

Labour Force Statistics

2009, March and 1st quarter

Unemployment increased in March

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, the number of **employed persons** in March 2009 was 2 448 000, or 28 000 lower than a year earlier. The number of employees decreased, whereas that of self-employed persons now grew for the seventh successive month already. The number of employed persons decreased especially in the provinces of Western Finland and Oulu.

In March 2009, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 68,1 per cent, or 0,9 percentage points lower than one year before. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate fell to 69,6 per cent. The employment rate for men fell by 2,2 percentage points from last year's March to 67,6 per cent. The employment rate for women went up by 0,4 percentage points and was 68,6 per cent.

Changes in the labour force 2009/03 – 2008/03 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Month		Change
	2009/03	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Population aged 15-74	4 019	3 997	0,5
Labour force, total	2 670	2 655	0,5
Employed, total	2 448	2 475	-1,1
– employees	2 105	2 154	-2,3
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	342	321	6,6
Unemployed persons	222	180	23,7
Total persons not in labour force	1 349	1 342	0,5
	Per cent (%)		Percentage points
Employment rate (persons aged 15 to 64), %	68,1	69,0	-0,9
Unemployment rate, %	8,3	6,8	1,6
Labour force participation rate, %	66,4	66,4	0,0

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

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 222 000 **unemployed** in March 2009, i.e. 42 000 more than in March of the year before. The number of unemployed men grew by 34 000 and that of unemployed women by 8 000.

At 8,3 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 1,6 percentage points higher in March than one year earlier. The trend of the unemployment rate rose to 7,6 per cent in March. The unemployment rate for men rose by 2,5 percentage points to 9,7 per cent, and that for women by 0,5 percentage points to 6,9 per cent. In March 2009, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 21,6 per cent, which was 4,6 percentage points higher than in March of the year before. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people rose to 17,5

per cent. The unemployment rate was lowest in the Province of Southern Finland, where it stood at 6,2 per cent, and highest, or 13,1 per cent, in the Province of Eastern Finland.

The number of **persons not in the labour force** was 7 000 higher in March than twelve months earlier.

Labour Force Survey data for the first quarter

Average employment and unemployment figures describing the first quarter of 2009 are presented below. These figures are more accurate than the monthly data as they are based on a sample for three months. The quarterly data allow the presentation of more detailed data by e.g. industry or region and on the number of laid off persons, for which the monthly sample is not sufficiently large.

According to the Labour Force Survey, the average number of employed persons **during the first quarter of 2009** was 2 448 000, which is 26 000 lower than in the corresponding quarter of the year before. The number of employed men decreased by 33 000 persons, whereas that of employed women increased by 7 000 from twelve months back. The number of employees in continuous full-time employment fell but that of employees in fixed-term and/or part-time employment remained unchanged.

Although the number of employees decreased in the first quarter of the year, the number of self-employed persons has risen higher than ever in the 2000s. There were 334 000 self-employed persons in the first quarter. Their number grew by 21 000 from the year before. In the early 1990s, the number of self-employed persons was even higher than this, but if self-employed persons in agriculture are left out of the examination, the number of self-employed persons also exceeds its level in the years prior to the recession of the early 1990s.

TOL 2008 Standard Industrial Classification

Data on employment by industry are now published for the first time from the Labour Force Survey by the revised, national TOL 2008 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised classification is based on the NACE Rev 2 classification of the European Union and differs in many respects from its predecessor TOL 2002. The differences are explained more closely on Statistics Finland's website at: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tol2008_en.html.

In the first quarter of the year employment decreased most clearly in the manufacture of wood, paper and paper products (activities 16–18), construction of buildings (activity 41), wholesale trade (activity 46) and information and communication (activities 58–63). Employment went up in crop and animal production (activity 1) and human health and social work (activities 86–88).

In the first quarter, the number of **unemployed persons** grew by the same amount as the number of employed persons fell, or by 26 000 persons. At the same time the population of working age grew by 22 000 persons, so the labour force participation rate (share of persons in the labour force in the population of working age) fell slightly.

Changes in the labour force 2009/I–2008/I according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2009/I	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Labour force, total	2 650	2 650	0,0
Employed, total	2 448	2 474	-1,1
Unemployed, total	202	176	14,9
- men	114	88	29,4
- women	89	88	0,5
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

In the first quarter the rate of unemployment stood at 7,6 per cent, having grown by around one percentage point from twelve months back. The sole reason for the growth was increase of unemployment among men. Men's unemployment rate rose by 1,9 percentage points to 8,4 per cent, while that of women remained at the 6,9 per cent level. Especially young men's position on the labour market has clearly worsened. In the first

quarter, the unemployment rate among men between the ages of 15 and 24 was 23,7 per cent, while among women of the same age it was 14,7 per cent.

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the average number of temporarily **laid off persons** was 38 000 in the first quarter of 2009. The number has gone up clearly, for in the last quarter of 2008 it was around 14 000 and the average number for the whole of last year was approximately 7 000 persons. The number of temporarily laid off persons has been going up steadily each month since last October.

Number of temporarily laid off persons 2009/I–2008/I-IV according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey

	Year/Quarter				
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/III	2008/II	2008/I
	persons				
Laid off persons, total	38 000	14 000	4 000	4 000	7 000
– for a fixed period	20 000	7 000	(3 000)	..	(4 000)
– until further notice	18 000	6 000	(3 000)

Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

At the end of March 2009, there were altogether 251 000 persons registered, in accordance with the Unemployment Security Act and the Employment Office Regulations, as job seekers at the **employment and economic development offices**. The number of unemployed job seekers was 52 000 higher than in March 2008. Unemployment grew from the previous year in the areas of all Employment and Economic Development Centres. The number of unemployed job-seekers increased most in South Ostrobothnia (44%), Pirkanmaa (37%) and Ostrobothnia (34%). At the end of March, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 35 000, which was 26 000 higher than twelve months earlier. The number of persons covered by labour market policy measures totalled 85 000 the end of March, which was 3 000 fewer than in March of the year before. Altogether 3,2 per cent of the labour force were covered by labour market policy measures. There were 29 000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 10 000 higher than in last year's March. During this March, 45 000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which is 8 000 fewer than in March 2008.

