

Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2009

Employment turned to decline, unemployment grew in 2009

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, employment turned to decline in 2009. The unemployment rate also began to go up for the first time since 1994. The decline in employment affected especially men and the industry of manufacturing. These data derive from the annual review Employment and Unemployment in 2009 of Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey.

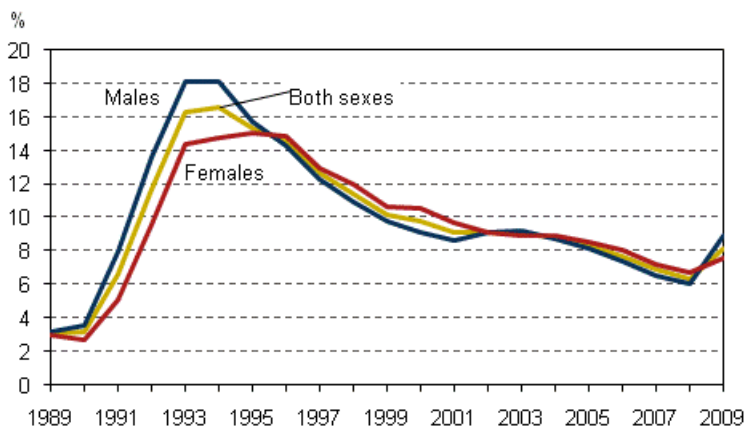
The employment rate which had been rising for the four previous years started to fall in 2009. The rate fell by 2.3 percentage points from the previous year and stood at 68.3 per cent in 2009. The employment rate fell to the level where it was in 2005.

Employed persons numbered 2,457,000 in 2009. The number decreased by 74,000 persons. Whereas in 2008 the number of the employed still grew by 39,000, a clear turn for the worse happened in this respect in 2009.

The unemployment rate started to rise in 2009. Last year, unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent. Thus, unemployment rate rose to the level where it was in 2005. Men's unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent and women's 7.6 per cent.

In 2009, the average number of unemployed persons was 221,000, which was 49,000 higher than in 2008. There were 122,000 unemployed men and 99,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2008, there were 37,000 more unemployed men and 12,000 more unemployed women.

Unemployment rate by sex in 1989–2009, population aged 15 to 74, %



Contents

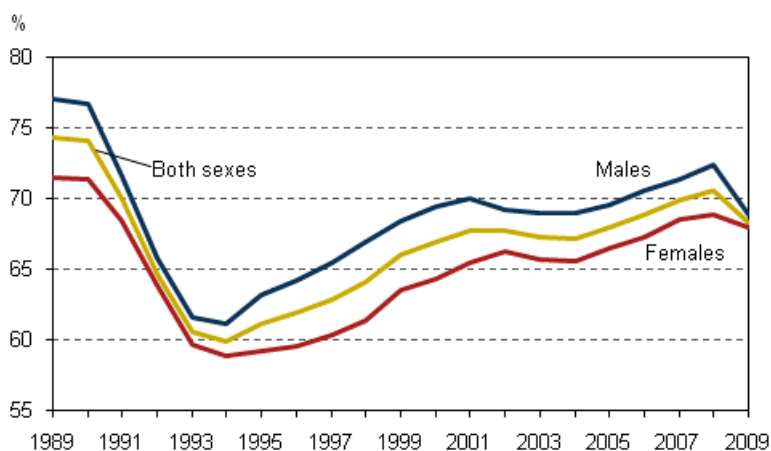
Employment turned to decline in 2009.....	3
Downturn affects men's employment.....	4
Employment decreases most in the industry of manufacturing.....	4
Number of hours worked decreased.....	5
Young people adapt on the labour market.....	5
The falling trend of unemployment rate turned upwards.....	6
Population of working age increased, labour force decreased.....	8
2007–2009	
1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007 - 2009.....	9
1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007 - 2009.....	9
1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007 - 2009.....	10
1.4 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009	10
1.5 Labour force by sex and age 2007 - 2009.....	11
1.6 Employment rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009	11
1.7 Employed persons by sex and age 2007 - 2009.....	12
1.8 Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment and sex 2007 - 2009.....	12
1.9 Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex 2007 - 2009.....	13
1.10 Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009.....	14
1.11 Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009.....	16
1.12 Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex 2007 - 2009.....	17
1.13 Employed persons aged 15-74 by sex and province 2007 - 2009.....	17
1.14 Employed persons aged 15-74 by region 2007 - 2009.....	18
1.15 Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74, %.....	18
1.16 Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2007 - 2009.....	18
1.17 Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009.....	19
1.18 Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009.....	21
1.19 Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex 2007 - 2009, %	22
1.20 Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex 2007 - 2009.....	22
1.21 Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74, %.....	23
1.22 Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74.....	23
1.23 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009	24
1.24 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007 - 2009.....	24
1.25 Unemployment rate by province and sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74.....	25
1.26 Unemployment rate by region 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74.....	25
Quality Description: Labour force survey.....	26

Employment turned to decline in 2009

The employment rate which had been rising for the four previous years started to fall in 2009. The rate fell by 2.3 percentage points from the previous year and stood at 68.3 per cent in 2009. The employment rate fell to the level where it was in 2005.

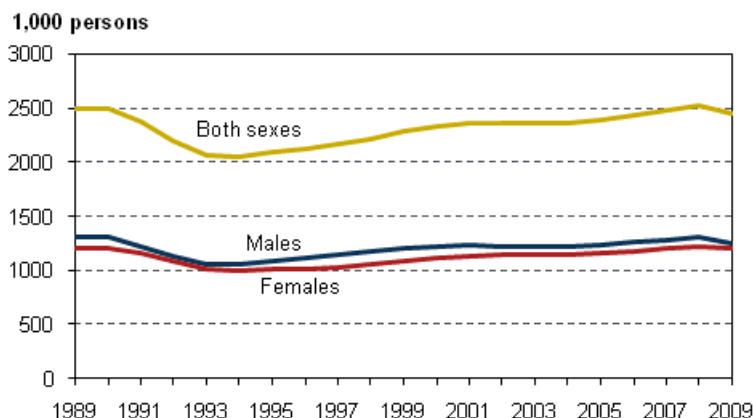
Because employment declined faster among men than among women, men's and women's employment rates came closer to each other. In 2009, men's employment rate stood at 68.8 per cent, having fallen by 3.5 percentage points from the previous year. Women's employment rate, respectively, fell by only one percentage point to 67.9 per cent. Women's and men's employment rates differ by less than one percentage point, which is quite exceptional by international comparison. (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Employment rate by sex in 1989–2009, persons aged 15 to 64, %



Employed persons numbered 2,457,000 in 2009. The number decreased by 74,000 persons. Whereas in 2008 the number of the employed still grew by 39,000, a clear turn for the worse happened in this respect in 2009. The number of employed persons fell to the level where it was in 2006 (figure 2). Compared with the quarters of the previous year, employment decreased in every quarter, especially in the third and fourth quarters towards the end of the year.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



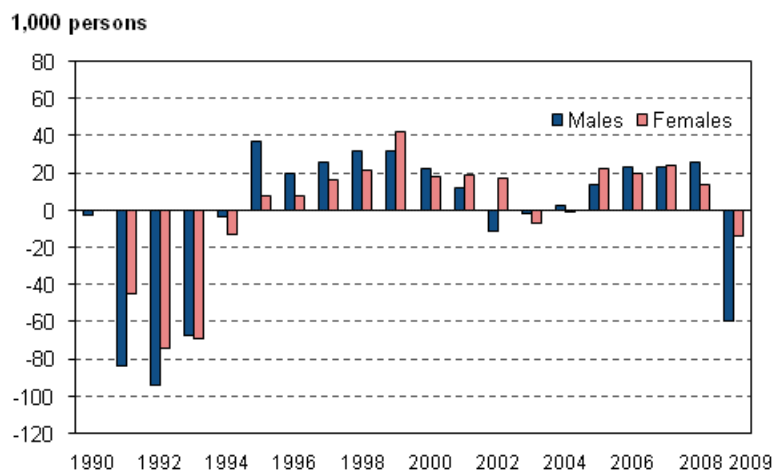
In 2009, there were 84,000 fewer wage and salary earners than one year earlier, whereas the number of self-employed persons went up by 10,000. There were 334,000 self-employed persons and assisting family members in 2009. The share of assisting family members of this total was 13,000. Last year, self-employed persons accounted for 13.6 per cent of all employed persons. The number of self-employed persons grew especially in the 25 to 35 and 55 to 64 age groups.

Downturn affects men's employment

The economic downturn that began at the turn of 2008/2009 follows the same development pattern in employment as in the recession of the early 1990s so that it first affects most strongly men's employment. Figure 3 shows a time series over 20 years on changes in the number of employed persons by gender. A clear, steep drop in the number of employed men (-60,000) can be seen in the figure in 2009 whereas in 2008 the number of employed men still grew by 26,000. The number of employed women decreased by 14,000, or by as much as the number of employed persons had grown in the previous year.

However, the drop in the number of employed persons (-74,000) in 2009 is still a fair distance away from the change in employment in 1991-1993. Over that period the annual fall in the number of employed persons exceeded one hundred thousand. An examination of the time series in Figure 3 also clearly shows how recovery from the recession started as quite a fast increase in men's employment, while the number of employed women grew at a more moderate pace. The downward economic trend in 2002 to 2004 can also be seen in falling numbers of employed persons in those years.

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1990-2009, persons aged 15 to 74

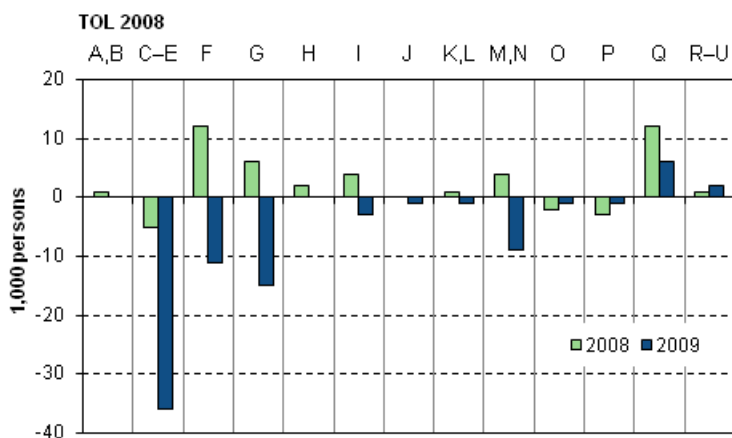


Employment decreases most in the industry of manufacturing

An explanation to why employment decreased most among men is the worsened employment situation in the male-dominated industries of manufacturing and construction. Figure 4 shows changes in the number of employed persons by industry during the past two years. Employment has decreased most in manufacturing where 38,000 jobs were lost between 2008 and 2009. The vast majority (31,000) of them were men's jobs. The number of persons employed has also fallen clearly in wholesale trade and in construction. In the industry of manufacturing employment started to fall already in 2008 whereas in wholesale trade and construction the number of persons employed still grew in 2008.

Despite the economic downturn the number of persons employed actually went up in some industries. The largest growth (6,000) was seen in social work and health care. The number of persons employed has also fallen in the public sector, but in relative terms by less than in the private sector. Examined by socio-economic status employment has decreased most among blue-collar workers and especially among men in this group. The largest individual group in which employment fell is male blue-collar workers in manufacturing (-27,000 persons).

Figure 4. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2008–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



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 watersupply; 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

Number of hours worked decreased

Besides as fallen employment figures the economic downturn could also be seen as a decrease in the number of hours worked in 2009. From 2003 right up to 2008 the number of hours kept going up. The number of hours worked by employed persons was approximately 6 per cent lower in 2009 than in 2008. At the same time, the number of employed persons fell by 2.9 per cent, so the amount of labour input per employed person has decreased. In 2008, the average annual number of hours worked by an employed person was 1,664, but in 2009 the respective figure was 1,611 hours per year.

Among the reasons for the decrease in the number of hours worked were growth in the numbers of temporary lay-offs and part-time jobs, and reduced amount of overtime work. In 2009, the average number of temporarily laid-off persons was 37,000. The number fluctuated considerably over the year. The number of temporarily laid-off persons increased most in the second quarter.

There were more underemployed persons, that is, persons who would like to do more work than is on offer, in 2009 than in the previous year. While in 2008 their number was 106,000, last year it rose to 133,000.

Young people adapt on the labour market

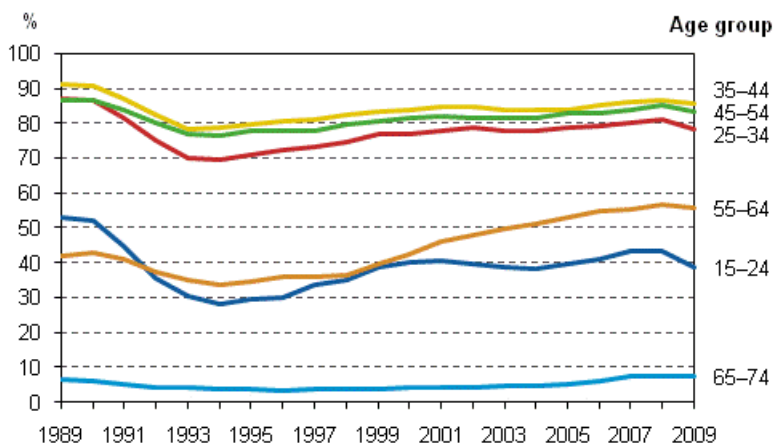
The employment rate fell in all age groups in 2009 but by most in the youngest age group of 15 to 24-year-olds. Young people's employment rate fell by 4.8 percentage points and the number of employed young persons decreased by 32,000. Employment has, indeed, decreased most among young people.

Shortage of work affected young men more than young women. Over the 2008–2009 period, employment rate fell by 5.9 percentage points among young men and by 3.6 percentage points among young women. Indeed,

young women's employment rate remained higher than young men's, or at 41.4 per cent, while the respective figure for young men was 35.6 per cent.

By contrast, employment rate has hardly fallen at all among those aged 55 and over. In the 55 to 64 age group employment rate fell by only one percentage point and stood at 55.5 per cent in 2009. Among women in this age group the employment rate even rose slightly. In the oldest age group of 64 to 74-year-olds the employment rate, which has been going up for quite some time now, also remained nearly unchanged in 2009. While at its lowest in 1996 the employment rate for this age group stood at 3.2 per cent, in 2009 it was already as high as 7.1 per cent. However, the proportion of persons employed is quite low in this age group. (Figure 5.)

Figure 5. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2009, %



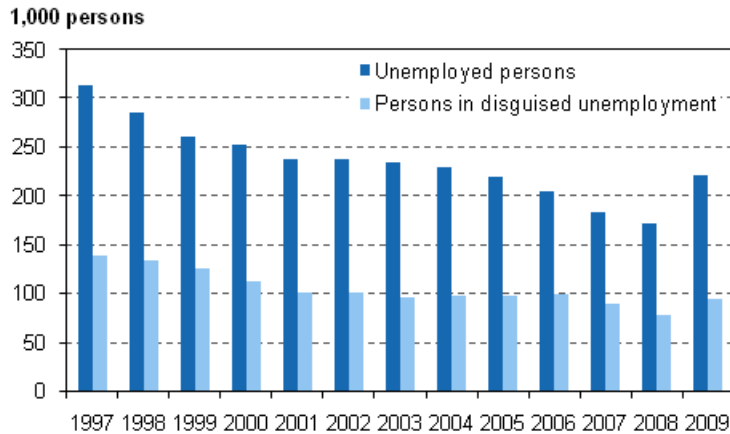
The falling trend of unemployment rate turned upwards

The unemployment rate has been falling throughout the time period since the recession of the early 1990s. The year 2009 was the first one when the unemployment rate started to rise again since the peak unemployment year of 1994 of the previous recession. Last year, the unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent. Thus, unemployment rate rose to the level where it was in 2005. Men's unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent and women's 7.6 per cent.

In 2009, the average number of unemployed persons was 221,000, which was 49,000 higher than in 2008. There were 122,000 unemployed men and 99,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2008, there were 37,000 more unemployed men and 12,000 more unemployed women. Compared with the quarters of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons increased especially in the second quarter of 2009.

Besides unemployed persons, persons in disguised unemployment can also be regarded as jobless. Persons in disguised unemployment are persons outside the labour force who would like to be gainfully employed but do not actively look for work for diverse reasons. In 2009, there were 94,000 persons in disguised unemployment. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 age groups (30,000 and 22,000, respectively). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 315,000 in 2009, which equals the level of 2005. (Figure 6.)

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2009, persons aged 15 to 74



Between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rate has risen in all age groups. (Figure 7) However, measured with the unemployment rate, unemployment among persons in the 15 to 24 age group is in a class of its own. In 2009, the unemployment rate, that is, the share of unemployed persons of the labour force, was 21.5 per cent among young persons. The number of unemployed young persons was also the highest, at 69,000, when compared with other ten-year age cohorts. When the shares of unemployed persons of total age groups are examined, we can see that one in ten of young persons between the ages of 15 and 24 were unemployed. (Figure 8.)

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1989–2009, %

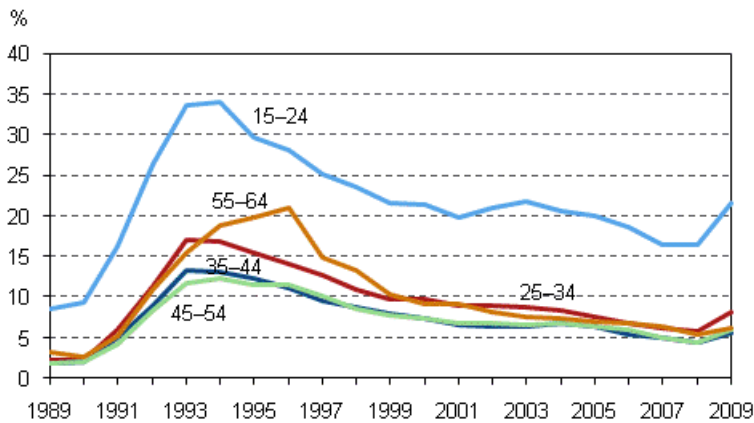
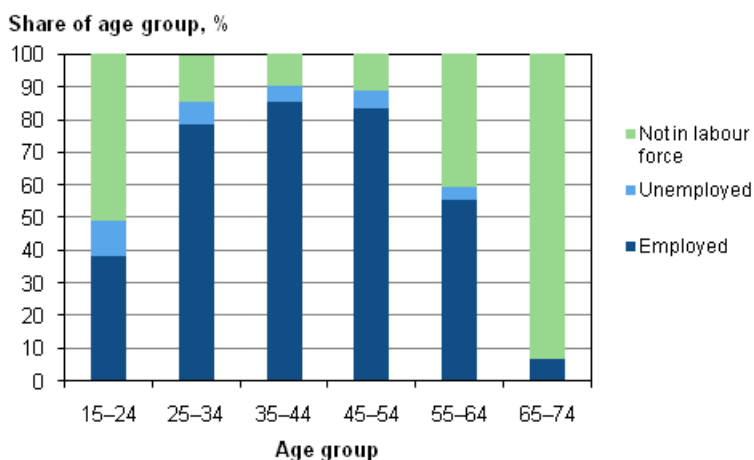


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons and persons not in labour force of age cohort in 2009, %



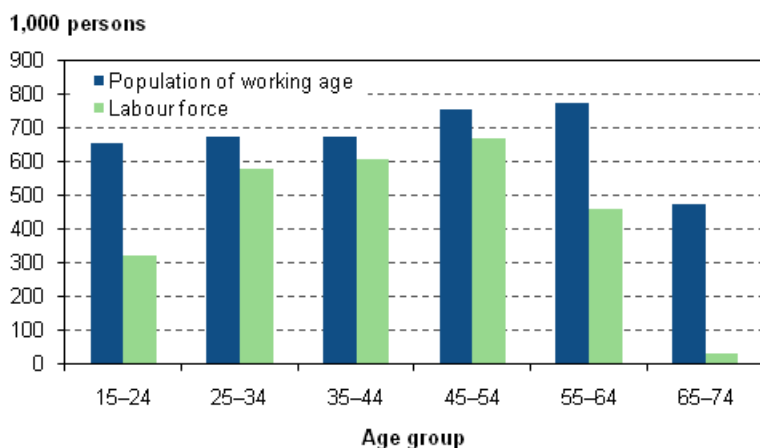
However, examinations of unemployment should also take into account the development of unemployment in other age groups. Between 2008 and 2009, unemployment grew by most in relative terms in the 25 to 34 age group where it went up by 42.4 percentage points. A large group of unemployed persons is formed by people between the ages of 25 and 54, of whom 123,000 persons were unemployed in 2009. This group forms 55.7 per cent of all unemployed persons.

Population of working age increased, labour force decreased

From 2008 to 2009, the size of the population of working age grew by 21,000 persons in Finland. In 2009, the size of the Finnish population of working age, i.e. between the ages of 15 and 74, was 4,025,000 persons. The number of persons aged between 55 and 64 showed the largest growth of 15,000. Indeed, persons aged from 55 to 64 represent the largest age group in the population of working age (Figure 9).

Although the number of persons of working age increased, the labour force decreased by 25,000 persons, or by around one per cent from 2008. There were 1,347,000 persons outside the labour force. The number grew by 46,000 persons, the majority (34,000) of them men. In the population outside the labour force the age groups of 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 showed the largest growth. The commonest reasons why people in these age groups exit the labour force are commencement of studies or old-age retirement. The number of persons outside the labour force has increased among persons aged 60 to 64 (20,000) but decreased in the 55–59 age group (–9,000). In the 60–64 age group, labour force participation rate fell by 1.6 percentage points to 41.2 per cent. Among persons aged 55 to 59, labour force participation rate rose, respectively, by 1.8 percentage points to 76.8 per cent.

Figure 9. Population of working age and labour force by age group in 2009



2007–2009

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2007 - 2009

Indicator	Sex	Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Employment rate, persons aged 15-64	Both sexes	69,9	70,6	68,3	-2,3
	Males	71,3	72,3	68,8	-3,5
	Females	68,5	68,9	67,9	-1,0
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	6,9	6,4	8,2	1,8
	Males	6,5	6,1	8,9	2,8
	Females	7,2	6,7	7,6	0,9
Labour force participation rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	67,2	67,5	66,5	-1,0
	Males	69,3	69,9	68,4	-1,5
	Females	65,1	65,1	64,7	-0,4

1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2007 - 2009

Sex	Labour force status	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Both sexes	Population	3 981	4 004	4 025	21	0,5
	Labour force	2 675	2 703	2 678	-25	-0,9
	Employed	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
	Unemployed	183	172	221	49	28,5
	Persons not in labour force	1 306	1 301	1 347	46	3,5
Males	Population	1 991	2 003	2 014	11	0,5
	Labour force	1 380	1 400	1 377	-23	-1,6
	Employed	1 289	1 315	1 255	-60	-4,6
	Unemployed	90	85	122	37	43,5
	Persons not in labour force	611	603	637	34	5,6
Females	Population	1 990	2 001	2 011	10	0,5
	Labour force	1 295	1 303	1 301	-2	-0,2
	Employed	1 202	1 216	1 202	-14	-1,2
	Unemployed	93	87	99	12	13,8
	Persons not in labour force	695	698	710	12	1,7

1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	3 981	4 004	4 025	21	0,5
	15-64	3 517	3 536	3 547	11	0,3
	15-24	658	659	658	-1	-0,2
	25-34	651	666	678	12	1,8
	35-44	706	689	675	-14	-2,0
	45-54	764	760	758	-2	-0,3
	55-64	737	762	777	15	2,0
	65-74	464	468	478	10	2,1
Males	15-74	1 991	2 003	2 014	11	0,5
	15-64	1 778	1 787	1 793	6	0,3
	15-24	336	337	337	0	0,0
	25-34	334	342	348	6	1,8
	35-44	359	351	343	-8	-2,3
	45-54	384	382	381	-1	-0,3
	55-64	365	377	384	7	1,9
	65-74	213	215	221	6	2,8
Females	15-74	1 990	2 001	2 011	10	0,5
	15-64	1 739	1 749	1 754	5	0,3
	15-24	322	322	322	0	0,0
	25-34	317	324	330	6	1,9
	35-44	347	339	332	-7	-2,1
	45-54	380	379	377	-2	-0,5
	55-64	372	385	393	8	2,1
	65-74	251	252	257	5	2,0

1.4 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	67,2	67,5	66,5	-1,0
	15-64	75,1	75,5	74,5	-1,0
	15-24	51,8	51,7	49,0	-2,7
	25-34	85,6	86,1	85,4	-0,7
	35-44	90,1	90,5	90,4	-0,1
	45-54	88,1	89,0	88,7	-0,3
	55-64	58,8	59,7	59,1	-0,6
	65-74	7,2	7,3	7,1	-0,2
Males	15-74	69,3	69,9	68,4	-1,5
	15-64	76,4	77,0	75,6	-1,4
	15-24	50,1	50,1	46,9	-3,2
	25-34	91,3	92,1	90,7	-1,4
	35-44	92,8	93,3	93,1	-0,2
	45-54	87,4	88,5	88,2	-0,3
	55-64	59,1	60,6	58,7	-1,9
	65-74	10,4	10,9	10,0	-0,9
Females	15-74	65,1	65,1	64,7	-0,4
	15-64	73,8	73,9	73,5	-0,4
	15-24	53,5	53,4	51,1	-2,3
	25-34	79,7	79,8	79,7	-0,1
	35-44	87,3	87,6	87,6	0,0
	45-54	88,9	89,5	89,3	-0,2
	55-64	58,4	58,8	59,5	0,7
	65-74	4,4	4,2	4,6	0,4

1.5 Labour force by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	2 675	2 703	2 678	-25	-0,9
	15-64	2 642	2 669	2 644	-25	-0,9
	15-24	341	341	322	-19	-5,6
	25-34	558	573	579	6	1,0
	35-44	636	624	611	-13	-2,1
	45-54	674	677	673	-4	-0,6
	55-64	433	455	460	5	1,1
	65-74	33	34	34	0	0,0
Males	15-74	1 380	1 400	1 377	-23	-1,6
	15-64	1 358	1 376	1 355	-21	-1,5
	15-24	168	169	158	-11	-6,5
	25-34	305	315	316	1	0,3
	35-44	333	327	320	-7	-2,1
	45-54	336	338	336	-2	-0,6
	55-64	216	228	225	-3	-1,3
	65-74	22	24	22	-2	-8,3
Females	15-74	1 295	1 303	1 301	-2	-0,2
	15-64	1 284	1 293	1 289	-4	-0,3
	15-24	173	172	164	-8	-4,7
	25-34	253	259	263	4	1,5
	35-44	303	297	291	-6	-2,0
	45-54	338	339	337	-2	-0,6
	55-64	217	226	234	8	3,5
	65-74	11	11	12	1	9,1

1.6 Employment rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	62,6	63,2	61,1	-2,1
	15-64	69,9	70,6	68,3	-2,3
	15-24	43,2	43,2	38,4	-4,8
	25-34	80,3	81,1	78,4	-2,7
	35-44	85,7	86,4	85,3	-1,1
	45-54	83,7	85,0	83,3	-1,7
	55-64	55,0	56,5	55,5	-1,0
	65-74	7,1	7,2	7,1	-0,1
Males	15-74	64,8	65,6	62,3	-3,3
	15-64	71,3	72,3	68,8	-3,5
	15-24	41,9	41,5	35,6	-5,9
	25-34	86,2	87,3	83,1	-4,2
	35-44	89,0	89,9	87,6	-2,3
	45-54	82,9	84,7	82,3	-2,4
	55-64	55,1	57,1	54,6	-2,5
	65-74	10,4	10,8	10,0	-0,8
Females	15-74	60,4	60,8	59,8	-1,0
	15-64	68,5	68,9	67,9	-1,0
	15-24	44,7	45,0	41,4	-3,6
	25-34	74,2	74,6	73,4	-1,2
	35-44	82,2	82,9	83,0	0,1
	45-54	84,6	85,4	84,4	-1,0
	55-64	55,0	55,8	56,3	0,5
	65-74	4,4	4,1	4,6	0,5

1.7 Employed persons by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
	15-64	2 459	2 497	2 423	-74	-3,0
	15-24	285	285	253	-32	-11,2
	25-34	523	540	531	-9	-1,7
	35-44	605	596	576	-20	-3,4
	45-54	640	647	632	-15	-2,3
	55-64	406	430	431	1	0,2
	65-74	33	34	34	0	0,0
Males	15-74	1 289	1 315	1 255	-60	-4,6
	15-64	1 267	1 291	1 233	-58	-4,5
	15-24	141	140	120	-20	-14,3
	25-34	288	298	289	-9	-3,0
	35-44	319	315	301	-14	-4,4
	45-54	318	323	313	-10	-3,1
	55-64	201	215	210	-5	-2,3
	65-74	22	23	22	-1	-4,3
Females	15-74	1 202	1 216	1 202	-14	-1,2
	15-64	1 191	1 206	1 190	-16	-1,3
	15-24	144	145	133	-12	-8,3
	25-34	235	242	242	0	0,0
	35-44	285	281	275	-6	-2,1
	45-54	322	323	318	-5	-1,5
	55-64	205	215	221	6	2,8
	65-74	11	10	12	2	20,0

1.8 Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment and sex 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Status in employment					
Both sexes	Employed persons total	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
	Employees	2 178	2 207	2 123	-84	-3,8
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	313	324	334	10	3,1
	- of which unpaid family workers	14	13	13	0	0,0
Males	Employed persons total	1 289	1 315	1 255	-60	-4,6
	Employees	1 075	1 095	1 029	-66	-6,0
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	214	220	226	6	2,7
	- of which unpaid family workers	8	8	8	0	0,0
Females	Employed persons total	1 202	1 216	1 202	-14	-1,2
	Employees	1 103	1 112	1 094	-18	-1,6
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	99	104	109	5	4,8
	- of which unpaid family workers	5	5	5	0	0,0

1.9 Employees aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Socio-economic groups					
Both sexes	Employees total (incl. employees whose socio-economic status is not known)	2 178	2 207	2 123	-84	-3,8
	Upper-level employees	594	607	603	-4	-0,7
	Lower-level employees	819	830	816	-14	-1,7
	Wage earners	761	764	697	-67	-8,8
Males	Employees total (incl. employees whose socio-economic status is not known)	1 075	1 095	1 029	-66	-6,0
	Upper-level employees	325	329	324	-5	-1,5
	Lower-level employees	212	219	212	-7	-3,2
	Wage earners	535	543	490	-53	-9,8
Females	Employees total (incl. employees whose socio-economic status is not known)	1 103	1 112	1 094	-18	-1,6
	Upper-level employees	269	279	279	0	0,0
	Lower-level employees	606	610	604	-6	-1,0
	Wage earners	226	221	207	-14	-6,3

1.10 Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	118	119	119	0	0,0
Agriculture	01	87	88	88	0	0,0
C Manufacturing	10-33	423	417	379	-38	-9,1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	51	51	46	-5	-9,8
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	76	72	60	-12	-16,7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	58	53	52	-1	-1,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	65	68	63	-5	-7,4
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	132	135	121	-14	-10,4
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	40	39	37	-2	-5,1
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	25	27	2	8,0
F Construction	41-43	174	186	175	-11	-5,9
Construction of buildings	41	68	69	59	-10	-14,5
Specialised construction activities	43	87	96	93	-3	-3,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	305	311	296	-15	-4,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	45	47	41	-6	-12,8
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	96	101	90	-11	-10,9
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	164	162	165	3	1,9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	151	153	153	0	0,0
Land, water and air transport	49-51	94	98	101	3	3,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	57	55	52	-3	-5,5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	84	88	85	-3	-3,4
J Information and communication	58-63	95	95	94	-1	-1,1
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	70	-1	-1,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	140	151	146	-5	-3,3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	55	60	58	-2	-3,3
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	109	102	98	-4	-3,9
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	55	60	60	0	0,0
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	117	116	-1	-0,9
P Education	85	168	165	164	-1	-0,6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	370	382	388	6	1,6
Human health activities	86	178	179	185	6	3,4
Residential care activities	87	78	76	79	3	3,9
Social work activities without accommodation	88	115	126	124	-2	-1,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	51	52	53	1	1,9
S-U Other service activities	94-99	84	84	85	1	1,2

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
X Industry unknown	00	6	12	9	-3	-25,0

1.11 Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	4112,4	4210,6	3958,5	-252,1	-6,0
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	257,5	250,8	244,9	-5,9	-2,4
Agriculture	01	204,6	196,1	192,5	-3,6	-1,8
C Manufacturing	10-33	724,6	723,2	609,5	-113,7	-15,7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	83,9	85,9	74,5	-11,4	-13,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	128,1	120,1	95,7	-24,4	-20,3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	97,1	89,2	82,6	-6,6	-7,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	114,4	122,5	99,7	-22,8	-18,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	229,7	238,8	197,0	-41,8	-17,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	71,3	66,6	60,0	-6,6	-9,9
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	39,9	43,8	44,5	0,7	1,6
F Construction	41-43	319,8	342,1	308,6	-33,5	-9,8
Construction of buildings	41	123,1	125,0	103,1	-21,9	-17,5
Specialised construction activities	43	161,5	178,0	167,1	-10,9	-6,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	498,5	518,5	481,1	-37,4	-7,2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	79,5	84,9	73,7	-11,2	-13,2
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	168,4	182,5	155,5	-27,0	-14,8
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	250,6	251,1	251,9	0,8	0,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	268,1	270,7	262,1	-8,6	-3,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	180,3	186,0	185,2	-0,8	-0,4
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	87,8	84,8	76,9	-7,9	-9,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	133,3	141,9	132,6	-9,3	-6,6
J Information and communication	58-63	156,7	153,7	151,4	-2,3	-1,5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	114,9	119,7	114,0	-5,7	-4,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	231,9	256,5	234,4	-22,1	-8,6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	92,8	104,5	94,9	-9,6	-9,2
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	168,4	161,0	154,7	-6,3	-3,9
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	82,8	94,0	94,4	0,4	0,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	190,5	188,8	186,2	-2,6	-1,4
P Education	85	231,8	231,6	225,4	-6,2	-2,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	570,3	582,6	588,2	5,6	1,0
Human health activities	86	268,7	270,7	281,3	10,6	3,9
Residential care activities	87	129,6	123,1	124,3	1,2	1,0
Social work activities without accommodation	88	172,0	188,7	182,5	-6,2	-3,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	72,7	74,8	76,6	1,8	2,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	123,9	133,0	128,9	-4,1	-3,1
X Industry unknown	00	9,5	17,9	15,3	-2,6	-14,5

1.12 Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex 2007 - 2009

Sex	Employer sector	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Both sexes	Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
	Private sector	1 830	1 856	1 794	-62	-3,3
	Public sector	657	666	657	-9	-1,4
	-state	152	157	155	-2	-1,3
	-municipality	505	509	502	-7	-1,4
Males	Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	1 289	1 315	1 255	-60	-4,6
	Private sector	1 100	1 124	1 070	-54	-4,8
	Public sector	188	187	182	-5	-2,7
	-state	75	79	76	-3	-3,8
	-municipality	112	107	106	-1	-0,9
Females	Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	1 202	1 216	1 202	-14	-1,2
	Private sector	730	732	724	-8	-1,1
	Public sector	470	479	475	-4	-0,8
	-state	77	78	79	1	1,3
	-municipality	393	402	396	-6	-1,5

1.13 Employed persons aged 15-74 by sex and province 2007 - 2009

Sex	Province	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Both sexes	Whole country	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
	Southern Finland	1 090	1 112	1 084	-28	-2,5
	Western Finland	875	882	855	-27	-3,1
	Eastern Finland	236	239	229	-10	-4,2
	Oulu	203	206	200	-6	-2,9
	Lapland	74	77	74	-3	-3,9
	Åland	14	15	14	-1	-6,7
Males	Whole country	1 289	1 315	1 255	-60	-4,6
	Southern Finland	550	570	546	-24	-4,2
	Western Finland	461	462	440	-22	-4,8
	Eastern Finland	123	124	118	-6	-4,8
	Oulu	107	110	105	-5	-4,5
	Lapland	40	40	38	-2	-5,0
	Åland	8	8	7	-1	-12,5
Females	Whole country	1 202	1 216	1 202	-14	-1,2
	Southern Finland	539	543	538	-5	-0,9
	Western Finland	413	419	415	-4	-1,0
	Eastern Finland	113	115	112	-3	-2,6
	Oulu	96	96	95	-1	-1,0
	Lapland	34	37	37	0	0,0
	Åland	7	7	7	0	0,0

1.14 Employed persons aged 15-74 by region 2007 - 2009

Region	Year			Change	Change
	2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Whole country	2 492	2 531	2 457	-74	-2,9
Uusimaa	735	752	739	-13	-1,7
Itä-Uusimaa	47	48	45	-3	-6,3
Varsinais-Suomi	222	226	219	-7	-3,1
Satakunta	103	105	101	-4	-3,8
Kanta-Häme	79	80	77	-3	-3,8
Pirkanmaa	227	226	220	-6	-2,7
Päijät-Häme	90	92	88	-4	-4,3
Kymenlaakso	80	81	79	-2	-2,5
South Karelia	58	60	57	-3	-5,0
Etelä-Savo	66	65	62	-3	-4,6
Pohjois-Savo	103	106	102	-4	-3,8
North Karelia	67	67	65	-2	-3,0
Central Finland	119	118	116	-2	-1,7
South Ostrobothnia	88	88	85	-3	-3,4
Ostrobothnia	85	85	83	-2	-2,4
Central Ostrobothnia	31	33	31	-2	-6,1
North Ostrobothnia	170	172	167	-5	-2,9
Kainuu	32	34	34	0	0,0
Lapland	74	77	74	-3	-3,9
Åland	14	15	14	-1	-6,7

1.15 Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year			Change
	2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Both sexes	14,1	13,3	14,0	0,7
Males	9,3	8,9	9,2	0,3
Females	19,3	18,2	19,0	0,8

1.16 Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2007 - 2009

	Year			Change	Change
	2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Both sexes	351	338	343	5	1,5
Males	119	116	115	-1	-0,9
Females	232	221	228	7	3,2

1.17 Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	2 178	2 207	2 123	-84	-3,8
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	37	40	38	-2	-5,0
Agriculture	01	16	17	18	1	5,9
C Manufacturing	10-33	400	392	355	-37	-9,4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	46	45	41	-4	-8,9
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	73	67	55	-12	-17,9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	57	52	51	-1	-1,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	61	63	58	-5	-7,9
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	130	132	118	-14	-10,6
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	34	33	32	-1	-3,0
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	23	25	26	1	4,0
F Construction	41-43	137	145	132	-13	-9,0
Construction of buildings	41	54	52	42	-10	-19,2
Specialised construction activities	43	65	73	68	-5	-6,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	264	271	257	-14	-5,2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	36	38	34	-4	-10,5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	84	91	80	-11	-12,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	143	143	143	0	0,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	131	132	129	-3	-2,3
Land, water and air transport	49-51	76	78	77	-1	-1,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	55	54	51	-3	-5,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	78	74	-4	-5,1
J Information and communication	58-63	89	89	86	-3	-3,4
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	66	64	-2	-3,0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	110	119	116	-3	-2,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	49	53	50	-3	-5,7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	101	91	84	-7	-7,7
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	50	53	51	-2	-3,8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	119	117	116	-1	-0,9
P Education	85	165	161	161	0	0,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	355	364	369	5	1,4
Human health activities	86	167	168	173	5	3,0
Residential care activities	87	76	74	77	3	4,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	111	122	118	-4	-3,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	41	40	41	1	2,5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	64	65	65	0	0,0

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
X Industry unknown	00	5	11	8	-3	-27,3

1.18 Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2007 - 2009

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent
Industries total	00-99	3471,2	3553,6	3302,0	-251,6	-7,1
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	69,8	75,6	73,4	-2,2	-2,9
Agriculture	01	32,8	35,1	37,2	2,1	6,0
C Manufacturing	10-33	678,3	671,4	563,0	-108,4	-16,1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	74,6	75,5	66,9	-8,6	-11,4
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	121,0	109,4	86,7	-22,7	-20,7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	94,6	87,4	80,1	-7,3	-8,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	105,0	109,8	87,4	-22,4	-20,4
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	224,9	232,8	191,3	-41,5	-17,8
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	58,3	56,5	50,5	-6,0	-10,6
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	38,4	43,1	43,2	0,1	0,2
F Construction	41-43	240,4	255,4	225,8	-29,6	-11,6
Construction of buildings	41	93,3	89,2	71,0	-18,2	-20,4
Specialised construction activities	43	114,9	129,3	117,5	-11,8	-9,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	414,9	435,1	399,4	-35,7	-8,2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	61,2	65,9	56,2	-9,7	-14,7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	146,6	161,0	136,4	-24,6	-15,3
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	207,0	208,2	206,8	-1,4	-0,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	220,7	220,4	208,6	-11,8	-5,4
Land, water and air transport	49-51	136,7	137,8	133,3	-4,5	-3,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	83,9	82,6	75,2	-7,4	-9,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	104,9	116,2	104,1	-12,1	-10,4
J Information and communication	58-63	144,6	143,7	138,9	-4,8	-3,3
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	103,7	110,0	104,5	-5,5	-5,0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	181,5	202,1	184,9	-17,2	-8,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	81,2	90,5	81,8	-8,7	-9,6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	152,6	141,2	128,2	-13,0	-9,2
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	74,9	81,2	76,8	-4,4	-5,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	190,3	188,1	185,7	-2,4	-1,3
P Education	85	226,8	225,3	219,7	-5,6	-2,5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	545,4	552,0	554,9	2,9	0,5
Human health activities	86	254,4	253,8	262,7	8,9	3,5
Residential care activities	87	125,7	117,7	118,9	1,2	1,0
Social work activities without accommodation	88	165,3	180,4	173,3	-7,1	-3,9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59,6	57,9	59,2	1,3	2,2
S-U Other service activities	94-99	90,9	99,8	94,9	-4,9	-4,9
X Industry unknown	00	8,3	16,5	13,6	-2,9	-17,6

1.19 Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex 2007 - 2009, %

Sex	Employment relationship	Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Both sexes	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	74,6	76,1	75,9	-0,2
	-permanent part-time job	9,4	8,9	9,5	0,6
	-fixed-term full-time job	12,0	11,3	10,8	-0,5
	-fixed-term part-time job	4,0	3,8	3,8	0,0
	Fixed-term job total	16,0	15,1	14,6	-0,5
	Part-time job total	13,4	12,7	13,3	0,6
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	82,0	83,4	84,0	0,6
	-permanent part-time job	5,6	5,3	5,3	0,0
	-fixed-term full-time job	10,0	8,9	8,0	-0,9
	-fixed-term part-time job	2,5	2,4	2,6	0,2
	Fixed-term job total	12,4	11,3	10,6	-0,7
	Part-time job total	8,0	7,7	7,9	0,2
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	67,4	68,8	68,2	-0,6
	-permanent part-time job	13,1	12,4	13,4	1,0
	-fixed-term full-time job	13,9	13,6	13,4	-0,2
	-fixed-term part-time job	5,5	5,2	5,0	-0,2
	Fixed-term job total	19,4	18,8	18,4	-0,4
	Part-time job total	18,6	17,6	18,4	0,8

1.20 Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex 2007 - 2009

Sex	Employment relationship	Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Both sexes	Employees total	2 178	2 207	2 123	-84	-3,8
	-permanent full-time job	1 625	1 678	1 610	-68	-4,1
	-permanent part-time job	205	196	201	5	2,6
	-fixed-term full-time job	261	248	229	-19	-7,7
	-fixed-term part-time job	87	84	81	-3	-3,6
	Fixed-term job total	348	332	310	-22	-6,6
	Part-time job total	292	279	283	4	1,4
Males	Employees total	1 075	1 095	1 029	-66	-6,0
	-permanent full-time job	882	913	865	-48	-5,3
	-permanent part-time job	60	58	55	-3	-5,2
	-fixed-term full-time job	107	97	83	-14	-14,4
	-fixed-term part-time job	26	26	26	0	0,0
	Fixed-term job total	133	123	109	-14	-11,4
	Part-time job total	87	84	81	-3	-3,6
Females	Employees total	1 103	1 112	1 094	-18	-1,6
	-permanent full-time job	744	765	746	-19	-2,5
	-permanent part-time job	145	137	147	10	7,3
	-fixed-term full-time job	154	151	146	-5	-3,3
	-fixed-term part-time job	60	58	55	-3	-5,2
	Fixed-term job total	214	209	201	-8	-3,8
	Part-time job total	205	195	202	7	3,6

1.21 Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74, %

		Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	39,0	39,9	36,3	-3,6
	-permanent part-time job	11,3	10,8	11,8	1,0
	-fixed-term full-time job	36,6	36,1	37,1	1,0
	-fixed-term part-time job	13,0	13,2	14,8	1,6
	Fixed-term job total	49,6	49,3	51,9	2,6
	Part-time job total	24,3	24,0	26,6	2,6
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	50,2	52,3	47,7	-4,6
	-permanent part-time job	7,2	7,7	8,6	0,9
	-fixed-term full-time job	34,0	31,0	32,2	1,2
	-fixed-term part-time job	8,6	9,0	11,5	2,5
	Fixed-term job total	42,5	40,0	43,7	3,7
	Part-time job total	15,8	16,7	20,1	3,4
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	-permanent full-time job	29,2	29,3	27,7	-1,6
	-permanent part-time job	14,9	13,4	14,2	0,8
	-fixed-term full-time job	39,0	40,4	40,9	0,5
	-fixed-term part-time job	16,9	16,9	17,2	0,3
	Fixed-term job total	55,9	57,3	58,1	0,8
	Part-time job total	31,8	30,3	31,5	1,2

1.22 Different types of employment relationships of less than 12 months' duration by sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes	Employees total	473	470	392	-78	-16,6
	-permanent full-time job	185	188	142	-46	-24,5
	-permanent part-time job	54	51	46	-5	-9,8
	-fixed-term full-time job	173	169	146	-23	-13,6
	-fixed-term part-time job	62	62	58	-4	-6,5
	Fixed-term job total	235	232	204	-28	-12,1
	Part-time job total	115	113	104	-9	-8,0
Males	Employees total	222	217	169	-48	-22,1
	-permanent full-time job	111	113	81	-32	-28,3
	-permanent part-time job	16	17	15	-2	-11,8
	-fixed-term full-time job	75	67	54	-13	-19,4
	-fixed-term part-time job	19	19	19	0	0,0
	Fixed-term job total	94	87	74	-13	-14,9
	Part-time job total	35	36	34	-2	-5,6
Females	Employees total	252	253	223	-30	-11,9
	-permanent full-time job	74	74	62	-12	-16,2
	-permanent part-time job	37	34	32	-2	-5,9
	-fixed-term full-time job	98	102	91	-11	-10,8
	-fixed-term part-time job	43	43	38	-5	-11,6
	Fixed-term job total	141	145	130	-15	-10,3
	Part-time job total	80	77	70	-7	-9,1

1.23 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	6,9	6,4	8,2	1,8
	15-64	6,9	6,4	8,4	2,0
	15-24	16,5	16,5	21,5	5,0
	25-34	6,2	5,8	8,2	2,4
	35-44	5,0	4,5	5,7	1,2
	45-54	5,0	4,4	6,1	1,7
	55-64	6,3	5,4	6,2	0,8
Males	15-74	6,5	6,1	8,9	2,8
	15-64	6,6	6,2	9,0	2,8
	15-24	16,4	17,1	24,1	7,0
	25-34	5,5	5,2	8,4	3,2
	35-44	4,1	3,6	6,0	2,4
	45-54	5,2	4,2	6,8	2,6
	55-64	6,8	5,8	7,0	1,2
Females	15-74	7,2	6,7	7,6	0,9
	15-64	7,3	6,7	7,6	0,9
	15-24	16,6	15,8	19,0	3,2
	25-34	6,9	6,5	7,9	1,4
	35-44	5,9	5,4	5,3	-0,1
	45-54	4,8	4,6	5,4	0,8
	55-64	5,9	5,0	5,5	0,5

1.24 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2007 - 2009

		Year			Change	Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009	2008/2009
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes	15-74	183	172	221	49	28,5
	15-64	183	172	221	49	28,5
	15-24	56	56	69	13	23,2
	25-34	34	33	47	14	42,4
	35-44	32	28	35	7	25,0
	45-54	34	30	41	11	36,7
	55-64	27	25	29	4	16,0
Males	15-74	90	85	122	37	43,5
	15-64	90	85	122	37	43,5
	15-24	28	29	38	9	31,0
	25-34	17	16	27	11	68,8
	35-44	14	12	19	7	58,3
	45-54	17	14	23	9	64,3
	55-64	15	13	16	3	23,1
Females	15-74	93	87	99	12	13,8
	15-64	93	87	98	11	12,6
	15-24	29	27	31	4	14,8
	25-34	18	17	21	4	23,5
	35-44	18	16	16	0	0,0
	45-54	16	16	18	2	12,5
	55-64	13	11	13	2	18,2

1.25 Unemployment rate by province and sex 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change
		2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Sex	Province				
Both sexes	Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,9	6,4	8,2	1,8
	Southern Finland	5,6	5,3	6,9	1,6
	Western Finland	6,5	6,3	8,5	2,2
	Eastern Finland	10,3	8,7	11,1	2,4
	Oulu	9,5	8,8	9,9	1,1
	Lapland	10,9	9,9	11,6	1,7
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,5	6,1	8,9	2,8
	Southern Finland	5,7	5,2	7,5	2,3
	Western Finland	5,9	5,6	9,0	3,4
	Eastern Finland	10,1	8,5	11,9	3,4
	Oulu	8,4	9,0	11,0	2,0
	Lapland	9,7	8,4	11,7	3,3
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,2	6,7	7,6	0,9
	Southern Finland	5,6	5,4	6,2	0,8
	Western Finland	7,1	6,9	8,0	1,1
	Eastern Finland	10,5	8,8	10,3	1,5
	Oulu	10,6	8,5	8,7	0,2
	Lapland	12,1	11,5	11,5	0,0

1.26 Unemployment rate by region 2007 - 2009, persons aged 15-74

Region	Year			Change
	2007	2008	2009	2008/2009
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	6,9	6,4	8,2	1,8
Uusimaa	5,2	4,9	6,2	1,3
Itä-Uusimaa	3,0	3,3	6,7	3,4
Varsinais-Suomi	6,2	5,7	7,5	1,8
Satakunta	6,6	6,0	7,5	1,5
Kanta-Häme	6,4	5,8	7,2	1,4
Pirkanmaa	6,2	7,0	10,0	3,0
Päijät-Häme	6,6	6,2	8,7	2,5
Kymenlaakso	7,0	7,7	7,9	0,2
South Karelia	8,7	6,6	10,7	4,1
Etelä-Savo	8,7	7,9	9,6	1,7
Pohjois-Savo	9,8	7,8	10,8	3,0
North Karelia	12,5	10,7	13,0	2,3
Central Finland	8,9	8,1	11,2	3,1
South Ostrobothnia	6,1	5,4	7,9	2,5
Ostrobothnia	4,2	4,7	5,9	1,2
Central Ostrobothnia	7,6	6,0	6,4	0,4
North Ostrobothnia	8,2	8,3	10,0	1,7
Kainuu	15,7	11,2	9,3	-1,9
Lapland	10,9	9,9	11,6	1,7

Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey providing monthly, quarterly and annual statistics on participation in the labour market, employment, unemployment and working hours among the population aged between 15 and 74. Approximately 12,000 persons are interviewed each month about their labour market activities during one week. Based on the information given by the respondents, the survey provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the labour force and changes in the labour market.

The results of the survey are used, inter alia, in preparing labour market projections and plans, as support for decision-making and in the follow-up of the employment effects of different measures. Key users of the results are ministries, authorities responsible for regional planning, employers' and employees' organisations, universities and research institutions, international organisations and the European Union. Statistics Finland uses the data, inter alia, in the compilation of the National Accounts. Public attention focuses each month especially on the changes in unemployment and employment from the corresponding month in the previous year.

The current data content of the Labour Force Survey is based mainly on the EU Regulation on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (Council Regulations No 577/98, 2257/2003 and 430/2005). More detailed information on the European Union Labour Force Survey is available at http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm.

The Labour Force Survey describes persons. Since 2003, information is obtained from a sub sample also on the structure of households and the activities of all working-age members of a household with regard to the labour market. Since 1999 a unified EU ad hoc- survey with annually changing topics has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey.

The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the recommendations of ILO, the International Labour Organisation of the UN, and the regulations of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In the basic classification of the labour market situation, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive.

Definitions:

- A person is **employed** if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment at least one hour against wages or salary or fringe benefits, or to make profit, 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 less than three months. The employed are divided into wage and salary earners, entrepreneurs and unpaid workers in a family member's enterprise.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as a wage or salary earner or entrepreneur 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 **labour force** comprises all persons aged between 15 and 74 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 can also be described with the concept persons outside the labour force. For information on the other concepts used in the Labour Force Survey see: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html.

Statistical classifications used in the Labour Force Survey include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NAVE Rev. 2) as of the beginning of 2009, the Classification of Occupations 2001 (ISCO-88) and the Classification of Occupations 1987, the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989, the Classification of

Education 1997 (ISCED 1997) as well as the regional classifications Major Region, Province, Region and Employment and Economic Development Centre.

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 includes also persons residing abroad temporarily (less than a year) as well as foreign nationals registered in the Finnish Population Information System who will reside in Finland at least one year (<http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi/vrk/home.nsf/www/populationinformationsystem>). Information is delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, also on persons younger than 15 and aged 75 or older (who are not interviewed). In the survey, age is determined on the basis of real age at the time of the interview. Hence a 14-year-old can belong to the sample but is included only after he/she has turned 15. Correspondingly the most aged persons are left out of the survey when they turn 75.

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is drawn twice a year as a stratified random sample from the Statistics Finland 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 in each month consists approximately of 12,000 persons, which is, on average, every 300th person from the population. The sample consists of five rotation groups which have joined the survey in different months. 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.

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. In 2008 approximately 116,000 interviews were conducted. The non-response rate of the survey was 20.5 per cent on average.

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

The figures published in the Labour Force Survey, as figures collected with any sample survey, are so-called estimates. An estimate is an estimation of a quality of the population derived by applying a mathematical operation (estimation) to sample observations. For example, the number of the unemployed in January 2009, which was 184,000 persons, is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 resulting from such a procedure.

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

The employment and unemployment numbers in the Labour Force Survey vary relatively regularly in different months of the year. Variation which occurs annually in similar ways has been removed from the so-called trends which are also published from the Labour Force Survey. 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 are revised somewhat when the data of the following month are inserted into the series. This preliminary nature of trends must be taken into account when drawing conclusions. As from June 2007, the trend components of the time series are calculated with the Tramo/Seats method recommended by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

Measurement errors arise, inter alia, due to the fact that questions can be understood or interpreted differently and respondents may not report some information. Developing the questionnaire and training the interviewers are measures used to contain measurement errors.

Random variation due to sampling means that figures calculated from different samples differ 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 describing the same phenomenon, as quarterly data have been collected by interviewing thrice the number of persons than the monthly data. Annual figures are the most accurate. The second 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 regions 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 property being investigated lies with a probability of 95 per cent.** For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2009 is $184,000 \pm 15,000$, i.e. 169,000-199,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 15,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 7,500 persons, with the 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	± 27 800	14 200	0,6
	1 200 000	± 21 000	10 700	0,9
	600 000	± 15 300	7 800	1,3
	300 000	± 11 600	5 900	2,0
	100 000	± 6 700	3 400	3,4
	50 000	± 4 700	2 400	4,8
	10 000	± 2 900	1 500	15,0
Unemployed	230 000	± 15 100	7 700	3,3
	120 000	± 11 800	6 000	5,0
	90 000	± 10 800	5 500	6,1
	60 000	± 9 000	4 600	7,7
	30 000	± 6 900	3 500	11,7
	20 000	± 5 100	2 600	13,0
	10 000	± 3 700	1 900	19,0

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

We can see from table 1 that if the monthly estimate of the employed in the subgroup is 300,000 persons, the real number of the employed lies, with a probability of 95 per cent, within the range 300,000 ± 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 ± 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 (coefficient of variation) 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 correlation in variance estimation, the Labour Force Survey uses an approximation of single stage cluster sampling in which a within-cluster variance is calculated for persons interviewed several times during the year. Clusters are formed on the basis of interviewee's age. Within-cluster 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 ± 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 had 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 big 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, inter alia, employment and labour input by industry and more specific regional data. Quarterly deliveries of data are made to the EU, which are used to compile statistics on EU Member States. The most detailed data are released in the annual statistics which is finalised approximately six months from the end of the survey year.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of the Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly and quarterly results are released on predefined days in 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, among other things, to 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 available over the Internet also from Statistics Finland's chargeable time series database (ASTIKA).

The annual publication of the labour force statistics contains a description of survey methodology, definitions of key concepts, descriptions of classifications used as well as the survey questionnaire. The tables of the annual publication are available also in electronic form. Statistics on the education of the labour force and occupational structure are published every other year in the OSF Labour market series. In addition, Labour Force Survey data have been published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and the Bulletin of Statistics. Chargeable special compilations can be requested from the Labour Force Survey's 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 only be released for purposes of scientific research and statistical study on the basis of a specific authorised permission and all the identifiers must be removed from it. The data files for the EU Labour Force Survey are delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, without identifiers. Labour Force Survey data are protected according to the protection class defined in Statistics Finland's data protection guidelines.

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

6. Comparability of statistics

A monthly Labour Force Survey 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.

In the beginning, the survey with more limited data content was conducted as a postal inquiry. In 1976 the data contents expanded and methodology was 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 inquiry to a telephone interview, 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. In the beginning, during 1995–1998, the EU Labour Force Survey data were collected as a separate

interview survey in the spring. The monthly survey was gradually revised to correspond to the EU Labour Force Survey. In 1997 the data content of the monthly survey was extended, the data collection became a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) and the concepts and definitions were harmonised to match the guidelines and recommendations of the European Union and the UN's International Labour Organization (ILO) better than before. The definition of an unemployed person was revised in May 1998 and the published time series were revised to correspond with the new definitions retroactively as from 1989 onwards.

In April 1999 the Labour Force Survey's data content extended again with the combining of the monthly survey and the EU Labour Force Survey into a single continuous Labour Force Survey. As from the beginning of the year 2000 the survey changed over into a continuous survey week, whereas previously data for each month had been collected on one survey week. This change-over affected data on working days and hours worked, which are not entirely comparable with earlier data as from the year 2000 onwards. As from the year 2003 the data content of the survey extended with the so-called household module, which is collected from a subsample.

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 working life survey, statistics on labour disputes, statistics on accidents at work as well as an annual register-based employment statistics (RES).

Of these the RES provides data on the labour market activities of the population (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyokay/index_en.html). Its data differ from those of the Labour Force Survey due to data collection methods and definitions of the employed and the unemployed. The RES is based on total data derived from the administrative data of different authorities. The RES data on a person's activities refer mainly to the last week in the year. Data on unemployment is based on the Ministry of Employment and the Economy's register of unemployed job seekers. The statistics are finalised in a good 1 ½ years, preliminary data are ready after roughly one year. Since employment statistics are total data, they offer better regional data (also data on municipalities) 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 compilation of National Accounts. Because of this, among other things, the definitions of the key concepts in the Labour Force Survey such as population, employment, working hours, follow as closely as possible the recommendations of the national accounts (the UN System of National Accounts, SNA, and the European System of Accounts, ESA). The definition of the public sector used in the Labour Force Survey is somewhat different from the sectoral classification of the national accounts. In national accounts, conscripts are classified as employed, according to the ILO recommendation, whereas in the Labour Force Survey, conscripts are regarded as economically inactive.

The results of 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 Eurostat data. In most EU countries conscripts are not included in the target group of the Labour Force Survey, i.e. the so-called household population. This causes differences especially in the results concerning the 15 to 24-year-olds.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also publishes data on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data are based on the 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 differences also in the acceptance of students as unemployed.

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