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EDUCATION, TRAINING AND DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN FINLAND BY 2025

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Preface

This report provides a description of the Mitenna model for anticipation of long-term demand for labour and educational needs, complete with anticipation data relating to demand for labour up until 2025 as well as intake needs for education and training in the latter part of the 2010's based on this data. The report also describes the use of anticipation results in preparation of the Development Plan for Education and Research adopted by the Government. The purpose of the report is to offer a concise overview of long-term quantitative anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs for international experts in the field and other people interested in anticipation of educational needs.

The anticipation results provided in this report on demand for labour and educational needs were produced by Counsellors of Education Ilpo Hanhijoki, Jukka Katajisto, Matti Kimari and Hannele Savioja. The report was compiled and finalised by Counsellor of Education Samuli Leveälahti. Secretary Riitta Siitonen was responsible for editing the anticipation data and technical preparation of the report.

Pasi Kankare
Director

1 The steering and decision-making process for education and training provision in Finland

1.1 Background

Increasing educational services and developing educational contents have been key targets of social policies in Finland as well as elsewhere in the world over the last few decades. Society has a need to train its members, because human capital is considered to be an important factor of production. For a long time now, Finland has based its international competitiveness on a high standard of competence, both higher education and professional competence, the innovative capacity achieved through these and rapid production applications of innovations.

The Development Plan for Education and Research for 2011–2016 adopted by the Government outlines education policy objectives for the Government term, which will be presented in this chapter at a general level (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011a). The Development Plan aims to make Finland the most competent nation in the world by 2020, when Finland will be ranked among the leading group of OECD countries in key comparisons of competencies of young people and adults, in low school drop-out rates and in the proportion of young people and other people of working age with a higher education degree. Differences between genders in terms of learning outcomes, participation in and completion of education will be reduced, while the effects of young people's socio-economic backgrounds on educational choices will be curtailed. Furthermore, the Government's priorities include reduction of poverty, inequality and social exclusion, consolidation of public finances and enhancing sustainable economic growth, employment and competitiveness.

The social guarantee

The Government Programme envisages that at least 42% of 30-to-34-year-olds will hold a higher education degree and that more than 90% of 20-to-24-year-olds will hold a post-compulsory qualification by 2020. The Government also intends to implement a so-called social guarantee for young people as from the beginning of 2013. This means that each young person under 25 and recently graduated people under 30 will be offered a job, on-the-job training, a study place, or a period in a workshop or rehabilitation within three months of becoming unemployed. As part of the social guarantee, the Government will also implement the education guarantee: each young person finishing basic education will be guaranteed an opportunity to continue in general upper secondary education, vocational education and training, apprenticeship training, in a workshop, in rehabilitation, or in another way. These policy objectives also contribute to guiding the quantification of future provision of education and training.

During the last few decades, the level of education among the Finnish population has increased rapidly (Figure 1). The number of those without a post-compulsory certificate has decreased by more than 40 percentage points over the last four decades. Regardless, Finns aged 25 to 64 ranked 7th among OECD countries in terms of level of education in 2009, while 25-to-34-year-olds were only ranked 18th. In the European Union's growth strategy (EU 2020), Finland commits itself to developing key sectors of its society and economy in order to strengthen Finnish and European competitiveness, improve welfare and safeguard a sustainable public economy. Education and science policy plays a key role in the strategy. In its draft national programme, Finland commits itself to raising young people's level of education and reducing the proportion of early school-leavers.

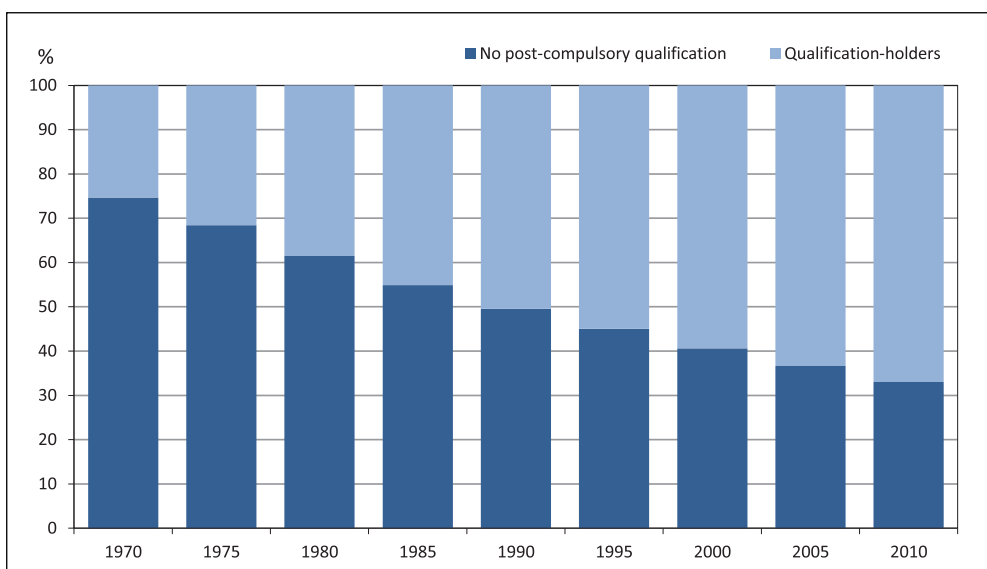


Figure 1. Education structure among population aged over 15 in Finland by level of education, 1970–2010 (Tilastokeskus [Statistics Finland] 2012a).

Recent challenges for the labour market include recovering from the 2009 economic recession and preparing for the decreasing supply of labour over the 2010's. The effects of the economic recession on the national economy, the dwindling labour force and the unfavourable development in the dependency ratio due to the ageing population call for measures aiming to extend careers and to improve the match between the competencies of the labour force entering the labour market and the skills needs of businesses and public bodies.

It is possible to improve the availability of skilled labour and compensate for the unfavourable development of the dependency ratio by making the education system operate more effectively and by targeting education and training provision. In terms of education, this means measures such as accelerating qualification completion times, improving flexibility at transition points between different levels of education, reducing educational overlaps and enhancing recognition of prior learning. Furthermore, it is also possible to make use of quantitative anticipation of educational needs to steer the volume of education and training provision so as to ensure that it matches developments in demand for labour as closely as possible. This report concentrates on the last-mentioned objective by presenting the model for anticipation of demand for and supply of labour over a long term (10 to 15 years into the future) and the results of anticipation.

1.2 The Finnish education system

Before compulsory education, children have a subjective right to pre-primary education at the age of six. Participation in pre-primary education is voluntary and is provided for 6-year-olds at day-care centres and in pre-primary classes operating in conjunction with comprehensive schools. In 2009, almost all 6-year-olds participated in pre-primary education.

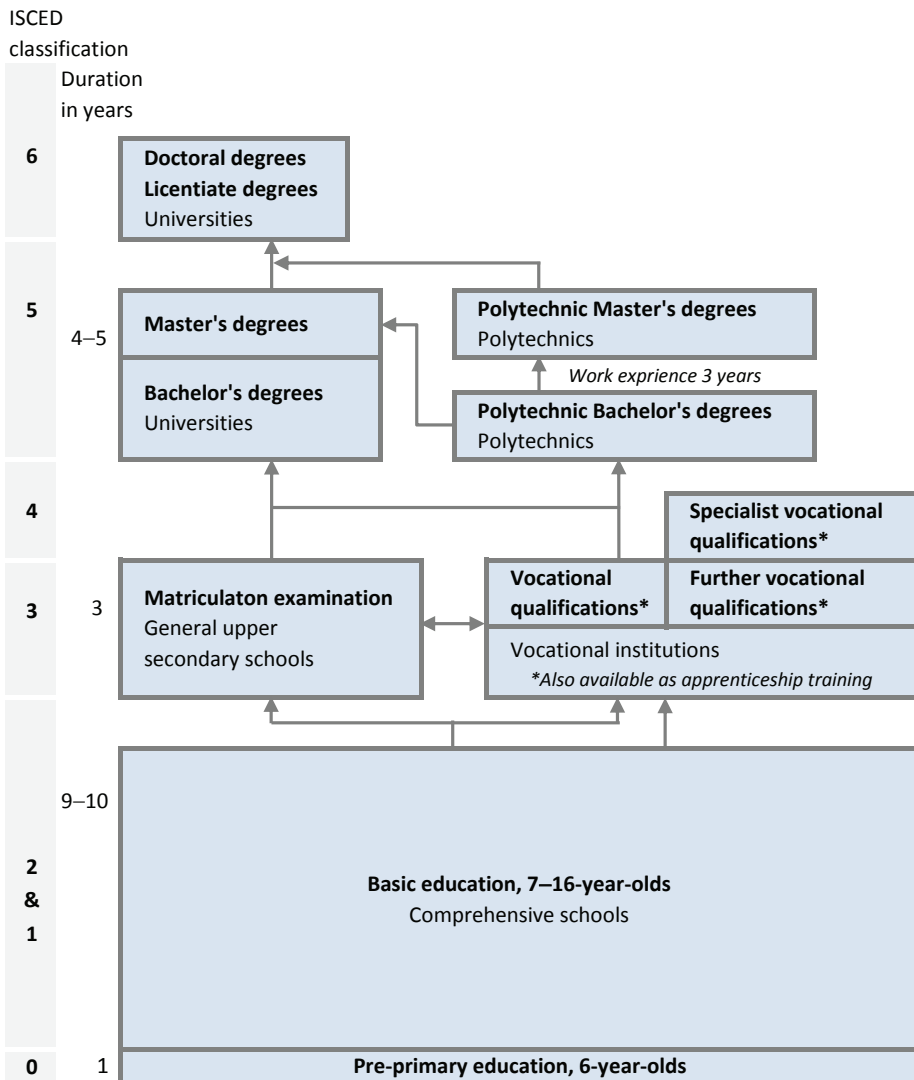
Compulsory education begins at the age of seven. After nine years in basic education, it is possible to continue either to general upper secondary education or to vocational upper secondary education and training, and then to a polytechnic or university.

Basic education means general education provided for each age group as a whole. It is intended for children aged between seven and sixteen and completion of its syllabus at comprehensive school takes nine years. Once they have completed basic education, pupils have fulfilled their compulsory schooling.

Upper secondary education includes general upper secondary education and upper secondary vocational education and training. General upper secondary education is non-vocational education preparing for the matriculation examination. The main objective of upper secondary vocational education and training, in turn, is to provide vocational competence. In 2009, approximately 90% of comprehensive school leavers moved on to general or vocational upper secondary studies immediately after basic education. In 2009, 79.5% of the 25–64 age group had attained at least upper secondary education (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011a).

Higher education is made available by universities and polytechnics. Both sectors have their own profiles; universities focus on scientific research and instruction, whereas polytechnics are professionally oriented higher education institutions adopting a more practical approach.

The Finnish education system is outlined in Figure 2.



- ISCED classification 1997
- 0 Pre-primary education
 - 1-2 Primary education or lower secondary education
 - 3 Upper secondary education
 - 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
 - 5 First stage of tertiary education
 - 6 Second stage of tertiary education

Figure 2. The Finnish education system

1.3 Steering of education and training provision

As part of Government, the Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for developing education, science, cultural, sport and youth policies and for international co-operation in these fields. Development of the Ministry's administrative sector is outlined by means of strategic planning and various action and development programmes. The Ministry prepares legislation and Government Decisions relating to vocational education and training (VET) and steers and oversees the sector. Its work is guided by policies determined in the Government Programme, the Government Strategy Document and the Development Plan for Education and Research. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2012a.)

The Ministry is responsible for quantifying and targeting education and training provision at a national level. The Finnish National Board of Education (FNBE), operating under the auspices of the Ministry, produces national anticipation data on demand for labour and educational needs in support of decision-making. In addition, the Board supports regional anticipation efforts carried out under the supervision of regional councils. It obtains statistics and produces tools required for anticipation as well as estimates of labour demand and educational needs for regional councils in co-operation with regional councils, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT). As Finland is a bilingual country, the Board also anticipates labour demand and educational needs for the Swedish-speaking population.

Responsibility for qualitative anticipation of educational contents rests with the Finnish National Board of Education, higher education institutions and education providers. The system of National Education and Training Committees functions as the expert organisation in qualitative foresight of education, consisting of a steering group, the National Education and Training Committees and fixed-term expert groups. (Valtioneuvoston asetus [Government Decree] 882/2010.)

Objectives concerning education and training provision are set in the Development Plans for Education and Research adopted every four years by the Government, which specify the key qualitative, quantitative and structural policies for different educational sectors. According to the Decree issued on the Development Plans (987/1998), the Development Plans include, among other things, quantitative development targets for education and training. The Government adopted the most recent Development Plan for Education and Research for 2011–2016 in late 2011. Preparatory work in support of decision-making was carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The responsibility of education providers for anticipating and responding to changes in the world of work has increased, as operational targeting and steering powers have been devolved on universities, polytechnics and VET providers since the 1990's. Providers are required to play an active role in considering the competence needs of the world of work and in regional development. Education and training provision is also steered by means of performance-based financing systems, which will be developed for all the aforementioned forms of education. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2008.)

In addition to national anticipation of educational and skills needs, a wide variety of other national and regional EU-funded anticipation and foresight projects are carried out in Finland by bodies such as research institutes, labour market and business and industry organisations, VET providers, universities and polytechnics. In particular, regional anticipation activities have developed rapidly in recent years. Key players in regional anticipation efforts include regional councils, Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, VET providers and higher education institutions. At the same time, the number of national and regional anticipation portals has increased considerably over the last few years. EU-funded projects have also resulted in creation of new enterprises offering expert services in anticipation and foresight for both businesses and public-sector organisations.

Vocational education and training (VET)

The national objectives of vocational education and training, the qualifications framework and the core subjects are decided by the Government, while the Ministry of Education and Culture decides on the specific details and scopes of qualifications. The Finnish National Board of Education is responsible for preparing the National Core Curricula for Upper Secondary Vocational Education and Training and the Requirements of Qualifications, which set the objectives and core contents of studies.

For the purposes of VET provision, the Ministry of Education and Culture grants authorisations to provide vocational education and training, including a specific educational mission. The authorisation to provide upper secondary VET specifies the framework for the provider's education and training activities. The authorisations include regulations on the types and scopes of education and training that providers may organise with financing for the education and culture sector. Within the framework of its authorisation, each provider decides on the configuration, names and educational missions of their educational institutions and on the forms of provision. The authorisations specify aspects such as fields and levels of education and, in certain cases, qualifications and

annual student numbers. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2012b.)

Education providers may independently transfer intake quotas from one institution and field to another on a yearly basis within the limits of the maximum annual student numbers authorised. Provision of some qualifications has been restricted due to modest educational needs or high costs of provision, etc. Examples of such qualifications have included upper secondary vocational qualifications in the field of Culture and qualifications for forest machine operators within the field of Natural Resources. A specific educational mission may also include obligations, such as an obligation to offer certain types of education and training or to maintain certain services. In 2011, there were about 140 providers of upper secondary VET in Finland.

Higher education institutions

The Finnish higher education system consists of two sectors, where universities and polytechnics (universities of applied sciences) have different roles and profiles. Universities and polytechnics are developed with due consideration given to their different premises and objectives as different and complementary systems, which are based on different degrees and degree titles.

Polytechnics falling within the administrative sector of the Ministry of Education and Culture are either municipal or private institutions and their operating licences are granted by the Government. A polytechnic operating licence includes provisions on the polytechnic's educational mission, fields of education, number of students and unit locations. By nature, polytechnics are mostly multidisciplinary and regional higher education institutions with operational focus on links with the world of work and regional development. Their degrees are higher education degrees with a professional emphasis. The statutory mission of polytechnics is to provide higher education for professional expert assignments based on the requirements of the world of work and its development as well as on research and artistic premises. Polytechnic-specific funding is mainly determined according to the number of degrees completed, the quality and efficiency of study processes and graduate employment rates. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2012c.)

The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for preparing matters concerning universities and appropriate operations and steering of universities. The key components of the system employed by the Ministry to steer universities are funding, legislation and information-based guidance. The main steering instruments include agreements, a feedback procedure and monitoring

systems. Regular negotiations between the Ministry and universities play a key role in the steering process. Legislation governing universities was reformed in 2010. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2012d.)

The total funding for universities comprises appropriations allocated to universities in the State Budget and supplementary funding (fee-charging operations, donations, sponsorship). Core funding appropriations are allocated to universities by means of a core funding formula, which also includes strategic funding as well as funding intended for education and research. A considerable proportion of supplementary funding consists of research funding that is competed for at a national level, which plays a special role in reinforcing quality and effectiveness. Basic university research is financed and evaluated by the Academy of Finland within the administrative sector of the Ministry of Education and Culture. (Ibid.)

During the 21st century, the number of higher education institutions has decreased to 16 universities and 25 polytechnics. One of the key future challenges for the higher education system is based on the fact that Finland's network of higher education institutions is still too fragmented and that provision has not been targeted with sufficient attention to changes in the skills needs of the world of work. Other areas for improvement for the higher education system include delayed placement in education, poor completion rates and multiple education. The 2005 university degree reform has, to date, failed to reduce the duration of studies or to bring about any significant increases in national and international mobility. The factors slowing down studies include working while studying, inadequate student and career counselling, inflexible teaching arrangements and problems with study skills and motivation. In the future, the aim is to meet these challenges in such a way that university and polytechnic graduates will enter the labour market one year earlier than at present. Furthermore, students' progress and study motivation will be promoted such that specialisation options will be selected at a later stage of studies. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011a.)

2 Long-term anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs in Finland

2.1 Background to methodological choices

The objective of anticipation of educational needs is, on the one hand, to promote the availability of skilled labour in keeping with developments in industrial and occupational structures and, on the other, to guarantee all young people an opportunity to apply for vocationally/professionally oriented education and training. Anticipation data is needed for planning and steering national, regional and provider-specific operations. Anticipation data is also used for guidance and employment counselling to provide information about future employment opportunities. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011b & 2008.)

The purpose of quantitative anticipation of educational needs is to offer justified views on the future and its alternative development scenarios as a basis for educational planning, decision-making and operations. Anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs produces information about how the education system could support goal-oriented development of the economic structure. Anticipation is about preparing for alternative future scenarios. However, anticipation results seldom become reality as such, but they can be used to estimate structural changes in demand for labour and corresponding educational needs. Examples of structural changes that have emerged from anticipation results in recent years include the increasing proportions of expert and service jobs and the decreasing proportion of worker-level jobs within the manufacturing industry.

Economic, societal, social, technological and other changes in the operating environment set both needs and challenges for anticipation and for the use of information obtained through anticipation. Recently identified changes include a change in the population's age structure, internationalisation, changes in the global economy, climate and environmental change, technological changes and social and cultural change. All these have effects on the world of work and the occupational structure of the labour force and, consequently, on educational needs and the competencies that the world of work expects education and training to deliver. Over the last ten years, the anticipation issue that has gained emphasis in Finland is the demographic change; in other words, how to make the most of the competencies of diminishing young age groups to compensate for the retiring baby-boomer generation.

Anticipation of educational needs is also linked as part of anticipation of skills needs. Information obtained through anticipation of educational needs can be used for anticipation of skills needs to outline changes in the world of work at the level of the labour force as a whole. Anticipation of educational needs examines industries and occupations as integrated wholes which require people with qualifications from all levels of education or some other type of training to meet their skills needs. This brings focus to the borderlines between qualifications as well as the roles of different educational levels in the range of competencies within each specific field. (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2008.) On the other hand, the process of anticipating skills needs often involves analysing changes in the competence structures of industries or clusters which, in turn, need to be taken into account in anticipation of educational needs.

In certain respects, anticipation of both skills needs and educational needs must use sufficiently consistent methods and practices to enable national and regional efforts to support each other and bring added value to both levels. This becomes particularly evident in quantitative anticipation, which makes use of several classifications that must be at least roughly similar. A good example of connecting quantitative and qualitative anticipation is the National Project on Anticipation of Competences and Skills Needs (VOSE), co-ordinated by the Finnish National Board of Education, which has produced qualitative data in support of anticipation of changes in the occupational structures of different industries (Opetushallitus [Finnish National Board of Education] 2012b).

2.2 The process of anticipating demand for labour and educational needs

Quantitative anticipation of educational needs has long traditions in Finland, stretching all the way back to the 1960's. For quite a long time, it has been carried out using the labour force method and its applications, where education and training provision is adjusted to meet the skills requirements for the labour force based on quantitative anticipation. Long-term quantitative anticipation of educational needs was carried out at the Ministry of Education and Culture up until the mid-1990's when practical anticipation work was assigned to the Finnish National Board of Education. At that point, the Board implemented a development project of anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs between 1996 and 1999, with funding from the European Social Fund and the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture. The project resulted in development of a model for quantitative anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs (the Mitenna model). The anticipation work in terms of

demand for labour and educational needs carried out by the Finnish National Board of Education is based on an application of the labour force method, which has been supplemented with components required for anticipation of educational needs.

The model is geared towards anticipating long-term educational needs (about 15 years) based on the needs of the labour market, which have been utilised specifically in preparation of the Ministry of Education and Culture's Development Plans for Education and Research, drawn up for every Government term. The plans are updated as new industry forecasts, for example, are released, which makes it possible to produce continuous anticipation data. The model is not, however, just a calculation model only producing quantitative anticipation results, but it also contains an operating model based on co-operation with stakeholders. It is used to connect various forecasts, expert opinions and education policy objectives in order to anticipate future educational needs. This contributes to ensuring that the model's results are not based on the hypotheses on economic development produced by a single research institute, for example, but that the anticipation process involves extensive debates on the national future.

The Mitenna model provides long-term data on changes in demand for labour, natural wastage of labour, demand for skilled labour and educational needs (further information about the concepts used in anticipation is available in Appendix 1). Practical anticipation work often involves making alternative calculations based on different development prospects on the labour market. The key is for the anticipation model to make use of a wide variety of methods and sources, such as econometric forecasts, statistics, expert consultations and industry- and occupation-specific anticipation surveys. Interpretation of anticipation results also takes account of other research and survey data concerning industries, occupations and education. The model also makes use of education policy objectives for the efficiency and effectiveness of the education system, which have a bearing on the relative weights assigned to different levels and fields of education.

The Mitenna model makes use of various classifications and statistical sources as baseline data. The classifications are based on the common industrial and

occupational classifications used in the European Union¹. The Finnish National Board of Education has further refined the classifications to form groups that are more useful for the purposes of anticipating demand for labour and educational needs. The industrial and occupational classifications used in anticipation are presented in the tables in Appendices 4 and 6.

Development of the method has also involved extensive investigation into what types of statistical data are required by quantitative educational anticipation, where and how to access such data and how it needs to be modified. The comprehensive statistical database of Statistics Finland has created strong conditions to develop the model. Labour-market data is required about industries, occupations and occupational transitions. Occupations need to be grouped in a sensible way in terms of education, while it is also necessary to create a correspondence key between occupational groups and the classification of education. Population forecasts are required for anticipation of the supply of labour and the total supply of new entrant places in education and training. Calculations of natural wastage from the labour force call for occupation-specific age data and retirement data relating to occupations. In addition, anticipation of demand for vocationally trained labour also requires data on unemployment and labour force participation rates among qualification-holders. Anticipation of the number of people to receive training, in turn, requires data on the performance of the education system: what the drop-out rates are for different fields and levels of education and how common it is to complete several qualifications. Data on placement in employment is also important for estimating educational needs (the statistics used and data providers have been described in more detail in Appendix 2).

Quantitative anticipation of educational needs is used to provide information on quantitative needs for vocationally/professionally oriented education and training, which is based on long-term employment forecasts. The focus is on anticipating demand for labour over a period of about 15 years and using the results to derive educational needs. In terms of timing, this anticipation targets intake needs envisaged in 4 to 5 years' time. The anticipation results for intake needs concern vocationally/professionally oriented education and training intended for young people – i.e. upper secondary vocational education and training (VET), polytechnic education and university education – which mainly

1 Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council obliges Member States to use the common statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2) or a corresponding national version with a structure conforming to the common classification in their statistics production. The Finnish national Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008) is this type of national version for Finland. Furthermore, Statistics Finland has in recent years produced a national application of the version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations used in the European Union (ISCO 88-COM).

lasts from 3 to 8 years, depending on the level of education (the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education is available in Appendix 3).

The anticipation process in the Mitenna model anticipates demand for and supply of labour in the target year and reconciles these factors. The anticipation method is divided into two sections, the first of which focuses on the needs of the world of work. This involves anticipation of demand for new labour, i.e. the amount of labour and the types of educational qualifications required by economic life over a certain anticipation period. The calculation consists of forecasts of changes in demand for labour and estimates of labour wastage.

The second section concerns the supply of labour. New labour is mainly supplied by new young age groups. The unemployed labour force also adds to supply. In addition, supply of labour is influenced by labour force participation rates, i.e. the proportion of graduates entering the labour force. The effects of net immigration and age group forecasts are also taken into account in anticipation of the total supply of labour.

The Mitenna model makes it possible to trace the effects of different phases of the whole calculation process on intake needs. This enables interpretation of results and observation of different interdependencies. The model is suitable for both national and regional use and it allows regional differences in economic and occupational structures to be taken into account. The framework of the model is an Excel-based tool that supports management of statistical and forecast data. Figure 3 describes the main phases of the Mitenna anticipation process in more detail.

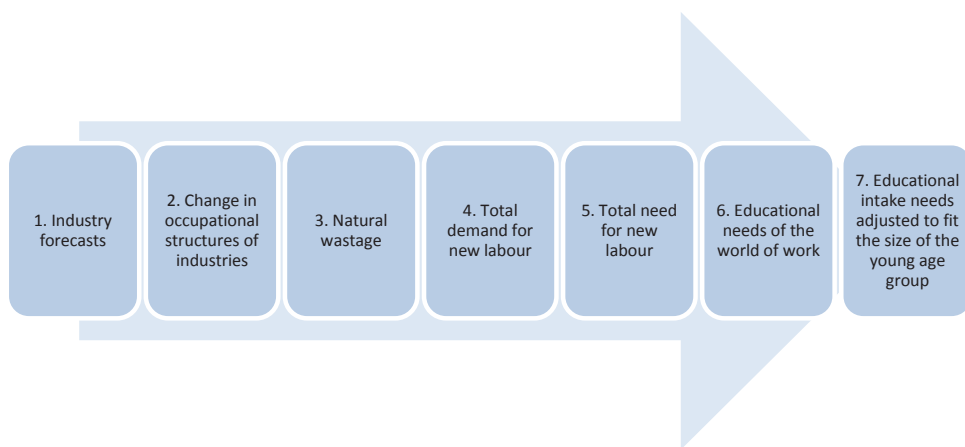


Figure 3. Main phases of the anticipation process in the Mitenna model.

- 1 Industry forecasts.** Responsibility for preparing long-term economic structure forecasts rests with the Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT). VATT produces employment forecasts for industries using a general equilibrium model called the VATTAGE model, which makes it possible to estimate the effects of various changes in the operating environment on economic development and employment. This extensive and detailed model takes account of interactions between different sectors of the economy, which means that the effects caused by changes in policies or production technologies spread throughout the economy in the model.

Anticipation of educational needs as part of the latest Development Plan for Education and Research made use of two alternative development scenarios produced by VATT: a more moderate basic scenario emphasising prior development and a target scenario resting on a high standard of competence and the export industry².

- 2 Change in occupational structures of industries.** The next step is to anticipate the future occupational structure in each industry. This is done separately for each industry's basic and target scenarios. Since education is more closely associated with occupations than industries, it is essential to establish a link between occupations and education. The Finnish National Board of Education produces a national vision of changes in the occupational structure and regional co-operation groups run by regional councils provide regional visions. This exercise is based on development trends gleaned from statistics, making use of the views on changes expressed by experts in different fields and international and other comparisons and forecasts of occupational structure. The essential point is that forecasts for change in the occupational structure are not only based on calculations such as the shift-share analysis method, but that the change is anticipated making use of anticipation data on skills needs as well as statistics³. The anticipated occupational structure for the target year is derived by adding up the anticipated occupational structures of different industries. Finally, change in demand for labour by occupational group is calculated as the difference between the occupational structure forecasts for the target year and the occupational structure of the most recent reference year.

2 VATT has also prepared regional forecasts based on the national basic and target scenarios for the use of the regional councils and their anticipation teams. VATT has also produced an English-language report on the VATTAGE model (Valtion taloudellinen tutkimuskeskus [Government Institute for Economic Research] 2008).

3 The shift-share analysis method has been used internationally in various analyses of developments in regional economies, but in recent years it has also been used to prepare occupational structure forecasts by industry (such as the University of Warwick 2006, 38).

- 3 Natural wastage.** In addition to anticipation of occupational structures, the model also calculates natural wastage from the labour force, i.e. the number of those permanently leaving the labour force from different occupational groups due to pensionable age, early retirement or death over the forecasting period. Natural wastage is calculated for both the employed and the unemployed labour force. In practical terms, natural wastage is calculated for each factor of natural wastage by making use of coefficients by occupational group formed by one-year age group from the most recent data available. Due to the significant role of natural wastage, three alternative natural wastage forecasts have been produced for the purposes of anticipating demand for labour and educational needs. Anticipation of educational needs has made use of a natural wastage scenario where changes made to the pension scheme in 2005 are expected to lead to an increase in the retirement age by 1.7 years between 2008 and 2025. Both national and regional estimates of natural wastage are produced by the Finnish National Board of Education. The same natural wastage estimate is used in both the basic and the target scenario.
- 4 Total demand for new labour (job openings).** The total demand for new labour forms the basis for long-term intake needs by subfield and level of education. It is derived by summing up the change in demand for labour and natural wastage from the labour force over the forecasting period. These results indicate the level of demand for labour during the anticipation period and the types of positions for which this labour force is needed.

In the next phase of anticipation, the data produced on changes in demand for labour and natural wastage from the labour force by occupational group is converted into data conforming to the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education using the correspondence key between occupations and education specifically devised for this purpose. Each occupational group used in anticipation has a correspondence key which indicates the types of education and training expected to be required in the occupational group in question. In practical terms, the correspondence key consists of a percentage distribution by subfield and level of education, which totals 100% for each occupational group. There are 72 subfields and 3 levels of education. The correspondence key has been prepared for about 400 occupations and their results are compiled into correspondence keys for each of the 60 occupational groups, weighting the number of employed people in the relevant occupations. The correspondence key is produced in a centralised manner by the Finnish National Board of Education.

The correspondence key is devised making use of long time series supplemented by the views of experts in educational contents and other anticipation data on skills needs. The correspondence key makes it possible to convert the results of all the components of the anticipation process using the occupational classification into data conforming to the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education. The same correspondence key between occupations and education is used for both the basic and the target scenario.

- 5 Total need for new labour.** In order to produce an overview of educational needs of the world of work, it is important to take account of the total supply of labour as well as the mismatch between future demand for and supply of labour (unemployment). This is why the anticipation process takes account of the supply of labour by currently unemployed people over the forecasting period and the unemployment rate for the forecast year, which yields the total need for new labour as a provisional result. This makes it possible to establish the amounts of new labour and the types of qualifications that will be needed up until the forecast year. The basic and target scenarios use the unemployment rates at the end of the anticipation period according to industry forecasts. The Finnish National Board of Education has also produced alternative calculations, which have also estimated the effects of occupational transitions (career changes) on the total need for new labour and, consequently, on intake needs in education and training. Career change is difficult to anticipate over a longer term, which is why occupational transitions have not been included in the anticipation results, but they are used as a data source to supplement the results.
- 6 Educational needs of the world of work.** In order for the world of work to have access to a sufficient amount of labour with relevant educational qualifications, intake numbers (new entrants and available places) in education and training should exceed the total need for new labour. It would be possible to use the results of the total need for labour produced in the previous phase directly to estimate educational needs if every new entrant completed a qualification, if none of them completed any other qualifications and if everyone entered the labour market after graduation. However, this is not the case in reality. This is why we need efficiency and effectiveness parameters for the education system, i.e. the completion rate, the proportion of multiple education and the labour force participation rate.

The Finnish National Board of Education anticipates educational needs using both targeted coefficients and coefficients describing the current situation, which vary by field and level of education. The Ministry of Education and Culture determines the coefficients to be used in anticipation, which contain education and social policy objectives. The objectives are based on the vision of extending careers and raising the employment rate. The targeted coefficients have been set so as to support the objectives of lowering the average qualification age and raising the employment rate. They change the educational needs of the world of work in quantitative and, first and foremost, structural terms. The same coefficients are used in both the basic and the target scenario.

- 7 Educational intake needs adjusted to fit the size of the young age group.** The previous phases of the anticipation process have described the amount of labour and the types of educational qualifications that the world of work is expected to require over the forecasting period (total demand for new labour). In addition, they have involved estimating the number of new entrants required for different subfields and levels of education in order to satisfy those quantitative educational needs (educational needs of the world of work). When the relative structure of the educational needs of the world of work is combined with the average number of 16-to-21-year-olds over the forecasting period, the result is the intake needs for the forecasting period. Intake needs adjusted to the young age group mean the average intake anticipated per year that is required to guarantee educational opportunities for the age group.

The anticipation results of the Mitenna model are generated by combining the size of the young age group, the distribution of educational needs based on demand for labour into different levels and subfields of education, and the efficiency and effectiveness targets of the education system.

Chapters 3–6 provide a concise presentation of the most recent results of anticipation of demand for labour and educational needs based on the anticipation model presented above. These results have been utilised to set the objectives concerning educational provision in the Development Plan for Education and Research for 2011–2016 of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The results have also been presented in more detail in a Finnish-language publication, which includes an English summary (Opetushallitus [Finnish National Board of Education] 2011).

3 Development of Finland's economic structure

3.1 Development of Finland's economic structure since the 1990's

Since the early 1990's, Finland's economy has developed more strongly as part of international markets and the European economic area. In 2008, imports of goods and services accounted for slightly less than a third of total supply in the economy, while the figure had stood at 18% as recently as in 1991. The significant growth in imports does not mean that the pattern of foreign trade has become more one-sided; on the contrary, exports have also increased significantly over the same period. In 2008, exports accounted for about one third of total demand, while the figure was just under one fifth in the early 1990's. The largest share of demand comes from private consumption, which covers just under 40% of total demand; the proportion of public consumption expenditure stands at 16%⁴.

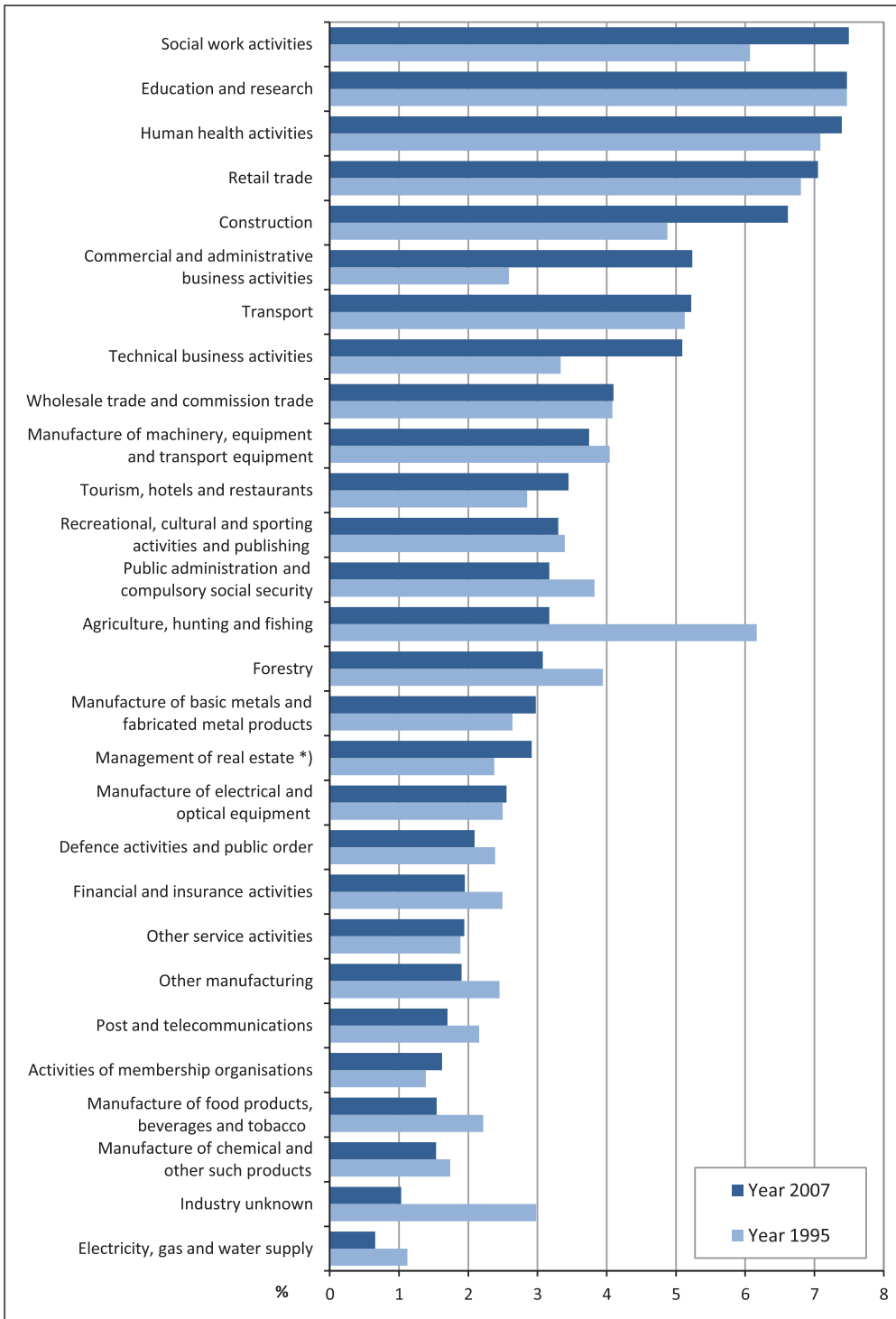
The manufacturing industry has increased its exports since the 1990's in almost all branches with the exception of timber and paper products. However, the growth in exports has not rested exclusively on the manufacturing industry, but industries such as business activities, financial and insurance activities, and letting and operation of dwellings have also increased exports. The pattern of exports within the manufacturing industry seems to have experienced a distinct change. Exports in the electronics industry stand more or less at the same level as in 1997, whereas other metal industry has increased its share considerably. On the other hand, the global structural change in the manufacture of wood and paper products is also reflected in the exports of Finnish pulp and paper products. Over a period of ten years, their proportion has plummeted from just under a quarter of total exports in the manufacturing industry to less than 15%.

