

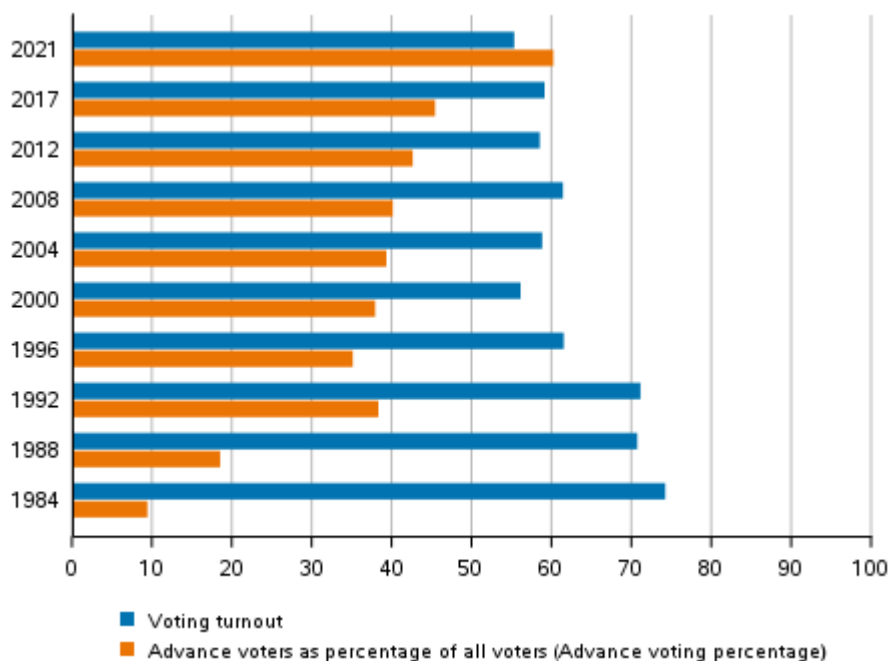
Municipal elections 2021

Review of voting in the Municipal elections

Over one-half of voters voted in advance

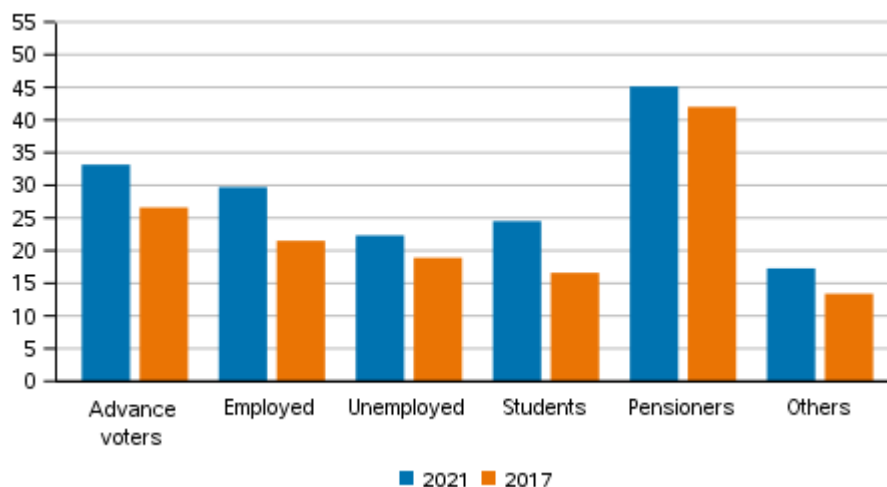
Statistics Finland releases information on the background of persons who voted in the Municipal elections 2021. The voting turnout in the elections was 55.1 per cent, which was the lowest since the 1945 Municipal elections. Clearly over one-half (60.0%) of those who voted cast their votes in advance. Detailed information about unit-level background factors on voting turnout is found in the review: Persons who voted in Municipal elections 2021.

Voting percentages in Municipal elections 1984–2021



Clearly over one-half (60.0%) of those who voted did so in advance, the share of advance voters among persons entitled to vote was 33.1 per cent. In main type of activity groups advance voting was most common among pensioners, 45.1 per cent of those belonging to this group voted in advance.

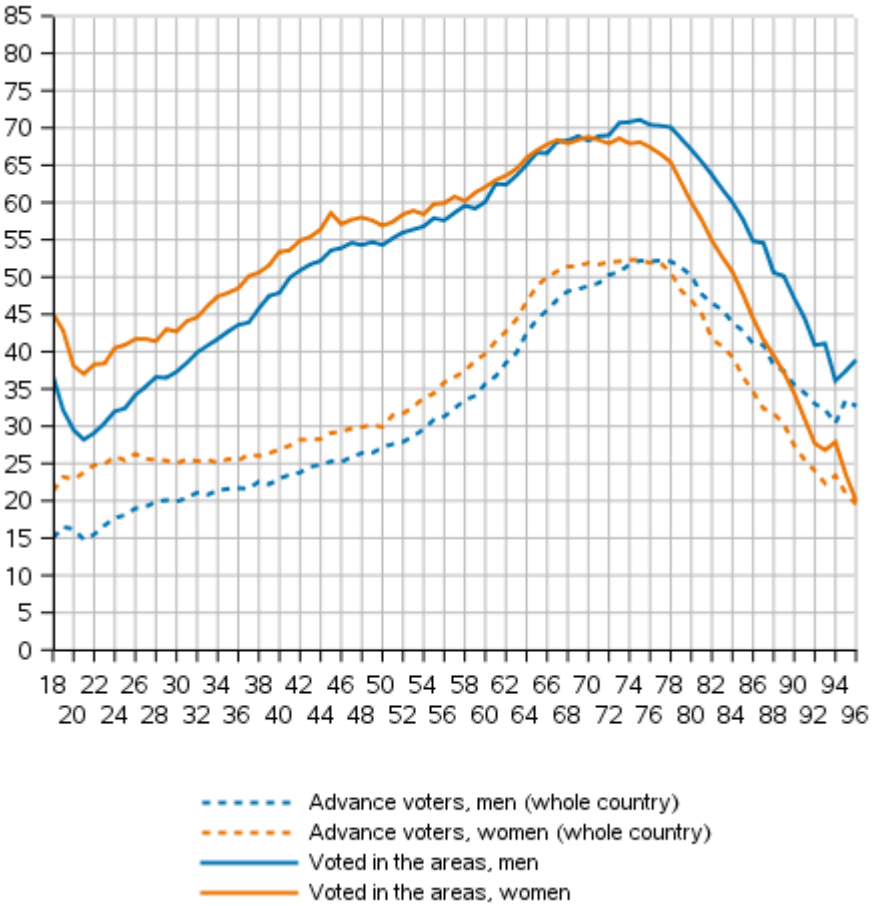
Share of advance voters among persons entitled to vote by main type of activity group in Municipal elections 2017 and 2021, %



Examined by age those aged 75 were the most active advance voters (52.2% of persons entitled to vote), the number of advance voters was in relative terms lowest among those aged 18 (18.1%).

In the voting districts where voting data was also available for the election day, the voting turnout was highest for those entitled to vote aged 73, of whom 69.6 per cent voted. The electronic voting register that enables a detailed examination of voting data on the election day was in use in 152 municipalities, of which 99 received data from all voting districts. All in all, this covered 43.8 per cent of persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021.

Advance voters in the whole country and all who voted in the areas by sex and age in the Municipal elections 2021, %



Contents

1. Persons who voted in Municipal elections 2021.....	5
Analysed data.....	5
Data coverage.....	5
Age and sex.....	6
Main type of activity, education and family status.....	8
Income level and occupation.....	13
Foreign background.....	15

Tables

Table 1. Share of advance voters and all who voted among persons entitled to vote by sex and age in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	8
Table 2. Share of advance voters and all who voted among persons entitled to vote by age and level of education in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	10
Table 3. Share of advance voters in the whole country and all who voted in the areas by family status in the Municipal elections 2019, %.....	12
Table 4. Lowest limits for the income deciles of persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021, EUR....	13
Table 5. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by sex and language in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	16
Table 6. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by origin and age in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	17

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Information on voting on election day: proportion of those entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	18
Appendix table 2. Background factors of persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021.....	23

Figures

Figure 1. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by age in the Municipal election 2021, %.....	7
Figure 2. Persons entitled to vote and advance voters in the whole country by main type of activity in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	8
Figure 3. Persons entitled to vote and all who voted in the areas by main type of activity in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	9
Figure 4. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by age in certain family status groups in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	11
Figure 5. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by income decile in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	14
Figure 6. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by occupational group in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	15
Figure 7. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by language group in the Municipal elections 2021, %.....	16
Municipal elections, quality description.....	24

1. Persons who voted in Municipal elections 2021

This review examines persons entitled to vote and those who voted in the Municipal elections 2021 according to various background factors. The data on persons entitled to vote and those who voted derive from the voting register of the Election Information System of the Ministry of Justice. The unit-level background data are based on Statistics Finland's data, such as population, employment and family statistics, and the Register of Completed Education and Degrees. The groups under examination are, on the one hand, all persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021 and advance voters and, on the other hand, persons entitled to vote and those who voted in the municipalities and voting districts where an electronic voting register was in use in the 2021 elections.

The electronic voting register enables examination of voting turnout in terms of votes cast on the election day. These data provide a complete picture of voting turnout as they can help take into account those who did not vote. This is not possible for the data containing only advance voters. In this review, advance voters refer to all persons that voted in advance throughout the country and all who voted refer to both advance voters and those who voted on the election day in the above-mentioned districts.

The data presented in the review concerning all who voted do not cover the entire country or all persons entitled to vote. In this review, all who voted refer to those who voted in those districts on which data were available. The data presented in this review have not been edited in any way, for example, by weighting the data based on background factors, but the breakdowns are presented as they are in the data. In other words, the data presented on all who voted in a particular area only apply to the municipalities, voting districts and persons entitled to vote for which data were available.

Analysed data

The analyses of the review include two separate but partly overlapping voter groups. The following terms are used for these voter groups in the text, tables and figures of the review:

1. Group "Advance voters" that cover all persons who voted in advance in the Municipal elections throughout the country.
2. Group "All who voted in the areas" that cover both advance voters and persons who voted on the election day (that is, all who voted) in the voting districts that used the electronic voting register.

The voter groups used in the review are not mutually exclusive. The advance voters of the entire country also include the persons entitled to vote who voted in advance in the above-mentioned areas. All who voted in the areas also include all persons that voted in advance in those particular areas. Thus, the group "advance voters" depicts, just like the name suggests, persons entitled to vote who voted in advance in the entire country, and the group "all who voted in the areas" covers persons who voted on the election day and in advance in a limited number of voting districts.

There were 4,460,299 persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021. Of these persons entitled to vote, 1,474,538, or 33.1 per cent of all persons entitled to vote, voted in advance. The voting districts where data on voting on the actual election day are available had 1,953,834 persons entitled to vote. So complete voting data are available for 43.8 per cent of persons entitled to vote.

All unit-level background data cannot be linked to all persons entitled to vote. In terms of background variables used in an individual analysis the numbers of persons entitled to vote can be lower than the above-mentioned numbers. In practice, this is visible, for example, in that the distributions presented in the figures and tables may vary slightly by background variable.

Data coverage

The voting districts and municipalities for which all voting data were received are not divided entirely equally on the level of the whole country. Data on voting on the actual election day were available from 152 municipalities, from 99 municipalities for the whole municipality, that is, from all voting districts and from 53 municipalities from some of the voting districts.

Except for the constituency of Helsinki, voting data on the election day were available from all constituencies. However, the coverage of the data varies by constituency. The most comprehensive data were available from the constituency of Central Finland, on 84.6 per cent of persons entitled to vote in the constituency. Data were also more comprehensive than for the entire country in the constituencies of Oulu (78.9% of persons entitled to vote), Lapland (71.2%), Pirkanmaa (60.4%), Satakunta (57.8%), Uusimaa (51.8%) and Vaasa (44.0%). Voting data on the election day were not available from any voting district in the constituency of Helsinki. In other words, the data do not contain at all voting data on the election day of persons entitled to vote in the constituency of Helsinki. (See Appendix table 1)

Appendix table 2 examines the background factors of persons entitled to vote in the entire country and in the areas with complete voting data. In the Municipal elections 2021, the average age of persons entitled to vote was 50.9. In this respect, the persons entitled to vote in certain areas do not considerably differ from those entitled to vote in the entire country. Of all persons entitled to vote, men represented 49.0 per cent in the whole country, in practice, as many as in the areas.

The median for the disposable income of persons entitled to vote in the whole country was slightly higher than that of persons entitled to vote in the areas. The difference was slightly under EUR 300 per year.

As regards the level of education, the examined areas do not essentially differ from the whole country. In the whole country, persons entitled to vote were, on average, slightly more highly educated than in the examined areas. In practice, the difference is visible only in the groups of those with upper secondary level qualifications and at least higher tertiary degrees. In the whole country, there were 1.4 percentage points fewer persons with upper secondary level qualifications and 1.4 percentage points more persons with at least higher tertiary degrees than in the examined areas. As regards education, the absence of the constituency of Helsinki, and of Turku and Espoo from the data has an impact on the distributions of the data.

Differences between all persons entitled to vote and persons entitled to vote in the areas were small when it comes to main type of activity categories. In all groups of main type of activity, the difference between the whole country and areas was under 0.5 percentage points. The areas had slightly more (1.5 percentage points) Finnish-speaking persons entitled to vote than the whole country, which is partly connected to the fact that certain large towns were not included in the data.

There are some differences in parties' support in the Municipal elections 2021 between the areas and the whole country. Support for the Centre Party of Finland, the Finns Party and the Social Democratic Party was slightly higher in the areas than in the whole country. Correspondingly, support for the Coalition Party and the Green League was lower in the areas than in the whole country. There were no significant differences in the support of other parties between the areas and the whole country.

The factors presented in this Section and in Appendix tables 1 and 2 should be considered when generalising the data obtained with the electronic voting register on all who voted in the areas to relate to the whole country.

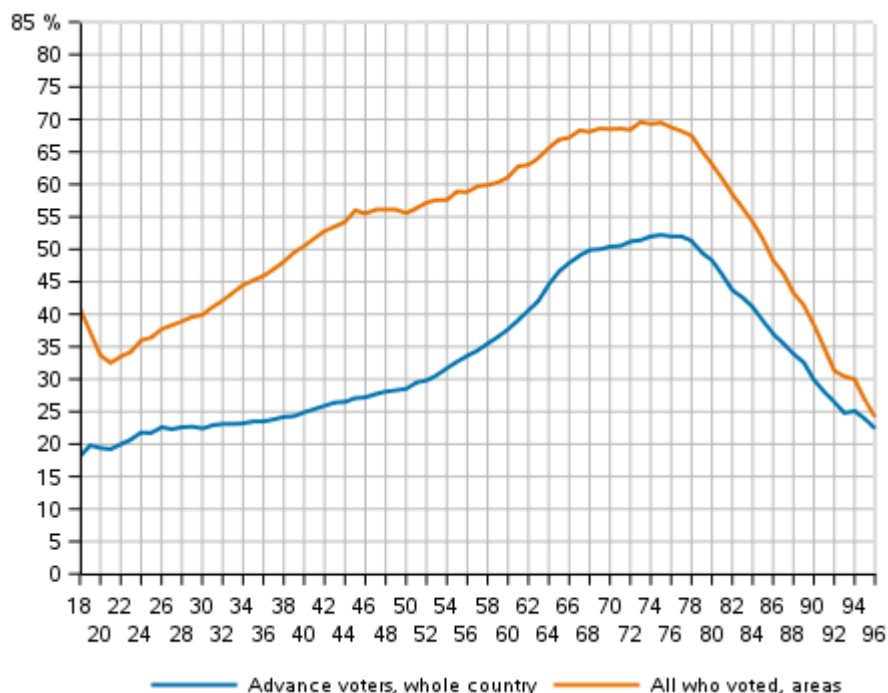
Age and sex

In the Municipal elections 2021, a total of 1,474,538 persons entitled to vote voted in advance, which represents 33.1 per cent of all persons entitled to vote living in Finland. The advance voting percentage reported by Statistics Finland is 60.0 per cent. The advance voting percentage is derived by calculating the share of advance voters among those having voted. In this review, persons who voted are examined in relation to persons entitled to vote, so the percentages given are lower than the advance voting percentage.

In the voting districts where all voting data were available, a total of 53.6 per cent entitled to vote cast their vote. In these areas, 32.8 per cent of persons entitled to vote voted in advance and 20.8 per cent of persons entitled to vote voted on the election day.

Age clearly has an impact on voting turnout. The share of advance voters in the whole country among persons entitled to vote exceeded 30 per cent at the age of 53, after which the share grows faster than earlier. Advance voting was most common among persons aged 75, of whom 52.2 per cent voted in advance. The share of advance voters fell under 30 per cent among persons aged 90. (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by age in the Municipal election 2021, %



The share of all who voted among persons entitled to vote in those areas where voting data on the election day were also obtained gives a more comprehensive picture of the phenomena than advance voting. The voting percentage of persons aged 18 was 40.9 per cent in these areas in the 2021 elections. The voting percentage drops to 32.5 per cent in the group of persons aged 21. After this, the voting percentage grew fairly evenly to 56.0 per cent in the age group of those aged 45, after which the growth is slower. The voting percentage was at its highest in the group of persons aged 73 (69.6%). The voting percentage fell under 60 per cent in the group of those aged 82, while the level of those aged 21 was below in the age group of 92-year-olds. (Figure 1.)

Women voted more actively in advance than men both in the whole country and in the areas, apart from the two oldest examined age groups. In the whole country, 35.2 per cent of women entitled to vote voted in advance, 4.4 percentage points more than men.

The voting percentage that takes into account all persons who voted is also higher for women. In the areas, 55.0 per cent of women voted, which was 2.8 percentage points higher than for men. Examined by age group, women voted more actively than men in all age groups except for the 65 age group and older age groups. The biggest difference in voting activity between the sexes was found in the youngest age groups. Women's voting percentage was nearly ten percentage points higher in the 18 to 19 age group than men's. (Table 1.)

Table 1. Share of advance voters and all who voted among persons entitled to vote by sex and age in the Municipal elections 2021, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas
Total	33.1	53.6	30.8	52.2	35.2	55.0
18-19	18.9	39.1	15.8	34.5	22.2	44.0
20-24	20.2	34.0	16.2	29.9	24.5	38.5
25-34	22.6	40.2	20.0	37.3	25.5	43.3
35-44	24.8	49.8	22.9	47.5	26.9	52.2
45-54	28.9	56.4	27.0	55.0	30.8	57.9
55-64	37.6	61.4	35.4	60.6	39.8	62.1
65-74	49.9	68.3	48.4	68.6	51.3	68.1
75-	44.1	57.8	47.4	63.9	41.9	53.8

Main type of activity, education and family status

Measured by main type of activity, the number of employed persons was highest among advance voters in the whole country (44.8 per cent). The number of pensioners was slightly lower among advance voters (39.4 per cent). Among advance voters, the number of employed persons was lower and that of pensioners higher than among all persons entitled to vote. In other groups of main type of activity, the share of advance voters was relatively smaller than among all persons entitled to vote. (Figure 2.)

The share of all who voted belonging to all main type of activity groups remained below the relative size of the groups among all persons entitled to vote. (Figure 3.)

Figure 2. Persons entitled to vote and advance voters in the whole country by main type of activity in the Municipal elections 2021, %

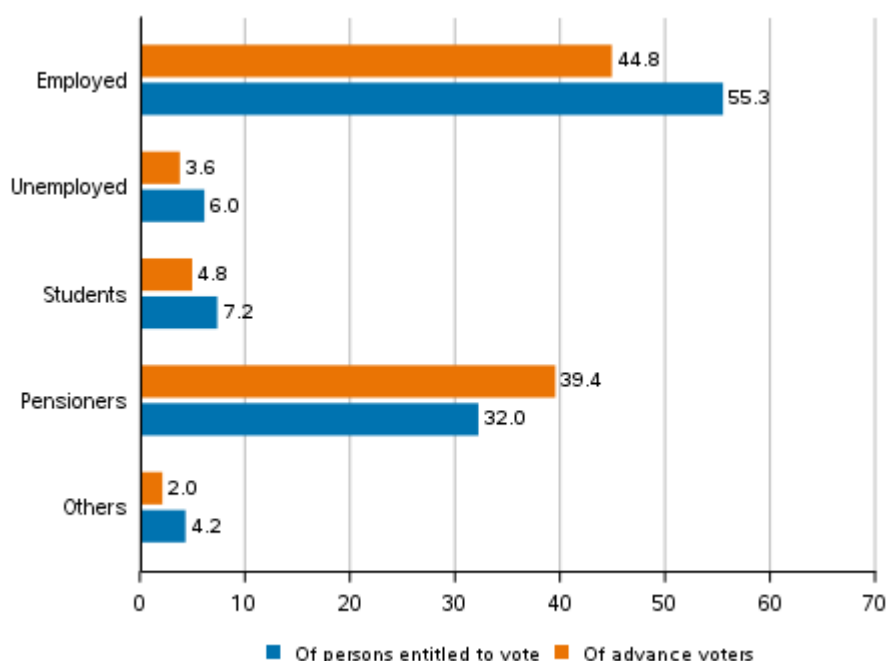
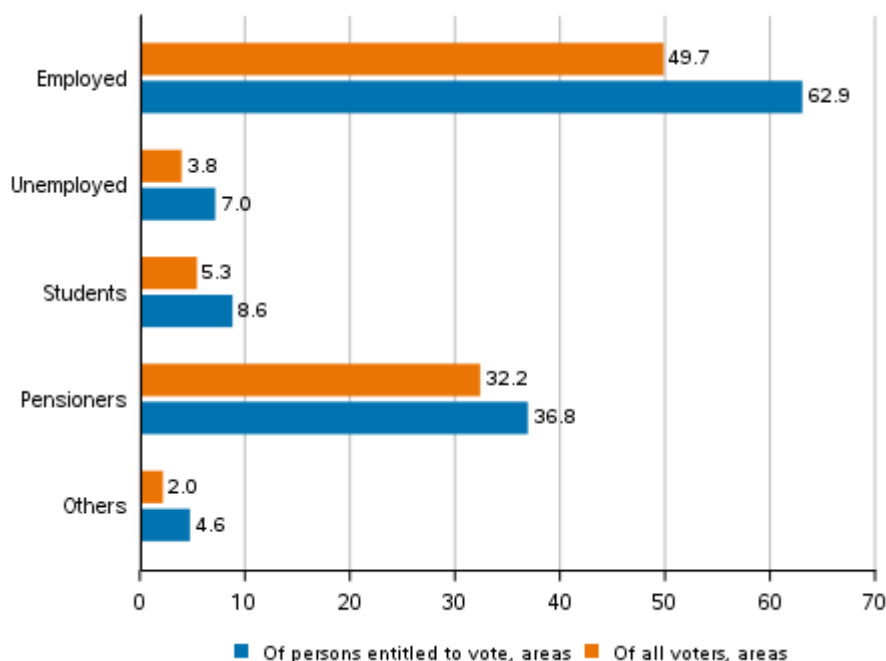


Figure 3. Persons entitled to vote and all who voted in the areas by main type of activity in the Municipal elections 2021, %



High education increases the probability of voting. Persons entitled to vote with lowest tertiary or higher education voted in advance more than average in the Municipal elections. This is also visible for all who voted in the areas, the voting percentage of persons with higher tertiary or doctorate level education was 24.4 percentage points higher than among all persons entitled to vote and 37.9 percentage points higher than among persons entitled to vote with only basic level qualifications.

In nearly all educational groups voting turnout grew with age, apart from the youngest and oldest examined age groups. Voting turnout of over 80 per cent was attained among those aged 55 to 64 with at least higher tertiary education and those aged 65 to 74 with lower university level degrees. (Table 2.)

When interpreting Table 2 it should be noted that lowest tertiary level qualifications decrease in the population and no new qualifications are completed in Finland in this category, so the age structure of the educational group differs clearly from other groups. Lowest tertiary level education covers qualifications above upper secondary level that are not university of applied sciences degrees.

Table 2. Share of advance voters and all who voted among persons entitled to vote by age and level of education in the Municipal elections 2021, %

		Total	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Lowest tertiary	Lower tertiary	Higher tertiary, doctorate
Total	Advance voters, whole country	33.1	25.7	28.5	47.3	37.7	49.4
	All who voted, areas	53.6	40.1	48.5	71.4	65.1	78.0
18-24	Advance voters, whole country	19.9	16.8	22.1	..	41.3	..
	All who voted, areas	35.4	32.9	37.0	..	60.8	..
25-34	Advance voters, whole country	22.6	10.8	17.3	16.8	32.6	44.9
	All who voted, areas	40.2	18.2	34.9	28.7	56.8	69.8
35-44	Advance voters, whole country	24.8	12.3	19.3	24.7	29.4	40.0
	All who voted, areas	49.8	23.4	42.5	54.7	60.9	72.8
45-54	Advance voters, whole country	28.9	15.7	24.1	32.6	33.7	43.4
	All who voted, areas	56.4	30.3	49.3	64.2	67.0	78.9
55-64	Advance voters, whole country	37.6	24.0	33.3	43.9	45.3	55.3
	All who voted, areas	61.4	41.4	56.4	70.7	74.2	82.7
65-74	Advance voters, whole country	49.9	38.9	47.1	60.3	64.3	69.4
	All who voted, areas	68.3	56.4	66.3	79.3	84.1	87.9
75-	Advance voters, whole country	44.1	35.7	45.8	57.8	62.3	68.2
	All who voted, areas	57.8	48.7	61.2	73.0	77.4	82.5

The family status of persons who voted is examined by means of limited family status groups. Attention is paid to married or cohabiting couples (partnerships) and those without a family, the number of children and the age of persons entitled to vote.

Those in partnerships voted in the areas clearly more than those without a family, the voting percentage of married or cohabiting couples was over 15 percentage points higher than that of those without a family. The voting percentage of those living in a partnership with children aged under 18 was over nine per cent lower than that of those whose children were aged over 18. The voting turnout of parents of one-parent families remained at 41.2 per cent.

When examining the voting turnout of young people aged 18 to 24, we can see that the voting turnout of those living at home (with their parents) was slightly higher than of those of the same age not belonging to families. Those not belonging to a family include both those living alone and with another person or other persons. The difference in the groups’ voting turnout in the areas was five percentage points.

An age group specific examination of all who voted does not significantly change the picture of the effect of family status. As a rule, the voting percentage grew in all family status groups by age, apart from the oldest age group of people aged 75 and over. For the family status, the group “Other” includes those aged over 24 living at home, parents of one-parent families living with their adult child, the institutional population and unclassified persons and those whose family status is unknown. (Figure 4., Table 3.)

Figure 4. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by age in certain family status groups in the Municipal elections 2021, %

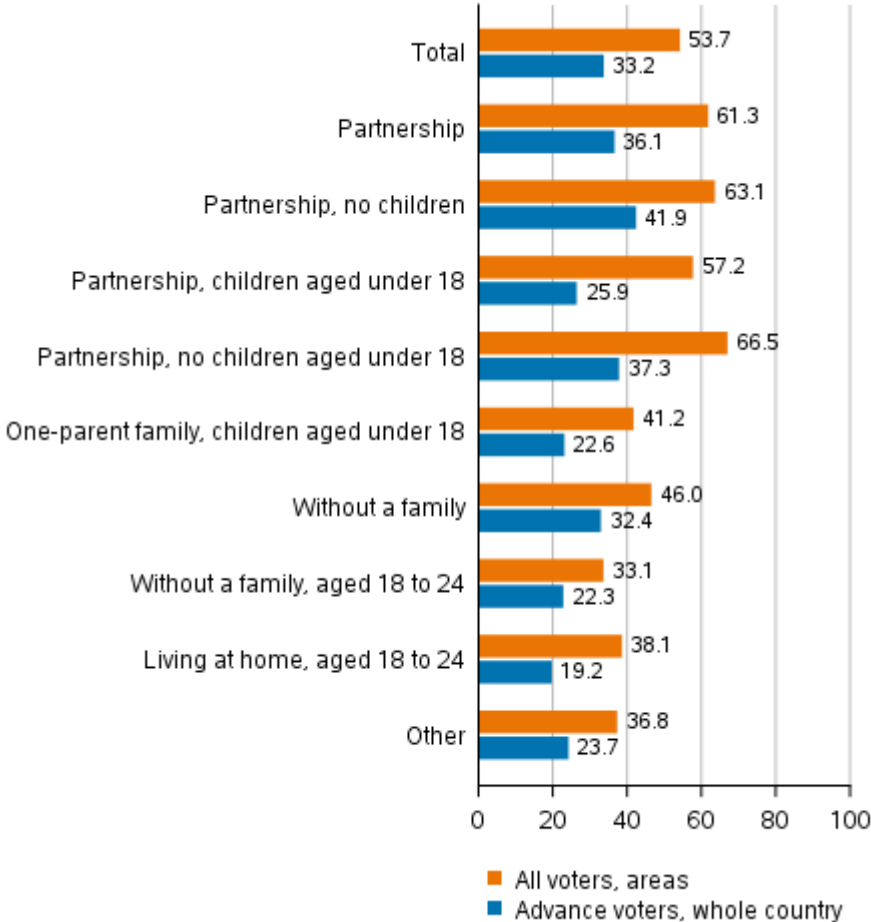


Table 3. Share of advance voters in the whole country and all who voted in the areas by family status in the Municipal elections 2019, %

		Total	Partnership	Partnership, no children	Partnership, children aged under 18	Partnership, no children aged under 18	One-parent family, children aged under 18	Without a family	Other
Total	Advance voters, whole country	33.2	36.1	41.9	25.9	37.3	22.6	32.4	23.7
	All voters, areas	53.7	61.3	63.1	57.2	66.5	41.2	46.0	36.8
18-24	Advance voters, whole country	19.9	18.4	19.4	11.0	..	8.0	22.3	13.4
	All voters, areas	35.5	33.9	34.7	28.1	..	13.4	33.1	18.4
25-34	Advance voters, whole country	22.7	23.4	27.1	18.7	..	12.9	23.8	18.3
	All voters, areas	40.3	45.4	47.2	43.4	..	24.3	36.7	31.5
35-44	Advance voters, whole country	24.9	25.7	28.2	25.1	18.5	21.4	24.8	19.1
	All voters, areas	50.0	55.3	50.6	56.5	42.1	39.9	39.8	31.7
45-54	Advance voters, whole country	29.0	29.7	29.6	29.7	30.1	28.3	28.1	24.2
	All voters, areas	56.6	61.9	55.0	65.4	61.7	51.7	44.7	40.7
55-64	Advance voters, whole country	37.7	39.5	40.5	34.7	38.6	33.0	34.9	31.5
	All voters, areas	61.5	66.8	65.7	69.5	69.5	57.0	51.6	47.8
65-74	Advance voters, whole country	49.9	53.0	53.6	42.4	46.2	37.4	44.8	36.7
	All voters, areas	68.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	71.4	62.3	59.2	49.5

		Total	Partner-ship	Partner-ship, no children	Partner-ship, children aged under 18	Partner-ship, no children aged under 18	One-parent family, children aged under 18	Without a family	Other
75-	Advance voters, whole country	44.1	50.9	51.4	..	41.0	..	39.1	23.5
	All voters, areas	57.9	67.9	68.2	..	61.2	..	49.9	30.5

Income level and occupation

The income level of those who voted and of persons entitled to vote is examined with the help of disposable monetary income. Income data derive from the latest taxation data from 2019. Disposable monetary income refers to monetary income after taxes. This consist of earned income, property income, benefits in kind and transfer income.

In the data of the review, the income of persons entitled to vote is divided into deciles. Income deciles are derived by arranging persons entitled to vote by income and by dividing the group into ten equal parts. The groups formed in this way each have around 444,000 persons entitled to vote for all persons entitled to vote in the whole country. In areas from which data were received on voting on the election day as well, the groups have around 195,000 persons entitled to vote each.

For the whole country, income data are missing for some 21,000 persons entitled to vote. In the data for areas containing election day votes, the income level was missing for some 7,400 persons entitled to vote. The median for the disposable income of all persons entitled to vote was around EUR 22,300, in the examined areas the corresponding median income was EUR 22,100. The disposable income of persons entitled to vote in the whole country belonging to the highest income decile was at least EUR 41,372 and in the examined areas it was EUR 39,991 per year. The income for those belonging to the lowest income decile was at most EUR 9,422 for the whole country and EUR 9,431 per year in the areas. (Table 4.)

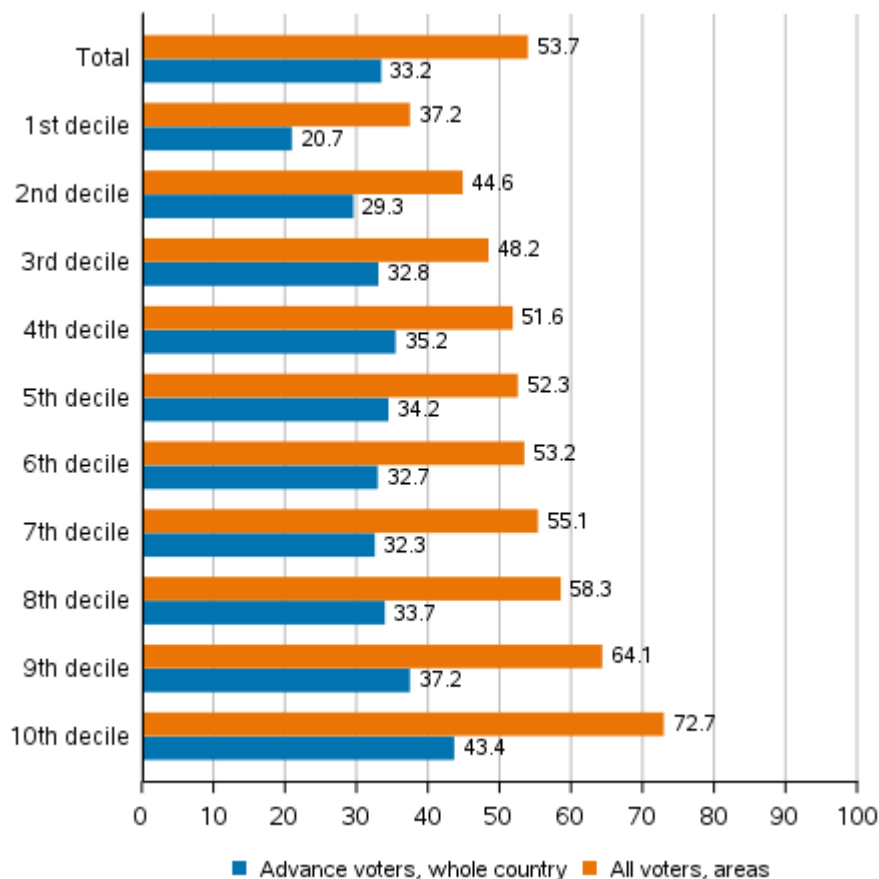
Table 4. Lowest limits for the income deciles of persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021, EUR

Decile	All persons entitled to vote	Persons entitled to vote in areas
1st decile	0	0
2nd decile	9,423	9,432
3rd decile	13,513	13,478
4th decile	16,230	16,135
5th decile	19,095	18,896
6th decile	22,341	22,057
7th decile	25,531	25,190
8th decile	28,836	28,373
9th decile	33,309	32,596
10th decile	41,372	39,991

On the level of the whole country, the level of income as a whole did not have much effect on advance voting. In the lowest income deciles, advance voting was relatively lower and in the highest deciles higher than in the other income brackets. From the third income decile to the eight decile, there were no major changes in the rate of advance voting, the share of advance voting in these categories varies from 32.3 to 35.2 per cent. (Figure 5.)

When examining all who voted in the areas, the effect of income on voting turnout was considerably more evident. As a rule, voting was more common in higher income groups than in lower income groups. In all, 72.7 per cent of those belonging to the highest income decile voted. By contrast, the voting turnout remained at 37.2 per cent in the lowest income decile. Thus, the difference between the voting turnout of the lowest and highest income earners was over 35 percentage points. (Figure 5.)

Figure 5. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by income decile in the Municipal elections 2021, %

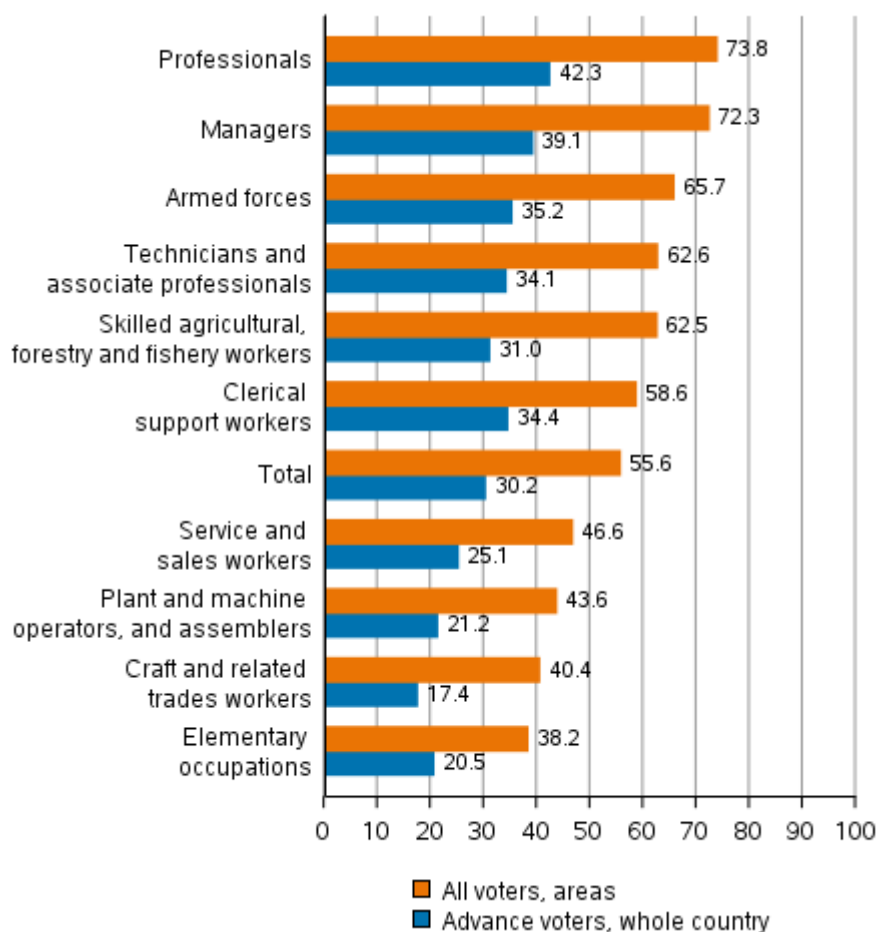


The occupations of those entitled to vote is examined with the Classification of Occupations. The occupation data used is from 2018. The occupation is determined on the last day of the year for persons who, based on their main type of activity, are employed. The occupation data for those entitled to vote in the 2021 Municipal elections are available for around 2,300,000 persons entitled to vote. In the examined areas, the corresponding data is available for some 980,000 persons entitled to vote.

The voting turnout for all persons entitled to vote for whom occupation data is available in the examined areas was 55.6 per cent. Among occupational groups, professionals had the highest voting turnout, 73.8 per cent. The over 70 per cent level was also exceeded for managers. The voting percentage was lower than average in different employee groups apart from clerical support workers. (Figure 6.)

Measured by occupational group, voting turnout was lowest in elementary occupations, where voting turnout was 38.2 per cent, which is over 17 percentage points below the average of occupational groups. The elementary occupations group includes auxiliary, routine-like jobs that require only little education.

Figure 6. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by occupational group in the Municipal elections 2021, %



Foreign background

The background of persons entitled to vote and persons who voted is viewed by means of language and origin. Voting turnout for persons with national languages as their native language was higher among those who voted in the areas than for all persons entitled to vote. In all, 1.5 percentage points more of Finnish and Sami speakers and 12.2 percentage points more of Swedish speakers voted compared to all persons entitled to vote.

In the Municipal elections, the right to vote is tied to residence, that is, there are more persons speaking other than national language as their native language entitled to vote than in the Parliamentary elections, for example. Of all persons entitled to vote, 88.1 per cent were Finnish-speaking, 4.6 per cent Swedish-speaking and 7.2 per cent other language speakers. In the areas for which data were available for all who voted, 89.6 per cent spoke Finnish as their native language, 4.2 per cent Swedish and 6.1 per cent other languages.

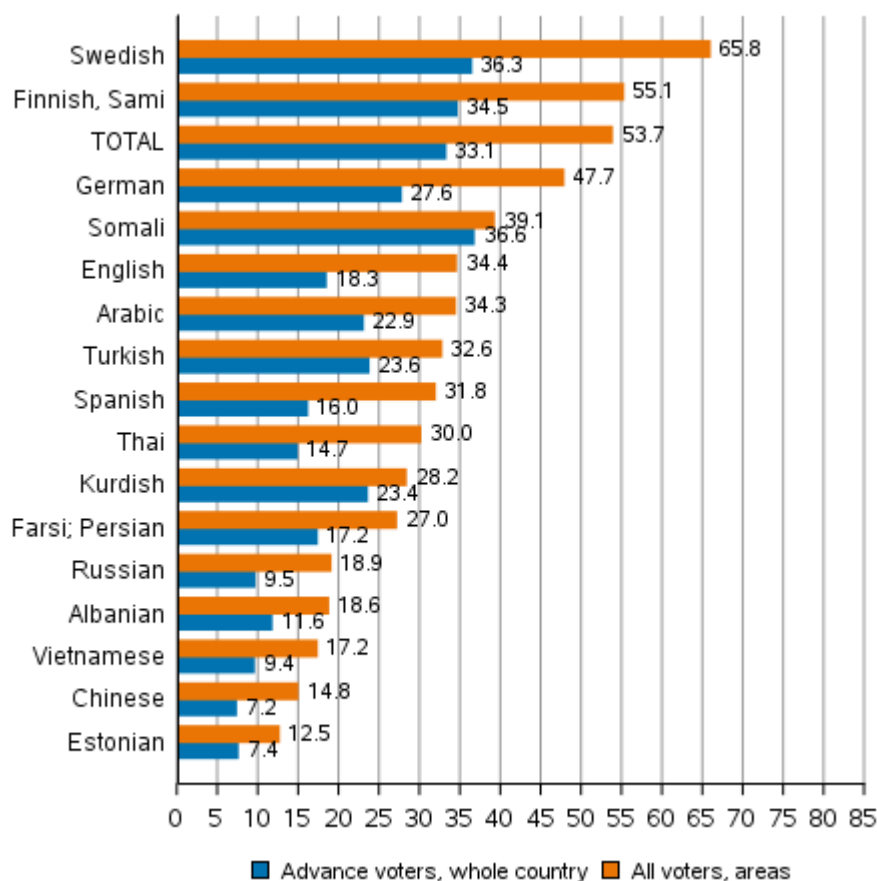
Table 5. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by sex and language in the Municipal elections 2021, %

Sex	Total		Finnish, Sami		Swedish		Other language	
	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, areas
Total	33.1	53.6	34.5	55.1	36.3	65.8	14.3	23.0
Men	30.8	52.2	32.2	53.9	33.3	64.0	14.1	21.6
Women	35.2	55.0	36.6	56.3	39.4	67.7	14.4	24.5

The voting turnout of foreign-language speakers was clearly lower than for those speaking national languages. Of all foreign-language speakers, 14.3 per cent voted in advance in the whole country. Correspondingly, 23.0 per cent of all foreign-language speakers entitled to vote voted in the areas, which was over 32 percentage points lower than for all persons entitled to vote. (Table 5.)

A more detailed examination of the voting turnout of different language groups shows that the highest voting percentage among all votes cast in the areas was found among Swedish speakers (65.8%). Correspondingly, the voting percentage of Finnish and Sami speakers was 55.1 per cent. Figure 7 includes the largest language groups measured by absolute numbers in the areas for which data were also available for election day voting. With this limitation, the voting percentage of foreign-language speakers was highest for German speakers, 47.7 per cent. The voting percentage of other language groups was under 40 per cent. (Figure 7.)

Figure 7. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by language group in the Municipal elections 2021, %



Examined by age group and origin, young people’s voting turnout was lower than in older age groups both among persons of Finnish background and of foreign background. This is visible both among advance voters in the whole country and all who voted in the areas. For all who voted in the areas, the difference between voting turnout among persons of Finnish and foreign background was around 30 percentage points. The voting turnout of persons with foreign background was under 30 per cent in all except the two oldest age groups. (Table 6.)

Table 6. Share of those who voted among persons entitled to vote by origin and age in the Municipal elections 2021, %

Age group	Total population		Persons with Finnish background		Persons with foreign background	
	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, in areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, in areas	Advance voters, whole country	All who voted, in areas
Total	33.1	53.6	34.5	55.6	14.5	23.3
18-24	19.9	35.4	20.5	36.7	12.4	17.4
25-34	22.7	40.2	23.9	42.6	13.2	19.4
35-44	24.8	49.8	26.5	53.2	13.4	22.3
45-54	28.9	56.4	30.3	58.9	14.3	25.7
55-64	37.6	61.4	38.8	62.8	16.3	28.7
65-74	49.9	68.3	50.6	69.0	21.6	34.0
75-	44.1	57.8	44.4	58.1	26.3	38.9

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Information on voting on election day: proportion of those entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021, %

		Of those entitled to vote (%)
Uusimaa constituency	Constituency, total	51.8
	Vantaa	100.0
	Karkkila	100.0
	Kerava	100.0
	Kirkkonummi	100.0
	Lohja	100.0
	Mäntsälä	60.8
	Nurmijärvi	100.0
	Porvoo	97.6
	Sipoo	100.0
	Tuusula	38.4
	Vihti	100.0
Varsinais-Suomi constituency	Constituency, total	41.1
	Aura	100.0
	Kaarina	100.0
	Kustavi	100.0
	Kimitoön	100.0
	Pargas	100.0
	Masku	100.0
	Mynämäki	100.0
	Naantali	78.1
	Paimio	100.0
	Pyhäranta	100.0
	Raisio	100.0
	Salo	90.1
	Somero	100.0
Uusikaupunki	95.9	
Satakunta constituency	Constituency, total	57.8
	Eurajoki	100.0
	Harjavalta	100.0
	Karvia	100.0
	Nakkila	100.0
	Pomarkku	100.0
	Pori	90.7
	Rauma	54.1
	Siikainen	100.0

		Of those entitled to vote (%)
Häme constituency	Constituency, total	29.9
	Asikkala	67.6
	Forssa	80.8
	Hausjärvi	100.0
	Hollola	51.5
	Hämeenlinna	19.1
	Heinola	24.3
	Janakkala	100.0
	Jokioinen	100.0
	Lahti	19.8
	Sysmä	100.0
	Tammela	79.9
	Ypäjä	100.0
	Pirkanmaa constituency	Constituency, total
Hämeenkyrö		100.0
Juupajoki		100.0
Kangasala		13.9
Mänttä-Vilppula		15.7
Orivesi		60.5
Parkano		100.0
Pälkäne		100.0
Sastamala		51.7
Tampere		100.0
Valkeakoski		87.7
Southeast Finland constituency	Constituency, total	10.9
	Kouvola	5.1
	Luumäki	100.0
	Mäntyharju	100.0
	Pertunmaa	100.0
	Pieksämäki	100.0
	Puumala	100.0
	Pyhtää	100.0
	Sulkava	88.2
	Virolahti	85.3

		Of those entitled to vote (%)
Savo-Karelia constituency	Constituency, total	38.5
	Ilomantsi	100.0
	Joensuu	97.7
	Keitele	100.0
	Kontiolahti	83.4
	Outokumpu	100.0
	Lapinlahti	100.0
	Lieksa	100.0
	Liperi	100.0
	Nurmes	78.5
	Pielavesi	67.0
	Polvijärvi	84.3
	Rautavaara	100.0
	Sonkajärvi	81.3
	Varkaus	16.5
	Vieremä	100.0
Vaasa constituency	Constituency, total	44.0
	Alajärvi	100.0
	Alavus	100.0
	Halsua	100.0
	Isojoki	100.0
	Kannus	100.0
	Kaskinen	100.0
	Kaustinen	100.0
	Kristinestad	80.5
	Kronoby	67.6
	Kuortane	100.0
	Lappajärvi	100.0
	Larsmo	52.5
	Malax	83.8
	Korsholm	66.7
	Närpes	18.8
	Perho	100.0
	Jakobstad	33.6
	Seinäjoki	38.7
	Soini	100.0
	Toholampi	84.9
Vaasa	100.0	
Vöyri	100.0	
Ähtäri	100.0	

		Of those entitled to vote (%)
Central Finland constituency	Constituency, total	84.6
	Hankasalmi	100.0
	Jyväskylä	99.2
	Jämsä	100.0
	Kannonkoski	100.0
	Karstula	100.0
	Kivijärvi	100.0
	Konnevesi	100.0
	Laukaa	100.0
	Muurame	100.0
	Petäjävesi	100.0
	Saarijärvi	100.0
	Toivakka	100.0
	Viitasaari	85.7
	Äänekoski	29.3
Oulu constituency	Constituency, total	78.9
	Alavieska	100.0
	Haapajärvi	100.0
	Haapavesi	100.0
	Hailuoto	100.0
	Kajaani	61.6
	Kempele	100.0
	Kuusamo	100.0
	Liminka	100.0
	Lumijoki	100.0
	Muhos	80.7
	Nivala	100.0
	Oulainen	56.8
	Oulu	100.0
	Paltamo	83.4
	Pudasjärvi	66.1
	Puolanka	100.0
	Pyhäjärvi	100.0
	Raahe	56.8
	Reisjärvi	100.0
	Ristijärvi	100.0
	Sievi	100.0
	Sotkamo	100.0
Vaala	100.0	
Utajärvi	100.0	
Ylivieska	100.0	

		Of those entitled to vote (%)
Lapland constituency	Constituency, total	71.2
	Inari	73.6
	Kemi	100.0
	Keminmaa	28.3
	Kolari	52.5
	Pelkosenniemi	100.0
	Posio	100.0
	Ranua	100.0
	Rovaniemi	100.0
	Sodankylä	73.6
	Tervola	100.0
	Tornio	78.8

Appendix table 2. Background factors of persons entitled to vote in the Municipal elections 2021

	Persons entitled to vote/ whole country	Voting areas with complete voting data
Age, average	50.9	50.7
Sex, men (%)	49.0	49.2
Income, median (EUR)	22 341.0	22 057.0
Education: lower secondary (%)	24.2	24.2
Education: upper secondary (%)	42.6	44.0
Education: lowest tertiary (%)	9.3	9.5
Education: lower tertiary (%)	12.3	12.2
Education: higher university, doctorate (%)	11.3	9.9
Employed (%)	52.6	52.2
Unemployed (%)	5.6	5.8
Students (%)	6.8	7.1
Pensioners (%)	30.4	30.5
Other inactive population (%)	3.9	3.8
Finnish speaking (%)	88.1	89.6
Swedish speaking (%)	4.6	4.2
Other language speaking (%)	7.2	6.1
Social Democrats, support (%)	17.7	18.7
Finns Party, support (%)	14.4	15.2
Coalition Party, support (%)	21.3	19.9
Centre Party, support (%)	14.8	16.5
Green League, support (%)	10.5	9.6
Left Alliance, support (%)	7.9	7.8
Swedish People's Party, support (%)	4.9	4.4
Christian Democrats, support (%)	3.6	3.6
Movement Now, support (%)	1.5	1.1
Others, support (%)	2.8	2.7

Municipal elections, quality description

1. Relevance of statistical information

1.1 Summary of the information content of statistics

Statistics Finland produces official statistics on the municipal elections. The main content of the statistics is: the numbers and shares of votes gained by the parties divided into votes received in advance voting and on the actual election day, the council seats gained by the parties, the numbers and shares of votes gained by the candidates and the number of elected councillors by party, the number of persons entitled to vote and those who voted by sex, and the number of persons who voted by sex.

