

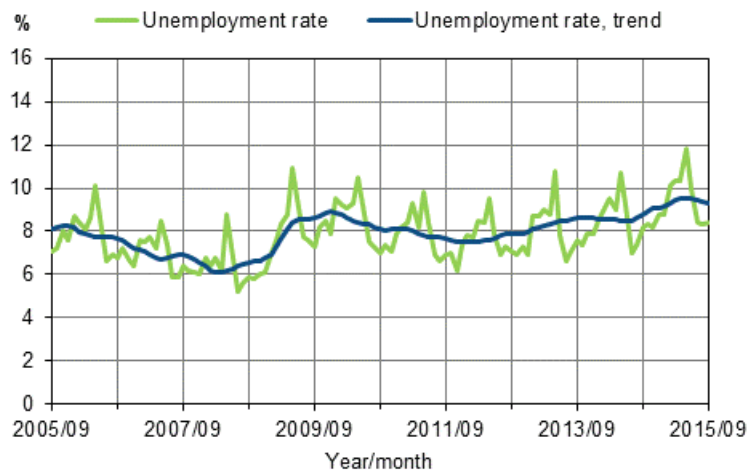
Labour Force Survey

2015, September and 3rd quarter

Unemployment rate 8.4 per cent in September

According to Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey, there were 225,000 unemployed in September 2015. The number of unemployed persons was 7,000 higher in September than one year ago. The unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent, having been 8.2 per cent in September of the year before. There were 5,000 more employed than in September of the previous year. The rate of unemployment was 8.4 per cent in the third quarter (July to September), having been 7.5 per cent in the respective quarter of 2014.

Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 2005/09–2015/09, persons aged 15–74



In September 2015, the number of **employed persons** was 2,452,000, which was 5,000 higher than a year earlier (margin of error ±32,000). There were 15,000 more employed men and 10,000 fewer employed women than in September 2014.

In September, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 68.8 per cent, which was 0.7 percentage points higher than one year before. The employment rate for men rose by 1.4 percentage points to 69.8 per cent. Women’s unemployment rate was almost unchanged and stood at 67.9 per cent. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate was 68.3 per cent.

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, there were 225,000 **unemployed** in September 2015, i.e. 7,000 more than one year earlier (margin of error $\pm 18,000$). The number of unemployed men was 114,000 and that of women 111,000. There were 12,000 more unemployed women and 4,000 fewer unemployed men compared with September 2014.

At 8.4 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 0.2 percentage points higher in September than one year earlier. Men's unemployment rate was 8.3 per cent and women's 8.6 per cent. The trend of the unemployment rate was 9.3 per cent.

In September, there were a total of 642,000 **young people aged 15 to 24**. Of them, 242,000 were employed and 53,000 were unemployed. Thus, the labour force of young people (employed and unemployed) totalled 295,000. In September, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24, that is, the proportion of the unemployed among the labour force, stood at 17.9 per cent, which was the same as one year previously. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people was 22.1 per cent. The share of unemployed young people aged 15 to 24 among the population in the same age group was 8.2 per cent.

There were 1,424,000 persons in the **inactive population** in September 2015, which was 8,000 fewer than one year earlier. Of the inactive population, 156,000 persons were in [disguised unemployment](#), which was 7,000 more than in September 2014.

Changes in employment 2014/09 – 2015/09 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Month		Change
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
Population total	4 097	4 102	0,1
Active population total	2 665	2 678	0,5
Employed	2 447	2 452	0,2
– employees	2 097	2 105	0,4
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	350	347	-1,0
Unemployed	218	225	3,4
Inactive population	1 432	1 424	-0,5
– Persons in disguised unemployment	149	156	4,7
	Per cent, %		Percentage points
Employment rate, persons aged 15 to 64	68,2	68,8	0,7
Unemployment rate	8,2	8,4	0,2
Activity rate	65,0	65,3	0,2
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

Labour Force Survey data for the third quarter of 2015

In the third quarter of 2015, there were on average 2,481,000 **employed persons**. There were 6,000 fewer employed persons than in the corresponding period in 2014. The number of employed persons increased most in information and communication activities (J) and decreased most in wholesale and retail trade (G).

The number of hours worked by employed persons was around 0.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2015 than twelve months previously.

The average number of **unemployed persons** in the third quarter of 2015 was 226,000, which was 24,000 more than in the July to September period of 2014. The unemployment rate for the third quarter of 2015 was 8.4 per cent. The unemployment rate was 0.8 percentage points higher than in the corresponding period in 2014.

In the third quarter of 2015, the number of persons in the **inactive population** was 1,393,000, which was 13,000 fewer than a year earlier. Of the inactive population, 149,000 persons were in [disguised unemployment](#), which was 8,000 more than in the corresponding period of 2014.

Changes in employment 2014/III – 2015/III according to Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Active population total	2 690	2 708	0,7
Employed persons total	2 487	2 481	-0,2
Unemployed total	203	226	11,7
– men	110	118	7,8
– women	93	108	16,4
Inactive population	1 406	1 393	-1,0
– Persons in disguised unemployment	141	149	5,6

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.
The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.

Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

At the end of September 2015, there were altogether 337,000 persons registered in accordance with the Employment Office Regulations as unemployed job seekers at the **employment and economic development offices**. The number of unemployed job seekers was 23,000 higher than in September 2014.

The number of unemployed job seekers increased in September from the corresponding period in 2014 in the areas of all Employment and Economic Development Centres apart from Kainuu (-5%): most in Uusimaa (13%), North Savo (10%), South Savo (10%) and South Ostrobothnia (10%). At the end of September, the number of persons fully laid off registered at the employment and economic development offices was 20,000, which was the same number as twelve months earlier.

The number of persons engaged in services included in the activation rate totalled 118,000 at the end of September, which was 9,000 fewer than in September of the previous year. Altogether, 4.4 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy services.

There were 45,000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 3,000 higher than in last year’s September. During this September, 38,000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which was almost the same as in September 2014.

Changes 2014/09 – 2015/09 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 – 2015/09
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
Unemployed job seekers ¹⁾	315	337	7,3
– unemployed over a year	93	113	22,0
Services, total	128	118	–7,3
– employed	39	23	–40,8
– in labour market training, in training	28	25	–12,3
– engaged in work/training trials	11	12	11,2
– as a job alternation substitute, in rehabilitative work, self-motivated studies supported by unemployment benefit	50	59	17,7
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	38	38	–1,1

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.

1) The law reform that entered into force at the beginning of 2013 and the change in the lay-off procedure on 1 July increase the number of unemployed job seekers somewhat.

Links: [Law reform 1 January 2013](#)
[Change in the lay-off procedure 1 July 2013](#)

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Links

[Labour Force Survey tables in databases](#)

[About seasonally adjusted trend](#)

The accuracy of figures and the margins of error are explained in [the quality description of the Labour Force Survey](#).

[Comparison between the employment statistics of Statistics Finland and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy](#)

[Latest seasonally adjusted employment figures published by the EU](#) can be found on Eurostat's home page <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

[Job vacancy survey](#)

[Latest data on open job vacancies published by the EU](#) can be found on Eurostat's home page <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

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Appendix tables 2015, September

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	68,2	68,8	0,7
	Males	68,4	69,8	1,4
	Females	68,0	67,9	-0,1
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	8,2	8,4	0,2
	Males	8,6	8,3	-0,4
	Females	7,7	8,6	0,9
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	65,0	65,3	0,2
	Males	66,7	67,1	0,4
	Females	63,4	63,4	0,0

Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status				
Both sexes	Population total	4 097	4 102	5	0,1
	Active population total	2 665	2 678	13	0,5
	- employed	2 447	2 452	5	0,2
	- unemployed	218	225	7	3,4
	Inactive population	1 432	1 424	-8	-0,5
Males	Population total	2 053	2 056	4	0,2
	Active population total	1 370	1 381	11	0,8
	- employed	1 251	1 267	15	1,2
	- unemployed	118	114	-4	-3,5
	Inactive population	683	676	-8	-1,1
Females	Population total	2 044	2 045	1	0,1
	Active population total	1 295	1 297	2	0,1
	- employed	1 196	1 186	-10	-0,8
	- unemployed	100	111	12	11,6
	Inactive population	749	749	0	0,0

Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 097	4 102	5	0,1
	15-64	3 487	3 471	-17	-0,5
	15-24	651	642	-8	-1,3
	25-34	692	697	4	0,6
	35-44	657	662	5	0,7
	45-54	738	728	-10	-1,3
	55-64	748	741	-7	-0,9
	65-74	610	631	21	3,5
Males	15-74	2 053	2 056	4	0,2
	15-64	1 765	1 757	-8	-0,4
	15-24	333	328	-5	-1,4
	25-34	355	358	3	0,7
	35-44	337	339	3	0,8
	45-54	372	367	-5	-1,3
	55-64	368	364	-4	-1,0
	65-74	288	300	11	3,9
Females	15-74	2 044	2 045	1	0,1
	15-64	1 723	1 714	-9	-0,5
	15-24	318	314	-4	-1,2
	25-34	337	338	2	0,5
	35-44	321	323	2	0,7
	45-54	367	362	-5	-1,4
	55-64	381	377	-4	-0,9
	65-74	321	332	10	3,2

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change	
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 665	2 678	13	0,5
	15-64	2 595	2 614	20	0,8
	15-24	289	295	6	2,0
	25-34	576	572	-4	-0,7
	35-44	591	595	4	0,7
	45-54	656	662	6	1,0
	55-64	482	490	7	1,5
	65-74	70	63	-7	-9,9
Males	15-74	1 370	1 381	11	0,8
	15-64	1 325	1 339	15	1,1
	15-24	141	145	4	2,5
	25-34	318	320	2	0,5
	35-44	313	312	-1	-0,5
	45-54	324	329	5	1,5
	55-64	228	234	6	2,6
	65-74	45	41	-4	-7,9
Females	15-74	1 295	1 297	2	0,1
	15-64	1 270	1 275	5	0,4
	15-24	148	150	2	1,5
	25-34	258	252	-6	-2,3
	35-44	277	283	6	2,1
	45-54	332	334	1	0,4
	55-64	254	256	1	0,6
	65-74	25	22	-3	-13,5

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	65,0	65,3	0,2
	15-64	74,4	75,3	0,9
	15-24	44,5	45,9	1,5
	25-34	83,2	82,1	-1,1
	35-44	89,9	89,9	0,0
	45-54	88,9	90,9	2,1
	55-64	64,4	66,1	1,6
	65-74	11,5	10,0	-1,5
Males	15-74	66,7	67,1	0,4
	15-64	75,1	76,2	1,2
	15-24	42,4	44,1	1,7
	25-34	89,5	89,3	-0,2
	35-44	93,1	91,9	-1,1
	45-54	87,1	89,6	2,5
	55-64	62,0	64,3	2,2
	65-74	15,6	13,8	-1,8
Females	15-74	63,4	63,4	0,0
	15-64	73,7	74,4	0,7
	15-24	46,6	47,9	1,3
	25-34	76,6	74,5	-2,1
	35-44	86,5	87,8	1,2
	45-54	90,7	92,3	1,6
	55-64	66,8	67,8	1,0
	65-74	7,9	6,6	-1,3