The most significant long-term changes in Finland's national economy have included the drop in the proportion of agriculture, forestry and hunting in value added to a quarter of the 1975 level by 2009 and the decline of the proportion of the manufacturing industry from about 26% to 18% over the same period. Admittedly, the last available reference year, 2009, does not give an entirely correct picture of development in terms of the manufacturing industry. In 2008, the industry accounted for more than 22% of output, while it was still

⁴ The figure is based on studies by the Government Institute for Economic Research on demand for labour in the Finnish economy 2010–2025 and on the effects of policy measures on demand for labour in the Finnish economy 2010–2025 (Valtion taloudellinen tutkimuskeskus [Government Institute for Economic Research] 2010a & 2010b).

over 23% in 2005. Conversely, the industry that has clearly increased its proportion the most has been real estate and business activities: its proportion has gone up from about a tenth in 1975 to more than a quarter in 2009. The role of human health and social work activities as part of the national economy has also increased significantly; the sector has doubled its proportion, currently producing about 10% of value added.

Long-term developments in employment follow the development in value added (Figure 4). The proportion of employed people within agriculture, hunting and fishing has decreased significantly over the last few decades. Conversely, growth in employment within business activities has been considerable and has continued steadily up until the most recent reference year; between 1995 and 2007, its share of the total number of employed people has increased by 4.5 percentage points. The opposite has happened in employment in the manufacturing industry: in 1995, it employed one in five Finns, whereas the figure was only about 17% in 2007. The declining employment in the manufacturing industry and the considerable increase in employment in human health and social work activities have led to a situation where employment figures in these two industries account for equal shares of total employment.



*) Management of real estate, combined facilities support activities, cleaning, sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

Figure 4. Relative proportions of employed people by industry (%) in 1995 and 2007 (Tilastokeskus [Statistics Finland] 2009).

3.2 Alternative scenarios for development of the economic structure by 2025

The Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT) has prepared two scenarios in 2010–2011 for employment trends in different industries by 2025. The basic scenario included a minimum number of targets or assumptions on political or other choices that might have an effect on the economy and employment. It was very much about repeating the observed economic development using the model and continuing the trend into the future. Conversely, the target scenario's vision for the Finnish national economy turns the declining trend in the manufacturing industry back to an upward trajectory. In practical terms, this will happen in all sectors of the industry and will have ripple effects on financial and business activities and education. The manufacturing industry's international competitiveness will be safeguarded by means of highly customised products and a competence-intensive approach where innovations and R&D play a key role. In the target scenario, the Finnish export sector will be an even closer part of the global market area and exports will also include more services in addition to goods.

The **basic scenario** projects that the role of services in the industrial structure will continue to increase vigorously. In particular, this increasing service intensity applies to development of value added in the welfare society's basic services and to the increase in the amount of labour involved in these services. At the same time, the manufacturing industry's share of total value added shows a continuing downward trend and, consequently, the proportion of the business activities sector, supplying intermediate products to the export industry, will take a downward turn from its strong upward trajectory. In manufacturing industries, the number of employed people is reduced because of the possibility to replace labour by increasing capital inputs and faster development of productivity compared with service industries. As a result, it will be possible to produce more value added with smaller work contributions in the future. The increasing service intensity and its concentration mainly on basic public sector services will hamper development in other industries, representing a challenging scenario in terms of overall development of the national economy. Domestic demand will, however, grow faster than export demand in relative terms, which is a clear change when compared with previous developments. Within the production structure, the share of services in the gross domestic product and the labour force will increase while the proportions of primary production and processing will diminish. This change in the production structure is evident in demand for labour in that the number of employed people in service industries will grow rapidly in the future.

The basic scenario's assumptions of developments in the future structure of demand and the diminishing role of export demand may be overstated, if industries succeed in continuously creating new products and services with a higher level of price competitiveness when compared with existing products and services. In particular, developments in export demand within individual industries may deviate even quite considerably from the decreasing trend assumed in the basic scenario. This will, however, require broad-based growth in productivity and utilisation of technological innovations.

The forecast suggests that the amount of labour force takes a downward turn during 2010, after which the labour force will decrease steadily throughout the forecasting period. The number of employed people peaked in 2008, after which it dropped rapidly due to the recession resulting from the financial crisis. The forecast estimated that the number of employed people in 2010 would be 150,000 less than two years earlier. However, the unemployment rate would already start to decline the following year and the employment situation would gradually improve. In 2025, the number of employed people is expected to be about 2,350,000, which is 20,000 people less than just before the recession in 2007.

The **target scenario** draws a very different picture of Finland from the basic scenario. It estimates that global market demand for Finnish export products will continue to grow, while expecting to see productivity within human health and social work activities grow considerably more than before. In practical terms, this means that the manufacturing industry's proportion of value added will take a new upward turn and that employment will not decline to the same extent as projected in the basic scenario. Correspondingly, employment within human health and social work activities will not increase as much as in the basic scenario. The target scenario suggests that macrolevel economic growth will be clearly faster than in the basic scenario, which projects that economic growth will remain at the level of about 1.7% in the 2020's. The target scenario, in turn, forecasts that the real GDP will grow at an annual rate of 2.3% during the last few years of the forecasting period.

The target scenario draws a picture of Finland in 2025 as a national economy building on a high standard of competence, where GDP growth will also be strongly based on exports alongside private consumption. The scenario assumes that R&D activities will mostly remain in Finland, while the country will also be more open in terms of international trade than the basic scenario suggests. The positive effects of exports on GDP will exceed the negative effects of imports in the target scenario. Such a future will not, however, become reality by itself,

but it calls for reform both in the manufacturing industry and in services. In the future, exports in the manufacturing industry will not be based on mass production but on highly customised products, where customer relationship management and investment in a high standard of competence are key.

World market demand within Finland's key export industries is expected to grow faster from 2011 onwards when compared with the basic scenario. The underlying assumption is that manufacturing industries will also be able to adapt to changes in the world markets over the coming decades. In addition to the growth assumptions on demand within manufacturing industries, some changes have also been made to growth in demand within service industries. Exports within business activities and research and development are expected to grow faster than in the basic scenario.

The target scenario assumes a lower growth rate in demand for public administration than suggested in the basic scenario, because public consumption's share of the GDP will decrease as a result of the central government's productivity and effectiveness targets. Consumption within local administration is also expected to decline to some extent. A similar reduction is also projected in demand for human health and social work activities when compared with the basic scenario. The reason cited for the slower growth in demand is changes in the structures and provision methods of public services, which make it possible to enhance productivity. This will reduce the sector's demand for labour, thus releasing more labour for the needs of export industries.

In addition to the assumptions relating to developments in demand, the target scenario has made a significant change to the assumption on developments in employment figures and rates in the years to come. The employment rate among 15-to-64-year-olds is expected to reach 75% by 2025, whereas the figure envisaged in the basic scenario remains at just above 72%. In 2011, the employment rate among those aged between 15 and 64 stood at about 69% (Tilastokeskus [Statistics Finland] 2012b).

The target scenario suggests that the Finnish economy will get closer to full employment, because the unemployment rate will drop to around 4% in the 2020's as a result of growth in employment and the diminishing labour force. In the spring of 2012, the unemployment rate stood at about 8% (Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö [Ministry of Employment and the Economy] 2012). Based on the results of the target scenario, the number of employed people decreases up until 2012 and will then increase rapidly for the next couple of years. The growth will then slow down but will continue through to 2025. The number of employed people in 2025 is expected to be 2,420,000.

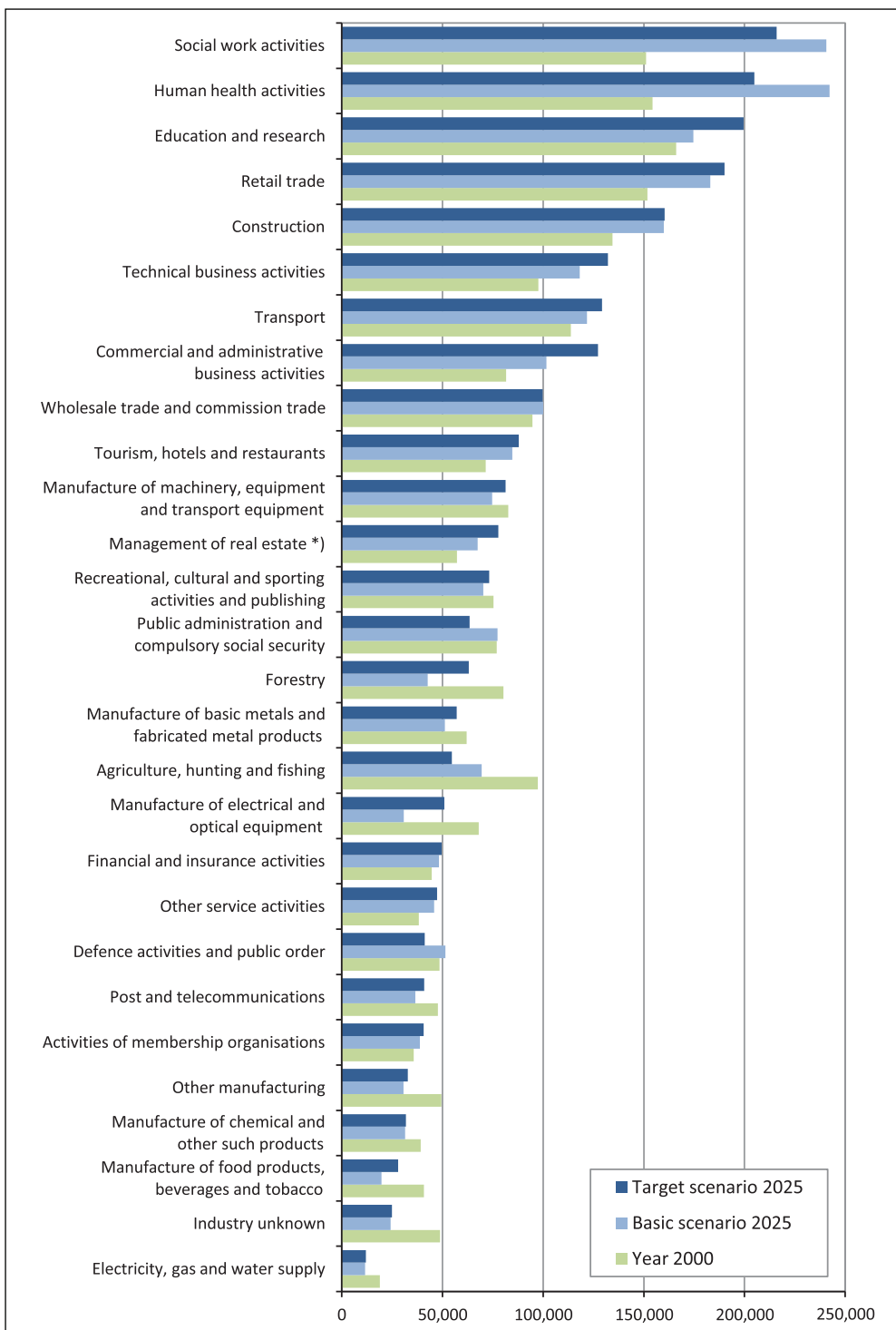
Key differences between the basic scenario and the target scenario

- The target scenario assumes that the employment rate will reach 75% by 2025, whereas the figure envisaged in the basic scenario remains at about 72%.
- The target scenario forecasts that the GDP will grow at an annual rate of 2.3% during the last few years of the period, whereas it will remain at about 1.7% in the basic scenario.
- The target scenario projects that the unemployment rate will drop close to 4%, whereas it will stand at about 6.8% in the basic scenario.
- The target scenario assumes that growth in export demand will continue in the future, because world market demand within key Finnish export industries is expected to grow faster than projected in the basic scenario.
- The target scenario emphasises increasing capital intensity and faster growth in productivity.
- The target scenario envisages more support for innovation activities than the basic scenario, which will be manifested in growth in public demand within research and development and education.
- Demand for public administration has been reduced in the target scenario for reasons such as the central government's productivity and effectiveness targets; this will release more resources for use by (export) manufacturing industries than suggested in the basic scenario.
- The target scenario forecasts slower development for agriculture than the basic scenario, but it envisages a more favourable development in domestic demand than the basic scenario.
- Demand within mining and quarrying, wood and paper industries, the electronics industry and manufacture of metal products is estimated to be 2.5 to 3 percentage points higher in the target scenario than in the basic scenario.
- Alongside exports of goods, exports of services are also expected to be at a higher level in the target scenario than in the basic scenario, which can be seen within business activities and research and development.
- The target scenario envisages lower growth in demand for human health and social work activities than the basic scenario. This is due to better development in productivity within the sector and to the assumption that there will be structural changes in public services, such as a shift from institutional care to less intensive forms of care.

The basic scenario anticipates that the highest increases in employment figures during the 2008–2025 period will occur in human health activities, social work activities and retail trade. The highest decreases in employment figures are expected to occur in forestry and manufacture of forest industry products and in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. The target scenario also anticipates that the highest increases in employment figures during the 2008–2025 period will be seen in social work activities, human health activities and retail trade, but also in education and research and technical business activities. Conversely, the highest decreases in employment figures are expected to

occur in agriculture, hunting and fishing and manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products. The growth in the number of employed people in human health activities highlighted in both scenarios raises a question about the prerequisites for provision of extensive wellness services. Even if the health care and social services sector is able to increase its productivity and develop new, less labour-intensive therapeutic methods, the amount of labour required in the sector will show clear growth in the future.

When the levels of the number of employed people in the basic and target scenarios are compared with the situation at the turn of the millennium, attention is drawn to the significant growth in the number of employed people in social work activities and human health activities. The basic scenario suggests that the amount of labour involved in human health activities in 2025 will be as much as 1.57 times the 2000 level (Figure 5). When measured by the number of employed people, the sector would be clearly larger than the manufacturing industry. This is regardless of the fact that the scenario also includes an ambitious target for growth in productivity in wellness services. The sufficient supply of labour for human health and social work activities will be the foremost challenge for the Finnish labour market in the 2020's and the sector will also need plenty of skilled workers from the immigrant population. The results of industry forecasts are presented in more detail in Appendix 4.



*) Management of real estate, combined facilities support activities, cleaning, sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

Figure 5. Number of employed people by industry (%) in 2000 and basic and target scenario forecasts for the number of employed people by 2025 (Tilastokeskus [Statistics Finland] 2009).

4 Change in occupational structures by 2025

4.1 Factors of change in occupational structures of industries

Changes in the occupational structure refer to changes in the relative proportions of employed people working in different occupational groups and to quantitative changes in the entire labour force over the forecasting period. Similar to the industry forecasts presented in Chapter 3, developments in the occupational structure by industry have been anticipated in two alternative ways. The alternative occupational structures are based on a structural analysis of industries and reports produced on this analysis (Valtion taloudellinen tutkimuskeskus [Government Institute for Economic Research] 2010a & 2010b).

Background for preparing the occupational structure forecast was obtained through examining the most recent views and reports concerning the future and, in certain special cases, exploring the views of experts from different fields on the internal development characteristics of these fields that should be taken into account when preparing the forecast. As there are no unambiguous views or facts to form a basis for devising occupational structures, opinions and emphases must be chosen from several alternatives at different phases of the anticipation work.

Change in the occupational structure of an industry is related to changes in production methods and organisation of production. New methods and technologies are constantly being introduced into production, requiring new competencies from workers. Such changes will often obliterate some tasks while also creating new ones. This is the case regardless of whether we are speaking about production of goods, services or R&D work. The aim when estimating the change in an industry's occupational structure is to identify the factors underlying change in a production method and the consequent change in skills needs. An occupational structure forecast represents these long-term changes in skills needs in terms of change in the occupational structure. Preparation and interpretation of occupational structure forecasts are complicated by the classifications used in them. Anticipation efforts therefore use rougher classifications than occupational titles – namely, a classification of occupational groups. This means that anticipation results are not tied to current occupations but to occupational groups, within which new occupations may emerge and old ones may disappear. It is likely that skills requirements will increase and be emphasised in new ways in almost all occupational groups.

Changes in the industrial structure are also reflected in the occupational structure. They may be related to the reasons described above or to major changes in the operating environment, such as market deregulation and increasing international competition. As a result, employment may increase in some industries and decrease in others. This is reflected in employment figures in occupations typical of industries with different development trends, thus changing the occupational structure. A similar phenomenon can also be detected when examining change in the occupational structure within each main industry. Different employment trends in different branches of industry also change the occupational structure of the main industry. The occupational structure of an industry is also influenced by the fact that many companies focus on their core business by outsourcing other functions. In most cases, jobs are relocated to some other industry where companies specialise in selling services to other businesses. In such cases, internal occupational structures within industries will change, but the occupational structure of the entire labour force will not necessarily change all that much.

Similar to industry forecasts, forecasts of occupational structures have also been prepared using two alternative scenarios describing basic and target development.

The **basic development scenario** is based on the industry developments envisaged in the basic scenario described in Chapter 3. This scenario estimates that the occupational structures of industries will mainly change in line with prior developments. Efforts have also been made to take such known changes that have taken place but are not visible in the available historical data into account when preparing occupational structure forecasts. Examples of such changes include the major structural change that hit forestry and manufacture of forest industry products in the last few years of the previous decade as well as changes to occupational classifications.

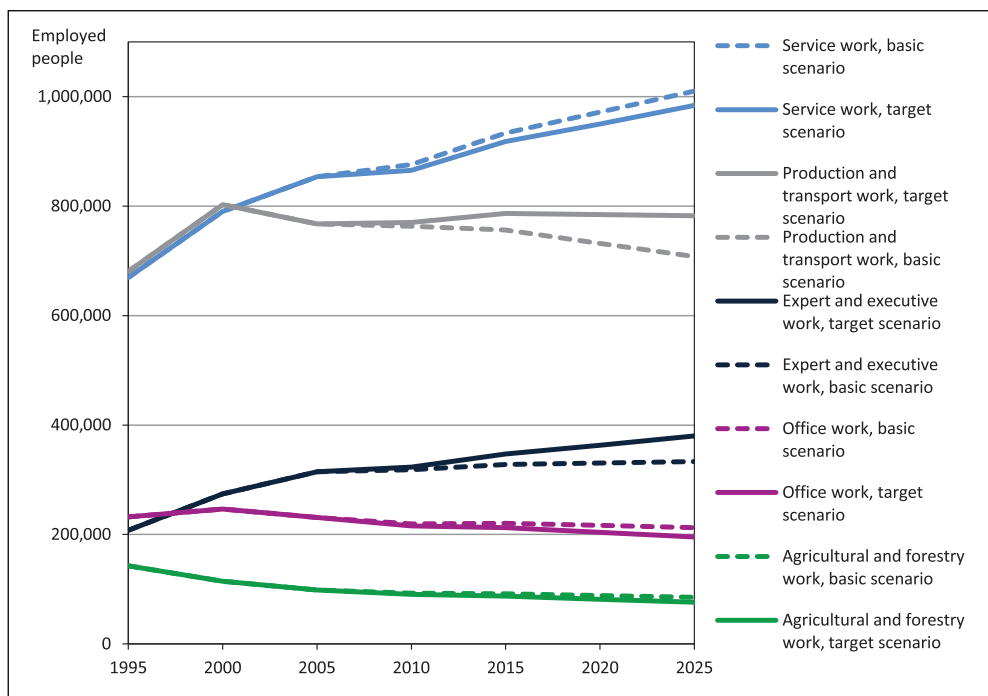
The **target development scenario** is based on a high standard of scientific, technological, business, environmental and service competence. Anticipation of industry-specific occupational structures in line with the target scenario has highlighted the following aspects in particular:

Key differences between the basic development scenario and the target development scenario

- Finland will invest in R&D activities and production requiring specialist competence. This development will probably not become reality in all industries; as series production is being relocated closer to new markets and customers in an increasing number of industries, this may also create needs to locate R&D activities close to production areas. Exports of goods and services will play a significant role in terms of employment. The share of product-related expert services in exports will show clear growth. The future prospects of the manufacturing industry increasingly emphasise the fact that technological competence will need to be supplemented by service development and business professionals, or that these competence areas should be included in education providing sound technological competence.
- New technological innovations (biotechnology, new materials, etc.) will enable traditional industries to reform and retain their competitiveness (energy, food, chemical and electronics industries in particular). Knowledge from different scientific disciplines will be utilised in development of innovative products and production methods.
- To the extent that the basic manufacturing industry is expected to remain in Finland, it is estimated that production emerging in the future will be characterised by narrow specialist competencies and high value added. As mass production will be relocated beyond Finnish borders, the domestic focus will be more on production of small series and customised products.
- It is anticipated that public services will be increasingly outsourced.
- Private consumption will be influenced by factors such as the ageing population and an increasingly multicultural society. Customer-oriented thinking and user-friendliness will play an increasingly significant role in production and business operations. Customer orientation will also play a more prominent role in reforms of the service structure and processes within health care and social services.
- The views on the future of several industries highlight networked operational models and international networking.
- The significance of information and communications technologies (ICT) will continue to increase and ICT will be an important source of growth in productivity within services, trade and the public sector, for example. The proportion of electronic transactions is estimated to grow within trade in particular.
- In the occupational structures of several industries where the number of employed people is expected to decrease during the forecasting period, more emphasis has been given to white-collar rather than blue-collar occupations. Reductions in employed people have focused on occupational groups in office work and business administration, for example. Justifications include diminishing demand for traditional office work in the future and the increasing proportion of small enterprises in certain industries.
- Sustainable development and climate change will create new global manufacturing industries and business operations. The effects of climate programmes have been taken into account in both development scenarios of the industry forecast for electricity, gas and water supply, for example.
- The use of renewable energy will increase, which will have positive effects on developments in industries involved in producing and processing energy technology solutions and biomass.
- The role of cultural competencies (i.e. visualisation, design, aesthetics) will increase in demand within production and services.

4.2 Alternative development trends for the occupational structure

Figure 6 shows the change in the occupational structure from 1995 to 2025 in both the basic and the target development scenario. The occupational structure is divided into five occupational groups. The number of employed people is anticipated to increase further both in expert and executive work and, in particular, in service work. There are significant differences between the two alternative scenarios in the former occupational group, because the target scenario emphasises the role of expert work in the change in the occupational structure. Just over half of the increase in employed people within service work can be attributed to the need to increase labour in health and social work. The number of employed people is expected to decrease further in agricultural and forestry work, although slowing down to some extent. Demand for labour in office work dipped at the turn of the millennium and the trend is anticipated to continue in the future as well. The highest differences between the two alternative scenarios can be found in production and transport work: depending on the scenario, employment will either seem to remain at the current level or take a clear downward turn.



The groups in the Figure have been formed from the following major occupational groups:

Service work: service work, health and social work, rescue and security work

Production and transport work: manufacturing work, construction work, transport and logistics work, occupation unknown

Expert and executive work: teaching and education, cultural and communications work, other executive and expert work.

Office work: office work

Agricultural and forestry work: agricultural and forestry work.

Figure 6. Change in the occupational structure in 1995–2025.

Figure 7 shows comparisons of relative changes in jobs (%) by major occupational group in the basic and the target scenario in 2008–2025. The clearest differences between the alternative scenarios can be found in two major occupational groups. The target scenario envisages more moderate growth in the number of jobs in health and social work than the basic scenario. Correspondingly, the target scenario anticipates considerably smaller reductions in manufacturing jobs than the basic scenario. The number of employed people in health and social work is smaller in the target scenario's industry forecast, because it projects a slower rate of increase in demand for services than projected in the basic scenario. It anticipates that services will be safeguarded with a smaller number of people, thus making more labour available for the needs of the manufacturing industry, for example. The number of employed people in office work and agricultural and forestry work will also be smaller in the target scenario than in the basic scenario. As a result, there will be more labour available for service work, expert and executive work and manufacturing work.

Traditional office work is expected to decline further especially in the target scenario for the occupational structures of different industries, while the focus will shift to expert work. This can be seen in the target scenario in higher growth in the number of employed people in other executive and expert work and teaching and education than projected in the basic scenario and, in particular, in their high relative growth. Relative growth is also significant in cultural and communications work, because the target scenario places emphasis on cultural occupations alongside expert work. The target scenario anticipates that the number of employees in the major occupational group of agricultural and forestry work will decline almost at the same rate as during the first decade of the 21st century. The basic scenario, in turn, forecasts reduction in agricultural employment to slow down, because the most considerable structural changes affecting employment have already taken place.

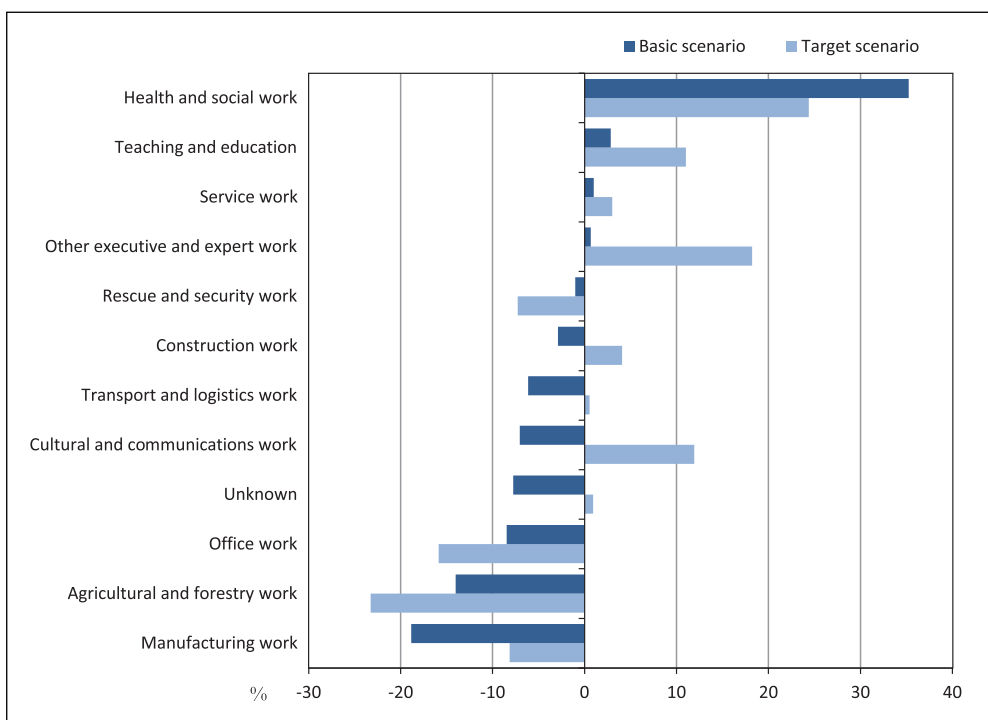


Figure 7. Change in jobs (%) in 2008–2025 by major occupational group according to the two alternative development scenarios.

Figure 8 simultaneously describes the average relative annual changes in jobs (%) by major occupational group in the basic and the target scenario and the number of employed people in 2007. The relative annual growth in the number of employed people in health and social work between 2007 and 2025

will be as high as 1.22% on average. Conversely, when measured in terms of the number of jobs in 2007, the average annual growth in the largest major occupational group of service work will only stand at 0.16%. The reduction in the number of manufacturing jobs by 0.5% per year is significant in terms of the changes in the Finnish labour market. This results in a situation where the growth in the number of service jobs will play an increasingly prominent role in the economic structure in the 2020's, while the relative proportion of manufacturing jobs in the total number of jobs will decline.

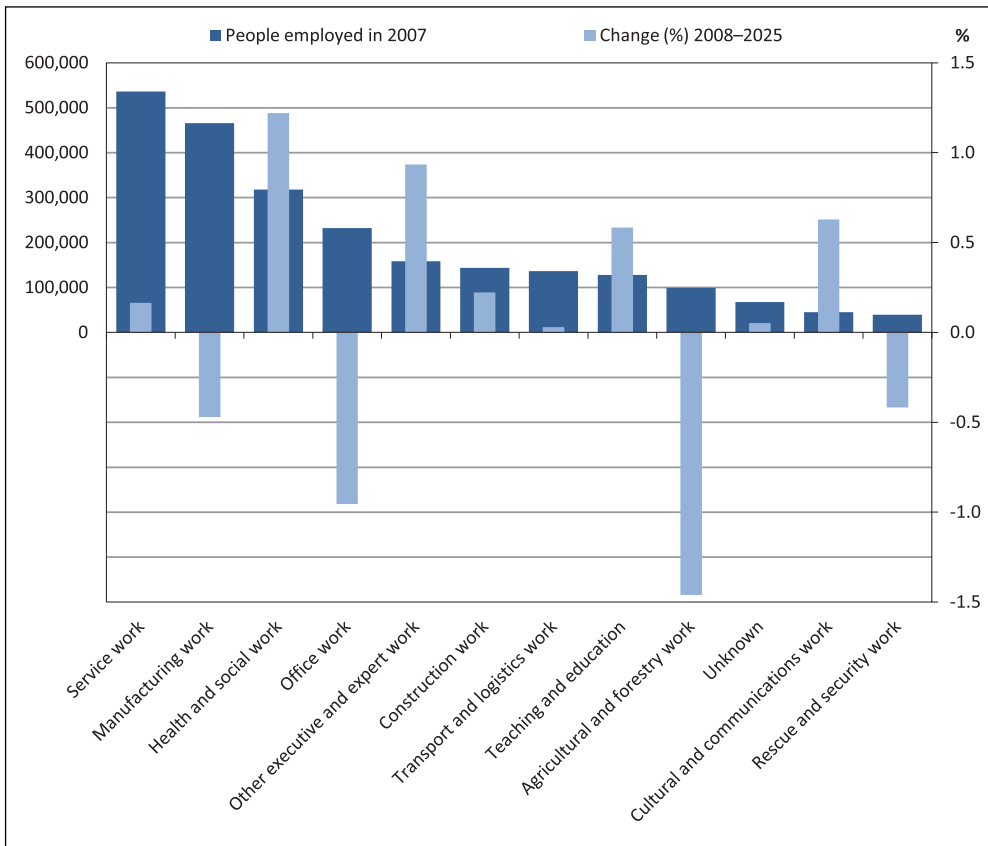


Figure 8. Average relative annual changes in jobs (%) by major occupational group in the target scenario in 2008–2025 and the number of employed people in 2007.

Figure 9 describes the relationship between the industry forecasts produced by the Government Institute for Economic Research and the occupational structure forecasts prepared by the Finnish National Board of Education and their effects on the anticipated job trends. The data has been presented by major occupational group for the entire anticipation period in keeping with the target scenario. The effects of changes in employment in different industries have

been calculated such that the internal occupational structures of industries have been retained at the level of the baseline situation for anticipation at the end of 2007 throughout the forecasting period. Deducting the resulting change in employment in different occupational groups from the anticipated change in total employment shows the effect of change in the internal occupational structures of industries on each occupational group's employment trend.

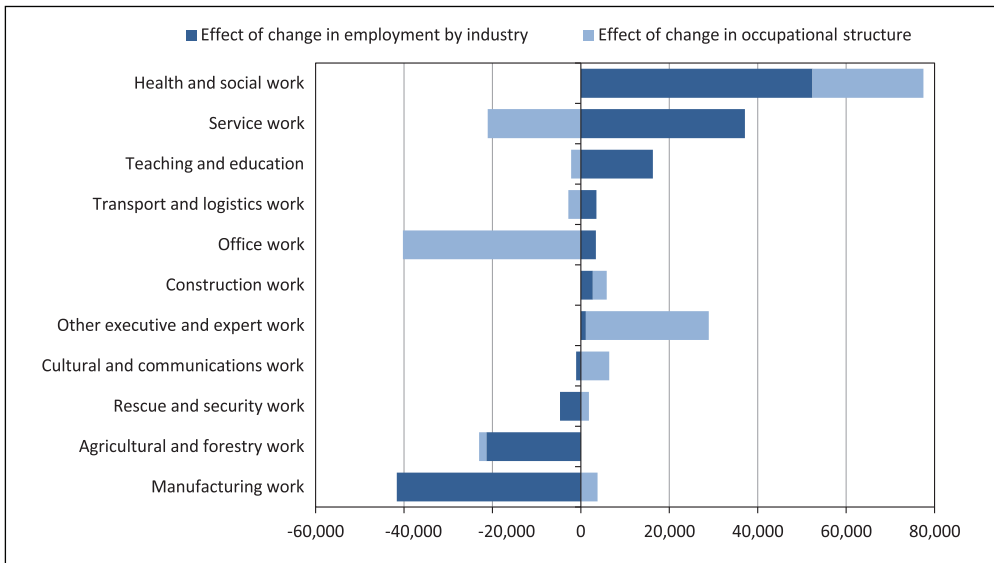


Figure 9. Effects of changes in employment and internal occupational structures in different industries on developments in job numbers within the major occupational groups between 2008 and 2025 in the target scenario.

The highest growth in the number of employed people can be seen in health and social work and service work. The development forecast for the former major occupational group can be attributed to the effects of both occupational structures and industry forecasts. Figure 9 indicates that changes in internal occupational structures within industries have a considerable effect on employment in service work, office work as well as in other executive and expert work. Traditional office work is estimated to decline clearly in all industries, because development of information and communications technologies and inclusion of office routines in the job descriptions of almost all occupations reduces the need for specific office work occupations. Most manufacturing industries are also expected to see a decline in the number of employed people, resulting in a drastic reduction in manufacturing jobs. However, the change in the occupational structure will alleviate job reductions to some extent, because the proportion of expert occupations is anticipated to grow in many manufacturing industries.

When anticipating educational needs, the number of employed people by occupational group can be translated into the language of education by means of the so-called correspondence key between occupations and education (for further information, see Section 2.2). Figure 10 represents the level of education among employed people that can be expected in the long term if education is implemented in keeping with the correspondence key. The number of employed people anticipated for 2025 (employed people by occupational group in the target scenario) has been converted to match the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education using the correspondence key and the data has then been summed up by level of education ('Key 2025'). This result is influenced both by the occupational structure anticipated for 2025 and by the correspondence key. In addition, there is a corresponding conversion based on the number of employed people in 2007 ('Key 2007'), indicating the types of education completed by employed people when compared with the current situation if education were in line with the targets of the correspondence key. Comparison of this result with the actual level of education among employed people in 2007 reveals the target levels included in the correspondence key when compared with the current situation. The 'Employed 2007' data set covers all people employed in 2007 by level of education.

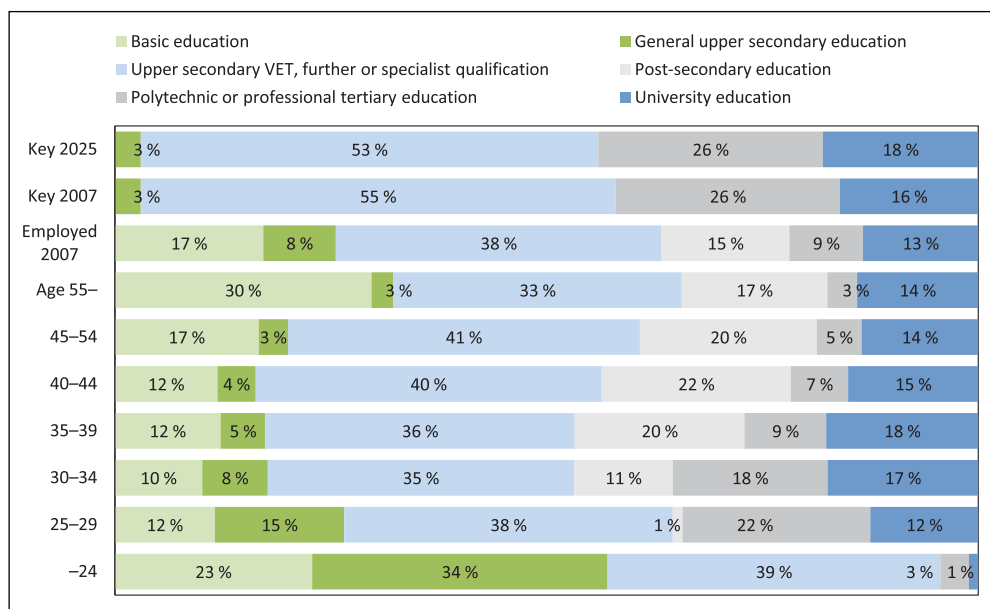


Figure 10. People employed in 2007 by level of education and the educational distribution of employed people anticipated in the correspondence key according to the 2007 and 2025 occupational structures.

Figure 10 also outlines the educational distribution of employed people by age group in 2007. Bearing in mind that the proportion of unskilled people is highest in the oldest age groups and that the anticipation concerns the objectives set for future employed people, the target levels of the correspondence key should be compared with the 30–34 age group, for example, with the highest proportion (35%) of higher education (university + polytechnic) degree holders.

The educational distribution of employed people is anticipated to change in the long term in such a way that the proportion of higher education degree holders (44%) will be clearly higher among new employees when compared with those employed in 2007. The proportion of upper secondary vocational qualifications will also be higher, because the proportion of people with only general education or without any education is expected to decline considerably. This can be seen, in particular, in the increasing proportion of upper secondary vocational education and training. The educational distributions in different occupational groups by level of education used in the correspondence key are described in more detail in Appendix 5.

5 Demand for labour up until 2025

Job openings refer to the sum of changes in the amount of natural wastage and in the number of jobs (employed people) during the anticipation period. Job openings are anticipated for each occupational group. If an occupational group is expected to see a growth in the number of employed people, the number of new employees required for the group equals the sum of the growth and natural wastage in the group. If an occupational group is declining, the number of jobs decreases through natural wastage and it is only necessary to replace part of the wastage with new labour, i.e. the change in the number of employed people will be deducted from the amount of natural wastage.

