



F12.1

*Women and Men
in Finland*

2003

F12.1
Foreword

23 -09- 2003

This publication contains statistical data on the position of women and men, and on gender equality in Finland.

Statistics concerning gender equality are here mainly examined by the statistical topic division used by Statistics Finland, but data from other sources are also included. The tables and graphs of the publication are clear and simple and include explanations of the most important concepts used. They are designed to give a realistic picture of the position of women and men in different fields of society.

August 2003

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TILASTOKIRJASTO



136 014 3415

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Explanation of symbols

Magnitude nil	–
Magnitude less than half of unit employed	0
Data not available or too uncertain to be reported . . . . .	..

In some tables the sums do not amount to the totals shown because of rounding. In some tables percentages have been calculated from unrounded figures.

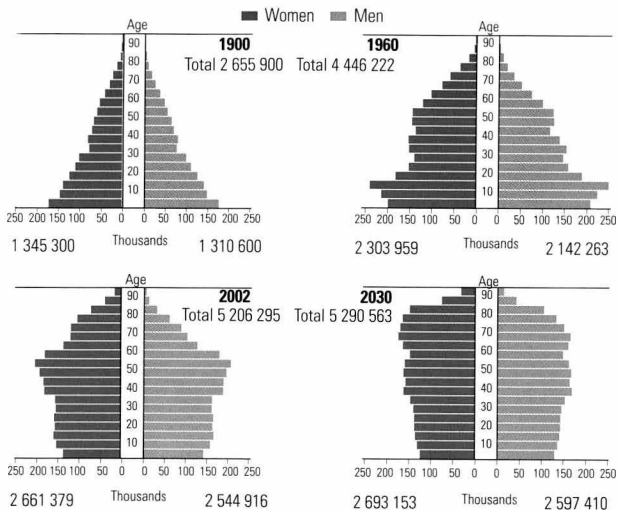
Progress so far

- 1864 Unmarried women receive full rights (when 25 years old)
- 1878 Women and men receive equal rights with regard to inheritance
- 1890 The first public kindergarten is established in Helsinki
- 1901 Women receive the right to study at university on equal terms with men
- 1906 Women receive voting rights for national elections (the first country to do so in Europe) and the right to be electoral candidates (the first country to do so in the world)
- 1907 The first women join the first Parliament (19/200)
- 1908 Brothels in Helsinki (16) closed down
- 1917 Women receive general voting rights for local government elections
- 1919 Wives gain a right to work without their husband's permission
- 1926 The Act on Women's Eligibility in State Posts is passed
The first female minister for the Finnish government is instated
- 1930 The Marriage Act releases wives from the guardianship of their husbands, and wives are given the right to their own property
- 1937 The Act on Maternity Allowance is passed
- 1943 Statutory school meals are introduced
- 1944 Acts passed instituting local government maternity and child health care clinics and also local government health visitors
- 1961 The contraceptive pill is approved
- 1962 The principle of equal pay for work of equal value is established both in the public and private sector
- 1970 The Abortion Act is passed
Human relationships and sex education become part of the school curriculum
- 1972 First woman to be elected to be Minister of Finance
- 1975 First woman to be elected to be Minister of Justice
- 1978 The father receives the right to 12 days' paternity leave in connection with the birth of his child

Progress so far

- 1980 A law (taking effect as of 1 Jan. 1982) is passed on the fathers's right to share parental leave with the mother even at a later stage
The first Plan of Action for Promotion of Gender Equality of the Government of Finland
- 1985 The Act on Home Care Allowance is passed
- 1986 Finland ratifies the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Women are allowed to keep their family name even when married
A child is entitled to have the mother's or father's family name
- 1987 The Act on Equality between Women and Men is passed
- 1988 The first female priests were consecrated in the Evangelic Lutheran Church of Finland
- 1990 Children up to the age of three are guaranteed a municipal child care place
The first woman in the world to become Minister of Defence
- 1992 A woman becomes a University Principal
A Woman becomes Director General of the Bank of Finland
- 1994 A woman becomes the Speaker of the Parliament
- 1995 The Act on Equality between Women and Men is partly reviewed
The Act on women's voluntary military service is passed
A woman becomes the Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Environment
A woman becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs
- 1996 A woman becomes Mayor of Helsinki
Children under school age are guaranteed municipal day care
- 2000 A woman becomes Chancellor of a University (University of Turku)
A woman is elected President of Finland.
- 2003 A woman becomes Prime Minister

Population by age 1900, 1960, 2002 and projection 2030

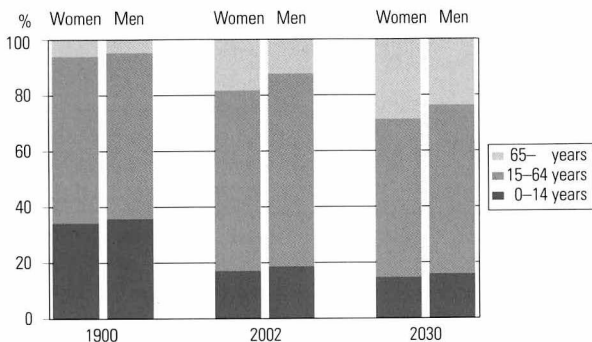


In 2002

- An age of 100 years or more had been reached by 271 women and 43 men.
- The mean age of females was 41.4 years and of males 38.2 years

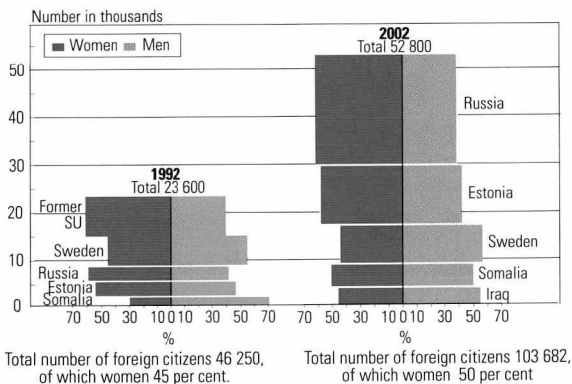
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Population by age 1900, 2002 and projection 2030



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

The five biggest groups of foreign citizens in Finland 1992 and 2002



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Foreign citizens in Finland, biggest groups (more than 1 000 persons) 2002

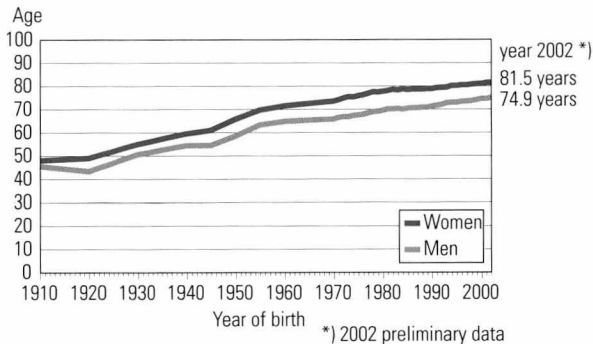
	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%
Russia	24 336	15 028	62	9 308	38
Estonia	12 428	7 206	58	5 222	42
Sweden	8 037	3 528	44	4 509	56
Somalia	4 537	2 290	50	2 247	50
Iraq	3 420	1 554	45	1 866	55
Great Britain	2 535	594	23	1 941	77
Germany	2 461	868	35	1 593	65
Iran	2 363	1 042	44	1 321	56
Yugoslavia ¹⁾	4 224	1 964	46	2 260	54
Turkey	2 146	581	27	1 565	73
United States	2 146	891	42	1 255	58
China	2 086	1 089	52	997	48
Former Soviet Union ²⁾	2 011	1 148	57	863	43
Thailand	1 784	1 490	84	294	16
Vietnam	1 713	871	51	842	49
Bosnia and Hertzegovina	1 701	842	50	859	50
Ukraine	1 248	715	57	533	43
Afghanistan	1 061	533	50	528	50
India	1 012	402	40	610	60
Other	22 433	9 349	42	13 084	58
Foreign citizens total	103 682	51 985	50	51 697	50

¹⁾ Former Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

²⁾ Part of the citizens of the former Soviet Union are Estonians

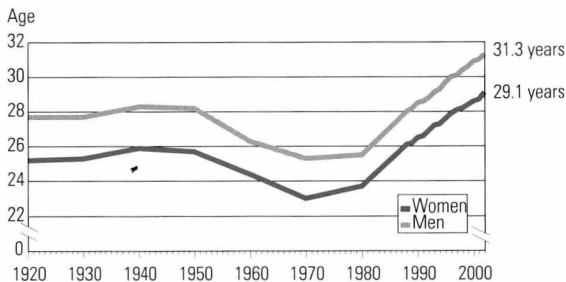
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Average life expectancy at birth 1910–2002



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

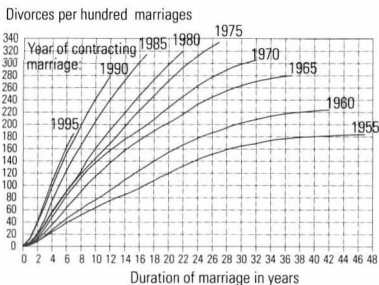
Average age of getting married for the first time 1920–2002



- 26 969 marriages were contracted in 2002 .
- According to family statistics the proportion of consensual unions of all families was 22 per cent.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

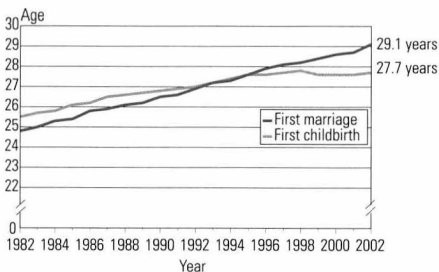
Cumulation of divorces by the end of year 2002 of marriages by year of contracting marriage



- 13 336 divorces were granted in 2002.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

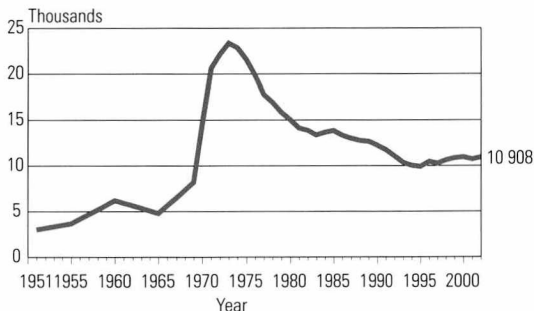
Average age of women at first marriage and first childbirth 1982–2002



- 55 555 children were born in 2002, of which 22 156 (39.9 %) outside marriage.
- Cohabiting becomes more common in the 1980's
- First childbirth often takes place before contracting marriage
- 52.7 % of the first-born were born outside marriage in 2002
- Children of lone mothers made up 8.2 per cent and those of lone fathers 0.1 per cent of all children aged under one year in 2001.
- In 2002, lone parent families numbered 117 920. Of these, 87.6 per cent were families with lone mothers and 12.4 per cent with lone fathers.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

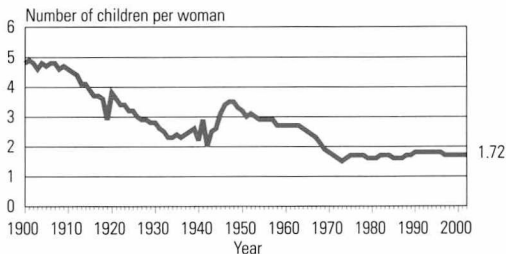
Number of abortions performed 1951–2002



The contraceptive pill was approved in 1961.
Abortion law in 1970.

Source: Stakes

Total fertility rate 1900–2002

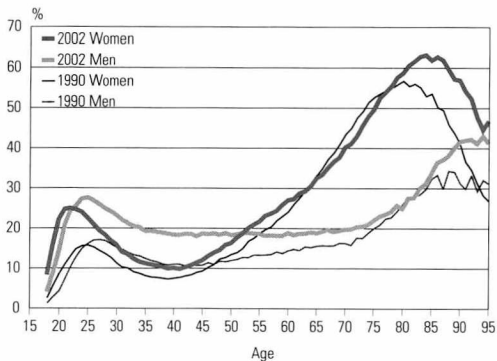


In 2002

- 83.3% of women aged 40–49 have given birth to a child
- mothers aged 40–49 have given birth to an average of 2.3 children per mother
- women aged 40–49 have given birth to an average of 1.9 children per woman

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Women and men living alone as a proportion of age group in 1990 and 2002



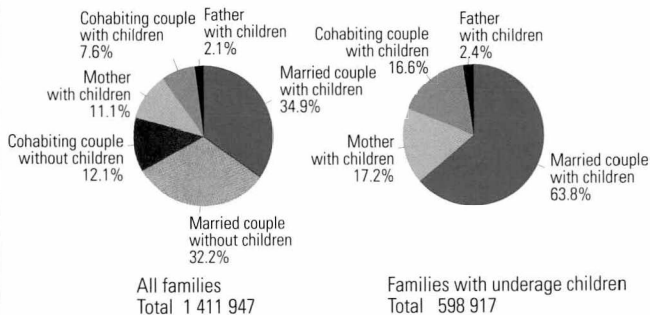
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Families by type 1950–2002 (%)

	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Mother with children	Father with children	Proportion of family population	Average size of family (persons)
1950	82.8	..	14.8	2.4	85.8	3.72
1960	85.6	..	12.5	1.9	86.7	3.72
1970	85.2	2.3	11.0	1.6	86.7	3.45
1980	79.3	8.0	11.0	1.7	84.0	3.15
1985	77.0	10.2	11.2	1.7	83.7	3.08
1990	73.6	13.8	10.8	1.8	82.1	3.00
1995	70.5	16.0	11.5	2.0	80.0	2.96
1997	69.4	17.1	11.5	2.0	79.3	2.93
1998	68.8	17.8	11.5	2.0	78.9	2.92
1999	68.3	18.2	11.5	2.1	78.5	2.90
2000	67.8	18.7	11.4	2.1	78.2	2.89
2001	67.4	19.3	11.3	2.1	77.9	2.87
2002	67.1	19.7	11.1	2.1	77.6	2.86

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Families by type of family 2002



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Registered partnerships of same-gender couples in the Nordic Countries

Registering of partnerships started on	Finland 1.3.2002	Denmark 1.10.1989	Norway 1.8.1993	Sweden 1.1.1995	Iceland 27.6.1996
Law in force on 31 Dec. 2001		12.25 years	8.4 years	7.0 years	5.5 years
Total number of partnerships registered ¹⁾	433	3 300*	1 231	1 355	81
Female couples	202	1 300*	472	458	43
Male couples	231	2 000*	759	897	38
Proportion of female couples, %	46.7	39.4	38.3	33.8	53.1
Proportion of male couples, %	53.3	60.6	61.7	66.2	46.9
Number of people in the population having registered their partnership by the end of the first year of registrations					
Total	871	640	316	665	42
Women	407	122	84	167	20
Men	464	518	232	498	22
% of women	46.7	19.1	26.6	25.1	47.6
% of men	53.3	80.9	73.4	74.9	52.4
Number of people in the population in a registered partnership 31.12. 2001 (Finland 31.12.2002)					²⁾
Total	871	4 956	2 048	2 408	162
Women	407	2 061	803	915	86
Men	464	2 895	1 245	1 493	76
% of women	46.7	41.6	39.2	38.0	53.1
% of men	53.3	58.4	60.8	62.0	46.9
Population on 31 Dec. 2001	5.2 million	5.4 million	4.5 million	8.9 million	0.3 million

* Estimate

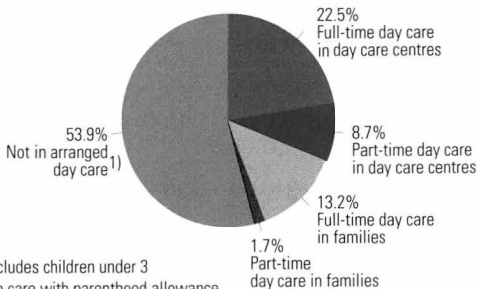
¹⁾ From the coming into force of the act by 31 December 2001, except in Finland by 31 December 2002.

²⁾ Calculated from registered partnerships

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland, Statistics Denmark, Statistics Norway, Statistics Sweden, Statistics Iceland

Children's day care 2002 (preliminary information)

Proportion(%) of all within age group 0–6



1)
Also includes children under 3 in home care with parenthood allowance or home-care allowance.

Source: Statistics on municipal activities, Statistics Finland

Children in organised day care in 2002 (preliminary data)

	Aged up to 3	Aged 3 to 6	Aged 0 to 6
Number			
Full-time day care			
Day care centres	17 300	73 451	90 751
Day care in families*)	18 963	34 373	53 336
Part-time day care			
Day care centres	611	34 527	35 138
Day care in families*)	1 033	5 653	6 686
% of age group			
Full-time day care			
Day care centres	10.3	31.2	22.5
Day care in families*)	11.3	14.6	13.2
Part-time day care			
Day care centres	0.4	14.7	8.7
Day care in families*)	0.6	2.4	1.7

*) Incl. group day care in families

There were 458 children aged 7 and over in full-time day care in day care homes, while 359 children were in full-time day care in families, and there were 4 062 children in part-time care in day care homes, while 2 451 children were in part-time day care in families

Source: Statistics on municipal activities, Statistics Finland

Child day care subsidies 1985–2002

	Eligible families, annual total	Statutory provision, € million
1985	42 800	32.1
1986	76 300	72.8
1987	86 900	133.0
1988	96 000	167.2
1989	110 700	210.1
1990	129 400	290.3
1991	138 300	354.9
1992	145 400	482.0
1993	159 700	516.8
1994	156 700	538.0
1995	155 000	503.8
1996	131 600	327.2
1997	129 900	319.5
1998	131 200	353.0*
1999	131 200	343.4*
2000	130 300	338.5*
2001	129 800	328.6*
2002	128 800	321.2*

The allowance system changed on 1 August 1997 from child home-care allowance into home-care allowance for small children. The figures for 1997 comprise the allowances according to both the old and new laws.

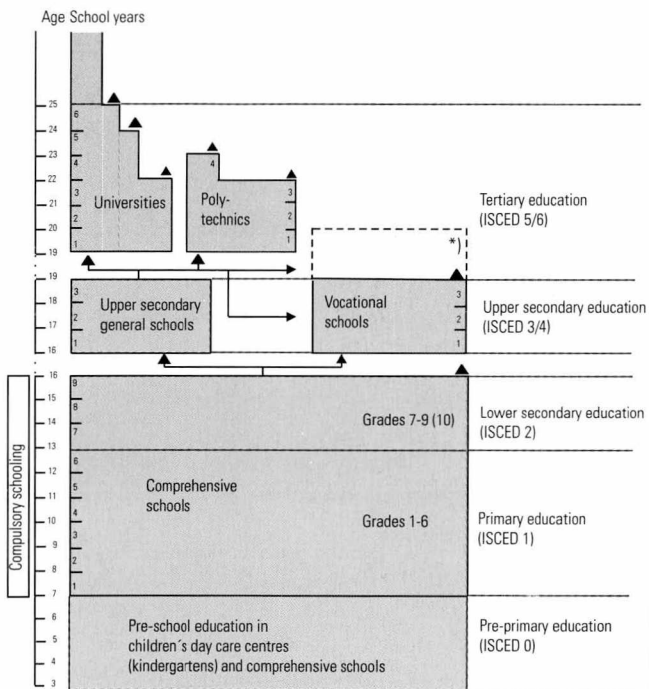
* Returns according to the old law are not deducted from the figures.

Source: Social Insurance Institution

- Maternity and parental allowance is granted for 263 working days (approximately 44 weeks). Of this, 105 working days are reserved for the mother only (maternity allowance phase). The parental allowance (158 working days) may be claimed fully by either the mother or the father, or by both in turn. If the father contributes to the care of the child he may receive paternity allowance for 18 working days in four separate periods during either the maternity or the parental allowance phase. In the case of multiple births, the parental allowance is extended by 60 working days per child starting with the second child.
- In 2002, parental allowance was paid to 95 277 women and 44 624 men. Parental allowance is approximately 65 per cent of the average earnings of women and men with wage and salary earnings. In 2002, fathers' average daily parental allowance amounted to EUR 54 and mothers' to EUR 34.
- In 65 per cent of the cases where parental allowance periods that ended in 2001, fathers were paid paternity or parental allowance. Fathers took an average of 16 days of paternity or parental leave in 2002.
- Parents of a child aged under three are entitled to take leave in order to care for their child. At the end of the child-care leave period, the parents have the right to return to their previous jobs.
- Since the beginning of 1996, children under school age have been entitled to municipal day care. In 2000, the children receiving full-time municipal day care numbered 148 000, of whom 36 200 were under three. Part-time day care was provided for 52 600 children, of whom 46 000 were under school age (0 to 6-year-olds).*)
- Alternatively, parents may receive either a home care allowance if there is a child aged under three in the family, or a private day-care allowance if a family's under school age child is looked after by a private day-care provider. This system of benefits was introduced on 1 August 1997. In 2002, a total of 129 000 families received allowances for the care of 199 000 young children. Excluding municipal supplements, the average monthly home-care allowance was EUR 346 per family and the private day-care allowance EUR 166 per family (December 2002).

Source: Social Insurance Institution *) Statistics on municipal activities, Statistics Finland

The regular education system in Finland



* Vocational colleges

Population aged 15 or over by level of education ¹⁾ at end-2001

Level of education ²⁾	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Only basic education	1 697 326	39.8	884 782	40.2	812 544	39.4
Population with educational qualifications	2 565 988	60.2	1 316 445	59.8	1 249 543	60.6
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4)	1 555 070	36.5	759 260	34.5	795 810	38.6
Tertiary education (ISCED 5/6)	1 010 918	23.7	557 185	25.3	453 733	22.0
First stage of tertiary (ISCED 5)						
Vocational college (ISCED 5B)	526 449	12.3	317 943	14.4	208 506	10.1
Lower and higher university, polytechnic (ISCED 5A)	459 989	10.8	231 118	10.5	228 871	11.1
Second stage of tertiary (ISCED 6)	24 480	0.6	8 124	0.4	16 356	0.8
Total	4 263 314	100	2 201 227	100	2 062 087	100

¹⁾ Unesco: International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED)

²⁾ The principal contents of the levels:

Upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4): upper secondary general education, upper secondary vocational education, specialist vocational qualifications

First stage of tertiary education, 5B programmes (ISCED 5B): vocational college education

First stage of tertiary education, 5A programmes (ISCED 5A): polytechnic degrees, lower and higher university degrees

Second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6): licentiate's and doctor's degrees

Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Differences in the levels of educational qualifications (25–64 years) in some EU countries 2001 ¹⁾

At least upper secondary level (ISCED 3)

Proportion of the female population	Proportion of the male population	Difference of the % proportions
%	%	

Educational level of women higher or as high as educational level of men

Ireland	60	55	5
Sweden	82	79	3
Portugal	21	19	2
Finland	76	72	4

Educational level of men higher

Belgium ²⁾	58	59	1
Greece	49	54	5
Italy	43	44	1
Spain	40	42	2
Denmark	79	82	3
France ³⁾	61	67	6
The Netherlands ^{2, 3)}	61	63	2
Luxembourg	47	58	11
Germany	78	87	9
Austria ²⁾	69	82	13
UK	57	69	12

¹⁾ Excluding ISCED 3C short programmes

²⁾ Year of reference 2000.

³⁾ Not all ISCED 3 programmes meet minimum requirements for ISCED 3C long programmes

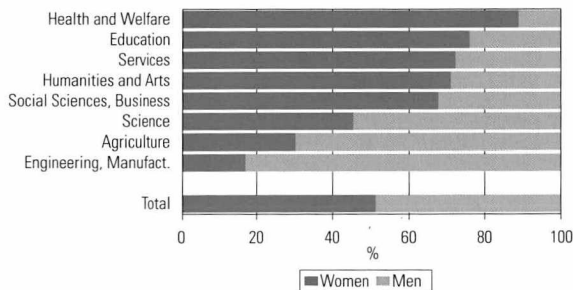
Source: Education at a Glance, OECD Indicators, 2000

In Finland year 2001:

- In the 15 to 64 age group, at least upper secondary level qualifications were held by 69.7% of women and 66.0 % of men.
- In the 25 to 64 age group, at least upper secondary level qualifications were held by 74.2 % of women and 70.6 % of men.
- In the 25 to 64 age group, polytechnic and higher university degrees were held by 12.8% of women and 11.1% of men in 2001.

Source: Educational structure of population by municipality 2001, Statistics Finland

Population with educational qualifications from vocational schools and colleges, polytechnics and universities by field of education 2001



Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality 2001, Statistics Finland

Population with at least upper secondary level qualification (ISCED 3) by age 1990 and 2001

1990 Age	Upper secondary qualification		Proportion (%) of the age group	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	22 824	24 127	15.4	15.5
20-24	137 612	133 848	81.6	76.5
25-29	157 008	153 091	85.2	79.5
30-34	149 083	147 513	79.6	75.3
35-39	141 307	144 395	71.3	69.7
40-44	131 260	136 339	61.0	60.3
45-49	85 482	88 679	53.4	53.7
50-54	57 648	57 566	41.6	42.1
55-59	40 528	40 135	31.3	32.7
60-64	32 374	29 823	23.6	25.4
65-69	25 826	20 650	19.8	22.5
70-	46 349	29 510	15.3	20.0
Total	1 027 301	1 005 676	48.9	52.0

2001 Age	Upper secondary qualification		Proportion (%) of the age group	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	23 727	23 639	14.8	14.0
20-24	136 952	131 309	85.9	79.0
25-29	133 316	131 563	87.7	82.1
30-34	141 752	136 397	86.2	79.9
35-39	161 110	154 920	87.2	80.8
40-44	156 304	149 026	83.9	77.7
45-49	150 613	145 893	76.3	72.5
50-54	137 068	134 088	65.7	63.1
55-59	93 574	91 881	57.2	56.7
60-64	63 914	60 293	45.0	45.7
65-69	40 677	37 276	33.5	35.9
70-	77 438	53 258	21.5	26.4
Total	1 316 445	1 249 543	59.8	60.6

Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Population with polytechnic and higher university degrees (ISCED 5 and 6) by age 1990 and 2001

1990 Age	Polytechnic and higher university degrees		Proportion (%) of the age group	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	—	—	—	—
20-24	740	352	0.4	0.2
25-29	11 442	9 643	6.2	5.0
30-34	16 684	16 518	8.9	8.4
35-39	17 532	18 218	8.8	8.8
40-44	17 290	19 404	8.0	8.6
45-49	12 411	14 441	7.7	8.7
50-54	7 059	8 660	5.1	6.3
55-59	4 306	6 497	3.3	5.3
60-64	2 990	5 046	2.2	4.3
65-69	2 365	3 675	1.8	4.0
70-	4 251	5 806	1.4	3.9
Total	97 070	108 260	4.6	5.6

2001 Age	Polytechnic and higher university degrees		Proportion (%) of the age group	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	1	—	—	—
20-24	10 269	2 703	6.4	1.6
25-29	34 522	23 437	22.7	14.6
30-34	30 514	24 362	18.6	14.3
35-39	26 941	22 088	14.6	11.5
40-44	23 512	20 529	12.6	10.7
45-49	21 682	20 407	11.0	10.1
50-54	19 314	20 091	9.3	9.5
55-59	14 466	16 113	8.8	9.9
60-64	8 507	10 160	6.0	7.7
65-69	4 580	6 497	3.8	6.3
70-	7 515	10 411	2.1	5.2
Total	179 458	157 187	9.2	8.6

Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Population with second stage of tertiary educational qualification (ISCED 6) 1975–2001

	Women with degrees of licentiate and doctor		Men with degrees of licentiate and doctor	
	Number	%	Number	%
1975	926	15	5 052	85
1980	1 387	17	6 625	83
1985	1 993	20	8 025	80
1990	2 962	23	10 028	77
1995	4 777	27	12 765	73
2000	7 487	32	15 761	68
2001	8 124	33	16 356	67

There were 700 licentiate and 1 200 doctorate level degrees attained at universities in 2001. Women attained 46 per cent of both.

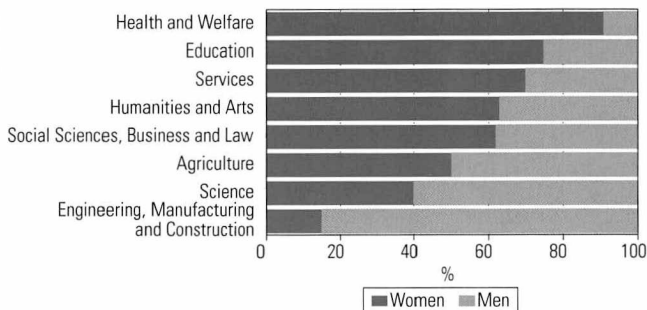
Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Vocational institutes 2001

Field of education (ISCED)	Students			Graduations		
	Number	%		Number	%	
		Total	Women		Men	Total	Women	Men
Education	134	75	25	126	82	18
Humanities and Arts	10 957	63	37	2 715	62	38
Social Sciences, Business and Law	26 016	62	38	10 330	69	31
Science	7 972	40	60	1 771	53	47
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	53 748	15	85	16 217	18	82
Agriculture	9 088	50	50	3 220	50	50
Health and Welfare	21 020	91	9	5 795	90	10
Services	31 171	70	30	12 371	71	29
Total	160 106	50	50	52 545	54	46

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Qualifications at vocational institutes by field of education (ISCED) 2001



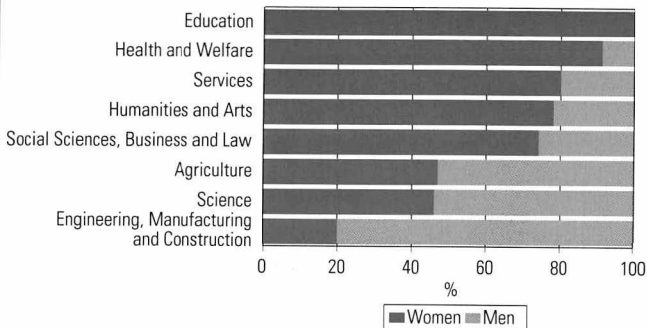
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Polytechnics 2001

Field of education (ISCED)	Students			Graduations		
	Number	% Women	% Men	Number	% Women	% Men
Education	1 189	69	31	57	79	21
Humanities and Arts	8 519	70	30	1 008	78	22
Social Sciences, Business and Law	26 185	71	29	4 252	74	26
Science	6 930	44	56	700	46	54
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	37 213	17	83	4 649	20	80
Agriculture	3 851	44	56	489	47	53
Health and Welfare	24 472	89	11	5 728	91	9
Services	9 654	71	29	1 162	80	20
Total	118 013	55	45	18 045	64	36

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Graduations at polytechnics by field of education (ISCED) 2001



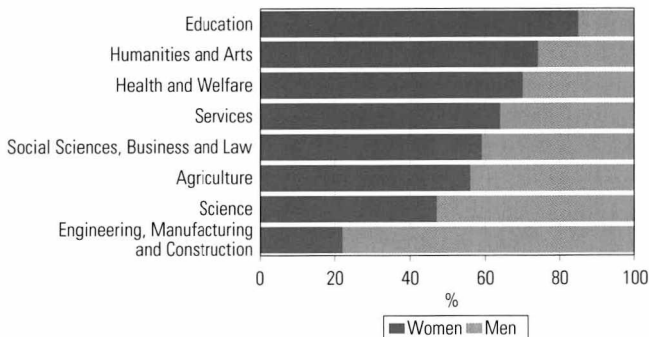
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Universities 2001

Field of education (ISCED)	Students			Graduations		
	Number	%		Number	%	
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Education	14 282	81	19	2 299	85	15
Humanities and Arts	33 611	72	28	2 985	74	26
Social Sciences, Business and Law	37 590	58	42	4 047	59	41
Science	25 276	41	59	2 271	47	53
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	34 985	21	79	2 665	22	78
Agriculture	2 784	56	44	276	56	44
Health and Welfare	12 638	73	27	2 054	70	30
Services	1 773	62	38	225	64	36
Total	162 939	53	47	16 822	59	41

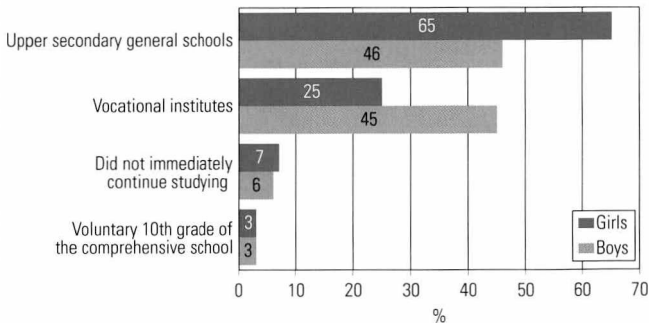
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

University graduations by field of education (ISCED) 2001



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

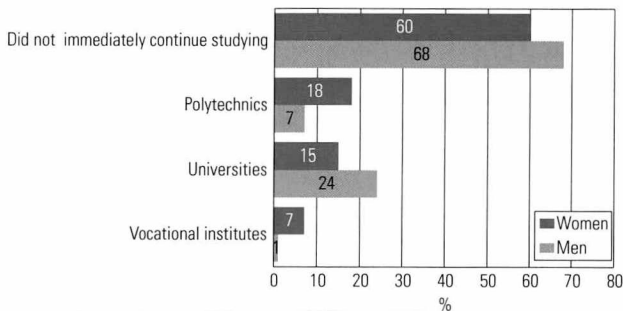
Pupils who have completed the comprehensive school in 2001 entering that year



Pupils completing the comprehensive school: girls 32 800, boys 34 500

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

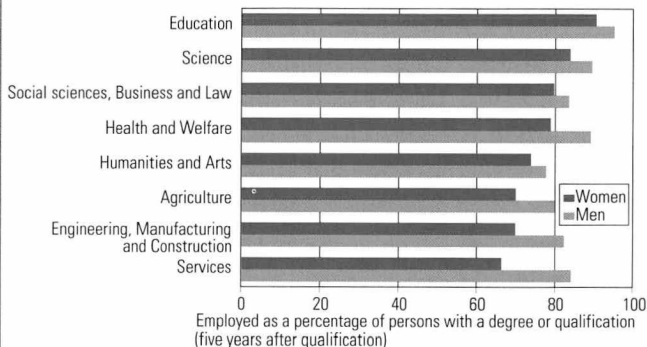
Pupils who passed the matriculation examination in 2001 entering that year



Pupils matriculating in 2001: women 20 500, men 14 000

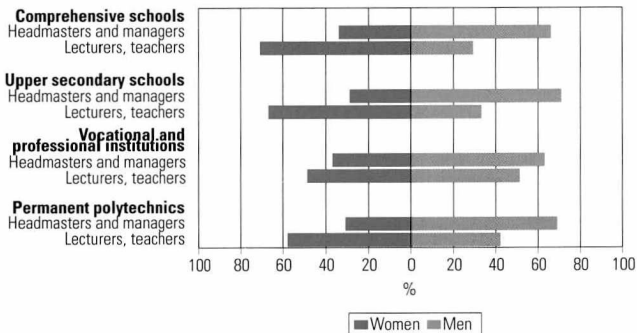
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Employment rates of persons with a degree or qualification attained in 1996 by field of education (ISCED) at end-2001



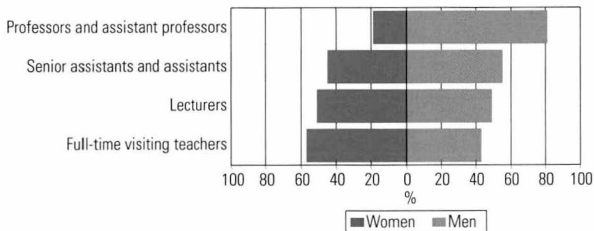
Source: Statistics on the employment of persons with a degree or qualification, preliminary data, Statistics Finland

Teachers at comprehensive and upper secondary schools and vocational and professional institutions and permanent polytechnics 2000



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Teachers at universities 2000



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Population by main groups 2002

1. Whole population 100%		
2. Population of working age 75%		3. Under 15 18%
		4. 75 or over 7%
5. Labour force 50%		6. Persons not in labour force 25%
7. Employed 46%		8. Unemployed 5%
9. 2%	10. 12%	11. Service industries 31%
<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture and forestry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manufacturing and construction</p>		

	Number		
	Total	Women	Men
1. Whole population	5 201 000	2 659 000	2 541 000
2. Population of working age	3 918 000	1 964 000	1 954 000
3. Under 15 years old	929 000	455 000	474 000
4. 75 years old or over	354 000	240 000	113 000
5. Labour force	2 610 000	1 258 000	1 352 000
6. Persons not in labour force aged 15-74	1 308 000	706 000	602 000
7. Employed	2 372 000	1 144 000	1 229 000
8. Unemployed	237 000	114 000	123 000
9. Agriculture and forestry	127 000	41 000	85 000
10. Manufacturing and construction	639 000	154 000	486 000
11. Service industries	1 606 000	949 000	658 000

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Women and men in the labour market 2002 (aged 15–74 years)

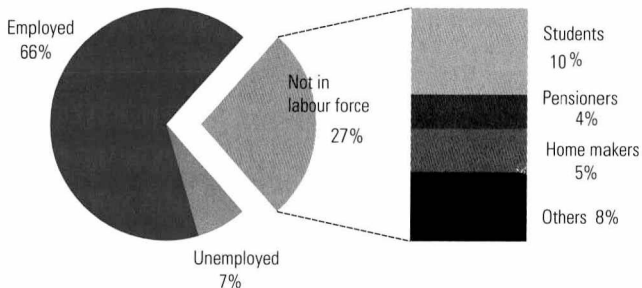
	1000 persons			Proportion (%)		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
AGED 15–74 YEARS	3 918	1 964	1 954	100	50.1	49.9
Not in the labour force	1 308	706	602	100	54.0	46.0
In the labour force	2 610	1 258	1 352	100	48.2	51.8
• employed	2 372	1 144	1 229	100	48.2	51.8
• unemployed	237	114	123	100	48.0	52.0
Activity rate, %	66.6	64.0	69.2			
Unemployment rate, %	9.1	9.1	9.1			
EMPLOYED	2 372	1 144	1 229	100	48.2	51.8
Working time						
• part-time work	302	200	102	100	66.1	33.8
• full-time work	2 069	943	1 126	100	45.6	54.4
Unknown	2	1	1	..	..	..
Employer	2 372	1 144	1 229	100	48.2	51.8
Private sector	1 723	687	1 036	100	39.9	60.1
Public sector	644	453	191	100	70.3	29.7
• local government	498	381	117	100	76.5	23.5
• central government	146	72	74	100	49.2	50.8
Unknown	5	4	2	100	71.2	28.8
Occupational status/ socio-economic status	2 372	1 144	1 229	100	48.2	51.8
Self-employed persons and unpaid family members	304	100	204	100	33.0	67.0
Employees	2 068	1 043	1 025	100	50.4	49.6
• upper salaried staff	522	232	291	100	44.4	55.6
• senior officials and up- per management	108	29	79	100	27.1	72.9
• lower salaried staff	784	566	218	100	72.2	27.8
• wage earners	756	243	513	100	32.2	67.8
• unknown	6	2	3	100	41.4	58.6
Industry	2 372	1 144	1 229	100	48.2	51.8
Agriculture and forestry	127	41	85	100	32.7	67.2
Manufacture, construction	639	154	486	100	24.0	76.0
Services *)	1 606	949	658	100	59.1	40.9
Actual hours worked (mill.)	3 999.8	1 752.0	2 247.8	100	43.8	56.2

*) Incl. Industry unknown

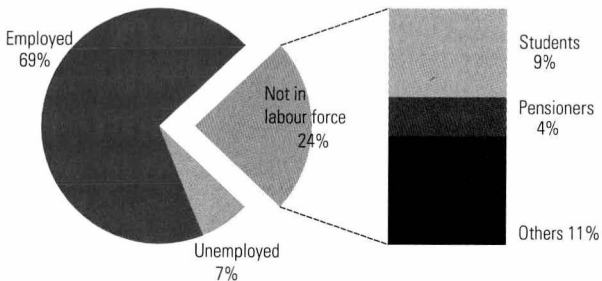
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Population aged 15–64 years by economic activity 2002

Women

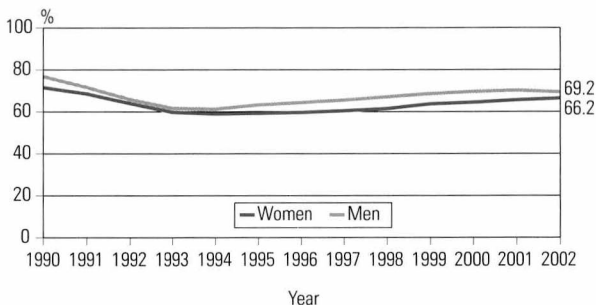


Men



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

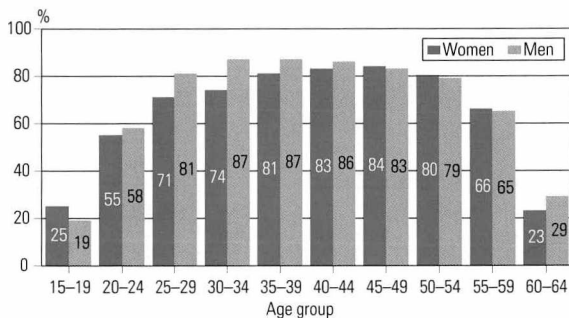
Women and men aged 15–64 by employment rate 1990–2002



Employment rate = The ratio of the employed to the total population aged 15–64.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employment rate by age 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employment rate 2000 (% of age group 15–64)

	Women	Men
EU15	53.8	72.4
Denmark	72.1	80.7
Sweden	69.7	72.6
Finland	65.2	71.1
United Kingdom	64.5	77.9
Netherlands	63.4	82.1
Portugal	60.4	76.2
Austria	59.7	76.2
Germany	57.8	72.7
France	54.8	68.8
Ireland	53.4	75.6
Belgium	51.9	69.8
Luxembourg	50.0	75.0
Greece	41.3	71.3
Spain	40.3	69.6
Italy	39.3	67.6

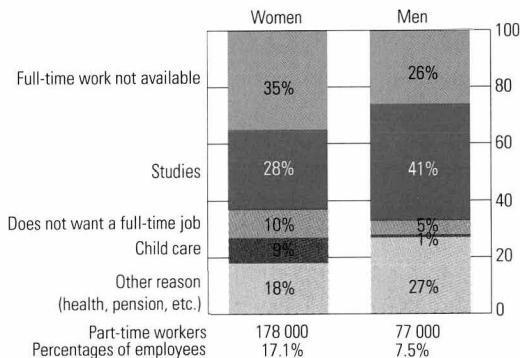
Source: The Life of Women and Men in Europe, Eurostat

Employed working full-time/part-time, unemployed and persons not in labour force (aged 15–64 years) 1990–2002, 1 000 persons

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed		Not in labour force	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	1 025	1 224	156	70	33	49	442	345
1991	992	1 135	152	77	62	106	465	378
1992	927	1 040	144	79	114	178	494	406
1993	856	971	147	82	170	235	509	423
1994	845	966	146	83	174	235	522	433
1995	846	1 000	151	86	178	204	513	430
1996	854	1 021	152	86	176	186	509	431
1997	868	1 057	155	74	154	160	518	439
1998	879	1 083	165	80	142	143	516	433
1999	905	1 107	181	88	131	130	493	421
2000	916	1 124	186	91	131	122	480	413
2001	935	1 136	187	91	121	117	474	410
2002	941	1 121	196	95	114	123	468	419

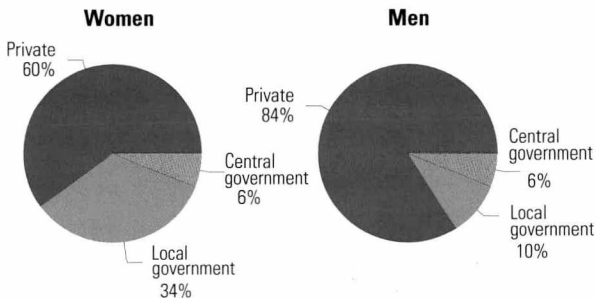
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Reasons for working part-time 2002 (aged 15–64 years)



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employed aged 15–74 years by employer sector 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Level of education of the employed 2001



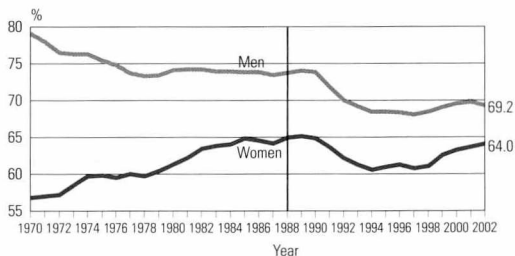
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Level of education of the employed 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Labour force participation rate 1970–2002 (aged 15–74 years)



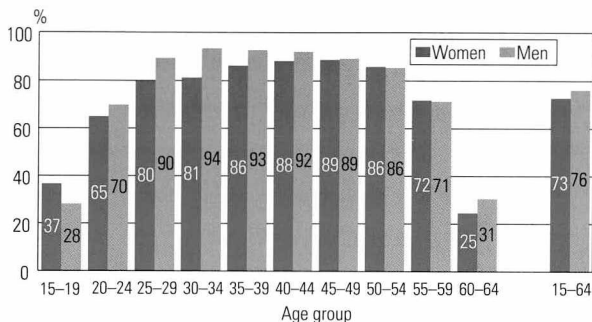
From 1988 onwards, the figures are in compliance with the revisions made in 1998.

Labour force participation rate = Labour force as a percentage of population aged 15–74.

Labour force = Employed + unemployed

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Labour force participation rate by age 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Labour force participation by number of children 2002 (the fourth quarter), 1 000 persons

	Number in population		Number in labour force		Labour force participation rate %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
No children under 18	1 104	1 223	723	812	65.5	66.4
With children under 18	617	536	502	499	81.4	93.2
1 child	257	219	212	200	82.5	91.3
2 children	244	201	203	191	83.3	95.0
3 or more children	116	116	87	108	74.6	93.5
With children under 7	288	260	208	249	72.1	95.5
1 child	185	163	142	155	76.9	95.2
2 or more children	103	97	66	94	63.5	96.1
Total	1 721	1 759	1 225	1 311	71.2	74.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Population aged 15–64 years by economic activity and the youngest child 2002 (the fourth quarter), %

	The youngest child							
	under 1 year		1–2 years		3–6 years		7–17 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed	5.0	85.0	47.6	91.6	80.0	90.7	83.9	88.0
Unemployed	0.9	6.3	2.5	4.1	7.8	4.5	5.5	3.0
Student	1.4	3.4	5.6	1.9	5.1	1.7	4.1	3.5
Maternity/ paternity/ parental leave	44.9	3.5	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Child care leave	11.0	0.0	30.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic work	35.9	0.6	8.7	0.3	3.1	0.1	2.0	0.1
Others	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.0	4.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
no. 1 000	48	40	94	92	145	126	330	277

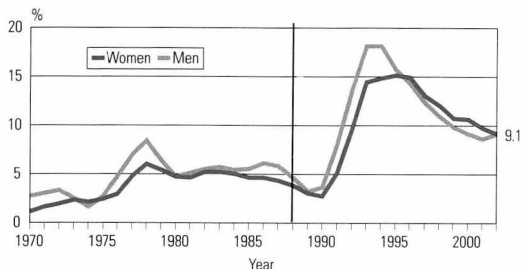
The number of mothers aged 15–64 with children under 18 years was 617 000 and fathers 536 000. The number of women aged 15–64 was 1 721 000 and men 1 759 000.

Unemployed and unemployment rates 1980–2002, %

Year	Unemployed 1 000 persons			Gender distribution, %		Unemployment rate, %		
	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1980	114	53	61	46	54	4.7	4.7	4.7
1985	129	56	73	43	57	5.0	4.6	5.5
New method								
1990	82	33	49	40	60	3.2	2.7	3.6
1991	168	62	106	37	63	6.6	5.1	8.0
1992	292	114	178	39	61	11.7	9.6	13.6
1993	405	170	235	42	58	16.3	14.4	18.1
1994	408	173	235	42	58	16.6	14.8	18.1
1995	382	178	204	47	53	15.4	15.1	15.7
1996	363	176	186	48	52	14.6	14.9	14.3
1997	314	154	160	49	51	12.7	13.0	12.3
1998	285	142	143	50	50	11.4	12.0	10.9
1999	261	131	130	50	50	10.2	10.7	9.8
2000	253	131	122	52	48	9.8	10.6	9.1
2001	238	121	117	51	49	9.1	9.7	8.6
2002	237	114	123	48	52	9.1	9.1	9.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

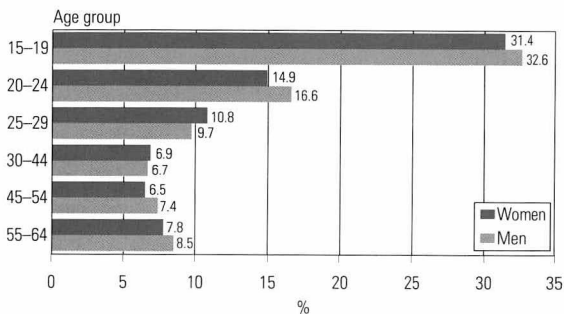
Unemployment rates 1970–2002 (aged 15–74 years)



From 1988 onwards, the figures are in compliance with the revisions made in 1998.
 Unemployment rate = The ratio of the unemployed to all persons in the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Unemployment rates by age 2002



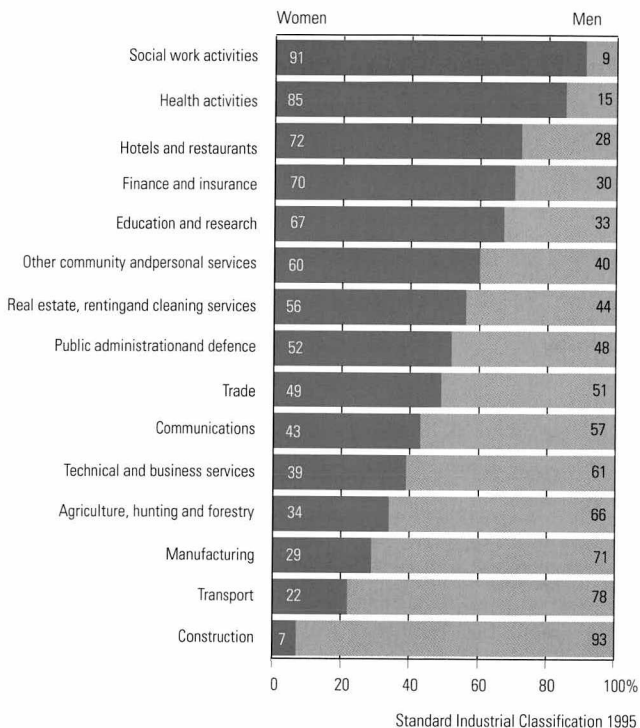
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Harmonised unemployment rates in EU countries 2000 (% of labour force)

	Women	Men
EU15	9.3	6.8
Luxembourg	3.1	1.8
Netherlands	3.6	2.1
Ireland	4.2	4.2
Austria	4.3	3.1
United Kingdom	4.7	5.9
Denmark	4.8	4.1
Portugal	5.0	3.3
Sweden	5.8	6.0
Germany	8.3	7.6
Belgium	8.5	5.6
Finland	10.6	9.0
France	11.2	7.6
Italy	14.3	8.0
Spain	16.7	7.9
Greece	16.8	7.3

Source: The Life of Women and Men in Europe, Eurostat

**Industries by female/male-domination 2002
(proportions of employed persons in the industry)**



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Self-employed persons and unpaid family members by industry 1993 and 2002

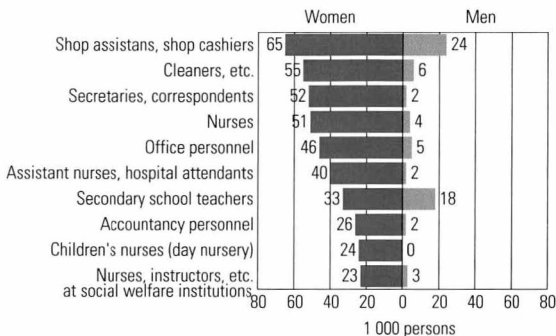
Industry	1993		Women		Men		Gender distribution, %	
	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men	
All industries	329 500	108 400	100	221 100	100	33	67	
Agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry	139 500	46 000	42	93 500	42	33	67	
Manufacturing	25 200	7 000	6	18 200	8	28	72	
Construction	23 900	1 200	1	22 700	10	5	95	
Wholesale and retail trade	45 500	15 900	15	29 600	13	35	65	
Hotels and restaurants	10 200	5 800	5	4 400	2	57	43	
Transport, storage and communications	21 300	2 400	2	18 900	9	11	89	
Financial intermediation and business activities	30 500	7 900	7	22 600	10	26	74	
Public and other services	32 700	22 000	20	10 700	5	67	33	
Industry unknown	600	100	0	500	0	17	83	

Industry	2002		Women		Men		Gender distribution, %	
	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men	
All industries	304 000	100 400	100	203 600	100	33	67	
Agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry	91 800	29 200	29	62 600	31	32	68	
Manufacturing	30 900	7 100	7	23 800	12	23	77	
Construction	29 700	1 700	2	28 000	14	6	94	
Wholesale and retail trade	41 700	13 300	13	28 400	14	32	68	
Hotels and restaurants	10 900	5 400	5	5 500	3	50	50	
Transport, storage and communications	20 900	2 300	2	18 600	9	11	89	
Financial intermediation and business activities	36 500	12 500	12	24 000	12	34	66	
Public and other services	40 600	28 800	29	11 800	6	71	29	
Industry unknown	1 000	100	0	900	0	10	90	

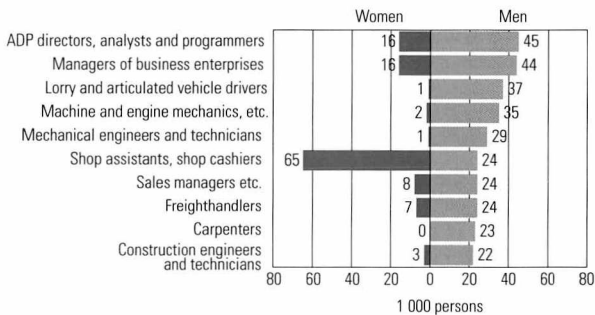
Standard Industrial Classification 1995

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Principal occupations of economically active women¹⁾ 2002



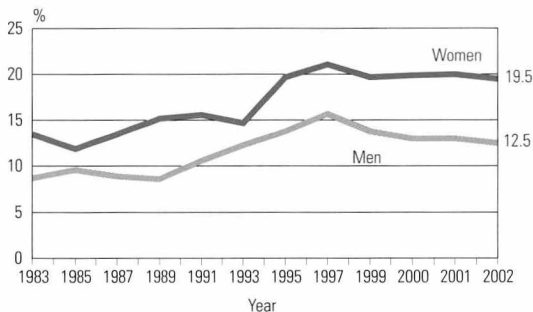
Principal occupations of economically active men¹⁾ 2002



¹⁾ Classification of Occupations 1987, 3 digit level

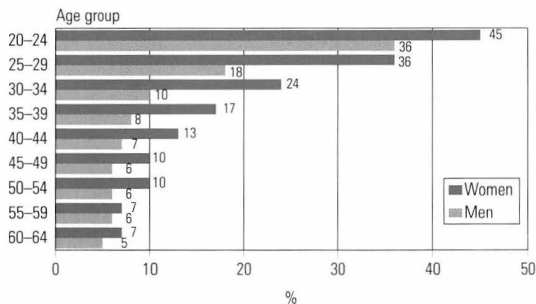
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Proportion of fixed-term employees of the employees aged 15–64 years 1983–2002



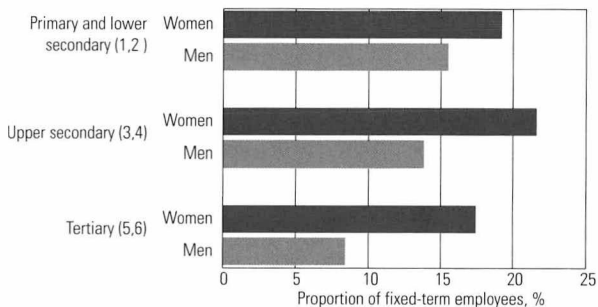
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Proportion of fixed-term employees of all employees by age 2002



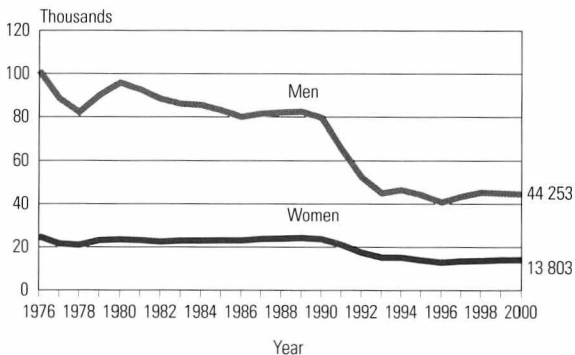
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

**Proportion of fixed-term employees by level of education 2002
(employees aged 15–64 years)**



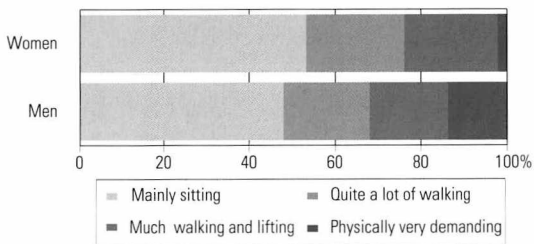
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Wage earners' accidents at work 1976–2000



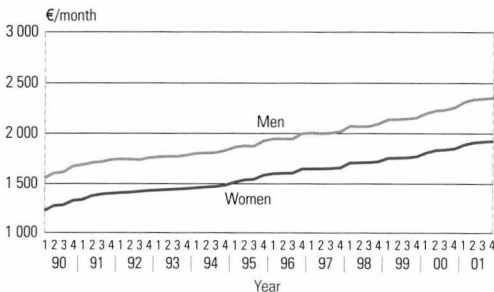
Source: Accidents at Work 2000, Statistics Finland

Physical burden of job 2002 (aged 15–64 years)



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Average earnings 1990–2001



Average monthly earnings represent earnings for normal working hours at full wage and salary. Average earnings are calculated from material in the index of wage and salary earnings. In the calculation, average earnings for different employee groups are formed by using the numbers of employees as weights.

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees by sector (women's earnings as a percentage of those of men) 1985–2002*

Women's earnings as a percentage of those of men

	Total	Private sector	Central government	Municipalities
1985	79	76	80	83
1990	80	77	83	83
1991	81	78	83	85
1992	81	78	83	86
1993	81	79	84	85
1994	81	79	82	85
1995	82	81	81	85
1996	82	82	80	85
1997	82	82	81	85
1998	82	82	81	85
1999	82	82	81	85
2000	82	83	81	85
2001	82	83	81	84
2002*	82	83	81	84

*Preliminary data

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees by sector 1990–2002*, €

	All employees		Private sector		Central government		Municipalities	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	1 285	1 613	1 234	1 600	1 376	1 663	1 312	1 583
1993	1 444	1 774	1 385	1 763	1 515	1 811	1 476	1 736
New weight structure								
1995	1 546	1 885	1 524	1 872	1 614	2 004	1 552	1 833
1996	1 615	1 960	1 591	1 946	1 684	2 094	1 621	1 904
1997	1 653	2 007	1 636	1 997	1 727	2 138	1 650	1 935
1998	1 713	2 077	1 703	2 070	1 794	2 209	1 703	1 996
1999	1 760	2 145	1 758	2 141	1 840	2 283	1 742	2 051
2000	1 833	2 231	1 840	2 228	1 916	2 371	1 795	2 124
2001	1 910	2 338	1 934	2 339	2 027	2 493	1 857	2 203
2002*	1 972	2 412	2 000	2 413	2 102	2 581	1 910	2 272

*Preliminary data

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade 1990–2002*, €

	Manufacturing		Trade	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	1 190	1 568	1 153	1 591
1993	1 327	1 728	1 284	1 761
New weight structure				
1995	1 485	1 860	1 417	1 977
1996	1 559	1 941	1 479	2 043
1997	1 611	2 002	1 510	2 058
1998	1 682	2 072	1 574	2 108
1999	1 750	2 147	1 609	2 141
2000	1 846	2 245	1 653	2 216
2001	1 952	2 364	1 722	2 302
2002*	2 031	2 445	1 772	2 375

*Preliminary data

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees in education¹⁾ and health services 1990–2002*, €

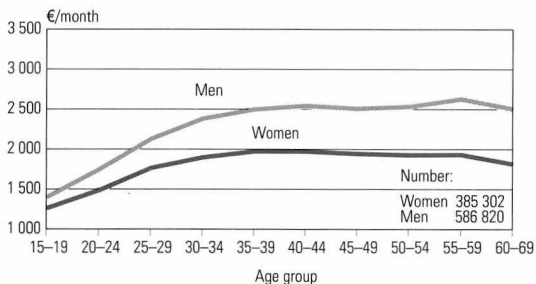
	Education		Health services	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	1 511	1 861	1 367	1 892
1993	1 681	2 032	1 552	2 112
New weight structure				
1995	1 759	2 075	1 623	2 205
1996	1 828	2 146	1 704	2 341
1997	1 862	2 180	1 741	2 369
1998	1 919	2 238	1 794	2 457
1999	1 961	2 288	1 837	2 529
2000	2 020	2 358	1 889	2 619
2001	2 101	2 456	1 952	2 696
2002*	2 161	2 525	2 013	2 819

*Preliminary data

¹⁾ 1985–1994 education and research

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

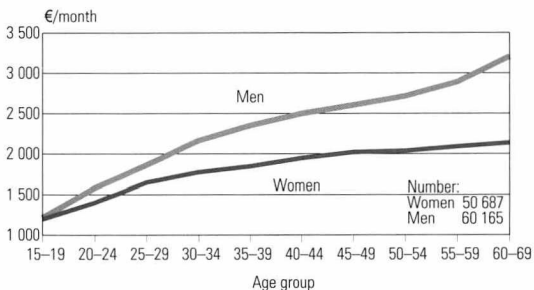
Average monthly earnings by age in the private sector 2000



In the structure of earnings statistics, monthly earnings measure the remuneration paid for regular, additional and overtime working hours. One-off payments, such as e.g. holiday pay, are not included in these earnings.

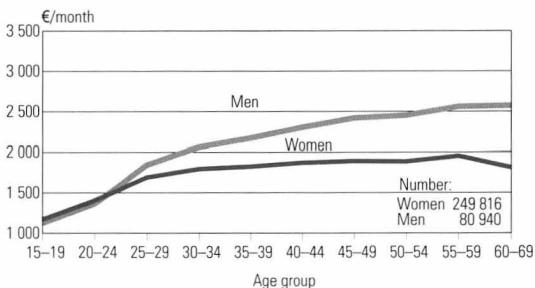
Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings by age in central government 2000



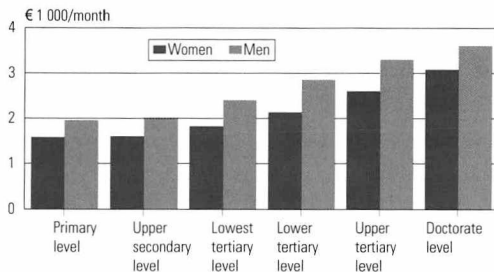
Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings by age in local government 2000



Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Monthly earnings of full-time employees by level of education 2000



Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Average gross hourly earnings of women in the public and private sector in EU, 1998 (In % of men's earnings in each sector)

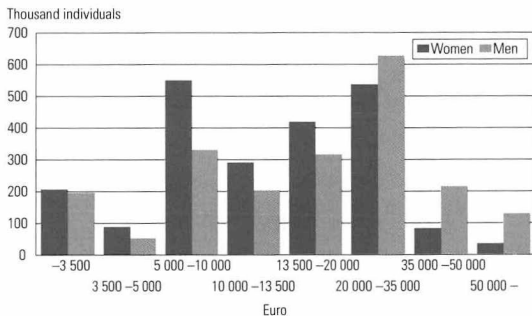
	Public sector	Private sector
EU15	87	82
Belgium	92	88
Denmark	97	92
Germany	77	73
Greece	91	79
Spain	93	83
France	89	84
Ireland	90	82
Italy	101	89
Luxembourg	..	..
Netherlands	79	81
Austria	92	76
Portugal	108	79
Finland	83	85
Sweden	..	..
United Kingdom	83	85

Source: The life of Women and Men in Europe, Eurostat

Terms

- **Primary income** = wages and salaries + entrepreneurial income
- **Factor income** = primary income + income from property
- **Gross income** = factor income + current transfers received
- **Disposable income** = gross income – current transfers paid

Income subject to state taxation 2001



Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

Women's and men's income 1993 and 2001

	1993		2001	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Income recipients, total	2 113 618	1 967 878	2 249 983	2 103 640
Number of individuals receiving earned income	2 068 762	1 922 513	2 170 914	2 025 835
Number of individuals receiving capital income	381 986	513 906	557 947	668 764
Income subject to state taxation, total € billion	24.7	31.1	34.6	47.6
Earned income subject to state taxation	24.1	29.8	32.7	43.0
Wages and salaries	14.6	19.2	21.6	31.1
Per diem and maternity allowances	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Unemployment benefits	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.2
Pensions	5.7	5.5	7.3	7.2
National pensions	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.7
Other pensions	4.0	4.6	6.9	6.6
Income from agriculture	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7
Business income	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.3
Capital income, total	0.6	1.3	1.9	4.6
Assets subject to state taxation	30.3	46.6	44.4	63.8
Liabilities	11.2	22.5	18.5	25.0
Property subject to taxation	18.7	24.0	29.9	42.4

The most essential income concept in the statistics on income and property is income subject to state taxation. Income subject to taxation does not include, among other things, some social benefits, pensions, daily allowances and compensations such as family allowance, housing benefit, income maintenance benefit, additional amount of national pension and veterans' pension. For example, housing benefit totalled FIM 3 947 million in 1997 and at the end of the year there were 455 000 households receiving the benefit. Income security benefits paid to students are not subject to taxation, either. In 1997, student financial aid totalled FIM 2 408 million, and the number of recipients during the year was 293 000. Interest on usual bank deposits and bonds is tax-free, the statistics also exclude interest income subject to taxation at source. Scholarships and grants received from general government are not subject to taxation, either. Income subject to taxation is divided to earned and capital income. Taxes on capital income are paid solely to the state. Besides the state income tax, municipal tax and national health insurance payment are determined according to earned income.

Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

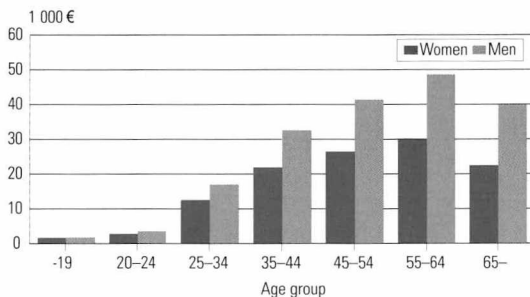
Distribution of individuals by income subject to state taxation 2001

Income bracket (€)	Income earners, %		Proportion of women in the income bracket %
	Women %	Men %	
2 – 3 499	9	9	51
3 500 – 4 999	4	2	63
5 000 – 6 499	8	6	60
6 500 – 9 999	17	10	64
10 000 – 13 499	13	10	59
13 500 – 16 499	8	7	55
16 500 – 19 999	10	8	58
20 000 – 24 999	13	12	54
25 000 – 34 999	10	17	39
35 000 – 49 999	4	10	28
50 000 –	1	6	21
Others ¹⁾	2	2	51
Total	100	100	52
Number	2 249 983	2 103 640	

¹⁾Persons belonging to the bracket only have property subject to state taxation.

Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

Average income subject to taxation by age 2001



Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

Average assets subject to taxation per income recipient 2001, €

Age group	Women	Men	Women's assets as a percentage of men's
-16	2 411	2 379	101.4
17 - 19	1 116	1 314	85.0
20 - 24	2 829	3 601	78.6
25 - 34	12 569	17 021	73.8
35 - 44	21 912	32 559	67.3
45 - 54	26 439	41 365	63.9
55 - 64	29 983	48 592	61.7
65 -	22 450	39 767	56.5
Total	19 728	30 350	65.0

Assets subject to taxation are, among other things, real estate and vehicles, shares and share certificates, business, agricultural and forest assets and shares of business group owned by the taxpayer at the end of a tax year. Usual bank deposits and bonds or movable home property, for example, are not subject to state taxation. Property information are valued to taxable values.

Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

Income by type of family 1998–2001

Reference person aged under 65

	Year 1998		1999	
	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income €	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income €
Couples without children	455.5	27 431	473.7	28 574
Couple with 1 child	176.5	31 473	164.4	33 327
Couple with 2 children	181.3	33 978	186.2	36 068
Couple with 3 children	94.8	35 371	100.5	36 912
Woman living alone	285.3	12 738	282.6	13 125
Man living alone	320.9	12 546	315.7	13 356
Woman with children	86.7	18 069	88.0	18 631
Man with children	12.9	19 637	12.1	22 073

	Year 2000		2001	
	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income €	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income €
Couples without children	478.9	30 541	491.4	32 239
Couple with 1 child	159.0	34 114	150.6	35 772
Couple with 2 children	180.9	37 740	182.9	38 961
Couple with 3 children	100.8	37 229	98.8	40 611
Woman living alone	272.1	13 928	278.5	14 872
Man living alone	326.1	14 118	318.3	14 213
Woman with children	81.5	19 402	79.1	19 882
Man with children	10.8	23 410	10.2	20 288

Disposable income of households has been calculated from income data on households as follows: Earned income + entrepreneurial income + property income + current transfers received – current transfers paid = disposable income Median income is the level of income that divides the data in half. One half of households receive more and one half less than the median income. Number of households has been estimated from a sample survey and differs from family statistics.

Source: Income distribution statistics, Statistics Finland

Households receiving living allowance by type of household 1985, 1990, 1995, 2001 and 2001, %

Type of household	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001
Single women without children ¹⁾	20.3	24.5	24.8	26.0	25.9
Single men without children ¹⁾	39.8	39.0	38.1	39.0	39.2
Single women with children	12.2	10.9	9.0	10.7	11.3
Single men with children	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Couples/cohabiters without children	8.2	10.0	12.1	11.0	10.2
Couples/cohabiters with children	18.5	14.2	14.9	12.1	12.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	129 300	181 600	339 000	271 700	264 100

¹⁾Incl. children aged 18 or over living with their parents.

Source: Living Allowance 2001, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Stakes)

All households and proportion of households received living allowance of all households 2001

Type of household	All households Lkm	of which recipients of living allowance	
		Total	%
Single women without children ¹⁾	753 888	68 408	9.1
Single men without children ¹⁾	696 410	103 589	14.9
Single women with children	103 866	29 789	28.7
Single men with children	14 544	2 879	19.8
Couples/cohabiters without children	733 473	27 000	3.7
Couples/cohabiters with children	486 912	32 457	6.7
Total	2 789 093	264 122	9.5

¹⁾Incl. children aged 18 or over living with their parents.

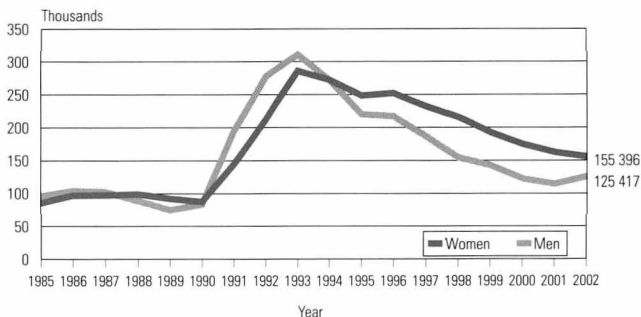
Source: Living Allowance 2001, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Stakes)

Unemployment-related benefits

- Unemployment allowance is payable under two different schemes, the basic unemployment allowances scheme, which is implemented by the Social Insurance Institution, and the earnings-related unemployment allowances scheme, which is implemented by the trade union funds. The Social Insurance Institution is also responsible for the payment of labour market subsidy to those who are not eligible for unemployment allowance.
- Earnings-related allowance is payable to unemployed members of an unemployment fund who as members satisfy the employment condition.
- The basic unemployment allowance is payable to unemployed persons aged 17–64 who have registered with an employment office, are seeking full-time employment, and satisfy the so-called employment condition. Cash labour market support is payable to unemployed persons who have received basic or earnings-related allowance for the maximum period allowed (500 days) or are not entitled to unemployment allowance by reason of not satisfying the employment condition.

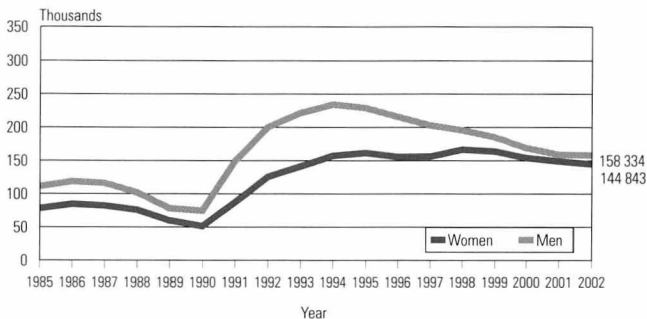
Source: Social Insurance Institution

Recipients of earnings-related unemployment allowance 1985–2002



Source: Social Insurance Institution

Recipients of basic unemployment allowance and labour market support 1985–2002



Only basic unemployment allowance is included in pre-1994 data.

Source: Social Insurance Institution

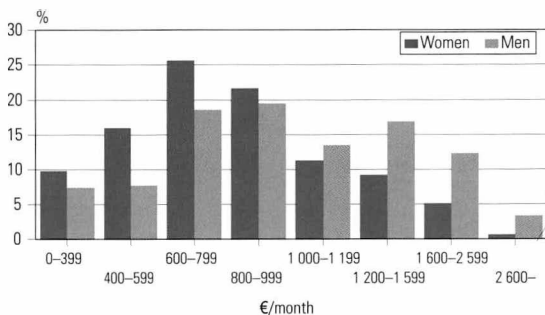
Recipients of earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic unemployment allowance and labour market subsidy by age 2002

Beneficiaries (cumulative annual total)

Age	Earnings-related unemployment allowance, %		Basic unemployment allowance, %		Labour market subsidy, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
17–19	29	71	39	61	55	45
20–24	45	55	45	55	49	51
25–29	58	42	46	54	49	51
30–34	60	40	43	57	49	51
35–39	57	43	43	57	49	51
40–44	56	44	45	55	47	53
45–49	55	45	43	57	45	55
50–54	54	46	43	57	45	55
55–59	54	46	46	54	47	53
60–64	54	46	48	52	55	45
Total	55	45	44	56	48	52
Total no.	155 396	125 417	20 707	25 858	126 929	136 109

Source: Social Insurance Institution

Monthly pensions of all pensioners 2001



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 2001, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

Total pensioner population by size and composition of overall pension at 31.12.2001

Overall pension €/month	All pensioners (%)		Employment pensioners (%)		National pensioners (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
0 - 399	9.9	7.5	6.3	5.0	10.8	11.8
400 - 599	16.1	7.8	14.5	6.4	21.5	13.6
600 - 799	25.7	18.7	26.3	18.0	36.8	37.0
800 - 999	21.8	19.6	23.7	20.7	25.5	28.9
1 000 - 1 199	11.4	13.6	12.5	14.6	4.6	5.8
1 200 - 1 599	9.3	17.0	10.2	18.3	0.6	2.4
1 600 - 2 599	5.2	12.4	5.8	13.3	0.1	0.5
2 600 -	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average pension €/month	850	1 110	898	1 161	675	714
Share of employment pension	634	938	701	1 010	357	388
Share of national pension	198	142	178	120	305	303

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 2001, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

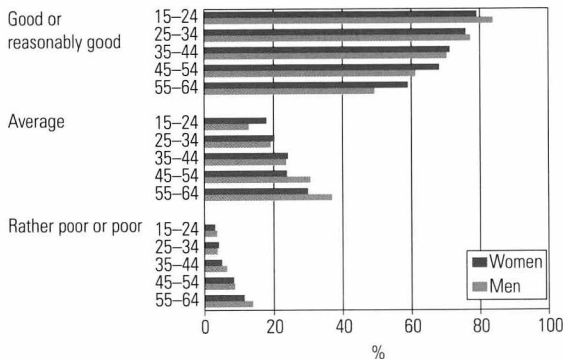
All pensioners by pension component 1982–2001

	All pensioners		Percentage of employment pensioners of all pensioners		Percentage of national pensioners of all pensioners	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1982	614 600	421 700	67	78	91	93
1984	634 000	432 800	70	82	91	93
1986	666 100	451 000	75	85	91	92
1988	690 300	469 300	78	86	91	92
1990	693 200	467 800	82	90	91	91
1992	700 600	482 300	85	91	91	92
1994	709 600	501 300	87	92	91	92
1996	718 800	513 800	88	92	91	90
1998	730 100	524 800	89	92	88	86
2000	743 300	540 900	90	92	84	79
2001 ¹⁾	748 400	548 000	90	93	63	45

¹⁾ From the beginning of 1996, the basic amount of the national pension became proportional to the earnings related pension. If the national pension did not include an additional amount the basic amount was reduced gradually up to the beginning of 2001. This meant that more than 300,000 pension recipients who had received both a national pension and an earnings-related pension became at the same time pension recipients who receive only an earnings-related pension.

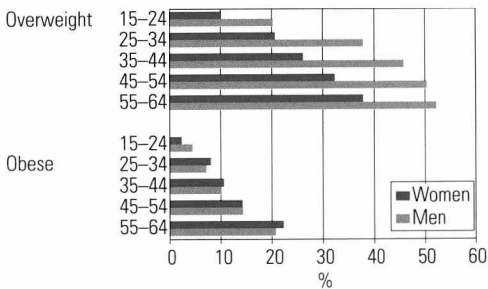
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 2001, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

Self reported health by age 2002, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Overweight and obesity by age 2002

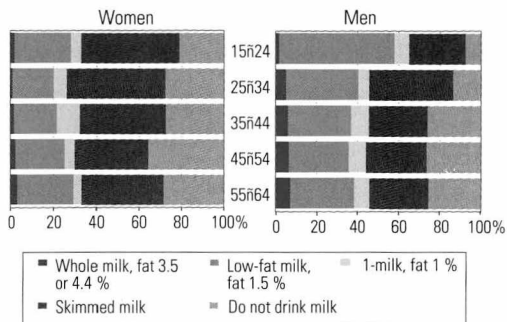


Overweight: BMI > 25 Obese: BMI > 30 $BMI = \frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{[\text{Height (m)}]^2}$

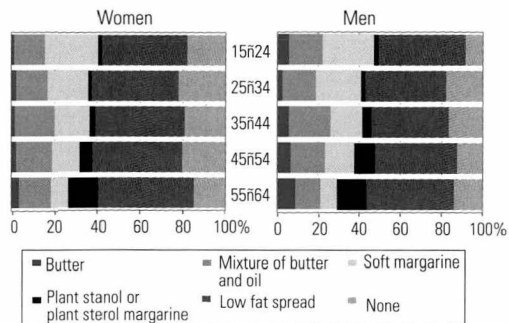
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Eating habits by age 2002, %

Type of milk usually consumed



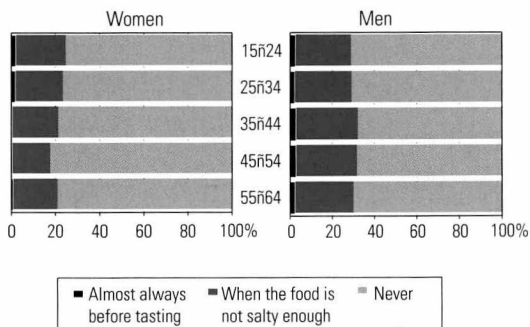
Type of bread spread



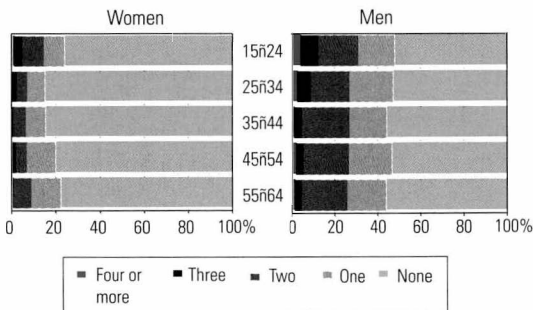
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Eating habits by age 2002, %

Adding of salt to food at the table

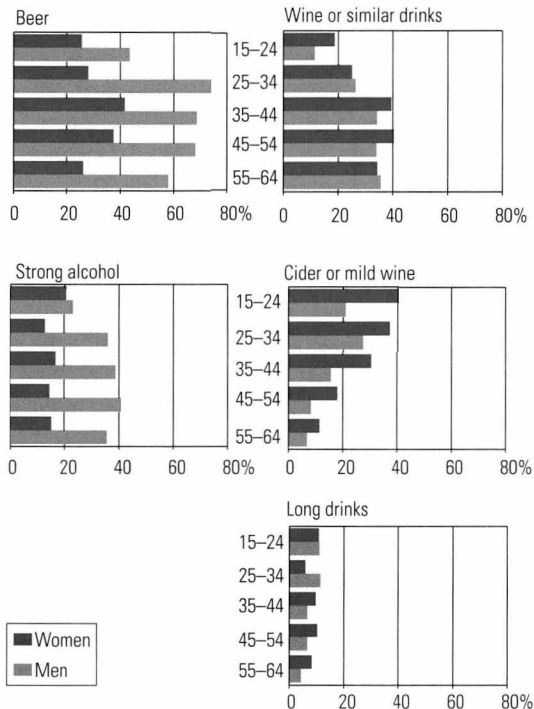


Lumps or spoonfuls of sugar used in one cup of coffee



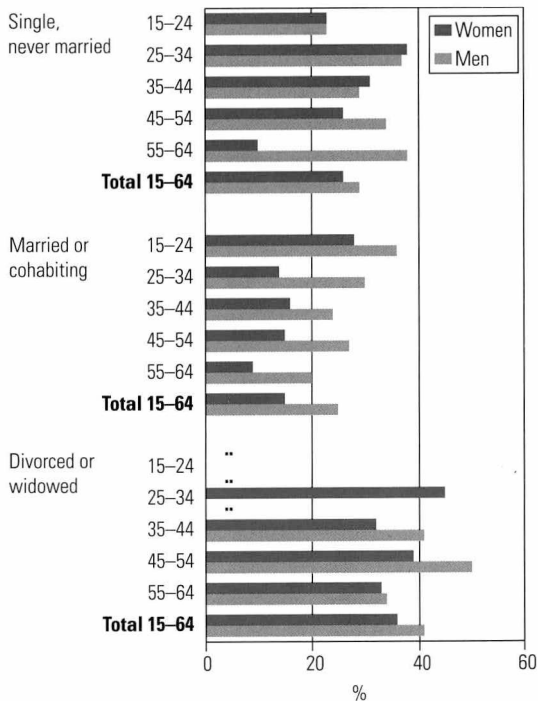
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Consumption of alcoholic drinks in the past week by age 2002, %



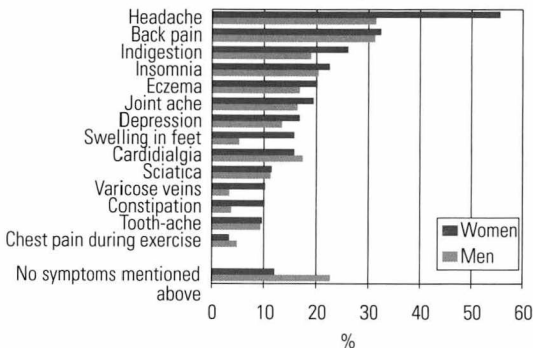
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Daily smokers by age 2002, %



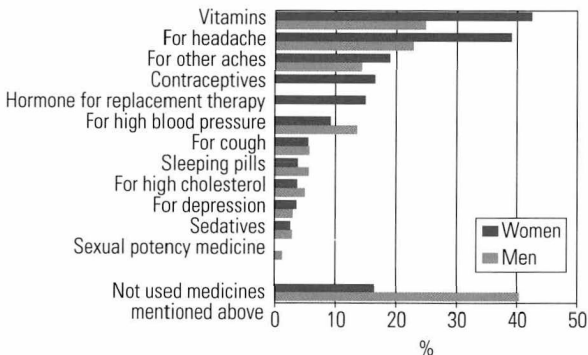
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Incidence of certain selected symptoms and complaints among the population aged 15–64 in the past month 2002, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Use of selected medicines among the population aged 15–64 in the past week 2002, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Sickness allowance 2002

	Total number of days covered Days	Recipients of sickness allowance no.	Total benefit expenditure million €	Per recipient, €
Women	7 563 000	179 513	288.5	1 600
Men	7 116 000	141 360	314.8	2 200
Total	14 679 000	320 873	603.3	1 900

Source: Social Insurance Institution

Deaths by cause in 2001

	Total	Women	Men
Diseases of the circulatory system	20 787	11 164	9 623
Neoplasms	10 608	5 137	5 471
Mental and behavioural disorders	2 997	2 045	952
Diseases of the respiratory system	3 839	1 810	2 029
Accidents and violence	4 166	1 263	2 903
Diseases of the nervous system	1 810	1 035	775
Diseases of the digestive system	2 010	986	1 024
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	610	341	269
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	481	322	159
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	276	195	81
Infectious and parasitic diseases	365	186	179
Congenital anomalies	169	74	95
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	137	66	71
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	64	46	18
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	77	23	54
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	29	18	11
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3	3	—
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	—	—	—
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1	1	—
Deaths without death certificates	75	29	46
Total	48 504	24 744	23 760

Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Finland

Commonest causes of death by gender among the working-age population (aged 15 to 64) in 2001

Women

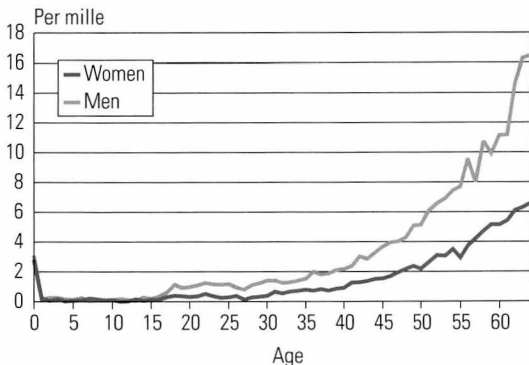
Cause of death	Mortality standardised for age/ 100 000	Number of deaths
1. Cancer of the breast	17.4	350
2. Alcohol-related causes	13.2	261
3. Suicides	12.3	223
4. Accidents	12.1	223
5. Cardiovascular disease	11.2	214
6. Cerebrovascular disease	9.2	177
7. Other causes of death	87.1	1 667
1.-7. Total	162.5	3 115

Men

Cause of death	Mortality standardised for age/ 100 000	Number of deaths
1. Cardiovascular disease	68.8	1 299
2. Alcohol related causes	49.3	989
3. Accidents	48.9	885
4. Suicides	45.5	814
5. Lung cancer	20.1	374
6. Cerebrovascular disease	18.4	351
7. Other causes of death	110.9	2 104
1.-7. Total	383.9	7 211

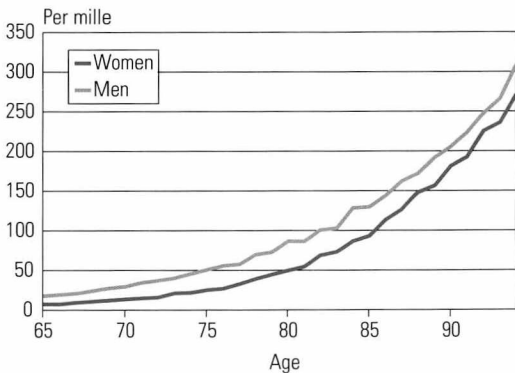
Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Finland

Mortality by age for persons aged 0–64 2002



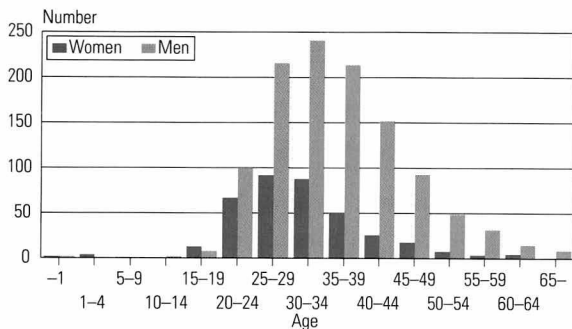
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Mortality by age for persons aged 65–94 2002



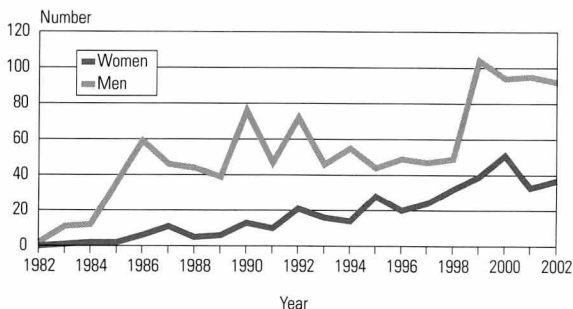
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Number of HIV-infected people by age at the time of contracting the virus; total number of cases reported up to 31 March 2003



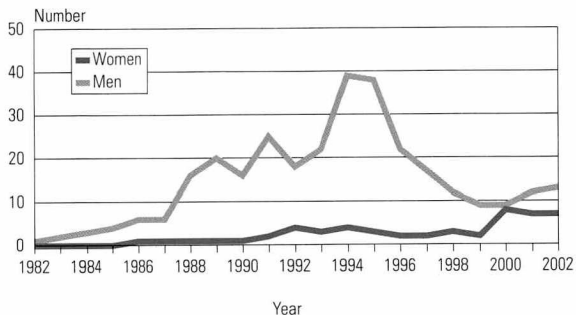
Source: National Public Health Institute, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Reported HIV-infection cases 1982–2002



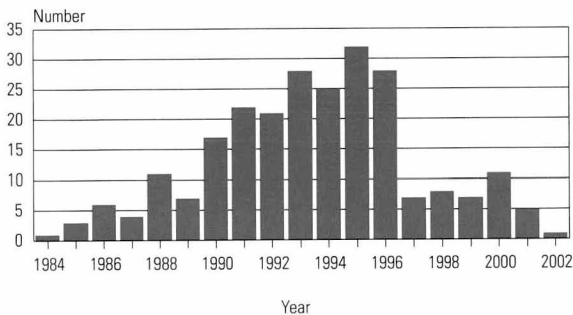
Source: National Public Health Institute, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Reported AIDS cases 1982–2002



Source: National Public Health Institute, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Deaths of AIDS patients 1982–2002



Source: National Public Health Institute, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Crime suspects by type of offence in 2002

Offences against the Penal Code	Women %	Men %	Total number
Offences against property	18.0	82.0	126 378
of which			
– Petty theft	27.3	72.7	38 620
– Theft	11.8	88.2	25 876
– Robbery	12.5	87.5	1 384
– Embezzlement	25.2	74.8	1 882
– Fraud, petty fraud	21.6	78.4	9 054
– Debtor's offences ¹⁾	21.1	78.9	615
– Damage to property	6.9	93.1	15 280
Offences against life and health	12.0	88.0	27 803
of which			
– Manslaughter	14.6	85.4	103
– Murder	14.1	85.9	64
– Assault	10.7	89.3	16 875
Sexual offences	3.3	96.7	1 207
of which			
– Rape	–	100.0	368
Offences against public authority and public peace ²⁾	15.3	84.7	10 976
Traffic offences	12.9	87.1	153 200
of which			
– Drunk driving and aggravated drunk driving	8.9	91.1	22 685
Other offences against the penal code	16.3	83.7	28 829
of which:			
– Drugs use offences	14.4	85.6	7 106
– Drug offences	13.5	86.5	7 125
– Aggravated drug offences	10.6	89.4	743
Total	15.0	85.0	348 393

¹⁾ Incl. Dishonesty and deceitfulness by a debtor, etc.

²⁾ Incl. resisting of an official in the performance of his duties, impeding an official in the performance of his duties, perjury, giving of false personal data, and other offences against the administration of justice.

³⁾ Incl. Drug offence and drugs use offence

Source: Justice statistics, Statistics Finland

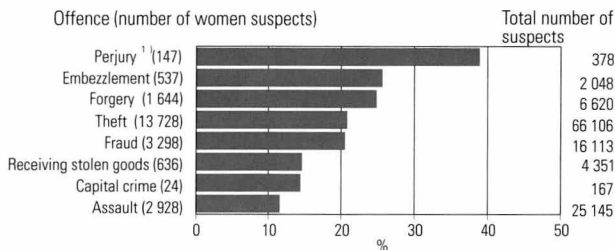
Children under 15 suspected of crime by type of offence in 2002

Offences against the Penal Code	Girls %	Boys %	Total number
Offences against property	30.4	69.6	7 007
of which			
– Petty theft	46.0	54.0	3 750
– Theft	13.8	86.2	912
– Robbery	11.6	88.4	121
– Fraud	33.9	66.1	124
– Damage to property	6.2	93.8	1 343
Offences against life and health	24.8	75.2	810
of which			
– Assault	26.2	73.8	473
Sexual offences	8.3	91.7	12
Offences against public authority and public peace ¹⁾	33.3	66.7	138
Traffic offences	14.5	85.5	1 002
Other offences against the penal code	18.4	81.6	668
of which			
Drug offences and drugs use offences	30.4	69.6	56
Total	27.5	72.5	9 637

¹⁾ Including resisting of an official in the performance of his duties, impeding an official in the performance of his duties, perjury, giving of false personal data, and other offences againsts the administration of justice.

Source: Justice statistics, Statistics Finland

Percentages of women suspects for certain offences in 2002, %



Offences also comprise petty and gross cases.

1) Perjury at the proceedings of a public authority and perjury at a court of justice.

Source: Justice statistics, Statistics Finland

Crime and justice

- There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of statistically recorded crimes committed by women.
- More women than men are sentenced by courts to fines, or have their sentences waived. Women are sentenced to unconditional imprisonment less often than men.
- In 2000, woman prisoners numbered 144, on average, which is five per cent of all prisoners. In 1990, good three per cent of all prisoners were women.

Source: Crime and justice. Statistics Finland.

Capital crime

- In the 1998–2000 period, the typical offender or victim of capital crime in Finland was a male aged between 35 and 45, living alone, excluded from working life and with several previous convictions for crimes of violence or against property.
- Over 80 per cent of male and female offenders and of male victims of capital crime were economically inactive persons of working age.
- Every fourth male party to a capital crime was in a partner relationship, whereas the corresponding proportion among the total male population of the same age was over 60 per cent. Over half of the female parties to capital crime had families, but among them the proportion of those living alone was greater than the average for the population as a whole.
- 70 per cent of the female and male offenders with a criminal record had been convicted at least once before for a violent crime.
- Over 70 per cent of the male offenders and victims were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the crime. The proportion among female offenders was almost equally large, while that among female victims was just under 60 per cent.

Source: Capital crime 1998–2000. Statistics Finland, National Research Institute of Legal Policy.

Fear of violence, sexual harassment, etc.

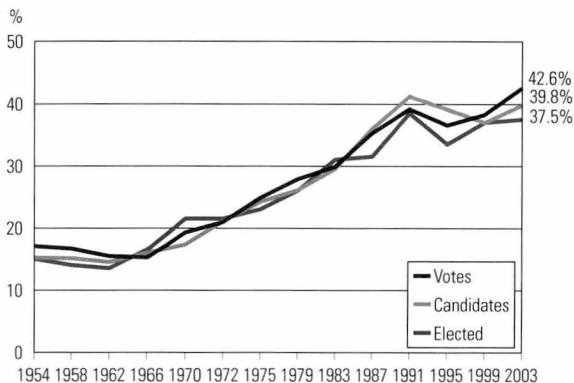
- See "General attitudes"

Elections for the European Parliament in Finland 1999

	Total Number	Women Number	%	Men Number	%
Candidates	140	55	39	85	61
Elected	16	7	44	9	56

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

Percentage of female candidates, votes for women and women elected in parliamentary elections 1954–2003



The voting turnout in Parliamentary elections in 2003 was 68.0% for women and 65.3% for men.

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The candidates and the elected by party in the parliamentary elections 1999 and 2003

Candidates	1999		Women		Men	
	Total no.		no.	%	no.	%
Total	1 993		737	37.0	1 256	63.0
Centre Party of Finland	223		79	35.4	144	64.6
Finnish Social Democratic Party	229		99	43.2	130	56.8
National Coalition Party	221		93	42.1	128	57.9
Left Alliance	212		82	38.7	130	61.3
Green League	196		100	51.0	96	49.0
Swedish People's Party in Finland	77		29	37.7	48	62.3
Christian Democrats in Finland	73		26	35.6	47	64.4
Others	762		229	30.1	533	69.9
Elected	1999		Women		Men	
	Total no.		no.	%	no.	%
Total	200		74	37.0	126	63.0
Centre Party of Finland	48		13	27.1	35	72.9
Finnish Social Democratic Party	51		22	43.1	29	56.9
National Coalition Party	46		17	37.0	29	63.0
Left Alliance	20		6	30.0	14	70.0
Green League	11		9	81.8	2	18.2
Swedish People's Party in Finland	11		3	27.3	8	72.7
Christian Democrats in Finland	10		4	40.0	6	60.0
Others	3		—	—	3	100.0

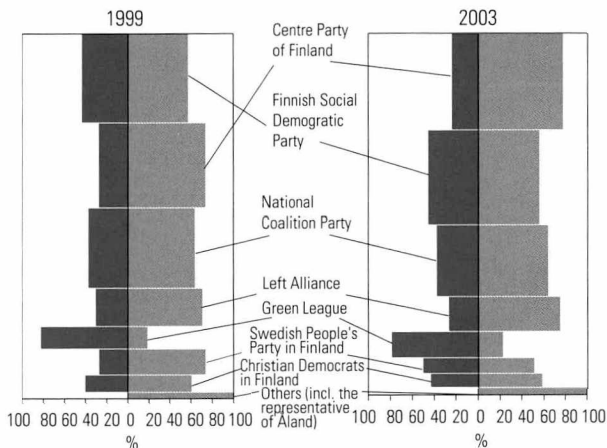
Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The candidates and the electec by party in the parliamentary elections 1999 and 2003

Candidates	2003						Change (%) in the share of women 1999–2003
	Total	Women		Men			
	no.	No.	%	No.	%		
Total	2 029	808	39.8	1 221	60.2	7.6	
Centre Party of Finland	234	97	41.5	137	58.5	17.2	
Finnish Social Democratic Party	223	107	48.0	116	52.0	11.1	
National Coalition Party	222	109	49.1	113	50.9	16.6	
Left Alliance	204	91	44.6	113	55.4	15.2	
Green League	209	109	52.2	100	47.8	2.4	
Swedish People's Party in Finland	89	37	41.6	52	58.4	10.3	
Christian Democrats in Finland	171	70	41.0	101	59.0	15.2	
Others	677	188	27.8	489	72.2	-7.6	
Elected	2003						Change (%) in the share of women 1999–2003
	Total	Women		Men			
	no.	No.	%	no.	%		
Total	200	75	37.5	125	62.5	1.4	
Centre Party of Finland	55	13	23.6	42	76.4	-12.7	
Finnish Social Democratic Party	53	24	45.3	29	54.7	5.0	
National Coalition Party	40	15	37.5	25	62.5	1.5	
Left Alliance	19	5	26.3	14	73.7	-12.3	
Green League	14	11	78.6	3	21.4	-4.0	
Swedish People's Party in Finland	8	4	50.0	4	50.0	83.3	
Christian Democrats in Finland	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	7.1	
Others	4	–	–	4	100.0	0.0	

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The elected by party in parliamentary elections 1999 ja 2003



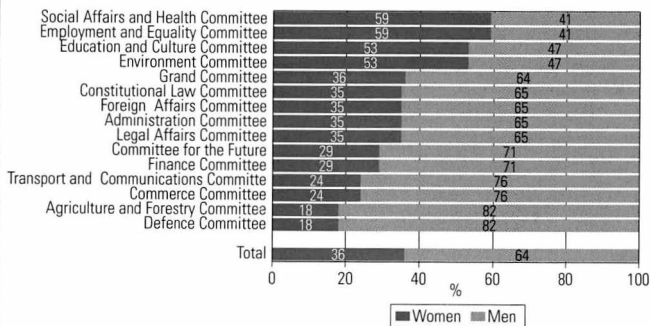
Source: Elections, Statistics Finland

Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of Parliamentary Groups 2003

Parliamentary groups	Total	Chair-person	Vice Chairpersons
Finnish Centre Party	3	M	W M
The Social Democratic Parliamentary Group	3	M	W M
National Coalition Party	4	M	W W M
Left Alliance	3	W	W M
Swedish Parliamentary Group	3	W	W M
Green Parliamentary Group	3	W	W M
Christian Democratic Parliamentary Group	3	W	W M
True Finns Party	1	M	—
Total	23	Women 50 % Men 50 %	Women 53 % Men 47 %

Source: Finnish Parliament

Parliamentary Committees 2003



Grand committee has 25 members, Finance committee 21 and others 17.
 The chairpersons of the committees were 4 women (27%) and 11 men (73%).

Source: Finnish Parliament

Composition of the Cabinet 2003

	Till June 23	From June 24
	Woman/Man	Woman/Man
Prime Minister	W	M
Minister deputising for the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance	M	M
Minister at the Ministry of Finance	W	W
Minister for Foreign Affairs	M	M
Minister for Foreign Trade and Development	W	W
Minister of Justice	M	M
Minister of the Interior	M	M
Minister of Regional and Municipal Affairs	M	M
Minister of Defence	M	M
Minister of Education	W	W
Minister of Culture	W	W
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	M	M
Minister of Transport and Communications	W	W
Minister of Trade and Industry	M	M
Minisgter of Social Affairs and Health	W	W
Minister of Health and Social Services	W	W
Minister of Labour	W	W
Minister of the Environment	M	M
Total 18 persons	Women 50 % Men 50 %	Women 44 % Men 56 %

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Cabinet Committees and Ministerial Working Groups 2003

	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%
Statutory committees					
Cabinet Finance Committee	5	1	20	4	80
Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy	9	1	11	8	89
Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy	9	5	56	4	44
Cabinet Committee on EU Affairs	9	2	22	7	78
Ministerial working groups					
Administration and Regional Development	5	1	20	4	80
Social Policy	5	4	80	1	20
"KYOTO"	5	1	20	4	80
Education	3	2	67	1	33
Complementing the Natura network	3	1	33	2	67
Monitoring Groups on the Policy Programmes					
Employment policy programme	5	2	40	3	60
Entrepreneurship policy programme	5	1	20	4	80
Information society programme	5	3	60	2	40
Civil participation policy programme	5	3	60	2	40

Source: Prime Minister's Office (2.7.2003)

Members of current working groups, committees, advisory boards or similar bodies appointed by ministries or the Prime Minister's Office 2003

Members, total	Number	%
Women	3 878	43
Men	5 176	57
Total	9 054	100

Source: Register of projects and legal preparatory documents of the Finnish Government, Prime Minister's Office

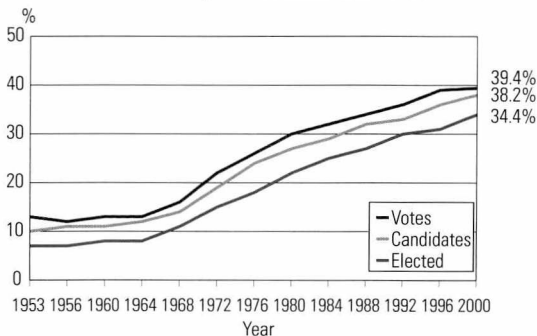
Highest ministerial officers 2003

	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Secretaries General and Secretaries of State	13	15	2	15	11	85
Under-Secretaries of State	7	—	—	—	7	100
Heads of Department excl. Prime Ministers Office	54	4	2	4	52	96
Total	74	5	4	5	70	95

Secretary General of the Office of the President of the Republic of Finland is a man.
Secretary General of the Supreme Court is a woman.

Source: Prime Minister's Office

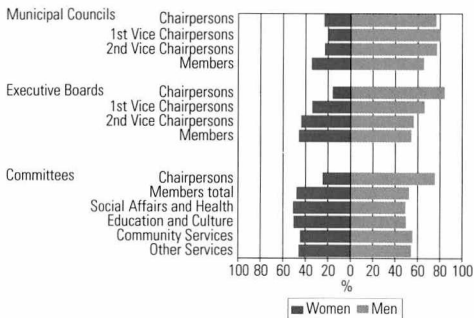
Percentage of female candidates, votescast for women and women elected in municipal elections 1953–2000



In the municipal election of 2000 the voting turnouts were 57.7 % for women and 53.9 % for men. The total number of elected was 12 278, of whom 4 220 were women.

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

Members and chairpersons of municipal councils, executive boards and committees 2002



Source: The Association of Finnish Local and National Authorities

Municipal managers and sectoral directors 2001

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Municipal managers ¹⁾	448	33	7	415	93
Sector directors ²⁾	791	169	21	622	79

Source: ¹⁾ Association of Finnish Local Authorities, September 2001

²⁾ Employment statistics 2000, Statistics Finland, Classification of Occupations 2001

Provincial governors and executive committees 2003

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Governors	6	3	50	3	50
Executive committees (excl. governors)	61	27	44	34	56

Source: Provincial State Offices

Leaders of regional councils 2003

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Leaders of regional councils Incl. Åland	20	1	5	19	95

Source: Regional Councils

Other directors at local authority level

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Employment and economic development centres, 2003 ¹⁾	15	3	20	12	80
Environment centres 2003 ¹⁾	13	3	23	10	77
State district and local administration 2000 ²⁾	625	121	19	504	81

¹⁾ Source: Environmental Administration and Employment and economic development centres

²⁾ Source: Employment statistics, Statistics Finland, Classification of Occupations 2001

Political parties 2003

	Chairpersons and Vice chairpersons		Party Secretaries	
	Number		Women	Men
	Women	Men		
Finnish Social Democratic Party	2	1 x		1
Centre Party of Finland	2 x	2		1
National Coalition Party ¹⁾	1	3 x		1
Left Alliance	2 x	1		1
Green League ¹⁾	2	2 x		1
Swedish People's Party in Finland ¹⁾		x		
Christian Democrats in Finland	2	2		1
	1	2 x	1	

x= chairperson

	Other members of executive boards		All members of executive boards		
	Number		Number	%	%
	Women	Men			
Finnish Social Democratic Party	6	8	18	44.4	55.6
Centre Party of Finland	8	24	37	27.0	73.0
National Coalition Party ¹⁾	5	14	23	26.1	73.9
Left Alliance	4	5	13	46.2	53.8
Green League ¹⁾	4	4	12	50.0	50.0
Swedish People's Party in Finland ¹⁾	12	13	29	48.3	51.7
Christian Democrats in Finland	2	16	22	18.2	81.8

¹⁾ Party Secretaries are not members of executive boards.

Chairpersons and Vice chairpersons of Party councils (or corresponding)

Number

Women Men

Finnish Social Democratic Party	2	1 x
Centre Party of Finland ²⁾	2 x	2
National Coalition Party	1	3 x
Left Alliance	2 x	1
Green League	2	2 x
Swedish People's Party in Finland	2	x
Christian Democrats in Finland	1	2 x

x= chairperson

Other members of Party councils (or corresponding)

All members of Party councils

Number

Number % %

Women Men

Total Women Men

Finnish Social Democratic Party	27	33	63	44.4	55.6
Centre Party of Finland ²⁾	58	76	134	43.3	56.7
National Coalition Party	28	32	61	47.5	52.5
Left Alliance	24	34	61	41.0	59.0
Green League	18	18	37	51.4	48.6
Swedish People's Party in Finland	—	—	—	—	—
Christian Democrats in Finland	30	30	62	50.0	50.0

²⁾ In the Centre Party, the Chair and Vice-Chairs are always elected separately for each meeting.

Source : Party offices, February 2003, Centre Party of Finland, May 2003.

Employers' federations 2003 *)

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Central federations					
Chairpersons and Vice-chairpersons of Boards	13	1	8	12	92
Members of Boards	114	6	5	108	95
Member federations (excl. Federation of Finnish Enterprises)					
Chairpersons	42	7	17	35	83

*) Confederation of Finnish Industry and Employers, Employers' Confederation of Service Industries Federation of Finnish Enterprises and their member federations

Source: Employers' federations

Central employee organisations*) and their member organisations 2003

	Total	Women		Men	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Central employee organisations					
Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons	17	4	24	13	76
Members of Board ¹⁾	63	16	25	47	75
Members of Councils ²⁾	182	72	40	110	60
Members	2 129 301	1 135 936	53	993 365	47
Member organisations					
Chairpersons	79	25	32	54	68
Vice Chairpersons	94	29	31	65	69

¹⁾ Excl. presidents and vice persons

²⁾ Akava does not have a council

*) SAK (Central organisation of Finnish Trade Unions)
AKAVA (Confederation of Unions for Academic Professionals in Finland)
STTK (Finnish Confederation of Salaried Employees)

Source: Central employee organisations, February 2003

Personnel structure within the judicial system on 31 Dec. 2002

	Total Number	Women Number	%	Men Number	%
Supreme Court					
Directors	2	1	50	1	50
Presenters	1	—	—	1	100
Judges	52	25	48	27	52
Supreme Administrative Court					
Directors	1	—	—	1	100
Presenters	1	—	—	1	100
Judges	59	29	49	30	51
Courts of Appeal (6)					
Directors	8	5	63	3	38
Presenters	48	26	54	22	46
Judges	340	179	53	161	47
General Courts of First Instance (66)					
Directors	3	—	—	3	100
Presenters	1	—	—	1	100
Judges	496	179	36	317	64
Special Courts					
Directors	1	1	100	—	—
Presenters	34	18	53	16	47
Judges	31	12	39	19	61
Administrative Courts (8)					
Presenters	111	66	59	45	41
Judges	198	102	52	96	48

The number of general courts of first instance will decrease in 2003.