The statistics pages on municipal elections also contain analyses on the backgrounds of the candidates and elected councillors, as well as on those who voted.

Starting from 2004, the data can also be found by voting district in Statistics Finland's StatFin statistical database.

1.2 Essential concepts

General

In the municipal elections councillors are elected to municipal councils. At the beginning of 2021, the number of municipalities is 293 in Mainland Finland (and 16 in Åland).

The municipal elections are held in accordance with the division of municipalities that came into effect at the beginning of the election year (2021) (the division of voting districts came into force on 1 January 2021, based on the decisions on the voting district division reported by municipalities to the Digital and Population Data Services Agency by 31 August 2020).

**If municipal elections are held in the year preceding a change in the municipal division entering into force, they must be held in accordance with the new municipal division in the municipalities to which the change applies..*

The municipal council decides how many councillors are elected in each municipality (Local Government Act 410/2015, Section 16). The number of inhabitants is determined based on the data in the Population Information System at the end of 30 November preceding the election year.

Legislation on elections

The first act concerning municipal elections was enacted in 1917. With the revision of election legislation in 1998 all provisions on elections were collected into one single act, the Election Act (714/1998), which entered into force on 8 October 1998. The provisions concerning municipal elections are included in it and in the Local Government Act 410/2015.

The amendment of the Election Act (563/2015) entered into force on 1 June 2015 when the name of the elections was changed in Finnish to 'kuntavaalit' and the time for holding the elections was changed from October to April. Municipal elections are held every four years on the third Sunday of April. If the third Sunday falls on Easter Sunday or the Sunday after it, the election day moves to the Sunday preceding Easter Sunday (Election Act 563/2015, Section 144). In the municipalities of the autonomous territory of the Åland Islands elections www.val.ax are also arranged every four years (**next in October 2023**), but at a different time than in Mainland Finland. Elections are held in accordance with the Election Act in force, (Election Act in force www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1998/en19980714), more details on the Ministry of Justice's web pages www.vaalit.fi (=> Legislation) and www.finlex.fi, Election Act (714/1998). In municipal elections advance voting was possible abroad for the first time in 2000.

The amendment to the Election Act (939/2017), which allowed postal voting for Finnish citizens not resident in Finland and other voters staying abroad at the time of the elections, was confirmed on 14 December 2017 and it came into force on 1 November 2018. Postal voting was used for the first time in the 2019 Parliamentary elections and after that in the 2019 European Parliament elections. Government bill for an act on amendment to the Election Act (HE 101/2017).

The amendment to the Election Act (1223/2018) included some technical reviews, such as a change in the timetable of decisions concerning the division of voting districts and the possibility of sending an electronic notification of the right to vote (notification card) to persons entitled to vote.

The amendment to the Election Act (1132/2019) was connected to the establishment of the Digital and Population Data Services Agency on 1 January 2020.

Because of health and safety risks related to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), it was announced on 6 March 2021 that the municipal elections 2021 would be postponed.

The postponement of the municipal elections required amendment to the Election Act (HE 33/2021, PeVM 4/2021, EV 31/2021), the act (256/202) on the postponement of the municipal elections 2021 was confirmed on 29 March 2021.

The main principles of holding elections

All elections in Finland are held according to the following principles:

- **The elections are direct.** Electors (those entitled to vote) vote direct for the persons they want to be elected.
- **The elections are proportional.** In proportional elections each party (or other group) gains seats in relation to the votes cast for it compared with the votes cast for other groups (not in presidential elections).
- **The elections are secret.** Secrecy of the ballot means that neither the election authorities nor anyone else get to know for whom voters have cast their votes or whether they have returned an empty ballot. By contrast, the information on whether a person entitled to vote has exercised his/her right, i.e. actually voted, is not covered by the secret of the ballot.
- **The right to vote is universal and equal.** Universal franchise means that the right to vote only depends on requirements which citizens usually fulfil. Equal franchise means that every person entitled to vote has an equal right to influence the election results. In general elections everybody has one vote.
- **Voting is personal.** The right to vote may not be used through an agent.
- **Voting must take place in front of election authorities.** An exception is postal voting that does not take place in front of election authorities. In postal voting, the voter needs to have two witnesses who attest, by their signatures, that voting has taken place in such a manner that election secrecy has been preserved and electoral freedom respected while voting.
- **The Finnish election system is a combination of voting for individuals and parties,** where a vote goes to both a party and a person (not in presidential elections).

Right to vote and eligibility

Entitled to vote in municipal elections are:

Every person that has reached the age of 18 no later than on the day of the election is entitled to vote provided that they are

1. Citizens of Finland or another EU Member State as well as of Iceland and Norway and whose municipality of residence is the municipality in question (23 April 2021) on the 51st day before the election day; or
2. Citizens of other countries whose municipality of residence is the municipality in question (23 April 2021) on the 51st day before the election day and who at that time have had a municipality of residence in Finland for an uninterrupted period of two years; or
3. Persons employed by the EU or an international organisation in Finland and family members of such persons whose municipality of residence is the municipality in question (23 April 2021) on the 51st day before the election day, assuming that their data have upon their request been registered in the Finnish Population Information System and that they have notified to the Digital and Population Data Services Agency of their willingness to exercise the right to vote in the municipal election in writing no later than on 22 April 2021 (on the 52nd day before the election day).

Amendment to the Election Act (939/2017), which allows voting by post for Finnish citizens not resident in Finland (*NB no right to vote in municipal elections*) and other voters staying abroad at the time of the elections came into force on 1 November 2018. Postal voting was used for the first time in the 2019 Parliamentary elections and after that in the 2019 European Parliament elections.

Eligibility and nomination of candidates

Eligibility

Eligible as candidates in municipal elections are persons,

1. Whose municipality of residence is the municipality in question
2. Who are entitled to vote in municipal elections in some municipality, and
3. Who have not been declared legally incompetent.

Section 72 of the Local Government Act prescribes the restrictions to eligibility.

As a rule, eligibility is determined in the same schedule as the person's voting municipality, that is, according to the information drawn from the Population Information System 51 days prior to the day of the election (in the 2021 Municipal elections by Friday 23 April 2021). If the person changes his or her municipality of residence after that date, his or her eligibility follows with him or her.

The legislation has not set a clear deadline for the determination of eligibility of candidates but in practice, candidates' municipality of residence has to be clear at the latest on the 32nd day prior to the day of the election (in the 2021 Municipal election by Friday 14 May 2021 *Ascension Day 13 May 2021), when the central election committees handle and decide the additions made to the candidate applications. Decisions on the candidates' municipality of residence are made based on the information in the Population Information System.

Nomination of candidates

Candidates in municipal elections may be nominated by

1. Parties entered in the party register, and
2. Constituency associations established by people entitled to vote.

Each party may nominate a number of candidates equalling the number of councillors to be elected multiplied by one and a half. For example, if 27 councillors are elected in the municipality, the party may have at most 40 candidates. Parties may form electoral alliances. The number of candidates nominated by an alliance may not exceed the maximum number of candidates for a single party.

A constituency association for the nomination of one candidate may be established by at least ten people who are entitled to vote in the municipality. In a municipality where the population at the end of November in the year preceding the election year is at most 1,500, a constituency association can be established by at least three people who are entitled to vote. If the municipality's population is 1,501 to 2,000, a minimum of five people who are entitled to vote can establish a constituency association. Constituency associations may form joint lists with a maximum number of candidates equalling the number of councillors to be elected multiplied by one and a half.

Parties and constituency associations must deliver their lists of candidates (candidate application) to the central election committee of the municipality 40 days before the elections (by 9 March 2021 by 4 pm at the latest, possible to supplement until 4 May 2021). By the same deadline, notifications of electoral alliances and of joint electoral lists must also be delivered to the central election committee.

The central election committee of each municipality will publish no later than 1 March 2021 (on the 48th day before the election day) a notification indicating to whom, on which days and at which time and in which place candidate applications and notices are received.

The central election committee of the municipality checks the lists of candidates and in particular that the candidates are eligible and confirms the nomination of candidates on the 31st day prior to the day of the election (14 May 2021). The central election committee compiles a combined list of candidates in which the candidates of all parties, constituency associations and joint lists are enumerated in an order drawn by lot. The list contains the following information on the candidates: number (beginning with number 2), name, municipality of residence and title, profession or position. The combination of lists of candidates can be seen in the polling booth, for example.

The number of councillors elected depends on the population of the municipality (data at the end of 30 November of the year preceding the election year).

Local Government Act 410/2015, Section 16

“Unless the local council makes a decision about the number of local councillors, the number of local councillors elected shall be the minimum laid down by law. A local council decision about a larger number than the minimum, or a change to a previous decision, must be notified to the Ministry of Justice by the end of the year preceding the election year. A local council decision on the number of local councillors may be put into effect before it has attained legal force. However, action to put the decision into effect is not permitted if an administrative court forbids this.”

According to Section 16 of the Local Government Act (410/2015), a minimum number of councillors has to be elected, however, as follows:

Number of councillors according to the population of the municipality

Population	Minimum number of councillors
at most 5,000	13
5,001 - 20,000	27
20,001 - 50,000	43
50,001 - 100,000	51
100,001 - 250,000	59
250,001 - 500,000	67
more than 500,000	79

Voting register

The Digital and Population Data Services Agency compiles a register of everyone entitled to vote (voting register) 46 days before the election day. The voting register includes personal data on each person entitled to vote (name, personal identity code, constituency, municipality of domicile and polling station) included in the Population Information System on the 51st day prior to the election day. The voting register is established based on the information included in the Population Information System on 23 April 2021.

The voting register is publicly available at the Digital and Population Data Services Agency from 41 days before the election day onwards (i.e. from 03 May 2021). In addition, everyone in the register is sent a notice of his or her right to vote (card of information) not later than 24 days before the election day (20 May 2021). The card states among other things the election day, the days for advance voting, the address of the polling station of the recipient and the addresses and telephone numbers of the election authorities. The voting register is later used to print out electoral rolls for the polling stations on the election day. Claims for rectification concerning the voting register must be made to the Digital and Population Data Services Agency not later than 16 days before the election day (28 May 2021). The Digital and Population Data Services Agency will decide the claims for rectification not later than on 25 May 2021.

The voting register becomes legally valid at noon 12 days prior to the election day, that is, on Tuesday 25 May 2021 at noon.

Voting

Persons with a right to vote can vote either 1) during advance voting, or 2) on the election Sunday (13 June 2021).

Advance votes in Finland (26 to 23 May 2021) are cast in general advance polling stations, in institutions and at voters' home under certain conditions. General advance polling stations in Finland are offices, post offices and other locations specified by municipalities. Advance votes abroad (2 to 5 June 2021) are cast at Finnish embassies and their trade missions and Finnish vessels (possible to start already on 25 May 2021). General advance polling stations abroad are the Finnish embassies and their trade missions specified in a Government decree. Each person entitled to vote can vote in advance in general advance polling stations in Finland and abroad at Finnish embassies. Anyone entitled to vote in municipal elections can cast their vote at embassies regardless of which country or municipality the person lives in. Thus, for example, persons entitled to vote that are on holiday or working on a posting abroad can cast their vote at embassies.

On the election day an enfranchised person may vote only in the polling station of his or her own voting district.

A voter need not give grounds for advance voting but may freely choose between voting in advance or voting on the election day.

Voting percentage = proportion of voters of persons entitled to vote

Calculation of the result of the municipal elections

Counting the advance votes

As a rule, counting of advance votes starts at 3 pm on the actual election day. The count may be brought forward in large electoral districts; the earliest possible starting time being 12 noon. The objective is to finish the counting of advance votes by 8 pm, from which time onwards preliminary data may be released.