5.1 Natural wastage from the employed labour force

Natural wastage due to retirement plays a significant role when anticipating future labour needs with a long-term view. The age structure of the Finnish population is characterised by the rapidly increasing proportion of those aged over 60 and, correspondingly, the declining proportion of those aged under 20. This is estimated to result in a shortage of labour as early as within the next few years, which is why political decision-makers have worked together with labour market organisations throughout the last decade in order to identify means to extend careers. A key way of extending careers is to delay retirement, which was pursued by the 2005 pension reform. After the reform, in 2009, the Government and labour market organisations agreed on an even higher target for raising the retirement age. The natural wastage forecast was based on currently effective pension legislation. The Finnish Centre for Pensions estimates that the expected retirement age will increase from 59.4 years to 61.1 years during the period from 2008 to 2025 due to the 2005 pension reform. (Eläketurvakeskus [Finnish Centre for Pensions] 2009 & 2010a.)

It is anticipated that a total of about 1,036,000 employees are retiring from the labour market during the period from 2008 to 2025, accounting for 44% of the number of employed people in 2007. The average amount of natural wastage per year is 57,600 employees. In practical terms, almost all those currently aged over 50 will retire by 2025, because they will reach the age of 68. In 2007, this group amounted to 725,000 people and accounted for 70% of natural wastage. A total of 313,000 employees aged under 50 are anticipated to retire from the labour market, accounting for 30% of natural wastage.

The first baby-boomer age group (born in 1945) turned 63 in 2008. This means a clear growth in natural wastage from 2008 onwards, even in spite of the fact that many baby-boomer employees have already retired from working life. Natural wastage is anticipated to grow through to 2018, when it would be about 62,000 employees per year. Thereafter, natural wastage would start to decline and end up at 59,000 in 2025 (Figure 11).

Natural wastage is mostly influenced by the age of employed people. At the end of 2007, the median age of employed people was 41.7 years. Differences between occupational groups are considerable. The median ages among employed people in the major occupational groups vary between 37 and 47 years. The range of variation in the median age within the more detailed classification of 60 occupational groups is even higher, i.e. 28–47 years. Employees are generally younger in those occupational groups where employment has grown for a long time and new labour has been recruited.

Natural wastage is also influenced by the mental and physical strain of work as well as work-related risks, which vary considerably between different occupations. The strain and work-related risks are depicted by the proportion of disability pensions and mortality in natural wastage, whereas the proportion of those retiring due to old age describes the age of the labour force.

At the beginning of the forecasting period, retirement pensions accounted for 57% of natural wastage, whereas the figures for mortality and disability pensions were 5% and 38%, respectively (Figure 11). In the next few years, the number of those retiring due to old age will increase rapidly, accounting for 76% of natural wastage by the end of the forecasting period. Conversely, the number of people retiring due to disability will start to decline after 2012, while mortality will also decrease slightly from the 2007 level.

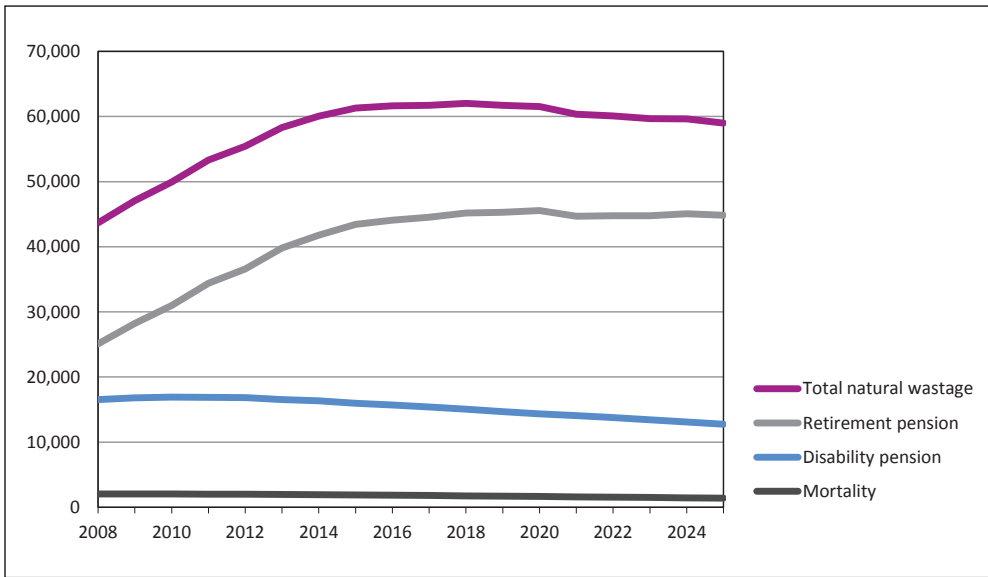


Figure 11. Natural wastage from the employed labour force between 2008 and 2025.

The numbers of retiring people are highest in the major occupational groups of service work, manufacturing work, health and social work and office work, with high numbers of employed people. Figure 12 suggests that more than 200,000 employed people are retiring from service and manufacturing work, while the figure for health and social work and office work is over 100,000. The total natural wastage from these groups amounts to 670,000 people, accounting for 65% of the total natural wastage from the employed labour force. In relative terms, however, the amount of natural wastage is most significant in the major occupational group of agricultural and forestry work – as many as over one half of those employed in this field will retire by 2025.

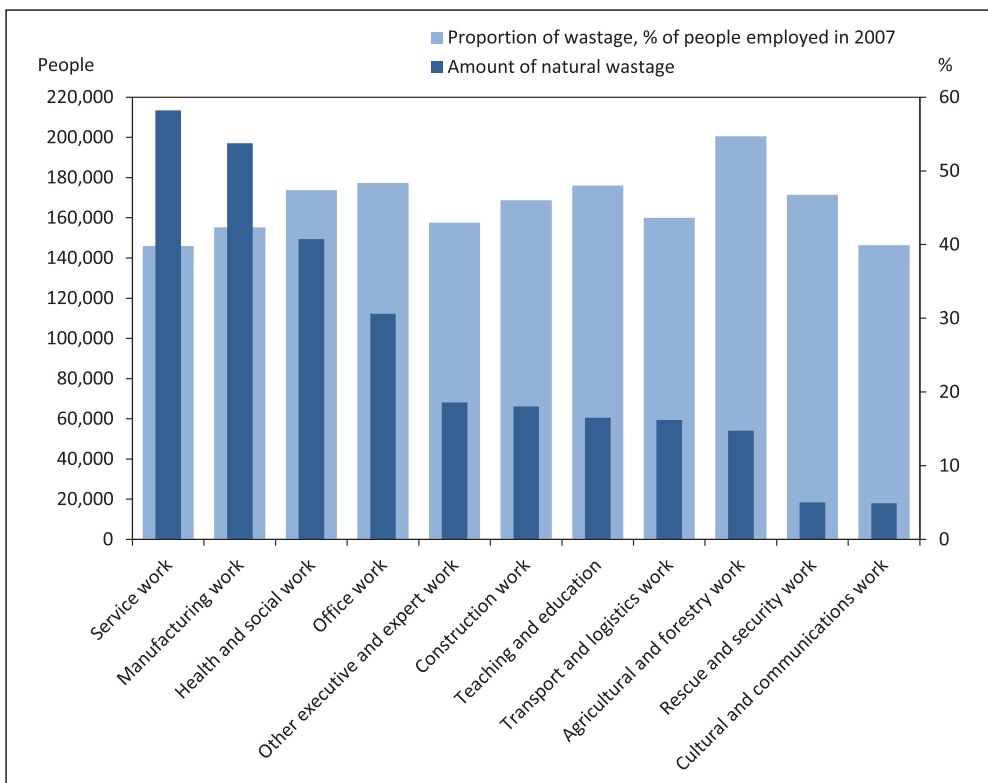


Figure 12. Natural wastage from the employed labour force between 2008 and 2025 and proportion of natural wastage as a percentage of people employed in 2007.

5.2 Job openings

The basic scenario projects that there will be 1,016,000 job openings during the forecasting period, while the figure for the target scenario is 1,085,000. In annual terms, this translates into an average of 56,000 and 60,000 new jobs in the basic and the target scenario, respectively. Natural wastage accounts for a significant proportion of job openings, standing at 96% in the target scenario. In the basic scenario, natural wastage exceeds the number of job openings, because the number of employed people is declining (Figures 13 and 14).

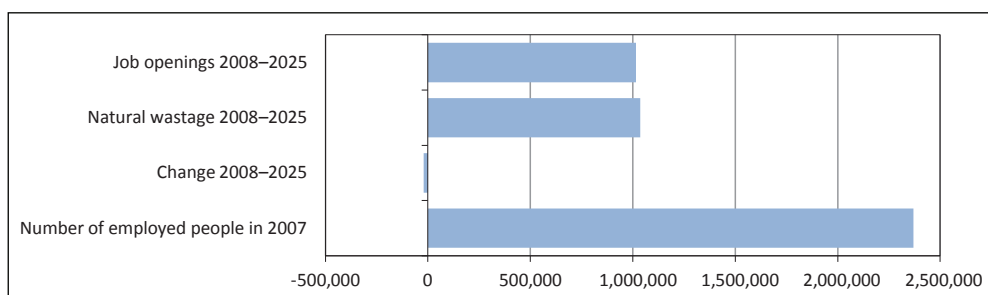


Figure 13. Natural wastage, change in jobs and number of job openings in 2008–2025 in the industry and occupational structure forecasts according to the target development scenario.

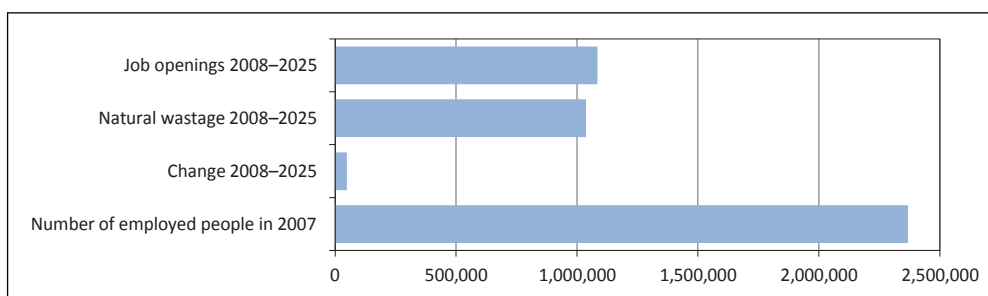


Figure 14. Natural wastage, change in jobs and number of job openings in 2008–2025 in the industry and occupational structure forecasts according to the basic development scenario.

Changes in job numbers in different occupational groups are influenced by the anticipated changes in jobs for different industries and changes in their internal occupational structures. The basic scenario projects that the number of jobs will decrease by 20,600, whereas the target scenario envisages the number of jobs to grow by 48,600. New jobs will be created in those of the 60 occupational groups where job numbers will increase. The increase in job numbers in the growing occupational groups amounts to 132,000 and 170,000 jobs in the basic and the target scenario, respectively. The high number of job openings in the basic scenario is due to the fact that they will strongly focus on three occupational groups within health and social work, which account for as many as 100,000 of the new jobs.

The basic scenario projects the highest number of job openings in health and social work, service work and manufacturing work (Figure 15), accounting for 58% in total of all job openings. Natural wastage accounts for a significant proportion of job openings in all major occupational groups, to the extent that it exceeds the number of job openings in more than half of all major occupational groups. All major occupational groups include occupational groups with

both growing and declining occupations. The only exception is health and social work, as all of its occupational groups are anticipated to see a growth in the number of employed people.

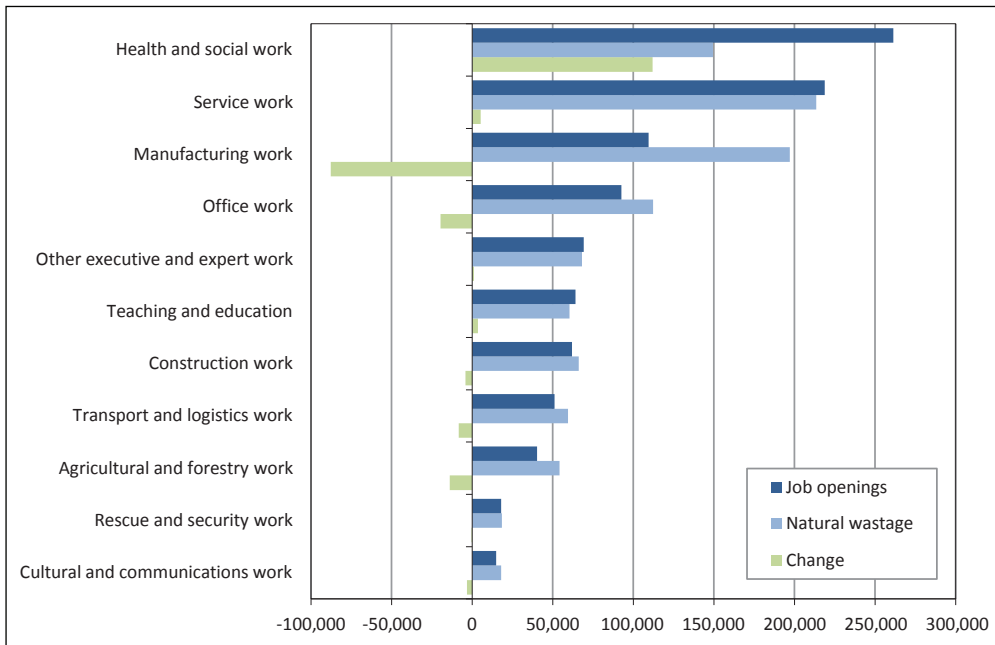


Figure 15. Number of jobs becoming available between 2008 and 2025 by major occupational group in the basic development scenario.

The target scenario (Figure 16) anticipates that more jobs will become available in service work than in health and social work. Combined, the three largest major occupational groups account for 57% of all job openings. Manufacturing work is projected to see 50,000 more job openings than estimated in the basic scenario. The target scenario projects that about 9,000–11,000 jobs will become available in construction, transport and logistics and service work occupations. About 10,500 jobs are expected to become available in teaching and education, while the figure for cultural and communications work is 8,500 jobs. In quantitative terms, a key difference when compared with the basic scenario is that there will be about 34,000 less jobs opening up in health and social work. Other significant differences between the two scenarios are in the employment prospects in the occupational groups within cultural work and other executive and expert work. Changes in the number of employed people, natural wastage and the number of job openings by occupational group are described in more detail in Appendix 6.

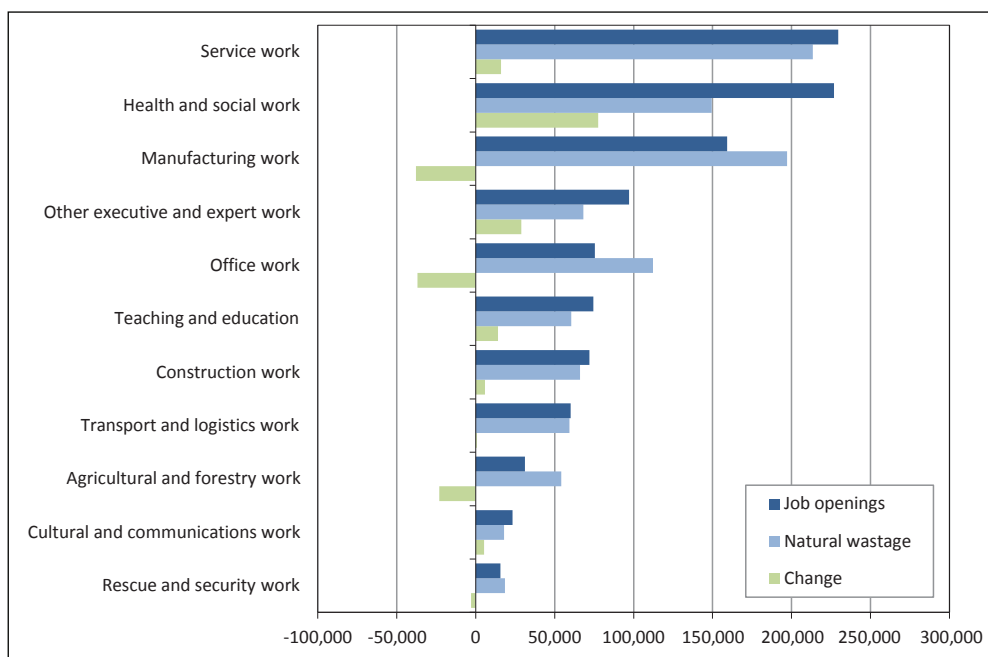


Figure 16. Number of jobs becoming available between 2008 and 2025 by major occupational group in the target development scenario.

5.3 From the total need for new labour to the educational needs of the world of work

The total need for new labour is obtained, firstly, by taking account of the current supply of unemployed labour in addition to job openings, which reduces the total need for new labour. Secondly, a small proportion of the labour force will also remain unemployed during full employment, because even in the most ideal circumstances, there are mismatch problems and other barriers to employment on the labour market. This also means that at least a small proportion of those completing their education during the forecasting period will be unemployed at some point, which will increase the total need for new labour. The unemployment forecasts at the end of the forecasting period used in the anticipation calculations are based on estimates produced as part of industry forecasting work by the Government Institute for Economic Research. The unemployment rates set for the 2025 forecast year in the basic and the target scenario were 6.8% and 4%, respectively.

In the basic scenario, the need for people with upper secondary vocational qualifications accounts for 51% of the total need for new labour. The needs for holders of polytechnic and university degrees account for 28% and 18% of the total need, respectively. The proportion of other education is 3%. When examined by field of education, the total need focuses on Social Services, Health and Sports (26% of the total need) and Technology, Communications and Transport (25%) (Figure 17). The forecast increase in the number of employed people accounts for 35% of the total need for new labour with qualifications in Social Services, Health and Sports and the total need for new labour in the field is 12,000 more employed people than projected in the target scenario.

In the target scenario, the need for people with upper secondary vocational qualifications accounts for 49% of the total need for new labour. The need for holders of polytechnic degrees is the same as in the basic scenario, accounting for 28% of the total need, while the figure for university degree holders is 20%. The proportion of other education is 3%. When examined by field of education, the total need focuses on Technology, Communications and Transport (31% of the total need) and Social Services, Health and Sports (21%) (Figure 17). The total need for new labour with qualifications in Technology, Communications and Transport projected in the target scenario exceeds the estimate for the basic scenario by almost 110,000 employed people.

