

18 December 2025

## Statistical Programme 2026 to 2030

---

### Foreword – Figures for tomorrow

Reliable statistics are society's memory and national capital. They support decision-making, research and everyday life – and build trust. Statistics help us understand society and its changes, especially when we face economic, social and environmental challenges.

Statistics Finland and other Finnish producers of statistics have a long history as producers of reliable data. The producers of statistics also renew data production to correspond to national and international requirements. The new strategy of the European Statistical System steers development towards customer-oriented, efficient and technologically modern statistics compilation.

Savings in public finances bring challenges, but they also open up new opportunities for data producers. Registers, private sector data and artificial intelligence offer tools for completely new and up-to-date statistics production. Responsibly utilised artificial intelligence and methods help to make production more efficient.

The changing world is reflected in the contents of the statistics. The new supply of data is largely based on the new requirements of the European statistical regulations. In the next few years, statistics will describe better than before the national economy, population development, households' consumption and assets, labour market and state of the environment, for example.

Statistics Finland is currently implementing a change programme, after which all our data and service production will be based on common data resources currently under construction. As a result of the change, our ability to produce new statistics and research data will improve when data materials are better organised than before and thus more easily combinable.

Statistics are produced as a result of extensive cooperation. In addition to Statistics Finland, the Official Statistics of Finland are produced by 11 other organisations. Cooperation ensures that statistics serve various information needs in society comprehensively and reliably.

This Statistical Programme shows how Finnish statistics production is renewed and responds to the data needs of society even in tight times. We hope that the programme will offer you an interesting outlook on the future of statistics.

*Markus Sovala*  
*Director General*

*Mari Ylä-Jarkko*  
*Deputy Director General*

18 December 2025

Contents

Statistical Programme 2026 to 2030 .....	1
Foreword – Figures for tomorrow .....	1
1. Statistics production undergoing changes.....	3
2. Economy and globalisation .....	5
3. Innovations and digitalisation .....	9
4. Society and equality .....	10
5. Sustainable development and the environment .....	16
6. Vitality of areas .....	19
7. New data sources and methods.....	20
8. Communication and promotion of the use of information.....	24
9. Information ecosystem and partnerships .....	25
10. Appendices (in Finnish only).....	28

18 December 2025

## 1. Statistics production undergoing changes

The Statistical Programme brings together the changes in Finland's statistics production for 2026 and its long-term development measures. The aim is to ensure that statistics remain reliable, effective and easy to use in future as well.

The strategy for the European Statistical System published in summer 2025 steers statistics production towards customer orientation, efficiency and technological renewal. Data collection is reduced by utilising administrative and enterprise data more than before and by combining unit-level data. At the same time, the dissemination and retrievability of statistics is improved by means of new technologies and artificial intelligence.

Central government savings require more efficient statistics production. Discontinuation is avoided by developing processes, renewing procedures and seeking additional funding. The objective is to ensure statistics production serving customers and its continuous development. The use of statistics is promoted by active communication and in close cooperation with domestic and international information actors.

The development priorities for 2024 to 2028 are the national economy, environment, population and wellbeing. There will be significant changes in national accounts and balance of payments due to international reviews and changes in the source data. Environmental statistics are strengthened to support monitoring of climate measures and biodiversity loss. Population statistics are developed especially to improve data concerning immigration. Investments are made to measure wellbeing, as concerns about inequality are growing.

The accuracy and timeliness of statistics improve when the new Standard Industrial Classification TOL 2025 is adopted. The classification takes into account the new economic activities generated by digitalisation, the effects of globalisation and information needs related to environmental values. The Business Register already adopted the classification in 2025, which enables its wider introduction in statistics and services.

In spring 2025, the UN approved a new handbook on national accounts, and the EU is currently updating the EU Regulation on national accounts (ESA<sup>1</sup>). The Commission proposal is expected by the end of 2026, and preparations are ongoing in Finland. The reform improves the quality, coverage and comparability of national accounts and balance of payments especially as concerns globalisation, digitalisation, wellbeing and sustainable development. The first changes will be visible in spring 2026 when three sets of statistics are combined into one whole.

---

<sup>1</sup> ESA, European System of Accounts

18 December 2025

Business statistics are renewed by utilising micro data linking (MDL<sup>2</sup>) that combines unit-level data without a new data collection. This allows us to analyse, for example, the dependencies of critical raw materials, group relationships and international trade structures – for both goods and services. Enterprises' response burden also decreases significantly when Finnish Customs adopts export data collected by other Member States in the compilation of statistics on EU imports of goods starting from the statistical reference year 2026.

The framework regulation on social statistics and the future framework regulation on population statistics steer the review of data contents and harmonisation of data from EU countries. In 2026, the Labour Force Survey will provide new data on reconciliation of work and family life and platform work. The statistics on living conditions publish health data for the first time in three years. As regards the population projection, the possibility of updating at a more frequent cycle than at present will be examined. Experimental statistics will also be produced, such as monthly data on wages and salaries from the Incomes Register, and the first data on debts and loan servicing expenses based on the Positive credit register.

Environmental statistics will be extended to cover environmental subsidies, forest accounts and ecosystem accounts. The publication of environmental subsidies was started regularly from 2023, forest accounts from 2025 and the production of ecosystem accounts will begin in 2026. The work is carried out in cooperation with Statistics Finland, the Natural Resources Institute Finland and the Finnish Environment Institute. The report according to the Paris Climate Convention will be published in 2026, describing climate policy measures, greenhouse gas emission trends and projections, as well as the effects of climate change.

In 2026 to 2028, energy statistics will focus on monitoring the production and use of renewable energy and the adoption of new technology. Experimental statistics on households' electricity use and detailed data on energy use in different modes of transport will be published in 2026.

Uniform technical solutions enable utilisation of extensive register data and interfaces in statistics production. Up-to-date registers, such as the Incomes Register and the Positive credit register, speed up data production. There are high expectations concerning the Real-Time Economy cooperation coordinated by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office, which enables transfer of economic data directly from enterprises' systems. The use of private sector data will also grow, and the EU's updated Regulation on European statistics (223/2009) improves statistical authorities' access to new data.

Machine learning is introduced in statistics production especially in stages requiring manual work, such as in classifying data, detecting errors and combining large data masses. The work complies with the principles of responsible AI: clarity, transparency and repeatability.

Understanding statistics is a key civic skill. The utilisation of information is supported by developing dissemination and communication. Many statistical

---

<sup>2</sup> MDL, [Micro Data Linking](#)

18 December 2025

authorities develop their web services so that statistics would be more easily available than before. Statistics Finland invests in developing and standardising services and building and utilising data resources in the production of statistics, research data and services.

The Statistical Programme includes the statistics and services produced by Statistics Finland, as well as the statistics belonging to the European Statistical Programme produced by other producers of statistics, as well as the Official Statistics of Finland (OSF) and their development. The other producers of statistics are Finnish Customs, the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), the Finnish Immigration Service, the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), the Finnish Centre for Pensions, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Social Insurance Institution (Kela), the National Land Survey of Finland, the Finnish Environment Institute (Syke), and the KEHA centre.

The following sections present major reforms by topic and long-term development objectives. More detailed information about the statistics to be published, data collections and services can be found in the appendices.

## 2. Economy and globalisation

*The structures of the economy are undergoing continuous change both globally and nationally. Economic innovations and new kinds of business activities challenge the content and compilation of statistics. Changing information needs can be answered by offering more diversified information about the development of production, business activities and consumption. The statistics on the economy and globalisation are produced on the following topics: national economy, enterprises, prices and consumption, and housing and construction.*

The statistics on the [national economy](#) contain numerous macroeconomic statistics describing the whole economy, the most important of which are the national accounts and balance of payments. The national accounts describe the structure of the national economy and changes in it. The best known indicator of the national accounts is gross domestic product. The balance of payments describes connections between the national economy and the rest of the world from the perspectives of the real economy and financing.

The compilation of national accounts and balance of payments statistics is currently under revision. In spring 2025, the UN approved a new manual that steers statistics production (SNA<sup>3</sup>) and the IMF published a new manual on balance of payments (BPM7<sup>4</sup>). The revisions help to improve the quality, coverage and international comparability of national accounts and balance of payments in terms of globalisation, digitalisation, wellbeing and sustainable development. In Europe, the focus of development has already shifted, together with the revision of the UN manual, to updating the EU's Regulation on national

---

<sup>3</sup> SNA, System of National Accounts

<sup>4</sup> BPM7, Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual

18 December 2025

accounts (ESA). The European Commission is expected to present its proposal for the updated Regulation by the end of 2026. The updated Regulation is expected to come into force in EU countries in 2030. In connection with the review, the time series of national accounts will be revised to correspond with new methods defined in the Regulation.

The European Central Bank (ECB) will also review the reporting of euro area macroeconomic statistics, with a particular impact on the balance of payments and financial accounts. The update of the ECB's guidelines requires the production of new data which complement and partly exceed the requirements of the ESA and balance of payments regulation. The update progresses alongside the ESA revision. The ECB takes the impact of the ESA revision into account in its own guidelines and updates are made so that they support statistical practices in accordance with the ESA.

The information system of the national accounts and balance of payments will be revised completely so that the system can be used to produce the statistics required by the regulation amendment. The revision of the information system is extensive and will take several years. Its quality objective is the internal congruence of national accounts and balance of payments data. The planning of the information system considers several ongoing revisions that change the source data of national accounts and balance of payments (e.g. the Real-Time Economy work influencing enterprise data and the Integrated reporting framework for banks (IReF<sup>5</sup>) with an effect on data collections by banks). The release package of national accounts and balance of payments will be renewed at the same time, first by combining three sets of statistics starting from 2026. The combining aims at a clearer set of releases for customers and a more straightforward and efficient production process than before.

The statistics describing the national economy are also used in the EU as a basis for administrative evaluations. The evaluations utilise data on gross national income and value added tax that affect EU membership fees, as well as data on general government deficit and debt used in monitoring the Growth and Stability Pact. The monitoring of the European Semester is supported by producing more extensive data than before on general government deficit and debt and by following what new demands the EU's new economic governance rules (EGR)<sup>6</sup> will bring for statistics on general government finances. In 2025, the new fiscal policy rules made it possible for Member States to apply a national exception clause connected to increased defence expenditure. This brought new obligations to reporting defence expenditure as well. Furthermore, Finland's fiscal policy legislation is currently being updated.

The [business statistics](#) describe the structure, activity and finances of enterprises in versatile ways. In recent years, the objectives of the EU Regulation on business statistics (EBS<sup>7</sup>) have been met in the development of statistics: developing

---

<sup>5</sup> IReF, Integrated Reporting Framework

<sup>6</sup> [https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-and-fiscal-governance/evolution-eu-economic-governance/new-economic-governance-framework\\_en](https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-and-fiscal-governance/evolution-eu-economic-governance/new-economic-governance-framework_en)

<sup>7</sup> EBS, European Business Statistics

18 December 2025

statistics on service industries, improving the timeliness of statistics and reducing the response burden. Once the reforms have been completed, the main emphasis will shift more strongly to efficient utilisation of existing data. Because of the rapid changes in data needs, Eurostat has started preparing the renewal of the EBS Regulation during 2025. The objective is especially to ensure the relevance of the statistical area and reduce the burden on both enterprises and statistical authorities. The Commission aims to complete the proposal for amending the regulation by mid-2028.

The central element in the development of business statistics is the combination of unit-level data in a new way. So-called micro data linking offers means for new ways of utilising unit-level data in business statistics and between different topics as well. This is a cost-effective way of producing new data without a new data collection. The development work will continue, as well as cooperation to produce new data on the EU level. Examples of this are joint projects in which harmonised databases and shared program codes are developed with several EU countries. These solutions are utilised to analyse countries' dependencies on critical raw materials, enterprises' group relationships or international trade structures, while considering international trade in both goods and services.

The Standard Industrial Classification is reviewed and the first business statistics, statistics on industrial output, statistics on service commodities and statistics on business subsidies will start to use the new industrial and product classifications in the releases of 2026. The publication of many annually published business statistics has a longer lag due to the introduction of the classification review: structural business and financial statement statistics, regional statistics on entrepreneurial activity and foreign affiliates in Finland will be published for the first time with the new classification at the beginning of 2027.

The release schedules of statistics on economic trends will also be reviewed due to reduced resources. The publication of the index of turnover of service industries will accelerate from the beginning of 2026 by around four days. The release lag of producer price indices for services, in turn, grows by two days and that of the index of turnover in industry by seven days.

The release package of business statistics also comprise some experimental statistics, such as value added based international trade and corporate acquisitions. These supplement the picture given by official statistics on entrepreneurial activity. Funding is currently being sought for these statistics so that their publication can be continued in future as well.

The statistics describing international trade in goods are remodelled significantly on the EU level. One main development area is the collection of data for the statistics. The aim is that all Member States collect export data on intra-EU trade goods, but data on internal trade imports are constructed in the Member States from export data collected by other countries. Exchange of export data between EU countries started from the statistical reference year 2022. The quality of the export data sent by other Member States has been examined carefully at Finnish Customs. The data on imports of goods for statistics on intra-EU trade has

18 December 2025

widened when the entire export data of other Member States are available for compiling import statistics.

Finnish Customs will adopt export data collected by other Member States in the compilation of statistics on EU imports of goods starting from the statistical reference year 2026. Export data collected by other Member States will fully replace the data collected from Finnish import enterprises. Starting from the statistical reference year 2026, the obligation to provide data on intra-EU trade concerns only EU exports, which lowers enterprises' administrative burden considerably. The methodological change has effects on individual variables of import data in different classifications, but the total level of import data is in line with the data produced by the previous method. No changes will be made to the data collection of countries outside the EU, but the main data source is still the customs declarations.

Prices and consumption are part of the overall picture of the economy. The statistics help measure price development and consumers' confidence in the economy, households' consumption and structure of consumption.

The Consumer Price Index describes development in the prices of goods and services purchased by households in Finland. The Consumer Price Index is used as a general measure of inflation. The coverage and quality of the price index is improved with the help of new data and methods. Publishing of inflation data by population group will continue as experimental statistics in 2026. The calculation of the regional consumer price index is discontinued as part of Statistics Finland's productivity measures. The UN's revised Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose COICOP<sup>8</sup> will be adopted in the consumer price index in connection with the change of the base year (2025=100) in early 2026. In the statistics on international price comparison, data will be released according to the reviewed classification for the first time in 2026. The base year of the price index of basic municipal services will be changed during 2026.

The main data source describing households' consumption is the Household Budget Survey conducted roughly every five years. The reviewed COICOP classification was adopted in the statistics on households' consumption in 2024, and the data have also served as the basis for the classification revisions of national accounts and the consumer price index. The next Household Budget Survey will be carried out in 2026 and data will be published in 2028.

Statistics on housing and construction describe the life cycle of dwellings and buildings from their construction stage to dwelling sales or rental use, as well as renovation and maintenance costs of dwellings and buildings. In addition, the statistics contain data on the structure of the dwelling and building stock and the housing conditions of the population.

A focus point of the development is the statistics concerning the commercial property market due to the new EU Regulation, and the development work will continue during 2026. The commercial property price index is produced as

---

<sup>8</sup> COICOP, Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose

18 December 2025

experimental statistics, and the work focuses on the development of other indicators describing commercial property, such as the rent index of commercial property.

In the coming years, internationally comparable indices related to housing prices will also be developed. The indices of prices of dwellings and owner-occupied housing and the quality of the index of rents of dwellings are being developed, which is the data basis of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, is being improved. The methods, timeliness of data and quality of the statistics on owner-occupied housing are improved because statistical data on owner-occupied housing will be included in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices in the longer term. Base year changes in accordance with the regulation are implemented in the price indices of dwellings in housing companies and real estate, and in the index of rents of dwellings. Data on the 2025=100 indices will be published in spring 2026. The data basis of the index of rents of dwellings is expanded in the same connection. In accordance with the regulation, updating of the base year is also made to the Building Cost Index, and data on the 2025=100 index will be published in February 2026.

The development of statistics on the green transition is also connected to the statistics on buildings and dwellings, the quality of which will be improved by developing the data basis relevant to the monitoring of climate change. This means improving the quality of data on the heating system of buildings so that the statistics on energy consumption in housing can in future be produced from building-specific data. Experimental statistics on the electricity use of household-dwelling units will be published in 2026. By contrast, experimental statistics on the numbers of sales and rental advertisements of dwellings will no longer be produced as concerns data for 2026.

The aim of the statistics on real estate purchase prices produced by the National Land Survey is to improve the reliability and quality of the data content of the purchase price register in 2026.

### 3. Innovations and digitalisation

*Digitalisation is a significant factor shaping the functioning of society and people's lives. In addition to digitalisation, research and development activities and innovations play a key role in the competitiveness of the economy. Innovation and digitalisation are described with five sets of statistics on innovation, research and development, and use of information and communications technology.*

Enterprises' use of information technology is examined annually in the statistics on the use of information technology in enterprises. It provides a picture of the utilisation of digital solutions in business operations. In coming years, the statistics will regularly publish information on the utilisation of data and use of artificial intelligence, for example.

The prevalence and use purposes of the Internet by the population is described in the annually published statistics on the use of information and communications

18 December 2025

technology by individuals. The statistics contain population group-specific data on the use of digital media, social media, web services of authorities and public administration, and on online commerce. Data are also published in the statistics on problems with Internet use, data security and data protection.

The progress of digitalisation is monitored and its measurement is developed both in the EU and nationally. Indicators are published for monitoring the European digital decade in statistics concerning the use of information technology in enterprises and by individuals.

The annually published statistics on research and development describe the resources used for research and for product and process development. The statistics are used to monitor, for example, the objective set in the Government Programme on the share of R&D expenditure of gross domestic product. In the act on the funding of government R&D activities for 2024 to 2030 a target is set for the amount of authorisations and appropriations in 2030 to correspond to 1.2 per cent of GDP.

Data on the public funding of research and development are obtained from the annual statistics on government R&D funding in the state budget. The statistics describe government R&D funding by administrative branch, organisation and social policy objective category.

The statistics on innovation published every second year describe enterprises' innovation, its prevalence, characteristics and potential, as well as factors and themes closely connected to enterprises' operating environment and innovation activity. Data on enterprises' innovation activity in 2022 to 2024 will be published in spring 2026. In addition, financial statement indicators on innovation activity are published as experimental statistics.

Similarly to other business statistics, statistics on research and development and the use of information technology in enterprises will be published according to the new TOL 2025 classification for the first time in autumn 2026.

## 4. Society and equality

*Topical issues related to society and equality include wellbeing, changes in the age structure of the population, employment situation and immigration. In the development of social statistics, emphasis is given to complementing the blind spots of information and on the introduction of new electronic data collection methods. Improved international comparability of data helps in perceiving the situation in Finnish society. Statistics describing society and equality are produced on the following topics: population and society, justice and elections, work, wages and livelihood, education, time use as well as health and social protection.*

The statistics on [population and society](#) contain data on population changes and population structure, as well as population projection. Population statistics cover information on birth rate, mortality, families, migration and causes of death. In addition, data are produced on gender equality and equality.

18 December 2025

The development of social statistics is still guided by the Framework Regulation on social statistics (IESS<sup>9</sup>) that entered into force in 2021, by which the data contents of the statistics are revised and the data are harmonised in EU countries on a more detailed level than before. The regulation concerns the Survey on income and living conditions, the Labour Force Survey, the Adult Education Survey and the Household Budget Survey.

The framework Regulation on population statistics (ESOP<sup>10</sup>) was approved by the European Parliament in November 2025. The Regulation defines the framework for long-term development for population statistics and for the statistics included in the EU's population and housing census. The more specific data content of European statistics is defined in the Implementing Regulation, which is prepared during 2026. As regards population projections, the need and possibilities for updating the projection with a more frequent cycle are considered.

Statistics describing immigration are also developed by both Statistics Finland and the Finnish Immigration Service to respond to the growing data needs. In 2026, population data concerning immigration will be supplemented with data derived from residence permit data.

The project to review the Finnish Immigration Service's reporting and statistical system has been underway for several years (2020 to 2025). The aim is to transfer the production of statistics belonging to the European Statistical System compiled by the Finnish Immigration Service to use the data sources of the new data resource during 2026. The change relates to technical updating of the data resource platform and it does not affect the content of the published statistics.

The new classification of diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO) will be adopted in the statistics on causes of death. Preparations for the introduction of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11<sup>11</sup>) started in Finland in 2023 and according to the current plan, the classification will be introduced starting from 2028. In addition, the aim is to speed up the publication of the statistics on causes of death over the longer term. This, however, requires the digitalisation of cause of death certificates.

Gender equality is described with several statistics, and progress is also being made in the compilation of statistics on equality. The publishing of statistics on both gender equality and immigration will be reviewed. The aim of the review is to expand the content of data published on the web with new thematic pages.

The statistics on [justice and elections](#) describe the development of debt restructuring, bankruptcies and enforcement matters, as well as changes in offences and coercive measures. Election statistics are used to describe both election candidates and voters.