Counting the votes cast on the election day

As soon as the doors of the polling stations have been closed at 8 pm the election board begins a preliminary count of the votes. The board opens the ballot box, counts the ballots within it, and notes down the votes of the candidates in a particular election protocol. Immediately thereafter the board informs the central election committee of the municipality of the votes of the candidates, i.e. of the election results in the voting district.

The central election committee again enters the results in the central calculation system in the Election Information System of the Ministry of Justice. Finally, the election board seals the ballots in a parcel and delivers it to the central election committee before Monday morning 9 am.

Determination of the election results

The so-called d'Hondt method is used to determine the election results. Thus, in the first stage of the calculation the total number of votes of each group, i.e.

- A (single) party not belonging to an electoral alliance,
- An electoral alliance,
- A joint list, and
- A constituency association not belonging to a joint list,

is counted.

Parties which have formed an electoral alliance are thus treated as a single group, as are constituency associations on a joint list. In *the second stage* of the calculation the candidates in each group are ranked in order of their personal number of votes.

In *the third stage* each candidate is accorded a comparative index, i.e. the candidate who has received most personal votes is accorded an index which equals the total number of votes of the group, the second best candidate half of that, the third best a third, the fourth best a fourth, and so on.

In *the final stage* all candidates within the municipality are listed in order from best to worst according to their comparative index, and the representatives elected from the municipality are chosen from this list.

Communication of preliminary results

The preliminary result of the elections is clear already on the evening of the election day. When the doors of the polling stations close, the result of advance voting that has been transferred to the election data system at 8 pm are published. Then the preliminary calculations of the election boards are transferred to the election data system as they become completed during the evening of the election day. Usually, the preliminary result is clear by 11 pm at the latest.

Control calculation and confirmation of election results

The Electoral District Committees start the control calculation of ballots on the Monday following the election day at 9 am. The results of the control calculation must be finished on the following Wednesday, 16 June 2021 at 6 pm at which time the Electoral District Committees confirm the final election results in the constituencies.

The term of office of the councils to be elected in 2021 will start on 1 September 2021 and will run until the end of May 2025.

Changes in constituencies and municipalities and consolidations of municipalities

Municipalities are placed into constituencies according to the constituency division in force. At the beginning of 2021, the number of municipalities is 293 in Mainland Finland (and 16 in Åland).

The valid statistical grouping of municipalities is used in the statistics (Statistics Finland, Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities). The municipal elections are held in accordance with the division of municipalities that came into effect at the beginning of the election year (2021) (the division of voting districts came into force on 1 January 2021, based on the decisions on the voting district division reported by municipalities to the Digital and Population Data Services Agency by 31 August 2020).

According to Section 23, Paragraph 1 of the act on municipal structures (1698/2009), municipal elections held in a year preceding a change in the municipal division taking effect are held in accordance with the new municipal division. This applies to those changes in the municipal division that enter into force on 1 January 2022. According to the reasoning of the Government proposal (HE 268/2014 vp), the Prime Minister's Office must in such cases make a decision concerning a change in the municipal division by the end of the year preceding the election (the year 2020).

At the beginning of 2021, the municipality of Honkajoki (099) was annexed to the town of Kankaanpää (214), the constituency remained unchanged as Satakunta (04). Nurmes (541) and Valtimo (911) were annexed to Nurmes (541) at the beginning of 2020, the constituency remained unchanged as Savo-Karelia (09).

At the beginning of 2021, five municipalities changed regions:

Kuhmoinen (291) moved from Central Finland to Pirkanmaa – *the constituency changed from Central Finland (11) to Pirkanmaa (07)*

Iitti (142) from Kymenlaakso to Päijät-Häme – *the constituency changed from Southeast Finland (08) to Häme (06)*

Joroinen (171) from South Savo to North Savo – *the constituency changed from Southeast Finland (08) to Savo-Karelia (09)*

Heinävesi from South Savo to North Karelia – *the constituency changed from Southeast Finland (08) to Savo-Karelia (09)*

Isokyrö from Ostrobothnia to South Ostrobothnia

In the statistical grouping of municipalities, municipalities are divided by the proportion of the population living in urban settlements and by the population of the largest urban settlement into urban, semi-urban and rural municipalities.

The classification is based on the locality delimitation made once a year and the information on the locality population derived from it.

Concept of urban settlement: An urban settlement is a cluster of dwellings with at least 200 inhabitants. The definition of urban settlement is based on the definitions made by the Finnish Environment Institute with geographic information methods utilising the building and population data of Statistics Finland's 250m x 250m grid data.

1. Urban municipalities are those municipalities in which at least 90 per cent of the population lives in urban settlements, or in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 15,000.
2. Semi-urban municipalities are those municipalities in which at least 60 per cent but less than 90 per cent of the population lives in urban settlements, or in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 4,000 but less than 15,000.
3. Rural municipalities are those municipalities in which less than 60 per cent of the population lives in urban settlements, and in which the population of the largest urban settlement is less than 15,000, as well as those municipalities in which at least 60 per cent but less than 90 per cent of the population lives in urban settlements, and in which the population of the largest urban settlement is less than 4,000.

Classifications used

Statistics Finland's classification of municipalities, constituency, municipality, voting district, party (entered in the Party Register), age of the candidates and elected, country of residence.

Candidates have been nominated in the Municipal elections 2021 by the following registered parties (19/21):

- Finnish Social Democratic Party (SDP)
- Centre Party of Finland (KESK)
- National Coalition Party (KOK)
- Swedish People's Party in Finland (RKP)
- Christian Democrats in Finland (KD)
- Green League (VIHR)
- Left Alliance (VAS)
- Finns Party (PS)
- Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose (LIBE)
- Pirate Party of Finland (Pirate p.)
- Animal Justice Party of Finland (EOP)
- Citizens' Party (KP)
- Feminist Party (Femin. p.)
- Blue Reform (SIN)
- Finnish Nation First (SKE)
- Movement Now (LIIKE)
- Open Party (AP)
- Finnish Communist Party (SKP)
- Crystal Party (KRIP)

Data collection methods and data sources

Statistics Finland receives basic election data from the Ministry of Justice's election data system, the technical implementation of which is assigned to TietoEVRY.

1.3 Acts, decrees and recommendations

According to the Statistics Act (280/2004, amend. 361/2013), the task of the National Statistical Service is to provide for general use statistics describing social conditions and their development. The Act on Statistics Finland (24.1.1992/48) assigns the task to Statistics Finland.

2. Methodological description of the survey

The statistics are based on total data. The basic data of the statistics are based on the Ministry of Justice's election data system consisting of five subsystems. They include:

1. Basic data and geographical information system that includes, for example, data on constituencies, municipalities and voting districts and election authorities as well as polling stations (polling station register, which include data on general advance polling stations and polling stations on election day);
2. Data on parties and candidates (candidate register) in which the following data on each candidate in the elections are entered: name, candidate number, profession, municipality of residence, party/constituency association that has nominated the candidate, and personal identity code (14 May 2021); The data on candidates also include the party register;
3. Franchise data (voting register), for which data on every person entitled to vote are collected by the Digital and Population Data Services Agency on the 46th day (23 April 2021) prior to the election day. The voting register is formed separately for each election. The voting register includes personal data on each person entitled to vote (name, personal identity code, constituency, municipality of domicile and polling station) included in the Population Information System on the 51st day (23 April 2021) prior to the election day. The voting register gains legal force at 12 noon on the 12th day (25 May 2021) prior to the election day. The voting register is in use in the advance polling stations and every person that votes in advance is marked in the register. After the advance voting, electoral rolls for the polling stations on the election day are printed from the register. The voting register can, however, also be used in the polling stations instead of the electoral rolls on the election day. After the election, the data of the voting register are destroyed;
4. A centralised result calculation system to which the electoral district committees and the central election committees submit their results of the elections;
5. The result service system (statistical and information service system) by means of which the results of the elections and other statistical data are transmitted to the media and to the Statistics Finland.

Statistics Finland's election data system comprises four election data files: regional file, party file, candidate file and candidate register.

Background analysis of candidates and elected councillors

In connection with the election statistics, a background analysis is produced on persons entitled to vote, candidates nominated by the parties and elected representatives. The population of persons entitled to vote is based on the voting register (data drawn from the Population Information System on 23 April 2021) and the candidates on the candidate register of the Ministry of Justice. The background data on the persons combined with these registers are based on statistical data from Statistics Finland such as population, family and employment statistics, and the Register of Completed Education and Degrees. Of the persons entitled to vote only those resident in Finland are included in the review.

The analysis describes the persons entitled to vote, candidates and elected councillors with regard to certain variables. The background data usually relate to the years 2018 to 2020. More recent data than that have not been available. The person's age is the age on the day of the election in full years.

The background variables used in the analysis are described in the following.

Constituency

The constituency used in the analysis is for the candidates the one for which the person stands as a candidate. For those entitled to vote the constituency is based on the information drawn from the Digital and Population Data Services Agency's Population Information System 51 days prior to the day of the election.

Foreign background

Foreign background is examined by means of two variables, that is, native language or origin. Persons whose native language is not Finnish, Swedish or Sami are regarded by language as coming from a foreign background. Persons whose both parents or the only parent were born abroad are regarded by origin as coming from a foreign background. The data are from the year 2020.

Main type of activity

The concept of main type of activity describes the nature of the person's economic activity. The population is divided by their main type of activity to the active and inactive population. These groups can be further divided into sub-groups. The classification is based on the person's activity during the last week of the year. The main type of activity is based on data derived from different registers.

The classification of main type of activity is as follows:

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Aged 0 to 14
- Students, pupils
- Pensioners
- Conscripts, conscientious objectors
- Other inactive population

The information used in the analysis describes the person's activity during the last week of 2019.

Family status

In this analysis the population is divided into the following groups by family status:

- Parent of a married/cohabiting family
- Single parent
- Childless couple
- Living alone
- Child living at home
- Other

Parents of a married/cohabiting family include all married and cohabiting persons and partners in a registered partnership, who have their own and/or spouse's children living at home. Childless couples are married/cohabiting persons and partners in a registered partnership who have no children. People living with their own or adopted parent/s having the status of a child are defined as children living at home. The group "Other" includes persons without a family living together with others (for example, a lone mother/father living with the family of their child), homeless persons and institutional population. Persons living alone without a family belong to the group "Living alone".

The data on the person's family status are from the year 2020.

Number of children

In the analysis the number of children used is the number of the person's biological and adopted children. The data are from the year 2020.

Level of education

Those with basic level education have at most nine years of education. They have qualifications from primary schools, middle schools or comprehensive schools.

Those with upper secondary level qualifications have 12 years of education. These qualifications include matriculation examination and initial vocational qualifications attained in three years, which also give general eligibility for further studies at universities and universities of applied sciences.

Further and specialist vocational qualifications are further vocational education. In this review, they have been included in the same category as upper secondary level qualifications.

Lowest level tertiary education lasts two to three years after upper secondary level education. Such education includes qualifications of a technician engineer, diploma in business and administration, and diploma in nursing completed at educational institutes prior to the reform of the university of applied sciences.

Completion of lower-degree level tertiary education requires three to four years of full-time studies after upper secondary level education. Lower-degree level tertiary education comprises university of applied sciences degrees and lower university degrees.

Completion of higher-degree level tertiary education requires as a rule five to six years of full-time studies after upper secondary level education. Higher-degree level tertiary education includes higher university of applied sciences degrees, master's degrees and specialist's degrees in medicine, for instance.

Completion of doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education requires independent research work or doctorate theses fit for publication. The degrees are scientific licentiate and doctorate degrees.

Data on a person's education derive from Statistics Finland's Register of Completed Education and Degrees. The data used in the analysis concern the year 2019.

Disposable monetary income

Disposable money income includes monetary income items and benefits in kind connected to employment relationships. Money income does not include imputed income items, of which the main one is imputed dwelling income. When current transfers paid are deducted from gross money income, the remaining income is the disposable money income.

The data are from the year 2019.

Median income

When income earners are put in the order of size by income, median income is the income of the middle income earner. An equal number of income earners remains on both sides of the middle income receiver. Median income is not as sensitive to extreme observations as mean income.

Dual citizenship

A person may have more than one nationality (Nationality Act, 1985/699 and Nationality Decree 1985/699). If a person has two nationalities and one of them is Finnish, he/she will be included in the statistics as a Finnish national. If a foreign national living in Finland has several nationalities, that person will be entered in the registers and statistics as a national of the country on whose passport he or she arrived in the country. Nationality is determined by the country of issue of passport. A person may have several nationalities or no nationality at all. Possession of an alien's passport is also accepted as a nationality.

Income subject to state taxation

With certain exceptions, all income received as money or a benefit of monetary value is taxable. Certain social benefits, allowances and compensations are not taxable. These are such as child benefits, housing allowances and income support. Taxable are neither grants nor awards received from the general government.

