



Statistics Finland combines collected data with its own expertise to produce statistics and information services.

Statistics Finland, established in 1865, produces the vast majority of the Official Statistics of Finland and is an important international actor in the field of statistics.

Statistics Finland employs more than 900 experts in Helsinki and interviewers all over Finland.

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## STATISTICS FINLAND IN 1865 TO 2015

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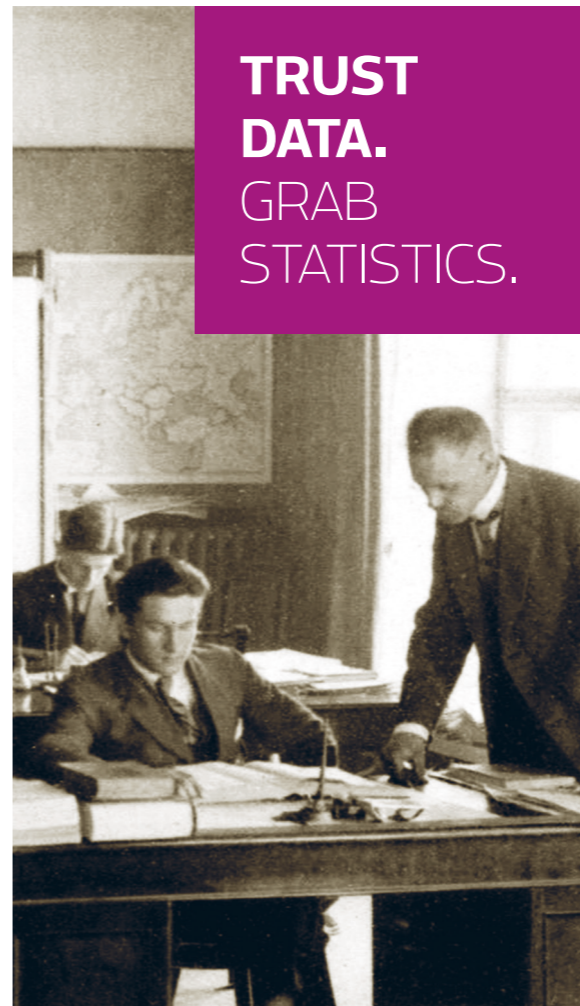
Tekla Hultin was given an exemption because of her gender when she became the first female employee at the Central Statistical Office in 1901. Nowadays, over 60 per cent of Statistics Finland employees are women.

## IMAGE OF THE NATION

The period of Finnish autonomy denoted the birth of Finnishness and Finnish institutions. The duty of the Finnish statistical office was to provide a reliable image of Finland and its population.

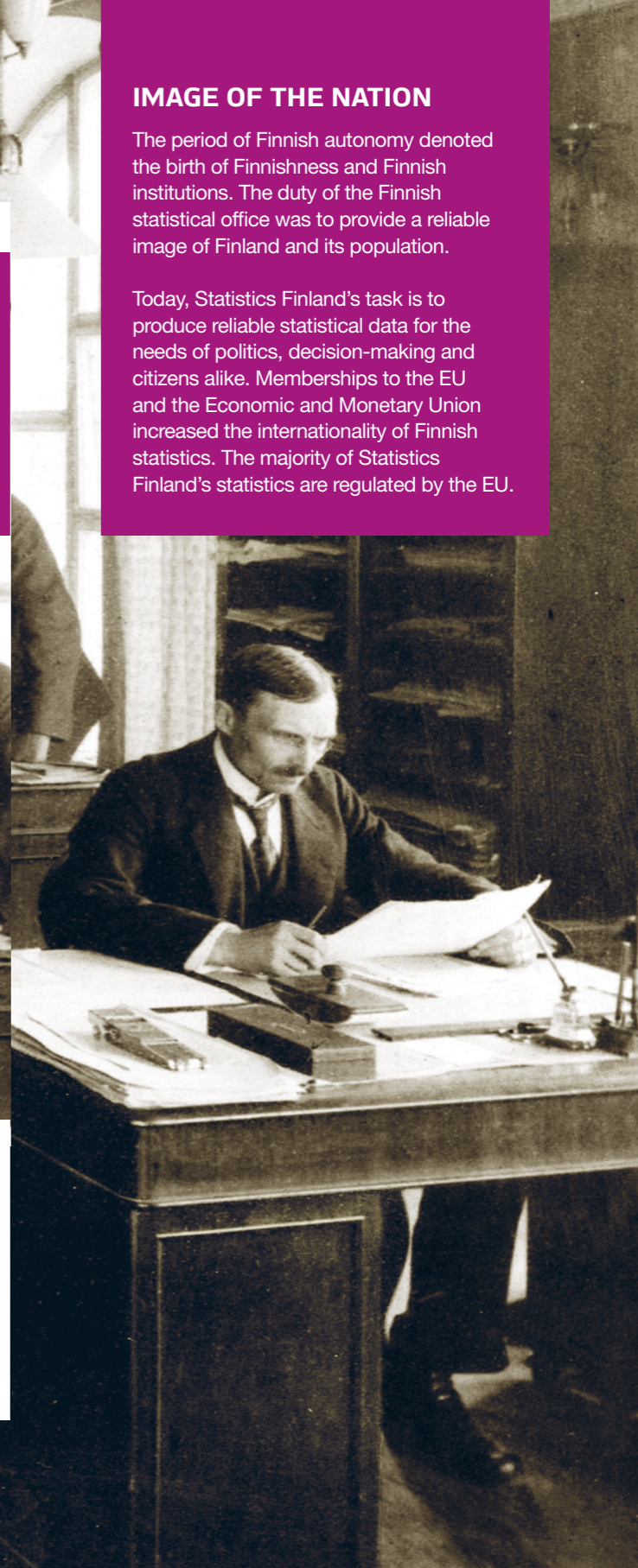
Today, Statistics Finland's task is to produce reliable statistical data for the needs of politics, decision-making and citizens alike. Memberships to the EU and the Economic and Monetary Union increased the internationality of Finnish statistics. The majority of Statistics Finland's statistics are regulated by the EU.

**TRUST  
DATA.  
GRAB  
STATISTICS.**



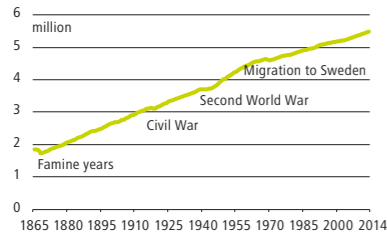
Statistics Finland 

## STATISTICS ON FINLAND 150 YEARS



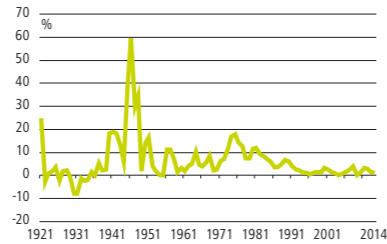
# STATISTICS FINLAND AND FINLAND IN 1865 TO 2015

## POPULATION



As infant mortality decreased at the end of the 19th century, the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland grew rapidly. The developing economic life drew people from the countryside into growing towns. Along with the development of the living standard and health care, the life expectancy of newborn Finns has doubled since the mid-19th century.

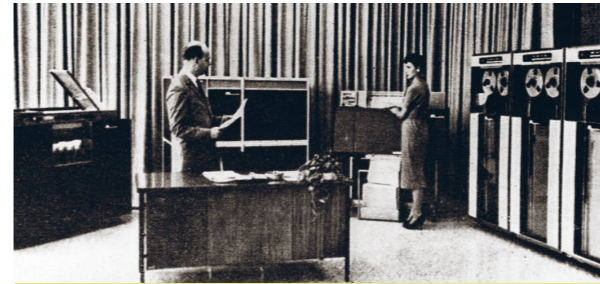
## INFLATION



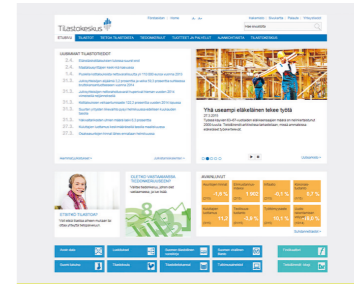
In the early years of Finland's independence, the world economic situation fluctuated greatly and Finland was not protected from that. After the First World War, the value of money decreased strongly, and the depression with deflations came in the 1930s. At the end of the Continuation War, the purchasing power of money also collapsed.



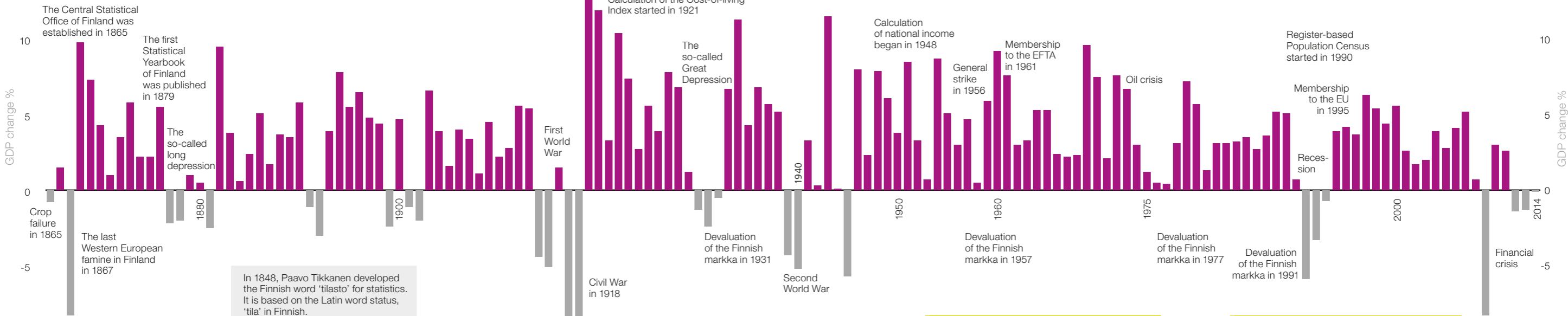
In 1921, the Central Statistical Office of Finland obtained a new seal. It illustrates the population's age and gender distribution in 1865.



Starting from the 1960s, central computers made it possible to process large statistical data files efficiently. Microcomputers started to become common in various work stages in the 1980s. Nowadays, the entire production process is heavily reliant on IT solutions.



Most of statistical raw materials derive from administrative registers. Data are collected with face-to-face and telephone interviews as well as web inquiries when the data are not otherwise available. Finns' good response activity has enabled us to produce reliable statistics.



Finnish-minded K.E.F. Ignatius laid the foundation for the activity of the statistical office as its director from 1868 to 1885.

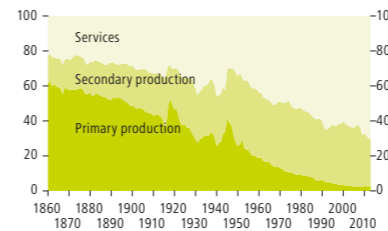


Description of social conditions started as part of the development of the nation. The subcommittee for non-farm population examined the living conditions of the rural population at the House of Estates from 1901 to 1907 under the leadership of Hannes Gebhardt. Measuring well-being is a topical issue today as well.



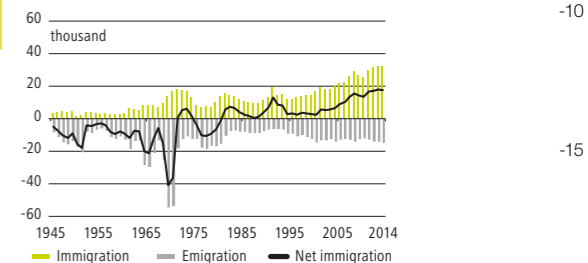
The electronic tabulating machine for Hollerith punched cards, which was developed in the U.S. in the 1890s, was acquired in Finland in the 1920s. Its use was extended to cover nearly all statistical topics in the 1950s. The punched card tabulating machine was used until the end of the 1960s, when it was replaced by computers.

## ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Despite the industrialisation at the start of the century, Finland still relied on agriculture and forestry after the Second World War, although their significance as the source of income started to decrease fast. Labour force flowed particularly into service industries.

## MIGRATION



In the 1980s and particularly during the EU membership, Finland turned into a target country for immigration. Previously, Finland had been an exporter of labour force.