

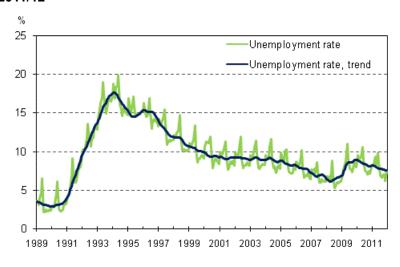
# Labour force survey

2011, December and 4th quarter

## Unemployment rate 7.4 per cent in December

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the number of unemployed persons in December was 192,000, which was 13,000 lower than one year before. The unemployment rate in December 2011 was 7.4 per cent, having been 7.9 per cent twelve months earlier. There were 14,000 more employed persons than in December of the previous year. The unemployment rate in the fourth quarter (October to December) was 6.9 per cent, which was 0.6 percentage points lower than in the respective quarter of 2010.

## Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 1989/01 – 2011/12



In December 2011, the number of **employed persons** was 2,411,000, which was 14,000 higher than a year earlier. This change fits within the margin of error for the number of employed persons ( $\pm$  31,000). There were 3,000 fewer employed men and 16,000 more employed women than in December 2010. The number of employed persons grew in the private sector but fell in the public sector.

In December, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 67.1 per cent, which was 0.5 percentage points higher than one year before. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate was 68.9 per cent. From the previous

year's December, women's employment rate rose by 0.8 percentage points to 66 per cent and men's by 0.2 percentage points to 68.1 per cent.

According to the Labour Force Survey, there were 192,000 **unemployed** in December 2011, which was 13,000 fewer than in December of the previous year. This change fits within the margin of error for the number of unemployed persons ( $\pm$  16,000). The number of unemployed men was 114,000 and that of women 78,000.

At 7.4 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 0.5 percentage points lower in December than one year earlier. Men's unemployment rate was 8.4 per cent and women's 6.3 per cent. The trend of the unemployment rate was 7.5 per cent. In December 2011, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 17.8 per cent, which was 1.3 percentage points lower than in the previous year's December. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people was 19.1 per cent.

# Changes in employment 2010/12 – 2011/12 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 person	S	Per cent, %
Population total	4 051	4 067	0,4
Active population total	2 602	2 603	0,0
Employed	2 397	2 411	0,6
- employees	2 073	2 074	0,0
- self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	325	337	3,9
Unemployed	204	192	-6,2
Inactive population	1 449	1 464	1,0
	Per cent, %		Percentage points
Employment rate, persons aged 15 to 64	66,6	67,1	0,5
Unemployment rate	7,9	7,4	-0,5
Activity rate	64,2	64,0	-0,2
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

## Labour Force Survey data for the fourth quarter of 2011

The average number of employed persons in the fourth quarter of 2011 was 2,456,000, or 31,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2010. The number of employed persons increased in the activities of, for instance, human health and social work, information and communication, and financial and insurance intermediation. The number of employed persons decreased in the activities of transport and warehousing, and education.

The average number of unemployed persons in the fourth quarter of 2011 was 181,000, which was 14,000 lower than in the October to December period of 2010. The unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of the year was 6.9 per cent, which was 0.6 percentage points lower than in the respective quarter of 2010.

The number of hours worked by employed persons was almost the same in the fourth quarter of 2011 as twelve months previously.

# Changes in employment 2010/IV – 2011/IV according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Quarter	ſ	Change		
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV		
	1000 person	S	Per cent (%)		
Active population total	2 621	2 637	0,6		
Employed persons total	2 426	2 456	1,3		
Unemployed total	195	181	-7,1		
– men	109	106	-2,7		
– women	86	75	-12,6		
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.					

# Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

At the end of December 2011, there were altogether 255,000 persons registered in accordance with the Employment Office Regulations as job seekers at the employment and economic development offices. The number of unemployed job seekers was 14,000 lower than in December 2010.

Unemployment decreased from the previous year in the areas of all other Employment and Economic Development Centres (ELY) apart from North Karelia (1%). The number of unemployed job seekers decreased most in Häme (–9%), Pirkanmaa (–9%) and North Savo (–8%). At the end of December, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 18,000, which was 4,000 lower than twelve months earlier.

The number of persons covered by labour market policy measures totalled 104,000 at the end of December, which was 2,000 higher than in December of the year before. Altogether 4.0 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy measures.

There were 32,000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 2,000 lower than in December of the previous year. During last December, 34,000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which was 1,000 more than in December 2010.

# Changes 2010/12– 2011/12 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persor	ıs	Per cent, %
Unemployed job seekers	269	255	-5,2
- unemployed over a year	58	57	-1,6
Total measures	103	104	1,5
- employed with subsidised measures	35	33	-7,1
- in labour market training	32	26	-16,6
- in trainee and job alternation places	16	18	10,3
<ul> <li>in rehabilitative work, self-motivated studies (supported by unemployment benefit)</li> </ul>	20	27	38,4
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	33	34	4,2
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.			

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#### Links

<u>Labour Force Survey 2010, Employment and unemployment in 2010</u>

Labour Force Survey 2010, Employment relationships and working hours in 2010

Labour Force Survey, Time series data 2001-2010

Differences between the Labour Force Survey and the Employment Service Statistics are explained in the <u>quality description</u> of the Labour Force Survey.

About seasonally adjusted trend

<u>Latest seasonally adjusted employment figures published by the EU</u> can be found on Eurostat's home page <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu</a>

Job vacancy survey

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## Appendix tables 2011, December

### Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	66,6	67,1	0,5
	Males	68,0	68,1	0,2
	Females	65,2	66,0	0,8
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	7,9	7,4	-0,5
	Males	8,2	8,4	0,2
	Females	7,5	6,3	-1,2
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	64,2	64,0	-0,2
	Males	66,9	66,6	-0,3
	Females	61,6	61,4	-0,2

### Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change	Change	
			2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Labour force status					
Both	Population total	4 051	4 067	16	0,4	
sexes	Active population total	2 602	2 603	1	0,0	
	- employed	2 397	2 411	14	0,6	
	- unemployed	204	192	-13	-6,2	
	Inactive population	1 449	1 464	15	1,0	
Males	Population total	2 028	2 036	9	0,4	
	Active population total	1 356	1 356	-0	0,0	
	- employed	1 245	1 242	-3	-0,2	
	- unemployed	111	114	3	2,4	
	Inactive population	672	681	9	1,3	
Females	Population total	2 023	2 030	7	0,4	
	Active population total	1 246	1 247	1	0,1	
	- employed	1 152	1 169	16	1,4	
	- unemployed	93	78	-15	-16,3	
	Inactive population	778	784	6	0,8	

Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	4 051	4 067	16	0,4
sexes	15-64	3 548	3 533	-15	-0,4
	15-24	660	660	0	0,0
	25-34	685	685	0	0,1
	35-44	664	660	-3	-0,5
	45-54	753	748	-5	-0,7
	55-64	787	780	-8	-1,0
Males	15-74	2 028	2 036	9	0,4
	15-64	1 794	1 788	-7	-0,4
	15-24	338	338	-0	0,0
	25-34	351	352	1	0,2
	35-44	338	337	-1	-0,3
	45-54	379	376	-3	-0,8
	55-64	388	385	-3	-0,8
Females	15-74	2 023	2 030	7	0,4
	15-64	1 754	1 746	-9	-0,5
	15-24	322	322	0	0,1
	25-34	334	333	-0	-0,1
	35-44	325	323	-2	-0,6
	45-54	374	372	-2	-0,5
	55-64	399	395	-4	-1,1

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	2 602	2 603	1	0,0
sexes	15-64	2 568	2 563	-5	-0,2
	15-24	280	271	-9	-3,1
	25-34	557	569	11	2,0
	35-44	590	587	-3	-0,5
	45-54	671	667	-5	-0,7
	55-64	469	469	0	0,0
Males	15-74	1 356	1 356	-0	0,0
	15-64	1 331	1 332	1	0,1
	15-24	138	139	1	0,6
	25-34	308	312	4	1,3
	35-44	311	310	-1	-0,5
	45-54	343	339	-4	-1,2
	55-64	232	233	2	0,8
Females	15-74	1 246	1 247	1	0,1
	15-64	1 237	1 231	-6	-0,5
	15-24	142	133	-10	-6,7
	25-34	250	257	7	2,9
	35-44	279	278	-2	-0,5
	45-54	329	328	-1	-0,2
	55-64	238	236	-2	-0,7

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both	15-74	64,2	64,0	-0,2
sexes	15-64	72,4	72,5	0,2
	15-24	42,4	41,1	-1,3
	25-34	81,4	83,0	1,6
	35-44	88,9	88,9	0,0
	45-54	89,2	89,2	0,0
	55-64	59,6	60,2	0,6
Males	15-74	66,9	66,6	-0,3
	15-64	74,2	74,5	0,3
	15-24	40,8	41,1	0,2
	25-34	87,6	88,5	0,9
	35-44	91,9	91,7	-0,1
	45-54	90,4	90,1	-0,3
	55-64	59,7	60,7	1,0
Females	15-74	61,6	61,4	-0,2
	15-64	70,5	70,5	0,0
	15-24	44,1	41,1	-3,0
	25-34	74,9	77,1	2,3
	35-44	85,8	85,9	0,1
	45-54	88,0	88,2	0,3
	55-64	59,5	59,7	0,2

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	2 397	2 411	14	0,6
sexes	15-64	2 364	2 371	7	0,3
	15-24	227	223	-4	-1,6
	25-34	520	517	-3	-0,6
	35-44	553	559	6	1,0
	45-54	625	636	12	1,8
	55-64	439	436	-3	-0,7
Males	15-74	1 245	1 242	-3	-0,2
	15-64	1 220	1 218	-2	-0,1
	15-24	106	111	4	4,1
	25-34	288	281	-7	-2,5
	35-44	291	293	2	0,8
	45-54	318	323	5	1,5
	55-64	217	211	-6	-2,7
Females	15-74	1 152	1 169	16	1,4
	15-64	1 144	1 153	9	0,8
	15-24	120	112	-8	-6,7
	25-34	232	237	4	1,9
	35-44	262	265	3	1,2
	45-54	307	313	7	2,2
	55-64	223	225	3	1,1

### Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both	15-74	59,2	59,3	0,1
sexes	15-64	66,6	67,1	0,5
	15-24	34,4	33,8	-0,6
	25-34	75,9	75,5	-0,5
	35-44	83,4	84,6	1,2
	45-54	83,0	85,1	2,1
	55-64	55,8	55,9	0,1
Males	15-74	61,4	61,0	-0,4
	15-64	68,0	68,1	0,2
	15-24	31,5	32,8	1,3
	25-34	82,0	79,7	-2,3
	35-44	86,0	87,0	1,0
	45-54	84,0	85,9	2,0
	55-64	55,8	54,8	-1,0
Females	15-74	57,0	57,6	0,6
	15-64	65,2	66,0	0,8
	15-24	37,4	34,8	-2,5
	25-34	69,6	71,0	1,4
	35-44	80,7	82,2	1,5
	45-54	82,0	84,2	2,3
	55-64	55,8	57,1	1,2

#### Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2010/12 - 2011/12

			Change	Change
			2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 397	2 411	14	0,6
Employees total	2 073	2 074	1	0,0
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	325	337	13	3,9

### Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2010/12 - 2011/12

			Change	Change
			2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 397	2 411	14	0,6
Private sector	1 723	1 758	35	2,1
Public sector	665	644	-22	-3,3
- central government	164	144	-20	-11,9
- local government	502	500	-2	-0,5

# Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/12 - 2011/12

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 397	2 411	14	0,6
Southern Finland AVI	1 053	1 065	12	1,1
Southwestern Finland AVI	317	301	-15	-4,9
Eastern Finland AVI	233	230	-2	-0,9
Western and Inland Finland AVI	516	532	16	3,1
Northern Finland AVI	190	196	7	3,4
Lapland AVI	76	71	-4	-5,9

### Appendix table 11. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2010/12 - 2011/12

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	350	375	25	7,1
Males	135	141	6	4,5
Females	215	234	19	8,8

# Appendix table 12. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2010/12 - 2011/12, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	14,6	15,6	1,0
Males	10,9	11,4	0,5
Females	18,7	20,0	1,4

#### Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2010/12 - 2011/12

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 073	2 074	1	0,0
- permanent full-time work	1 560	1 556	-4	-0,2
- permanent part-time work	203	228	25	12,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	226	203	-23	-10,3
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	82	87	5	5,6
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	308	290	-19	-6,1
Part-time work total	285	314	29	10,3

# Appendix table 14. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2010/12 - 2011/12, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	75,2	75,0	-0,2
- permanent part-time work	9,8	11,0	1,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,9	9,8	-1,1
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,0	4,2	0,2
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,9	14,0	-0,9
Part-time work total	13,7	15,2	1,4

### Appendix table 15. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	204	192	-13	-6,2
sexes	15-64	204	192	-12	-6,0
	15-24	53	48	-5	-9,6
	25-34	37	51	14	37,8
	35-44	37	28	-8	-23,0
	45-54	47	31	-16	-34,6
	55-64	30	33	3	11,5
Males	15-74	111	114	3	2,4
	15-64	111	114	3	2,4
	15-24	32	28	-4	-11,4
	25-34	20	31	11	56,4
	35-44	20	16	-4	-19,3
	45-54	25	16	-9	-35,4
	55-64	15	23	8	50,9
Females	15-74	93	78	-15	-16,3
	15-64	93	78	-15	-16,0
	15-24	22	20	-2	-7,0
	25-34	18	21	3	16,9
	35-44	17	12	-5	-27,5
	45-54	22	15	-8	-33,6
	55-64	15	11	-4	-28,5

### Appendix table 16. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2010/12 - 2011/12

		Year/Month		Change
		2010/12	2011/12	2010/12 - 2011/12
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both	15-74	7,9	7,4	-0,5
sexes	15-64	7,9	7,5	-0,5
	15-24	19,1	17,8	-1,3
	25-34	6,7	9,0	2,3
	35-44	6,2	4,8	-1,4
	45-54	7,0	4,6	-2,4
	55-64	6,3	7,1	0,7
Males	15-74	8,2	8,4	0,2
	15-64	8,3	8,5	0,2
	15-24	22,9	20,2	-2,7
	25-34	6,4	9,9	3,5
	35-44	6,4	5,2	-1,2
	45-54	7,2	4,7	-2,5
	55-64	6,5	9,7	3,2
Females	15-74	7,5	6,3	-1,2
	15-64	7,5	6,3	-1,2
	15-24	15,3	15,2	0,0
	25-34	7,0	8,0	1,0
	35-44	6,0	4,4	-1,6
	45-54	6,8	4,5	-2,3
	55-64	6,2	4,5	-1,7

# Appendix table 17. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/12 - 2011/12, persons aged 15-74

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

## Appendix table 18. Seasonally adjusted trends 2011/12

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (MEE)	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–24
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	Per cent, %
2009/12	2 435	237	283	8,9	23,3
2010/01	2 438	237	280	8,9	23,2
2010/02	2 441	235	277	8,8	22,9
2010/03	2 444	230	274	8,6	22,4
2010/04	2 446	228	271	8,5	21,7
2010/05	2 448	226	269	8,4	21,1
2010/06	2 449	223	268	8,3	20,6
2010/07	2 451	223	265	8,3	20,3
2010/08	2 453	220	261	8,2	20,2
2010/09	2 454	217	258	8,1	20,3
2010/10	2 454	215	255	8,0	20,4
2010/11	2 454	215	253	8,1	20,4
2010/12	2 455	216	251	8,1	20,5
2011/01	2 458	215	250	8,1	20,4
2011/02	2 461	216	249	8,1	20,6
2011/03	2 465	216	248	8,0	20,6
2011/04	2 470	211	246	7,9	20,3
2011/05	2 473	208	245	7,8	19,9
2011/06	2 475	208	244	7,8	19,8
2011/07	2 476	208	243	7,7	19,8
2011/08	2 477	207	242	7,7	19,8
2011/09	2 478	207	241	7,7	19,6
2011/10	2 480	204	240	7,6	19,3
2011/11	2 481	202	239	7,5	19,1
2011/12	2 481	204	237	7,5	19,1

## Appendix tables 2011, 4th quarter

### Appendix table 19. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarte	r	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	67,3	68,2	0,9
	Males	68,2	69,2	1,0
	Females	66,3	67,2	0,9
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	7,4	6,9	-0,6
	Males	8,0	7,7	-0,3
	Females	6,8	5,9	-0,9
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	64,7	64,9	0,2
	Males	67,0	67,4	0,4
	Females	62,5	62,4	-0,1

### Appendix table 20. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Labour force status					
Both	Population total	4 050	4 065	15	0,4	
sexes	Active population total	2 621	2 637	17	0,6	
	- employed	2 426	2 456	31	1,3	
	- unemployed	195	181	-14	-7,1	
	Inactive population	1 429	1 428	-2	-0,1	
Males	Population total	2 027	2 035	8	0,4	
	Active population total	1 357	1 372	14	1,1	
	- employed	1 249	1 266	17	1,4	
	- unemployed	109	106	-3	-2,7	
	Inactive population	670	664	-6	-0,9	
Females	Population total	2 023	2 029	7	0,3	
	Active population total	1 263	1 266	3	0,2	
	- employed	1 177	1 190	13	1,1	
	- unemployed	86	75	-11	-12,6	
	Inactive population	759	764	4	0,6	

Appendix table 21. Population by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Age group					
Both	15-74	4 050	4 065	15	0,4	
sexes	15-64	3 551	3 534	-17	-0,5	
	15-24	660	660	0	0,0	
	25-34	685	685	0	0,1	
	35-44	664	661	-3	-0,5	
	45-54	753	748	-5	-0,7	
	55-64	789	780	-9	-1,1	
Males	15-74	2 027	2 035	8	0,4	
	15-64	1 795	1 788	-8	-0,4	
	15-24	338	338	0	0,1	
	25-34	351	352	0	0,0	
	35-44	338	337	-1	-0,4	
	45-54	379	376	-3	-0,7	
	55-64	389	385	-4	-1,1	
Females	15-74	2 023	2 029	7	0,3	
	15-64	1 755	1 746	-9	-0,5	
	15-24	322	322	-0	0,0	
	25-34	333	333	0	0,1	
	35-44	326	323	-2	-0,7	
	45-54	374	372	-2	-0,6	
	55-64	400	396	-5	-1,2	

Appendix table 22. Active population by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
_		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Age group					
Both	15-74	2 621	2 637	17	0,6	
sexes	15-64	2 584	2 591	7	0,3	
	15-24	279	275	-4	-1,4	
	25-34	567	571	4	0,6	
	35-44	592	596	4	0,6	
	45-54	669	672	3	0,4	
	55-64	477	477	1	0,1	
Males	15-74	1 357	1 372	14	1,1	
	15-64	1 334	1 342	9	0,7	
	15-24	136	136	1	0,5	
	25-34	314	314	-0	-0,1	
	35-44	312	312	0	0,1	
	45-54	337	340	3	1,0	
	55-64	235	239	5	2,0	
Females	15-74	1 263	1 266	3	0,2	
	15-64	1 250	1 248	-2	-0,2	
	15-24	143	138	-4	-3,1	
	25-34	253	257	4	1,5	
	35-44	280	284	4	1,2	
	45-54	333	332	-1	-0,2	
	55-64	242	238	-4	-1,7	

## Appendix table 23. Activity rates by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarte	r	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both	15-74	64,7	64,9	0,2
sexes	15-64	72,8	73,3	0,5
	15-24	42,2	41,6	-0,6
	25-34	82,8	83,3	0,5
	35-44	89,2	90,2	1,0
	45-54	88,9	89,9	1,0
	55-64	60,4	61,2	0,8
Males	15-74	67,0	67,4	0,4
	15-64	74,3	75,1	0,8
	15-24	40,2	40,4	0,2
	25-34	89,4	89,3	-0,1
	35-44	92,2	92,6	0,4
	45-54	88,9	90,4	1,6
	55-64	60,4	62,2	1,9
Females	15-74	62,5	62,4	-0,1
	15-64	71,2	71,5	0,3
	15-24	44,3	42,9	-1,4
	25-34	75,9	76,9	1,1
	35-44	86,0	87,7	1,7
	45-54	89,0	89,3	0,3
	55-64	60,5	60,2	-0,3

Appendix table 24. Employed persons by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
_		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Age group					
Both	15-74	2 426	2 456	31	1,3	
sexes	15-64	2 389	2 410	21	0,9	
	15-24	229	230	2	0,8	
	25-34	531	529	-2	-0,4	
	35-44	557	568	11	2,0	
	45-54	626	636	10	1,6	
	55-64	447	446	-0	0,0	
Males	15-74	1 249	1 266	17	1,4	
	15-64	1 225	1 237	12	1,0	
	15-24	108	111	4	3,3	
	25-34	294	290	-4	-1,4	
	35-44	292	297	5	1,8	
	45-54	313	319	6	1,8	
	55-64	218	220	2	0,7	
Females	15-74	1 177	1 190	13	1,1	
	15-64	1 165	1 173	9	0,8	
	15-24	121	119	-2	-1,5	
	25-34	237	239	2	0,9	
	35-44	265	271	6	2,2	
	45-54	313	317	4	1,4	
	55-64	228	227	-2	-0,8	

### Appendix table 25. Employment rates by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarte	r	Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points	
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	59,9	60,4	0,5	
sexes	15-64	67,3	68,2	0,9	
	15-24	34,6	34,9	0,3	
	25-34	77,6	77,2	-0,3	
	35-44	83,9	86,0	2,1	
	45-54	83,2	85,1	1,9	
	55-64	56,6	57,2	0,6	
Males	15-74	61,6	62,2	0,6	
	15-64	68,2	69,2	1,0	
	15-24	31,9	32,9	1,0	
	25-34	83,6	82,4	-1,2	
	35-44	86,2	88,1	1,9	
	45-54	82,7	84,8	2,1	
	55-64	56,1	57,1	1,0	
Females	15-74	58,2	58,7	0,5	
	15-64	66,3	67,2	0,9	
	15-24	37,5	36,9	-0,6	
	25-34	71,2	71,8	0,6	
	35-44	81,5	83,9	2,4	
	45-54	83,6	85,3	1,7	
	55-64	57,0	57,3	0,2	

#### Appendix table 26. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2010/IV - 2011/IV

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 426	2 456	31	1,3
Employees total	2 101	2 122	21	1,0
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	324	334	10	3,1

### Appendix table 27. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2010/IV - 2011/IV

			Change	Change
			2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 426	2 456	31	1,3
Private sector	1 754	1 794	41	2,3
Public sector	662	653	-10	-1,5
- central government	152	141	-11	-7,1
- local government	511	512	1	0,2

## Appendix table 28. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Industry	TOL 2008					
Industries total	00-99	2 426	2 456	31	1,3	
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	106	-5	-4,1	
Agriculture	01	80	75	-4	-5,1	
C Manufacturing	10-33	356	357	1	0,3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	51	6	13,0	
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	58	54	-4	-6,5	
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	47	2	4,1	
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	58	60	2	2,7	
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	114	113	-1	-1,2	
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	35	32	-3	-9,0	
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	25	24	-1	-4,4	
F Construction	41-43	173	176	3	1,8	
Construction of buildings	41	61	65	4	6,7	
Specialised construction activities	43	95	91	-3	-3,5	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	294	299	6	1,9	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	42	46	4	9,5	
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	93	87	-6	-6,1	
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	159	166	7	4,6	
H Transportation and storage	49-53	151	144	-7	-4,6	
Land, water and air transport	49-51	98	95	-3	-2,8	
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	48	-4	-8,0	
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	81	80	-0	-0,2	
J Information and communication	58-63	94	106	12	12,6	
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	69	80	11	15,7	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	148	152	4	2,8	
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	55	59	4	7,7	
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	97	95	-2	-2,0	
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	59	57	-2	-3,6	
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	113	-3	-2,4	
P Education	85	179	173	-6	-3,2	
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	380	400	20	5,2	
Human health activities	86	178	188	10	5,8	

				Change	Change
			2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Residential care activities	87	74	83	9	11,9
Social work activities without accommodation	88	128	129	1	0,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	57	62	5	8,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	85	80	-5	-6,0
X Industry unknown	00	12	10		-

# Appendix table 29. Hours actually worked of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	1039,5	1040,9	1,3	0,1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	53,8	53,4	-0,5	-0,9
Agriculture	01	39,7	39,8	0,1	0,2
C Manufacturing	10-33	161,0	158,4	-2,6	-1,6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	19,4	22,5	3,1	16,2
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	24,8	23,5	-1,3	-5,1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,2	20,8	0,6	3,2
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	27,9	25,7	-2,1	-7,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	52,8	51,4	-1,3	-2,5
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	16,0	14,4	-1,6	-9,9
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10,4	10,2	-0,1	-1,3
F Construction	41-43	81,5		0,8	1,0
Construction of buildings	41	28,0	29,2	1,2	4,4
Specialised construction activities	43	45,6		-1,8	-3,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	129,7	128,2	-1,5	-1,2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	21,6	22,4	0,8	3,6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	43,9	40,7	-3,2	-7,4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	64,2	65,1	0,9	1,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	68,8	64,0	-4,8	-6,9
Land, water and air transport	49-51	48,2	44,4	-3,7	-7,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	20,7	19,6	-1,1	-5,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	32,1	32,6	0,5	1,7
J Information and communication	58-63	41,7	46,4	4,8	11,5
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	28,7	34,4	5,7	19,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	62,6	64,5	1,9	3,1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	24,3	24,8	0,6	2,3
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	39,9	39,3	-0,6	-1,5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	23,8	23,4	-0,4	-1,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	49,0	47,9	-1,1	-2,2
P Education	85	66,1	62,2	-3,9	-5,9
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	153,6	159,3	5,7	3,7

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
			2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Human health activities	86	72,1	75,4	3,3	4,6
Residential care activities	87	31,9	33,9	1,9	6,1
Social work activities without accommodation	88	49,5	50,0	0,5	1,0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	21,8	22,4	0,6	2,7
S-U Other service activities	94-99	34,3	30,7	-3,6	-10,5
X Industry unknown	00	4,6	4,6		

# Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

	Year/Quarter C		Change	Change
	2010/IV 2011/IV 2		2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 426	2 456	31	1,3
Southern Finland AVI	1 073	1 090	17	1,6
Southwestern Finland AVI	309	308	-1	-0,3
Eastern Finland AVI	237	235	-2	-0,8
Western and Inland Finland AVI	523	536	13	2,6
Northern Finland AVI	196	202	6	2,9
Lapland AVI	73	70	-3	-4,0

### Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Region					
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 426	2 456	31	1,3	
Uusimaa	779	794	15	2,0	
Varsinais-Suomi	210	212	2	0,7	
Satakunta	99	96	-3	-2,6	
Kanta-Häme	77	79	1	1,5	
Pirkanmaa	214	224	10	4,7	
Päijät-Häme	90	85	-5	-5,4	
Kymenlaakso	73	77	4	5,6	
South Karelia	53	55	2	3,0	
Etelä-Savo	62	65	3	4,4	
Pohjois-Savo	107	104	-3	-2,6	
North Karelia	69	67	-2	-2,7	
Central Finland	117	115	-3	-2,1	
South Ostrobothnia	82	85	3	3,6	
Ostrobothnia	80	82	2	2,0	
Central Ostrobothnia	29	31	1	4,4	
North Ostrobothnia	163	169	6	3,6	
Kainuu	33	33	-0	-0,6	
Lapland	73	70	-3	-4,0	

### Appendix table 32. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2010/IV - 2011/IV

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex					
Both sexes	368	384	16	4,2	
Males	131	139	8	6,3	
Females	237	245	7	3,0	

# Appendix table 33. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2010/IV - 2011/IV, %

	Year/Quarte	r	Change	
	2010/IV 2011/IV 2		2010/IV - 2011/IV	
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points	
Sex				
Both sexes	15,2	15,6	0,4	
Males	10,5	11,0	0,5	
Females	20,2	20,5	0,4	

## Appendix table 34. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	2 101	2 122	21	1,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	37	36	-1	-2,2
Agriculture	01	15	14	-1	-8,6
C Manufacturing	10-33	334	333	-1	-0,4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	41	46	4	10,3
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	55	51	-4	-6,3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	43	45	2	4,4
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	53	55	1	2,0
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	113	110	-3	-2,4
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	29	26	-3	-8,8
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	24	23	-1	-2,1
F Construction	41-43	133	136	3	2,6
Construction of buildings	41	46	48	2	4,1
Specialised construction activities	43	69	68	-1	-1,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	253	259	6	2,3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	33	36	3	8,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	81	76	-5	-6,6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	139	148	9	6,2
H Transportation and storage	49-53	125	120	-5	-3,6
Land, water and air transport	49-51	74	73	-0	-0,4
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	51	47	-4	-8,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	69	70	1	1,8
J Information and communication	58-63	85	97	12	13,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	63	72	9	14,3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	119	117	-2	-1,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	48	51	3	6,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	87	83	-4	-4,2
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	53	49	-3	-6,2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	116	113	-3	-2,4
P Education	85	175	168	-7	-4,1
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	363	380	17	4,5
Human health activities	86	166	175	9	5,4

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Residential care activities	87	73	81	8	11,3
Social work activities without accommodation	88	125	124	-1	-0,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	43	46	3	7,3
S-U Other service activities	94-99	61	57	-5	-7,6
X Industry unknown	00	12	9		-

# Appendix table 35. Hours actually worked of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	879,1	876,8	-2,4	-0,3
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	18,2	17,6	-0,6	-3,2
Agriculture	01	7,5	7,1	-0,4	-5,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	149,7	145,2	-4,5	-3,0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	17,5	19,4	1,9	10,6
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	23,4	21,7	-1,7	-7,1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	19,3	19,8	0,5	2,7
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	25,1	23,2	-1,9	-7,5
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	51,9	49,9	-2,1	-4,0
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	12,6	11,3	-1,3	-10,4
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	10,1	10,1	0,1	0,8
F Construction	41-43	60,3	,	1,6	2,6
Construction of buildings	41	20,5		,	5,3
Specialised construction activities	43	32,3		-0,9	-2,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	106,9		0,5	0,5
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	16,1	16,7	0,7	4,2
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	37,7	35,4	-2,3	-6,2
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	53,2	55,3	2,1	4,0
H Transportation and storage	49-53	53,3	50,7	-2,7	-5,0
Land, water and air transport	49-51	33,4	31,8	-1,6	-4,8
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	19,9	18,9	-1,0	-5,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	26,1	26,6	0,5	1,9
J Information and communication	58-63	37,7	42,8	5,1	13,5
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	26,1	30,7	4,6	17,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	51,5	49,7	-1,7	-3,4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	21,4	21,8	0,3	1,5
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	33,9	33,7	-0,2	-0,6
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	20,5	20,4	-0,1	-0,4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	49,0	47,9	-1,1	-2,3
P Education	85	64,3	59,8	-4,5	-7,0
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	147,0	150,7	3,6	2,5

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
				2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Human health activities	86	67,6	70,1	2,5	3,7
Residential care activities	87	31,2	32,7	1,5	4,7
Social work activities without accommodation	88	48,2	47,9	-0,3	-0,7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	15,7	16,7	1,0	6,3
S-U Other service activities	94-99	24,6	21,3	-3,4	-13,7
X Industry unknown	00	4,6	3,9		

### Appendix table 36. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2010/IV - 2011/IV

	Year/Quarter (		Change	Change
	2010/IV 2011/IV 20		2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 101	2 122	21	1,0
- permanent full-time work	1 570	1 587	17	1,1
- permanent part-time work	220	234	14	6,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	223	212	-10	-4,7
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	87	89	1	1,5
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	310	301	-9	-2,9
Part-time work total	307	322	15	4,9

# Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2010/IV - 2011/IV,

	Year/Quarte	r	Change
	2010/IV 2011/IV		2010/IV - 2011/IV
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	74,7	74,8	0,1
- permanent part-time work	10,5	11,0	0,5
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,6	10,0	-0,6
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,2	4,2	0,0
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,8	14,2	-0,6
Part-time work total	14,6	15,2	0,6

# Appendix table 38. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2010/IV - 2011/IV, persons aged 15-74

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	403	418	15	3,7
- permanent full-time work	148	164	16	10,6
- permanent part-time work	52	54	2	4,1
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	140	134	-5	-3,8
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	63	66	2	3,6
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	203	200	-3	-1,5
Part-time work total	116	120	4	3,8

# Appendix table 39. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2010/IV - 2011/IV, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year/Quarte	r	Change
	2010/IV 2011/IV		2010/IV - 2011/IV
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	36,7	39,1	2,5
- permanent part-time work	12,9	13,0	0,1
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	34,7	32,2	-2,5
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	15,7	15,7	0,0
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	50,4	47,9	-2,5
Part-time work total	28,7	28,7	0,0

Appendix table 40. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	
Sex	Age group					
Both	15-74	195	181	-14	-7,1	
sexes	15-64	195	181	-14	-7,1	
	15-24	50	45	-6	-11,1	
	25-34	36	42	6	15,8	
	35-44	35	28	-7	-21,0	
	45-54	43	36	-7	-17,1	
	55-64	30	31	1	2,6	
Males	15-74	109	106	-3	-2,7	
	15-64	109	106	-3	-2,8	
	15-24	28	25	-3	-10,4	
	25-34	20	24	4	19,8	
	35-44	20	15	-5	-24,4	
	45-54	23	21	-2	-9,7	
	55-64	17	20	3	19,0	
Females	15-74	86	75	-11	-12,6	
	15-64	86	75	-11	-12,6	
	15-24	22	19	-3	-11,9	
	25-34	16	17	2	10,7	
	35-44	15	12	-2	-16,3	
	45-54	20	15	-5	-25,7	
	55-64	14	11	-2	-17,1	

### Appendix table 41. Unemployment rate by sex and age 2010/IV - 2011/IV

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points	
Sex	Age group				
Both	15-74	7,4	6,9	-0,6	
sexes	15-64	7,5	7,0	-0,6	
	15-24	18,0	16,2	-1,8	
	25-34	6,3	7,3	1,0	
	35-44	5,9	4,7	-1,3	
	45-54	6,5	5,3	-1,1	
	55-64	6,3	6,5	0,2	
Males	15-74	8,0	7,7	-0,3	
	15-64	8,2	7,9	-0,3	
	15-24	20,7	18,5	-2,3	
	25-34	6,5	7,8	1,3	
	35-44	6,5	4,9	-1,6	
	45-54	6,9	6,2	-0,7	
	55-64	7,1	8,2	1,2	
Females	15-74	6,8	5,9	-0,9	
	15-64	6,9	6,0	-0,9	
	15-24	15,3	14,0	-1,4	
	25-34	6,2	6,7	0,6	
	35-44	5,2	4,3	-0,9	
	45-54	6,0	4,5	-1,5	
	55-64	5,7	4,8	-0,9	

# Appendix table 42. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

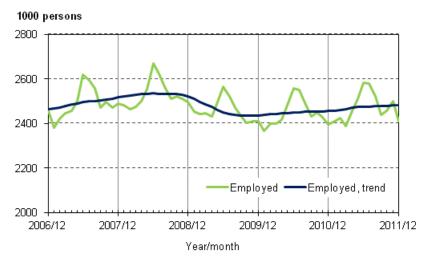
	Year/Quarter		Change	
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV	
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points	
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,4	6,9	-0,6	
Southern Finland AVI	6,6	6,0	-0,5	
Southwestern Finland AVI	6,5	6,8	0,2	
Eastern Finland AVI	8,0	9,4	1,5	
Western and Inland Finland AVI	8,6	7,2	-1,4	
Northern Finland AVI	9,7	7,0	-2,7	
Lapland AVI	9,0	9,0	0,0	

## Appendix table 43. Unemployment rates by region (2011) 2010/IV - 2011/IV

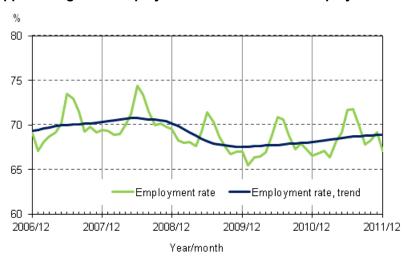
	Year/Quarter		Change
	2010/IV	2011/IV	2010/IV - 2011/IV
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Region			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	7,4	6,9	-0,6
Uusimaa	5,7	5,4	-0,3
Varsinais-Suomi	6,8	7,6	0,8
Satakunta	5,9	4,7	-1,1
Kanta-Häme	8,3	6,1	-2,1
Pirkanmaa	9,4	8,5	-0,8
Päijät-Häme	6,3	8,5	2,2
Kymenlaakso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

## Appendix figures 2011, December

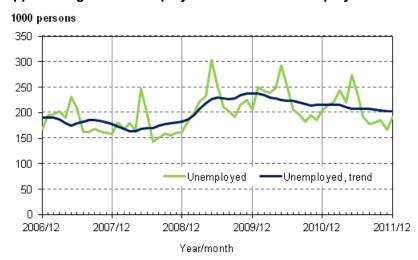
### Appendix figure 1. Employed and trend of employed



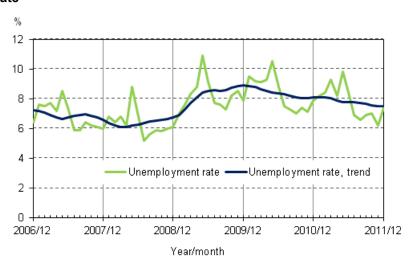
#### Appendix figure 2. Employment rate and trend of employment rate



#### Appendix figure 3. Unemployed and trend of unemployed



# Appendix figure 4. Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate



## 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: <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tytityti">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti</a> 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: <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas\_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas\_en.html</a>.

**The classifications** used in the Labour Force Survey in 2010 include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2001 (ISCO-88), 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 (<a href="http://www.vrk.fi/default.aspx?id=48">http://www.vrk.fi/default.aspx?id=48</a>).

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 were 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 111,000 interviews were conducted in 2010. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 22 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 2010, 250,000 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: <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tramo-seats-en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tramo-seats-en.html</a>.

### 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 2010 is

 $250,000 \pm 17,000$ , i.e. 233,000 - 267,000. 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.<sup>1)</sup>

	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

<sup>1)</sup> The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, are and region.

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

A comparison of data in tables 1-3 illustrates also that annual and quarterly data are more accurate than monthly data. The 95 per cent confidence interval corresponding to the estimate of the employed in a subgroup of 300,000 persons examined above, that is  $300,000 \pm 6,700$  persons (table 2), is clearly narrower than the confidence interval of the monthly estimate. Annual estimated 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.<sup>1)</sup>

	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

<sup>1)</sup> The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, are 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.<sup>1)</sup>

	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

<sup>1)</sup> The data can be used as indicative estimates of the accuracy of comparable numbers of the employed and unemployed by gender, are 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 it 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 <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index\_en">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/index\_en</a>. 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: <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti</a> 2008-02-19 men 002.html.



Suomen virallinen tilasto Finlands officiella statistik Official Statistics of Finland Labour Market 2012

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Source: Labour force survey 2011, December. Statistics Finland