Occupation

Occupation has been examined with the help of the Classification of Occupations 2010, which describes the occupational structure of society.

The data are from the year 2018.

Socio-economic group

The socio-economic group refers to a person's position in society. The formation of the socio-economic group for a person is based on information on the person's main type of activity, occupation, occupational status and industry.

The used classification of socio-economic groups is as follows:

- Self-employed persons
- Farmers and forestry entrepreneurs
- Self-employed persons, not in agriculture and forestry
- Upper-level employees
- Lower-level employees
- Workers
- Unknown

The data are from the year 2018.

Employer sector

The employer sector classification describes the ownership and enterprise form of the workplace. It can be used to make a distinction between the public and private sectors, for example.

The classification used is as follows:

- Private sector (incl. state majority-owned limited companies)
- State
- Municipality
- Other or unknown

Data on the employer sector are based on the data in Statistics Finland's Register of Enterprises and Establishments on the type of owner and legal form of enterprises.

The data are from the year 2018.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

The basic data of the election statistics derive from the Ministry of Justice's election data system and from data supplied by the election authorities, which can be considered reliable.

4. Timeliness and accuracy of data

The confirmed data always differ somewhat from the figures of the preliminary statistics.

The results change once the result is confirmed in all respects: by voting district, municipality, constituency, party and number of votes gained by all candidates and by the elected councillors, whereby even their mutual order may change.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The first data, or preliminary statistics are published as soon as possible on the Internet, in the StatFin service and on the statistics pages on Municipal elections. Election data by municipality and voting district (from 2004) and the numbers of votes gained by elected councillors are entered in the StatFin service.

Releases and time series tables, in addition to the tables concerning the elections in question, are available in three languages (Finnish, Swedish and English) on the statistics pages on Municipal elections. The second, or final data are supplied to Statistics Finland after the election result is confirmed. After the confirmation of the election result, the confirmed data corresponding to the preliminary statistics are released on the statistics pages and the StatFin databases are updated.

6. Comparability of statistics

The municipal division of the election year is used in the statistics. If municipal elections are held in the year preceding a change in municipal division entering into force, they must be held in accordance with the new municipal division in the municipalities to which the change applies. The new statistical grouping of municipalities (urban, semi-urban and rural) was introduced starting from the year 2000. Prior to that, municipalities were grouped as follows: towns and other municipalities. Changes in constituencies and municipalities between elections have been considered in the statistics which contain comparative data with the previous elections.

Election results are presented on the statistics pages on municipal elections from 1921 onwards.

Municipal merges in Municipal elections 1976 to 2021

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
07 Hämeen läänin pohj. constituency	07 Hämeen läänin pohj. constituency	
852 Tottijärvi	536 Nokia	1.1.1976
02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency	02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency	
756 Snappertuna	835 Tammisaari	1.1.1977
836 Tammisaaren mlk	835 Tammisaari	1.1.1977
034 Bromarv, osa	842 Tenhola	1.1.1977
034 Bromarv, osa	835 Tammisaari	1.1.1977
03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency	03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency	
222 Karjala	503 Mynämäki	1.1.1977
06 Hämeen läänin eteläinen constituency	06 Hämeen läänin eteläinen constituency	
760 Somerniemi	761 Somero	1.1.1977
08 Kymen läänin constituency	08 Kymen läänin constituency	
201 Karhula	285 Kotka	1.1.1977
311 Kymi	285 Kotka	1.1.1977
12 Vaasan läänin constituency	12 Vaasan läänin constituency	
621 Purmo	599 Pietarsaaren mlk.	1.1.1977
990 Ähtävä	599 Pietarsaaren mlk.	1.1.1977
203 Kaarlela	272 Kokkola	1.1.1977
14 Oulun läänin constituency	14 Oulun läänin constituency	
206 Kajaanin mlk	205 Kajaani	1.1.1977
02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency	02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency	
540 Nummi	540 Nummi-Pusula	1.1.1981
622 Pusula	540 Nummi-Pusula	1.1.1981
03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency	03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency	
432 Lokalahti	895 Uusikaupunki	1.1.1981
03 Turun läänin pohjoinen constituency	03 Turun läänin pohjoinen constituency	
238 Keikyä	988 Äetsä	1.1.1981
253 Kiika	988 Äetsä	1.1.1981
08 Kymen läänin constituency	08 Kymen läänin constituency	
539 Nuijamaa	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.1989
02 Uusimaa constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	
842 Tenhola	835 Tammisaari	1.1.1993
03 Turku etel. constituency	03 Turku etel. constituency	
209 Kalanti	895 Uusikaupunki	1.1.1993
04 Turku pohj. constituency	04 Turku pohj. constituency	
685 Rauman mlk	684 Rauma	1.1.1993
13 Central Finland constituency	13 Central Finland constituency	
274 Konginkangas	992 Äänekoski	1.1.1993
787 Säynätsalo	179 Jyväskylä	1.1.1993
02 Uusimaa constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	
427 Lohja	444 Lohja	1.1.1997
428 Lohjan kunta	444 Lohja	1.1.1997
612 Porvoo	638 Porvoo	1.1.1997
613 Porvoon mlk	638 Porvoo	1.1.1997
06 Häme constituency	06 Häme constituency	
088 Heinola	111 Heinola	1.1.1997
089 Heinolan mlk	111 Heinola	1.1.1997

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
014 Anttola	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2001
492 Mikkelin mlk	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2001
13 Central Finland constituency	13 Central Finland constituency	
299 Kuorevesi	182 Jämsä	1.1.2001
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
841 Temmes	859 Tyrnävä	1.1.2001
08 Kymi constituency	08 Kymi constituency	
917 Vehkalahti	075 Hamina	1.1.2003
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
582 Pattijoki	678 Raahe	1.1.2003
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
184 Jäppilä	640 Pieksänmaa	1.1.2004
594 Pieksämäen mlk	640 Pieksänmaa	1.1.2004
937 Virtasalmi	640 Pieksänmaa	1.1.2004
03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	
431 Loimaan kunta	430 Loimaa	1.1.2005
219 Karinainen	636 Pöytyä	1.1.2005
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
293 Kullaa	886 Ulvila	1.1.2005
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
730 Sahalahti	211 Kangasala	1.1.2005
08 Kymi constituency	08 Kymi constituency	
728 Saari	580 Parikkala	1.1.2005
891 Uukuniemi	580 Parikkala	1.1.2005
10 North Savo constituency	10 North Savo constituency	
919 Vehmersalmi	297 Kuopio	1.1.2005
212 Kangaslampi	915 Varkaus	1.1.2005
11 North Karelia constituency	11 North Karelia constituency	
251 Kiihtelysvaara	167 Joensuu	1.1.2005
856 Tuupovaara	167 Joensuu	1.1.2005
943 Värtsilä	848 Tohmajärvi	1.1.2005
12 Vaasa constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	
589 Peräseinäjoki	743 Seinäjoki	1.1.2005
15 Lapland constituency	15 Lapland constituency	
699 Rovaniemen mlk	698 Rovaniemi	1.1.2006
13 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	13 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	
490 Mietoinen	503 Mynämäki	1.1.2007
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
266 Kodisjoki	684 Rauma	1.1.2007
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
439 Luopioinen	635 Pälkäne	1.1.2007
772 Suodenniemi	912 Vammala	1.1.2007
864 Toijala	020 Akaa	1.1.2007
928 Viiala	020 Akaa	1.1.2007
932 Viljakkala	980 Ylöjärvi	1.1.2007
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
443 Längelmäki (part of)	562 Orivesi	1.1.2007*

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	13 Keski-Suomi constituency	
443 Längelmäki (part of)	182 Jämsä	1.1.2007*
*In the election statistics time series tables in the comparison with the 2004 elections, Längelmäki has been fully merged into Jämsä.		
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
085 Haukivuori	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2007
640 Pieksänmaa	593 Pieksämäki	1.1.2007
12 Vaasa constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	
944 Vöyri	945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	1.1.2007
479 Maksamaa	945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	1.1.2007
13 Keski-Suomi constituency	13 Keski-Suomi constituency	
774 Suolahti	992 Äänekoski	1.1.2007
770 Sumiainen	992 Äänekoski	1.1.2007
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
292 Kuivaniemi	139 Ii	1.1.2007
940 Vuolijoki	205 Kajaani	1.1.2007
708 Ruukki	748 Siikajoki	1.1.2007
13 Keski-Suomi constituency	13 Keski-Suomi constituency	
415 Leivonmäki	172 Joutsa	1.1.2008
02 Uusimaa constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	
737 Sammatti	444 Lohja	1.1.2009
220 Karjaa	7101 Raasepori	1.1.2009
606 Pohja	7101 Raasepori	1.1.2009
835 Tammisaari	7101 Raasepori	1.1.2009
03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	
602 Piikkiö	202 Kaarina	1.1.2009
006 Alastaro	430 Loimaa	1.1.2009
482 Mellilä	430 Loimaa	1.1.2009
017 Askainen	481 Masku	1.1.2009
419 Lemu	481 Masku	1.1.2009
705 Rymättylä	529 Naantali	1.1.2009
485 Merimasku	529 Naantali	1.1.2009
920 Velkua	529 Naantali	1.1.2009
636 Pöytyä	636 Pöytyä	1.1.2009
979 Yläne	636 Pöytyä	1.1.2009
906 Vahto	704 Rusko	1.1.2009
040 Dragsfjärd	322 Kemiönsaari	1.1.2009
243 Kemiö	322 Kemiönsaari	1.1.2009
923 Västanfjärd	322 Kemiönsaari	1.1.2009
101 Houtskari	445 Länsi-Turunmaa	1.1.2009
150 Iniö	445 Länsi-Turunmaa	1.1.2009
279 Korppoo	445 Länsi-Turunmaa	1.1.2009
533 Nauvo	445 Länsi-Turunmaa	1.1.2009
573 Parainen	445 Länsi-Turunmaa	1.1.2009
073 Halikko	734 Salo	1.1.2009
252 Kiikala	734 Salo	1.1.2009
259 Kisko	734 Salo	1.1.2009
308 Kuusjoki	734 Salo	1.1.2009

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
501 Muurla	734 Salo	1.1.2009
586 Perniö	734 Salo	1.1.2009
587 Pertteli	734 Salo	1.1.2009
734 Salo	734 Salo	1.1.2009
776 Suomusjärvi	734 Salo	1.1.2009
784 Särkisalo	734 Salo	1.1.2009
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
262 Kiukainen	050 Eura	1.1.2009
913 Vampula	102 Huitinen	1.1.2009
406 Lappi	684 Rauma	1.1.2009
06 Häme constituency	06 Häme constituency	
083 Hauho	109 Hämeenlinna	1.1.2009
210 Kalvola	109 Hämeenlinna	1.1.2009
401 Lammi	109 Hämeenlinna	1.1.2009
692 Renko	109 Hämeenlinna	1.1.2009
855 Tuulos	109 Hämeenlinna	1.1.2009
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
506 Mänttä	508 Mänttä-Vilppula	1.1.2009
933 Vilppula	508 Mänttä-Vilppula	1.1.2009
493 Mouhijärvi	790 Sastamala	1.1.2009
912 Vammala	790 Sastamala	1.1.2009
988 Äetsä	790 Sastamala	1.1.2009
303 Kuru	980 Ylöjärvi	1.1.2009
08 Kymi constituency	08 Kymi constituency	
044 Elimäki	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
163 Jaala	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
286 Kouvola	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
306 Kuusankoski	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
754 Anjalankoski	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
909 Valkeala	286 Kouvola	1.1.2009
173 Joutseno	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.2009
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
741 Savonranta	740 Savonlinna	1.1.2009
11 North Karelia constituency	11 North Karelia constituency	
045 Eno	167 Joensuu	1.1.2009
632 Pyhäselkä	167 Joensuu	1.1.2009
12 Vaasa constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	
414 Lehtimäki	005 Alajärvi	1.1.2009
004 Alahärmä	233 Kauhava	1.1.2009
233 Kauhava	233 Kauhava	1.1.2009
281 Korttesjärvi	233 Kauhava	1.1.2009
971 Ylihärmä	233 Kauhava	1.1.2009
315 Kälviä	272 Kokkola	1.1.2009
429 Lohtaja	272 Kokkola	1.1.2009
885 Ullava	272 Kokkola	1.1.2009
175 Jurva	301 Kurikka	1.1.2009
544 Nurmo	743 Seinäjoki	1.1.2009
743 Seinäjoki	743 Seinäjoki	1.1.2009

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
975 Ylistaro	743 Seinäjoki	1.1.2009
13 Keski-Suomi constituency	13 Keski-Suomi constituency	
182 Jämsä	182 Jämsä	1.1.2009
183 Jämsänkoski	182 Jämsä	1.1.2009
179 Jyväskylä	179 Jyväskylä	1.1.2009
180 Jyväskylän mlk	179 Jyväskylä	1.1.2009
277 Korpilahti	179 Jyväskylä	1.1.2009
633 Pylkönmäki	729 Saarijärvi	1.1.2009
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
247 Kestilä	791 Siikalatva	1.1.2009
603 Piippola	791 Siikalatva	1.1.2009
617 Pulkkila	791 Siikalatva	1.1.2009
682 Rantsila	791 Siikalatva	1.1.2009
973 Ylikiiminki	564 Oulu	1.1.2009
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
609 Pori	609 Pori	1.1.2010
537 Noormarkku	609 Pori	1.1.2010
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
208 Kalajoki	208 Kalajoki	1.1.2010
12 Vaasa constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
095 Himanka	208 Kalajoki	1.1.2010
08 Kymi constituency	08 Kymi constituency	
405 Lappeenranta	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.2010
978 Ylämaa	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.2010
02 Uusimaa constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	
434 Loviisa	434 Loviisa	1.1.2010
424 Liljendal	434 Loviisa	1.1.2010
585 Pernaja	434 Loviisa	1.1.2010
701 Ruotsinpyhtää	434 Loviisa	1.1.2010
06 Häme constituency	06 Häme constituency	
015 Artjärvi	560 Orimattila	1.1.2011
560 Orimattila	560 Orimattila	1.1.2011
10 North Savo constituency	10 North Savo constituency	
227 Karttula	297 Kuopio	1.1.2011
297 Kuopio	297 Kuopio	1.1.2011
916 Varpaisjärvi	402 Lapinlahti	1.1.2011
402 Lapinlahti	402 Lapinlahti	1.1.2011
07 Pirkanmaa constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
289 Kuhmalahdi	211 Kangasala	1.1.2011
211 Kangasala	211 Kangasala	1.1.2011
310 Kylmäkoski	020 Akaa	1.1.2011
020 Akaa	020 Akaa	1.1.2011
12 Vaasa constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	
945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	946 Vöyri	1.1.2011
559 Oravainen	946 Vöyri	1.1.2011
03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	
445 Länsi-Turunmaa	445 Parainen	1.1.2012
12 Vaasa constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
863 Töysä	010 Alavus	1.1.2013
942 Vähäkyrö	905 Vaasa	1.1.2013
02 Uusimaa constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	
223 Karjalohja	444 Lohja	1.1.2013
540 Nummi-Pusula	444 Lohja	1.1.2013
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
246 Kerimäki	740 Savonlinna	1.1.2013
618 Punkaharju	740 Savonlinna	1.1.2013
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
084 Haukipudas	564 Oulu	1.1.2013
255 Kiiminki	564 Oulu	1.1.2013
564 Oulu	564 Oulu	1.1.2013
567 Oulunsalo	564 Oulu	1.1.2013
972 Yli-ii	564 Oulu	1.1.2013
11 North Karelia constituency	11 North Karelia constituency	
248 Kesälahti	260 Kitee	1.1.2013
10 North Savo constituency	10 North Savo constituency	
534 Nilsiä	297 Kuopio	1.1.2013
09 South Savo constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
696 Ristiina	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2013
08 Kymi constituency	09 South Savo constituency	
775 Suomenniemi	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2013
14 Oulu constituency	14 Oulu constituency	
926 Vihanti	678 Raahe	1.1.2013
04 Satakunta constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
254 Kiikoinen	790 Sastamala	1.1.2013
10 North Savo constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	
297 Kuopio	297 Kuopio	1.1.2015
476 Maaninka	297 Kuopio	1.1.2015
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
609 Pori	609 Pori	1.1.2015
413 Lavia	609 Pori	1.1.2015
03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	
423 Lieto	423 Lieto	1.1.2015
838 Tarvasjoki	423 Lieto	1.1.2015
10 Vaasa constituency	10 Vaasa constituency	
164 Jalasjärvi	301 Kurikka	1.1.2016
06 Häme constituency	06 Häme constituency	
283 Hämeenkoski	098 Hollola	1.1.2016
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
319 Köyliö	783 Säkyliä	1.1.2016
06 Häme constituency	06 Häme constituency	
532 Nastola	398 Lahti	1.1.2016
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
442 Luvia	051 Eurajoki	1.1.2017
09 Savo-Karelia constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	
174 Juankoski	297 Kuopio	1.1.2017
09 Savo-Karelia constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
911 Valtimo	541 Nurmes	1.1.2020
08 Southeast Finland constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	
090 Heinävesi	090 Heinävesi	1.1.2021
04 Satakunta constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	
099 Honkajoki	214 Kankaanpää	1.1.2021
08 Southeast Finland constituency	06 Häme constituency	
142 Iitti	142 Iitti	1.1.2021
08 Southeast Finland constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	
171 Joroinen	171 Joroinen	1.1.2021
11 Central Finland constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
291 Kuhmoinen	291 Kuhmoinen	1.1.2021

Municipalities that have changed constituencies and changes to the names of constituencies in the Municipal elections 1976 to 2021

Constituency before the change	New constituency	Date
06 Häme south constituency	03 Turku South constituency	1990
761 Somero	761 Somero	
06 Häme South constituency	06 Häme North constituency	1990
310 Kylmäkoski	310 Kylmäkoski	
864 Toijala	864 Toijala	
908 Valkeakoski	908 Valkeakoski	
928 Viiala	928 Viiala	
04 Turku North constituency	06 Häme North constituency	1993
108 Hämeenkyrö	108 Hämeenkyrö	
143 Ikaalinen	143 Ikaalinen	
250 Kihniö	250 Kihniö	
493 Mouhijärvi	493 Mouhijärvi	
581 Parkano	581 Parkano	
932 Viljakkala	932 Viljakkala	
02 Uusimaa constituency	06 Häme constituency	1998
015 Artjärvi	015 Artjärvi	
560 Orimattila	560 Orimattila	
03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	1998
266 Kodisjoki	266 Kodisjoki	
04 Satakunta constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	1998
772 Suodenniemi	772 Suodenniemi	
912 Vammala	912 Vammala	
988 Äetsä	988 Äetsä	
06 Häme constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	1998
887 Urjala	887 Urjala	
09 Mikkeli constituency	06 Häme constituency	1998
081 Hartola	081 Hartola	
111 Heinola	111 Heinola	
781 Sysmä	781 Sysmä	
09 South Savo constituency	10 North Savo constituency	2002
212 Kangaslampi	212 Kangaslampi	
04 Satakunta constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	2005
619 Punkalaidun	619 Punkalaidun	
The amendment of the Election Act (271/2013) from 1 September 2013 will be applied for the first time in the Parliamentary elections 2015 (19 April 2015), the constituencies of Kymi (08) and South Savo (09) were combined into the new Southeast Finland constituency (new 08) and the constituencies of North Savo (10) and North Karelia (11) were combined into the new Savo-Karelia constituency (new 09). The numbers of the constituencies change consecutively.		
08 Kymi constituency	08 Southeast Finland constituency	1.9.2013/1.1.2015
075 Hamina	075 Hamina	
142 Iitti	142 Iitti	
153 Imatra	153 Imatra	
285 Kotka	285 Kotka	
286 Kouvola	286 Kouvola	
405 Lappeenranta	405 Lappeenranta	
416 Lemi	416 Lemi	
441 Luumäki	441 Luumäki	
489 Miehikkälä	489 Miehikkälä	
580 Parikkala	580 Parikkala	

Constituency before the change	New constituency	Date
624 Pyhtää	624 Pyhtää	
689 Rautjärvi	689 Rautjärvi	
700 Ruokolahti	700 Ruokolahti	
739 Savitaipale	739 Savitaipale	
831 Taipalsaari	831 Taipalsaari	
935 Virolahti	935 Virolahti	
09 South Savo constituency	08 Southeast Finland constituency	1.9.2013/1.1.2015
046 Enonkoski	046 Enonkoski	
090 Heinävesi	090 Heinävesi	
097 Hirvensalmi	097 Hirvensalmi	
171 Joroinen	171 Joroinen	
178 Juva	178 Juva	
213 Kangasniemi	213 Kangasniemi	
491 Mikkeli	491 Mikkeli	
507 Mäntyharju	507 Mäntyharju	
588 Pertunmaa	588 Pertunmaa	
593 Pieksämäki	593 Pieksämäki	
623 Puumala	623 Puumala	
681 Rantasalmi	681 Rantasalmi	
740 Savonlinna	740 Savonlinna	
768 Sulkava	768 Sulkava	
10 North Savo constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	1.9.2013/1.1.2015
140 Iisalmi	140 Iisalmi	
174 Juankoski	174 Juankoski	
204 Kaavi	204 Kaavi	
239 Keitele	239 Keitele	
263 Kiuruvesi	263 Kiuruvesi	
297 Kuopio	297 Kuopio	1.1.2015
402 Lapinlahti	402 Lapinlahti	
420 Leppävirta	420 Leppävirta	
476 Maaninka	297 Kuopio	1.1.2015
595 Pielavesi	595 Pielavesi	
686 Rautalampi	686 Rautalampi	
687 Rautavaara	687 Rautavaara	
749 Siilinjärvi	749 Siilinjärvi	
762 Sonkajärvi	762 Sonkajärvi	
778 Suonenjoki	778 Suonenjoki	
844 Tervo	844 Tervo	
857 Tuusniemi	857 Tuusniemi	
915 Varkaus	915 Varkaus	
921 Vesanto	921 Vesanto	
925 Vieremä	925 Vieremä	
11 North Karelia constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	1.9.2013/1.1.2015
146 Ilomantsi	146 Ilomantsi	
167 Joensuu	167 Joensuu	
176 Juuka	176 Juuka	
260 Kitee	260 Kitee	
276 Kontiolahti	276 Kontiolahti	
309 Outokumpu	309 Outokumpu	

Constituency before the change	New constituency	Date
422 Lieksa	422 Lieksa	
426 Liperi	426 Liperi	
541 Nurmes	541 Nurmes	
607 Polvijärvi	607 Polvijärvi	
707 Rääkkylä	707 Rääkkylä	
848 Tohmajärvi	848 Tohmajärvi	
911 Valtimo	911 Valtimo	
08 Southeast Finland constituency	09 Savo-Karelia constituency	
090 Heinävesi	090 Heinävesi	1.1.2021
08 Southeast Finland constituency	06 Häme constituency	
142 Iitti	142 Iitti	1.1.2021
08 Southeast Finland constituency	09 Savo-Karjalan constituency	
171 Joroinen	171 Joroinen	1.1.2021
11 Central Finland constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	
291 Kuhmoinen	291 Kuhmoinen	1.1.2021

Changes of names and/or numbers of constituencies in Municipal elections 1976 to 2021

Change constituency	New name of constituency	Date
01 Helsinki city constituency	01 Helsinki constituency	1997
02 Uudenmaa province constituency	02 Uusimaa constituency	1997
03 Turku South constituency	03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency	1997
04 Turku North constituency	04 Satakunta constituency	1997
06 Häme South constituency	06 Häme constituency	1997
07 Häme North constituency	07 Pirkanmaa constituency	1997
08 Kymi province constituency	08 Kymi constituency	1997
09 Mikkeli province constituency	09 Mikkeli constituency	1997
10 North Karelia province constituency	11 North Karelia constituency	1997
11 Kuopio province constituency	10 Kuopio constituency	1997
12 Central Finland province constituency	13 Central Finland constituency	1997
13 Vaasa province constituency	12 Vaasa constituency	1997
14 Oulu province constituency	14 Oulu constituency	1997
15 Lapland province constituency	15 Lapland constituency	1997
09 Mikkeli constituency	09 South Savo constituency	2002
10 Kuopio constituency	10 North Savo constituency	2002
08 Kymi constituency	08 Southeast Finland constituency	2013/2015
09 South Savo constituency	08 Southeast Finland constituency	2013/2015
10 North Savo constituency	09 Savo–Karelia constituency	2013/2015
11 North Karelia constituency	09 Savo–Karelia constituency	2013/2015
12 Vaasa constituency	10 Vaasa constituency	2013/2015
13 Central Finland constituency	11 Central Finland constituency	2013/2015
14 Oulu constituency	12 Oulu constituency	2013/2015
15 Lapland constituency	13 Lapland constituency	2013/2015

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity and documentation

The Ministry of Justice publishes exhaustive information about different elections and the national candidate register and election result data on its web pages (www.vaalit.fi). The statistics on advance voters published

by the Ministry of Justice differ from Statistics Finland's statistics on advance voters, because they are defined on different grounds:

- The Ministry of Justice counts the number of advance voters from the number of those entitled to vote, whereas
- Statistics Finland counts the number of advance voters from the number of all persons who voted.

The classifications used in the statistics can be found on Statistics Finland's web pages.

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http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/kvaa/index_en.html

Source: Municipal Elections 2021, Review of voting, Statistics Finland