

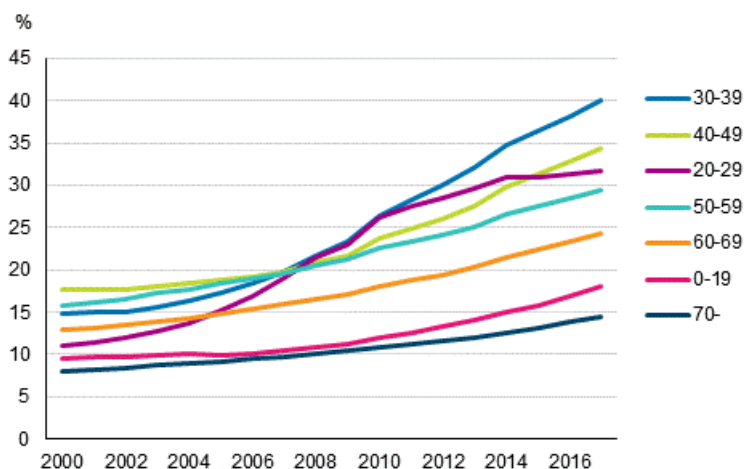
Population structure 2017

Annual review

Every fourth person is not a member of any religious community

According to Statistics Finland, one-quarter of the population of Finland are not members of a religious community registered in Finland. Thirty per cent of men had no religious affiliation and 23 per cent of women in 2017.

Persons not members of any religious community in 2000 to 2017, per cent of the whole age group



Share of persons with no religious affiliation highest for those in their thirties

The share of persons not members of any religious community was highest among those aged 30 to 39, being 40 per cent of the age group. One-third of Finnish-speaking persons aged 30 to 39, that is, 33 per cent, were not members of a religious community, while the figure for foreign-language speakers of the same age was 88 per cent.

The share of persons not members of a religious community was the second highest among those aged 40 to 49, at 34 per cent. The share was lowest, 14 per cent, for those aged 70 or over. The share was also smaller than in the rest of the population for children and young people: 18 per cent of those aged 0 to 19 had no religious affiliation.

Persons with no religion group already number 1.45 million

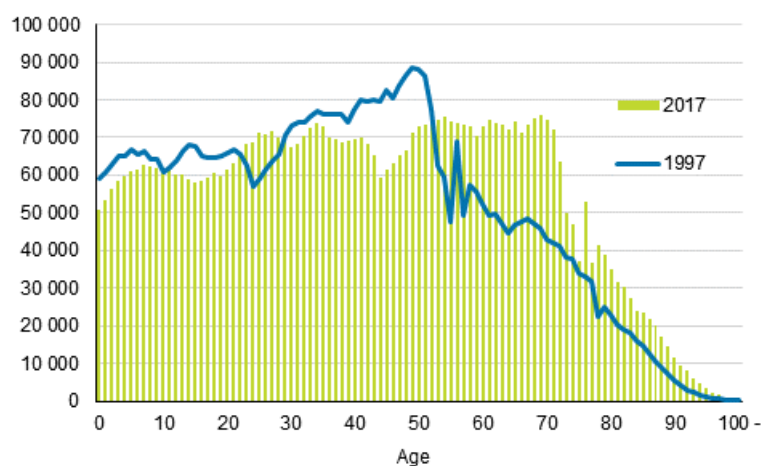
The number of persons with no religious affiliation exceeded the one million mark in 2010. At the end of 2017, the number of persons with no religious affiliation had already exceeded 1.45 million.

Twenty-two per cent of those speaking Finnish as their mother tongue and 17 per cent of those with Swedish as their mother tongue did not belong to any religious group. Of foreign-language speakers, as many as 85 per cent are not members of any religious community registered in Finland. The information on religious community does not represent accurately immigrants, in particular. Not all 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.

Immigration has increased the age groups of young people

Finland's population has grown from 5.1 to 5.5 million, or by nearly 400,000 persons in the last 20 years. During this time, the population of the youngest age group aged under 10 has declined. In contrast, age groups of those in their twenties have grown slightly due to immigration. The ageing of baby boom generations is visible in that the number of persons aged 40 to 50 has decreased considerably, and that of those aged 60 to 70 has grown.

