

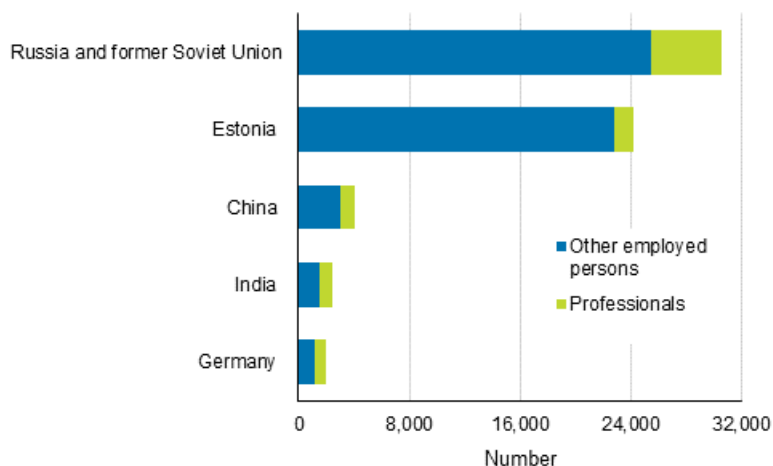
Employment 2016

Occupation and socio-economic status

Share of professionals biggest for Germans and Indians

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the ten biggest occupational groups of employed persons with German and Indian background included several professional level occupational groups in 2016. Forty-three per cent of those with German background and 40 per cent of those with Indian background worked as professionals. In absolute numbers, most professionals with foreign background were of Russian background, 5,100 persons.

Professionals and persons with foreign background by country



The number of employed persons with foreign background was 133,000 in 2016. The number of employed persons with foreign background grew by 32,000 from 2011 to 2016, and their share of all employed persons was around six per cent, up by 1.6 percentage points.

For employed persons with foreign background, the most common background country was Russia or the former Soviet Union, around 30,500 (up by 3,200 from 2011, 12%). The next biggest background countries based on the number of employed persons were Estonia (24,200, up by 7,800, 48%), former Yugoslavia (4,200, up by 900, 26%), China (4,000, up by 900, 30%) and Vietnam (3,900, up by 1,400, 55%).

Examined by background country, foreign persons worked in numbers most as office cleaners (11,800 persons, up by 41% compared with 2011). Other typical occupational groups for persons with foreign

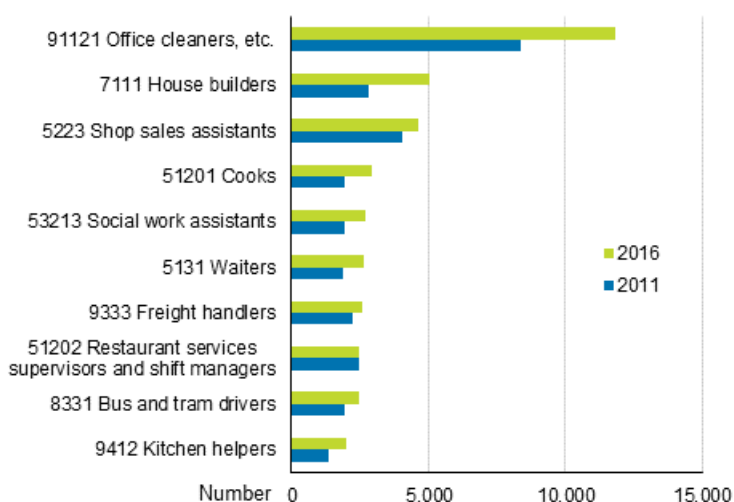
background were house builders (5,000, up by 80%), shop sales assistants (4,600, up by 15%), cooks (2,900, up by 50%), and social work assistants (2,700, up by 39%).

Common occupational groups for several background countries were, for example, practical nurses, other healthcare workers and home helpers, as well as freight handlers and warehouse workers.

Professionals with foreign background worked as software and applications developers and analysts, university and higher education teachers, medical doctors and engineering professionals.

The occupational group of managers was among the ten most common occupational groups, for example, for those with Turkish and Indian background (Classification of Occupations, 3-digit level). Those with Turkish background worked as hotel and restaurant managers, and those with Indian background as information and communications technology service managers.

Most common occupational groups of employed persons with foreign background in 2016 compared with 2011 (Classification of Occupations 2010)

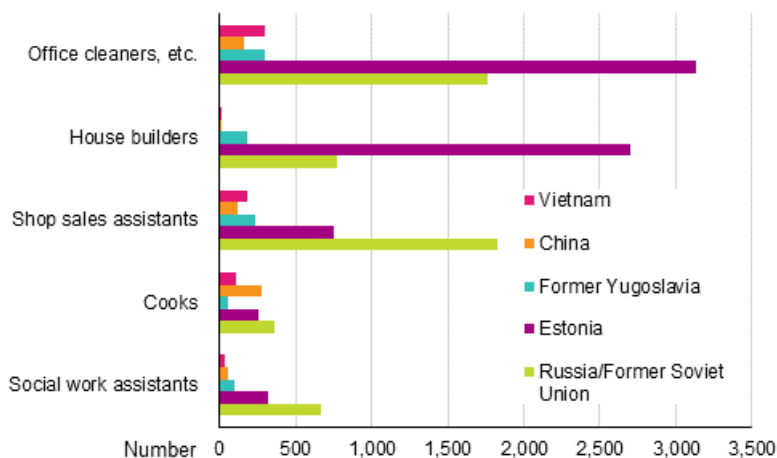


A majority of office cleaners and house builders with foreign background were of Estonian origin, while the most common background country for shop sales assistants was Russia (incl. former Soviet Union) and the most common background country for restaurant services supervisors and shift managers was Turkey.

Seventy-six per cent of restaurant services supervisors and shift managers of foreign background and some 20 per cent of house builders were entrepreneurs.

Among medical doctors of foreign origin, some 40 per cent were of Russian origin or from the area of the former Soviet Union. Nearly 50 per cent of building frame and related trades workers with foreign background were of Estonian background.

Five most common occupational groups of employed persons with foreign background and five biggest background countries in year 2016



In relative terms, there were more persons with foreign background than with Finnish background as craft and related trades workers, service and sales workers and under the section elementary occupations of the Classification of Occupations. In addition to cleaners, freight handlers, hospital and institutional helpers, kitchen helpers and paper deliverers, messengers, etc. are included in elementary occupations.

In Statistics Finland's employment statistics for 2016, the occupations of wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs aged 18 to 74 according to their main employment relationship in the last week of the year have been classified into occupational groups according to the Classification of Occupations 2010.¹⁾

1) Occupation data are produced primarily based on a person's main employment in the last week of the year.

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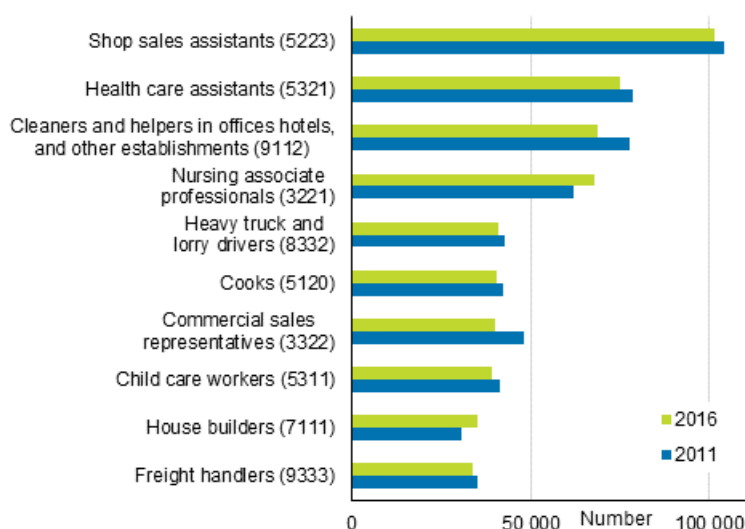
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1. Ten most common occupational groups of employed persons, employed women and employed men in 2016 compared to 2011

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the most common occupations at the end of 2016 were shop sales assistants (101,300), health care assistants (75,100) and cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments (69,000). In five years, general secretaries have dropped from the list of the ten most common occupational groups and house builders have taken their place.

