

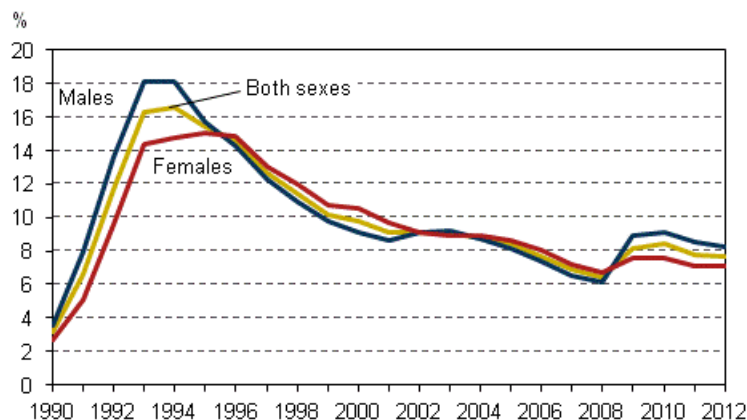
Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2012

Employment improved in 2012

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the growth in employment slowed down in 2012. In turn, the unemployment situation remained nearly the same as in the previous year. The number of new employment contracts of under one year's duration went down slightly. These data derive from the annual review *Employment and Unemployment in 2012* of Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey.

Rates of unemployment by sex in 1990–2012, population aged 15 to 74, %



In 2012, employed persons numbered 2,483,000, which was 10,000 more than in 2011. The employment rate for women rose by 0.7 percentage points, while that for men remained unchanged. Employment improved especially in human health and social work activities, in which the number of employed persons grew by 13,000 in 2012.

No appreciable changes took place in unemployment between 2011 and 2012. The rate of unemployment was, on average, 7.7 per cent in 2012, having been 7.8 per cent in 2011. Men's unemployment rate was 8.3 per cent and women's 7.1 per cent. In 2012, the average number of unemployed persons was 207,000. The number of unemployed men was 115,000 and that of women 92,000.

In 2012, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,146,000, which was more or less on level with one year earlier. Of them, 1,810,000 had permanent employment contracts while 336,000 had temporary employment contracts. Temporary employment is more widespread among women than men. Two out of three temporary employees would have wanted a permanent job. The number of employees working involuntarily in temporary jobs grew in 2012.

In 2012, new employment contracts of under one year's duration numbered 435,000. Compared to 2011, the number of employment contracts of under one year's duration declined to some degree.

Links

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

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

New tables will be added later in the spring.

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

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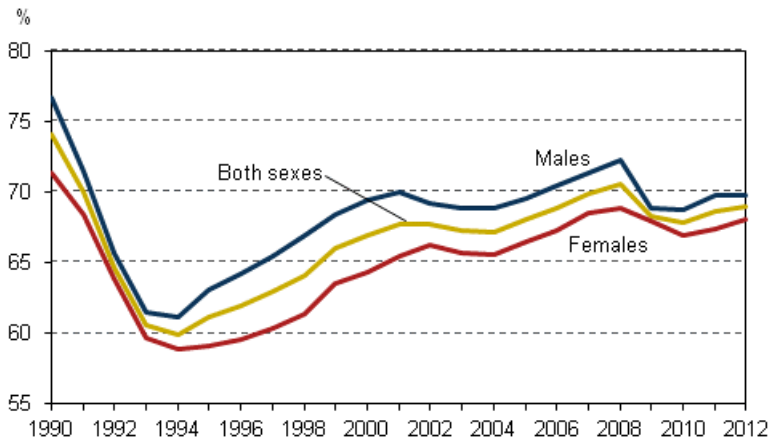
1 Growth in employment slowed down in 2012

1.1 Number of employed persons grew slightly from the previous year

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the employment rate rose slightly in 2012. At 69.0, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2011. Men's employment rate was 69.8 per cent and women's 68.1 per cent. The employment rate for men remained unchanged, while that for women grew by 0.7 percentage points from 2011. (Figure 1.)

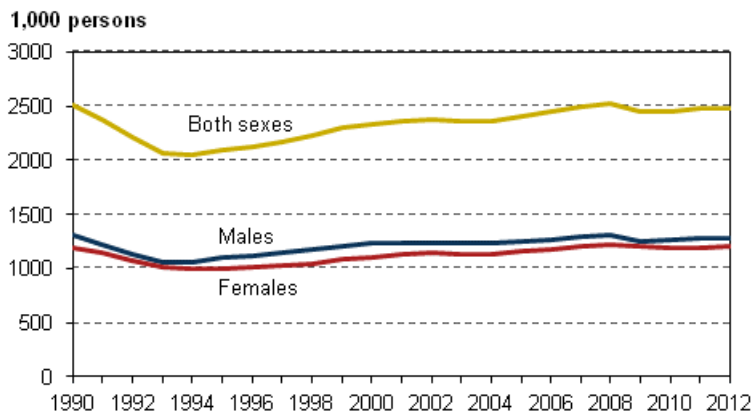
Population changes have an effect on the employment rate as well. The size of population aged 15 to 64, from which the official employment rate is calculated, diminished for the second year in a row. In 2012, the size of this age group was 3,524,000 persons, on average. The age group decreased in all by 30,000 persons in 2011 and 2012. In contrast, the number of working-age people (aged 15 to 74) continued to grow, because the number of those aged 65 to 74 went up by 30,000 in 2012.

Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1990–2012, persons aged 15 to 64, %



There were 2,483,000 employed persons in 2012, which was 10,000 more than in 2011. However, the number of employed persons was still lower than in 2008 (Figure 2). Compared to the quarters of 2011, employment increased in the first three quarters of 2012, but went down in the fourth quarter.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1990–2012, persons aged 15 to 74

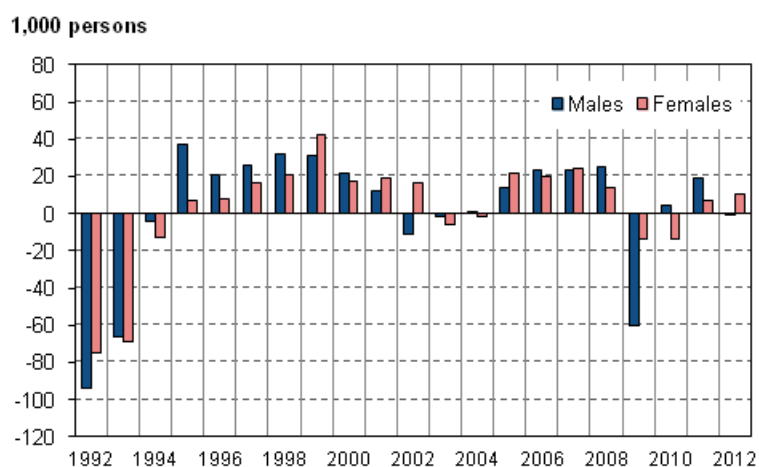


There were 2,146,000 employees in 2012, which figure is nearly the same as in the previous year. In turn, the number of self-employed persons grew slightly from 2011. In 2012, the total number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers was 337,000. Of this, the share of unpaid family workers was 12,000. The average share of all self-employed persons among employed persons was 13.6 per cent.

1.2 Women's employment situation improved further

Women's employment rose further from 2011. The number of employed women went up by 10,000 in 2012. In turn, men's employment remained almost unchanged compared to 2011. Figure 3 shows a time series on changes in the number of employed persons by sex.

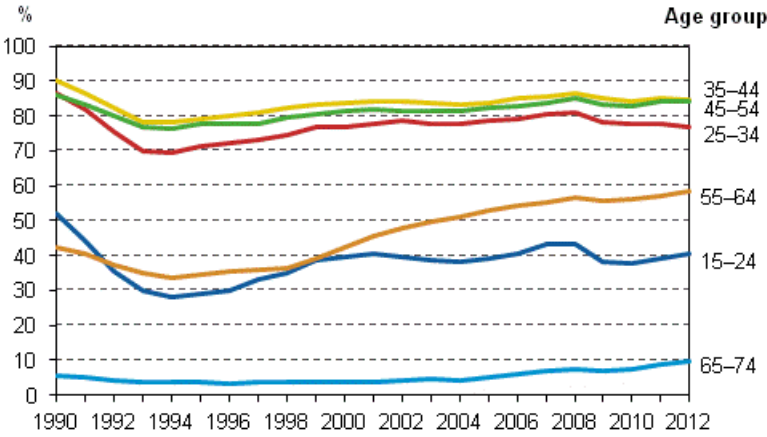
Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1992-2012, persons aged 15 to 74



1.3 Employment in the youngest and oldest age groups improved

Changes in the employment of different age groups have been fairly small (Figure 4). The number of employed persons grew most in the 15 to 24 age group, by 10,000. The employment rate for the age group rose by 1.5 percentage points. Employment in the age group of those aged 65 to 74 has grown steadily, although employment in that group is still low compared to younger age groups. The number of employed persons aged 65 to 74 was 52,000 in 2012, which is 7,000 persons more than in the previous year. The size of population in this age group has also grown by 30,000 persons. Among 65 to 74-year-old employed persons, 57.2 per cent were self-employed.

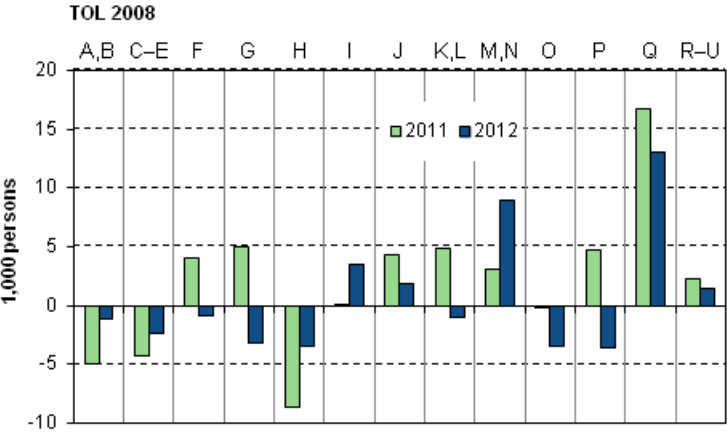
Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1990–2012, %



1.4 Employment improved further in human health and social work activities

Figure 5 shows change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2011 and 2012. In human health and social work activities (Q), the number of employed persons grew further by 13,000 persons in 2012. The number of employed persons in business activities (M, N) also increased by 9,000 persons.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2011-2012, persons aged 15 to 74



Industries (Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008)

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

The rise in employment mainly concerned the private sector, which employed 12,000 persons more than in 2011. The number of employed persons in the public sector remained almost the same; the central government employed 7,000 fewer persons and the local government sector 6,000 more persons than in 2011.

1.5 Number of hours actually worked remained almost unchanged

In 2012, a total of 4.0 billion hours were worked in the national economy. The number of hours actually worked by employed persons was almost the same as in 2011. The number of hours actually worked per an employed person also remained nearly unchanged from the previous year. In 2011, the average annual number of hours actually worked by an employed person was 1,631, whereas in 2012 the respective figure was 1,627.

The number of underemployed persons fell somewhat from 2011. There were 110,000 underemployed persons in 2012. Underemployed persons refer to persons working involuntarily part-time or a shortened working week, for example.

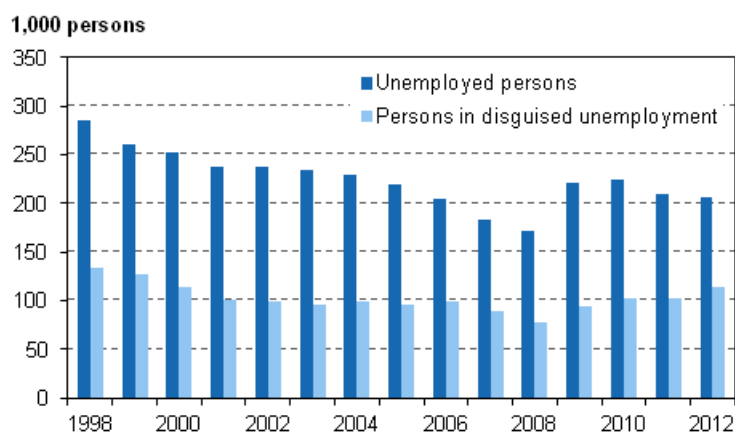
2 Not much change in unemployment in 2012

No appreciable changes took place in unemployment between 2011 and 2012. In 2012, the average number of unemployed persons was 207,000. The number of unemployed men was 115,000 and that of women 92,000. The numbers of unemployed men and women remained almost on level with the previous year. The number of unemployed went down in the first two quarters, but grew in the third and fourth quarters when compared to 2011.

The rate of unemployment was, on average, 7.7 per cent in 2012, having been 7.8 per cent in 2011. Men's unemployment rate was 8.3 per cent and women's 7.1 per cent.

In 2012, besides unemployed persons there were 113,000 persons outside the labour force in so-called disguised unemployment, who would and could have accepted work, but had not looked for it actively. The number of persons in disguised unemployment grew by 10,000 from 2011. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (35,000) and in the 55 to 64 age group (27,000). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 320,000 in 2012 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1998–2012, persons aged 15 to 74



The rate of unemployment, that is, the proportion of unemployed in the labour force, among young people aged 15 to 24 was 19.0 per cent in 2012. The proportion was 1.1 percentage points lower than in the previous year. In other age groups, rates of unemployment remained more or less unchanged (Figure 7). In the 15 to 24 age group, 63,000 were unemployed, being nearly one-third of all unemployed persons.

When examining the share of unemployed persons in the whole age group, around ten per cent of the 15 to 24 age group were unemployed (Figure 8). The shares of unemployed persons in the whole age group stayed in 2012 almost on level with 2011.

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1990–2012, %

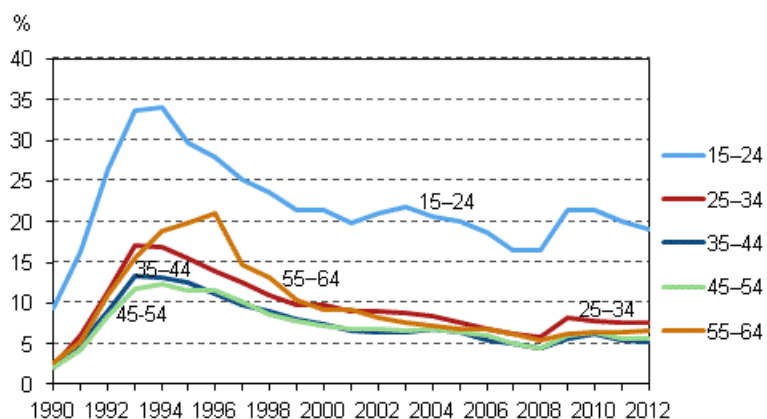
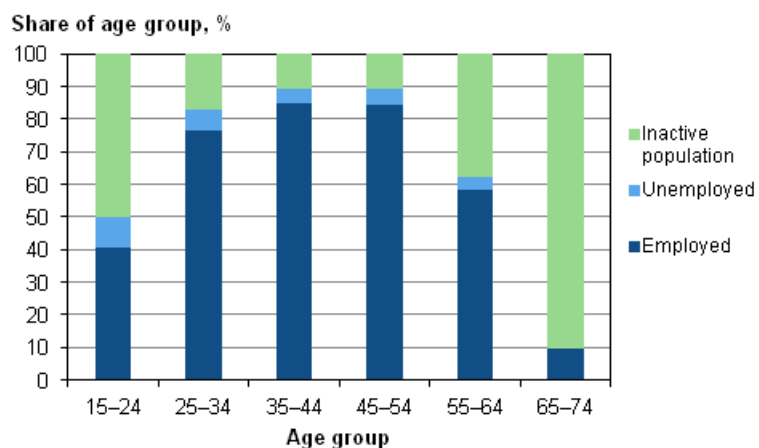


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2012, %



There were an average of 12,000 temporarily laid-off persons in 2012, which was on level with the previous year. The numbers of laid-off persons also remained nearly the same as in the quarters of 2011. (Table 1.)

Table 1. Temporarily laid-off persons aged 15–74 by quarter in 2010–2012

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

In 2012, 25 per cent of the temporarily laid-off persons were defined as unemployed, 32 per cent as employed and 43 per cent as belonging to the inactive population.

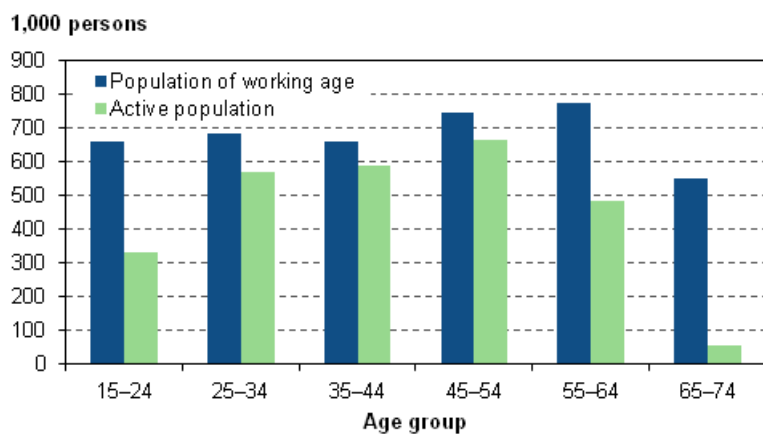
3 Share of the active population on level with the previous year

From 2011 to 2012, the size of the population of working age grew by 16,000 persons in Finland. In 2012, the size of Finland's population of working age, i.e. aged between 15 and 74, was 4,075,000 persons. Most grew the 65 to 74 age group, whose number increased by further 30,000 persons from the year before. The biggest age group among working-age population was formed by those aged 55 to 64 (Figure 9).

The share of the active population remained almost unchanged. The size of the active population grew by 8,000 persons in 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the activity rate went up most in the 55 to 64 age group, by 1.4 percentage points.

The size of the inactive population was 1,385,000 in 2012. Its size grew by 8,000 persons from the previous year.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2012

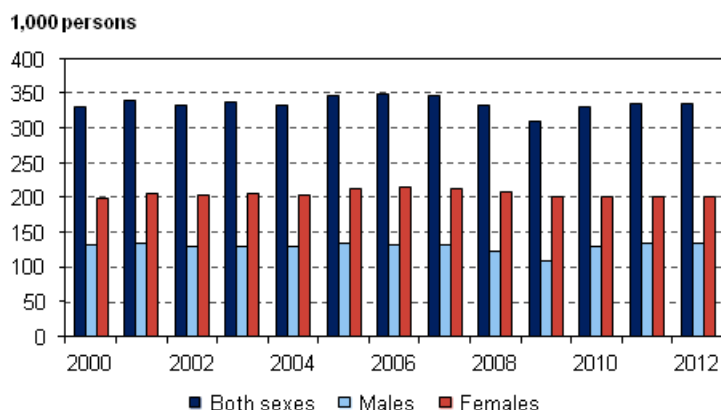


4 Number of employees working involuntarily in temporary jobs grew in 2012

4.1 Temporary employment contracts more usual among women than men

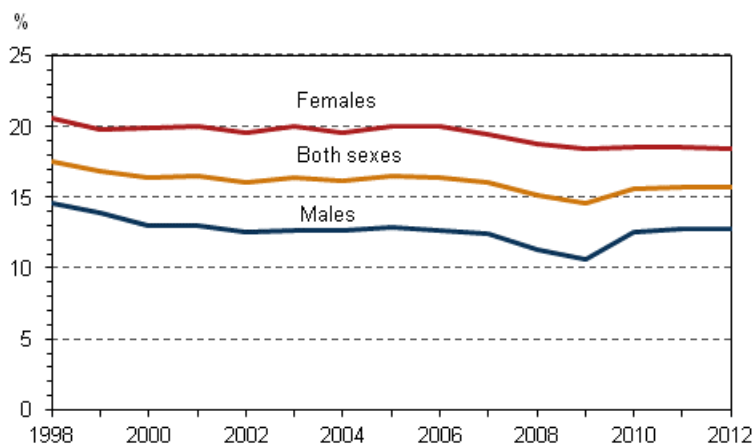
In 2012, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,146,000, which was more or less on level with one year earlier. In all, 336,000 employees had temporary employment contracts, of whom 202,000 were women and 134,000 men (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2000–2012



Eighty-four per cent of all employment contracts of employees were permanent and 16 per cent temporary in 2012. The shares were the same as in the previous year. The share of temporary employees was 18 per cent among female employees and 13 per cent among male employees. In recent years, the share of female temporary employees has been falling slowly. For men, the share of temporary employees was in 2012 still higher than in 2008 and 2009. (Figure 11.)

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1998-2012, %



4.2 Two out of three temporary employees would want a permanent job

To an employee, temporary employment can be either a desired or involuntary form of employment. Approximately 25 per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job in 2012. The majority

of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in temporary jobs.

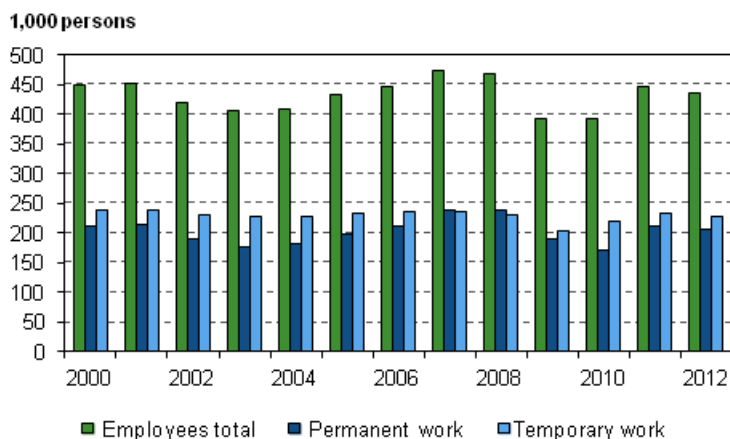
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2012, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 66 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees increased somewhat from 2011 to 2012.

