

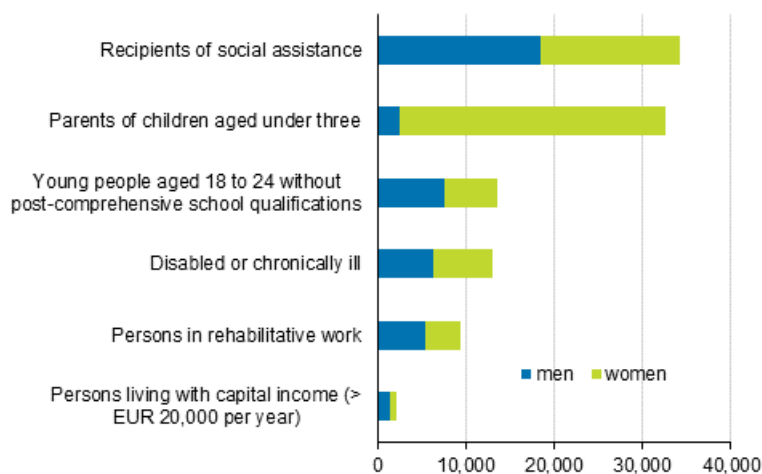
Employment 2019

Main type of activity and status in occupation

Number of young people aged 18 to 24 at risk of social exclusion 13,500 in 2019

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, there were 178,500 persons in the other inactive population in 2019. The other inactive population includes persons aged 16 or over who do not belong to the labour force, nor are they students, pensioners or persons performing military or non-military service. Among the other inactive population, there were 13,500 young people aged 18 to 24 without post-comprehensive school qualifications. The group of the other inactive population also includes parents of small children, people with disabilities or chronically ill, as well as persons living with income support or capital income.

Sub-groups of other inactive population in 2019



The other inactive population group includes persons who cannot be classified under any other main type of activity¹⁾. According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, there were 178,500 other economically inactive persons in 2019. The group had slightly more women than men: 94,400 (53%) One in two was

1) The population is divided by their main type of activity to the active and inactive population. The active population includes the employed and the unemployed. The inactive population includes persons aged 0 to 14, students and pupils, pensioners, persons in military service and in non-military service, and others in the inactive population. The other inactive population group includes persons who cannot be classified under any other group.

aged 15 to 34. The biggest ten-year age group was those aged 25 to 34 (51,900), of whom 61 per cent were women. One-third of the other inactive population group had been born abroad.

In this examination, sub-groups have been formed for the group in question. The sub-groups are not mutually exclusive.

Close on one-fifth (34,200) of the other inactive population group received social assistance in December 2019. There were slightly more men than women among those receiving social assistance: 18,500 (54%)

Of the other inactive population, 32,600 persons, or nearly one-fifth, were parents of children aged under three. The majority (92%) of them were women.

In all, 30,600 young people aged 18 to 24 were in the other inactive population, of whom 13,500 (44%) had not completed post-comprehensive school qualifications. Close on 60 per cent of young people without post-comprehensive school qualifications were men.

The number of persons with disabilities or chronically ill was 13,000 (7%) in the other inactive population. Information on disability or chronic illness is based on the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment's register data. This group includes personal customers of the Employment and Economic Development Office, whose possibilities of finding suitable a job, maintaining a job or advancing in work have been found to have diminished considerably.

In all, 9,500 (5%) persons in the group of the other inactive population were involved in rehabilitative work activities. Men made up close on 60 per cent of the group. Rehabilitative work is intended for persons who have been without work for a longer time.

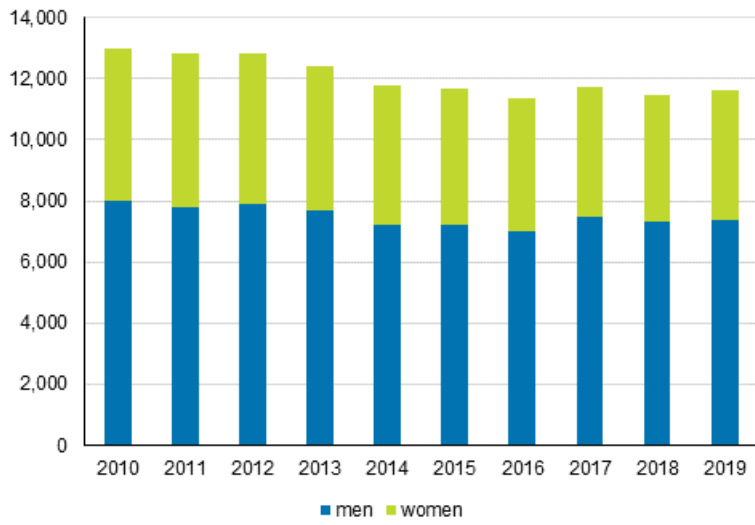
Of the other inactive population, 2,100 received capital income more than EUR 20,000 during the year. The majority (64%) of those living with capital income were men.

Number of young people at risk of social exclusion has fallen in the 2010s

According to Statistics Finland's employment statistics, there were 13,500 young people aged 18 to 24 who had not completed post-comprehensive school qualifications in the group of the other inactive population in 2019. Among them, 1,900 (14%) were parents of children aged under three, most (92%) of whom were mothers. Without parents of small children, the number of these young people was 11,600, the majority (64%) of whom were men.

The number of other inactive young people without post-comprehensive school qualifications and with no children aged under three has fallen after 2010. In 2019, their number was 1,400 lower (11%) than ten years earlier. The share of men has grown slightly during the 2010s.

Other inactive young people aged 18 to 24 without post-comprehensive school qualifications by sex in 2010 to 2019 *



* Parents of children aged under three are not included.

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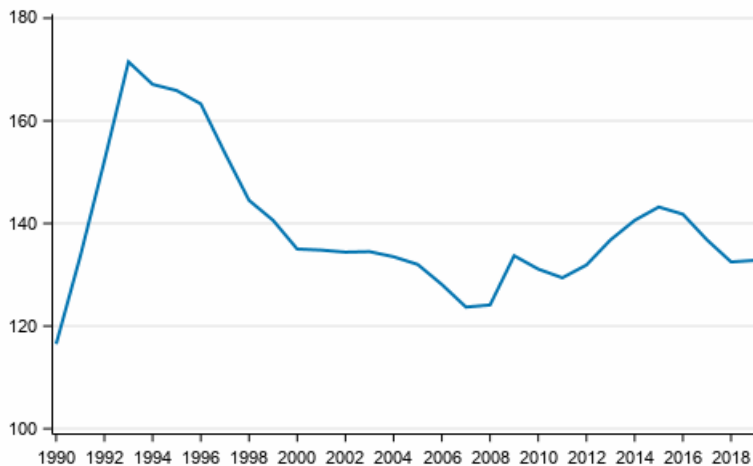
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1. Economic dependency ratio was 133 in 2019

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the economic dependency ratio was 133 in 2019. This means that there were 133 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons in 2019. In 2018, the dependency ratio was 132. In total, there were 2,341,000 employed persons aged 18 to 64 in 2019 of which 2,103,000 were wage and salary earners and 238,000 self-employed persons. There were 257,000 unemployed persons and 2,894,000 persons in the inactive population.

Economic dependency ratio in 1990 to 2019



The economic dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the number of employed persons to unemployed persons and persons in the inactive population. The inactive population includes persons aged 0 to 14, students and pupils, conscripts and those in non-military service, pensioners and others in the inactive population.

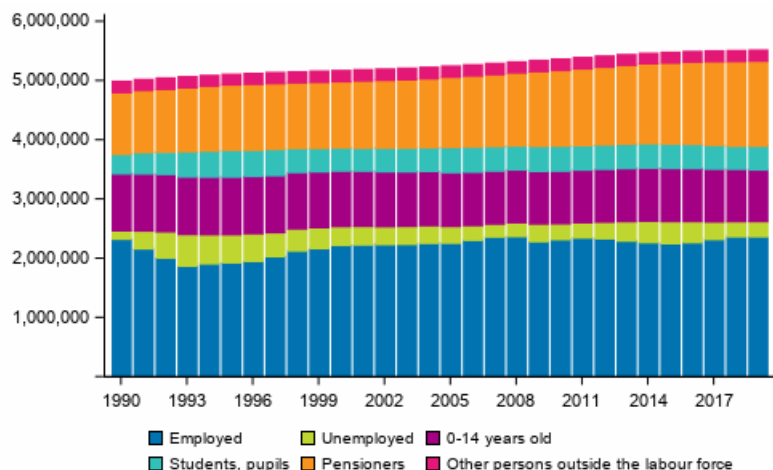
When the number of employed rises relative to the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population, the economic dependency ratio falls. Correspondingly, when the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population grows relative to the number of employed, the economic dependency ratio grows. The variation of the economic dependency ratio may be influenced by the growing number of pensioners and the employment situation. There has been great variation in the economic dependency ratio in the past few decades. During the recession in the 1990s, the economic dependency ratio was high. It was at its highest in 1993, when there were 172 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons. The economic dependency ratio was at its lowest in 1989 (112).

1.1 Number of employed in the population was 2,374,000 and that of persons in the inactive population was 3,152,000

In 2019, a total of 257,000 persons were unemployed. The number of unemployed grew by 1,000 from the year before. Of those in the inactive population, 1,437,000 were pensioners, 401,000 students and pupils, 871,000 were aged 0 to 14, and 7,400 were conscripts and in the non-military service.

According to the employment statistics, the share of unemployed persons aged 18 to 64 in the labour force was 9.9 per cent in 2019. From the previous year, the share grew by 0.1 percentage points. The share of unemployed was 8.4 per cent for women and 11.3 per cent for men.

Population by main type of activity in 1990 to 2019

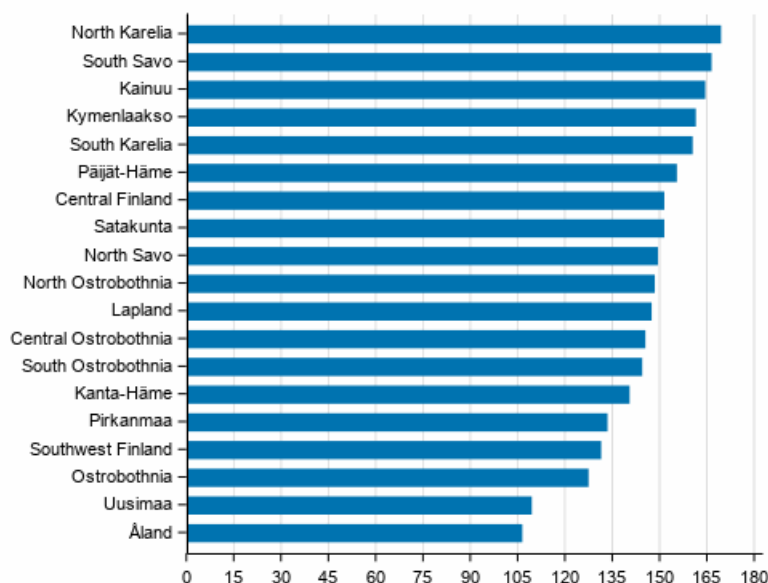


The weakening of the economic dependency ratio is influenced by the share of unemployed persons as well as by the ageing of the population and thus, by the number of pensioners. In 2019, Finland had 1,437,000 pensioners. In 2018, the number of pensioners was 1,430,000. The number of pensioners grew by 7,000 persons in a year.

1.2 Economic dependency ratios lowest in the regions of Åland, Uusimaa and Ostrobothnia

In the comparison between regions, the economic dependency ratio was lowest in Åland in 2019. In the region, there were 106 unemployed and persons in the inactive population per one hundred employed persons. In Åland, there were 14,500 employed and 570 unemployed persons. On the regional level, the economic dependency ratio was also low in the region of Uusimaa, where the economic dependency ratio was 109 and in Ostrobothnia, where it was 127. The economic dependency ratios in 2019 were highest in the following regions: North Karelia (169), South Savo (166) Kainuu (164). In North Karelia, there were 61,200 employed and 10,200 unemployed persons. In 2019, the share of unemployed in the labour force was highest in North Karelia (14.4 %) and lowest in Åland (3.9 %).

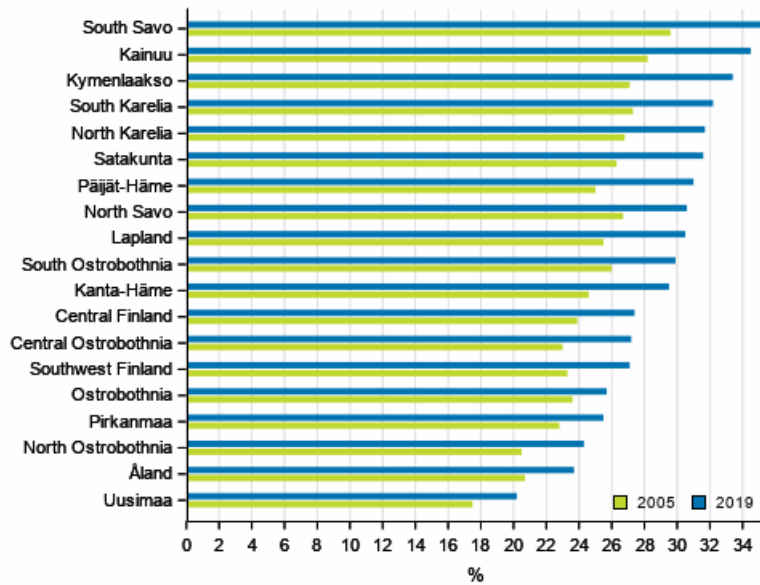
Economic dependency ratio by region in 2019



1.3 Share of pensioners largest in the region of South Savo

The growing number of pensioners is visible in all regions. There is great variation in the share of pensioners between the regions. In 2019, the share of pensioners in the population of the region was highest in the region of South Savo (36.1 %) and lowest in the region of Uusimaa (20.1 %). The number of pensioners was 49,000 in South Savo and 339,000 in Uusimaa in 2019.

Share of pensioners by region in 2005 and 2019



Appendix tables

Table 1. Sub-groups of other inactive population by sex in 2019

Sub-groups of other inactive population	Men	Women	Men %	Women %	Total
Recipients of social assistance	18,467	15,773	53.9	46.1	34,240
Parents of children aged under three	2,508	30,097	7.7	92.3	32,605
Young people aged 18 to 24 without post-comprehensive school qualifications	7,525	5,998	55.6	44.4	13,523
Disabled or chronically ill	6,211	6,831	47.6	52.4	13,042
Persons in rehabilitative work	5,373	4,093	56.8	43.2	9,466
Persons living with capital income (> EUR 20,000 per year)	1,343	768	63.6	36.4	2,111

Table 2. Other inactive young people aged 18 to 24 without post-comprehensive school qualifications by sex in 2010 to 2019

Year	Men without post-comprehensive school qualifications		Women without post-comprehensive school qualifications	
	Total	Parents of children aged under three	Total	Parents of children aged under three
2010	8,243	246	8,515	3,536
2011	8,043	233	8,384	3,370
2012	8,115	240	8,351	3,378
2013	7,921	212	7,872	3,158
2014	7,434	205	7,454	2,917
2015	7,370	179	7,197	2,723
2016	7,181	158	6,830	2,500
2017	7,614	153	6,468	2,220
2018	7,486	142	6,043	1,936
2019	7,525	146	5,998	1,773

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Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland