

Labour Force Survey

Time series data 2011–2020

Employment turned to a decline in 2020

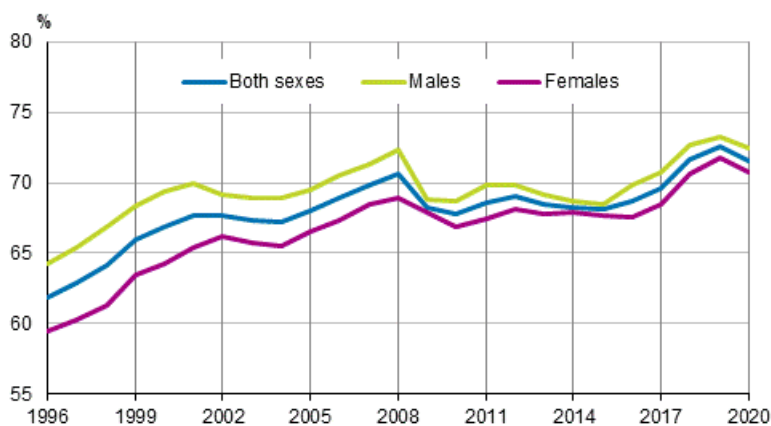
Employment weakened especially among young people and women

According to the Labour Force Survey, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 71.6 per cent in 2020. The employment rate fell by one percentage point from 2019. The employment rate for men decreased by 0.8 percentage points to 72.5 per cent, that of women by 1.1 percentage points to 70.7 per cent. (Figure 1.)

In 2020, the average number of employed persons aged 15 to 74 was 2,528,000, which is 37,000 fewer than in 2019. There were 12,000 fewer employed men and 25,000 fewer employed women than in the year before.

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.

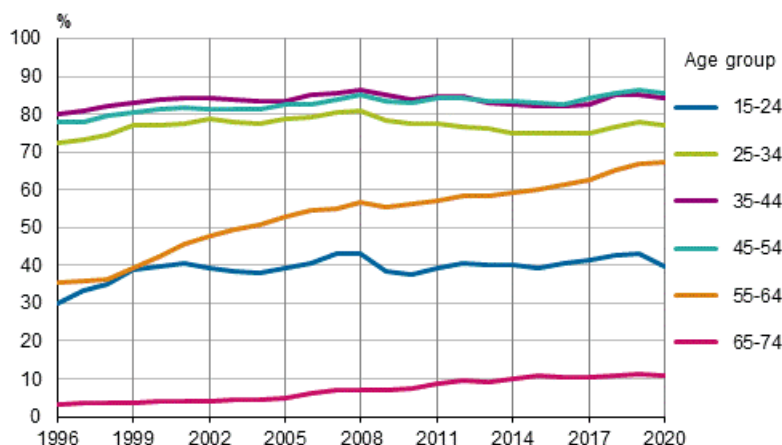
Figure 1 Employment rates by sex in 1996 to 2020, persons aged 15 to 64, per cent



The employment rate of persons aged 15 to 74 was 61.2 per cent and among persons aged 20 to 69 it was 69.9 per cent in 2020. Employment rates with age group divisions are available in the Labour Force Survey's database table [Population by labour force status, sex and age](#).

In 2020, the employment rate fell in nearly all age groups compared with the previous year, most among those aged 15 to 24 (Figure 2). The employment rate was highest (85.7%) in the 45 to 54 age group. Men's employment rate rose in the age groups 55 to 64 (by 1.8 percentage points) and 65 to 74 (by 0.5 percentage points) compared with 2019. Women's employment rate fell in all age groups.

Figure 2 Employment rates by age group in 1996 to 2020, per cent



Part-time work decreased for women, full-time work decreased for men

In 2020, the number of employees in full-time work was 1,861,000, which is almost the same as in the year before. The number of employees in part-time work was 327,000, which is 29,000 fewer than in 2019. There were 12,000 fewer men and 9,000 more women in full-time work than in the year before. In 2020, twenty per cent of female employees worked part-time, or 218,000 persons, and 10 per cent of male employees, or 110,000 persons. For men, the share of persons working part-time of all employees remained almost the same as in 2019. For women, the share working part-time of all employees fell by two percentage points. The share of employees working part-time was highest in accommodation and food service activities (I), 40 per cent.

Number of employed persons decreased in accommodation and food service activities and increased in professional, scientific and technical activities

Examined by main industry, the number of employed persons decreased most in accommodation and food service activities (I), by 19,000 employed, in wholesale and retail trade (G), by 17,000 employed, and in human health and social work activities (Q), by 11,000 employed. Compared with the previous year, the number of employed persons also decreased in transportation and storage (H), by 9,000 employed, in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and mining and quarrying (A, B), by 6,000 employed, and in administrative and support service activities (N), also by 6,000 employed. The number of employed persons also fell in construction (F) and other service activities (R–U).

The number of employed persons increased in professional, scientific and technical activities (M) by 19,000 employed persons compared with 2019. Compared with the previous year, there were 8,000 more employed persons in public administration and defence and compulsory social security (O). Information and communication (J) grew by 7,000 employed persons. The number of employed persons also increased in electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning and water supply and sewerage (D to E) and in financial and insurance activities, real estate activities (K, L) and education (P).

Number of persons unemployed, in disguised unemployment and laid-off made an upturn

In 2020, the average number of unemployed persons was 213,000, which is 29,000 more than in 2019. The number of unemployed men was 114,000 and that of women 98,000. There were 12,000 more unemployed men and 17,000 more unemployed women compared to the previous year.

The unemployment rate among persons aged 15 to 74 was, on average, 7.8 per cent in 2020, having been 6.7 per cent in 2019. The unemployment rate for men grew to 8.0 per cent and that of women to 7.5 per cent.

In 2020, the average number of laid-off persons was 49,000, which was 41,000 higher than in 2019. The number of laid-off men was 26,000 and that of women 23,000.

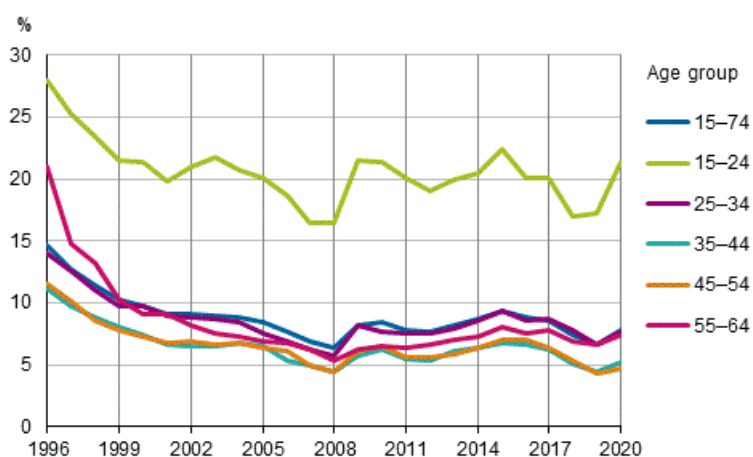
There were 138,000 persons in disguised unemployment, which is 24,000 more than in 2019. Of them, 13,000 were women and 11,000 were men. The number of persons in disguised unemployment made an upturn in 2020, while it had fallen in the three previous years. Persons in disguised unemployment refer to persons who would want work and would be available for work but who have not looked for work in the past four weeks.

Unemployment grew sharpest among young people

In 2020, the unemployment rate rose in all ten-year age groups of persons aged under 65, most in the 15 to 24 age group (Figure 3). The unemployment rate for people in this age group, that is, the share of the unemployed among the labour force, stood at 21.4 per cent, which is 4.2 percentage points higher than one year previously. In all, 66,000 young people aged 15 to 24 were unemployed in 2020, which is 31 per cent of all unemployed persons.

The share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 in the population of the same age was 10.8 per cent in 2020, having been 9.0 per cent in 2019.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates by age group in 1996 to 2020, per cent



Active population decreased, number of persons in the inactive population grew

In 2020, the working-age population or those aged 15 to 74 was 4,133,000, which is 5,000 more than in 2019. The number of persons aged 15 to 74 in the active population, i.e. the employed and unemployed, decreased by 9,000 from 2019. The share of persons aged 15 to 74 in the active population was 66.3 per cent in 2020, the share remained almost unchanged from the previous year.

In 2020, the number of persons aged 15 to 74 in the inactive population was 1,392,000, which is 14,000 more than in 2019. There were 10,000 more women and 4,000 more men in the inactive population. In the 55 to 64 age group, the number of persons in the active population grew by 9,000 and that of the inactive population decreased by 12,000 persons.

Due to the renewal of the Labour Force Survey, the annual publication is less extensive than usual. More about the renewal here: [How and why is the Labour Force Survey renewed?](#) and here (in Finnish): [Työvoimatutkimuksen uudistus.](#)

Links

[Labour Force Survey tables in databases](#)

Contents

1 Labour Force Survey data content in 2008 to 2020.....	7
2 Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey.....	9
3 Classifications.....	14
3.1 Socio-economic Groups.....	14
3.2 Standard Industrial Classification.....	15
3.3 Classification of Occupations.....	18
3.4 Levels of education.....	20
3.5 Employer sector	20
4 Notes to the appendix tables.....	22

Tables

Appendix tables, time series 2011–2020 and 2016–2020

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	23
Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	24
Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	25
Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	26
Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	27
Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020	28
Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2016 - 2020.....	29
Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	29
Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	30
Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2016 - 2020.....	31
Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020 ...	33
Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020...	35
Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	36
Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020	37
Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020.....	38
Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	39
Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2011 - 2020, %.....	40
Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020.....	41
Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020.....	42
Appendix table 20. Annual hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020.....	43
Appendix table 21. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020.....	45
Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	47
Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020.....	48

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2016 - 2020	48
Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2011 - 2020, persons aged 15-74.....	49
Appendix tables, statistics for 2020	
Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2020.....	50
Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2020, %.....	51
Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region in 2020.....	52
Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2020.....	53
Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2020.....	54
Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2020.....	55
Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020.....	55
Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2020.....	56
Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2020.....	57
Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2020.....	58
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 2020.....	59
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 2020.....	60
Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2020.....	61
Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2020.....	61
Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2020, %.....	62
Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2020.....	62
Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2020.....	63
Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2020.....	63
Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2020, persons aged 15-64, %.....	64
Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020.....	65
Appendix table 46. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020.....	66
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 2020.....	67
Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and employer sector in 2020.....	67
Quality Description: Labour force survey.....	68

1 Labour Force Survey data content in 2008 to 2020

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

2 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.
- **Employer sector**
Employed persons are classified by employer into public and private sectors. The public sector is further divided into central government and local government. The employer sector is determined on the basis of the data on the job or enterprise in the Business Register. The classification of the employer sector is based on the official Classification of Sectors 2012.
- **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.
- **Entrepreneur**
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.
- **Evening work**
Evening work is work made between 6 and 11 pm.

- **Fixed-term job**
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.
- **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 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.

- **Non-employed**
Non-employed is a person that is unemployed or in the inactive population.
- **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**
The private sector comprises those whose employer is a company (including state majority-owned or municipality-owned companies), 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**
The public sector includes central government and local government. The central government sector includes state administration, universities, the Social Insurance Institution, unincorporated state enterprises and social security funds. Municipalities and joint municipal authorities comprise the municipal administration, the municipal school system, as well as the unincorporated service institutions and establishments of municipalities and joint municipal authorities, such as health centres, hospitals, day care centres and unincorporated enterprises of municipalities and joint municipal authorities.
- **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 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.
- **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.
- **Shift work**
Shift work is work in which shifts change regularly according to an agreed rota of time periods. If the person permanently works only a specific shift, such as night shift, he/she is not counted as a shift worker.
- **Sickness day**
Absence from the main job in the survey week because of the employed person's own sickness or accident.
- **Socio-economic group**
Employees are classified according to socio-economic group into upper-level and lower-level employees and manual workers. Self-employed persons can be grouped into self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees and unpaid family workers. Statistics Finland's Classification of Socio-economic Groups is used in the classification.
- **Status in employment**
Status in employment classifies employed persons into those in paid employment, that is, into employees and self-employed and unpaid family workers. Self-employed persons can also be grouped into self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees. For an unemployed person the status in employment is defined according to the job preceding unemployment.
- **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.
- **Wage and salary earner**
Employee is a person who works in paid employment for a pay or fee. Employees are further classified into manual workers and salaried employees.
- **Work attendance rate**
The ratio of persons at work to the total number of employed persons.

3 Classifications

3.1 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

3.2 Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008

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

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

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

3.3 Classification of Occupations

Classification of Occupations 2010

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

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

3.4 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

3.5 Employer sector

The employer sector data published from the Labour Force Survey are divided into the public and private sectors, and the public sector is divided into the central government and local government sectors. The employer sector classification is based on the Classification of Sectors 2012, where applicable.

The **public sector** includes the following sub-categories:

- S.1311 Central government
 - S. 13111 Budget economy of central government
 - S. 13119 Other units of central government
- S.1313 Local government
 - S. 13131 Municipalities
 - S. 13132 Joint municipal authorities
 - S. 13133 The Åland Government
 - S. 13139 Other units of local government
- S. 1314 Social security funds

The **private sector** includes the following sub-categories:

- S.11 Non-financial corporations
- S.12 Financial and insurance corporations
- S.14 Households
- S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

The **other or unknown sector** includes the Classification of Sectors category:

- S.2 Rest of the world

4 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** that 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 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 https://stat.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.
- The Labour Force Survey has adopted the Classification of Sectors 2012 where applicable starting from the statistical reference year 2020. The Classification of Sectors 2012 replaced the national application of the employer sector classification used in the Labour Force Survey. The employer sector data according to the new and old classification are not fully comparable with each other. More information: https://stat.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2020-02-25_men_001.pdf and https://stat.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2020-04-23_uut_001_en.pdf

Appendix tables, time series 2011–2020 and 2016–2020

Appendix table 1. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Year					
Both sexes total	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
	2020	4 133	2 741	2 528	213	1 392
Males	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
	2020	2 078	1 429	1 314	114	650
Females	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
	2020	2 054	1 312	1 214	98	742

Appendix table 2. Active population by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	2 741	2 662	307	592	632	601	531	79
Males	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
	2020	1 429	1 377	156	324	335	301	260	52
Females	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
	2020	1 312	1 285	150	268	297	300	270	27

Appendix table 3. Activity rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	66,3	77,8	50,4	83,6	89,0	90,0	73,0	11,1
Males	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
	2020	68,7	79,1	49,7	88,8	91,9	89,1	72,5	15,4
Females	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
	2020	63,9	76,5	51,3	78,1	86,0	90,9	73,5	7,2

Appendix table 4. Inactive population by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	1 392	759	301	116	78	67	197	633
Males	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
	2020	650	364	158	41	30	37	99	285
Females	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
	2020	742	394	143	75	48	30	98	348

Appendix table 5. Employed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	2 528	2 450	241	547	599	572	491	78
Males	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
	2020	1 314	1 263	120	299	318	286	239	51
Females	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
	2020	1 214	1 187	121	247	281	286	252	27