Population by age in 1997 and 2017

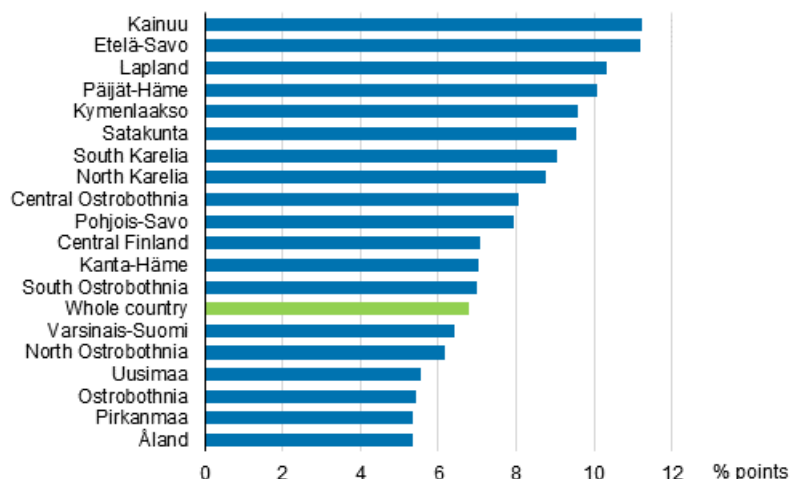


Persons born in 1948 were the largest age cohort in Finland's population at the end of both 1997 and 2017. At the end of 2017, there were 816 persons alive who were born before Finland's independence.

Every fifth Finn aged 65 or over

The share of people aged 65 or over in the whole population has risen from 14.6 to 21.4 per cent between 1997 and 2017, that is, by 6.8 percentage points. The share has risen least in Åland, Pirkanmaa, Ostrobothnia and Uusimaa, by under six percentage points in each.

Change in the share of persons aged 65 or over by region in 1997 to 2017, percentage points



The share of people aged 65 or over has risen most in Kainuu, Etelä-Savo, Lapland and Päijät-Häme, by over 10 percentage points in each. In Kainuu, for example, the share of people aged 65 or over in the population of the whole region rose from 15 to 27 per cent between 1997 and 2017.

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Appendix table 1. Married women by duration and order of marriage 31.12.2017

Duration of marriage	Order of marriage							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6-	Unknown
Total	994 855	860 656	117 168	13 073	1 651	279 83		1 945
0	26 492	19 843	5 460	971	157	38 23		-
1	25 507	19 136	5 260	921	151	33 6		-
2	25 417	19 378	5 018	840	140	30 11		-
3	24 423	18 992	4 554	720	122	28 7		-
4	24 280	18 996	4 533	624	108	13 6		-
0–4	126 119	96 345	24 825	4 076	678	142 53		-
5	27 069	21 019	5 175	758	87	20 10		-
6	25 664	20 055	4 786	695	104	18 6		-
7	25 973	20 607	4 597	657	101	10 1		-
8	25 130	19 780	4 653	604	77	15 1		-
9	25 400	20 152	4 577	591	64	15 1		-
5–9	129 236	101 613	23 788	3 305	433	78 19		-
10	23 711	18 776	4 327	535	58	13 2		-
11	21 906	17 388	3 961	500	52	4 1		-
12	21 968	17 575	3 951	381	53	7 1		-
13	21 293	16 866	3 933	443	44	6 1		-
14	18 761	15 052	3 314	345	43	5 2		-
10–14	107 639	85 657	19 486	2 204	250	35 7		-
15–19	83 969	68 025	14 206	1 533	167	13 2		23
20–24	71 207	60 501	9 721	800	64	6 1		114
25–29	66 279	58 612	7 034	480	28	3 -		122
30–34	67 917	61 326	6 095	320	13	1 -		162
35–39	72 510	66 604	5 313	209	10	- 1		373
40–44	75 491	71 505	3 537	85	5	1 -		358
45–49	78 624	76 760	1 718	30	2	- -		114
50–54	58 039	57 097	875	23	1	- -		43
55–59	35 367	34 937	400	5	-	- -		25
60–64	16 542	16 408	123	2	-	- -		9
65–69	4 219	4 184	30	-	-	- -		5
70-	506	504	2	-	-	- -		-
Unknown	1 191	578	15	1	-	- -		597

Appendix table 2. Females aged 15–82 by number of live-born children 31.12.2017

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Females total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15–82	2 225 224	756 362	356 594	647 865	316 422	97 815	27 899	9 976	4 447	7 844
15–19	143 840	143 037	741	61	1	-	-	-	-	-
20–24	159 738	144 530	10 957	3 645	520	74	12	-	-	-
25–29	172 102	118 521	27 496	19 018	5 173	1 355	387	119	22	11
30–34	170 593	69 887	36 011	42 306	15 595	4 327	1 347	614	285	221
35–39	169 737	42 985	31 406	57 946	25 291	7 374	2 388	1 004	505	838
40–44	161 943	32 543	27 170	58 272	29 356	8 998	2 876	1 060	572	1 096

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Females total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
45-49	161 558	32 175	26 855	56 921	30 393	9 644	2 916	1 119	495	1 040
50-54	183 869	35 286	29 344	65 441	36 574	11 388	3 261	1 118	505	952
55-59	183 582	32 578	29 668	66 026	37 997	11 907	3 099	1 010	436	861
60-64	188 012	30 749	33 638	71 457	36 638	10 956	2 660	817	341	756
65-69	191 919	28 221	38 614	76 792	34 663	9 519	2 355	718	316	721
70-74	164 019	22 276	34 192	66 325	28 946	8 616	2 088	677	293	606
75-79	116 605	15 557	21 303	44 377	22 984	8 236	2 491	853	336	468
80-82	57 707	8 017	9 199	19 278	12 291	5 421	2 019	867	341	274

Appendix table 3. Males aged 15–82 by number of live-born children 31.12.2017

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Males total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15–82	2 199 942	940 139	310 124	552 264	268 521	83 965	24 855	8 844	3 878	7 352
15–19	152 215	151 933	270	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–24	168 014	160 752	5 624	1 440	173	22	3	-	-	-
25–29	182 223	147 858	20 352	10 656	2 489	612	195	54	3	4
30–34	181 676	101 986	34 063	31 662	9 954	2 503	824	372	186	126
35–39	180 761	68 559	33 012	50 575	19 935	5 383	1 629	679	377	612
40–44	170 871	50 826	28 018	54 312	25 626	7 534	2 300	864	438	953
45–49	166 331	46 638	26 283	52 532	26 877	8 664	2 841	1 045	459	992
50–54	185 887	49 258	28 016	58 604	32 868	10 914	3 455	1 226	544	1 002
55–59	181 216	45 427	26 400	58 331	33 898	11 361	3 290	1 149	463	897
60–64	179 220	40 228	27 448	61 044	34 114	11 001	3 081	1 045	418	841
65–69	178 082	34 012	30 782	66 466	32 079	9 883	2 766	922	355	817
70–74	143 498	23 385	27 170	56 280	25 492	7 715	2 017	643	267	529
75–79	90 458	13 496	16 190	35 765	16 982	5 426	1 520	481	218	380
80–82	39 490	5 781	6 496	14 585	8 034	2 947	934	364	150	199

Appendix table 4. Women by age, number of children and the proportion of birth 31.12.2017

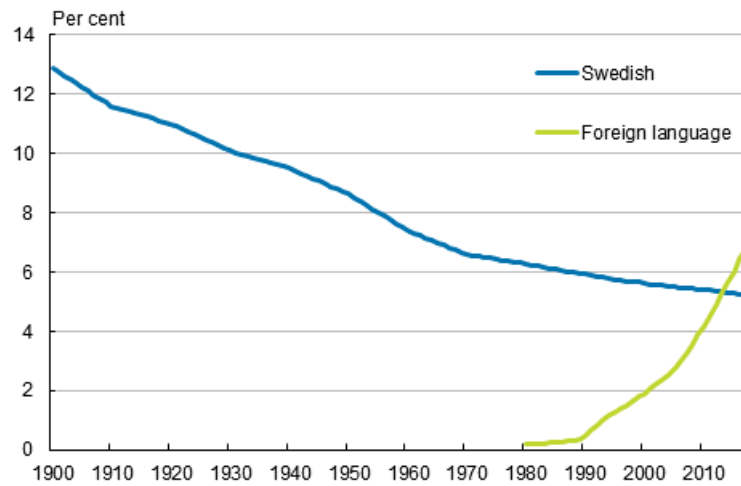
Age	Information					
	Females total	Live-born children, total	Children per woman	Mothers, total	Percentage of mothers in the age group, %	Children per mother
15–82	2 225 224	3 302 662	1.48	1 468 862	66.0	2.25
15–19	143 840	866	0.01	803	0.6	1.08
20–24	159 738	20 163	0.13	15 208	9.5	1.33
25–29	172 102	89 362	0.52	53 581	31.1	1.67
30–34	170 593	199 039	1.17	100 706	59.0	1.98
35–39	169 737	281 872	1.66	126 752	74.7	2.22
40–44	161 943	303 306	1.87	129 400	79.9	2.34
45–49	161 558	305 800	1.89	129 383	80.1	2.36
50–54	183 869	351 884	1.91	148 583	80.8	2.37
55–59	183 582	356 907	1.94	151 004	82.3	2.36
60–64	188 012	358 942	1.91	157 263	83.6	2.28
65–69	191 919	360 225	1.88	163 698	85.3	2.20
70–74	164 019	311 083	1.90	141 743	86.4	2.19
75–79	116 605	236 629	2.03	101 048	86.7	2.34
80–82	57 707	126 584	2.19	49 690	86.1	2.55

Appendix table 5. Males by age and number of children 31.12.2017

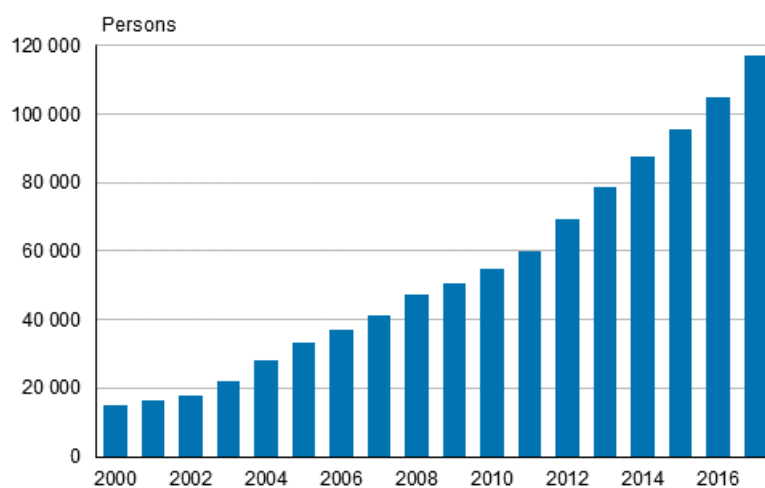
Age	Information					
	Males total	Live-born children, total	Children per man	Fathers, total	Percentage of fathers in the age group, %	Children per father
15–82	2 199 942	2 835 199	1.29	1 259 803	57.3	2.25
15–19	152 215	294	0.00	282	0.2	1.04
20–24	168 014	9 126	0.05	7 262	4.3	1.26
25–29	182 223	52 931	0.29	34 365	18.9	1.54
30–34	181 676	145 990	0.80	79 690	43.9	1.83
35–39	180 761	235 927	1.31	112 202	62.1	2.10
40–44	170 871	272 764	1.60	120 045	70.3	2.27
45–49	166 331	280 295	1.69	119 693	72.0	2.34
50–54	185 887	326 278	1.76	136 629	73.5	2.39
55–59	181 216	326 078	1.80	135 789	74.9	2.40
60–64	179 220	329 294	1.84	138 992	77.6	2.37
65–69	178 082	330 035	1.85	144 070	80.9	2.29
70–74	143 498	268 430	1.87	120 113	83.7	2.23
75–79	90 458	176 348	1.95	76 962	85.1	2.29
80–82	39 490	81 409	2.06	33 709	85.4	2.42

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Swedish-speakers' and foreign-language speakers proportion of the population in 1900–2017



Appendix figure 2. Finnish citizens with dual nationality in 2000 to 2017



Quality description: Population structure 2017

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-00-954-18).

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 2017 the Population Information System included 70,500 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 2017, 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 2016 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 8,262 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 2017. 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 2015 and 2016.

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:

[Preliminary population statistics](#)

[Preliminary population statistics: database tables](#)

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 and 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 2017, Statistics Finland