

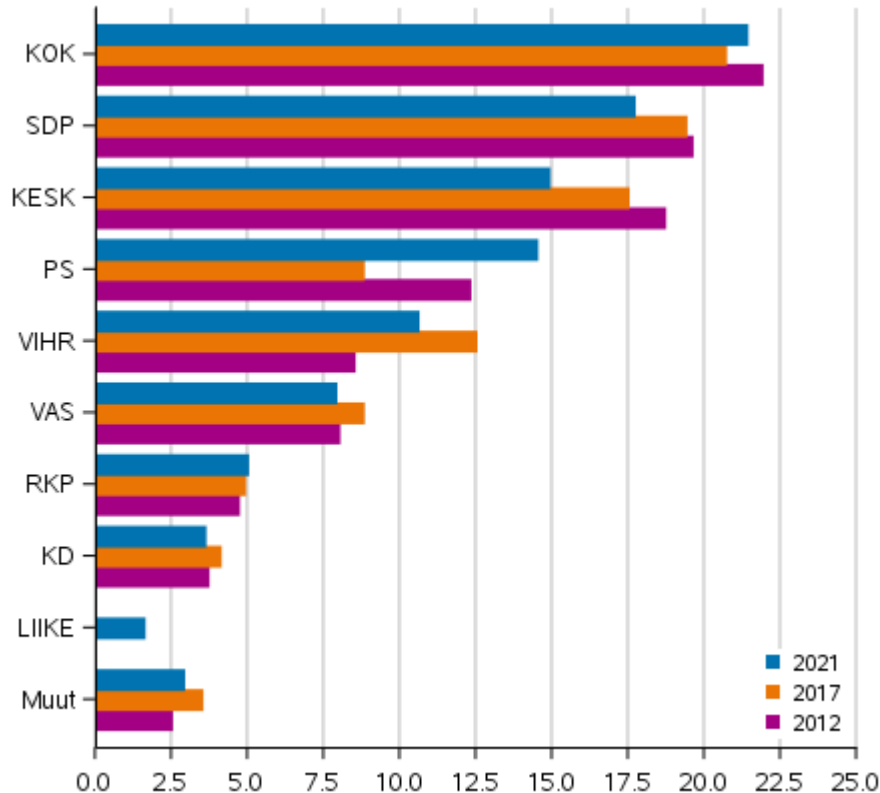
# Municipal elections 2021

## Confirmed election result

### Municipal elections 2021, result of the control calculation

The National Coalition Party became the biggest party in the Municipal elections with 21.4 per cent of all votes cast, which is 3.6 percentage points higher than the Social Democratic Party's share of votes and 6.5 percentage points higher than the Centre Party's share. The Finns Party increased its support most, by 5.6 percentage points. The voting turnout was lowest since the 1945 elections, as 55.1 per cent of persons entitled to vote cast their vote. Detailed election results can be found in Statistics Finland's PX-Web database service.

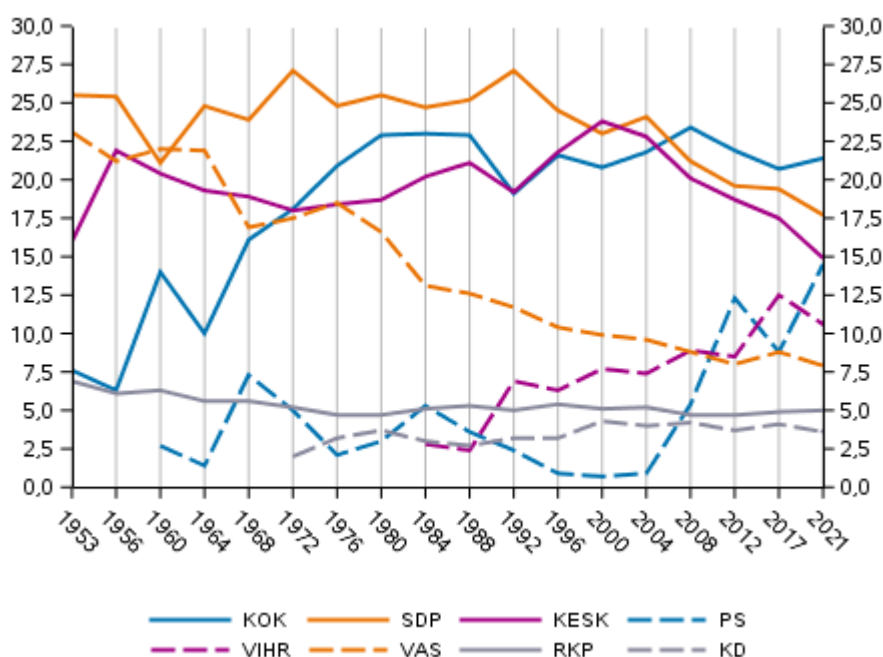
#### Support for parties in Municipal elections 2012, 2017 and 2021, %



In addition to the Finns Party, support increased for the Coalition Party (0.7 percentage points) and the Swedish People’s Party (0.1 percentage points) compared with the previous Municipal elections. The other parliamentary parties that participated in the previous Municipal elections lost their support. In relative terms, the Centre Party lost most votes, as its share of votes cast was 2.7 percentage points lower than in the previous elections. Support for the Green League fell by 1.9 percentage points, for the Social Democratic Party by 1.6 percentage points, for the Left Alliance by 0.9 percentage points and for the Christian Democrats by 0.5 percentage points from the previous Municipal elections. The Movement Now party participating in its first Municipal elections received 1.6 per cent of all votes cast.

Parties outside the parliament and constituency associations gained 2.9 per cent of all votes cast. Altogether 292 municipal councillors were elected from constituency associations’ lists in the whole country, of the parties outside the parliament only the Blue Reform gained a total of four councillors to new councils.

### Support for parties in Municipal elections 1953–2021, %

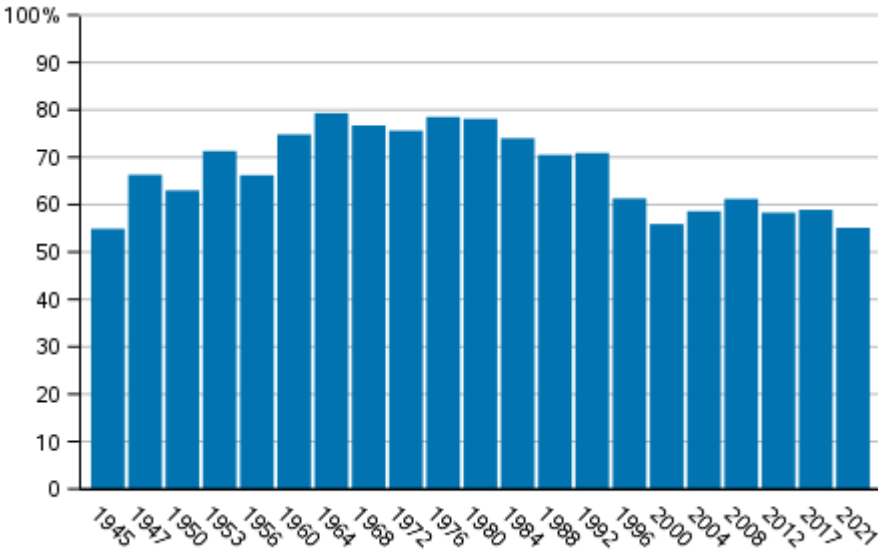


Current parties and their predecessors

### Voting turnout fell from the previous Municipal elections

The voting percentage in the Municipal elections was lowest since the 1945 elections, 55.1 per cent. The voting percentage went down by 3.8 percentage points from the previous Municipal elections. Examined by constituency, voting turnout was highest in the constituency of Helsinki (61.7 per cent) and lowest in Savo-Karelia (50.2 per cent). Examined by municipality, the voting turnout was highest in Utsjoki (81.6 per cent) and lowest in Pieksämäki (46.5 per cent).

**Voting turnout in Municipal elections 1945–2021, %**



Women voted in the elections more actively than men, women’s voting percentage was 56.5, or 2.9 percentage points higher than men’s voting percentage. Women have voted more actively than men in the Municipal elections since the 1984 elections. The popularity of advance voting grew significantly in the 2021 elections. As many as 60.0 per cent of all who voted cast their votes in advance.

**Table 1. Turnout by sex in Municipal elections 1921-2021 (%)**

Year	Total	Men	Women	Advance voters
2021	55,1	53,6	56,5	60,0
2017	58,9	56,9	60,7	45,2
2012	58,3	56,7	59,8	42,4
2008	61,2	59,3	63,0	39,9
2004	58,6	56,4	60,7	39,1
2000	55,9	53,9	57,7	37,7
1996	61,3	59,8	62,8	34,9
1992	70,9	69,6	72,1	38,1
1988	70,5	69,0	71,9	18,3
1984	74,0	73,7	74,3	9,2
1980	78,1	78,2	78,0	8,0
1976	78,5	78,6	78,5	6,8
1972	75,6	75,8	75,4	5,3
1968	76,7	78,4	75,3	-
1964	79,3	80,9	77,9	-
1960	74,8	77,4	72,7	-
1956	66,2	70,0	62,9	-
1953	71,3	75,3	68,0	-
1950	63,0	67,6	58,9	-
1947	66,3	69,9	63,2	-
1945	54,9	57,9	50,9	-
1936	48,0	52,3	44,4	-
1933	45,5	50,0	41,8	-
1930	42,2	47,2	37,9	-
1928	42,5	46,9	38,7	-
1925	38,3	42,5	34,6	-
1924	27,8	31,6	24,4	-
1923	29,7	33,4	26,5	-
1922	32,3	36,6	28,6	-
1921	36,1	40,4	32,2	-

## Party analysis

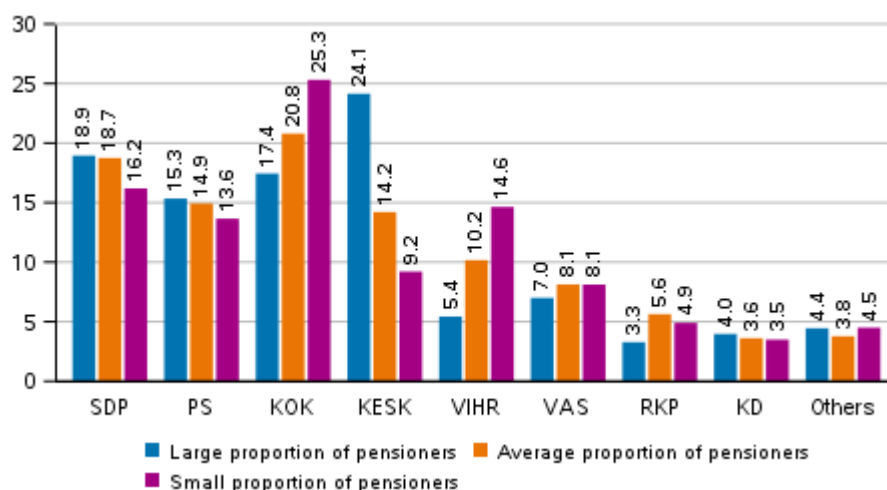
The party analysis examines the parties' results in the Municipal elections 2021 with the help of various background variables in classified areas. Changes in the parties' support are examined relative to the result of the previous Municipal elections. The voting districts whose borders have changed as little as possible since the previous elections are used as the data. Small voting districts with fewer than 1,000 persons entitled to vote are combined so that the average size of a voting district is about 2,000 persons entitled to vote. The analysis is based on around 1,450 areas comparable to the previous elections. The analysis presents party-specific data on such parties whose results can be compared with the previous elections.