Appendix table 6. Employment rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	61,2	71,6	39,7	77,2	84,4	85,7	67,5	10,9
Males	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
	2020	63,2	72,5	38,1	82,1	87,2	84,7	66,6	15,2
Females	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
	2020	59,1	70,7	41,3	72,0	81,4	86,8	68,4	7,1

Appendix table 7. Employed persons aged 15-64 and employment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2016 - 2020

	Employed, 1000 persons					Employment rate, %				
	Year					Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	2 380	2 403	2 465	2 487	2 450	68,7	69,6	71,7	72,6	71,6
Southern Finland AVI	1 065	1 073	1 100	1 114	1 101	71,0	71,5	73,1	73,9	72,9
Southwestern Finland AVI	293	295	308	309	307	67,8	68,7	72,1	72,8	72,6
Eastern Finland AVI	222	223	226	223	219	64,5	65,7	67,6	68,0	67,8
Western and Inland Finland AVI	517	523	537	545	537	68,2	69,3	71,4	72,7	71,8
Northern Finland AVI	196	203	205	206	201	65,3	68,3	69,6	70,1	68,4
Lapland AVI	73	70	73	75	71	65,3	63,9	67,7	70,4	67,8
State Department of Åland	15	15	15	14	15	81,8	83,0	81,7	81,4	81,4

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566	2 528
	Employees total	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220	2 189
	- upper-level employees	597	591	590	594	605	606	635	661	693	737
	- lower-level employees	842	851	853	851	832	844	847	869	854	826
	- manual workers	695	697	678	654	649	650	662	672	670	622
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	331	337	330	343	346	344	326	335	345	340
Males	Employed persons total	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327	1 314
	Employees total	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101	1 087
	- upper-level employees	327	319	317	317	317	319	339	349	356	378
	- lower-level employees	239	241	244	249	251	259	256	268	281	271
	- manual workers	482	484	473	454	444	454	468	477	463	437
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	225	230	225	231	234	233	218	223	226	227
Females	Employed persons total	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239	1 214
	Employees total	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119	1 102
	- upper-level employees	271	272	273	277	288	287	297	312	337	359
	- lower-level employees	603	610	609	602	581	585	591	601	574	556
	- manual workers	213	214	205	200	205	196	194	195	207	186
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	105	107	105	111	112	111	108	113	120	112

Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex	Level of education										
Both sexes total	Total	2 474	2 483	2 457	2 447	2 437	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566	2 528
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	1 120	1 139	1 120	1 103	1 098	1 103	1 097	1 116	1 128	1 078
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	997	1 003	1 025	1 043	1 057	1 064	1 102	1 129	1 164	1 210
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	351	326	308	300	293	282	273	271	255	239
	- lower university level (6)	315	335	355	366	382	399	423	438	463	493
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	331	342	362	377	382	383	407	420	447	478
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	357	342	312	302	282	282	274	294	274	240
Males	Total	1 278	1 277	1 261	1 254	1 249	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327	1 314
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	622	632	623	608	607	620	623	640	648	633
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	438	438	449	457	461	466	479	489	509	530
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	134	122	116	116	112	109	105	101	96	90
	- lower university level (6)	147	157	165	166	174	181	191	194	213	229
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	157	158	168	175	175	176	183	195	199	212
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	217	208	189	190	180	181	180	188	170	151
Females	Total	1 196	1 206	1 195	1 193	1 188	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239	1 214
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	498	507	497	495	491	483	473	477	480	445
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	558	565	575	586	595	598	623	640	655	680
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	217	203	192	184	181	173	168	171	158	149
	- lower university level (6)	168	178	190	200	207	218	232	244	249	265
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	173	184	193	202	207	207	224	225	248	266
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	139	134	123	112	102	101	94	106	103	89

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2016 - 2020

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex	Industry	TOL 2008					
Both sexes total	Industries total	00-99	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566	2 528
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	101	99	101	105	99
	C Manufacturing	10-33	327	326	337	329	329
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	29	29	24	24	30
	F Construction	41-43	178	187	198	193	188
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	282	292	287	270
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	141	139	143	143	134
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	85	86	97	78
	J Information and communication	58-63	101	106	114	123	130
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	81	77	77	81
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	163	172	179	181	199
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	109	112	112	119	113
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	115	116	113	121
	P Education	85	173	181	184	187	189
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	409	404	417	422	411
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	63	66	65	68	65
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	87	88	89	84
Males	Industries total	00-99	1 267	1 282	1 317	1 327	1 314
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	75	72	75	78	73
	C Manufacturing	10-33	245	247	254	244	243
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	21	21	18	19	22
	F Construction	41-43	164	172	178	175	170
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	149	144	148	151	145
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	114	114	114	114	106
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	27	26	28	31	26
	J Information and communication	58-63	71	78	83	86	90
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	33	35	34	34	38
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	93	94	98	100	117
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	57	57	56	61	57
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	50	50	51	52	53
	P Education	85	54	60	59	59	59
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	56	55	60	61	62
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	28	30	31	29	27
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	24	24	25	27	24

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Females	Industries total	00-99	1 182	1 191	1 223	1 239	1 214
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	25	26	26	26	26
	C Manufacturing	10-33	82	79	83	85	87
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	7	7	6	6	8
	F Construction	41-43	14	15	20	18	19
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	141	138	145	136	125
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	27	26	28	29	28
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	58	59	58	66	52
	J Information and communication	58-63	30	27	31	38	41
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	42	46	43	43	43
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	69	77	82	81	82
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	52	55	55	58	56
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	60	65	65	61	68
	P Education	85	119	121	125	128	130
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	354	349	358	361	349
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	35	35	34	38	38
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	62	63	62	62	60

Appendix table 11. Employees and self-employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
			1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Employees total	Industry	TOL 2008					
	Industries total	00-99	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220	2 189
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	35	34	36	36
	C Manufacturing	10-33	304	304	315	309	309
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	28	24	24	29
	F Construction	41-43	132	143	155	148	144
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	254	248	256	251	237
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	121	122	126	126	117
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	75	76	87	67
	J Information and communication	58-63	91	93	102	112	118
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	68	74	69	70	73
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	120	130	136	137	153
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	94	99	100	105	98
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	115	116	113	120
	P Education	85	169	177	180	181	183
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	386	384	394	398	389
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	48	50	49	52	50
S-U Other service activities	94-99	63	66	65	64	60	

			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
			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	344	326	335	345	340
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	65	63	66	69	63
	C Manufacturing	10-33	23	22	22	19	21
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	.
	F Construction	41-43	47	43	43	44	44
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	36	34	36	36	33
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	18	17	17	17
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	12	9	10	10	11
	J Information and communication	58-63	10	12	12	11	12
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	7	7	8	7	8
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	42	42	43	43	46
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	15	13	12	14	15
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	.	.	.	.	.
	P Education	85	4	5	5	6	6
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	23	20	23	25	23
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	15	16	15	16	15
S-U Other service activities	94-99	23	21	22	25	24	

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	2 448	2 473	2 540	2 566	2 528
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	101	99	101	105	99
	C Manufacturing	10-33	327	326	337	329	329
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	29	29	24	24	30
	F Construction	41-43	178	187	198	193	188
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	290	282	292	287	270
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	141	139	143	143	134
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	85	86	97	78
	J Information and communication	58-63	101	106	114	123	130
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	75	81	77	77	81
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	163	172	179	181	199
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	109	112	112	119	113
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	111	115	116	113	121
	P Education	85	173	181	184	187	189
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	409	404	417	422	411
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	63	66	65	68	65
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	87	88	89	84
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 783	1 794	1 862	1 892	1 871
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	94	91	94	99	94
	C Manufacturing	10-33	327	325	336	328	329
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	17	17	15	16	28
	F Construction	41-43	174	181	192	187	184
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	289	280	291	285	269
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	138	134	137	139	131
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	77	78	78	88	71
	J Information and communication	58-63	97	101	111	120	121
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	75	71	73	79
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	139	151	151	164
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	89	89	88	96	95
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	4	4	4	3	.
	P Education	85	28	29	28	28	34
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	119	118	129	137	134
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	44	46	46	50	48
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	85	86	88	83