In 2012, there were 221,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 137,000 were women and 83,000 men. One year before, the number of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs was 208,000. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

4.3 Around one-half of new employment contracts temporary

The number of employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration decreased slightly from 2011. In 2012, such employees numbered 435,000, or 11,000 fewer than in 2011. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. Employees with employment contracts of under one year's duration in 2000-2012, persons aged 15 to 74



Fifty-three per cent of the employment contracts of under one year's duration were temporary. There has been a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment relationship is temporary or permanent. In 2012, 59 per cent of women's and 46 per cent of men's new employment relationships were temporary.

4.4 One per cent of employees did temporary agency work

Temporary agency work refers to an employment relationship in which an employee works via an enterprise which intermediates or hires labour force. Data on temporary agency work have been collected in the Labour Force Survey since 2008. In 2012, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 27,000, or about the same as in 2011. The shares of men and women doing temporary agency work were almost equal.

Among all employees, the share of temporary agency workers was only one per cent or so in 2012. Thus, doing temporary agency work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market. Temporary agency work is most commonly done by young people: around five per cent of 15 to 24-year-old employees were doing it.

Temporary agency workers are employed by several industries. Their use is most usual in wholesale and retail trade, in hotel and restaurant activities and in manufacturing. Each of these industries employed a couple of thousand temporary agency workers.

5 Growth in the number of part-time employees slowed down

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

According to the Labour Force Survey, 374,000 employed persons worked part-time in 2012. Some 15 per cent of all employed persons worked part-time. Of them, 311,000 were employees. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents' own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

The number of part-time employees grew slightly (+4,000) in 2012 from the previous year. The long-term trend in part-time employment has been a growing one since 1997. Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. Persons employed part-time numbered 216,000, or 20 per cent, among female employees and 95,000, or nine per cent, among male employees. From the previous year, the number grew for female employees, but not for male ones. (Figures 13 and 14.)

Nearly three-quarters of the part-time employees worked in the private sector. The numbers of part-time employees were the highest in the female dominated industries of wholesale and retail trade, and human health and social work activities. The share of part-time employees of all employees was the largest, or 38 per cent, in retail trade (excl. motor vehicle trade).

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2000-2012

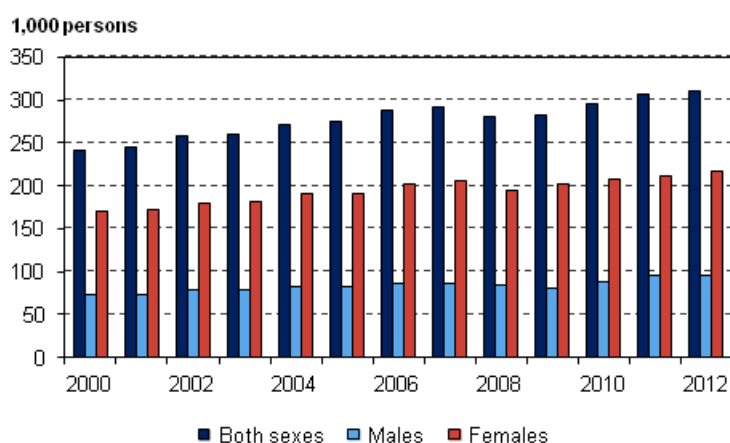
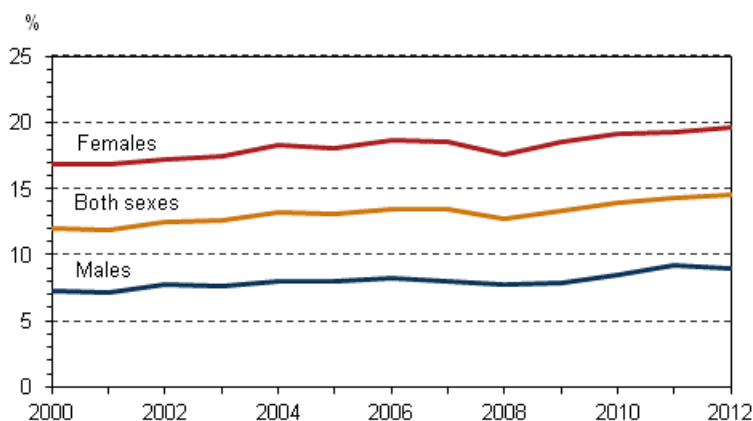


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 2000-2012, %



5.2 Studying is still the commonest reason for working part-time

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

In 2012, studying was again the commonest reason why employees worked part-time. Approximately 30 per cent of part-time employees quoted this reason. Working part-time is widespread among employees between the ages of 15 and 24 of whom 39 per cent worked part-time in 2012.

Other reported reasons related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Nearly all of those who reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time were women. For one-quarter of part-time employees the reason for working part-time was that full-time work was not available. In 2012, employees working part-time involuntarily numbered 79,000, of whom 57,000 were women and 22,000 men.

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

6 Working hours in 2012

6.1 Working hours change slowly

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

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

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

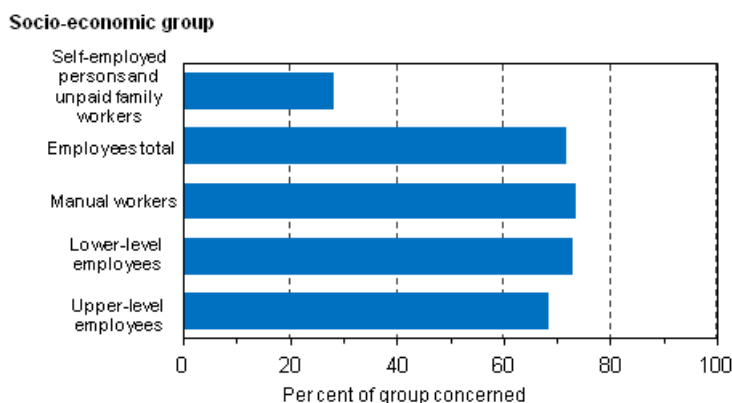
Hours actually worked per employed is an imputed concept, which is obtained by dividing the number of hours worked by all employed during the year by the annual average number of employed. This produces the average hours actually worked per employed. The average hours actually worked per employed is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

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

6.2 Commonest working week is 35 to 40 hours

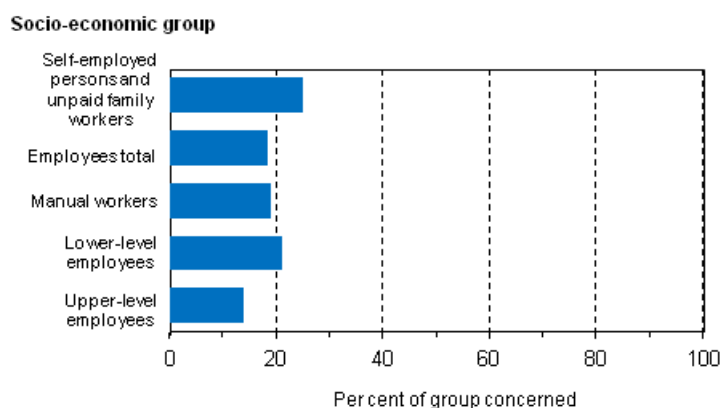
The vast majority (72%) of employees worked a regular week of 35 to 40 hours in 2012. Variations between different employee groups were fairly small. Only one in four of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers worked a regular week of 35 to 40 hours. (Figure 15.)

Figure 15. Share of persons working a regular week of 35 to 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2012, %



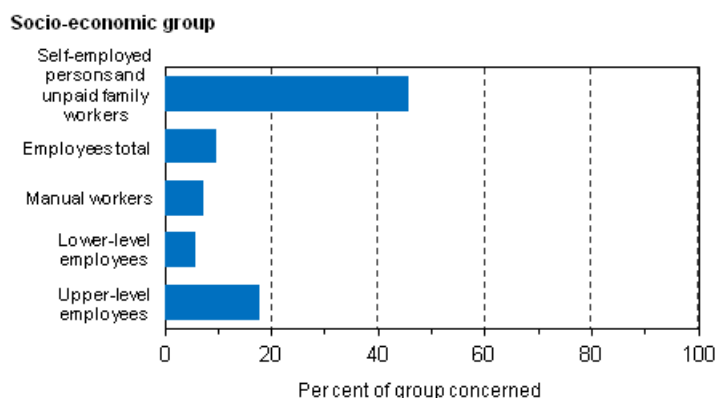
Approximately 18 per cent of employees had a short working week of under 35 hours. Around one in five of lower-level employees worked short hours. Short working weeks were less widespread among upper-level employees. Those with a regular short working week most typically worked 30 to 34 hours per week.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

Figure 16. Share of persons working a short week of 1 to 34 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2012, %



Ten per cent of employees worked a long week of over 40 hours. Among all employees, upper-level employees most often worked regularly long hours. Around 18 per cent of them did long weekly working hours. Long usual weekly working hours were most widespread among self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, of whom 46 per cent regularly worked a long week of over 40 hours. (Figure 17.)

Figure 17. Share of persons with long usual weekly working hours of over 40 hours in the main job by socio-economic group in 2012, %



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

In 2012, employees' average usual weekly working hours were 36.3 hours in their main job and their hours actually worked per week were 35.2 hours in their main job. The longest weekly hours were worked by self-employed persons (including unpaid family workers), whose average usual weekly working hours in 2012 totalled 42.1 and hours actually worked per week 41.5 hours. Hours actually worked per week are reduced by holidays and other absences and increased by worked overtime hours.

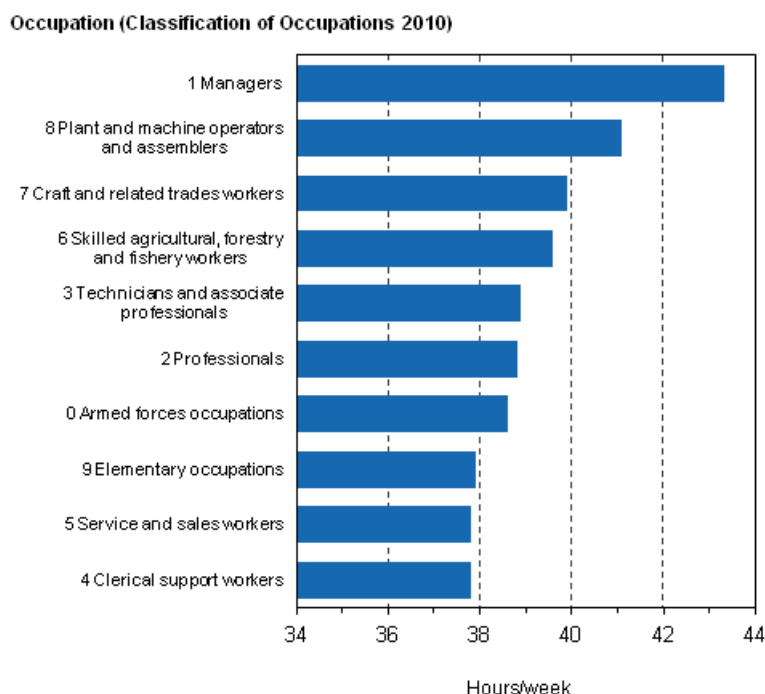
When examining employees' average usual weekly working hours in their main job, usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week in full-time employment were among men longer than among women in 2012 (Table 2).

Table 2. Average of employees' usual weekly working hours and hours actually worked per week in the main job in full-time and part-time work in 2012

	Usual weekly working hours		Hours actually worked per week	
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Full-time work	Part-time work
Both Sexes, total	39.0	20.2	37.6	20.5
Males	39.9	18.9	38.7	19.7
Females	38.0	20.7	36.4	20.8

The average usual weekly working hours of managers in full-time work were around 43.3 hours (Figure 18). Apart from them, only plant and machine operators, and assemblers did a long working week of over 40 hours. The working week was shortest for clerical support workers, and for service and sales workers.

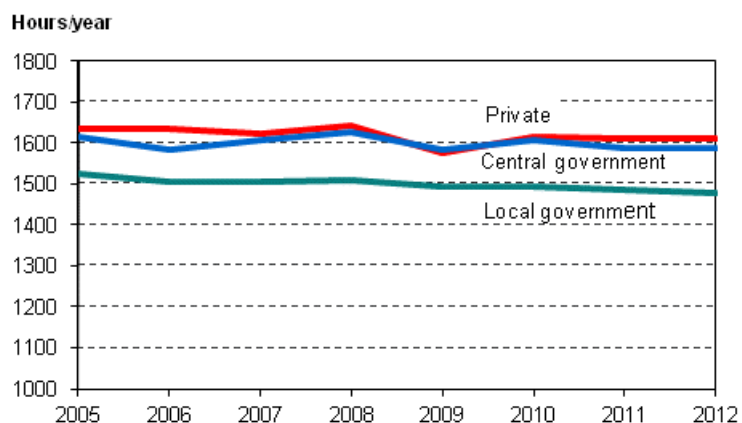
Figure 18. Average usual weekly working hours of full-time employees in the main job by occupation in 2012



6.4 Hours actually worked remained more or less unchanged in 2012

In the private sector and in central government, the hours actually worked per employed (see explanation of concept above) have been almost equal in recent years. In the local government sector, the hours actually worked per employed were clearly lower than in the other sectors, and in 2012 they went down somewhat while the hours remained unchanged in the private and central government sectors. (Figure 19.)

Figure 19. Employees' hours actually worked per employed by employer sector in 2005-2012



In 2012, the number of hours actually worked per employed was 226 hours lower among female employees than among male employees. For instance, women work more often part-time than men. Two-thirds of all employees working part-time are women. Family leaves also shorten women's hours actually worked more than men's.

7 Notes to the appendix tables

- **Definitions of the used concepts** can be found on the home page of the Labour Force Survey under "Concepts and definitions".
- **Small figures concerning no more than 4,000 persons** that are presented in the tables **should be viewed with reservations** because they are based on a low number of respondents.
- **Symbols used in the tables**
Magnitude less than half of unit employed "0"
Nil to report or data too uncertain for presentation "."
- **Due to rounding**, the sums in the tables may not always agree.
- **Data on education** concerning 2012 will be available in late 2013.
- The category "Total" of **data by industry, employer sector and socio-economic group** includes those employed persons or employees for whom the data concerned are unknown.
- In Appendix tables 27–29 category "Total" also includes the employees whose **form of working hours** is unknown. Category "Unknown" includes the employees who are unable to say whether they work full-time or part-time.
- Data from 2009 onwards on **overtime work** are not fully comparable with earlier data.
- **Socio-economic group** has been determined in 2011 from the Classification of Occupations 2010 and prior to that from the Classification of Occupations 1987. The data are not comparable with each other.

Appendix tables, time series 2010–2012

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex				
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes total	67,8	68,6	69,0	0,4
	Males	68,7	69,8	69,8	0,0
	Females	66,9	67,4	68,1	0,7
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes total	8,4	7,8	7,7	-0,1
	Males	9,1	8,4	8,3	-0,1
	Females	7,6	7,1	7,1	0,0
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes total	66,1	66,1	66,0	-0,1
	Males	68,4	68,7	68,2	-0,4
	Females	63,7	63,5	63,8	0,3

Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status					
Both sexes total	Population total	4 043	4 059	4 075	16	0,4
	Active population total	2 672	2 682	2 690	8	0,3
	- employed	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
	- unemployed	224	209	207	-2	-0,9
	Inactive population	1 372	1 376	1 385	8	0,6
Males	Population total	2 024	2 032	2 041	9	0,4
	Active population total	1 385	1 395	1 392	-3	-0,2
	- employed	1 259	1 278	1 277	-1	-0,1
	- unemployed	126	117	115	-2	-1,7
	Inactive population	639	637	648	11	1,8
Females	Population total	2 020	2 027	2 034	7	0,4
	Active population total	1 287	1 287	1 298	10	0,8
	- employed	1 188	1 196	1 206	10	0,9
	- unemployed	98	91	92	0	0,1
	Inactive population	733	739	736	-3	-0,4

Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	4 043	4 059	4 075	16	0,4
	15-64	3 555	3 539	3 524	-14	-0,4
	15-24	659	660	661	1	0,1
	25-34	684	685	685	0	0,0
	35-44	666	662	659	-3	-0,5
	45-54	754	750	746	-4	-0,5
	55-64	791	783	774	-9	-1,1
	65-74	489	520	550	30	5,8
Males	15-74	2 024	2 032	2 041	9	0,4
	15-64	1 797	1 790	1 783	-7	-0,4
	15-24	338	337	338	1	0,2
	25-34	351	351	352	0	0,0
	35-44	339	338	336	-2	-0,5
	45-54	379	377	375	-2	-0,5
	55-64	390	386	382	-4	-1,0
	65-74	227	242	258	15	6,3
Females	15-74	2 020	2 027	2 034	7	0,4
	15-64	1 758	1 749	1 741	-8	-0,4
	15-24	322	322	323	0	0,1
	25-34	333	333	333	0	0,0
	35-44	327	324	323	-2	-0,5
	45-54	375	373	371	-2	-0,5
	55-64	401	397	392	-5	-1,2
	65-74	262	277	293	15	5,5

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	2 672	2 682	2 690	8	0,3
	15-64	2 634	2 637	2 637	0	0,0
	15-24	317	323	331	8	2,4
	25-34	575	575	569	-6	-1,0
	35-44	598	595	590	-5	-0,8
	45-54	669	668	666	-2	-0,3
	55-64	476	476	482	6	1,2
	65-74	38	46	53	7	16,1
Males	15-74	1 385	1 395	1 392	-3	-0,2
	15-64	1 360	1 366	1 359	-7	-0,5
	15-24	158	160	163	3	1,7
	25-34	318	318	314	-5	-1,4
	35-44	314	314	312	-2	-0,7
	45-54	337	337	335	-2	-0,5
	55-64	234	237	235	-2	-0,6
	65-74	25	29	33	5	15,7
Females	15-74	1 287	1 287	1 298	10	0,8
	15-64	1 274	1 271	1 278	8	0,6
	15-24	159	163	168	5	3,1
	25-34	257	256	255	-1	-0,5
	35-44	284	281	278	-3	-1,0
	45-54	333	331	330	-1	-0,2
	55-64	242	240	247	7	3,0
	65-74	13	17	20	3	16,8

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	66,1	66,1	66,0	-0,1
	15-64	74,1	74,5	74,8	0,3
	15-24	48,0	49,0	50,1	1,1
	25-34	84,1	83,9	83,0	-0,9
	35-44	89,7	89,9	89,5	-0,3
	45-54	88,7	89,1	89,2	0,2
	55-64	60,2	60,9	62,3	1,4
	65-74	7,7	8,8	9,6	0,8
Males	15-74	68,4	68,7	68,2	-0,4
	15-64	75,7	76,3	76,2	-0,1
	15-24	46,8	47,5	48,3	0,8
	25-34	90,5	90,6	89,2	-1,3
	35-44	92,4	92,9	92,6	-0,2
	45-54	88,7	89,4	89,4	0,0
	55-64	60,1	61,4	61,6	0,2
	65-74	11,0	11,9	12,9	1,1
Females	15-74	63,7	63,5	63,8	0,3
	15-64	72,5	72,6	73,4	0,8
	15-24	49,3	50,4	52,0	1,5
	25-34	77,3	76,9	76,5	-0,4
	35-44	86,8	86,7	86,3	-0,5
	45-54	88,7	88,8	89,1	0,3
	55-64	60,3	60,4	62,9	2,5
	65-74	4,8	6,0	6,7	0,6

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
	15-64	2 410	2 428	2 431	3	0,1
	15-24	249	258	268	10	3,8
	25-34	530	532	526	-6	-1,1
	35-44	560	562	559	-4	-0,6
	45-54	626	630	628	-2	-0,4
	55-64	445	446	450	4	1,0
	65-74	37	45	52	7	15,5
Males	15-74	1 259	1 278	1 277	-1	-0,1
	15-64	1 234	1 249	1 244	-5	-0,4
	15-24	121	125	131	5	4,1
	25-34	292	294	290	-4	-1,3
	35-44	294	295	294	-1	-0,3
	45-54	312	316	313	-3	-0,8
	55-64	217	219	216	-3	-1,3
	65-74	25	29	33	4	14,7
Females	15-74	1 188	1 196	1 206	10	0,9
	15-64	1 176	1 179	1 187	7	0,6
	15-24	128	133	137	5	3,6
	25-34	239	238	236	-2	-0,8
	35-44	267	267	264	-3	-1,1
	45-54	314	315	315	0	0,1
	55-64	228	227	234	7	3,2
	65-74	12	17	19	3	16,9

Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	60,5	60,9	60,9	0,0
	15-64	67,8	68,6	69,0	0,4
	15-24	37,8	39,1	40,6	1,5
	25-34	77,6	77,6	76,8	-0,9
	35-44	84,0	84,9	84,8	-0,2
	45-54	82,9	84,1	84,2	0,1
	55-64	56,2	57,0	58,2	1,2
	65-74	7,6	8,7	9,5	0,8
Males	15-74	62,2	62,9	62,6	-0,3
	15-64	68,7	69,8	69,8	0,0
	15-24	35,7	37,2	38,7	1,5
	25-34	83,1	83,5	82,4	-1,1
	35-44	86,5	87,4	87,6	0,2
	45-54	82,1	83,8	83,5	-0,3
	55-64	55,6	56,8	56,6	-0,1
	65-74	11,0	11,8	12,8	0,9
Females	15-74	58,8	59,0	59,3	0,3
	15-64	66,9	67,4	68,1	0,7
	15-24	39,9	41,2	42,6	1,5
	25-34	71,8	71,4	70,8	-0,6
	35-44	81,5	82,4	81,9	-0,5
	45-54	83,8	84,4	84,9	0,5
	55-64	56,9	57,2	59,7	2,5
	65-74	4,7	6,0	6,6	0,6