The production and reporting of justice statistics also increasingly includes international obligations, mainly in the form of directives. These statistics

---

<sup>9</sup> IESS, Integrated European Social Statistics

<sup>10</sup> ESOP, European Statistics on Population

<sup>11</sup> ICD, International Classification of Diseases

18 December 2025

describe, for example, violence against women, human trafficking, illegal immigration or corruption.

The production of the statistics on prosecutions, sentences and punishments will be renewed entirely as the system used as its main source is replaced with the new information system of courts and the prosecution service (AIPA<sup>12</sup>). The data obtained from the new system make the processing of data in the criminal process more efficient and improve the quality of data. In future, new data will also enable statistical examination of data on victims of offences, which is an important development step from the perspective of statistics compilation. This expands the data content of the statistics and supports more comprehensive monitoring and analysis work on crime and legal processes.

Statistics Finland produces official statistics on all national elections. Statistical data are published, for example, on the candidates, those elected, persons entitled to vote, those who voted and support gained by the parties. More statistics will be presented as time series than before. The use of the electronic voting register is expected to expand in the coming years and this will enable more extensive analysis of voting behaviour.

**Statistics on employment, wages and salaries and livelihood** produce data on the situation of the labour market, for example about employment, unemployment and open job vacancies. In addition, statistics are produced on working conditions, labour disputes and labour costs. The population's livelihood is described with the help of several statistics on wages and salaries and income. The overall picture of the population's activity and livelihood is complemented by statistics on debts and assets, as well as on living conditions. The Social Insurance Institution's statistics on income security benefits (e.g. labour market support, basic social assistance, parental allowance and student financial aid) supplement data on the population's livelihood. The distribution of income by population group is described comprehensively in the income distribution statistics.

The Labour Force Survey describes the population's participation in the labour market. The data for the survey are collected monthly with a sample survey. During 2026, new data will be released on reconciliation of work and family life, and data will be collected on work carried out through digital platforms. Planning and funding applications for the 2028 Quality of Work Life Survey will also be started in 2026. In addition to the Labour Force Survey, the Quality of Work Life Survey and employment statistics, development of employment and changes in working life can be monitored with the help of the employment service statistics published by the KEHA Centre, which are based on the data of the customer register used by employment authorities.

The renewal of the source systems of the employment service statistics continued in 2025, which still requires changes to the content of the statistics. In addition, the transfer of employment services to municipalities at the beginning of 2025 caused changes to the use of the statistics and, for example, to regional classifications. At the end of 2025, a project for the revision of the employment service statistics system will be started, where the production of the statistics will

---

<sup>12</sup> AIPA, Data bank project set up by the Ministry of Justice

18 December 2025

be transferred to the systems of the KEHA Centre to seek savings in the production of statistics. The aim of the revision project is also to improve the usability of statistics and to renew data contents.

The compilation of statistics on the topic of working life will be further developed by utilising new data materials, such as the Incomes Register's pay, pension income and benefit data. Based on the new data, the production of the monthly Incomes Register statistics on wages and salaries will continue as experimental statistics. The data content of the statistics on the population's main type of activity by month produced as experimental statistics will be moved to become part of employment statistics releases during 2026.

The Incomes Register's data will be used to develop further statistics concerning small enterprises' wages and salaries and labour cost data, which will become statutory<sup>13</sup> at the beginning of 2026. The latest data from the Labour Cost Survey conducted every four years for the statistical reference year 2024 will also be published in 2026.

Statistics on labour market and wages and salaries that produce industry-specific data will start to produce data according to the new Standard Industrial Classification starting from 2026. In addition, changes caused by the reform of regional state administration are considered in data production.

In addition to annual data, data on health, on which data have last been released three years earlier, will be released in the statistics on living conditions in 2026. The data are based on the EU-SILC<sup>14</sup> survey. In addition, data will be collected in 2026 on the labour market and housing produced every three years and on over-indebtedness, consumption and assets produced every six years. Data will also be collected and produced in 2026 for the statistics on households' assets to be released in 2027. In autumn 2026, data on persons' debts and loan servicing expenses will be published monthly as experimental statistics based on the Positive credit register. The publication frequency of the experimental statistics on inheritances and gifts will be reduced and the statistics will not be published in 2026.

The Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela) is the main agency implementing social protection in Finland. Social protection levels off income inequalities between families and individuals and guarantees a sufficient livelihood for everyone. Statistical data on social protection are published in the Social Insurance Institution's [Info Tray](#), to which open data content is constantly added.

The statistical publications of the Social Insurance Institution are also currently being renewed: During 2025, all ten topic-specific OSF statistical publications were renewed into web format. This improved the usability and accessibility of the releases. In addition, utilising automation will speed up the publication of statistics in coming years.

The Finnish Centre for Pensions produces statistics on pensioners and recipients of earnings-related pensions in Finland as well as on those insured for an

---

<sup>13</sup> LMB, Labour Market statistics on Businesses

<sup>14</sup> EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

18 December 2025

earnings-related pension and total pension expenditure. The production of the statistics is based on the registers of the Finnish earnings-related pension system and the Social Insurance Institution's pension registers. The data are also published as open data in the Finnish Centre for Pensions' statistical database, which contains more detailed data and long time series. The conversion of present PDF format statistical publications into online publications will be started during 2026.

The [education statistics](#) publish data on early childhood education and care, educational institutions, education, the population's educational structure and student flows. New data warehouses of the educational administration have been used more extensively in education statistics. This aims to lower the response burden, speed up the publication of statistics and diversify statistics production.

The coverage of the Register of Completed Education and Degrees is improved by seeking solutions to complement data on qualifications and degrees completed abroad. The statistics on support for learning will be renewed as a result of changed legislation in 2025 to 2026. The statistics on continuing vocational training (CVTS) are produced at five-year intervals, next for the statistical reference year 2025. Data collection for the statistics on participation in adult education made every six years will be carried out next in 2028. Statistical data on liberal adult education are produced starting from 2025 after a break of two years.

Social statistics also include statistics describing [culture and time use](#). Of the statistics on the topic, the mass media statistics and the statistics on participation in leisure activities were discontinued starting from 2025. Cultural statistics are published with a more concise data content than before. As new data content, data on basic education in arts are published in the cultural statistics starting from the statistical reference year 2025.

The next data collection period of the Time Use Survey, which examines the structure of time use in Finland every ten years, will be around 2032.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare produces statistics on different [health and social protection](#) topics to support decision-making, development and research. In the next few years, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare will engage in development work to improve the national data resource on healthcare, social welfare and wellbeing<sup>15</sup>. The data resource widely serves the secondary use of data on healthcare and social services and promotion of wellbeing and health. In addition, tools for data collection and reporting will be developed and these tools will be gradually taken into use. The thl.fi online service to be introduced in spring 2026 will collect various statistics and monitoring into a more phenomenon-based Data and statistics section.

By the end of 2027, a new data collection method will be established in collection of data on access to services in specialised health care, which will speed up the collection and publication of data and improve their quality. In future, statistics concerning admission to care will be released in the early part of the year, and they will refer to the previous statistical reference year as a whole. Monthly data

---

<sup>15</sup>National data resource on wellbeing and social welfare and health care

18 December 2025

on admission to care can be found in summaries and data cubes, in addition to which new graphs on the key data will be highlighted on the statistics pages.

The development of the register on health and social services' financial, personnel and operational data (TAHTO) will investigate the possibilities of speeding up the publication of statistics on healthcare and social services personnel in cooperation with other government agencies and develop statistics on the unit costs of healthcare and social services.

The compilation of statistics on healthcare and social services, for which the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare is responsible, will be gradually renewed in accordance with the Act on Electronic Processing of Client Data in Healthcare and Social Welfare. The Act obliges to reconcile the data structures of statistical and register data with the customer and patient data structures of the Kanta services so that the regular data collections required by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare can be implemented with nationwide information system services by the end of 2029.

This obligation alters the data collection of several statistics and at the same time improves timeliness and the coverage of the statistics. The change is fastest visible in the statistics on social welfare. The new monitoring register on social welfare enables a comprehensive reform of statistics on social welfare in coming years. New data on social welfare customers will be published as statistical pilots during 2026. In addition, the utilisation of data from the Kanta services will continue during 2026 in statistics on access to primary healthcare and in the reform of the fertility treatment register. Later on, statistics compilation receives new data on other topics as the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare's right to access data expands to situation picture data on preparedness and contingency preparations, data on equipment and supplies in health care, and emergency response centre data concerning emergency medical care and social emergency services.

As an exception, the statistics on occupational diseases and suspected occupational diseases produced by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health contain data on two new data years in two successive publication years. The annual publication is due to be revised in 2026, when its presentation will be updated. Data on confirmed occupational disease cases in Finland are delivered to Eurostat according to agreed practices.

The image of society given by regularly published social statistics will also be extended in 2026 by means of several commissioned surveys.

The survey on inflation expectations and consumption decisions examines households' consumption decisions and expectations related to the economy. The Working Life Barometer examines the quality of working life and working conditions from the viewpoint of wage and salary earners. The themes of the study include organisation of work, working time and remuneration systems, learning at work, discrimination, harassment, bullying and violence at the workplace, work capacity and health, well-being at work, influencing possibilities, and labour market prospects.

The Crime Victim Survey follows the security situation of citizens and changes in it. The survey asks about having become a victim of crimes, experienced safety

18 December 2025

and criminality in Finland. The survey on evacuees examines whether the political and financial preferences of the descendants of evacuees and non-evacuees differ from each other.

The International Social Survey Programme extensively studies people's attitudes and opinions about Finland and being Finnish.

The coverage of the data content of education statistics is also improved with several separately funded data collections. The inquiry on liberal adult education and basic arts education collects data on education aimed at persons of all ages. Data on support for learning in pre-primary education in early childhood education are collected to supplement the content of the Finnish National Agency for Education's Koski database. The review of legislation on support for learning provided in pre-primary and comprehensive education and support for schooling starting from 1 August 2025 is considered in the inquiry. The questionnaire on special education and religion and worldview studies in basic education collects data on part-time special education in comprehensive schools and on religion and worldview studies provided in comprehensive education.

## 5. Sustainable development and the environment

*Climate change, biodiversity loss and the measures taken to mitigate them require more extensive statistical data than at present. The EU's climate and energy policy gives Member States binding and tighter targets and obligations, the monitoring of which requires data. The energy market has also changed significantly in the last few years. The changes in the geopolitical situation have speeded up the need to shift away from the fossil economy and brought permanent changes to the energy market. Additionally, there is a need for statistical data describing energy efficiency, sustainable development, circular economy, organic production and low-emission transport modes. Statistics on sustainable development and the environment are produced on the following topics: energy, environment, agriculture, forestry and fishery, and transport and tourism.*

In the next few years, the development of [energy and environmental statistics](#) will focus on expanding and specifying the statistics regulated by the EU Regulation on energy statistics and the Regulation on environmental accounts<sup>16</sup>.

In 2026 to 2027, energy statistics will aim to improve data contents describing the production and use of renewable energy and the adoption of new technology. In future, the sustainability of fuels will be more clearly visible in statistics production as well. The statistics describe, for example, how renewable energy and electricity and new fuels, such as hydrogen and synthetic fuels, replace the use of fossil fuels in industrial processes and transport. The statistics content of the topic will expand to describe energy reserves supplementing wind and solar power, as well as waste heat used in heating, heat recovered from the environment and heating solutions integrated into buildings.

---

<sup>16</sup>Amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules

18 December 2025

Changes in the energy system, decentralised production and technological advances bring new topics into statistics. Statistics on energy consumption in different sectors and main industries will be developed. In future, building and enterprise-specific data, obtained from the [datahub](#) for electricity, for example, will be increasingly utilised in the compilation of statistics. These changes particularly concern the service industries and energy use in the built environment. In addition, new and more accurate data will be produced on the energy use of different modes of transport starting from 2025.

The production of energy, waste and emission data will be reviewed in an ongoing development project aimed at improving the quality of data and supporting Statistics Finland's readiness to respond to data needs concerning the topic starting from 2026. In addition, a new calculation system for energy and emission data for transport and non-road machinery has been developed, by means of which new data will be published starting from 2026.

The Regulation on environmental economic accounts will be extended to cover environmental subsidies, forest accounts and ecosystem accounts. Regular production of the statistics on environmental subsidies was started in 2023 and that of forest accounts in 2025. The objective is to start regulation-based reporting on ecosystem accounts in 2026. Preparations for the production of data on ecosystem accounts are made in cooperation between Statistics Finland, the Finnish Environment Institute and the Natural Resources Institute Finland.

The statistics on greenhouse gases are based on annual reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals to the EU and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The data are included in the Biennial Transparency Report submitted every two years in accordance with the Paris Agreement, which will next be published in 2026. Statistics Finland coordinates the preparation of the entire report and international auditing of reports in Finland. The Biennial Transparency Reports are made in cooperation with various ministries and expert organisations. They extensively describe Finland's climate policy and measures, greenhouse gas emission trends and projections for the development of emissions, the effects of climate change and adaptation to climate change, achievement of emission reduction commitments, and support provided to developing countries for climate action.

In addition, the greenhouse gas inventory data are used annually in the Government's annual climate change report to Parliament, for example. The data are used to describe Finland's emission development and monitor the progress of the emission reduction targets and the national carbon neutrality target by 2035 according to the Climate Change Act.

There is a great need for monitoring indicators describing the attainment of the goals of the national and international climate policy. The calculation of the national Greenhouse Gas Inventory is continuously developed. For example, the ongoing revision of the calculation system for transport will specify inventory data. Methodological changes to the inventory and new source data are considered in the time series, which is why the sinks and emissions of previous years also change.

During 2026 and 2027, Statistics Finland maintains and develops the monitoring and indicator database of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development agreed

18 December 2025

by the UN in 2015. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>17</sup> consists of 17 global goals and 169 targets. The production of the data content is supported by a cooperation group set up by Statistics Finland with representatives of the main producers of data: the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Natural Resources Institute Finland, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare and the Finnish Environment Institute, and a network of producers of sustainable development indicators (SDG), comprising 20 other organisations.

