

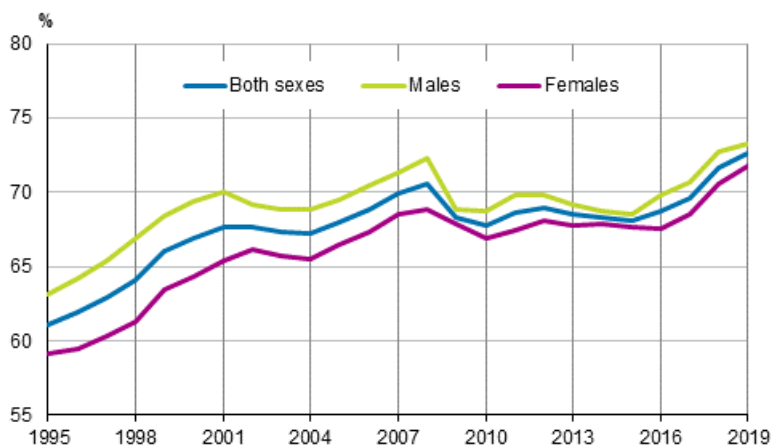
Labour Force Survey

Time series data 2010–2019

Employment continued to grow in 2019

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 72.6 per cent in 2019. Men's employment rate was 73.3 per cent and women's 71.8 per cent. Men's employment rate grew by 0.6 percentage points and women's by 1.2 percentage points compared to 2018. These data derive from Statistics Finland's annual review Labour Force Survey 2019, time series data 2010 to 2019.

Employment rates by sex in 1995–2019, persons aged 15 to 64, %



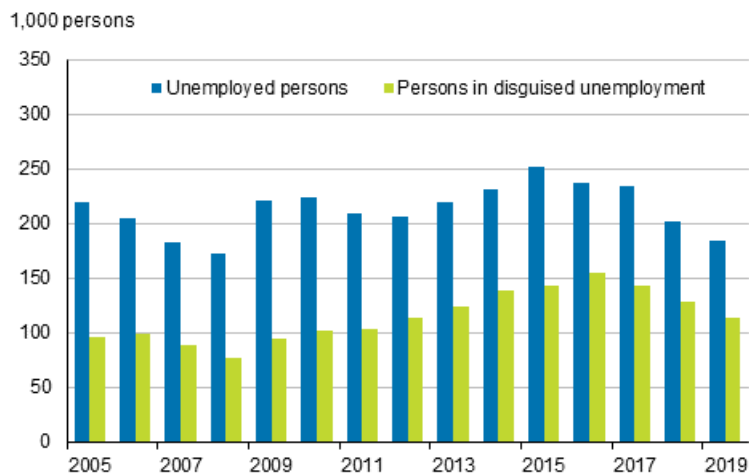
Growth in employment continued more subdued than in the previous year. In 2019, the average number of employed persons aged 15 to 74 in Finland was 2,566,000, which was 26,000 more than in 2018. The number of employed persons increased for the fourth year in succession. There were 10,000 more employed men and 16,000 more employed women than in 2018. The number of employees grew by 16,000 and that of self-employed persons by 11,000. The employment rate grew in all age groups.

In 2019, the number of employees in full-time work was nearly the same as in 2018 and that of employees working part-time was 12,000 higher. The share of employees working part-time was biggest in retail trade (excl. sale of motor vehicles). Forty-four per cent of all employees in the industry worked part-time.

In 2019, the average number of unemployed persons was 184,000, which was 18,000 fewer than in the previous year. The unemployment rate among persons aged 15 to 74 was, on the average, 6.7 per cent in 2019, having been 7.4 per cent in 2018. The unemployment rate of men fell to 7.2 per cent and that of women to 6.2 per cent.

The number of persons in disguised unemployment decreased by 14,000 from 2018. In 2019, there were 114,000 working-age 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.

Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2019, there were 1,378,000 persons in the inactive population, i.e. 33 per cent of the population aged 15 to 74. The number was 4,000 lower than in 2018. The number of persons in the inactive population decreased most in the 55 to 64 age group, by 9,000 persons.

Links

[Labour Force Survey tables in databases](#)

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

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1 Introduction

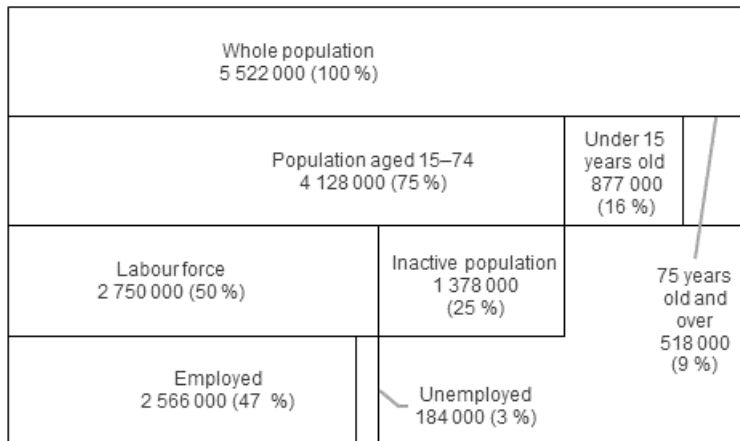
This annual publication contains statistical data on employment, unemployment, employment relationships and working hours of the population aged 15 to 74 living permanently in Finland. Towards the end of the review section, we will also discuss in more detail persons in the inactive population and young 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.

Key annual data of the Labour Force Survey concerning the year 2019 have been published on 24 January 2020 in connection with the publication of data for December and the 4th quarter of 2019. In addition to the review section, this publication also contains Labour Force Survey time series data and annual data concerning the year 2019.

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

Figure 1 below describes the main groups comprising the population aged 15 to 74 in the Labour Force Survey on which data are presented by sex, age group, industry or regional division. The figure also includes groups describing total population. Data concerning total population are the mean population figures of the statistics on population structure for the year 2019. The shares of groups were calculated from total population.

Diagram 1. Total population and population aged 15 to 74 by labour market position in 2019, per cent of total population



2 Employment and unemployment in 2019

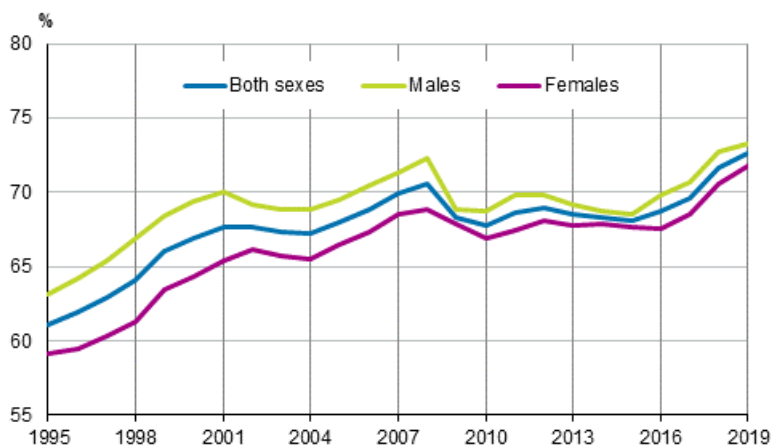
2.1 Growth in employment continued in 2019

Number of the employed grew, the number of the unemployed fell

According to the Labour Force Survey, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 72.6 per cent in 2019. The employment rate grew by 0.9 percentage points from 2018. Men's employment rate was 73.3 per cent and women's 71.8 per cent. Men's employment rate grew by 0.6 percentage points and women's by 1.2 percentage points from 2018. (Figure 1.)

According to the established practice, the employment rate is reported in the Labour Force Survey as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64. The other data of the annual publication of the Labour Force Survey concern the population aged 15 to 74, unless otherwise indicated.

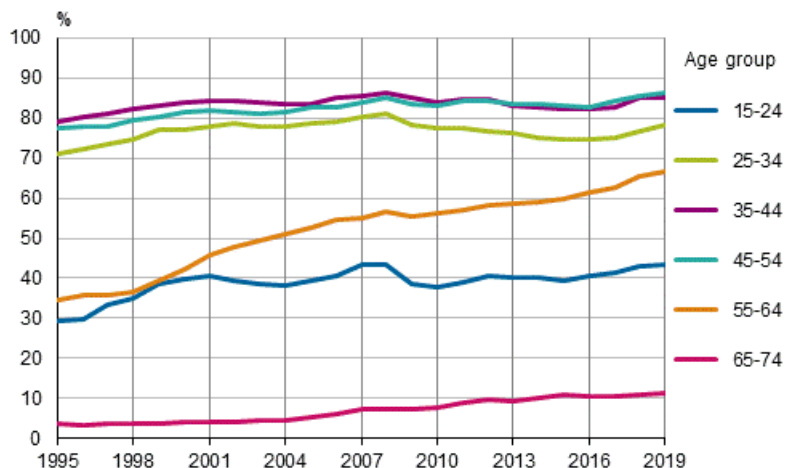
Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1995 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 64, %



The employment rate of persons aged 15 to 74 was 62.2 per cent and among persons aged 20 to 64 it was 77.0 per cent in 2019. Employment rates with different age group divisions are available in the Labour Force Survey's database table [Population by labour force status, sex, and age](#).

The employment rate rose in 2019 compared to the previous year in all age groups, most among those aged 55 to 64 and 25 to 34 (Figure 2). The employment rate was still highest (86.3%) in the 45 to 54 age group.

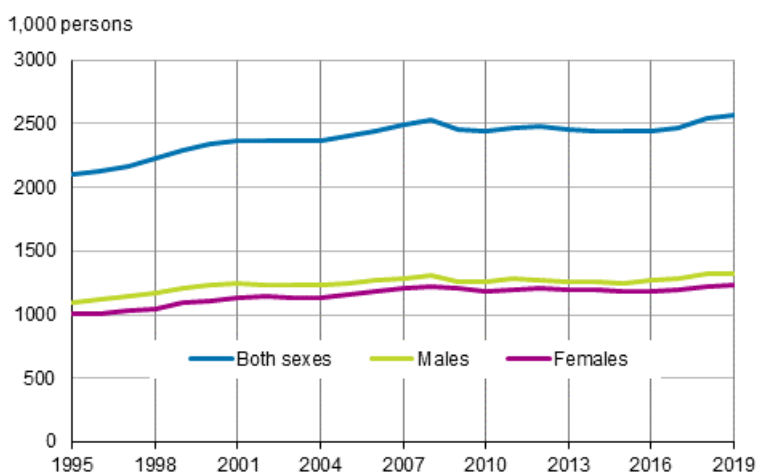
Figure 2. Employment rates by age group in 1995 to 2019, %



Growth in employment continued more subdued than in the previous year

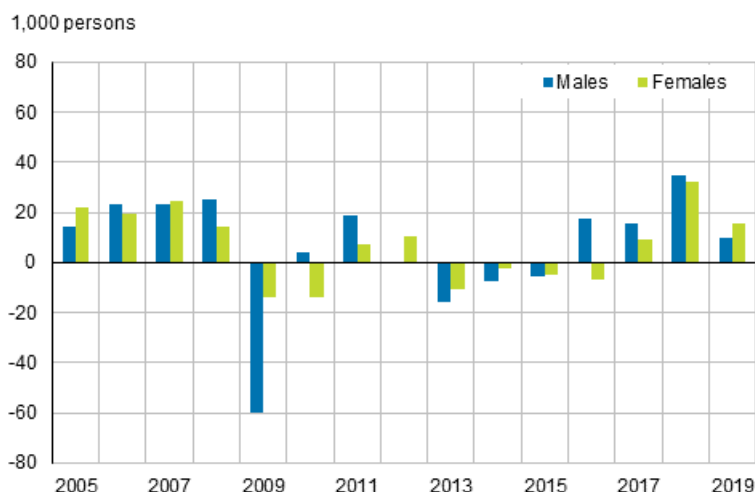
In 2019, the number of employed persons aged 15 to 74 in Finland was 2,566,000, which is 26,000 higher than in the year before. The number of employed persons increased for the fourth year in succession (Figure 3). The number of employed persons increased in all quarters compared to the corresponding periods of the previous year, most in the first quarter.

Figure 3. Number of employed persons by sex in 1995 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2019, the number of employed men aged 15 to 74 was 10,000 higher and that of women 16,000 higher than in 2018. Women's employment grew for the third year in a row, the growth in men's employment continued for the fourth year (Figure 4). However, growth in men's employment almost halted in the third and fourth quarters compared to one year earlier.