The background variables used in the analysis are the area's economic structure, degree of urbanisation, income level, unemployment rate and the number of pensioners. The background variables used are not mutually exclusive. For example, the area's industrial structure and degree of urbanisation also partially describe the area's income level. (See the methodological description.)

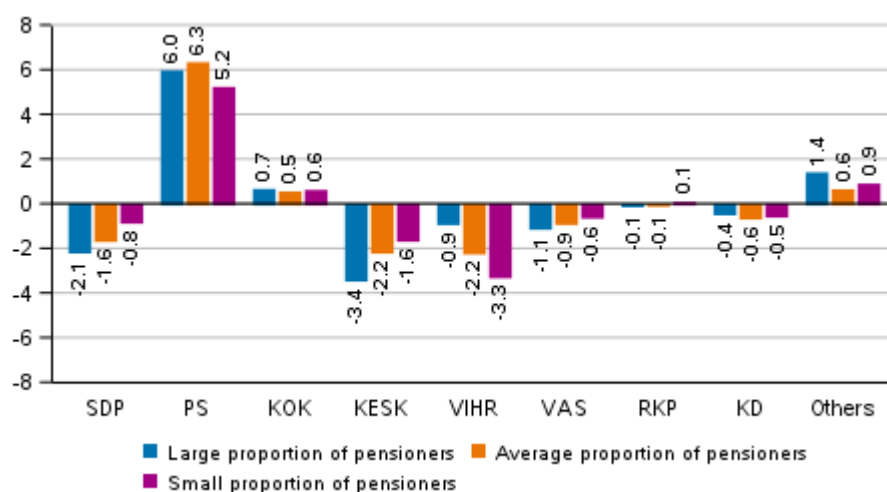
Support for the Coalition Party and the Green League was highest in areas where the share of pensioners in the population is low. By contrast, support for the Centre Party was clearly focused on areas with a large share of pensioners. Support for the Social Democratic Party and the Finns Party was more even in

areas specified by the number of pensioners, however, focusing slightly on areas where the number of pensioners is average or above average. In relative terms, both the Centre Party and the Social Democratic Party lost most votes in areas with a large share of pensioners, while support for the Green League decreased most in areas where there were fewer pensioners than average. The Finns Party increased its support fairly evenly in areas specified by the number of pensioners, while no significant changes took place in support for the Coalition Party.

**Support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by the number of pensioners in specific geographical regions, %**



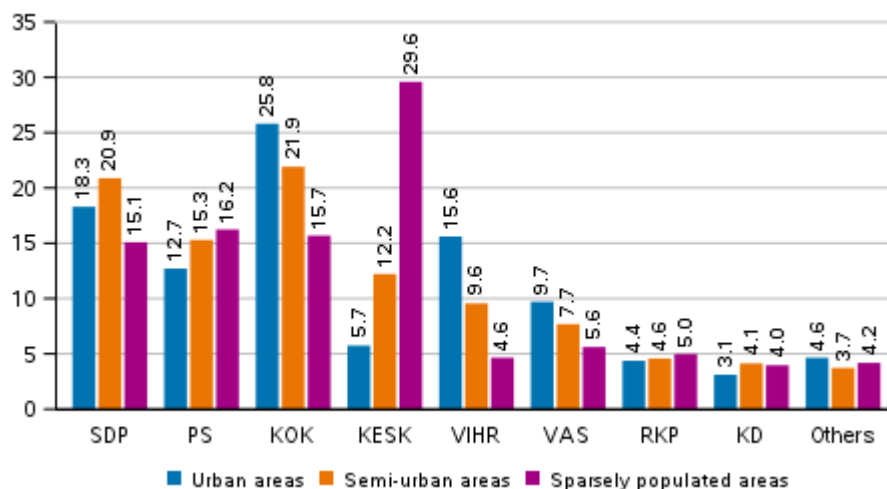
**Change in the support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by the number of pensioners in specific geographical regions, %**



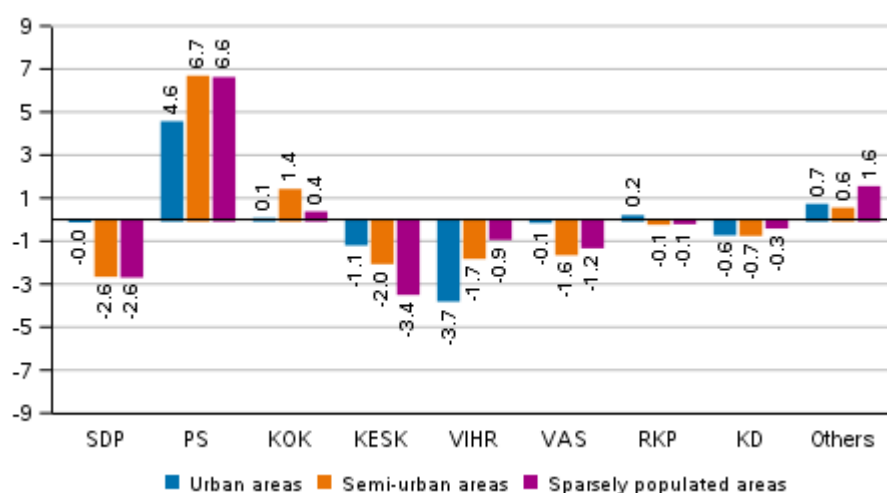
Support for the Coalition Party, the Green League and the Left Alliance was highest in densely populated urban areas. Support for the Social Democratic Party was highest in population centres and for the Centre Party quite clearly in sparsely populated areas. Support for the Finns Party was also focused on sparsely populated areas and population centres, even though the party’s differences in support were relatively small in areas specified by population density.

The Finns Party increased its support especially in sparsely populated areas and population centres, but to a lesser extent also in towns. Support for the Centre Party decreased most in sparsely populated areas, for the Social Democratic Party in semi-urban areas and in sparsely populated areas. The Green League lost its support especially in towns.

**Support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by population density, %**

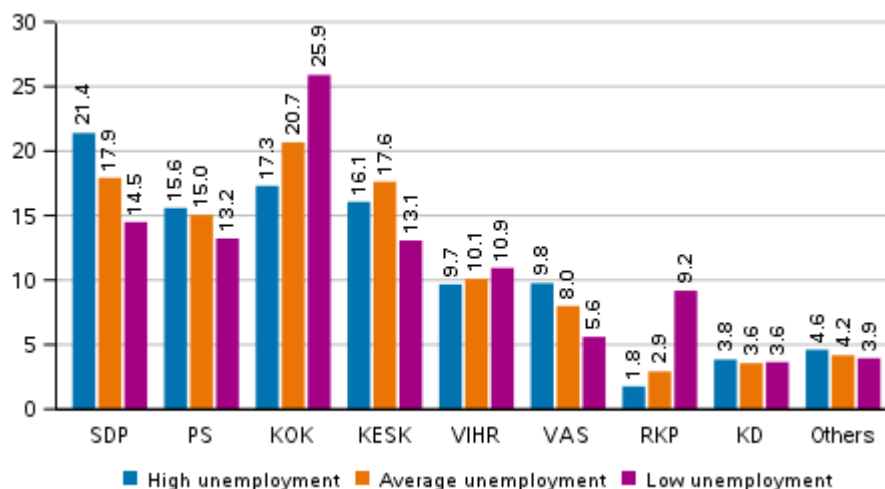


**Change in the support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by population density, %**

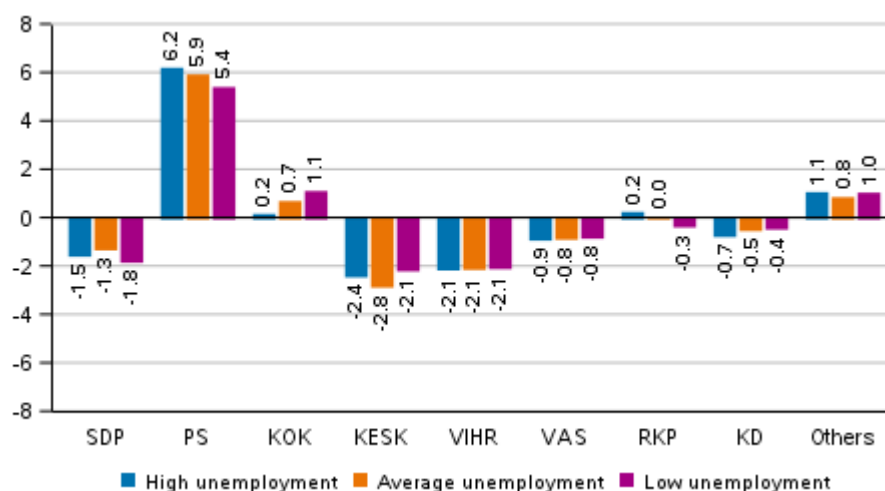


The Coalition Party and the Swedish People’s Party won the biggest support in areas where the average number of unemployed persons was lower than average. By contrast, the support profile of the Social Democratic Party and the Left Alliance was opposite in this respect, as the parties gained most support in areas with higher than average unemployment. The differences in support for the Finns Party and the Green League in areas specified by the employment rate were not large, while support for the Finns Party focused on areas with slightly higher unemployment and for the Green League on areas with lower unemployment. The parties that lost their support in the elections, the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Party and the Green League lost support quite evenly in all areas specified by the unemployment rate. Support for the Finns Party rose in all areas specified by the employment rate, focusing on the areas with slightly higher than average unemployment.

**Support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by the unemployment rate, %**

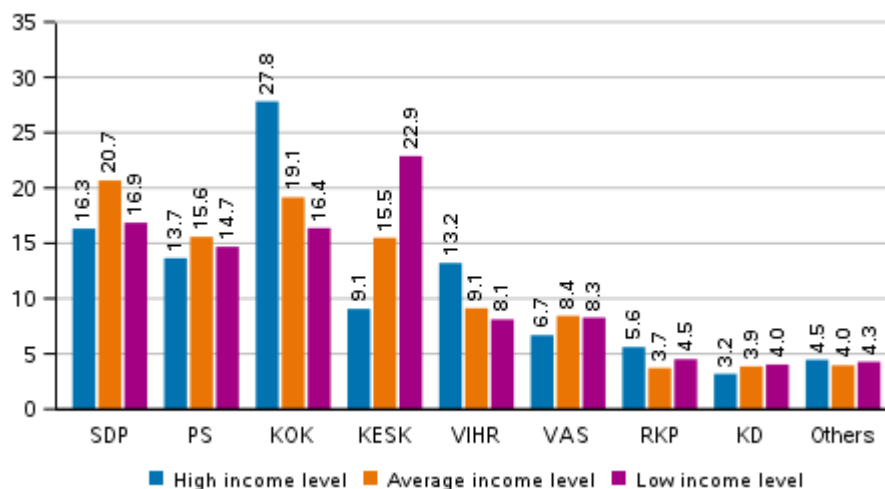


**Change in the support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by the unemployment rate, %**

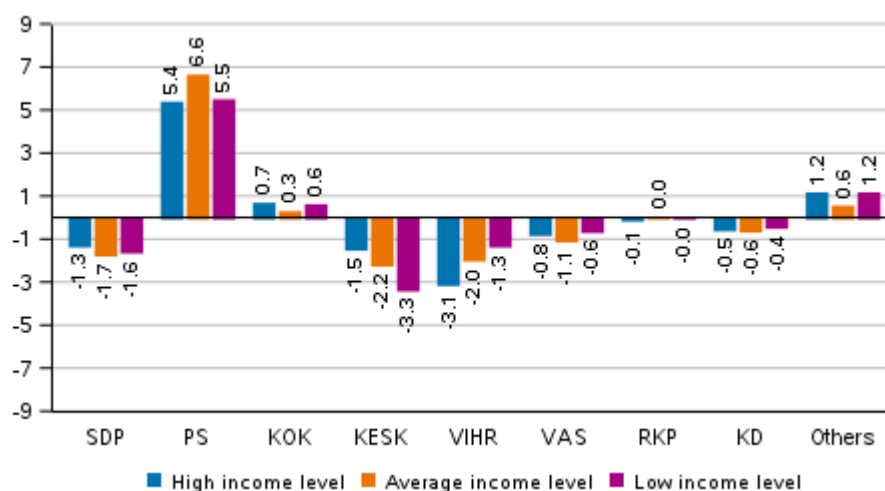


The Coalition Party and the Green League gained the biggest support in areas where the income level of those living is higher than average. In contrast, support for the Centre Party was highest in areas with low income levels, which is explained by lower income levels than average in agriculture-dominated and sparsely-populated areas. Support for the Social Democratic Party was highest in areas with average income levels and for the Left Alliance in areas with low income levels, and for the Finns Party support was divided fairly evenly between areas with different income levels. Support for the Centre Party's fell particularly in areas with low income level, for the Green League in high income level areas and for the Social Democratic Party quite evenly in all areas specified by the income level. Support for the Finns Party increased in all areas, most in areas with average income level.

**Support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by the income level, %**



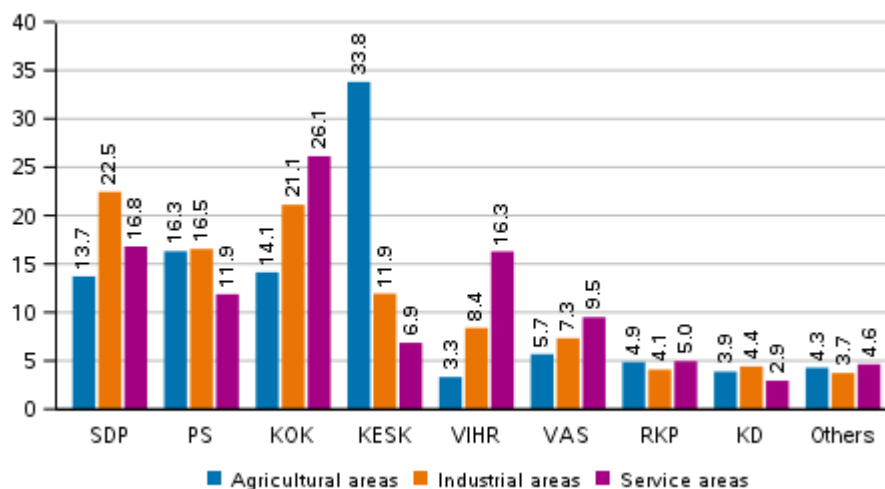
**Change in the support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by the income level, %**



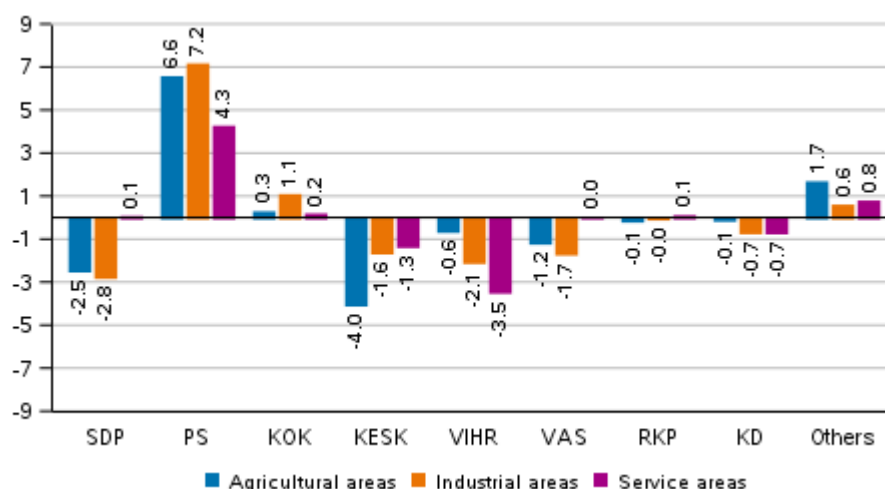
The support profile of the Coalition Party, the Green League and the Left Alliance is similar in areas divided by the industrial structure, support for all was highest in those areas where service industries employed the most. This is particularly emphasised in the case of the Greens. As expected, support for the Centre Party was highest in agricultural-dominated areas, for the Finns Party in both agricultural and industrial areas. The Social Democratic Party received support especially from industrial areas. The Centre Party lost its support in relative terms most in agricultural areas, while the Green League lost most support in service areas. Both the Social Democratic Party and the Left Alliance lost support in agricultural and industrial areas, whereas the growth in support for the Finns Party focused to some extent on industrial and agricultural areas.



**Support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by economic structure, %**



**Change in the support for the parties in the Municipal elections 2021 by areas specified by economic structure, %**



**Statistics Finland's election result services**

Before the elections, Statistics Finland released a review on 4 June 2021 on the background of municipal election candidates analysing the candidates' sex distribution, age, origin, education, employment, income level and family status in comparison to persons entitled to vote. The review will be updated on 24 June 2021 with background data on the elected councillors. The review on voting turnover will be published on 13 July 2021, which will examine voting turnout by means of unit-level background factors, such as age, sex, education and income.

[Database tables](#)

# Contents

## Tables

### Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Support for parties in Municipal elections 1976-2021 (%).....	11
---	----

## Figures

### Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Map: Party with highest number of votes by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	12
Appendix figure 2. Map: Voting percentage by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	13
Appendix figure 3. Map: Support for the National Coalition Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	14
Appendix figure 4. Map: Support for the Social Democratic Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	15
Appendix figure 5. Map: Support for the Centre Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	16
Appendix figure 6. Map: Support for the Finns Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	17
Appendix figure 7. Map: Support for the Green League by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	18
Appendix figure 8. Map: Support for the Left Alliance by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	19
Appendix figure 9. Map: Support for the Swedish People's Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	20
Appendix figure 10. Map: Support for the Christian Democrats by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	21
Appendix figure 11. Map: Support for Constituency associations by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country.....	22
Municipal elections, quality description.....	23

