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## Statistical Programme 2023 to 2027

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### Foreword – Figures for tomorrow

Without statistics, our decisions would lie on a thin foundation. Statistics and their long time series are the basic pillars of a society of trust and in this age, they are more significant than for a long time. They give us reliable and also internationally comparable data on various topics.

The evolving times challenge us producers of statistics to develop and renew the production of statistics ever faster. Renewal is necessary in order for us to continue to have reliable and impartial information as a basis for a joint situation picture and democratic decision-making.

In recent years, the Finnish national statistical service has produced ever more up-to-date information and reacted to users' new needs by offering information in support of crisis situations, for example. Assistance has been sought from statistics as a basis for decisions required by the corona situation, Russia's war of aggression and the changing economic situation. A more accurate knowledge base is also expected for understanding phenomena such as climate change, sustainable development and globalisation.

Describing a changing society requires new data sources and methods. They in part enable the development of statistics production. As a result of digitalisation, a lot of new and almost real-time data are available as raw materials for statistics production. New statistics are increasingly produced by combining various data materials. This development makes it possible to lower the response burden of both enterprises and private persons.

Although the majority of the data needed for statistics compilation in Finland come from registers, the enterprises, households and private persons responding to statistical surveys are still important in producing reliable statistics. We aim to make the provision of data as easy as possible for them.

A large part of Finland's data resources passes through experts working in the national statistical service. When collecting and combining extensive data, it is important to ensure data protection and quality of data. The importance of secure and reliable data processing is immeasurable.

This Statistical Programme contains information on how the Finnish national statistical service responds to changes in society and to users' new information needs over the coming years. The Statistical Programme is a treasure trove of knowledge. It gives readers an overview of the vast amount of reliable data that the national statistical service produces now and in the future. I wish you an interesting read of the future outlook of statistics.

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## 1. Statistics production is developing

The Statistical Programme brings together the reforms of Finland's statistics production for 2023 and the main measures for long-term development. When reforming statistics production, the aim is to pay better attention to both international and domestic data needs, to publish data contents that ever better meet users' needs and modernise statistics with the help of new data and methods. The use of statistics is promoted by means of versatile communication and development is made in close cooperation with other information actors both nationally and internationally.

To illustrate changes in society and the economy, ever more varied statistics and accelerated statistics production are needed. In business statistics the selection of statistics describing the service industry is broadened, statistics are published faster than before and statistics describing globalisation are increased. At the same time, enterprises' response burden is lowered especially by exchanging data about statistics on international trade.

In social statistics, customer needs call for new and more up-to-date statistics on the population and its wellbeing. The international comparability of data on immigrants, population and education is improved and to satisfy national data needs, more comprehensive data are produced on early childhood education, working conditions and assets.

Environmental accounts are expanded with statistics concerning environmental subsidies, ecosystem and forest accounts. Data contents describing renewable energy, renewable fuels and energy solutions integrated into buildings are developed for energy statistics, and the statistics are extended to cover data on new technologies and energy forms.

Also in future, the aim is to respond to new and faster information needs caused by various crises, such as the coronavirus pandemic or Russia's attack on Ukraine. Taking into account the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility, established as a result of the corona pandemic, in the compilation of statistics will extend the data contents of general government deficit and debt in the national accounts in the coming years.

Statistics production will also be renewed with consideration to domestic data needs. A reform of healthcare, social welfare and rescue services is carried out at the beginning of 2023, which will also improve statistics production. The revised Classification of Sectors will be adopted in statistics production, and data on wellbeing services counties will be added to several statistics on health, population, labour market and national accounts.

The accuracy and up-to-date nature of the compilation of the statistics will be improved by the introduction of the new industrial classification (NACE).<sup>1</sup> The new classification takes more clearly account of the new economic activity generated by digitalisation, the effect of globalisation on the organisation of

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<sup>1</sup>[NACE Rev.2](#), Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community

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economic activity, and data needs that reflect environmental values. The Business Register and statistical topics will gradually introduce the new classification starting from 2025.

New data materials are exploited in the renewal of the statistics production, and data collection methods, statistical methods and production systems are modernised. In the compilation of statistics the aim is to continue to use primarily data materials produced in the activities of other organisations.

The developing administrative data, such as the Incomes Register, the positive credit register and educational sector registers, as well as private sector data, such as scanner data and data obtained with web scraping enable the renewal of the data contents of statistics. However, the introduction of new data requires development of statistical methods and investments in the storage of data to ensure good data protection.

Statistics Finland and statistics are part of the information ecosystem and the role of statistics in the ecosystem is being actively developed. One significant development target at the moment is the research ecosystem. In the amendment of legislation concerning Statistics Finland, the aim is to strengthen research and data services into a statutory task at Statistics Finland. The renewal aims at an ever faster service for researchers and more extensive utilisation possibilities of data than at present.

Statistics Finland continues its work on improving the quality of public sector data and promoting uniform descriptions. As part of the national information policy, a joint quality assessment of datasets is promoted, the aim of which is to improve the quality of data and thus promote joint usability of data and datasets.

The Statistical Programme covers all 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, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, the Finnish Immigration Service, the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, the Finnish Centre for Pensions, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Social Insurance Institution, the National Land Survey of Finland, the Finnish Environment Institute, and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.

The following sections present by topic the most important reviews of statistics in the coming years and the objectives of long-term development. In addition, more detailed information on data collections, statistics and services is described in the appendices.

## 2. Economy and globalisation

*The structures of the economy are undergoing continuous change both globally and nationally. Economic innovations challenge both the content and methods of statistics. Changing information needs can be answered by speeding up*

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*statistics production and by offering more diversified information about the development of production, enterprises 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 systematically both 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 transactions between the national economy and the rest of the world from the perspectives of the real economy and financing.

