Basic statistics of Finland, 2021

Numbers in parentheses refer to the OECD average1

| | · | | er to the OECD average I | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|-------|------------|
| L | AND, PEOF | PLE AND E | ELECTORAL CYCLE | | |
| Population (million) | 5.5 | | Population density per km² | 18.2 | (38.7) |
| Under 15 (%) | 15.6 | (17.6) | Life expectancy at birth (years, 2020) | 82.1 | (79.7) |
| Over 65 (%) | 23.0 | (17.7) | Men (2020) | 79.4 | (77.0) |
| International migrant stock (% of population, 2019) | 6.9 | (13.2) | Women (2020) | 85.0 | (82.5) |
| Latest 5-year average growth (%) | 0.2 | (0.5) | Latest general election | Α | April 2019 |
| | | ECONO | OMY | | |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) | | | Value added shares (%) | | |
| In current prices (billion USD) | 297.4 | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2.7 | (2.6) |
| In current prices (billion EUR) | 251.4 | | Industry including construction | 28.6 | (27.7) |
| Latest 5-year average real growth (%) | 1.2 | (1.5) | Services | 68.7 | (69.7) |
| Per capita (000 USD PPP) | 54.7 | (50.7) | | | |
| GE | NERAL GO | OVERNME | NT (Per cent of GDP) | | |
| Expenditure (OECD: 2020) | 55.5 | (48.4) | Gross financial debt (OECD: 2020) | 85.0 | (129.8) |
| Revenue (OECD: 2020) | 52.8 | (38.1) | Net financial debt (OECD: 2020) | -72.4 | (81.1) |
| | EX. | TERNAL A | CCOUNTS | | |
| Exchange rate (EUR per USD) | 0.85 | | Main exports (% of total merchandise exports) | | |
| PPP exchange rate (USA = 1) | 0.83 | | Machinery and transport equipment | 31.3 | |
| In per cent of GDP | | | Manufactured goods | 24.9 | |
| Exports of goods and services | 39.4 | (29.7) | Crude materials, inedible, except fuels | 11.7 | |
| Imports of goods and services | 39.2 | (29.8) | Main imports (% of total merchandise imports) | | |
| Current account balance | 0.6 | (0.1) | Machinery and transport equipment | 32.4 | |
| Net international investment position | -1.4 | | Manufactured goods | 11.8 | |
| | | | Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 11.7 | |
| LAB | OUR MAR | KET, SKIL | LS AND INNOVATION | | |
| Employment rate (aged 15 and over, %) | 55.8 | (56.2) | Unemployment rate, LFS (aged 15 and over, %) | 7.6 | (6.1) |
| Men | 59.1 | (64.1) | Youth (aged 15-24, %) | 16.7 | (12.8) |
| Women | 52.7 | (48.7) | Long-term unemployed (1 year and over, %) | 1.7 | (2.0) |
| Participation rate (aged 15 and over, %) | 67.5 | (60.3) | Tertiary educational attainment (aged 25-64, %) | 42.3 | (39.9) |
| Average hours worked per year | 1,518 | (1,716) | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP, 2020) | 2.9 | (3.0) |
| | | ENVIRON | IMENT | | |
| | | | CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per capita (tonnes, | | |
| Total primary energy supply per capita (toe) | 6.0 | (3.8) | 2019) | 7.5 | (8.3) |
| Renewables (%) | 38.8 | (11.6) | Water abstractions per capita (1 000 m³, 2014) | 1.2 | |
| Exposure to air pollution (more than 10 µg/m³ of PM 2.5, | | | | | |
| % of population, 2019) | 0.0 | (61.7) | Municipal waste per capita (tonnes, 2020) | 0.6 | (0.5) |
| | | SOCIE | TY | | |
| Income inequality (Gini coefficient, 2020, OECD: latest | 2 225 | (0.045) | 51. (1) (2)(2) | | |
| available) | 0.265 | (0.315) | Education outcomes (PISA score, 2018) | | // |
| Relative poverty rate (%, 2020, OECD: 2018) | 5.7 | (11.7) | Reading | 520 | (486) |
| Median disposable household income (000 USD PPP, 2020, OECD: 2018) | 29.8 | (25.5) | Mathematics | 507 | (488) |
| Public and private spending (% of GDP) | 29.0 | (25.5) | Science | 522 | (488) |
| Health care (2020) | 9.5 | (9.7) | Share of women in parliament (%) | 46.0 | (32.4) |
| Pensions (2017) | 13.4 | (8.6) | Net official development assistance (% of GNI, 2017) | 0.4 | (0.4) |
| Education (% of GNI, 2020) | 5.8 | (4.4) | rect official development assistance (70 of Givi, 2017) | 0.4 | (0.4) |
| Laucation (70 of Olvi, 2020) | J.0 | (4.4) | | | |

^{1.} The year is indicated in parenthesis if it deviates from the year in the main title of this table.

Where the OECD aggregate is not provided in the source database, a simple OECD average of latest available data is calculated where data exist for at least 80% of member countries.

Source: Calculations based on data extracted from databases of the following organisations: OECD, International Energy Agency, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, World Bank.



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