Figure 1. Ten most common occupational groups of employed persons in 2016



The most common occupational groups were examined on the 4-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010.¹⁾

A total of 35,100 persons worked as house builders in 2016 and their number was around 4,600 higher than in 2011. In 2016, the occupational group had position nine, while five years ago, it was the 11th.

In 2016, a total of 33,700 persons worked as general secretaries and the occupational group held position 11, while five years ago, its position was still the seventh. At the time, 46,600 persons worked as general secretaries. Some of those working as general secretaries in 2011, around 11,600 persons, were no longer employed persons or did not belong to the population in 2016.

In 2016, women worked most commonly as shop sales assistants (67,800), health care assistants (67,300) and nurses (62,700). Men's most common occupational groups were heavy truck and lorry drivers (38,900), shop sales assistants (33,500) and house builders (33,200).

In 2011, women worked most commonly as health care assistants (71,400), shop sales assistants (70,600) and cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments (65,400). Men's most common occupational groups were heavy truck and lorry drivers (41,000), shop sales assistants (33,600) and commercial sales representatives (29,000).

Shop sales assistants were the only occupational group that was included in the ten most common occupational groups of both women and men in 2016, as in all years in the past five years. The shares of shop sales assistants did not either have any changes for women and men in the period 2011 to 2016. Around 67 per cent of shop sales assistants were women and around 33 per cent men.

In 2016 only one occupational group of the ten most common occupational groups of employed women and employed men was different compared to 2011.

1) The data on occupations remained unknown for some 4.1 per cent of all employed persons, for some 4.0 per cent of all employed women and for 4.2 per cent of all employed men in 2016.

1.1 Accounting associate professionals dropped from the ten most common occupational groups of women and were replaced by social work associate professionals in the period 2011 to 2016

Compared to 2011, only one occupational group, accounting associate professionals, had dropped in 2016 from the ten most common occupational groups of women, being replaced by social work associate professionals.

Table 1. Most common occupational groups in 2016 among employed women of aged 18 to 74 (AML2010 4-digit level)

Occupational group (AML2010 4-digit level)	Employed persons	Women	Of all employed women, %	Share of women, %	Share of men, %
5223 Shop sales assistants	101,333	67,813	5.9	66.9	33.1
5321 Health care assistants	75,062	67,306	5.9	89.7	10.3
3221 Nursing associate professionals	67,781	62,710	5.5	92.5	7.5
9112 Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments	68,920	57,283	5.0	83.1	16.9
5311 Child care workers	39,205	37,808	3.3	96.4	3.6
4120 Secretaries (general)	33,676	29,645	2.6	88.0	12.0
5120 Cooks	40,553	27,596	2.4	68.0	32.0
3412 Social work associate professionals	33,439	26,074	2.3	78.0	22.0
5322 Home-based personal care workers	27,890	25,615	2.2	91.8	8.2
2341 Primary school teachers	26,315	20,408	1.8	77.6	22.4
Employed persons among the ten most common occupational groups of women	514,174	422,258	37.0	82.1	17.9
Employed persons, total	2,275,679	1,140,297	100.0	50.1	49.9

In 2016, a total of 18,100 women worked as accounting associate professionals and the occupation group had position 12, while five years ago, its position was still the 8th. In 2016, the number of women working as accounting associate professionals was 3,200 lower than in 2011 (21,300 persons in 2011). Some of the women working as accounting associate professionals in 2011, in total around 5,300 persons, were not employed or did not any more belong to the population in 2016.

The occupational group of social work associate professionals had risen among the ten most common occupational groups in place of accounting associate professionals, in position eight. A total of 26,100 women worked as social work associate professionals in 2016, which was 7,100 women more than in 2011.²⁾

On the 4-digit level of the Classification of Occupations, the occupational group 3412 social work associate professionals consists of three 5-digit level occupational groups: 34121 social instructors, 34122 youth leaders (not parishes) and 34123 work and craft leaders. Of these employed women's occupational groups, the occupational group of social work associate professionals has grown most in five years, by around 6,000 persons. More or less the same number of women worked as social instructors in 2011 and 2016 (around 2,000 persons), while 1.7-fold more women (2,800) worked as work and craft leaders compared with 2011.

