

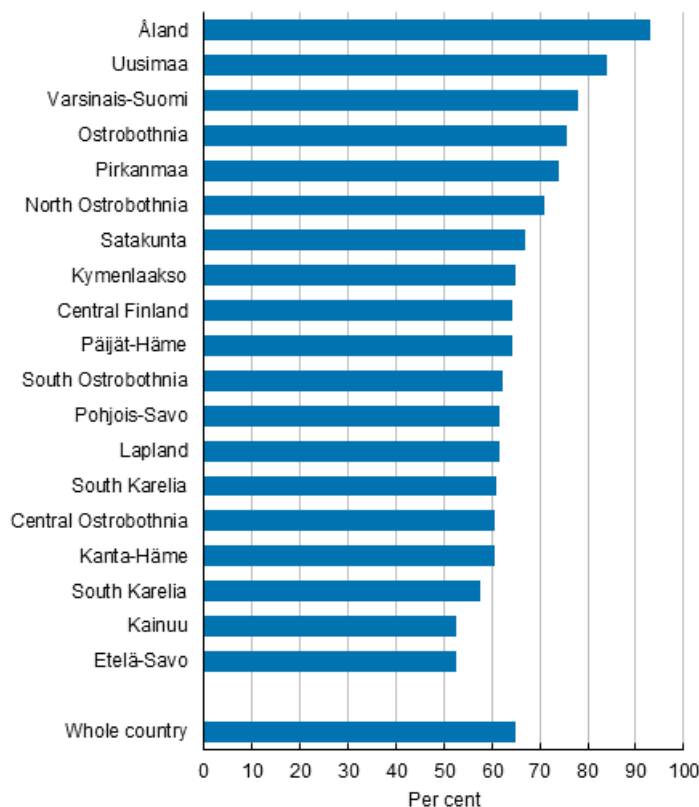
Population Structure 2016

Annual Review

Two-thirds of Finns live in their region of birth

According to Statistics Finland's statistics on population structure, two-thirds of persons residing permanently in Finland lived in their region of birth at the end of 2016. Of persons residing permanently in Finland who had been born in Åland 93 per cent lived in Åland. Of the persons who had been born in the region of Uusimaa, 84 per cent lived in Uusimaa. Of the persons who had been born in the regions of Etelä-Savo and Kainuu, only around one in two lived in their region of birth.

Share of persons living in their region of birth by region on 31 December 2016



Uusimaa has gained inhabitants from those born elsewhere in Finland

At the end of 2016, the population of the region of Uusimaa was good 1.6 million persons. Of the present inhabitants of Uusimaa, 928,000 had been born in the region of Uusimaa. Of the population of Uusimaa, 527,000 had been born elsewhere in Finland and 183,000 abroad.

The population included 212,000 persons born in the region of North Karelia. Of them, 39,000 or nearly every fifth lived in the region of Uusimaa. Good 17 per cent of those born in the regions of Etelä-Savo, Kanta-Häme and Kymenlaakso were living in Uusimaa.

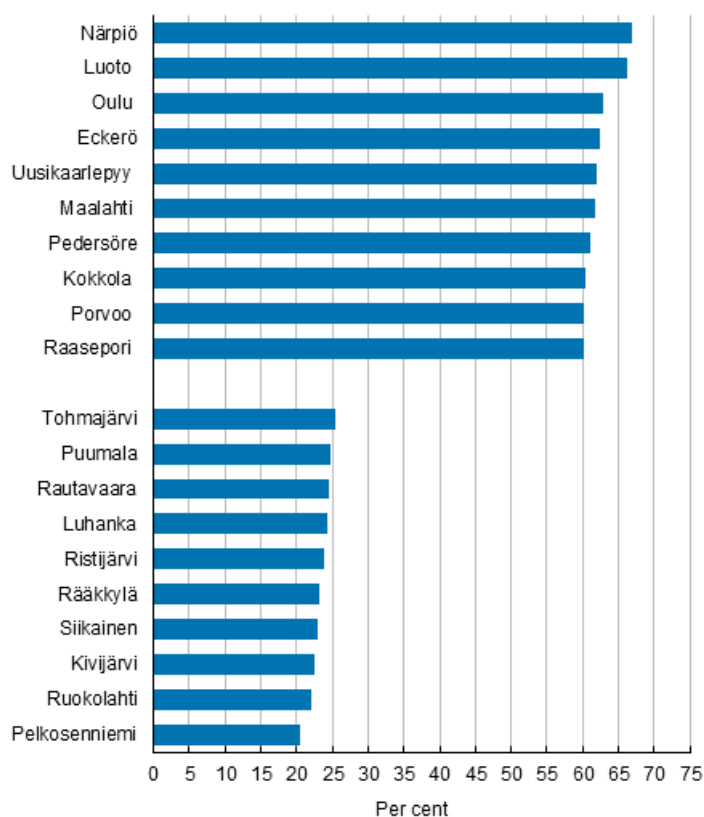
Share of persons living in their municipality of birth was highest in the municipalities of Närpiö and Luoto

Forty-eight per cent of persons born in Finland and living in Finland at the end of 2016 were living in their municipality of birth, when municipal mergers that have taken place over time are taken into account. Good 50,000 persons had been born in areas that were ceded to the former Soviet Union after World War II and nearly 358,000 persons had been born abroad.

Around two-thirds of the persons born in the municipalities of Närpiö and Luoto still belonging to the population continue to live in their municipality of birth. Only around one-fifth of the persons born in Pelkosenniemi who still belong to the population live in Pelkosenniemi.

At the end of 2016, there were 208 municipalities in Finland where the number of persons born in the municipalities was higher in the population than the number of inhabitants in the municipalities concerned. For example, the number of persons born in Pelkosenniemi was 2,244 at the end of 2016 and the population of Pelkosenniemi was 951 persons at the end of 2016.

Share of persons living in their municipality of birth in certain municipalities on 31 December 2016

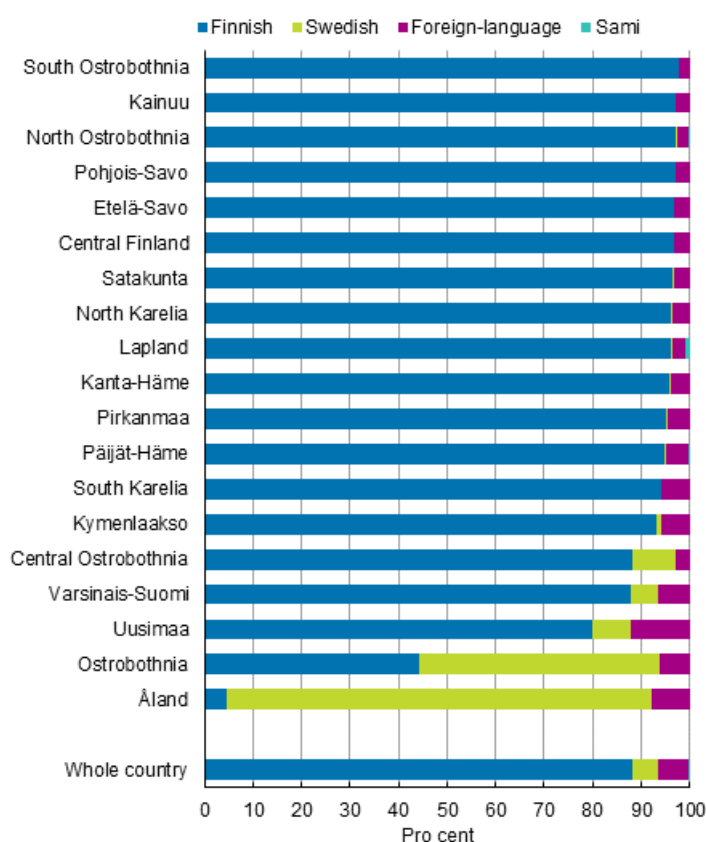


Share of persons speaking Swedish as their native language higher than that of foreign-language speakers in three regions

At the end of 2016, Finland's population included close on 4.86 million persons speaking Finnish as their native language. The number of persons speaking Swedish as their native language was nearly 290,000, that of persons with a foreign language as their native language was almost 354,000 and that of persons with Sami as their native language close on 2,000 persons.

Examined by region, the share of Finnish-speaking population was highest in South Ostrobothnia, where the share of Finnish speakers was 97.7 per cent of the region's population. The share of those speaking Swedish as their native language was highest in the region of Åland, 87.6 per cent, and in Ostrobothnia, 49.6 per cent. The share of persons speaking Swedish as their native language was 9.0 per cent in Central Ostrobothnia.

Population by native language by region on 31 December 2016



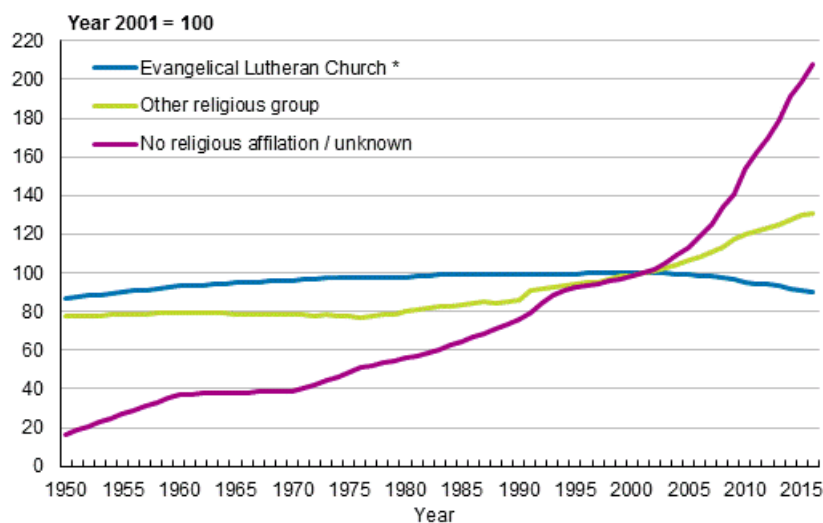
The share of foreign-language speakers was highest in Uusimaa, 12.0 per cent. The share of foreign-language speakers was second highest in Åland, 7.7 per cent, and third highest in Varsinais-Suomi, 6.4 per cent. The share of foreign-language speakers was lowest in South Ostrobothnia, 2.0 per cent.

Number of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland fell below the four million mark

The number of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland fell below the four million mark at the end of 2016. The number of members among people living in Finland has last been under four million in the 1950s. The number of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was at its highest in 2001, when there were good 4.4 million church members resident in Finland. During the past 15 years, the number of members has fallen by nearly 450,000 persons, or by 10 per cent.

The number of persons belonging to other religious communities was 148,000 at the end of 2016. Of them, the Finnish Orthodox Church was the biggest group.

Population by religious community in 1950 to 2016



*) May also include other Lutheran communities in 1950 to 1979. The time series is not fully comparable.

Of foreign-language speakers, 85 per cent are not members of a religious community

At the end of 2016, nearly 1.4 million Finnish residents were not members of any religious community registered in Finland. Nearly 1.1 million of them spoke national languages as their native language and 300,000 were foreign-language speakers. The number of persons with no religious affiliation has doubled in the past 15 years.

Every fifth person speaking Finnish as his or her native language and every sixth person speaking Swedish as his or her native language were not members of any religious community registered in Finland. As many as 85 per cent of foreign-language speakers are not members of any religious community registered in Finland.

Contents

Tables

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Married women by duration and order of marriage 31.12.2016.....	6
Appendix table 2. Females aged 15–81 by number of live-born children 31.12.2016.....	7
Appendix table 3. Males aged 15–81 by number of live-born children 31.12.2016.....	7
Appendix table 4. Women by age, number of children and the proportion of birth 31.12.2016.....	8
Appendix table 5. Males by age and number of children 31.12.2016.....	8

Figures

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Swedish-speakers' and foreign-language speakers proportion of the population in 1900–2016..	9
Appendix figure 2. Share of persons not belonging to religious communities by gender 1990–2016.....	9

Quality description: Population structure 2016.....	10
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Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Married women by duration and order of marriage 31.12.2016

Duration of marriage	Order of marriage							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6-	Unknown
Total	996 840	864 494	115 688	12 696	1 613	262	71	2 016
0	25 016	18 633	5 233	939	166	37	8	-
1	25 877	19 588	5 194	891	154	35	15	-
2	25 129	19 443	4 743	761	143	32	7	-
3	25 012	19 477	4 720	676	116	15	8	-
4	27 884	21 575	5 382	801	95	20	11	-
0-4	128 918	98 716	25 272	4 068	674	139	49	-
5	26 454	20 578	4 995	741	115	19	6	-
6	26 781	21 165	4 800	698	107	10	1	-
7	25 810	20 271	4 805	632	86	15	1	-
8	26 145	20 698	4 745	617	67	15	3	-
9	24 324	19 222	4 473	552	61	14	2	-
5-9	129 514	101 934	23 818	3 240	436	73	13	-
10	22 436	17 767	4 091	521	52	4	1	-
11	22 513	17 989	4 059	404	52	8	1	-
12	21 802	17 235	4 051	461	47	7	1	-
13	19 137	15 330	3 398	358	44	5	2	-
14	19 240	15 436	3 373	379	44	7	1	-
10-14	105 128	83 757	18 972	2 123	239	31	6	-
15-19	81 217	66 077	13 511	1 411	151	10	2	55
20-24	71 683	61 470	9 313	736	57	3	-	104
25-29	67 493	59 818	7 004	492	24	3	-	152
30-34	70 542	63 624	6 283	305	11	1	-	318
35-39	73 408	67 796	5 186	179	12	1	1	233
40-44	78 040	74 279	3 316	83	5	1	-	356
45-49	79 511	77 807	1 582	27	3	-	-	92
50-54	55 833	54 883	891	21	1	-	-	37
55-59	34 094	33 692	370	9	-	-	-	23
60-64	15 876	15 740	125	1	-	-	-	10
65-69	3 933	3 903	27	-	-	-	-	3
70-	415	410	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1 235	588	13	1	-	-	-	633

Appendix table 2. Females aged 15–81 by number of live-born children 31.12.2016

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Females total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15–81	2 204 511	749 512	354 604	641 222	312 985	96 789	27 543	9 830	4 395	7 631
15–19	145 470	144 589	826	53	2	-	-	-	-	-
20–24	163 243	146 605	12 002	3 945	597	87	5	2	-	-
25–29	169 295	114 668	28 147	19 183	5 267	1 456	419	107	44	4
30–34	172 559	68 881	36 614	44 132	15 910	4 449	1 416	624	291	242
35–39	168 331	41 805	30 685	57 984	25 844	7 351	2 315	997	503	847
40–44	157 901	32 006	26 460	56 428	28 645	8 820	2 825	1 086	551	1 080
45–49	167 853	33 226	27 796	59 376	31 831	10 069	2 987	1 091	507	970
50–54	185 371	35 291	29 438	65 892	37 219	11 683	3 283	1 100	495	970
55–59	184 207	32 130	30 222	66 469	38 206	11 886	3 038	1 018	413	825
60–64	190 327	30 736	34 953	73 336	36 314	10 569	2 581	756	339	743
65–69	194 747	28 186	39 785	78 441	34 609	9 588	2 344	744	334	716
70–74	146 901	19 750	30 436	58 989	26 229	8 034	1 995	643	260	565
75–79	119 720	16 312	21 145	44 384	23 980	9 059	2 918	1 035	415	472
80–81	38 586	5 327	6 095	12 610	8 332	3 738	1 417	627	243	197

Appendix table 3. Males aged 15–81 by number of live-born children 31.12.2016

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Males total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15–81	2 181 805	930 849	309 397	547 927	266 252	83 189	24 503	8 694	3 809	7 185
15–19	153 194	152 892	285	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–24	171 797	163 777	6 176	1 601	212	27	3	1	-	-
25–29	178 544	143 182	21 065	10 883	2 502	639	220	39	11	3
30–34	184 004	101 098	35 134	33 254	10 342	2 625	839	388	199	125
35–39	178 273	66 310	32 554	50 475	20 188	5 392	1 643	701	371	639
40–44	166 845	49 501	27 426	52 908	25 235	7 339	2 219	843	431	943
45–49	171 965	48 125	26 952	54 097	28 126	9 203	2 922	1 080	468	992
50–54	187 364	49 504	28 015	59 258	33 419	10 972	3 520	1 209	517	950
55–59	181 217	44 647	26 418	58 691	34 273	11 454	3 240	1 118	474	902
60–64	181 384	39 957	28 461	62 693	34 076	10 934	2 988	1 031	401	843
65–69	180 472	33 589	31 972	68 286	32 020	9 886	2 698	889	346	786
70–74	128 014	20 461	24 381	50 304	22 830	6 832	1 870	581	257	498
75–79	92 022	13 862	16 224	35 747	17 546	5 817	1 672	546	236	372
80–81	26 710	3 944	4 334	9 713	5 483	2 069	669	268	98	132

Appendix table 4. Women by age, number of children and the proportion of birth 31.12.2016

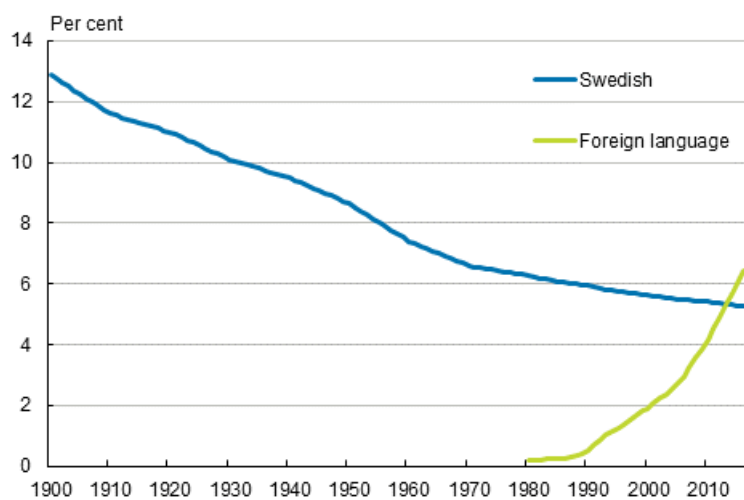
Age	Information					
	Females total	Live-born children, total	Children per woman	Mothers, total	Percentage of mothers in the age group	Children per mother
15–81	2 204 511	3 267 843	1.48	1 454 999	66.0	2.25
15–19	145 470	938	0.01	881	0.6	1.06
20–24	163 243	22 068	0.14	16 638	10.2	1.33
25–29	169 295	91 216	0.54	54 627	32.3	1.67
30–34	172 559	205 344	1.19	103 678	60.1	1.98
35–39	168 331	282 488	1.68	126 526	75.2	2.23
40–44	157 901	295 680	1.87	125 895	79.7	2.35
45–49	167 853	317 285	1.89	134 627	80.2	2.36
50–54	185 371	356 156	1.92	150 080	81.0	2.37
55–59	184 207	358 081	1.94	152 077	82.6	2.35
60–64	190 327	360 639	1.89	159 591	83.9	2.26
65–69	194 747	364 989	1.87	166 561	85.5	2.19
70–74	146 901	280 737	1.91	127 151	86.6	2.21
75–79	119 720	246 575	2.06	103 408	86.4	2.38
80–81	38 586	85 647	2.22	33 259	86.2	2.58

Appendix table 5. Males by age and number of children 31.12.2016

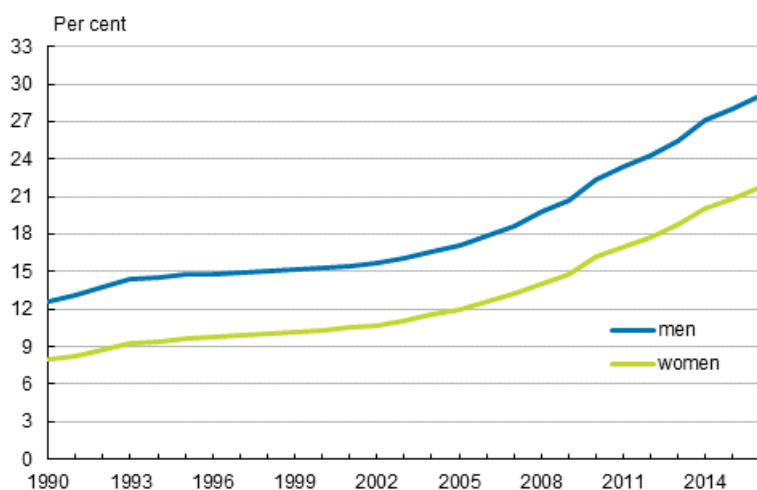
Age	Information					
	Males total	Live-born children, total	Children per man	Fathers, total	Percentage of fathers in the age group	Children per father
15–81	2 181 805	2 811 016	1.29	1 250 956	57.3	2.25
15–19	153 194	319	0.00	302	0.2	1.06
20–24	171 797	10 143	0.06	8 020	4.7	1.26
25–29	178 544	54 329	0.30	35 362	19.8	1.54
30–34	184 004	152 148	0.83	82 906	45.1	1.84
35–39	178 273	236 417	1.33	111 963	62.8	2.11
40–44	166 845	266 780	1.60	117 344	70.3	2.27
45–49	171 965	290 745	1.69	123 840	72.0	2.35
50–54	187 364	328 968	1.76	137 860	73.6	2.39
55–59	181 217	328 045	1.81	136 570	75.4	2.40
60–64	181 384	332 545	1.83	141 427	78.0	2.35
65–69	180 472	333 806	1.85	146 883	81.4	2.27
70–74	128 014	240 640	1.88	107 553	84.0	2.24
75–79	92 022	180 729	1.96	78 160	84.9	2.31
80–81	26 710	55 402	2.07	22 766	85.2	2.43

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Swedish-speakers' and foreign-language speakers proportion of the population in 1900–2016



Appendix figure 2. Share of persons not belonging to religious communities by gender 1990–2016



Quality description: Population structure 2016

1. Relevance of statistical information

The statistics on population structure describe the population resident in Finland on the last day of the year.

The Population Register Centre and local register offices maintain Finland's Population Information System. The last population yearly checking of domicile registers was carried out in Finland on 1 January 1989. After that the Population Information System has been updated by notifications of changes. The data stored in the Population Information System are specified in the act on the Population Information System and on the certificate services of the Population Register Centre (21 August 2009/661). Notifications on population changes for the past year are expected by the last day of January. At the beginning of February the Population Register Centre supplies to Statistics Finland the population data for the turn of the year.

Statistics Finland's function is to compile statistics on conditions in society (Statistics Finland Act of 24 January 1992/48). These also include demographic statistics. Statistics Finland's working order defines the Population and Social Statistics unit as the producer of demographic statistics (Statistics Finland's working order, TK-00-1743-16).

Concepts

Age refers to the age of the person in full years on the last day of the year. The data are from the Population Register Centre's Population Information System.

Citizenship refers to a legislative bond between an individual and the State defining the individual's status in the State as well as the basic rights and duties existing between the individual and the State (Nationality Act, 359/2003). Persons with both Finnish and foreign citizenship will be entered in the statistics as Finnish nationals. If a foreign national living in Finland has several nationalities, that person will be entered in the statistics as a national of the country on whose passport he or she arrived in the country.

The ISO 3166 standard is used in the classification of citizenship.

Country of birth is determined on the basis of what the person's mother's permanent home country was at the person's time of birth. The country of birth is typically indicated according to the form of government at the time of birth. This means, for example, that the country of birth of Estonian immigrants born before Estonian independence is usually the Soviet Union. Similarly, the country of birth of people who were born in areas that Finland has subsequently ceded is Finland even though the areas no longer are Finnish territory.

In some cases, a person's country of birth can be revised to correspond with the current form of government. This requires the person's own activeness and a notification to the local register office. The ISO 3166 standard is used in the coding of country of birth.

Language is recorded in the Population Information System at the same time as parents register the name and religious denomination of their newborn. That language will be changed only upon separate application. For those babies born at the end of the year, for whom no name, language and religion have been registered in the Population Information System during January, the mother's language and religion are entered in the statistics for the end of the year. For the next year's statistics this information has become revised once notifications have been received. Language can change for children of bilingual families in case the father's language is entered for them in the Population Information System.

In the 2012 reliability survey of the Population Information System some 9,000 working-age persons were asked if the language registered for them in the Population Information System was correct. Language information was correct for 99.7 per cent of the respondents.

Since 1999 Statistics Finland has received from the Population Register Centre languages already coded (ISO 639-1) and non-coded languages in plain language. These plain language names include several

names of languages written incorrectly or in Swedish that can be coded. Statistics Finland gives a code for these languages. In previous years Statistics Finland has coded all languages from plain language names and given a code for a language if it has around 15 speakers in Finland.

The **classification of marital** status is as follows:

- Unmarried
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Partner in a registered partnership
- Divorced from a registered partnership
- Widowed after a registered partnership

In 2016 the Population Information System included 66,800 persons without data on marital status. They are immigrants whose marital status could not be ascertained. The Population Information Act requires storing of data on marital status in the Population Information System only as concerns Finnish citizens. In the statistics childless persons were coded as unmarried and if they had children, their absent marital status was changed into divorced.

Mean population is the arithmetic mean of the population at the beginning and end of the year.

Place of residence refers to the location of the dwelling in which the person was registered on the last day of the year. The present Municipality of Residence Act gives people greater freedom of choice over the locality where they wish to be registered as permanently resident. For example, students may register in the locality where they are studying. Homeless people are also counted in the permanently resident population.

As well as a permanent place of residence, a person may have a temporary place of residence in a dwelling that this person says he or she occupies temporarily for at least three months. Statistics are compiled only on the basis of permanent places of residence. Data on the place of residence derive from the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre.

Population includes those Finnish citizens and foreigners living permanently in Finland even if temporarily residing abroad.

Foreign nationals are domiciled in Finland if their stay is intended to last or has lasted at least one year. The statistics do not include persons temporarily staying in Finland. An asylum seeker is included in the official population and other Statistics Finland's statistics only if, in addition to a positive residence permit decision, he/she is granted a personal identity code and a municipality of residence. A person is not included in statistics if he/she does not have a personal identity code and/or a municipality of residence. The term right of residence in a municipality used in public discussions is not the same as a municipality of residence. Asylum seekers that have not been granted a residence permit or whose application process is ongoing are not included in Statistics Finland's statistics.

The staff of foreign embassies, trade missions and consulates, their family members and personal employees included, are not counted among the resident population unless they are Finnish citizens. On the other hand, the Finnish staff of Finland's embassies and trade missions abroad and persons serving in the UN peacekeeping forces are counted among the resident population.

A Finnish citizen having entered the country must notify the register office if his/her intended stay in the country exceeds three months. The register office will update his/her data in the Population Information System (Act 661/2009). A foreign citizen may enter Finland provided he/she holds a required valid visa, residence permit or residence permit for an employed or self-employed person, unless he/she is an EU or EEA citizen or unless otherwise provided by an international agreement binding Finland (Aliens Act 301/2004). An EU or EEA citizen may stay in the country without a separate permit for three months, after which his/her stay in the country requires justifications and registration with the register office. The register office enters the reported information about the domicile of a foreign citizen into the Population Information System if the person receives a municipality of domicile and a permanent place of residence in it in Finland as defined in the Act on the Municipality of Domicile (201/1994).

At a justified request, the information on a foreign citizen may also be entered after a short stay if he/she has, for example, a temporary place of residence in Finland as defined in the Act on the Municipality of Domicile and the entry is necessary for the realisation of rights related to employment or a similar circumstance (Act 661/2009). In statistics on population changes, a person's move into Finland from elsewhere is regarded as immigration only if a notation has been made into the Population Information System that he/she has received a permanent place of residence in Finland.

Persons emigrating from the country must submit a notice of change of address in the same way as persons who migrate within the country (Acts 661/2009, 201/1994). Persons who move to live abroad for more than one year are primarily regarded as emigrants. An exception to this are Finnish diplomats and persons working in development co-operation, etc. (Act on the Municipality of Domicile 201/1994). In accordance with an agreement between the Nordic countries, a period of residence of less than six months is not regarded as a move (Act on the Municipality of Domicile 201/1994, Decree and Treaty 96/2006).

When a person moves from one Nordic country to another, he/she must report his/her move to the local register authority of the country of entry, which will decide whether or not the person is registered as resident in the country of entry. The register authority of the country of entry informs the person concerned and the register authority of the country of exit about its decision. The date when the person has been entered into the local population register of the country of entry is recorded as the date of emigration in the population register of the country of exit (Act on the Municipality of Domicile 201/1994, Decree and International Treaty 96/2006).

Origin and background country

During 2012, Statistics Finland has adopted a new origin classification. A similar classification is already used in the other Nordic countries. The origin and background country are determined based on the country of birth data of the person's parents. Using the origin classification it is easy to distinguish between Finns born abroad and born in Finland with a foreign background.

Data on persons that died before 1964 have not been entered into the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre. There are nearly 900,000 persons among the Finnish population who have been born in Finland and both parent's country of birth is unknown because the parents of these persons have died before the Population Information System was established. People born in Finland before 1970, whose parents' background is not known, have been concluded to be persons with Finnish background if their native language is a national language (Finnish, Swedish, Sami). All such persons who have at least one parent who was born in Finland are also considered to be persons with Finnish background. The background country for all persons with Finnish background is Finland.

Persons whose both parents or the only known parent have been born abroad are considered to be persons with foreign background. Persons who have been born abroad and whose parents' data are not included in the Population Information System are also considered to be persons with foreign background. Persons born in Finland before 1970, whose native language is a foreign language have been considered to be persons with foreign background, as have persons born in Finland in 1970 or after this, whose parents' data are not included in the Population Information System.

If both parents of a person have been born abroad, the background country is primarily the country of birth of the biological mother. If a person only has knowledge of a father that was born abroad, the background country is the country of birth of the father. If either parent's country of birth is unknown, the background country for persons born abroad is their own country of birth. For persons born in Finland, whose parents' data are unknown and who have been deducted to be of foreign origin, the background country is unknown.

For children adopted from abroad, the adoptive parents are regarded as the biological parents. Thus a child adopted from abroad by persons born in Finland is a person with Finnish background and their background country is Finland.

Data on **religious community** are derived from the Population Register Centre's Population Information System. Religious denomination is reported to the Population Information System for every child when given a name. That information will be changed only upon separate application.

The new Freedom of Religion Act (453/2003) entered into force on 1 August 2003. The new act allowed simultaneous membership to several religious communities after a three-year transition period. The transition period ended on 1 August 2006, after which religious communities can self decide whether their members can also belong to other religious communities. If a person is a member of more than one religious community, the person is included in Statistics Finland's statistics on religious communities in the number of members of the religious community which he or she first joined. These persons are missing from the number of members of the religious community they had joined while they already belonged to some other religious community.

Statistics on religious communities are compiled only on persons belonging to religious communities included in the register of the National Board of Patents and Registration. A religious community can be established in Finland by at least 20 adult persons (Freedom of Religion Act 453/2003).

For those babies born at the end of the year, for whom no name, language and religion have been registered in the Population Information System during January, the mother's language and religion are entered in the statistics for the end of the year. For the next year's statistics this information has become revised once notifications have been received.

The information on religious community does not represent foreigners accurately. Not all their religious communities are included in the register of the National Board of Patents and Registration and not all those practising a religion belong to parishes. At the end of 2016, 85 per cent of foreign-language speakers did not belong to any registered religious community according to the Population Information System.

Data on religious communities are defined as very sensitive. Data can be released by region and by municipality with at least 20 cases.

Statistical grouping of municipalities is a classification developed by Statistics Finland that replaces production of statistics on municipalities as towns and other municipalities. The classification has been in use since 1989. The classification allows for more accurate distinctions between urban and rural areas than did the administrative classification into towns and other municipalities.

The grouping of municipalities divides municipalities into three categories according to the proportion of people living in urban settlements and the population of the largest urban settlement:

- Urban municipalities
- Semi-urban municipalities
- Rural municipalities

Urban municipalities include 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.

Semi-urban municipalities are 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 at least 4,000 but less than 15,000.

Rural municipalities include 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; and 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 settlement is less than 4,000.

The now used classification is based on the data for 2015 based on the data on boundaries of urban settlements.

An **urban settlement** is a cluster of dwellings with at least 200 inhabitants. The delimitation is based on the population information at the end of the previous year. Urban settlements are defined and delimited in co-operation with the Finnish Environment Institute using geographic information methods that utilise the building and population data of Statistics Finland's 250 m x 250 m grid data. The population size of grids containing buildings and their neighbouring grids, as well as the number of buildings and their floor area, are reviewed in the definition. From the uniform clusters of dwellings generated in the defining stage, the ones with at least 200 inhabitants are selected.

2. Methodological description of survey

Population data are total data. They include the entire population living in Finland drawn from the Population Information System.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

In general, the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre can be considered very exhaustive as regards persons. In order that a person obtains a personal identity code, he or she has to be registered in the Population Information System. It is practically impossible to live in Finland without a personal identity code. A personal identity code is needed so that one can work legally, open a bank account, have dealings with authorities and so on. It can be safely assumed that Finland cannot have any substantial numbers of 'moonlighters' who receive their pay in cash for periods of over one year, for example. Staying in Finland for at least one year is the prerequisite for registering into the population of Finland.

After abolishment of yearly checking of domicile registers in 1989, the Population Information System has been maintained only by notifications of changes to population information. Their correctness is determined by a reliability survey made on the addresses in the Population Information System.

The Population Register Centre charges Statistics Finland with the task of conducting yearly a sample survey on the correctness of the address information. Around 11,000 people are asked whether their address in the Population Information System is correct. In the 2012 survey, the address was correct for 99.0 per cent of the respondents. The non-response of this survey was 16.9 per cent. As regards the non-response, attempts were made to check the addresses from other sources. The address could be ascertained as correct for 92.3 per cent and as incorrect for 5.9 per cent of the persons included in the non-response. The address of 1.8 per cent of the persons in the non-response could not be checked. If we assume that all the unchecked data of persons in the non-response are incorrect, the final proportion of correct addresses would be 98.1 per cent.

Incorrect addresses influence population statistics by municipality only if the incorrect address is in a different municipality than the correct one. Only some of the incorrect addresses are in the wrong municipality.

In connection with municipal elections, returned notifications of voting sent to foreigners usually reveal around 1,000 persons who have moved from the country without giving notice and are thus still included in the Finnish population. The Population Register Centre removes them from the resident population in the Population Information System before the following turn of the year.

A total of 5,148 persons who have probably moved abroad have been removed after analyses from the population data derived from the Population Information System for the end of 2016. These persons are foreign citizens whose address is unknown and who have not received wages and salaries, capital income, entrepreneurial income, unemployment benefit, pension income, income support or compensation from sickness insurance between 2014 and 2015.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

Statistics Finland dates the population at the turn of the year as at the last day of the year. Since 1999 the regional division used has been that of the first day of the following year. Thus the municipalities that unite on the first day of the new year are already combined in the statistics on the last day of the previous year. Information on the population sizes of the united municipalities before the unification is available, where necessary.

Preliminary population data by municipality are available by month.

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

http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vrm__vamuu/?tablelist=true

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

Basic population data are available in electronic form by municipality or with larger regional divisions than municipality in Statistics Finland's free 'Population' online service (Statistical databases) at: http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vrm__vaerak/?tablelist=true

The chargeable information service contains more specified information about the population by sub-area of municipality, for example. More information about Statistics Finland's chargeable services is available at: http://www.stat.fi/tup/tilastotietokannat/index_en.html

6. Comparability of statistics

Until 1998 population statistics by municipality for the turn of the year were compiled according to the regional division of the last day of the year. From 1999 the regional division used has been the first day of the following year. When calculating the change in the population size of a municipality, the previous population numbers of the unifying municipalities are taken into account.

When producing tables on regional time series of the population the tables can be made either according to the regional division of each year or by updating the regional division retrospectively to correspond to the statistics of the last year. The tables always indicate which regional division is used.

Population data are available from 1749 onwards. The number of population has been made public by parish from 1865 and by municipality from 1920 onwards. The ten-year tables of the clergy provide information about the population's age, marital status and language by parish until 1940. From 1950 onwards these data are available by municipality every ten years on the basis of population censuses. Annual population data by municipality on age, marital status and language can be obtained starting from 1970.

Population data by municipality are available in electronic form from 1972 onwards. http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vrm__vaerak/?tablelist=true

Population statistics from 1750 to 2000 have been digitised into PDF format in the National Library's Doria service.

[Publications on Population structure in Doria \(in Finnish\).](#)

[Publications on Vital statistics in Doria \(in Finnish\).](#)

[Publications on Population censuses in Doria \(in Finnish\).](#)

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

Statistics Finland's other statistics use the data of demographic statistics as basic information on population. Consequently, Statistics Finland's other statistics correspond to demographic statistics.

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Source: Population Structure 2016, Statistics Finland