

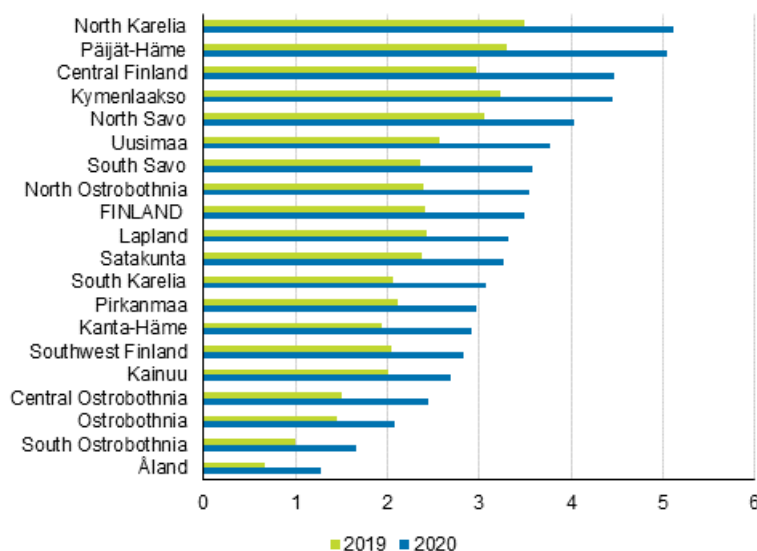
Employment 2020

Main type of activity and status in occupation

Long-term unemployment grew in the corona year 2020

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, 91,100 persons had been unemployed continuously for over a year at the end of 2020. The number of long-term unemployed grew by 45 per cent compared to 2019. The number of long-term unemployed increased most in Uusimaa, North Ostrobothnia and Pirkanmaa. The proportion of long-term unemployed persons in the labour force was highest in North Karelia, Päijät-Häme and Central Finland. In relative terms, the growth in long-term unemployment was biggest among young people, those with a lower level of education and persons with qualifications in services.

Proportion of long-term unemployed persons in the labour force (aged 18 to 64) by region in 2019 and 2020, %



At the end of 2020, the number of persons who had been unemployed continuously for over a year, or long-term unemployed, was 91,100, which was 28,200 (45%) more than at the end of 2019.¹⁾ The number of long-term unemployed persons increased in all regions. The number of long-term unemployed grew most in Uusimaa (10,500), North Ostrobothnia (2,200) and Pirkanmaa (2,200). The relative growth of long-term unemployment was, in turn, largest in Åland and in South and Central Ostrobothnia. Other

1) For long-term unemployed persons, the number of consecutive days of unemployment exceeds 365.

regions with the relative highest growth in the number of long-term unemployed were: Päijät-Häme, Kanta-Häme, South Savo, Central Finland and North Ostrobothnia.

The proportion of the long-term unemployed in the labour force (aged 18 to 64) was highest in North Karelia, Päijät-Häme and Central Finland, where it was around five per cent. The proportion of long-term unemployed was, in turn, lowest in Åland, South Ostrobothnia and Ostrobothnia, where it was around one to two per cent.

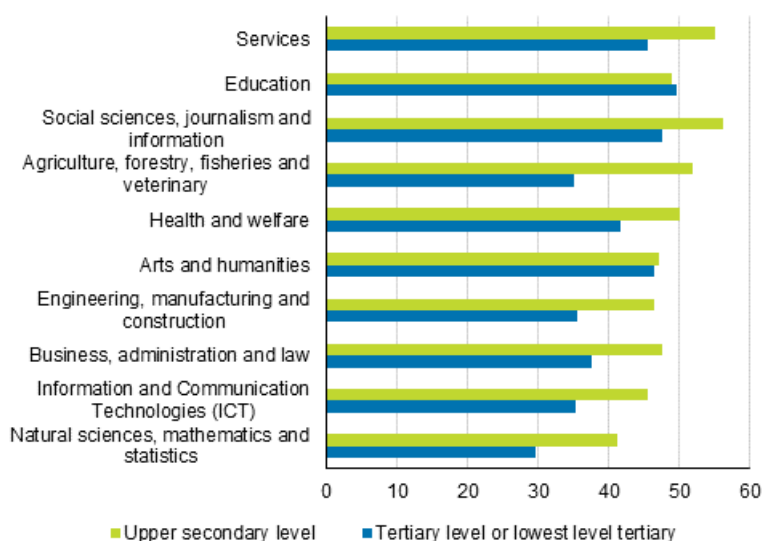
Examined by age group, the number of long-term unemployed grew most among the older age groups in 2020. The number of long-term unemployed aged 55 to 64 increased by 10,100, that of those aged 45 to 54 by 5,800, that of people aged 35 to 44 by 5,700, those aged 25 to 34 by 5,000, and those aged 18 to 24 by 1,700. The relative growth of long-term unemployment was biggest among people aged 18 to 24 (82%).

The number of long-term unemployed men grew by 16,700 (44%) and that of women by 11,600 (46%).

Growth in long-term unemployment affected those with a lower level of education and those with qualifications in services

Examined by level of education, the number of long-term unemployed grew in 2020 most among those whose highest qualification was an upper secondary level qualification. Among them, the number of long-term unemployed grew by 14,400, which was around 48 per cent more than in the year before. The number of long-term unemployed without a post-comprehensive school qualification or with unknown level of education grew by 8,000 (45%). The number of long-term unemployed with tertiary level or lowest level tertiary qualifications grew, in turn, by 5,900 (39%).

Relative change in the number of long-term unemployed by field and level of education from 2019 to 2020, %



Examined by field of education, the number of long-term unemployed grew in 2020 most among those with qualifications in technology (6,400), business, administration and law (3,400), and services (2,900). The number of those with qualifications in services also grew in relative terms most, by 54 per cent in all. Examined by level and field of education, the growth of the long-term unemployed with upper secondary level qualifications was highest in social sciences and among those with tertiary level or lowest level tertiary qualifications in education. In all educational sub-groups except for education, the relative growth in the number of the long-term unemployed was higher for those with upper secondary level qualifications than for those with tertiary level qualifications.

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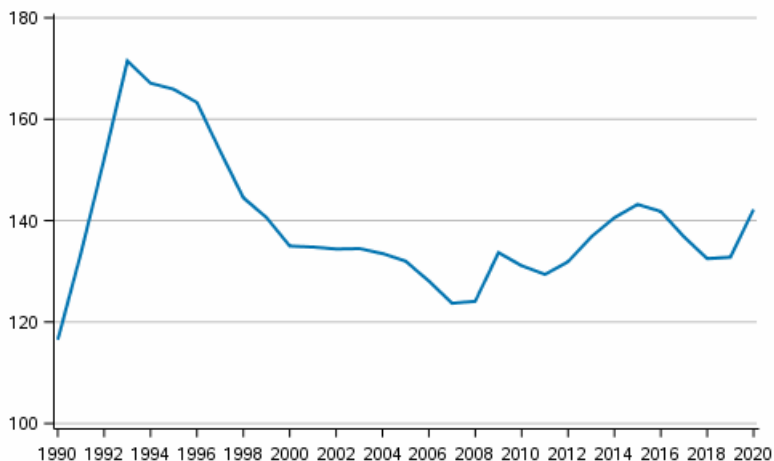
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1. Economic dependency ratio was 142 in 2020

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the economic dependency ratio was 142 in 2020. This means that there were 142 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons in 2020. In 2019, the dependency ratio was 133. In total, there were 2,249,000 employed persons aged 18 to 64 in 2020 of which 2,013,000 were wage and salary earners and 236,000 self-employed persons. There were 352,000 unemployed persons and 2,898,000 persons in the inactive population.

Economic dependency ratio in 1990 to 2020



The economic dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the number of employed persons to unemployed persons and persons in the inactive population. The inactive population includes persons aged 0 to 14, students and pupils, conscripts and those in non-military service, pensioners and others in the inactive population.

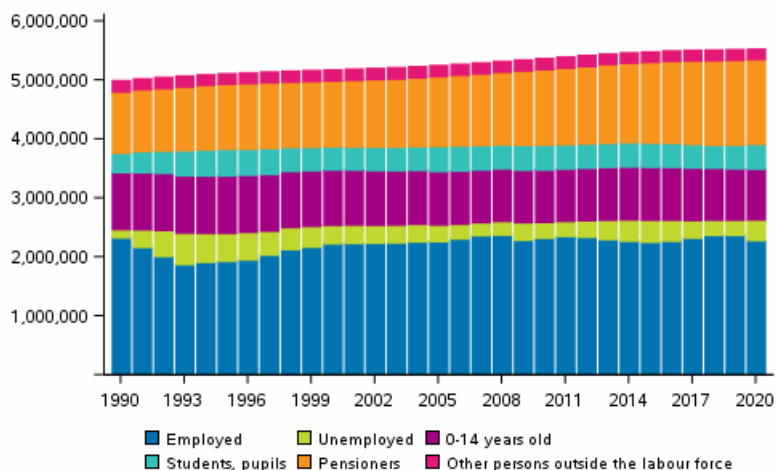
When the number of employed rises relative to the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population, the economic dependency ratio falls. Correspondingly, when the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population grows relative to the number of employed, the economic dependency ratio grows. The variation of the economic dependency ratio may be influenced by the growing number of pensioners and the employment situation. There has been great variation in the economic dependency ratio in the past few decades. During the recession in the 1990s, the economic dependency ratio was high. It was at its highest in 1993, when there were 172 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons. The economic dependency ratio was at its lowest in 1989 (112).

1.1 Number of employed in the population was 2,285,000 and that of persons in the inactive population was 3,249,000

In 2020, a total of 352,000 persons were unemployed. The number of unemployed grew by 95,000 from the year before. Of those in the inactive population, 1,439,000 were pensioners, 420,000 students and pupils, 861,000 were aged 0 to 14, and 7,500 were conscripts and in the non-military service.

According to the employment statistics, the share of unemployed persons aged 18 to 64 in the labour force was 13.5 per cent in 2020. From the previous year, the share grew by 3.6 percentage points. The share of unemployed was 11.6 per cent for women and 15.4 per cent for men.

Population by main type of activity in 1990 to 2020

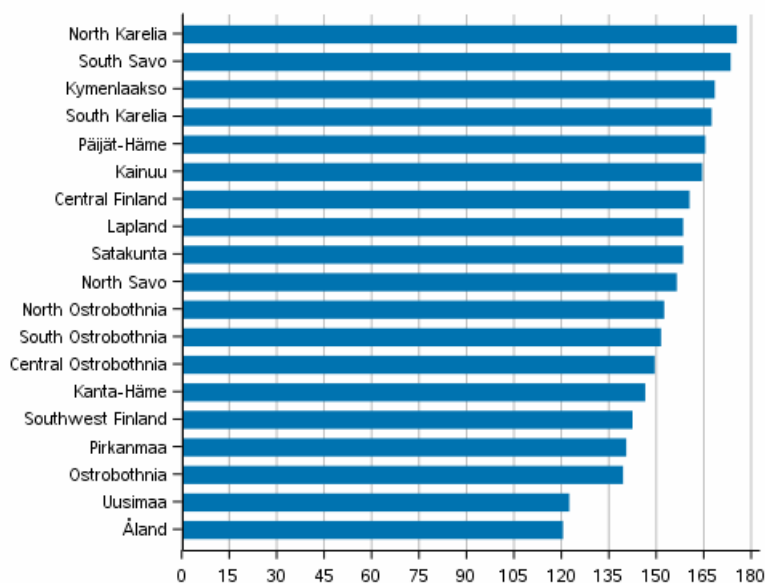


The weakening of the economic dependency ratio is influenced by the share of unemployed persons as well as by the ageing of the population and thus, by the number of pensioners. In 2020, Finland had 1,439,000 pensioners. In 2019, the number of pensioners was 1,437,000. The number of pensioners grew by 2,000 persons in a year.

1.2 Economic dependency ratios lowest in the regions of Åland, Uusimaa and Ostrobothnia

In the comparison between regions, the economic dependency ratio was lowest in Åland in 2020. In the region, there were 120 unemployed and persons in the inactive population per one hundred employed persons. In Åland, there were 13,700 employed and 1,400 unemployed persons. On the regional level, the economic dependency ratio was also low in the region of Uusimaa, where the economic dependency ratio was 122 and in Ostrobothnia, where it was 139. The economic dependency ratios in 2020 were highest in the following regions: North Karelia (175), South Savo (173) Kymenlaakso (168). In North Karelia, there were 59,400 employed and 12,100 unemployed persons. In 2020, the share of unemployed in the labour force was highest in North Karelia (17.2 %) and lowest in Åland (9.6 %).

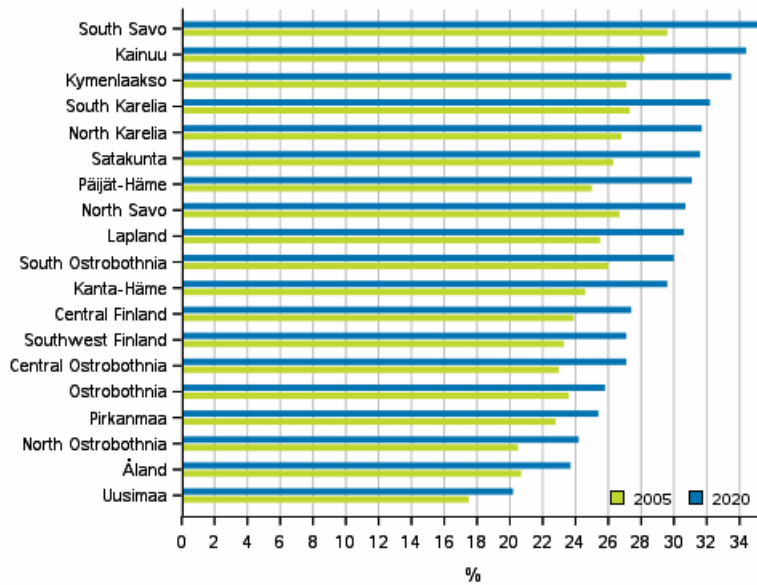
Economic dependency ratio by region in 2020



1.3 Share of pensioners largest in the region of South Savo

The growing number of pensioners is visible in all regions. There is great variation in the share of pensioners between the regions. In 2020, the share of pensioners in the population of the region was highest in the region of South Savo (36.3 %) and lowest in the region of Uusimaa (20.1 %). The number of pensioners was 48,000 in South Savo and 342,000 in Uusimaa in 2020.

Share of pensioners by region in 2005 and 2020



Appendix tables

Table 1. Proportion of long-term unemployed persons in the labour force (aged 18 to 64) by region in 2020 and 2019, %

Region	2020 Labour force (aged 18 to 64)	2020 Long-term unemployed	2020 Proportion of long-term unemployed, %	2019 Labour force (aged 18 to 64)	2019 Long-term unemployed	2019 Proportion of long-term unemployed, %
Central Finland	122,814	5,491	4.47	123,056	3,663	2.98
Central Ostrobothnia	29,896	731	2.45	29,884	449	1.50
Kainuu	30,330	815	2.69	30,509	616	2.02
Kanta-Häme	77,257	2,260	2.93	77,068	1,490	1.93
Kymenlaakso	71,257	3,176	4.46	71,689	2,322	3.24
Lapland	78,976	2,619	3.32	79,555	1,936	2.43
North Karelia	70,448	3,599	5.11	70,562	2,464	3.49
North Ostrobothnia	186,800	6,631	3.55	185,003	4,431	2.40
North Savo	110,577	4,453	4.03	110,838	3,383	3.05
Ostrobothnia	80,780	1,674	2.07	81,347	1,186	1.46
Pirkanmaa	247,102	7,344	2.97	244,905	5,173	2.11
Päijät-Häme	91,375	4,615	5.05	91,494	3,026	3.31
Satakunta	94,950	3,104	3.27	95,694	2,272	2.37
South Karelia	55,340	1,699	3.07	55,680	1,149	2.06
South Ostrobothnia	84,174	1,402	1.67	84,834	842	0.99
South Savo	55,213	1,975	3.58	55,872	1,317	2.36
Southwest Finland	226,005	6,392	2.83	225,673	4,616	2.05
Uusimaa	872,599	32,888	3.77	869,695	22,399	2.58
Åland	14,593	186	1.27	14,666	97	0.66
FINLAND	2,600,486	91,054	3.50	2,598,024	62,831	2.42

Table 2. Number of long-term unemployed by field and level of education in 2020 and 2019

Field of education	2020 Tertiary level or lowest level tertiary	2020 Upper secondary level	2020 Total	2019 Tertiary level or lowest level tertiary	2019 Upper secondary level	2019 Total
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	481	1,738	2,219	356	1,145	1,501
Arts and humanities	2,976	2,507	5,483	2,033	1,704	3,737
Business, administration and law	6,638	4,856	11,494	4,821	3,290	8,111
Education	715	67	782	478	45	523
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	4,020	16,731	20,751	2,965	11,421	14,386
Generic programmes and qualifications	0	5,629	5,629	0	3,947	3,947
Health and welfare	1,511	3,177	4,688	1,067	2,118	3,185
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	1,767	1,847	3,614	1,305	1,270	2,575
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	785	144	929	605	102	707
Other fields of education	164	135	299	113	88	201
Services	652	7,457	8,109	448	4,807	5,255
Social sciences, journalism and information	1,183	25	1,208	801	16	817

Field of education	2020 Tertiary level or lowest level tertiary	2020 Upper secondary level	2020 Total	2019 Tertiary level or lowest level tertiary	2019 Upper secondary level	2019 Total
Total	20,892	44,313	65,205	14,992	29,953	44,945

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Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland