

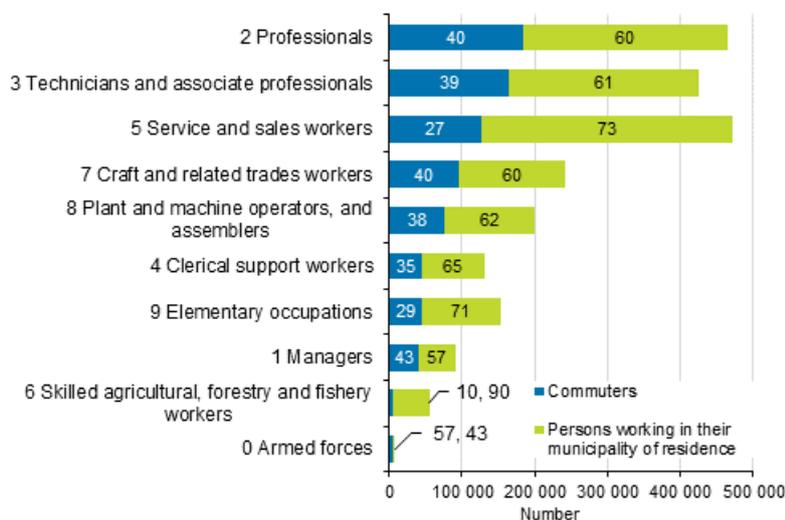
Employment 2017

Occupation and socio-economic status

Commuting is common in professional occupations

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, 185,000 professionals and 165,000 experts worked outside their municipality of residence in 2017. There were most professionals among commuters, 23.5 per cent, while experts represented around 21.0 per cent of commuters¹⁾. Among towns with at least 100,000 jobs, the biggest commuter group to Helsinki, Espoo and Tampere were software and applications developers and analysts, most shop sales persons commuted to Vantaa, and most nursing and midwifery associate professionals commuted to Turku.

Number of employed persons in the main categories of the Classification of Occupations 2010 by commuting in 2017



Examined on the 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010, measured by the number of commuters most commuting professionals were found among software developers (around 10,000), other secondary education teaching professionals (8,400) and systems analysts (7,800). Among technicians and associate professionals, the biggest commuter groups were commercial sales representatives (20,200), nurses (19,500) and social instructors (10,300). (Appendix table 3a.)

1) Among all commuters with an occupation.

There were persons that commuted between two municipalities in almost all 5-digit level occupations. Measured in absolute numbers, shop sales assistants commuted the most, 32,400 persons. The second most common commuter occupations were commercial sales representatives (20,200), nurses (19,500), and heavy truck and lorry drivers (18,600).

Among all shop sales assistants (some 103,400 persons) close on one-third, 31.3 per cent, commuted. Correspondingly, of all commercial sales representatives 49.4 per cent, 32.4 per cent of nurses and 44.0 per cent of heavy truck and lorry drivers commuted.

Measured by the share of commuters of all employed persons in the occupation group, the share was highest among ships' engineers (82.7 per cent), aircraft pilots and related associate professionals (82.5 per cent) and large ships' officers and mates (81.4 per cent). (Appendix table 3b.)

Most software and applications developers and analysts commuted to Helsinki, Espoo and Tampere, most shop sales persons to Vantaa, and most nursing and midwifery associate professionals to Turku

Most employees commuted from another municipality to work in Helsinki, 158,500 commuters in total. Among towns with the most jobs (more than 100,000 jobs) the share of commuters into the town of all jobs in the town was highest in Vantaa, 58.1 per cent. The corresponding shares in other towns were: In Espoo 47.1 per cent, 39.9 per cent in Helsinki, 38.2 per cent in Turku and 35.2 per cent in Tampere. Measured in absolute numbers, most employees also commuted to these five towns. (Appendix tables 2a to 2e.)

Examined by the 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010, most software and applications developers and analysts commute to Helsinki, Espoo and Tampere. By contrast, most shop sales persons commuted to Vantaa, and most nurses and midwifery associate professionals to Turku. Occupational group 322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals consists of three 5-digit level occupational groups: 32211 Nurses, 32212 Public health nurses and 3222 Midwifery associate professionals. For commuters, the share of nurses in the 3-digit level occupational group 322 was over 80 per cent both in general and in Turku.

In total, 16,300 software and applications developers and analysts commuted to these five towns from outside the town, which was 78.7 per cent of all commuting employees in this occupation group. Of all commuting software and applications developers and analysts, total more than 50 per cent focused on two towns, Helsinki (39.3 per cent) and Espoo (20.3 per cent). Those working in Espoo as software and applications developers and analysts commute 6.4 percentage points more in relative terms than those working in Helsinki (Espoo 56.8 per cent, Helsinki 40.4 per cent). (Appendix tables 4a to 4b.)

