

Employed by gender, industry and time

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male					
Agriculture and fishing	3.280	2.900	3.240	2.870	2.013
Manufacturing	2.630	2.640	2.520	2.940	2.895
Construction	2.130	1.990	2.360	2.330	1.862
Wholesale and retail trade	1.430	1.570	1.050	1.360	1.642
Transport and communication	1.560	1.580	1.450	960	1.892
Finance and business services	1.140	1.800	1.690	1.970	787
Other services	3.920	3.470	3.620	3.600	3.434
Employed in number	16.080	15.960	15.930	16.030	14.526
Female					
Agriculture and fishing	600	470	230	660	81
Manufacturing	1.310	1.230	1.420	800	1.452
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade	2.090	2.180	2.590	2.650	2.095
Transport and communication	490	530	460	280	773
Finance and business services	850	1.040	960	1.230	767
Other services	7.550	7.360	7.270	7.620	6.618
Employed in number	12.920	12.910	13.030	13.320	11.898
Both					
Agriculture and fishing	3.870	3.370	3.460	3.530	2.095
Manufacturing	3.930	3.870	3.940	3.740	4.347
Construction	2.160	2.080	2.460	2.410	1.975
Wholesale and retail trade	3.530	3.760	3.640	4.010	3.737
Transport and communication	2.050	2.110	1.910	1.240	2.665
Finance and business services	1.990	2.840	2.650	3.200	1.554
Other services	11.470	10.840	10.890	11.220	10.052
Employed in number	29.000	28.870	28.960	29.350	26.425

Footnote:

The unemployment figures are made in accordance with standards of the International Labour Organisation under UN. This ensures that the figures are comparable with similar figures from other countries.

The data is compiled from a labour force survey among residents in the Faroe Islands in the ages 15-74 years (15 years old were not included in 2005). The survey was conducted in late Nov., and rather more than 1,000 individuals were asked about their labour situation in the preceding week. All, who had more than 1 hour of work in the reference week are classified as employed, even if it was unpaid work. Those who have no work are only classified as unemployed if they are actively searching for work and are available for work given a 2 weeks notice. The labour force is then calculated as the sum of the employed and the unemployed. Those who neither have work nor are unemployed are classified as economically inactive. All figures are estimations rounded to nearest multiple of ten. The totals therefore can not be verified by recalculation and it is also not possible to calculate e.g. number of unemployed as the difference between active and employed population. Due to the limited sample size some of the figures are too small to allow reliable estimation, here '..' is shown instead.