The manuals guiding the compilation of the national accounts and balance of payments statistics are currently being revised under the leadership of the UN and the International Monetary Fund (IMF<sup>2</sup>). The revisions help to improve the quality, coverage and international comparability of national accounts and balance of payments in terms of statistical description of globalisation, digitalisation, wellbeing and sustainable development. In addition, the quality of national accounts data is improved by developing uniform statistics on multinational enterprises in cooperation with other EU countries.

One significant measure influencing the quality of statistical data is the revision of the time series of national accounts made in EU countries every five years. The revision will be made next in 2024 and then the time series are updated with changes caused by new source data and calculation methods, for example. At the same time, the revisions brought by the update of the Regulation on national accounts on which statistics compilation is based will be taken into use. The new household consumption classification (COICOP<sup>3</sup>) defined in the Regulation will possibly be adopted in the following year. After the transition period, new, more detailed data will become available on the structure of general government gross debt, such as on the breakdown of maturity and instruments and on counterpart sectors. In addition, starting from 2023, the launching of the activity of wellbeing services counties and the effects of the coming into force of the new Classification of Sectors will be taken into account in the calculation of the national accounts.

The satellite accounts of productivity statistics and the digital economy are currently being developed in the national accounts in cooperation between the EU Member States. In addition, the coherence between financial accounts and real accounts is improved. From 2024 onwards, data on investments will be published in financial accounts by type of investment.

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

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<sup>2</sup> IMF, International Monetary Fund

<sup>3</sup> COICOP, Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose

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Pact. Data concerning the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF<sup>4</sup>) will be added to the statistics describing the national economy as a new whole. The RRF is the largest programme of the EU's recovery plan<sup>5</sup> to be implemented in the coming decades. The monitoring of the European Semester will be supported by producing even more extensive data than before on general government deficit and debt.

The [business statistics](#) describe the structure, activity and finances of enterprises in versatile ways. In recent years, the objectives of the new EU Regulation on business statistics (EBS<sup>6</sup>) have been met in the development of statistics, the most important of which are responding to new data needs, improving the timeliness of statistics and reducing the response burden. Many of the renewals related to the Regulation have already been implemented, but especially the development of statistics on service industries is still in progress.

The data content of the statistics on service industries has thus far been limited relative to their economic significance. Significant steps have been taken in the statistics production of the topic by starting the publication of the volume index of services and by offering information about producer prices from an increasing number of service industries. As regards producer prices, possibilities for producing export and import prices for services are being investigated. In addition, the development of data by the mode of supply of international trade in services (MoS<sup>7</sup>) for the information needs of trade policy and development of data by enterprise type (STEC<sup>8</sup>) are continued in cooperation between EU countries. The aim is to publish new data on them starting from 2024.

The statistics describing international trade are also being remodelled significantly. Exchange of export data between the EU Member States was commenced from the statistical reference year 2022 in the statistics on international trade in goods produced by Finnish Customs. The data collection on imports for statistics on internal trade will change and enterprises' data supply burden decrease as data on imports are supplemented with data on exports collected by other Member States. In the long term, the intention is to replace partly Finnish Customs' domestic data collection on import data with data obtained from other EU Member States.

Compared to conventional gross values of international trade, the indicators of value added-based international trade give a more multidimensional view of Finland as part of global value chains. The aim is to speed up the publication produced as experimental statistics by two months in 2023 and at the same time the data content of the statistics will be developed further. In addition, new data will become available on the degree of internationalisation of enterprises and its

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<sup>4</sup> RRF, Recovery and Resilience Faculty

<sup>5</sup> NextGenerationEU

<sup>6</sup> EBS, European Business Statistics

<sup>7</sup> MoS, Mode of Supply

<sup>8</sup> STEC, Services Trade by Enterprise Characteristics

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background factors when statistics on global value chains and outsourcing of activities are published at the beginning of 2025.

The publication of business trend statistics will be accelerated even further. The monthly publication of indices of turnover by industry was accelerated from the beginning of 2021 and the lag in their publication is now 30 days. Indices of turnover of main industries published as experimental statistics are published at a lag of around 20 days. Business trend statistics will be released with the new base year mainly in early 2024 and at the same time, the data will be recalculated starting from the base year 2021.

The development of enterprises' annual statistics will also continue. The data content of the statistics on business subsidies will be extended and their publication will be accelerated during 2023. The new data include subsidies related to research, development and innovation, energy, climate, employment, transport, housing construction and regional policy, for example. The plan is also to publish more extensive data than at present on business demography, growth enterprises and ownership changes.

[Price and consumption statistics](#) form an important part of the overall picture of the economy. The statistics help measure consumers' confidence in the economy, households' consumption, structure of consumption and price development, for example.

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. The publication of preliminary data on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices will be started nationally in 2023. Another aim is to develop a population group-specific inflation calculator and publish it in 2024. The revised UN Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) will be adopted in the consumer price index in connection with the next change of the base year in 2026. In the statistics on international price comparison, data will be released according to the new Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose for the first time in 2026.

The main data source for households' consumption is the Household Budget Survey conducted roughly every five years. New data collected in the 2022 Household Budget Survey on the structure and changes of households' consumption and on differences in consumption by population group will be published towards the end of 2023 and in 2024. The new classification according to purpose will also be adopted in the Household Budget Survey so that the data would also serve as the basis for future classification revisions of national accounts and the consumer price index.

The publication of price indices for agriculture responds to customer needs during exceptionally large price changes. Statistics Finland started publishing monthly data on producer prices of agricultural products instead of regular quarterly data in 2022 and the practice will continue throughout 2023. In addition, statistical data will in future be released ten days faster than before.

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[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. The statistics also describe the structure of the dwelling and building stock and people's living conditions.

The development of statistics on housing and construction is particularly focused on price indices in the coming years. The development work of the commercial real estate indicators will continue during 2023 and the renewal will focus especially on the development of the price index of commercial real estate. The aim is to publish new data in 2024. The statistics on real estate prices will be published in May 2023 with a new base year for both old and new one-dwelling houses.