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Socio-economic group					
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
	Employees total	2 120	2 143	2 146	3	0,1
	- upper-level employees	626	597	591	-6	-1,1
	- lower-level employees	805	842	851	9	1,1
	- wage earners	682	695	697	2	0,3
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	328	331	337	6	2,0
	- of which unpaid family workers	14	12	12	1	5,9
Males	Employed persons total	1 259	1 278	1 277	-1	-0,1
	Employees total	1 038	1 052	1 047	-5	-0,5
	- upper-level employees	343	327	319	-8	-2,5
	- lower-level employees	213	239	241	2	1,0
	- wage earners	478	482	484	2	0,4
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	221	225	230	5	2,1
	- of which unpaid family workers	8	7	8	0	1,0
Females	Employed persons total	1 188	1 196	1 206	10	0,9
	Employees total	1 082	1 091	1 099	8	0,8
	- upper-level employees	283	271	272	2	0,6
	- lower-level employees	592	603	610	7	1,2
	- wage earners	203	213	214	0	0,2
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	107	105	107	2	1,7
	- of which unpaid family workers	6	4	5	1	14,4

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Year		
		2009	2010	2011
Sex	Level of education			
Both sexes total	Total	2 457	2 447	2 474
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 120	1 116	1 120
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	942	965	997
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	354	351	351
	- lower university level (6)	283	294	315
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	305	319	331
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	395	367	357
Males	Total	1 255	1 259	1 278
	Upper secondary education (3)	614	614	622
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	410	427	438
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	133	133	134
	- lower university level (6)	130	136	147
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	147	158	157
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	230	218	217
Females	Total	1 202	1 188	1 196
	Upper secondary education (3)	506	502	498
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	532	538	558
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	221	218	217
	- lower university level (6)	154	158	168
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	157	162	173
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	165	149	139

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industries total	00-99	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	110	109	-1	-1,0
Agriculture	01	84	80	78	-1	-1,5
C Manufacturing	10-33	362	360	357	-3	-0,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	51	51	0	-1,0
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	59	57	52	-5	-8,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	49	47	50	3	6,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	61	59	57	-2	-3,5
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	115	114	113	-2	-1,4
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	33	31	34	3	10,2
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	24	25	1	2,2
F Construction	41-43	172	176	175	-1	-0,5
Construction of buildings	41	61	67	66	-1	-1,1
Specialised construction activities	43	91	90	89	-2	-1,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	303	300	-3	-1,1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	41	43	46	3	6,4
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	93	93	0	-0,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	164	167	162	-6	-3,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	156	147	144	-4	-2,4
Land, water and air transport	49-51	101	95	91	-4	-4,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	55	52	52	1	1,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	83	86	4	4,2
J Information and communication	58-63	95	99	101	2	1,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	71	75	74	-1	-1,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	150	155	161	6	4,0
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	56	60	59	-1	-1,6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	100	98	100	3	2,9

		Year			Change	
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	61	59	61	2	3,1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	113	-4	-3,0
P Education	85	174	179	175	-4	-2,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	379	396	409	13	3,3
Human health activities	86	179	188	193	5	2,9
Residential care activities	87	79	82	86	4	5,5
Social work activities without accommodation	88	121	126	129	3	2,5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	55	59	59	0	-0,2
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	81	83	2	1,9
X Industry unknown	00	12	11	11	0	0,0

Appendix table 11. Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3998,2	4034,5	4040,4	6,0	0,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	239,6	233,9	229,2	-4,7	-2,0
Agriculture	01	183,9	177,7	172,6	-5,1	-2,9
C Manufacturing	10-33	605,6	610,4	604,1	-6,3	-1,0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	73,8	84,5	84,4	0,0	0,0
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	94,5	94,1	88,9	-5,2	-5,5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	82,6	81,0	83,7	2,7	3,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	102,8	103,2	98,9	-4,3	-4,2
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	195,2	193,7	188,9	-4,8	-2,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	56,7	53,9	59,2	5,3	9,9
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43,8	39,8	41,9	2,1	5,2
F Construction	41-43	313,1	322,0	317,7	-4,4	-1,4
Construction of buildings	41	109,5	119,6	114,1	-5,5	-4,6
Specialised construction activities	43	168,4	168,6	166,5	-2,1	-1,2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	491,0	493,1	484,9	-8,3	-1,7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	78,1	80,1	84,6	4,5	5,6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	158,9	163,9	160,0	-3,9	-2,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	254,0	249,2	240,3	-8,9	-3,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	271,3	255,7	250,4	-5,3	-2,1
Land, water and air transport	49-51	189,5	176,6	173,6	-3,0	-1,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	81,8	79,0	76,8	-2,3	-2,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	130,4	132,7	136,6	3,9	2,9
J Information and communication	58-63	158,3	164,2	168,3	4,2	2,5
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	112,8	121,6	120,3	-1,3	-1,0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	241,0	250,2	266,7	16,5	6,6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	92,6	96,3	98,6	2,3	2,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	155,4	152,8	160,6	7,7	5,1

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	94,8	92,3	96,2	3,8	4,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184,5	184,6	177,7	-6,9	-3,7
P Education	85	245,7	246,7	238,0	-8,7	-3,5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	577,0	598,3	612,1	13,8	2,3
Human health activities	86	272,3	280,3	288,7	8,4	3,0
Residential care activities	87	126,9	132,0	135,1	3,2	2,4
Social work activities without accommodation	88	177,7	186,1	188,3	2,2	1,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	80,7	85,6	86,2	0,6	0,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	130,0	124,7	128,9	4,3	3,4
X Industry unknown	00	18,0	18,2	16,8	-1,4	-7,8

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
	Private sector	1 774	1 796	1 808	12	0,7
	Public sector	663	667	666	-2	-0,2
	- central government	153	151	144	-7	-4,8
	- local government	510	517	522	6	1,1
Males	Employer sector total	1 259	1 278	1 277	-1	-0,1
	Private sector	1 070	1 083	1 089	7	0,6
	Public sector	185	191	184	-7	-3,7
	- central government	74	74	70	-4	-5,2
	- local government	111	117	114	-3	-2,7
Females	Employer sector total	1 188	1 196	1 206	10	0,9
	Private sector	704	713	719	6	0,8
	Public sector	478	476	481	5	1,2
	- central government	79	77	73	-3	-4,4
	- local government	399	399	408	9	2,2

Appendix table 13. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Regional State Administrative Agencies					
Both sexes total	Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
	Southern Finland AVI	1 079	1 092	1 099	7	0,7
	Southwestern Finland AVI	311	314	316	2	0,8
	Eastern Finland AVI	236	236	236	0	0,0
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	533	539	542	3	0,5
	Northern Finland AVI	199	203	200	-3	-1,6
	Lapland AVI	74	75	75	0	-0,3
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 259	1 278	1 277	-1	-0,1
	Southern Finland AVI	546	557	558	1	0,2
	Southwestern Finland AVI	159	162	162	0	0,0
	Eastern Finland AVI	123	123	123	0	0,2
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	280	283	282	0	-0,1
	Northern Finland AVI	105	108	106	-2	-2,2
	Lapland AVI	38	38	38	1	1,9
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 188	1 196	1 206	10	0,9
	Southern Finland AVI	533	535	541	6	1,1
	Southwestern Finland AVI	152	152	154	2	1,6
	Eastern Finland AVI	113	113	113	0	-0,2
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	253	256	259	3	1,2
	Northern Finland AVI	94	95	94	-1	-0,8
	Lapland AVI	37	37	37	-1	-2,5

Appendix table 14. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) in 2010 - 2012

Region	Year			Change	
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Whole country	2 447	2 474	2 483	10	0,4
Uusimaa	783	793	798	5	0,6
Varsinais-Suomi	213	214	217	3	1,3
Satakunta	98	100	99	0	-0,4
Kanta-Häme	77	79	80	1	1,3
Pirkanmaa	220	223	225	2	0,7
Päijät-Häme	88	87	89	2	2,2
Kymenlaakso	76	77	78	1	1,0
South Karelia	55	56	55	-1	-2,2
Etelä-Savo	64	64	63	-1	-0,9
Pohjois-Savo	105	104	106	2	2,3
North Karelia	68	68	66	-2	-2,6
Central Finland	116	117	115	-1	-1,3
South Ostrobothnia	84	86	87	1	0,8
Ostrobothnia	82	81	84	2	2,8
Central Ostrobothnia	30	31	31	0	-1,0
North Ostrobothnia	166	170	168	-2	-1,0
Kainuu	33	33	32	-1	-4,4
Lapland	74	75	75	0	-0,3
Åland	15	15	15	1	3,4

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	358	369	374	5	1,4
	15-64	334	341	343	2	0,5
	15-24	99	100	105	5	4,9
	25-34	62	63	60	-3	-4,9
	35-44	45	49	47	-2	-3,3
	45-54	41	44	49	4	9,7
	55-74	110	113	114	0	0,4
Males	15-74	125	135	132	-3	-2,2
	15-64	110	117	113	-4	-3,6
	15-24	35	38	37	-1	-2,3
	25-34	20	22	20	-2	-10,5
	35-44	10	10	9	-1	-11,1
	45-54	12	13	14	1	6,4
	55-74	48	52	52	1	1,0
Females	15-74	232	235	243	8	3,4
	15-64	224	224	230	6	2,6
	15-24	64	63	68	6	9,3
	25-34	42	41	40	-1	-1,9
	35-44	36	38	38	0	-1,2
	45-54	29	31	35	3	11,1
	55-74	61	62	62	0	-0,1

Appendix table 16. Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex in 2010 - 2012, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year			Change
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Both sexes total	14,6	14,9	15,1	0,1
Males	10,0	10,5	10,3	-0,2
Females	19,6	19,6	20,1	0,5

Appendix table 17. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	358	369	374	5	1,4
	Private sector	278	288	290	2	0,6
	Public sector	77	79	82	3	4,2
	- central government	11	12	11	-1	-7,1
	- local government	65	67	71	4	6,2
Males	Employer sector total	125	135	132	-3	-2,2
	Private sector	108	118	116	-2	-1,6
	Public sector	16	16	15	-1	-7,3
	- central government	4	4	4	0	4,9
	- local government	12	13	11	-1	-10,7
Females	Employer sector total	232	235	243	8	3,4
	Private sector	170	170	173	4	2,1
	Public sector	61	63	67	4	7,1
	- central government	8	9	8	-1	-11,9
	- local government	53	54	60	6	10,2

Appendix table 18. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	358	369	374	5	1,4
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	21	23	2	9,3
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	20	21	21	0	-0,3
F Construction	41-43	10	10	10	0	-2,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	66	70	67	-3	-4,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	20	21	22	1	3,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	25	25	0	2,0
J Information and communication	58-63	10	9	9	0	-2,5
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	9	10	9	-1	-6,3
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	44	43	43	0	-0,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	0	-1,8
P Education	85	26	28	28	0	0,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	60	62	70	8	12,9
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	37	39	37	-1	-3,8

Appendix table 19. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex and reason for part-time employment in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Reason for part-time employment					
Both sexes total	Persons employed part-time total	358	369	374	5	1,4
	Full-time work was not available	95	95	90	-4	-4,6
	Studying	92	93	99	6	6,9
	Caring for own children or other relatives	31	33	32	-1	-2,2
	Health reasons	32	34	35	1	3,5
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	107	115	118	3	2,2
Males	Persons employed part-time total	125	135	132	-3	-2,2
	Full-time work was not available	30	31	29	-2	-7,5
	Studying	35	38	37	0	-1,0
	Caring for own children or other relatives	.	.	.	.	.
	Health reasons	13	13	13	0	3,0
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	46	51	51	0	0,2
Females	Persons employed part-time total	232	235	243	8	3,4
	Full-time work was not available	65	63	61	-2	-3,2
	Studying	57	55	62	7	12,3
	Caring for own children or other relatives	30	30	30	0	-0,7
	Health reasons	19	21	22	1	3,8
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	61	64	67	2	3,8

Appendix table 20. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industries total	00-99	2 120	2 143	2 146	3	0,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	39	39	37	-2	-4,2
Agriculture	01	17	16	16	-1	-3,7
C Manufacturing	10-33	341	337	333	-3	-1,0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	41	46	45	-1	-1,6
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	55	54	50	-4	-8,0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	48	46	49	3	7,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	56	53	51	-2	-3,8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	113	112	110	-2	-1,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	28	25	27	2	9,0
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	24	25	0	1,5
F Construction	41-43	132	135	133	-2	-1,5
Construction of buildings	41	45	50	49	-1	-2,2
Specialised construction activities	43	68	67	65	-2	-3,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	258	262	261	-1	-0,5
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	32	33	37	4	12,8
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	82	82	81	0	-0,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	144	147	142	-5	-3,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	124	120	-4	-2,9
Land, water and air transport	49-51	77	73	69	-4	-6,0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	53	51	51	1	1,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	71	73	76	3	4,7
J Information and communication	58-63	86	91	92	1	1,3
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	69	67	-2	-2,2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	120	121	123	2	1,9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	50	52	52	-1	-1,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	86	89	3	3,1

		Year			Change	
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	54	52	53	1	1,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	117	116	113	-4	-3,0
P Education	85	170	174	172	-2	-1,3
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	362	377	389	12	3,1
Human health activities	86	167	175	179	4	2,5
Residential care activities	87	78	80	85	4	5,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	117	122	125	3	2,5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	43	45	46	1	1,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	62	60	61	1	1,2
X Industry unknown	00	11	10	10	0	-2,9

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3357,9	3382,0	3381,0	-1,0	0,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	75,3	74,2	71,1	-3,1	-4,2
Agriculture	01	36,3	34,1	32,6	-1,5	-4,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	565,0	561,9	556,1	-5,7	-1,0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	66,2	73,4	74,0	0,6	0,8
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	88,1	87,6	82,8	-4,7	-5,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	79,7	77,6	81,1	3,4	4,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	92,9	91,5	87,7	-3,8	-4,1
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	191,9	189,3	185,2	-4,1	-2,2
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	46,3	42,4	45,3	2,9	6,7
D,E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	42,6	39,1	40,7	1,6	4,0
F Construction	41-43	230,3	238,4	233,4	-5,0	-2,1
Construction of buildings	41	77,2	85,8	81,6	-4,2	-4,9
Specialised construction activities	43	120,0	120,5	116,3	-4,1	-3,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	406,3	407,4	405,1	-2,3	-0,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	57,8	57,9	66,3	8,4	14,5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	138,3	141,9	139,6	-2,3	-1,6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	210,2	207,7	199,2	-8,4	-4,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	214,3	201,9	195,9	-6,0	-3,0
Land, water and air transport	49-51	135,0	125,9	121,1	-4,9	-3,9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	79,3	76,0	74,8	-1,2	-1,5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	103,5	107,7	111,3	3,6	3,4
J Information and communication	58-63	143,0	149,5	152,2	2,7	1,8
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	101,7	110,1	109,2	-0,9	-0,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	195,1	196,6	203,7	7,0	3,6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	81,4	83,8	84,8	1,0	1,2
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	131,7	131,5	139,4	7,9	6,0

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	79,7	80,8	82,3	1,5	1,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	184,4	184,4	177,7	-6,8	-3,7
P Education	85	239,6	238,2	231,0	-7,2	-3,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	552,4	569,6	582,1	12,6	2,2
Human health activities	86	257,2	262,9	270,4	7,5	2,8
Residential care activities	87	124,1	127,5	130,7	3,3	2,6
Social work activities without accommodation	88	171,1	179,2	181,0	1,8	1,0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	60,8	64,0	65,3	1,3	2,0
S-U Other service activities	94-99	94,6	90,6	91,9	1,3	1,5
X Industry unknown	00	17,2	17,0	15,0	-1,9	-11,3

Appendix table 22. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 120	2 143	2 146	3	0,1
	Private sector	1 447	1 466	1 472	6	0,4
	Public sector	663	667	666	-2	-0,2
	- central government	153	151	144	-7	-4,8
	- local government	510	517	522	6	1,1
Males	Employer sector total	1 038	1 052	1 047	-5	-0,5
	Private sector	849	857	860	2	0,3
	Public sector	185	191	184	-7	-3,7
	- central government	74	74	70	-4	-5,2
	- local government	111	117	114	-3	-2,7
Females	Employer sector total	1 082	1 091	1 099	8	0,8
	Private sector	598	608	612	4	0,6
	Public sector	478	476	481	5	1,2
	- central government	79	77	73	-3	-4,4
	- local government	399	399	408	9	2,2

Appendix table 23. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 120	2 143	2 146	3	0,1
	- permanent full-time work	1 581	1 585	1 588	3	0,2
	- permanent part-time work	209	222	222	0	0,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	244	251	247	-4	-1,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	86	85	89	4	4,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	330	336	336	0	-0,1
	Part-time work total	295	307	311	4	1,3
Males	Employees total	1 038	1 052	1 047	-5	-0,5
	- permanent full-time work	851	851	847	-4	-0,4
	- permanent part-time work	58	67	66	-1	-1,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	99	105	105	0	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	30	30	29	-1	-3,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	135	134	-1	-0,7
	Part-time work total	88	96	95	-2	-1,7
Females	Employees total	1 082	1 091	1 099	8	0,8
	- permanent full-time work	730	734	741	7	0,9
	- permanent part-time work	151	155	156	1	0,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	145	146	142	-4	-2,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	56	56	60	5	8,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	201	202	202	1	0,3
	Part-time work total	207	211	216	6	2,7

Appendix table 24. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2010 - 2012, %

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes total	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	74,6	74,0	74,0	0,0
	- permanent part-time work	9,9	10,3	10,3	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	11,5	11,7	11,5	-0,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	4,0	4,2	0,2
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	15,6	15,7	15,7	0,0
	Part-time work total	13,9	14,3	14,5	0,2
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	82,0	80,9	80,9	0,1
	- permanent part-time work	5,6	6,3	6,3	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	9,6	10,0	10,0	0,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,9	2,8	2,8	-0,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	12,5	12,8	12,8	0,0
	Part-time work total	8,5	9,2	9,0	-0,1
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	67,5	67,3	67,4	0,1
	- permanent part-time work	14,0	14,2	14,2	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,4	13,4	12,9	-0,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,2	5,1	5,5	0,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	18,6	18,5	18,4	-0,1
	Part-time work total	19,2	19,3	19,7	0,4

Appendix table 25. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year by sex in 2010 - 2012, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes total	Employees total	393	446	435	-11	-2,5
	- permanent full-time work	130	162	157	-5	-3,2
	- permanent part-time work	42	50	49	-1	-2,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	161	172	164	-7	-4,3
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	59	62	65	3	4,8
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	221	233	229	-4	-1,9
	Part-time work total	101	112	113	1	1,3
Males	Employees total	185	213	205	-8	-3,7
	- permanent full-time work	80	98	95	-4	-3,8
	- permanent part-time work	13	17	16	-1	-4,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	71	76	72	-4	-5,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	21	22	22	1	2,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	91	98	94	-3	-3,5
	Part-time work total	34	39	39	0	-0,4
Females	Employees total	208	233	230	-3	-1,4
	- permanent full-time work	50	64	62	-1	-2,3
	- permanent part-time work	29	33	33	-1	-2,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	91	96	92	-3	-3,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	39	40	42	2	6,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	129	136	135	-1	-0,7
	Part-time work total	67	73	75	2	2,2

Appendix table 26. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year by sex in 2010 - 2012, persons aged 15-74, %

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes total	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	33,1	36,4	36,1	-0,3
	- permanent part-time work	10,7	11,3	11,2	-0,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	41,1	38,5	37,8	-0,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	15,1	13,8	14,8	1,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	56,2	52,3	52,6	0,3
	Part-time work total	25,8	25,1	26,1	1,0
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	43,4	46,2	46,1	0,0
	- permanent part-time work	7,1	8,0	8,0	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	38,2	35,6	35,1	-0,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	11,2	10,2	10,8	0,6
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	49,4	45,8	45,9	0,1
	Part-time work total	18,3	18,2	18,8	0,6
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	23,9	27,4	27,2	-0,3
	- permanent part-time work	13,9	14,3	14,2	-0,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	43,6	41,2	40,3	-0,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	18,6	17,1	18,4	1,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	62,2	58,3	58,7	0,4
	Part-time work total	32,4	31,4	32,6	1,1

Appendix table 27. Part-time employees by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	295	307	311	4	1,3
	15-64	286	296	298	2	0,8
	15-24	94	95	100	5	5,1
	25-34	56	57	54	-2	-4,0
	35-44	39	42	41	-1	-2,3
	45-54	34	37	39	1	3,8
	55-74	72	76	77	1	1,4
Males	15-74	88	96	95	-2	-1,7
	15-64	83	91	88	-2	-2,5
	15-24	32	34	33	-1	-2,0
	25-34	17	18	17	-1	-6,2
	35-44	7	8	7	-1	-12,6
	45-54	8	9	9	0	1,5
	55-74	24	27	28	1	3,9
Females	15-74	207	211	216	6	2,7
	15-64	203	205	210	5	2,2
	15-24	62	61	67	5	9,0
	25-34	39	38	37	-1	-3,0
	35-44	32	34	34	0	0,1
	45-54	26	28	30	1	4,5
	55-74	49	49	49	0	0,1

Appendix table 28. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	295	307	311	4	1,3
	Private sector	215	225	226	1	0,5
	Public sector	77	79	82	3	4,0
	- central government	11	12	11	-1	-7,4
	- local government	66	67	71	4	6,1
Males	Employer sector total	88	96	95	-2	-1,7
	Private sector	71	79	79	0	-0,5
	Public sector	16	16	15	-1	-7,5
	- central government	4	4	4	0	3,3
	- local government	12	13	11	-1	-10,5
Females	Employer sector total	207	211	216	6	2,7
	Private sector	144	145	147	2	1,1
	Public sector	61	63	67	4	7,0
	- central government	8	9	8	-1	-11,8
	- local government	54	54	60	5	10,0

Appendix table 29. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	295	307	311	4	1,3
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	4	4	5	0	10,1
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	17	19	18	-1	-3,2
F Construction	41-43	5	6	6	0	-1,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	61	65	62	-3	-5,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	17	19	20	1	6,7
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	24	24	0	1,6
J Information and communication	58-63	8	8	8	0	0,5
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	7	8	7	-1	-13,1
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	34	31	32	1	2,1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	0	-0,6
P Education	85	25	27	27	0	1,3
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	55	58	66	7	12,1
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	28	28	28	0	-1,3

Appendix table 30. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by sex and reason for part-time employment in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Reason for part-time employment					
Both sexes total	Persons employed part-time total	293	305	310	5	1,6
	Full-time work was not available	82	82	79	-3	-3,3
	Studying	85	86	93	6	7,5
	Caring for own children or other relatives	27	29	28	-1	-2,8
	Health reasons	25	28	29	2	6,1
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	73	80	80	0	0,3
Males	Persons employed part-time total	87	96	94	-1	-1,4
	Full-time work was not available	22	24	22	-1	-6,2
	Studying	31	33	33	0	-0,7
	Caring for own children or other relatives	.	.	.	.	.
	Health reasons	8	9	9	1	7,0
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	24	27	28	0	1,7
Females	Persons employed part-time total	206	209	216	6	3,0
	Full-time work was not available	60	58	57	-1	-2,1
	Studying	54	53	60	7	12,6
	Caring for own children or other relatives	26	27	27	0	-0,8
	Health reasons	17	19	20	1	5,6
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	48	52	52	0	-0,4

Appendix table 31. Temporary employees (fixed-term work) by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	330	336	336	0	-0,1
	15-64	326	331	330	-1	-0,3
	15-24	103	107	108	1	0,5
	25-34	101	101	99	-2	-1,6
	35-44	51	54	52	-2	-4,0
	45-54	45	45	45	1	1,8
	55-74	31	30	32	2	7,5
Males	15-74	129	135	134	-1	-0,7
	15-64	127	132	131	-1	-0,7
	15-24	47	49	48	-1	-2,2
	25-34	39	41	40	0	-1,2
	35-44	15	17	17	0	2,1
	45-54	15	15	15	0	0,6
	55-74	14	13	13	0	1,4
Females	15-74	201	202	202	1	0,3
	15-64	199	199	199	0	-0,1
	15-24	56	59	60	2	2,7
	25-34	62	60	59	-1	-1,9
	35-44	35	37	34	-3	-6,8
	45-54	30	29	30	1	2,4
	55-74	18	17	19	2	12,2

Appendix table 32. Temporary employees (fixed-term work) aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	330	336	336	0	-0,1
	Private sector	177	182	181	-1	-0,7
	Public sector	150	151	152	2	1,1
	- central government	39	35	34	-1	-4,2
	- local government	111	115	118	3	2,7
Males	Employer sector total	129	135	134	-1	-0,7
	Private sector	88	91	87	-3	-3,5
	Public sector	40	43	46	3	6,8
	- central government	17	17	16	0	-2,8
	- local government	23	26	29	3	13,0
Females	Employer sector total	201	202	202	1	0,3
	Private sector	89	92	94	2	2,2
	Public sector	110	108	107	-1	-1,2
	- central government	22	18	17	-1	-5,5
	- local government	88	89	89	0	-0,3

Appendix table 33. Temporary employees (fixed-term work) aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	330	336	336	0	-0,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	7	6	6	0	-4,0
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	29	34	31	-3	-8,3
F Construction	41-43	13	15	14	-1	-6,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	32	31	30	0	-0,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	10	12	12	0	-0,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	12	11	15	3	29,0
J Information and communication	58-63	7	7	6	-1	-13,6
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	6	6	-1	-11,5
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	33	31	34	3	9,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	14	15	16	1	3,9
P Education	85	48	46	46	0	-1,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	84	88	90	1	1,7
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	33	30	28	-2	-7,0

Appendix table 34. Temporary employees (fixed-term work) aged 15-74 by reason for temporary employment in 2010 - 2012, %

	Year			Change
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Reason for fixed-term employment				
Fixed-term employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
In practical training related to studies	7,4	6,8	5,8	-1,0
Could not find a permanent work	63,8	62,7	65,7	3,1
Does not want a permanent work	24,5	27,0	25,2	-1,8
On trial period	3,2	2,5	1,9	-0,6
Don't know or unknown	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,2

Appendix table 35. Employees doing temporary agency work by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	29	28	27	-1	-3,9
	15-24	11	12	11	-1	-9,4
	25-74	18	15	16	0	0,5
Males	15-74	15	14	14	0	-1,0
	15-24	6	6	6	-1	-10,7
	25-74	10	8	8	1	6,6
Females	15-74	14	14	13	-1	-6,9
	15-24	5	6	6	0	-8,1
	25-74	9	8	7	0	-6,0

Appendix table 36. Unemployed persons by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change	Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	224	209	207	-2	-0,9
	15-64	224	208	206	-2	-1,1
	15-24	68	65	63	-2	-3,2
	25-34	44	43	43	0	-0,3
	35-44	37	33	31	-1	-4,3
	45-54	43	37	38	0	0,6
	55-64	31	31	32	1	3,7
Males	15-74	126	117	115	-2	-1,7
	15-64	126	117	115	-2	-1,9
	15-24	38	35	33	-2	-6,8
	25-34	26	25	24	-1	-2,8
	35-44	20	19	17	-1	-8,0
	45-54	25	21	22	1	5,0
	55-64	17	18	19	1	7,1
Females	15-74	98	91	92	0	0,1
	15-64	98	91	91	0	0,1
	15-24	30	30	30	0	1,0
	25-34	18	18	19	1	3,3
	35-44	17	14	14	0	0,8
	45-54	19	16	16	-1	-4,9
	55-64	14	13	13	0	-1,0

Appendix table 37. Unemployment rates by sex and age in 2010 - 2012

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	8,4	7,8	7,7	-0,1
	15-64	8,5	7,9	7,8	-0,1
	15-24	21,4	20,1	19,0	-1,1
	25-34	7,7	7,5	7,6	0,1
	35-44	6,3	5,5	5,3	-0,2
	45-54	6,5	5,6	5,6	0,1
	55-64	6,5	6,4	6,6	0,2
Males	15-74	9,1	8,4	8,3	-0,1
	15-64	9,3	8,6	8,5	-0,1
	15-24	23,8	21,8	19,9	-1,8
	25-34	8,2	7,8	7,7	-0,1
	35-44	6,4	5,9	5,5	-0,4
	45-54	7,4	6,2	6,6	0,3
	55-64	7,4	7,5	8,1	0,6
Females	15-74	7,6	7,1	7,1	0,0
	15-64	7,7	7,2	7,1	0,0
	15-24	19,0	18,4	18,0	-0,4
	25-34	7,1	7,1	7,4	0,3
	35-44	6,1	4,9	5,0	0,1
	45-54	5,6	5,0	4,7	-0,2
	55-64	5,7	5,3	5,1	-0,2

Appendix table 38. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2010 - 2012, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change
		2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Both sexes total	Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,4	7,8	7,7	-0,1
	Southern Finland AVI	7,3	6,7	6,6	-0,1
	Southwestern Finland AVI	8,3	7,3	7,6	0,2
	Eastern Finland AVI	10,2	10,2	9,5	-0,7
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	8,9	8,5	8,1	-0,4
	Northern Finland AVI	10,0	8,7	9,9	1,3
	Lapland AVI	11,3	10,2	10,4	0,2
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	9,1	8,4	8,3	-0,1
	Southern Finland AVI	7,8	7,2	7,0	-0,3
	Southwestern Finland AVI	8,9	8,1	8,2	0,1
	Eastern Finland AVI	11,2	11,3	10,2	-1,1
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,8	9,0	8,7	-0,2
	Northern Finland AVI	10,7	8,9	10,5	1,5
	Lapland AVI	12,8	12,4	12,8	0,3
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,6	7,1	7,1	0,0
	Southern Finland AVI	6,8	6,1	6,2	0,0
	Southwestern Finland AVI	7,7	6,6	6,9	0,4
	Eastern Finland AVI	9,1	9,0	8,7	-0,3
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	7,9	8,1	7,4	-0,6
	Northern Finland AVI	9,2	8,4	9,3	0,9
	Lapland AVI	9,6	7,9	7,7	-0,2

Appendix table 39. Unemployment rates by region (2011) in 2010 - 2012, persons aged 15-74

Region	Year			Change
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2012
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,4	7,8	7,7	-0,1
Uusimaa	6,4	5,8	6,3	0,4
Varsinais-Suomi	8,1	7,9	7,7	-0,3
Satakunta	8,8	6,1	7,4	1,3
Kanta-Häme	9,1	6,4	6,7	0,3
Pirkanmaa	9,7	9,6	9,2	-0,5
Päijät-Häme	8,9	9,1	8,1	-1,0
Kymenlaakso	11,0	10,6	7,5	-3,0
South Karelia	10,1	9,7	6,8	-2,9
Etelä-Savo	7,9	7,7	9,1	1,5
Pohjois-Savo	10,0	10,3	8,2	-2,0
North Karelia	12,5	12,3	11,7	-0,6
Central Finland	9,9	9,6	9,1	-0,4
South Ostrobothnia	8,2	7,4	7,0	-0,4
Ostrobothnia	6,6	6,3	6,0	-0,2
Central Ostrobothnia	.	.	.	.
North Ostrobothnia	10,2	8,7	9,6	0,9
Kainuu	9,0	8,3	11,4	3,1
Lapland	11,3	10,2	10,4	0,2

Appendix table 40. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2007 - 2011, persons aged 15-74

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

Appendix tables, statistics for 2012

Appendix table 41. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job, socio-economic group and sex in 2012

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Sex							
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 483	164	314	1 634	159	199
	Employees total	2 146	130	264	1 540	124	79
	- upper-level employees	591	24	57	404	67	37
	- lower-level employees	851	57	123	620	33	15
	- wage earners	697	49	83	512	24	26
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	337	33	51	95	35	119
Males	Employed persons total	1 277	62	110	838	104	157
	Employees total	1 047	44	80	776	82	62
	- upper-level employees	319	10	21	218	42	27
	- lower-level employees	241	12	18	181	19	10
	- wage earners	484	22	40	374	21	25
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	230	18	30	63	21	95
Females	Employed persons total	1 206	102	204	796	56	42
	Employees total	1 099	87	184	764	42	17
	- upper-level employees	272	14	36	186	25	10
	- lower-level employees	610	45	104	438	14	5
	- wage earners	214	28	43	137	3	.
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers total	107	15	20	32	13	25

Appendix table 42. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job, employer sector and socio-economic group in 2012

		Employed, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Employer sector							
Employer sector total	Employees total	2 146	130	264	1 540	124	79
	- upper-level employees	591	24	57	404	67	37
	- lower-level employees	851	57	123	620	33	15
	- wage earners	697	49	83	512	24	26
Private sector	Employees total	1 472	95	177	1 032	95	67
	- upper-level employees	357	12	22	247	48	27
	- lower-level employees	515	41	86	349	23	13
	- wage earners	596	42	69	433	23	26
Public sector	Employees total	666	34	86	503	29	12
	- upper-level employees	233	11	35	157	19	10
	- lower-level employees	333	15	36	268	10	.
	- wage earners	99	7	14	77	.	.

Appendix table 43. Male employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job, employer sector and socio-economic group in 2012

		Male employees, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Employer sector							
Employer sector total	Employees total	1 047	44	80	776	82	62
	- upper-level employees	319	10	21	218	42	27
	- lower-level employees	241	12	18	181	19	10
	- wage earners	484	22	40	374	21	25
Private sector	Employees total	860	36	61	636	69	56
	- upper-level employees	235	6	10	163	34	22
	- lower-level employees	179	10	15	130	14	9
	- wage earners	443	20	35	341	20	24
Public sector	Employees total	184	7	19	138	13	6
	- upper-level employees	83	4	11	55	8	5
	- lower-level employees	61	.	4	51	4	.
	- wage earners	40	.	4	32	.	.

Appendix table 44. Female employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job, employer sector and socio-economic group in 2012

		Female employees, 1000 persons					
		Usual weekly working hours					
		Total	1-19 hours	20-34 hours	35-40 hours	41-49 hours	50+ hours
Employer sector							
Employer sector total	Employees total	1 099	87	184	764	42	17
	- upper-level employees	272	14	36	186	25	10
	- lower-level employees	610	45	104	438	14	5
	- wage earners	214	28	43	137	3	.
Private sector	Employees total	612	59	117	396	26	11
	- upper-level employees	122	6	12	84	14	5
	- lower-level employees	336	31	71	219	9	4
	- wage earners	153	22	34	92	3	.
Public sector	Employees total	481	26	66	365	16	6
	- upper-level employees	150	8	25	102	10	5
	- lower-level employees	272	14	33	217	5	.
	- wage earners	59	5	9	45	.	.

Appendix table 45. Employed persons aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2012

		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	2 483	164	314	1 634	159	199
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	109	10	16	35	9	37
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	382	8	21	303	25	24
F Construction	41-43	175	4	8	127	11	24
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	300	25	57	172	21	24
H Transportation and storage	49-53	144	11	17	79	11	25
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	86	12	19	44	3	8
J Information and communication	58-63	101	4	8	74	10	5
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	4	7	51	7	6
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	262	20	32	169	19	19
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	.	5	95	8	.
P Education	85	175	14	42	100	11	7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	409	29	55	302	13	8
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	142	20	25	76	10	10

Appendix table 46. Employees aged 15-74 by usual weekly working hours in main job and industry (TOL 2008) in 2012

		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		Usual weekly working hours				
Industries total	00-99	2 146	130	264	1 540	124	79
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	37	.	4	23	3	4
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	358	6	19	297	22	13
F Construction	41-43	133	.	5	111	7	8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	261	22	51	162	14	10
H Transportation and storage	49-53	120	9	15	73	9	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	76	11	19	42	.	.
J Information and communication	58-63	92	3	7	71	9	.
K,L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	.	6	49	7	4
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	212	14	23	153	15	7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	.	5	95	8	.
P Education	85	172	13	41	100	11	6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	389	26	49	296	10	5
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	107	15	18	63	6	3

Appendix table 47. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of employees aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2012

Classification of Occupations 2010	Usual weekly working hours		
	Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupations total	36,3	38,1	34,7
1 Legislators	42,6	43,6	40,4
2 Professionals	37,1	38,0	36,1
3 Technicians and associate professionals	36,8	38,2	35,9
4 Clerks	35,1	35,5	35,0
5 Service and shop and market sales workers	33,3	34,8	32,8
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	36,3	37,3	34,9
7 Craft and related trades workers	39,0	39,1	36,9
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	39,7	40,1	37,8
9 Elementary occupations	31,7	33,0	30,8
0 Armed forces	38,6	38,6	.

Appendix table 48. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of full-time employees aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2012

Classification of Occupations 2010	Usual weekly working hours		
	Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupations total	39,0	39,9	38,0
1 Legislators	43,3	44,3	41,2
2 Professionals	38,8	39,3	38,2
3 Technicians and associate professionals	38,9	39,8	38,3
4 Clerks	37,8	38,3	37,6
5 Service and shop and market sales workers	37,8	38,7	37,5
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	39,6	40,2	38,6
7 Craft and related trades workers	39,9	40,0	39,2
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,1	41,4	39,8
9 Elementary occupations	37,9	38,6	37,3
0 Armed forces	38,6	38,6	.

Appendix table 49. Average usual weekly working hours in main job of part-time employees aged 15-74 by occupation (Occupational Classification 2010) and sex in 2012

Classification of Occupations 2010	Usual weekly working hours		
	Both sexes total	Males	Females
Occupations total	20,2	18,9	20,7
1 Legislators	.	.	.
2 Professionals	19,0	17,9	19,8
3 Technicians and associate professionals	20,3	17,7	21,2
4 Clerks	21,2	20,4	21,4
5 Service and shop and market sales workers	21,1	19,0	21,6
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	20,6	.	.
7 Craft and related trades workers	21,2	21,4	.
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	21,1	20,8	21,9
9 Elementary occupations	18,0	17,9	18,0
0 Armed forces	.	.	.

Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey used in the compilation of monthly, quarterly and annual statistics on participation in the labour market, employment, unemployment and working hours among the population aged between 15 and 74. The data content of the Survey is based on an EU regulation, and the Survey sample includes approximately 12,000 persons every month. The information provided by the respondents is used to draw a picture of the activities of the entire population aged between 15 and 74 on the labour market during one week. In the basic classification of labour market status, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. The active population (labour force) consists of the employed and the unemployed.

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

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

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

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

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

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey. Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with an annually changing topic has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey. Further information about the ad hoc surveys can be found (in Finnish) at:

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2011-11-28_men_001.html.

Concepts:

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

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

The **classifications** used in the Labour Force Survey in 2011 include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2010 (ISCO-08), the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989 and the Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997) as well as the regional classification into Major Regions, Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI), Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre) and Regions.

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

The population of the Labour Force Survey consists of persons aged between 15 and 74 who are permanent residents of Finland. The population also comprises persons residing temporarily (for under one year) abroad as well as foreign nationals registered in the Finnish Population Information System whose stay in Finland will last for at least one year (<http://www.vrk.fi/default.aspx?id=48>).

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is drawn twice a year as a stratified random sample from Statistics Finland's population database, which is based on the Central Population Register. The survey is a panel survey in which one person is interviewed five times. The interviews are conducted every three months, apart from the fourth interview which is conducted six months after the third interview. The first and last interviews are 15 months apart. The sample of each month consists of approximately 12,000 persons, which is, on the average, every 300th person in the population. The sample for one survey month consists of five rotation groups which have entered the survey at different points of time. The sample changes gradually so that different persons answer the questions during three consecutive months. In consecutive quarters three-fifths of the respondents are the same. In consecutive years the overlap is two-fifths. The data are collected from all weeks of the year.

In most European countries the Labour Force Survey data are collected from a sample of households, which means that all members of a household living at the same address are interviewed at the same time. Besides Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are the only other countries where the sample is based on individual persons, i.e. only the target persons drawn into the sample are interviewed. However, the EU regulation also requires data concerning households and in Finland this has been solved by exploiting the panel nature of the Labour Force Survey. In addition to the basic interview, a household interview is conducted on the fifth interview round to ascertain the members who belong to the household of the interviewee and the activity of the household members aged 15 to 74 on the labour market. So that the data would describe the whole population, a supplementing sample is added to it of households in which all members are aged 75 or over. Children under the age of 15 and persons aged over 75 are not interviewed in the Labour Force Survey, but certain data are imputed for them to describe their status on the labour market.

The household data enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. In 2011, the household data comprised approximately 55,000 persons who formed 23,000 households. The household data for the Labour Force Survey have been collected by the present method since 2003 and the data can mainly be published starting from the year 2004.

The data content of the survey varies by survey round. Certain basic pieces of information are inquired in the first round and checks are then made in subsequent rounds to see whether they have remained unchanged. The data content is wider in the last, or the fifth, survey round which includes the household module, the annual ad hoc module with variable topics, as well as certain additional questions concerning the main job.

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. Approximately 106,000 interviews were conducted in 2012. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 26 per cent.

The results from the sample are weighted to correspond to the entire population aged between 15 and 74. The effects of non-response on the results are corrected by using so called weight calibration, in which weighting is used to produce the correct population distributions by area, gender and age. Information from the job seeker register of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy is also used as supplementary data.

Like all figures collected with a sample survey, the figures of the Labour Force Survey are so called estimates. An **estimate** is an estimation of a quality of the population derived by applying a mathematical procedure (estimation) to sample observations. For example, the number of the unemployed published in a certain month is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 in Finland obtained by such a procedure.

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

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	$\pm 27 800$	14 200	0,6
	1 200 000	$\pm 21 000$	10 700	0,9
	600 000	$\pm 15 300$	7 800	1,3
	300 000	$\pm 11 600$	5 900	2,0
	100 000	$\pm 6 700$	3 400	3,4
	50 000	$\pm 4 700$	2 400	4,8
	10 000	$\pm 2 900$	1 500	15,0
Unemployed	230 000	$\pm 15 100$	7 700	3,3
	120 000	$\pm 11 800$	6 000	5,0
	90 000	$\pm 10 800$	5 500	6,1
	60 000	$\pm 9 000$	4 600	7,7
	30 000	$\pm 6 900$	3 500	11,7
	20 000	$\pm 5 100$	2 600	13,0
	10 000	$\pm 3 700$	1 900	19,0

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

We can see from table 1 that if the monthly estimate of the employed in the subgroup is 300,000 persons, the real number of the employed lies, with a probability of 95 per cent, within the range $300,000 \pm 11,600$ persons. The size of this confidence interval relative to the size of the estimate is clearly larger than the corresponding share in the large estimate on the first row of the table. For estimates of less than 300,000 persons the confidence intervals are relatively even wider.

A comparison of data in tables 1–3 illustrates also that annual and quarterly data are more accurate than monthly data. The 95 per cent confidence interval corresponding to the estimate of the employed in a subgroup of 300,000 persons examined above, that is $300,000 \pm 6,700$ persons (table 2), is clearly narrower than the confidence interval of the monthly estimate. Annual estimates are even more accurate than quarterly estimates (table 3). This difference in accuracy is, however, not as large as the corresponding difference between monthly and quarterly data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

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

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

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

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

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

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

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

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2012-11-05_men_002_en.html.

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