1.2 Number of software developers doubled in five years, and dropped metal working machine tool setters and operators from the ten most common occupational groups of men

In five years, metal working machine tool setters and operators have dropped from the ten most common occupational groups of men and software developers have taken their place, in position nine.

2) The number of employed men as social work associate professionals has also grown from 2011 to 2016. In 2016, a total of 7,400 men worked as social work associate professionals, which was 1.5-fold compared with 2011. Measured by the number of employed men, the occupational group 3412 social work associate professionals was only the 38th most common for men.

Table 2. Most common occupational groups in 2016 among employed men of aged 18 to 74 (AML2010 4-digit level)

Occupational group(AML2010 4-digit level)	Employed persons	Men	Of all employed men, %	Share of men, %	Share of women, %
8332 Heavy truck and lorry drivers	40,935	38,680	3.4	94.5	5.5
5223 Shop sales assistants	101,333	33,520	3.0	33.1	66.9
7111 House builders	35,067	33,240	2.9	94.8	5.2
9333 Freight handlers	33,977	27,520	2.4	81.0	19.0
3322 Commercial sales representatives	40,177	25,195	2.2	62.7	37.3
7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	23,674	22,706	2.0	95.9	4.1
5153 Building caretakers	25,752	21,784	1.9	84.6	15.4
7233 Agricultural and industrial machinery mechanics and repairers	17,848	17,447	1.5	97.8	2.2
2512 Software developers	21,248	17,178	1.5	80.8	19.2
7115 Carpenters and joiners	15,863	15,457	1.4	97.4	2.6
Employed persons among the ten most common occupational groups of men	355,874	252,727	22.3	71.0	29.0
Employed persons total	2,275,679	1,135,382	100.0	49.9	50.1

A total of 17,200 men worked as software developers in 2016. Men's number as software developers has more than doubled compared with 2011. In 2016, the occupational group held the position nine, while five years ago, it was the 31st.³⁾

In 2016, the number of men working as metal working machine tool setters and operators was 14,400, which was 2,300 men lower than in 2011. In 2016, the occupational group was in position 13, while five years ago, its position was the 10th. Some of men working as metal working machine tool setters and operators in 2011, in total around 4,200 persons, were no longer employed persons or did not belong to the population in 2016.

3) The number of women (4,100 in 2016) has also almost doubled in five years. According to the number of employed women, the occupational group of software developers was only the 52nd most common for women.

2. Professional differentiation among wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs in 2016 and 2011

Professional differentiation by sex, segregation, is based on the classification of occupational groups by gender proportions. The strength of the segregation is determined based on how many wage and salary earners work in equal occupational groups.

Table 1. 5-class segregation classification of occupations

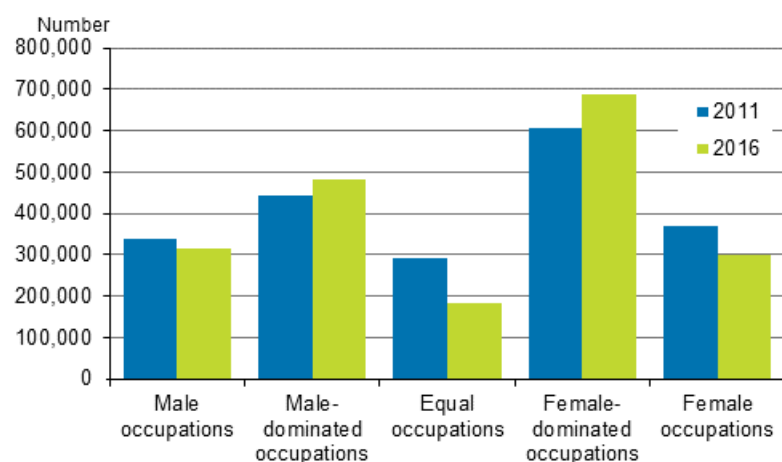
Segregation class	The occupational groups in which
Female occupation	women > 90 %
Female-dominated occupation	60 % < share of women <= 90 %
Equal occupation	40 % <= share of women / men <= 60 %
Male-dominated occupation	60 % < share of men <= 90 %
Male occupation	men > 90 %

The segregation classification of wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs was examined based on the 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010.