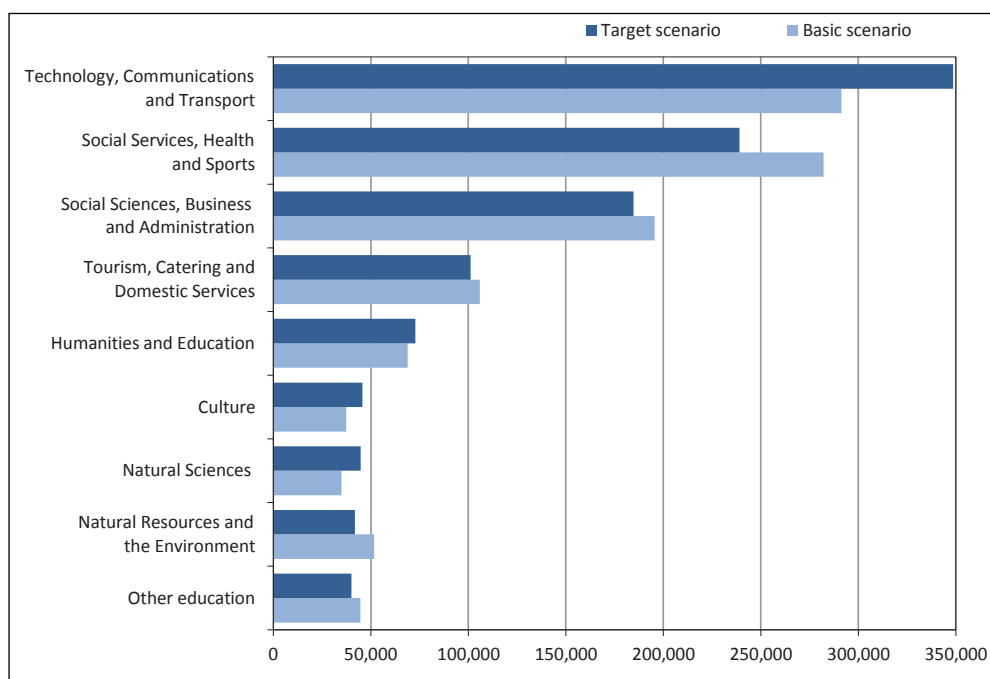


Figure 17. Total need for new labour in 2008–2025 by field of education in the basic and target scenarios.

The educational needs of the world of work are obtained by combining the total need for skilled labour and the efficiency and effectiveness parameters set for education and training. The number of new students required for different levels of education is considerably higher than the anticipated number of job openings would suggest, because some students will drop out or continue their studies after completing their first qualification.

The average percentage targets set in anticipation calculations for completion of education at different levels as a whole are as follows: 78% for upper secondary vocational education and training (VET), 75% for polytechnic education and 75% for university education. However, the percentage shares vary between 54% and 96% by subfield.

The proportion of further study tracks and multiple education indicates the percentage shares of those qualification-holders who go on to complete another qualification either at the same level but in a different subfield or at another level either in the same or in a different subfield. The following percentage shares have been used in estimates of educational needs: 23% for upper secondary VET, 7% for polytechnic education and 5% for university Master's degrees. The Finnish education system makes it possible to move from vocational studies to higher education, which explains the high percentage set for upper secondary VET.

The labour force participation rate (proportions of employed and unemployed people as percentages of the population aged 15–64) has been determined on the basis of statistics on labour force participation rates in the 25–49 age group. The target set for the labour force participation rate is at least 85% for all levels and subfields. The labour force participation rates derived from subfield-specific targets are 90.4% for upper secondary VET, 94.2% for polytechnic education and 93.9% for university education. The rates vary between 85% and 100% by subfield and level of education.

When examined by level of education, the efficiency and effectiveness coefficients increase the proportion of upper secondary VET in the total educational needs, in particular, while reducing the relative share of university education. The efficiency and effectiveness coefficients increase the educational needs of the world of work for upper secondary VET by 41%. In other words, the number of entrants required for upper secondary VET is considerably higher than the number of relevant job openings, because a significant proportion of students starting upper secondary vocational studies will later continue their studies either at the same or a higher level of education. Some students will also interrupt their studies. In university education, the corresponding effect

is only 27%. From the perspective of fields of education, the efficiency and effectiveness coefficients have the highest relative effect on intake needs based on the need for labour with qualifications in Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services (Figure 18). This relative structure of intake needs in education and training based on labour needs forms the basis for determining the intake needs adjusted to the forecast size of the young age group by level and field of education.

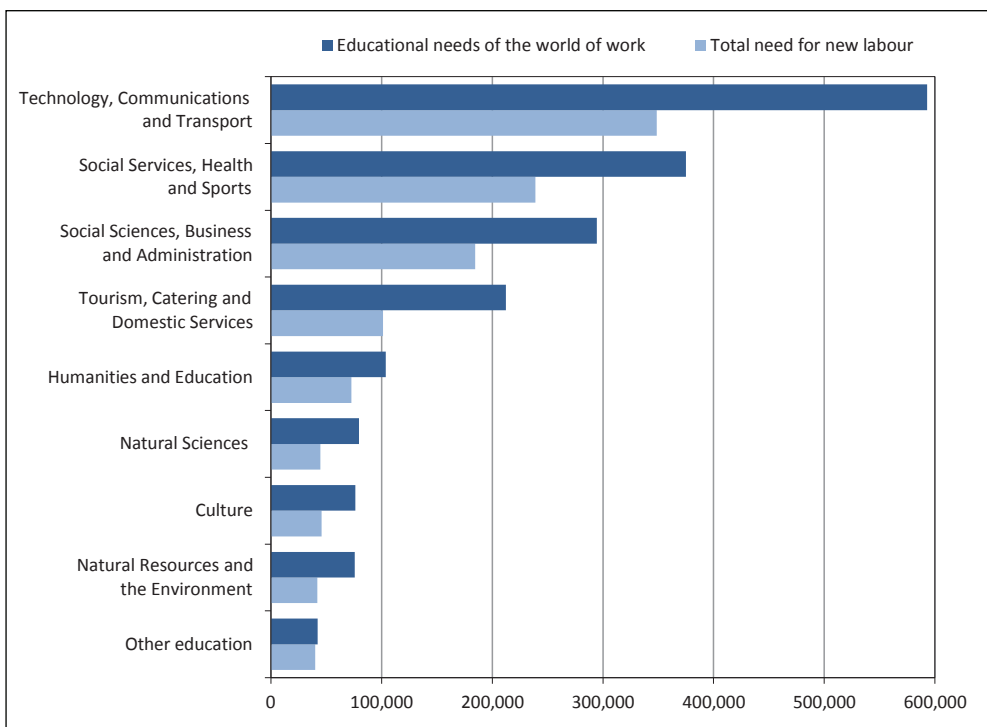


Figure 18. Total need for new labour and educational needs of the world of work by field of education according to the target development scenario.

6 Intake needs by field and level of education

6.1 Intake needs adjusted to the size of the young age group

Anticipation of educational needs is based on the total need for labour. This is why anticipation also takes the supply of labour into account in addition to factors of demand for labour (anticipated change in the number of employed people, making up for natural wastage from the labour force). Alongside the labour force made available by training young people, unemployed people form an important source of labour.

The total intake required to satisfy demand for labour is obtained by taking account of the efficiency and effectiveness coefficients in anticipation. The majority of the necessary labour force can be obtained from young qualification-holders with the rest coming from outside the labour force and by extending employed people's careers. The target development scenario anticipates that more labour will be required from sources other than training young people when compared with the basic scenario.

In order to anticipate the intake needs in education and training intended for young people, the intake needs based on the total need for new labour are adjusted to the size of the young age group on the principle that all young people finishing basic education or general upper secondary education will be provided with an opportunity to continue studies in vocationally/professionally oriented education and training. In anticipation estimates, the size of the age group to be trained is based on the number of young people obtained by taking the average size of 16–21 age groups for 2010–2025 in the 2009 population forecast produced by Statistics Finland and by then calculating the annual average from this figure. The resulting number of people to train is an average of 61,800 young people per year. The coefficients describing the efficiency of the education system, defined by subfield and level of education, and the target values set for them allow calculation of the number of entrants required to train all young people (for completion of a qualification). The required intake is 95,800 entrants, which means that 1.55 places are needed for every person to train. The same total number of student places has been applied to calculations in both basic and target scenarios.

There are considerable differences in the anticipated intake needs between the basic and the target scenario (Table 1). When examined by level of education,

intake needs projected in the basic scenario for upper secondary VET and university education are about 2,400 entrants higher and 2,200 entrants lower, respectively, when compared with the target scenario. Polytechnic intake needs are almost the same in both scenarios, amounting to about 3,000 entrants less than in 2009.

Table 1. *Entrants and anticipated intake needs by level of education.*

Level of education	Entrants in 2006–2009, average	Entrants in 2009	Basic scenario			Target scenario		
			Anticipated intake needs	Difference from 2009	Difference, %	Anticipated intake needs	Difference from 2009	Difference, %
Upper secondary VET	48,901	50,553	54,220	3,667	7	51,840	1,287	3
Polytechnic degree	26,621	28,041	24,790	-3,251	-12	25,020	-3,021	-11
University degree	19,902	20,169	15,060	-5,109	-25	17,260	-2,909	-14
Other education or no qualification ¹⁾	0	0	1,710	1,710		1,650	1,650	
Total	95,424	98,763	95,780	-2,983	-3	95,780	-2,983	-3

1) Calculation results include those people whose jobs do not require qualification-oriented education and training.

In the basic scenario, the result is based on industry forecasts, which suggest that the manufacturing industry and industrial services will face a distinct decrease in the number of jobs, whereas the number of jobs will show clear growth in services and human health and social work activities. In addition, the occupational structure forecasts for different industries have been prepared mainly to represent a continuum of historical developments into the future, which is why changes in the industrial structure have a major bearing on intake needs. This places more emphasis on intake needs in upper secondary VET than for university education.

One of the key objectives in the target scenario, in turn, is for employment in the manufacturing industry to take a new upward turn after the recession. Regardless, the target scenario anticipates decreases in the number of employed people from current levels in all manufacturing industries by the end of the forecasting period, with the exception of some small growth in mining and quarrying. Other characteristics of the target scenario include the favourable employment trend in industries providing services for the manufacturing industry, increasing resources and employment in education and innovation

activities as well as growing employment in private services. The number of jobs in primary production will see a distinct decline, while human health and social work activities will manage with a clearly smaller amount of labour than projected in the basic scenario due to productivity targets. In the target scenario, the growth in employment in business activities and education and research and the occupational structure forecasts emphasising competence in all industries lead to an end result that places more emphasis on higher education – and, first and foremost, university education – and less on upper secondary VET than the basic scenario.

Employment priorities in different industries described above and related differences in occupational structures can also be seen in the analysis by subfield (Table 2). In the target scenario, the manufacturing industry and related services account for a larger relative proportion of employment while the proportion of natural resources is smaller when compared with the basic scenario, which is why intake needs in Technology, Communications and Transport, Natural Sciences and Culture are clearly higher than in the basic scenario. Correspondingly, intake needs in Social Services, Health and Sport, Social Sciences, Business and Administration, Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services, and Natural Resources and the Environment are smaller than in the basic scenario.

Table 2. *Entrants and anticipated intake needs by field of education.*

Field of education	Entrants in 2006–2009, average	Entrants in 2009	Basic scenario			Target scenario		
			Anticipated intake needs	Difference from 2009	Difference, %	Anticipated intake needs	Difference from 2009	Difference, %
1 Humanities and Education	5,770	5,774	5,160	-614	-11	5,410	-364	-6
2 Culture	7,642	7,707	3,110	-4,597	-60	3,760	-3,947	-51
3 Social Sciences, Business and Administration	15,342	16,059	16,390	331	2	15,250	-809	-5
4 Natural Sciences	6,507	6,353	3,280	-3,073	-48	4,180	-2,173	-34
5 Technology, Communications and Transport	32,019	32,997	26,440	-6,557	-20	31,340	-1,657	-5
6 Natural Resources and the Environment	3,916	4,056	4,900	844	21	3,910	-146	-4
7 Social Services, Health and Sport	15,665	17,073	22,790	5,717	33	19,180	2,107	12
8 Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services	8,090	8,361	11,050	2,689	32	10,400	2,039	24
9 Other education ¹⁾	475	383	2,660	2,277		2,360	1,977	516
Total	95,424	98,763	95,780	-2,983	-3	95,780	-2,983	-3

1) Statistical data on entrants does not include all entrants; statistics on education falling outside the educational administration sector are missing.

A comparison between intake needs and the current situation (entrants in 2009) by level of education reveals that intake needs for upper secondary VET would be over 2% higher than the current level, while intake needs for polytechnics and universities would be about 11% and 14% below the current levels, respectively. A comparison by field of education indicates that the most considerable change needs focus on provision in the fields of Culture, Natural Sciences, Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services, and Social Services, Health and Sports. The following passages provide brief summaries of anticipation results by field of education based on the target development scenario:

Intake needs in **Humanities and Education** will be slightly below current levels. When examining the results by level of education, the highest reduction needs can be found in upper secondary VET, where intake needs fall a quarter below the current situation. Conversely, intake needs for higher education will remain fairly close to current entrant numbers. The targeted coefficients relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of education used in anticipation have reduced the need for polytechnic education and upper secondary VET in particular, whereas they have only slightly reduced the need for university education.

Programmes within the field of **Culture** have been in very high demand for a long time now. The field attracts young people, even though it has been evident for quite some time now that only some have been able to find employment relevant to their education. Future educational needs in the field will also fall far below current levels. The highest reduction needs in the field can be found in upper secondary VET (62%), but intake needs for polytechnic education will also amount to only half the current situation. University education faces the need to reduce intake by just over one fifth from the current level. Moreover, unlike in many other fields of education with plenty of variation in educational needs by subfield, the need to reduce intake in the field of Culture concerns all its subfields, with the exception of university education in fine arts.

The field of **Social Sciences, Business and Administration** has seen increases in entrant numbers at all levels of education in recent years. According to the target scenario, future intake needs will amount to 800 fewer entrants than the number of entrants in 2009. Intake needs will remain close to current levels in upper secondary VET and polytechnic education and fall 20% below the current situation in universities.

The anticipation results in keeping with the target scenario suggest that intake needs in **Natural Sciences** will fall 30% below the entrant numbers in recent years. The most considerable difference from the current situation is in upper

secondary VET, where intake needs only equate to a third of the 2009 entrant numbers. Conversely, intake needs for polytechnics will exceed the current level. As upper secondary VET and polytechnic education in this field are only provided in the subfield of Computing and Software, the results mean that intake needs in this subfield will shift from upper secondary VET to polytechnic education. Intake needs for university education equate to 60% of entrant numbers in recent years.

Anticipated total intake needs in the field of **Technology, Communications and Transport** will remain relatively close to the average number of entrants in 2006–2009. Conversely, a comparison with the most recent reference year (2009) reveals that intake needs will fall about 1,650 entrants below current levels. Polytechnic education is anticipated to face the need to reduce intake by one fifth (1,600), while university intake needs fall 650 entrants below the current situation. Intake needs in upper secondary VET will be about 800 entrants higher, equating to about a 4% increase from the current level. Within the field, there are quite considerable differences in intake needs between subfields. In particular, the anticipation results point to a need to increase intake numbers in upper secondary VET in the subfields of Automotive and Transport Engineering and Mechanical, Metal and Energy Engineering.

Entrant numbers in **Natural Resources and the Environment** have remained unchanged over the last few years. Not all subfields have attracted enough applicants. According to the target scenario, future intake needs will be slightly below the entrant numbers in recent years. Intake needs will correspond to current levels in upper secondary VET and polytechnic education but fall clearly below the current situation in universities.

Intake needs in **Social Services, Health and Sports** will be considerably higher than the current situation. Even though the field's entrant numbers have been increasing constantly over the last ten years, more entrants will be required especially in upper secondary VET, but also in university education. Polytechnic intake needs in this field will correspond to the current number of entrants. Educational needs in Social Services, Health and Sports are fundamentally influenced by the considerable increase anticipated in the number of employed people within human health and social work activities.

The estimate for intake needs in **Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services** indicates that the field faces the need to increase intake by about a quarter from the current situation. The considerable increase in intake needs within Cleaning Services has a bearing on the entire field's total result. This subfield is not popular among young people, which is why the current number of entrants is very small. In addition, the high rate of natural wastage will also

increase the need for skilled labour. The results for intake needs in other subfields are fundamentally influenced by the fact that people working in the relevant occupations are young, which means that natural wastage falls below the average level and new jobs are not opening up at the same rate as in other occupational groups. When analysed by level of education, the results indicate that there are significant needs to increase intake in both upper secondary VET and university education, whereas polytechnic education faces a considerable need to reduce intake. Similar to other fields of education, there are considerable differences within Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services in the results for educational needs by subfield.

Other education falling outside the educational administration sector includes programmes in the Military and Border Guard, Fire and Rescue Services, Police Services and Correctional Services subfields. Furthermore, it includes a small number of programmes not leading to qualifications in fields where vocational competence can be achieved through more short-term programmes than upper secondary vocational qualifications.

As mentioned earlier in this report, it is not expedient to transfer anticipation results as such to decision-making concerning provision of education and training. In addition to anticipation results, national objectives of raising the population's level of education and other education policy objectives have a bearing on the amount and structure of provision. Moreover, the following conditions must be taken into account when making use of the anticipation results:

- Statistics on entrants include entrants of all ages, whereas the anticipation results adjusted to the age group forecast only cover education and training intended for young people. This has a bearing on university education, in particular, where entrants include plenty of students of different ages.
- Entrant statistics do not give a correct idea of the number of entrants in university education in all respects, because some of those who have changed subfields within universities are not shown in the statistics. The real number of entrants exceeds statistical data in some fields.
- The link between current entrant numbers and the needs of the world of work is not clear. In addition to the steering system of education, entrant numbers have been influenced over a long period of time by factors such as demand for education and training and possibly objectives relating to provision of education and training and use of resources.
- In small subfields in particular, comparison of results with a single reference year may overstate the difference between the current situation and the calculated intake needs if the number of entrants varies annually. This is why it is also advisable to compare the results with average data covering several years.

6.2 Targets for provision by 2016

The Government decided on the targets for provision of education and training as part of the Development Plan for Education and Research for 2011–2016 in December 2011 (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011a). The targets were prepared by a working committee and comments were submitted by an expert group of social partners. The preparatory committee's proposal was a working document also drawing on other sources of information alongside anticipation results. The targets follow the trends outlined in the anticipation results but have been adjusted to some extent, because of:

- the desire to keep changes from the 2009 levels realistic and achievable;
- the aim to ensure prerequisites for high-quality education;
- the vision of a national economy based on solid competence, Finland's aims for the EU 2020 strategy and other aims relating to the level of education.

In the present decade, the targeting of educational provision will probably gain even more importance because the rate of exit from the labour force will clearly exceed the rate of entry. The annual size of the age groups entering the labour market will be 6,300 people smaller on average than the predicted labour needs. In some fields at least, the oversupply will probably turn into a labour shortage. The challenge will be to promote a balanced development of employment in industrial production and wellness services, among others. The targeting of provision must simultaneously promote both competitiveness and equitable availability of wellness services.

According to the Development Plan, the largest pressures for decreases in provision exist in Culture and in Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services. The need for education in Culture is 3,000 entrants smaller than current intakes (Table 3). At subfield level, the biggest single reduction needs are in upper secondary VET in Craft and Design and in upper secondary VET and polytechnic education in Information and Communication. The need for entrants in Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services is 1,300 smaller than the current intakes; the cuts will mostly be made in upper secondary VET and polytechnic education in Tourism and in upper secondary VET in Hotel and Catering. The largest needs for increases exist in upper secondary VET in Automotive and Transport Engineering and in Health Care and Social Services. With regard to levels of education, the overall volume of university education will remain unchanged. In terms of field of education, the need for increases exists especially in teacher education. The field-specific increases will be made through retargeting existing provision. Conversely, the intakes in polytechnics will be

reduced by 2,200 entrants in 2013. The cuts will primarily be made in the fields of Culture, Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services, and Technology, Communications and Transport. Conversely, a small increase is needed in Health Care and Social Services.

