

WOMEN AND MEN IN FINLAND

2001



Foreword

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

Because of its handy size the publication is easy to slip into a handbag, briefcase or pocket. It is useful at lectures, meetings or anywhere else where you might need to produce quick factual data as a basis for discussion. The tables and graphs of the publication are clear and simple and include explanations of the most important concepts used.

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 are designed to give a realistic picture of the position of women and men in different fields of society.

Helsinki, July 2001

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Director

Population Statistics

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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

1 EUR = FIM 5.94573

Finland in Europe



Population in 2000

- Women 2 651 800
- Men 2 529 300
- Area 338 145 km²
- Population density 15.3/km²

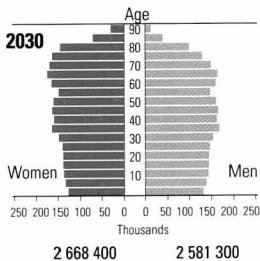
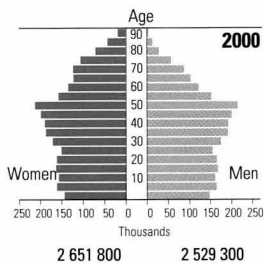
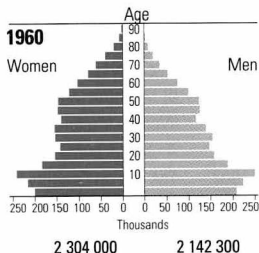
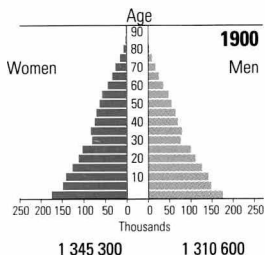
Progress so far

- 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

- 1980 A law (taking effect as of 1 Jan. 1982) is passed on the fathers' 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 Evangelical 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
Finnish Government's Plan of Action for the Promotion of Gender Equality
- 2000 A woman becomes Chancellor of a University (University of Turku)
A woman is elected President of Finland.
A women becomes a Member of the Board of the Bank of Finland

POPULATION AND FAMILIES

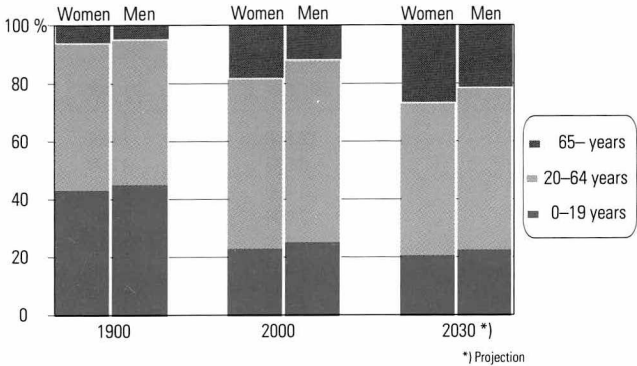
Population by age 1900, 1960 and 2000 and projection 2030



- In 2000 the mean age of females was 41.0 years and of males 37.7 years.
- An age of 100 years or more had been reached by 268 persons, 230 of whom were females and 38 males.

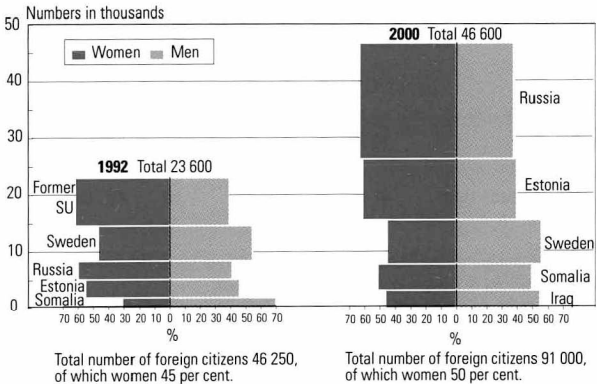
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Population by age 1900, 2000 and 2030



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

The five biggest groups of foreign citizens in Finland 1992 and 2000



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

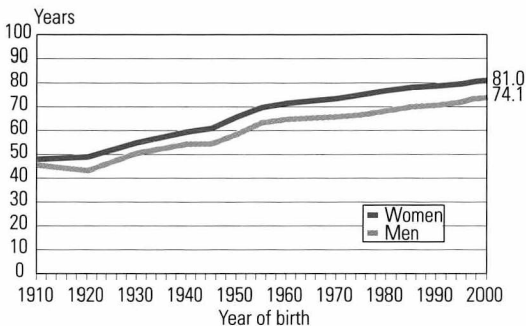
Foreign citizens in Finland, biggest groups (more than 1 000 persons), 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%
Russia	20 552	12 658	62	7 894	38
Estonia	10 839	6 533	60	4 306	40
Sweden	7 887	3 490	44	4 397	56
Somalia	4 190	2 099	50	2 091	50
Iraq	3 102	1 388	45	1 714	55
Former Soviet Union*)	2 447	1 407	57	1 040	43
Former Yugoslavia*)	2 371	1 032	44	1 339	56
Great Britain	2 207	529	24	1 678	76
Germany	2 201	765	35	1 436	65
United States	2 010	841	42	1 169	58
Iran	1 941	845	44	1 096	56
Vietnam	1 814	939	52	875	48
Turkey	1 784	440	25	1 344	75
China	1 668	869	52	799	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 627	805	49	822	51
Thailand	1 306	1 086	83	220	17
Yugoslavia	1 204	585	49	619	51
Without nationality	1 172	553	47	619	53
Total	70 322	36 864	52	33 458	48
Foreign citizens total	91 000	45 500	50	45 500	50

*) Those who immigrated to Finland prior to the dissolution of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are still classified as citizens of their respective countries.

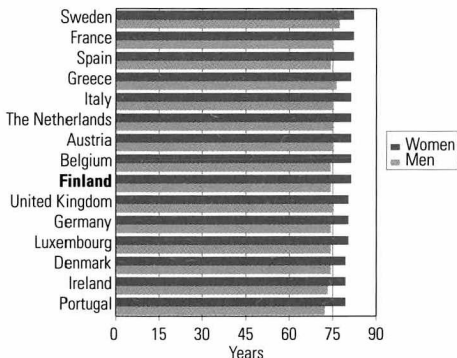
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Average life expectancy at birth 1910–2000



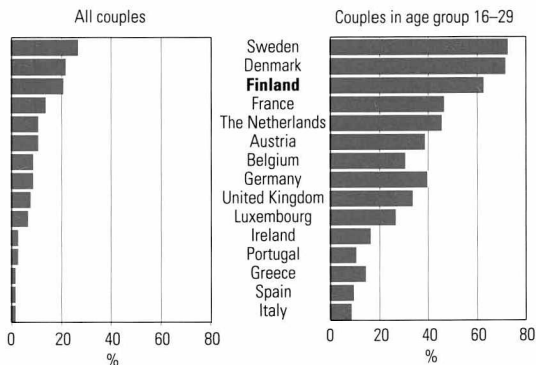
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Life expectancy at birth 1998 in the EU countries



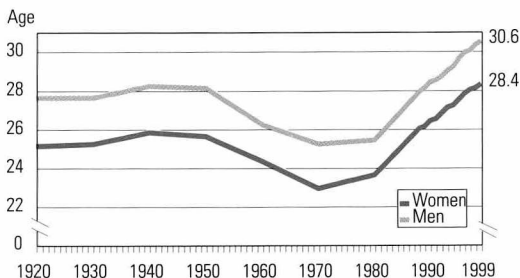
Source: Living conditions in Europe, Eurostat

Percentage of couples living in a consensual union in the EU-countries 1996



Source: Living conditions in Europe, Eurostat

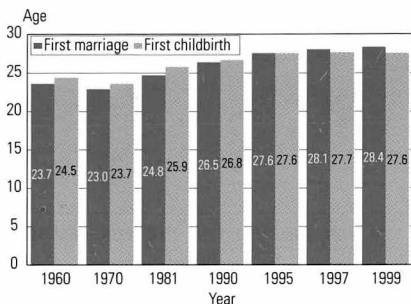
Average age of getting married for the first time 1920-1999



24 271 marriages were contracted in 1999. The number of marriages has decreased when cohabiting has become increasingly popular. According to family statistics the proportion of consensual unions of all families was 21 per cent. 14 030 divorces were granted in 1999.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

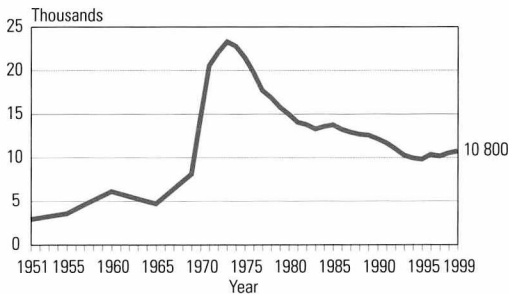
Average age of women at first marriage and first childbirth 1960–1999



- 57 574 children were born in 1999, of which 22 273 (38.7 per cent) outside marriage.
- Cohabiting becomes more common in the 1980's.
- First childbirth often takes place before contracting marriage.
- 50 per cent of the first-born were born outside marriage in 1997.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Number of abortions performed 1951–1999

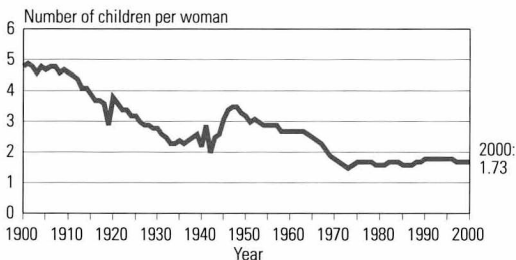


The contraceptive pill was approved in 1961.

Abortion law in 1970

Source: Stakes

Total fertility rate 1900–2000

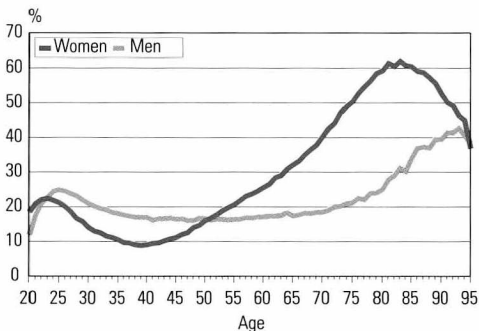


In 1999

- 84 % of women aged between 40–49 have given birth to a child
- mothers aged 40–49 have given birth to an average of 2.3 children
- women aged 40–49 have given birth to an average of 1.9 children

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Women and men living alone 1999 (%)



Men's mortality rate is higher. Widowed men remarry more often than widowed women.

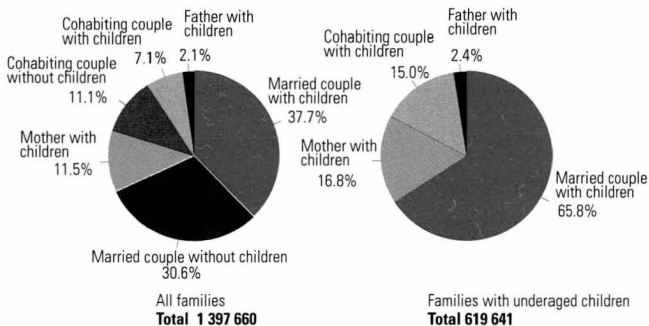
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Families by type 1950–1999 (%)

	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

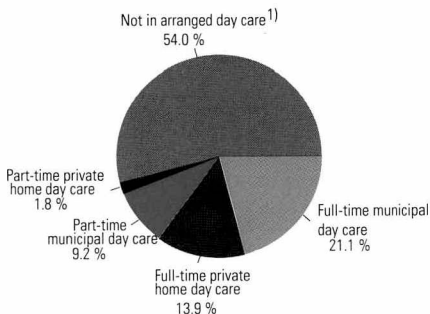
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Families by type of family 1999



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Finland

Children's day care 2000 (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's day care 2000 (preliminary information) Number of children in day care and proportion (%) of all within age group

Children's age	Full-time day care				Part-time day care			
	Municipal day care		Private home day care		Municipal day care		Private home day care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under the age of 3	16 342	10	19 857	12	600	0	1 136	1
3–6 years	72 236	29	38 582	16	38 090	15	6 224	3
0–6 years	88 578	21	58 439	14	38 690	9	7 360	2

Of children at the age of 7 or more 594 were in full-time municipal day care and 476 in full-time private home day care, 4 178 in part-time municipal day care and 2 366 in part-time private home day care.

Source: Statistics on municipal activities, Statistics Finland

Child day care subsidies 1985–2000

	Eligible families, annual total	Statutory provision, FIM million
1985	42 800	191
1986	76 300	433
1987	86 900	791
1988	96 000	994
1989	110 700	1 249
1990	129 400	1 726
1991	138 300	2 110
1992	145 400	2 866
1993	159 700	3 073
1994	156 700	3 199
1995	155 000	2 995
1996	131 600	1 946
1997	129 900	1 900
1998	131 200	2 099
1999	131 200	2 042
2000	130 300	2 013

The Act on statutory pre-school education (POL 628/1998, amended 1288/1999) will enter into force on 1 August 2001, but most municipalities already started to provide pre-school education on 1 August 2000. For this reasons, the children who received pre-school education as well as day care are mostly included in the statistics towards the end of the year as having attended part-time day care while the children who only attended pre-school education are not included in the day care figures at all.