The price index of old real estate will be revised with the aim of harmonising the regional classification and describing the regional price development better. In addition, the content of the statistics will be extended to one-dwelling houses on rented plots. The weight structure of the cost index of civil engineering works will be updated to correspond with a later base year in the release published in February 2023.

In the coming years, internationally comparable index series related to housing prices will be developed. These include developing the indices of prices of dwellings and owner-occupied housing and improvement of the quality of the index of rents of dwellings, which is the data basis of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. Both of these are regulation-based changes. The methods, timeliness of data and quality of statistics on owner-occupied housing will be improved because statistics on owner-occupied housing will in future be included in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices.

The data on renovation building develop and their timeliness improves when the trend indicator of renovation building is published in March 2023 as new quarterly statistics. Starting from the first quarter of 2023, quarterly releases will be adopted instead of annual releases of the statistics on dwellings and housing conditions, buildings and free-time residences.

The development of statistics on the green transition is also connected to the data of the statistics on buildings and dwellings, the quality of which will be improved by developing the data basis relevant to 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 building specifically. The first results will be published as experimental statistics in 2024.

The aim of the real estate purchase price statistics produced by the National Land Survey is to develop the reliability of the data content of the purchase price register by improving the quality of the notifications of notaries.



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### 3. Innovations and digitalisation

*Digitalisation is an important factor shaping society. The corona pandemic has in concretely revealed the possibilities provided by digitalisation for doing things in a new way. In addition to advancing digitalisation, research and development activities and innovations play a key role for the competitiveness of the economy. Innovation and digitalisation are described in a total of 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 information on the utilisation of digital solutions by enterprises in business operations. In 2023, new data are published in the statistics on the utilisation of data analytics and artificial intelligence, for example.

The use of digital services by households and the population is described by the annually published **statistics on use of information and communications technology by individuals**. The statistics contain population group-specific data on the use of social media services and on the tools and purposes for which the Internet is used. In years to come, more data than before will be released in the statistics on the use of online services of public authorities and public administration.

The importance of measuring the digital economy has also become highlighted in the national accounts. The work led by the OECD has developed a supply and use table framework for the digital economy. Work will continue in an international project where the supply and use tables of the digital economy will be prepared for the first time in compliance with the new guidelines. Finland's data will be published in the course of 2023.

The progress of digitalisation is monitored and its measurement promoted both in the EU and nationally. Statistics Finland participates in the development of indicators for the digital compasses in the EU and Finland.

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 relative to GDP. The statistics are reformed by adding data on the personnel without an employment relationship participating in an organisation's research and development activity and by producing new data on the centralisation of research and development activity in the enterprise sector and on the sources of financing for the activity.

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

The statistics on **innovation** describe the prevalence of innovation among enterprises and the characteristics and measures related to it. The statistics published every second year contain data on development activity and innovations as well as changing topical themes. The data are collected from enterprises, and the data collection to be started in 2023 will cover data on the

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adoption of innovations producing environmental benefits, for example. The survey results will be published in spring 2024.

The combinability of research and development activity and innovation data with other business statistics data will be developed within EU cooperation. By combining the data, it is possible to produce new data on the development of innovative enterprises or enterprises investing in R&D in relation to other enterprises.

## 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 blind spots of information and on the introduction of new electronic data collection methods. Improved international comparability helps to piece together the state of Finnish society. Statistics describing society and equality are produced on the following topics: population and society, work, wages and livelihood, education, culture, media and 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. The state of democracy is monitored with election statistics. Criminal and justice statistics describe the development of offences and coercive measures, restructuring of debts and enforcement matters in Finland. In addition, data are produced on gender equality and equality.

The development of social statistics is strongly affected 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 on a more detailed level than before in EU countries. The Regulation concerns the production and data content of statistics related to the Survey on income and living conditions, the Labour Force Survey, the Adult Education Survey and the Household Budget Survey.

The population, household-dwelling unit and family data published on the basis of the 2021 population census will be published in stages until 2024. The weekly statistics on the number of deaths introduced during the corona pandemic will be published monthly in 2023. The framework regulation for population statistics (ESOP<sup>10</sup>) is in the statistical working group stage of the Council and it will create a framework for longer-term development for population statistics and population and dwelling censuses.

The classification according to the new WHO disease classification system will be introduced in the statistics on causes of death starting from 2026 at the earliest. Preparations for the introduction of the disease classification system (ICD-11<sup>11</sup>)

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

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

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

will be started in Finland in 2023. In addition, the aim is to speed up the publication of the data of the statistics on causes of death over the longer term.

Gender equality is described with several statistics, and progress is also being made in the compilation of statistics on equality. A renewal of publishing is started in statistics on gender equality, aiming to extend the online publishing of data. The final report of the study Gender equality and intimate partner violence in Finland 2021 will be published in early 2023.

Statistics describing immigration will also be developed to meet accelerating data needs. In 2022, the statistics were supplemented with data describing the reasons for immigration, and the statistical entity produced by the Finnish Immigration Service (Migri) was renewed starting from 2021 to correspond with the requirements of the Regulation on migration statistics<sup>12</sup>. The aim of the project on the renewal of the Finnish Immigration Service's reporting and statistical system (2020 to 2023) is to transfer the production of statistics belonging to the European Statistical System to be based on a new data warehouse in the coming years.

Parliamentary elections will be held in spring 2023, and Statistics Finland will produce official statistics on the elections. Statistical data are published, for example, on the candidates, elected MPs, persons entitled to vote, those who voted and support gained by the parties. More statistics will be presented in 2023 as time series than before. The use of the electronic voting register is expected to expand and this will enable more extensive analysis of voting behaviour.

**Statistics on employment, wages and salaries and livelihood** produce data on the functioning of the labour market, such as employment, unemployment and open job vacancies. In addition, statistics are produced on working conditions, labour disputes and labour costs. The population's income level 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. Statistics of the Social Insurance Institution of Finland on different types of support (e.g. parental allowance, maternity grant, student financial aid) specify data on the population's livelihood. The income distribution statistics describe income distribution by population group comprehensively from the viewpoint of all components (factor income, current transfers received and paid).

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. New types of data on the skills required at work and on platform work will be published during 2023, and data are collected on pensioners on the labour market. In addition to the Labour Force Survey and employment statistics, the development of employment can be monitored with the help of the Employment Service Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, which are based on the customer register used by Employment and Economic Development offices and local government pilots. There will be changes in the source systems as employment and economic development services are transferred to municipalities at the beginning of 2025, when there will be a need

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<sup>12</sup> Regulation on statistics on migration (851/2020)

to safeguard the availability of data sources for employment service statistics and the continuity of production.

The statistics on the topic are developed by utilising new data materials in statistics production, such as the Incomes Register's wages and pension income data, benefit data and data obtained from the early childhood education data resource. Several experimental statistics, such as the monthly statistics on wages and salaries, the revised main type of activity statistics of employment statistics, and the monthly employment statistics to be started as new experimental statistics are produced based on the new data. The Incomes Register's data will also be used to develop statistics concerning wages and salaries in the smallest enterprises, which will become statutory when the ongoing EU legislation work<sup>13</sup> is completed in 2026.

The publication of the results of the Labour Cost Survey conducted every four years will continue during 2023. In addition, data for 2022 will be produced on the structure of earnings statistics for the European Union compiled at set years. The special theme of the Quality of Work Life Survey to be collected in 2023 is the ecological sustainability of working life. Data are also collected on the experiences of wage and salary earners concerning skills and development at work. The commencement of wellbeing services counties at the beginning of 2023 is visible in several statistics on the topic, when the Classification of Sectors is adopted as a new classification, which takes into account, for example, wellbeing services counties.

The data collection for the Survey on income and living conditions will be revised starting from the beginning of 2023 by extending the possibility to respond online to others than one-person households. The aim is to offer the respondents more flexible ways than before to participate in surveys and produce a common information basis. In 2023, data on health, subjective well-being and social and cultural participation will be published in the statistics on living conditions based on the EU-SILC survey. In addition, data on the labour market and housing produced every three years will be collected in 2023, as will the data produced every six years on social disadvantage passed down from one generation to the next, housing problems and households' energy efficiency. The publication of data on listed share and mutual fund assets will be speeded up in the statistics on assets.

In addition to Statistics Finland, the Social Insurance Institution of Finland produces several statistics on basic income and various forms of allowances. The publication of the statistical data produced by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland has been renewed by transferring the statistics to the [Tietotarjotin service](#). The Tietotarjotin service brings together the research and statistical data produced by the Social Insurance Institution and the analyses and studies based on them. A new content is the Alueen tilannekuva dashboard, which shows how the benefits of the Social Insurance Institution are divided by wellbeing services county. The Tietotarjotin service will be further developed in accordance with customer needs.

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

The Finnish Centre for Pensions produces statistics on pensioners. 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.

In the [education statistics](#) data are published on educational institutions, education, the population's educational structure and student flows. New data resources of the educational administration have increasingly been used in education statistics. This aims to lower the response burden, speed up the publication of statistics and diversify statistics production. Statistics on early childhood education have been started on the basis of the most recently introduced data warehouse for early childhood education and care Varda.

The coverage of the Register of Completed Education and Degrees is improved by seeking solutions to collecting data on qualifications completed abroad. The publication of data on the statistics on continuing vocational training concerning the year 2020 will continue in 2023. The statistics are produced every five years and they are based on EU legislation. The data collection for the statistics on participation in adult education carried out every six years is made in the latter part of 2022 as a combination of a web collection and a telephone interview, and the first results of the statistics will be published towards the end of 2023.

Social statistics also include [statistics describing culture, the media and time use](#). The publication of data from the Time Use Survey on the structure of time use in Finland will continue in 2023. The results give information on people's time use during the pandemic. New data collection methods such as web responding and the digital Time Use diary were utilised in the implementation of the survey. The survey is conducted roughly every ten years.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare produces statistics on different [health and welfare](#) topics to support decision-making, development and research. In the next few years, development work will be carried out at the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare in connection with the introduction of the information production model manual developed in the project on reforming data production for national healthcare and social welfare services (VALTAVA). It aims to harmonise and develop the processes of statistics production from data collection to data dissemination. Of individual statistics, the statistics on social protection expenditure and financing will be revised most and their publication will accelerate in the coming years. In addition, the data of the statistics are harmonised with the national accounts data.

The statistics on occupational diseases and suspected occupational diseases produced by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health will be improved by adding to the description new variables with which predisposing factors and diseases can be grouped better than before. In addition, development measures are made that also have an effect on national statistics and data on occupational diseases.

The image of society given by regularly published social statistics will also be extended next year by means of several commissioned surveys. These include Values and Opinions in Finland<sup>14</sup>, the Programme for the International

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<sup>14</sup> ESS, European Social Survey

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Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)<sup>15</sup>, the Housing and Income Survey<sup>16</sup> and the Citizens' Pulse. The interview survey on values and opinions is conducted in cooperation with the University of Turku and it examines the values and opinions of people living in European countries on socially significant issues, such as the realisation of gender equality and fairness in society. The 16 to 64-year-olds selected for the sample in the PIAAC are interviewed, and they carry out tests measuring their competencies. The survey is carried out in cooperation with the University of Jyväskylä, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment. The Housing and Income Survey monitors households' economic and social situation in Europe. The aim of the inquiry is to follow more frequently the recovery from the pandemic. The Citizens' Pulse survey will continue and it will be used to examine citizens' opinions on topical matters, the activities of the authorities and the respondents' state of mind and future expectations. Citizens' Pulse is carried out on assignment of the Government.

## 5. Sustainable development and the environment

*Climate change, biodiversity loss and the measures taken to mitigate them require renewal of statistics production. EU Member States will have more binding and stricter targets for emission reductions, for which monitoring data are needed. Russia's attack on Ukraine has caused instability and price rises in the energy market, which has also generated new data needs. Additionally, there is a need for statistical data describing energy efficiency, energy dependency, 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>17</sup>. In 2023 to 2025, energy statistics will aim to improve statistics describing the production and use of renewable energy and the adoption of new technology. The sustainability of fuels will also be visible in statistics compilation. For instance, hydrogen and new synthetic fuels are designed to replace fossil fuels, for example, in industrial processes and transport. The content of statistics on the topic will expand as wind and solar power are supplemented by energy reserves, and waste heat, environmental heat and heating solutions integrated into buildings are utilised in heating. Statistics on energy consumption in all sectors and main industries will be developed. The most significant changes concern the service industries and energy use in the built environment. Correspondingly, energy dependency and the share of imports from Russia in Finland's total energy

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<sup>15</sup> PIAAC, Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies

<sup>16</sup> IALC,

<sup>17</sup> Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards the introducing new environmental economic accounts modules

consumption will be analysed in more detail and more regularly than before in future years through statistics in cooperation between Statistics Finland and the Natural Resources Institute Finland. In addition, new and more accurate data will be produced on the energy use of different modes of transport starting from 2024.

The Regulation on environmental economic accounts will be extended to cover environmental subsidies, forest accounts and ecosystem accounts. Statistics on environmental subsidies will be compiled for the first time in 2023. The content of economy-wide material accounts will be expanded with raw material coefficients of export and import products in 2023. Raw material coefficients give a wider picture than before of the use of Finnish materials, and they can in future be used to produce more versatile indicators for monitoring the circular economy. The production processes of monetary environmental accounts will be harmonised and the combinability of data with other environmental accounts and national accounts will be developed. Especially data concerning recycling will be revised in waste statistics. Ecosystem accounts and forest accounts will increase cooperation with the Finnish Environment Institute and the Natural Resources Institute Finland, and they are planned to be conducted throughout the EU starting from the statistical reference year 2024.

The statistics on greenhouse gases are based on the annual reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals to the EU in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. The first inventory reporting relating to the EU 2030 climate and energy framework for the period 2021 to 2030 will be carried out in 2023 for greenhouse gas reporting and commitments monitoring. Inventory reporting under the Paris Agreement will commence in 2024. In addition to international commitments, greenhouse gas inventory data are used to monitor Finland's national carbon neutrality target for 2035, as set out in the current Government Programme.

Finland's eighth National Communication on the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol in Finland and the fifth Biennial Report are prepared and published by the end of 2022. An international country review of these reports will be conducted during 2023. The reports describe widely our country's policy measures, greenhouse gas emission trends and forecasts for the development of emissions, the effects of climate change and adaptation to climate change, and the attainment of emission reduction commitments and promises.

There is a great need for monitoring indicators describing the implementation of the national and international climate policy and, in particular, the carbon neutrality target. This is visible as an increased interest in the calculation and background information of the land use sector. The data of the national Greenhouse Gas Inventory are continuously improved in that respect. For example, the land use sector clarifies the calculation of carbon stock changes in soil of drained peatlands in forestry use and introduces the data on growing stock in the reporting for 2023 according to the newest national forest inventory. These changes are taken into account in the time series, which is why the sinks and emissions of earlier years will also change.

The indicators on the business activity of the circular economy contain data from several different statistics and describe, for example, production relating to the

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circular economy, consumption, services, and reuse, recycling and other material flows. The production of the set of indicators will continue in 2023.

The climate statistics produced by the Finnish Meteorological Institute present data on average annual temperatures, 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. No changes are to be expected in the statistics in the next few years.

The hydrological observations statistics of the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) contain data on precipitation, snow water equivalent, 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 statistical data on the effects of climate change on water resources. Especially statistics on snow water equivalent will be developed during 2023 to 2024.

The Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) produces the majority of Finland's statistics on [agriculture, forestry and fishery](#) and on hunting. The review of EU legislation on agricultural statistics will continue in 2023. The SAIO Regulation concerning statistics on production inputs and outputs in agriculture aims to advance the key objectives of the 2020 strategy for<sup>18</sup> agricultural statistics, which are to produce high-quality statistics that efficiently and effectively correspond to information needs, and to improve the comparability and coherence of statistics. The next data collection for the farm structure survey will be carried out at the end of 2023 and early part of 2024.

At the moment, the EU's statistical regulations do not directly regulate forest statistics and their production, but the situation changes along with the stipulations of environmental economic accounts. The Natural Resources Institute Finland aims to develop the data content of the forest accounts statistics to correspond with the requirements of the future EU Regulation during 2023. At the end of 2022 the name of the forest accounts statistics was changed into the statistics on flows of wood material because the content of these statistics does not correspond to the statistics in accordance with the future EU Regulation. In order to clarify the set of statistics on forests, all statistics describing the use of wood will be compiled into single statistics on total wood consumption during 2023.

A review of EU legislation on fisheries statistics is also under way. The change will not lead to major changes in fish statistics according to the draft regulation.

In addition to statistics, the Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke publishes various indicator data. Statistical data on the development of Finland's bioeconomy are published on the [Bioeconomy in numbers](#) website. The calculations have been made in cooperation between Luke and Statistics Finland. The development of the bioeconomy by industry is monitored with the following indicators: output, value added, investments, employment and exports. The main source is the national accounts compiled by Statistics Finland. Monitoring data on

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



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bioeconomy will be developed in a joint project between Statistics Finland and Luke during 2023.

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 the destinations of tourism. The production of statistics on rented cottages, game accidents and transport networks supplementing the statistical selection under the topic will be continued 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 will be developed by publishing data on those seriously injured and by producing a situation picture on the safety of cyclists, moped riders and motorcyclists, as well as on new modes of transport. New data materials are exploited in data production. The development work relates to the implementation of the Transport Safety Strategy set up by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and its tasks.

The publication of the statistics on Finnish travel will be accelerated during 2023 by starting monthly database releases, which provide basic data on the numbers of domestic trips and trips abroad. In addition, the regional accuracy of the experimental statistics on rented cottages will be improved and the data of the statistics will be extended by publishing additionally data on overnight stays based on international accommodation platforms. The aim is 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 survey on tourism describes the numbers of foreign tourists, their spending of money and background information about the trips. The implementation phase of the survey on foreign tourists will start at the beginning of next year and the first data from the survey will become available to users in autumn 2023.

## 6. Vitality of areas

*High quality regional data are needed for monitoring economic, social and ecological sustainability. Regional accounts, regional statistics on entrepreneurial activity and local government sector wages and salaries are produced as separate regional statistics. In addition, regional data are published as part of several different statistics and information services. The coverage of regional statistics will be improved especially due to the reform of healthcare, social welfare and rescue services. Higher quality geographic data are also needed for the development of regional data.*

Regional statistics production will be expanded during 2023 as concerns several statistics. The renewal needs particularly concern the reform of healthcare, social welfare and rescue services. Data will be released by wellbeing services county

on housing and construction, education, population and social statistics, road traffic statistics, and labour market and business statistics. In addition, publishing of financial data on wellbeing services counties will be continued and preparations will be made for the publication of wage and salary data on wellbeing services counties in the course of 2024. Data by wellbeing services county are also published in chargeable urban and regional indicators and in the population data service databases.

The production of regional economic accounts for agriculture will be resumed in 2023. The Economic Accounts for Agriculture are an extension of the national accounts, by which market producers' share of agriculture is described. The statistics were last published in 2014, and from 2022 onwards the statistics will be regulation-based in the EU.

Regional level data will be added to the statistics on building and dwelling production starting from May 2023 and regional data will be added to the publication in cultural statistics. Next year the agricultural and fishery statistics produced by the Natural Resources Institute Finland will be published by region as appropriate.

Regional statistics are also developed in international cooperation by taking part for the tenth time in Eurostat's project on data collection for city and subnational statistics<sup>19</sup>. The project gathers data concerning population, education, labour market and economy for Finland's nine largest towns and surrounding areas. In addition to the data produced by Statistics Finland, the statistics are compiled from data collected by cities and published in Eurostat's City Statistics database together with other cities in Europe. The database contains a long time series of comparable city statistics that are not available from elsewhere.

The linking of statistical data to geographic data and location data will be developed further and thus the utilisation of the location dimension of data will be improved, for example, in regional statistics and regional analyses. The aim is that high-quality location data would always be exploitable in statistics production, and published statistics could be utilised better together with other data and services belonging to the national geographic infrastructure.

The integration of statistics and geographic data is developed by participating in national and international cooperation. The EU project coordinated by Statistics Finland produced the operating model<sup>20</sup> and examples and guidelines that assist the actors of the European Statistical System in integrating statistics and geographic data. This operating model will also be adopted in connection with a national cooperation project to be implemented in 2023 to 2024. To promote interoperability, a national network for the integration of statistics and geographic data has been established together with the National Land Survey of Finland.

Statistics Finland is also further developing the [map service](#) where it is possible to view and download Statistics Finland's open geographic data and compile thematic maps utilising the Municipal key figures. Open geographic data include

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

<sup>20</sup> [GSGF Europe](#)

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municipality-based statistical areas (both as mere boundaries and complemented with population data), postal code areas, statistical grids and road traffic accidents.

## 7. New data sources and methods

*Enterprises' business activities, activities and interaction of the public sector and citizens are increasingly taking place digitally, which enables utilisation of new types of data materials in the compilation of statistics. New data materials supplement and replace conventional data and they enable faster production of new information on different topics and renewal of data production methods. The shared innovation agenda of EU statistical institutes will be adopted at the beginning of 2023, and it will guide the development of statistics production considerably. The development of legislation can influence how new data are utilised in statistics production. When new data are introduced, 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).*

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 enable faster production of data than before in many statistical topics. New data are currently available from the Incomes Register, the KOSKI service developed in the educational administration and the Varda warehouse for early childhood education and care. In the near future, the positive credit register will change the data basis for statistics on debts and will have an effect starting from 2024 on statistics on indebtedness, statistics on households' assets, as well as other statistics describing livelihood and financial accounts. In addition, the continuously updated register makes it possible to speed up the compilation of statistics on debts.

In the long term, the aim of the enterprise's digital economy project is to enable the digital movement of economic data between different actors in the ecosystem. In this case, enterprises' financial data would be available for statistical purposes from the enterprises' or accounting firms' systems or retrievable from the central government interface in a structured form (eKuitit, online invoices, other acquisition messages). To this end, interface retrievers, statistical taxonomy and an automatic classification system based on machine learning will be developed. When the project is successful, direct data collections from enterprises and enterprises' response burden can be reduced and the coverage and timeliness of several statistics can be improved. In addition to business statistics, the digital economy project has effects on, for example, price statistics and the Household Budget Survey.

It is estimated that **the volume of data held by the private sector** will gradually grow as a raw material for statistics production. Significant data can be obtained, for example, from shop scanner data and from shared systems established in the electricity and gas markets, i.e. data hubs that unite data producers and users. Their potential for statistics production is significant if the data can be utilised in

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full extent. The utilisation possibilities of mobile operators' data are explored, and in international cooperation, a quality framework is being developed and the reception of mobile operators' data is enabled as a functioning data pipeline.

The acquisition of data from large enterprises and actors in the platform economy is also promoted in international cooperation. Eurostat has concluded agreements with platform economy enterprises providing short-term accommodation and by means of them countries can obtain operator data through Eurostat. The first regular data deliveries will start at the beginning of 2022 and data are published in 2023 as part of the accommodation statistics.

**New data collection methods** are also developed in statistics production to improve the service for data providers, lower the response burden and improve the quality of statistics. At the moment, data collected by smart devices are analysed in international cooperation<sup>21</sup>.

In future, mobile responding, the Internet of Things<sup>22</sup> and data produced by various sensors will be taken into use in data production. In Eurostat's view, statistical institutes can 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. The realisation of this scenario requires successful international methodological development and strategic decisions on the EU level.

The data needed in the compilation of the statistics are also collected from the websites of various operators by web scraping. EU cooperation in web scraping will continue in 2023 to 2025 by adopting already acquired and web-scraped data and by developing the architecture, methodology and quality. Web scraping is performed in compliance with the principle of openness and minimising the burden on the target sites.

The suitability of satellite data for the production of sustainable development indicators is currently being studied in national and international collaboration. This could enable faster and more accurate statistics describing the environment and climate change. The Finnish Meteorological Institute and the Finnish Environment Institute cooperate with Statistics Finland and Eurostat to utilise satellite images in statistics compilation. Satellite images can now be used to measure snow cover and drought. On an international level, utilising satellite images is widely considered for describing climate change and developing sustainable development indicators.

**Methodological development** is needed to utilise new data, increase analysis and speed up and intensify data production. In addition to more quickly available source data, accelerating the publication of statistical data requires more automation of data processing, such as utilisation of machine learning methods and time series analysis, and methodological correction of various data biases.

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<sup>21</sup> Eurostat: Smart statistics and Smart survey

<sup>22</sup> IoT Internet of Things

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Processing the data of statistics production can be made more efficient by increasing the automation in editing and by means of machine learning models. For example, by means of fast data obtained from the Incomes Register we can make the production of the Labour Force Survey more efficient and produce alternative rapid and more accurate indicator data.

The so-called **nowcasting** methods, or short-term projection models, help speed up the publishing of statistics. They have already been utilised in speeding up turnover indicators and in the early estimate of the output of the whole economy. In addition, models can also help to produce data on a more detailed level than before and increase regional data with small area estimation techniques, for example.

Suitable **machine learning methods** will be introduced in the coming years for work stages requiring manual work in statistics production. Possible uses include especially the classification of complicated data sets, detection of errors in incomplete data sets and their methodological correction, and integration of big data into registers. Artificial intelligence is currently utilised, for example, in the classification of products in the COICOP classification (Household Budget Survey, consumer price index), in deducing industry categories in the business demographic statistics, type of crime in the statistics on offences and coercive measures, and type of building in the Building Classifier service. Machine learning solutions enable faster and higher-quality processing of data cost-efficiently.

Statistics Finland strives to ensure the realisation of the principles of responsible AI, such as clarity, transparency and repeatability of processes. In the coming years, Statistics Finland will continue to conduct empirical research needed to extend the use of scanner data. Due to the detail level of the data, standardisation of quality and the strategy for index calculation must be carefully considered. This methodological work can be viewed on [Statistics Finland's website](#).

In addition to introducing new data, we adopt methods that support and intensify data collections. The data collection makes use of forecasts on the response probability according to the data collection method and thus improves the productivity of interview work while lowering the total response burden.

The aim is to ensure joint use of data sets in statistics production. By combining data sets on different topics, new data can be produced, for example, on international trade without the response burden. A good example of this is the value added based statistics on international trade, where micro level data on enterprises and employees have been linked to the input-output framework of the national accounts. These new statistics have made it possible to analyse the effects of Russia's attack on Ukraine and in future to understand in detail dependencies on China and their multiplier effects. Combining different statistical topics also enables compilation of statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and wealth in the national economy (concentration and differences) but requires methodological coordination of the differences between the frameworks and different data sources.

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

*Statistics compete for the time and attention of users in the midst of a vast flood of information. Understanding and interpreting statistics is a key civic skill both for citizens and decision-makers. For this reason, increasing attention is also paid in statistics production to the dissemination and communication of statistical data and promotion of their use. Communication and services are developed based on the needs of data users and with consideration to topical social discussions. In future years, communications on statistics will also be challenged by users' different usage habits and needs and by the rapidly changing and fragmented communication environment.*

The most recent data on the Official Statistics of Finland are published on [Statistics Finland's website](#), which is currently being revised. The statistical data section of the renewed web service was taken into use in spring 2022 and the content published there and its presentation modes are constantly being developed. In 2023, the content will be developed by remodelling the data collection section of the website and by publishing information in new kinds of units, such as larger phenomenon-based pages and indicators.

As the data collection pages are renewed, all the data contents and instructions for inquiries used in statistics production and financed by customers can be found in the same location in the remodelled Surveys section of the website. The website is designed by listening to the needs of those responding to the surveys. The first versions of the renewed data collection-specific pages are due to be adopted in spring 2023. Communication that supports data collections is also promoted in other ways and various communication methods are used to address the challenge of falling response rates.

The development and ways of using social media challenge data producers and public administration organisations. The social media is also the primary source of information for many data users. At the beginning of 2023, Statistics Finland will develop the content production of social media and aim to produce data better so that the content answers the users' everyday questions and topical information needs, considering the nature and user groups of social media channels.

The understandability of statistics is improved by providing background information on statistics and by bringing them closer to users' everyday life and by incorporating the data produced by Statistics Finland into topical discussions. Statistical data are brought to topical discussions by means of the Fact Guard podcast series, topical Statistics Live broadcasts and by visualising statistical data.

Statistical data and the story told by statistics are raised as part of topical discussions by means of communication by experts in different topics. They participate actively in discussions related to topical issues and bring related statistical data to the discussions and help in the use and interpretation of statistics.

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The aim is also to help data users in the utilisation of statistics and to support their understanding by producing services that support statistical teaching. For example, the statistical poster competition and the Statistics Olympics are organised for educational institutions. In addition, statistics and statistical data are made more readily available to all through statistical guides. Statistics Finland also coordinates the International Statistical Literacy Project (ISLP)<sup>23</sup>.

The usability of open data is improved by adopting EU standardised interfaces and metadata in high-value data sets. At the same time, the comparability of the data will improve, because the same solutions are implemented in other EU Member States as well. The improvement is due to the EU Regulation concerning valuable data sets that will enter into force in 2023.<sup>24</sup> Statistics Finland also aims to increase the use of open data by arranging the Datamenestyjät (Data achievers) competition for all data users for the third time in 2023.

## 9. Information ecosystem and partnerships

*Statistics are produced and developed in international and national cooperation. A sustainable and temporally evolving information ecosystem is built together. We work closely with our stakeholders and renew our procedures. A good example of the work carried out in close national and international cooperation is the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification. In national cooperation, quality of data in public administration is developed. The Data Room is piloted together with the Government Institute for Economic Research. The purpose of the project is 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 compiled by the UN, the EU and OECD. Finland, too, is closely involved in their work. 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. Often statistics production is also developed and reviewed with EU funding.

Within the European Union, the standardisation of statistics and other regulation are based on EU legislation. The Finnish statistical ecosystem, Statistics Finland and other stakeholders actively participate in the preparation of EU legislation on statistics. In 2023, work is underway on a set of statistics describing agricultural production and production inputs, a framework regulation integrating population statistics, a framework regulation concerning labour market statistics and amendments to regulations concerning environmental economic accounts and national accounts, for example.

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<sup>23</sup> ISLP, International Statistical Literacy Project

<sup>24</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1024

The Standard Industrial Classification widely used in the compilation of the statistics is currently being reviewed in international cooperation. The aim of the UN and Europe is to complete a new, accurate industrial classification that meets social needs so that it would be gradually adopted in statistics production starting from 2025. The classification is being prepared in broad national cooperation with various information actors.

In addition to regulations concerning statistics, several legislative projects related to statistics production are being prepared in the EU. The Data Act will discuss the powers of public administration to obtain information from private sector organisations. The Data Governance Act adopted in 2022 requires new services nationally to facilitate the research and product development use of data materials. In addition, the Regulation on European statistics<sup>25</sup> is being reformed to enable better statistics production and research activities. The aim is to describe new data forms, such as common public administration registers, data produced by the Internet of Things (IoT<sup>26</sup>) and customer data held by enterprises, and to make the use of new data forms in statistics production easier.

Statistics are often produced in close international cooperation: For example, Statistics Finland is responsible for the coordination of the Europe-wide (36 countries) international consumer price comparison programme in 2022 to 2025. In 2022 and 2023, Ukraine and Georgia will also be involved in it.

The sharing of good practices and competence between statistical institutes is one of the principles of the international statistical service. Finnish statistical experts take part in consulting projects that improve the statistical systems of developing countries, such as the EU's Pan African Statistics project and the development of official statistics in Kyrgyzstan.

In Finland, Statistics Finland coordinates the statistical work of authorities producing statistics included in the European Statistical System (ESS) and the Official Statistics of Finland (OSF). Where necessary, Statistics Finland issues guidelines and recommendations concerning official statistics to other producers of statistics. All authorities producing statistics comply with the international standards and procedures in the field irrespective of the publisher of the statistics. The Advisory Board of Official Statistics of Finland comprises all producers of official statistics. The Finnish national statistical service is also developed on the basis of recommendations from the peer review of the European Statistical System conducted in 2021.

The Ministry of Finance has started a legislative review concerning the field of statistics. In the first stage of the review, the intention is to define the research and data services as a statutory task for Statistics Finland. According to the legislative proposal, Statistics Finland should have the right to receive data sets not only for statistics compilation but also for research use. Then the ready-made data library released through the research and data services can be extended with the data of other register authorities. In addition, it is proposed to amend the Statistics Act so

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<sup>25</sup> Regulation on EU statistics 223/2009

<sup>26</sup> IoT, Internet of Things



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that access to certain new administrative data, such as data on early childhood education and care, would be more clearly recorded in legislation.

The following stages of the amendment of the statistical legislation will take into account changes caused by the Data Governance Regulation and other EU legislation in the tasks and roles of authorities producing and using data and evaluate the division of responsibilities between Statistics Finland, the statistical ecosystem and the information ecosystem of public administration.

The demand for research data has grown, and recent crises have highlighted the need for rapidly produced research data and analyses based on it. In 2023 to 2025, Statistics Finland will carry out a Data Room pilot together with VATT Government Institute for Economic Research, the task of which is to promote decision-making based on reliable data and develop the utilisation of data analysis in ministries, for example. The analyses made by the Data Room are based on data materials compiled from Statistics Finland's and other authorities' up-to-date data reserves. The most benefit can be derived from extensive data reserves when Statistics Finland's experts link data contained in them with each other. The data are processed in the data secure remote access environment maintained by Statistics Finland.

In addition, Statistics Finland will continue the work of the project on using and opening up of data that ended in 2022, which aims to improve the quality of public sector data and promote uniform descriptions.

## 10. Appendices

- [Appendix 1: Statistics of Statistics Finland and other producers of statistics \(ESS, OSF\) 2023](#)
- [Appendix 2: Statistics Finland's information products and services in 2023](#)
- [Appendix 3: Statistics Finland's data collections 2023](#)