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change	
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 447	2 452	5	0,2
	15-64	2 378	2 389	12	0,5
	15-24	237	242	5	2,0
	25-34	521	517	-5	-1,0
	35-44	552	558	5	1,0
	45-54	619	615	-3	-0,5
	55-64	448	458	10	2,2
	65-74	69	63	-6	-9,1
Males	15-74	1 251	1 267	15	1,2
	15-64	1 207	1 226	19	1,6
	15-24	114	120	6	4,9
	25-34	292	290	-1	-0,4
	35-44	290	294	4	1,3
	45-54	302	306	4	1,4
	55-64	209	215	6	3,0
	65-74	45	41	-4	-8,0
Females	15-74	1 196	1 186	-10	-0,8
	15-64	1 171	1 164	-7	-0,6
	15-24	123	122	-1	-0,8
	25-34	230	226	-4	-1,7
	35-44	262	264	2	0,6
	45-54	317	309	-8	-2,4
	55-64	239	242	3	1,4
	65-74	24	22	-3	-11,2

Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	59,7	59,8	0,1
	15-64	68,2	68,8	0,7
	15-24	36,5	37,7	1,2
	25-34	75,3	74,2	-1,2
	35-44	84,0	84,3	0,2
	45-54	83,8	84,5	0,7
	55-64	59,8	61,7	1,9
	65-74	11,3	9,9	-1,4
Males	15-74	60,9	61,6	0,6
	15-64	68,4	69,8	1,4
	15-24	34,3	36,5	2,2
	25-34	82,0	81,1	-0,9
	35-44	86,2	86,6	0,5
	45-54	81,2	83,4	2,2
	55-64	56,8	59,1	2,3
	65-74	15,4	13,7	-1,8
Females	15-74	58,5	58,0	-0,5
	15-64	68,0	67,9	-0,1
	15-24	38,7	38,9	0,2
	25-34	68,2	66,8	-1,4
	35-44	81,8	81,8	0,0
	45-54	86,5	85,6	-0,9
	55-64	62,8	64,3	1,5
	65-74	7,6	6,6	-1,1

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2014/09 - 2015/09

	Year/Month		Change	
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 447	2 452	5	0,2
Employees total	2 097	2 105	9	0,4
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	350	347	-4	-1,0

Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2014/09 - 2015/09

	Year/Month		Change	
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 447	2 452	5	0,2
Private sector	1 756	1 743	-13	-0,8
Public sector	679	698	20	2,9
- central government	144	135	-9	-6,2
- local government	535	564	29	5,4

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2014/09 - 2015/09

	Year/Month		Change	
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 447	2 452	5	0,2
Southern Finland AVI	1 074	1 086	12	1,1
Southwestern Finland AVI	300	298	-2	-0,5
Eastern Finland AVI	243	238	-5	-2,0
Western and Inland Finland AVI	540	546	6	1,2
Northern Finland AVI	200	195	-4	-2,3
Lapland AVI	75	73	-2	-2,8

Appendix table 11. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2014/09 - 2015/09

	Year/Month		Change	
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	371	372	1	0,3
Males	139	144	5	3,6
Females	232	228	-4	-1,6

Appendix table 12. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2014/09 - 2015/09, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	15,2	15,2	0,0
Males	11,1	11,4	0,3
Females	19,4	19,3	-0,1

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2014/09 - 2015/09

	Year/Month		Change	
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 097	2 105	9	0,4
- permanent full-time work	1 575	1 565	-9	-0,6
- permanent part-time work	208	218	10	4,7
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	228	241	13	5,5
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	86	82	-4	-4,9
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	314	323	9	2,7
Part-time work total	294	299	6	1,9

Appendix table 14. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2014/09 - 2015/09, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	75,1	74,3	-0,8
- permanent part-time work	9,9	10,3	0,4
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,9	11,4	0,6
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	3,9	-0,2
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	15,0	15,3	0,3
Part-time work total	14,0	14,2	0,2

Appendix table 15. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change	
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	218	225	7	3,4
	15-64	217	225	8	3,8
	15-24	52	53	1	2,0
	25-34	55	56	1	1,6
	35-44	38	37	-1	-2,8
	45-54	37	47	10	25,9
	55-64	35	32	-2	-6,7
Males	15-74	118	114	-4	-3,5
	15-64	118	114	-4	-3,5
	15-24	27	25	-2	-7,8
	25-34	27	29	3	10,8
	35-44	23	18	-5	-22,4
	45-54	22	23	1	3,3
	55-64	19	19	0	-2,2
Females	15-74	100	111	12	11,6
	15-64	99	111	12	12,4
	15-24	25	28	3	12,6
	25-34	28	26	-2	-7,1
	35-44	15	19	4	26,8
	45-54	15	24	9	58,1
	55-64	15	13	-2	-12,6

Appendix table 16. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2014/09 - 2015/09

