In 2015, the number of underemployed persons was 137,000, which was 10,000 more than in 2014. 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 2015

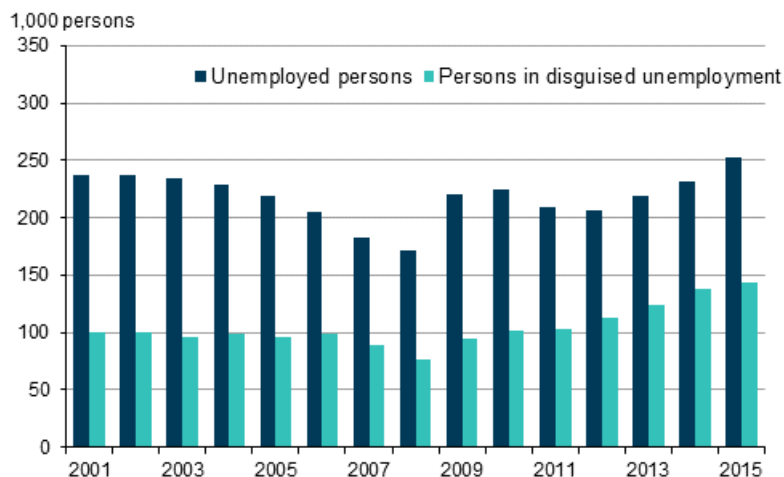
Unemployment continued growing in 2015. In 2015, the average number of unemployed was 252,000, which was 20,000 more than in the year before. The number of unemployed men was 137,000 and that of women 115,000. The number of unemployed men grew by 8,000 persons, and that of unemployed women by 12,000 persons.

The unemployment rate was, on average, 9.4 per cent in 2015, having been 8.7 per cent in 2014. Men's unemployment rate was 9.9 per cent and women's 8.8 per cent.

Besides unemployed persons, there were 144,000 persons aged 15 to 74 classified as being in disguised unemployment, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it actively. The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 5,000 compared with 2014. The combined total number

of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 396,000 in 2015 (Figure 6). More about persons in disguised unemployment in Section 4 Inactive population.

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 2001 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2015, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24, that is, the proportion of the unemployed among the labour force, stood at 22.4 per cent, which was 1.9 percentage points higher than one year previously. In other age groups, rates of unemployment grew less (Figure 7). In the 15 to 24 age group, 73,000 persons were unemployed, which was 29 per cent of all unemployed persons.

The share of unemployed people aged 15 to 24 among the population in the same age group was 11.3 per cent in 2015 (Figure 8). The share rose by one percentage point from 2014.

Figure 7. Rates of unemployment by age in 1991 to 2015, %

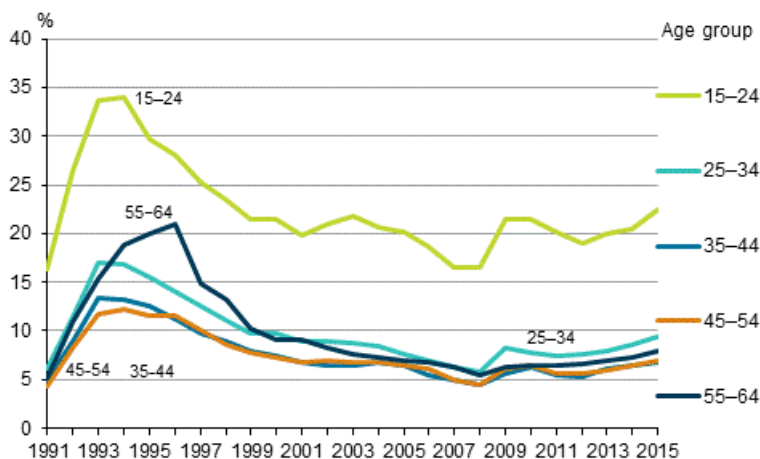
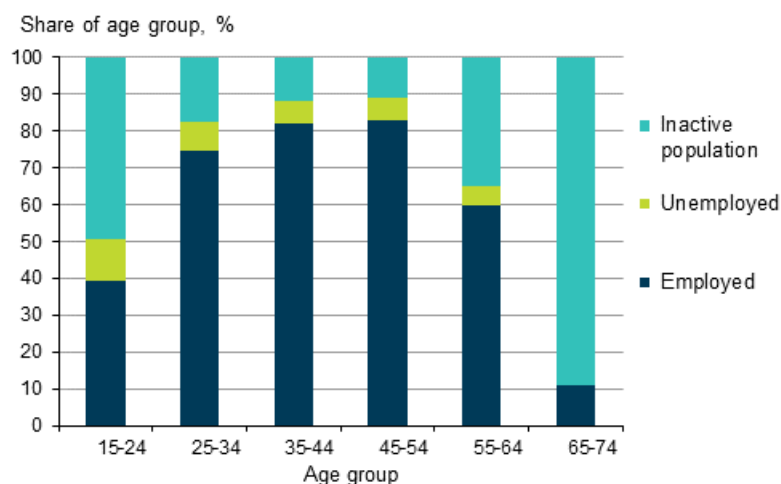


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2015, %



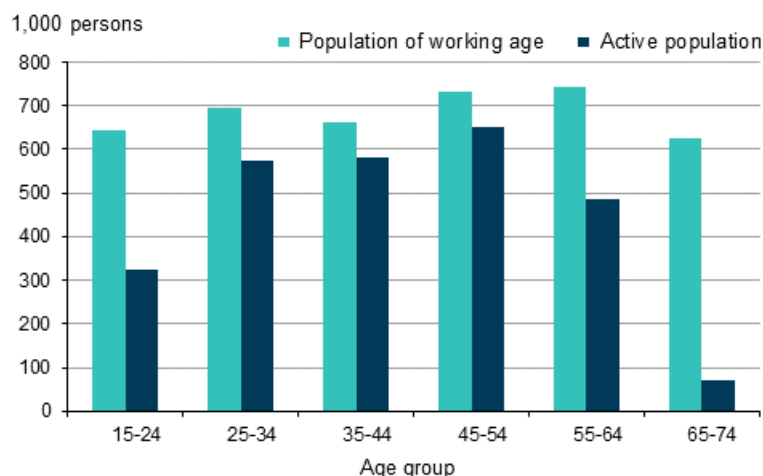
2.3 The labour force increased further

In 2015, the Finnish population included 4,102,000 persons aged 15 to 74. The number of working-age people (aged 15 to 74) grew by 7,000 persons from 2014. Simultaneously, the number of persons aged 15 to 64 decreased, however, as the growth was mostly directed at the age group of those aged 65 to 74, which grew by 22,000 persons from the year before. The age group of those aged 55 to 64 diminished by 8,000 persons but still remained the largest age group among people of working age (Figure 9).

The share of the active population, i.e. employed and unemployed persons aged 15 to 74, increased from 65.4 per cent in 2014 to 65.6 per cent in 2015. The size of the active population grew by 10,000 persons.

In 2015, the number of persons in the inactive population aged 15 to 74 was 1,413,000, which was slightly fewer than in 2014. More about the inactive population in Section 4.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2015

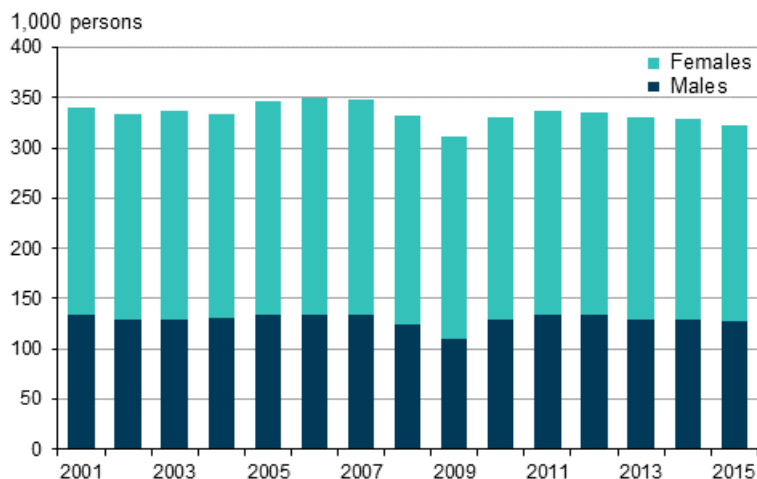


2.4 Number of employees' new contracts of under one year's duration decreased in 2015

Temporary employment is more widespread among women than men

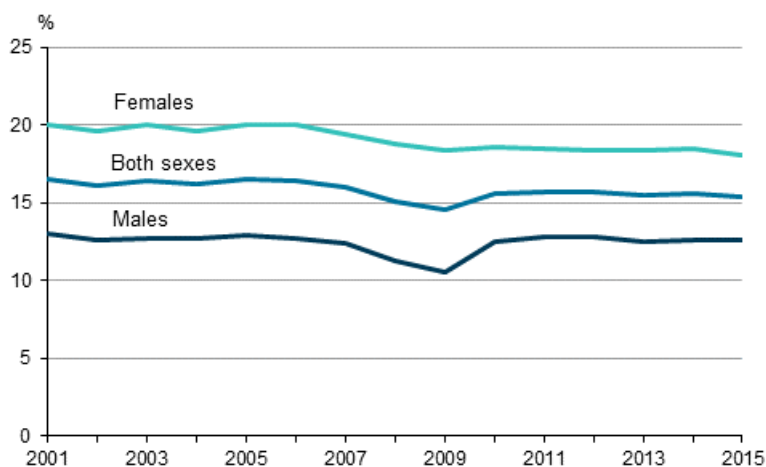
In 2015, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,090,000, which was 14,000 lower than in 2014. In all, 322,000 employees had temporary employment contracts, of whom 194,000 were women and 128,000 men (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001 to 2015



Eighty-five per cent of all employment contracts of employees were permanent and 15 per cent temporary in 2015. The shares remained almost unchanged from the year before. Temporary employment relationships are more common for women than for men. In 2015, eighteen per cent of female employees and around 13 per cent of male employees worked in a temporary employment relationship. In recent years the number of temporary female employees has remained almost unchanged. For men, the share of temporary employees was in 2015 still higher than in 2008 and 2009. (Figure 11.)

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001 to 2015, %



Two out of three temporary employees would want a permanent job

Temporary employment relationships may be suitable for the life situation of the employee, a desired option or be caused by that there is no permanent job available. Approximately 24 per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job in 2015. Around one-half of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in temporary jobs.

Around 40 per cent of young people aged 15 to 24 in temporary employment did not want permanent work. Correspondingly, in the age group 65 to 74, around 80 per cent did not want permanent work.

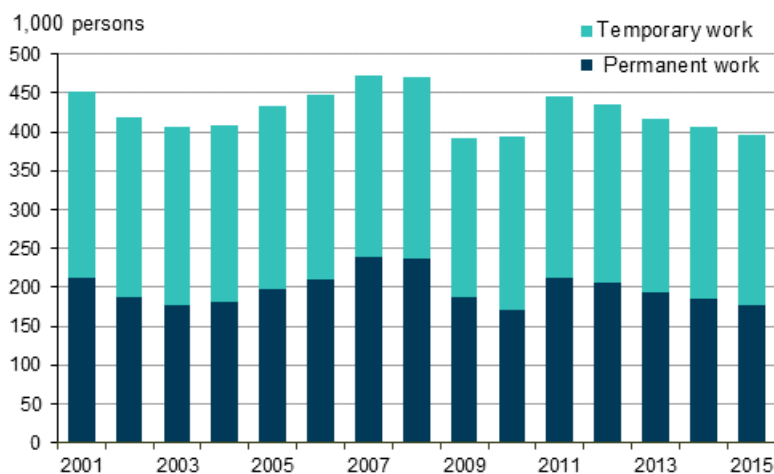
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2015, lack of permanent work was the reason why around 68 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees remained almost unchanged compared to 2014.

In 2015, there were 220,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 136,000 were women and 83,000 men. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

Around one-half of new employment contracts were temporary

In 2015, there were 396,000 employees whose employment relationship had lasted less than a year, which was 10,000 fewer than in 2014. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. Employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration in 2001 to 2015, persons aged 15 to 74



Fifty-five per cent of the employment contracts of under one year's duration were temporary. There has been a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment relationship is temporary or permanent. In 2015, 62 per cent of women's and 48 per cent of men's new employment relationships were temporary, which was nearly the same as in 2014.

Good 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 provides or hires out labour force. Data on temporary agency work have been collected in the Labour Force Survey since 2008. Data on temporary agency work describe the situation in an "average" week of the survey year. In 2015, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 31,000, or slightly more than in 2014. The shares of men and women doing temporary agency work were almost equal.

Among all employees, the share of temporary agency workers was only good one per cent in 2015. Thus, doing temporary agency work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market.

Temporary agency workers are employed by several industries. Their use is most common in wholesale and retail trade (G), in accommodation and food service activities (I), and in manufacturing (C-E). Each of these industries employed a couple of thousand temporary agency workers.

2.5 Number of persons working part-time remained almost unchanged

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

In 2015, altogether 378,000 persons or 15 per cent of all employed persons worked part-time. Of them, 306,000 were employees. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents' own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

In 2015, the number of employees in part-time employment remained on level with the previous year. Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. In 2015, nineteen per cent of female employees and ten per cent of male employees worked part-time. The number of male employees working part-time grew by nearly 6,000 persons and that of female employees working part-time decreased by almost the same amount compared with the previous year. (Figures 13 and 14)

Working part-time is widespread especially among employees between the ages of 15 and 24 of whom 42 per cent worked part-time in 2015 primarily due to studies. Correspondingly, 60 per cent of employees aged 65 to 74 worked part-time.

Nearly three-quarters of the part-time employees worked in the private sector. The numbers of part-time employees were the highest in the industries of wholesale and retail trade (G), and human health and social work activities (Q). The share of part-time employees of all employees in the industry was the largest, or 30 per cent, in retail trade (excl. motor vehicle trade).

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001 to 2015

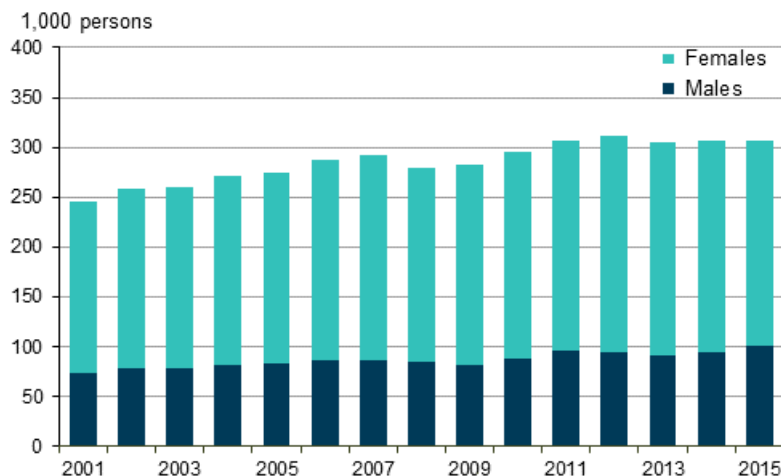
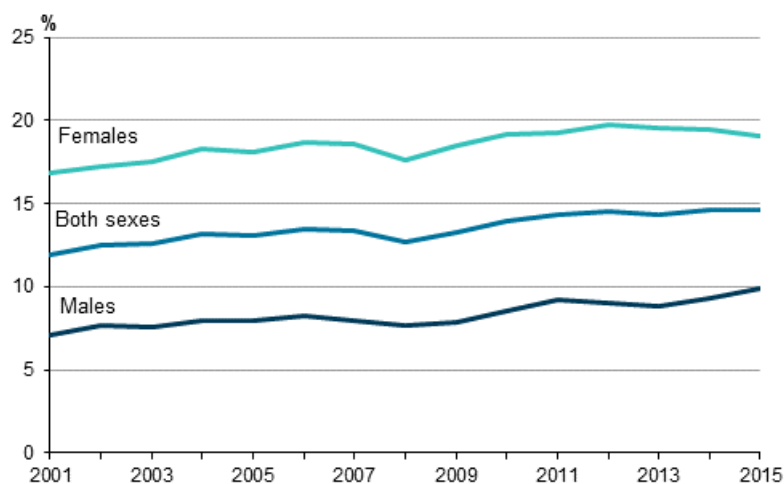


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2001 to 2015, %



Lack of full-time work the most common reason for part-time employment

Working part-time suits the life situation of many of those who are employed part-time. By contrast, part-time employment can be viewed as one form of underemployment in cases where the employee has not succeeded in finding full-time work even if he/she had wanted one.

In 2015, lack of full-time employment was the commonest reason for working part-time. Every third person working part-time reported this as their reason. In previous years, the most common reason for working part-time has been studying. In 2015, employees working part-time involuntarily numbered 99,000, of whom 68,000 were women and 31,000 men.

Other reported reasons related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Nearly all of those who reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time were women. For nearly three in ten part-time employees the reason for working part-time was studying.

Among 55 to 64-year old employees, the number of part-time workers was 50,000, which is 14 per cent of all employees in this age group.

3 Working time in 2015

3.1 Working times change slowly

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

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

Hours actually worked per week is the number of hours employed persons have worked in the survey week. Hours actually worked per week are separately inquired as concerns the main job and secondary job. Paid and unpaid overtime hours are also included. 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 can also be calculated separately for employees.

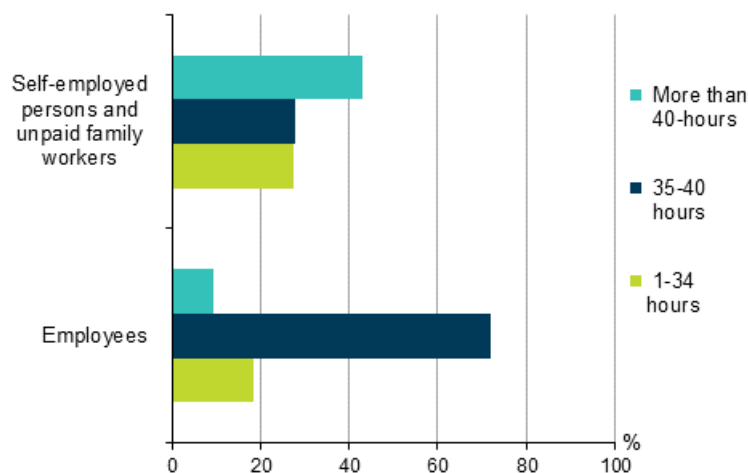
Working hours and hours worked fluctuate according to changes in the employment rate and in the structure of the employee population. For instance, if part-time work becomes more widespread than full-time work, the average weekly working hours will decrease. Working hours also vary by industry and occupation,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

3.2 Commonest working week is 35 to 40 hours

The vast majority (71%) of employees worked a usual week of 35 to 40 hours in 2015. Around ten per cent of employees worked a usual week of over 40 hours. Slightly under one-fifth of employees worked a usual week of under 35 hours. For them, usual weekly working hours were 30 to 34 hours.

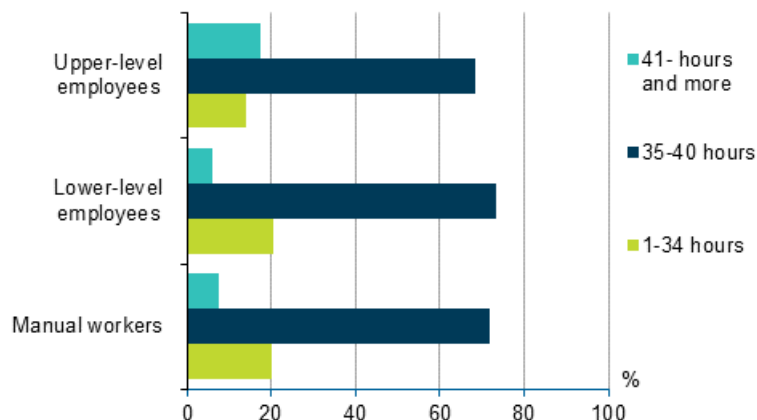
Long usual weekly working hours were most widespread among self-employed persons and unpaid family workers. For 43 per cent of them, usual weekly working hours were over 40 hours. Only around one-third of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers had usual weekly working hours of 35 to 40. Good one-quarter of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers had a usual week of under 35 hours. (Figure 15.)

Figure 15. Average usual weekly working hours of employees in their main job by occupational status in 2015, %



Variations in usual weekly working hours between different employee groups were fairly small. Among employees, upper-level employees most usually had long usual weekly working hours. For one-fifth of them, usual weekly working hours were over 40 hours. One in five lower-level employees and manual workers had short usual working hours of under 35 hours per week. Short working weeks were less usual among upper-level employees. (Figure 16.)

Figure 16. Average usual weekly working hours of employees by socio-economic group in 2015, %



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

In 2015, employees' usual weekly working hours were 36.2 hours in their main job and their hours actually worked per week were 35.0 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 2015 totalled 40.7 and hours actually worked per week 39.8. Hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences and increased by worked overtime hours.

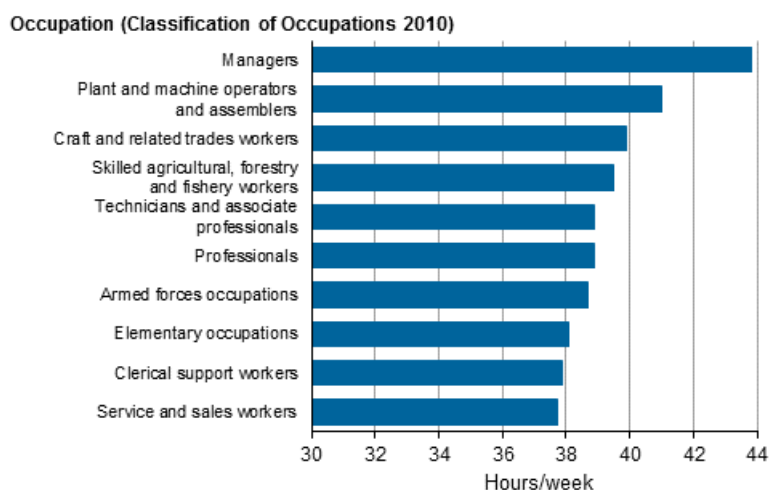
As in previous years, men's usual and actual weekly working hours were longer than women’s in 2015. By contrast, both the usual and actual weekly working hours of women working part-time were slightly longer than for men working part-time. (Table 1)

Table 1. Average of employees’ usual weekly working hours in their main job and hours actually worked per week in full-time and part-time work by sex in 2015

	Usual weekly working hours		Hours actually worked per week, hours/week	
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time work	Part-time work
Sexes, total	39,0	19,5	37,5	19,8
Males	39,9	18,6	38,6	18,9
Females	38,1	20,0	36,2	20,2

Among the occupational groups of employees in full-time employment, managers had the longest usual weekly working hours of around 43.8 in 2015. In addition to managers, only plant and machine operators, and assemblers had usual weekly working hours of over 40. Correspondingly, service and sales workers had the shortest usual weekly working hours. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Average usual weekly working hours of full-time employees in main job by occupation in 2015

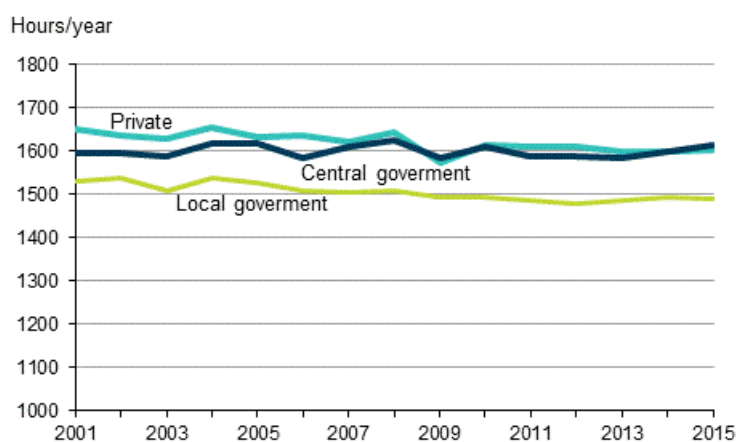


3.4 Annual hours actually worked per employee remained more or less unchanged in 2015

Annual hours actually worked per employee (see definition in Section 3.1) was 1,574 hours in 2015, which was almost the same as in the previous year. In the private sector and in central government, the annual hours actually worked per employee have been almost equal in recent years. Employees' annual hours actually worked in the private sector and in the central government sector increased slightly in 2015. By contrast, in the local government sector, the annual hours actually worked declined slightly from 2014. In the local government sector, the annual hours actually worked are clearly below those in other sectors. A majority of those working in the local government sector are women. (Figure 18.)

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. In 2015, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 1,469 hours among female employees and 1,685 hours among male employees.

Figure 18. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector in 2001 to 2015



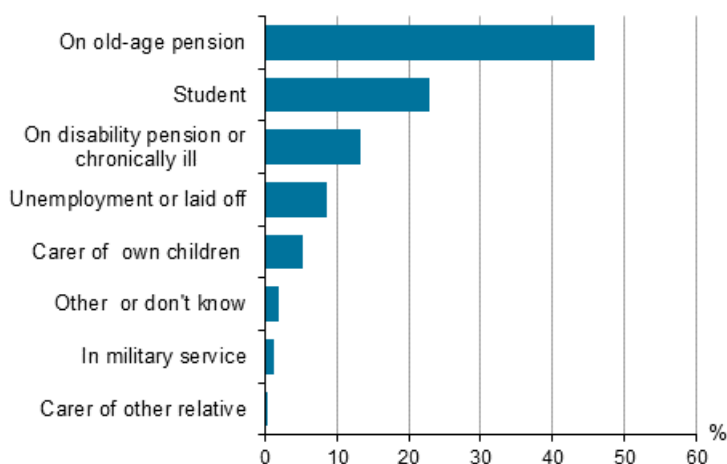
4 Inactive population

4.1 Number of persons in the inactive population almost unchanged

In 2015, there were a total of 1,413,000 persons aged 15 to 74 in the inactive population, which was almost the same as in 2014. 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 chronically ill. Slightly under one-quarter of the inactive population were full-time students or pupils. Of the inactive population, close on one-tenth reported that they were unemployed or laid off but were not classified as [unemployed](#) in the Labour Force Survey. Around six per cent were caring for their own children or some other relative. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. Persons in the inactive population aged 15 to 74 by main activity in 2015



Main type of activities are based on the respondent's own reporting.

4.2 Number of persons in disguised unemployment continued growing

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 considered persons in disguised unemployment in the Labour Force Survey. Persons in disguised unemployment can be considered as potential additional labour force.

In 2015, there were a total of 144,000 persons in disguised unemployment among the population aged 15 to 74. The number of persons in disguised unemployment rose to the highest level in 2015 since disguised unemployment has been reported which began in 1997. The number of persons in disguised unemployment has grown steadily since 2008, when the number was at its lowest, 77,000 persons. (Figure 20.)

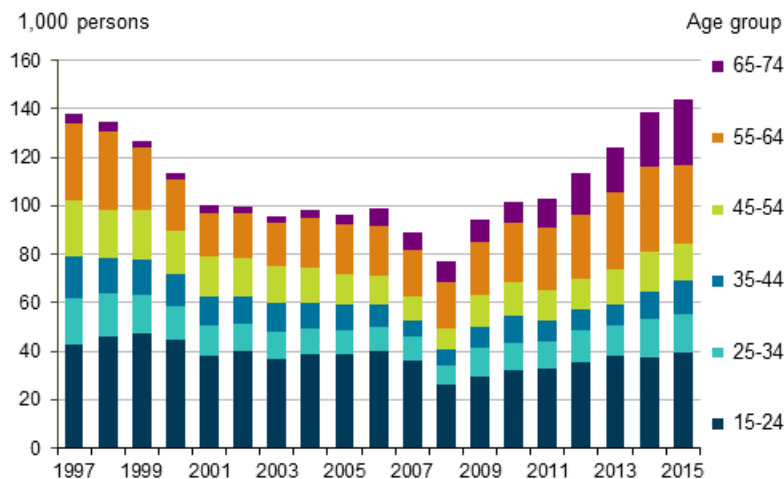
The assumption that no work is available was the most common reason among persons in disguised unemployment for not seeking employment. This was believed by good one-third of persons in disguised unemployment. For close on one-fifth, the reason was studying.

In 2015, just like in previous years, most persons in disguised unemployment were found in the age group 15 to 24, in total 39,000 persons. A majority of them mentioned studying as the reason for not seeking employment. There were 32,000 persons in disguised unemployment among the age group 55 to 64 of whom a majority had not sought employment because they did not believe work was available.

In the age group 65 to 74, the number of people in disguised unemployment has increased over the past ten years from a few thousand to the current 27,000 persons. A majority of persons in disguised

unemployment aged 65 to 74 had not sought employment because they were retired or they believed that work was not available.

Figure 20. Persons in disguised unemployment by age in 1997 to 2015, population aged 15 to 74

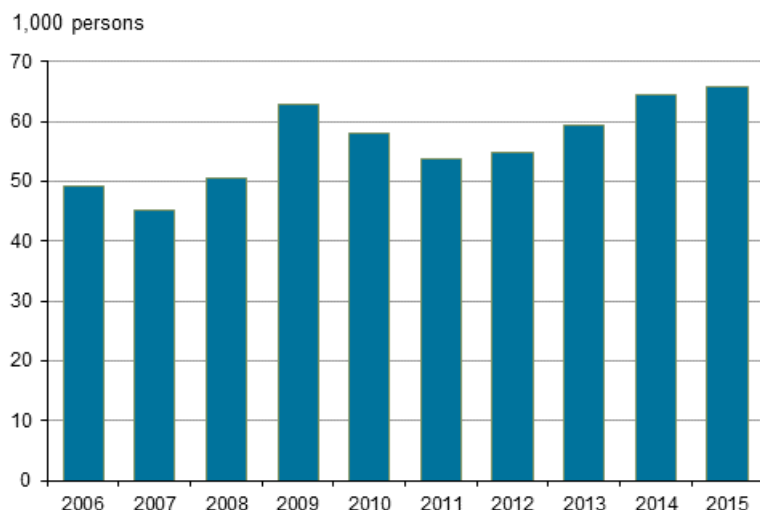


4.3 Young people not working or studying

There are a lot of full-time students among unemployed young people who are seeking, for example, part-time employment during studies or work during summer holidays. Therefore, 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. Here, participation in education refers to both education leading to a qualification and participation in various types of courses.

In 2015, there were a total of 66,000 young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service, which represented ten per cent of the entire 15 to 24 age group (Figure 21). Nearly 70 per cent of them considered themselves unemployed in 2015. Around 13 per cent reported that they were on disability pension or chronically ill. One in ten were caring for their children.

Figure 21. Young people aged 15 to 24 that were not working, studying or performing compulsory military service in 2006 to 2015



Even though a clear majority of young people aged 15 to 24 who are not working, studying or performing compulsory military service considered themselves unemployed and the share of disabled persons was also high, the group as a whole does not, however, represent socially excluded persons or young people at risk of social exclusion. The number of young people that are not working, studying or performing compulsory military service have been highest during summer and at the turn of the year, which partially suggests that for many this is a short period during which they prepare for entrance examinations, take a holiday, or wait in between studies, work or compulsory military service.

Nearly 80 per cent of these young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service were aged 20 to 24 in 2015. A majority of them had completed upper secondary level education.

