

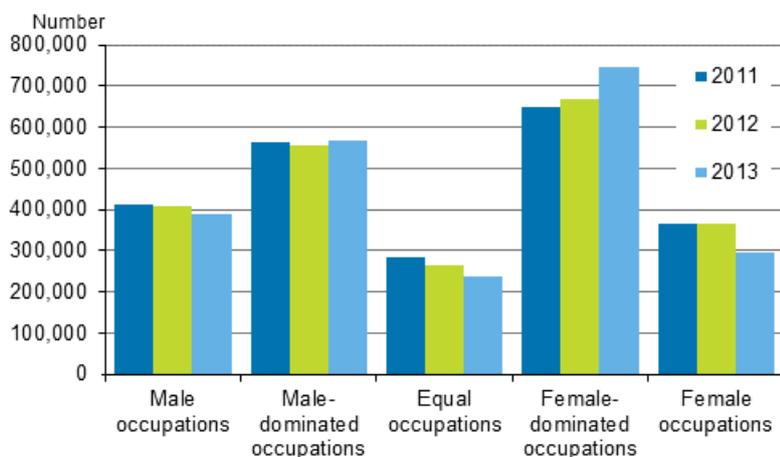
Employment 2013

Occupation and socio-economic status

Professional differentiation by sex continued in 2013

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, 10.2 per cent of all employed persons were in 2013 in equal occupational groups, where the share of different sexes among those included in the occupational group is 40 to 60 per cent. The share was 1.2 percentage point smaller than in 2012 and 1.8 percentage points smaller than in 2011.¹⁾

Number of employed persons in various segregation classes in 2011 to 2013



Professional differentiation by sex, segregation, is based on the classification of occupational groups by gender proportions. The strength of the segregation is determined based on how many employed persons work in equal occupational groups.

1) The occupational categories of 2011 to 2013 have been harmonised by using the most detailed possible common level.

Table 1. 5-class segregation classification of occupations

Segregation class	The occupational groups in which
Female occupation	women > 90 %
Female-dominated occupation	60 % < share of women ≤ 90 %
Equal occupation	40 % ≤ share of women / men ≤ 60 %
Male-dominated occupation	60% < share of men ≤ 90 %
Male occupation	men > 90%

[Kolehmainen, Sirpa (1999)]

In 2013, over 235,800 persons worked in equal occupational groups (Appendix table 1). The most common equal occupational groups were teachers in vocational education (around 16,100 persons), food and related products machine operators (15,700 persons), and advertising and marketing professionals (13,800).

The most common occupational groups where the sex shares were most equally divided (share of women/men 49 to 51 per cent) were food and related products machine operators (15,700), graphic and multimedia designers (3,300), and dairy and livestock workers (2,100).

Decreasing working in equal occupational groups is to some extent explained by the previously equal occupational groups becoming more female or male-dominated (Appendix table 2). In 2012 to 2013, for example, policy administration professionals, judges, and human resource managers became female-dominated occupations. The occupational groups of mail carriers, assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment, and mathematicians, actuaries and statisticians became male-dominated occupations in 2012 to 2013. (Appendix table 3.)

On the other hand, some completely new equal occupational groups were born in 2013. The biggest of these groups were real estate agents and property managers, credit and loan officers, photographers, and authors and related writers.

One in three worked in female-dominated occupations

In 2013, around 750,000 persons worked in female-dominated occupations, or 32.5 per cent of all employed persons. The share was four percentage points higher than in 2012. The most common female-dominated occupations were shop sales assistants (110,000 persons), office cleaners (44,700), and primary school and early childhood teachers (total 44,100).

An increasing share of employed women, 49.4 per cent, worked in female-dominated occupations and a decreasing share, 23.9 per cent, in female occupations in 2013. Of female occupation in 2012, general secretaries, government social benefits officials, and hospital and institutional helpers became female-dominated in 2013.

By contrast, employed men were distributed almost in the same way in segregation classes in 2013 and in 2012. For men, the biggest change occurred in male-dominated occupations, where 1.5 percentage points more of men worked in 2013 than in 2012. The change is, in addition to the above-mentioned increase in male-domination in equal occupational groups, explained by the fact that electrical engineering technicians, manufacturing supervisors, and metal polishers, wheel grinders and tool sharpeners turned from male occupations into male-dominated occupations.

New employed persons, persons changing their occupation, as well as persons moving away from employment affect the changes in the gender distribution of occupational groups.

Of those employed in 2012 altogether 237,800 persons were no longer employed or did not belong to the population in 2013. Most employed persons left male occupations, around 11 per cent. (Appendix table 4.)

Of all employed persons in 2013, some 199,600 were new employed persons. New employed persons were persons who were not employed or did not belong to the population in 2012. The share of new employed persons was the highest, around nine per cent, in female-dominated occupations (Appendix table 5). Altogether, the number of employed persons was around 30,500 lower in 2013 than in 2012.

In Statistics Finland's employment statistics for 2013, the occupations of wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs aged 18 to 74 have been classified into occupational groups according to the Classification of Occupations 2010²⁾³⁾.

2) Occupation data are produced primarily based on a person's main employment relationship in the last week of the year.

3) The data on occupations remained unknown for some 2.9 per cent of all employed persons, for some 2.6 per cent of all employed women and for 3.1 per cent of employed men in 2013.

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Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Employed person aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2011 to 2013¹⁾

Segregation class	Employed persons 2011	Employed persons 2012	Employed persons 2013
Female occupations	364,931	366,472	295,466
Female-dominated occupations	650,716	667,793	747,381
Equal occupations	282,929	266,222	235,803
Male-dominated occupations	564,904	556,107	567,229
Male occupations	412,817	410,061	390,232
Occupational data missing	78,125	73,249	65,640
Employed persons, total	2,354,422	2,339,904	2,301,751

1) For comparability reason more detailed levels of the Classification of Occupations 2010 have not been used for the following occupational groups: 25, 83, 233, 234, 265, 342, 351, 752, 931, 2132, 2153, 2635, 2642, 3221, 3259, 3334, 3412, 3435, 4229, 4323, 5120, 5311, 5322, 7421, and 8182.

Appendix table 2. Shares of employed persons aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2011 to 2013, %¹⁾

Year	Segregation class	Of all employed persons, %	Of employed women, %	Of employed men, %
2013	Female occupations	12.84	23.93	1.54
	Female-dominated occupations	32.47	49.38	15.26
	Equal occupations	10.24	10.18	10.31
	Male-dominated occupations	24.64	12.06	37.45
	Male occupations	16.95	1.85	32.33
	Occupational data missing	2.85	2.61	3.10
	Total	100	100	100
2012	Female occupations	15.66	29.13	2.02
	Female-dominated occupations	28.54	43.00	13.89
	Equal occupations	11.38	11.41	11.34
	Male-dominated occupations	23.77	11.68	36.01
	Male occupations	17.52	1.93	33.33
	Occupational data missing	3.13	2.85	3.41
	Total	100	100	100
2011	Female occupations	15.50	29.06	1.92
	Female-dominated occupations	27.64	42.00	13.25
	Equal occupations	12.02	12.06	11.97
	Male-dominated occupations	23.99	11.86	36.15
	Male occupations	17.53	1.88	33.22
	Occupational data missing	3.32	3.15	3.49
	Total	100	100	100

1) For comparability reason more detailed levels of the Classification of Occupations 2010 have not been used for the following occupational groups: 25, 83, 233, 234, 265, 342, 351, 752, 931, 2132, 2153, 2635, 2642, 3221, 3259, 3334, 3412, 3435, 4229, 4323, 5120, 5311, 5322, 7421, and 8182.

Appendix table 3. The most common occupational group segregation class changes among employed persons aged 18 to 74 in 2012 to 2013¹⁾

Occupational group	Segregation class 2012	Employed 2012	Segregation class 2013	Employed 2013
4120 Secretaries (general)	Female occupation	42,754	Female-dominated occupation	40,522
91123 Hospital and institutional helpers	Female occupation	20,612	Female-dominated occupation	21,291
2422 Policy administration professionals	Equal occupation	14,866	Female-dominated occupation	15,335
44121 Mail carriers	Equal occupation	15,818	Male-dominated occupation	14,988
3334 Real estate agents and property managers	Male-dominated occupation	8,510	Equal occupation	8,336
8212 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	Equal occupation	6,342	Male-dominated occupation	6,561
3353 Government social benefits officials	Female occupation	5,875	Female-dominated occupation	6,180
3113 Electrical engineering technicians	Male occupation	5,114	Male-dominated occupation	4,953
3122 Manufacturing supervisors	Male occupation	4,056	Male-dominated occupation	3,693
3312 Credit and loans officers	Female-dominated occupation	3,059	Equal occupation	3,043
3431 Photographers	Male-dominated occupation	3,092	Equal occupation	2,228
7132 Spray painters and varnishers	Male-dominated occupation	2,172	Male occupation	1,623
2612 Judges	Equal occupation	1,542	Female-dominated occupation	1,559
1212 Human resource managers	Equal occupation	1,328	Female-dominated occupation	1,321
7224 Metal polishers, wheel grinders and tool sharpeners	Male occupation	1,116	Male-dominated occupation	1,082
2120 Mathematicians, actuaries and statisticians	Equal occupation	1,022	Male-dominated occupation	954
3142 Agricultural technicians	Equal occupation	864	Female-dominated occupation	834
2263 Environmental and occupational health and hygiene professionals	Equal occupation	570	Female-dominated occupation	534
2641 Authors and related writers	Female-dominated occupation	477	Equal occupation	485
3359 Regulatory government associate professionals not elsewhere classified	Equal occupation	614	Female-dominated occupation	351

1) For comparability reason more detailed levels of the Classification of Occupations 2010 have not been used for the following occupational groups: 25, 83, 233, 234, 265, 342, 351, 752, 931, 2132, 2153, 2635, 2642, 3221, 3259, 3334, 3412, 3435, 4229, 4323, 5120, 5311, 5322, 7421, and 8182.

Appendix table 4. Share of those who became non-employed from 2012 to 2013 of employed persons aged 18 to 74 in the segregation class in 2012, %¹⁾

Segregation class	Employed 2012	Employed in 2012, non-employed in 2013	Share, %
Female occupations	366,472	32,113	8.8
Female-dominated occupations	667,793	65,556	9.8
Equal occupations	266,222	26,609	10.0
Male-dominated occupations	556,107	49,648	8.9
Male occupations	410,061	46,757	11.4
Employed persons, total	2,339,904	237,771	10.2

1) For comparability reason more detailed levels of the Classification of Occupations 2010 have not been used for the following occupational groups: 25, 83, 233, 234, 265, 342, 351, 752, 931, 2132, 2153, 2635, 2642, 3221, 3259, 3334, 3412, 3435, 4229, 4323, 5120, 5311, 5322, 7421, and 8182.

Appendix table 5. Share of new employed persons of all employed persons aged 18 to 74 in the segregation class in 2013, %¹⁾

Segregation class ²⁾	Employed persons 2013	Employed in 2013, non-employed in 2012	Share, %
Female occupations	295,466	20,598	7.0
Female-dominated occupations	747,381	68,126	9.1
Equal occupations	235,803	20,347	8.6
Male-dominated occupations	567,229	34,091	6.0
Male occupations	390,232	34,774	8.9
Employed persons, total	2,301,751	199,618	8.7

1) New employed persons were persons who were not employed or did not belong to the population in 2012.

2) For comparability reason more detailed levels of the Classification of Occupations 2010 have not been used for the following occupational groups: 25, 83, 233, 234, 265, 342, 351, 752, 931, 2132, 2153, 2635, 2642, 3221, 3259, 3334, 3412, 3435, 4229, 4323, 5120, 5311, 5322, 7421, and 8182.

List of sources

- Kolehmainen, Sirpa (1999) Naisten ja miesten työt, Työmarkkinoiden segregoituminen Suomessa 1970–1990, Sirpa Kolehmainen, Tilastokeskus, Helsinki, 1999

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Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland