

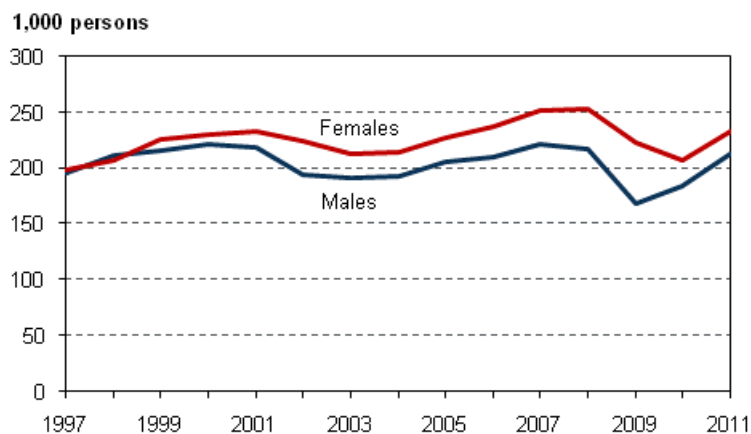
Labour Force Survey

Employment and unemployment in 2011

Employment improved in 2011

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, there were 26,000 more employed persons in 2011 than in 2010. After the steep decline in 2009, men's employment began to show slight growth. Also, the number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year increased among both men and women. These data derive from the annual review *Employment and unemployment in 2011* of Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey.

Employees whose present work has continued less than one year by sex in 1997-2011, persons aged 15 to 74



There were 2,474,000 employed persons in 2011, which was 26,000 more than in 2010. After the steep decline in 2009, men's employment began to show growth. In 2011, employment among men grew by 19,000 persons from 2010. Women's employment also improved slightly. Employment improved especially in human health and social work activities in which the number of employed persons grew by 17,000. Employment decreased most in the activity of transportation and storage.

In 2011, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,143,000. Compared to the year 2010, there were 17,000 permanent jobs and 6,000 temporary jobs more in 2011. Temporary employment is more widespread among women than men. Two out of three temporary employees would have wanted a permanent job.

In 2011, number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year numbered 446,000. Compared to 2010, the number of employment contracts of under one year's duration increased among both men and women, by a combined total of 53,000. Of these new employment contracts, 40,000 were permanent and 13,000 temporary.

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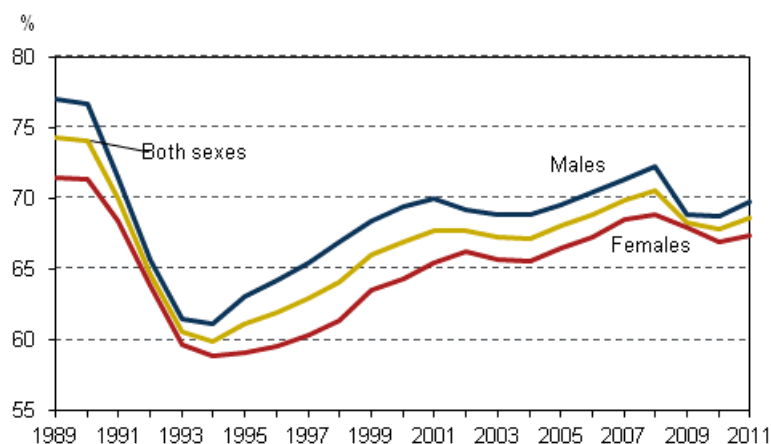
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1 Employment improved in 2011

1.1 Number of employed persons grew from previous year

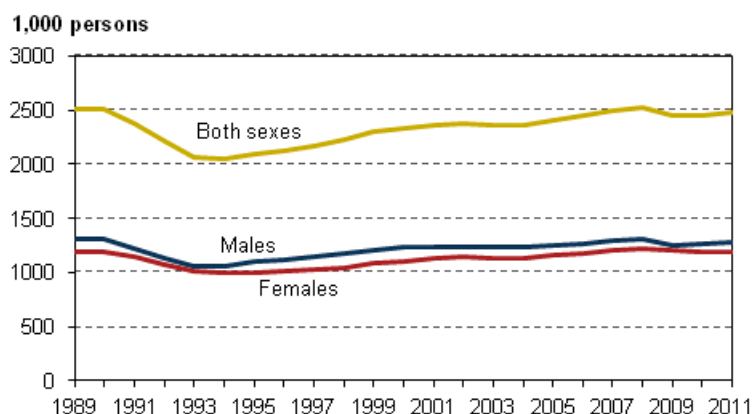
According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, employment rate rose slightly in 2011. At 68.6, the employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 was 0.8 percentage points higher than in 2010. Men's employment rate was 69.8 per cent and women's 67.4 per cent. Men's employment rate went up by 1.1 percentage points and women's by 0.5 percentage points from 2010 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Employment rates by sex in 1989–2011, persons aged 15 to 64, %



There were 2,474,000 employed persons in 2011, which was 26,000 more than in 2010. However, the number of employed persons was still lower than in 2008 (Figure 2). Employment improved in all quarters of 2011 when compared to 2010.

Figure 2. Number of employed persons by sex in 1989–2011, persons aged 15 to 74

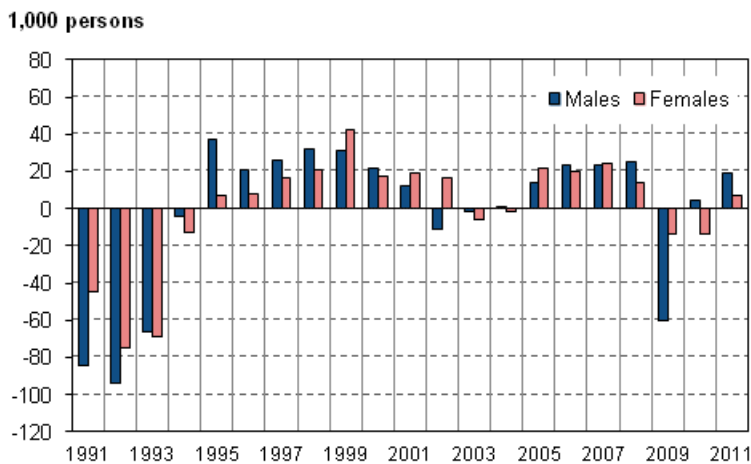


There were 2,143,000 employees in 2011, which was 23,000 more than in the previous year. The number of self-employed persons fell in 2010 but grew slightly in 2011. There were 319,000 self-employed persons and 12,000 assisting family members in 2011. The average share of all self-employed persons among employed persons was 13.4 per cent.

1.2 Men's employment situation improved further

Men's employment rate grew further from 2010. Figure 3 shows a time series on changes in the number of employed persons by sex. The number of employed men fell sharply in 2009 but then turned towards slight growth in 2010. In 2011, men's employment grew by 19,000 persons from 2010. The number of employed women went up by 7,000 in 2011.

Figure 3. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by sex in 1991–2011, persons aged 15 to 74

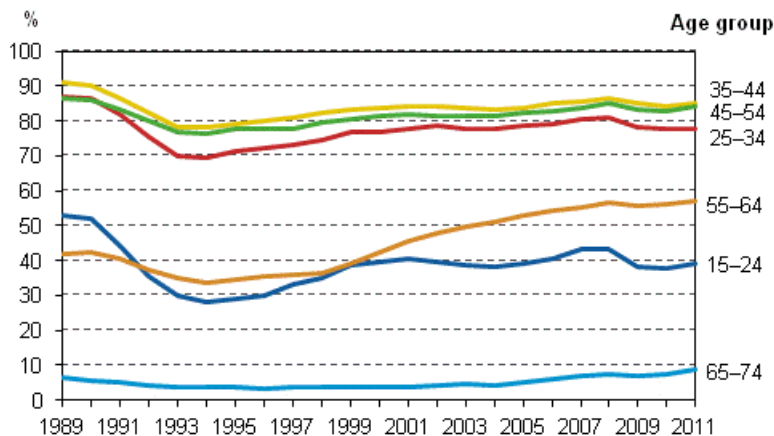


1.3 Employment grew slightly in all age groups

The rate of employment went up in most 10-year age groups in 2011 (Figure 4).

The number of the employed grew most (by 9,000) in the 15 to 24 age group. In the oldest age group of 65 to 74, the number of employed persons was 8,000 higher than in the year before. The size of population in this age group has also grown.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age group in 1989–2011, %

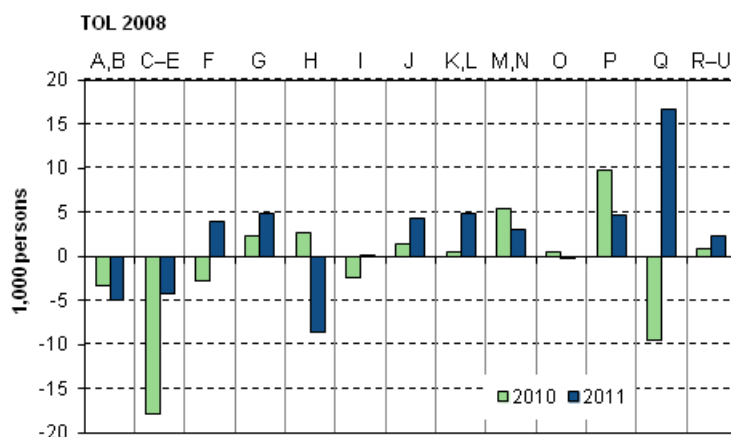


1.4 Employment improved especially in human health and social work activities

Figure 5 shows change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2010 and 2011. In human health and social work activities (Q), the number of employed persons grew by 17,000

in 2011, whereas in the previous year it fell by 10,000. In manufacturing (C–E), the decline in the number of employed persons slowed down from 2010. In the activity of transportation and storage (H), the number of employed persons grew slightly in 2010 but fell by 9,000 in 2011.

Figure 5. Change from the previous year in the number of employed persons by industry in 2010–2011, persons aged 15 to 74



Industries (Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2008)

A, B	01–09	Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying
C-E	10–39	Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and 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; administrativeand 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

Employment increased mainly in the private sector, which employed 22,000 persons more than in 2010. In the public sector, the number of the employed grew slightly in the local government sector.

1.5 Number of hours actually worked remained almost unchanged

A total of 4.0 billion hours were worked in the national economy in 2011. The number of hours actually worked was 0.9 per cent higher in 2011 than in 2010. The number of hours actually worked per employed person remained almost unchanged from the previous year. In 2010, the average annual number of hours actually worked by an employed person was 1,634, whereas in 2011 the respective figure was 1,631.

There were fewer underemployed persons in 2011 than in the year before. While in 2010 underemployed persons numbered 120,000, in 2011 their number fell to 113,000. Underemployed persons refer to persons working involuntarily e.g. part-time or a shortened working week.

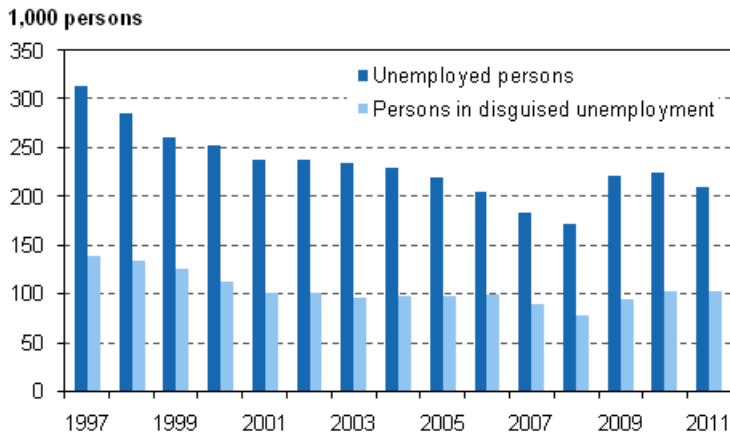
2 Unemployment decreased in 2011

There were 16,000 fewer unemployed persons in 2011 than in the year before. The average number of unemployed persons was 209,000. There were 117,000 unemployed men and 91,000 unemployed women. Compared to 2010, there were 9,000 fewer unemployed men and 7,000 fewer unemployed women. The number of unemployed persons decreased in each quarter of the year from the respective quarter of the previous year.

The average rate of unemployment was 7.8 per cent in 2011, having been 8.4 per cent in 2010. Men's unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent and women's 7.1 per cent.

Persons in disguised unemployment are economically inactive persons who would like to be gainfully employed but do not actively look for work for diverse reasons. In 2011, there were 103,000 persons in disguised unemployment, which is almost the same number as in 2010. The numbers of persons in disguised unemployment were the highest in the 15 to 24 age group (33,000) and the 55 to 64 age group (26,000). The combined total number of unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment was 312,000 in 2011 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Unemployed persons and persons in disguised unemployment in 1997–2011, persons aged 15 to 74



In 2011, the rate of unemployment among the population aged 15 to 24 was 20.1 per cent. The rate of unemployment among young people was 1.3 percentage points lower than in the previous year. In other age groups, rates of unemployment fell only fractionally (Figure 7). Around one-third of all unemployed persons were aged under 25. There were 65,000 unemployed persons aged 15 to 24.

The shares of the unemployed of the total age group were in 2011 almost on level with 2010. Approximately 10 per cent of the 15 to 24 age group were unemployed in 2011 (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by age group in 1989–2011, %

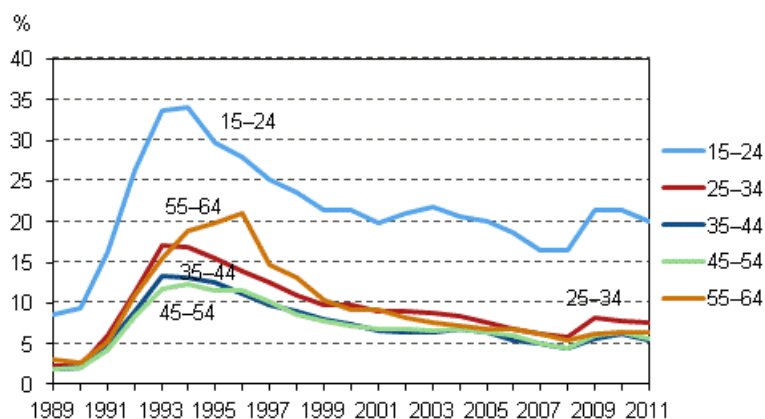
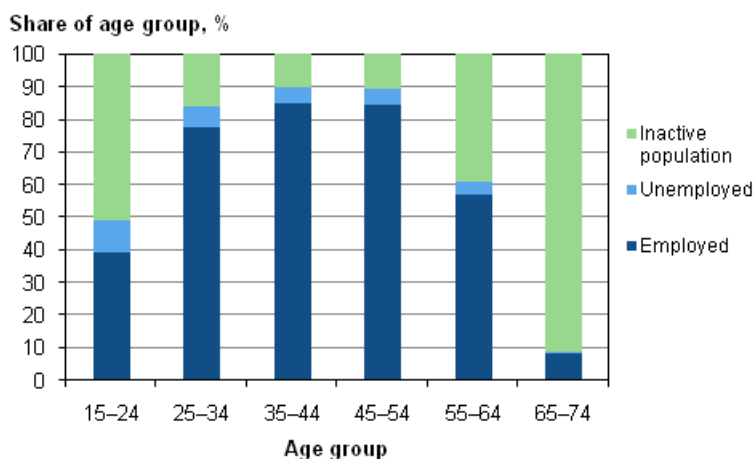


Figure 8. Shares of employed and unemployed persons, and inactive population of age group in 2011, %



The average number of temporarily laid-off persons was 12,000 in 2011 whereas in the previous year it was 21,000. The number of laid-off persons decreased in every quarter compared to the quarters of 2010 (Table 1).

Table 1. Temporarily laid-off persons aged 15–74 by quarter in 2009–2011

	Year		
	2009	2010	2011
Quarter	Persons	Persons	Persons
I	38,000	35,000	18,000
II	42,000	19,000	11,000
III	31,000	15,000	9,000
IV	36,000	14,000	11,000
Annual mean	37,000	21,000	12,000

In 2011, 22 per cent of the temporarily laid-off persons were defined as unemployed, 33 per cent as employed and 44 per cent as belonging to the inactive population.

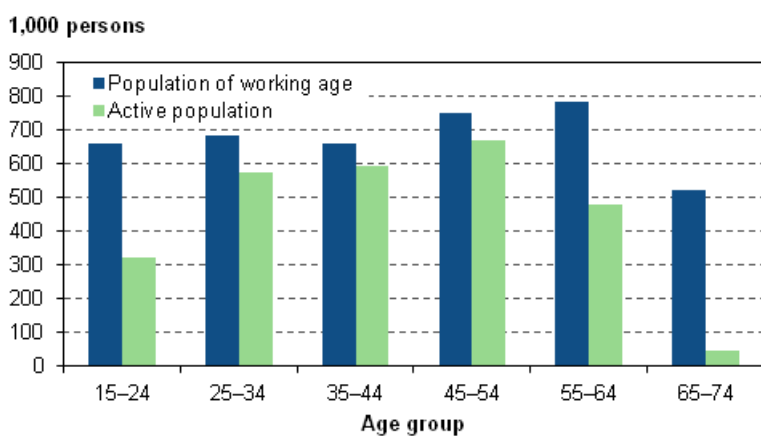
3 Size of active population grew in 2011

From 2010 to 2011, the size of the population of working age grew by 15,000 persons in Finland. In 2011, the size of Finland's population of working age, i.e. aged 15 to 74, was 4,059,000 persons. The size of the population aged between 65 and 74 grew by most (31,000). Persons aged 55 to 64 form the largest age group in the population of working age (Figure 9).

The size of the active population grew by 11,000 persons in 2011. Activity rate went up between 2010 and 2011 in all other age groups except for the 25 to 34-year-olds where it remained almost unchanged.

The size of the inactive population was 1,376,000 in 2011. Its size grew by 5,000 persons from the previous year. The inactive population grew only in the 65 to 74 age group. In the 15 to 64 age group, the size of the inactive population decreased.

Figure 9. Population of working age and active population by age group in 2011

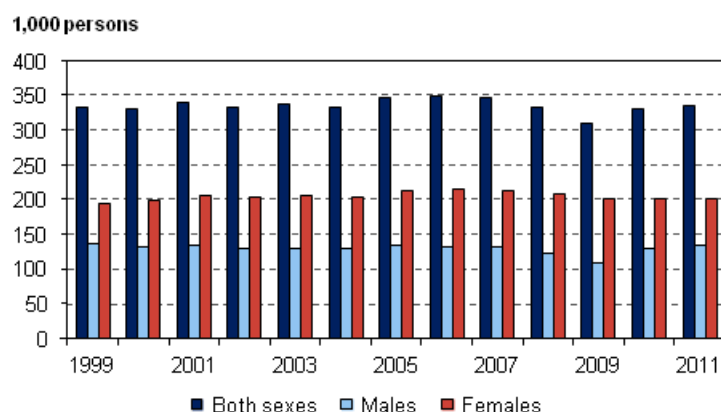


4 Number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew in 2011

4.1 Temporary employment contracts more usual among women than men

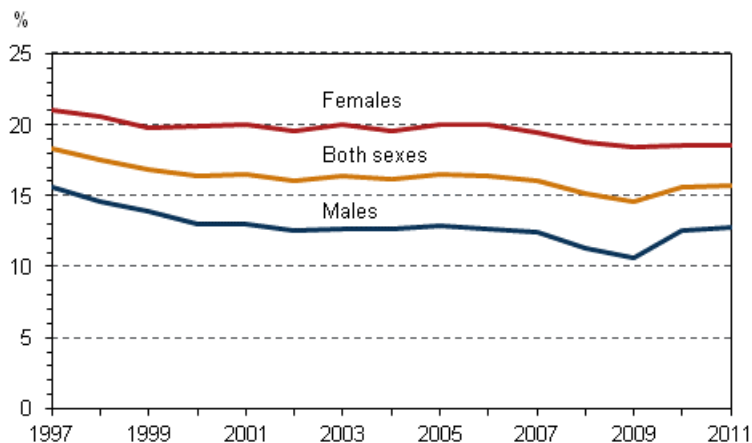
In 2011, the average number of employees in Finland was 2,143,000, which was 23,000 higher than in 2010. The number of employees with permanent employment contracts grew by 17,000 and that of employees with temporary contracts by 6,000. Altogether 336,000 employees held temporary employment contracts (Figure 10). Temporary employment continues to be more widespread among women than men. In 2011, 202,000 of all temporary employees were women and 135,000 men.

Figure 10. Number of temporary employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1999–2011



Eighty-four per cent of all employees' employment contracts were permanent and 16 per cent temporary in 2011. The shares were unchanged from the previous year. The share of temporary employees among all employees was still below the long-term average. Among female employees, the share of temporary employees was 19 per cent and among male employees 13 per cent. The number and share of temporary employment contracts grew slightly among male employees in 2011. Among female employees, they remained on level with the year before (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Share of temporary employees of all employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1997–2011, %



Compared to the respective period of the previous year, the number of temporary employment contracts went up most in the first quarter of 2011. By contrast, the number of temporary employment contracts decreased slightly during the last quarter of the year.

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

To an employee, temporary employment can be either a desired or involuntary form of employment. Approximately 27 per cent of temporary employees did not want a permanent job in 2011. The majority of them were aged between 15 and 24. Summer workers are a typical group of persons working voluntarily in temporary jobs.

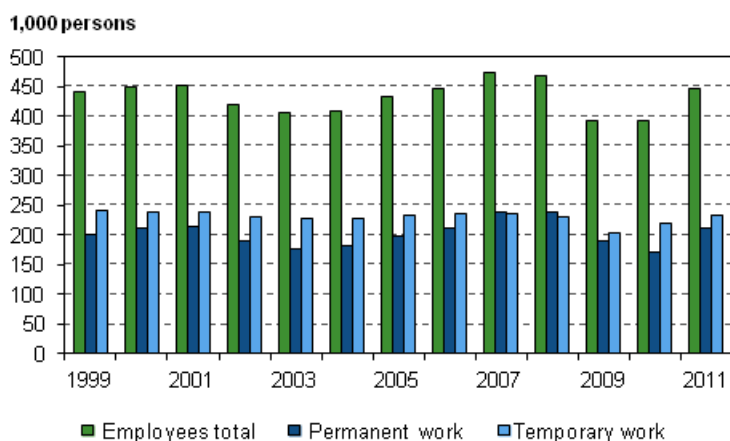
However, a more common reason for working in a temporary employment relationship is that permanent work cannot be found. In 2011, the lack of permanent work was the reason why around 63 per cent of temporary employees worked in temporary jobs. The share of persons working involuntarily in temporary jobs among all temporary employees remained almost unchanged from 2010 to 2011.

In 2011, there were 208,000 temporary employees on the labour market who had not found a permanent job even though they would have wanted one. Of them, 129,000 were women and 79,000 men. Involuntary working under temporary contracts increases with age.

4.3 Number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew in 2011

The number of employees whose present work has continued less than one year grew clearly from 2010 to 2011. There were 446,000 such new employment contracts in 2011, or some 53,000 more than in 2010 (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year aged 15 to 74 in 1999–2011



Fifty-two per cent of such new employment contracts were temporary. The share was one percentage point smaller than in 2010 and four percentage points smaller than in 2009.

There has been a clear difference between women and men in whether a new employment contract is temporary or permanent. The situation has remained very similar since 1997 when a comparable time series begins. In 2011, 58 per cent of women's and 46 per cent of men's new employment contracts were temporary.

4.4 Only one per cent of employees did temporary agency work

Temporary agency work refers to an employment relationship in which an employee works via an enterprise that intermediates or hires labour force. Data on temporary agency work have been collected in the Labour

Force Survey since 2008. In 2011, the average number of persons doing temporary agency work was 28,000, or about the same as in 2010. Approximately one-half of the temporary agency workers were women.

Temporary agency workers only made up one per cent or so of all employees in 2011. Thus, doing temporary agency work is quite a marginal form of working on the Finnish labour market. Temporary agency work is mainly done by young people; around five per cent of 15 to 24-year-old employees were doing it.

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

5 Number of part-time employees went up slightly

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

According to the Labour Force Survey, 369,000 employed persons worked part-time in 2011. Some 15 per cent of all employed persons worked part time. Of them, 307,000 were employees. The Labour Force Survey data on part-time employment is based on the respondents' own reporting. The following only concerns part-time employees.

The number of part-time employees grew slightly (+12,000) from the previous year in 2011. Part-time employees made up 14 per cent of all employees in 2011. The long-term trend in part-time employment has been a growing one since 1997. Part-time employment is more widespread among women than men. Persons employed part-time numbered 211,000, or 19 per cent, among female employees and 96,000, or 9 per cent, among male employees. (Figures 13 and 14.)

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

Figure 13. Part-time employees aged 15 to 74 by sex in 1999–2011

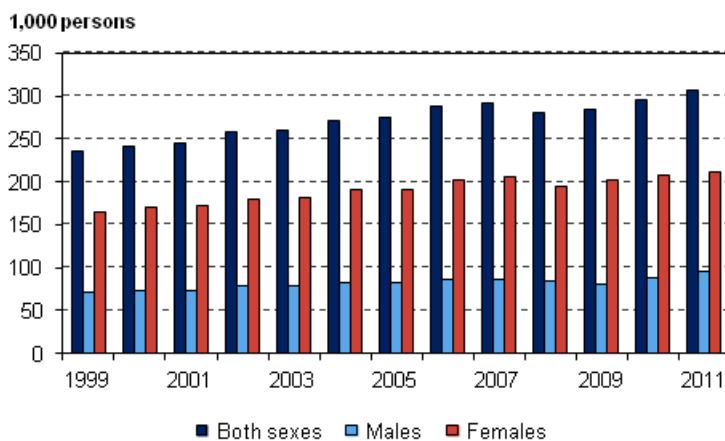
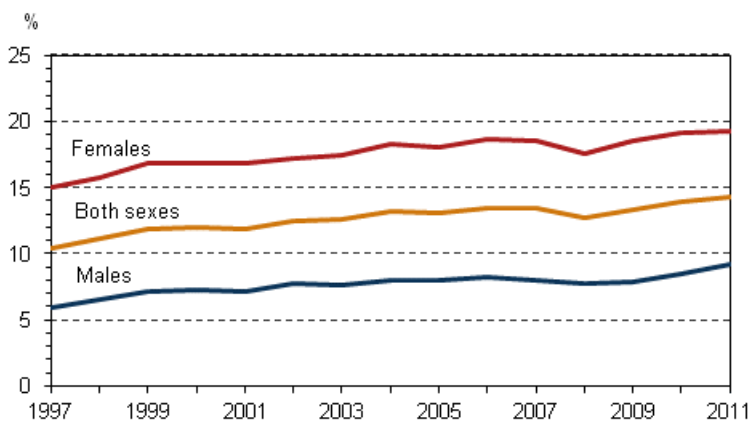


Figure 14. Share of part-time employees among employees aged 15 to 74 by sex 1997–2011, %



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

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

In 2011, studying was again the commonest reason why employees worked part-time. Approximately 28 per cent of part-time employees quoted this reason. Working part-time is most widespread among employees between the ages of 15 and 24 of whom 39 per cent worked part-time in 2011.

Other reported reasons related to life situation were caring for children or relatives, and health reasons. Nearly all of those who reported caring for children or relatives as the reason for working part-time were women. For good one-quarter of part-time employees, the reason for working part-time was that full-time work was not available. In 2011, employees working part-time involuntarily numbered 82,000, of whom 58,000 were women and 24,000 men.

Among the 55 to 64-year old employees, the number of part-time workers was 65,000, which was nearly 18 per cent of all employees in this age group.

6 Notes to the appendix tables

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

Appendix tables, time series 2009–2011

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex in 2009 - 2011

Indicator		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
	Sex				
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes total	68,3	67,8	68,6	0,8
	Males	68,8	68,7	69,8	1,1
	Females	67,9	66,9	67,4	0,5
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes total	8,2	8,4	7,8	-0,6
	Males	8,9	9,1	8,4	-0,7
	Females	7,6	7,6	7,1	-0,5
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes total	66,5	66,1	66,1	0,0
	Males	68,4	68,4	68,7	0,2
	Females	64,7	63,7	63,5	-0,2

Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex in 2009 - 2011

Sex		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
	Labour force status					
Both sexes total	Population total	4 025	4 043	4 059	15	0,4
	Active population total	2 678	2 672	2 682	11	0,4
	- employed	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
	- unemployed	221	224	209	-16	-6,9
	Inactive population	1 347	1 372	1 376	5	0,3
Males	Population total	2 014	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	Active population total	1 377	1 385	1 395	10	0,7
	- employed	1 255	1 259	1 278	19	1,5
	- unemployed	122	126	117	-9	-6,9
	Inactive population	637	639	637	-2	-0,3
Females	Population total	2 011	2 020	2 027	7	0,3
	Active population total	1 301	1 287	1 287	1	0,0
	- employed	1 202	1 188	1 196	7	0,6
	- unemployed	99	98	91	-7	-7,0
	Inactive population	710	733	739	6	0,9

Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	4 025	4 043	4 059	15	0,4
	15-64	3 547	3 555	3 539	-16	-0,5
	15-24	658	659	660	0	0,1
	25-34	678	684	685	1	0,2
	35-44	675	666	662	-4	-0,7
	45-54	758	754	750	-5	-0,6
	55-64	777	791	783	-8	-1,1
	65-74	478	489	520	31	6,4
Males	15-74	2 014	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	15-64	1 793	1 797	1 790	-8	-0,4
	15-24	337	338	337	0	0,0
	25-34	348	351	351	0	0,1
	35-44	343	339	338	-1	-0,4
	45-54	381	379	377	-2	-0,6
	55-64	384	390	386	-4	-1,1
	65-74	221	227	242	16	7,0
Females	15-74	2 011	2 020	2 027	7	0,3
	15-64	1 754	1 758	1 749	-9	-0,5
	15-24	322	322	322	1	0,2
	25-34	330	333	333	1	0,2
	35-44	332	327	324	-3	-1,0
	45-54	377	375	373	-2	-0,7
	55-64	393	401	397	-4	-1,0
	65-74	257	262	277	16	5,9

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	2 678	2 672	2 682	11	0,4
	15-64	2 644	2 634	2 637	3	0,1
	15-24	322	317	323	6	2,0
	25-34	579	575	575	0	0,0
	35-44	611	598	595	-3	-0,5
	45-54	673	669	668	-1	-0,2
	55-64	460	476	476	0	0,1
	65-74	34	38	46	8	21,1
Males	15-74	1 377	1 385	1 395	10	0,7
	15-64	1 355	1 360	1 366	6	0,5
	15-24	158	158	160	2	1,4
	25-34	316	318	318	1	0,2
	35-44	320	314	314	0	0,1
	45-54	336	337	337	0	0,1
	55-64	225	234	237	3	1,1
	65-74	22	25	29	4	15,2
Females	15-74	1 301	1 287	1 287	1	0,0
	15-64	1 289	1 274	1 271	-4	-0,3
	15-24	164	159	163	4	2,5
	25-34	263	257	256	-1	-0,3
	35-44	291	284	281	-3	-1,1
	45-54	337	333	331	-2	-0,5
	55-64	234	242	240	-2	-0,9
	65-74	12	13	17	4	32,9

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	66,5	66,1	66,1	0,0
	15-64	74,5	74,1	74,5	0,4
	15-24	49,0	48,0	49,0	0,9
	25-34	85,4	84,1	83,9	-0,1
	35-44	90,4	89,7	89,9	0,2
	45-54	88,7	88,7	89,1	0,4
	55-64	59,1	60,2	60,9	0,7
	65-74	7,1	7,7	8,8	1,1
Males	15-74	68,4	68,4	68,7	0,2
	15-64	75,6	75,7	76,3	0,7
	15-24	46,9	46,8	47,5	0,7
	25-34	90,7	90,5	90,6	0,1
	35-44	93,1	92,4	92,9	0,5
	45-54	88,2	88,7	89,4	0,6
	55-64	58,7	60,1	61,4	1,3
	65-74	10,0	11,0	11,9	0,8
Females	15-74	64,7	63,7	63,5	-0,2
	15-64	73,5	72,5	72,6	0,2
	15-24	51,1	49,3	50,4	1,2
	25-34	79,7	77,3	76,9	-0,4
	35-44	87,6	86,8	86,7	-0,1
	45-54	89,3	88,7	88,8	0,1
	55-64	59,5	60,3	60,4	0,1
	65-74	4,6	4,8	6,0	1,2

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
	15-64	2 423	2 410	2 428	18	0,8
	15-24	253	249	258	9	3,7
	25-34	531	530	532	1	0,2
	35-44	576	560	562	2	0,4
	45-54	632	626	630	5	0,8
	55-64	431	445	446	1	0,2
	65-74	34	37	45	8	21,0
Males	15-74	1 255	1 259	1 278	19	1,5
	15-64	1 233	1 234	1 249	15	1,2
	15-24	120	121	125	5	4,1
	25-34	289	292	294	2	0,7
	35-44	301	294	295	2	0,6
	45-54	313	312	316	4	1,4
	55-64	210	217	219	2	1,0
	65-74	22	25	29	4	15,1
Females	15-74	1 202	1 188	1 196	7	0,6
	15-64	1 190	1 176	1 179	3	0,3
	15-24	133	128	133	4	3,3
	25-34	242	239	238	-1	-0,3
	35-44	275	267	267	0	0,2
	45-54	318	314	315	0	0,1
	55-64	221	228	227	-1	-0,5
	65-74	12	12	17	4	33,0

Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	61,1	60,5	60,9	0,4
	15-64	68,3	67,8	68,6	0,8
	15-24	38,4	37,8	39,1	1,4
	25-34	78,4	77,6	77,6	0,1
	35-44	85,3	84,0	84,9	0,9
	45-54	83,3	82,9	84,1	1,2
	55-64	55,5	56,2	57,0	0,7
	65-74	7,1	7,6	8,7	1,1
Males	15-74	62,3	62,2	62,9	0,7
	15-64	68,8	68,7	69,8	1,1
	15-24	35,6	35,7	37,2	1,5
	25-34	83,1	83,1	83,5	0,4
	35-44	87,6	86,5	87,4	0,8
	45-54	82,3	82,1	83,8	1,7
	55-64	54,6	55,6	56,8	1,1
	65-74	10,0	11,0	11,8	0,8
Females	15-74	59,8	58,8	59,0	0,2
	15-64	67,9	66,9	67,4	0,5
	15-24	41,4	39,9	41,2	1,3
	25-34	73,4	71,8	71,4	-0,3
	35-44	83,0	81,5	82,4	0,9
	45-54	84,4	83,8	84,4	0,7
	55-64	56,3	56,9	57,2	0,3
	65-74	4,6	4,7	6,0	1,2

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by socio-economic group and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Socio-economic groups					
Both sexes total	Employed persons total	2 457	2 447	2 474	.	.
	Employees total	2 123	2 120	2 143	.	.
	- upper-level employees	603	626	597	.	.
	- lower-level employees	816	805	842	.	.
	- wage earners	697	682	695	.	.
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	334	328	331	.	.
	- of which unpaid family workers	13	14	12	.	.
Males	Employed persons total	1 255	1 259	1 278	.	.
	Employees total	1 029	1 038	1 052	.	.
	- upper-level employees	324	343	327	.	.
	- lower-level employees	212	213	239	.	.
	- wage earners	490	478	482	.	.
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	226	221	225	.	.
	- of which unpaid family workers	8	8	7	.	.
Females	Employed persons total	1 202	1 188	1 196	.	.
	Employees total	1 094	1 082	1 091	.	.
	- upper-level employees	279	283	271	.	.
	- lower-level employees	604	592	603	.	.
	- wage earners	207	203	213	.	.
	Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	109	107	105	.	.
	- of which unpaid family workers	5	6	4	.	.

1) Socio-economic group has been determined in 2011 from the Classification of Occupations 2010 and prior to that from the Classification of Occupations 1987. The data are not comparable with each other.

Appendix table 9. Employed person aged 15-74 by educational level and sex in 2008 - 2010

		Employed, 1000 persons		
		Year		
		2008	2009	2010
Sex	Level of education			
Both sexes total	Total	2 531	2 457	2 447
	Upper secondary education (3)	1 155	1 120	1 116
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	942	942	965
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	364	354	351
	- lower university level (6)	282	283	294
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	297	305	319
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	434	395	367
Males	Total	1 315	1 255	1 259
	Upper secondary education (3)	639	614	614
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	419	410	427
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	142	133	133
	- lower university level (6)	133	130	136
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	144	147	158
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	257	230	218
Females	Total	1 216	1 202	1 188
	Upper secondary education (3)	516	506	502
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	524	532	538
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	222	221	218
	- lower university level (6)	149	154	158
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	153	157	162
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	176	165	149

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	119	115	110	-5	-4,3
Agriculture	01	88	84	80	-4	-5,3
C Manufacturing	10-33	379	362	360	-2	-0,7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	46	45	51	6	13,8
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	60	59	57	-1	-2,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	52	49	47	-2	-3,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	63	61	59	-2	-3,0
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	121	115	114	-1	-0,9
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	37	33	31	-2	-7,5
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	26	24	-2	-7,1
F Construction	41-43	175	172	176	4	2,3
Construction of buildings	41	59	61	67	6	9,1
Specialised construction activities	43	93	91	90	-1	-1,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	296	298	303	5	1,7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	41	41	43	2	4,2
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	90	93	93	0	0,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	165	164	167	3	1,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	153	156	147	-9	-5,5
Land, water and air transport	49-51	101	101	95	-6	-5,8
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	55	52	-3	-5,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	85	83	83	0	0,1
J Information and communication	58-63	94	95	99	4	4,6
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	71	75	5	6,9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	146	150	155	5	3,4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	58	56	60	4	7,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	98	100	98	-2	-2,0

		Year			Change	
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	60	61	59	-2	-3,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	117	116	0	-0,2
P Education	85	164	174	179	5	2,7
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	388	379	396	17	4,4
Human health activities	86	185	179	188	9	4,8
Residential care activities	87	79	79	82	3	3,6
Social work activities without accommodation	88	124	121	126	5	4,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	53	55	59	4	8,2
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	84	81	-2	-2,6
X Industry unknown	00	9	12	11	-1	-7,5

Appendix table 11. Hours actually worked by employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3958,5	3998,2	4034,5	36,3	0,9
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	244,9	239,6	233,9	-5,7	-2,4
Agriculture	01	192,5	183,9	177,7	-6,2	-3,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	609,5	605,6	610,4	4,8	0,8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	74,5	73,8	84,5	10,7	14,5
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	95,7	94,5	94,1	-0,3	-0,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	82,6	82,6	81,0	-1,7	-2,0
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	99,7	102,8	103,2	0,4	0,4
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	197,0	195,2	193,7	-1,5	-0,8
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	60,0	56,7	53,9	-2,8	-4,9
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	44,5	43,8	39,8	-3,9	-9,0
F Construction	41-43	308,6	313,1	322,0	9,0	2,9
Construction of buildings	41	103,1	109,5	119,6	10,1	9,2
Specialised construction activities	43	167,1	168,4	168,6	0,2	0,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	481,1	491,0	493,1	2,1	0,4
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	73,7	78,1	80,1	2,0	2,5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	155,5	158,9	163,9	5,0	3,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	251,9	254,0	249,2	-4,8	-1,9
H Transportation and storage	49-53	262,1	271,3	255,7	-15,6	-5,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	185,2	189,5	176,6	-12,9	-6,8
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	76,9	81,8	79,0	-2,8	-3,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	132,6	130,4	132,7	2,3	1,8
J Information and communication	58-63	151,4	158,3	164,2	5,8	3,7
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	114,0	112,8	121,6	8,8	7,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	234,4	241,0	250,2	9,2	3,8
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	94,9	92,6	96,3	3,7	4,0
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	154,7	155,4	152,8	-2,5	-1,6

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	94,4	94,8	92,3	-2,5	-2,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	186,2	184,5	184,6	0,1	0,1
P Education	85	225,4	245,7	246,7	1,0	0,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	588,2	577,0	598,3	21,4	3,7
Human health activities	86	281,3	272,3	280,3	8,0	2,9
Residential care activities	87	124,3	126,9	132,0	5,0	4,0
Social work activities without accommodation	88	182,5	177,7	186,1	8,4	4,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	76,6	80,7	85,6	4,9	6,1
S-U Other service activities	94-99	128,9	130,0	124,7	-5,3	-4,1
X Industry unknown	00	15,3	18,0	18,2	0,2	1,0

Appendix table 12. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
	Private sector	1 794	1 774	1 796	22	1,2
	Public sector	657	663	667	4	0,6
	- central government	155	153	151	-2	-1,4
	- local government	502	510	517	6	1,2
Males	Employer sector total	1 255	1 259	1 278	19	1,5
	Private sector	1 070	1 070	1 083	12	1,2
	Public sector	182	185	191	6	3,4
	- central government	76	74	74	0	0,7
	- local government	106	111	117	6	5,3
Females	Employer sector total	1 202	1 188	1 196	7	0,6
	Private sector	724	704	713	9	1,3
	Public sector	475	478	476	-2	-0,5
	- central government	79	79	77	-3	-3,4
	- local government	396	399	399	0	0,1

Appendix table 13. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Regional State Administrative Agencies					
Both sexes total	Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
	Southern Finland AVI	1 084	1 079	1 092	13	1,2
	Southwestern Finland AVI	319	311	314	3	0,9
	Eastern Finland AVI	229	236	236	0	-0,1
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	534	533	539	6	1,1
	Northern Finland AVI	202	199	203	4	2,0
	Lapland AVI	74	74	75	1	0,8
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 255	1 259	1 278	19	1,5
	Southern Finland AVI	546	546	557	11	1,9
	Southwestern Finland AVI	161	159	162	3	1,9
	Eastern Finland AVI	118	123	123	-1	-0,6
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	279	280	283	3	0,9
	Northern Finland AVI	106	105	108	4	3,4
	Lapland AVI	38	38	38	0	-0,1
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	1 202	1 188	1 196	7	0,6
	Southern Finland AVI	538	533	535	3	0,5
	Southwestern Finland AVI	159	152	152	0	-0,2
	Eastern Finland AVI	112	113	113	0	0,4
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	255	253	256	4	1,4
	Northern Finland AVI	96	94	95	0	0,4
	Lapland AVI	37	37	37	1	1,8

Appendix table 14. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) in 2009 - 2011

Region	Year			Change	
	2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Whole country	2 457	2 447	2 474	26	1,1
Uusimaa	784	783	793	10	1,3
Varsinais-Suomi	219	213	214	1	0,5
Satakunta	101	98	100	2	1,6
Kanta-Häme	77	77	79	2	2,4
Pirkanmaa	220	220	223	3	1,4
Päijät-Häme	88	88	87	-2	-1,7
Kymenlaakso	79	76	77	2	2,2
South Karelia	57	55	56	1	1,3
Etelä-Savo	62	64	64	1	0,8
Pohjois-Savo	102	105	104	-1	-1,1
North Karelia	65	68	68	0	0,6
Central Finland	116	116	117	1	0,9
South Ostrobothnia	85	84	86	2	1,9
Ostrobothnia	83	82	81	-1	-0,8
Central Ostrobothnia	31	30	31	1	3,3
North Ostrobothnia	167	166	170	4	2,2
Kainuu	34	33	33	0	0,9
Lapland	74	74	75	1	0,8
Åland	14	15	15	0	0,5

Appendix table 15. Part-time employed persons by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	343	358	369	11	3,2
	15-64	322	334	341	8	2,3
	15-24	102	99	100	1	0,8
	25-34	58	62	63	0	0,4
	35-44	43	45	49	3	7,5
	45-54	43	41	44	3	7,8
	55-74	98	110	113	4	3,5
Males	15-74	115	125	135	9	7,4
	15-64	103	110	117	7	6,5
	15-24	35	35	38	2	6,4
	25-34	18	20	22	2	8,2
	35-44	10	10	10	1	6,6
	45-54	12	12	13	1	10,2
	55-74	40	48	52	4	7,4
Females	15-74	228	232	235	2	0,9
	15-64	220	224	224	1	0,2
	15-24	67	64	63	-1	-2,3
	25-34	40	42	41	-1	-3,4
	35-44	33	36	38	3	7,7
	45-54	31	29	31	2	6,7
	55-74	57	61	62	0	0,5

Appendix table 16. Proportion of part-time employed in all employed persons by sex in 2009 - 2011, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year			Change
	2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Both sexes total	14,0	14,6	14,9	0,3
Males	9,2	10,0	10,5	0,6
Females	19,0	19,6	19,6	0,1

Appendix table 17. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	343	358	369	11	3,2
	Private sector	269	278	288	10	3,6
	Public sector	73	77	79	2	2,7
	- central government	12	11	12	1	6,6
	- local government	60	65	67	1	2,0
Males	Employer sector total	115	125	135	9	7,4
	Private sector	101	108	118	10	9,0
	Public sector	14	16	16	0	0,8
	- central government	5	4	4	0	-9,9
	- local government	9	12	13	1	4,2
Females	Employer sector total	228	232	235	2	0,9
	Private sector	168	170	170	0	0,2
	Public sector	59	61	63	2	3,2
	- central government	8	8	9	1	15,0
	- local government	51	53	54	1	1,5

Appendix table 18. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	343	358	369	11	3,2
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	23	23	21	-2	-8,9
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	20	20	21	2	8,7
F Construction	41-43	9	10	10	1	7,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	63	66	70	4	6,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	18	20	21	2	9,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	24	24	25	1	2,9
J Information and communication	58-63	9	10	9	-1	-5,7
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	8	9	10	1	11,0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	40	44	43	-1	-2,3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	0	1,8
P Education	85	27	26	28	2	8,2
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	56	60	62	2	3,4
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	36	37	39	2	5,2

Appendix table 19. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex and reason for part-time employment in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Reason for part-time employment					
Both sexes total	Persons employed part-time total	343	358	369	11	3,2
	Full-time work was not available	93	95	95	-1	-0,6
	Studying	93	92	93	1	0,6
	Caring for own children or other relatives	29	31	33	2	5,1
	Health reasons	27	32	34	2	5,1
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	100	107	115	9	8,0
Males	Persons employed part-time total	115	125	135	9	7,4
	Full-time work was not available	29	30	31	1	4,4
	Studying	35	35	38	2	6,2
	Caring for own children or other relatives	1	1	2	1	.
	Health reasons	10	13	13	0	-3,3
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	40	46	51	5	11,3
Females	Persons employed part-time total	228	232	235	2	0,9
	Full-time work was not available	64	65	63	-2	-2,8
	Studying	58	57	55	-2	-2,9
	Caring for own children or other relatives	28	30	30	0	1,5
	Health reasons	17	19	21	2	10,9
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	61	61	64	3	5,6

Appendix table 20. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

Industry	TOL 2008	Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industries total	00-99	2 123	2 120	2 143	23	1,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	38	39	39	-1	-1,5
Agriculture	01	18	17	16	-1	-6,3
C Manufacturing	10-33	355	341	337	-4	-1,3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	41	41	46	5	12,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	55	55	54	-1	-1,8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	51	48	46	-2	-4,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	58	56	53	-2	-4,2
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	118	113	112	-1	-1,2
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	32	28	25	-3	-9,7
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	26	26	24	-2	-5,9
F Construction	41-43	132	132	135	4	2,7
Construction of buildings	41	42	45	50	4	9,5
Specialised construction activities	43	68	68	67	-1	-0,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	257	258	262	4	1,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	34	32	33	1	2,4
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	80	82	82	0	-0,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	143	144	147	3	2,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	129	131	124	-7	-5,6
Land, water and air transport	49-51	77	77	73	-4	-5,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	51	53	51	-3	-5,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	74	71	73	1	2,0
J Information and communication	58-63	86	86	91	5	5,8
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	64	64	69	5	7,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	116	120	121	1	0,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	50	50	52	3	5,7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	84	87	86	-1	-0,9

		Year			Change	
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	51	54	52	-1	-2,1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	117	116	0	-0,2
P Education	85	161	170	174	4	2,2
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	369	362	377	15	4,1
Human health activities	86	173	167	175	7	4,4
Residential care activities	87	77	78	80	3	3,2
Social work activities without accommodation	88	118	117	122	5	4,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	41	43	45	2	5,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	65	62	60	-1	-2,3
X Industry unknown	00	8	11	10	-1	-9,7

Appendix table 21. Hours actually worked by employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	3302,0	3357,9	3382,0	24,1	0,7
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	73,4	75,3	74,2	-1,1	-1,5
Agriculture	01	37,2	36,3	34,1	-2,2	-6,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	563,0	565,0	561,9	-3,2	-0,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	66,9	66,2	73,4	7,2	10,9
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	86,7	88,1	87,6	-0,5	-0,6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	80,1	79,7	77,6	-2,1	-2,6
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	87,4	92,9	91,5	-1,3	-1,4
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	191,3	191,9	189,3	-2,6	-1,3
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	50,5	46,3	42,4	-3,9	-8,3
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	43,2	42,6	39,1	-3,5	-8,1
F Construction	41-43	225,8	230,3	238,4	8,2	3,5
Construction of buildings	41	71,0	77,2	85,8	8,6	11,1
Specialised construction activities	43	117,5	120,0	120,5	0,4	0,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	399,4	406,3	407,4	1,1	0,3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	56,2	57,8	57,9	0,1	0,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	136,4	138,3	141,9	3,5	2,6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	206,8	210,2	207,7	-2,5	-1,2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	208,6	214,3	201,9	-12,4	-5,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	133,3	135,0	125,9	-9,1	-6,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	75,2	79,3	76,0	-3,3	-4,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	104,1	103,5	107,7	4,2	4,1
J Information and communication	58-63	138,9	143,0	149,5	6,5	4,5
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	104,5	101,7	110,1	8,3	8,2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	184,9	195,1	196,6	1,5	0,8
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	81,8	81,4	83,8	2,4	2,9
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	128,2	131,7	131,5	-0,2	-0,2

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	76,8	79,7	80,8	1,2	1,5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	185,7	184,4	184,4	0,1	0,0
P Education	85	219,7	239,6	238,2	-1,4	-0,6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	554,9	552,4	569,6	17,1	3,1
Human health activities	86	262,7	257,2	262,9	5,7	2,2
Residential care activities	87	118,9	124,1	127,5	3,3	2,7
Social work activities without accommodation	88	173,3	171,1	179,2	8,1	4,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	59,2	60,8	64,0	3,3	5,4
S-U Other service activities	94-99	94,9	94,6	90,6	-4,0	-4,2
X Industry unknown	00	13,6	17,2	17,0	-0,3	-1,5

Appendix table 22. Employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	2 123	2 120	2 143	23	1,1
	Private sector	1 459	1 447	1 466	18	1,3
	Public sector	657	663	667	4	0,6
	- central government	155	153	151	-2	-1,4
	- local government	502	510	517	6	1,2
Males	Employer sector total	1 029	1 038	1 052	14	1,4
	Private sector	844	849	857	8	0,9
	Public sector	182	185	191	6	3,4
	- central government	76	74	74	0	0,7
	- local government	106	111	117	6	5,3
Females	Employer sector total	1 094	1 082	1 091	9	0,8
	Private sector	615	598	608	11	1,8
	Public sector	475	478	476	-2	-0,5
	- central government	79	79	77	-3	-3,4
	- local government	396	399	399	0	0,1

Appendix table 23. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes total	Employees total	2 123	2 120	2 143	23	1,1
	- permanent full-time work	1 610	1 581	1 585	5	0,3
	- permanent part-time work	201	209	222	13	6,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	229	244	251	7	2,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	82	86	85	-1	-1,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	311	330	336	6	1,8
	Part-time work total	283	295	307	12	4,0
Males	Employees total	1 029	1 038	1 052	14	1,4
	- permanent full-time work	865	851	851	1	0,1
	- permanent part-time work	55	58	67	9	15,1
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	83	99	105	5	5,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	27	30	30	0	-1,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	109	129	135	5	4,0
	Part-time work total	81	88	96	8	9,6
Females	Employees total	1 094	1 082	1 091	9	0,8
	- permanent full-time work	746	730	734	4	0,6
	- permanent part-time work	147	151	155	4	2,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	146	144	146	1	1,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	55	56	56	-1	-1,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	201	201	202	1	0,4
	Part-time work total	202	207	211	3	1,6

Appendix table 24. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship and sex in 2009 - 2011, %

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes total	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	75,9	74,6	74,0	-0,6
	- permanent part-time work	9,5	9,9	10,3	0,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,8	11,5	11,7	0,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	3,9	4,1	4,0	-0,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,6	15,6	15,7	0,1
	Part-time work total	13,3	13,9	14,3	0,4
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	84,0	82,0	80,9	-1,1
	- permanent part-time work	5,3	5,6	6,3	0,8
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	8,0	9,6	10,0	0,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	2,6	2,9	2,8	-0,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	10,6	12,5	12,8	0,3
	Part-time work total	7,9	8,5	9,2	0,7
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	68,2	67,5	67,3	-0,2
	- permanent part-time work	13,4	14,0	14,2	0,2
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	13,4	13,4	13,4	0,0
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,1	5,2	5,1	-0,1
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	18,4	18,6	18,5	-0,1
	Part-time work total	18,5	19,2	19,3	0,1

Appendix table 25. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year by sex in 2009 - 2011, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employment relationship					
Both sexes total	Employees total	392	393	446	53	13,5
	- permanent full-time work	142	130	162	32	24,8
	- permanent part-time work	46	42	50	8	19,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	146	161	172	10	6,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	58	59	62	2	3,8
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	204	221	233	13	5,7
	Part-time work total	104	101	112	11	10,5
Males	Employees total	169	185	213	28	15,4
	- permanent full-time work	81	80	98	18	22,6
	- permanent part-time work	15	13	17	4	29,7
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	54	71	76	5	7,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	19	21	22	1	4,7
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	74	91	98	6	6,9
	Part-time work total	34	34	39	5	14,4
Females	Employees total	223	208	233	25	11,9
	- permanent full-time work	62	50	64	14	28,2
	- permanent part-time work	32	29	33	4	15,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	91	91	96	5	5,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	38	39	40	1	3,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	130	129	136	6	4,8
	Part-time work total	70	67	73	6	8,5

Appendix table 26. Employees whose present work has continued less than one year by sex in 2009 - 2011, persons aged 15-74, %

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Employment relationship				
Both sexes total	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	36,3	33,1	36,4	3,3
	- permanent part-time work	11,8	10,7	11,3	0,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	37,1	41,1	38,5	-2,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,8	15,1	13,8	-1,3
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	51,9	56,2	52,3	-3,9
	Part-time work total	26,6	25,8	25,1	-0,7
Males	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	47,7	43,4	46,2	2,7
	- permanent part-time work	8,6	7,1	8,0	0,9
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	32,2	38,2	35,6	-2,6
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	11,5	11,2	10,2	-1,0
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	43,7	49,4	45,8	-3,6
	Part-time work total	20,1	18,3	18,2	-0,2
Females	Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
	- permanent full-time work	27,7	23,9	27,4	3,5
	- permanent part-time work	14,2	13,9	14,3	0,4
	- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	40,9	43,6	41,2	-2,5
	- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	17,2	18,6	17,1	-1,4
	Temporary (fixed-term) work total	58,1	62,2	58,3	-3,9
	Part-time work total	31,5	32,4	31,4	-1,0

Appendix table 27. Part-time employees by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	283	295	307	12	4,0
	15-64	276	286	296	10	3,4
	15-24	97	94	95	1	1,2
	25-34	51	56	57	1	1,1
	35-44	36	39	42	3	8,5
	45-54	34	34	37	3	9,8
	55-74	66	72	76	3	4,6
Males	15-74	81	88	96	8	9,6
	15-64	78	83	91	8	9,1
	15-24	32	32	34	2	6,4
	25-34	15	17	18	1	6,6
	35-44	7	7	8	1	14,1
	45-54	7	8	9	1	11,0
	55-74	20	24	27	3	14,3
Females	15-74	202	207	211	3	1,6
	15-64	198	203	205	2	1,1
	15-24	65	62	61	-1	-1,4
	25-34	36	39	38	-1	-1,4
	35-44	29	32	34	2	7,3
	45-54	26	26	28	2	9,5
	55-74	45	49	49	0	-0,1

Appendix table 28. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	283	295	307	12	4,0
	Private sector	209	215	225	10	4,7
	Public sector	73	77	79	2	2,7
	- central government	13	11	12	1	7,7
	- local government	60	66	67	1	1,9
Males	Employer sector total	81	88	96	8	9,6
	Private sector	67	71	79	9	12,4
	Public sector	14	16	16	0	1,6
	- central government	5	4	4	0	-8,5
	- local government	9	12	13	1	4,8
Females	Employer sector total	202	207	211	3	1,6
	Private sector	142	144	145	1	0,9
	Public sector	59	61	63	2	3,0
	- central government	8	8	9	1	16,0
	- local government	51	54	54	1	1,2

Appendix table 29. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	283	295	307	12	4,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	5	4	4	0	5,6
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	17	17	19	2	8,8
F Construction	41-43	5	5	6	1	11,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	58	61	65	4	6,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	16	17	19	2	10,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	23	23	24	1	5,0
J Information and communication	58-63	8	8	8	0	-0,2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	6	7	8	1	20,1
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	29	34	31	-3	-9,5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	7	7	7	0	0,7
P Education	85	26	25	27	2	7,4
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	52	55	58	3	5,5
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	28	28	28	0	1,7

Appendix table 30. Part-time employees aged 15-74 by sex and reason for part-time employment in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Reason for part-time employment					
Both sexes total	Persons employed part-time total	282	293	305	12	4,1
	Full-time work was not available	81	82	82	0	-0,5
	Studying	87	85	86	1	1,1
	Caring for own children or other relatives	24	27	29	2	7,6
	Health reasons	21	25	28	3	10,4
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	69	73	80	7	9,5
Males	Persons employed part-time total	81	87	96	8	9,7
	Full-time work was not available	22	22	24	1	6,4
	Studying	31	31	33	2	7,7
	Caring for own children or other relatives	1	1	2	1	.
	Health reasons	6	8	9	1	8,6
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	21	24	27	3	12,3
Females	Persons employed part-time total	201	206	209	4	1,7
	Full-time work was not available	59	60	58	-2	-3,0
	Studying	55	54	53	-1	-2,6
	Caring for own children or other relatives	24	26	27	1	4,5
	Health reasons	15	17	19	2	11,2
	Wants to work part-time for some other reason	48	48	52	4	8,0

Appendix table 31. Temporary employees (fixed-term job) by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	311	330	336	6	1,8
	15-64	308	326	331	5	1,5
	15-24	95	103	107	5	4,5
	25-34	96	101	101	0	0,1
	35-44	51	51	54	3	6,2
	45-54	41	45	45	0	-0,5
	55-74	29	31	30	-2	-4,9
Males	15-74	109	129	135	5	4,0
	15-64	108	127	132	5	3,7
	15-24	39	47	49	2	4,5
	25-34	34	39	41	2	3,9
	35-44	14	15	17	2	10,4
	45-54	13	15	15	1	3,9
	55-74	10	14	13	-1	-4,8
Females	15-74	201	201	202	1	0,4
	15-64	200	199	199	0	0,0
	15-24	56	56	59	2	4,5
	25-34	62	62	60	-1	-2,3
	35-44	37	35	37	2	4,3
	45-54	28	30	29	-1	-2,7
	55-74	19	18	17	-1	-5,0

Appendix table 32. Temporary employees (fixed-term job) aged 15-74 by employer sector and sex in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Employer sector					
Both sexes total	Employer sector total	311	330	336	6	1,8
	Private sector	162	177	182	5	2,8
	Public sector	147	150	151	1	0,3
	- central government	36	39	35	-3	-9,0
	- local government	111	111	115	4	3,6
Males	Employer sector total	109	129	135	5	4,0
	Private sector	72	88	91	2	2,6
	Public sector	36	40	43	3	6,3
	- central government	17	17	17	0	-1,0
	- local government	19	23	26	3	11,7
Females	Employer sector total	201	201	202	1	0,4
	Private sector	90	89	92	3	3,0
	Public sector	110	110	108	-2	-1,9
	- central government	18	22	18	-3	-15,2
	- local government	92	88	89	1	1,5

Appendix table 33. Temporary employees (fixed-term job) aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	311	330	336	6	1,8
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	6	7	6	-1	-9,9
C-E Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	10-39	23	29	34	5	17,2
F Construction	41-43	13	13	15	2	14,7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	28	32	31	-1	-3,1
H Transportation and storage	49-53	10	10	12	2	20,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	12	12	11	-1	-6,3
J Information and communication	58-63	6	7	7	-1	-8,0
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	5	6	6	0	-1,0
M, N Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	69-82	28	33	31	-2	-5,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	14	14	15	1	9,7
P Education	85	46	48	46	-1	-2,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	86	84	88	4	5,0
R-U Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	90-99	31	33	30	-2	-6,7

Appendix table 34. Temporary employees (fixed-term job) aged 15-74 by reason for temporary employment in 2009 - 2011, %

	Year			Change
	2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Reason for fixed-term employment				
Fixed-term employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
In practical training related to studies	5,7	7,4	6,8	-0,5
Could not find a permanent job	66,7	63,8	62,7	-1,1
Does not want a permanent job	24,9	24,5	27,0	2,5
On trial period	2,0	3,2	2,5	-0,6
Don't know or unknown	0,4	0,9	0,7	-0,1

Appendix table 35. Employees doing temporary agency work by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	23	29	28	-1	-4,6
	15-24	9	11	12	2	14,1
	25-74	15	18	15	-3	-15,5
Males	15-74	10	15	14	-1	-6,6
	15-24	4	6	6	1	11,4
	25-74	7	10	8	-2	-17,1
Females	15-74	13	14	14	0	-2,4
	15-24	5	5	6	1	17,0
	25-74	8	9	8	-1	-13,9

Appendix table 36. Unemployed persons by sex and age in 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change	Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011	2010/2011
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group					
Both sexes total	15-74	221	224	209	-16	-6,9
	15-64	221	224	208	-16	-7,0
	15-24	69	68	65	-3	-4,4
	25-34	47	44	43	-1	-2,6
	35-44	35	37	33	-5	-13,1
	45-54	41	43	37	-6	-14,1
	55-64	29	31	31	0	-1,5
Males	15-74	122	126	117	-9	-6,9
	15-64	122	126	117	-9	-6,9
	15-24	38	38	35	-3	-7,1
	25-34	27	26	25	-1	-4,4
	35-44	19	20	19	-1	-6,8
	45-54	23	25	21	-4	-16,2
	55-64	16	17	18	1	2,9
Females	15-74	99	98	91	-7	-7,0
	15-64	98	98	91	-7	-7,0
	15-24	31	30	30	0	-0,9
	25-34	21	18	18	0	-0,1
	35-44	16	17	14	-4	-20,3
	45-54	18	19	16	-2	-11,4
	55-64	13	14	13	-1	-7,0

Appendix table 37. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2009 - 2011

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes total	15-74	8,2	8,4	7,8	-0,6
	15-64	8,4	8,5	7,9	-0,6
	15-24	21,5	21,4	20,1	-1,3
	25-34	8,2	7,7	7,5	-0,2
	35-44	5,7	6,3	5,5	-0,8
	45-54	6,1	6,5	5,6	-0,9
	55-64	6,2	6,5	6,4	-0,1
Males	15-74	8,9	9,1	8,4	-0,7
	15-64	9,0	9,3	8,6	-0,7
	15-24	24,1	23,8	21,8	-2,0
	25-34	8,4	8,2	7,8	-0,4
	35-44	6,0	6,4	5,9	-0,4
	45-54	6,8	7,4	6,2	-1,2
	55-64	7,0	7,4	7,5	0,1
Females	15-74	7,6	7,6	7,1	-0,5
	15-64	7,6	7,7	7,2	-0,5
	15-24	19,0	19,0	18,4	-0,6
	25-34	7,9	7,1	7,1	0,0
	35-44	5,3	6,1	4,9	-1,2
	45-54	5,4	5,6	5,0	-0,6
	55-64	5,5	5,7	5,3	-0,4

Appendix table 38. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) and sex in 2009 - 2011, persons aged 15-74

		Year			Change
		2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Both sexes total	Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,2	8,4	7,8	-0,6
	Southern Finland AVI	6,9	7,3	6,7	-0,6
	Southwestern Finland AVI	7,5	8,3	7,3	-1,0
	Eastern Finland AVI	11,1	10,2	10,2	0,0
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,2	8,9	8,5	-0,4
	Northern Finland AVI	9,9	10,0	8,7	-1,3
	Lapland AVI	11,6	11,3	10,2	-1,1
Males	Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,9	9,1	8,4	-0,7
	Southern Finland AVI	7,5	7,8	7,2	-0,5
	Southwestern Finland AVI	8,1	8,9	8,1	-0,8
	Eastern Finland AVI	11,9	11,2	11,3	0,1
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,5	9,8	9,0	-0,9
	Northern Finland AVI	10,9	10,7	8,9	-1,8
	Lapland AVI	11,7	12,8	12,4	-0,4
Females	Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,6	7,6	7,1	-0,5
	Southern Finland AVI	6,2	6,8	6,1	-0,7
	Southwestern Finland AVI	6,8	7,7	6,6	-1,2
	Eastern Finland AVI	10,3	9,1	9,0	-0,1
	Western and Inland Finland AVI	8,8	7,9	8,1	0,2
	Northern Finland AVI	8,6	9,2	8,4	-0,8
	Lapland AVI	11,5	9,6	7,9	-1,7

Appendix table 39. Unemployment rates by region (2011) in 2009 - 2011, persons aged 15-74

Region	Year			Change
	2009	2010	2011	2010/2011
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,2	8,4	7,8	-0,6
Uusimaa	6,2	6,4	5,8	-0,5
Varsinais-Suomi	7,5	8,1	7,9	-0,2
Satakunta	7,5	8,8	6,1	-2,6
Kanta-Häme	7,2	9,1	6,4	-2,6
Pirkanmaa	10,0	9,7	9,6	-0,1
Päijät-Häme	8,7	8,9	9,1	0,2
Kymenlaakso	7,9	11,0	10,6	-0,4
South Karelia	10,7	10,1	9,7	-0,4
Etelä-Savo	9,6	7,9	7,7	-0,3
Pohjois-Savo	10,8	10,0	10,3	0,3
North Karelia	13,0	12,5	12,3	-0,3
Central Finland	11,2	9,9	9,6	-0,3
South Ostrobothnia	7,9	8,2	7,4	-0,9
Ostrobothnia	5,9	6,6	6,3	-0,3
Central Ostrobothnia	6,4	6,8	5,6	-1,2
North Ostrobothnia	10,0	10,2	8,7	-1,5
Kainuu	9,3	9,0	8,3	-0,6
Lapland	11,6	11,3	10,2	-1,1

Appendix table 40. Unemployment rates by educational level and sex in 2006 - 2010, persons aged 15-74

		Unemployment rate, %				
		Year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex	Level of education					
Both sexes total	Total	7,7	6,9	6,4	8,2	8,4
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,1	7,1	6,5	9,3	9,0
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,9	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,6
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,0	3,9	3,3	3,8	4,4
	- lower university level (6)	4,6	4,1	3,9	5,2	5,8
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,8	3,6
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	13,6	12,3	11,9	14,0	15,5
Males	Total	7,4	6,5	6,1	8,9	9,1
	Upper secondary education (3)	7,5	6,4	5,9	9,9	9,7
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	3,4	3,4	3,0	4,2	4,8
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	3,7	3,6	2,9	4,8	5,5
	- lower university level (6)	4,2	4,1	3,2	4,8	5,9
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,3
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	12,5	11,4	11,0	13,7	14,9
Females	Total	8,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	7,6
	Upper secondary education (3)	8,9	7,9	7,1	8,5	8,2
	Tertiary education total (5,6,7,8)	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,3	4,4
	- lowest level tertiary education (5)	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,8
	- lower university level (6)	4,9	4,2	4,6	5,6	5,7
	- higher university or doctorate level (7,8)	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	3,8
	No post-basic level education or level of education unknown	15,1	13,4	13,3	14,4	16,3

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 approximately 12,000 persons are interviewed for it every month. The information provided by the respondents is used to draw a picture of the activities of the entire population aged between 15 and 74 on the labour market during one week. In the basic classification of labour market status, the population is divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. The active population (labour force) consists of the employed and the unemployed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts:

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

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

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

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

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

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

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

The household data enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. In 2010, the household data comprised approximately 57,000 persons who formed 24,000 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 109,000 interviews were conducted in 2011. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 24 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 in January 2011, 215,000 persons, is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 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 example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2011 is

215,000 ± 17,000, i.e. 198,000 – 232,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 17,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 8,500 persons, with the 1.96 coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

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

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

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

	Monthly estimate	Monthly estimate's 95% confidence interval	Standard error	Relative standard error
	persons	persons	persons	%
Employed	2 400 000	± 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 (variation coefficient) is the percentage share of the standard error of the estimate. Proportioning the standard error to the estimate's size removes the effect of the scale of the variable. Hence the values of the relative standard error of different variables and the values of the standard error of the same variable in different subgroups are easy to compare with one another.

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

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

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

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

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

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

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

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

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

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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

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

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

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

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also publishes data on unemployed job seekers. The Ministry's data derive from register-based Employment Service Statistics, which describe the last working day of the month. The definition of unemployed applied in the Employment Service Statistics is based on legislation and administrative orders which make the statistical data internationally incomparable. In the Employment Service Statistics an unemployed person is not expected to seek work as actively as in the Labour Force Survey. There are also differences in the acceptance of students as unemployed. More detailed information about differences between the statistics is available in Finnish at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2008-02-19_men_002.html.

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