Source: Social Insurance Institution

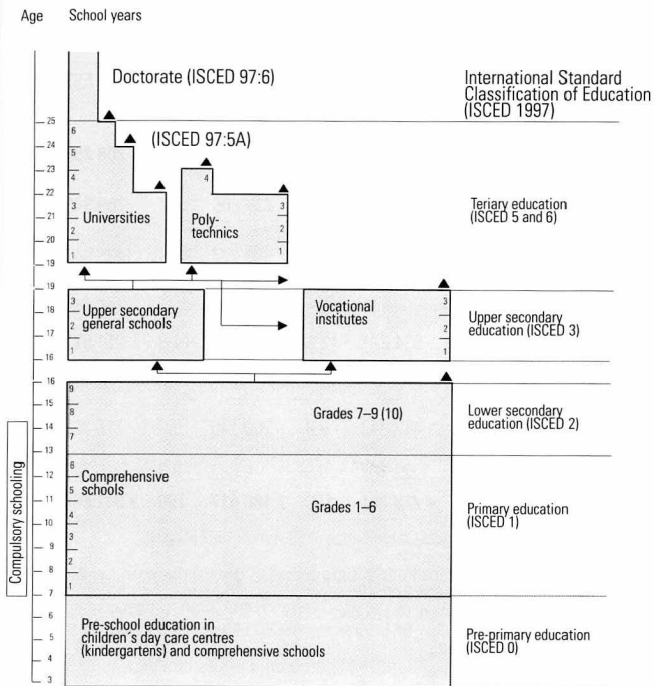
Social support for families with children

- The total length of the maternity and parental leave is 263 weekdays (44 weeks), for which a maternity, paternity or parental allowance (jointly referred to as parenthood allowance later on) is payable. For the first 105 weekdays (18 weeks) the allowance is payable to the mother (maternity allowance period), whereas for the next 158 weekdays (parental allowance period) the allowance can be granted either entirely to the mother or the father, or alternately to both. Further, fathers are entitled to a paternity leave (paternity allowance period) of 18 weekdays in connection with childbirth or within the parental allowance period (From october 2001 the paternity leave can be divided in 1–4 parts).
- In 2000, parenthood allowance was paid to 97 400 women and 42 900 men. The amount of the allowance depends on the earned income of the recipient. Women averaged a parenthood allowance of FIM 182; men, FIM 292. The allowance of parents amounted to about 65 per cent of their average earned income.
- A parenthood allowance benefit of some sort payable to the father was included in 63 per cent of the parenthood allowance periods that ended in 2000. The most common option of fathers was the paternity leave in connection with confinement. It was included in 60 per cent of the aforementioned periods. The average paternity or parental leave of fathers amounted to 15 days.
- Parents of children under the age of three are entitled to a leave of absence in order to care for their children. They have the right to return to their old jobs when the leave expires. In 2 000 the number of children in full-time municipal day care was 148 000, of which under the age of three 36 200. In part-time municipal day care were 52 600 children, of which under the age of seven 46 000. *)
- Alternatively, parents of children under the age of three have the possibility of opting for the children's home-care allowance scheme or, as of 1 August 1997, for the children's private day care allowance scheme, if day care is provided to an under seven-year-old child of the family by a private day care supplier approved by the municipality. Child home-care allowance was paid to 130 300 families in 2000 (incl. families that only received private day care allowance). The average statutory home-care allowance amounted to FIM 2 102 a month (December 2000).

*) Statistics on municipal activities, Statistics Finland

Source: Social Insurance Institution

The regular education system in Finland



Population aged 15 or over by level of education ¹⁾ at end-1999

Level of education ²⁾	Population aged 15 or over		Woman aged 15 or over		Men aged 15 or over	
		%		%		%
Only basic education	1 753 928	41.5	920 335	42.1	833 593	40.8
Population with educational qualifications	2 474 373	58.5	1 266 082	57.9	1 208 291	59.2
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3/4)	1 505 153	35.6	735 805	33.7	769 348	37.7
Tertiary education (ISCED 5/6)	969 220	22.9	530 277	24.3	438 943	21.5
First stage of tertiary (ISCED 5)						
Vocational college (ISCED 5B)	534 771	12.6	323 250	14.8	211 521	10.4
Lower and higher university, polytechnic (ISCED 5A)	412 342	9.8	200 140	9.2	212 202	10.4
Second stage of tertiary (ISCED 6)	22 107	0.5	6 887	0.3	15 220	0.7
Total	4 228 301	100	2 186 417	100	2 041 884	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 1998 ¹⁾

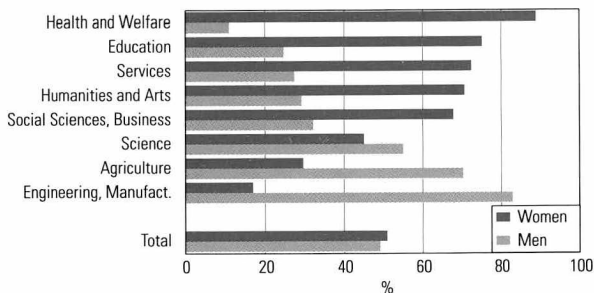
At least upper secondary level (ISCED 3)

	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	54	48	6
Sweden	78	74	4
Portugal	22	18	4
Finland	69	67	2
Educational level of men higher			
Belgium	56	57	1
Greece	43	45	2
Italy	40	43	3
Spain	31	35	4
Denmark	76	81	5
France	58	64	6
The Netherlands	60	69	9
Luxembourg	25	34	9
Germany	79	89	10
Austria	66	80	14
UK	50	70	20

1) Finland, Greece and Austria: 1997 data; data of Luxembourg is missing

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD Indicators, 2000

Population with educational qualifications from vocational schools and colleges, polytechnics and universities by field of education 1999



Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality 1999, Statistics Finland

Population with at least upper secondary level qualification (ISCED 3) by age 1990 and 1999

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

Age	1999		Men with upper secondary qualification	Proportion (%) of men, aged 15 or over
	Women with upper secondary qualification	Proportion (%) of women, aged 15 or over		
15-19	24 376	15.0	24 653	14.5
20-24	138 856	86.5	135 301	80.7
25-29	128 134	86.1	124 641	80.1
30-34	151 007	86.2	145 986	80.1
35-39	161 564	86.5	155 970	80.3
40-44	152 918	80.4	147 570	75.2
45-49	143 635	71.9	140 794	68.8
50-54	129 363	61.7	128 177	59.9
55-59	75 373	52.5	74 087	52.7
60-64	53 898	39.9	51 042	41.1
65-69	36 855	29.8	33 089	31.9
70-	70 103	20.0	46 981	24.8
Total	1 266 082	57.9	1 208 291	59.2

Under 55-year-old women were more educated than men. Especially young women aged 20 to 39 had clearly had more education than men.

Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Population with polytechnic and higher university degrees by age 1990 and 1999 (ISCED 5 and 6)

1990				
Age	Polytechnic and higher university degrees of women	Proportion (%) of women, aged 15 or over	Polytechnic and higher university degrees of men	Proportion (%) of men, aged 15 or over
15-19	—	—	—	—
20-24	740	0.4	352	0.2
25-29	11 442	6.2	9 643	5.0
30-34	16 684	8.9	16 518	8.4
35-39	17 532	8.8	18 218	8.8
40-44	17 290	8.0	19 404	8.6
45-49	12 411	7.7	14 441	8.7
50-54	7 059	5.1	8 660	6.3
55-59	4 306	3.3	6 497	5.3
60-64	2 990	2.2	5 046	4.3
65-69	2 365	1.8	3 675	4.0
70-	4 251	1.4	5 806	3.9
Total	97 070	4.6	108 260	5.6
1999				
Age	Polytechnic and higher university degrees of women	Proportion (%) of women, aged 15 or over	Polytechnic and higher university degrees of men	Proportion (%) of men, aged 15 or over
15-19	1	0	—	—
20-24	6 202	3.9	1 652	1
25-29	25 163	16.9	17 868	11.5
30-34	25 777	14.7	21 572	11.8
35-39	23 782	12.7	20 435	10.5
40-44	21 025	11.1	19 977	10.2
45-49	19 667	9.8	19 615	9.6
50-54	18 532	8.8	20 153	9.4
55-59	11 305	7.9	13 224	9.4
60-64	6 669	4.9	8 395	6.8
65-69	3 901	3.2	5 916	5.7
70-	6 735	1.9	9 314	4.9
Total	168 759	7.7	158 121	7.7

Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Population with second stage of tertiary educational qualification (ISCED 6) 1975–1999

	Women with degrees of licentiate and doctor	%	Men with degrees of licentiate and doctor	%	Total
1975	926	15	5 052	85	5 978
1980	1 387	17	6 625	83	8 012
1985	1 993	20	8 025	80	10 018
1990	2 962	23	10 028	77	12 990
1995	4 777	27	12 765	73	17 542
1999	6 887	31	15 220	69	22 107

There were 800 licentiate and 1 200 doctorate level degrees attained at universities in 1999. Women attained 43 per cent of both.

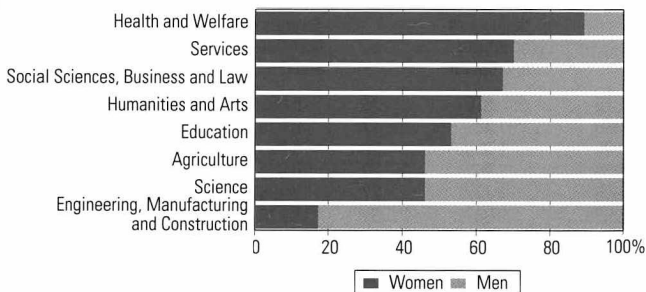
Source: Educational Structure of Population by Municipality, Statistics Finland

Vocational and professional education institutes 1999

Field of education (ISCED)	Students			Graduations		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Education	436	76	24	208	53	47
Humanities and Arts	10 139	64	36	2 827	61	39
Social Sciences, Business and Law	28 310	60	40	8 285	67	33
Science	3 036	47	53	553	46	54
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	54 532	15	85	19 841	17	83
Agriculture	8 962	48	52	2 859	46	54
Health and Welfare	21 770	89	11	12 109	89	11
Services	30 877	69	31	13 152	70	30
Total	158 062	50	50	59 834	54	46

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Qualifications at vocational and professional education institutes by field of education (ISCED) 1999



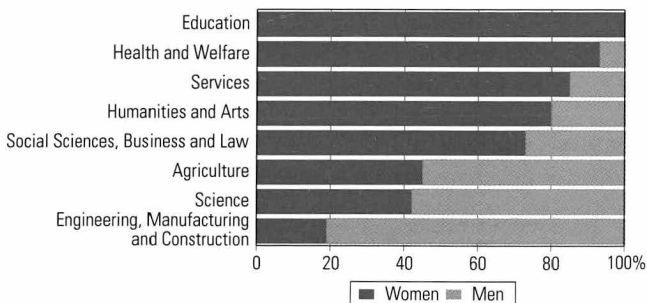
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Polytechnics 1999

Field of education (ISCED)	Students		%		Graduations		%	
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men		
Education	644	70	30	5	100	—		
Humanities and Arts	5 778	70	30	443	80	20		
Social Sciences, Business and Law	24 551	68	32	2 597	73	27		
Science	4 792	42	58	298	42	58		
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	31 599	16	84	2 569	19	81		
Agriculture	3 317	46	54	327	45	55		
Health and Welfare	23 237	89	11	3 232	93	7		
Services	6 848	72	28	419	85	15		
Not known or unspecified	17	88	12	—	—	—		
Total	100 783	55	45	9 890	64	36		

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Graduations at polytechnics by field of education (ISCED) 1999



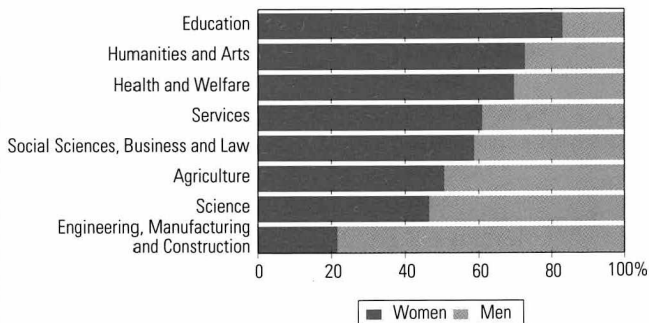
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Universities 1999

Field of education (ISCED)	Students			Graduations		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Education	13 726	81	19	2 152	83	17
Humanities and Arts	32 192	71	29	3 074	73	27
Social Sciences, Business and Law	35 075	56	44	3 989	59	41
Science	22 548	41	59	2 339	47	53
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	32 447	20	80	3 002	22	78
Agriculture	2 447	50	50	248	51	49
Health and Welfare	12 258	71	29	2 151	70	30
Services	1 773	62	38	259	61	39
Total	152 466	53	47	17 214	58	42

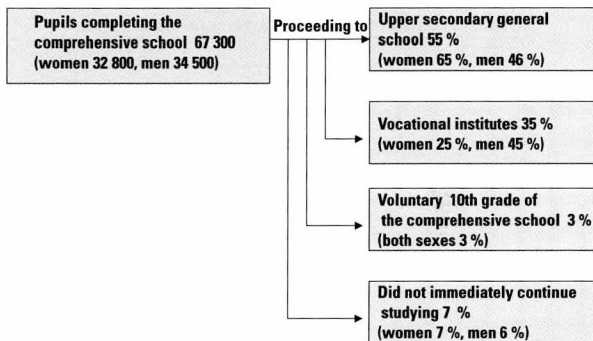
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

University graduations by field of education (ISCED) 1999



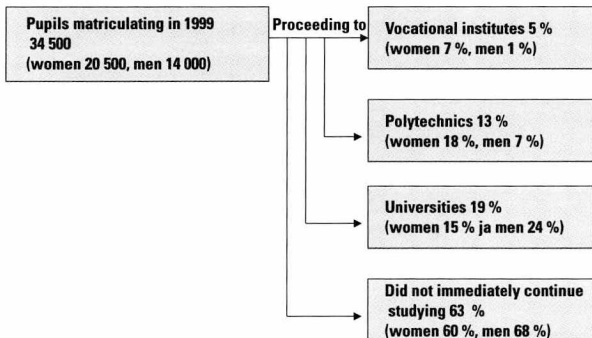
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Pupils who completed the comprehensive school in 1999 entering the upper secondary level that year



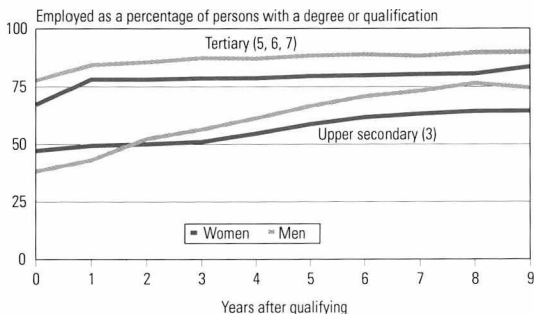
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Pupils who passed the matriculation examination in 1999 entering vocational institutes, polytechnics and universities that year



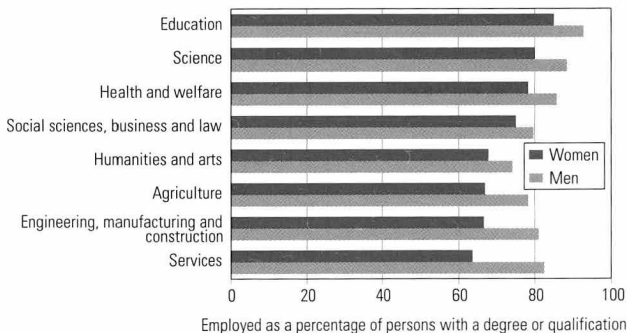
Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Employment rates of persons with a degree or qualification attained in 1990 by years after qualifying and educational level (ISCED) at end-1999



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

Employment rates of persons with a degree or qualification attained in 1994 by field of education (ISCED) at end-1999



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

Participation in adult education 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000

Participants of the population in ages 18–64 years

	1980		1990		1995		2000	
		%		%		%		%
Women	541 000	37	829 000	52	850 000	53	800 000	48
Men	400 000	27	698 000	43	706 000	43	950 000	59
Total	941 000	32	1 527 000	47	1 556 000	48	1 750 000	53

Participation in job- or occupation-related training 1990, 1995 and 2000

Participants of the labour force in ages 18–64 years

	1990		1995		2000	
		%		%		%
Women	557 000	48	528 000	46	602 000	54
Men	535 000	41	504 000	39	584 000	45
Total	1 092 000	44	1 032 000	43	1 186 000	49

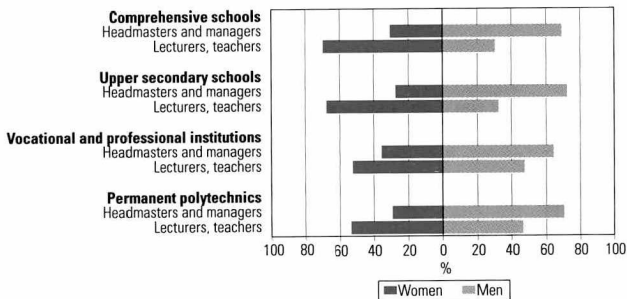
Participation in employer-sponsored training 1990, 1995 and 2000

Participants of the employees in ages 18–64 years

	1990		1995		2000	
		%		%		%
Women	501 000	50	437 000	55	514 000	58
Men	468 000	45	394 000	49	482 000	54
Total	969 000	47	831 000	52	996 000	56

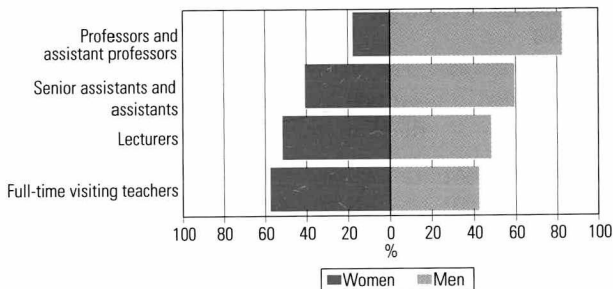
Source: Adult Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Teachers at comprehensive and upper secondary schools and vocational and professional institutions and permanent polytechnics 1998



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

Teachers at universities 1998



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland

- 62 per cent of teachers were women in 1998. Proportionally, comprehensive schools had the largest and universities the smallest number of women teachers.
- The majority of headmasters and managers of all forms of educational institutions were men (31% women). The majority of lecturers, class teachers and full-time visiting teachers were women (69% of class teachers and 64% of lecturers and full-time visiting teachers were women). The gender distribution was more even in vocational and professional institutions and polytechnics than in comprehensive and upper secondary schools.
- 62 per cent of university teachers were men. Only 18 per cent of professors and assistant professors were women in 1998.

Population by main groups 2000

1.		5 176 000 100%			
W 2 650 000				M 2 526 000	
2.		3 901 000 75%		3. 939 000 18%	
W 1 958 000		M 1 942 000		4. 336 000 7% W 231 500 M 104 400	
5.		2 589 000 50%		6. 1 312 000 25%	
W 1 239 000 M 1 350 000		W 720 000 M 592 000		W 460 000 M 479 000	
7.		2 335 000 45%		8. 253 000 5%	
W 1 108 000 M 1 228 000		W 131 000 M 122 000			
9. 10.		11. 1 549 000 30%			
644 000 12%		W 910 000 M 639 000			
142 000 3%		W 155 000 M 489 000			
W 43 000 M 99 000					

1. Whole population
2. Population of working age
3. Under 15 years old
4. 75 years old or over
5. Labour force
6. Persons not in labour force aged 15–74
7. Employed
8. Unemployed
9. Agriculture and forestry
10. Manufacturing and construction
11. Service industries

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland (in 1998 updated method)

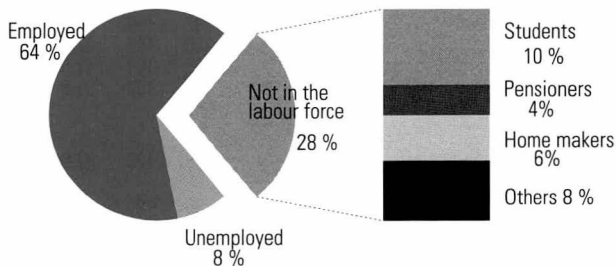
Women and men in the labour market 2000 (aged 15–74 years)

	1 000 persons			Proportion (%)		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Aged 15–74 years	3 901	1 958	1 942	100	50.2	49.8
Not in the labour force	1 312	720	592	100	54.9	45.1
In the labour force	2 589	1 239	1 350	100	47.9	52.1
• employed	2 335	1 108	1 228	100	47.5	52.6
• unemployed	253	131	122	100	51.8	48.2
Activity rate, %	66.4	63.2	69.5			
Unemployment rate, %	9.8	10.6	9.1			
EMPLOYED:	2 335	1 108	1 228	100	47.5	52.6
Working time						
• part-time work	286	188	98	100	65.7	34.3
• full-time work	2 047	918	1 129	100	44.8	55.2
Unknown	2	2	1
Employer	2 335	1 108	1 228	100	47.5	52.6
Private sector	1 692	660	1 032	100	39.0	61.0
Public sector	637	444	193	100	69.7	30.3
• local government	486	371	115	100	76.3	23.7
• central government	151	72	79	100	47.7	52.3
Unknown	6	4	2	100	66.7	33.3
Occupational status/ socio-economic status	2 335	1 108	1 228	100	47.5	52.6
Self-employed persons and unpaid family members	319	102	217	100	32.0	68.0
Employees	2 016	1 006	1 011	100	49.9	50.1
• upper salaried staff	487	217	270	100	44.6	55.4
• senior officials and upper management	99	26	73	100	26.3	73.7
• lower salaried staff	776	555	222	100	71.5	28.6
• wage earners	748	232	516	100	31.0	69.0
• unknown	5	2	3	100	40.0	60.0
Industry	2 335	1 108	1 228	100	47.5	52.6
Agriculture and forestry	142	43	99	100	30.3	69.7
Manufacture, construction	642	154	489	100	24.0	76.2
Services	1 545	908	637	100	58.8	41.2
Industry unknown	6	3	3	100	50.0	50.0
Actual hours worked (mill.)	4 019.2	1 727.9	2 291.3	100	43.0	57.0

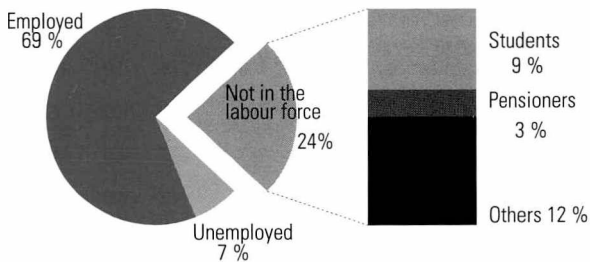
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Population aged 15–64 years by economic activity 2000

Women

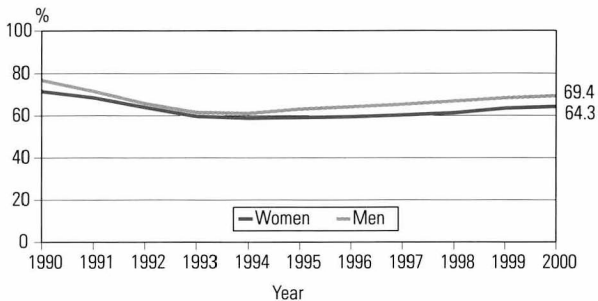


Men



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

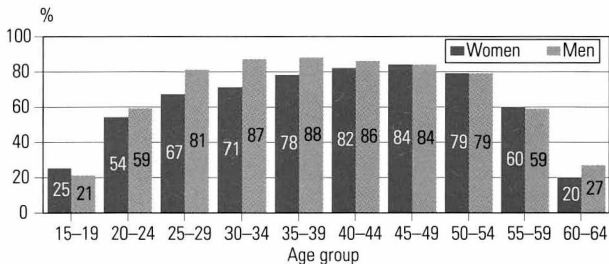
Women and men aged 15–64 by employment rate 1990–2000



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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employment rate by age 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employment rates in the EU countries 1999, 15–64 years

	Women	Men
Denmark	71.6	81.2
Sweden	68.9	72.1
Finland	64.6	70.2
United Kingdom	63.7	76.9
The Netherlands	61.3	80.3
Austria	59.7	76.7
Portugal	59.6	75.7
Germany	57.1	72.4
France	53.5	67.5
Ireland	51.4	73.6
Belgium	50.2	67.5
Luxembourg	48.5	74.4
Greece	40.3	71.6
Italy	38.1	67.1
Spain	37.3	67.8
EU-15	52.6	71.6

Data refer to spring 1999.

Source: Living conditions in Europe 2000, Eurostat

Percentage of persons in employment working part-time in the EU countries 1999

	Women	Men
The Netherlands	68	18
United Kingdom	44	9
Sweden	38	9
Germany	37	5
Denmark	34	10
Belgium	34	4
Austria	33	4
France	32	6
Ireland	31	7
Luxembourg	25	2
Spain	18	3
Finland	17	8
Portugal	17	6
Italy	16	3
Greece	11	3
EU-15	33	6

Data refer to spring 1999.

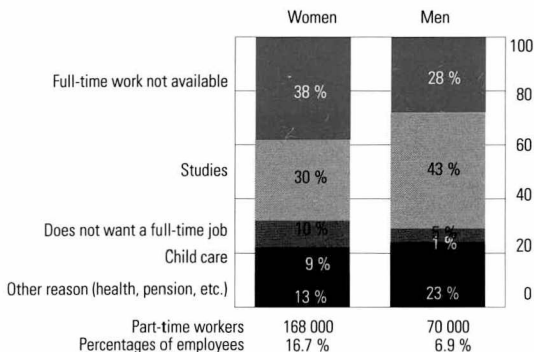
Source: Living conditions in Europe 2000, Eurostat

Employed working full-time/part-time, unemployed and persons not in labour force (aged 15–64 years) 1990–2000, 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

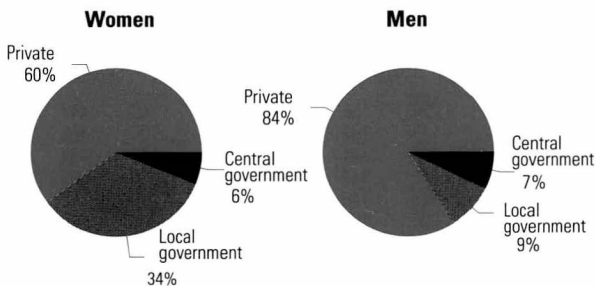
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Reasons for working part-time 2000, aged 15–64 years



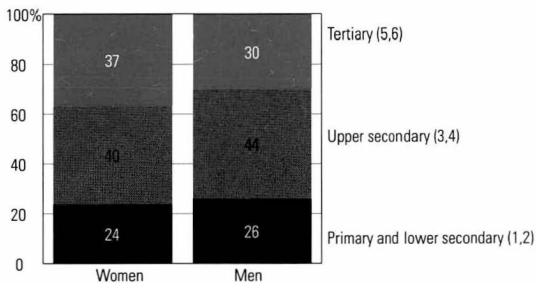
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Employed aged 15–74 years by employer sector 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

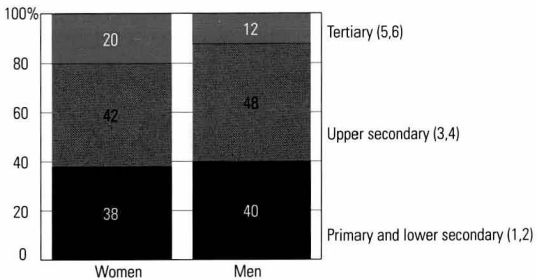
Level of education ¹⁾ of the employed 1999



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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

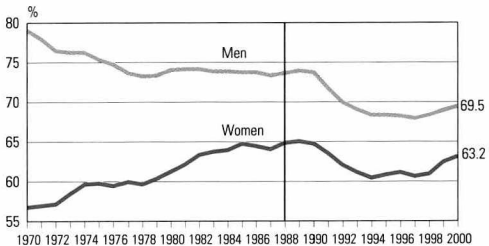
Level of education¹⁾ of the unemployed 1999



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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Labour force participation rate 1970–2000, 15–74 years



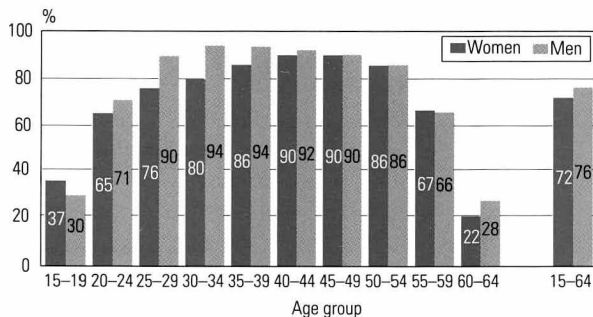
From 1988 onwards, the figures are in compliance with the revisions made in 1998.

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 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Labour force participation by number of children 2000 (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	1 087	1 204	706	806	64.9	66.9
With children under 18	629	548	480	509	76.3	92.9
1 child	266	230	204	208	76.7	90.4
2 children	245	208	196	198	80.0	95.2
3 or more children	117	110	80	103	68.4	93.6
With children under 7	296	270	181	254	61.1	94.1
1 child	185	170	125	160	67.6	94.1
2 or more children	111	99	56	94	50.5	94.9
Total	1 715	1 751	1 186	1 315	69.2	75.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Population aged 15–64 years by economic activity and the youngest child 2000 (the fourth quarter), 1 000 persons

	The youngest child							
	under 1 year		1–2 years		3–6 years		7–17 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed	5.9	88.9	46.5	92.0	76.6	91.8	83.5	87.1
Unemployed	2.0	4.4	6.1	3.4	9.7	3.0	6.6	4.3
Student	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.3	5.5	1.5	4.2	3.2
Maternity/ paternity/pa- rental leave	39.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Child care leave	11.8	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic work	39.2	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.8	0.0
Others	0.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No., 1 000	51	45	99	87	145	135	333	280

The number of mothers aged 15–64 with children under 18 years was 629 000 and fathers 548 000. The number of women aged 15–64 was 1 715 000 and men 1 751 000.

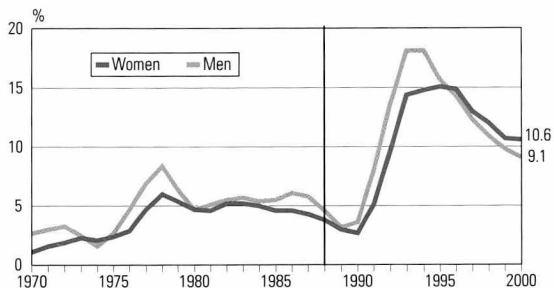
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Unemployed and unemployment rates 1980, 1985 and 1990–2000

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

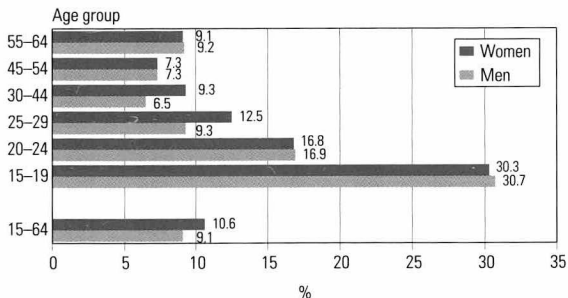
Unemployment rates 1970-2000, 15-74 years



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 2000, aged 15-64 years



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

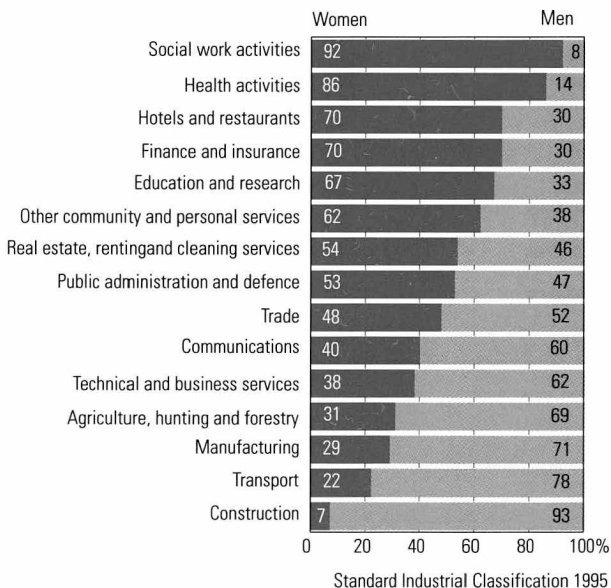
Unemployment rates in the EU countries 1999

(all persons aged 15 and over)

	Women	Men
Spain	23.1	11.2
Greece	16.5	7.0
Italy	15.6	8.7
France	13.3	9.6
Finland	10.8	9.7
Belgium	10.7	7.8
Germany	9.3	8.3
Sweden	7.1	7.2
Denmark	6.0	4.5
Ireland	5.8	5.8
United Kingdom	5.3	6.7
Portugal	5.2	3.9
Netherlands	4.7	2.3
Austria	4.5	3.1
Luxembourg	3.3	1.7
EU-15	10.8	7.9

Source: Living conditions in Europe 2000, Eurostat

Industries by female/male-domination 2000 (proportions of employed persons in the industry)



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

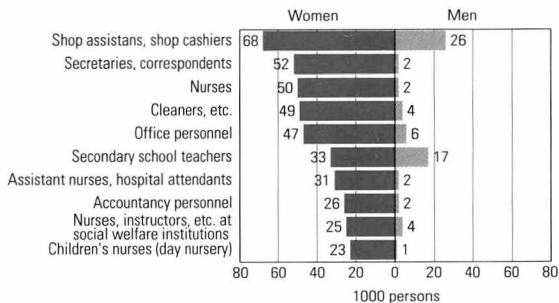
Self-employed persons and unpaid family members by industry 1993 and 2000

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

Industry	2000					Gender distribution	
	Women		Men		Total	Women	Men
	Number	%	Number	%	Total	Women	Men
Agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry	30 900	30	70 900	33	101 800	30	70
Manufacturing	7 800	8	22 600	10	30 400	26	74
Construction	1 400	1	27 300	13	28 700	5	95
Wholesale and retail trade	14 600	14	30 400	14	45 000	32	68
Hotels and restaurants	6 000	6	5 200	2	11 200	54	46
Transport, storage and communications	1 800	2	20 800	10	22 600	8	92
Financial intermediation and business activities	10 900	11	27 200	13	38 100	29	71
Public and other services	27 600	27	11 900	5	39 500	70	30
Industry unknown	0	0	500	0	500	0	100
All industries	102 000	100	216 800	100	318 700	32	68

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

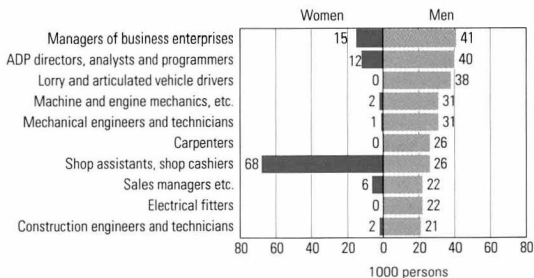
Principal occupations of economically active women ¹⁾ 2000



1) Classification of Occupations 1987, 3 digit level

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

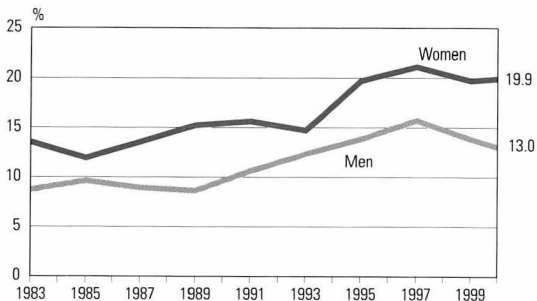
Principal occupations of economically active men ¹⁾ 2000



1) Classification of Occupations 1987, 3 digit level

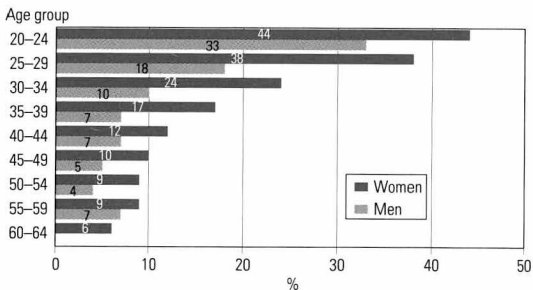
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Proportion of fixed-term employees of the employees aged 15–64 years 1983–2000



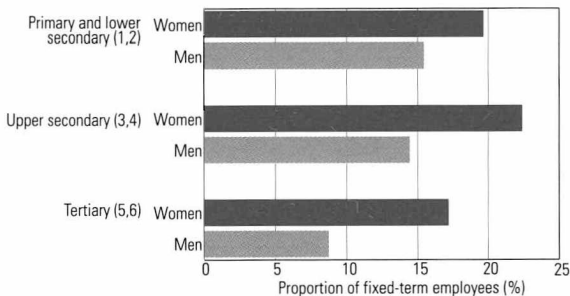
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Proportion of fixed-term employees of all employees by age 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

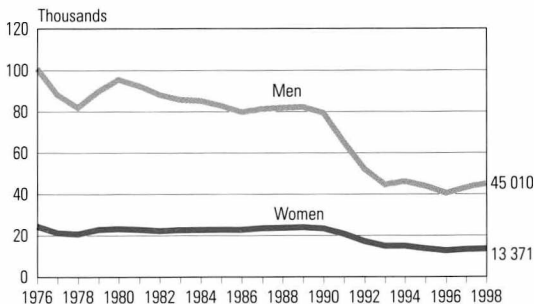
Proportion of fixed-term employees by level of education¹⁾ 2000, employees aged 15–64 years



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

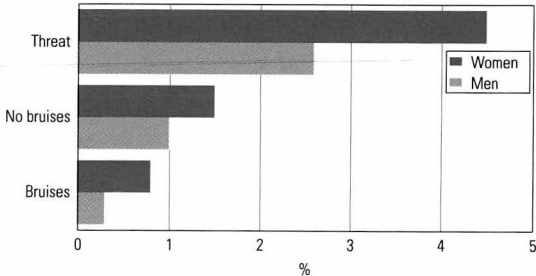
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Wage earners' accidents at work 1976–1998



Source: Accidents at Work 1998, Statistics Finland

Victims of violence at work during the last 12 months (1999), percentage of employed persons

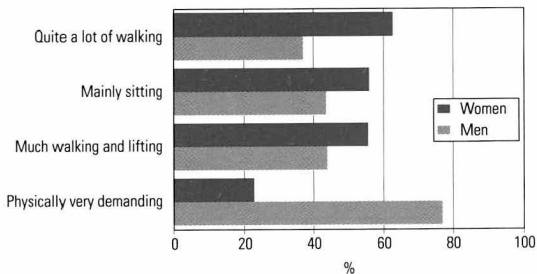


Source: Dangers at work 1999, Statistics Finland

- Women's risk (6%) of falling victims of violence at work, or threats of it, is double compared to that of men (3%). Violence typically concentrates on certain occupation. The high risk occupations include those in the field of care work and certain occupations in the social welfare field, like heads of institutions, social workers and carers in institutions. Other high risk occupations are those of prison warden, police, security guard, hotel receptionist and porter, head waiter, pharmacist and pharmacy attendant.

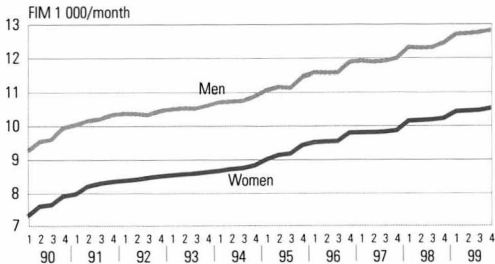
Source: Dangers at work 1999, Statistics Finland

Physical burden of job 2000, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Average earnings 1990–1999



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) 1985–1999

Women's earnings as a percentage of those of men

	Total	Private sector	Central government	Municipalities
1985	79	76	80	83
1986	80	77	80	83
1987	80	77	81	83
1988	80	78	82	82
1989	80	77	82	82
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

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees by sector 1990–1999, FIM

	All employees		Private sector		Central government		Municipalities	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	7 638	9 593	7 335	9 511	8 181	9 889	7 802	9 414
1991	8 210	10 188	7 907	10 151	8 594	10 403	8 386	9 885
1992	8 444	10 382	8 119	10 348	8 808	10 570	8 632	10 089
1993	8 587	10 545	8 233	10 484	9 008	10 766	8 773	10 320
1994	8 747	10 771	8 475	10 713	9 317	11 306	8 852	10 358
New weight structure								
1995	9 195	11 207	9 062	11 132	9 598	11 918	9 225	10 900
1996	9 602	11 654	9 462	11 570	10 011	12 452	9 636	11 320
1997	9 827	11 931	9 728	11 876	10 266	12 713	9 808	11 505
1998	10 183	12 347	10 124	12 308	10 669	13 132	10 126	11 870
1999	10 467	12 755	10 452	12 728	10 943	13 575	10 360	12 194

Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade 1990–1999, FIM

	Manufacturing		Trade	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	7 075	9 323	6 855	9 458
1991	7 591	9 910	7 407	10 183
1992	7 786	10 112	7 572	10 430
1993	7 891	10 275	7 633	10 473
1994	8 296	10 618	7 770	10 808
New weight structure				
1995	8 827	11 057	8 425	11 757
1996	9 270	11 540	8 792	12 145
1997	9 580	11 901	8 978	12 235
1998	10 003	12 319	9 356	12 536
1999	10 408	12 765	9 568	12 729

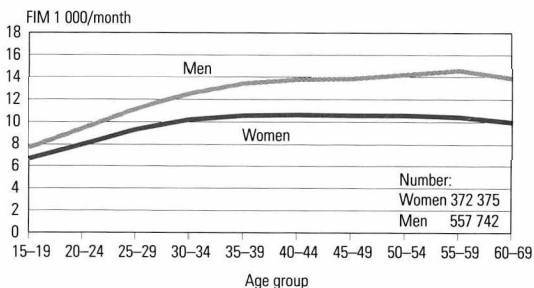
Source: Index of wage and salary earnings, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings of employees in education¹⁾ and health services 1990–1999, FIM

	Education		Health services	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1990	8 985	11 063	8 128	11 250
1991	9 498	11 618	8 861	12 023
1992	9 784	11 883	9 128	12 298
1993	9 994	12 082	9 229	12 560
1994	10 124	12 222	9 287	12 616
New weight structure				
1995	10 458	12 336	9 647	13 113
1996	10 871	12 761	10 133	13 920
1997	11 072	12 960	10 351	14 084
1998	11 412	13 306	10 669	14 606
1999	11 659	13 601	10 922	15 039

1) 1985–1994 education and research

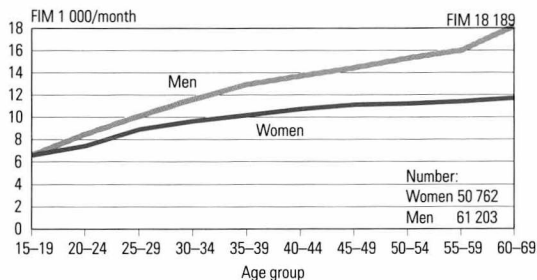
Average monthly earnings by age in the private sector 1998



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.

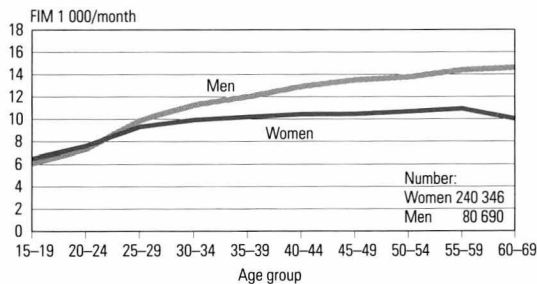
Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings by age in central government 1998



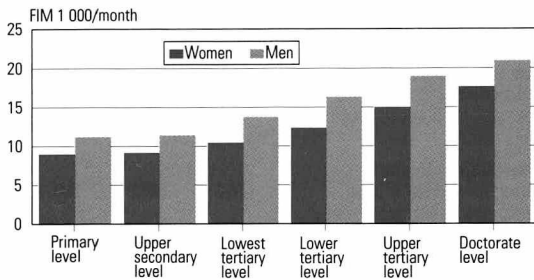
Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Average monthly earnings by age in local government 1998



Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

Monthly earnings of full-time employees by level of education 1998



Source: Structure of earnings statistics, Statistics Finland

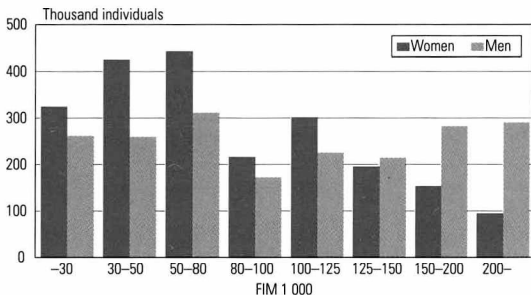
Women's and men's income 1993 and 1999

	1993		1999	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Income recipients, total	2 113 618	1 967 878	2 208 438	2 062 907
Number of individuals receiving earned income	2 068 762	1 922 513	2 141 947	2 005 551
Number of individuals receiving capital income	381 986	513 906	501 157	610 339
Income subject to state taxation, total (FIM billion)	146.6	184.9	186.5	256.8
Earned income subject to state taxation	143.1	176.9	174.6	230.0
Wages and salaries	87.1	114.3	11.9	26.9
Per diem and maternity allowances	3.5	1.2	112.7	163.8
Unemployment benefits	9.0	13.7	39.7	39.0
Pensions	33.6	32.5	8.6	4.3
National pensions	10.1	5.4	31.1	34.7
Other pensions	23.5	27.1	2.9	1.1
Income from agriculture	2.1	4.3	8.1	7.9
Business income	2.5	5.4	1.9	3.9
Capital income, total	3.6	8.0	3.3	7.1
Assets subject to state taxation	180.3	277.1	248.8	366.1
Liabilities	66.8	133.7	92.5	129.5
Property subject to taxation	110.9	142.6	172.2	249.5

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

Income subject to state taxation 1999



Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

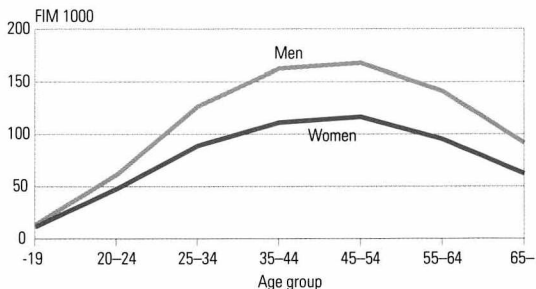
Distribution of individuals by income subject to state taxation 1999

Income bracket (FIM)	Income earners		Proportion of women in the income bracket %
	Women %	Men %	
10 - 19 999	10	10	52
20 000 - 29 999	5	3	63
30 000 - 39 999	11	7	61
40 000 - 49 999	9	5	64
50 000 - 59 999	8	6	62
60 000 - 79 999	12	10	57
80 000 - 99 999	10	8	56
100 000 - 124 999	14	11	57
125 000 - 149 999	9	10	48
150 000 - 199 999	7	14	35
200 000 -	4	14	25
Others ¹⁾	2	2	57
Total	100	100	52
Number	2 208 438	2 062 907	

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 1999



Source: Statistics on Income and Property, Statistics Finland

Average assets subject to taxation per income recipient 1999, FIM

Age group	Women	Men	Women's assets as a percentage of men's
-16	22 729	23 924	95.0
17 - 19	7 930	9 299	85.3
20 - 24	18 270	23 407	78.1
25 - 34	71 197	101 122	70.4
35 - 44	121 419	188 516	64.4
45 - 54	153 522	245 871	62.4
55 - 64	166 739	278 249	59.9
65-	129 119	231 361	55.8
Total	112 642	177 472	63.5

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 1996–1999

Reference person is aged under 65 years

	1996		1997	
	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income, FIM 1 000	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income, FIM 1 000
Couples without children	419.7	144.4	433.0	155.1
Couple with 1 child	182.0	167.3	182.4	180.7
Couple with 2 children	192.0	184.3	191.3	192.7
Couple with 3+ children	94.5	193.7	91.7	198.3
Woman living alone	274.7	68.3	276.2	71.7
Woman with children	72.7	102.2	73.9	106.5
Man living alone	313.7	66.4	309.3	69.5
Man with children	10.8	133.7	13.2	128.0
	1998		1999	
	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income, FIM 1 000	Households number 1 000	Median Disposable income, FIM 1 000
Couples without children	455.5	162.8	473.7	169.9
Couple with 1 child	176.5	187.0	164.4	196.8
Couple with 2 children	181.3	202.0	186.2	214.2
Couple with 3+ children	94.8	210.5	100.5	220.1
Woman living alone	285.3	75.4	282.6	78.0
Woman with children	86.7	107.4	88.0	110.8
Man living alone	320.9	74.6	315.7	79.5
Man with children	12.9	116.8	12.1	131.2

Disposable income of households has been calculated according to 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.

Source: Income Distribution Statistics, Statistics Finland

Households receiving living allowance by type of household 1985, 1990, 1993, 1996 and 1999, %

Type of household	1985	1990	1993	1996	1999
Single women without children	20.3	24.5	23.5	24.8	25.9
Single men without children	39.8	39.0	36.6	37.7	38.6
Single women with children	12.2	10.9	9.8	9.3	10.2
Single men with children	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Couples/cohabiters without children	8.2	10.0	11.8	11.9	11.3
Couples/cohabiters with children	18.5	14.2	17.0	15.2	12.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number Thousands	129,3	181,6	292,6	349,6	292,9

Source: Living Allowance 1999, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Stakes)

All households and proportion of households receiving living allowance of all households 1999

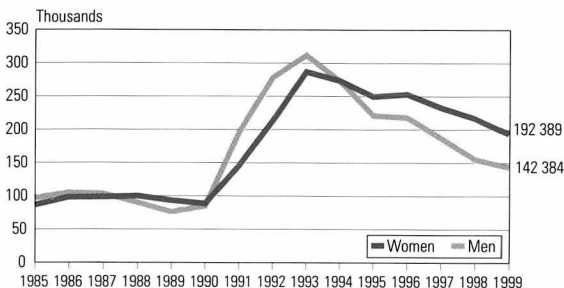
Type of household	All households	of which recipients of living allowance	
		Total	%
Single women without children	741 400	75 500	10.2
Single men without children	680 900	112 600	16.5
Single women with children	103 900	29 900	28.8
Single men with children	14 700	3 400	23.0
Couples/cohabiters without children	707 700	33 100	4.7
Couples/cohabiters with children	501 100	37 400	7.5
Total	2 749 700	292 000	10.6

Source: Living Allowance 1999, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Stakes)

Unemployment-related benefits

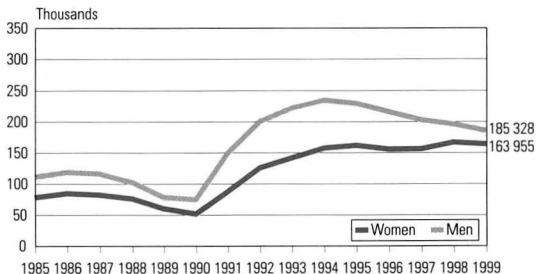
- Unemployment allowance is payable under two different schemes, the basic unemployment allowances scheme, which is implemented by the Social Insurance Institution, and the earnings-related unemployment allowances scheme, which is implemented by the trade union funds. The Social Insurance Institution 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.

Recipients of earnings-related unemployment allowance 1985–1999



Source: Social Insurance Institution

Recipients of basic unemployment allowance and labour market support 1985–1999



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

Source: Social Insurance Institution

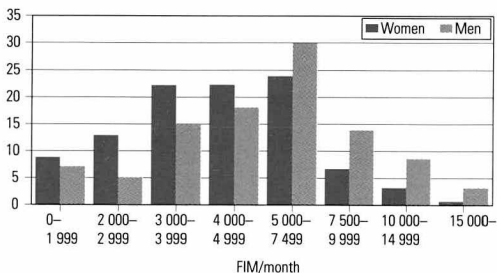
Recipients of earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic unemployment allowance and labour market support by age 1999

Beneficiaries (cumulative annual total), %

Age	Earnings-related unemployment allowance, %		Basic unemployment allowance, %		Labour market support, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
17–19	36	64	38	62	52	48
20–24	52	48	47	53	50	50
25–29	60	40	45	55	47	53
30–34	61	39	41	59	47	53
35–39	60	40	41	59	47	53
40–44	58	42	44	56	45	55
45–49	57	43	44	56	44	56
50–54	57	43	45	55	44	56
55–59	54	46	47	53	46	54
60–64	54	46	51	49	58	42
Total	58	42	44	56	47	53
Total no. 1 000	192	142	20	25	147	165

Source: Social Insurance Institution

Monthly pensions of all pensioners 1999



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 1999, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

Total pensioner population by size and composition of overall pension at 31.12.1999

Overall pension FIM/month	All pensioners (%)		Employment pensioners (%)		National pensioners (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
0 - 1 999	8.7	7	4.9	4.2	7.9	6.7
2 000 - 2 999	12.8	5	10.9	3.8	12.7	4.8
3 000 - 3 999	22.1	14.8	22.3	13.7	23.5	16
4 000 - 4 999	22.2	18	23.9	18.6	24.2	20.4
5 000 - 7 499	23.8	29.9	26.6	32.3	23	29.9
7 500 - 9 999	6.6	13.8	7.4	14.9	5.6	12.4
10 000 -14 999	3.1	8.5	3.5	9.1	2.6	6.9
15 000 -	0.6	3.1	0.6	3.3	0.5	2.8
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average pension FIM/month	4 656	6 177	4 949	6 490	4 566	5 951
Share of employment pension	3 366	5 095	3 772	5 528	3 087	4 656
Share of national pension	1 181	890	1 068	774	1 369	1 080

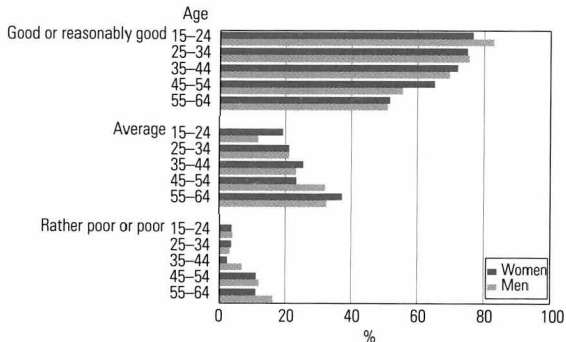
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 1999, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

All pensioners by pension component 1982–1999

	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
1999	737 200	532 800	89	92	86	82

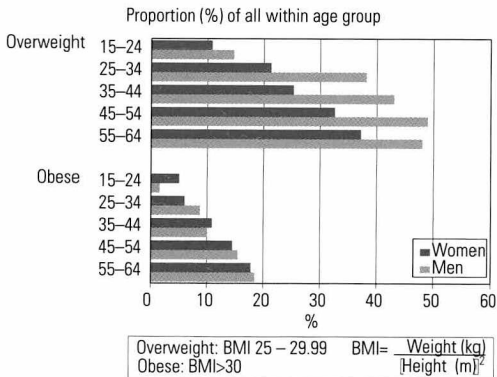
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Pensioners in Finland 1999, The Central Pension Security Institute and the Social Insurance Institution

Self reported health by age 2000, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Overweight and obesity by age 2000



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

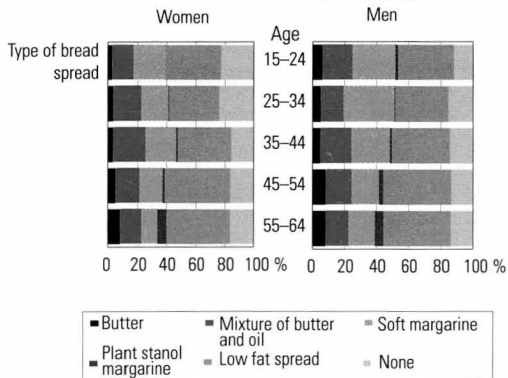
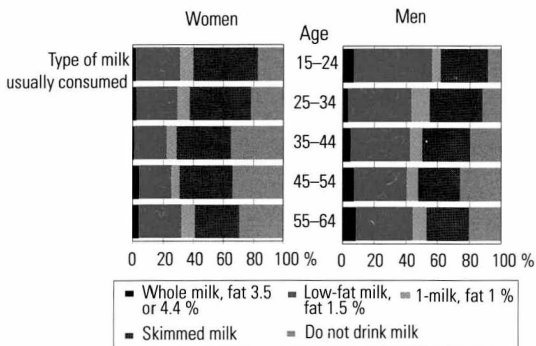
Percentage of persons, whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is 27–30 and over 30

1998

	BMI 27–30		BMI over 30	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Belgium	10	16	8	6
Denmark	9	17	7	5
Germany	15	23	4	5
Greece	18	27	13	9
Spain	16	24	6	8
France	10	16	4	5
Ireland	11	16	6	4
Italy	13	15	5	4
Luxembourg	12	23	7	9
The Netherlands	14	14	7	3
Austria	16	20	6	6
Portugal	21	17	9	8
Finland	18	18	8	9
Sweden	14	22	4	5
United Kingdom	18	21	10	8

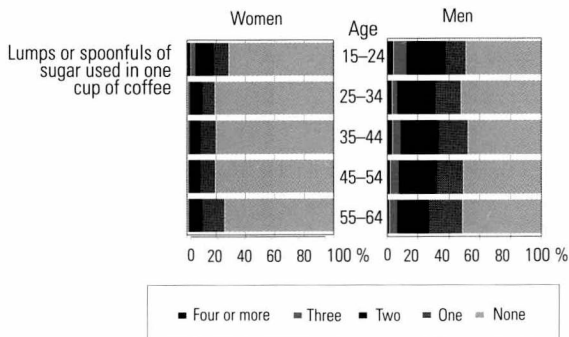
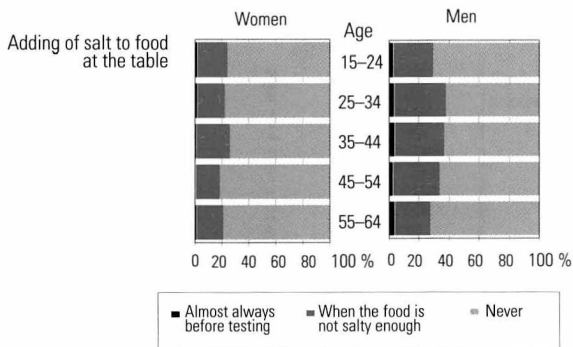
Source: Living Conditions in Europe, Eurostat

Eating habits by age 2000, %



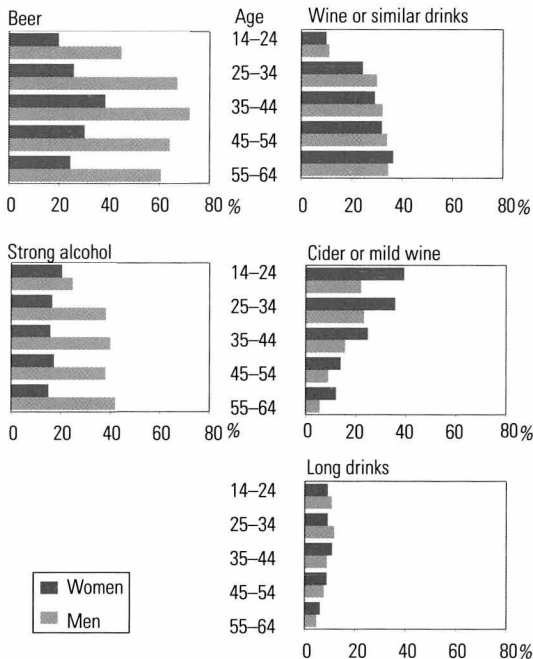
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Eating habits by age 2000, %



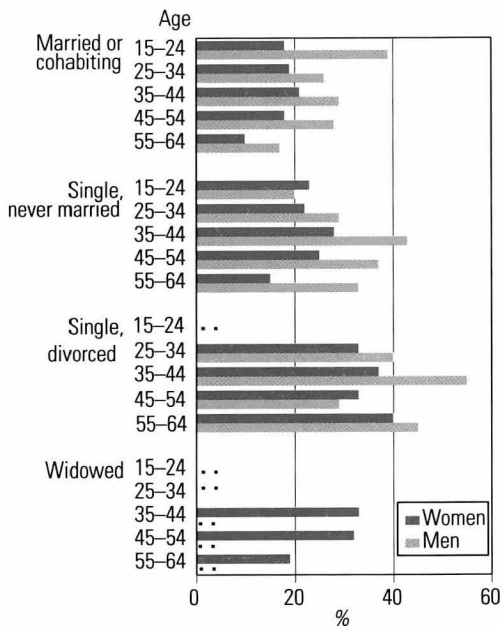
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Consumption of alcoholic drinks in the past week by age 2000, %



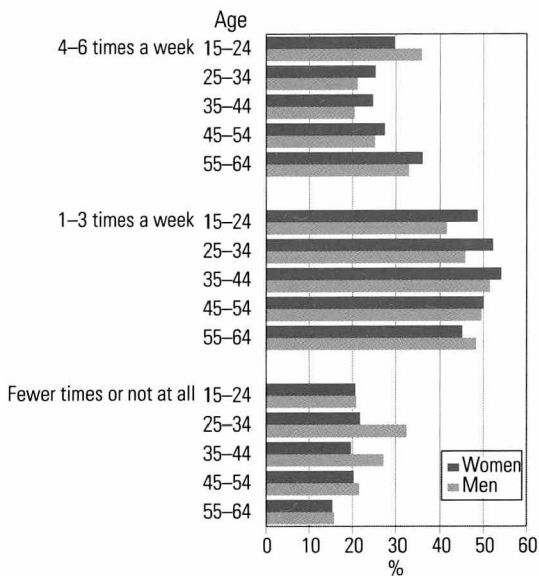
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Daily smokers by age 2000, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institution

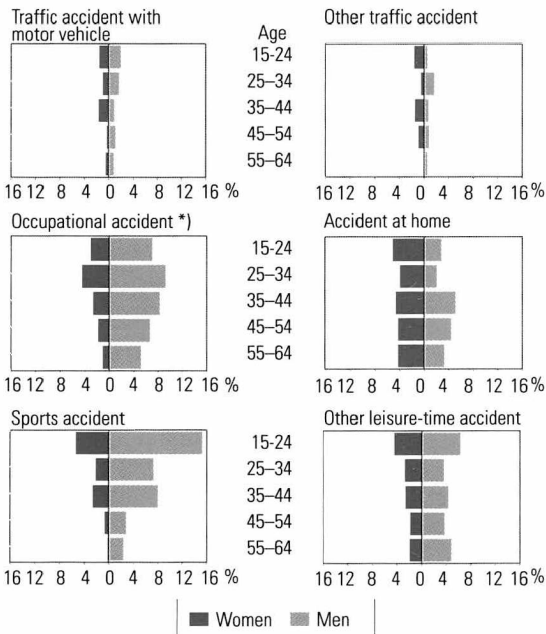
Leisure-time physical exercise ¹⁾ by age 2000, %



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

Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institution

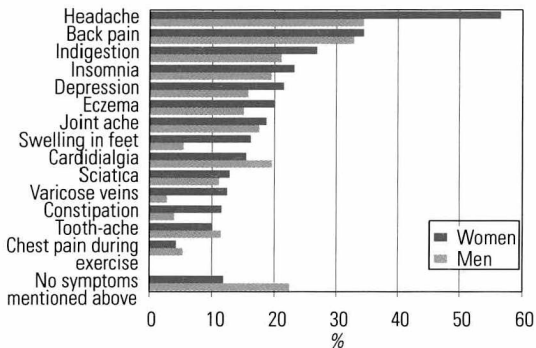
Accidents in the past year 2000, % of all within age group



*) See also the part Employment

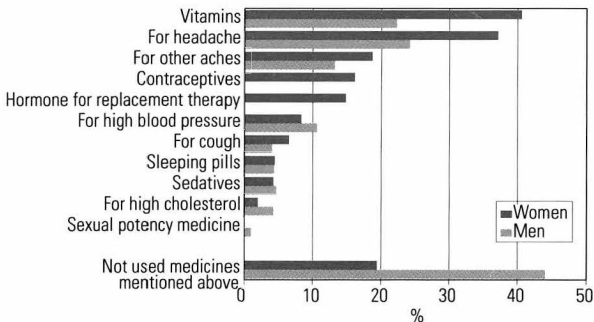
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Incidence of certain selected symptoms and complaints among the population aged 15–64 in the past month 2000, %



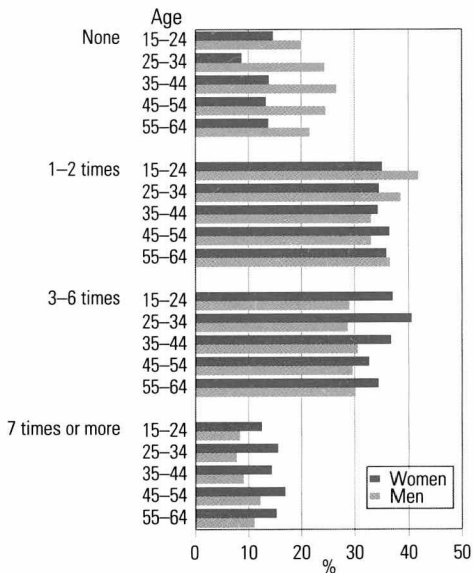
Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Use of selected medicines among the population aged 15–64 in the past week 2000, %



Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Visits to the doctor*) in the past year by age 2000, %



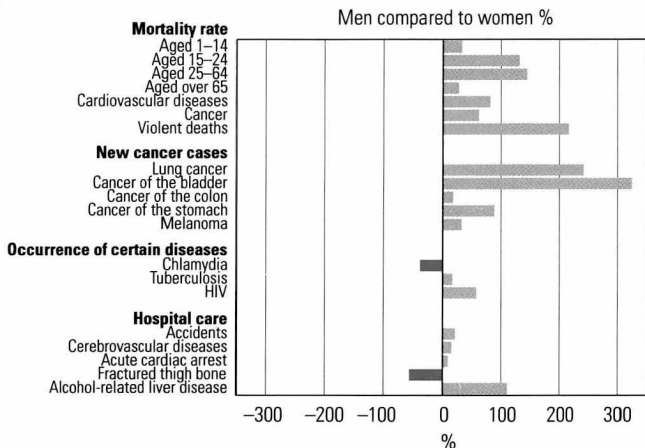
*) Visits to the dentist do not include.

48.2 per cent of women visited the dentist once or twice in the past year and 29.1 per cent not at all.

38.6 per cent of men visited the dentist once or twice in the past year and 41.8 per cent not at all.

Source: Health Behaviour and Health among Finnish Adult Population, Spring 2000, National Public Health Institute

Adult health indicators 1998 or the latest available data



Source: Hyvinvointikatsaus 3/2000/ NOMESCO 1998

Sickness allowance 1999

	Total number of days covered	Recipients of sickness allowance	Total benefit expenditure (FIM million)
Women	6 257 000	160 350	1 298.9
Men	5 977 000	126 554	1 424.0

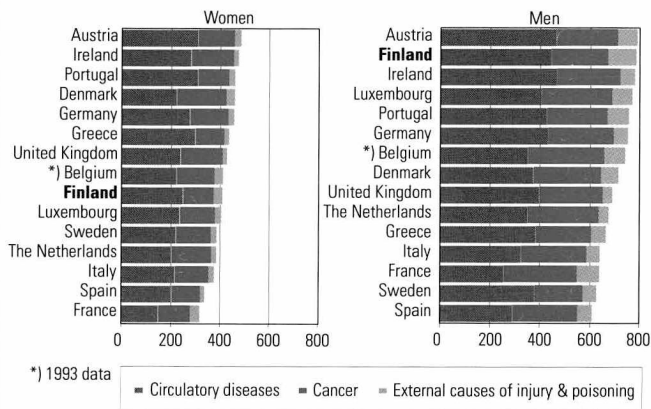
Source: Social Insurance Institution

Deaths by cause 1998

	Number	
	Women	Men
Diseases of the circulatory system	11 280	10 266
Neoplasms	5 089	5 414
Mental disorders	2 011	982
Diseases of the respiratory system	1 925	2 173
Accidents and violence	1 294	2 983
Diseases of the digestive system	937	1 053
Diseases of the nervous system	877	593
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	348	278
Diseases of the genitourinary system	328	176
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	216	86
Infectious and parasitic diseases	186	177
Congenital anomalies	98	94
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	63	87
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	48	51
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	37	21
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	9	10
Complications of the pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	3	—
Aural diseases and diseases of the mastoid process	2	—
Total	24 751	24 444

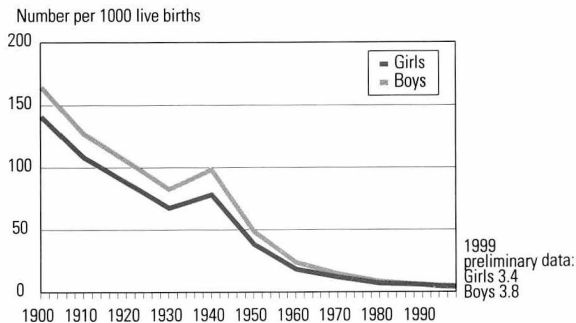
Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Finland

Major causes of death in the EU countries 1996 Standardised death rates per 100 000 population



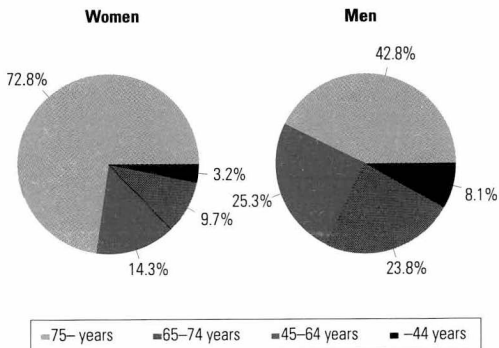
Source: Living conditions in Europe, Eurostat

Infant mortality 1900–1999



Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Finland

Deaths by age 1999



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Finland

Persons suspected of being guilty of cleared offences by offences. Preliminary data 2000

Offences against the Penalty Code	Women	Men	Total number
Offences against property	18.7	81.3	136 418
of which			
– petty theft	25.2	74.8	40 530
– theft	10.0	90.0	29 117
– robbery	9.9	90.1	1 551
– embezzlement	26.7	73.3	1 830
– fraud	28.6	71.4	9 979
– debtor's offence	18.6	81.4	961
– damage to property	7.2	92.8	16 146
Offences against life and health	11.4	88.6	27 943
of which			
– manslaughter	6.6	93.4	91
– murder	4.8	95.2	63
– assault	9.7	90.3	16 924
Sexual offences	1.5	98.5	982
of which			
– rape	–	100.0	337
Offences against public authority and public peace ¹⁾	16.7	83.3	11 176
Traffic offences	12.8	87.2	144 217
of which			
– aggravated drunken driving	8.3	91.7	13 461
Other offences against the penalty code	15.7	84.3	28 798
of which			
– aggravated narcotics offences	9.5	90.5	915
Total	15.3	84.7	349 534

¹⁾ Including resisting of an official in the performance of his duties, impeding an official in the performance of his duties, misleading of the authorities and perjury

Source: Justice Statistics, Statistics Finland

THE PRICE OF VIOLENCE, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland

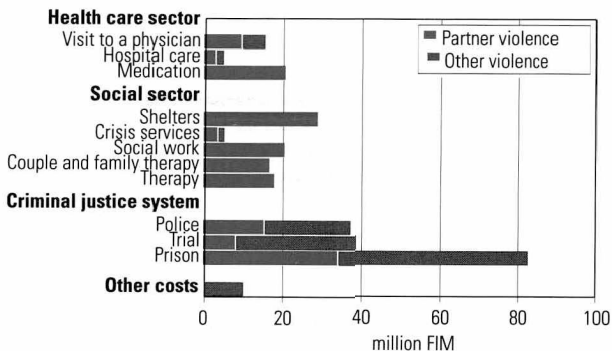
The report "Faith, Hope, Battering , A Survey of Men's Violence against Women in Finland (1998)", showed that partner violence causes both physical injuries and emotional consequences like fear, depression, hatred and loss of self-esteem. Only one of ten women who had experienced violence sought medical help. Fewer than one case in ten were reported to the police.

The report "The Price of Violence, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland" is a sequel to this report. It estimates the societal costs that violence against women causes in the health care, social and justice sectors. Societal costs refer to the total costs in FIM arising from violence that are primarily financed from tax revenue. The extent of the costs to the victim is illustrated by means of a small number of example cases.

The study was carried out in 1999–2000. Year 1998 was selected as the base year for the data collection as provided that recent data were available. Some data go back further than this.

The report shows that the direct costs in the health sector amounted to FIM 40 million, those in the social sector were estimated at FIM 88 million and the costs of the law enforcement and criminal justice sector were FIM 158 million.

The direct costs of violence against women, 1998



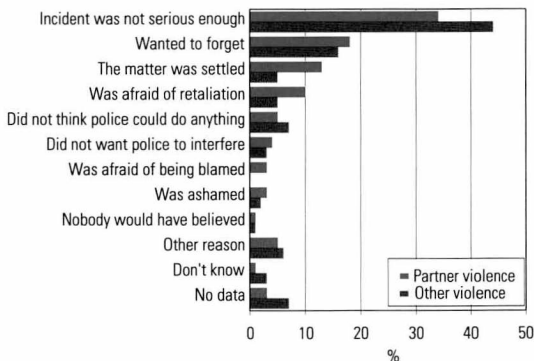
Source: The Price of Violence, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland, Statistics Finland

Reporting partner violence and acquaintance or stranger violence to the police, according to the seriousness (by injury) of the incident (% of women victimised to violence)

Police report	No injury		Bruise		Other injury	
	Partner	Other	Partner	Other	Partner	Other
Yes, reported herself	5	7	9	14	19	24
Yes, police, found out otherwise	0	3	3	6	8	8
No	80	85	79	78	67	67
No data	15	5	9	2	6	1

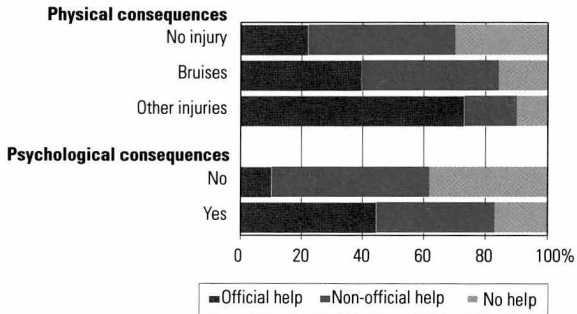
Source: The Price of Violence, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland, Statistics Finland

The most important reason for not reporting the most serious incident of partner violence or non-partner violence to the police (% of those who did not report to the police)



Source: The Price of Violence, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland, Statistics Finland

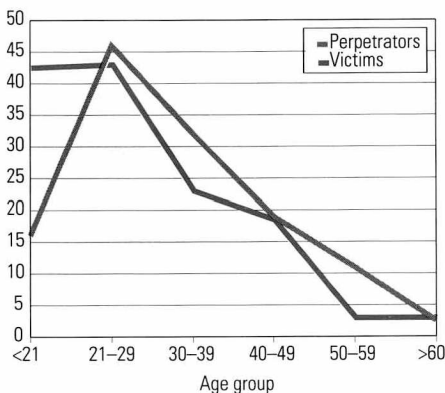
The women seeking help, by injuries and psychological consequences caused by the most serious violent incident (% of all who have experienced partner violence)



- 30 % of the women who had experienced partner violence resorted to authorities, 30 % sought help in an informal way only, 40 % never told anyone about the violence.
- The women in the age bracket 45-54 years were more often than others resorting to official channels . Young women were seeking help in the first place over informal channels. Many of the oldest women (65 years and older) never told anyone of the violence.

Source: The Price of Violence, The Costs of Men's Violence against Women in Finland, Statistics Finland

Perpetrators and victims of rape offences per 100 000 men and women in the age group resident in Finland 1998



- In one of four rape offences known to the police in 1998 the perpetrator was unknown to the victim.
- Another quarter of the rapes took place in an introductory situation, where the victim was voluntarily with the perpetrator.
- In a fifth of the cases the perpetrator and the victim were acquainted: e.g. friends of spouse or relative, fellow employees or neighbours.
- In 14 per cent of the cases the perpetrator and the victim were former or present spouses or cohabiting partners, courting partners and in some cases close relatives.
- In 11 per cent of the reports the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim was not disclosed.
- In 3 percent of the cases the perpetrator or the victim was on duty.

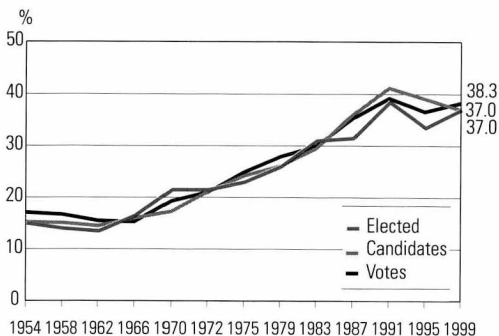
Source: "Ilmoitti tulleensa raiskatuksi" (Reported having been raped), A survey of rape offences known to the police in 1998, Statistics Finland and the National Research Institute of Legal Policy

Elections for the European Parliament 1999

	Women %	Men %
Candidates	39	61
Votes	47	53
The elected MEPs (Total 16)	44	56

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

Percentage of female candidates, votes for women and women elected in parliamentary elections 1954–1999



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The Parliamentary Elections 1995 The candidates and the elected by party

Candidates	1995		
	Total Number	Women %	Men %
Total	2 083	39.1	60.9
Social Democratic Party of Finland	231	45.9	54.1
Center Party of Finland	200	36.5	63.5
National Coalition Party	225	42.7	57.3
Left Alliance	230	36.5	63.5
Green League	231	51.1	48.9
Swedish People's Party in Finland	65	41.5	58.5
Christian League of Finland	53	39.6	60.4
Others	848	34.2	65.8

Elected	1995				
	Total Number	Women Number	Women %	Men Number	Men %
Total	200	68	34.0	133	66.5
Social Democratic Party of Finland	63	23	36.5	40	63.5
Center Party of Finland	44	12	27.3	32	72.7
National Coalition Party	39	17	43.6	22	56.4
Left Alliance	22	5	22.7	17	77.3
Green League	9	6	66.7	3	33.3
Swedish People's Party in Finland	11	3	27.3	8	72.7
Christian League of Finland	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Others	5	0	0.0	5	100.0

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The Parliamentary Elections 1999

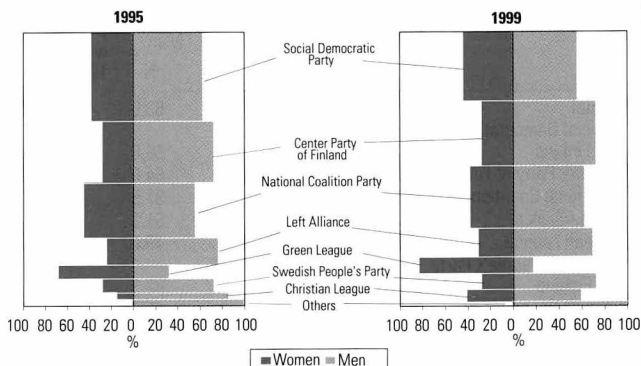
The candidates and the elected by party

Candidates	1999					Change in the proportion of women 1995–1999
	Total	Women		Men		
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	
Total	1 993		37.0		63.0	-5.4
Social Democratic Party of Finland	229		43.2		56.8	-5.9
Center Party of Finland	223		35.4		64.6	-3.0
National Coalition Party	221		42.1		57.9	-1.4
Left Alliance	212		38.7		61.3	6.0
Green League	196		51.0		49.0	-0.2
Swedish People's Party in Finland	77		37.7		62.3	-9.2
Christian League of Finland	73		35.6		64.4	-10.1
Others	762		30.1		69.9	-12.0

Elected	1999					Change in the proportion of women 1995–1999
	Total	Women		Men		
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	
Total	200	74	37.0	126	63.0	8.8
Social Democratic Party of Finland	51	22	43.1	29	56.9	-4.3
Center Party of Finland	48	13	27.1	35	72.9	8.3
National Coalition Party	46	17	37.0	29	63.0	0.0
Left Alliance	20	6	30.0	14	70.0	20.0
Green League	11	9	81.8	2	18.2	50.0
Swedish People's Party in Finland	11	3	27.3	8	72.7	0.0
Christian League of Finland	10	4	40.0	6	60.0	300.0
Others	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

The elected by party in parliamentary elections 1995 and 1999



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

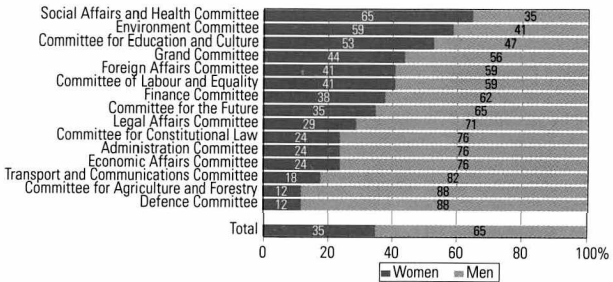
Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of Parliamentary groups 2001

Parliamentary group	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
Social Democratic Party	3	1	33	2 x	67
Center Party of Finland	3	1	33	2 x	67
National Coalition Party	3	1	33	2 x	67
Left Alliance	3	2 x	67	1	33
Swedish People's Party	3	1 x	33	2	67
Green League	3	3 x	100	0	0
Christian Leagy	3	1	33	2 x	67
Total	21	10	48	11	52

Plus three groups of one man.
x = Chairperson

Source: Finnish Parliament

Parliamentary Committees 2000



Grand Committee has 25 members, Finance Committee 21 and all the others 17.

Source: Finnish Parliament

Composition of the Cabinet 2000

	No.		
	Total	Women	Men
Prime Minister	1	0	1
Ministry of Finance	2	1	1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2	0	2
Ministry of Justice	1	0	1
Ministry of the Interior	2	0	2
Ministry of Defence	1	0	1
Ministry of Education	2	2	0
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	1	0	1
Ministry of Transport and Communications	1	0	1
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1	1	0
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	2	1	1
Ministry of Labour	1	1	0
Ministry of Environment	1	1	0
Total	18	7	11
%	100	39	61

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Ministerial Committees and Working Groups 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
Statutory Committees					
Cabinet Finance Committee	6	2	33	4	67
Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy	8	2	25	6	75
Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy	9	4	44	5	56
Cabinet Committee on EU Affairs	10	3	30	7	70
Other Committees					
Cabinet Neighbouring Areas Committee	12	3	25	9	75
Ministerial Working Groups of the Government					
Ministerial Working Group on Administration and Regional Development	9	2	22	7	78
Ministerial Working Group on Social Policy	5	3	60	2	40
Ministerial Working Group on Communications Policy	6	2	33	4	67
Ministerial Working Group "KYOTO"	6	3	50	3	50
Ministerial Working Group on Immigration Policy and Ethnic Relations	6	1	17	5	83
Ministerial Working Group on Education	5	2	40	3	60
Ministerial Working Group on Complementing the Natura 2000 Network	6	3	50	3	50

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Committees and Boards appointed by the Council of State 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Members	730	348	48	382	52
Presiding officers	139	36	26	103	74

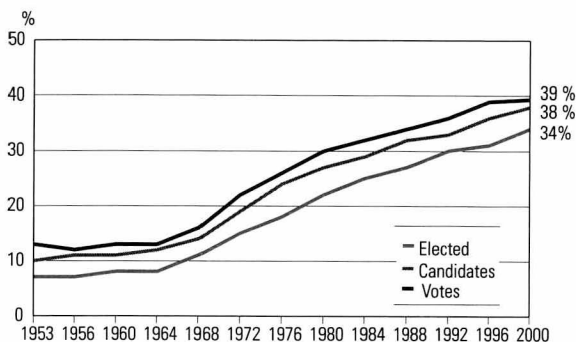
Source: Register of projects and legal preparatory documents of the Finnish Government

Highest ministerial officers 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Secretaries General and Secretaries of State	13	2	15	11	85
Under-Secretaries of State	7	1	14	6	86
Heads of Department	58	2	3	56	97

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Percentage of female candidates, votes cast 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 elected was 12 278, of whom 4 220 were women.

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Finland

Governors and Executive Groups of Provinces 2000

	Total		Women		Men	
	No.		No.	%	No.	%
Governors	6		3	50	3	50
Executive Groups	51		18	35	33	65

Source: Provincial state offices

Executive Directors of Regional Councils 2000

	Total		Women		Men	
	No.		No.	%	No.	%
Executive Directors	20		1	5	19	95

Source: Regional councils

Other management at local level

	Total		Women		Men	
	No.		No.	%	No.	%
Directors of employment and economic development centres 2000 ¹⁾	15		4	27	11	73
Directors of regional environment centres 2000 ¹⁾	13		3	23	10	77
Directors in district and local administration 1995 ²⁾	944		229	24	715	76

Source:

¹⁾ Environmental Administration and Employment and economic development centres

²⁾ Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland

Political parties 2000

	Chairpersons and Vice chairpersons		Members of executive boards		Members of Party councils		
	No.		No.		No.		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Social Democratic Party of Finland	1	2	x	4	7	25	35
Center Party of Finland		x					
National Coalition Party	3	1		6	26	57	75
Left Alliance	2	2	x	6	13	28	33
Green League	1	x	2	5	4	24	34
Swedish People's Party in Finland ¹⁾	3	x	1	4	4	16	19
Christian League of Finland	2	2	x	11	14	0	0
	1	2	x	6	12	30	30

Christian League is the only party to have female party secretary.

x= chairperson

1) No party council

Source: Party offices

Employers' federations *) 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Central federations					
Chairpersons and Vice-chairpersons of Boards	13	1	8	12	92
Members of Boards	98	8	8	90	92
Member federations (excl. Federation of Finnish Enterprises)					
Chairpersons	42	6	14	36	86

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

Source: Employers' federations

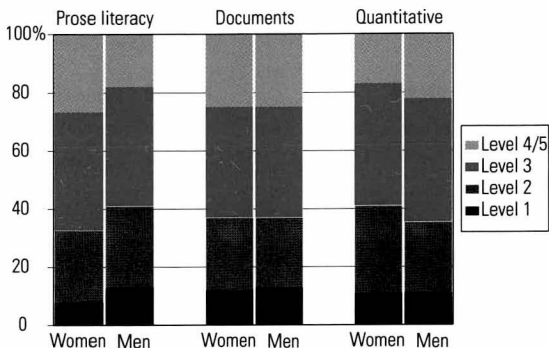
Central employee organisations*) and their member organisations 2000

	Total	Women		Men	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Central employee organisations					
Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons	17	4	24	13	76
Members of Boards	63	16	25	47	75
Members, thousands	2 110	1 129	54	981	46
Member organisations					
Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons	188	58	31	130	69

Source: Central employee organisations

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

Literacy profiles 1998



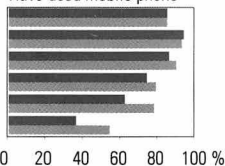
- **Prose** refers to e.g. texts in newspapers or magazine or diverse brochures.
- **Documents** refer to e.g. timetables, graphics, tables, maps and forms.
- **Quantitative literacy skill** refers to a literacy skill requiring the appliance of mathematics, i.e. performance of different levels of arithmetic functions on the basis of a text.
- **Performance levels 1 and 2**
Adults whose scores do not surpass levels 1 and 2 fail or find it difficult to cope with the literacy tasks of the modern information society.
- **Performance levels 3 and 4/5**
Persons who score 3 or 4/5 cope well with the literacy tasks of the modern information society. They understand the contents of the read text and can interpret it according to the given situation.
- There are major differences in literacy between age groups. The younger the age group concerned, the better its literacy is. The literacy level of young (aged 16–25) Finnish women is record high even by international comparison.

Source: Lukutaito työssä ja arjessa, The Finnish data for the Second International Adult Literacy Survey, University of Jyväskylä, Statistics Finland, Ministry of Education and National Board of Education

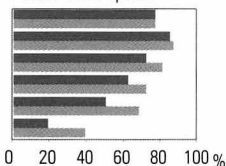
Use of the mobile phone and computer by age 1999, %

Mobile phones

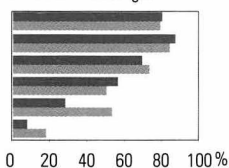
Have used mobile phone



Posses mobile phone

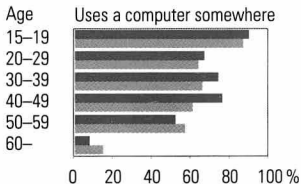


Send text messages

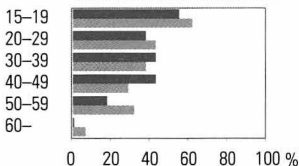


Personal computers

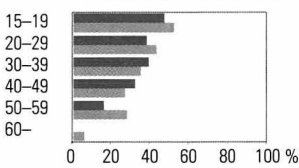
Uses a computer somewhere



Uses the internet somewhere

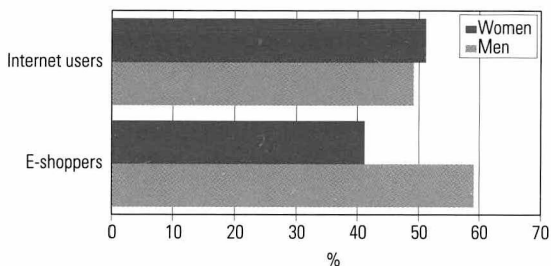


Has at least one e-mail address



■ Women
■ Men

Source: Mobile Phones and Computer as Parts of Everyday Life in Finland, Reviews 2000/2 Statistics Finland

Internet users and e-shoppers in August-October 2000, %

Source: Mobile Phones and Computer as Parts of Everyday Life in Finland, Reviews 2000/5, Statistics Finland



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