2.1 Professional differentiation among wage and salary earners strengthened from 2011 to 2016

In all, 9.3 per cent of all wage and salary earners were in 2016 in so-called equal occupational groups, where the share of different sexes among those included in the occupational group is 40 to 60 per cent. The share of wage and salary earners working in equal occupations among all wage and salary earners (excl. occupational data missing) was five percentage points lower in 2016 than in 2011.

Figure 1. Number of wage and salary earners in various segregation classes in 2011 and 2016



The following occupational groups have been removed from equal occupations of wage and salary earners during five years: commercial sales representatives (36,400), mail carriers (11,900) and policy administration professionals (15,000). In total, 112,700 persons and around 20 occupational groups were removed from equal occupations of wage and salary earners in five years. And even if around 20 equal occupational groups were created, they were clearly smaller than those removed from equal occupations.

The biggest occupational groups that have become equal occupational groups were management and organisation analysts (5,900 persons cf. commercial sales representatives 36,400), building architects (3,200) and credit and loans officers (3,000). Only 20,000 wage and salary earners were working in occupations that have become more even by their gender distribution.

For wage and salary earners, the most evenly divided occupational groups are mathematicians, actuaries and statisticians (in total 1,600 persons, 49.9 % women and 50.1 % men), handicraft workers in wood,

basketry and related materials (in total around 100 persons, 50.0 % women and 50.0 % men) and financial and investment advisers (in total 3,300 persons, 50.1 % women and 49.9 % men).

In 2016, wage and salary earners' most common equal occupational groups were food and related products machine operators (14,700), advertising and marketing professionals (14,200) and vocational education teachers (14,000).

Table 2. Wage and salary earners aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2016¹⁾

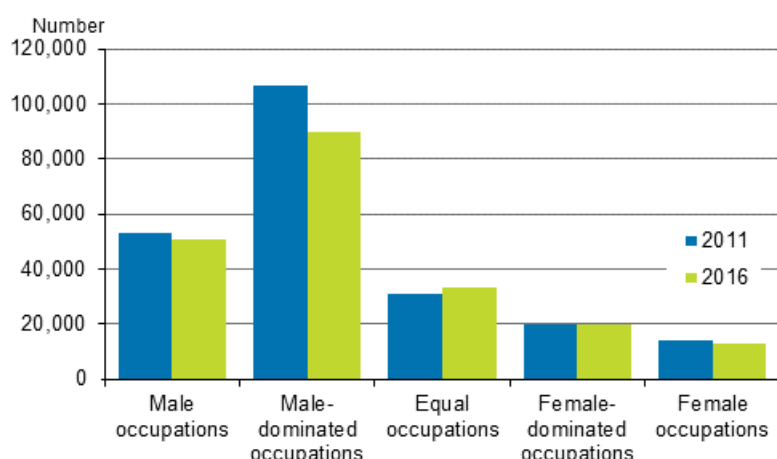
Segregation class	Wage and salary earners	Share of wage and salary earners, %	Women	Share of women, %	Men	Share of men, %
Female occupations	299,039	15.2	280,696	27.4	18,343	1.9
Female-dominated occupations	686,524	34.9	520,465	50.8	166,059	17.6
Equal occupations	182,931	9.3	93,776	9.1	89,155	9.5
Male-dominated occupations	482,559	24.5	114,419	11.2	368,140	39.1
Male occupations	315,161	16.0	15,637	1.5	299,524	31.8
Total	1,966,214	100.0	1,024,993	100.0	941,221	100.0

1) Segregation classes are based on 5-digit level occupation groups of the Classification of Occupations 2010. Shares in table are shares of those wage and salary earners who had occupational groups. Wage and salary earners were 2,039,099 total, from which share of women was 52.0 per cent and share of men was 48.0 per cent. The data on occupations remained unknown for some 3.6 per cent of all wage and salary earners, for some 3.5 per cent of all female wage and salary earners and for 3.7 per cent of male wage and salary earners in 2016.

2.2 More entrepreneurs worked in equal occupations in 2016 than in 2011

In all, 16.4 per cent of all entrepreneurs were in 2016 in equal occupations, where the share of different sexes among those included in the occupational groups is 40 to 60 per cent. The share of entrepreneurs working in equal occupations among all entrepreneurs (excl. occupational data missing) was around three percentage points higher in 2016 than in 2011. The examination disregards the fact that women's share of all entrepreneurs is only 33 per cent.

Figure 2. Number of entrepreneurs in various segregation classes in 2011 and 2016



For entrepreneurs, occupational groups that have become equal occupations in five years were such as massage therapists and practical rehabilitation nurses (2,800), gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers (1,200) and stall and market salespersons (500). The biggest one of the removed equal occupational groups was upholsterers and related workers (400). In five years, 6,000 persons entered equal occupations of entrepreneurs and around 1,400 were removed from there.

For entrepreneurs, the most evenly divided occupational groups are graphic and multimedia designers (in total 700 persons, 50.4% women and 49.6% men), general medical practitioners (in total around 500 persons, 49.9% women and men 50.1%), and domestic housekeepers (in total 500 persons, 49.3% women and 50.7% men).

In 2016, the most common equal occupational groups of entrepreneurs were shop keepers (10,300), restaurant services supervisors and shift managers (4,100) and massage therapists and practical rehabilitation nurses (2,800).

Table 3. Entrepreneurs aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2016¹⁾

Segregation class	Entrepreneurs	Share of entrepreneurs, %	Women	Share of women, %	Men	Share of men, %
Female occupations	13,420	6.2	12,663	18.2	757	0.5
Female-dominated occupations	17,491	8.1	12,511	17.9	4,980	3.4
Equal occupations	35,340	16.4	17,064	24.5	18,276	12.5
Male-dominated occupations	95,796	44.3	24,433	35.0	71,363	48.8
Male occupations	53,974	25.0	3,090	4.4	50,884	34.8
Total	216,021	100.0	69,761	100.0	146,260	100.0

1) Segregation classes are based on 5-digit level occupation groups of the Classification of Occupations 2010. Shares in table are shares of those entrepreneurs who had occupational groups. Entrepreneurs were 236,580 total, from which share of women was 33.5 per cent and share of men was 66.5 per cent. The data on occupations remained unknown for some 8.7 per cent of all entrepreneurs, for some 12.0 per cent of all female entrepreneurs and for 7.0 per cent of male entrepreneurs in 2016.

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Most common occupational groups among employed persons aged 18 to 74 with foreign origin in 2016, %

Occupational group (Classification of Occupations 2010) ¹⁾	Share of employed persons by background country, % ²⁾					
	Employed persons with foreign origin	Russian Federation / Former Soviet Union	Estonia	Former Yugoslavia	China	Others, total ³⁾
91121 Office cleaners, etc.	11,800	14.9	26.6	2.5	1.4	54.7
7111 House builders	5,046	15.4	53.6	3.7	0.1	27.3
5223 Shop sales assistants	4,607	39.5	16.4	5.2	2.7	36.2
51201 Cooks	2,930	12.3	8.7	1.9	9.6	67.6
53213 Social work assistants	2,695	24.8	12.0	3.7	2.0	57.5
5131 Waiters	2,661	10.7	8.9	1.8	11.6	67.0
9333 Freight handlers	2,573	23.3	18.5	7.0	0.4	50.8
51202 Restaurant services supervisors and shift managers	2,478	6.7	3.6	3.8	11.0	74.9
8331 Bus and tram drivers	2,461	21.9	27.3	9.6	0.7	40.5
9412 Kitchen helpers	1,972	15.7	9.1	2.8	5.6	66.8
32211 Nurses	1,960	24.5	23.2	1.5	2.4	48.3
91123 Hospital and institutional helpers	1,829	24.0	21.3	3.4	1.2	50.1
2512 Software developers	1,752	24.3	2.7	1.4	7.6	64.0
23103 Assistants and part-time lecturers (university)	1,742	11.1	1.4	0.7	9.0	77.9
8332 Heavy truck and lorry drivers	1,686	34.8	38.3	2.3	0.4	24.3

1) Occupational groups at the most detailed level of the Classification of Occupations 2010. Occupational data was unknown for some 7.3 percent of employed persons with foreign origin.

2) Largest background countries by the number of employed persons.

3) Some other background country apart from Russia or Former Soviet Union, Estonia, Former Yugoslavia, China or Finland.

Appendix table 2. Most common occupational groups among employed persons aged 18 to 74 with foreign origin in 2016 The ten largest background countries based on the number of employed persons of foreign background have been selected for

Background country	Occupational group (AML2010, 3 digit)	Employed persons	Men, % 2)	Employed persons of foreign origin, %	Of all employed persons, %
Russian Federation / Former Soviet Union	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	2,459	13.6	16.2	3.5
	522 Shop salespersons	2,062	19.9	38.3	1.7
	532 Personal care workers in health services	1,529	6.5	24.9	1.3
	833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	1,126	92.2	27.2	2.2
	711 House builders	1,052	91.4	15.4	1.8
	332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	746	49.2	38.8	1.4
	221 Medical doctors	706	32.3	38.6	3.5
	251 Software and applications developers and analysts	702	74.1	21.6	1.6

Background country	Occupational group (AML2010, 3 digit)	Employed persons	Men, % 2)	Employed persons of foreign origin, %	Of all employed persons, %	
Estonia	933 Transport and storage labourers	611	67.3	23.3	1.8	
	333 Business services agents	568	41.9	54.0	2.8	
	Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	3,893	8.3	25.7	5.6	
	711 Building frame and related trades workers	3,613	95.7	53.0	6.3	
	833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	1,317	94.2	31.8	2.5	
	532 Personal care workers in health services	862	3.8	14.0	0.7	
	712 Building finishers and related trades workers	859	96.9	46.6	3.4	
	522 Shop salespersons	838	19.0	15.6	0.7	
	931 Mining and construction labourers	616	93.2	49.0	6.1	
	515 Building and housekeeping supervisors	578	41.3	27.7	1.8	
	933 Transport and storage labourers	482	66.6	18.4	1.4	
	322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	473	3.0	22.9	0.7	
	Former Yugoslavia	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	426	38.0	2.8	0.6
		833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	276	98.2	6.7	0.5
522 Shop salespersons		260	34.6	4.8	0.2	
711 Building frame and related trades workers		235	98.3	3.5	0.4	
532 Personal care workers in health services		226	15.0	3.7	0.2	
933 Transport and storage labourers		180	93.3	6.9	0.5	
512 Cooks		151	74.2	2.8	0.4	
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers		145	96.6	8.4	0.3	
515 Building and housekeeping supervisors		126	74.6	6.0	0.4	
712 Building finishers and related trades workers		93	98.9	5.0	0.4	
China	512 Cooks	552	74.6	10.2	1.4	
	513 Waiters and bartenders	308	51.9	11.1	2.0	
	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	208	27.4	1.4	0.3	
	251 Software and applications developers and analysts	205	60.5	6.3	0.5	
	231 University and higher education teachers	182	67.6	7.0	1.2	
	522 Shop salespersons	167	26.9	3.1	0.1	
	332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	149	36.9	7.7	0.3	
	215 Electrotechnology engineers	140	58.6	12.0	0.8	
	532 Personal care workers in health services	119	18.5	1.9	0.1	
	941 Food preparation assistants	119	41.2	4.9	0.6	

Background country	Occupational group (AML2010, 3 digit)	Employed persons	Men, % 2)	Employed persons of foreign origin, %	Of all employed persons, %
Vietnam	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	344	29.1	2.3	0.5
	933 Transport and storage labourers	242	81.4	9.2	0.7
	512 Cooks	233	44.2	4.3	0.6
	611 Market gardeners and crop growers	225	61.8	16.3	1.1
	522 Shop salespersons	211	31.3	3.9	0.2
	513 Waiters and bartenders	196	35.2	7.1	1.3
	821 Assemblers	146	60.3	9.3	0.7
	816 Food and related products machine operators	127	40.2	9.0	0.9
	514 Hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	125	12.0	9.5	0.7
	524 Other sales workers	114	29.8	6.3	0.5
Thailand	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	852	2.1	5.6	1.2
	532 Personal care workers in health services	314	2.5	5.1	0.3
	512 Cooks	247	24.7	4.6	0.6
	941 Food preparation assistants	197	7.6	8.1	1.0
	513 Waiters and bartenders	155	21.9	5.6	1.0
	522 Shop salespersons	143	9.1	2.7	0.1
	816 Food and related products machine operators	127	7.1	9.0	0.9
	611 Market gardeners and crop growers	117	24.8	8.5	0.6
	524 Other sales workers	73	8.2	4.1	0.3
	514 Hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	64	0.0	4.8	0.4
Turkey	512 Cooks	862	94.3	15.9	2.1
	513 Waiters and bartenders	173	83.2	6.2	1.1
	941 Food preparation assistants	168	90.5	6.9	0.8
	141 Hotel and restaurant managers	159	94.3	23.8	5.2
	524 Other sales workers	155	81.3	8.6	0.6
	833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	89	98.9	2.1	0.2
	522 Shop salespersons	84	69.0	1.6	0.1
	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	71	50.7	0.5	0.1
	532 Personal care workers in health services	52	42.3	0.8	0.0
	933 Transport and storage labourers	44	93.2	1.7	0.1
Somalia	_XXXX_532 Personal care workers in health services	347	20.7	5.7	0.3
	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	341	40.5	2.3	0.5
	832 Car, van and motorcycle drivers	225	99.6	23.2	1.4
	833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	218	99.5	5.3	0.4

Background country	Occupational group (AML2010, 3 digit)	Employed persons	Men, % 2)	Employed persons of foreign origin, %	Of all employed persons, %
	531 Child care workers and teachers' aides	148	26.4	7.1	0.3
	264 Authors, journalists and linguists	100	53.0	7.5	0.8
	441 Other clerical support workers	96	88.5	5.9	0.4
	933 Transport and storage labourers	93	95.7	3.5	0.3
	341 Legal, social and religious associate professionals	90	74.4	7.5	0.2
	522 Shop salespersons	69	62.3	1.3	0.1
Irak	512 Cooks	234	92.3	4.3	0.6
	264 Authors, journalists and linguists	202	52.5	15.1	1.6
	522 Shop salespersons	156	61.5	2.9	0.1
	941 Food preparation assistants	131	86.3	5.4	0.6
	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	124	58.9	0.8	0.2
	524 Other sales workers	121	86.8	6.7	0.5
	532 Personal care workers in health services	108	30.6	1.8	0.1
	833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	101	99.0	2.4	0.2
	513 Waiters and bartenders	90	84.4	3.3	0.6
	723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	69	98.6	4.0	0.2
India	251 Software and applications developers and analysts	415	82.4	12.8	0.9
	231 University and higher education teachers	173	74.6	6.7	1.1
	512 Cooks	150	89.3	2.8	0.4
	215 Electrotechnology engineers	106	88.7	9.1	0.6
	911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	102	59.8	0.7	0.1
	311 Physical and engineering science technicians	99	75.8	5.5	0.2
	513 Waiters and bartenders	95	75.8	3.4	0.6
	214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	73	83.6	4.8	0.2
	133 Information and communications technology service managers	70	94.3	26.0	1.3
	941 Food preparation assistants	63	65.1	2.6	0.3

1) The ten largest background countries based on the number of employed persons of foreign background have been selected for the table, and the ten most common occupational groups at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 for each background country are included. Occupational data was unknown for some 7.3 percent of employed persons with foreign origin.

Appendix table 3. Employed persons aged 18 to 74, share of entrepreneurs among the employed and proportion of the unemployed among the labour force by background country in 2016 1)

Background country ¹⁾	Employed persons, total	Share of entrepreneurs among the employed, %	Proportion of the unemployed among the labour force, %
Finland	2,142,225	10.4	12.6
Russian Federation / Former Soviet Union	30,517	10.1	29.4
Estonia	24,229	8.5	15.9
Former Yugoslavia	4,225	10.9	26.9
China	4,038	19.3	16.3
Vietnam	3,944	10.6	21.1
Thailand	3,387	14.1	31.3
Turkey	3,003	37.5	30.3
Somalia	2,529	1.9	50.9
Irak	2,527	18.2	58.6
India	2,472	9.7	16.7
Persons of foreign origin, total	133,454	10.5	26.0

1) The ten largest background countries according to the number of persons of foreign origin and persons of Finnish origin.

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Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland