

# Labour Force Survey

2022, February

## Employment continued to grow in February

According to Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey, the number of employed people was 89,000 higher in February 2022 than one year ago. The number of unemployed persons was 40,000 fewer in February than a year ago. The trend of the employment rate in February was 74.0 per cent and the trend of the unemployment rate was 6.8 per cent.

### Employment rate and trend of employment rate 2012/02–2022/02, persons aged 15–64



Employment and unemployment vary quite much by month and the change from the observation of the previous month mainly describes the seasonal aspect rather than the trend in development. Thus, the latest statistical data are compared to the corresponding period of the year before. By contrast, the figures of the trend series that are adjusted for seasonal and random variation are mutually comparable and phenomena associated with long-term development and cyclical changes are thus more easily observable from the trend of the time series.

The trend usually changes somewhat when the data of the following month are included in the time series. The preliminary nature of the latest trend figures should be considered when making conclusions. The fall in employment in spring 2020 was interpreted as a level shift in the seasonal adjustment model. The figures

reported in this release are **not adjusted for seasonal variation** unless separately mentioned that they concern the trend. Find out more about the trend [here](#).

The data content, data collection and estimation method of the Labour Force Survey were revised at the beginning of 2021. The most important key figures from the corrected time series have been published in the StatFin database service.

In February 2022, the number of **employed persons** was 2,570,000 (margin of error  $\pm 33,000$ ), which was 89,000 higher than a year earlier. There were 43,000 more employed men and 46,000 more employed women than in February 2021.

In February, the **employment rate**, that is, the proportion of the employed among persons aged 15 to 64, stood at 72.7 per cent, having been 70.0 per cent one year earlier. From the previous year's February, the employment rate of men aged 15 to 64 rose by 2.5 percentage points to 72.3 per cent and that of women rose by 2.9 percentage points to 73.2 per cent. The employment rate of people aged 20 to 69 was 71.6 per cent, having been 68.8 per cent in the year before.

According to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, there were 185,000 **unemployed** in February 2022 (margin of error  $\pm 23,000$ ), which was 40,000 fewer than one year earlier. The number of unemployed men was 105,000 and that of women 79,000.

In February **the unemployment rate**, the proportion of the unemployed among the labour force stood at 6.7 per cent, having been 8.3 per cent one year earlier. From the previous year's February, men's unemployment rate fell by 2.0 percentage points to 7.4 per cent and women's by 1.2 percentage points to 5.9 per cent.

In February, **the unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24** stood at 14.5 per cent, which was 7.3 percentage points lower than one year previously. The trend of the unemployment rate among young people was 14.0 per cent. The share of unemployed young people aged 15 to 24 among the population in the same age group was 6.8 per cent.

There were 1,367,000 persons aged 15 to 74 in the **inactive population** in February 2022, which was 55,000 fewer than the one year earlier.

### Changes in employment 2021/02 – 2022/02 according to Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 74

	Year/Month		Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
Population total	4 127	4 121	-0,1
Active population total	2 705	2 755	1,8
Employed	2 481	2 570	3,6
– employees	2 134	2 235	4,7
– self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	347	336	-3,3
Unemployed	224	185	-17,6
Inactive population	1 422	1 367	-3,9
	Per cent, %		Percentage points
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	70,0	72,7	2,7
Employment rate, persons aged 20–69	68,8	71,6	2,8
Unemployment rate	8,3	6,7	-1,6
Activity rate	65,5	66,8	1,3
Unrounded figures are used in the Change column. The data comply with the ILO/EU definition.			

## Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

At the end of February 2022, there were altogether 266,000 persons registered in accordance with the Employment Office Regulations as job seekers at **the employment and economic development offices** and in local government pilots. The number of unemployed job seekers was 62,000 lower than in the previous year's February.

Unemployment fell in February from the corresponding period last year in the areas of all Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment: most in Ostrobothnia (-27%), Pirkanmaa (-22%), Lapland (-22%) and Satakunta (-21%). The number of unemployed job seekers declined least in South Savo (-12%), Central Finland (-13%), North Karelia (-15%), Häme (-15%) and Kainuu (-15%). At the end of February, the number of fully laid off persons was 27,000, which was 29,000 fewer than twelve months earlier.

The number of persons engaged in services included in the activation rate totalled 111,000 at the end of February, which was 4,000 fewer than in February of the year before. Altogether, 4.0 per cent of the labour force was covered by labour market policy services.

There were 28,000 unemployed job seekers aged under 25. Their number was 11,000 lower than in the previous year's February. During this February, 122,000 new vacancies were reported, which was 44,000 more than in February last year.

### Changes 2021/02–2022/02 according to the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

	Year/Month		Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons		Per cent, %
<b>Unemployed job seekers</b>	327	266	-18,8
– unemployed over a year	96	104	8,0
<b>Services, total</b>	115	111	-3,3
– employed	24	29	22,0
– in labour market training, in training	26	22	-14,4
– engaged in work/training trials	6	6	-4,2
– as a job alternation substitute, in rehabilitative work, self-motivated studies supported by unemployment benefit	59	54	-8,5
<b>New vacancies at employment and economic development offices</b>	79	122	55,7

Unrounded figures are used in the Change column.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment's [Employment bulletin](#)

## Links

[Labour Force Survey tables in databases](#)

[About seasonally adjusted trend](#)

The accuracy of figures is explained in [the quality description of the Labour Force Survey](#).

[Comparison between the employment statistics of Statistics Finland and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment](#)

[Job vacancy survey](#)

[The latest seasonally adjusted employment figures published by the EU](#) and [the latest data on open job vacancies published by the EU](#) can be found on Eurostat's home page <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.

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## Appendix tables 2022, February

**Appendix table 1. Key indicators in the Labour Force Survey by sex 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Indicator	Sex			
Employment rate, persons aged 15-64	Both sexes	70,0	72,7	2,7
	Males	69,8	72,3	2,5
	Females	70,3	73,2	2,9
Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	8,3	6,7	-1,6
	Males	9,4	7,4	-2,0
	Females	7,1	5,9	-1,2
Activity rate, persons aged 15-74	Both sexes	65,5	66,8	1,3
	Males	67,5	68,3	0,8
	Females	63,6	65,4	1,8

**Appendix table 2. Population aged 15-74 by labour force status and sex 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Labour force status				
Both sexes	Population total	4 127	4 121	-5	-0,1
	Active population total	2 705	2 755	50	1,8
	- employed	2 481	2 570	89	3,6
	- unemployed	224	185	-40	-17,6
	Inactive population	1 422	1 367	-55	-3,9
Males	Population total	2 076	2 077	0	0,0
	Active population total	1 401	1 418	17	1,2
	- employed	1 269	1 313	43	3,4
	- unemployed	131	105	-26	-19,9
	Inactive population	676	659	-17	-2,5
Females	Population total	2 050	2 045	-6	-0,3
	Active population total	1 304	1 337	33	2,5
	- employed	1 212	1 258	46	3,8
	- unemployed	93	79	-13	-14,5
	Inactive population	746	708	-38	-5,1

**Appendix table 3. Population by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change	
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	4 127	4 121	-5	-0,1
	15-64	3 420	3 419	0	0,0
	15-24	607	608	1	0,2
	25-34	709	712	3	0,4
	35-44	714	716	2	0,3
	45-54	665	663	-2	-0,4
	55-64	725	721	-4	-0,6
	65-74	707	702	-5	-0,7
Males	15-74	2 076	2 077	0	0,0
	15-64	1 743	1 746	3	0,2
	15-24	309	317	9	2,9
	25-34	359	368	9	2,5
	35-44	366	368	2	0,5
	45-54	343	337	-6	-1,6
	55-64	367	356	-11	-3,0
	65-74	333	331	-3	-0,8
Females	15-74	2 050	2 045	-6	-0,3
	15-64	1 677	1 673	-3	-0,2
	15-24	298	290	-8	-2,6
	25-34	350	344	-6	-1,8
	35-44	347	348	1	0,2
	45-54	322	326	3	1,0
	55-64	358	365	7	1,9
	65-74	374	371	-2	-0,6

**Appendix table 4. Active population by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 705	2 755	50	1,8
	15-64	2 617	2 669	52	2,0
	15-24	271	282	11	4,0
	25-34	588	596	8	1,3
	35-44	642	654	12	1,9
	45-54	595	597	2	0,4
	55-64	521	540	19	3,7
	65-74	88	86	-2	-2,7
Males	15-74	1 401	1 418	17	1,2
	15-64	1 346	1 366	20	1,5
	15-24	141	144	3	2,3
	25-34	310	312	2	0,8
	35-44	335	346	10	3,1
	45-54	303	304	1	0,4
	55-64	257	260	3	1,3
	65-74	54	51	-3	-5,5
Females	15-74	1 304	1 337	33	2,5
	15-64	1 271	1 303	32	2,5
	15-24	130	138	8	6,0
	25-34	278	284	5	1,9
	35-44	307	308	2	0,6
	45-54	292	293	1	0,4
	55-64	264	280	16	6,1
	65-74	34	34	1	1,9



**Appendix table 5. Activity rates by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	65,5	66,8	1,3
	15-64	76,5	78,1	1,5
	15-24	44,7	46,5	1,7
	25-34	82,9	83,7	0,8
	35-44	90,0	91,3	1,4
	45-54	89,4	90,0	0,6
	55-64	71,9	75,0	3,1
	65-74	12,4	12,2	-0,2
Males	15-74	67,5	68,3	0,8
	15-64	77,2	78,3	1,0
	15-24	45,7	45,4	-0,3
	25-34	86,3	84,9	-1,5
	35-44	91,5	93,9	2,4
	45-54	88,4	90,2	1,8
	55-64	70,2	73,2	3,1
	65-74	16,3	15,6	-0,8
Females	15-74	63,6	65,4	1,8
	15-64	75,8	77,9	2,1
	15-24	43,7	47,6	3,8
	25-34	79,4	82,4	3,0
	35-44	88,3	88,7	0,3
	45-54	90,4	89,9	-0,6
	55-64	73,6	76,6	3,0
	65-74	9,0	9,2	0,2

**Appendix table 6. Employed persons by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	2 481	2 570	89	3,6
	15-64	2 395	2 486	91	3,8
	15-24	212	241	29	13,8
	25-34	534	574	40	7,5
	35-44	605	617	12	1,9
	45-54	558	563	5	0,9
	55-64	486	491	5	1,0
	65-74	86	84	-2	-2,3
Males	15-74	1 269	1 313	43	3,4
	15-64	1 216	1 262	46	3,8
	15-24	104	123	19	17,9
	25-34	282	302	20	7,1
	35-44	314	323	9	2,8
	45-54	277	285	8	2,9
	55-64	238	228	-10	-4,2
	65-74	53	51	-2	-4,7
Females	15-74	1 212	1 258	46	3,8
	15-64	1 179	1 225	46	3,9
	15-24	108	118	11	9,8
	25-34	252	272	20	8,0
	35-44	291	294	3	1,0
	45-54	281	277	-3	-1,1
	55-64	248	263	15	6,0
	65-74	33	33	1	1,6

**Appendix table 7. Employment rates by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	60,1	62,4	2,2
	15-64	70,0	72,7	2,7
	15-24	35,0	39,7	4,7
	25-34	75,3	80,7	5,4
	35-44	84,8	86,2	1,4
	45-54	83,9	84,9	1,0
	55-64	67,0	68,1	1,1
	65-74	12,1	11,9	-0,2
Males	15-74	61,1	63,2	2,1
	15-64	69,8	72,3	2,5
	15-24	33,8	38,7	4,9
	25-34	78,6	82,2	3,5
	35-44	85,8	87,8	2,0
	45-54	80,9	84,7	3,8
	55-64	65,0	64,2	-0,8
	65-74	15,9	15,3	-0,6
Females	15-74	59,1	61,5	2,4
	15-64	70,3	73,2	2,9
	15-24	36,2	40,8	4,6
	25-34	71,9	79,1	7,2
	35-44	83,8	84,5	0,7
	45-54	87,0	85,2	-1,8
	55-64	69,1	71,9	2,8
	65-74	8,8	9,0	0,2

**Appendix table 8. Employed persons aged 15-74 by status in employment 2021/02 - 2022/02**

	Year/Month		Change	Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Status in employment				
Employed persons total	2 481	2 570	89	3,6
Employees total	2 134	2 235	101	4,7
Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers	347	336	-11	-3,3

**Appendix table 9. Employed persons aged 15-74 by employer sector 2021/02 - 2022/02**

	Year/Month		Change	
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employer sector				
Employer sector total (incl. employer sector unknown)	2 481	2 570	89	3,6
Private sector	1 858	1 905	48	2,6
Public sector	612	647	35	5,7
- central government	136	159	23	16,8
- local government	476	488	12	2,6

**Appendix table 10. Employed persons aged 15-74 by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2021/02 - 2022/02**

	Year/Month		Change	
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Regional State Administrative Agencies				
Whole country (incl. Åland)	2 481	2 570	89	3,6
Southern Finland AVI	1 105	1 168	63	5,7
Southwestern Finland AVI	325	320	-5	-1,6
Eastern Finland AVI	211	215	4	2,0
Western and Inland Finland AVI	545	555	11	1,9
Northern Finland AVI	209	221	12	5,7
Lapland AVI	70	74	5	6,6

**Appendix table 11. Part-time employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2021/02 - 2022/02**

	Year/Month		Change	
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex				
Both sexes	459	485	27	5,9
Males	171	185	14	8,2
Females	287	300	13	4,5

**Appendix table 12. Proportion of part-time employed persons in all employed persons aged 15-74 by sex 2021/02 - 2022/02, %**

	Year/Month		Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex			
Both sexes	18,5	18,9	0,4
Males	13,5	14,1	0,6
Females	23,7	23,9	0,1

**Appendix table 13. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2021/02 - 2022/02**

	Year/Month		Change	
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Employment relationship				
Employees total	2 134	2 235	101	4,7
- permanent full-time work	1 563	1 634	72	4,6
- permanent part-time work	257	260	3	1,2
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	200	193	-7	-3,4
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	114	147	33	28,9
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	314	341	26	8,4
Part-time work total	371	407	36	9,7

**Appendix table 14. Employees aged 15-74 by type of employment relationship 2021/02 - 2022/02, %**

	Year/Month		Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Employees total	100,0	100,0	0,0
- permanent full-time work	73,2	73,1	-0,1
- permanent part-time work	12,0	11,6	-0,4
- temporary (fixed-term) full-time work	9,4	8,7	-0,7
- temporary (fixed-term) part-time work	5,4	6,6	1,2
Temporary (fixed-term) work total	14,7	15,2	0,5
Part-time work total	17,4	18,2	0,8

**Appendix table 15. Unemployed persons by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change	Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		1000 persons	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %
Sex	Age group				
Both sexes	15-74	224	185	-40	-17,6
	15-64	222	183	-39	-17,6
	15-24	59	41	-18	-30,8
	25-34	54	21	-33	-60,3
	35-44	37	37	0	0,6
	45-54	37	34	-3	-7,7
	55-64	35	49	14	40,8
Males	15-74	131	105	-26	-19,9
	15-64	130	104	-26	-19,7
	15-24	37	21	-15	-42,0
	25-34	28	10	-18	-64,3
	35-44	21	22	1	7,1
	45-54	26	19	-7	-27,2
	55-64	19	32	13	69,2
Females	15-74	93	79	-13	-14,5
	15-64	92	78	-14	-14,8
	15-24	23	20	-3	-12,5
	25-34	26	12	-15	-56,1
	35-44	16	15	-1	-7,9
	45-54	11	15	4	37,5
	55-64	16	17	1	7,1

**Appendix table 16. Unemployment rates by sex and age 2021/02 - 2022/02**

		Year/Month		Change
		2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
		Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Sex	Age group			
Both sexes	15-74	8,3	6,7	-1,6
	15-64	8,5	6,8	-1,6
	15-24	21,9	14,5	-7,3
	25-34	9,2	3,6	-5,6
	35-44	5,7	5,6	-0,1
	45-54	6,2	5,7	-0,5
	55-64	6,7	9,1	2,4
Males	15-74	9,4	7,4	-2,0
	15-64	9,7	7,6	-2,0
	15-24	26,1	14,8	-11,3
	25-34	8,9	3,2	-5,7
	35-44	6,2	6,5	0,2
	45-54	8,5	6,1	-2,3
	55-64	7,4	12,4	5,0
Females	15-74	7,1	5,9	-1,2
	15-64	7,2	6,0	-1,2
	15-24	17,3	14,3	-3,0
	25-34	9,5	4,1	-5,4
	35-44	5,2	4,7	-0,4
	45-54	3,8	5,2	1,4
	55-64	6,1	6,2	0,1

**Appendix table 17. Unemployment rates by Regional State Administrative Agencies (AVI) 2021/02 - 2022/02, persons aged 15-74**

	Year/Month		Change
	2021/02	2022/02	2021/02 - 2022/02
	Per cent, %	Per cent, %	Percentage points
Regional State Administrative Agencies			
Whole country (incl. Åland)	8,3	6,7	-1,6
Southern Finland AVI	8,4	6,6	-1,8
Southwestern Finland AVI	7,0	8,4	1,4
Eastern Finland AVI	11,7	6,0	-5,7
Western and Inland Finland AVI	7,5	5,5	-2,0
Northern Finland AVI	8,0	9,3	1,4
Lapland AVI	.	.	.

**Appendix table 18. Seasonally adjusted trends 2022/02**

	Employed	Employment rate, persons aged 15-64	Unemployed	Unemployed job seekers (MEE)	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-74	Unemployment rate, persons aged 15-24
	1000 persons	Per cent, %	1000 persons	1000 persons	Per cent, %	Per cent, %
2020/02	2 562	72,6	182	239	6,7	18,3
2020/03	2 462	69,9	182	308	6,7	18,5
2020/04	2 460	69,8	182	308	6,7	18,6
2020/05	2 456	69,7	223	308	8,4	18,6
2020/06	2 455	69,6	223	308	8,3	18,7
2020/07	2 459	69,7	224	308	8,3	18,8
2020/08	2 464	69,8	226	307	8,4	19,0
2020/09	2 469	69,9	227	309	8,3	19,0
2020/10	2 473	70,0	225	312	8,2	19,2
2020/11	2 478	70,2	224	314	8,2	19,4
2020/12	2 484	70,3	223	314	8,2	19,5
2021/01	2 492	70,5	222	313	8,1	19,3
2021/02	2 501	70,7	220	311	8,0	19,0
2021/03	2 511	71,0	219	310	8,0	18,6
2021/04	2 524	71,4	219	307	8,0	18,3
2021/05	2 538	71,8	219	303	7,9	17,8
2021/06	2 549	72,1	217	298	7,8	17,2
2021/07	2 556	72,3	213	293	7,7	16,5
2021/08	2 560	72,5	207	289	7,5	16,0
2021/09	2 567	72,6	202	283	7,3	15,6
2021/10	2 577	72,9	198	276	7,1	15,3
2021/11	2 589	73,2	196	269	7,0	15,0
2021/12	2 600	73,5	196	263	7,0	14,6
2022/01	2 609	73,8	194	259	6,9	14,3
2022/02	2 618	74,0	191	254	6,8	14,0



# Appendix figures 2022, February

**Appendix figure 1. Employment rate and trend of employment rate 2012/02–2022/02, persons aged 15–64**



**Appendix figure 2. Unemployment rate and trend of unemployment rate 2012/02–2022/02, persons aged 15–74**



# 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 89. The data content of the Survey is based on an EU regulation, and the Survey sample includes approximately 12,500 persons every month.

At the beginning of 2021, the data content, data collection and estimation method of the Labour Force Survey were revised. The content of the questionnaire was harmonised more closely than before between different EU countries to improve the comparability of the data. The data content also extended when questions were added to the inquiry concerning the flexibility of working hours, the number of self-employed persons' customers and the working hours of secondary jobs. In addition, persons aged 75 to 89 were included in the survey as a new age group. The sample size of this age group is small and therefore data on the age group are not published on the monthly and quarterly levels. The monthly and quarterly Labour Force Survey data still concern the 15 to 74 age group.

The data collection method of the survey was renewed by offering the respondents the possibility to respond not only with telephone and face-to-face interviews but also with a web questionnaire. The new EU legislation, increased non-response and changes to the data collection method were taken into account in the formation of the sample and the calculation method of the results.

The information provided by the respondents is used to draw a picture of the activities of the entire population aged between 15 and 89 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 Labour Force 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 time series and trend time series are used to monitor long-term development and cyclical variation. 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 on the structure of households and the activities of all members of the household relative to the labour market.

The Labour Force Survey contains continuously collected data that are used as monthly, quarterly and annual data and data asked from a subsample that are used only as annual data. From 2021 onwards, some annual data are collected every two years. The Labour Force Survey also includes a section with a yearly changing topic. The topic is related to the labour market, such as young people, transition from work to retirement, accidents at work or reconciliation of work and family life. Some topics are repeated regularly every eight years. Every four years the questions are connected to a topical subject to be decided separately.

A description of the data content of the Labour Force Survey is available at:

[http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tlu\\_en.html](http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tlu_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 present data content of the Labour Force Survey is based on the European Union's Regulation on social statistics (1700/2019) and on Implementing Regulations 2019/2181, 2019/2240 and 2019/2241 concerning the labour force domain, on Delegated Regulation 2020/256 and on Delegated Regulation 2020/257.

A detailed description of the EU Labour Force Survey is available at:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU\\_labour\\_force\\_survey](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey).

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.

Concepts:

- **Employed** are persons who during the survey week have worked at least one hour against pay or entrepreneurial income. Persons temporarily absent from work during the survey week are also classified as employed if the reason for absence is maternity or paternity leave, own illness, holiday or a working hour arrangement; or the absence lasts under three months.

Main changes in the definition of an employed person from the beginning of 2021:

- Persons on parental leave receiving earnings-related support are classified as employed, even if the absence from work would have lasted over three months.
- A self-employed person or an unpaid worker in an enterprise of a family member is calculated as employed only if the absence from work has lasted under three months. Previously, self-employed persons were counted as employed regardless of the length or reason of absence.
- A person is **unemployed** if he/she is without work during the survey week (not in paid employment or working as self-employed), 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. Persons laid off for the time being who fulfil the above-mentioned criteria are also counted as unemployed.
- All persons aged 15 to 89 who were employed or unemployed during the survey week belong to the **active population**. The concept of labour force can also be used of the active population.
- The **economically inactive population** consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the survey week. The concept of persons not in labour force can also be used of the inactive population.

Explanations for other concepts of the Labour Force Survey can be found at:

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/kas_en.html).

**The classifications** used in the Labour Force Survey include the Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008, NACE Rev. 2), the Classification of Occupations 2010 (ISCO-08), the Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989 (based on the Classification of Occupations 2010), the Classification of Education 2016 (ISCED 2011) and the Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors 2012 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 statistics are based on sample data collected monthly. The monthly sample consists of some 12,500 persons.

The population of the Labour Force Survey consists of persons aged between 15 and 89 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 (<https://dvv.fi/en/foreigner-registration>).

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 12,500 persons, which is, on the average, every 370th 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.

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. In the last round, that is, the fifth round, the data content is wider, and in addition to the basic survey, the inquiry also includes the household section and a section with a yearly changing topic. The household interview is conducted to ascertain the members who belong to the household of the target person and the activity of the household members aged 15 to 89 on the labour market. In order that the data would describe the whole population, a supplementing sample is added to it of households in which all members are aged 90 or over. Children under the age of 15 and persons aged over 89 are not interviewed in the Labour Force Survey, but certain information is formed for them based on register data 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 2019, the household data comprised approximately 45,000 persons who formed 20,000 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 Labour Force Survey data are collected with computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted by Statistics Finland's interviewers and partly by face-to-face interviews and from 2021 onwards with a web questionnaire. According to the interviewee's choice, either Finnish, Swedish or English is used as the language of the questionnaire (starting from the statistical reference year 2014).

In the survey, all respondents receive a weighting coefficient which is used to make the respondents as representative of the population of the survey as possible. The weighting coefficient includes for each respondent information on the sampling design used and the method for correcting non-response based on additional information. The raising effect of the weighting coefficient makes it possible to examine the results at the level of the population. Then the weighting coefficient can be interpreted so that the person who responds to the survey represents the number of persons in the population indicated by their weight.

The weighting progresses through basic weighting to reweighting. The basic weighting is the starting point for reweighting and it takes into account the sampling design of the survey and the stratification used in it, as well as the number of respondents by stratum. The reweighting method uses calibration of weights, where the basic weights are improved by utilising the latest available population data and additional information available from other register sources. Population data are gender, age, region and language. Other additional information is obtained from the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Statistics Finland's Register of Completed Education and Degrees, and the Tax Administration's Incomes Register. Calibration weights are formed with CALMAR2 software operating in SAS environment developed in France.

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 published in a certain month is an estimate of the number of unemployed persons obtained by such a procedure.

Starting from 2021, a quarterly weight is used in the calculation of quarterly estimates, which is calculated by scaling the monthly weight of each month of the quarter in question to the average population of the quarter and by proportioning it to the number of survey weeks in the month. Annual estimates are averages of quarterly 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. In addition to the original series, we also publish from the Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted series, from which seasonal variation that occurs in similar ways from one year to the next has been removed, as well as so-called trends from which irregular random variation has also been removed in addition to seasonal variation.

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. When using seasonally adjusted series and trend series it should be noted that in the Tramo/Seats method the latest months are partly based on model-based forecasts, so particular caution must be used in conclusions made based on them. 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](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 instance, if the estimate for the number of unemployed persons in a certain month is 230,000 and its standard error is 7,700, the 95 per cent confidence interval of the number of the unemployed is  $230,000 \pm 15,100$ , i.e. 214,900–245,100 persons. The share to be added to the estimate or deducted from

it, in this case 15,100, is obtained by multiplying the estimate's standard error with the 1.96 coefficient of the 95 per cent confidence interval. This share describes the inaccuracy caused by random variation due to sampling and is called the **margin of error**.

## 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. The monthly, quarterly and annual results describe the situation in the "average" week of the survey period in question. 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](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 final Labour Force Survey data concerning January and February 2020 and 2021 have been published in connection with the data for March and the 1st quarter. The previously released data were preliminary and part of them have been revised due to the adjustment of the estimation method. The data for March and the 1st quarter of 2021 are final.

Retrospectively corrected time series according to the new estimation method for the years 2009 to 2020 will be published during 2021.

The 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 a quality description. Results related to families and work are published every other year in the autumn. In addition to regular own publication activity, Labour Force Survey data are published in the Statistical Yearbook of Finland, the Women and Men in Finland pocket statistics, and in article publications on the labour market. 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 data protection description can be found at: [https://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/tietosuojaselosteet/tietosuojaseloste\\_tyovoimatutkimus\\_en.html](https://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/tietosuojaselosteet/tietosuojaseloste_tyovoimatutkimus_en.html)

Information service: [tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi](mailto:tyovoimatutkimus@stat.fi) and tel. +358 29 551 1000.

## 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. Since 1999 a harmonised EU ad hoc survey with annually changing topics has been conducted in connection with the 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. The definitions of some concepts also changed. The revisions were based on the EU regulations and their aim was to improve the comparability of the Labour Force Surveys of different EU Member States.

At the beginning of 2021, the data content, data collection and estimation method of the Labour Force Survey were revised. The content of the questionnaire was harmonised more closely than before between different EU countries to improve the comparability of the data. The data content also extended when new questions were added to the questionnaire. The most important changes related to questions about working hours and when a person is defined as employed. In future, for example, persons on parental leave who receive earnings-related support are classified as employed regardless of the length of absence.

In addition, persons aged 75 to 89 were included in the survey as a new age group. The sample size of this age group is small and therefore data on the age group are not published on the monthly and quarterly levels. The monthly and quarterly Labour Force Survey data still concern the 15 to 74 age group.

The data collection method of the survey was renewed by offering the respondents the possibility to respond not only with telephone and face-to-face interviews but also with a web questionnaire. The new EU legislation, increased non-response and changes to the data collection method were taken into account in the formation of the sample and the calculation method of the results.

The final Labour Force Survey data concerning January and February 2020 and 2021 have been published in connection with the data for March and the 1st quarter. The previously released data were preliminary and part of them have been revised due to the adjustment of the estimation method. The data for March and the 1st quarter of 2021 are final.

Retrospectively corrected time series according to the new estimation method for the years 2009 to 2020 will be published during 2021.

## 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 Economic Affairs and Employment'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.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment 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:

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti\\_2019-09-13\\_men\\_001\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tyti/tyti_2019-09-13_men_001_en.html).

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Source: Labour force survey 2022, February. Statistics Finland