		Year/Month		Change
		2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	8,2	8,4	0,2
	15-64	8,4	8,6	0,2
	15-24	17,9	17,9	0,0
	25-34	9,5	9,7	0,2
	35-44	6,5	6,3	-0,2
	45-54	5,7	7,1	1,4
	55-64	7,2	6,6	-0,6
Males	15-74	8,6	8,3	-0,4
	15-64	8,9	8,5	-0,4
	15-24	19,0	17,1	-1,9
	25-34	8,3	9,2	0,9
	35-44	7,4	5,8	-1,6
	45-54	6,7	6,9	0,1
	55-64	8,5	8,1	-0,4
Females	15-74	7,7	8,6	0,9
	15-64	7,8	8,7	0,9
	15-24	16,9	18,7	1,9
	25-34	10,9	10,4	-0,5
	35-44	5,5	6,8	1,3
	45-54	4,6	7,3	2,7
	55-64	5,9	5,2	-0,8

Appendix table 17. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2014/09 - 2015/09, persons aged 15-74

	Year/Month		Change
	2014/09	2015/09	2014/09 - 2015/09
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Regional State Administrative Agencies			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,2	8,4	0,2
Southern Finland AVI	7,7	7,9	0,2
Southwestern Finland AVI	7,9	6,8	-1,1
Eastern Finland AVI	7,2	9,3	2,1
Western and Inland Finland AVI	8,9	8,2	-0,7
Northern Finland AVI	11,1	11,8	0,7
Lapland AVI	.	.	.

Appendix table 18. Seasonally adjusted trends 2015/09

	Employed	Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (MEE)	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–24
	1000 persons	Per cent, %	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	Per cent, %
2013/09	2 447	68,4	220	302	8,6	19,9
2013/10	2 446	68,3	223	304	8,6	19,7
2013/11	2 447	68,3	225	307	8,6	19,6
2013/12	2 448	68,3	225	309	8,6	19,8
2014/01	2 448	68,4	226	311	8,6	20,1
2014/02	2 448	68,4	226	313	8,6	20,3
2014/03	2 449	68,4	226	315	8,5	20,2
2014/04	2 450	68,4	226	318	8,5	19,9
2014/05	2 450	68,4	227	322	8,5	19,5
2014/06	2 449	68,4	228	325	8,5	19,5
2014/07	2 447	68,3	229	326	8,5	19,6
2014/08	2 446	68,3	231	329	8,6	19,9
2014/09	2 445	68,2	236	332	8,8	20,5
2014/10	2 445	68,2	240	335	9,0	21,1
2014/11	2 445	68,2	242	338	9,0	21,5
2014/12	2 446	68,2	243	341	9,1	21,6
2015/01	2 445	68,2	245	344	9,2	21,6
2015/02	2 441	68,1	248	346	9,3	22,0
2015/03	2 437	68,1	252	348	9,4	22,4
2015/04	2 432	68,0	255	349	9,5	22,7
2015/05	2 428	67,9	256	351	9,5	23,0
2015/06	2 427	67,9	257	354	9,5	23,0
2015/07	2 431	68,0	256	355	9,4	22,8
2015/08	2 438	68,2	254	355	9,4	22,4
2015/09	2 444	68,3	253	355	9,3	22,1

Appendix tables 2015, 3rd quarter

Appendix table 19. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2014/III - 2015/III

Indicator		Year/Quarter		Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	69,4	69,5	0,0
	Males	69,8	70,1	0,3
	Females	69,0	68,8	-0,3
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	7,5	8,4	0,8
	Males	7,9	8,5	0,6
	Females	7,1	8,2	1,1
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	65,7	66,0	0,4
	Males	67,5	67,8	0,3
	Females	63,9	64,2	0,4

Appendix table 20. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2014/III - 2015/III

Sex		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
	Labour force status				
Both sexes	Population total	4 096	4 101	4	0,1
	Active population total	2 690	2 708	18	0,7
	- employed	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
	- unemployed	203	226	24	11,7
	Inactive population	1 406	1 393	-13	-1,0
Males	Population total	2 052	2 056	3	0,2
	Active population total	1 385	1 394	9	0,7
	- employed	1 275	1 276	1	0,1
	- unemployed	110	118	9	7,8
	Inactive population	667	661	-6	-0,9
Females	Population total	2 044	2 045	1	0,1
	Active population total	1 305	1 313	8	0,6
	- employed	1 212	1 205	-7	-0,6
	- unemployed	93	108	15	16,4
	Inactive population	739	731	-7	-1,0

Appendix table 21. Population by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 096	4 101	4	0,1
	15-64	3 488	3 472	-16	-0,5
	15-24	651	643	-8	-1,3
	25-34	692	696	5	0,7
	35-44	657	662	4	0,7
	45-54	739	729	-10	-1,3
	55-64	749	742	-7	-1,0
	65-74	608	629	21	3,4
Males	15-74	2 052	2 056	3	0,2
	15-64	1 765	1 758	-8	-0,4
	15-24	333	328	-5	-1,4
	25-34	355	358	3	0,8
	35-44	337	338	2	0,6
	45-54	372	367	-4	-1,1
	55-64	369	366	-3	-0,9
	65-74	287	298	11	3,8
Females	15-74	2 044	2 045	1	0,1
	15-64	1 723	1 714	-9	-0,5
	15-24	318	315	-3	-1,1
	25-34	337	338	2	0,5
	35-44	321	323	3	0,8
	45-54	367	362	-5	-1,5
	55-64	380	376	-4	-1,1
	65-74	321	330	10	3,1

Appendix table 22. Active population by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 690	2 708	18	0,7
	15-64	2 624	2 638	14	0,5
	15-24	334	333	-1	-0,2
	25-34	571	577	6	1,0
	35-44	585	586	1	0,2
	45-54	659	653	-5	-0,8
	55-64	475	488	13	2,8
	65-74	66	70	4	5,8
Males	15-74	1 385	1 394	9	0,7
	15-64	1 342	1 351	8	0,6
	15-24	162	159	-3	-2,0
	25-34	313	320	6	2,0
	35-44	311	310	-2	-0,5
	45-54	327	329	2	0,5
	55-64	228	233	5	2,3
	65-74	43	44	1	2,6
Females	15-74	1 305	1 313	8	0,6
	15-64	1 281	1 287	6	0,4
	15-24	171	174	3	1,5
	25-34	258	257	-1	-0,2
	35-44	274	277	3	1,1
	45-54	331	324	-7	-2,2
	55-64	247	255	8	3,2
	65-74	24	26	3	11,5

Appendix table 23. Activity rates by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	65,7	66,0	0,4
	15-64	75,2	76,0	0,8
	15-24	51,2	51,8	0,5
	25-34	82,5	82,9	0,3
	35-44	89,0	88,6	-0,4
	45-54	89,1	89,6	0,4
	55-64	63,4	65,8	2,4
	65-74	10,9	11,1	0,3
Males	15-74	67,5	67,8	0,3
	15-64	76,0	76,8	0,8
	15-24	48,7	48,4	-0,3
	25-34	88,3	89,4	1,1
	35-44	92,5	91,5	-1,0
	45-54	88,1	89,5	1,5
	55-64	61,8	63,8	2,0
	65-74	14,8	14,6	-0,2
Females	15-74	63,9	64,2	0,4
	15-64	74,4	75,1	0,7
	15-24	53,8	55,3	1,4
	25-34	76,5	75,9	-0,6
	35-44	85,4	85,6	0,2
	45-54	90,2	89,6	-0,6
	55-64	65,0	67,9	2,8
	65-74	7,4	8,0	0,6

Appendix table 24. Employed persons by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
	15-64	2 422	2 412	-11	-0,4
	15-24	289	279	-10	-3,5
	25-34	525	524	-1	-0,1
	35-44	548	548	0	0,0
	45-54	620	610	-10	-1,6
	55-64	441	451	10	2,2
	65-74	65	70	5	7,4
Males	15-74	1 275	1 276	1	0,1
	15-64	1 233	1 233	-0	0,0
	15-24	136	130	-6	-4,6
	25-34	290	292	2	0,9
	35-44	291	292	1	0,3
	45-54	306	307	1	0,3
	55-64	211	212	2	0,8
	65-74	42	43	1	2,7
Females	15-74	1 212	1 205	-7	-0,6
	15-64	1 190	1 179	-10	-0,9
	15-24	153	149	-4	-2,4
	25-34	235	232	-3	-1,3
	35-44	257	256	-1	-0,3
	45-54	314	303	-11	-3,4
	55-64	231	239	8	3,4
	65-74	23	26	4	15,9

Appendix table 25. Employment rates by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	60,7	60,5	-0,2
	15-64	69,4	69,5	0,0
	15-24	44,3	43,3	-1,0
	25-34	75,9	75,3	-0,6
	35-44	83,4	82,8	-0,5
	45-54	83,9	83,6	-0,3
	55-64	58,9	60,8	1,9
	65-74	10,7	11,1	0,4
Males	15-74	62,1	62,1	-0,1
	15-64	69,8	70,1	0,3
	15-24	40,9	39,6	-1,3
	25-34	81,6	81,7	0,1
	35-44	86,4	86,2	-0,2
	45-54	82,3	83,5	1,2
	55-64	57,0	58,0	1,0
	65-74	14,7	14,5	-0,1
Females	15-74	59,3	58,9	-0,4
	15-64	69,0	68,8	-0,3
	15-24	47,9	47,3	-0,6
	25-34	69,8	68,5	-1,3
	35-44	80,2	79,3	-0,9
	45-54	85,5	83,8	-1,7
	55-64	60,7	63,5	2,8
	65-74	7,1	7,9	0,9

Appendix table 26. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
Employees total	2 139	2 135	-4	-0,2
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	348	347	-2	-0,4

Appendix table 27. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change	
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
Private sector	1 800	1 805	5	0,3
Public sector	676	668	-7	-1,1
- central government	140	135	-5	-3,6
- local government	536	534	-2	-0,5

Appendix table 28. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	110	-6	-4,9
Agriculture	01	80	77	-3	-3,7
C Manufacturing	10-33	332	342	10	2,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	48	51	3	5,2
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	49	51	3	6,0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	47	2	4,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	54	59	5	9,5
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	106	101	-4	-4,0
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	31	32	1	4,2
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	23	-5	-18,7
F Construction	41-43	176	176	-1	-0,4
Construction of buildings	41	65	65	0	0,2
Specialised construction activities	43	90	93	3	3,2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	302	289	-12	-4,1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	43	0	1,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	90	78	-12	-13,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	169	168	-1	-0,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	140	140	0	0,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	90	89	-1	-0,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	50	51	1	1,8
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	91	90	-1	-1,0
J Information and communication	58-63	99	110	11	11,1
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	74	73	-2	-2,1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	169	169	0	0,1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	59	63	4	6,9
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	104	114	10	9,1
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	66	71	5	7,1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	104	107	2	2,2
P Education	85	174	175	1	0,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	408	410	2	0,6
Human health activities	86	183	197	13	7,3

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Residential care activities	87	100	90	-9	-9,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	125	123	-2	-1,5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	66	60	-6	-9,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	92	88	-5	-4,9
X Industry unknown	00	12	6	.	.

Appendix table 29. Hours actually worked of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2014/III - 2015/III

	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	954,6	960,7	6,0	0,6
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	61,1	58,4	-2,7	-4,5
Agriculture	01	46,1	44,9	-1,3	-2,8
C Manufacturing	10-33	131,3	136,3	5,0	3,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	19,2	19,7	0,5	2,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	19,0	20,2	1,3	6,7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	18,2	19,2	0,9	5,0
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	21,8	24,3	2,5	11,7
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	41,0	39,5	-1,5	-3,7
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	12,0	13,4	1,4	11,4
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10,6	9,6	-1,0	-9,4
F Construction	41-43	80,2	79,3	-0,9	-1,1
Construction of buildings	41	29,1	28,9	-0,2	-0,7
Specialised construction activities	43	42,0	42,7	0,7	1,6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	116,4	113,2	-3,2	-2,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	17,9	19,0	1,1	6,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	36,5	32,7	-3,8	-10,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	62,0	61,5	-0,5	-0,8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	58,7	57,9	-0,8	-1,4
Land, water and air transport	49-51	40,4	40,4	0,0	-0,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	18,2	17,5	-0,8	-4,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	35,0	34,8	-0,2	-0,7
J Information and communication	58-63	37,9	42,1	4,2	11,0
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	27,3	28,0	0,7	2,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	61,0	61,2	0,2	0,4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	22,3	24,7	2,4	10,9
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	39,0	44,0	5,0	12,8
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	23,8	26,7	2,8	11,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	36,4	37,3	0,9	2,3
P Education	85	54,3	52,3	-2,0	-3,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	144,4	149,3	4,9	3,4

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Human health activities	86	63,6	70,8	7,2	11,3
Residential care activities	87	38,4	36,2	-2,3	-5,9
Social work activities without accommodation	88	42,4	42,3	-0,1	-0,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	23,9	21,3	-2,5	-10,6
S-U Other service activities	94-99	32,6	32,6	0,0	0,0
X Industry unknown	00	4,6	3,2	.	.

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
Southern Finland AVI	1 093	1 099	7	0,6
Southwestern Finland AVI	306	303	-2	-0,8
Eastern Finland AVI	245	238	-7	-2,9
Western and Inland Finland AVI	547	548	1	0,2
Northern Finland AVI	205	199	-6	-2,9
Lapland AVI	76	78	2	2,5

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) 2014/III - 2015/III

Region	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 487	2 481	-6	-0,2
Uusimaa	801	805	4	0,5
Varsinais-Suomi	208	208	-0	-0,2
Satakunta	98	96	-2	-2,0
Kanta-Häme	81	79	-2	-2,1
Pirkanmaa	225	228	3	1,1
Päijät-Häme	84	88	4	4,2
Kymenlaakso	71	74	3	4,2
South Karelia	55	53	-2	-4,5
Etelä-Savo	64	61	-2	-3,6
Pohjois-Savo	109	105	-4	-3,7
North Karelia	72	71	-1	-1,2
Central Finland	118	114	-4	-3,2
South Ostrobothnia	89	87	-2	-2,0
Ostrobothnia	85	88	3	4,1
Central Ostrobothnia	30	31	1	2,9
North Ostrobothnia	175	169	-6	-3,4
Kainuu	30	30	-0	-0,1
Lapland	76	78	2	2,5

Appendix table 32. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change	
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	358	357	-1	-0,3
Males	132	138	6	4,6
Females	226	219	-7	-3,2

Appendix table 33. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2014/III - 2015/III, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	14,4	14,4	0,0
Males	10,4	10,9	0,5
Females	18,7	18,2	-0,5

Appendix table 34. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 139	2 135	-4	-0,2
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	40	38	-2	-4,3
Agriculture	01	19	18	-1	-3,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	307	319	12	3,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	44	46	2	4,1
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	46	49	3	5,8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	42	45	2	5,8
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	47	53	6	12,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	102	99	-3	-2,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	25	26	1	5,1
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	22	-5	-18,0
F Construction	41-43	135	135	-1	-0,6
Construction of buildings	41	47	48	0	0,5
Specialised construction activities	43	68	71	3	3,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	261	252	-9	-3,3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	34	35	1	3,8
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	78	70	-8	-10,6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	149	147	-2	-1,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	118	116	-2	-1,6
Land, water and air transport	49-51	70	68	-2	-3,0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	48	49	0	0,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	80	78	-3	-3,1
J Information and communication	58-63	88	99	11	11,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	65	-2	-3,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	130	130	0	0,2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	51	55	4	7,6
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	92	99	6	6,9
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	58	62	4	6,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	104	107	2	2,2
P Education	85	169	171	2	0,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	387	385	-2	-0,5
Human health activities	86	168	179	11	6,4

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Residential care activities	87	98	89	-9	-9,6
Social work activities without accommodation	88	121	117	-3	-2,8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	51	47	-4	-7,2
S-U Other service activities	94-99	70	67	-3	-4,5
X Industry unknown	00	11	5	.	.

Appendix table 35. Hours actually worked of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2014/III - 2015/III

	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	789,8	795,1	5,3	0,7
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	18,3	17,9	-0,4	-2,2
Agriculture	01	9,2	9,6	0,3	3,8
C Manufacturing	10-33	120,2	125,7	5,5	4,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	17,4	17,7	0,3	1,4
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	17,9	19,2	1,3	7,3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	16,8	18,1	1,3	7,6
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	18,9	21,1	2,2	11,8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	39,5	38,6	-0,9	-2,3
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	9,6	11,0	1,3	13,9
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	9,8	9,1	-0,7	-7,1
F Construction	41-43	60,2	57,9	-2,3	-3,8
Construction of buildings	41	21,0	20,4	-0,6	-3,0
Specialised construction activities	43	30,6	30,4	-0,1	-0,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	95,8	94,9	-1,0	-1,0
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	13,2	15,3	2,1	16,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	31,1	29,0	-2,2	-7,0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	51,5	50,6	-0,9	-1,8
H Transportation and storage	49-53	46,8	45,0	-1,8	-3,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	29,4	28,5	-0,9	-3,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	17,5	16,6	-0,9	-5,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	28,6	27,2	-1,5	-5,2
J Information and communication	58-63	33,5	37,4	3,9	11,6
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	24,5	24,4	-0,1	-0,5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	45,9	46,7	0,8	1,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	19,1	21,1	2,0	10,7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	33,2	37,4	4,2	12,5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	20,4	23,1	2,8	13,5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	36,4	37,2	0,8	2,2
P Education	85	52,7	50,8	-1,9	-3,6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	137,5	139,9	2,4	1,8

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Human health activities	86	59,7	65,3	5,6	9,4
Residential care activities	87	36,8	34,6	-2,2	-5,9
Social work activities without accommodation	88	41,0	39,9	-1,0	-2,5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	17,5	16,7	-0,8	-4,3
S-U Other service activities	94-99	24,5	24,2	-0,3	-1,3
X Industry unknown	00	4,3	2,7	.	.

Appendix table 36. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 139	2 135	-4	-0,2
- permanent full-time work	1 567	1 574	7	0,5
- permanent part-time work	203	198	-5	-2,3
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	286	275	-11	-3,8
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	83	87	4	4,5
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	369	362	-7	-1,9
Part-time work total	286	285	-1	-0,3

Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2014/III - 2015/III, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	73,3	73,8	0,5
- permanent part-time work	9,5	9,3	-0,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,4	12,9	-0,5
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	3,9	4,1	0,2
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	17,2	16,9	-0,3
Part-time work total	13,4	13,4	0,0

Appendix table 38. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2014/III - 2015/III, persons aged 15-74

	Year/Quarter		Change	
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	440	434	-5	-1,2
- permanent full-time work	130	133	3	2,4
- permanent part-time work	46	41	-6	-12,5
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	203	195	-8	-3,9
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	60	65	5	9,0
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	263	260	-3	-1,0
Part-time work total	107	106	-0	-0,4

Appendix table 39. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2014/III - 2015/III, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	29,6	30,7	1,1
- permanent part-time work	10,6	9,4	-1,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	46,1	44,8	-1,3
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	13,7	15,1	1,4
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	59,8	59,9	0,1
Part-time work total	24,2	24,4	0,2

Appendix table 40. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	203	226	24	11,7
	15-64	201	226	25	12,3
	15-24	45	54	9	20,6
	25-34	46	53	7	14,1
	35-44	37	38	1	2,7
	45-54	39	43	4	11,5
	55-64	34	37	3	10,3
Males	15-74	110	118	9	7,8
	15-64	109	118	9	7,9
	15-24	26	29	3	11,6
	25-34	24	28	4	16,6
	35-44	21	18	-3	-13,0
	45-54	21	22	1	4,0
	55-64	18	21	3	19,6
Females	15-74	93	108	15	16,4
	15-64	92	108	16	17,6
	15-24	19	25	6	32,9
	25-34	22	25	3	11,5
	35-44	17	20	4	22,0
	45-54	17	21	4	20,8
	55-64	16	16	0	0,1

Appendix table 41. Unemployment rate by sex and age 2014/III - 2015/III

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	7,5	8,4	0,8
	15-64	7,7	8,6	0,9
	15-24	13,5	16,3	2,8
	25-34	8,1	9,1	1,0
	35-44	6,4	6,5	0,2
	45-54	5,9	6,6	0,7
	55-64	7,1	7,7	0,5
Males	15-74	7,9	8,5	0,6
	15-64	8,2	8,7	0,6
	15-24	16,0	18,3	2,2
	25-34	7,6	8,6	1,1
	35-44	6,6	5,8	-0,8
	45-54	6,6	6,8	0,2
	55-64	7,7	9,1	1,3
Females	15-74	7,1	8,2	1,1
	15-64	7,2	8,4	1,2
	15-24	11,0	14,5	3,4
	25-34	8,7	9,8	1,0
	35-44	6,1	7,3	1,3
	45-54	5,3	6,5	1,2
	55-64	6,6	6,4	-0,2

Appendix table 42. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2014/III - 2015/III

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Regional State Administrative Agencies			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,5	8,4	0,8
Southern Finland AVI	7,1	7,7	0,6
Southwestern Finland AVI	7,8	8,3	0,5
Eastern Finland AVI	7,5	8,7	1,2
Western and Inland Finland AVI	7,4	8,6	1,2
Northern Finland AVI	10,1	10,2	0,1
Lapland AVI	7,3	11,3	4,1

Appendix table 43. Unemployment rates by region (2011) 2014/III - 2015/III

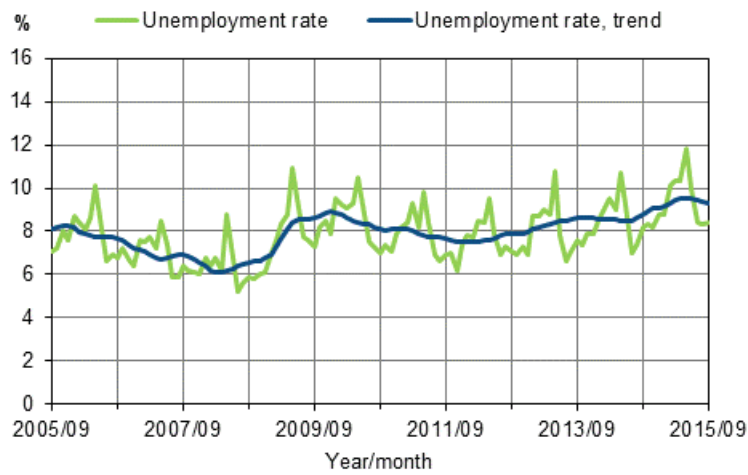
Region	Year/Quarter		Change
	2014/III	2015/III	2014/III - 2015/III
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,5	8,4	0,8
Uusimaa	6,8	7,4	0,6
Varsinais-Suomi	8,6	8,9	0,3
Satakunta	6,1	6,9	0,8
Kanta-Häme	6,1	8,2	2,1
Pirkanmaa	8,7	8,9	0,2
Päijät-Häme	8,3	7,6	-0,7
Kymenlaakso	9,8	8,5	-1,3
South Karelia	7,6	10,0	2,4
Etelä-Savo	7,3	9,4	2,1
Pohjois-Savo	8,2	9,2	1,0
North Karelia	6,3	7,2	0,9
Central Finland	9,0	12,1	3,1
South Ostrobothnia	5,1	7,4	2,3
Ostrobothnia	5,0	5,1	0,1
Central Ostrobothnia	5,0	6,0	1,0
North Ostrobothnia	9,2	9,3	0,1
Kainuu	15,0	14,9	-0,2
Lapland	7,3	11,3	4,1

Appendix figures 2015, September

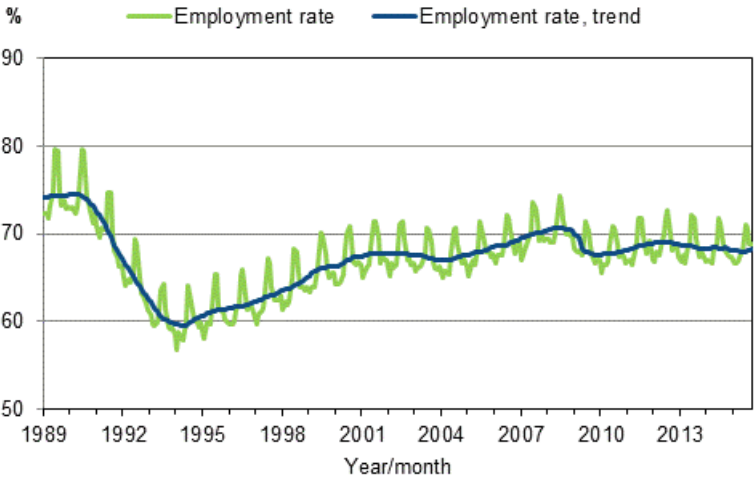
Appendix figure 1. Employment rate and trend of employment rate 2005/09–2015/09, persons aged 15–64



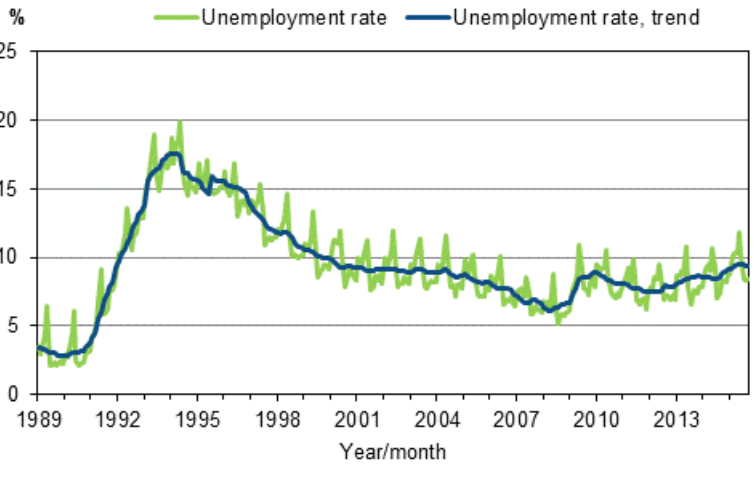
Appendix figure 2. Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 2005/09–2015/09, persons aged 15–74



Appendix figure 3. Employment rate and trend of employment rate 1989/01–2015/09, persons aged 15–64



Appendix figure 4. Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 1989/01–2015/09, persons aged 15–74



Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

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

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

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

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

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

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_\(LFS\)_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_(LFS)_statistics).

Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with an annually changing topic has been conducted in connection with the Labour Force Survey. Further information about the ad hoc surveys can be found (in Finnish) at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2011-11-28_men_001.html.

Concepts:

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

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

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

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

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

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

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

The household data enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. In 2013, the household data comprised approximately 53,000 persons who formed 23,000 households. The household data for the Labour Force Survey have been collected by the present method since 2003 and the data can mainly be published starting from the year 2004.

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

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. Approximately 103,000 interviews were conducted in 2014. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 28 per cent.

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

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

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

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

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

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

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

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

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

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

Information service: tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi and tel. +358 29 551 1000.

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2015-04-28_men_001_en.html.

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