			Employed, 1000 persons				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	657	674	673	669	652
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	7	7	7	6	4
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	12	11	9	8	.
	F Construction	41-43	4	6	5	6	4
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	3	6	5	4	2
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	8	7	8	9	7
	J Information and communication	58-63	4	4	3	4	9
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	4	5	6	5	.
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	32	33	29	29	35
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	20	23	24	23	18
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	106	111	112	110	119
	P Education	85	144	153	156	159	155
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	289	285	287	284	276
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	19	19	18	18	17
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex	Employer sector										
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220	2 189
	Private sector	1 466	1 472	1 451	1 422	1 414	1 440	1 468	1 527	1 547	1 531
	Public sector	667	666	668	673	668	657	674	672	669	652
	- central government	151	144	142	139	136	129	141	140	138	157
	- local government	517	522	526	534	532	528	533	532	531	495
Males	Employer sector total	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101	1 087
	Private sector	857	860	846	827	829	848	869	899	906	901
	Public sector	191	184	188	192	183	183	193	193	194	184
	- central government	74	70	68	69	68	65	68	69	70	73
	- local government	117	114	120	123	115	118	125	124	124	110
Females	Employer sector total	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119	1 102
	Private sector	608	612	605	595	585	593	599	628	641	630
	Public sector	476	481	480	481	485	474	481	479	475	468
	- central government	77	73	73	70	68	64	73	71	68	83
	- local government	399	408	407	411	417	410	408	408	407	385

Appendix table 14. Part-time employed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		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	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
	2020	414	363	102	79	61	49	73	51
Males	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
	2020	161	128	39	27	17	16	29	33
Females	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
	2020	253	235	63	52	44	33	43	18

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

		Part-time employed persons, 1000 persons				
		Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	399	408	424	439	414
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	26	24	25	25	26
C Manufacturing	10-33	19	18	22	20	20
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	.	.	.	.	2
F Construction	41-43	13	13	15	13	12
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	70	73	72	73	64
H Transportation and storage	49-53	21	23	22	21	22
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	30	32	29	34	28
J Information and communication	58-63	8	9	11	12	10
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	9	9	8	9	10
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	24	27	30	31	34
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	26	22	24	26	22
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	5	6	7	6	7
P Education	85	29	28	31	29	29
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	68	70	72	79	74
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	23	25	25	28	24
S-U Other service activities	94-99	25	26	28	28	26

Appendix table 16. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Employees, 1000 persons									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex											
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 143	2 146	2 127	2 105	2 090	2 105	2 147	2 204	2 220	2 189
	- permanent full-time work	1 585	1 588	1 580	1 558	1 549	1 545	1 571	1 608	1 624	1 633
	- permanent part-time work	222	222	217	218	219	227	232	234	247	230
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	251	247	243	241	235	239	245	252	240	227
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	85	89	88	88	87	94	100	110	110	98
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	336	336	330	329	322	333	345	363	350	326
	Part-time work total	307	311	304	306	306	321	332	344	357	328
Males	Employees total	1 052	1 047	1 036	1 023	1 015	1 034	1 064	1 094	1 101	1 087
	- permanent full-time work	851	847	846	827	817	830	855	875	887	880
	- permanent part-time work	67	66	61	67	71	69	68	72	72	74
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	105	105	100	101	97	101	105	109	102	97
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	29	30	28	30	34	36	38	40	36
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	135	134	129	129	127	136	141	147	143	133
	Part-time work total	96	95	91	95	101	103	104	110	112	110
Females	Employees total	1 091	1 099	1 090	1 082	1 076	1 071	1 083	1 110	1 119	1 102
	- permanent full-time work	734	741	734	730	733	715	716	732	737	754
	- permanent part-time work	155	156	155	151	149	159	164	162	175	156
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	146	142	143	140	138	137	140	143	137	130
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	60	58	60	56	60	64	73	70	62
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	202	202	201	200	194	197	204	216	207	192
	Part-time work total	211	216	213	211	205	219	227	235	245	218

Appendix table 17. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2011 - 2020, %

		Employees, %									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	74,0	74,0	74,3	74,0	74,1	73,4	73,1	72,9	73,1	74,6
	- permanent part-time work	10,3	10,3	10,2	10,4	10,5	10,8	10,8	10,6	11,1	10,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	11,7	11,5	11,4	11,4	11,2	11,3	11,4	11,4	10,8	10,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,5	4,7	5,0	5,0	4,5
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	15,7	15,7	15,5	15,6	15,4	15,8	16,1	16,5	15,8	14,9
	Part-time work total	14,3	14,5	14,3	14,6	14,6	15,3	15,5	15,6	16,1	15,0
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	80,9	80,9	81,6	80,9	80,5	80,2	80,3	80,0	80,5	81,0
	- permanent part-time work	6,3	6,3	5,9	6,5	6,9	6,6	6,4	6,6	6,5	6,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,0	10,0	9,6	9,8	9,6	9,8	9,8	10,0	9,3	9,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,7	3,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,8	12,8	12,5	12,6	12,6	13,1	13,2	13,4	13,0	12,3
	Part-time work total	9,2	9,0	8,8	9,3	9,9	9,9	9,8	10,0	10,2	10,1
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	67,3	67,4	67,3	67,5	68,1	66,8	66,1	66,0	65,9	68,4
	- permanent part-time work	14,2	14,2	14,3	14,0	13,8	14,8	15,1	14,6	15,6	14,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,4	12,9	13,1	13,0	12,8	12,8	12,9	12,9	12,3	11,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,1	5,5	5,3	5,5	5,3	5,6	5,9	6,5	6,3	5,6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,5	18,1	18,4	18,8	19,4	18,5	17,4
	Part-time work total	19,3	19,7	19,6	19,5	19,1	20,4	21,0	21,1	21,9	19,8

Appendix table 18. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	4 011 631	4 040 418	4 132 662	4 141 593	4 062 562
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	199 370	195 847	198 151	207 248	197 948
C Manufacturing	10-33	565 129	571 065	580 607	567 336	554 183
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	48 986	49 881	40 863	42 762	50 858
F Construction	41-43	328 793	339 621	359 368	343 233	343 201
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	471 247	457 074	473 961	463 351	434 125
H Transportation and storage	49-53	246 941	239 529	245 812	246 251	219 290
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	131 057	126 413	132 013	143 315	107 099
J Information and communication	58-63	172 015	179 282	191 948	207 367	218 481
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	125 599	132 842	126 686	128 919	136 595
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	270 848	286 101	291 407	286 334	321 035
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	172 335	178 653	176 366	191 475	179 281
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 425	188 650	186 712	184 410	197 951
P Education	85	242 550	255 502	256 830	260 815	268 753
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	624 089	614 756	640 750	636 502	624 276
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	89 154	90 650	88 588	92 004	83 320
S-U Other service activities	94-99	126 568	126 042	129 889	128 962	115 747

Appendix table 19. Hours actually worked, including hours worked at secondary jobs, of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

		Hours actually worked, 1000 hours				
		Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3 372 160	3 437 121	3 508 270	3 512 025	3 459 030
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	67 752	64 847	64 499	69 927	67 267
C Manufacturing	10-33	518 858	526 795	540 761	531 464	513 267
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	47 495	48 844	40 241	41 297	49 232
F Construction	41-43	236 388	255 933	273 046	259 053	256 786
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	398 894	389 414	400 823	389 456	370 053
H Transportation and storage	49-53	204 069	201 523	210 038	207 193	186 986
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	103 168	105 106	110 260	119 603	84 129
J Information and communication	58-63	155 544	155 488	170 665	187 982	198 322
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	114 134	121 302	111 749	117 474	123 367
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	201 571	219 638	222 362	221 542	253 499
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	145 090	155 256	155 214	166 548	153 559
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184 377	188 225	186 572	184 095	197 675
P Education	85	236 105	247 553	248 267	251 220	260 631
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	587 168	587 771	603 979	598 382	590 365
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	68 676	68 454	65 763	69 123	63 917
S-U Other service activities	94-99	91 664	93 173	92 651	88 461	80 706

Appendix table 20. Annual hours actually worked per employed by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 639	1 634	1 627	1 614	1 607
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 980	1 987	1 968	1 978	2 009
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 727	1 752	1 722	1 726	1 682
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 707	1 746	1 693	1 770	1 718
	F Construction	41-43	1 845	1 819	1 817	1 782	1 825
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 623	1 621	1 621	1 616	1 606
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 754	1 717	1 724	1 720	1 639
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 539	1 492	1 537	1 473	1 376
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 702	1 699	1 677	1 681	1 676
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 678	1 649	1 655	1 668	1 688
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 666	1 667	1 624	1 584	1 610
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 583	1 601	1 579	1 608	1 582
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 668	1 639	1 615	1 630	1 640
	P Education	85	1 401	1 408	1 393	1 392	1 420
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 525	1 521	1 535	1 507	1 518
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 415	1 378	1 370	1 355	1 281
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 483	1 454	1 478	1 445	1 381
Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 672	1 667	1 660	1 646	1 626
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 987	1 996	1 993	1 994	2 013
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 725	1 751	1 721	1 725	1 681
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 697	1 791	1 694	1 771	1 722
	F Construction	41-43	1 847	1 821	1 819	1 783	1 823
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 616	1 620	1 621	1 612	1 603
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 748	1 722	1 722	1 722	1 632
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 544	1 501	1 533	1 475	1 362
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 701	1 697	1 684	1 679	1 681
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 678	1 658	1 656	1 674	1 690
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 672	1 661	1 616	1 576	1 590
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 587	1 611	1 574	1 614	1 587
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 760	1 924	1 894	1 973	.
	P Education	85	1 385	1 420	1 443	1 464	1 421
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 512	1 457	1 503	1 466	1 449
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 345	1 315	1 310	1 285	1 187
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 472	1 439	1 467	1 431	1 371

			Annual hours actually worked per employed				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 552	1 547	1 536	1 526	1 554
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 887	1 881	1 626	1 711	1 923
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 721	1 675	1 690	1 768	.
	F Construction	41-43	1 767	1 775	1 745	1 765	1 919
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	2 038	1 617	1 761	1 607	2 099
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 491	1 401	1 568	1 452	1 517
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 708	1 731	1 483	1 760	1 609
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 688	1 524	1 634	1 571	.
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 647	1 698	1 666	1 623	1 701
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 569	1 564	1 597	1 584	1 557
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 664	1 628	1 606	1 620	1 635
	P Education	85	1 403	1 405	1 383	1 380	1 420
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 533	1 547	1 550	1 527	1 551
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 585	1 543	1 533	1 552	1 544
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 21. Annual hours actually worked per employee by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2016 - 2020

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employer sector	Industry	TOL 2008					
Employer sector total	Industries total	00-99	1 602	1 601	1 592	1 582	1 581
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 903	1 838	1 883	1 932	1 874
	C Manufacturing	10-33	1 707	1 735	1 715	1 718	1 663
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 703	1 749	1 707	1 756	1 711
	F Construction	41-43	1 796	1 784	1 766	1 746	1 788
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	1 570	1 570	1 563	1 552	1 558
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	1 689	1 658	1 667	1 648	1 594
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 418	1 394	1 445	1 376	1 256
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 701	1 670	1 670	1 678	1 677
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 677	1 648	1 629	1 672	1 687
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 673	1 690	1 631	1 613	1 657
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 550	1 568	1 553	1 581	1 564
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 668	1 635	1 613	1 629	1 640
	P Education	85	1 395	1 401	1 383	1 385	1 423
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 522	1 529	1 532	1 504	1 520
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 417	1 375	1 332	1 332	1 288
	S-U Other service activities	94-99	1 459	1 411	1 415	1 383	1 351
	Private sector	Industries total	00-99	1 626	1 625	1 616	1 606	1 592
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying		01-09	1 907	1 828	1 946	1 977	1 867
C Manufacturing		10-33	1 705	1 734	1 713	1 717	1 663
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management		35-39	1 691	1 798	1 717	1 750	1 714
F Construction		41-43	1 796	1 784	1 767	1 746	1 785
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		45-47	1 563	1 568	1 562	1 547	1 554
H Transportation and storage		49-53	1 681	1 661	1 663	1 649	1 585
I Accommodation and food service activities		55-56	1 409	1 394	1 429	1 367	1 226
J Information and communication		58-63	1 700	1 667	1 676	1 675	1 683
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities		64-68	1 677	1 657	1 629	1 679	1 689
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		69-75	1 684	1 689	1 622	1 610	1 644
N Administrative and support service activities		77-82	1 545	1 570	1 539	1 581	1 567
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		84	1 748	1 817	1 854	1 931	.
P Education		85	1 344	1 372	1 379	1 427	1 438
Q Human health and social work activities		86-88	1 496	1 477	1 482	1 447	1 442
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		90-93	1 310	1 276	1 221	1 218	1 153
S-U Other service activities		94-99	1 443	1 391	1 399	1 362	1 337

			Annual hours actually worked per employee				
			Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public sector	Industries total	00-99	1 552	1 547	1 536	1 526	1 554
	A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	1 887	1 881	1 626	1 711	1 923
	C Manufacturing	10-33	.	.	.	.	.
	D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	1 721	1 675	1 690	1 768	.
	F Construction	41-43	1 767	1 775	1 745	1 765	1 919
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	.	.	.	.	.
	H Transportation and storage	49-53	2 038	1 617	1 761	1 607	2 099
	I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	1 491	1 401	1 568	1 452	1 517
	J Information and communication	58-63	1 708	1 731	1 483	1 760	1 609
	K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	1 688	1 524	1 634	1 571	.
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	1 646	1 698	1 664	1 623	1 700
	N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	1 569	1 564	1 597	1 584	1 557
	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	1 664	1 628	1 606	1 620	1 635
	P Education	85	1 403	1 405	1 382	1 380	1 420
	Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	1 533	1 547	1 550	1 527	1 551
	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	1 591	1 544	1 533	1 552	1 544
S-U Other service activities	94-99	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix table 22. Unemployed persons by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Unemployed, 1000 persons						
		Age group						
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Sex	Year							
Both sexes total	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
	2020	213	212	66	45	33	28	40
Males	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
	2020	114	114	36	24	17	15	21
Females	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
	2020	98	98	29	21	16	13	19

Appendix table 23. Unemployment rates by age and sex in 2011 - 2020

		Unemployment rate, %							
		Age group							
		15-74	15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Sex	Year								
Both sexes total	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	
	2020	7,8	7,9	21,4	7,7	5,2	4,7	7,4	
Males	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	
	2020	8,0	8,3	23,2	7,5	5,1	5,0	8,1	
Females	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	
	2020	7,5	7,6	19,4	7,8	5,4	4,5	6,9	

Appendix table 24. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 and unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2016 - 2020

	Unemployed, 1000 persons					Unemployment rate, %				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regional State Administrative Agencies										
Whole country	237	234	202	184	213	8,8	8,6	7,4	6,7	7,8
Southern Finland AVI	92	94	87	79	91	7,7	7,9	7,1	6,5	7,4
Southwestern Finland AVI	32	29	23	21	25	9,6	8,7	6,7	6,2	7,3
Eastern Finland AVI	28	26	21	20	23	11,0	10,1	8,3	7,9	9,4
Western and Inland Finland AVI	53	54	45	38	47	9,1	9,2	7,5	6,3	7,7
Northern Finland AVI	22	21	18	19	19	9,9	9,3	7,8	8,0	8,3
Lapland AVI	9	9	7	7	8	10,7	10,5	8,9	8,3	9,3
State Department of Åland	1	0	1	1	1	4,0	2,6	3,6	3,6	3,4

Appendix table 25. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2011 - 2020, persons aged 15-74

		Unemployment rate, %									
		Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sex	Level of education										
Both sexes total	Total	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,7	9,4	8,8	8,6	7,4	6,7	7,8
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	8,4	8,3	8,9	9,6	10,6	9,6	9,6	8,0	7,1	8,8
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,0	4,1	4,7	5,3	6,0	5,9	5,3	4,2	3,9	4,3
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	3,6	3,7	4,1	4,5	5,2	5,3	5,3	4,7	3,7	4,8
	- lower university level (6)	4,8	4,3	5,4	6,3	6,8	6,4	5,5	4,5	4,5	4,7
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,8	4,1	4,4	4,9	5,7	5,8	5,3	3,5	3,5	3,8
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,3	15,3	15,9	15,9	16,2	16,0	16,7	15,8	15,6	18,3
Males	Total	8,4	8,3	8,8	9,3	9,9	9,0	8,9	7,4	7,2	8,0
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	8,8	8,8	9,4	10,1	10,8	9,9	9,7	7,6	7,3	8,9
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,3	4,6	5,1	5,8	6,5	6,0	5,3	4,1	4,3	4,1
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,7	5,6	5,1	4,7	5,8	5,7	5,1	5,2	4,5	5,1
	- lower university level (6)	5,0	4,3	5,6	7,4	7,6	6,9	6,1	4,3	4,8	4,5
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,3	4,2	4,6	5,1	5,8	5,2	4,7	3,3	3,5	3,3
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	14,8	13,9	14,9	14,7	14,7	13,5	14,6	14,5	14,7	16,6
Females	Total	7,1	7,1	7,5	8,0	8,8	8,6	8,4	7,3	6,2	7,5
	Upper secondary education (3,4)	7,9	7,7	8,3	9,0	10,3	9,1	9,5	8,6	6,8	8,7
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,8	3,7	4,3	4,8	5,6	5,8	5,3	4,2	3,7	4,5
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	2,9	2,6	3,5	4,3	4,9	5,0	5,4	4,3	3,2	4,6
	- lower university level (6)	4,6	4,4	5,2	5,3	6,1	6,0	4,9	4,7	4,2	4,9
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,6	5,6	6,2	5,7	3,7	3,5	4,1
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	16,1	17,3	17,5	18,0	18,9	20,3	20,3	17,9	17,2	20,9

Appendix tables, statistics for 2020

Appendix table 26. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2020

		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	4 133	2 741	2 528	213	1 392
	15-64	3 421	2 662	2 450	212	759
	15-24	608	307	241	66	301
	25-34	708	592	547	45	116
	35-44	710	632	599	33	78
	45-54	668	601	572	28	67
	55-64	727	531	491	40	197
	65-74	712	79	78	.	633
Males	15-74	2 078	1 429	1 314	114	650
	15-64	1 741	1 377	1 263	114	364
	15-24	314	156	120	36	158
	25-34	365	324	299	24	41
	35-44	365	335	318	17	30
	45-54	338	301	286	15	37
	55-64	359	260	239	21	99
	65-74	337	52	51	.	285
Females	15-74	2 054	1 312	1 214	98	742
	15-64	1 679	1 285	1 187	98	394
	15-24	294	150	121	29	143
	25-34	343	268	247	21	75
	35-44	345	297	281	16	48
	45-54	330	300	286	13	30
	55-64	368	270	252	19	98
	65-74	375	27	27	.	348

Appendix table 27. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status, age and sex in 2020, %

		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	66,3	61,2	5,1	33,7
	15-64	100,0	77,8	71,6	6,2	22,2
	15-24	100,0	50,4	39,7	10,8	49,6
	25-34	100,0	83,6	77,2	6,4	16,4
	35-44	100,0	89,0	84,4	4,6	11,0
	45-54	100,0	90,0	85,7	4,2	10,0
	55-64	100,0	73,0	67,5	5,4	27,0
	65-74	100,0	11,1	10,9	.	88,9
Males	15-74	100,0	68,7	63,2	5,5	31,3
	15-64	100,0	79,1	72,5	6,5	20,9
	15-24	100,0	49,7	38,1	11,5	50,3
	25-34	100,0	88,8	82,1	6,7	11,2
	35-44	100,0	91,9	87,2	4,7	8,1
	45-54	100,0	89,1	84,7	4,4	10,9
	55-64	100,0	72,5	66,6	5,8	27,5
	65-74	100,0	15,4	15,2	.	84,6
Females	15-74	100,0	63,9	59,1	4,8	36,1
	15-64	100,0	76,5	70,7	5,8	23,5
	15-24	100,0	51,3	41,3	10,0	48,7
	25-34	100,0	78,1	72,0	6,1	21,9
	35-44	100,0	86,0	81,4	4,6	14,0
	45-54	100,0	90,9	86,8	4,1	9,1
	55-64	100,0	73,5	68,4	5,0	26,5
	65-74	100,0	7,2	7,1	.	92,8

Appendix table 28. Population aged 15-64 by labour force status and region in 2020

	Population	Active population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive population	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent	Per cent
Region							
Whole country	3 421	2 662	2 450	212	759	71,6	7,9
Uusimaa	1 118	894	828	66	224	74,1	7,4
Southwest Finland	297	233	216	17	64	72,7	7,4
Satakunta	126	98	91	8	27	72,3	7,7
Kanta-Häme	101	79	74	5	22	72,9	6,4
Pirkanmaa	325	253	231	21	72	71,2	8,4
Päijät-Häme	117	91	84	8	26	71,4	8,3
Kymenlaakso	100	74	68	7	25	67,9	8,9
South Karelia	74	53	48	5	21	64,4	10,1
South Savo	81	61	56	5	20	69,6	8,1
North Savo	146	110	101	9	37	69,2	7,8
North Karelia	95	71	61	10	24	64,1	13,8
Central Finland	168	127	114	13	41	68,0	10,0
South Ostrobothnia	109	88	83	5	21	76,0	5,8
Ostrobothnia	109	85	80	5	23	73,8	6,1
Central Ostrobothnia	38	31	29	2	7	75,3	6,8
North Ostrobothnia	252	191	174	16	62	69,1	8,6
Kainuu	42	29	27	2	13	63,9	7,6
Lapland	105	79	71	8	26	67,8	9,6
Åland	18	15	15	1	3	81,4	3,5

Appendix table 29. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment, age and sex in 2020

		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	2 528	2 189	340	330
	15-64	2 450	2 156	294	288
	15-24	241	228	13	10
	25-34	547	498	49	48
	35-44	599	525	74	73
	45-54	572	493	79	79
	55-64	491	411	80	79
	65-74	78	32	46	42
Males	15-74	1 314	1 087	227	222
	15-64	1 263	1 070	193	190
	15-24	120	112	8	6
	25-34	299	267	33	32
	35-44	318	270	48	48
	45-54	286	236	50	50
	55-64	239	184	55	54
	65-74	51	17	34	32
Females	15-74	1 214	1 102	112	108
	15-64	1 187	1 086	101	98
	15-24	121	116	5	4
	25-34	247	231	16	16
	35-44	281	255	25	25
	45-54	286	257	29	29
	55-64	252	227	25	24
	65-74	27	15	12	10

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and sex in 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 528	1 314	1 214
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	99	73	26
Agriculture	01	66	46	21
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	243	87
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	43	22	21
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	44	34	9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	49	33	16
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	52	43	9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	107	83	24
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	35	28	7
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	30	22	8
F Construction	41-43	188	170	19
Construction of buildings	41	71	64	8
Specialised construction activities	43	97	88	9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	270	145	125
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	36	6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	94	65	29
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	134	44	90
H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	106	28
Land, water and air transport	49-51	82	69	13
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	37	15
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	26	52
J Information and communication	58-63	130	90	41
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	81	38	43
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	199	117	82
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	78	58	20
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	113	57	56
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	69	33	36
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	53	68
P Education	85	189	59	130
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	411	62	349
Human health activities	86	186	34	153
Residential care activities	87	92	12	80
Social work activities without accommodation	88	133	16	117
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	65	27	38
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	24	60

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-64 by industry (TOL 2008) and age in 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Age group					
		15-64	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Industry	TOL 2008						
Industries total	00-99	2 450	241	547	599	572	491
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	85	11	15	15	20	23
C Manufacturing	10-33	324	26	69	86	79	64
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	29	2	8	8	5	6
F Construction	41-43	181	22	47	42	38	32
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	262	44	58	59	61	40
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	15	28	29	30	27
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	20	18	14	14	9
J Information and communication	58-63	129	6	33	42	29	20
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	79	5	18	20	16	19
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	190	11	53	54	40	31
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	110	14	25	23	24	24
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	5	25	29	33	28
P Education	85	186	6	32	51	55	42
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	402	30	87	93	99	94
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	62	13	15	13	11	11
S-U Other service activities	94-99	80	11	14	19	17	19

Appendix table 32. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Employer sector total	Private sector	Public sector
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 528	1 871	652
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	99	94	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	329	.
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	30	28	.
F Construction	41-43	188	184	4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	270	269	.
H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	131	2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	71	7
J Information and communication	58-63	130	121	9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	81	79	.
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	199	164	35
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	113	95	18
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	.	119
P Education	85	189	34	155
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	411	134	276
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	65	48	17
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	83	.

Appendix table 33. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) and Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) in 2020

		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	2 528	1 132	318	227	556	206	75
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	99	17	14	22	27	13	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	359	134	57	31	99	28	8
F Construction	41-43	188	80	24	16	41	20	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	270	130	35	21	58	18	8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	66	17	10	26	9	4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	37	9	7	14	5	4
J Information and communication	58-63	130	81	11	5	23	9	.
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	81	49	8	4	14	4	.
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	313	161	34	24	61	24	7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	61	12	11	22	9	5
P Education	85	189	79	23	17	45	17	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	411	161	55	49	92	38	14
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	149	74	17	10	33	11	4

Appendix table 34. Employed persons aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2020

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupation code	Occupation			
	Occupations total	2 528	1 314	1 214
01	Managers	69	43	26
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	11	6	5
12	Administrative and commercial managers	23	16	7
13	Production and specialised services managers	31	19	12
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	5	3	.
02	Professionals	734	377	357
21	Science and engineering professionals	180	138	42
22	Health professionals	46	13	32
23	Teaching professionals	149	38	110
24	Business and administration professionals	157	73	83
25	Information and communications technology professionals	111	83	28
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	91	31	61
3	Technicians and associate professionals	493	217	276
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	99	82	17
32	Health associate professionals	115	17	98
33	Business and administration associate professionals	168	74	93
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	87	25	62
35	Information and communications technicians	24	18	6
4	Clerical support workers	129	35	93
41	General and keyboard clerks	38	5	33
42	Customer services clerks	34	8	26
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	34	13	21
44	Other clerical support workers	22	9	13
5	Service and sales workers	438	134	304
51	Personal service workers	111	48	63
52	Sales workers	137	49	87
53	Personal care workers	172	23	149
54	Protective services workers	18	14	4
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	78	54	24
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	68	46	23
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	9	8	.
7	Craft and related trades workers	250	229	21
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	99	94	5
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	80	77	3
73	Handicraft and printing workers	8	5	3
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	43	41	.
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	21	12	9
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	178	152	26
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	51	35	16
82	Assemblers	14	10	4
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	113	107	6
9	Elementary occupations	146	62	85
91	Cleaners and helpers	60	10	50

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	5	2	3
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	50	38	13
94	Food preparation assistants	20	5	15
95	Street and related sales and service workers	3	.	.
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	7	6	.
00	Armed forces	10	9	.
01	Commissioned armed forces officers	5	5	.
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	4	4	.

Appendix table 35. Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2020

		Employees, 1000 persons		
		Both sexes total	Males	Females
Socio-economic group				
Employees total	3-9	2 189	1 087	1 102
Upper-level employees	3	737	378	359
- senior officials and upper management	31	70	42	28
- senior officials and employees in research and planning	32	234	151	83
- senior officials and employees in education and training	33	129	34	95
- other senior officials and employees	34	304	151	153
Lower-level employees	4	826	271	556
- supervisors	41	80	48	32
- clerical and sales workers, independent work	42	250	85	165
- clerical and sales workers, routine work	43	22	5	17
- other lower-level employees	44	474	132	341
Manual workers	5	622	437	186
- workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing	51	31	19	13
- manufacturing workers	52	235	206	29
- other production workers	53	101	68	33
- distribution and service workers	54	255	144	111
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 2020

		Employed persons total	Those having worked at secondary jobs	Share of those having worked at secondary jobs
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 528	111	4,4
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	99	7	7,0
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	359	9	2,5
F Construction	41-43	188	4	2,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	270	8	3,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	6	4,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	4	4,5
J Information and communication	58-63	130	4	3,4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	81	3	4,0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	313	15	4,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	6	4,7
P Education	85	189	13	7,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	411	21	5,2
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	149	11	7,4

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 2020

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Those having worked overtime for pay	Share of those having worked overtime for pay
		1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 189	263	12,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	5	13,1
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	337	42	12,6
F Construction	41-43	144	24	16,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	237	27	11,2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	117	17	14,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	67	6	8,7
J Information and communication	58-63	118	16	13,7
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	10	13,2
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	251	33	13,3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	120	12	10,3
P Education	85	183	12	6,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	389	49	12,5
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	109	10	8,7

Appendix table 38. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by industry (TOL 2008) in 2020

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industry	TOL 2008			
Industries total	00-99	2 189	1 863	326
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	29	7
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	337	308	29
F Construction	41-43	144	130	14
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	237	212	25
H Transportation and storage	49-53	117	107	10
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	67	58	9
J Information and communication	58-63	118	110	8
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	67	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	251	217	35
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	120	100	21
P Education	85	183	136	47
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	389	305	84
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	109	81	29

Appendix table 39. Employees aged 15-74 in permanent and temporary (fixed-term) work by employer sector and sex in 2020

		Employees total	Permanent work	Temporary (fixed-term) work
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Sex	Employer sector			
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 189	1 863	326
	Private sector	1 531	1 354	178
	Public sector	652	506	146
	- central government	157	115	41
	- local government	495	390	105
Males	Employer sector total	1 087	953	133
	Private sector	901	814	87
	Public sector	184	138	45
	- central government	73	54	19
	- local government	110	84	26
Females	Employer sector total	1 102	910	192
	Private sector	630	540	90
	Public sector	468	367	101
	- central government	83	61	22
	- local government	385	306	79

Appendix table 40. Employees aged 15-74 in temporary (fixed-term) work by reason for temporary work and sex in 2020, %

	Both sexes total	Males	Females
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Temporary employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In practical training related to studies	5,7	7,3	4,5
Could not find a permanent work	63,9	59,9	66,7
Does not want a permanent work	27,0	28,3	26,2
On trial period	1,7	2,6	1,0
Don't know or unknown	1,0	.	.

Appendix table 41. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2020

Industry	TOL 2008	Employees total	Full-time work total	Part-time work total
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons
Industries total	00-99	2 189	1 861	328
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	30	6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	337	319	18
F Construction	41-43	144	137	7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	237	180	58
H Transportation and storage	49-53	117	98	20
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	67	41	26
J Information and communication	58-63	118	110	8
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	66	7
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	251	214	37
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	120	113	7
P Education	85	183	157	27
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	389	320	68
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	109	72	37

Appendix table 42. Full-time and part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2020

		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	2 189	1 861	328
	Private sector	1 531	1 278	254
	Public sector	652	579	73
	- central government	157	145	11
	- local government	495	434	62
Males	Employer sector total	1 087	977	110
	Private sector	901	807	94
	Public sector	184	169	15
	- central government	73	70	4
	- local government	110	99	11
Females	Employer sector total	1 102	884	218
	Private sector	630	471	159
	Public sector	468	410	58
	- central government	83	76	7
	- local government	385	334	51

Appendix table 43. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship, age and sex in 2020

		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	2 189	228	498	525	493	411	32
	- permanent full-time work	1 633	78	349	430	427	339	11
	- permanent part-time work	230	58	47	39	31	42	13
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	227	55	78	45	27	19	3
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	98	37	24	12	9	11	6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	326	92	102	57	36	30	9
	Part-time work total	328	95	70	51	40	53	19
Males	Total	1 087	112	267	270	236	184	17
	- permanent full-time work	880	50	209	241	215	159	6
	- permanent part-time work	74	22	14	10	8	13	7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	97	28	35	16	10	8	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	36	13	9	3	3	4	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	133	41	44	20	13	12	4
	Part-time work total	110	35	23	13	11	18	9
Females	Total	1 102	116	231	255	257	227	15
	- permanent full-time work	754	28	140	189	211	180	4
	- permanent part-time work	156	37	33	29	23	28	6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	130	28	44	29	17	11	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	62	24	14	8	6	7	3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	192	51	58	37	23	18	5
	Part-time work total	218	60	47	38	29	35	9

Appendix table 44. Different types of employment relationships of employees whose present work has continued less than 12 months by age and sex in 2020, 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	38,8	22,2	42,2	51,0	54,1	38,2
	- permanent part-time work	12,7	21,5	9,7	8,0	7,2	9,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	33,6	34,8	36,3	31,9	27,3	33,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,9	21,6	11,8	9,1	11,5	19,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	48,5	56,4	48,1	41,0	38,7	52,4
	Part-time work total	27,6	43,1	21,5	17,1	18,7	28,7
Males	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	46,7	28,2	50,1	62,9	64,3	46,0
	- permanent part-time work	9,8	18,4	5,5	6,7	.	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	32,4	37,7	34,7	25,5	22,8	31,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	11,1	15,6	9,8	.	9,2	14,6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	43,5	53,4	44,4	30,4	32,0	45,8
	Part-time work total	20,9	34,0	15,2	11,6	12,9	22,8
Females	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	- permanent full-time work	31,8	16,5	35,0	41,7	45,4	32,1
	- permanent part-time work	15,2	24,3	13,5	9,0	10,1	.
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	34,7	32,0	37,8	36,9	31,0	34,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,2	27,2	13,7	12,4	13,4	22,9
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	52,9	59,1	51,4	49,3	44,4	57,6
	Part-time work total	33,4	51,5	27,2	21,4	23,5	33,2

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020

		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	2 528	195	324	1 651	169	175
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	99	13	16	31	9	27
C Manufacturing	10-33	329	9	18	260	25	17
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	30	.	2	22	3	.
F Construction	41-43	188	6	10	127	18	26
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	270	26	51	155	18	19
H Transportation and storage	49-53	134	11	18	74	11	19
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	78	12	20	36	3	6
J Information and communication	58-63	130	5	9	101	9	6
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	81	5	7	55	8	6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	199	18	22	129	16	14
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	113	11	17	74	4	6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	121	3	6	101	9	2
P Education	85	189	15	37	115	14	8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	411	28	63	296	13	9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	65	17	11	30	3	4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	15	16	42	4	4

Appendix table 46. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2020

		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	2 189	141	264	1 556	140	79
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	2	5	20	4	4
C Manufacturing	10-33	309	6	16	254	23	9
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	29	.	2	22	3	.
F Construction	41-43	144	4	4	112	14	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	237	21	47	147	14	7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	117	9	15	70	9	13
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	67	11	19	34	.	.
J Information and communication	58-63	118	3	7	95	8	4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	4	6	52	8	4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	153	8	13	113	12	6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	8	14	70	4	2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	120	3	6	101	9	2
P Education	85	183	13	35	114	14	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	389	23	56	289	12	6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	50	12	7	27	.	.
S-U Other service activities	94-99	60	12	10	34	2	.

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employed persons aged 15-74 in full-time and part-time work by socio-economic group and sex in 2020

		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	36,5	39,9	18,9
	Employees total	36,3	39,2	19,9
	- upper-level employees	37,6	39,3	19,9
	- lower-level employees	35,6	38,6	21,1
	- manual workers	35,8	39,7	18,3
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	38,0	45,6	15,4
Males	Employed persons total	38,1	40,9	17,9
	Employees total	37,7	39,8	18,7
	- upper-level employees	38,3	39,7	18,6
	- lower-level employees	37,1	39,3	18,9
	- manual workers	37,6	40,2	18,7
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	40,0	46,8	16,2
Females	Employed persons total	34,8	38,8	19,5
	Employees total	34,9	38,5	20,4
	- upper-level employees	36,9	38,9	20,7
	- lower-level employees	34,8	38,2	21,7
	- manual workers	31,4	38,3	18,0
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	34,0	43,0	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 2020

		Usual weekly working hours			
		Employees total	Upper-level employees	Lower-level employees	Manual workers
Sex	Employer sector				
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	36,3	37,6	35,6	35,8
	Private sector	36,2	37,9	35,0	35,9
	Public sector	36,6	37,2	36,6	34,5
	- central government	37,4	38,2	36,2	37,4
	- local government	36,4	36,7	36,6	34,3
Males	Employer sector total	37,7	38,3	37,1	37,6
	Private sector	37,9	38,6	37,0	37,8
	Public sector	37,1	37,7	37,3	34,8
	- central government	37,8	38,6	36,8	37,2
	- local government	36,6	36,9	37,6	34,5
Females	Employer sector total	34,9	36,9	34,8	31,4
	Private sector	33,8	36,9	33,6	30,7
	Public sector	36,4	37,0	36,4	34,3
	- central government	37,0	37,9	35,8	37,8
	- local government	36,3	36,6	36,5	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: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey. Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with an annually changing topic has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey. Further information about the ad hoc surveys can be found (in Finnish) at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_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 appendix 2 Concepts and definitions used in the Finnish Labour Force Survey.

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 2020, around 85,000 persons were interviewed for the Labour Force Survey. The response rate of this survey was 59 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.

Inquiries

Ulla Hannula 029 551 2924

Tatu Leskinen 029 551 3285

Head of Department in
charge:

Hannele Orjala

tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi

www.stat.fi

Source: Labour Force Survey 2020. Statistics Finland