



FINLAND

There is no further information found about Finland.

Kari Niilola. Production and sale of alcoholic beverages and employment. Helsinki, Finland 2007. 46pp. (Reports of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

http://www.stm.fi/c/document_library/get_file?folderId=28707&name=DLFE-3580.pdf&title=Alkoholijuomien tuotanto ja myynti tyollistajana fi.pdf

This study examines the employment effects of the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in Finland in 2005 as well as the development of employment in the years 2000 and, regarding the main sectors, also taking the year 1996 as baseline. Furthermore, the relationships between alcohol related employment and recorded alcohol consumption are examined. The study covers employment in the production, wholesale and retail distribution and on-premise sale (serving) of alcoholic beverages, as well as certain other sectors.

In 2005, the production and sale of alcoholic beverages accounted for altogether 27,188 person-years. On-premise sale was dominant with 17,054 person-years, which amounts to 62.7 % of the total. Other important sectors were the production of alcoholic beverages and operations connected with it, with 5,276 person-years or 19.4 %; and retail sale, with 3,606 person-years or 13.3 %.

The overall level of alcohol-related employment remained at the same level in the years 2000, at approximately 27,000 person-years. During 2001-2005, employment in the production of alcoholic beverages increased by 8.3 % and in retail sale by 13.8 %. Employment in on-premise sale decreased by 3.1 %. Compared with 1996, employment in retail sale increased by 806 person-years (28.7 %) and that in on-premise sale decreased by 1,546 person-years (8.3 %). The main cause for the decrease in alcohol-related employment was a decrease in the share of sales in the restaurant sector accounted for by alcoholic beverages.

The following can be said about relationships between alcohol-related employment and alcohol consumption from the year 2001 onwards:

- The employment trend in on-premise sale paralleled to some extent the trend in the monetary value of sales but not the volume (100% alcohol) of on-premise consumption.
- The employment trend in the production of alcoholic beverages paralleled the changes in the monetary value of recorded alcohol consumption until 2004, but not thereafter. The employment trend in production paralleled that in the volume of alcohol consumption (100% alcohol) through the entire period studied.
- The trend in alcohol-related employment in retail sale paralleled the changes in the monetary value of retail sales until 2004, but not thereafter. The trend in alcohol-related employment in retail sale paralleled the changes in the volume of retail consumption (100% alcohol) throughout the period studied.
- The trend in overall alcohol-related employment correlated to a degree with changes in the monetary value of recorded alcohol consumption but not with those in its volume. When comparing the employment in 2005 with that in 1996 (long-term), the following can be said:
- The trend in overall alcohol-related employment was opposite to that in the monetary value of alcohol consumption and to that in the volume of recorded alcohol consumption in 100% alcohol, and correlated fairly with changes in the employment in on-premise sale.

- While the recorded alcohol consumption in 100% alcohol per capita in 1996-2005 increased significantly (from 6.7 litres to 8.2 litres, i.e. by 22 %), overall alcohol-related employment decreased somewhat (from 29,000 person-years to 27,000 person-years, i.e. by 7 %).
- Employment in the production or retail sale of alcoholic beverages was not crucial to the changes in alcohol-related employment, but rather the employment in on-premise sale. This is due to the dominant position held by employment in on-premise sale in the overall level of alcohol-related employment.

ADDICTION REHABILITATION PROCEDURE

HOITONOHJAUS [ANVISNING TILL VÅRD]

Addiction rehabilitation is based on a recommendation between the central employers' and union confederations for reducing alcohol and drugs as harmful factors in working life. It involves a special rehabilitation model recommending that in workplaces employer and employees should jointly compile information on available places on rehabilitation-centre programmes and work out how, when necessary, rehabilitation can be carried out in practice. Such rehabilitation can be considered as an alternative to ending the employment relationship in cases where the question of doing so arises because of excessive alcohol consumption. A special rehabilitation agreement is concluded with the individual who is to undergo treatment.

A group of experts in the Centre for Occupational Safety has the task of implementing and developing workplace alcohol and drug programmes.

- Addiction rehabilitation is directed at individuals with a drink problem.
- The emphasis is nowadays on preventing harmful effects and promoting the control of alcohol abuse, and such activities are concentrated on individual abusers rather than the working community as a whole and all addiction groups.
- Aspects relating to alcohol and drugs are a permanent part of activities directed at maintenance of the capacity to work.

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