5 Labour Force Survey data content from January 2008 onwards

1. Labour force status and other activity

- Active population
- Employed and employment rate
- Unemployed and unemployment rate
- Activity of persons not in labour force
- Main activity (own view)

2. Data on workplace and occupation in both main and secondary job

- Number of jobs
- Size of workplace
- Industry
- Employer sector (private, local government, central government)
- Location and country of workplace
- Occupation
- Status in employment (employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker)
- Socio-economic group (manual worker, upper-level and lower-level employees)
- Paid labour force of the self-employed
- Employees in supervisory functions
- Employees' monthly salary

3. Data on employment relationship

- Permanent / temporary employment relationship and reason for temporary employment relationship
- Duration of employment relationship
- Part-time / full-time work and reason for part-time work
- Temporary employment agency work

4. Data on working hours and arrangements related to them

- Shift work
- Period-based work
- Usual weekly working hours
- Hours worked (work input) in main and secondary job
- Days worked
- Overtime (paid / unpaid)
- On-call hours at the place of work
- Evening, night and weekend work
- Working at home
- Absence during the Survey week: main reason and duration of absence
- Absence due to sickness and family leaves

5. Unemployment, underemployment, job seeking

- Lay-off for a fixed period of time or until further notice
- Duration of unemployment
- Methods of job seeking
- Obstacles to job seeking
- Type of job sought (full-time or part-time job, as an employee or a self-employed person)
- Valid registration with the employment and economic development office, and unemployment benefit
- Underemployment: whether an employed person would like to increase his/her present working hours
- Number of weekly working hours desired by the employed
- Disguised unemployment

6. Education completed and studies in the past four weeks

- General basic education
- Qualification or degree attained (Register of Completed Education and Degrees)
- Level and field of qualification or degree
- Participation in education leading to a qualification or degree
- Participation in course training
- Participation in course training related to work or occupation
- Participation in course training during paid working hours
- Total number of lessons in four weeks

7. Previous activity

- Activity one year ago and data on job held one year ago
- Previous paid employment of persons currently unemployed during the past eight years and data on previous workplace

8. Data on the household

- Size of household
- Type of household
- Activity of household members aged 15 to 74
- Employment relationships and working hours of employed household members aged 15 to 74

The most important background variables for key employment and unemployment indicators

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

6 Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey

- **Active population**
All persons aged 15 to 74 who were employed or unemployed during the survey week belong to the active population. The concept of labour force can also be used of the active population.
- **Activity rate**
The ratio of those in the active population to the population of the same age. The concept of labour force participation rate can also be used of the activity rate.
- **Annual hours worked**
See hours actually worked per employed.
- **Disguised unemployment**
Persons outside the labour force who would like gainful work and would be available for work within a fortnight, but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are counted as persons in disguised unemployment. The reasons for disguised unemployment are giving up searching for a job or other reasons, such as studies, caring for children or health reasons.
- **Employed**
A person is employed if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment at least one hour against wages or salary or fringe benefits, or to make profit, or has been temporarily absent from work. A person absent from work in the survey week is counted as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave, own illness or if the absence has lasted under three months. Employed persons can be employees, self-employed or members of the same household working without actual pay in an enterprise owned by a family member.
- **Employee**
Employee is a person who works in paid employment for a pay or fee. Employees are further classified into manual workers and salaried employees.
- **Employer sector**
The employed are divided according to the employer into public and private sectors. The public sector is sub-divided into central and local government. In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts.
- **Employment rate**
The ratio of employed persons to the population of the same age. The employment rate of the total population is calculated as the ratio of 15 to 64-year-old employed persons to the population of the same age.
- **Evening work**
Evening work is work made between 6 and 11 pm.
- **Full-time work**
Employees or self-employed persons who report they work full-time in their main job are classified as full-time workers. The definition is not based on any hour limits, but on the respondent's own idea of the work being full-time.
- **Hired work/Temporary agency work**
An employment relationship in which the employee works through an agency providing or hiring labour force.

- **Hours actually worked per employed**
Hours actually worked per employed are a mathematical concept, derived by dividing the number of all hours worked in a year by the annual average of employed persons. Thus is obtained the average annual hours actually worked per employed. Hours actually worked can also be calculated separately for employees.
- **Hours actually worked per week**
Hours actually worked per week are the number of hours worked by an employee, self-employed or unpaid family worker in the survey week. Hours actually worked per week are inquired separately on main and secondary jobs. Included are also paid and unpaid overtime hours. On the other hand, holidays, mid-week holidays and absences for other reasons (e.g. sickness) shorten hours actually worked per week.
- **Hours actually worked per year**
Hours actually worked per year are the sum of hours worked by all employed persons, or the actual work input. It can be calculated by month, quarter or year. Hours actually worked include hours at main and secondary jobs as well as paid and unpaid overtime hours.
- **Inactive population**
The economically inactive population consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The concept of persons not in labour force can also be used of the inactive population.
- **Industry**
The industry is defined for the main and secondary jobs of employed persons according to the employer's establishment or the industry of one's own enterprise. Statistics Finland's Standard Industrial Classification is used in the definition of industry.
- **Labour force**
See Active population
- **Labour force participation rate**
See Activity rate
- **Laid off**
In the Labour Force Survey, a person is defined as laid off if he or she has been completely absent from work in the survey week (also from a secondary job) and in the interview reports temporary lay-off as the reason for the absence. The person can be laid off either for a fixed period or for the time being. In the Labour Force Survey, a laid-off person may be defined either as employed, unemployed or economically inactive.
- **Long-term unemployed**
Long-term unemployed is a person who has been continuously unemployed during the survey time for 12 months or longer.
- **Main job**
The main job is the only or principal job of an employed person. Where several jobs exist, the main job is usually the job on which the respondent spends the most time or from which the highest income is earned. The definition of main and secondary jobs is based on the respondent's own reporting.
- **Night work**
Night work is work made between 11 pm and 6 am.
- **Not in labour force**
See Inactive population

- **Occupation**
Data on occupations are based on the interviewees' own reporting in the Labour Force Survey. The occupation of an employed person is defined according to the occupation in the main job. The occupation of an unemployed person is determined according to the situation before unemployment. In the Labour Force Survey the occupation is classified according to the classifications of occupations used at Statistics Finland.
- **Overtime ratio**
The ratio of those working paid overtime hours in the survey week to all employed persons.
- **Overtime work**
Overtime work is made by an employee in addition to agreement-based working hours. Overtime may be unpaid or paid, for which compensation is received either in pay or as time off.
- **Part-time work**
Employees or self-employed persons who report they work part-time in their main job are classified as part-time workers. The definition is not based on any hour limits, but on the respondent's own idea of the work being part-time.
- **Persons at work/not at work**
An employed person who was at work at least on one day in the survey week is counted as being at work. An employed person who was temporarily absent from work during the whole survey week because of holiday, sickness or lay-off period, for example, is counted as not being at work.
- **Private sector**
In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts. The private sector comprises those whose employer is a company (including companies owned by the state or municipality), a private person, an enterprise, a foundation, a co-operative or an association, and those who are self-employed or own-account workers. Non-profit institutions, such as the church and parishes, are also included in the private sector.
- **Public sector**
In the Labour Force Survey the employer sector is determined on the basis of the information on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification differs to some extent from that used in the National Accounts. The public sector includes central and local government. The central government sector includes state administration, universities, the Social Insurance Institution, the Bank of Finland and unincorporated central government enterprises. Municipalities and joint municipal authorities comprise the municipal administration, the municipal school system, as well as the unincorporated service institutions and agencies of the municipalities and joint municipal authorities, such as health centres, hospitals, day-care centres and unincorporated enterprises.
- **Regular weekly working hours**
See Usual weekly working hours
- **Secondary job**
Work made in addition to the employee's or self-employed person's main job. The definition of main and secondary jobs is based on the respondent's own reporting. The secondary job is usually the job on which less time is spent or from which the earnings gained are lower than from the main job.
- **Secondary job rate**
The ratio of those working at secondary jobs in the survey week to all employed persons.

- **Self-employed**
Self-employed persons are those who are engaged in economic activities on their own account and at their own risk. Self-employed can be self-employed with employees or without employees, such as own-account workers or freelancers. A person acting in a limited company, who alone or together with his/her family owns at least one half of the company, is counted as self-employed.
- **Self-employed employer**
A self-employed person employing paid labour force.
- **Self-employed without employees**
A self-employed person or an own-account worker with no paid labour force.
- **Shift work**
Shift work is work in which shifts change regularly according to an agreed rota of time periods. If the person permanently works only a specific shift, such as night shift, he/she is not counted as a shift worker.
- **Share of young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service**
The “share of young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service” used by Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey describes the share of young people aged 15 to 24 who are not working studying for a degree or qualification, attending course training or performing military or nonmilitary service compared to the entire age group.
The figure of Statistics Finland’s Labour Force survey differs slightly from the almost corresponding NEET rate used by Eurostat. NEET is an abbreviation of “Not in Employment, Education or Training”. The figure published by Eurostat is based on data where the population does not include young people performing military or non-military service.
- **Sickness day**
Absence from the main job in the survey week because of the employed person's own sickness or accident.
- **Socio-economic group**
Employees are classified according to socio-economic group into upper-level and lower-level employees and manual workers. Self-employed persons can be grouped into self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees and unpaid family workers. Statistics Finland's Classification of Socio-economic Groups is used in the classification.
- **Status in employment**
Status in employment classifies employed persons into those in paid employment, that is, into employees and self-employed and unpaid family workers. Self-employed persons can also be grouped into self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees. For an unemployed person the status in employment is defined according to the job preceding unemployment.
- **Temporary employment**
Employees with an employment contract for a fixed term, for a trial period, or for carrying out certain tasks are considered as being in temporary employment.
- **Underemployed**
Underemployed are those who are engaged in part-time work because full-time work is not available, or whose employer has them work a reduced working week, or who have had no work due to shortage of orders or customers or because of having been laid off. Thus underemployed is an employed person who would like to do more work.

- **Unemployed**
A person is unemployed if he/she is without work during the survey week (not in paid employment or working as self-employed), has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as an employee or self-employed and would be available for work within two weeks. A person who is without work and waiting for an agreed job to start within three months is also classified as unemployed if he/she could start work within two weeks. Persons laid off for the time being who fulfil the above-mentioned criteria are also counted as unemployed.
- **Unemployment rate**
The unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed to the active population (labour force) of the same age, i.e. employed and unemployed persons. The unemployment rate of the total population is calculated as the ratio of 15 to 74-year-old unemployed persons to the active population (labour force) of the same age.
- **Unpaid family worker**
Unpaid family workers are members of the same household working without actual pay in an enterprise or farm owned by a family member.
- **Usual weekly working hours**
An employed person's usual weekly working hours are the customary or average weekly working hours in the main job. Absences have no effect on usual weekly working hours. For employees usual weekly working hours include paid or unpaid overtime. Earlier the concepts of normal working hours or regular weekly working hours were used.
- **Work attendance rate**
The ratio of persons at work to the total number of employed persons.

7 Classifications

7.1 Socio-economic Groups

Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989

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

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

7.2 Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008

Code	Heading
	Industries total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
02	Forestry and logging
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

7.3 Classification of Occupations

Classification of Occupations 2010

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

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

7.4 Levels of education

Classification of Education 2011, levels of education

Code	Heading
0	<p>Pre-primary education Usually provided by children's day care centres or comprehensive schools to children aged between 3 and 6. At least one member of day care centre staff per group must have a teacher's qualification.</p>
1	<p>Primary education Completion of the primary school (kansakoulu). Grades 1 to 6 of the comprehensive school.</p>
2	<p>Lower secondary education Completion of the middle school (keskikoulu). Grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive school (peruskoulu).</p>
3	<p>Upper secondary level education Upper secondary level education comprises matriculation examination, vocational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years, further vocational qualifications and specialist vocational qualifications. Matriculation examination gives general eligibility for tertiary education. Upper secondary vocational education gives a vocational competence and the opportunity to pursue further studies in polytechnics and, subject to certain conditions, in universities.</p>
5	<p>Lowest level tertiary education Lowest level tertiary education comprises vocational college education with a duration of 2 to 3 years after upper secondary education. Examples of vocational college qualifications include Technician Engineer (teknikko), Diploma in Business and Administration (merkonomi) and Diploma in Nursing (sairaanhoitaja).</p>
6	<p>Lower-degree level tertiary education Lower-degree level tertiary education comprises, among others, polytechnic degrees and lower university degrees, as well as engineering and sea captain's qualifications, for example. The duration of polytechnic education is 3.5 to 4.5 years. The duration for the attainment of a lower university degree (bachelor level) is 3 to 4 years.</p>
7	<p>Higher-degree level tertiary education Higher-degree level tertiary education comprises higher university degrees (Master level), specialist's degrees in medicine and polytechnic Master's degrees. The duration for the attainment of a higher university degree (Master level) is 5 to 6 years and for polytechnic Master's degree requiring additional work experience 1 to 1.5 years.</p>
8	<p>Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees).</p>
9	<p>Level of education unknown</p>

8 Notes to the appendix tables

- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under “Concepts and definitions”, and its pdf version.
- **Small figures concerning no more than 4,000 persons** that are presented in the tables **should be viewed with reservations** because they are based on a low number of respondents.
- **Symbols used in the tables:**
Magnitude less than half of unit employed “0”
Nil to report or data too uncertain for presentation “.”
- **Due to rounding**, the sums in the tables may not always agree.
- **Data on education** concerning 2015 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 2006–2015 and 2011–2015

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2015	4 102	2 689	2 437	252	1 413
Males	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
	2015	2 056	1 386	1 249	137	671
Females	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
	2015	2 046	1 303	1 188	115	742

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Active population, 1000 persons							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	2 689	2 619	326	575	583	652	484	70
Males	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
	2015	1 386	1 343	158	317	309	327	231	43
Females	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
	2015	1 303	1 277	167	258	274	324	253	27

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Activity rate, %							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	65,6	75,4	50,5	82,5	88,2	89,2	65,2	11,1
Males	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
	2015	67,4	76,3	48,0	88,6	91,2	88,9	63,2	14,5
Females	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
	2015	63,7	74,4	53,2	76,0	85,0	89,4	67,2	8,1

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Inactive population, 1000 persons							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	1 413	856	319	122	78	79	258	557
Males	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
	2015	671	417	171	41	30	41	135	254
Females	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
	2015	742	439	147	81	48	38	124	303

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Employed, 1000 persons							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	2 437	2 368	253	521	543	606	446	69
Males	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
	2015	1 249	1 206	118	288	287	303	210	43
Females	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
	2015	1 188	1 162	134	233	256	303	235	26

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Employment rate, %							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	59,4	68,1	39,2	74,8	82,1	82,9	60,0	11,0
Males	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
	2015	60,7	68,5	35,8	80,5	84,9	82,2	57,4	14,4
Females	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
	2015	58,1	67,7	42,7	68,7	79,3	83,6	62,5	8,0

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2011 - 2015

	Employed, 1000 persons					Employment rate, %				
	Year					Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	2 428	2 431	2 403	2 386	2 368	68,6	69,0	68,5	68,3	68,1
Southern Finland AVI	1 074	1 079	1 063	1 058	1 056	71,5	71,9	70,9	70,6	70,5
Southwestern Finland AVI	306	307	300	293	291	68,3	69,1	68,2	67,0	67,1
Eastern Finland AVI	232	231	231	231	225	63,6	64,0	64,9	65,5	64,6
Western and Inland Finland AVI	528	529	523	522	516	67,8	68,2	67,8	68,2	67,7
Northern Finland AVI	200	197	198	195	192	65,1	64,3	65,0	64,2	63,5
Lapland AVI	74	73	73	72	73	61,9	62,1	62,4	62,5	65,0
State Department of Åland	14	15	14	15	15	78,5	80,7	78,7	81,7	81,8

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437
	Employees total	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090
	- upper-level employees	565	594	607	603	626	597	591	590	594	605
	- lower-level employees	817	819	830	816	805	842	851	853	851	832
	- manual workers	745	761	764	697	682	695	697	678	654	649
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	314	313	324	334	328	331	337	330	343	346
Males	Employed persons total	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249
	Employees total	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015
	- upper-level employees	305	325	329	324	343	327	319	317	317	317
	- lower-level employees	220	212	219	212	213	239	241	244	249	251
	- manual workers	524	535	543	490	478	482	484	473	454	444
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	215	214	220	226	221	225	230	225	231	234
Females	Employed persons total	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188
	Employees total	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076
	- upper-level employees	259	269	279	279	283	271	272	273	277	288
	- lower-level employees	597	606	610	604	592	603	610	609	602	581
	- manual workers	221	226	221	207	203	213	214	205	200	205
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	99	99	104	109	107	105	107	105	111	112

Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2006 - 2014

		Employed, 1000 persons								
		Year								
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	2 443	2 492	2 531	2 457	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 120	1 138	1 155	1 120	1 116	1 120	1 139	1 120	1 103
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	880	918	942	942	965	997	1 003	1 025	1 043
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	378	367	364	354	351	351	326	308	300
	- lower university level (6)	243	269	282	283	294	315	335	355	366
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	259	281	297	305	319	331	342	362	377
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	444	436	434	395	367	357	342	312	302
Males	Total	1 266	1 289	1 315	1 255	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254
	Upper secondary education (3)	615	627	639	614	614	622	632	623	608
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	390	406	419	410	427	438	438	449	457
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	144	140	142	133	133	134	122	116	116
	- lower university level (6)	118	128	133	130	136	147	157	165	166
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	128	138	144	147	158	157	158	168	175
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	261	256	257	230	218	217	208	189	190
Females	Total	1 178	1 202	1 216	1 202	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193
	Upper secondary education (3)	505	511	516	506	502	498	507	497	495
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	490	511	524	532	538	558	565	575	586
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	234	228	222	221	218	217	203	192	184
	- lower university level (6)	125	140	149	154	158	168	178	190	200
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	131	143	153	157	162	173	184	193	202
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	183	180	176	165	149	139	134	123	112

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2011 - 2015

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	109	107	109	109
	C Manufacturing	10-33	360	357	350	331	328
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	27	28	24
	F Construction	41-43	176	175	176	169	168
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	300	296	290	284
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	144	142	140	137
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	86	86	86	87
	J Information and communication	58-63	99	101	100	100	106
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	74	71	74	73
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	155	161	164	169	171
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	100	96	101	107
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	113	111	106	106
	P Education	85	179	175	175	180	179
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	409	399	402	404
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	59	62	64	61
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	83	83	87	84
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	81	81	80	81	82
	C Manufacturing	10-33	269	268	263	249	244
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	19	20	21	22	18
	F Construction	41-43	162	161	161	155	155
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	150	150	145	144	146
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	114	112	108	108
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	25	27	27	26
	J Information and communication	58-63	66	68	68	69	71
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	32	30	30	32	31
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	85	87	93	96	99
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	49	55	47	49	55
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	54	52	48	47	48
	P Education	85	60	58	58	58	55
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	51	52	50	54	52
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	30	29	29	30	28
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	25	23	26	26	25

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	29	29	27	28	27
	C Manufacturing	10-33	91	89	88	83	84
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	5	5	6	6	6
	F Construction	41-43	14	14	15	13	13
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	154	150	152	147	138
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	32	30	31	32	29
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	58	61	60	59	61
	J Information and communication	58-63	33	33	32	32	35
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	44	44	42	42	42
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	70	74	71	72	71
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	49	46	50	51	52
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	63	61	63	58	58
	P Education	85	118	117	117	122	124
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	345	357	349	349	352
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	29	30	32	33	33
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	56	60	57	61	59

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	37	39	36	38
	C Manufacturing	10-33	337	333	327	308	305
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	26	26	23
	F Construction	41-43	135	133	134	127	126
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	261	259	251	245
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	124	120	121	120	116
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	76	76	74	75
	J Information and communication	58-63	91	92	91	90	95
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	67	65	67	66
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	121	123	126	130	130
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	86	89	85	89	94
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	113	111	106	106
	P Education	85	174	172	172	176	174
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	377	389	378	381	382
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	45	46	46	48	47
S-U Other service activities	94-99	60	61	61	65	63	

			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
			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	331	337	330	343	346
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	72	72	69	73	72
	C Manufacturing	10-33	23	23	23	24	23
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	41	42	42	41	42
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	41	39	38	39	39
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	24	24	21	20	21
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	10	10	10	12	12
	J Information and communication	58-63	8	9	9	10	11
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	7	6	7	7
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	34	38	38	39	41
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	11	12	11	12	13
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	5	3	3	4	5
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	18	20	21	21	23
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	14	14	16	16	14
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21	22	22	23	21	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	109	107	109	109
	C Manufacturing	10-33	360	357	350	331	328
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	27	28	24
	F Construction	41-43	176	175	176	169	168
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	303	300	296	290	284
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	147	144	142	140	137
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	86	86	86	87
	J Information and communication	58-63	99	101	100	100	106
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	74	71	74	73
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	155	161	164	169	171
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	100	96	101	107
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	113	111	106	106
	P Education	85	179	175	175	180	179
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	409	399	402	404
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	59	62	64	61
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	83	83	87	84
	Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 796	1 808	1 781	1 764	1 759
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying		01-09	102	102	100	102	102
C Manufacturing		10-33	359	356	350	331	328
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	17	17	17	16	14
F Construction		41-43	172	170	169	162	164
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	301	299	295	289	283
H Transportation and storage		49-53	142	139	137	135	134
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	73	77	78	77	76
J Information and communication		58-63	97	99	97	97	103
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	72	71	67	70	69
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	115	123	125	126	130
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	77	82	78	81	87
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	4	5	4	4	3
P Education		85	34	32	27	29	30
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	106	111	110	112	112
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	40	40	43	44	42
S-U Other service activities		94-99	80	81	81	85	82

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	667	666	668	673	668
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	8	8	8	7	7
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	7	8	10	11	10
	F Construction	41-43	4	5	6	6	5
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	5	5	5	5	4
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	9	9	9	9	11
	J Information and communication	58-63	2	.	3	4	3
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	3	3	4	4	4
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	40	38	39	42	41
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	20	18	18	20	20
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	108	107	102	103
	P Education	85	145	143	148	151	149
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	286	295	288	288	290
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	19	19	19	19	18
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090
	Private sector	1 472	1 517	1 532	1 459	1 447	1 466	1 472	1 451	1 422	1 414
	Public sector	655	657	666	657	663	667	666	668	673	668
	- central government	149	152	157	155	153	151	144	142	139	136
	- local government	507	505	509	502	510	517	522	526	534	532
Males	Employer sector total	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015
	Private sector	860	886	905	844	849	857	860	846	827	829
	Public sector	190	188	187	182	185	191	184	188	192	183
	- central government	76	75	79	76	74	74	70	68	69	68
	- local government	115	112	107	106	111	117	114	120	123	115
Females	Employer sector total	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076
	Private sector	611	631	628	615	598	608	612	605	595	585
	Public sector	465	470	479	475	478	476	481	480	481	485
	- central government	73	77	77	79	79	77	73	73	70	68
	- local government	392	393	402	396	399	399	408	407	411	417

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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
	2015	378	335	105	70	49	43	68	44
Males	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
	2015	143	117	39	25	12	14	26	26
Females	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
	2015	235	217	66	44	37	28	42	18

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	369	374	370	377	378
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	21	23	22	25	24
C Manufacturing	10-33	19	20	20	19	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	11	12
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	70	67	69	68	66
H Transportation and storage	49-53	21	22	20	20	22
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	25	25	25	27	29
J Information and communication	58-63	9	9	8	7	9
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	10	9	8	8	8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	23	23	24	24	24
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	21	20	19	21	24
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	6	6
P Education	85	28	28	27	26	28
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	62	70	65	63	61
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18	17	20	21	20
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21	20	21	24	22

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 129	2 178	2 207	2 123	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090
	- permanent full-time work	1 580	1 625	1 678	1 610	1 581	1 585	1 588	1 580	1 558	1 549
	- permanent part-time work	199	205	196	201	209	222	222	217	218	219
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	260	261	249	229	244	251	247	243	241	235
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	89	87	84	82	86	85	89	88	88	87
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	349	348	333	311	330	336	336	330	329	322
	Part-time work total	288	292	280	283	295	307	311	304	306	306
Males	Employees total	1 051	1 075	1 095	1 029	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015
	- permanent full-time work	860	882	913	865	851	851	847	846	827	817
	- permanent part-time work	58	60	58	55	58	67	66	61	67	71
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	105	107	98	83	99	105	105	100	101	97
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	28	26	26	27	30	30	29	30	28	30
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	133	133	124	109	129	135	134	129	129	127
	Part-time work total	86	87	84	81	88	96	95	91	95	101
Females	Employees total	1 078	1 103	1 112	1 094	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076
	- permanent full-time work	721	744	765	746	730	734	741	734	730	733
	- permanent part-time work	141	145	137	147	151	155	156	155	151	149
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	155	154	151	146	145	146	142	143	140	138
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	61	60	58	55	56	56	60	58	60	56
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	216	214	209	201	201	202	202	201	200	194
	Part-time work total	202	205	195	202	207	211	216	213	211	205

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) employment relationship by sex in 2006 - 2015, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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	74,2	74,6	76,1	75,9	74,6	74,0	74,0	74,3	74,0	74,1
	- permanent part-time work	9,4	9,4	8,9	9,5	9,9	10,3	10,3	10,2	10,4	10,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	12,2	12,0	11,3	10,8	11,5	11,7	11,5	11,4	11,4	11,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	16,4	16,0	15,1	14,6	15,6	15,7	15,7	15,5	15,6	15,4
	Part-time work total	13,5	13,4	12,7	13,3	13,9	14,3	14,5	14,3	14,6	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	81,8	82,0	83,4	84,0	82,0	80,9	80,9	81,6	80,9	80,5
	- permanent part-time work	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3	5,6	6,3	6,3	5,9	6,5	6,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,0	10,0	8,9	8,1	9,6	10,0	10,0	9,6	9,8	9,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,7	12,4	11,3	10,6	12,5	12,8	12,8	12,5	12,6	12,6
	Part-time work total	8,2	8,0	7,7	7,9	8,5	9,2	9,0	8,8	9,3	9,9
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	66,8	67,4	68,8	68,2	67,5	67,3	67,4	67,3	67,5	68,1
	- permanent part-time work	13,1	13,1	12,4	13,4	14,0	14,2	14,2	14,3	14,0	13,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,4	13,4	13,4	12,9	13,1	13,0	12,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,3	5,5	5,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	20,0	19,4	18,8	18,4	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,5	18,1
	Part-time work total	18,7	18,6	17,6	18,5	19,2	19,3	19,7	19,6	19,5	19,1

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4 034 472	4 040 428	3 963 673	3 956 312	3 947 135
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	233 863	229 203	219 526	219 690	222 050
C Manufacturing	10-33	610 372	604 076	594 177	565 242	560 500
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	39 843	41 928	44 465	45 879	42 308
F Construction	41-43	322 037	317 660	312 902	303 391	303 742
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	493 132	484 868	475 349	464 621	458 739
H Transportation and storage	49-53	255 672	250 410	241 312	239 247	233 699
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	132 721	136 635	135 222	131 584	132 687
J Information and communication	58-63	164 163	168 317	165 765	170 191	178 612
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	121 590	120 331	116 556	119 289	120 423
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	250 157	266 686	266 600	272 442	276 031
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	152 846	160 565	152 788	157 501	167 727
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 604	177 734	172 940	165 109	167 190
P Education	85	246 651	237 982	244 102	253 755	242 997
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	598 331	612 104	598 518	612 739	614 254
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	85 609	86 202	86 667	89 068	87 608
S-U Other service activities	94-99	124 654	128 921	120 565	128 709	125 493

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 382 039	3 381 045	3 334 695	3 307 924	3 289 398
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	74 181	71 059	73 129	68 616	70 886
C Manufacturing	10-33	561 889	556 145	549 517	520 069	514 170
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	39 115	40 672	42 816	43 257	39 698
F Construction	41-43	238 450	233 406	231 929	224 500	222 019
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	407 436	405 098	398 125	383 816	382 255
H Transportation and storage	49-53	201 921	195 895	194 614	195 942	189 185
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	107 669	111 284	110 639	104 715	104 377
J Information and communication	58-63	149 494	152 214	149 160	151 531	158 549
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	110 058	109 177	106 872	108 393	106 678
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	196 625	203 657	205 069	208 650	209 374
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	131 453	139 363	132 106	134 826	142 826
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 445	177 672	172 765	165 021	167 000
P Education	85	238 207	231 024	237 616	246 367	235 442
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	569 555	582 135	565 570	579 216	576 916
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	64 015	65 290	64 703	64 499	65 361
S-U Other service activities	94-99	90 570	91 916	85 749	92 953	93 212

Appendix table 20. Hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 631	1 627	1 613	1 617	1 620
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 119	2 098	2 042	2 012	2 037
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 697	1 693	1 696	1 705	1 708
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 633	1 682	1 670	1 666	1 756
	F Construction	41-43	1 828	1 812	1 782	1 798	1 805
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 626	1 616	1 604	1 600	1 617
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 735	1 741	1 696	1 709	1 703
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 603	1 583	1 565	1 537	1 520
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 653	1 663	1 658	1 694	1 689
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 612	1 618	1 633	1 617	1 648
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 614	1 655	1 625	1 616	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 565	1 598	1 585	1 564	1 568
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 587	1 576	1 560	1 563	1 577
	P Education	85	1 379	1 358	1 397	1 406	1 360
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 513	1 498	1 498	1 522	1 519
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 440	1 454	1 407	1 402	1 439
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 531	1 554	1 457	1 477	1 495
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 677	1 674	1 654	1 656	1 661
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 148	2 122	2 069	2 026	2 042
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 697	1 691	1 695	1 704	1 707
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 696	1 718	1 723	1 766	1 801
	F Construction	41-43	1 823	1 813	1 786	1 801	1 808
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 626	1 614	1 600	1 595	1 613
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 735	1 743	1 691	1 708	1 697
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 609	1 589	1 559	1 540	1 514
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 655	1 664	1 661	1 696	1 687
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 614	1 627	1 641	1 615	1 645
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 631	1 653	1 627	1 625	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 570	1 600	1 589	1 580	1 579
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 700	1 539	1 779	1 841	1 739
	P Education	85	1 508	1 477	1 484	1 440	1 375
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 496	1 475	1 485	1 507	1 528
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 408	1 444	1 370	1 376	1 405
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 523	1 545	1 446	1 469	1 482

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 508	1 502	1 506	1 516	1 514
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 736	1 779	1 691	1 800	1 952
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 488	1 606	1 583	1 521	1 693
	F Construction	41-43	2 022	1 801	1 676	1 713	1 707
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 743	1 682	1 830	1 746	1 908
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 551	1 554	1 630	1 506	1 573
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 533	.	1 521	1 634	1 757
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 592	1 414	1 516	1 657	1 684
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 567	1 663	1 620	1 590	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 551	1 593	1 581	1 500	1 529
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 583	1 578	1 552	1 553	1 572
	P Education	85	1 350	1 331	1 382	1 400	1 357
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 520	1 506	1 503	1 530	1 515
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 507	1 472	1 493	1 459	1 518
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2011 - 2015

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 578	1 575	1 568	1 572	1 574
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 926	1 927	1 888	1 882	1 890
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 669	1 668	1 679	1 691	1 686
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 620	1 659	1 649	1 639	1 736
	F Construction	41-43	1 764	1 754	1 732	1 761	1 764
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 556	1 555	1 539	1 527	1 559
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 635	1 634	1 608	1 639	1 628
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 479	1 461	1 453	1 413	1 393
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 640	1 648	1 636	1 677	1 676
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 594	1 618	1 634	1 612	1 623
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 624	1 651	1 626	1 608	1 613
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 526	1 570	1 550	1 519	1 525
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 586	1 575	1 559	1 562	1 575
	P Education	85	1 368	1 344	1 383	1 400	1 355
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 510	1 498	1 496	1 519	1 511
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 422	1 431	1 419	1 345	1 383
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 501	1 505	1 407	1 439	1 481
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 610	1 609	1 597	1 599	1 602
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 974	1 966	1 935	1 902	1 873
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 669	1 666	1 677	1 689	1 684
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 678	1 684	1 691	1 726	1 769
	F Construction	41-43	1 755	1 752	1 734	1 764	1 766
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 555	1 551	1 534	1 521	1 555
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 630	1 631	1 599	1 634	1 618
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 467	1 449	1 432	1 400	1 364
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 642	1 650	1 639	1 678	1 673
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 595	1 628	1 642	1 609	1 619
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 653	1 646	1 629	1 619	1 612
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 519	1 565	1 545	1 525	1 525
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 669	1 527	1 736	1 817	1 681
	P Education	85	1 458	1 408	1 398	1 399	1 344
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 484	1 470	1 470	1 489	1 496
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 358	1 401	1 368	1 264	1 296
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 490	1 491	1 392	1 428	1 464

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 508	1 502	1 506	1 516	1 514
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 736	1 779	1 691	1 800	1 952
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 488	1 606	1 583	1 521	1 693
	F Construction	41-43	2 022	1 801	1 676	1 713	1 707
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 743	1 682	1 830	1 746	1 908
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 551	1 554	1 630	1 506	1 573
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 533	.	1 521	1 634	1 757
	K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 592	1 414	1 516	1 657	1 684
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 567	1 663	1 620	1 590	1 619
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 551	1 593	1 581	1 500	1 529
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 583	1 578	1 552	1 553	1 572
	P Education	85	1 350	1 331	1 382	1 400	1 357
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 520	1 506	1 503	1 530	1 515
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 507	1 472	1 493	1 459	1 518
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2015	252	251	73	54	40	46	39
Males	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
	2015	137	136	40	29	21	25	21
Females	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
	2015	115	115	33	25	18	21	18

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2006 - 2015

		Unemployment rate, %						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2015	9,4	9,6	22,4	9,4	6,8	7,0	8,0
Males	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
	2015	9,9	10,2	25,4	9,2	6,9	7,5	9,2
Females	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
	2015	8,8	9,0	19,7	9,6	6,7	6,5	7,0

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2011 - 2015

	Unemployed, 1000 persons					Unemployment rate, %				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	209	207	219	232	252	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,7	9,4
Southern Finland AVI	79	77	83	92	101	6,7	6,6	7,1	7,9	8,5
Southwestern Finland AVI	25	26	29	30	33	7,3	7,6	8,5	9,0	9,8
Eastern Finland AVI	27	25	26	24	26	10,2	9,5	10,1	9,4	10,0
Western and Inland Finland AVI	50	48	49	52	57	8,5	8,1	8,4	8,8	9,7
Northern Finland AVI	19	22	23	25	24	8,7	9,9	10,2	11,2	11,0
Lapland AVI	9	9	9	8	10	10,2	10,4	10,5	9,7	11,8
State Department of Åland	0	0	1	1	1	2,7	1,7	3,9	4,1	4,7

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2006 - 2014, persons aged 15-74

		Unemployment rate, %								
		Year								
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex	Level of education									
Both sexes total	Total	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,7
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3	9,0	8,4	8,3	8,9	9,6
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,6	4,0	4,1	4,7	5,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8	4,4	3,6	3,7	4,1	4,5
	- lower university level (6)	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2	5,8	4,8	4,3	5,4	6,3
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,4	4,9
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0	15,5	15,3	15,3	15,9	15,9
Males	Total	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9	9,1	8,4	8,3	8,8	9,3
	Upper secondary education (3)	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9	9,7	8,8	8,8	9,4	10,1
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6	5,1	5,8
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8	5,5	4,7	5,6	5,1	4,7
	- lower university level (6)	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8	5,9	5,0	4,3	5,6	7,4
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	4,2	4,6	5,1
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7	14,9	14,8	13,9	14,9	14,7
Females	Total	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,5	8,0
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5	8,2	7,9	7,7	8,3	9,0
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3	4,4	3,8	3,7	4,3	4,8
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,8	2,9	2,6	3,5	4,3
	- lower university level (6)	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6	5,7	4,6	4,4	5,2	5,3
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	3,8	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,6
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4	16,3	16,1	17,3	17,5	18,0

Appendix tables, statistics for 2015

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2015

		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	4 102	2 689	2 437	252	1 413
	15-64	3 476	2 619	2 368	251	856
	15-24	644	326	253	73	319
	25-34	696	575	521	54	122
	35-44	661	583	543	40	78
	45-54	731	652	606	46	79
	55-64	743	484	446	39	258
	65-74	626	70	69	.	557
Males	15-74	2 056	1 386	1 249	137	671
	15-64	1 760	1 343	1 206	136	417
	15-24	330	158	118	40	171
	25-34	358	317	288	29	41
	35-44	339	309	287	21	30
	45-54	368	327	303	25	41
	55-64	366	231	210	21	135
	65-74	297	43	43	.	254
Females	15-74	2 046	1 303	1 188	115	742
	15-64	1 716	1 277	1 162	115	439
	15-24	315	167	134	33	147
	25-34	339	258	233	25	81
	35-44	323	274	256	18	48
	45-54	363	324	303	21	38
	55-64	377	253	235	18	124
	65-74	330	27	26	.	303

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2015, %

		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	65,6	59,4	6,1	34,4
	15-64	100,0	75,4	68,1	7,2	24,6
	15-24	100,0	50,5	39,2	11,3	49,5
	25-34	100,0	82,5	74,8	7,7	17,5
	35-44	100,0	88,2	82,1	6,0	11,8
	45-54	100,0	89,2	82,9	6,3	10,8
	55-64	100,0	65,2	60,0	5,2	34,8
	65-74	100,0	11,1	11,0	.	88,9
Males	15-74	100,0	67,4	60,7	6,7	32,6
	15-64	100,0	76,3	68,5	7,8	23,7
	15-24	100,0	48,0	35,8	12,2	52,0
	25-34	100,0	88,6	80,5	8,1	11,4
	35-44	100,0	91,2	84,9	6,3	8,8
	45-54	100,0	88,9	82,2	6,7	11,1
	55-64	100,0	63,2	57,4	5,8	36,8
	65-74	100,0	14,5	14,4	.	85,5
Females	15-74	100,0	63,7	58,1	5,6	36,3
	15-64	100,0	74,4	67,7	6,7	25,6
	15-24	100,0	53,2	42,7	10,5	46,8
	25-34	100,0	76,0	68,7	7,3	24,0
	35-44	100,0	85,0	79,3	5,7	15,0
	45-54	100,0	89,4	83,6	5,8	10,6
	55-64	100,0	67,2	62,5	4,7	32,8
	65-74	100,0	8,1	8,0	.	91,9

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region (2011) in 2015

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	3 476	2 619	2 368	251	856	68,1	9,6
Uusimaa	1 077	848	779	69	228	72,3	8,2
Varsinais-Suomi	299	223	199	23	76	66,7	10,4
Satakunta	135	101	92	9	34	68,0	9,3
Kanta-Häme	108	82	75	7	26	69,5	8,4
Pirkanmaa	321	241	215	26	80	66,9	11,0
Päijät-Häme	124	91	82	9	33	66,4	9,7
Kymenlaakso	109	78	69	9	31	62,9	12,0
South Karelia	81	58	51	6	23	63,8	10,5
Etelä-Savo	90	65	58	6	25	64,6	10,0
Pohjois-Savo	155	113	102	11	42	65,6	9,9
North Karelia	103	73	65	8	30	63,0	11,0
Central Finland	172	123	108	15	49	63,0	11,8
South Ostrobothnia	117	90	82	8	27	70,2	9,2
Ostrobothnia	111	87	81	6	24	72,9	7,2
Central Ostrobothnia	41	32	30	.	10	72,5	.
North Ostrobothnia	254	182	163	19	72	64,1	10,5
Kainuu	48	34	29	5	14	60,2	15,3
Lapland	113	84	73	10	29	65,0	12,2
Åland	18	16	15	1	3	81,8	4,7

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2015

		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	2 437	2 090	346	335
	15-64	2 368	2 061	307	300
	15-24	253	241	11	8
	25-34	521	473	47	47
	35-44	543	470	73	73
	45-54	606	509	97	96
	55-64	446	368	78	76
	65-74	69	29	40	35
Males	15-74	1 249	1 015	234	227
	15-64	1 206	1 001	205	201
	15-24	118	111	7	5
	25-34	288	256	32	32
	35-44	287	240	47	47
	45-54	303	237	65	65
	55-64	210	157	53	53
	65-74	43	14	29	26
Females	15-74	1 188	1 076	112	108
	15-64	1 162	1 060	101	99
	15-24	134	130	4	3
	25-34	233	218	15	15
	35-44	256	229	26	26
	45-54	303	271	32	32
	55-64	235	211	24	23
	65-74	26	15	11	9

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2015

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industries total	00-99	2 437	1 249	1 188
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	82	27
Agriculture	01	75	52	23
C Manufacturing	10-33	328	244	84
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	47	21	26
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	50	39	10
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	32	13
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	55	46	9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	100	78	22
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	32	27	5
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	18	6
F Construction	41-43	168	155	13
Construction of buildings	41	63	58	5
Specialised construction activities	43	88	81	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	146	138
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	37	5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	80	55	25
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	162	54	107
H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	108	29
Land, water and air transport	49-51	88	73	15
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	50	35	15
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	26	61
J Information and communication	58-63	106	71	35
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	31	42
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	99	71
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	63	45	18
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	107	55	52
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	65	31	33
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	48	58
P Education	85	179	55	124
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	52	352
Human health activities	86	190	31	159
Residential care activities	87	89	10	79
Social work activities without accommodation	88	125	11	114
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	61	28	33
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	25	59

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2015

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 368	253	521	543	606	446
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	96	10	13	17	29	27
C Manufacturing	10-33	323	24	72	81	87	59
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	6	5	7	5
F Construction	41-43	164	21	42	35	39	27
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	277	53	67	59	64	35
H Transportation and storage	49-53	132	16	29	30	33	24
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	24	21	14	16	10
J Information and communication	58-63	104	6	28	36	22	12
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	4	16	16	20	14
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	164	9	43	41	40	30
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	104	18	23	20	24	20
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	105	3	20	26	32	24
P Education	85	175	7	31	47	52	38
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	396	32	80	84	107	93
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59	13	13	13	10	9
S-U Other service activities	94-99	80	11	16	16	21	16

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 437	1 759	668
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	102	7
C Manufacturing	10-33	328	328	.
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	14	10
F Construction	41-43	168	164	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	283	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	134	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	76	11
J Information and communication	58-63	106	103	3
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	69	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	130	41
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	107	87	20
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	3	103
P Education	85	179	30	149
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	112	290
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	61	42	18
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	82	.

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2015

		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	2 437	1 085	300	232	532	196	76
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	21	15	20	31	16	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	352	130	52	32	97	31	8
F Construction	41-43	168	71	21	16	38	15	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	140	34	26	55	21	7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	63	18	11	28	10	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	42	10	8	17	5	4
J Information and communication	58-63	106	69	8	5	18	5	.
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	43	7	5	10	5	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	277	146	29	21	52	20	9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	52	13	9	18	8	5
P Education	85	179	73	21	18	42	16	8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	159	52	48	92	37	14
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	145	71	18	12	31	8	4

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2015

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation code	Occupation			
	Occupations total	2 437	1 249	1 188
1	Managers	78	52	26
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	12	8	4
12	Administrative and commercial managers	27	18	9
13	Production and specialised services managers	31	20	11
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	8	5	2
2	Professionals	590	306	284
21	Science and engineering professionals	143	112	31
22	Health professionals	36	11	25
23	Teaching professionals	141	36	105
24	Business and administration professionals	108	53	55
25	Information and communications technology professionals	79	61	18
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	83	33	50
3	Technicians and associate professionals	452	189	263
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	84	69	16
32	Health associate professionals	111	12	99
33	Business and administration associate professionals	152	65	87
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	82	26	55
35	Information and communications technicians	23	16	6
4	Clerical support workers	148	38	110
41	General and keyboard clerks	46	4	41
42	Customer services clerks	39	9	30
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	39	14	24
44	Other clerical support workers	25	10	15
5	Service and sales workers	470	139	331
51	Personal service workers	120	48	72
52	Sales workers	163	59	104
53	Personal care workers	166	15	151
54	Protective services workers	19	16	3
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	92	65	27
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	79	53	26
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	12	12	.
7	Craft and related trades workers	258	236	22
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	97	93	4
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	89	85	4
73	Handicraft and printing workers	11	6	4
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	39	38	.
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	23	13	10
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	185	154	31
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	59	40	20
82	Assemblers	15	10	5
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	110	104	6
9	Elementary occupations	151	60	92
91	Cleaners and helpers	64	8	55

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	4	2	.
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	46	35	11
94	Food preparation assistants	25	6	19
95	Street and related sales and service workers	4	2	.
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	9	6	3
0	Armed forces	9	9	.
01	Commissioned armed forces officers	3	3	.
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	5	5	.

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2015

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic group				
Employees total	3-9	2 090	1 015	1 076
Upper-level employees	3	605	317	288
- senior officials and upper management	31	72	46	26
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	170	117	53
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	127	32	95
- other senior officials and employees	34	235	122	113
Lower-level employees	4	832	251	581
- supervisors	41	86	48	38
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	272	85	186
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	26	3	23
- other lower-level employees	44	449	115	334
Manual workers	5	649	444	205
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	34	22	12
- manufacturing workers	52	246	213	34
- other production workers	53	107	68	38
- distribution and service workers	54	262	141	121
Unknown	9	4	2	2

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 2015

		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	2 437	101	4,2
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	7	6,0
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	352	11	3,0
F Construction	41-43	168	5	3,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	10	3,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	5	3,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	4	4,8
J Information and communication	58-63	106	3	3,0
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	2	2,7
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	277	12	4,3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	4	3,5
P Education	85	179	13	7,2
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	18	4,5
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	145	8	5,6

Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 having paid overtime during the survey week and the proportion of them of all employees by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

		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	2 090	229	11,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	5	13,6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	328	39	11,9
F Construction	41-43	126	16	13,0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	245	25	10,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	17	14,8
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	9	11,8
J Information and communication	58-63	95	13	13,5
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	7	10,5
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	223	26	11,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	9	8,6
P Education	85	174	10	5,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	42	10,9
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	110	10	9,5

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 090	1 769	322
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	31	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	328	300	28
F Construction	41-43	126	112	14
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	245	216	29
H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	105	11
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	63	12
J Information and communication	58-63	95	88	7
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	60	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	223	191	32
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	94	12
P Education	85	174	127	46
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	296	86
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	110	81	29

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2015

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 090	1 769	322
	Private sector	1 414	1 237	177
	Public sector	668	526	142
	- central government	136	106	30
	- local government	532	420	112
Males	Employer sector total	1 015	887	127
	Private sector	829	741	87
	Public sector	183	144	39
	- central government	68	53	15
	- local government	115	91	24
Females	Employer sector total	1 076	882	194
	Private sector	585	495	90
	Public sector	485	382	103
	- central government	68	54	15
	- local government	417	329	88

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2015, %

	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	4,6	5,7	3,8
Could not find a permanent work	68,3	65,2	70,2
Does not want a permanent work	23,9	24,9	23,3
On trial period	1,8	2,6	1,3
Don't know or unknown	0,6	.	.

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 090	1 784	306
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	33	5
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	328	312	16
F Construction	41-43	126	119	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	245	185	60
H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	97	19
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	48	27
J Information and communication	58-63	95	88	7
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	59	7
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	223	188	35
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	100	6
P Education	85	174	148	26
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	326	56
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	110	77	33

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2015

		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	2 090	1 784	306
	Private sector	1 414	1 183	231
	Public sector	668	597	72
	- central government	136	128	8
	- local government	532	469	63
Males	Employer sector total	1 015	914	101
	Private sector	829	745	84
	Public sector	183	167	16
	- central government	68	65	3
	- local government	115	102	13
Females	Employer sector total	1 076	871	205
	Private sector	585	438	147
	Public sector	485	429	56
	- central government	68	63	5
	- local government	417	366	51

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2015

		Employees total, 1000 persons						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Sex								
Both sexes total	Total	2 090	241	473	470	509	368	29
	- permanent full-time work	1 549	77	329	388	447	299	9
	- permanent part-time work	219	63	46	32	24	42	12
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	235	63	82	40	29	18	2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	87	38	17	9	9	9	6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	322	101	99	49	38	27	8
	Part-time work total	306	101	63	41	33	51	18
Males	Total	1 015	111	256	240	237	157	14
	- permanent full-time work	817	46	197	217	217	134	5
	- permanent part-time work	71	23	17	6	6	13	5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	97	28	36	14	11	7	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	14	6	3	3	3	2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	127	42	42	17	14	9	3
	Part-time work total	101	36	23	9	9	16	8
Females	Total	1 076	130	218	229	271	211	15
	- permanent full-time work	733	31	132	171	230	165	4
	- permanent part-time work	149	40	30	26	18	29	6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	138	35	46	26	18	11	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	24	11	6	6	6	4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	194	60	57	32	24	17	5
	Part-time work total	205	65	40	32	24	35	10

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2015, persons aged 15-64, %

		Employees' employment relationships of less than 12 months, %					
		Age group					
		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	32,5	19,6	36,8	46,3	43,8	29,6
	- permanent part-time work	12,3	19,7	9,7	6,8	6,6	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	39,7	37,8	42,9	37,0	37,7	45,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	15,5	22,8	10,6	9,9	11,9	17,7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	55,2	60,6	53,5	46,9	49,6	63,3
	Part-time work total	27,8	42,5	20,3	16,7	18,5	24,7
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	42,7	27,0	46,9	60,2	54,7	40,9
	- permanent part-time work	9,3	14,5	8,2	.	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	36,1	39,6	36,8	28,1	31,9	42,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	12,0	18,9	8,2	.	9,5	.
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	48,1	58,5	45,0	34,0	41,4	54,2
	Part-time work total	21,2	33,4	16,4	11,7	13,4	16,9
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	23,8	13,7	27,7	33,7	34,1	21,3
	- permanent part-time work	14,9	24,0	11,0	7,8	9,0	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	42,8	36,4	48,4	45,0	42,9	48,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,5	25,9	12,9	13,5	14,0	21,7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	61,3	62,3	61,3	58,5	56,9	70,1
	Part-time work total	33,4	49,9	23,9	21,2	23,0	30,4

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

		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	2 437	177	304	1 587	163	190
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	13	14	38	9	33
C Manufacturing	10-33	328	7	17	262	23	18
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	.	19	.	.
F Construction	41-43	168	6	10	114	14	24
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	25	56	158	19	23
H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	10	16	73	15	22
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	13	21	43	.	8
J Information and communication	58-63	106	4	7	78	11	6
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	4	6	48	8	7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	13	16	111	14	16
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	107	11	18	68	4	6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	.	5	87	10	2
P Education	85	179	15	41	102	13	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	28	47	307	12	9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	61	13	11	28	4	4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	13	14	46	6	5

Appendix table 46. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015

		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	2 090	136	250	1 491	127	78
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	3	3	24	3	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	305	5	15	255	20	10
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	23	.	.	19	.	.
F Construction	41-43	126	3	5	100	9	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	245	21	52	149	14	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	8	14	69	12	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	12	20	41	.	.
J Information and communication	58-63	95	2	6	74	9	4
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	3	5	46	7	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	7	9	97	10	6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	94	9	16	64	3	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	.	5	87	10	2
P Education	85	174	14	40	101	12	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	25	42	299	10	5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	47	11	7	25	3	.
S-U Other service activities	94-99	63	10	9	38	3	2

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employed persons aged 15-74 in full-time and part-time work by socio-economic group and sex in 2015

		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	40,1	18,9
	Employees total	36,2	39,0	19,5
	- upper-level employees	37,7	39,4	18,1
	- lower-level employees	35,4	38,4	20,5
	- manual workers	36,0	39,5	18,9
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	40,7	46,9	16,4
Males	Employed persons total	38,7	41,3	18,0
	Employees total	37,8	39,9	18,6
	- upper-level employees	38,8	40,2	16,5
	- lower-level employees	37,1	39,4	18,5
	- manual workers	37,6	40,0	19,4
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	42,4	48,0	16,5
Females	Employed persons total	34,9	38,6	19,5
	Employees total	34,7	38,1	20,0
	- upper-level employees	36,5	38,5	19,1
	- lower-level employees	34,6	37,9	21,0
	- manual workers	32,3	37,9	18,5
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	36,9	44,3	16,4

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2015

		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	37,7	35,4	36,0
	Private sector	36,3	38,5	34,8	36,2
	Public sector	36,1	36,6	36,2	34,9
	- central government	37,5	38,3	36,6	36,3
	- local government	35,8	35,9	36,1	34,8
Males	Employer sector total	37,8	38,8	37,1	37,6
	Private sector	38,1	39,4	37,1	37,9
	Public sector	36,8	37,2	37,2	35,2
	- central government	38,0	38,5	37,4	37,0
	- local government	36,1	36,2	37,0	35,0
Females	Employer sector total	34,7	36,5	34,6	32,3
	Private sector	33,7	36,7	33,5	31,6
	Public sector	35,9	36,3	35,9	34,6
	- central government	37,1	38,1	36,0	35,0
	- local government	35,7	35,8	35,9	34,6

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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Source: Labour Force Survey 2015. Statistics Finland