Administration professionals commuted mainly to Helsinki. Around 46.8 per cent of commuting administration professionals commuted to Helsinki, 6,400 persons in all. Over one-half of those working as administration professionals in Helsinki also lived in Helsinki, 57.4 per cent

Around 24.1 per cent of all commuting transport and storage labourers commuted to Vantaa. Around 54.5 per cent of all transport and storage labourers working in Vantaa were commuters. The corresponding figure in Helsinki was 35.6 per cent.

The biggest difference in the share of commuters in total jobs in the area between these five town was found in sales, marketing and public relations professionals. Those working in Vantaa as sales, marketing and public relations professionals commute 34.5 percentage points more in relative terms than those working in Helsinki (Vantaa 77.2 per cent, Helsinki 42.7 per cent). Personal care workers in health services, in turn, commute in relative terms most evenly between these towns: the share of commuters in total jobs in the area fluctuated between 26.7 and 33.8 per cent (7.1 percentage point difference).

Examined by the whole country, the most common occupations of commuters at the 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 were sales assistants and shop keepers (39,500), personal care workers in health services (28,800) and physical and engineering science technicians (28,300).

In Statistics Finland's employment statistics for 2017, the occupations of employed persons aged 18 to 74 in the last week of the year have been classified into occupational groups according to the Classification of Occupations 2010.²⁾³⁾

2) Occupation data are produced primarily based on a person's main employment relationship in the last week of the year.

3) Data on occupation remained unknown for around 3.9 per cent of all employed persons and for some 2.3 per cent of commuters in 2017.

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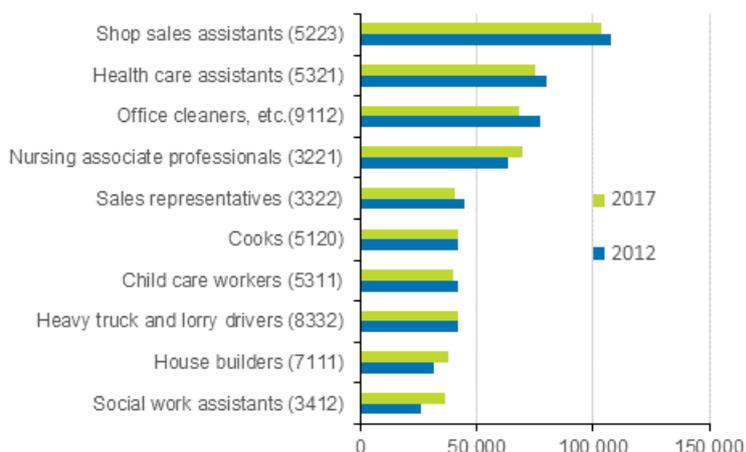
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1. Ten most common occupational groups of employed persons, employed women and employed men in 2017 compared to 2012

According to the data of Statistics Finland's employment statistics, the most common occupations at the end of 2017 were shop sales assistants (103,400), health care assistants (75,400) and nurses (69,800). Over the past five years, transport and storage labourers, as well as general secretaries have dropped from the list of the ten most common occupational groups. House builders and social work associate professionals have risen to the ten most common groups.

Figure 1. Ten most common occupational groups of employed persons in 2017



The most common occupational groups were examined on the 4-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010.¹⁾

In 2017, a total of 32,900 persons worked as general secretaries and the occupational group held position 12, while five years ago, its position was still 6th. At the time, 42,800 persons worked as general secretaries. Around 10,500 of those working as general secretaries in 2012 were no longer employed in 2017 or did not belong to the population.

In 2017, a total of 36,300 persons worked as transport and storage labourers and the occupational group held position 11, while five years ago, its position was still 10th. At the time, 35,800 persons worked as transport and storage labourers. Around 7,600 persons working as transport and storage labourers in 2012 were no longer employed in 2017 or did not belong to the population.

In 2017, women worked most commonly as shop sales assistants (68,500), health care assistants (67,500) and nurses (64,400). Men's most common occupational groups were heavy truck and lorry drivers (39,900), house builders (36,000) and shop sales assistants (34,900).

Shop sales assistants was the only occupational group that was included in the ten most common occupational groups of both women and men in 2017, as in all years in the past five years. The shares of shop sales assistants did not have large-scale changes for women and men either in the period 2012 to 2017. Around 66 per cent of shop sales assistants were women and around 34 per cent men.

1.1 Social work associate professionals rose to the ten most common occupational groups for women

The ten most common occupational groups of women and men have not changed much from five years ago. Compared to 2012, among employed women's ten most common occupational groups, accounting associate professionals dropped to position 12 and social work associate professionals rose to position 6 in 2017.

1) The data on occupations remained unknown for 3.9 per cent of all employed persons and for some 3.5 per cent of all employed women and 4.2 per cent of employed men in 2017.

Table 1. Most common occupational groups in 2017 among employed women of aged 18 to 74

Occupational group (AML2010 4-digit level)	Employed persons	Women	Of all employed women, %	Share of women, %	Share of men, %
5223 Shop sales assistants	103,407	68,538	5.9	66.3	33.7
5321 Health care assistants	75,435	67,516	5.8	89.5	10.5
3221 Nursing associate professionals	69,791	64,445	5.6	92.3	7.7
9112 Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments	68,676	56,671	4.9	82.5	17.5
5311 Child care workers	40,124	38,632	3.3	96.3	3.7
3412 Social work associate professionals	36,829	28,807	2.5	78.2	21.8
5322 Home-based personal care workers	31,752	28,734	2.5	90.5	9.5
4120 Secretaries (general)	32,924	28,723	2.5	87.2	12.8
5120 Cooks	41,904	27,979	2.4	66.8	33.2
2341 Primary school teachers	26,775	20,867	1.8	77.9	22.1
Employed persons among the ten most common occupational groups of women	527,617	430,912	37.1	81.7	18.3
Employed persons, total	2,327,730	1,159,932	100.0	49.8	50.2

In 2017, a total of 17,800 women worked as accounting associate professionals and the occupation group held position 12, while five years ago, its position was still the 8th. In 2017, the number of women working as accounting associate professionals was 4,000 lower than in 2012 (21,800 persons in 2012). Around 4,600 of the women working as accounting associate professionals in 2012 were not employed or did no longer belong to the population in 2017.

The occupational group of social work associate professionals rose to the ten most common occupational groups for women and replaced accounting associate professionals, in position 8. A total of 28,600 women worked as social work associate professionals in 2017, which is 8,600 women more than in 2012. ²⁾

1.2 Number of software developers doubled in five years, and dropped metal working machine tool setters and operators from the ten most common occupational groups of men

In five years, metal working machine tool setters and operators have dropped from the ten most common occupational groups of men and software developers have taken their place, in position nine.

2) The number of employed men as social work associate professionals has also grown from 2012 to 2017. In 2017, a total of 8,000 men worked as social work associate professionals, which was 1.5-fold compared with 2012. Measured by the number of employed men, the occupational group 3412 social work associate professionals was only the 34th most common for men.

Table 2. Most common occupational groups in 2017 among employed men of aged 18 to 74

Occupational group (AML2010 4-digit level)	Employed persons	Men	Of all employed men, %	Share of men, %	Share of women, %
8332 Heavy truck and lorry drivers	42,223	39,830	3.4	94.3	5.7
7111 House builders	38,085	36,048	3.1	94.7	5.3
5223 Shop sales assistants	103,407	34,869	3.0	33.7	66.3
9333 Freight handlers	36,321	29,430	2.5	81.0	19.0
3322 Commercial sales representatives	40,794	25,676	2.2	62.9	37.1
7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	24,207	23,151	2.0	95.6	4.4
5153 Building caretakers	25,136	21,230	1.8	84.5	15.5
2512 Software developers	24,450	19,800	1.7	81.0	19.0
7233 Agricultural and industrial machinery mechanics and repairers	18,882	18,414	1.6	97.5	2.5
7115 Carpenters and joiners	16,737	16,276	1.4	97.2	2.8
Employed persons among the ten most common occupational groups of men	370,242	264,724	22.7	71.5	28.5
Employed persons, total	2,327,730	1,167,798	100.0	50.2	49.8

A total of 19,800 men worked as software developers in 2017 Men's number as software developers has more than doubled compared with 2012. In 2017, the occupational group held position 8, while five years ago, it was the 26th. ³⁾

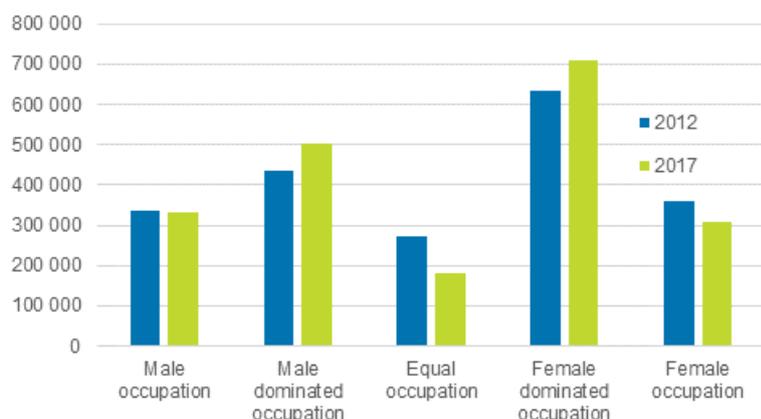
In 2017, the number of men working as mechanical engineers was 16,100, which was 400 men lower than in 2012. In 2017, the occupational group was in position 11, while five years ago, its position was the 10th. Around 2,700 of men working as mechanical engineers in 2012 were no longer employed in 2017 or did not belong to the population.

3) The number of women (4,700 in 2017) has also almost tripled in five years. According to the number of employed women, the occupational group of software developers was only the 46th most common for women.

2. Professional differentiation among wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs in 2017 and 2012

The share of wage and salary earners working in equal occupations among all wage and salary earners was ten per cent in 2017 and had dropped by five percentage points over five years. The share of entrepreneurs working in equal occupations was 14 per cent, which remained unchanged from 2012.

Figure 1. Number of wage and salary earners in various segregation classes in 2012 and 2017



Professional differentiation by sex, segregation, is based on the classification of occupational groups by gender proportions. The strength of the segregation is determined based on how many persons work in equal occupational groups.

Table 1. 5-class segregation classification of occupations

Segregation class	The occupational groups in which
Female occupation	women > 90 %
Female-dominated occupation	60 % < share of women <= 90 %
Equal occupation	40 % <= share of women / men <= 60 %
Male-dominated occupation	60 % < share of men <= 90 %
Male occupation	men > 90 %

Occupational segregation among wage and salary earners and entrepreneurs was examined based on the 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010.

2.1 Share of wage and salary earners working in equal occupations has fallen by five percentage points in five years

In 2017, 8.9 per cent of all wage and salary earners were in so-called equal occupational groups, where the share of different sexes among those included in the occupational group is 40 to 60 per cent. The share of wage and salary earners working in equal occupations among all wage and salary earners (excl. Occupational data missing) was about five percentage points lower in 2017 than in 2012.

For example, the following occupational groups had been removed from equal occupations of wage and salary earners over five years: commercial sales representatives (37,400), administration and trade development professionals (16,300) and mail carriers (10 000). In total, 92,900 persons and 25 occupational groups were removed from equal occupations of wage and salary earners in five years. Only 14,700 wage and salary earners were working in occupations that have become more even by their gender distribution and some 15 occupational groups of equal occupations came into being. The biggest occupational groups that have become equal occupational groups were management and organisation analysts (6,300 persons),

building construction architects (3,200 persons) and legal professionals not elsewhere classified (2,200 persons).

For wage and salary earners, the most evenly divided occupational groups in 2017 were farm relief workers (4,200 persons in total of whom 49.9 per cent women and 50.1 per cent men), advertising and public relations managers (1,100 persons in total of whom 50.5 per cent women and 49.5 per cent men), and livestock workers (2,500 persons in total of whom 50.5 per cent women and 49.5 per cent men).

In 2017, wage and salary earners' most common equal occupational groups were food and related products machine operators (14,700 persons), advertising and marketing professionals (14,500 persons) and vocational education teachers (13,200 persons).

Table 2. Wage and salary earners aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2017¹⁾

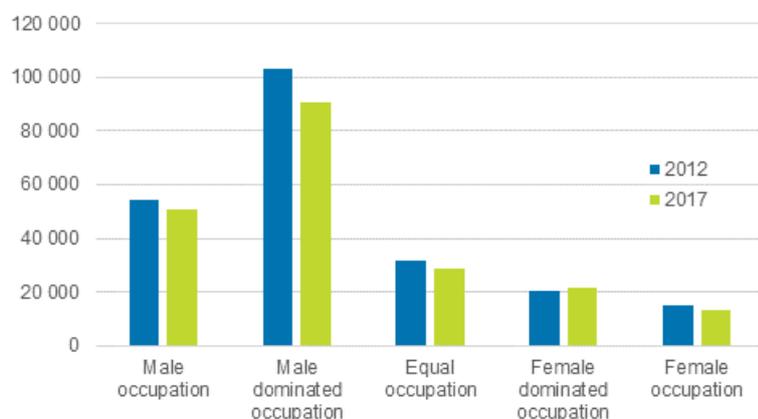
Segregation class	Wage and salary earners	Share of wage and salary earners, %	Women	Share of women, %	Men	Share of men, %
Female occupation	306,592	15.1	287,041	27.3	19,551	2.0
Female dominated occupation	710,484	35.0	535,677	50.9	174,807	17.8
Equal occupation	181,536	8.9	93,199	8.9	88,337	9.0
Male dominated occupation	502,364	24.7	119,216	11.3	383,148	39.1
Male occupation	331,609	16.3	16,690	1.6	314,919	32.1
Total	2,032,585	100.0	1,051,823	100.0	980,762	100.0

1) Segregation classes are based on the 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010. The shares in the tables are for the wage and salary earners for whom the occupational group was known. The total number of wage and salary earners was 2,097,703 of whom 51.6 per cent were women and 48.4 per cent men. The data on occupations remained unknown for 3.1 per cent of all wage and salary earners and for some 3.4 per cent of female wage and salary earners and 2.8 per cent of male wage and salary earners in 2017.

2.2 Share of entrepreneurs working in equal occupations among all entrepreneurs has grown

In 2017, a total of 14 per cent of all entrepreneurs were in equal occupations, where the share of different sexes among those included in the occupational groups is 40 to 60 per cent. The share of entrepreneurs working in equal occupations among all entrepreneurs in 2017(excl. occupational data missing) did not change from 2012. The examination disregards the fact that women's share of all entrepreneurs was only 34 per cent.

Figure 2. Number of entrepreneurs in various segregation classes in 2012 and 2017



For entrepreneurs, occupational groups that have become equal occupations in five years were such as gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers (1,100 persons) and stall and market salespersons (500

persons). The biggest of the removed equal occupational groups was visual artists (400 persons). In five years, 1,900 entrepreneurs came to equal occupations and around 1,600 were removed from there.

For entrepreneurs, the most evenly divided occupational groups were, e.g. gallery, museum and library technicians (around 60 persons in total of whom 50.0 per cent women and 50.0 per cent men), philosophers, historians and political scientists (110 persons in total of whom 50.0 per cent women and 50 per cent men), domestic housekeepers (450 persons in total of whom 50.1 per cent women and 49.9 per cent men), and .medical practitioners (450 persons in total of whom 48.9 per cent women and 51.1 per cent men).

In 2017, the most common equal occupational groups of entrepreneurs were shop keepers (small entrepreneurs) (9,400 persons), restaurant services supervisors and shift managers (4,300 persons) and fitness and recreation instructors and program leaders (2,300 persons).

Table 3. Entrepreneurs aged 18 to 74 in segregation classes in 2017 ¹⁾

Segregation class	Entrepreneurs	Share of entrepreneurs, %	Women	Share of women, %	Men	Share of men, %
Female occupation	13,384	6.5	12,640	18.8	744	0.5
Female dominated occupation	21,508	10.5	15,086	22.5	6,422	4.6
Equal occupation	29,196	14.2	13,781	20.5	15,415	11.1
Male dominated occupation	90,463	44.0	22,748	33.9	67,715	48.9
Male occupation	50,953	24.8	2,847	4.2	48,106	34.8
Total	205,504	100.0	67,102	100.0	138,402	100.0

1) Segregation classes are based on the 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010. The shares in the tables are for the entrepreneurs for whom the occupational group was known. The total number of entrepreneurs was 230,027 of whom 33.8 per cent were women and 66.2 per cent men. The data on occupations remained unknown for some 10.7 per cent of all entrepreneurs, for some 13.7 per cent of female entrepreneurs and some 9.1 per cent of male entrepreneurs in 2017. In 2017, data on occupations remained unknown for some 10.7 per cent of all entrepreneurs, for 13.7 per cent of women and 9.1 per cent of men.

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Persons aged 18 to 74 that commute and who work in their municipality of residence, as well as shares in all jobs in the main categories of the Classification of Occupations 2010 in 2017

Occupational group (AML 2010 1-digit level)	Working places	Commuting persons	Persons working in their municipality of residence	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
0 Armed forces	7,902	4,474	3,428	56.6	43.4
1 Managers	91,072	39,594	51,478	43.5	56.5
2 Professionals	463,688	184,907	278,781	39.9	60.1
3 Technicians and associate professionals	424,537	165,026	259,511	38.9	61.1
4 Clerical support workers	130,295	44,966	85,329	34.5	65.5
5 Service and sales workers	471,996	127,652	344,344	27.0	73.0
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	55,292	5,339	49,953	9.7	90.3
7 Craft and related trades workers	241,775	96,269	145,506	39.8	60.2
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	199,018	74,669	124,349	37.5	62.5
9 Elementary occupations	152,514	44,367	108,147	29.1	70.9
X Unknown	89,641	18,450	71,191	20.6	79.4
Total	2,327,730	805,713	1,522,017	34.6	65.4

Appendix table 2a. Most common occupations among commuters to Helsinki aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all jobs of Helsinki in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places in Helsinki	Commuting employed persons to Helsinki	Persons working in their municipality of residence Helsinki	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	16,094	8,111	7,983	50.4	49.6
242 Administration professionals	15,004	6,388	8,616	42.6	57.4
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	12,034	6,259	5,775	52.0	48.0
522 Shop salespersons	17,289	5,718	11,571	33.1	66.9
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	10,895	4,656	6,239	42.7	57.3
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	8,368	4,598	3,770	54.9	45.1
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	7,341	4,262	3,079	58.1	41.9
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	10,367	4,220	6,147	40.7	59.3
241 Finance professionals	8,335	3,745	4,590	44.9	55.1
711 Building frame and related trades workers	7,155	3,705	3,450	51.8	48.2
532 Personal care workers in health services	12,830	3,525	9,305	27.5	72.5
331 Financial and mathematical associate professionals	6,996	3,355	3,641	48.0	52.0

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places in Helsinki	Commuting employed persons to Helsinki	Persons working in their municipality of residence Helsinki	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	10,342	3,348	6,994	32.4	67.6
334 Administrative and specialised secretaries	7,111	3,160	3,951	44.4	55.6
412 Secretaries (general)	7,066	3,017	4,049	42.7	57.3
XXX Unknown	18,897	4,766	14,131	25.2	74.8
Total	397,346	158,481	238,865	39.9	60.1

Appendix table 2b. Most common occupations among commuters to Tampere aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all jobs of Tampere in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places in Tampere	Commuting employed persons to Tampere	Persons working in their municipality of residence Tampere	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	5,498	2,047	3,451	37.2	62.8
522 Shop salespersons	6,517	2,027	4,490	31.1	68.9
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	4,621	2,012	2,609	43.5	56.5
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	3,995	1,851	2,144	46.3	53.7
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	4,730	1,727	3,003	36.5	63.5
532 Personal care workers in health services	5,642	1,506	4,136	26.7	73.3
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	3,203	1,446	1,757	45.1	54.9
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	2,272	1,212	1,060	53.3	46.7
833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	2,249	1,072	1,177	47.7	52.3
711 Building frame and related trades workers	1,992	922	1,070	46.3	53.7
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	2,266	922	1,344	40.7	59.3
215 Electrotechnology engineers	1,924	793	1,131	41.2	58.8
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	3,489	750	2,739	21.5	78.5
242 Administration professionals	1,924	721	1,203	37.5	62.5
331 Financial and mathematical associate professionals	1,598	664	934	41.6	58.4
XXX Unknown	4,440	814	3,626	18.3	81.7
Total	122,611	43,139	79,472	35.2	64.8

Appendix table 2c. Most common occupations among commuters to Espoo aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all jobs of Espoo in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places in Espoo	Commuting employed persons to Espoo	Persons working in their municipality of residence Espoo	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	7,378	4,192	3,186	56.8	43.2
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	5,007	3,051	1,956	60.9	39.1
522 Shop salespersons	6,483	2,793	3,690	43.1	56.9
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	4,192	2,466	1,726	58.8	41.2
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	4,042	2,458	1,584	60.8	39.2
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	3,859	2,192	1,667	56.8	43.2
215 Electrotechnology engineers	2,732	1,563	1,169	57.2	42.8
242 Administration professionals	2,994	1,356	1,638	45.3	54.7
711 Building frame and related trades workers	2,464	1,309	1,155	53.1	46.9
122 Sales, marketing and development managers	1,743	1,035	708	59.4	40.6
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	3,110	999	2,111	32.1	67.9
351 Information and communications technology operations and user support technicians	1,766	980	786	55.5	44.5
532 Personal care workers in health services	3,346	963	2,383	28.8	71.2
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	2,522	947	1,575	37.5	62.5
412 Secretaries (general)	1,930	934	996	48.4	51.6
XXX Unknown	5,731	1,717	4,014	30.0	70.0
Total	120,676	56,831	63,845	47.1	52.9

Appendix table 2d. Most common occupations among commuters to Vantaa aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all jobs of Vantaa in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places in Vantaa	Commuting employed persons to Vantaa	Persons working in their municipality of residence Vantaa	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
522 Shop salespersons	7,417	4,222	3,195	56.9	43.1
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	5,136	3,760	1,376	73.2	26.8
933 Transport and storage labourers	6,600	3,597	3,003	54.5	45.5
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	4,067	2,900	1,167	71.3	28.7
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	3,150	2,349	801	74.6	25.4
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	2,681	2,069	612	77.2	22.8
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	2,781	1,867	914	67.1	32.9
432 Material-recording and transport clerks	2,572	1,749	823	68.0	32.0
833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	2,893	1,729	1,164	59.8	40.2
711 Building frame and related trades workers	3,274	1,692	1,582	51.7	48.3
712 Building finishers and related trades workers	2,084	1,354	730	65.0	35.0
335 Regulatory government associate professionals	1,678	1,100	578	65.6	34.4
412 Secretaries (general)	1,842	1,079	763	58.6	41.4
315 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1,228	1,058	170	86.2	13.8
132 Manufacturing, mining, construction, and distribution managers	1,506	1,042	464	69.2	30.8
XXX Unknown	5,168	2,315	2,853	44.8	55.2
Total	116,320	67,590	48,730	58.1	41.9

Appendix table 2e. Most common occupations among commuters to Turku aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all jobs of Turku in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Working places total in Turku	Commuting employed persons to Turku	Persons working in their municipality of residence Turku	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	4,138	1,820	2,318	44.0	56.0
522 Shop salespersons	5,250	1,742	3,508	33.2	66.8
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	2,916	1,502	1,414	51.5	48.5
532 Personal care workers in health services	4,623	1,366	3,257	29.5	70.5
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	2,490	1,344	1,146	54.0	46.0
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	2,531	1,227	1,304	48.5	51.5
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	3,710	939	2,771	25.3	74.7
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	2,166	893	1,273	41.2	58.8
833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	1,880	873	1,007	46.4	53.6
711 Building frame and related trades workers	1,931	831	1,100	43.0	57.0
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	1,463	784	679	53.6	46.4
512 Cooks	2,142	765	1,377	35.7	64.3
341 Legal, social and religious associate professionals	1,857	690	1,167	37.2	62.8
231 University and higher education teachers	1,613	626	987	38.8	61.2
541 Protective services workers	1,401	607	794	43.3	56.7
XXX Unknown	4,168	733	3,435	17.6	82.4
Total	100,128	38,296	61,832	38.2	61.8

Appendix table 3a. Most common occupations among commuters aged 18 to 74 at 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 and share of commuting persons of all employed persons in 2017 by occupational groups

Occupational group (AML 2010 5-digit level)	Commuting employed persons	Employed persons	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %
5223 Shop sales assistants	32,407	103,407	31.3	68.7
3322 Commercial sales representatives	20,158	40,794	49.4	50.6
32211 Nurses	19,515	60,194	32.4	67.6
8332 Heavy truck and lorry drivers	18,586	42,223	44.0	56.0
9333 Freight handlers	14,830	36,321	40.8	59.2
7111 House builders	13,578	38,085	35.7	64.3
4120 Secretaries (general)	11,392	32,924	34.6	65.4
34121 Social instructors	10,327	29,558	34.9	65.1
53213 Social work assistants	10,234	45,029	22.7	77.3
2512 Software developers	9,994	24,450	40.9	59.1
7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	9,387	24,207	38.8	61.2
91121 Office cleaners, etc.	9,325	42,913	21.7	78.3
3115 Mechanical engineering technicians	8,658	17,393	49.8	50.2
23304 Other secondary education teaching professionals	8,438	21,392	39.4	60.6
7233 Agricultural and industrial machinery mechanics and repairers	8,103	18,882	42.9	57.1
3313 Accounting associate professionals	7,997	21,263	37.6	62.4
2511 Systems analysts	7,845	16,075	48.8	51.2
2144 Mechanical engineers	7,564	15,251	49.6	50.4
3119 Physical and engineering science technicians not elsewhere classified	6,995	15,569	44.9	55.1
2431 Advertising and marketing professionals	6,990	15,700	44.5	55.5
7115 Carpenters and joiners	6,910	16,737	41.3	58.7
2422 Policy administration professionals	6,727	16,387	41.1	58.9
7223 Metal working machine tool setters and operators	6,514	16,676	39.1	60.9
2411 Accountants	6,511	14,963	43.5	56.5
51201 Cooks	6,492	23,062	28.2	71.8
2320 Vocational education teachers	6,307	13,227	47.7	52.3
7411 Building and related electricians	6,262	14,355	43.6	56.4
2142 Civil engineers	6,261	13,261	47.2	52.8
5153 Building caretakers	6,226	25,136	24.8	75.2
23411 Primary education teaching professionals	6,075	19,568	31.0	69.0

Appendix table 3b. Biggest shares of commuters aged 18 to 74 in occupational groups at 5-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 in 2017

Occupational group (AML 2010 5-digit level)	Share of commuting persons, %	Share of persons working in their municipality of residence, %	Commuting employed persons	Employed persons
3151. Ships' engineers	82.7	17.3	310	375
3153 Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	82.5	17.5	977	1,184
31521 Large ships' officers and mates	81.4	18.6	487	598
5111 Travel attendants and travel stewards	77.1	22.9	1,016	1,317
1111 Legislators	67.7	32.3	201	297
3155 Air traffic safety electronics technicians	66.7	33.3	16	24
7541 Underwater divers	66.2	33.8	43	65
7232 Aircraft engine mechanics and repairers	63.4	36.6	471	743
8350 Ships' deck crews and related workers	61.1	38.9	784	1,284
2433 Technical and medical sales professionals (excluding ICT)	60.7	39.3	5,061	8,343
0110 Commissioned armed forces officers	60.2	39.8	2,866	4,759
7114 Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers	58.5	41.5	805	1,375
31523 Harbour traffic controllers and harbour masters	57.4	42.6	210	366
8111 Miners and quarriers	57.3	42.7	626	1,093
7542 Shotfirers and blasters	56.6	43.4	120	212

Appendix table 4a. Distribution of most common occupations of commuters aged 18 to 74 at 3-digit level of the Classification of Occupations 2010 by municipality in 2017

Occupational group (AML 2010 3-digit level)	Commuters among employed persons, number	Share commuters into the region of all commuters, %					
		To Vantaa	To Espoo	To Helsinki	To Turku	To Tampere	To other municipalities
522 Shop salespersons	39,480	10.7	7.1	14.5	4.4	5.1	58.2
532 Personal care workers in health services	28,793	3.3	3.3	12.2	4.7	5.2	71.1
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	28,264	10.3	8.7	16.3	5.3	7.1	52.3
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	26,463	14.2	11.5	23.7	4.6	5.5	40.5
711 Building frame and related trades workers	24,022	7.0	5.4	15.4	3.5	3.8	64.8
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	23,974	9.8	9.1	17.8	5.6	7.7	50.0
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	23,602	3.5	4.0	17.9	7.7	7.3	59.6
833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	23,283	7.4	3.9	8.1	3.7	4.6	72.2
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	20,640	4.9	20.3	39.3	4.3	9.9	21.3
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	17,996	10.4	3.9	9.1	4.4	6.7	65.6
341 Legal, social and religious associate professionals	16,682	4.6	5.3	16.5	4.1	3.7	65.7
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	15,644	13.2	15.7	29.8	3.8	5.9	31.6
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	15,474	6.2	6.5	21.6	6.1	4.8	54.8
933 Transport and storage labourers	14,943	24.1	5.7	9.2	3.1	3.1	54.8
242 Administration professionals	13,657	6.0	9.9	46.8	4.1	5.3	28.0
XXX Unknown	18,450	12.5	9.3	25.8	4.0	4.4	43.9
Total	805,713	8.4	7.1	19.7	4.8	5.4	54.8

Appendix table 4b. Most common occupations among commuters at the 3-digit level of the AML 2010 and the share of commuters into the region of all jobs based on the municipality in which the job is located by municipality and occupational group in 2017

Occupational group (AML2010 3-digit level)	Commuters among employed persons, number	Commuters of all employed persons in occupational group, %	Commuters of all jobs of Vantaa, %	Commuters of all jobs of Espoo, %	Commuters of all jobs of Helsinki, %	Commuters of all jobs of Turku, %	Commuters of all jobs of Tampere, %
522 Shop salespersons	39,480	31.5	56.9	43.1	33.1	33.2	31.1
532 Personal care workers in health services	28,793	23.7	33.8	28.8	27.5	29.5	26.7
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	28,264	47.5	71.3	58.8	54.9	51.5	43.5
332 Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	26,463	47.6	73.2	60.9	52.0	48.5	45.1
711 Building frame and related trades workers	24,022	39.0	51.7	53.1	51.8	43.0	40.7
214 Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	23,974	49.2	74.6	56.8	58.1	54.0	46.3
322 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	23,602	32.7	46.3	37.5	40.7	44.0	36.5
833 Heavy truck and bus drivers	23,283	43.2	59.8	49.9	42.2	46.4	47.7
251 Software and applications developers and analysts	20,640	43.2	64.6	56.8	50.4	41.2	37.2
723 Machinery mechanics and repairers	17,996	40.9	67.1	56.0	55.6	53.6	53.3
341 Legal, social and religious associate professionals	16,682	34.0	45.8	46.3	35.3	37.2	32.7
243 Sales, marketing and public relations professionals	15,644	48.4	77.2	60.8	42.7	46.7	46.3
911 Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	15,474	22.1	33.7	32.1	32.4	25.3	21.5
933 Transport and storage labourers	14,943	40.7	54.5	43.0	35.6	32.2	31.5
242 Administration professionals	13,657	38.8	60.3	45.3	42.6	39.5	37.5
XXX Unknown	18,450	20.6	44.8	30.0	25.2	17.6	18.3
Total	805,713	34.6	58.1	47.1	39.9	38.2	35.2

Inquiries

Elina Mikkilä 029 551 2973

Juho Keva 029 551 3601

Director in charge:

Jari Tarkoma

info@stat.fi

www.stat.fi

Source: Employment Statistics, Statistics Finland