The climate statistics produced by the Finnish Meteorological Institute present data on average annual temperature, precipitation, air pressure, moisture, snow depth, wind and sunshine, and total radiation. The statistics are based on the weather station observations of the climate database. The aim is to adapt the production of statistics to the savings targets of the Finnish Meteorological Institute so that data production is also possible in future. In practice, this probably means an increasingly sparser observation network and automation.

The hydrological observations statistics of the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) contain data on regional precipitation, snow water equivalent, ground frost and groundwater level, water level, surface water temperature, discharge, and ice thickness. The compilation of statistics on hydrological observations will be developed in order to obtain more accurate data, for example on the effects of climate change on water resources. The Finnish Environment Institute also manages and collects various data related to the environment and its state used for international and national reporting obligations, also through statistics compilation. These include data on emissions of air impurities, state of water bodies, nutrient load and natural alluviation, volume of waste exports and imports, and water supply reports.

The Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) produces the majority of Finland's statistics on [agriculture, forestry and fishery](#) and on hunting. The statistical obligations of Luke expanded at the beginning of 2025. That was based on the SAIO<sup>18</sup> Regulation concerning agricultural production inputs and outputs that entered into force at the beginning of 2025. The ongoing development of the EU legislation on fisheries statistics together with the revision of the control regulation will lead to changes in the statistics on fishing. The drafting of the regulation is under way and will probably be completed in 2026. In 2025, Luke started to produce forest accounts statistics related to the aforementioned expansion of the Regulation on environmental economic accounts.

The statistics production at Luke also faces pressure to cut down on government spending. This means reduction of non-regulation-based statistics and allocation of labour input to new regulation-based statistics, development tasks to increase efficiency, and customer-financed work.

In addition to statistics, Luke publishes [indicators](#) with which the attainment of the targets of the agricultural policy and the National Forest Strategy and development of Finland's bioeconomy can be monitored.

---

<sup>17</sup> SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals

<sup>18</sup> SAIO, Statistics on Agricultural Input and Output

18 December 2025

The [statistics on transport and tourism](#) produce exhaustive data on mobility, means of transport and the transport infrastructure. Statistics are produced on the road, water, air and railway transport network, the use of the network and vehicles, as well as on road traffic accidents. In addition, the statistics describe domestic and foreign tourism: the volume of tourism and accommodation and travel destinations. Statistics on game accidents are published as experimental statistics.

The data content of transport statistics will be extended over the next few years, for instance, in connection with the development of emission calculations for transport. In addition, the content of statistics on road traffic accidents needs to be developed by publishing data on those seriously injured in accidents and by producing a situation picture of the safety of cyclists, moped riders and motorcyclists, as well as on new modes of transport. The long-term development work relates to the implementation of the Transport Safety Strategy and its tasks set up by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The data of the statistics on tourism have been extended by publishing data on overnight stays based on international accommodation platform sites. The aim is also to produce comprehensive statistics over the next few years on short-term accommodation activities provided through domestic and foreign platforms that are not included in accommodation statistics.

The Matkailijamittari service describes the numbers of foreign tourists, their spending, carbon footprint and background information on travel, the data of the indicator have been published on its [website](#) since summer 2023, in the statistical service Rudolf and as open data.

## 6. Vitality of areas

*High quality regional data are needed for monitoring economic, social and ecological sustainability. Regional data are also used for administrative needs, for example, for calculating central government transfers to local government and defining EU regional aids. Regional accounts and regional statistics on entrepreneurial activity are produced as separate regional statistics. In addition, regional data are published as part of several different statistics and information services. Higher quality geographic data are also needed for the development of regional data.*

In the reform of state regional administration, 10 Economic Development Centres will be established at the beginning of 2026 based on the present 15 ELY Centres. The reform is considered in the statistics on population, working life and transport and in the services published on regional data. The regional statistics on entrepreneurial activity will exceptionally not be published until the beginning of 2027 due to the adoption of the new Standard Industrial Classification.

Regional statistics are developed in international cooperation by taking part in Eurostat's project on data collection for city and subnational statistics<sup>19</sup>. The

---

<sup>19</sup> Data collection for City and Subnational Statistics

18 December 2025

project gathers data concerning the population, education, labour market and economy for Finland's nine largest towns and surrounding areas. Statistics are compiled from data collected by Statistics Finland and the towns and are published in Eurostat's City Statistics database together with other cities in Europe. The database contains long and comparable time series on European towns and cities.

The location data of statistical data are developed further. This improves the utilisation of location data for the production of regional statistics. The aim is that high-quality location data would always be exploitable in statistics production, and that the published statistics could be utilised better together with other data for regional analyses, for example.

The integration of statistics and geographic data is advanced by participating in national and international cooperation. Statistics Finland has coordinated the work that has created an operating model for integrating statistics and geographic data in statistics production<sup>20</sup>. The operating model has been adapted for national use and development measures have been compiled into the Geospatial and Statistical Information in Finland (GSFI<sup>21</sup>) roadmap. The measures are implemented in a cooperation project lasting until the end of 2026. The project launches a pilot project for a model for the national small area division and study on further measures. The model for the small area division forms a uniform foundation and structure for hierarchical regional statistical data. Various actors in the national network for the integration of statistics and geospatial data set up to advance interoperability promote the utilisation of geographic data in statistics production. The network is coordinated by Statistics Finland, the National Land Survey of Finland and the Finnish Environment Institute.

In certain instances, the interoperability of statistics and geographic data requires completely new data and methods. Earth Observation data collected by satellites and AI methods offer a new chance to supplement register data and in places produce completely new data as a foundation or support to statistics compilation. Development is underway and concrete results are likely in the next few years.

Statistics Finland maintains geographic data interface services from which Statistics Finland's open geographic data can be downloaded. Open geographic data include municipality-based statistical areas, postal code areas, statistical grids and road traffic accidents.

## 7. New data sources and methods

*Enterprises' business activity and the activities of the public sector and citizens are increasingly digital and produce new types of data materials to be utilised in statistics production. New data materials supplement and replace conventional data and they enable faster production of new information on different topics*

---

<sup>20</sup> [GSGF Europe, Global Statistical Geospatial Framework](#)

<sup>21</sup> GSFI, Geospatial and Statistical Information in Finland

18 December 2025

*and review of data production methods. Even when using new data, data security and data protection are ensured in compliance with the Statistics Act, the national Public Information Management Act and the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR<sup>22</sup>). The methodological development of statistics compilation is guided by the innovation agenda of the EU statistical institutes adopted at the beginning of 2023.*

The common and uniform technical solutions to be adopted by central government make it possible to use extensive, new type of register data and various interfaces in statistics production. Up-to-date register data, such as the Incomes Register and the Positive credit register, enable faster and more extensive data production than before when data obtained from registers can be processed and combined as the basis for data production.

The Positive credit register was started in spring 2024 with consumer credit data and will be expanded further with data on business credits in spring 2026. The data derived from the register change the data basis for statistics on debts, which in the near future has an effect on statistics on indebtedness, statistics on households' assets, and other statistics describing livelihood and financial accounts. The continuously updated register also makes it possible to speed up the publication of statistics related to debts.

The Real-Time Economy ecosystem coordinated by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office aims to enable the digital movement of economic data between different actors. In this case, enterprises' financial data would be available for statistical purposes directly from the enterprises' or accounting firms' systems or from the central government interface in a structured form (eKuitit, online invoices, other procurement messages). This would reduce the need for data collections directed at enterprises and separate data requests and lower the response burden. At the same time, the coverage and timeliness of several statistics relating to business activity, prices and consumption would improve. To this end, a data reception system based on standardised data models, i.e. taxonomies, and an automatic classification system based on machine learning will be developed.

Communication and dissemination of data between authorities will also be developed and made more efficient in a joint project implemented with the National Archives of Finland. The aim of the project is to enable register authorities to deliver archiving and statistical data by one data transfer instead of sending the data separately to the National Archives and Statistics Finland. In addition, automation will be developed for the transfer of data materials. The project is financed by the Finnish Innovation Fund (Sitra).

Data materials held by the private sector will probably be used more often in future as source data for statistics production than at present. New legislation also supports statistical authorities' access to new data materials. The updated EU

---

<sup>22</sup> GDPR, General Data Protection Regulation

18 December 2025

Regulation on European statistics (EU 223/2009) will give statistical authorities access to new types of data better than before.

At the moment, significant data are obtained, for example, from shop scanner data and from shared systems established in the electricity and gas markets, i.e. datahubs that unite data producers and users. Full exploitation of the data opens up considerable new possibilities for statistics production. The utilisation possibilities of mobile operator data are still being examined. In international cooperation, a quality framework is developed that would enable utilisation of mobile operator data in statistics compilation.

New data collection methods are also advanced in statistics production to improve the service for data providers, reduce the response burden and develop the quality of statistics. The completion and introduction of the establishment maintenance service in 2026 promotes the use of establishment codes of the Business Register in the Incomes Register, reduces the response burden gradually and improves the timeliness of data. In addition, Suomi.fi messages will be used in communication with data suppliers in 2026 in accordance with the Government proposal.

At the moment, data collected by smart devices are advanced in international cooperation<sup>23</sup>. Experience has already been gained in collecting the Household Budget Survey data, for example, with a mobile device using artificial intelligence.

In future, the Internet of Things<sup>24</sup> and data produced by various sensors will be utilised in data production. Statistical institutes could play an important role in the harnessing of data produced by such real-time, automatic and interactive technology into information. This development may in future support the role of statistical authorities evolving from a producer of statistics to a provider of data materials. An example of this is the Fingrid datahub<sup>25</sup> data, which Statistics Finland processes for the needs of statistics production and the Data Room. The realisation of this scenario requires successful international methodological development and strategic decisions on the EU level.

The suitability of earth observation (EO<sup>26</sup>) data for the production of sustainable development indicators is currently being studied in national and international collaboration. This could enable faster and more accurate publication of statistics describing the environment and climate change. Now, earth observation data are utilised, for example, for measuring snow cover and drought and for producing crop forecasts. A concrete example of the utilisation of data in national statistics production is identification of the starting time of building construction. It can be used to develop higher-quality data for describing economic cycles in construction.

---

<sup>23</sup> Eurostat: Smart statistics and Smart survey

<sup>24</sup> IoT Internet of Things

<sup>25</sup> Fingrid's datahub is a centralised data exchange system for the retail electricity market where data are stored from around four million electricity use location.

<sup>26</sup> EO, Earth Observation

18 December 2025

**Methodological development** is needed to utilise new data, improve analysis and speed up and intensify data production. In addition to more quickly available source data, accelerating the publication of statistical data requires the utilisation of machine learning methods and time series analysis, and methodological correction of various data biases. For example, by means of almost real-time data obtained from the Incomes Register it is possible to intensify the production of the Labour Force Survey and produce rapid and accurate indicator data.

The so-called nowcasting methods, or short-term projection models, help speed up the releasing of statistics. They are already utilised in the publication of indices of turnover and in the trend indicator of output. In future, the faster production of cyclical data for national accounts items is examined. In addition, models can help to produce data on a more detailed level than before.

Suitable machine learning methods will be introduced especially for work stages requiring manual work in statistics production. Possible uses include especially the classification of complicated data sets, detection of errors and their methodological correction, and integration of big data into registers. Artificial intelligence is already currently utilised, for example, in the classification of products according to the COICOP classification (Household Budget Survey, consumer price index), in deducing industry categories in the business demographic statistics, types of offences in the statistics on offences and coercive measures, and types of building in the Building Classifier service. The plans are to expand the AI-based classification to produce occupational categories. Machine learning solutions enable faster and higher-quality processing of data cost-efficiently. The use of AI is promoted in accordance with the regulations of official statistics and EU policies in accordance with the principles of responsible AI. This refers, for example, to the clarity, transparency and repeatability of processes related to artificial intelligence.

In the coming years, Statistics Finland will examine empirically the extension of using scanner data. Due to the detail level of the data, standardisation of their quality and the strategy for index calculation must be renewed. This methodological work can be viewed on Statistics Finland's website.

In addition to introducing new data, methods that support and intensify data collections are introduced in statistics production. The data collection forecasts response probabilities according to the data collection method and thus improves the productivity of interview work. In addition, the construction of a national contact information register is promoted to facilitate the exchange of contact information between authorities.

Statistics Finland's strategic objective is that all production of data and services is based on the shared data warehouses under construction. As a result of the change, Statistics Finland's ability to offer statistics and research data will improve when data materials are better organised than before and thus more easily combinable. By combining data sets on different topics, new data can be produced without increasing the response burden.

18 December 2025

For example, micro level data on enterprises and employees have been linked to the input-output framework of the national accounts in the value added based statistics on international trade. The thus produced new statistics made it possible to analyse the effects of the crisis caused by Russia's war of aggression and deeper understanding of the dependencies on China and their multiplier effects. Combining data on different statistical topics also enables compilation of national accounts statistics on the distributions of income, consumption and wealth (concentration and differences). For several years, the OECD and Eurostat have been promoting the production of distribution data of income and consumption by population group for the aggregates published by national accounts.

Methodological work is carried out in Nordic cooperation by participating in the editing of the [Journal of Official Statistics](#). The development of artificial intelligence and data science is carried out in cooperation in international working groups to share best practices and modernise statistics production. Of the UN working groups we are actively involved in the operation of the High Level Group of Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS) and the Applying Data Science and Modern Methods Group (ADSaMM), for example. Especially in new technologies cooperation can accelerate development, help share competence and promote the introduction of methods that increase the efficiency of statistics production. Statistics Finland also participates in the European Innovators Network that coordinates EU-funded innovative projects in the field of statistics.

## 8. Communication and promotion of the use of information

*Under the present flood of information, different data sources and statistics compete for people's time and attention. It is therefore important that statistical data are easily found, understandable and readily accessible. Interpreting and using statistics are key civic skills that support discussion based on facts and decision-making.*

Statistics Finland develops communication and services so that information reaches its users as clearly and efficiently as possible. Statistics Finland shares a large part of the data it produces through its web service.

The aim of the development of the web service is to offer accessible, interoperable and easy-to-use pages that create a good user experience. Development considers the needs of data users and technological development. The focus areas in the development of the web pages in 2026 are the renewal of the Statistics and Services sections, development of database dissemination and measures promoting the usability of metadata. The usability of statistical data is improved by creating new contents on the thematic pages, for example.

The promotion of communication and the use of statistics is challenged by users' different usage habits and the rapidly changing, fragmented communication environment. Therefore, the development work will continue so that statistical data will remain reliable, understandable and relevant for all data users.

Communication supports the use of statistics and brings topical statistical data to public debate and builds trust in the common data capital. Statistics are used by

18 December 2025

different groups and the communication has been planned in a multi-channel manner. The content of topical communication considers the priority areas of the Statistical Programme: national economy, environment, population and wellbeing.

In economic statistics, the emphasis is on the communication of annual national accounts and sector accounts. The statistics will be published in February and March and they will be communicated, for example, in media events and on Statistics Live broadcasts. In addition, users will be informed in May about the combining of statistics. The Standard Industrial Classification used in several statistics and elsewhere in society is being revised. The revised Standard Industrial Classification will be adopted in the statistics and services in stages starting from the end of 2025. The users of the data will be notified about the introduction of the new classification.

The theme for the communication on population statistics is population changes. The main emphasis is on immigration, which, due to its volume, is currently a subject of particularly high interest. Other topics to be communicated include preliminary population data, the contents of the gender-related violence theme, and causes of death statistics at the end of the year.

In communication on environmental statistics, special emphasis is put on ecosystem accounts, which will be published for the first time towards the end of 2026. Communication increases awareness of ecosystem accounts and aims to gain new users for the data. Communication about the greenhouse gas inventory is planned and implemented together with other agencies producing content for the inventory. In addition, national climate policy discussion and decision-making are supported by means of expert work.

Familiarity with Statistics Finland is developed particularly among young people. On social media, topical statistical data are packaged into a compact form that is easily accessible. Production of short videos on statistics will continue, for example on TikTok.

Statistical literacy is promoted by organising statistical competitions for young people (Statistics Olympics, statistical poster competition) and other cooperation with educational institutions. The Learn about statistics website (Opi tilastoista) compiles material on statistical topics for independent studies, such as statistical guides and tasks, videos and podcasts for all those interested in statistics. In addition to open and free content, we offer tailored customer training to order.

The purpose of the communication directed at data suppliers is to support online responding to statistical surveys and highlight the importance of responding.

## 9. Information ecosystem and partnerships

*Statistics and data are produced and developed in international and national cooperation. Together we are building a sustainable and temporally evolving information ecosystem in which information and statistics production better serves customer needs and information management. Good examples of cooperation in the information ecosystem include the work of the Advisory*

18 December 2025

***Board of Official Statistics of Finland, the Real-Time Economy ecosystem and the production of SDG indicators. In domestic cooperation, the development of public administration registers will continue. Statistics Finland cooperates with the Government Institute for Economic Research in the Data Room, which aims to produce information faster than before to support decision-making.***

The compilation methods of statistics and the concepts and classifications used in them are based on the standards established in international statistical cooperation. The main forums for their compilation are the bodies responsible for statistics compilation of the UN, the EU and OECD. Finland takes an active part in their work by chairing the working groups on data management and the quality of public administration. Finland was elected for a new four-year term as a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, which is the highest decision-making body in the field of statistics.

The most important partner for Finland is the European statistical ecosystem, which includes Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Union, and the national statistical institutes of other Member States and other national organisations producing European statistics. The standardisation of statistics and other regulating are mostly based on EU legislation. Statistics production is also developed and reviewed significantly with EU funding.

The focus of Finland's EU activity is to streamline and simplify EU statistics as much as possible by utilising register data and by reducing data collections. Another priority for the coming years is influencing the introduction of the new UN recommendation on national accounts in the EU.

The Standard Industrial Classification widely used in the compilation of statistics has been reviewed in international cooperation over the last few years. The new [TOL 2025 classification](#) was adopted in the Business Register during 2025, which enables its implementation in statistics and services as of now. The CPA product classification consistent with the Standard Industrial Classification will be revised in the wake of the Standard Industrial Classification. The CPA product classification separates the products and services produced in the industries according to the uniform product classification. The application of the product classification will start retrospectively from the beginning of 2025 and the first statistics will release their data with the updated CPA classification during 2026.

In addition to legislation concerning statistics, several acts related to topic-specific and horizontal statistics production are being prepared in the EU. Several regulations with an effect on official statistics have already been passed in the framework of the European Data Strategy, and their implementation continues with the development of joint European data sharing platforms (data spaces) in various fields, for example.

The sharing of good practices and competence between statistical institutes is one of the principles of the international statistical service. Development of statistics production is often made in close international cooperation. Finnish statistical experts also take part in consulting projects that improve the statistical systems of developing countries, such as the Palestine Twinning project.

18 December 2025

In Finland, Statistics Finland coordinates the statistical work of authorities producing statistics belonging to the European Statistical System (ESS) and the Official Statistics of Finland (OSF). The national statistical system is developed in cooperation in the Advisory Board of Official Statistics of Finland that comprises all producers of official statistics. The Development strategy for the statistical ecosystem drawn up by the Advisory Board of Official Statistics of Finland steer development in a direction that serves customers better.

Extensive cooperation with stakeholders aims at minimising overlaps in activities and distinct roles. Clear responsibilities and division of labour between different actors would provide guidelines for the strategic development of the authorities and for strengthening the strategic capabilities required by the role. Clearer responsibilities of those involved in the data value chain and reduced overlapping activities in the development of registers, data acquisition, data dissemination, archiving, supply of research data and research would bring significant savings to public administration.

Well-functioning ecosystem and stakeholder work is built on reciprocity, which benefits all parties involved. The significance of partnerships and stakeholder work is highlighted in the tightening economic situation. Statistics Finland aims to contain the effects of its falling budget by increasing external funding, for example. To ensure the production of statistics produced especially on the basis of domestic customer needs, funding is sought from different user groups. In addition, new funding possibilities are sought for the development of service activities. Funding has been received from the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra and the Research Council of Finland, for example.

In accordance with its strategy, Statistics Finland also invests in the development and standardisation of its service selection and anticipates new possibilities for statistics and data production and customers' information needs. The utilisation of data resources in research is promoted in cooperation with research institutes and universities. Another aim is to promote the use of public administration data resources in the digitalisation, statistics compilation, research use and archiving of public services and in the planning and evaluation of policy measures through cooperation between controllers and other authorities. A good example of this is the FIRE (Finnish infrastructure for register-based research) project funded by the Research Council of Finland.

Demand for research data has grown continuously, and recent crises have highlighted the need for rapidly produced research data and analyses based on it. The Data Room, operating in connection with the Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT), promotes decision-making based on reliable information and develops the utilisation of data analysis in ministries. The analyses made by the Data Room are based on data materials compiled from Statistics Finland's and other authorities' up-to-date data warehouses. The most benefit can be derived from extensive data warehouses when Statistics Finland's experts process and link data contained in them for research use. The data are processed in the data secure remote access environment.

18 December 2025

## 10. Appendices (in Finnish only)

[Attachment 1: Statistics of Statistics Finland and other producers of statistics \(ESS, OSF\) in 2026](#)

[Attachment 2: Statistics Finland's information products and services in 2026](#)

[Attachment 3: Statistics Finland's data collections in 2026](#)