Table 3. Provision targets for 2016 in the Development Plan for Education and Research and anticipated intake needs by field of education.

Field of education	Entrants in 2009	Anticipated intake needs		Development Plan's intake target in 2016
		Basic scenario	Target scenario	
1 Humanities and Education	5,774	5,160	5,410	5,830
2 Culture	7,707	3,110	3,760	4,750
3 Social Sciences, Business and Administration	16,059	16,390	15,250	15,960
4 Natural Sciences	6,353	3,280	4,180	5,310
5 Technology, Communications and Transport	32,997	26,440	31,340	32,190
6 Natural Resources and the Environment	4,056	4,900	3,910	3,770
7 Social Services, Health and Sport	17,073	22,800	19,180	18,590
8 Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services	8,361	11,050	10,400	7,310

As previously indicated in this report, it is not expedient for the targets of the Ministry of Education and Culture to be directly aligned with the anticipation results (Appendix 7). However, the starting point for utilisation of the results has been pursuit of a desirable future in line with the target scenario. The trends shown in the target scenario have especially been taken into account in intake targets for Natural Resources and the Environment and Social Services, Health and Sports. The only field where the targets are closer to the anticipation results of the basic scenario rather than the target scenario is Social Sciences, Business and Administration. Conversely, the intake targets for Culture and Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services differ significantly from the anticipation results in line with the basic and target scenarios. Furthermore, the level-specific intake targets set by the Ministry of Education and Culture for university education are clearly higher than indicated by the anticipation results, because the targets of the Development Plan include student places intended for both young people and adults.

7 Development needs in anticipation of educational and skills needs

The declining supply of labour in Finland over the current decade will bring about significant socio-political challenges. The most recent estimates for demand for labour and intake needs through to 2025 indicate that the supply of labour by young people will not be enough to satisfy the needs of the Finnish world of work even if the economy and employment were to grow according to the basic scenario, i.e. in keeping with historical trends. The labour force supplied by young age groups will not necessarily even be sufficient to make up for the demand for labour due to natural wastage at the end of the forecasting period.

In order for economic and employment developments projected in the target scenario to become reality, it is necessary to introduce even more means to increase supply. These include increasing employment opportunities for unemployed people, bringing the economically inactive population available to the labour market and improving the standing of immigrants on the labour market. From the perspective of the education sector, these objectives increase the significance of and expectations set for adult education and training.

The emergence of new occupations and the rapid changes in the world of work also bring about new methodological development challenges. Foresight and anticipation of education and training have been developed vigorously in recent years and the results are utilised in targeting provision and developing educational contents. Quantitative anticipation has been part of the educational administration's basic work for a long time now. Qualitative foresight of educational contents has been developed as part of the process of preparing Qualification Requirements and programmes of study and in various projects with support from the European Social Fund. Although different forms of foresight and anticipation have been developed in parallel, they do not as yet support each other sufficiently. The challenge is, therefore, to co-ordinate qualitative foresight and quantitative anticipation more effectively. The aim is for different perspectives of educational foresight and anticipation to complement each other. Establishing a closer connection between qualitative foresight and quantitative anticipation is also required by the objective of increasing the flexibility of the vocational qualifications system set by the Ministry of Education and Culture in its Development Plan for Education and Research for 2011–2016.

Medium- and long-term anticipation of adult education and training needs can also be seen as a further development challenge for anticipation. Anticipation should be used to form an overview of the types and amounts of provision that will be required in the future in adult education and training and the sectors in which it should be provided. There is no single method to cover the entire adult education and training sector available for this purpose (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö [Ministry of Education and Culture] 2011c). In the near future, it is therefore necessary to develop a more long-term anticipation model for adult provision, which would make it possible to anticipate changes in the operating environments of the worlds of education and work and assess their effects on the adult population's lifelong skills and educational needs.

The increasingly global labour market calls for closer international co-operation to develop models for anticipation of educational and skills needs, but equally to communicate anticipation data on skills needs, especially between the European Union and its Member States. The European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP), in particular, has done pioneering work to develop EU-level co-operation in foresight and anticipation, in which Finland has been actively involved alongside other Member States. In the future, it will also be increasingly important to make use of these international anticipation processes in order to develop national anticipation efforts.

By way of example, CEDEFOP's online forecast data service (CEDEFOP 2012) presents the results of labour force and skills forecasts produced by experts from different EU countries on the EU 27, including Finland (Figure 19). As the CEDEFOP report's forecasting period ran from 2010 to 2020, it is not possible to make direct comparisons with the anticipation results produced by the Finnish National Board of Education for the 2008–2025 period. Furthermore, the differences between the classifications of industries, occupations and education used in the two projects complicate direct comparisons. In terms of the economic structure, the developments forecast by CEDEFOP for Finland are in line with those envisaged by the Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT), with the number of employed people declining in primary production, on the one hand, and growing in construction, on the other. This would also seem to be a broader trend throughout Europe. Conversely, CEDEFOP forecasts that the number of employed people in the manufacturing industry will increase slightly in Finland between 2010 and 2020, whereas VATT's forecast, used in this publication, suggests that the number will decline significantly over the same period. Comparing and analysing the differences and similarities between anticipation results based on different hypotheses, such as those mentioned above, will also allow utilisation of international alternative scenarios

in the future as background information for steering education and training provision at a national level.

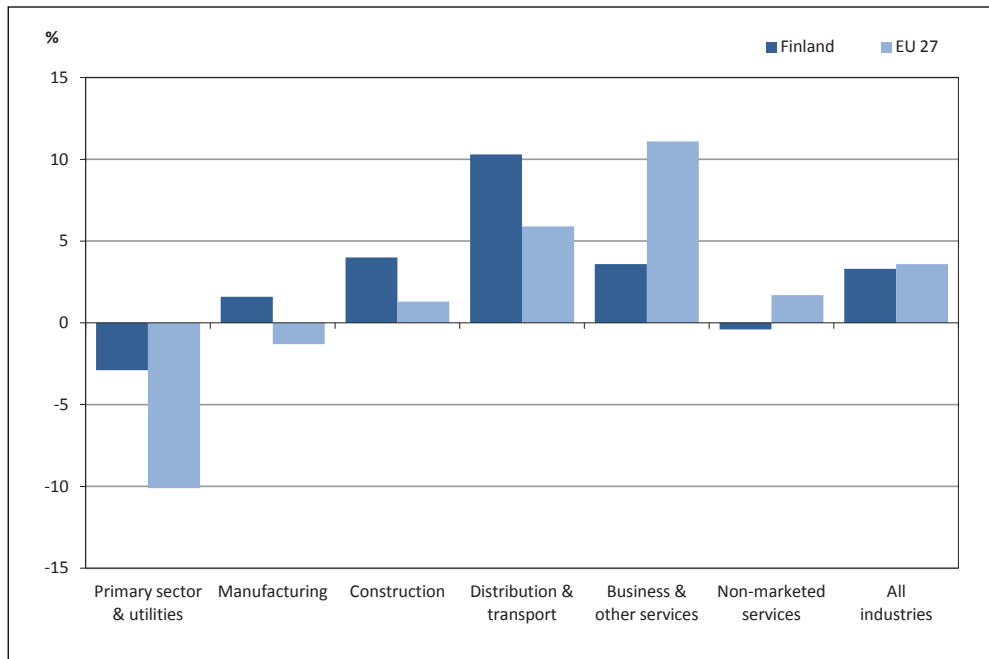


Figure 19. Changes in the number of employed people in Finland and the EU 27 in 2010–2020 (CEDEFOP 2012).

Alongside quantitative educational needs, anticipation of skills needs also offers plenty of opportunities for international co-operation. By way of example, the Commission has put forward an initiative to establish EU-wide sector councils as part of implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy. The councils would be responsible for collecting and exchanging sector-specific information about skills needs forecasts produced by Member States and to produce summaries of these.

A challenge for the near future is to take an increasingly versatile part in international anticipation processes of educational and skills needs such as those described above, which also offer significant support for compiling national anticipation data needs and for drawing conclusions concerning development of education from these.

Further information

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Appendix 1. Concepts

Alternative scenarios for developments in the occupational structure

In national anticipation work, the basic development scenario for the occupational structure is based on the equivalent basic scenario for industry developments. The basic scenario estimates that changes in the occupational structure will take place in a relatively stable manner, following prior developments in different industries. The target development scenario for the occupational structure is based on the industry forecast in line with the equivalent target scenario. The starting point is that new jobs will be created for tasks requiring specialist competence in completely new industries and in traditional industries by increasing business productivity within industries. In the occupational structure forecasts, increases in the numbers of employed people have been placed in key occupational groups requiring high-level and specialist competence in each specific industry.

In regional anticipation work, occupational structure forecasts are based on industry developments in line with the basic and the target scenario prepared for each region, which include regional emphases. Regional industry forecasts are reconciled with national forecasts. They are based on regional development objectives.

Alternative scenarios for industry developments

The basic and target scenarios are based on industry forecasts produced by the Government Institute for Economic Research (Valtion taloudellinen tutkimuskeskus 2010a & 2010b). The basic scenario largely describes economic development according to established trends. The target scenario is based on achievement of full employment in the long term.

Classification of occupations

The classification of occupations is a tool for compiling statistics on the population's occupational structure and it can also be used as a means for classifying the population by socio-economic group (Statistics Finland). The Finnish National Board of Education has prepared a classification of occupations, consisting of 11 major occupational groups and 59 occupational groups, on the basis of Statistics Finland's classification from 2001 (Handbooks No. 14).

Completion rate

The completion rate of education and training refers to the proportion of those completing a qualification as a percentage of entrants, i.e. completion of a

qualification in the subfield where the student started studies or completion of a qualification in some other subfield. The statistical indicator used for this purpose is the proportion of those who have completed a qualification as a percentage of total exit rate, i.e. the sum of those who have completed a qualification and those who have dropped out. In the anticipation exercise, target figures have been set for completion rates by subfield and level of education.

Correspondence key

Describes the competencies anticipated to be required in each occupational group in terms of percentage shares of subfields and levels of education.

Educational needs of the world of work

Educational needs of the world of work refer to the amount of new labour that the world of work is anticipated to require during the forecasting period, presented by subfield and level of education. The needs have been estimated taking account of the number of job openings (change in the number of employed people and natural wastage), unemployment and the efficiency and effectiveness coefficients of education.

Efficiency and effectiveness coefficients of education

The target figures used in calculation of intake needs, describing completion rates of education, multiple education (efficiency) and further study tracks (effectiveness), as well as the labour force participation rates of qualification-holders.

Entrants

Entrants refer to the number of students starting their education during the year in question. In university education, entrants refer to new students enrolled as being present. Entrants on Master's programmes are not included in the entrant data used in this report.

Field of education

Statistics Finland and the Ministry of Education and Culture have prepared a classification and a code key which allow statistical data to be classified according to the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education used by the educational administration.

Intake needs

Intake needs are obtained by anticipating the total number of entrants in vocationally/professionally oriented education and training. The aim is to provide such education for the entire age group. Anticipation is based on the size of the young age group finishing basic education and general upper secondary edu-

cation and on the objectives set for the performance of the education system. Intake needs are distributed over different subfields and levels of education on the basis of the anticipated educational needs of the world of work.

Job openings

The sum of the change in the number of employed people and natural wastage during the forecasting period (2008–2025).

Labour force method

A method used to anticipate quantitative changes in demand for labour. The labour force method has been used in Finland to anticipate changes in the occupational structures of the labour force and educational needs based on the labour needs of the world of work. The method starts with industry forecasts and then anticipates occupational structures for these. The result obtained reveals changes in demand for labour by occupational group over a certain period of time. When this is added to the anticipated natural wastage from the labour force, the result is the demand for new labour (= job openings) in the occupational group in question. This, in turn, can then be converted into educational needs using the correspondence key between occupations and education.

Labour force participation rate

In this anticipation report, the labour force participation rate refers to the targeted subfield-specific indicator, which is the share of qualification-holders in a specific subfield who are in the labour force as a percentage of all qualification-holders in the subfield. The target figure describes the proportion of qualification-holders that will be available on the labour market in the future.

Level of education

The levels of education used in this report are upper secondary vocational education and training (VET), polytechnic education and university education. University education includes university Bachelor's and Master's degrees and postgraduate licentiate and doctoral degrees.

Major occupational group

The major occupational groups (11 in total) are made up of 59 occupational groups.

Mitenna calculation model

The calculation model developed by the Finnish National Board of Education for the purposes of anticipating long-term labour and educational needs. An ESF project entitled Anticipation of quantitative needs for vocational/profes-

sional education and training was implemented in 1996–1999 and ‘Mitenna’ was the abbreviation used for the name of this project. The model has been described in a publication about the project (Opetushallitus [Finnish National Board of Education] 1999. Ammatillinen koulutus 2010 [Vocational education and training 2010].).

Multiple education/further study tracks

Multiple education means that an individual has completed one or more other qualifications after his or her first qualification-oriented vocational programme. Multiple education is expressed in terms of the targeted percentage share of those qualification-holders who go on to complete another qualification either at the same level but in a different subfield or at another level either in the same or in a different subfield.

Natural wastage

Natural wastage refers to the population retiring from the labour force permanently over a certain period of time. Natural wastage covers retirement due to old age and disability as well as mortality. Natural wastage has been estimated separately from the amount of labour in each occupational group in the base year.

Occupation

An occupation refers to the work the person performs irrespective of his/her education, professional status or economic activity (Statistics Finland. Classification of Occupations 2001. Handbooks No. 14. Helsinki 2001.).

Occupational group

The occupational grouping (a total of 59 groups) used in the Mitenna calculation model, which is based on Statistics Finland’s 2001 classification of occupations.

Occupational structure

The quantitative or percentage distribution of the employed labour force according to the occupational groups in each of the 27 industries in the year in question. The occupational structure also refers to the corresponding sum total of all industries.

Occupational transition

Occupational transitions refer to career changes over a certain period of time, where individuals have moved from one occupational group to another. This covers the flows of employees entering and exiting an occupational group. The difference between these flows reveals whether the occupational group is gaining or losing labour.

Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification is used to group similar activities into classes. These classes are called industries. The Standard Industrial Classification is a system for grouping enterprises and equivalent units or establishments engaged in an economic activity (Statistics Finland). This survey has used the industrial classification prepared by the Finnish National Board of Education on the basis of Statistics Finland's 2002 Standard Industrial Classification.

Subfield of education

Statistics Finland and the Ministry of Education and Culture have prepared a classification and a code key which allow statistical data to be classified according to the classification of fields, subfields and levels of education used by the educational administration.

Vocationally/professionally oriented education and training

Covers upper secondary vocational education and training (VET), polytechnic education and university Bachelor's and Master's degrees. This report focuses on vocationally/professionally oriented education and training intended for young people.

Young age group

The average age group of those aged 16–21. This forecast has used the average one-year age group for 2010–2025 to adjust intake needs to the size of the young age group.

Appendix 2. Statistical sources used in anticipation

Statistical data and its content	Data provider
Factors of efficiency and effectiveness:	
Entrants, new students (2006–2009 average, incl. youth-level education outside the Ministry of Education sector)	Finnish National Board of Education and Statistics Finland
Completion rate	Statistics Finland
Study tracks and multiple education	Statistics Finland
Labour force participation rate	Statistics Finland
Population forecast (16–21 age group)	Statistics Finland
Natural wastage data	Statistics Finland, Finnish Centre for Pensions and Social Insurance Institution of Finland
Unemployment data	Ministry of Employment and the Economy and Statistics Finland
Employment data	Statistics Finland
Correspondence key between occupational groups and education	Statistics Finland

Appendix 3. Classification of fields, subfields and levels of education ¹⁾

0 General Education

- 001 Pre-primary education
- 002 Basic education
- 003 General upper secondary education
- 099 Other general education

1 Humanities and Education

- 101 Leisure Activities and Youth Work
- 102 Languages
- 103 History and Archaeology
- 104 Philosophy
- 105 Educational Sciences and Psychology
- 106 Teaching and Education
- 107 Theology
- 199 Other education in Humanities and Education

2 Culture

- 201 Crafts and Design
- 202 Information and Communication
- 203 Literature
- 204 Theatre and Dance
- 205 Music
- 206 Visual Arts
- 207 Cultural and Arts Research
- 299 Other education in Culture

3 Social Sciences, Business and Administration

- 301 Business and Commerce
- 302 Economics
- 303 Administration
- 304 Statistics
- 305 Social Sciences
- 306 Political Sciences
- 307 Law
- 399 Other education in Social Sciences, Business and Administration

4 Natural Sciences

- 401 Mathematics
- 402 Computing and Software
- 403 Earth and Space Sciences and Astronomy
- 404 Physics
- 405 Chemistry
- 406 Biology
- 407 Geography
- 499 Other education in Natural Sciences

5 Technology, Communications and Transport

- 501 Architecture and Construction
- 502 Mechanical, Metal and Energy Engineering
- 503 Electrical and Automation Engineering
- 504 Information and Telecommunications Technology
- 505 Graphics and Communications Technology
- 506 Food Sciences, Food Industry and Biotechnology
- 507 Process, Chemical and Materials Engineering
- 508 Textiles and Clothing Technology
- 509 Automotive and Transport Engineering
- 510 Industrial Management
- 599 Other education in Technology, Communications and Transport

6 Natural Resources and the Environment

- 601 Agriculture
- 602 Horticulture
- 603 Fishery
- 604 Forestry
- 605 Nature and the Environment
- 699 Other education in Natural Resources and the Environment

7 Social Services, Health and Sports

- 701 Social Services
- 702 Health Care
- 703 Health Care and Social Services (common programmes)
- 704 Dentistry and Other Dental Services
- 705 Rehabilitation and Sports
- 706 Technical Health Services
- 707 Pharmacy and Other Pharmacological Services
- 708 Medicine
- 709 Veterinary Medicine
- 710 Beauty Care
- 799 Other education in Social Services, Health and Sports

8 Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services

- 801 Tourism
- 802 Hotel and Catering
- 804 Domestic and Consumer Services
- 805 Cleaning Services
- 899 Other education in Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services

9 Other Education

- 901 Military and Border Guard
- 902 Fire and Rescue Services
- 903 Police Services
- 904 Correctional Services
- 969 Other education outside the Ministry of Education sector
- 998 Other education in the Ministry of Education sector

Levels of education

- 00 Pre-primary education
- 20 Primary and lower secondary education**
- 21 Basic education
- 22 Additional basic education
- 30 Upper secondary education**
- 31 General upper secondary education
- 32 Vocational upper secondary education and training
- 50 Post-secondary non-higher vocational education
- 60 First-cycle higher education and professional tertiary education**
- 61 Professional tertiary education
- 62 Polytechnic Bachelor's degree
- 63 University Bachelor's degree
- 70 Second-cycle higher education**
- 71 Higher polytechnic degree (Master)
- 72 Higher university degree (Master)
- 73 Professional specialisation in Medicine, Veterinary Medicine and Dentistry
- 80 Third-cycle higher education**
- 81 Licentiate's degree
- 82 Doctoral degree
- 90 Level of education unknown**

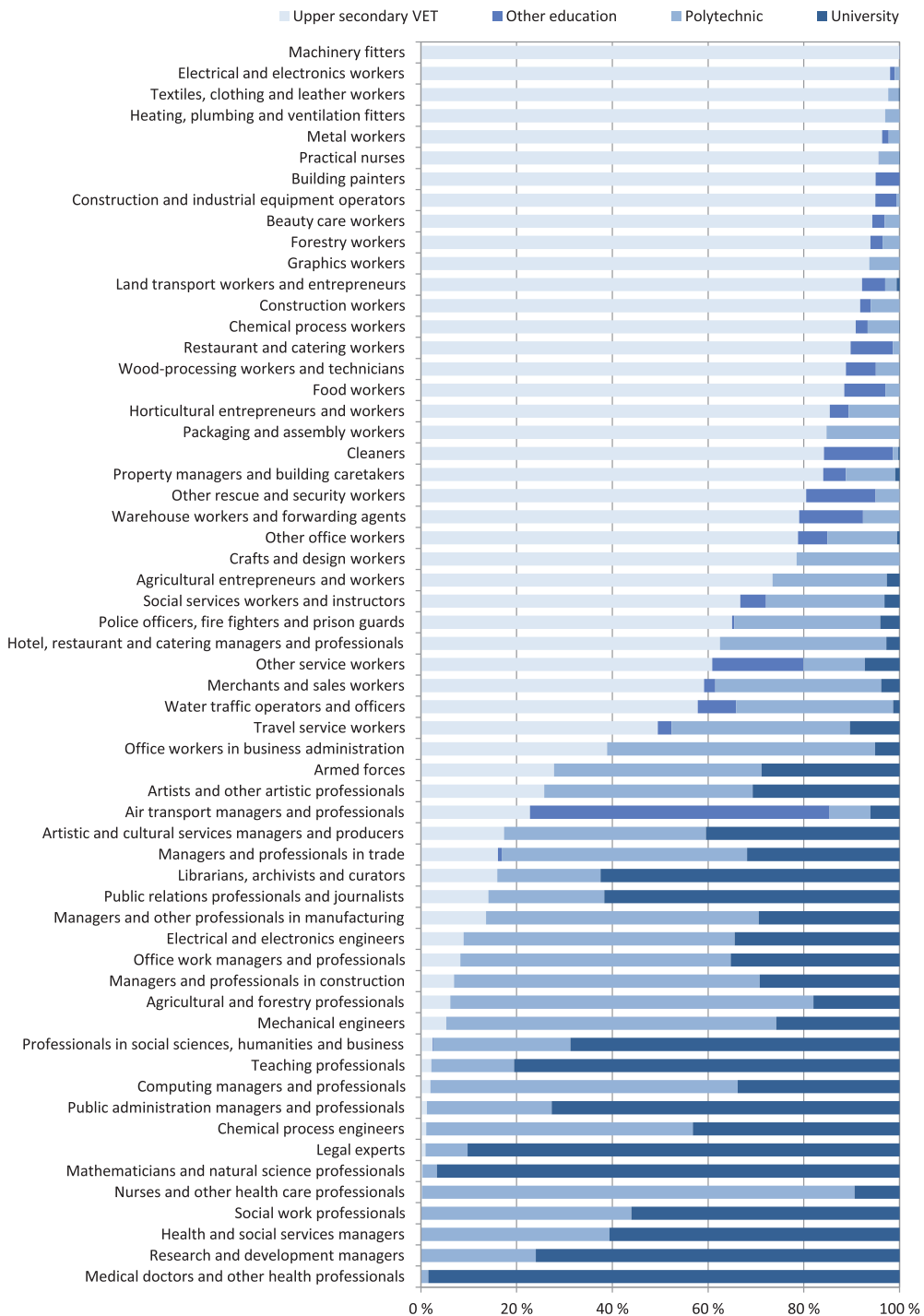
¹⁾ Ministry of Education Decision No. 19/400/2004 of 25th March 2004, Ministry of Education Amendment Decision No. 4/500/2006 of 11th April 2006

Appendix 4. Development trends in the number of employed people by industry

Industries	Number of employed people				Basic scenario			Change % 2007– 2025	Target scenario			Change % 2007– 2025
	2000	2005	2007	2015	2020	2025	2015		2020	2025		
1 Agriculture, hunting and fishing	97,313	75,215	75,094	73,000	71,100	69,500	-7	67,000	60,300	54,700	-27	
2 Forestry and manufacture of forest industry products	80,308	74,866	72,899	59,700	51,000	42,600	-42	65,900	63,600	63,000	-14	
3 Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	40,777	37,156	36,526	28,900	23,900	19,700	-46	33,800	30,800	28,000	-23	
4 Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	61,974	62,004	70,447	64,200	57,800	51,200	-27	67,400	62,700	57,000	-19	
5 Manufacture of chemical and other such products	39,148	34,641	36,405	36,700	34,500	31,400	-14	36,800	34,600	31,800	-13	
6 Manufacture of machinery, equipment and transport equipment	82,637	80,800	88,692	87,500	82,700	74,700	-16	90,500	87,700	81,400	-8	
7 Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	67,995	63,466	60,430	51,900	40,200	30,800	-49	58,100	54,500	50,900	-16	
8 Other manufacturing	49,488	45,219	45,058	38,300	34,100	30,600	-32	39,500	35,900	32,800	-27	
9 Electricity, gas and water supply	18,902	15,703	15,527	13,600	12,700	11,600	-25	13,800	13,000	11,900	-23	
10 Construction	134,474	141,428	156,747	147,900	153,600	159,900	2	149,800	155,200	160,300	2	
11 Wholesale trade and commission trade	94,702	95,140	97,122	97,200	99,600	100,000	3	98,600	100,200	99,700	3	
12 Retail trade	151,781	160,491	167,081	163,800	173,100	183,000	10	167,800	178,700	190,100	14	
13 Tourism, hotels and restaurants	71,513	74,875	81,653	80,700	82,600	84,700	4	82,300	84,900	87,900	8	
14 Transport	113,704	117,327	123,675	124,900	123,800	121,700	-2	128,000	128,600	129,300	5	
15 Post and telecommunications	47,691	44,651	40,274	39,800	38,200	36,500	-9	41,400	41,100	40,900	2	
16 Financial and insurance activities	44,644	43,502	46,178	47,300	48,100	48,200	4	47,700	48,800	49,600	7	
17 Management of real estate, combined facilities support activities, cleaning, sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	57,225	64,666	69,099	68,100	68,000	67,400	-2	70,900	74,200	77,800	13	

Industries	Number of employed people				Basic scenario			Change % 2007– 2025	Target scenario			Change % 2007– 2025
	2000	2005	2007	2015	2020	2025	2015		2020	2025		
18 Technical business activities	97,553	110,268	120,607	116,400	117,800	118,100	120,900	126,900	132,200	10		
19 Commercial and administrative business activities	81,609	101,311	124,082	111,900	107,600	101,600	121,200	124,200	127,200	3		
20 Public administration and compulsory social security	76,931	74,426	75,141	75,100	76,200	77,300	70,100	66,600	63,500	-15		
21 Defence activities and public order	48,526	49,216	49,581	49,700	50,600	51,400	46,000	43,400	41,200	-17		
22 Education and research	166,111	175,737	176,960	168,600	171,500	174,600	183,500	190,600	199,500	13		
23 Human health activities	154,285	170,729	175,202	202,100	222,100	242,300	178,100	191,100	204,900	17		
24 Social work activities	151,174	165,110	177,588	202,500	219,000	240,700	188,800	201,800	216,000	22		
25 Activities of membership organisations	35,719	39,139	38,422	37,800	38,100	38,800	38,700	39,600	40,700	6		
26 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities and publishing	75,294	74,649	78,134	74,400	72,000	70,200	75,400	73,800	73,200	-6		
27 Other service activities	38,243	46,587	45,995	44,500	45,000	45,800	45,100	46,000	47,300	3		
28 Industry unknown	48,836	26,889	24,447	24,000	24,100	24,200	24,300	24,600	24,900	2		
Total	2,228,557	2,265,211	2,369,066	2,330,500	2,339,000	2,348,500	2,351,400	2,383,400	2,417,700	2		

Appendix 5. Educational distributions of occupational groups by level of education used in the correspondence key



Appendix 6. Demand for new labour

Occupational groups	Median age	Number of employed people	Natural wastage	Basic scenario		Target scenario	
				Change	Job openings	Change	Job openings
	2007	2007	2008–2025	2008–2025	2008–2025	2008–2025	2008–2025
Agricultural and forestry work	47	99,020	54,130	-13,880	40,280	-23,040	31,110
1.1 Agricultural entrepreneurs and workers	47	71,970	41,570	-7,890	33,680	-20,680	20,900
1.2 Horticultural entrepreneurs and workers	43	8,050	2,880	120	3,010	760	3,640
1.3 Forestry workers	45	11,310	5,770	-4,570	1,210	-2,450	3,330
1.4 Agricultural and forestry professionals	45	7,690	3,910	-1,540	2,380	-670	3,240
Manufacturing work	41	465,570	197,110	-87,700	109,400	-37,880	159,260
2.1 Food workers	39	20,620	8,040	-7,170	880	-3,280	4,760
2.2 Textiles, clothing and leather workers	46	16,100	8,590	-3,080	5,510	-3,810	4,780
2.3 Metal workers	42	75,270	33,780	-15,700	18,070	-11,890	21,890
2.4 Machinery mechanics	41	59,390	25,100	-7,310	17,780	-5,250	19,850
2.5 Mechanical engineers	43	32,840	14,160	-2,410	11,740	3,760	17,920
2.6 Construction and industrial equipment operators	44	30,560	15,180	-2,620	12,560	-2,270	12,910
2.7 Wood-processing workers and technicians	42	26,100	11,710	-5,780	5,930	1,690	13,400
2.8 Chemical process workers	41	45,170	19,550	-12,970	6,580	-11,630	7,930
2.9 Chemical process engineers	42	10,210	4,160	-2,150	2,010	-60	4,100
2.10 Electrical and electronics workers	40	51,410	19,930	-6,870	13,060	-2,610	17,320
2.11 Electrical and electronics engineers	38	35,820	9,770	-8,660	1,110	2,430	12,210
2.12 Graphics workers	43	11,480	5,210	-2,300	2,910	-2,050	3,160

Occupational groups	Median age	Number of employed people	Natural wastage	Basic scenario		Target scenario	
				Change	Job openings	Change	Job openings
				2008–2025	2008–2025	2008–2025	2008–2025
2.13	40	14,010	5,910	-5,610	300	-3,630	2,290
2.14	43	36,590	16,020	-5,070	10,960	720	16,740
Construction work	43	143,610	66,080	-4,140	61,940	5,880	71,970
3.1	41	80,130	34,890	-4,390	30,500	130	35,020
3.2	42	16,260	7,550	350	7,890	970	8,520
3.3	43	6,140	2,940	-110	2,830	30	2,980
3.4	46	41,080	20,700	10	20,720	4,750	25,450
Transport and logistics work	41	136,180	59,400	-8,340	51,060	730	60,140
4.1	44	81,620	39,500	-4,450	35,050	3,760	43,260
4.2	46	4,130	2,660	380	3,040	80	2,740
4.3	40	1,590	750	10	760	-80	670
4.4	35	48,840	16,490	-4,280	12,210	-3,030	13,470
Service work	40	536,180	213,490	5,340	218,810	16,070	229,580
5.1	47	28,500	15,910	-40	15,870	1,600	17,510
5.2	45	84,930	45,540	-610	44,930	-4,140	41,410
5.3	37	206,720	69,070	7,050	76,120	1,390	70,470
5.4	43	67,100	28,340	-3,700	24,640	8,310	36,650
5.5	35	69,970	24,150	2,860	27,010	4,910	29,070
5.6	43	22,890	10,260	1,470	11,730	3,810	14,070
5.7	39	6,750	2,040	-20	2,010	630	2,660
5.8	39	16,600	5,710	210	5,920	1,460	7,170
5.9	38	32,720	12,470	-1,880	10,580	-1,900	10,570

Occupational groups	Median age	Number of employed people	Natural wastage	Basic scenario		Target scenario	
				Change	Job openings	Change	Job openings
Office work	44	232,120	112,270	-19,640	92,630	-36,810	75,460
6.1 Office workers in business administration	46	118,360	63,480	-11,350	52,130	-23,310	40,170
6.2 Other office workers	41	83,510	33,940	-5,450	28,490	-10,030	23,910
6.3 Office work managers and professionals	45	30,250	14,850	-2,840	12,010	-3,470	11,380
Health and social work	43	317,700	149,430	111,950	261,380	77,510	226,950
7.1 Practical nurses	43	72,080	34,390	29,850	64,240	16,990	51,380
7.2 Nurses and other health care professionals	42	88,990	38,980	36,880	75,860	24,980	63,960
7.3 Medical doctors and other health professionals	44	24,950	11,240	7,130	18,370	5,050	16,290
7.4 Social services workers and instructors	44	118,300	57,400	34,050	91,450	25,740	83,150
7.5 Social work professionals	44	8,460	3,920	2,580	6,500	4,080	8,000
7.6 Health and social services managers	50	4,920	3,500	1,460	4,960	670	4,170
Teaching and education	44	127,880	60,460	3,640	64,090	14,100	74,560
8.1 Teaching professionals	44	127,880	60,460	3,640	64,090	14,100	74,560
Cultural and communications work	42	45,020	17,980	-3,170	14,810	5,380	23,340
9.1 Crafts and design workers	45	1,280	600	-170	430	510	1,100
9.2 Artists and other artistic professionals	37	14,590	4,270	-640	3,630	3,370	7,640
9.3 Artistic and cultural services managers and producers	47	7,560	4,110	100	4,210	2,110	6,220
9.4 Librarians, archivists and curators	48	3,740	2,090	-340	1,750	-60	2,030
9.5 Public relations professionals and journalists	41	17,850	6,910	-2,120	4,790	-550	6,350
Other executive and expert work	43	158,610	68,180	1,050	69,240	28,920	97,100
10.1 Mathematicians and natural science professionals	40	6,500	2,280	140	2,420	2,410	4,700


Occupational groups	Median age	Number of employed people	Natural wastage	Basic scenario		Target scenario	
				Change	Job openings	Change	Job openings
				2008-2025	2008-2025	2008-2025	2008-2025
10.2	47	50,250	26,090	2,420	28,510	9,390	35,480
10.3	46	10,360	5,160	580	5,740	2,180	7,330
10.4	45	40,960	19,360	-1,710	17,650	-750	18,610
10.5	38	45,010	12,810	20	12,830	12,940	25,750
10.6	45	5,530	2,480	-400	2,090	2,750	5,230
Rescue and security work	37	39,430	18,440	-400	18,040	-2,860	15,580
11.1	40	19,650	9,880	390	10,260	-1,650	8,230
11.2	38	10,180	6,350	20	6,370	-2,180	4,170
11.3	29	9,600	2,210	-810	1,410	970	3,180
Unknown	31	67,760	19,480	-5,250	14,230	640	20,120
12	31	67,760	19,480	-5,250	14,230	640	20,120
Total	42	2,369,080	1,036,450	-20,540	1,015,910	48,640	1,085,170

Appendix 7. Entrants in 2007–2009 by field and level of education, average intake needs for 2014–2018 in the basic and target scenarios and Development Plan targets in 2016

Field of education Level of education	Entrants in youth-level provision			Average intake needs 2014–2018 ¹⁾				Development Plan target for youth-level provision in 2016
	2007	2008	2009	Youth-level provision		Total needs		
				Basic scenario	Target scenario	Basic scenario	Target scenario	
Humanities and Education	5,834	5,679	5,774	5,140	5,420	5,460	5,790	5,830
Upper secondary VET	861	840	947	800	720	870	790	840
Polytechnics	285	319	325	370	340	390	360	360
Universities	4,688	4,520	4,502	3,970	4,360	4,200	4,640	4,630
Culture	7,615	7,465	7,707	3,110	3,780	3,510	4,260	4,745
Upper secondary VET	3,746	3,665	3,650	1,200	1,380	1,400	1,600	1,810
Polytechnics	2,291	2,268	2,473	920	1,170	1,020	1,310	1,510
Universities	1,578	1,532	1,584	990	1,230	1,090	1,350	1,425
Social Sciences, Business and Administration	14,722	15,252	16,059	16,380	15,260	17,500	16,360	15,960
Upper secondary VET	4,952	5,232	5,575	6,530	5,470	7,180	6,040	5,550
Polytechnics	5,194	5,300	5,545	6,350	5,890	6,660	6,220	5,540
Universities	4,576	4,720	4,939	3,500	3,900	3,660	4,100	4,870
Natural Sciences	6,524	6,235	6,353	3,280	4,170	3,470	4,420	5,310
Upper secondary VET	1,988	1,827	1,734	660	570	730	630	1,000
Polytechnics	1,363	1,273	1,229	1,020	1,460	1,050	1,510	1,350
Universities	3,173	3,135	3,390	1,600	2,140	1,690	2,280	2,960

Field of education Level of education	Entrants in youth-level provision			Average intake needs 2014–2018 ¹⁾				Development Plan target for youth-level provision in 2016
	2007	2008	2009	Youth-level provision		Total needs		
				Basic scenario	Target scenario	Basic scenario	Target scenario	
Technology, Communications and Transport	31,606	31,955	32,997	26,450	31,350	27,690	32,950	32,190
Upper secondary VET	20,149	20,364	20,868	19,260	21,500	20,390	22,910	21,000
Polytechnics	7,732	7,738	8,337	5,010	6,700	5,080	6,830	7,520
Universities	3,725	3,853	3,792	2,180	3,150	2,220	3,210	3,670
Natural Resources and the Environment	3,813	3,886	4,056	4,910	3,900	5,230	4,210	3,770
Upper secondary VET	2,647	2,697	2,801	3,560	2,790	3,820	3,030	2,670
Polytechnics	747	792	831	1,070	820	1,110	870	770
Universities	419	397	424	280	290	300	310	330
Social Services, Health and Sports	15,222	15,561	17,073	22,780	19,190	24,630	20,850	18,590
Upper secondary VET	7,201	7,178	8,050	11,600	9,620	12,750	10,640	8,930
Polytechnics	6,573	6,946	7,552	8,880	7,540	9,480	8,090	7,700
Universities	1,448	1,437	1,471	2,300	2,030	2,400	2,120	1,960
Tourism, Catering and Domestic Services	7,858	7,728	8,361	11,050	10,410	12,460	11,790	7,305
Upper secondary VET	6,081	5,980	6,545	10,050	9,380	11,380	10,690	6,080
Polytechnics	1,736	1,703	1,749	900	920	960	980	1,115
Universities	41	45	67	100	110	120	120	110

1) Figures for intake needs may differ from other publication tables due to rounding.



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