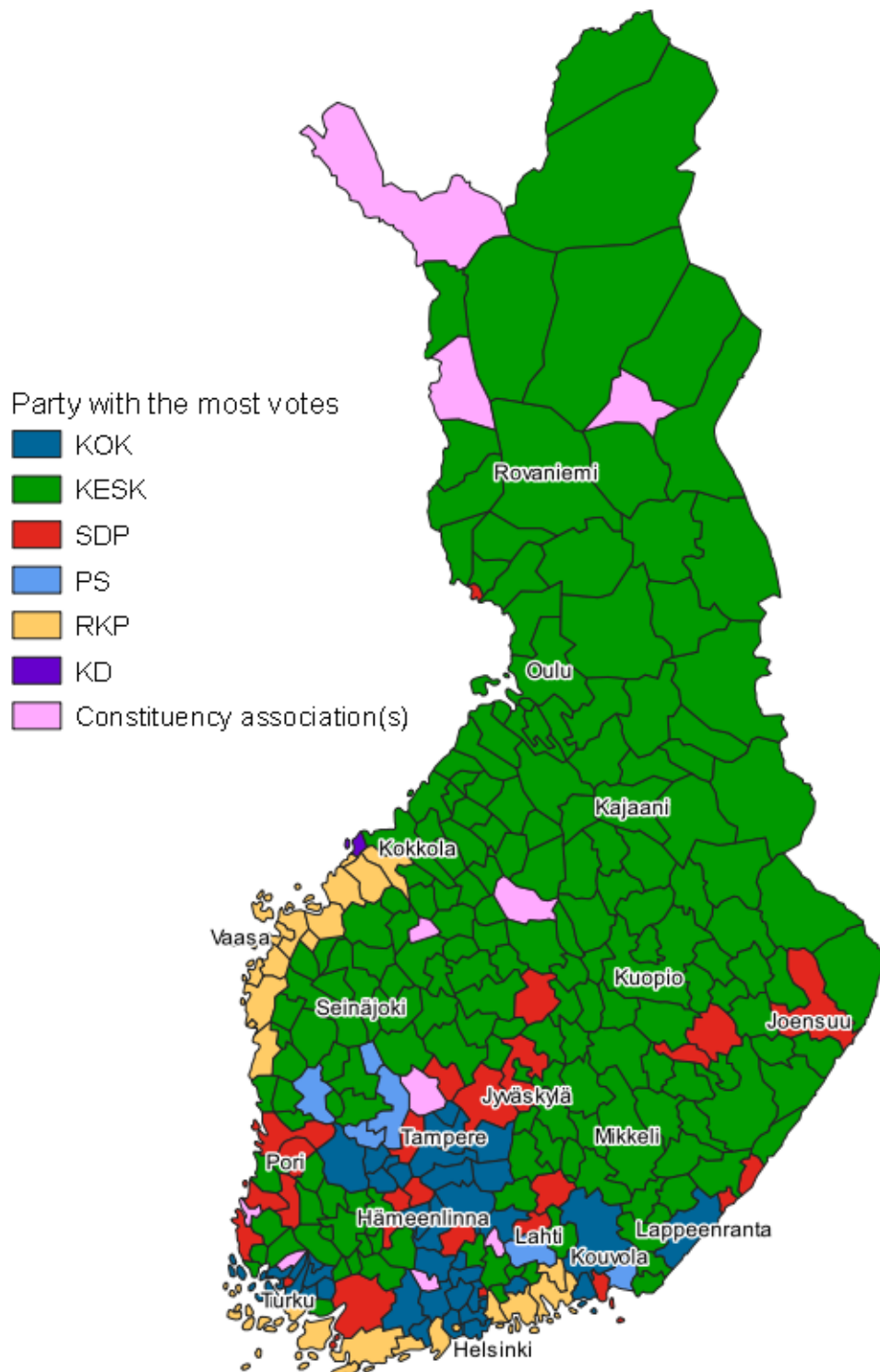
# Appendix tables

**Appendix table 1. Support for parties in Municipal elections 1976-2021 (%)**

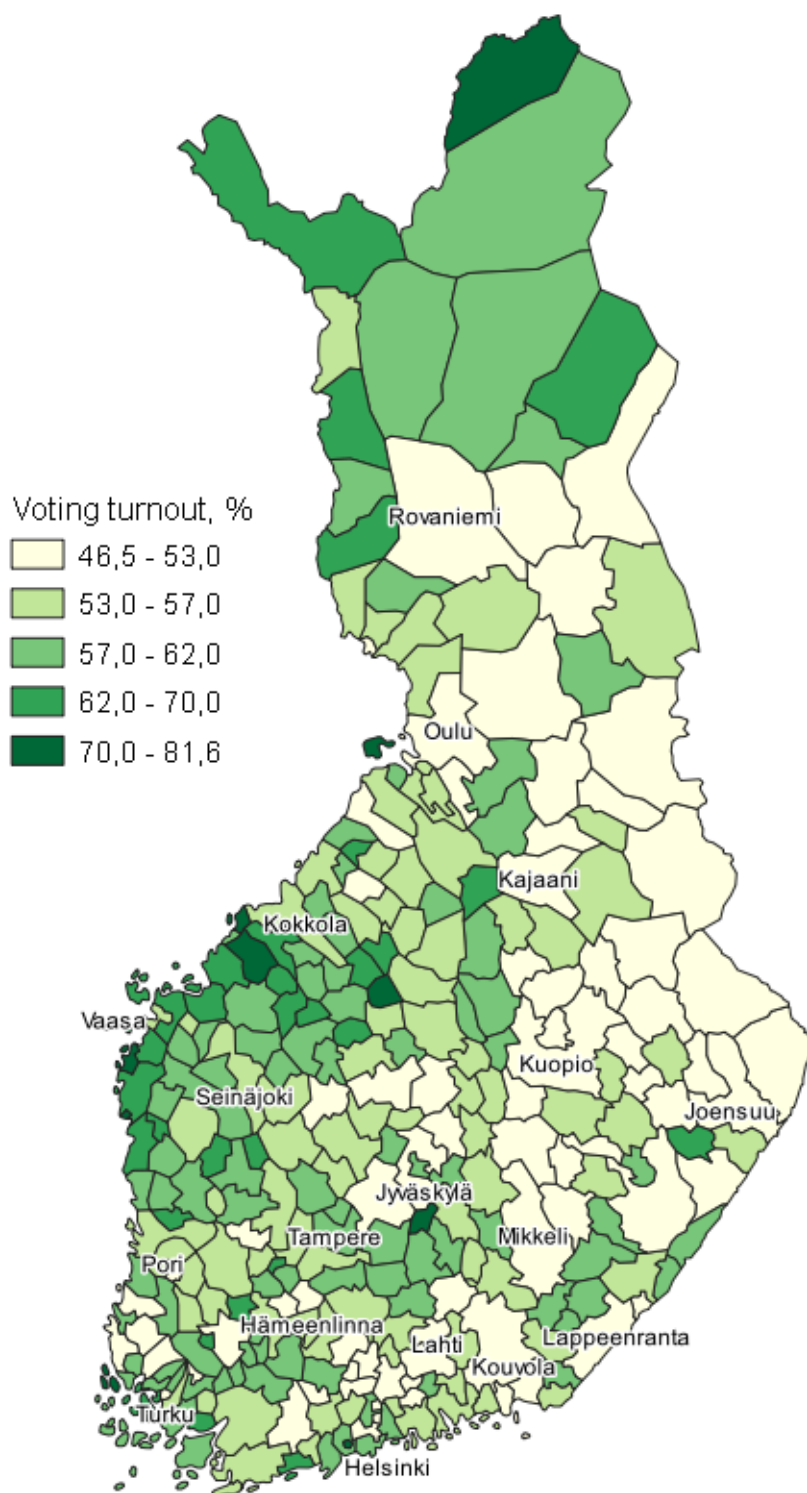
	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2017	2021
The Finnish Social Democratic Party SDP	24,8	25,5	24,7	25,2	27,1	24,5	23,0	24,1	21,2	19,6	19,4	17,7
The Finns Party PS	2,1	3,0	5,3	3,6	2,4	0,9	0,7	0,9	5,4	12,3	8,8	14,5
National Coalition Party KOK	20,9	22,9	23,0	22,9	19,1	21,6	20,8	21,8	23,4	21,9	20,7	21,4
Centre Party of Finland KESK	18,4	18,7	20,2	21,1	19,2	21,8	23,8	22,8	20,1	18,7	17,5	14,9
Green League VIHR	-	-	2,8	2,4	6,9	6,3	7,7	7,4	8,9	8,5	12,5	10,6
Left Alliance VAS	18,5	16,6	13,1	12,6	11,7	10,4	9,9	9,6	8,8	8,0	8,8	7,9
Swedish People's Party in Finland RKP	4,7	4,7	5,1	5,3	5,0	5,4	5,1	5,2	4,7	4,7	4,9	5,0
Christian Democrats in Finland KD	3,2	3,7	3,0	2,7	3,2	3,2	4,3	4,0	4,2	3,7	4,1	3,6
Movement Now LIIKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,6
Liberal Party -Freedom to Choose LIBE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,0
Pirate Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,4	0,1
The Animal Justice Party of Finland EOP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Citizens' Party KP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
The Feminist Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3	0,2
Blue Reform SIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
Finnish Nation First SKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
Open Party AP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
The Communist Party of Finland SKP	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,1
Crystal Party KRIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3
Others	7,5	4,8	2,8	4,1	5,4	5,8	4,3	3,8	2,6	1,9	2,2	2,1

# Appendix figures

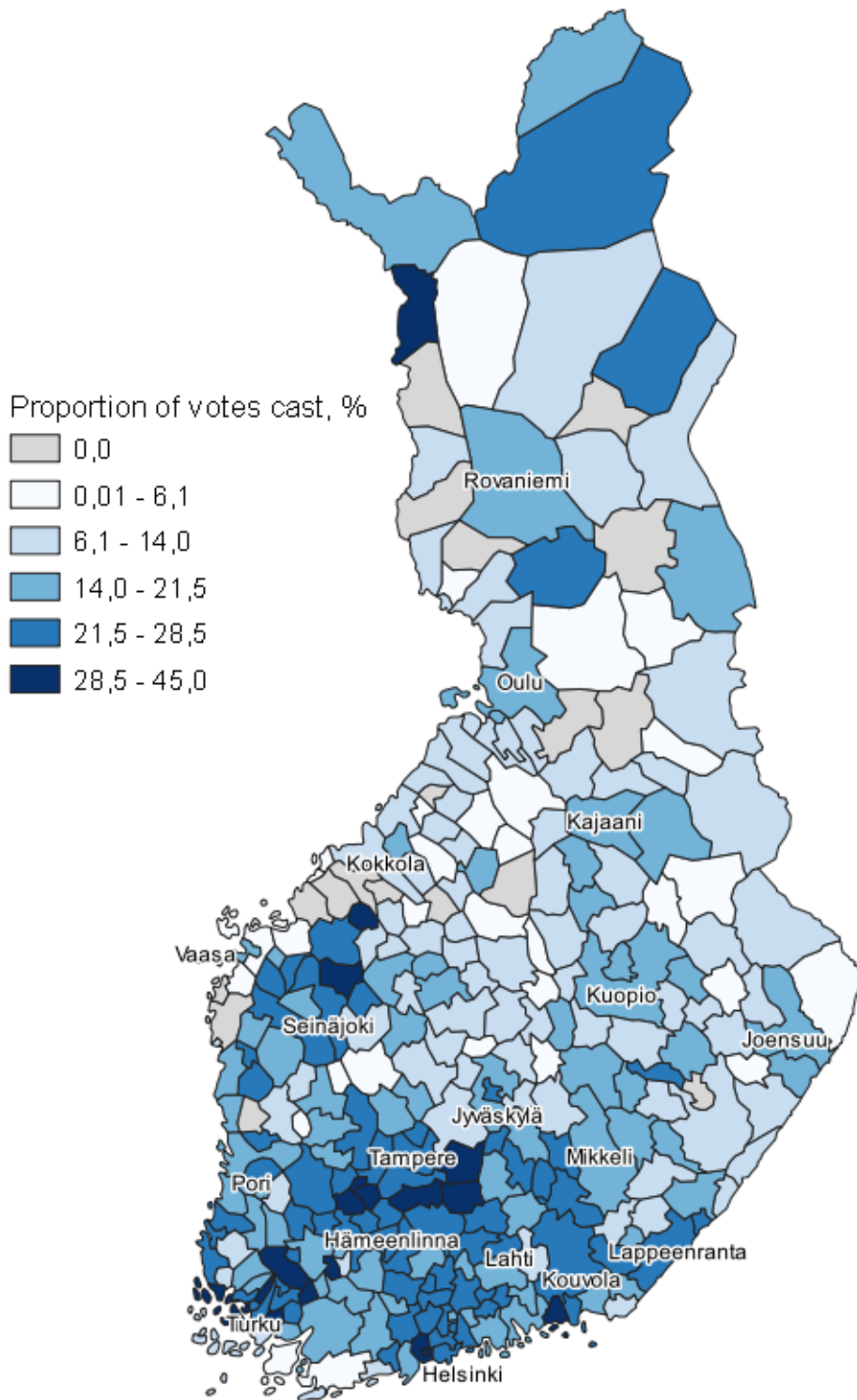
Appendix figure 1. Map: Party with highest number of votes by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country



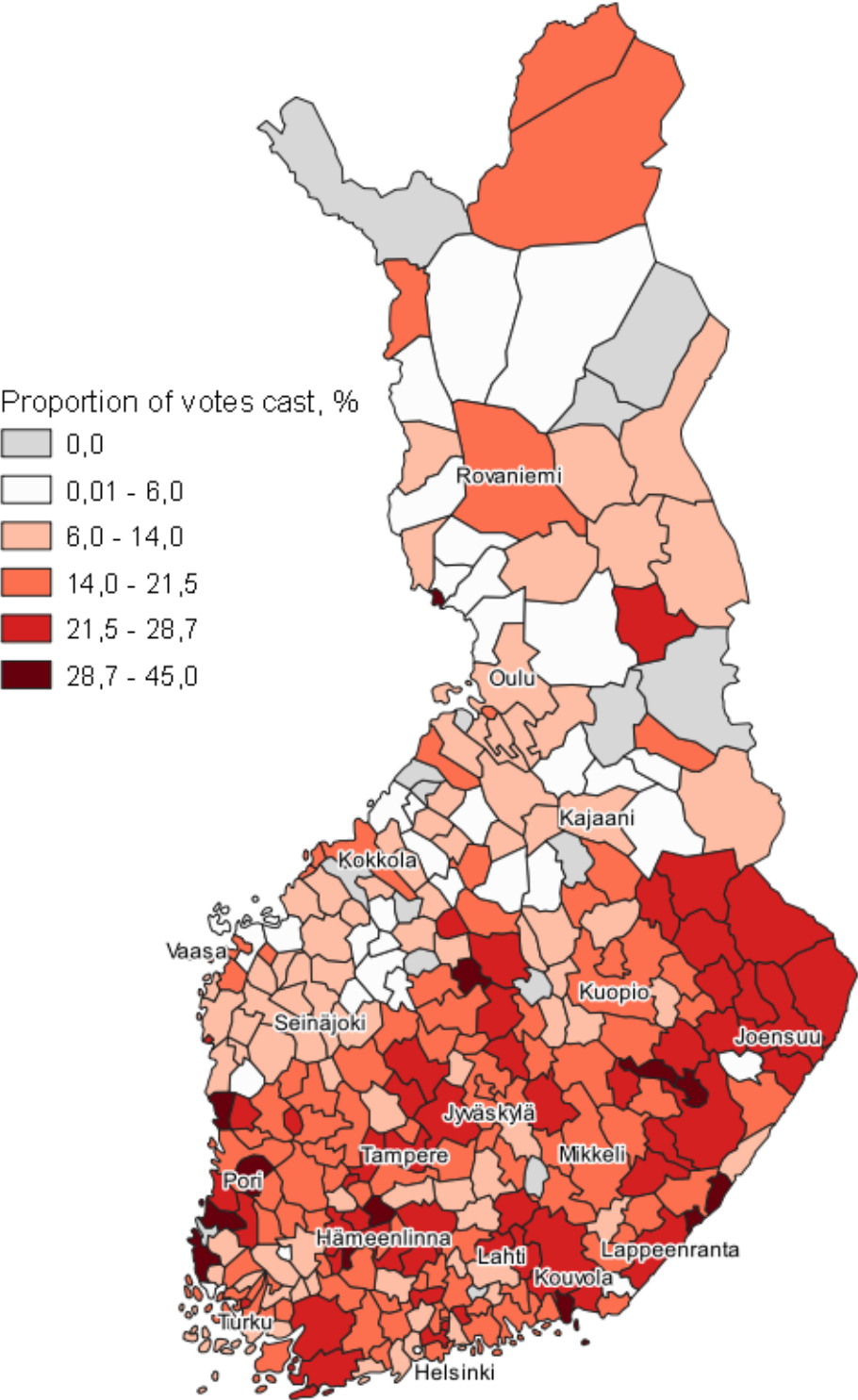
Appendix figure 2. Map: Voting percentage by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country



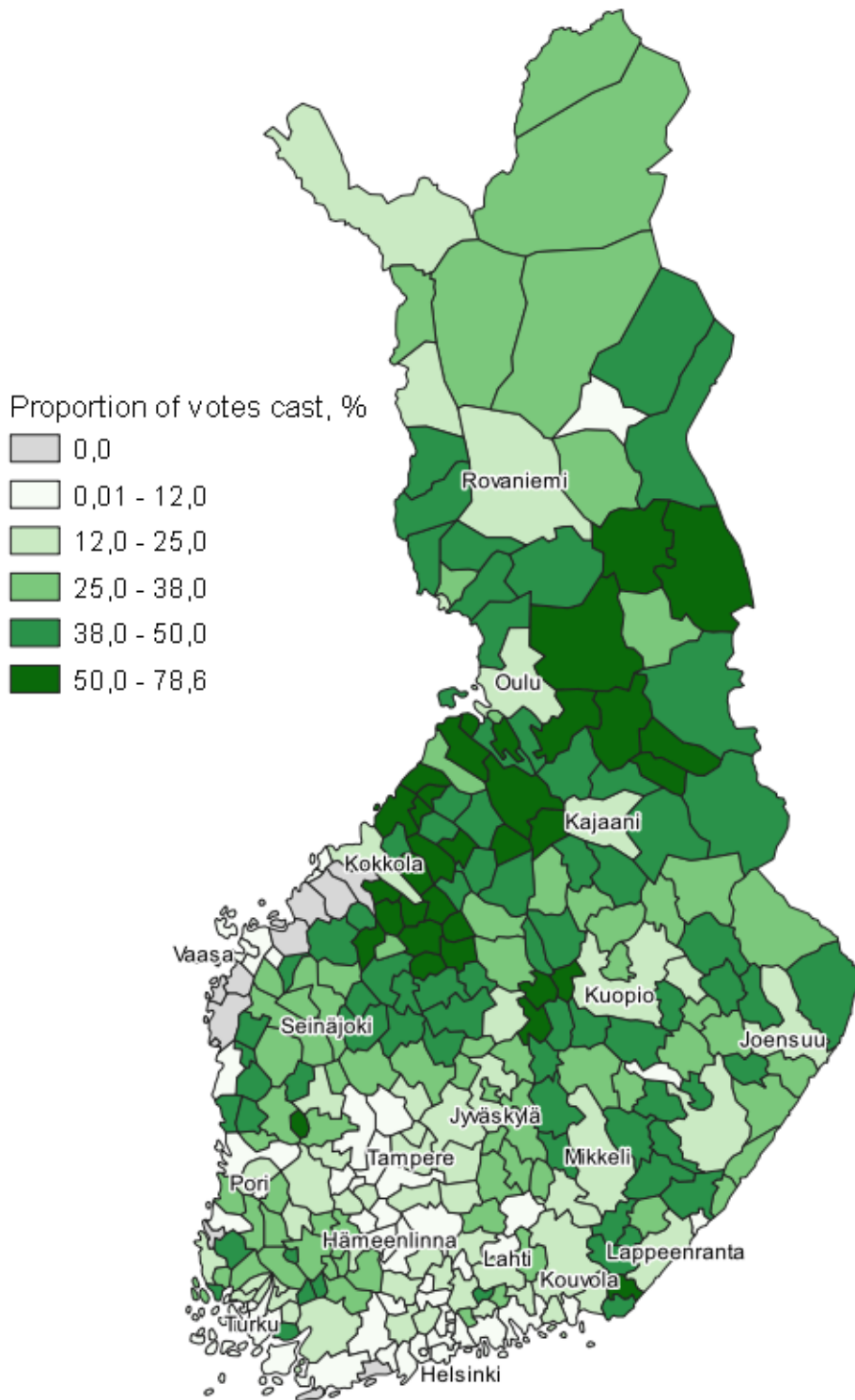
**Appendix figure 3. Map: Support for the National Coalition Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



**Appendix figure 4. Map: Support for the Social Democratic Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**

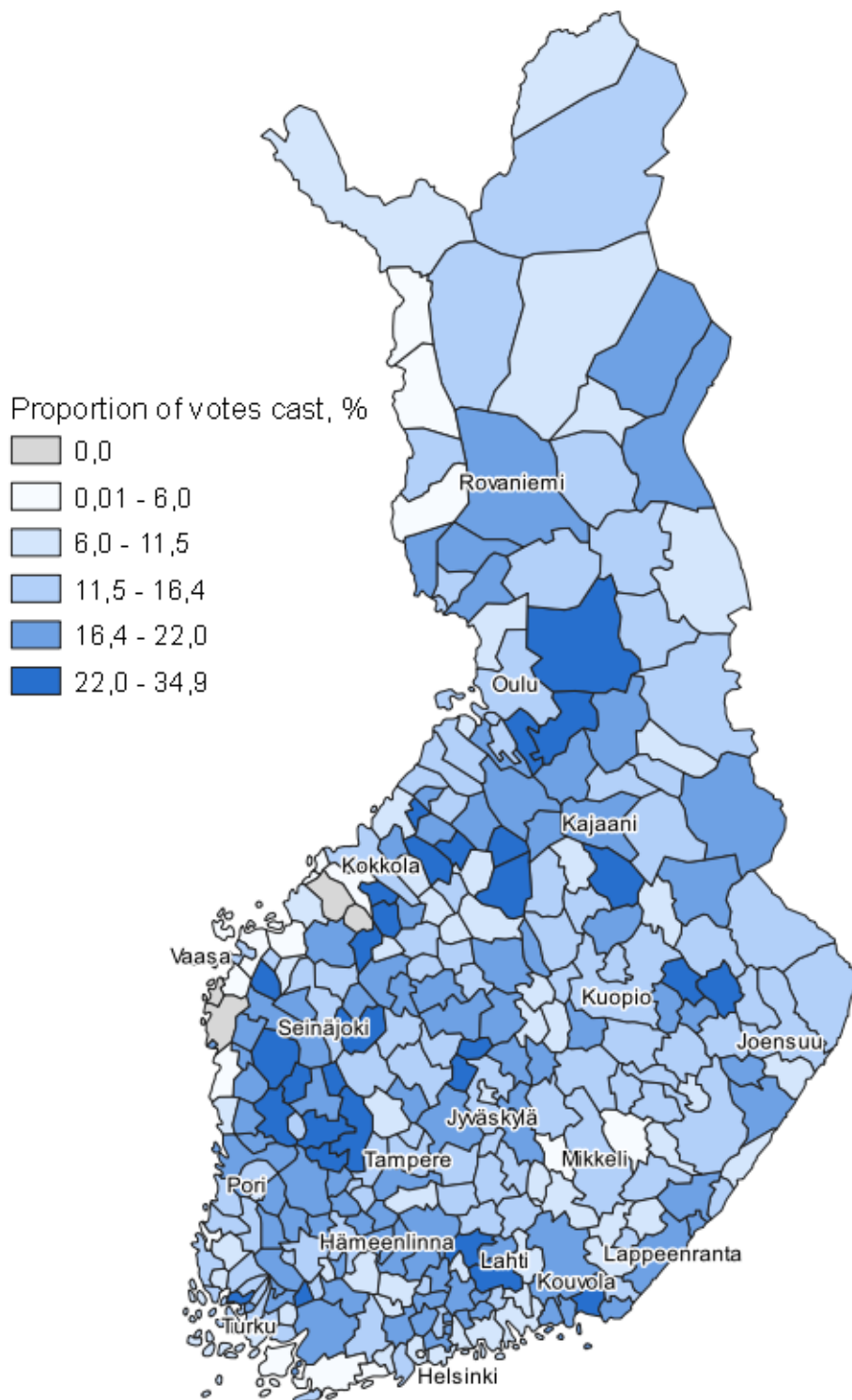


**Appendix figure 5. Map: Support for the Centre Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**

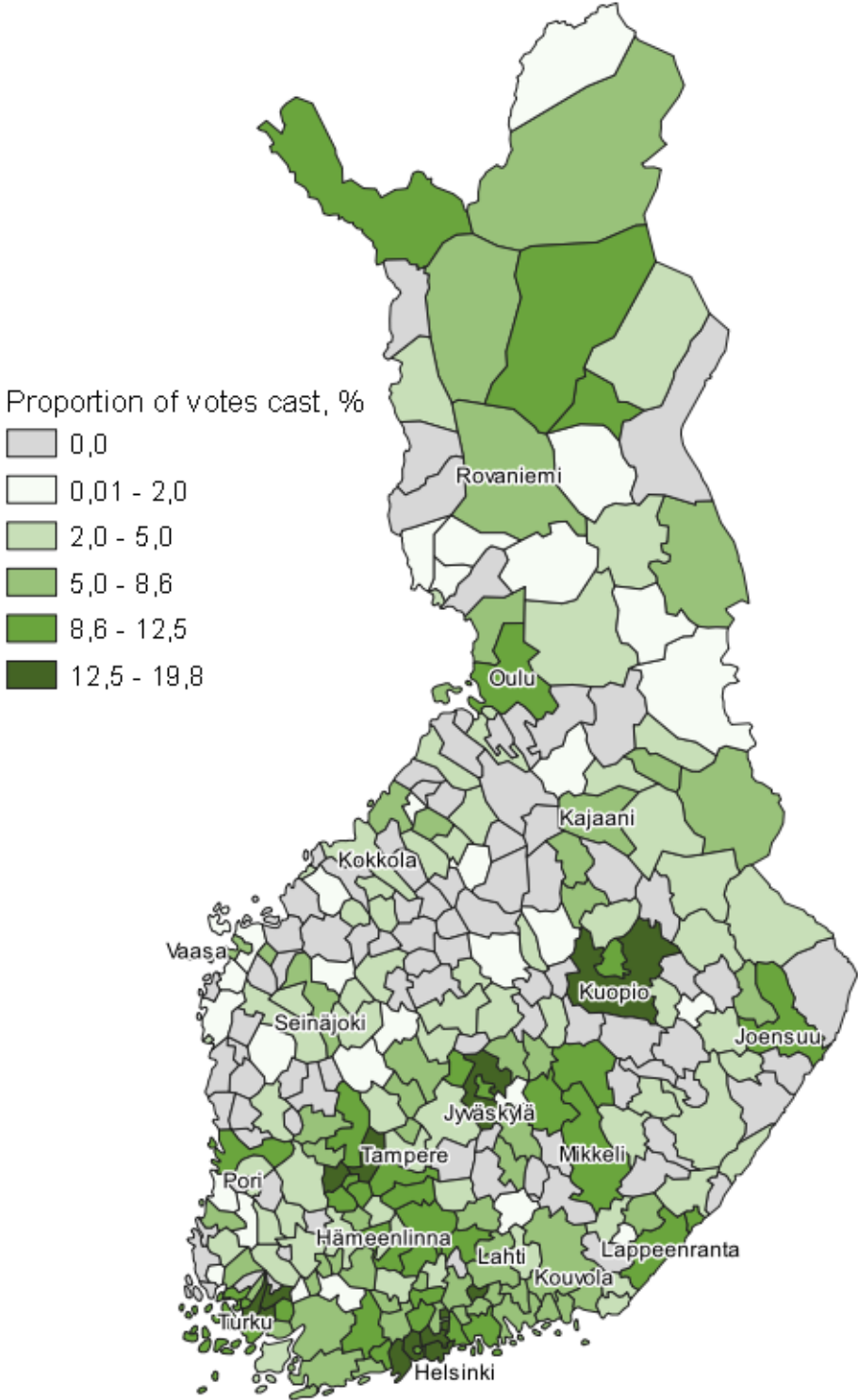




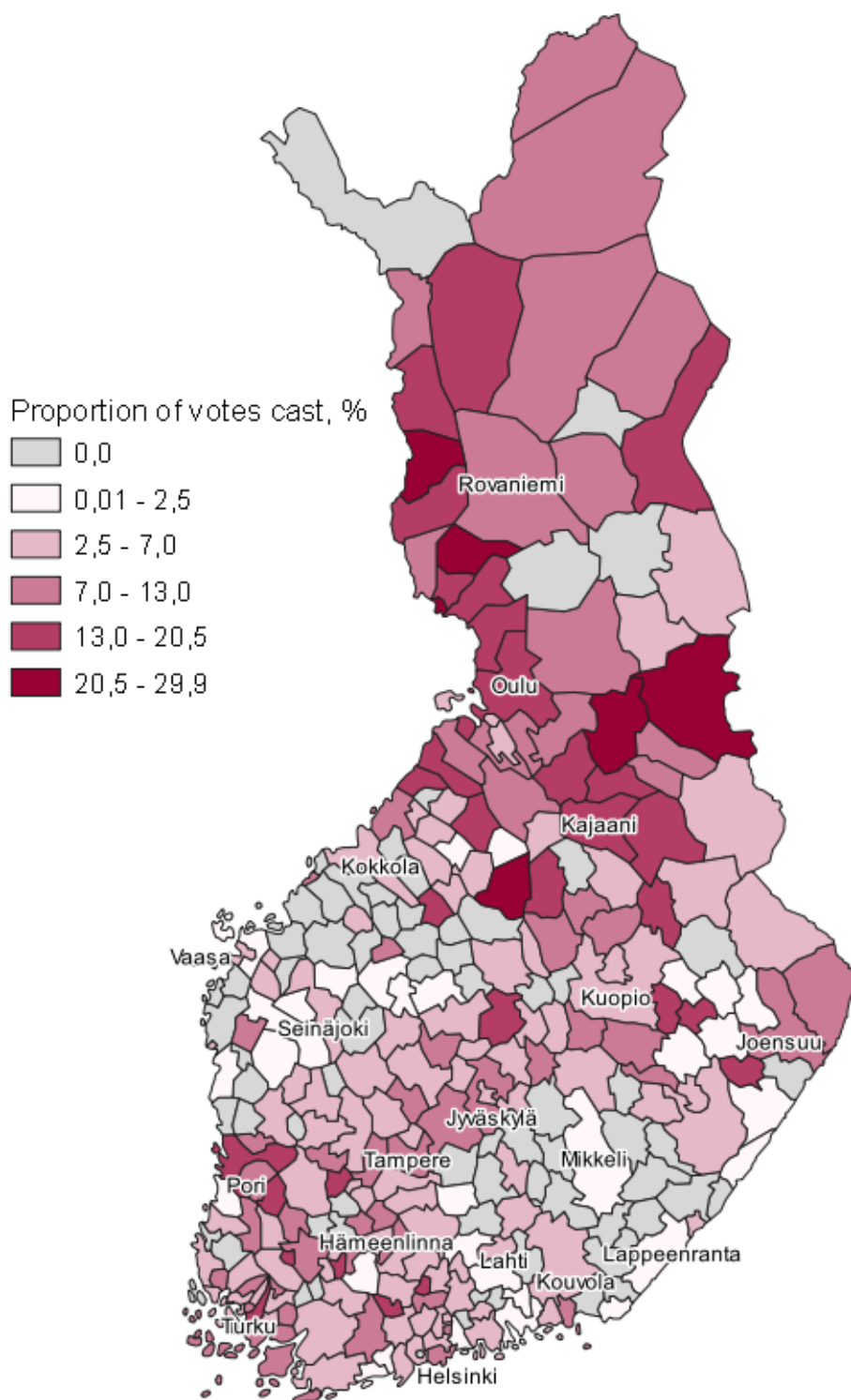
**Appendix figure 6. Map: Support for the Finns Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



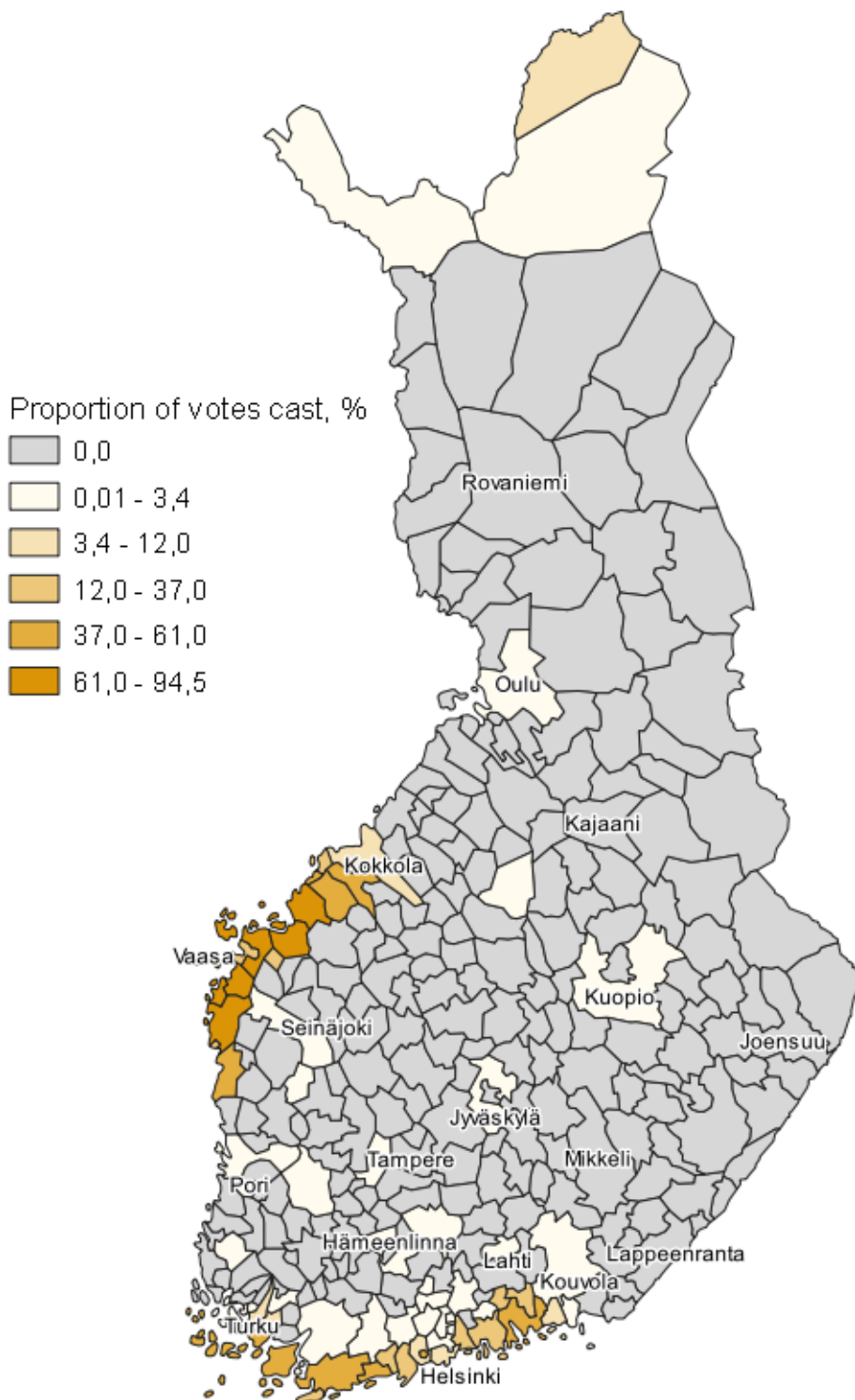
**Appendix figure 7. Map: Support for the Green League by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



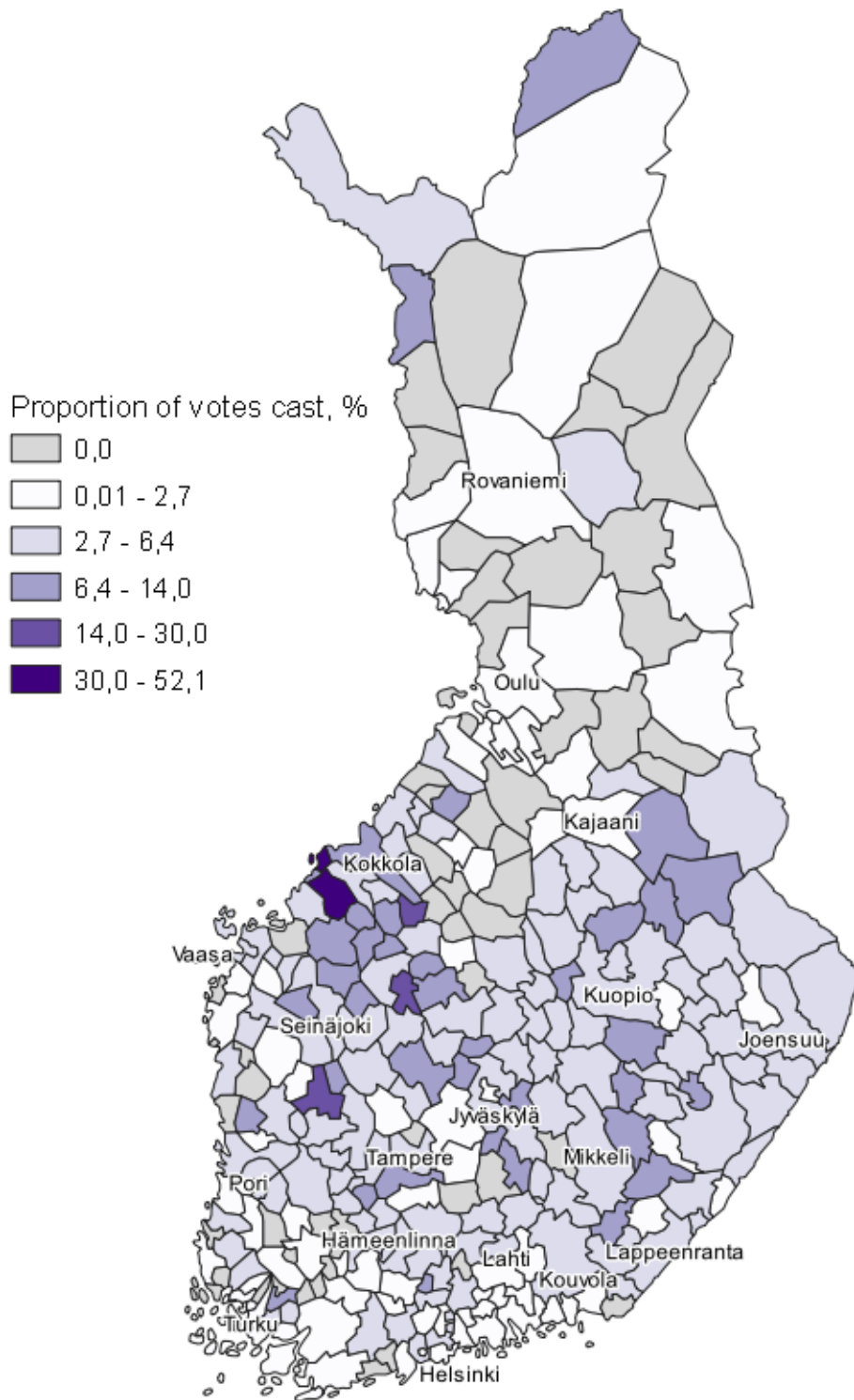
**Appendix figure 8. Map: Support for the Left Alliance by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



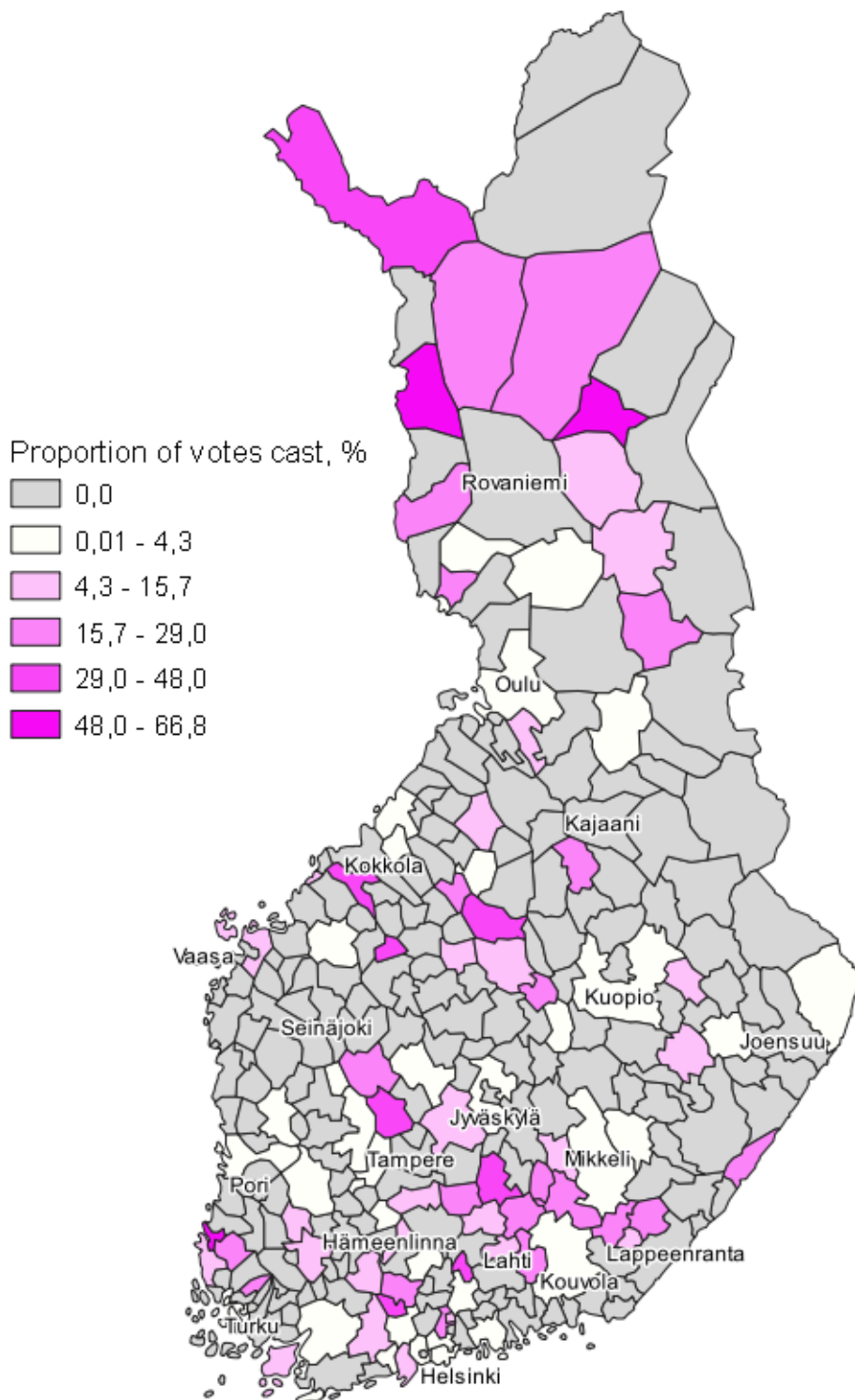
**Appendix figure 9. Map: Support for the Swedish People's Party by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



**Appendix figure 10. Map: Support for the Christian Democrats by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



**Appendix figure 11. Map: Support for Constituency associations by municipality in Municipal elections 2021, whole country**



# 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](http://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](http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1998/en19980714) ), more details on the Ministry of Justice's web pages [www.vaalit.fi](http://www.vaalit.fi) (=> Legislation) and [www.finlex.fi](http://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
<b>07 Hämeen läänin pohj. constituency</b>	<b>07 Hämeen läänin pohj. constituency</b>	
852 Tottijärvi	536 Nokia	1.1.1976
<b>02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency</b>	<b>02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency</b>	
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
<b>03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	<b>03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	
222 Karjala	503 Mynämäki	1.1.1977
<b>06 Hämeen läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	<b>06 Hämeen läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	
760 Somerniemi	761 Somero	1.1.1977
<b>08 Kymen läänin constituency</b>	<b>08 Kymen läänin constituency</b>	
201 Karhula	285 Kotka	1.1.1977
311 Kymi	285 Kotka	1.1.1977
<b>12 Vaasan läänin constituency</b>	<b>12 Vaasan läänin constituency</b>	
621 Purmo	599 Pietarsaaren mlk.	1.1.1977
990 Ähtävä	599 Pietarsaaren mlk.	1.1.1977
203 Kaarlela	272 Kokkola	1.1.1977
<b>14 Oulun läänin constituency</b>	<b>14 Oulun läänin constituency</b>	
206 Kajaanin mlk	205 Kajaani	1.1.1977
<b>02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency</b>	<b>02 Uudenmaan läänin constituency</b>	
540 Nummi	540 Nummi-Pusula	1.1.1981
622 Pusula	540 Nummi-Pusula	1.1.1981
<b>03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	<b>03 Turun läänin eteläinen constituency</b>	
432 Lokalahti	895 Uusikaupunki	1.1.1981
<b>03 Turun läänin pohjoinen constituency</b>	<b>03 Turun läänin pohjoinen constituency</b>	
238 Keikyä	988 Äetsä	1.1.1981
253 Kiika	988 Äetsä	1.1.1981
<b>08 Kymen läänin constituency</b>	<b>08 Kymen läänin constituency</b>	
539 Nuijamaa	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.1989
<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	
842 Tenhola	835 Tammisaari	1.1.1993
<b>03 Turku etel. constituency</b>	<b>03 Turku etel. constituency</b>	
209 Kalanti	895 Uusikaupunki	1.1.1993
<b>04 Turku pohj. constituency</b>	<b>04 Turku pohj. constituency</b>	
685 Rauman mlk	684 Rauma	1.1.1993
<b>13 Central Finland constituency</b>	<b>13 Central Finland constituency</b>	
274 Konginkangas	992 Äänekoski	1.1.1993
787 Säynätsalo	179 Jyväskylä	1.1.1993
<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	
088 Heinola	111 Heinola	1.1.1997
089 Heinolan mlk	111 Heinola	1.1.1997

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

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	
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.		
<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	
085 Haukivuori	491 Mikkeli	1.1.2007
640 Pieksänmaa	593 Pieksämäki	1.1.2007
<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	
944 Vöyri	945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	1.1.2007
479 Maksamaa	945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	1.1.2007
<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	
774 Suolahti	992 Äänekoski	1.1.2007
770 Sumiainen	992 Äänekoski	1.1.2007
<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	
292 Kuivaniemi	139 Ii	1.1.2007
940 Vuolijoki	205 Kajaani	1.1.2007
708 Ruukki	748 Siikajoki	1.1.2007
<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	
415 Leivonmäki	172 Joutsa	1.1.2008
<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency</b>	
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 Suomensjärvi	734 Salo	1.1.2009
784 Särkisalo	734 Salo	1.1.2009
<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	
262 Kiukainen	050 Eura	1.1.2009
913 Vampula	102 Huitinen	1.1.2009
406 Lappi	684 Rauma	1.1.2009
<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	
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
<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>08 Kymi constituency</b>	<b>08 Kymi constituency</b>	
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
<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	
741 Savonranta	740 Savonlinna	1.1.2009
<b>11 North Karelia constituency</b>	<b>11 North Karelia constituency</b>	
045 Eno	167 Joensuu	1.1.2009
632 Pyhäselkä	167 Joensuu	1.1.2009
<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	
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
<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>13 Keski-Suomi constituency</b>	
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
<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	
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
<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	
609 Pori	609 Pori	1.1.2010
537 Noormarkku	609 Pori	1.1.2010
<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	
208 Kalajoki	208 Kalajoki	1.1.2010
<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	<b>14 Oulu constituency</b>	
095 Himanka	208 Kalajoki	1.1.2010
<b>08 Kymi constituency</b>	<b>08 Kymi constituency</b>	
405 Lappeenranta	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.2010
978 Ylämaa	405 Lappeenranta	1.1.2010
<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	
015 Artjärvi	560 Orimattila	1.1.2011
560 Orimattila	560 Orimattila	1.1.2011
<b>10 North Savo constituency</b>	<b>10 North Savo constituency</b>	
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
<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	
945 Vöyri-Maksamaa	946 Vöyri	1.1.2011
559 Oravainen	946 Vöyri	1.1.2011
<b>03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency</b>	
445 Länsi-Turunmaa	445 Parainen	1.1.2012
<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	<b>12 Vaasa constituency</b>	

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

Abolished municipality	Name of new or expanding municipality	Date
911 Valtimo	541 Nurmes	1.1.2020
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karelia constituency</b>	
090 Heinävesi	090 Heinävesi	1.1.2021
<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	
099 Honkajoki	214 Kankaanpää	1.1.2021
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	
142 Iitti	142 Iitti	1.1.2021
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karelia constituency</b>	
171 Joroinen	171 Joroinen	1.1.2021
<b>11 Central Finland constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	
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
<b>06 Häme south constituency</b>	<b>03 Turku South constituency</b>	1990
761 Somero	761 Somero	
<b>06 Häme South constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme North constituency</b>	1990
310 Kylmäkoski	310 Kylmäkoski	
864 Toijala	864 Toijala	
908 Valkeakoski	908 Valkeakoski	
928 Viiala	928 Viiala	
<b>04 Turku North constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme North constituency</b>	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	
<b>02 Uusimaa constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	1998
015 Artjärvi	015 Artjärvi	
560 Orimattila	560 Orimattila	
<b>03 Varsinais-Suomi constituency</b>	<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	1998
266 Kodisjoki	266 Kodisjoki	
<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	1998
772 Suodenniemi	772 Suodenniemi	
912 Vammala	912 Vammala	
988 Äetsä	988 Äetsä	
<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	1998
887 Urjala	887 Urjala	
<b>09 Mikkelin constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	1998
081 Hartola	081 Hartola	
111 Heinola	111 Heinola	
781 Sysmä	781 Sysmä	
<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	<b>10 North Savo constituency</b>	2002
212 Kangaslampi	212 Kangaslampi	
<b>04 Satakunta constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	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.		
<b>08 Kymi constituency</b>	<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	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	
<b>09 South Savo constituency</b>	<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	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	
<b>10 North Savo constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karelia constituency</b>	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	
<b>11 North Karelia constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karelia constituency</b>	1.9.2013/1.1.2015
146 Iloanta	146 Iloanta	
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	
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karelia constituency</b>	
090 Heinävesi	090 Heinävesi	1.1.2021
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>06 Häme constituency</b>	
142 Iitti	142 Iitti	1.1.2021
<b>08 Southeast Finland constituency</b>	<b>09 Savo-Karjalan constituency</b>	
171 Joroinen	171 Joroinen	1.1.2021
<b>11 Central Finland constituency</b>	<b>07 Pirkanmaa constituency</b>	
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](http://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.

## Inquiries

Sami Fredriksson 029 551 2696

Jaana Asikainen 029 551 3506

Head of Department in  
charge:

Hannele Orjala

[vaalit@stat.fi](mailto:vaalit@stat.fi)

[http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/kvaa/index\\_en.html](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/kvaa/index_en.html)

Source: Municipal Elections 2021, confirmed election result, Statistics Finland