Source: Ministry of Justice

University management and research activity

	Total		Women		Men	
	Number		Number	%	Number	%
Rectors and vice-rectors 2000	55		8	15	47	85
Professors and associate professors 2001 ¹⁾	2 216		464	21	1 752	79
Members of the Scientific Research Councils of the Academy of Finland	44		21	48	23	52
Largest foundations/funds providing research grants ²⁾						
– Full board members 1999	295		40	14	255	86
Other research financiers ³⁾	48		15	31	33	69

¹⁾ Source: Statistics Finland

²⁾ Information based on the memorandum of 29 February 2000 of the working group monitoring the promotion of women's careers in research.

³⁾ Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland, Tekes, Foundation Service of the Advisory Board of Foundations and Funding Bodies, Sitra

Source: Universities, Academy of Finland

Members of the boards and executive committees of the 52 largest quoted companies in 2002

	Boards			Executive committees		
	Members	Women	Men	Members	Women	Men
Number	357	27	330	439	38	401
%	100	8	92	100	9	91

In 1999, only half of the companies concerned had a woman on the board or in the executive committee. In 2002, 73 per cent had at least one woman board or executive committee member.

Source: Helsingin Sanomat 6 Jan. 2003

Compositions of the boards of the 100 largest companies 2003

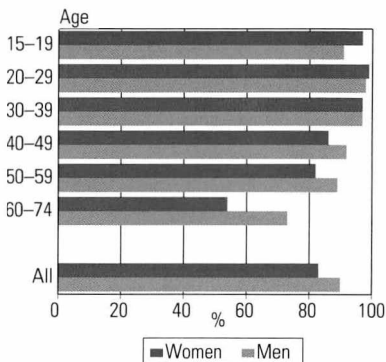
	Boards		
	Members	Women	Men
Number	658	72	586
%	100	11	89

There were no women on the boards of 52 of the 100 largest companies. If there is a woman on the board, she is usually the only one. There were at least two women on the boards of 14 of the largest companies. More than half of female board members are either shareholders of the companies or government-appointed representatives.

Talouselämä's survey of women managers examined female board membership among 100 of the largest companies on their list of 500 companies. Talouselämä's management questionnaire was sent to 156 Finnish female managers appearing on these lists.

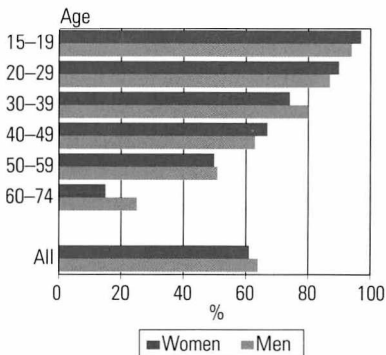
Source: Talouselämä 13/2003 (4 April 2003)

Mobile phone in own use by age in spring 2002



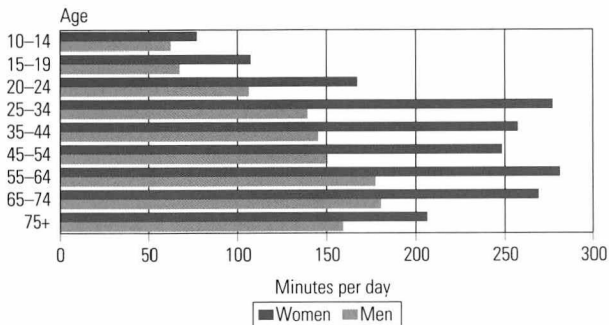
Source: A Great Migration to the Information Society, Statistics Finland

Internet use during the past three months by age in spring 2002

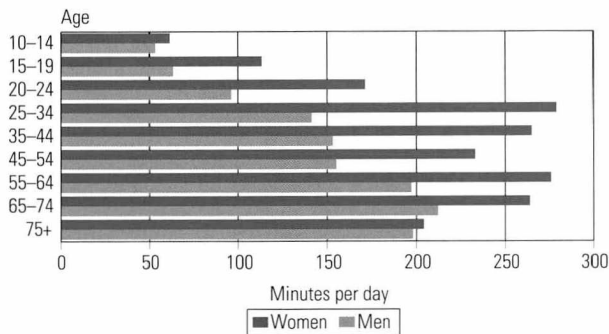


Source: A Great Migration to the Information Society, Statistics Finland

Time used for domestic work by age in 1987–1988

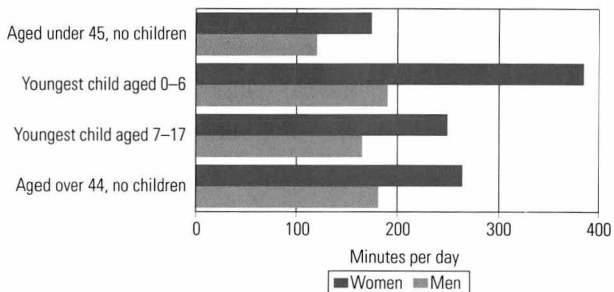


Time used for domestic work by age in 1999–2000



Source: Time use changes in Finland through the 1990s

Time used for domestic work by stage in family cycle in 1999–2000



Source: Time use changes in Finland through the 1990s

Time used for different types of domestic work in 1999–2000



Source: Time use changes in Finland through the 1990s

Cultural activities in past 12 months, 1991 and 1999

	Percentage of population aged 15 or over			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	1991	1991	1999	1999
Activities over past 12 months				
– Cultural activity	80	74	79	71
– Museum	42	41	31	27
– Cinema	44	47	48	46
– Art exhibition or art museum	50	37	40	28
– Theatre	46	28	47	29
– Dance performance	22	14	22	16
– Concert	39	28	42	33
– Opera	6	3	9	5
– Library	..	..	69	61
– Sports events	37	55	29	47

Source: Cultural and sports activities 1991 and 1999, Statistics Finland

Reading in 1991 and 1999

	Percentage of population aged 15 or over			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	1991	1991	1999	1999
Has in the past 12 months				
– Read books	84	78	78	65

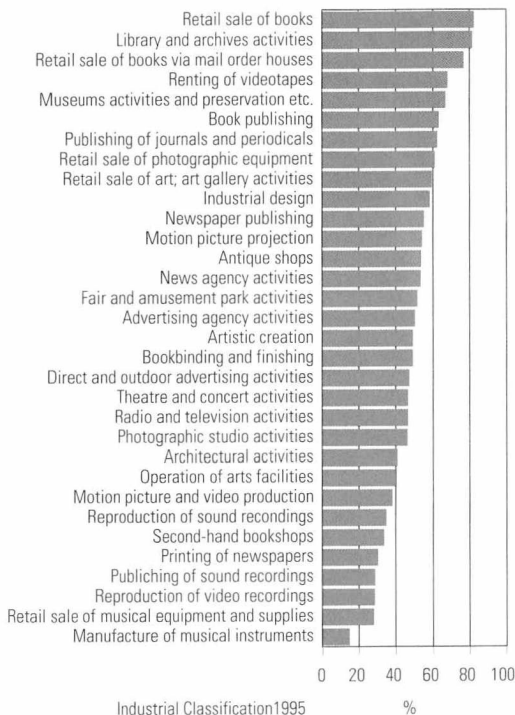
Source: Cultural and sports activities 1991 and 1999, Statistics Finland

Creative leisure activities in 1999

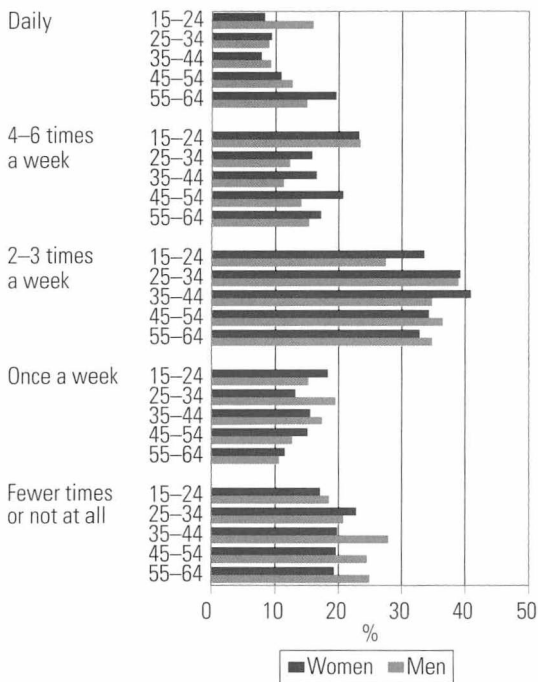
	Percentage of population aged 15 or over	
	Women	Men
Has some art hobby	31	27
Has the following art hobbies:		
– Drawing, painting, sculpting or similar	14	9
– Photography	18	20
– Making videos	4	8
– Writing poetry, short stories or similar	14	9
– Taking singing lessons	6	5
– Playing an instrument	10	16

Source: Cultural and sports activities 1991 and 1999, Statistics Finland

Percentage of women of employed labour force in certain cultural industries 2000



Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland

Leisure-time exercise¹⁾ by age 2002

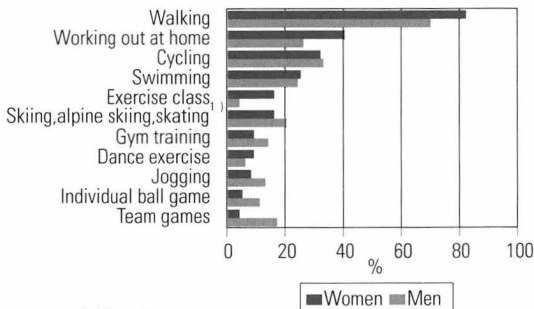
¹⁾ For at least half an hour and causing at least slight perspiration.

Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2002, National Public Health Institute

Participation in various types of sports and physical exercises in 1999

Percentage of population aged 15 or over

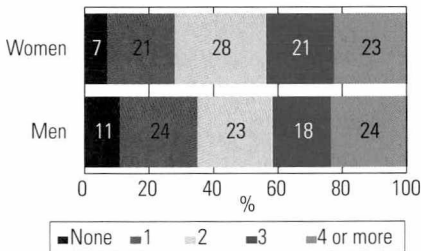
During the past four weeks



1) Nov.-Apr.

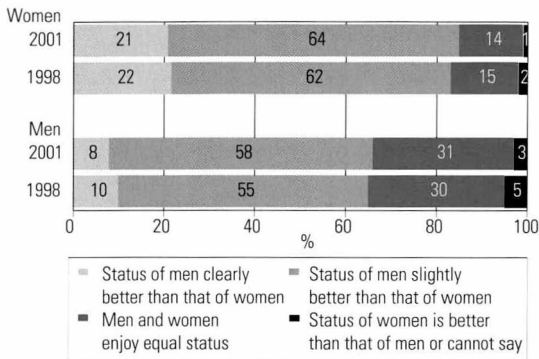
Source: Cultural and sport activities 1991 and 1999, Statistics Finland

Participation in various types of sports and physical exercises in 1999, number of sports



Source: Cultural and sports activities 1991 and 1999, Statistics Finland

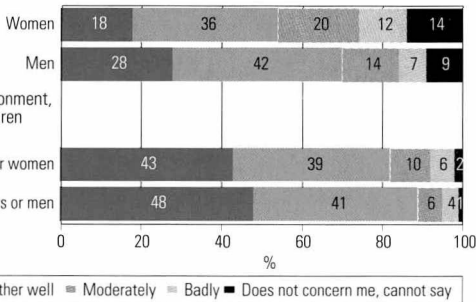
Impressions of the status of women and men in the Finnish society 1998 and 2001



Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

Gender equality is implemented 2001

at the workplace,
views of employees

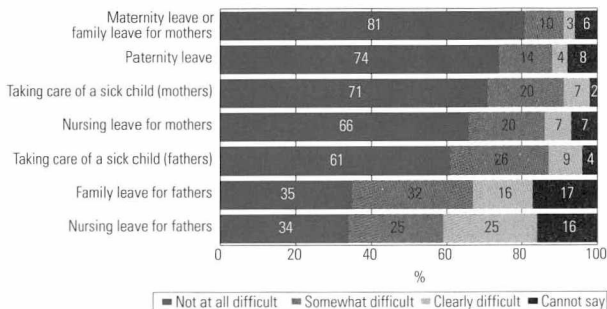


in the studying environment,
views of school children
and students



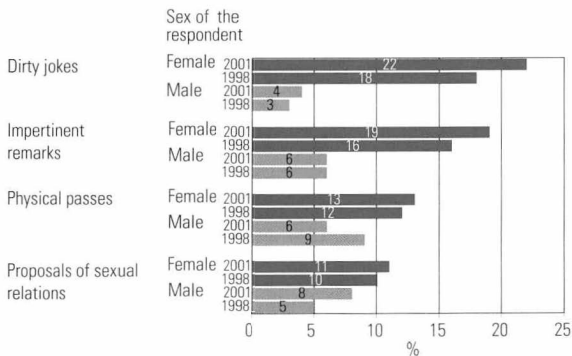
Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

The reaction of the workplace to the use of family leaves, views of wage earners in 2001



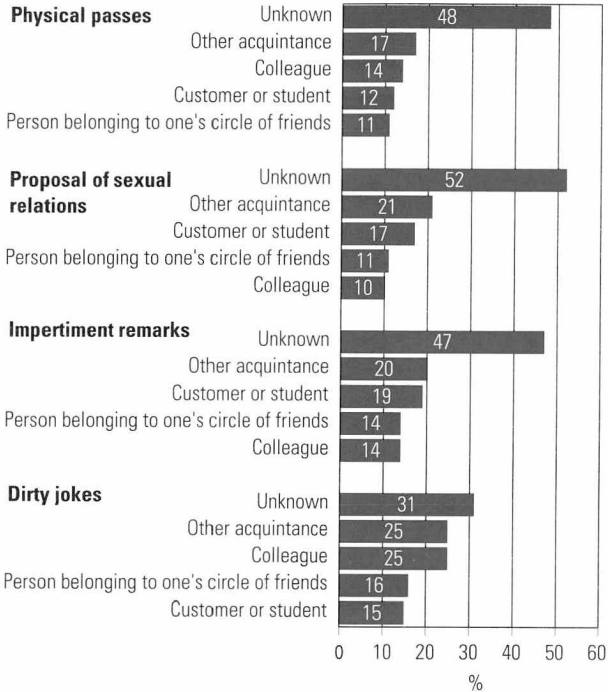
Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

Sexually harassed in the past two years according to sex 1998 and 2001



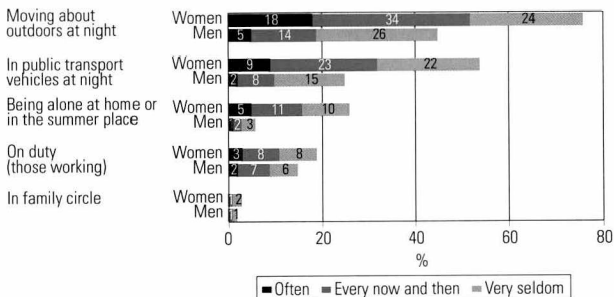
Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

Five most common molesters of women in 2001



Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

Fear of being the victim of violence or being on guard because of that in 2001



Source: The Gender Barometer 2001. Statistics Finland/ Council for Equality

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www.stat.fi

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