

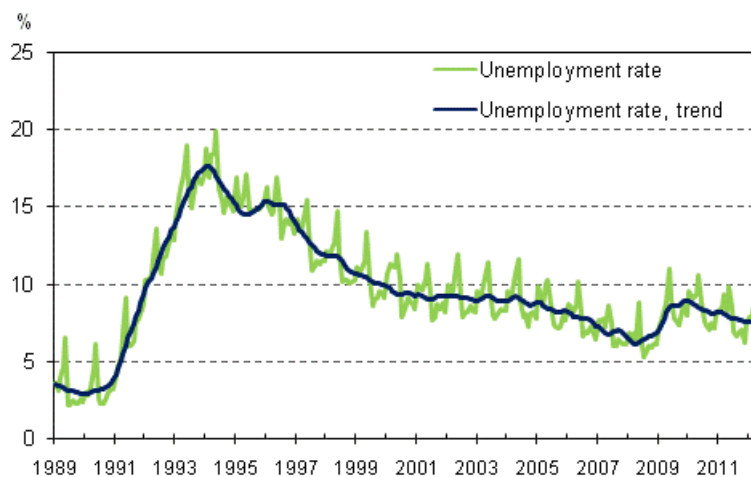
Labour Force Survey

2012, March and 1st quarter

Unemployment rate 8.5 per cent in March

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, the number of unemployed persons in March was 227,000, which was 18,000 lower than one year ago. In March 2012, the unemployment rate was 8.5 per cent, having been 9.3 per cent in March of the year before. There were 43,000 more employed persons than in March of the previous year. The unemployment rate in the first quarter (January to March) was 8 per cent, which was 0.6 percentage points lower than in the respective quarter of 2011.

Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 1989/01 – 2012/03



In March 2012, the number of **employed persons** was 2,431,000, which was 43,000 higher than a year earlier (margin of error $\pm 31,000$). There were 12,000 more employed men and 32,000 more employed women than in March 2011. The numbers of both employees and self-employed persons grew.

In March, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 67.6 per cent, which was 1.3 percentage points higher than one year before. Adjusted for seasonal and random variation, the trend of the employment rate was 69 per cent. From March of the previous year, women's employment rate rose by 1.8 percentage points to 66.7 per cent and men's by 0.7 percentage points to 68.6 per cent.

According to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland, there were 227,000 **unemployed** in March 2012, i.e. 18,000 fewer than in March of the year before (margin of error \pm 17,000). The number of unemployed men was 127,000 and that of women 101,000.

At 8.5 per cent, the **unemployment rate** was 0.8 percentage points lower in March than one year earlier. Men's unemployment rate was 9.2 per cent and women's 7.9 per cent. The trend of the unemployment rate was 7.5 per cent. This March, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was 24 per cent, which was 3.7 percentage points lower than in March of the year before. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people was 19.3 per cent.

Changes in employment 2011/03 – 2012/03 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Month		Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
Population total	4 054	4 071	0,4
Active population total	2 633	2 658	1,0
Employed	2 388	2 431	1,8
– employees	2 060	2 092	1,6
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	328	339	3,5
Unemployed	245	227	–7,2
Inactive population	1 422	1 412	–0,6
	Per cent, %		Percentage points
Employment rate, persons aged 15 to 64	66,4	67,6	1,3
Unemployment rate	9,3	8,5	–0,8
Activity rate	64,9	65,3	0,4
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

Labour Force Survey data for the first quarter of 2012

In the first quarter of 2012, the average number of employed persons was 2,432,000, or 25,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2011. The number of employed persons increased most in human health and social work activities and decreased in education.

The average number of unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2012 was 211,000, which was 16,000 lower than in the January to March period of 2011. The unemployment rate in the first quarter of the year was 8 per cent, which was 0.6 percentage points lower than in the respective period of 2011.

The number of hours worked by employed persons was 3.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2012 than twelve months previously.

Changes in employment 2011/I – 2012/I according to Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons		Per cent (%)
Active population total	2 635	2 644	0,3
Employed persons total	2 408	2 432	1,0
Unemployed total	227	211	-6,9
– men	127	120	-5,3
– women	100	91	-8,9
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 March 2012, there were altogether 246,000 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 1,000 lower than in March 2011.

Unemployment decreased from March of the previous year in the areas of eight Employment and Economic Development Centres (ELY); by most in Pirkanmaa (-5%), Kainuu (-5%), Varsinais-Suomi (-4%), Satakunta (-4%) and Häme (-4%). The number of unemployed job seekers grew by most in North Karelia (10%), Central Finland (3%), Lapland (3%), Southeastern Finland (3%) and Åland (8%). At the end of March, the number of temporarily laid off persons registered at the employment and economic development offices was 19,000, which was 1,000 lower than twelve months earlier.

The total number of persons covered by labour market policy measures was 115,000 at the end of March, which was 1,000 lower than in March of the year before. Altogether 4.3 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy measures.

There were 30,000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25 registered at the employment and economic development offices. Their number was 1,000 higher than in last year’s March. During this March, 54,000 new vacancies were reported to the employment and economic development offices, which was 6,000 fewer than in March 2011.

Changes 2011/03– 2012/03 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy

	Year/Month		Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
Unemployed job seekers	248	246	-0,6
– unemployed over a year	57	59	2,3
Total measures	116	115	-0,7
– employed with subsidised measures	36	32	-12,8
– in labour market training	37	32	-13,8
– in trainee and job alternation places	20	22	10,8
– in rehabilitative work, self-motivated studies (supported by unemployment benefit)	23	30	29,0
New vacancies at employment and economic development offices	60	54	-9,6
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.			

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Links

[Employment improved in 2011](#)

[Labour Force Survey tables in databases](#) (containing annual averages for 2011)

[Labour Force Survey – Time series data 2001-2010](#)

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

[About seasonally adjusted trend](#)

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

[Job vacancy survey](#)

Contents

Tables

Appendix tables 2012, March

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03	8
Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	8
Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	8
Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	10
Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	11
Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	12
Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	13
Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	13
Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	13
Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	14
Appendix table 11. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	14
Appendix table 12. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03, %.....	14
Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	14
Appendix table 14. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/03 - 2012/03, %.....	15
Appendix table 15. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	15
Appendix table 16. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03.....	16
Appendix table 17. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/03 - 2012/03, persons aged 15-74.....	16
Appendix table 18. Seasonally adjusted trends 2012/03.....	17

Appendix tables 2012, 1st quarter

Appendix table 19. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2011/I - 2012/I.....	18
Appendix table 20. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2011/I - 2012/I.....	18
Appendix table 21. Population by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	18
Appendix table 22. Active population by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	20
Appendix table 23. Activity rates by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	21
Appendix table 24. Employed persons by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	22
Appendix table 25. Employment rates by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	23
Appendix table 26. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2011/I - 2012/I.....	23
Appendix table 27. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2011/I - 2012/I.....	23
Appendix table 28. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	24
Appendix table 29. Hours actually worked of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	26
Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	27
Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	27
Appendix table 32. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/I - 2012/I.....	28

Appendix table 33. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/I - 2012/I, %.....	28
Appendix table 34. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	29
Appendix table 35. Hours actually worked of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	31
Appendix table 36. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/I - 2012/I.....	32
Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/I - 2012/I, %.....	32
Appendix table 38. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2011/I - 2012/I, persons aged 15-74.....	32
Appendix table 39. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2011/I - 2012/I, persons aged 15-74, %.....	33
Appendix table 40. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	33
Appendix table 41. Unemployment rate by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I.....	34
Appendix table 42. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	34
Appendix table 43. Unemployment rates by region (2011) 2011/I - 2012/I.....	35

Figures

Appendix figures 2012, March

Appendix figure 1. Employed and trend of employed.....	36
Appendix figure 2. Employment rate and trend of employment rate.....	36
Appendix figure 3. Unemployed and trend of unemployed.....	36
Appendix figure 4. Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate.....	37
Quality Description: Labour force survey.....	38

Appendix tables 2012, March

Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	66,4	67,6	1,3
	Males	67,9	68,6	0,7
	Females	64,8	66,7	1,8
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	9,3	8,5	-0,8
	Males	10,1	9,2	-0,9
	Females	8,4	7,9	-0,6
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	64,9	65,3	0,4
	Males	68,0	67,6	-0,3
	Females	61,9	63,0	1,1

Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status				
Both sexes	Population total	4 054	4 071	17	0,4
	Active population total	2 633	2 658	26	1,0
	- employed	2 388	2 431	43	1,8
	- unemployed	245	227	-18	-7,2
	Inactive population	1 422	1 412	-9	-0,6
Males	Population total	2 030	2 038	9	0,4
	Active population total	1 379	1 379	-1	0,0
	- employed	1 240	1 252	12	1,0
	- unemployed	139	127	-13	-9,0
	Inactive population	650	660	10	1,5
Females	Population total	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	Active population total	1 253	1 280	27	2,1
	- employed	1 148	1 179	32	2,7
	- unemployed	106	101	-5	-4,8
	Inactive population	771	753	-19	-2,4

Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change	
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 054	4 071	17	0,4
	15-64	3 543	3 530	-13	-0,4
	15-24	660	661	1	0,2
	25-34	685	685	-0	0,0
	35-44	663	660	-3	-0,4
	45-54	751	747	-5	-0,6
	55-64	784	777	-7	-0,9
Males	15-74	2 030	2 038	9	0,4
	15-64	1 792	1 786	-6	-0,4
	15-24	337	339	2	0,6
	25-34	352	352	-0	-0,1
	35-44	339	337	-2	-0,6
	45-54	378	375	-3	-0,8
	55-64	386	383	-3	-0,8
Females	15-74	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	15-64	1 751	1 744	-7	-0,4
	15-24	323	322	-1	-0,3
	25-34	333	333	0	0,0
	35-44	325	323	-1	-0,3
	45-54	374	372	-2	-0,4
	55-64	397	394	-4	-0,9

Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change	
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 633	2 658	26	1,0
	15-64	2 595	2 613	18	0,7
	15-24	294	299	5	1,7
	25-34	572	573	1	0,2
	35-44	593	588	-5	-0,8
	45-54	674	666	-8	-1,1
	55-64	464	488	24	5,2
Males	15-74	1 379	1 379	-1	0,0
	15-64	1 355	1 351	-5	-0,3
	15-24	147	157	10	6,6
	25-34	317	316	-2	-0,6
	35-44	314	308	-6	-1,9
	45-54	340	336	-5	-1,3
	55-64	237	235	-2	-0,8
Females	15-74	1 253	1 280	27	2,1
	15-64	1 240	1 263	22	1,8
	15-24	147	142	-5	-3,2
	25-34	255	258	3	1,2
	35-44	279	280	1	0,3
	45-54	333	330	-3	-0,9
	55-64	226	252	26	11,5

Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	64,9	65,3	0,4
	15-64	73,3	74,0	0,8
	15-24	44,5	45,2	0,7
	25-34	83,5	83,7	0,2
	35-44	89,4	89,0	-0,3
	45-54	89,6	89,2	-0,5
	55-64	59,1	62,8	3,6
Males	15-74	68,0	67,6	-0,3
	15-64	75,6	75,7	0,0
	15-24	43,6	46,2	2,6
	25-34	90,0	89,6	-0,4
	35-44	92,7	91,5	-1,2
	45-54	90,1	89,6	-0,5
	55-64	61,4	61,4	0,0
Females	15-74	61,9	63,0	1,1
	15-64	70,8	72,4	1,6
	15-24	45,5	44,1	-1,4
	25-34	76,5	77,4	0,9
	35-44	85,9	86,5	0,6
	45-54	89,2	88,8	-0,4
	55-64	57,0	64,1	7,1

Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change	
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 388	2 431	43	1,8
	15-64	2 351	2 387	35	1,5
	15-24	212	227	15	6,9
	25-34	525	530	5	0,9
	35-44	556	554	-2	-0,4
	45-54	630	625	-5	-0,9
	55-64	428	452	24	5,6
Males	15-74	1 240	1 252	12	1,0
	15-64	1 217	1 224	8	0,6
	15-24	103	119	15	14,6
	25-34	291	291	1	0,2
	35-44	291	290	-1	-0,4
	45-54	316	313	-2	-0,8
	55-64	216	212	-4	-1,9
Females	15-74	1 148	1 179	32	2,7
	15-64	1 135	1 163	28	2,4
	15-24	109	108	-1	-0,4
	25-34	234	239	4	1,8
	35-44	265	264	-1	-0,4
	45-54	314	311	-3	-1,0
	55-64	212	240	28	13,2

Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	58,9	59,7	0,8
	15-64	66,4	67,6	1,3
	15-24	32,2	34,3	2,2
	25-34	76,6	77,3	0,7
	35-44	83,8	83,9	0,0
	45-54	83,8	83,6	-0,2
	55-64	54,6	58,2	3,5
Males	15-74	61,1	61,4	0,3
	15-64	67,9	68,6	0,7
	15-24	30,7	34,9	4,3
	25-34	82,5	82,7	0,2
	35-44	86,0	86,1	0,1
	45-54	83,6	83,6	0,0
	55-64	55,9	55,2	-0,7
Females	15-74	56,7	58,0	1,3
	15-64	64,8	66,7	1,8
	15-24	33,7	33,7	-0,1
	25-34	70,4	71,7	1,3
	35-44	81,6	81,6	-0,1
	45-54	84,1	83,6	-0,5
	55-64	53,4	61,1	7,6

Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2011/03 - 2012/03

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 388	2 431	43	1,8
Employees total	2 060	2 092	32	1,6
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	328	339	11	3,5

Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2011/03 - 2012/03

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 388	2 431	43	1,8
Private sector	1 724	1 742	18	1,1
Public sector	655	680	24	3,7
- central government	154	148	-6	-3,6
- local government	501	531	30	6,0

Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/03 - 2012/03

	Year/Month		Change	
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 388	2 431	43	1,8
Southern Finland AVI	1 045	1 074	29	2,8
Southwestern Finland AVI	309	315	6	1,8
Eastern Finland AVI	220	226	6	2,5
Western and Inland Finland AVI	526	536	10	1,9
Northern Finland AVI	194	191	-3	-1,4
Lapland AVI	80	75	-5	-6,1

Appendix table 11. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03

	Year/Month		Change	
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	373	373	1	0,2
Males	146	133	-14	-9,4
Females	226	241	14	6,4

Appendix table 12. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/03 - 2012/03, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	15,6	15,4	-0,2
Males	11,8	10,6	-1,2
Females	19,7	20,4	0,7

Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/03 - 2012/03

	Year/Month		Change	
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 060	2 092	32	1,6
- permanent full-time work	1 546	1 574	28	1,8
- permanent part-time work	218	219	1	0,4
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	211	212	1	0,5
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	85	87	2	2,3
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	296	299	3	1,0
Part-time work total	303	305	3	0,9

Appendix table 14. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/03 - 2012/03, %

	Year/Month		Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	75,1	75,3	0,2
- permanent part-time work	10,6	10,5	-0,1
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	10,2	10,1	-0,1
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	4,1	0,0
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,4	14,3	-0,1
Part-time work total	14,7	14,6	-0,1

Appendix table 15. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	245	227	-18	-7,2
	15-64	244	227	-18	-7,2
	15-24	82	72	-10	-11,9
	25-34	47	44	-3	-7,1
	35-44	37	34	-3	-7,1
	45-54	43	41	-2	-4,8
	55-64	35	36	0	0,6
Males	15-74	139	127	-13	-9,0
	15-64	139	127	-12	-8,8
	15-24	44	38	-5	-12,4
	25-34	27	24	-2	-8,4
	35-44	23	18	-5	-20,5
	45-54	24	22	-2	-8,9
	55-64	21	24	2	10,7
Females	15-74	106	101	-5	-4,8
	15-64	105	100	-5	-5,0
	15-24	38	34	-4	-11,3
	25-34	20	19	-1	-5,5
	35-44	14	16	2	14,8
	45-54	19	19	0	0,5
	55-64	14	12	-2	-14,5

Appendix table 16. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2011/03 - 2012/03

		Year/Month		Change
		2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	9,3	8,5	-0,8
	15-64	9,4	8,7	-0,7
	15-24	27,8	24,0	-3,7
	25-34	8,2	7,6	-0,6
	35-44	6,2	5,8	-0,4
	45-54	6,4	6,2	-0,2
	55-64	7,6	7,3	-0,3
Males	15-74	10,1	9,2	-0,9
	15-64	10,2	9,4	-0,9
	15-24	29,7	24,4	-5,3
	25-34	8,4	7,7	-0,7
	35-44	7,3	5,9	-1,4
	45-54	7,2	6,6	-0,6
	55-64	9,0	10,0	1,0
Females	15-74	8,4	7,9	-0,6
	15-64	8,5	7,9	-0,6
	15-24	25,8	23,7	-2,2
	25-34	8,0	7,5	-0,5
	35-44	5,0	5,7	0,7
	45-54	5,7	5,8	0,1
	55-64	6,2	4,8	-1,5

Appendix table 17. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/03 - 2012/03, persons aged 15-74

	Year/Month		Change
	2011/03	2012/03	2011/03 - 2012/03
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Regional State Administrative Agencies			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	9,3	8,5	-0,8
Southern Finland AVI	8,5	7,2	-1,4
Southwestern Finland AVI	7,7	9,0	1,4
Eastern Finland AVI	11,4	11,3	-0,2
Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,8	8,7	-1,1
Northern Finland AVI	13,2	11,5	-1,7
Lapland AVI	.	.	.

Appendix table 18. Seasonally adjusted trends 2012/03

	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, %
2010/03	2 444	230	274	8,6	22,3
2010/04	2 446	228	271	8,5	21,9
2010/05	2 448	225	270	8,4	21,5
2010/06	2 449	223	268	8,3	20,9
2010/07	2 451	223	266	8,3	20,4
2010/08	2 453	220	262	8,2	20,2
2010/09	2 454	216	258	8,1	20,3
2010/10	2 454	215	255	8,1	20,3
2010/11	2 454	215	253	8,1	20,3
2010/12	2 455	216	252	8,1	20,3
2011/01	2 458	216	250	8,1	20,2
2011/02	2 461	217	249	8,1	20,4
2011/03	2 465	216	247	8,0	20,6
2011/04	2 469	211	245	7,9	20,4
2011/05	2 473	208	244	7,8	20,1
2011/06	2 475	208	243	7,7	20,0
2011/07	2 476	208	242	7,7	19,9
2011/08	2 477	207	242	7,7	19,8
2011/09	2 478	206	242	7,7	19,6
2011/10	2 480	204	241	7,6	19,3
2011/11	2 481	202	241	7,5	19,2
2011/12	2 481	202	241	7,5	19,4
2012/01	2 481	202	243	7,5	19,5
2012/02	2 484	202	244	7,5	19,4
2012/03	2 486	203	245	7,5	19,3

Appendix tables 2012, 1st quarter

Appendix table 19. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	Both sexes	66,8	67,5	0,7
	Males	67,9	68,0	0,1
	Females	65,6	67,0	1,3
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	8,6	8,0	-0,6
	Males	9,3	8,8	-0,5
	Females	7,9	7,1	-0,8
Activity rate, persons aged 15–74	Both sexes	65,0	65,0	0,0
	Males	67,5	67,1	-0,4
	Females	62,5	62,9	0,3

Appendix table 20. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status				
Both sexes	Population total	4 053	4 070	17	0,4
	Active population total	2 635	2 644	9	0,3
	- employed	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
	- unemployed	227	211	-16	-6,9
	Inactive population	1 418	1 426	8	0,6
Males	Population total	2 029	2 038	9	0,4
	Active population total	1 370	1 367	-3	-0,2
	- employed	1 243	1 246	4	0,3
	- unemployed	127	120	-7	-5,3
	Inactive population	659	671	12	1,8
Females	Population total	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	Active population total	1 265	1 277	12	0,9
	- employed	1 165	1 186	21	1,8
	- unemployed	100	91	-9	-8,9
	Inactive population	759	755	-4	-0,5

Appendix table 21. Population by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 053	4 070	17	0,4
	15-64	3 545	3 531	-14	-0,4
	15-24	660	661	1	0,1
	25-34	685	685	0	0,0
	35-44	663	660	-3	-0,5
	45-54	752	747	-5	-0,6
	55-64	785	778	-7	-0,9
Males	15-74	2 029	2 038	9	0,4
	15-64	1 792	1 786	-6	-0,3
	15-24	338	338	0	0,1
	25-34	352	352	1	0,2
	35-44	339	337	-2	-0,6
	45-54	378	376	-2	-0,5
	55-64	387	384	-3	-0,8
Females	15-74	2 024	2 032	8	0,4
	15-64	1 752	1 745	-7	-0,4
	15-24	322	323	1	0,2
	25-34	334	333	-0	-0,1
	35-44	325	323	-1	-0,4
	45-54	374	371	-3	-0,7
	55-64	398	394	-4	-0,9

Appendix table 22. Active population by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 635	2 644	9	0,3
	15-64	2 593	2 594	1	0,0
	15-24	287	291	4	1,3
	25-34	569	566	-3	-0,5
	35-44	596	590	-6	-1,0
	45-54	669	668	-1	-0,2
	55-64	473	480	7	1,4
Males	15-74	1 370	1 367	-3	-0,2
	15-64	1 344	1 335	-9	-0,7
	15-24	142	145	3	2,2
	25-34	317	312	-5	-1,7
	35-44	315	309	-6	-1,9
	45-54	335	336	1	0,2
	55-64	234	233	-1	-0,6
Females	15-74	1 265	1 277	12	0,9
	15-64	1 249	1 259	10	0,8
	15-24	145	146	1	0,5
	25-34	252	254	3	1,0
	35-44	280	280	0	0,0
	45-54	334	332	-2	-0,5
	55-64	239	247	8	3,3

Appendix table 23. Activity rates by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	65,0	65,0	0,0
	15-64	73,2	73,5	0,3
	15-24	43,5	44,0	0,5
	25-34	83,0	82,6	-0,4
	35-44	89,8	89,4	-0,5
	45-54	89,0	89,4	0,4
	55-64	60,3	61,6	1,4
Males	15-74	67,5	67,1	-0,4
	15-64	75,0	74,7	-0,2
	15-24	42,1	43,0	0,9
	25-34	90,2	88,6	-1,6
	35-44	93,1	91,9	-1,2
	45-54	88,7	89,3	0,6
	55-64	60,6	60,7	0,1
Females	15-74	62,5	62,9	0,3
	15-64	71,3	72,2	0,8
	15-24	45,0	45,1	0,1
	25-34	75,4	76,3	0,9
	35-44	86,4	86,7	0,3
	45-54	89,2	89,4	0,2
	55-64	60,0	62,6	2,6

Appendix table 24. Employed persons by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
	15-64	2 367	2 383	17	0,7
	15-24	222	228	6	2,8
	25-34	524	522	-2	-0,3
	35-44	556	558	2	0,4
	45-54	627	628	2	0,3
	55-64	439	447	8	1,9
Males	15-74	1 243	1 246	4	0,3
	15-64	1 217	1 215	-2	-0,2
	15-24	109	111	2	1,9
	25-34	291	287	-4	-1,3
	35-44	292	291	-1	-0,2
	45-54	311	313	2	0,6
	55-64	214	212	-2	-0,7
Females	15-74	1 165	1 186	21	1,8
	15-64	1 150	1 168	19	1,6
	15-24	113	117	4	3,6
	25-34	233	235	2	1,0
	35-44	264	267	3	1,1
	45-54	315	315	-0	-0,1
	55-64	225	235	10	4,3

Appendix table 25. Employment rates by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	59,4	59,8	0,4
	15-64	66,8	67,5	0,7
	15-24	33,6	34,5	0,9
	25-34	76,5	76,2	-0,2
	35-44	83,8	84,6	0,8
	45-54	83,4	84,1	0,7
	55-64	55,9	57,5	1,5
Males	15-74	61,2	61,2	-0,1
	15-64	67,9	68,0	0,1
	15-24	32,2	32,8	0,6
	25-34	82,8	81,6	-1,2
	35-44	86,2	86,5	0,3
	45-54	82,4	83,3	0,9
	55-64	55,3	55,4	0,0
Females	15-74	57,6	58,4	0,8
	15-64	65,6	67,0	1,3
	15-24	35,0	36,2	1,2
	25-34	69,8	70,6	0,8
	35-44	81,3	82,5	1,2
	45-54	84,3	84,9	0,6
	55-64	56,5	59,5	3,0

Appendix table 26. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
Employees total	2 079	2 095	16	0,7
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	329	338	9	2,7

Appendix table 27. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
Private sector	1 736	1 760	24	1,4
Public sector	663	664	0	0,1
- central government	153	141	-12	-8,0
- local government	510	523	13	2,5

Appendix table 28. Employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I

Industry	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industries total	00-99	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	110	104	-6	-5,1
Agriculture	01	80	75	-5	-6,3
C Manufacturing	10-33	348	350	2	0,7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	50	48	-2	-3,8
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	55	55	0	-0,1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	46	47	0	0,9
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	58	55	-3	-4,8
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	110	113	3	2,8
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	29	33	3	11,7
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	23	26	3	13,7
F Construction	41-43	163	167	4	2,3
Construction of buildings	41	62	61	-2	-3,1
Specialised construction activities	43	84	89	5	6,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	288	285	-3	-1,0
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	40	45	5	13,1
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	92	88	-4	-4,0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	156	152	-4	-2,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	149	145	-4	-2,8
Land, water and air transport	49-51	97	90	-7	-6,7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	52	54	2	4,6
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	80	78	-2	-3,0
J Information and communication	58-63	96	103	8	7,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	73	76	4	4,9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	153	154	2	1,3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	57	57	-1	-1,1
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	94	99	5	5,2
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	58	61	3	5,0
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	111	-1	-1,3
P Education	85	191	178	-13	-6,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	378	409	31	8,2
Human health activities	86	177	194	17	9,5
Residential care activities	87	76	82	6	8,3

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Social work activities without accommodation	88	125	133	8	6,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	60	59	-0	-0,6
S-U Other service activities	94-99	81	77	-4	-4,4
X Industry unknown	00	11	11	.	.

Appendix table 29. Hours actually worked of employed persons aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	1002,3	1034,1	31,8	3,2
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	52,5	49,6	-2,9	-5,5
Agriculture	01	38,7	35,9	-2,8	-7,1
C Manufacturing	10-33	154,6	156,3	1,7	1,1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	20,5	20,2	-0,3	-1,5
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	24,0	24,1	0,1	0,6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,9	20,3	-0,5	-2,5
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	27,1	25,7	-1,4	-5,2
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	48,5	49,9	1,4	3,0
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	13,7	16,1	2,4	17,3
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	9,8	11,7	1,9	19,8
F Construction	41-43	72,4	79,2	6,8	9,4
Construction of buildings	41	27,5	27,3	-0,2	-0,7
Specialised construction activities	43	38,0	43,4	5,5	14,4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	118,0	118,7	0,7	0,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	18,6	21,5	2,9	15,7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	42,3	40,3	-2,0	-4,7
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	57,1	56,9	-0,2	-0,4
H Transportation and storage	49-53	66,2	65,1	-1,1	-1,7
Land, water and air transport	49-51	45,7	44,1	-1,6	-3,4
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	20,5	21,0	0,5	2,2
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	31,2	30,7	-0,6	-1,8
J Information and communication	58-63	40,8	45,7	4,9	11,9
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	31,2	32,6	1,4	4,4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	65,5	67,8	2,3	3,5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	24,1	24,6	0,5	2,1
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	36,9	39,9	3,0	8,1
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	22,3	23,5	1,3	5,7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	46,4	46,8	0,4	0,9
P Education	85	72,1	68,1	-4,1	-5,6
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	147,9	162,9	15,1	10,2
Human health activities	86	68,6	76,8	8,3	12,1
Residential care activities	87	30,9	34,5	3,6	11,6

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Social work activities without accommodation	88	48,4	51,6	3,2	6,6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	22,0	23,0	1,0	4,6
S-U Other service activities	94-99	29,6	31,1	1,5	4,9
X Industry unknown	00	5,1	4,9	.	.

Appendix table 30. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
Southern Finland AVI	1 066	1 084	18	1,7
Southwestern Finland AVI	306	312	6	1,9
Eastern Finland AVI	230	227	-3	-1,4
Western and Inland Finland AVI	518	533	14	2,8
Northern Finland AVI	199	191	-8	-4,1
Lapland AVI	74	71	-4	-4,7

Appendix table 31. Employed persons aged 15-74 by region (2011) 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Region				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 408	2 432	25	1,0
Uusimaa	779	794	15	2,0
Varsinais-Suomi	209	213	4	1,7
Satakunta	97	99	2	2,4
Kanta-Häme	74	77	3	4,1
Pirkanmaa	216	225	9	4,2
Päijät-Häme	86	86	-0	-0,1
Kymenlaakso	74	76	2	2,4
South Karelia	54	52	-2	-2,8
Etelä-Savo	62	62	-0	-0,7
Pohjois-Savo	101	103	2	1,8
North Karelia	67	62	-5	-7,0
Central Finland	110	112	2	1,5
South Ostrobothnia	84	87	2	2,7
Ostrobothnia	76	80	4	4,9
Central Ostrobothnia	31	29	-2	-7,8
North Ostrobothnia	165	159	-7	-4,0
Kainuu	33	32	-2	-4,9
Lapland	74	71	-4	-4,7

Appendix table 32. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	381	376	-5	-1,4
Males	141	131	-9	-6,6
Females	240	244	4	1,7

Appendix table 33. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2011/I - 2012/I, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	15,8	15,4	-0,4
Males	11,3	10,5	-0,8
Females	20,6	20,6	0,0

Appendix table 34. Employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I

	TOL 2008	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Industries total	00-99	2 079	2 095	16	0,7
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	36	33	-2	-6,4
Agriculture	01	14	13	-1	-7,5
C Manufacturing	10-33	327	325	-1	-0,4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	45	41	-4	-8,2
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	52	52	1	1,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	45	45	1	1,3
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	53	50	-3	-5,2
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	108	111	3	2,4
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	25	26	1	5,7
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	22	25	3	13,8
F Construction	41-43	122	124	2	1,8
Construction of buildings	41	45	43	-2	-3,7
Specialised construction activities	43	60	64	3	5,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	247	245	-2	-0,9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	30	35	5	17,6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	82	78	-4	-5,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	136	132	-3	-2,3
H Transportation and storage	49-53	126	121	-5	-4,3
Land, water and air transport	49-51	76	68	-8	-11,0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	50	53	3	5,9
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	70	67	-2	-3,3
J Information and communication	58-63	87	95	7	8,4
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	67	69	2	3,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	119	118	-1	-0,7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	50	50	0	0,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	83	87	4	4,8
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	51	53	2	3,9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	112	111	-1	-1,3
P Education	85	187	174	-13	-6,8
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	360	388	28	7,9
Human health activities	86	165	179	14	8,7
Residential care activities	87	74	81	7	8,7

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Social work activities without accommodation	88	121	129	8	6,3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	44	44	0	0,0
S-U Other service activities	94-99	59	56	-3	-5,4
X Industry unknown	00	10	10	.	.

Appendix table 35. Hours actually worked of employees aged 15-74 by industry (TOL 2008) 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Industry	TOL 2008				
Industries total	00-99	847,3	870,8	23,4	2,8
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying	01-09	16,7	16,3	-0,4	-2,2
Agriculture	01	6,7	6,6	0,0	-0,4
C Manufacturing	10-33	143,1	142,9	-0,2	-0,1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and textiles	10-15	18,1	16,8	-1,3	-7,2
Manufacture of wood products, paper and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18	22,4	22,4	0,1	0,4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	19-23	20,0	19,6	-0,4	-2,1
Manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25	24,1	23,0	-1,1	-4,6
Manufacture of electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and vehicles	26-30	47,6	49,0	1,5	3,1
Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33	11,0	12,1	1,1	10,1
D, E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning and water supply; sewerage and waste management	35-39	9,6	11,3	1,8	18,6
F Construction	41-43	52,5	57,2	4,7	9,0
Construction of buildings	41	19,1	19,2	0,1	0,5
Specialised construction activities	43	26,8	29,7	2,9	10,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45-47	97,3	97,8	0,5	0,5
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	13,2	15,9	2,7	20,5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	37,1	35,2	-1,9	-5,1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	47,0	46,7	-0,4	-0,7
H Transportation and storage	49-53	53,5	50,7	-2,8	-5,2
Land, water and air transport	49-51	33,9	30,1	-3,8	-11,1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities	52-53	19,6	20,6	1,0	5,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	55-56	25,0	24,4	-0,7	-2,7
J Information and communication	58-63	37,3	41,5	4,2	11,3
K, L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	64-68	28,5	30,2	1,7	5,9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	69-75	52,2	52,5	0,3	0,6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	71	21,2	21,9	0,7	3,4
N Administrative and support service activities	77-82	31,8	35,1	3,3	10,5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	81	19,4	21,0	1,7	8,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	46,4	46,8	0,4	0,9
P Education	85	70,4	66,5	-3,9	-5,5
Q Human health and social work activities	86-88	141,0	155,2	14,2	10,0
Human health activities	86	64,3	71,9	7,6	11,7
Residential care activities	87	29,7	33,4	3,7	12,5

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Million hours	Million hours	Million hours	Per cent, %
Social work activities without accommodation	88	46,9	49,9	2,9	6,2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	90-93	16,0	16,7	0,8	4,8
S-U Other service activities	94-99	21,3	21,4	0,1	0,7
X Industry unknown	00	4,8	4,1	.	.

Appendix table 36. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/I - 2012/I

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 079	2 095	16	0,7
- permanent full-time work	1 561	1 582	21	1,3
- permanent part-time work	227	228	1	0,4
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	206	203	-3	-1,2
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	86	82	-4	-4,8
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	292	285	-7	-2,3
Part-time work total	313	310	-3	-1,0

Appendix table 37. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2011/I - 2012/I, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	75,1	75,5	0,4
- permanent part-time work	10,9	10,9	0,0
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	9,9	9,7	-0,2
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	4,1	3,9	-0,2
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,0	13,6	-0,4
Part-time work total	15,0	14,8	-0,3

Appendix table 38. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2011/I - 2012/I, persons aged 15-74

	Year/Quarter		Change	Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	391	395	5	1,2
- permanent full-time work	153	162	9	5,9
- permanent part-time work	50	52	2	4,6
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	131	124	-7	-5,4
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	57	57	1	0,8
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	187	181	-7	-3,5
Part-time work total	106	109	3	2,6

Appendix table 39. Different types of employment relationships less than 12 month's duration 2011/I - 2012/I, persons aged 15-74, %

	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employment relationship			
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	39,3	41,1	1,8
- permanent part-time work	12,8	13,2	0,4
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	33,5	31,3	-2,2
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	14,5	14,4	-0,1
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	48,0	45,8	-2,2
Part-time work total	27,2	27,6	0,4

Appendix table 40. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change	Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	227	211	-16	-6,9
	15-64	227	211	-16	-7,1
	15-24	65	63	-2	-3,5
	25-34	45	44	-1	-2,7
	35-44	40	32	-8	-20,4
	45-54	42	39	-3	-6,3
	55-64	34	33	-2	-4,9
Males	15-74	127	120	-7	-5,3
	15-64	127	120	-7	-5,4
	15-24	33	34	1	3,1
	25-34	26	25	-2	-5,9
	35-44	24	18	-5	-22,8
	45-54	24	23	-1	-4,8
	55-64	20	20	0	0,9
Females	15-74	100	91	-9	-8,9
	15-64	100	90	-9	-9,2
	15-24	32	29	-3	-10,4
	25-34	19	19	0	1,8
	35-44	16	14	-3	-17,0
	45-54	18	17	-2	-8,2
	55-64	14	12	-2	-13,4

Appendix table 41. Unemployment rate by sex and age 2011/I - 2012/I

		Year/Quarter		Change
		2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	8,6	8,0	-0,6
	15-64	8,7	8,1	-0,6
	15-24	22,8	21,7	-1,1
	25-34	7,9	7,7	-0,2
	35-44	6,7	5,4	-1,3
	45-54	6,3	5,9	-0,4
	55-64	7,2	6,8	-0,5
Males	15-74	9,3	8,8	-0,5
	15-64	9,4	9,0	-0,5
	15-24	23,4	23,6	0,2
	25-34	8,2	7,9	-0,4
	35-44	7,5	5,9	-1,6
	45-54	7,1	6,7	-0,4
	55-64	8,7	8,8	0,1
Females	15-74	7,9	7,1	-0,8
	15-64	8,0	7,2	-0,8
	15-24	22,2	19,8	-2,4
	25-34	7,4	7,5	0,1
	35-44	5,9	4,9	-1,0
	45-54	5,5	5,1	-0,4
	55-64	5,8	4,9	-0,9

Appendix table 42. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2011/I - 2012/I

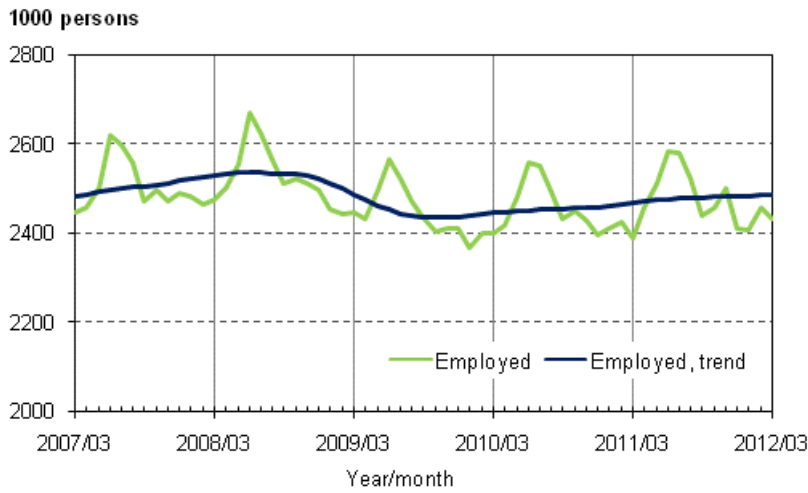
	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Regional State Administrative Agencies			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,6	8,0	-0,6
Southern Finland AVI	7,3	6,9	-0,5
Southwestern Finland AVI	8,3	7,8	-0,5
Eastern Finland AVI	10,2	9,5	-0,7
Western and Inland Finland AVI	9,7	8,4	-1,3
Northern Finland AVI	10,3	11,1	0,8
Lapland AVI	12,0	10,7	-1,3

Appendix table 43. Unemployment rates by region (2011) 2011/I - 2012/I

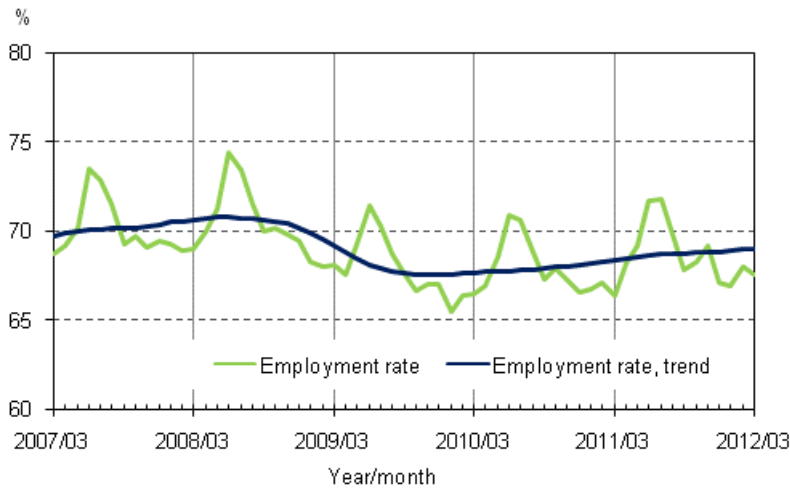
Region	Year/Quarter		Change
	2011/I	2012/I	2011/I - 2012/I
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,6	8,0	-0,6
Uusimaa	6,0	6,1	0,1
Varsinais-Suomi	8,7	7,6	-1,1
Satakunta	7,3	8,1	0,8
Kanta-Häme	8,7	8,7	0,1
Pirkanmaa	10,1	8,4	-1,6
Päijät-Häme	9,9	10,5	0,6
Kymenlaakso	13,5	7,6	-5,9
South Karelia	11,3	8,9	-2,4
Etelä-Savo	6,8	9,1	2,3
Pohjois-Savo	10,3	7,1	-3,2
North Karelia	12,9	13,7	0,7
Central Finland	11,0	9,7	-1,3
South Ostrobothnia	8,8	7,8	-1,0
Ostrobothnia	8,8	7,2	-1,6
Central Ostrobothnia	7,2	7,7	0,6
North Ostrobothnia	10,5	11,3	0,8
Kainuu	9,5	9,9	0,4
Lapland	12,0	10,7	-1,3

Appendix figures 2012, March

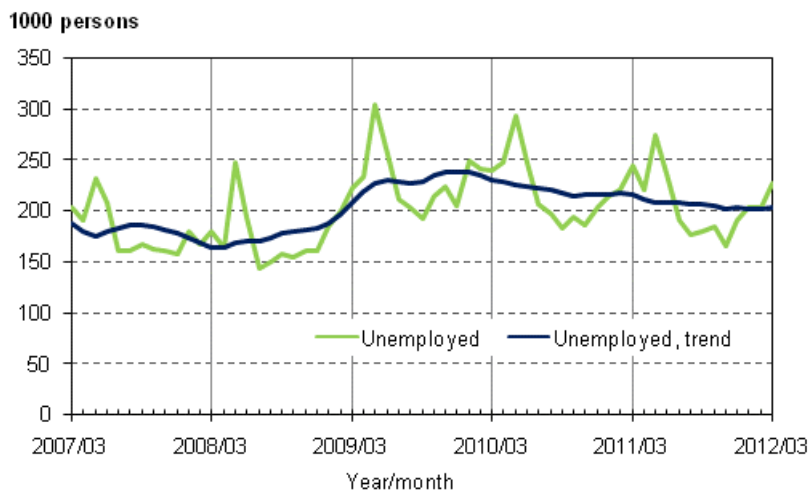
Appendix figure 1. Employed and trend of employed



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:

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts:

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

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

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

2. Methodological description of the statistical survey

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

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

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

The household data enable examinations of, for instance, employment in the family and the joint status of both spouses on the labour market. In 2010, the household data comprised approximately 57,000 persons who formed 24,000 households. The household data for the Labour Force Survey have been collected by the present method since 2003 and the data can mainly be published starting from the year 2004.

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

Statistics Finland's interviewers collect the data with computer-assisted telephone interviews. Approximately 109,000 interviews were conducted in 2011. On the average, the non-response rate of this survey was 24 per cent.

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

Like all figures collected with a sample survey, the figures of the Labour Force Survey are so called estimates. An **estimate** is an estimation of a quality of the population derived by applying a mathematical procedure (estimation) to sample observations. For example, the number of the unemployed in January 2011, 215,000 persons, is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 74 obtained by such a procedure.

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

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

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

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

Inaccuracy due to sampling is assessed with the standard error of the estimate. The magnitude of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and the variance of the variable being investigated. Standard error can be used to calculate the **confidence interval**, within which the value of the population lies with a certain probability. The **95 per cent confidence interval** used in the Labour Force Survey is **the interval within which the real value of the characteristic being investigated lies with 95 per cent probability**. For example, the confidence interval of the number of the unemployed in January 2011 is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical description of the reliability of estimation

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

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

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

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

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

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

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

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

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

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

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

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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