Figure 4. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



Number of employed persons increased most in accommodation and food service activities and decreased most in manufacturing industries

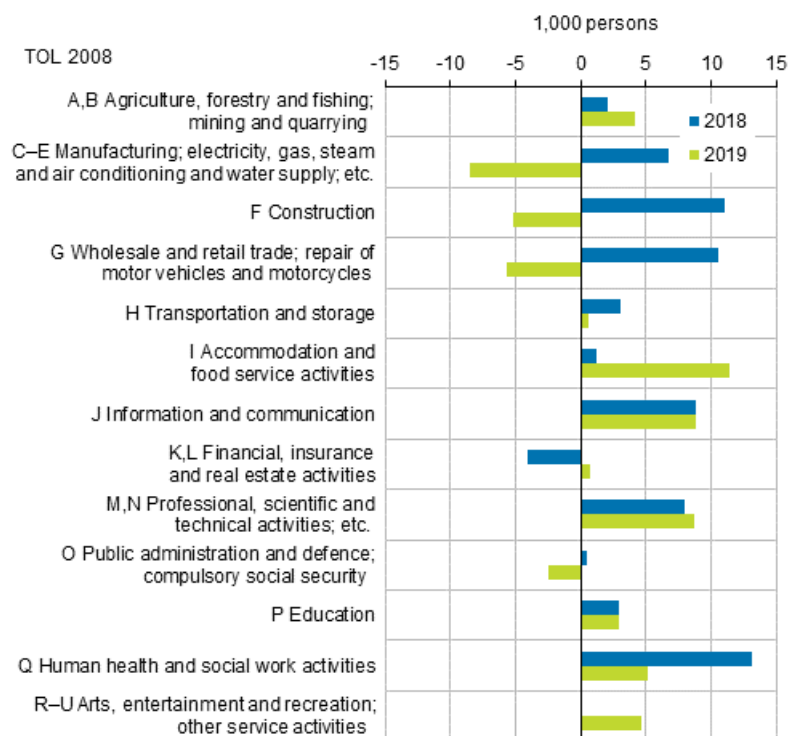
The number of employed persons increased in accommodation and food service activities (I) by 11,000 employed persons. Information and communication (J) continued to grow by 9,000 employed persons and business services (M, N) also by 9,000 employed persons, most of which came to administrative and support service activities (N). Growth also continued somewhat in the industry of education (P).

The number of employed persons increased from the previous year also in human health and social work activities (Q) by 5,000 persons and in the industry of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining (A, B) by 4,000 persons. There was also some growth in the industry of arts, entertainment and recreation (R).

Compared with the previous year, the number of employed persons decreased in the industries of manufacturing (C) by 8,000 persons and in the industry of wholesale and retail trade (G) by 6,000 persons in total and in construction (F) by 5,000 employed persons. The number of employed persons decreased slightly in public administration and defence; compulsory social security (O). In transportation and storage (H) and in financial, insurance and real estate activities (K, L) the number of employed persons remained almost unchanged from the previous year.

Figure 5 shows the change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2018 and 2019.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2018 and 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



Number of upper-level employees and self-employed persons increased

The number of employed persons increased in the private sector by 31,000 in 2019. The number of women in the public sector fell slightly, while that of men was unchanged.

In 2019, the average number of employees was 2,220,000, which is 16,000 more than in the previous year. In 2019, the number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers was 345,000, of which 10,000 were unpaid family workers. The number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers grew by 10,000 persons. The share of employed persons remained at level of 2018 at 13 per cent.

In 2019, the number of self-employed persons was 335,000, which is 11,000 more than in 2018. Of them, self-employed employers numbered 97,000, which is 6,000 more than in the year before. One-third of all self-employed persons and one-quarter of self-employed employers were women. The number of self-employed without employees was 238,000, of whom 91,000 were women. There were 5,000 more female self-employed without employees compared to the previous year while the number of male self-employed without employees remained unchanged.

Examined by socio-economic group, the number of salaried employees, particularly of upper-level employees continued growing: in 2019 there were 32,000 more upper-level employees than in 2018. In lower-level employees the number of women fell by 28,000 persons and that of men grew by 13,000. The number of men in manual work occupations went down and that of women grew.

There were minor changes in the socio-economic structure of employees examined by gender. More than one-half of women, 51 per cent, worked as lower-level employees, while in the previous year, 54 per cent of women were working as lower-level employees. Of female employees, 30 per cent were upper-level employees, while the share was 28 per cent in the year before. The share of women working in manual worker occupations was 19 per cent. Of male employees, 42 per cent were in manual worker occupations, while the share was 44 per cent in 2018. The number of male employees working as salaried employees grew by 20,000 from 2018.

Number of hours worked unchanged

In 2019, hours worked in the national economy as a whole numbered 4.1 billion, nearly the same as in 2018. In 2019, the average number of hours actually worked per employed was 1,614 hours, whereas in 2018 the respective figure was 1,627 hours.

Number of underemployed almost unchanged

In 2019, the average number of underemployed persons was 138,000, or about the same as in 2018. Underemployed persons refer to persons who would like to do more work, but have to work part-time or a shortened working week or who do not have work due to a low number of orders, shortage of customers or due to being temporarily laid off. In all, 62 per cent of underemployed were women and 38 per cent were men.

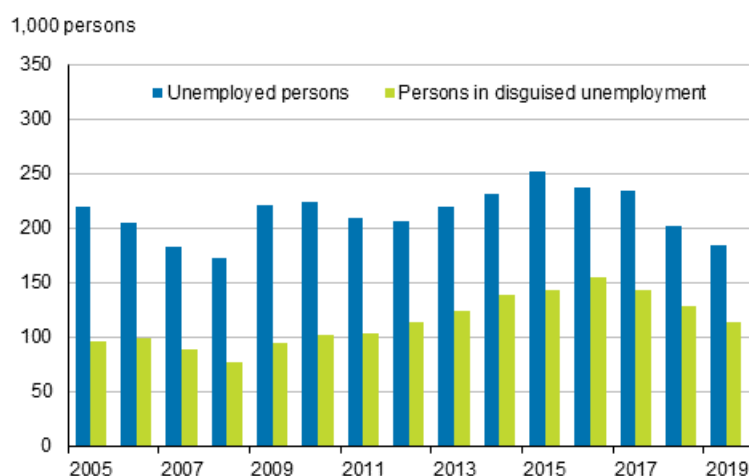
2.2 Number of unemployed and persons in disguised unemployment decreased in 2019

The number of unemployed persons continued to fall. In 2019, the average number of unemployed persons was 184,000, whereas in 2018 they numbered 202,000. The number of unemployed men was 103,000 and that of women 82,000. The number of unemployed men decreased by 3,000 persons, and that of unemployed women by 15,000 persons.

The unemployment rate among persons aged 15 to 74 was, on average, 6.7 per cent in 2019, having been 7.4 per cent in 2018. The unemployment rate of men fell to 7.2 per cent and that of women to 6.2 per cent.

Besides unemployed persons, there were 114,000 persons aged 15 to 74 classified in the Labour Force Survey 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 decreased by 14,000 compared with 2018 (Figure 6). More about persons in disguised unemployment in Section 4 Inactive population.

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2019, the unemployment rate rose in the 15 to 24 age group, in the other ten-year age groups of persons aged under 65 the unemployment rates fell (Figure 7). The unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24, that is, the share of the unemployed among the labour force, stood at 17.2 per cent, which is slightly more than one year previously. In all, 55,000 young people aged 15 to 24 were unemployed in 2019, which is 30 per cent of all unemployed persons. In the previous year, the number of unemployed persons in this age group was 54,000, which was 27 per cent of all unemployed persons.

The share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 in the population of the same age was 9.0 per cent in 2019 (Figure 8), having been 8.8 per cent in 2018.

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1995 to 2019, %

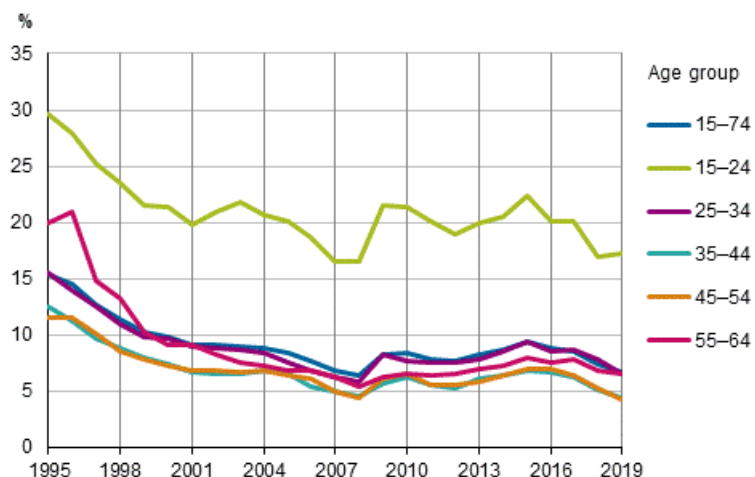
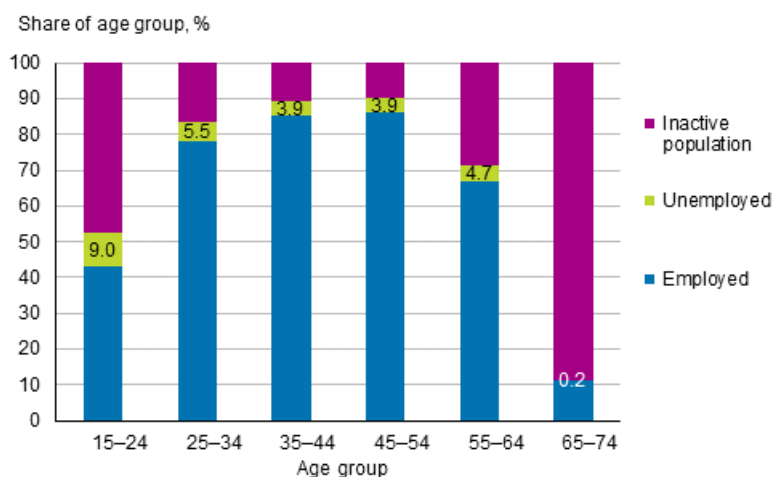


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2019, %



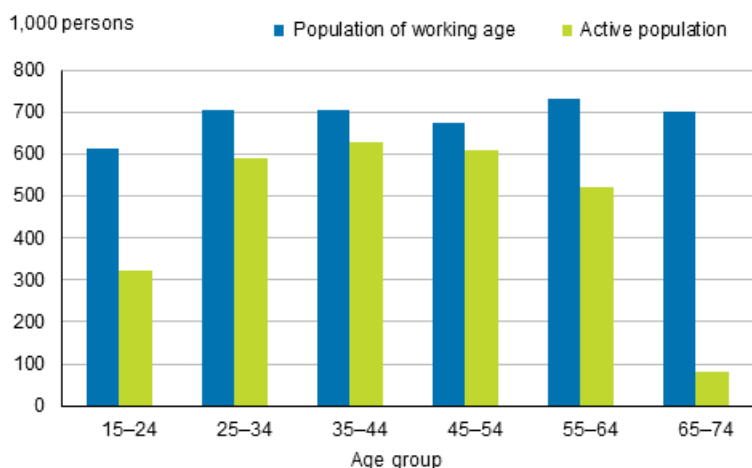
2.3 Growth in the labour force

In 2019, the working-age population or those aged 15 to 74 was 4,128,000, which is 4,000 more than in 2018. At the same time, the number of population aged 15 to 64 decreased by 11,000 persons. The number of population grew most in the 65 to 74 age group, in total by 14,000 from the previous year. The 55 to 64 age group decreased slightly from the previous year, but still remained the biggest of the examined ten-year age groups. (Figure 9.)

The number of persons aged 15 to 74 in the active population, i.e. the employed and unemployed, grew by 8,000 from 2018. The share of the active population of persons aged 15 to 74 was 66.6 per cent in 2019, the share stayed almost unchanged from the previous year.

In 2019, the number of persons aged 15 to 74 in the inactive population was 1,378,000, which is 4,000 fewer than in 2018. More about persons in the inactive population in Section 4 Inactive population.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2019

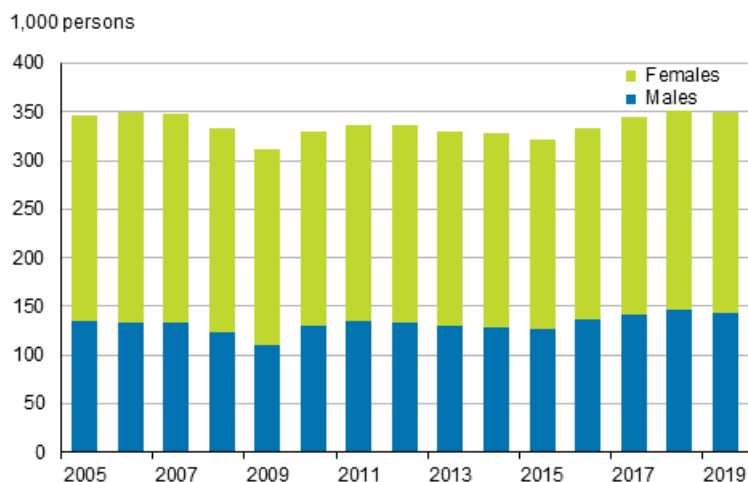


2.4 Two-thirds of temporary employees would had wanted a permanent job

Temporary employees' share of all employees fallen slightly

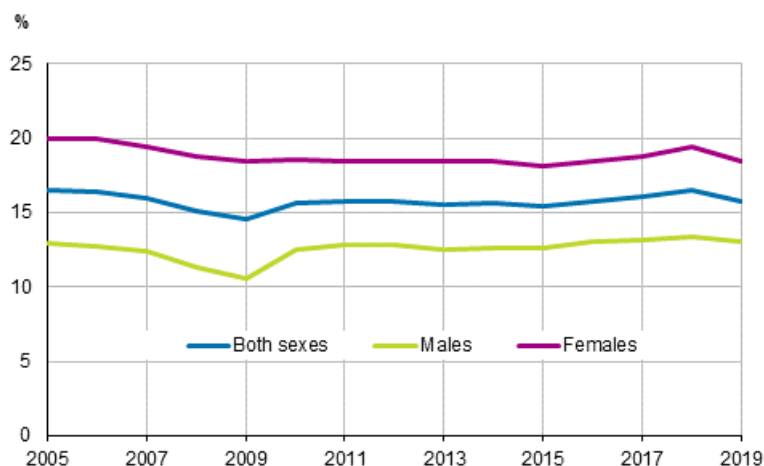
In 2019, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,220,000, which is 16,000 higher than in 2018. In all, 350,000 employees had temporary employment contracts, 207,000 of whom were women and 143,000 men (Figure 10). The number of temporary employees went down by 13,000.

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees by sex in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



Eighty-four per cent of employees' all employment contracts were permanent and 16 per cent temporary in 2019. Temporary employment relationships are more common for women than for men. Nineteen per cent of female employees and 13 per cent of male employees worked in a temporary employment relationship in 2019. (Figure 11.)

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees by sex in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %



Persons aged 25 to 34 most in need of permanent work

In 2019, a total of 350,000 employees had a temporary employment relationship and 64 per cent of them or 222,000 said their reason for temporary work was lack of permanent work. Of them, 137,000 were women and 85,000 men. One-third of temporary employees who would have wanted a permanent job were aged 25 to 34. Of them, 45,000 were women and 28,000 men.

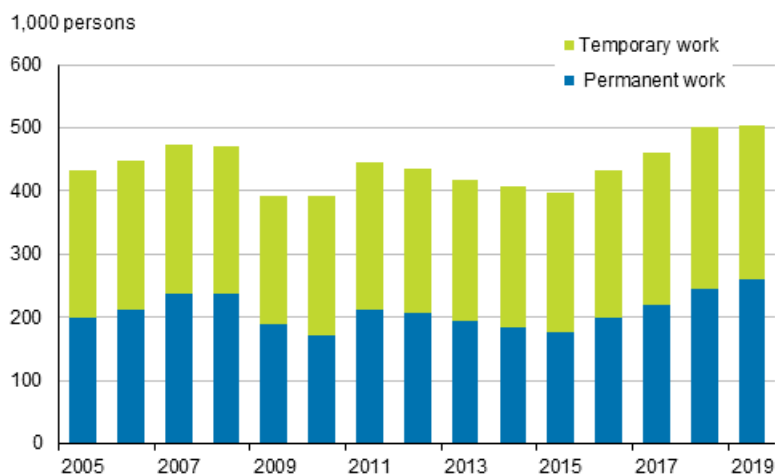
Lack of permanent work was also the most common reason for temporary work among temporary employees aged 35 to 44. Eighty per cent of persons of this age group named lack of permanent work as the reason for temporary work. Other, clearly less frequent reasons for temporary work than those mentioned above were practical training related to studies and probationary period.

Twenty-eight per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job. The majority of them were aged under 25, typically summer workers. However, 43 per cent of temporary employees (46,000) aged under 25 would have wanted a permanent job.

Nearly one-half of new employment contracts temporary, more often for women than men

In 2019, there were 503,000 employees whose employment relationship had lasted less than a year, which was nearly the same as in 2018. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. Employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



Forty-nine per cent of the employment contracts of under one year's duration were temporary, while the corresponding share was 51 per cent in 2018. The difference between men and women in the new employment relationship being temporary or continuous has narrowed down a little; 42 per cent of men's and 54 per cent of women's new employment relationships were temporary in 2019. In the previous year, 44 per cent of men's and 57 per cent of women's new employment relationships were temporary.

Two 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. In 2019, the average number of temporary agency workers was 46,000, having been 43,000 in the previous year. Of them, 53 per cent were men and 47 per cent women.

Statistics on the number of temporary agency workers have been compiled in the Labour Force Survey since 2008. The number of temporary agency workers has grown from 2014 onwards somewhat every year. Starting from 2016, their share of employees has remained at two per cent.

Temporary agency workers are employed by several industries. The number of temporary agency workers was highest in wholesale and retail trade (G), manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning and water supply (C to E), construction (F), and accommodation and food service activities (I). Temporary agency work was most common in accommodation and food service activities, where the share of temporary agency workers in all employees was six per cent.

2.5 Number of part-time workers grew, shares of part-time workers remained nearly unchanged

More than one-fifth of female employees worked part-time, one-tenth of men

In 2019, altogether 439,000 employed persons worked part-time, which was 17 per cent of all employed persons. There were 16,000 more employed persons working part-time than in 2018. The number of employees working part-time was 356,000, which was 12,000 more than in the previous year. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment are based on the respondents' own reporting. Next we examine only employees among those working part-time.

Part-time employment was more widespread among women than men. In 2019, twenty-two per cent of female employees worked part-time, or 244,000 persons and 10 per cent of male employees, 112,000. For both sexes the shares of persons working part-time of employees remained almost the same as in 2018. (Figures 13 and 14)

Working part-time is more common for younger employees and particularly for the oldest employees. Forty-three per cent of employees aged 15 to 24 worked part-time in 2019, primarily due to studies. In all, 67 per cent of employees aged 65 to 74 worked part-time.

Approximately three-quarters of part-time employees worked in the private sector. Part-time work was done most in the industries of human health and social work activities (Q), second most in wholesale and retail trade (G). The share of part-time workers in all employees in the industry was biggest in retail trade (excl. sale of motor vehicles), 44 per cent.

Figure 13. Part-time employees by sex in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74

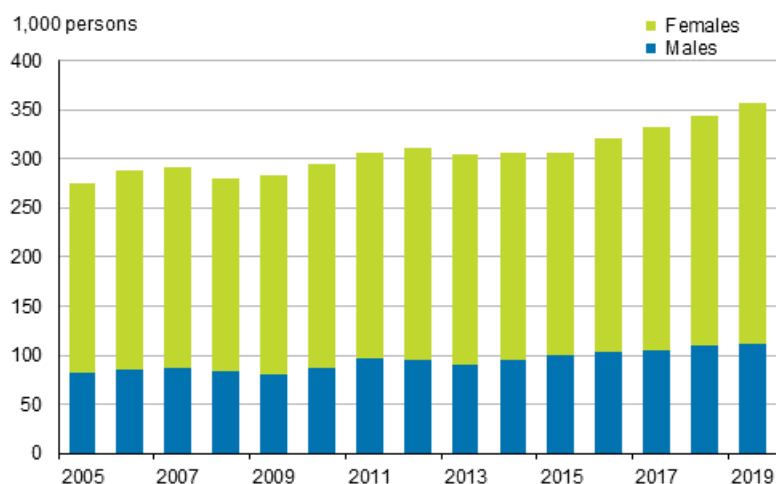
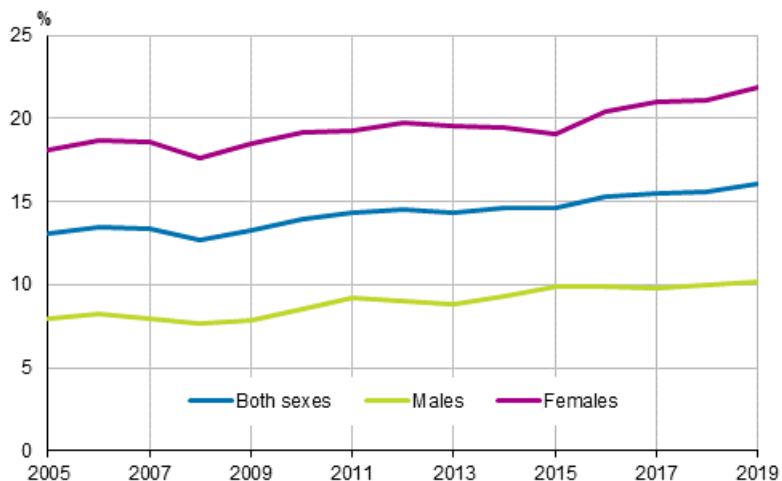


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees by sex in 2005 to 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %



Nearly one-third of persons working part-time would like full-time work

Working part-time suits the life situation of many of those who are employed part-time. Of part-time workers underemployed are those who work part-time because full-time work is not available.

In 2019, there were 103,000 such part-time employees who would have wanted a full-time job. Of them, 71,000 were women and 32,000 were men. Lack of full-time work was the most common reason for working part-time for female employees. Nearly every third woman working part-time reported this reason. For men, the most common reason for part-time work was studying, which was reported by good one-third of part-time working men.

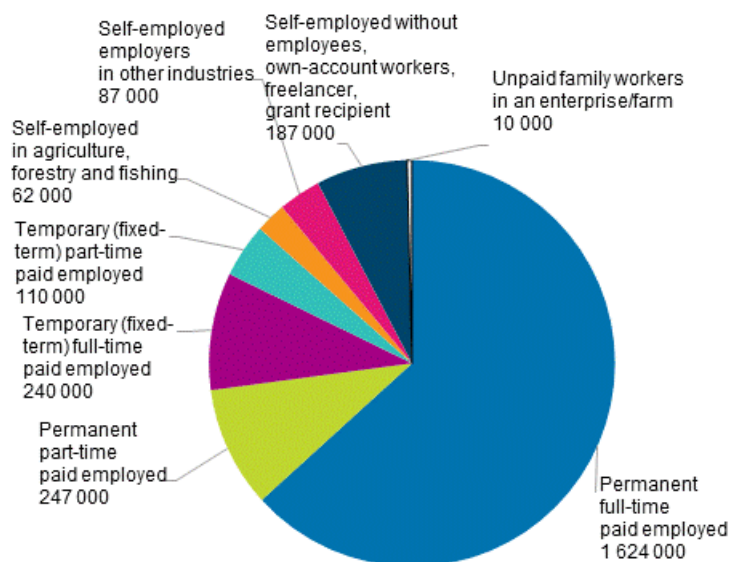
Other reported reasons for part-time work related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Still nearly all of those who reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time were women. Nearly two-thirds of those aged 15 to 24 reported studying as the reason for part-time work.

2.6 Different forms of working among the employed

Full-time paid work is the most common form of working among persons aged 15 to 74. In 2019, altogether 63 per cent of all employed persons aged 15 to 74 were employees in full-time paid work based on an employment contract valid until further notice. The share has remained unchanged compared to the previous

year. Figure 15 describes different forms and numbers of paid work grouped into most commonly monitored forms of working. (Figure 15.)

Figure 15. Different forms of working among employed persons aged 15 to 74 in 2019



One-tenth of employed persons aged 15 to 74 were working in permanent part-time paid work, five per cent of men and 14 per cent of women. Nine per cent of employed persons were employees on a full-time temporary employment contract. Compared to the previous year, the number of employees in full-time temporary work has decreased by 13,000 persons. Four per cent of all employed persons were employees with a temporary part-time employment contract – three per cent of men and six per cent of women.

The share of persons working as self-employed without employees, own-account workers, freelancers and grant recipients (excl. agriculture, forestry and fishing) among all employed persons aged 15 to 74 was seven per cent in 2019. The number of self-employed persons grew slightly in all but the group of unpaid family workers. Changes in the shares between different forms of working are altogether fairly small.

Table 1. Different forms of working among persons aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2019, percentage share of all employed persons

	Males	Females	Both sexes
Permanent full-time paid work	67	59	63
Permanent part-time paid work	5	14	10
Temporary full-time paid work	8	11	9
Temporary part-time paid work	3	6	4
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	1	2
Self-employed employers (excl. self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing)	5	2	3
Self-employed without employees, own-account workers, freelancers, grant recipients (excl. self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing)	8	6	7
Unpaid family worker in an enterprise / farm	.	.	.

3 Working hours in 2019

3.1 Working hours have changed slowly

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

Usual weekly working hours refer to an employee's normal or average weekly working hours in the main job. Regular paid or unpaid overtime is included in the usual weekly working hours of employees.

Hours actually worked per week are 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. All paid or unpaid overtime hours during the survey week 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.

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

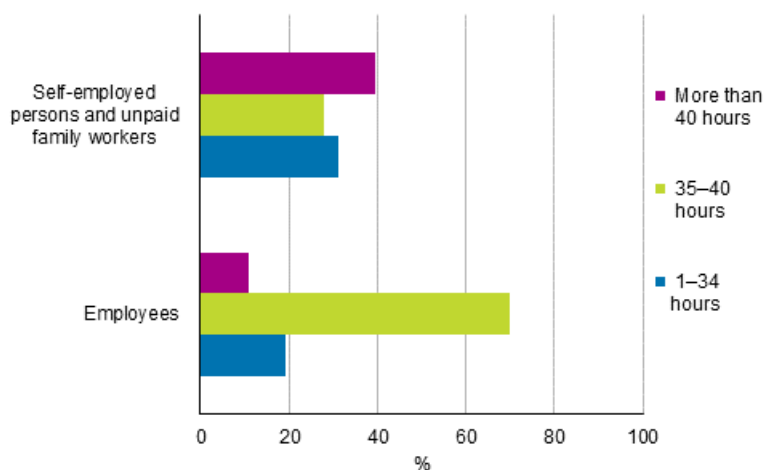
Working hours and hours worked fluctuate according to changes in the employment rate and in the structure of the employee population. For instance, if part-time work becomes more widespread than full-time work, the average weekly working hours will decrease. Working hours also vary by industry and occupation,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

3.2 Most common usual working week is 35 to 40 hours

The vast majority of employees, 70 per cent, had usual weekly working hours in the range of 35 to 40 hours in 2019. For eleven per cent of employees usual weekly working hours were over 40 hours. For nineteen per cent of employees usual weekly working hours were under 35 hours. In this group the most common usual weekly working hours were 30 to 34 hours.

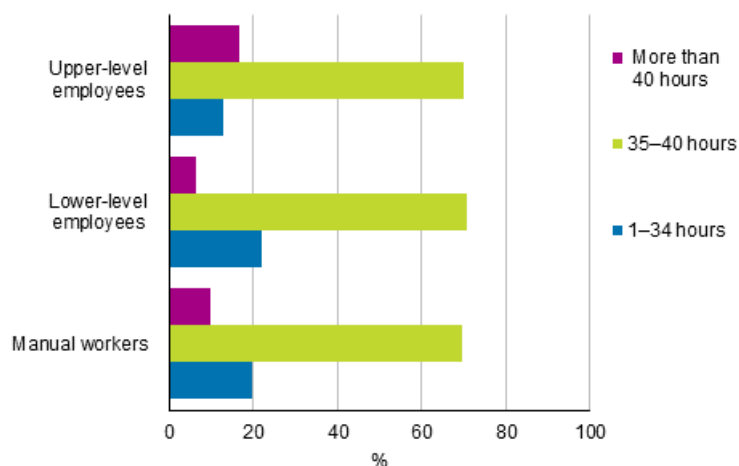
Long usual weekly working hours were clearly more widespread among self-employed persons and unpaid family workers. For 40 per cent of them, usual weekly working hours were over 40 hours. Only 28 per cent of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers had usual weekly working hours of 35 to 40. A working time of under 35 weekly hours was more common for self-employed persons (31%) than employees (19%). (Figure 16.)

Figure 16. Average usual weekly working hours of employed persons in their main job by status in employment in 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %



When examining the usual working hours of employees by socio-economic group, differences in usual weekly working hours are most clearly visible in the share of those with long weekly working hours. For all groups, clearly the most common working hours were 35 to 40 hours per week in 2019. Seventeen per cent of upper-level employees and seven per cent of lower-level employees worked regularly over 40 hours per week. One in five lower-level employees and manual workers had short usual working hours of under 35 hours per week. Working weeks of under 35 hours were less usual among upper-level employees. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Average usual weekly working hours of employees in their main job by socio-economic group in 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %



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

In 2019, employees' average usual weekly working hours were 36.2 hours in their main job and their hours actually worked per week in their main job were 34.9 hours. Weekly working time was considerably longer for self-employed persons (including unpaid family workers) than for employees: the average for usual weekly working hours was 39.2 hours per week and hours actually worked per week were 38.3 hours. Compared to usual weekly working hours, hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences but on the other hand, are lengthened by worked overtime hours.

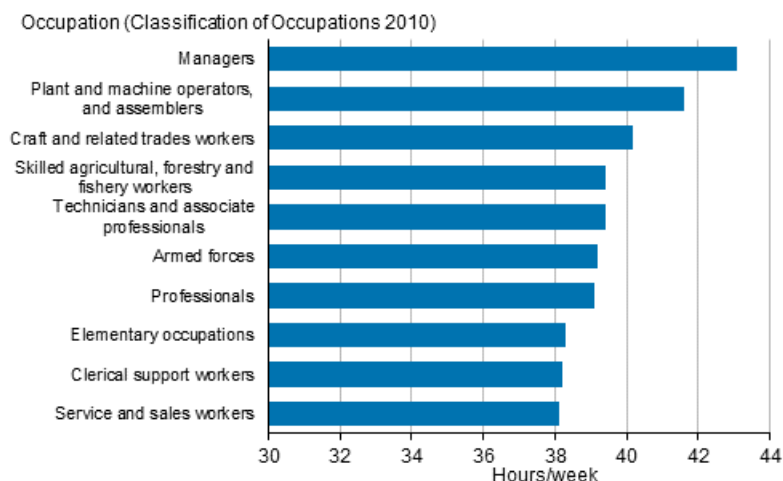
As in previous years, men's usual and actual weekly working hours were longer than women’s in 2019. By contrast, both the usual and actual weekly working hours of women working part-time were slightly longer than for part-time working men. (Table 2.)

Table 2. 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 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %

	Usual weekly working hours, hours/week			Hours actually worked per week, hours/week		
	Full-time and part-time work total	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time and part-time work total	Full-time work	Part-time work
Both sexes total	36.2	39.4	19.4	34.9	37.7	19.4
Males	37.9	40.1	18.3	36.7	38.6	18.4
Females	34.5	38.5	19.9	33.0	36.5	19.9

Among the occupational groups of employees in full-time employment, managers had the longest usual weekly working hours of 43.1 in 2019. In addition to managers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and craft and related trades workers had usual weekly working hours of over 40. Correspondingly, service and sales workers had the shortest usual weekly working hours. (Figure 18.)

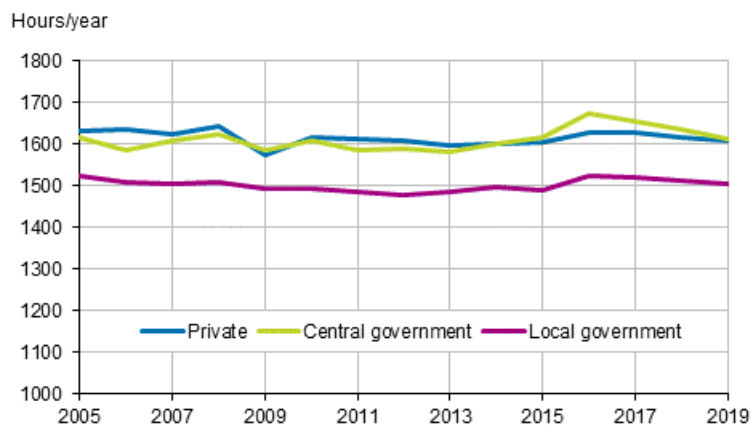
Figure 18. Usual weekly working hours of full-time employees in main job by occupational group in 2019, persons aged 15 to 74



3.4 Employees' hours actually worked per employed remained almost unchanged

Employees' hours actually worked per employed (see definition in Section 3.1) was 1,582 hours in 2019, which was 10 hours fewer than in the previous year. In the central government sector, hours actually worked per employed decreased from 2018. In the local government and the private sectors, hours actually worked per employed also declined slightly. In the central government sector, hours actually worked per employed have been longer than in the private sector since 2015. In the local government sector, hours actually worked are, in turn, clearly lower than in other sectors. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector in 2005 to 2019, aged 15 to 74



In 2019, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 1,471 hours among female employees and 1,694 hours among male employees. The differences in men's and women's working hours is affected by that women's work relationships are more often part-time than men's. Family leaves also shorten women's hours actually worked more than men's.

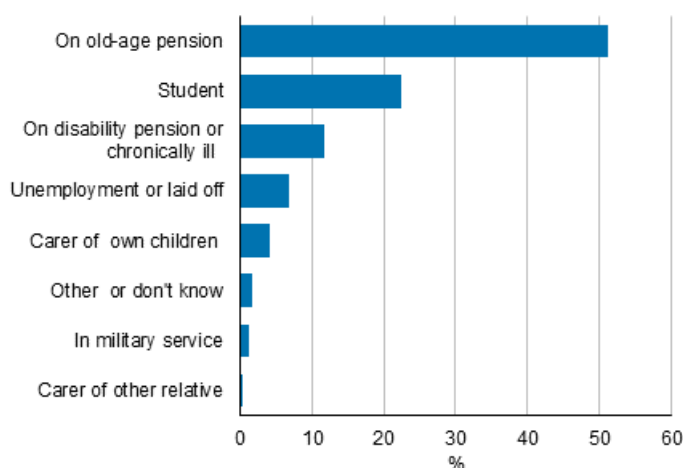
4 Inactive population

4.1 Around one-third of the population in the inactive population in 2019

In 2019, there were 1,378,000 persons in the inactive population, i.e. 33 per cent of persons aged 15 to 74. The number was 4,000 lower than in 2018. The size of the inactive population decreased most in the 55 to 64 age group, by 9,000 persons. In the Labour Force Survey, the inactive population refers to persons who were not employed or unemployed during the survey week. Those in military service are also included in the inactive population.

The Labour Force Survey collects data on what the persons in the inactive population see as their principal activity. The majority of them, 63 per cent, reported they were on old-age or disability pension or chronically ill in 2019. Of the inactive population, 22 per cent reported they were students or pupils. Five per cent were caring for their own children or some other relative. (Figure 20.)

Figure 20. Persons in the inactive population by main activity* in 2019, persons aged 15 to 74, %



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

4.2 Number of persons in disguised unemployment fell further

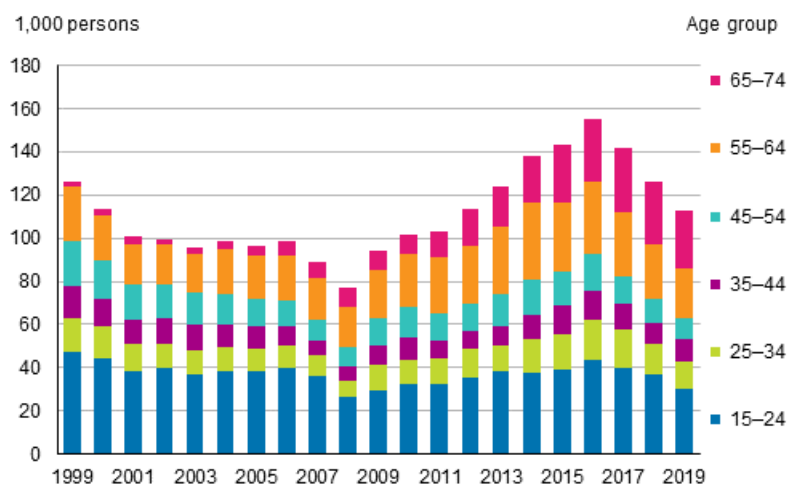
Persons in the inactive population who would want gainful work and would be available for work within a fortnight, but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are considered persons in disguised unemployment in the Labour Force Survey. Persons in disguised unemployment can be considered as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

There were a total 114,000 persons aged 15 to 74 in disguised unemployment in 2019, down by 14,000 from the year before. The number of persons in disguised unemployment declined for the third year in a row. (Figure 21.)

The assumption that no work is available was the most common reason among persons in disguised unemployment for not seeking employment. It was reported in 2019 as the reason by 24 per cent of persons in disguised unemployment. Studying was reported as the reason by 18 per cent of persons in disguised unemployment.

In 2019, most persons in disguised unemployment were found in the 15 to 24 age group, 30,000 persons. One-half of them reported studying as the reason for disguised unemployment. There were nearly as many persons in disguised unemployment, 27,000 persons, among those aged 65 to 74. Around one-half of them considered as having already retired completely. Of persons aged 55 to 64, there were 23,000 in disguised unemployment, of whom 38 per cent did not believe they could find a job.

Figure 21. Persons in disguised unemployment by age group in 1999 to 2019, %

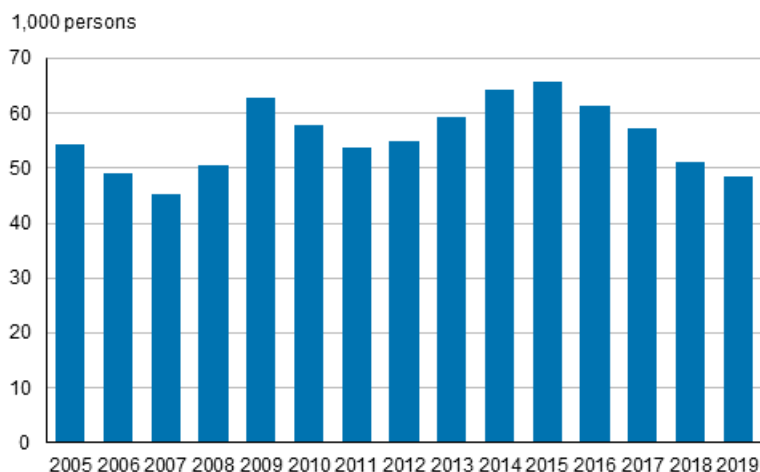


4.3 Eight per cent of young people outside work and education

This Section describes such persons aged 15 to 24 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.

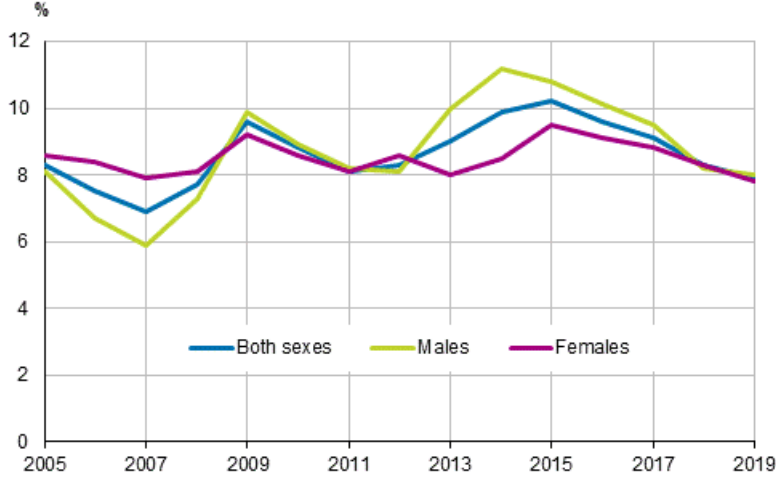
In 2019, there were a total of 48,000 young people not working, studying or performing compulsory military service, which represented eight per cent of the entire 15 to 24 age group. The majority of them, 37,000, were aged between 20 and 24. The number of young people outside work and education went down in total by 3,000 persons, or by five per cent from 2018. (Figure 22.)

Figure 22. Young people aged 15 to 24 who were not working, studying or performing compulsory military service in 2005 to 2019, %



For men, the share of those outside work and education has fallen starting from 2014 and for women from 2015. The shares of men and women were almost on the same level in 2018 and 2019. (Figure 23.)

Figure 23. Percentage share of persons aged 15 to 24 not working, studying or performing compulsory military service in the population of the same age in 2005 to 2019, %



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 actually worked per employed**
Annual 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 obtained the average annual hours actually worked per employed. Annual hours actually worked can also be calculated separately for employees.
- **Annual hours worked**
See annual 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 actively 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. Employees temporarily absent from work during the survey week are also classified as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave or own illness or the absence has lasted for under three months. A self-employed person or an unpaid worker in an enterprise of a family member is calculated in employed regardless of the length or reason for absence.
- **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 (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2013-08-20_men_006_en.html).
- **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

National Classification of Education 2016, levels of education

Code	Heading
0	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.
1	Primary education, grades 1 to 6 Completion of the primary school (kansakoulu). Grades 1 to 6 of the comprehensive school.
2	Lower secondary education, grades 7 to 9 Completion of the middle school (keskikoulu). Grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive school (peruskoulu).
3	Upper secondary education Upper secondary education comprises matriculation examination, vocational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years. The cumulative duration since the start of ISCED level 1 is generally 12 years for ISCED level 3 programmes. 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.
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education Education leading to specialist vocational qualifications are further vocational education. These are always preparatory education for a skills examination and the qualifications are based on skills examinations. Skills can be proven also based on work experience.
5	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).
6	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.
7	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.
8	Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees).
9	Level of education unknown

8 Notes to the appendix tables

- **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.
- The National Classification of Education 2016 which is based on the ISCED 2011 classification, has been used in the Labour Force Survey since 2016. Category 3, upper secondary level education of the previous classification of education 2011 has been divided into upper secondary education (category 3) and specialist vocational qualifications (category 4). In Appendix tables 9 and 25, both of these categories (3, 4) are included in upper secondary level education.
- Starting from 2018, education data are from the Register of Completed Education and Degrees for the year before the survey year. Education data for previous years are from the Register of Completed Education and Degrees in the survey year.
- 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.

Appendix tables, time series 2010–2019 and 2015–2019

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2016	4 109	2 685	2 448	237	1 424
	2017	4 114	2 707	2 473	234	1 407
	2018	4 124	2 742	2 540	202	1 382
	2019	4 128	2 750	2 566	184	1 378
Males	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
	2016	2 061	1 392	1 267	126	669
	2017	2 066	1 407	1 282	125	659
	2018	2 072	1 422	1 317	106	650
	2019	2 075	1 429	1 327	103	646
Females	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
	2016	2 047	1 293	1 182	111	755
	2017	2 048	1 300	1 191	109	748
	2018	2 052	1 319	1 223	96	732
	2019	2 053	1 320	1 239	82	732

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	2 685	2 615	323	574	588	640	490	70
	2017	2 707	2 635	326	578	597	636	499	72
	2018	2 742	2 665	320	589	620	623	514	76
	2019	2 750	2 669	321	591	627	609	522	80
Males	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
	2016	1 392	1 350	159	317	312	326	237	42
	2017	1 407	1 362	160	317	317	324	244	45
	2018	1 422	1 375	155	324	328	315	252	47
	2019	1 429	1 379	162	321	334	308	254	50
Females	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
	2016	1 293	1 265	164	257	276	314	254	28
	2017	1 300	1 273	165	261	280	313	254	27
	2018	1 319	1 290	165	265	291	308	262	29
	2019	1 320	1 290	159	269	293	302	267	30

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	65,3	75,5	50,7	81,8	88,1	89,0	66,4	10,8
	2017	65,8	76,4	51,8	82,0	88,2	90,1	67,8	10,8
	2018	66,5	77,5	51,6	83,3	89,7	90,3	70,3	11,2
	2019	66,6	77,9	52,3	83,6	89,2	90,2	71,5	11,5
Males	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
	2016	67,5	76,9	48,5	88,0	91,2	89,9	65,1	13,7
	2017	68,1	77,8	49,6	87,3	91,3	90,8	67,5	14,2
	2018	68,6	78,7	48,7	89,1	92,6	90,5	69,7	14,5
	2019	68,9	79,1	51,3	88,4	92,5	90,0	70,5	15,0
Females	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
	2016	63,1	74,1	53,1	75,3	84,8	88,1	67,6	8,2
	2017	63,5	74,9	54,1	76,4	85,0	89,4	68,2	7,7
	2018	64,3	76,2	54,6	77,2	86,6	90,2	70,8	8,1
	2019	64,3	76,6	53,3	78,6	85,7	90,3	72,4	8,3

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	1 424	848	314	127	79	79	248	576
	2017	1 407	816	303	127	80	70	236	591
	2018	1 382	774	300	118	71	67	217	609
	2019	1 378	758	293	115	76	66	208	619
Males	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
	2016	669	405	168	43	30	37	127	264
	2017	659	389	162	46	30	33	118	270
	2018	650	372	163	40	26	33	109	278
	2019	646	364	154	42	27	34	106	282
Females	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
	2016	755	443	145	84	49	43	121	312
	2017	748	426	140	81	49	37	119	321
	2018	732	402	137	78	45	34	108	330
	2019	732	395	139	73	49	32	102	337

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	2 448	2 380	258	524	548	596	453	69
	2017	2 473	2 403	260	528	559	596	460	71
	2018	2 540	2 465	265	543	588	590	479	75
	2019	2 566	2 487	266	551	600	583	487	79
Males	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
	2016	1 267	1 225	124	290	292	302	217	41
	2017	1 282	1 238	127	289	298	301	223	44
	2018	1 317	1 270	128	299	312	299	232	47
	2019	1 327	1 278	132	300	319	293	234	49
Females	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
	2016	1 182	1 154	134	234	257	294	236	27
	2017	1 191	1 165	133	238	262	295	236	26
	2018	1 223	1 195	137	244	277	291	246	29
	2019	1 239	1 209	134	252	280	290	253	30

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	59,6	68,7	40,5	74,8	82,2	82,8	61,4	10,6
	2017	60,1	69,6	41,4	74,9	82,7	84,3	62,5	10,6
	2018	61,6	71,7	42,8	76,8	85,1	85,5	65,4	11,0
	2019	62,2	72,6	43,3	78,1	85,3	86,3	66,8	11,2
Males	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
	2016	61,4	69,8	37,9	80,6	85,3	83,2	59,8	13,5
	2017	62,1	70,7	39,2	79,7	85,8	84,4	61,7	14,0
	2018	63,5	72,7	40,3	82,2	87,9	85,7	64,3	14,3
	2019	63,9	73,3	41,7	82,5	88,5	85,7	64,8	14,7
Females	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
	2016	57,7	67,6	43,2	68,6	78,9	82,4	63,0	8,0
	2017	58,2	68,5	43,6	69,8	79,4	84,2	63,4	7,6
	2018	59,6	70,6	45,4	71,1	82,2	85,3	66,5	7,9
	2019	60,4	71,8	45,0	73,5	81,9	86,9	68,6	8,1

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2015 - 2019

	Employed, 1000 persons					Employment rate, %				
	Year					Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	2 368	2 380	2 403	2 465	2 487	68,1	68,7	69,6	71,7	72,6
Southern Finland AVI	1 056	1 065	1 073	1 100	1 114	70,5	71,0	71,5	73,1	73,9
Southwestern Finland AVI	291	293	295	308	309	67,1	67,8	68,7	72,1	72,8
Eastern Finland AVI	225	222	223	226	223	64,6	64,5	65,7	67,6	68,0
Western and Inland Finland AVI	516	517	523	537	545	67,7	68,2	69,3	71,4	72,7
Northern Finland AVI	192	196	203	205	206	63,5	65,3	68,3	69,6	70,1
Lapland AVI	73	73	70	73	75	65,0	65,3	63,9	67,7	70,4
State Department of Åland	15	15	15	15	14	81,8	81,8	83,0	81,7	81,4

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566
	Employees total	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220
	- upper-level employees	626	597	591	590	594	605	606	635	661	693
	- lower-level employees	805	842	851	853	851	832	844	847	869	854
	- manual workers	682	695	697	678	654	649	650	662	672	670
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	328	331	337	330	343	346	344	326	335	345
Males	Employed persons total	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327
	Employees total	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101
	- upper-level employees	343	327	319	317	317	317	319	339	349	356
	- lower-level employees	213	239	241	244	249	251	259	256	268	281
	- manual workers	478	482	484	473	454	444	454	468	477	463
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	221	225	230	225	231	234	233	218	223	226
Females	Employed persons total	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239
	Employees total	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119
	- upper-level employees	283	271	272	273	277	288	287	297	312	337
	- lower-level employees	592	603	610	609	602	581	585	591	601	574
	- manual workers	203	213	214	205	200	205	196	194	195	207
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	107	105	107	105	111	112	111	108	113	120

Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex	Level of education										
Both sexes total	Total	2 447	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	1 116	1 120	1 139	1 120	1 103	1 098	1 103	1 097	1 116	1 128
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	965	997	1 003	1 025	1 043	1 057	1 064	1 102	1 129	1 164
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	351	351	326	308	300	293	282	273	271	255
	- lower university level (6)	294	315	335	355	366	382	399	423	438	463
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	319	331	342	362	377	382	383	407	420	447
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	367	357	342	312	302	282	282	274	294	274
Males	Total	1 259	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	614	622	632	623	608	607	620	623	640	648
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	427	438	438	449	457	461	466	479	489	509
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	133	134	122	116	116	112	109	105	101	96
	- lower university level (6)	136	147	157	165	166	174	181	191	194	213
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	158	157	158	168	175	175	176	183	195	199
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	218	217	208	189	190	180	181	180	188	170
Females	Total	1 188	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	502	498	507	497	495	491	483	473	477	480
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	538	558	565	575	586	595	598	623	640	655
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	218	217	203	192	184	181	173	168	171	158
	- lower university level (6)	158	168	178	190	200	207	218	232	244	249
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	162	173	184	193	202	207	207	224	225	248
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	149	139	134	123	112	102	101	94	106	103

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2015 - 2019

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	101	99	101	105
	C Manufacturing	10-33	328	327	326	337	329
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	29	29	24	24
	F Construction	41-43	168	178	187	198	193
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	290	282	292	287
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	141	139	143	143
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	85	85	86	97
	J Information and communication	58-63	106	101	106	114	123
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	75	81	77	77
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	163	172	179	181
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	107	109	112	112	119
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	111	115	116	113
	P Education	85	179	173	181	184	187
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	409	404	417	422
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	61	63	66	65	68
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	85	87	88	89
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 249	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	82	75	72	75	78
	C Manufacturing	10-33	244	245	247	254	244
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	18	21	21	18	19
	F Construction	41-43	155	164	172	178	175
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	146	149	144	148	151
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	108	114	114	114	114
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	26	27	26	28	31
	J Information and communication	58-63	71	71	78	83	86
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	31	33	35	34	34
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	99	93	94	98	100
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	55	57	57	56	61
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	48	50	50	51	52
	P Education	85	55	54	60	59	59
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	52	56	55	60	61
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	28	28	30	31	29
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	25	24	24	25	27

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 188	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	27	25	26	26	26
	C Manufacturing	10-33	84	82	79	83	85
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	6	7	7	6	6
	F Construction	41-43	13	14	15	20	18
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	138	141	138	145	136
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	29	27	26	28	29
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	61	58	59	58	66
	J Information and communication	58-63	35	30	27	31	38
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	42	42	46	43	43
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	71	69	77	82	81
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	52	52	55	55	58
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	58	60	65	65	61
	P Education	85	124	119	121	125	128
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	352	354	349	358	361
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	33	35	35	34	38
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	59	62	63	62	62

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	36	35	34	36
	C Manufacturing	10-33	305	304	304	315	309
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	23	28	28	24	24
	F Construction	41-43	126	132	143	155	148
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	245	254	248	256	251
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	116	121	122	126	126
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	75	73	75	76	87
	J Information and communication	58-63	95	91	93	102	112
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	66	68	74	69	70
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	120	130	136	137
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	94	94	99	100	105
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	111	115	116	113
	P Education	85	174	169	177	180	181
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	382	386	384	394	398
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	47	48	50	49	52
S-U Other service activities	94-99	63	63	66	65	64	

			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			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	346	344	326	335	345
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	72	65	63	66	69
	C Manufacturing	10-33	23	23	22	22	19
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	42	47	43	43	44
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	39	36	34	36	36
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	21	20	18	17	17
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	12	12	9	10	10
	J Information and communication	58-63	11	10	12	12	11
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	7	7	7	8	7
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	41	42	42	43	43
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	13	15	13	12	14
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	5	4	5	5	6
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	23	23	20	23	25
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	14	15	16	15	16
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21	23	21	22	25	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	101	99	101	105
	C Manufacturing	10-33	328	327	326	337	329
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	29	29	24	24
	F Construction	41-43	168	178	187	198	193
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	284	290	282	292	287
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	137	141	139	143	143
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	85	85	86	97
	J Information and communication	58-63	106	101	106	114	123
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	75	81	77	77
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	163	172	179	181
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	107	109	112	112	119
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	111	115	116	113
	P Education	85	179	173	181	184	187
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	404	409	404	417	422
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	61	63	66	65	68
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	85	87	88	89
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 759	1 783	1 794	1 862	1 892
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	102	94	91	94	99
	C Manufacturing	10-33	328	327	325	336	328
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	14	17	17	15	16
	F Construction	41-43	164	174	181	192	187
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	283	289	280	291	285
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	138	134	137	139
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	77	78	78	88
	J Information and communication	58-63	103	97	101	111	120
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	71	75	71	73
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	130	139	151	151
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	89	89	88	96
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	3	4	4	4	3
	P Education	85	30	28	29	28	28
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	112	119	118	129	137
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	42	44	46	46	50
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	82	84	85	86	88

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	668	657	674	673	669
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	7	7	7	7	6
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10	12	11	9	8
	F Construction	41-43	5	4	6	5	6
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	4	3	6	5	4
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	11	8	7	8	9
	J Information and communication	58-63	3	4	4	3	4
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	4	4	5	6	5
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	41	32	33	29	29
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	20	20	23	24	23
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	103	106	111	112	110
	P Education	85	149	144	153	156	159
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	290	289	285	287	284
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18	19	19	18	18
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220
	Private sector	1 447	1 466	1 472	1 451	1 422	1 414	1 440	1 468	1 527	1 547
	Public sector	663	667	666	668	673	668	657	674	672	669
	- central government	153	151	144	142	139	136	129	141	140	138
	- local government	510	517	522	526	534	532	528	533	532	531
Males	Employer sector total	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101
	Private sector	849	857	860	846	827	829	848	869	899	906
	Public sector	185	191	184	188	192	183	183	193	193	194
	- central government	74	74	70	68	69	68	65	68	69	70
	- local government	111	117	114	120	123	115	118	125	124	124
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119
	Private sector	598	608	612	605	595	585	593	599	628	641
	Public sector	478	476	481	480	481	485	474	481	479	475
	- central government	79	77	73	73	70	68	64	73	71	68
	- local government	399	399	408	407	411	417	410	408	408	407

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		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	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
	2016	399	355	109	74	56	44	72	43
	2017	408	361	114	76	55	46	70	47
	2018	424	373	111	79	59	48	76	51
	2019	439	386	116	81	64	49	76	54
Males	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
	2016	147	122	40	26	13	14	29	25
	2017	152	123	41	26	15	14	27	29
	2018	157	127	40	28	16	14	29	29
	2019	160	128	43	26	17	13	30	31
Females	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
	2016	251	233	70	48	43	30	43	18
	2017	257	238	73	50	40	33	43	18
	2018	267	246	71	51	43	34	46	21
	2019	279	257	73	55	47	36	47	22

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	378	399	408	424	439
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	24	26	24	25	25
C Manufacturing	10-33	19	19	18	22	20
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
F Construction	41-43	12	13	13	15	13
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	66	70	73	72	73
H Transportation and storage	49-53	22	21	23	22	21
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	29	30	32	29	34
J Information and communication	58-63	9	8	9	11	12
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	8	9	9	8	9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	24	24	27	30	31
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	24	26	22	24	26
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	6	5	6	7	6
P Education	85	28	29	28	31	29
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	61	68	70	72	79
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	20	23	25	25	28
S-U Other service activities	94-99	22	25	26	28	28

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 120	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220
	- permanent full-time work	1 581	1 585	1 588	1 580	1 558	1 549	1 545	1 571	1 608	1 624
	- permanent part-time work	209	222	222	217	218	219	227	232	234	247
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	244	251	247	243	241	235	239	245	252	240
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	86	85	89	88	88	87	94	100	110	110
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	330	336	336	330	329	322	333	345	363	350
	Part-time work total	295	307	311	304	306	306	321	332	344	357
Males	Employees total	1 038	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101
	- permanent full-time work	851	851	847	846	827	817	830	855	875	887
	- permanent part-time work	58	67	66	61	67	71	69	68	72	72
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	99	105	105	100	101	97	101	105	109	102
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	30	29	30	28	30	34	36	38	40
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	135	134	129	129	127	136	141	147	143
	Part-time work total	88	96	95	91	95	101	103	104	110	112
Females	Employees total	1 082	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119
	- permanent full-time work	730	734	741	734	730	733	715	716	732	737
	- permanent part-time work	151	155	156	155	151	149	159	164	162	175
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	145	146	142	143	140	138	137	140	143	137
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	56	60	58	60	56	60	64	73	70
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	201	202	202	201	200	194	197	204	216	207
	Part-time work total	207	211	216	213	211	205	219	227	235	245

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2010 - 2019, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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	74,6	74,0	74,0	74,3	74,0	74,1	73,4	73,1	72,9	73,1
	- permanent part-time work	9,9	10,3	10,3	10,2	10,4	10,5	10,8	10,8	10,6	11,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	11,5	11,7	11,5	11,4	11,4	11,2	11,3	11,4	11,4	10,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,5	4,7	5,0	5,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	15,6	15,7	15,7	15,5	15,6	15,4	15,8	16,1	16,5	15,8
	Part-time work total	13,9	14,3	14,5	14,3	14,6	14,6	15,3	15,5	15,6	16,1
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	82,0	80,9	80,9	81,6	80,9	80,5	80,2	80,3	80,0	80,5
	- permanent part-time work	5,6	6,3	6,3	5,9	6,5	6,9	6,6	6,4	6,6	6,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	9,6	10,0	10,0	9,6	9,8	9,6	9,8	9,8	10,0	9,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,5	12,8	12,8	12,5	12,6	12,6	13,1	13,2	13,4	13,0
	Part-time work total	8,5	9,2	9,0	8,8	9,3	9,9	9,9	9,8	10,0	10,2
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	67,5	67,3	67,4	67,3	67,5	68,1	66,8	66,1	66,0	65,9
	- permanent part-time work	14,0	14,2	14,2	14,3	14,0	13,8	14,8	15,1	14,6	15,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,4	13,4	12,9	13,1	13,0	12,8	12,8	12,9	12,9	12,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,3	5,5	5,3	5,6	5,9	6,5	6,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,5	18,1	18,4	18,8	19,4	18,5
	Part-time work total	19,2	19,3	19,7	19,6	19,5	19,1	20,4	21,0	21,1	21,9

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 947 135	4 011 631	4 040 418	4 132 662	4 141 593
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	222 050	199 370	195 847	198 151	207 248
C Manufacturing	10-33	560 500	565 129	571 065	580 607	567 336
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	42 308	48 986	49 881	40 863	42 762
F Construction	41-43	303 742	328 793	339 621	359 368	343 233
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	458 739	471 247	457 074	473 961	463 351
H Transportation and storage	49-53	233 699	246 941	239 529	245 812	246 251
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	132 687	131 057	126 413	132 013	143 315
J Information and communication	58-63	178 612	172 015	179 282	191 948	207 367
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	120 423	125 599	132 842	126 686	128 919
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	276 031	270 848	286 101	291 407	286 334
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	167 727	172 335	178 653	176 366	191 475
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	167 190	184 425	188 650	186 712	184 410
P Education	85	242 997	242 550	255 502	256 830	260 815
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	614 254	624 089	614 756	640 750	636 502
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	87 608	89 154	90 650	88 588	92 004
S-U Other service activities	94-99	125 493	126 568	126 042	129 889	128 962

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 289 398	3 372 160	3 437 121	3 508 270	3 512 025
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	70 886	67 752	64 847	64 499	69 927
C Manufacturing	10-33	514 170	518 858	526 795	540 761	531 464
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	39 698	47 495	48 844	40 241	41 297
F Construction	41-43	222 019	236 388	255 933	273 046	259 053
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	382 255	398 894	389 414	400 823	389 456
H Transportation and storage	49-53	189 185	204 069	201 523	210 038	207 193
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	104 377	103 168	105 106	110 260	119 603
J Information and communication	58-63	158 549	155 544	155 488	170 665	187 982
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	106 678	114 134	121 302	111 749	117 474
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	209 374	201 571	219 638	222 362	221 542
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	142 826	145 090	155 256	155 214	166 548
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	167 000	184 377	188 225	186 572	184 095
P Education	85	235 442	236 105	247 553	248 267	251 220
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	576 916	587 168	587 771	603 979	598 382
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	65 361	68 676	68 454	65 763	69 123
S-U Other service activities	94-99	93 212	91 664	93 173	92 651	88 461

Appendix table 20. Annual hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 620	1 639	1 634	1 627	1 614
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 037	1 980	1 987	1 968	1 978
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 708	1 727	1 752	1 722	1 726
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 756	1 707	1 746	1 693	1 770
	F Construction	41-43	1 805	1 845	1 819	1 817	1 782
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 617	1 623	1 621	1 621	1 616
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 703	1 754	1 717	1 724	1 720
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 520	1 539	1 492	1 537	1 473
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 689	1 702	1 699	1 677	1 681
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 648	1 678	1 649	1 655	1 668
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 666	1 667	1 624	1 584
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 568	1 583	1 601	1 579	1 608
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 577	1 668	1 639	1 615	1 630
	P Education	85	1 360	1 401	1 408	1 393	1 392
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 519	1 525	1 521	1 535	1 507
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 439	1 415	1 378	1 370	1 355
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 495	1 483	1 454	1 478	1 445
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 661	1 672	1 667	1 660	1 646
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	2 042	1 987	1 996	1 993	1 994
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 707	1 725	1 751	1 721	1 725
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 801	1 697	1 791	1 694	1 771
	F Construction	41-43	1 808	1 847	1 821	1 819	1 783
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 613	1 616	1 620	1 621	1 612
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 697	1 748	1 722	1 722	1 722
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 514	1 544	1 501	1 533	1 475
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 687	1 701	1 697	1 684	1 679
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 645	1 678	1 658	1 656	1 674
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 672	1 661	1 616	1 576
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 579	1 587	1 611	1 574	1 614
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 739	1 760	1 924	1 894	1 973
	P Education	85	1 375	1 385	1 420	1 443	1 464
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 528	1 512	1 457	1 503	1 466
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 405	1 345	1 315	1 310	1 285
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 482	1 472	1 439	1 467	1 431

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 514	1 552	1 547	1 536	1 526
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 952	1 887	1 881	1 626	1 711
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 693	1 721	1 675	1 690	1 768
	F Construction	41-43	1 707	1 767	1 775	1 745	1 765
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 908	2 038	1 617	1 761	1 607
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 573	1 491	1 401	1 568	1 452
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 757	1 708	1 731	1 483	1 760
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 684	1 688	1 524	1 634	1 571
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 647	1 698	1 666	1 623
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 529	1 569	1 564	1 597	1 584
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 572	1 664	1 628	1 606	1 620
	P Education	85	1 357	1 403	1 405	1 383	1 380
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 515	1 533	1 547	1 550	1 527
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 518	1 585	1 543	1 533	1 552
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2015 - 2019

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 574	1 602	1 601	1 592	1 582
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 890	1 903	1 838	1 883	1 932
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 686	1 707	1 735	1 715	1 718
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 736	1 703	1 749	1 707	1 756
	F Construction	41-43	1 764	1 796	1 784	1 766	1 746
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 559	1 570	1 570	1 563	1 552
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 628	1 689	1 658	1 667	1 648
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 393	1 418	1 394	1 445	1 376
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 676	1 701	1 670	1 670	1 678
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 623	1 677	1 648	1 629	1 672
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 613	1 673	1 690	1 631	1 613
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 525	1 550	1 568	1 553	1 581
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 575	1 668	1 635	1 613	1 629
	P Education	85	1 355	1 395	1 401	1 383	1 385
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 511	1 522	1 529	1 532	1 504
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 383	1 417	1 375	1 332	1 332
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 481	1 459	1 411	1 415	1 383
	Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 602	1 626	1 625	1 616	1 606
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying		01-09	1 873	1 907	1 828	1 946	1 977
C Manufacturing		10-33	1 684	1 705	1 734	1 713	1 717
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	1 769	1 691	1 798	1 717	1 750
F Construction		41-43	1 766	1 796	1 784	1 767	1 746
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	1 555	1 563	1 568	1 562	1 547
H Transportation and storage		49-53	1 618	1 681	1 661	1 663	1 649
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	1 364	1 409	1 394	1 429	1 367
J Information and communication		58-63	1 673	1 700	1 667	1 676	1 675
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	1 619	1 677	1 657	1 629	1 679
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	1 612	1 684	1 689	1 622	1 610
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	1 525	1 545	1 570	1 539	1 581
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	1 681	1 748	1 817	1 854	1 931
P Education		85	1 344	1 344	1 372	1 379	1 427
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	1 496	1 496	1 477	1 482	1 447
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	1 296	1 310	1 276	1 221	1 218
S-U Other service activities		94-99	1 464	1 443	1 391	1 399	1 362

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 514	1 552	1 547	1 536	1 526
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 952	1 887	1 881	1 626	1 711
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 693	1 721	1 675	1 690	1 768
	F Construction	41-43	1 707	1 767	1 775	1 745	1 765
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 908	2 038	1 617	1 761	1 607
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 573	1 491	1 401	1 568	1 452
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 757	1 708	1 731	1 483	1 760
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 684	1 688	1 524	1 634	1 571
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 619	1 646	1 698	1 664	1 623
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 529	1 569	1 564	1 597	1 584
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 572	1 664	1 628	1 606	1 620
	P Education	85	1 357	1 403	1 405	1 382	1 380
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 515	1 533	1 547	1 550	1 527
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 518	1 591	1 544	1 533	1 552
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2016	237	236	65	50	39	45	37
	2017	234	233	66	50	37	41	39
	2018	202	200	54	46	32	33	35
	2019	184	182	55	39	28	26	34
Males	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
	2016	126	125	35	27	20	24	19
	2017	125	124	34	28	19	23	21
	2018	106	105	27	25	17	17	20
	2019	103	102	30	21	15	15	21
Females	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
	2016	111	110	31	23	19	20	17
	2017	109	108	32	22	18	18	18
	2018	96	96	28	21	15	17	16
	2019	82	81	25	18	13	11	14

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2010 - 2019

		Unemployment rate, %						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2016	8,8	9,0	20,1	8,6	6,7	7,0	7,5
	2017	8,6	8,8	20,1	8,7	6,3	6,4	7,8
	2018	7,4	7,5	17,0	7,8	5,1	5,3	6,9
	2019	6,7	6,8	17,2	6,6	4,4	4,3	6,6
Males	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
	2016	9,0	9,3	21,8	8,4	6,5	7,5	8,2
	2017	8,9	9,1	20,9	8,8	6,0	7,0	8,7
	2018	7,4	7,6	17,3	7,7	5,1	5,3	7,8
	2019	7,2	7,4	18,7	6,7	4,4	4,8	8,1
Females	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
	2016	8,6	8,7	18,6	8,9	7,0	6,5	6,9
	2017	8,4	8,5	19,3	8,6	6,5	5,8	7,0
	2018	7,3	7,4	16,8	7,9	5,1	5,4	6,0
	2019	6,2	6,3	15,6	6,6	4,5	3,8	5,2

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2015 - 2019

	Unemployed, 1000 persons					Unemployment rate, %				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	252	237	234	202	184	9,4	8,8	8,6	7,4	6,7
Southern Finland AVI	101	92	94	87	79	8,5	7,7	7,9	7,1	6,5
Southwestern Finland AVI	33	32	29	23	21	9,8	9,6	8,7	6,7	6,2
Eastern Finland AVI	26	28	26	21	20	10,0	11,0	10,1	8,3	7,9
Western and Inland Finland AVI	57	53	54	45	38	9,7	9,1	9,2	7,5	6,3
Northern Finland AVI	24	22	21	18	19	11,0	9,9	9,3	7,8	8,0
Lapland AVI	10	9	9	7	7	11,8	10,7	10,5	8,9	8,3
State Department of Åland	1	1	0	1	1	4,7	4,0	2,6	3,6	3,6

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2010 - 2019, persons aged 15-74

		Unemployment rate, %									
		Year									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex	Level of education										
Both sexes total	Total	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,7	9,4	8,8	8,6	7,4	6,7
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	9,0	8,4	8,3	8,9	9,6	10,6	9,6	9,6	8,0	7,1
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,6	4,0	4,1	4,7	5,3	6,0	5,9	5,3	4,2	3,9
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,4	3,6	3,7	4,1	4,5	5,2	5,3	5,3	4,7	3,7
	- lower university level (6)	5,8	4,8	4,3	5,4	6,3	6,8	6,4	5,5	4,5	4,5
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,4	4,9	5,7	5,8	5,3	3,5	3,5
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,5	15,3	15,3	15,9	15,9	16,2	16,0	16,7	15,8	15,6
Males	Total	9,1	8,4	8,3	8,8	9,3	9,9	9,0	8,9	7,4	7,2
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	9,7	8,8	8,8	9,4	10,1	10,8	9,9	9,7	7,6	7,3
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,8	4,3	4,6	5,1	5,8	6,5	6,0	5,3	4,1	4,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	5,5	4,7	5,6	5,1	4,7	5,8	5,7	5,1	5,2	4,5
	- lower university level (6)	5,9	5,0	4,3	5,6	7,4	7,6	6,9	6,1	4,3	4,8
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,3	3,3	4,2	4,6	5,1	5,8	5,2	4,7	3,3	3,5
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	14,9	14,8	13,9	14,9	14,7	14,7	13,5	14,6	14,5	14,7
Females	Total	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,5	8,0	8,8	8,6	8,4	7,3	6,2
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	8,2	7,9	7,7	8,3	9,0	10,3	9,1	9,5	8,6	6,8
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,4	3,8	3,7	4,3	4,8	5,6	5,8	5,3	4,2	3,7
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	3,8	2,9	2,6	3,5	4,3	4,9	5,0	5,4	4,3	3,2
	- lower university level (6)	5,7	4,6	4,4	5,2	5,3	6,1	6,0	4,9	4,7	4,2
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,8	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,6	5,6	6,2	5,7	3,7	3,5
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	16,3	16,1	17,3	17,5	18,0	18,9	20,3	20,3	17,9	17,2

Appendix tables, statistics for 2019

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2019

		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	4 128	2 750	2 566	184	1 378
	15-64	3 428	2 669	2 487	182	758
	15-24	613	321	266	55	293
	25-34	706	591	551	39	115
	35-44	703	627	600	28	76
	45-54	676	609	583	26	66
	55-64	730	522	487	34	208
	65-74	700	80	79	.	619
Males	15-74	2 075	1 429	1 327	103	646
	15-64	1 743	1 379	1 278	102	364
	15-24	316	162	132	30	154
	25-34	363	321	300	21	42
	35-44	361	334	319	15	27
	45-54	342	308	293	15	34
	55-64	361	254	234	21	106
	65-74	332	50	49	.	282
Females	15-74	2 053	1 320	1 239	82	732
	15-64	1 685	1 290	1 209	81	395
	15-24	297	159	134	25	139
	25-34	343	269	252	18	73
	35-44	342	293	280	13	49
	45-54	334	302	290	11	32
	55-64	369	267	253	14	102
	65-74	368	30	30	.	337

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2019, %

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	100,0	66,6	62,2	4,5	33,4
	15-64	100,0	77,9	72,6	5,3	22,1
	15-24	100,0	52,3	43,3	9,0	47,7
	25-34	100,0	83,6	78,1	5,5	16,4
	35-44	100,0	89,2	85,3	3,9	10,8
	45-54	100,0	90,2	86,3	3,9	9,8
	55-64	100,0	71,5	66,8	4,7	28,5
	65-74	100,0	11,5	11,2	.	88,5
Males	15-74	100,0	68,9	63,9	4,9	31,1
	15-64	100,0	79,1	73,3	5,8	20,9
	15-24	100,0	51,3	41,7	9,6	48,7
	25-34	100,0	88,4	82,5	5,9	11,6
	35-44	100,0	92,5	88,5	4,0	7,5
	45-54	100,0	90,0	85,7	4,3	10,0
	55-64	100,0	70,5	64,8	5,7	29,5
	65-74	100,0	15,0	14,7	.	85,0
Females	15-74	100,0	64,3	60,4	4,0	35,7
	15-64	100,0	76,6	71,8	4,8	23,4
	15-24	100,0	53,3	45,0	8,3	46,7
	25-34	100,0	78,6	73,5	5,2	21,4
	35-44	100,0	85,7	81,9	3,8	14,3
	45-54	100,0	90,3	86,9	3,4	9,7
	55-64	100,0	72,4	68,6	3,8	27,6
	65-74	100,0	8,3	8,1	.	91,7

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region in 2019

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	3 428	2 669	2 487	182	758	72,6	6,8
Uusimaa	1 109	889	831	58	220	75,0	6,5
Southwest Finland	297	232	217	14	65	73,1	6,3
Satakunta	127	98	92	7	29	72,1	6,7
Kanta-Häme	102	79	76	4	23	74,2	4,5
Pirkanmaa	323	251	233	18	72	71,9	7,4
Päijät-Häme	119	91	86	6	27	72,1	6,5
Kymenlaakso	102	75	69	6	26	68,2	7,8
South Karelia	76	57	52	5	19	69,3	8,2
South Savo	83	60	56	4	22	67,7	7,1
North Savo	148	111	103	8	37	69,6	7,0
North Karelia	98	72	64	8	26	65,8	10,6
Central Finland	168	128	118	10	41	70,0	7,6
South Ostrobothnia	110	89	85	4	21	76,9	4,6
Ostrobothnia	109	84	80	4	25	73,6	4,8
Central Ostrobothnia	39	31	29	.	8	76,1	.
North Ostrobothnia	252	193	178	16	59	70,4	8,1
Kainuu	42	31	29	3	11	68,0	8,6
Lapland	107	82	75	7	24	70,4	8,6
Åland	17	15	14	1	3	81,4	3,8

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2019

		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	2 566	2 220	345	335
	15-64	2 487	2 187	300	294
	15-24	266	255	10	7
	25-34	551	502	49	49
	35-44	600	522	77	77
	45-54	583	499	84	84
	55-64	487	408	79	77
	65-74	79	33	45	42
Males	15-74	1 327	1 101	226	220
	15-64	1 278	1 084	194	190
	15-24	132	125	6	4
	25-34	300	269	31	31
	35-44	319	271	49	49
	45-54	293	239	54	54
	55-64	234	180	54	53
	65-74	49	17	32	30
Females	15-74	1 239	1 119	120	115
	15-64	1 209	1 103	107	103
	15-24	134	130	4	3
	25-34	252	234	18	18
	35-44	280	251	29	28
	45-54	290	260	30	30
	55-64	253	228	26	25
	65-74	30	16	13	12

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 566	1 327	1 239
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	105	78	26
Agriculture	01	70	48	22
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	244	85
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	22	23
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	47	36	11
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	46	33	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	102	79	23
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	33	27	5
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	19	6
F Construction	41-43	193	175	18
Construction of buildings	41	73	65	7
Specialised construction activities	43	99	91	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	287	151	136
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	43	38	5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	95	66	29
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	149	47	101
H Transportation and storage	49-53	143	114	29
Land, water and air transport	49-51	88	74	14
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	55	40	16
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	97	31	66
J Information and communication	58-63	123	86	38
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	77	34	43
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	181	100	81
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	70	49	21
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	119	61	58
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	71	33	38
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	52	61
P Education	85	187	59	128
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	422	61	361
Human health activities	86	189	34	155
Residential care activities	87	102	14	88
Social work activities without accommodation	88	132	14	118
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	68	29	38
S-U Other service activities	94-99	89	27	62

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 487	266	551	600	583	487
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	91	9	14	20	22	26
C Manufacturing	10-33	323	31	68	82	81	61
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	5	9	5	4
F Construction	41-43	186	21	50	40	42	32
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	279	51	62	62	62	42
H Transportation and storage	49-53	138	16	28	33	32	29
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	95	28	22	18	18	9
J Information and communication	58-63	123	7	36	37	26	18
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	5	19	19	16	16
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	171	10	44	50	39	28
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	116	19	27	24	23	23
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	4	20	29	33	27
P Education	85	184	7	31	52	54	40
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	413	29	91	94	98	101
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	65	16	15	14	11	10
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	12	17	16	19	20

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 566	1 892	669
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	105	99	6
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	328	.
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	16	8
F Construction	41-43	193	187	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	287	285	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	143	139	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	97	88	9
J Information and communication	58-63	123	120	4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	77	73	5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	181	151	29
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	119	96	23
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	3	110
P Education	85	187	28	159
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	422	137	284
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	68	50	18
S-U Other service activities	94-99	89	88	.

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2019

		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	2 566	1 147	320	232	562	212	79
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	105	19	16	20	29	13	8
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	353	133	56	30	97	25	9
F Construction	41-43	193	80	25	17	45	19	5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	287	138	33	25	60	22	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	143	72	19	12	24	9	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	97	46	11	9	20	7	4
J Information and communication	58-63	123	76	9	4	24	7	.
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	77	47	7	5	12	5	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	300	156	34	22	55	25	8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	57	12	12	20	7	5
P Education	85	187	79	21	17	44	20	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	422	164	56	46	98	39	16
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	157	74	20	12	32	12	5

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2019

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation code	Occupation			
	Occupations total	2 566	1 327	1 239
01	Managers	82	52	30
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	12	6	5
12	Administrative and commercial managers	27	18	10
13	Production and specialised services managers	35	23	12
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	8	5	3
02	Professionals	674	344	331
21	Science and engineering professionals	164	124	39
22	Health professionals	46	14	32
23	Teaching professionals	144	36	108
24	Business and administration professionals	136	65	71
25	Information and communications technology professionals	95	73	22
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	90	31	59
3	Technicians and associate professionals	496	217	280
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	99	84	15
32	Health associate professionals	115	16	99
33	Business and administration associate professionals	170	73	97
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	91	27	64
35	Information and communications technicians	21	17	4
4	Clerical support workers	132	37	96
41	General and keyboard clerks	39	4	35
42	Customer services clerks	37	10	27
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	37	14	23
44	Other clerical support workers	20	9	11
5	Service and sales workers	473	143	330
51	Personal service workers	124	51	72
52	Sales workers	152	54	98
53	Personal care workers	177	22	155
54	Protective services workers	20	16	4
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	84	58	26
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	73	48	25
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	11	10	.
7	Craft and related trades workers	257	234	23
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	104	100	4
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	78	75	3
73	Handicraft and printing workers	9	5	4
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	43	42	.
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	23	12	11
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	194	167	26
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	55	39	16
82	Assemblers	17	12	5
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	122	116	5
9	Elementary occupations	160	66	95
91	Cleaners and helpers	66	9	56

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	4	2	.
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	51	39	12
94	Food preparation assistants	27	7	20
95	Street and related sales and service workers	4	2	2
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	8	6	3
00	Armed forces	9	8	.
01	Commissioned armed forces officers	5	4	.
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	4	3	.

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2019

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic group				
Employees total	3-9	2 220	1 101	1 119
Upper-level employees	3	693	356	337
- senior officials and upper management	31	78	47	31
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	208	135	73
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	127	32	95
- other senior officials and employees	34	280	143	137
Lower-level employees	4	854	281	574
- supervisors	41	84	52	32
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	273	94	179
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	23	4	19
- other lower-level employees	44	475	131	344
Manual workers	5	670	463	207
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	31	21	10
- manufacturing workers	52	245	214	31
- other production workers	53	110	71	39
- distribution and service workers	54	284	157	127
Unknown	9	3	.	.

Appendix table 36. Employed persons aged 15-74 having worked at secondary jobs during the survey week by industry (TOL 2008) of main job in 2019

Industry	TOL 2008	Employed persons total	Those having worked at secondary jobs	Share of those having worked at secondary jobs
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 566	118	4,6
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	105	7	6,7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	353	9	2,4
F Construction	41-43	193	5	2,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	287	11	3,9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	143	5	3,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	97	4	4,0
J Information and communication	58-63	123	5	4,0
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	77	3	4,2
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	300	14	4,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	4	3,9
P Education	85	187	14	7,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	422	23	5,4
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	157	14	8,7

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 2019

		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	2 220	286	12,9
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	5	12,9
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	333	48	14,5
F Construction	41-43	148	24	15,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	30	12,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	126	21	16,7
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	11	12,6
J Information and communication	58-63	112	15	13,8
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	8	11,8
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	243	32	13,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	15	12,8
P Education	85	181	14	7,5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	398	51	12,8
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	116	12	10,2

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2019

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 220	1 870	350
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	30	7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	333	296	36
F Construction	41-43	148	134	14
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	219	32
H Transportation and storage	49-53	126	114	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	72	15
J Information and communication	58-63	112	104	9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	64	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	243	209	34
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	96	17
P Education	85	181	134	47
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	398	311	87
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	116	84	32

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2019

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 220	1 870	350
	Private sector	1 547	1 349	198
	Public sector	669	519	151
	- central government	138	105	33
	- local government	531	414	117
Males	Employer sector total	1 101	958	143
	Private sector	906	808	98
	Public sector	194	150	44
	- central government	70	54	16
	- local government	124	95	29
Females	Employer sector total	1 119	912	207
	Private sector	641	541	100
	Public sector	475	369	106
	- central government	68	51	17
	- local government	407	319	89

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2019, %

	Both sexes total	Males	Females
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Temporary employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In practical training related to studies	5,1	6,2	4,4
Could not find a permanent work	63,6	59,6	66,3
Does not want a permanent work	28,2	29,7	27,2
On trial period	1,9	3,0	1,1
Don't know or unknown	0,6	.	.

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2019

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 220	1 863	357
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	32	4
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	333	316	17
F Construction	41-43	148	141	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	184	67
H Transportation and storage	49-53	126	107	19
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	54	32
J Information and communication	58-63	112	102	10
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	63	8
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	243	202	41
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	107	6
P Education	85	181	154	27
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	398	325	73
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	116	72	44

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2019

		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	2 220	1 863	357
	Private sector	1 547	1 275	272
	Public sector	669	586	83
	- central government	138	128	10
	- local government	531	458	73
Males	Employer sector total	1 101	989	112
	Private sector	906	811	95
	Public sector	194	177	16
	- central government	70	67	3
	- local government	124	110	13
Females	Employer sector total	1 119	874	245
	Private sector	641	464	178
	Public sector	475	409	67
	- central government	68	61	7
	- local government	407	348	60

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2019

		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	2 220	255	502	522	499	408	33
	- permanent full-time work	1 624	82	354	424	427	328	9
	- permanent part-time work	247	67	47	41	31	46	15
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	240	63	77	44	30	23	2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	110	43	25	13	11	11	7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	350	106	102	57	41	34	10
	Part-time work total	357	110	72	54	42	57	22
Males	Total	1 101	125	269	271	239	180	17
	- permanent full-time work	887	53	215	241	219	154	5
	- permanent part-time work	72	23	12	9	6	13	7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	102	33	31	17	11	9	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	40	16	10	4	3	4	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	143	49	41	21	14	13	4
	Part-time work total	112	40	22	13	9	17	11
Females	Total	1 119	130	234	251	260	228	16
	- permanent full-time work	737	29	139	183	208	174	4
	- permanent part-time work	175	44	34	32	25	33	7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	137	30	46	27	19	14	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	70	27	15	9	8	7	4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	207	57	61	36	27	21	6
	Part-time work total	245	71	49	41	32	40	12

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2019, 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	38,7	21,9	45,0	54,6	49,8	30,8
	- permanent part-time work	13,2	22,5	9,4	7,9	7,7	9,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	32,9	33,5	34,0	27,9	31,1	40,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	15,2	22,2	11,7	9,6	11,4	18,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	48,1	55,6	45,6	37,5	42,4	59,7
	Part-time work total	28,4	44,7	21,1	17,5	19,1	28,5
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	49,4	29,4	57,9	67,4	62,9	37,6
	- permanent part-time work	9,0	15,8	5,4	5,3	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	29,9	36,9	28,0	20,9	25,4	36,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	11,6	17,9	8,7	6,4	7,5	15,6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	41,5	54,8	36,7	27,3	32,9	52,1
	Part-time work total	20,7	33,7	14,1	11,7	11,7	25,9
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	29,1	15,0	33,3	42,3	39,0	25,5
	- permanent part-time work	17,0	28,6	13,0	10,5	10,6	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	35,5	30,3	39,3	34,6	35,8	44,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,4	26,1	14,4	12,6	14,5	21,5
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	54,0	56,4	53,7	47,2	50,3	65,5
	Part-time work total	35,4	54,7	27,3	23,1	25,2	30,4

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2019

		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	2 566	209	323	1 644	184	191
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	105	13	16	35	9	30
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	9	17	257	29	17
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	.	19	2	.
F Construction	41-43	193	6	9	130	19	27
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	287	30	53	160	20	23
H Transportation and storage	49-53	143	10	16	79	16	21
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	97	17	23	44	4	8
J Information and communication	58-63	123	5	9	91	11	7
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	77	4	8	51	9	6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	181	17	22	113	14	14
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	119	11	18	78	5	6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	3	5	94	10	.
P Education	85	187	16	35	114	14	9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	422	31	62	303	14	9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	68	19	12	29	3	5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	89	16	16	44	7	6

Appendix table 46. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2019

		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	2 220	160	264	1 548	152	86
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	.	4	22	4	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	309	6	14	251	27	10
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	.	.	19	2	.
F Construction	41-43	148	4	5	115	14	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	251	26	49	150	15	9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	126	9	14	75	14	13
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	87	16	22	43	3	.
J Information and communication	58-63	112	4	7	86	9	5
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	3	6	48	8	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	137	9	11	100	11	7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	105	9	16	74	4	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	3	5	94	10	.
P Education	85	181	14	33	112	13	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	398	27	56	296	11	5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	52	14	8	26	.	.
S-U Other service activities	94-99	64	13	12	34	4	.

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employed persons aged 15-74 in full-time and part-time work by socio-economic group and sex in 2019

		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	36,6	40,2	18,7
	Employees total	36,2	39,4	19,4
	- upper-level employees	37,7	39,5	18,2
	- lower-level employees	35,3	38,8	20,8
	- manual workers	35,8	39,9	18,2
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	39,2	46,4	15,7
Males	Employed persons total	38,5	41,3	17,9
	Employees total	37,9	40,1	18,3
	- upper-level employees	38,6	40,1	17,5
	- lower-level employees	37,2	39,6	18,3
	- manual workers	37,9	40,5	18,7
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	41,4	47,8	16,8
Females	Employed persons total	34,5	38,9	19,2
	Employees total	34,5	38,5	19,9
	- upper-level employees	36,7	38,9	18,5
	- lower-level employees	34,4	38,3	21,4
	- manual workers	31,1	38,2	17,8
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	34,9	43,3	14,1

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2019

		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	35,3	35,8
	Private sector	36,1	38,1	34,6	35,9
	Public sector	36,5	37,0	36,4	35,2
	- central government	37,7	38,4	36,8	36,8
	- local government	36,2	36,5	36,4	35,1
Males	Employer sector total	37,9	38,6	37,2	37,9
	Private sector	38,1	39,1	37,1	38,0
	Public sector	37,2	37,4	37,4	36,6
	- central government	38,3	38,7	37,8	38,0
	- local government	36,7	36,5	37,1	36,4
Females	Employer sector total	34,5	36,7	34,4	31,1
	Private sector	33,2	36,6	33,0	30,3
	Public sector	36,2	36,8	36,2	34,2
	- central government	37,1	38,1	35,9	32,3
	- local government	36,1	36,4	36,2	34,2

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_2018-04-12_men_001.pdf.

Concepts:

- 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. Employees temporarily absent from work during the survey week are also classified as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave or own illness or the absence has lasted for under three months. A self-employed person or an unpaid worker in an enterprise of a family member is calculated in employed regardless of the length or reason for absence.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.

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), the Classification of Education 2016 (ISCED 2011) and the Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors 2012 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 (<https://dvv.fi/en/foreigner-registration>).

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 2019, the household data comprised approximately 45,000 persons who formed 20,000 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. In 2019, around 91,000 persons were interviewed for the Labour Force Survey. The response rate of this survey was 61 per cent, on average.

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 Economic Affairs and Employment 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 data protection description can be found (in Finnish) at: http://www.stat.fi/meta/tietosuojaoselosteet/tietosuojaoseloste_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 Economic Affairs and Employment'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 Economic Affairs and Employment 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_2019-09-13_men_001_en.html.

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