Changes 2009/03 – 2008/03 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2009/03	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Unemployed job seekers	251	200	25,9
– unemployed over a year	40	46	–12,7
Total measures	85	87	–3,1
– employed with subsidised measures	35	36	–2,7
– in labour market training	33	34	–2,5
– in trainee and job alternation places	17	18	–5,1
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	45	53	–14,7

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.

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Links

Differences between the Labour Force Survey and the Employment Service Statistics are explained in the [quality description](#) of the Labour Force Survey.

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

Contents

2009, March	
1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03	5
1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/03 - 2008/03	5
1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	6
2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	6
2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	7
3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	7
3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	8
3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/03 - 2008/03	8
3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/03 - 2008/03	8
3.5 Employed persons by province 2009/03 - 2008/03	8
3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03	9
3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03	9
4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/03 - 2008/03	9
4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/03 - 2008/03	9
5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	10
5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03	10
5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/03 - 2008/03	10
6.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2009/03	11
2009, 1st quarter	
7.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/I - 2008/I	12
7.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/I - 2008/I	12
7.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	13
8.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	13
8.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	14
9.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	14
9.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	15
9.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/I - 2008/I	15
9.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/I - 2008/I	16
9.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/I - 2008/I	17
9.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/I - 2008/I	18
9.7 Employed persons by province 2009/I - 2008/I	18
9.8 Employed persons by region 2009/I - 2008/I	18
9.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/I - 2008/I	19
9.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/I - 2008/I	19
10.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2009/I - 2008/I	20
10.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2009/I - 2008/I	21
10.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/I - 2008/I	22
10.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/I - 2008/I	22
10.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2009/I - 2008/I	22
10.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2009/I - 2008/I	22
11.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	23
11.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I	23
11.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/I - 2008/I	23
11.4 Unemployment rate by region 2009/I - 2008/I	24
Figures	
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series	25
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series	25
2.1 Unemployed persons, trend and original series	25
2.2 Unemployment rate, trend and original series	26
Quality Description: Labour force survey	27

2009, March

1.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03

Indicator		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Sex				
	Both sexes	68,1	68,0	69,0	-0,9
	Males	67,6	68,2	69,8	-2,2
Unemployment rate	Females	68,6	67,7	68,2	0,4
	Both sexes	8,3	7,6	6,8	1,6
	Males	9,7	8,1	7,2	2,5
Labour force participation rate	Females	6,9	7,0	6,3	0,5
	Both sexes	66,4	65,8	66,4	0,0
	Males	67,9	67,2	68,6	-0,7
	Females	64,9	64,3	64,3	0,7

1.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Labour force status	Sex				
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 019	4 017	3 997	0,5
	Males	2 011	2 010	1 999	0,6
	Females	2 008	2 007	1 998	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 670	2 641	2 655	0,5
	Males	1 366	1 350	1 371	-0,4
	Females	1 304	1 291	1 284	1,5
Employed	Both sexes	2 448	2 441	2 475	-1,1
	Males	1 234	1 241	1 273	-3,1
	Females	1 214	1 200	1 202	0,9
Unemployed	Both sexes	222	201	180	23,7
	Males	133	110	98	34,7
	Females	90	91	81	10,3
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 349	1 376	1 342	0,5
	Males	645	660	628	2,7
	Females	704	716	714	-1,3

1.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 019	4 017	3 997	0,5
	15-64	3 544	3 543	3 533	0,3
	15-24	658	658	659	-0,1
	25-54	2 113	2 114	2 117	-0,2
	55-64	772	771	757	2,1
Males	15-74	2 011	2 010	1 999	0,6
	15-64	1 792	1 791	1 786	0,3
	15-24	337	336	337	0,1
	25-54	1 073	1 073	1 074	-0,1
	55-64	382	382	375	2,0
Females	15-74	2 008	2 007	1 998	0,5
	15-64	1 752	1 753	1 747	0,3
	15-24	321	322	323	-0,4
	25-54	1 040	1 041	1 042	-0,2
	55-64	390	389	382	2,2

2.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	66,4	65,8	66,4	0,0
	15-64	74,3	73,6	74,1	0,3
	15-24	46,0	46,3	45,7	0,4
	25-54	88,8	87,8	88,0	0,8
	55-64	58,9	58,1	59,9	-1,0
Males	15-74	67,9	67,2	68,6	-0,7
	15-64	74,9	74,3	75,3	-0,3
	15-24	43,6	45,0	44,8	-1,2
	25-54	91,3	89,5	90,0	1,3
	55-64	56,7	57,3	60,3	-3,6
Females	15-74	64,9	64,3	64,3	0,7
	15-64	73,7	72,9	72,9	0,9
	15-24	48,6	47,6	46,6	2,0
	25-54	86,2	86,0	85,9	0,4
	55-64	61,0	58,8	59,5	1,6

2.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 670	2 641	2 655	0,5
	15-64	2 635	2 608	2 617	0,7
	15-24	303	305	301	0,6
	25-54	1 877	1 855	1 862	0,8
	55-64	455	448	453	0,4
Males	15-74	1 366	1 350	1 371	-0,4
	15-64	1 343	1 330	1 344	-0,1
	15-24	147	151	151	-2,7
	25-54	980	960	967	1,3
	55-64	217	219	226	-4,2
Females	15-74	1 304	1 291	1 284	1,5
	15-64	1 292	1 277	1 273	1,5
	15-24	156	153	150	4,0
	25-54	897	895	895	0,2
	55-64	238	229	227	4,9

3.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	60,9	60,8	61,9	-1,0
	15-64	68,1	68,0	69,0	-0,9
	15-24	36,1	37,1	37,9	-1,8
	25-54	82,7	82,3	83,1	-0,4
	55-64	55,4	55,0	56,6	-1,3
Males	15-74	61,4	61,7	63,7	-2,3
	15-64	67,6	68,2	69,8	-2,2
	15-24	30,8	34,9	36,4	-5,7
	25-54	84,2	83,8	84,9	-0,7
	55-64	53,2	53,8	56,2	-3,1
Females	15-74	60,4	59,8	60,2	0,3
	15-64	68,6	67,7	68,2	0,4
	15-24	41,7	39,5	39,4	2,3
	25-54	81,1	80,8	81,2	-0,1
	55-64	57,5	56,2	57,0	0,5

3.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 448	2 441	2 475	-1,1
	15-64	2 412	2 408	2 437	-1,0
	15-24	238	244	250	-4,9
	25-54	1 747	1 739	1 759	-0,6
	55-64	428	424	429	-0,2
Males	15-74	1 234	1 241	1 273	-3,1
	15-64	1 211	1 221	1 246	-2,8
	15-24	104	117	123	-15,4
	25-54	904	899	912	-0,9
	55-64	203	205	211	-3,6
Females	15-74	1 214	1 200	1 202	0,9
	15-64	1 202	1 187	1 191	0,9
	15-24	134	127	127	5,3
	25-54	843	841	846	-0,3
	55-64	225	219	218	3,1

3.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/03 - 2008/03

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 448	2 441	2 475	-1,1
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	342	333	321	6,6
Employees	2 105	2 108	2 154	-2,3
-salaried employees	1 405	1 430	1 413	-0,6
-wage earners	694	674	732	-5,3

3.4 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/03 - 2008/03

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 448	2 441	2 475	-1,1
Private sector	1 780	1 803	1 802	-1,2
Public sector	659	634	662	-0,5
-state	156	158	155	0,5
-municipality	504	477	508	-0,7

3.5 Employed persons by province 2009/03 - 2008/03

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 448	2 441	2 475	-1,1
Southern Finland	1 092	1 079	1 095	-0,2
Western Finland	838	860	853	-1,8
Eastern Finland	225	228	228	-1,3
Oulu	201	190	209	-3,5
Lapland	75	71	75	0,4

3.6 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	14,6	15,1	14,5	0,1
Males	9,6	9,5	9,7	-0,1
Females	19,8	20,8	19,6	0,1

3.7 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/03 - 2008/03

	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	358	368	360	-0,4
Males	119	118	124	-4,4
Females	240	250	236	1,6

4.1 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/03 - 2008/03

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	77,4	75,4	76,7	0,7
-permanent part-time job	9,9	10,4	9,7	0,2
-fixed-term full-time job	8,5	10,0	9,3	-0,8
-fixed-term part-time job	4,1	4,1	4,2	-0,1
Fixed-term job total	12,6	14,1	13,5	-0,9
Part-time job total	14,0	14,5	13,9	0,1

4.2 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/03 - 2008/03

Employment relationship	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employees total	2 105	2 108	2 154	-2,3
-permanent full-time job	1 630	1 590	1 653	-1,4
-permanent part-time job	208	220	210	-0,7
-fixed-term full-time job	179	211	201	-11,0
-fixed-term part-time job	86	86	90	-4,7
Fixed-term job total	265	297	291	-9,1
Part-time job total	294	306	300	-1,9

5.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	8,3	7,6	6,8	1,6
	15-64	8,4	7,7	6,9	1,6
	15-24	21,6	19,8	17,1	4,6
	25-54	6,9	6,2	5,6	1,3
	55-64	6,0	5,2	5,5	0,5
Males	15-74	9,7	8,1	7,2	2,5
	15-64	9,9	8,2	7,3	2,5
	15-24	29,4	22,6	18,8	10,7
	25-54	7,7	6,4	5,6	2,1
	55-64	6,3	6,0	6,8	-0,6
Females	15-74	6,9	7,0	6,3	0,5
	15-64	7,0	7,1	6,4	0,6
	15-24	14,3	17,1	15,3	-1,1
	25-54	6,0	6,1	5,5	0,5
	55-64	5,7	4,4	4,1	1,6

5.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/03 - 2008/03

		Year/Month			Change
		2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	222	201	180	23,7
	15-64	222	200	180	23,7
	15-24	66	60	51	27,5
	25-54	130	116	104	25,0
	55-64	27	23	25	10,1
Males	15-74	133	110	98	34,7
	15-64	133	109	98	34,7
	15-24	43	34	28	52,6
	25-54	76	62	55	38,6
	55-64	14	13	15	-12,0
Females	15-74	90	91	81	10,3
	15-64	90	91	81	10,3
	15-24	22	26	23	-3,3
	25-54	54	54	49	9,8
	55-64	14	10	9	46,6

5.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/03 - 2008/03

Province	Year/Month			Change
	2009/03	2009/02	2008/03	2009/03 - 2008/03
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,3	7,6	6,8	1,6
Southern Finland	6,2	6,5	4,8	1,4
Western Finland	8,9	7,4	6,8	2,1
Eastern Finland	13,1	11,6	12,4	0,7
Oulu	10,7	8,2	9,0	1,7
Lapland	10,9	10,8	9,8	1,1

6.1 Seasonally adjusted trends 2009/03

Year/Month	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (Ministry of Employment and the Economy)	Unemployment rate, aged 15–74	Unemployment rate, aged 15–24
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)
2007/03	2 480	188	225	7,0	17,1
2007/04	2 486	181	222	6,8	16,3
2007/05	2 490	178	220	6,7	15,7
2007/06	2 494	181	218	6,8	15,7
2007/07	2 497	184	216	6,9	15,8
2007/08	2 500	185	214	6,9	15,9
2007/09	2 503	185	212	6,9	16,2
2007/10	2 506	183	210	6,8	16,3
2007/11	2 511	180	208	6,7	16,3
2007/12	2 517	178	205	6,6	16,1
2008/01	2 523	174	203	6,4	15,6
2008/02	2 527	169	201	6,3	14,9
2008/03	2 530	165	200	6,2	14,5
2008/04	2 532	166	199	6,2	14,9
2008/05	2 534	171	199	6,3	15,7
2008/06	2 534	172	200	6,4	16,3
2008/07	2 532	171	201	6,4	16,6
2008/08	2 531	173	202	6,4	16,8
2008/09	2 531	176	205	6,5	16,8
2008/10	2 530	178	210	6,5	16,7
2008/11	2 527	180	215	6,6	16,6
2008/12	2 521	183	222	6,8	16,5
2009/01	2 513	188	230	7,0	16,6
2009/02	2 506	195	239	7,3	17,1
2009/03	2 499	202	249	7,6	17,5

2009, 1st quarter

7.1 Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2009/I - 2008/I

Indicator		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment rate (population aged 15-64)	Both sexes	68,1	69,9	69,1	-1,0
	Males	68,4	71,2	70,3	-1,9
	Females	67,8	68,4	67,8	0,0
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	7,6	6,0	6,6	1,0
	Males	8,4	5,8	6,4	1,9
	Females	6,9	6,1	6,9	0,0
Labour force participation rate	Both sexes	66,0	66,5	66,3	-0,4
	Males	67,7	68,7	68,4	-0,8
	Females	64,2	64,3	64,2	0,0

7.2 Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2009/I - 2008/I

Labour force status		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Population aged 15-74	Both sexes	4 017	4 012	3 995	0,6
	Males	2 010	2 007	1 998	0,6
	Females	2 007	2 005	1 997	0,5
Labour force	Both sexes	2 650	2 669	2 650	0,0
	Males	1 361	1 379	1 368	-0,5
	Females	1 289	1 290	1 282	0,6
Employed	Both sexes	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
	Males	1 247	1 298	1 280	-2,6
	Females	1 201	1 211	1 194	0,6
Unemployed	Both sexes	202	159	176	14,9
	Males	114	81	88	29,4
	Females	89	79	88	0,5
Total persons not in labour force	Both sexes	1 367	1 344	1 345	1,6
	Males	649	628	630	3,0
	Females	718	715	715	0,4

7.3 Population aged 15-74 by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 017	4 012	3 995	0,6
	15-64	3 543	3 541	3 531	0,3
	15-24	658	659	659	-0,1
	25-54	2 114	2 114	2 117	-0,2
	55-64	771	768	755	2,1
Males	15-74	2 010	2 007	1 998	0,6
	15-64	1 791	1 790	1 785	0,3
	15-24	337	337	337	-0,1
	25-54	1 073	1 073	1 074	-0,1
	55-64	381	380	374	2,0
Females	15-74	2 007	2 005	1 997	0,5
	15-64	1 752	1 751	1 747	0,3
	15-24	322	322	322	-0,2
	25-54	1 040	1 041	1 043	-0,3
	55-64	390	388	381	2,3

8.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	66,0	66,5	66,3	-0,4
	15-64	73,8	74,3	74,1	-0,3
	15-24	45,0	46,1	45,7	-0,7
	25-54	88,2	88,3	88,3	-0,2
	55-64	59,0	60,0	58,7	0,3
Males	15-74	67,7	68,7	68,4	-0,8
	15-64	74,7	75,7	75,2	-0,5
	15-24	42,9	44,1	43,6	-0,7
	25-54	90,4	91,0	90,7	-0,2
	55-64	58,6	60,6	59,5	-0,8
Females	15-74	64,2	64,3	64,2	0,0
	15-64	72,8	72,9	72,8	0,0
	15-24	47,2	48,3	48,0	-0,7
	25-54	85,8	85,6	85,9	-0,1
	55-64	59,4	59,4	58,0	1,3

8.2 Labour force by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 650	2 669	2 650	0,0
	15-64	2 615	2 632	2 615	0,0
	15-24	296	304	301	-1,7
	25-54	1 863	1 867	1 870	-0,4
	55-64	455	461	443	2,6
Males	15-74	1 361	1 379	1 368	-0,5
	15-64	1 339	1 355	1 343	-0,3
	15-24	144	149	147	-1,6
	25-54	971	977	974	-0,3
	55-64	224	230	222	0,6
Females	15-74	1 289	1 290	1 282	0,6
	15-64	1 276	1 277	1 272	0,3
	15-24	152	156	155	-1,7
	25-54	893	891	896	-0,4
	55-64	231	231	221	4,7

9.1 Employment rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	60,9	62,5	61,9	-1,0
	15-64	68,1	69,9	69,1	-1,0
	15-24	36,4	39,6	37,9	-1,5
	25-54	82,5	84,1	83,7	-1,1
	55-64	55,6	56,6	55,4	0,2
Males	15-74	62,0	64,7	64,0	-2,0
	15-64	68,4	71,2	70,3	-1,9
	15-24	32,7	37,3	36,0	-3,3
	25-54	84,4	86,9	86,2	-1,8
	55-64	54,8	57,1	55,7	-0,9
Females	15-74	59,8	60,4	59,8	0,0
	15-64	67,8	68,4	67,8	0,0
	15-24	40,3	42,0	39,9	0,4
	25-54	80,6	81,2	81,0	-0,5
	55-64	56,4	56,2	55,1	1,3

9.2 Employed persons by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
	15-64	2 413	2 473	2 440	-1,1
	15-24	240	261	250	-4,0
	25-54	1 744	1 777	1 771	-1,5
	55-64	429	435	419	2,5
Males	15-74	1 247	1 298	1 280	-2,6
	15-64	1 225	1 275	1 255	-2,4
	15-24	110	126	121	-9,1
	25-54	906	932	926	-2,1
	55-64	209	217	208	0,3
Females	15-74	1 201	1 211	1 194	0,6
	15-64	1 188	1 198	1 184	0,3
	15-24	130	135	129	0,7
	25-54	838	845	845	-0,9
	55-64	220	218	210	4,7

9.3 Employed persons by status in employment 2009/I - 2008/I

Status in employment	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employed persons total	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	334	332	313	6,5
Employees	2 114	2 177	2 160	-2,2
-salaried employees	1 422	1 437	1 432	-0,7
-wage earners	686	735	722	-5,0

9.4 Employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/I - 2008/I

Industry	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industries total	00-99	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	115	118	111	3,6
Agriculture	01	87	88	81	8,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	386	402	411	-6,0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	46	50	-10,7
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	62	65	75	-16,7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	52	50	56	-7,0
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	66	71	63	5,1
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	127	133	129	-2,2
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	34	37	38	-8,8
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	28	25	24	16,6
F Construction	41-43	172	183	174	-1,0
Construction of buildings	41	61	66	66	-6,9
Specialised construction activities	43	87	96	89	-1,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	298	307	302	-1,4
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	46	49	47	-1,6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	99	101	-7,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	158	160	154	2,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	154	155	149	3,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	102	102	95	7,6
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	53	55	-4,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	83	86	85	-1,6
J Information and communication	58-63	88	95	100	-11,3
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	70	73	69	1,3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	149	153	146	2,1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	59	61	57	3,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	97	99	98	-0,6
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	59	56	57	2,5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	118	115	-1,7
P Education	85	169	166	173	-2,1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	387	384	375	3,2
Human health activities	86	180	182	174	3,4
Residential care activities	87	80	78	73	9,5
Social work activities without accommodation	88	127	124	128	-0,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	49	52	51	-4,0
S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	83	80	0,9
X Industry unknown	00	8	10	12	.

9.5 Hours actually worked of employed persons by industry (TOL 2008) 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	982,7	1080,7	1018,8	-3,5
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	52,3	58,2	50,5	3,6
Agriculture	01	40,7	44,7	38,0	7,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	154,5	180,4	181,1	-14,7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	17,4	20,2	21,7	-20,1
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	24,8	27,1	32,0	-22,6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,1	22,0	23,4	-14,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	26,4	32,8	27,8	-4,8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	52,5	61,4	59,2	-11,3
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	13,3	16,8	17,0	-21,3
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	12,4	11,5	10,4	19,8
F Construction	41-43	71,0	84,8	75,8	-6,4
Construction of buildings	41	25,3	30,1	27,9	-9,5
Specialised construction activities	43	37,0	44,9	39,4	-6,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	122,2	134,2	124,9	-2,1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	20,9	23,0	22,1	-5,3
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	41,6	46,5	44,4	-6,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	59,7	64,7	58,3	2,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	65,0	72,3	65,3	-0,5
Land, water and air transport	49-51	46,3	50,6	45,0	2,9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	18,7	21,7	20,3	-7,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	32,2	34,9	33,7	-4,2
J Information and communication	58-63	37,0	41,0	41,0	-9,7
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	28,4	32,0	29,5	-3,6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	63,1	66,2	62,2	1,4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	25,8	26,9	24,4	5,7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	38,1	41,4	38,2	-0,4
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	22,7	24,1	22,5	0,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	46,5	49,3	47,0	-0,9
P Education	85	59,0	63,6	62,7	-5,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	147,7	154,4	142,4	3,8
Human health activities	86	68,2	72,2	65,6	4,0
Residential care activities	87	31,7	33,4	29,3	8,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	47,8	48,8	47,5	0,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	18,1	19,3	18,3	-1,1
S-U Other service activities	94-99	31,4	33,2	31,2	0,7
X Industry unknown	00	3,6	4,0	4,8	.

9.6 Employed persons by employer sector 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
Private sector	1 793	1 838	1 806	-0,8
Public sector	649	664	658	-1,3
-state	154	158	155	-0,5
-municipality	495	507	503	-1,6

9.7 Employed persons by province 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Province				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
Southern Finland	1 083	1 114	1 094	-1,1
Western Finland	852	867	859	-0,8
Eastern Finland	227	238	229	-1,0
Oulu	198	201	202	-1,9
Lapland	73	74	74	-1,5

9.8 Employed persons by region 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Region				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 448	2 509	2 474	-1,1
Uusimaa	738	758	742	-0,5
Itä-Uusimaa	44	49	48	-8,4
Varsinais-Suomi	223	221	223	-0,1
Satakunta	101	104	102	-1,0
Kanta-Häme	77	78	81	-5,4
Pirkanmaa	216	224	220	-1,6
Päijät-Häme	87	91	88	-1,0
Kymenlaakso	79	80	78	2,1
South Karelia	57	59	58	-0,8
Etelä-Savo	62	64	62	-0,3
Pohjois-Savo	101	107	103	-2,1
North Karelia	64	68	64	0,0
Central Finland	115	116	113	2,3
South Ostrobothnia	83	86	86	-3,4
Ostrobothnia	81	84	83	-2,4
Central Ostrobothnia	32	31	32	0,6
North Ostrobothnia	166	168	170	-2,7
Kainuu	32	32	32	2,4
Lapland	73	74	74	-1,5

9.9 Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons by sex 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	14,6	14,2	14,3	0,3
Males	9,5	9,4	9,5	0,0
Females	19,9	19,4	19,4	0,5

9.10 Part-time employed persons by sex 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex				
Both sexes	357	357	353	1,2
Males	118	122	121	-2,7
Females	239	235	231	3,2

10.1 Employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2009/I - 2008/I

Industry	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Industries total	00-99	2 114	2 177	2 160	-2,2
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	39	33	7,2
Agriculture	01	16	18	13	28,7
C Manufacturing	10-33	361	377	387	-6,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	40	42	44	-10,1
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	58	59	70	-18,0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	51	49	55	-6,2
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	59	64	59	0,1
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	124	130	127	-2,8
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	29	32	32	-8,5
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	27	24	24	13,9
F Construction	41-43	127	141	134	-5,3
Construction of buildings	41	42	49	50	-15,9
Specialised construction activities	43	63	72	66	-5,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	261	267	263	-0,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	38	40	37	2,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	85	87	90	-5,5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	138	141	136	2,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	130	131	131	-0,4
Land, water and air transport	49-51	79	79	77	1,8
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	51	52	53	-3,7
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	73	77	75	-2,4
J Information and communication	58-63	82	88	94	-13,2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	65	68	63	2,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	118	120	116	2,4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	52	53	51	3,3
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	83	87	88	-5,5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	49	49	51	-3,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	113	117	115	-1,7
P Education	85	165	162	170	-2,5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	366	365	357	2,6
Human health activities	86	167	170	162	2,9
Residential care activities	87	78	75	72	9,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	121	120	123	-1,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	38	40	39	-3,5
S-U Other service activities	94-99	61	63	61	-0,3
X Industry unknown	00	8	9	11	.

10.2 Hours actually worked of employees by industry (TOL 2002) 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent (%)
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	828,9	915,9	870,2	-4,7
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	15,9	18,3	14,9	6,8
Agriculture	01	7,3	8,1	5,9	23,9
C Manufacturing	10-33	143,4	168,1	169,2	-15,3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	15,3	18,2	18,6	-17,5
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	22,8	24,7	29,6	-23,0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	19,6	21,9	22,8	-13,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	22,9	29,1	25,7	-10,7
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	51,3	59,7	58,1	-11,7
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	11,4	14,4	14,5	-20,9
D-E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	12,0	11,1	10,3	15,8
F Construction	41-43	51,2	63,3	56,7	-9,8
Construction of buildings	41	16,7	21,4	20,5	-18,6
Specialised construction activities	43	26,1	32,9	28,4	-8,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	102,9	111,7	104,7	-1,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	16,5	18,3	16,9	-2,6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	37,1	39,9	38,8	-4,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	49,3	53,5	49,0	0,6
H Transportation and storage	49-53	52,0	57,1	53,9	-3,6
Land, water and air transport	49-51	33,7	36,3	34,1	-1,3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	18,3	20,8	19,8	-7,5
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	26,0	29,1	27,9	-6,9
J Information and communication	58-63	33,6	38,2	38,4	-12,4
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	26,6	29,7	27,1	-1,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	49,6	52,6	49,3	0,6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	22,4	23,1	21,4	4,7
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	32,4	36,0	33,8	-4,1
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	18,9	20,4	19,9	-4,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	46,3	49,0	46,9	-1,2
P Education	85	57,4	61,8	61,3	-6,3
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	138,8	146,1	134,5	3,2
Human health activities	86	63,5	67,7	61,5	3,3
Residential care activities	87	30,4	31,5	28,3	7,4
Social work activities without accommodation	88	44,9	46,9	44,7	0,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	14,5	14,8	14,0	3,3
S-U Other service activities	94-99	22,8	25,0	22,7	0,7
X Industry unknown	00	3,5	3,8	4,5	.

10.3 Employees by type of employment relationship (%) 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	76,7	77,1	77,2	-0,5
-permanent part-time job	10,2	9,5	9,9	0,3
-fixed-term full-time job	9,2	9,5	9,2	0,0
-fixed-term part-time job	3,9	3,9	3,7	0,2
Fixed-term job total	13,1	13,4	12,9	0,2
Part-time job total	14,0	13,4	13,6	0,4

10.4 Employees by type of employment relationship 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 114	2 177	2 160	-2,2
-permanent full-time job	1 621	1 678	1 667	-2,8
-permanent part-time job	215	207	214	0,5
-fixed-term full-time job	195	206	199	-2,1
-fixed-term part-time job	82	86	80	1,9
Fixed-term job total	277	292	279	-0,9
Part-time job total	297	292	294	0,9

10.5 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration (%) 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0
-permanent full-time job	42,1	42,0	43,1	-1,0
-permanent part-time job	14,4	12,9	13,9	0,5
-fixed-term full-time job	29,6	30,3	30,0	-0,4
-fixed-term part-time job	13,9	14,8	13,0	0,9
Fixed-term job total	43,6	45,1	43,0	0,6
Part-time job total	28,3	27,7	26,9	1,4

10.6 Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2009/I - 2008/I

	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Employment relationship				
Employees total	395	435	427	-7,4
-permanent full-time job	166	183	184	-9,7
-permanent part-time job	57	56	59	-4,2
-fixed-term full-time job	117	132	128	-8,6
-fixed-term part-time job	55	64	55	-0,7
Fixed-term job total	172	196	183	-6,2
Part-time job total	112	120	115	-2,5

11.1 Unemployment rate by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	7,6	6,0	6,6	1,0
	15-64	7,7	6,0	6,7	1,0
	15-24	19,1	14,2	17,1	2,0
	25-54	6,4	4,8	5,3	1,1
	55-64	5,7	5,6	5,6	0,1
Males	15-74	8,4	5,8	6,4	1,9
	15-64	8,5	5,9	6,5	2,0
	15-24	23,7	15,3	17,4	6,3
	25-54	6,7	4,5	4,9	1,7
	55-64	6,5	5,8	6,3	0,3
Females	15-74	6,9	6,1	6,9	0,0
	15-64	6,9	6,2	6,9	0,0
	15-24	14,7	13,1	16,8	-2,1
	25-54	6,1	5,1	5,7	0,4
	55-64	4,9	5,4	5,0	0,0

11.2 Unemployed persons by sex and age 2009/I - 2008/I

		Year/Quarter			Change
		2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent (%)
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	202	159	176	14,9
	15-64	202	159	176	15,0
	15-24	57	43	52	9,7
	25-54	119	90	99	20,3
	55-64	26	26	25	4,6
Males	15-74	114	81	88	29,4
	15-64	114	80	88	29,6
	15-24	34	23	26	33,7
	25-54	65	44	48	34,5
	55-64	15	13	14	4,8
Females	15-74	89	79	88	0,5
	15-64	88	79	88	0,5
	15-24	22	20	26	-13,9
	25-54	55	46	51	7,0
	55-64	11	13	11	4,3

11.3 Unemployment rate by province 2009/I - 2008/I

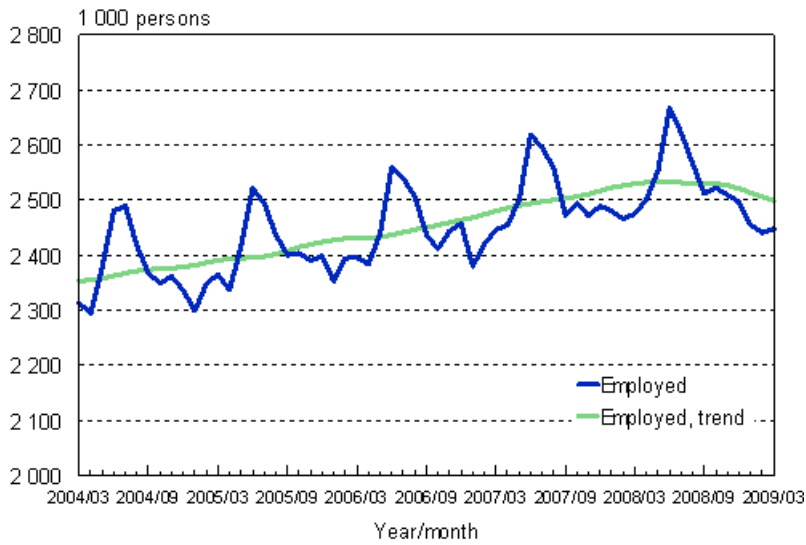
Province	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,6	6,0	6,6	1,0
Southern Finland	6,2	4,8	5,3	0,9
Western Finland	7,7	6,0	6,4	1,3
Eastern Finland	11,5	7,0	10,8	0,7
Oulu	9,4	9,2	8,6	0,8
Lapland	11,3	10,2	10,2	1,1

11.4 Unemployment rate by region 2009/I - 2008/I

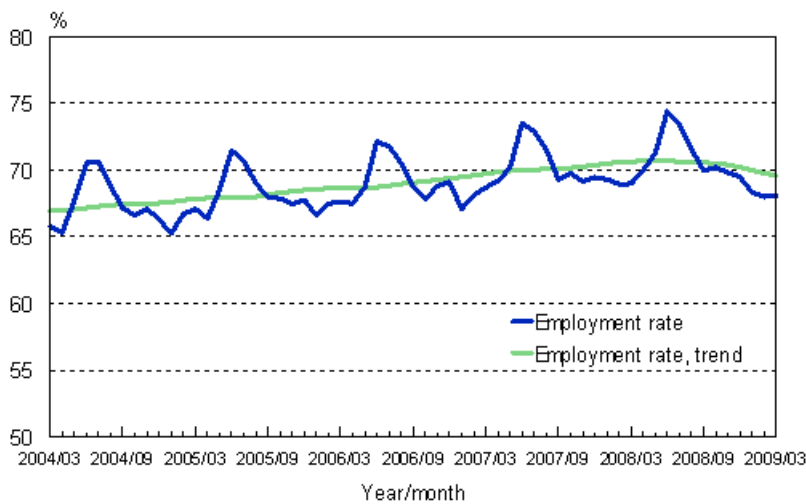
Region	Year/Quarter			Change
	2009/I	2008/IV	2008/I	2009/I - 2008/I
	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Per cent (%)	Percentage points (%)
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,6	6,0	6,6	1,0
Uusimaa	5,5	4,4	4,8	0,7
Itä-Uusimaa	5,9	3,4	2,4	3,5
Varsinais-Suomi	6,8	6,0	5,2	1,7
Satakunta	6,8	5,2	6,1	0,6
Kanta-Häme	5,6	4,8	5,4	0,2
Pirkanmaa	8,3	6,2	6,9	1,5
Päijät-Häme	8,4	6,2	7,1	1,3
Kymenlaakso	8,6	6,7	10,1	-1,5
South Karelia	8,6	7,1	5,1	3,6
Etelä-Savo	9,3	6,5	10,5	-1,2
Pohjois-Savo	11,2	5,8	9,2	1,9
North Karelia	14,0	9,4	13,4	0,6
Central Finland	11,2	8,6	9,3	1,9
South Ostrobothnia	7,5	5,1	5,8	1,7
Ostrobothnia	5,8	4,0	5,5	0,3
Central Ostrobothnia	4,4	5,9	6,2	-1,8
North Ostrobothnia	8,6	8,6	7,7	1,0
Kainuu	13,4	11,7	13,6	-0,2
Lapland	11,3	10,2	10,2	1,1

Figures

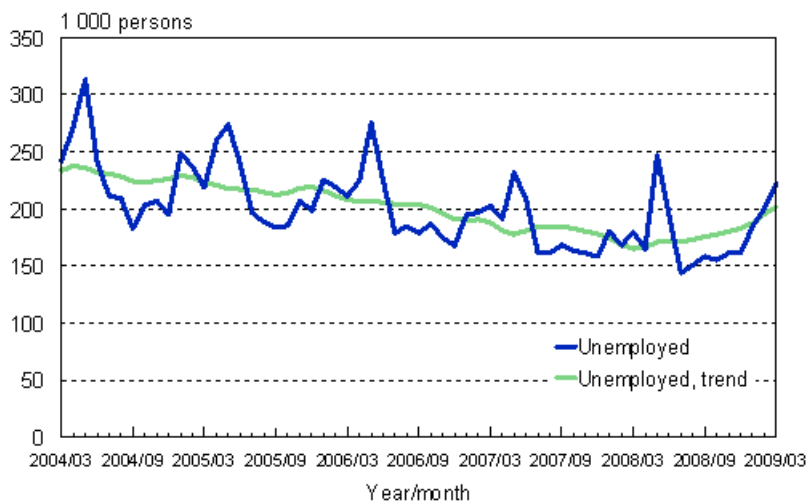
1.1 Employed persons, trend and original series



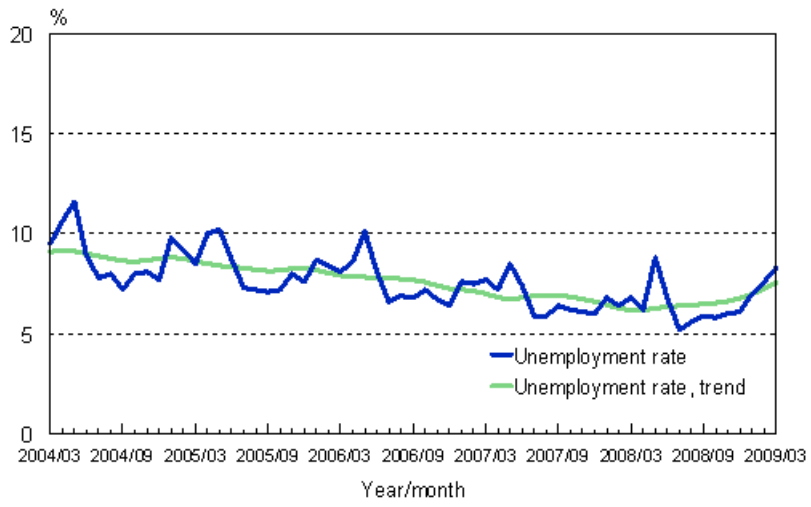
1.2 Employment rate, trend and original series



2.1 Unemployed persons, trend and original series



2.2 Unemployment rate, trend and original series



Quality Description: Labour force survey

1. Relevance of statistical information

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions:

- A person is **employed** if he/she has during the survey week been in gainful employment at least one hour against wages or salary or fringe benefits, or to make profit, or has been temporarily absent from work. Persons absent from work during the survey week are classified as employed if the reason for absence is own illness or maternity or paternity leave or the absence has lasted less than three months. The employed are divided into wage and salary earners, entrepreneurs and unpaid workers in a family member's enterprise.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks as a wage or salary earner or entrepreneur and would be available for work within two weeks. A person who is without work and waiting for an agreed job to start within three months is also classified as unemployed, if he/she could start work within two weeks.
- The **labour force** comprises all persons aged between 15 and 74 who are employed or unemployed during the survey week.
- The **economically inactive population** consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The economically inactive can also be described with the concept persons outside the labour force. For information on the other concepts used in the Labour Force Survey see: http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html.

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

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

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

The population of the Labour Force Survey consists of persons aged between 15 and 74 who are permanent residents of Finland. The population includes also persons residing abroad temporarily (less than a year) as well as foreign nationals registered in the Finnish Population Information System who will reside in Finland at least one year (<http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi/vrk/home.nsf/www/populationinformationsystem>). Information is delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, also on persons younger than 15 and aged 75 or older (who are not interviewed). In the survey, age is determined on the basis of real age at the time of the interview. Hence a 14-year-old can belong to the sample but is included only after he/she has turned 15. Correspondingly the most aged persons are left out of the survey when they turn 75.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

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

Inaccuracy due to sampling is assessed with the standard error of the estimate. The magnitude of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and the variance of the variable being investigated. Standard error can be used to calculate the **confidence interval**, within which the value of the population lies with a certain probability. The **95 per cent confidence interval** used in the Labour Force Survey **is the interval within which the real value of the property being investigated lies with a probability of 95 per cent.** For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2009 is $184,000 \pm 15,000$, i.e. 169,000-199,000. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from it, in this case 15,000, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error, here 7,500 persons, with the coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

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

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

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

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

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

For example, the standard error calculated for annual estimate of the unemployed in a subgroup of 230,000 persons is 3,600 persons and the confidence interval is 230,000 ± 7,100 persons. If the interviews on which the

annual estimate is based had all been with different persons, the standard error of the estimate of the unemployed had been 2,300 persons and the confidence interval $230,000 \pm 4,500$ persons. Interviewing the same persons again in different quarters of the year explains why the difference in the accuracy of the annual and quarterly data of the Labour Force Survey is not as big as could be expected on the basis of the number of interviews conducted.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are released monthly, quarterly and annually. Quarterly and annual results are the averages of monthly results, i.e. they describe the situation on an "average" week during the survey period. Data on labour input are sums of the results of periods. The released data are final. Only seasonal adjustment slightly alters the latest seasonally adjusted monthly results.

Monthly data are released approximately three weeks from the end of the survey month. Quarterly data are released simultaneously with the last monthly data of each quarter. Quarterly data are statistically more reliable than monthly data and contain more detailed data, inter alia, employment and labour input by industry and more specific regional data. Quarterly deliveries of data are made to the EU, which are used to compile statistics on EU Member States. The most detailed data are released in the annual statistics which is finalised approximately six months from the end of the survey year.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The results of the Labour Force Survey are published in the Labour market series of the Official Statistics of Finland. The key monthly and quarterly results are released on predefined days in the Internet on the home page of the Labour Force Survey http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index_en. The links on the home page lead, among other things, to a description of the statistics, concepts and definitions as well as the free of charge tables from the statistical databases of the Labour Force Survey (StatFin). Data are available over the Internet also from Statistics Finland's chargeable time series database (ASTIKA).

The annual publication of the labour force statistics contains a description of survey methodology, definitions of key concepts, descriptions of classifications used as well as the survey questionnaire. The tables of the annual publication are available also in electronic form. Statistics on the education of the labour force and occupational structure are published every other year in the OSF Labour market series. In addition, Labour Force Survey data have been published regularly in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland and the Bulletin of Statistics. Chargeable special compilations can be requested from the Labour Force Survey's information service.

Labour Force Survey data are not released outside Statistics Finland in identifiable form (Statistics Act 280/2004, Personal Data Act 523/1999). Data can only be released for purposes of scientific research and statistical study on the basis of a specific authorised permission and all the identifiers must be removed from it. The data files for the EU Labour Force Survey are delivered to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, without identifiers. Labour Force Survey data are protected according to the protection class defined in Statistics Finland's data protection guidelines.

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

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

When Finland joined the European Union, the Labour Force Survey was harmonised with the EU Labour Force Survey. In the beginning, during 1995–1998, the EU Labour Force Survey data were collected as a separate

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

In addition to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland's statistics related to the labour market include the Job vacancy survey, the Quality of working life survey, statistics on labour disputes, statistics on accidents at work as well as an annual register-based employment statistics (RES).

Of these the RES provides data on the labour market activities of the population (http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyokay/index_en.html). Its data differ from those of the Labour Force Survey due to data collection methods and definitions of the employed and the unemployed. The RES is based on total data derived from the administrative data of different authorities. The RES data on a person's activities refer mainly to the last week in the year. Data on unemployment is based on the Ministry of Employment and the Economy's register of unemployed job seekers. The statistics are finalised in a good 1 ½ years, preliminary data are ready after roughly one year. Since employment statistics are total data, they offer better regional data (also data on municipalities) as well as better data on small population groups, e.g. small industries and occupations than the Labour Force Survey. The concepts of the employment statistics based on administrative registers are not internationally comparable.

Statistics Finland uses the Labour Force Survey data in the compilation of National Accounts. Because of this, among other things, the definitions of the key concepts in the Labour Force Survey such as population, employment, working hours, follow as closely as possible the recommendations of the national accounts (the UN System of National Accounts, SNA, and the European System of Accounts, ESA). The definition of the public sector used in the Labour Force Survey is somewhat different from the sectoral classification of the national accounts. In national accounts, conscripts are classified as employed, according to the ILO recommendation, whereas in the Labour Force Survey, conscripts are regarded as economically inactive.

The results of the Finnish Labour Force Survey published by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, differ from those published in Finland in that conscripts are not included in the Eurostat data. In most EU countries conscripts are not included in the target group of the Labour Force Survey, i.e. the so-called household population. This causes differences especially in the results concerning the 15 to 24-year-olds.

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

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