

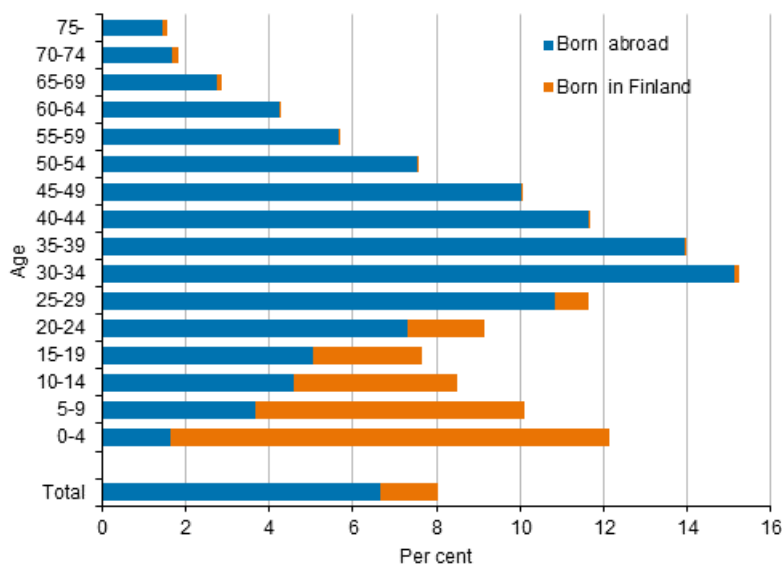
Population Structure 2020

Population with foreign background

Every seventh person aged 30 to 34 is of foreign background

According to Statistics Finland's statistics on population structure, every seventh person aged 30 to 34 living permanently in Finland at the end of 2020 was of foreign background. In Greater Helsinki, already every fourth person aged 30 to 34 was of foreign background.

Share of persons with foreign background in the population by age in 2020

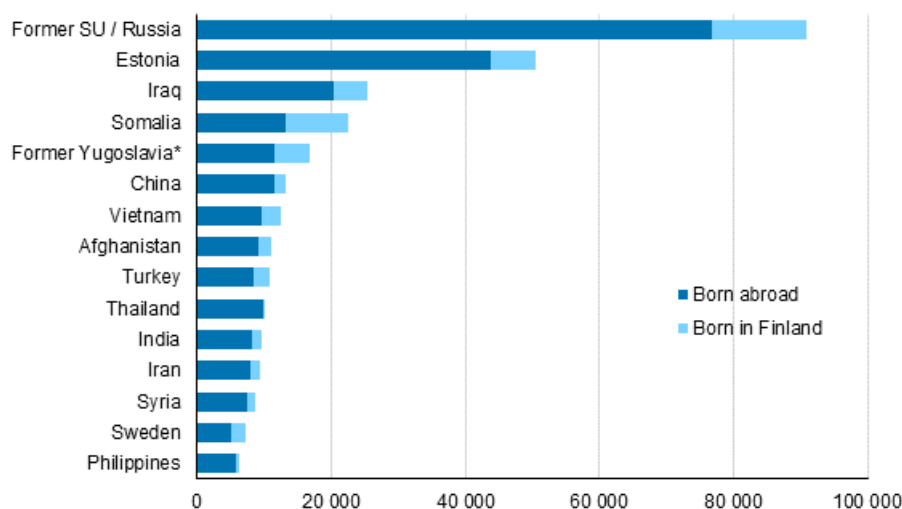


In total, there were 444,031 persons with foreign background living permanently in Finland at the end of 2020, which is eight per cent of the population. There were 367,417 persons with foreign background in the first generation, i.e. born abroad, and 76,614 persons with foreign background in the second generation, i.e. born in Finland.

Largest background country group Russia or the former Soviet Union

The clearly largest group of persons with foreign background were people whose background country was Russia or the former Soviet Union. At the end of 2020, they numbered 90,801, which is one fifth of all persons with foreign background. The next largest groups were people with Estonian background, 50,590, Iraqi background, 25,439, and Somali background, 22,534.

Largest background country groups in the population in 2020



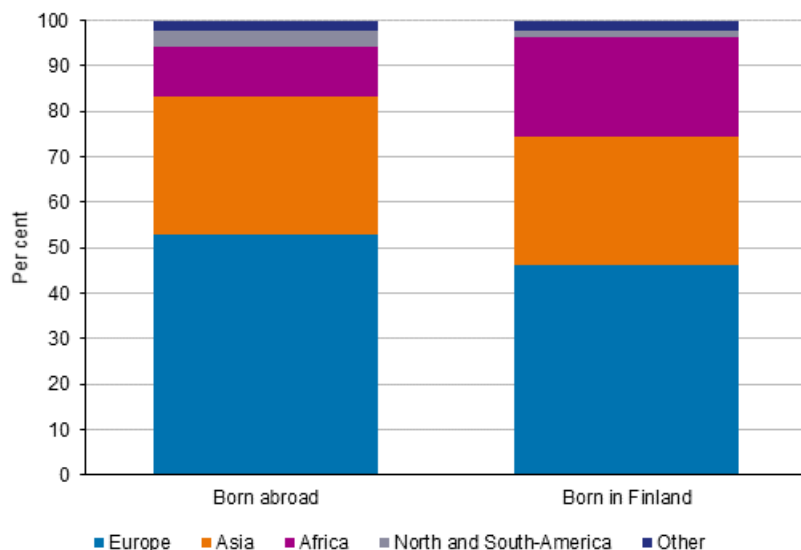
*) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Serbia and Montenegro, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia

Share of people with African background grows in the second generation

At the end of 2020, the share of persons with European background among people with foreign background in the first generation was over one half (53 per cent). The share of those with Asian background was 30 per cent and that of persons with African background 11 per cent.

Among persons with foreign background born in Finland, the share of persons with European background was 46 per cent, with Asian background 28 per cent and with African background 22 per cent. The share of people with African background among persons with foreign background is double in the second generation.

Persons with foreign background by background continent in 2020

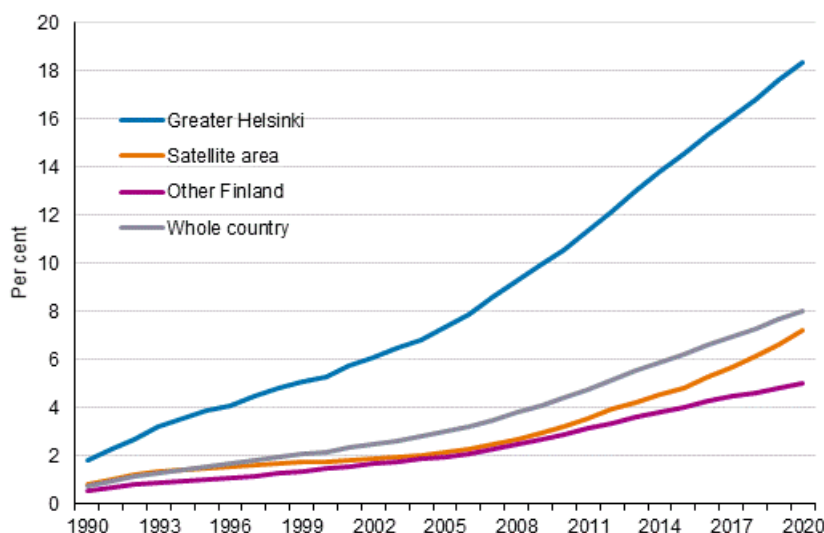


The share of people with foreign origin is highest in Åland and the Helsinki area

The number of people with foreign origin was highest in the region of Åland, where their share of the population was 16.7 per cent and second highest in Uusimaa, 14.9 per cent. Of those with foreign origin in Åland, 41 per cent had Swedish background. The share of population with foreign origin was lowest in South Ostrobothnia, 2.5 per cent.

One-half of all persons with foreign background lived in Greater Helsinki. Examined by municipality, the share of people with foreign background among Mainland Finland municipalities was highest in Vantaa, 22.0 per cent, Espoo, 19.1 per cent and in Närpiö, 18.5 per cent.

Share of persons with foreign background in the population in Greater Helsinki, in the satellite area and elsewhere in Finland in 1990 to 2020



*) Satellite area: Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kirkkonummi, Kerava, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen, Sipoo, Tuusula, Vihti

Every tenth child under school-age has foreign background, as many as every fourth in Greater Helsinki

The average age of persons with foreign background in the first generation was 38.7 years in 2020, while the average age of the entire population was 43.4 years. The average age of persons with Finnish background was 44.2 years. The average age of persons with foreign background in the second generation was 11.3 years.

The share of under school-age children (aged 0 to 6) with foreign background was 11.7 per cent at the end of 2020. Already one in four of under school-age children is of foreign background in Greater Helsinki.

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Appendix table 1. Married women by duration and order of marriage 31.12.2020

Kesto	Order of marriage							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6-	Unknown
Total	977 124	840 201	119 419	13 633	1 735	289	91	1 756
0	21 188	15 539	4 648	817	135	34	15	-
1	22 346	16 736	4 618	805	148	27	12	-
2	23 865	18 124	4 779	789	132	32	9	-
3	26 046	19 925	5 111	854	118	27	11	-
4	23 844	18 227	4 723	757	116	19	2	-
0-4	117 289	88 551	23 879	4 022	649	139	49	-
5	23 483	18 152	4 521	676	107	19	8	-
6	22 437	17 690	4 036	598	92	15	6	-
7	22 251	17 599	4 022	529	85	11	5	-
8	24 646	19 379	4 550	625	68	17	7	-
9	23 456	18 507	4 263	586	85	11	4	-
5-9	116 273	91 327	21 392	3 014	437	73	30	-
10	23 882	19 126	4 116	554	78	7	1	-
11	23 122	18 313	4 210	520	65	13	1	-
12	23 450	18 695	4 178	517	47	12	1	-
13	21 988	17 482	3 977	468	49	10	2	-
14	20 380	16 265	3 625	439	47	3	1	-
10-14	112 822	89 881	20 106	2 498	286	45	6	-
15-19	91 323	73 484	15 934	1 687	190	24	4	-
20-24	72 630	59 988	11 402	1 068	98	5	1	68
25-29	65 172	56 934	7 549	562	40	2	-	85
30-34	63 273	56 839	5 895	366	19	1	-	153
35-39	67 665	61 835	5 298	234	5	-	-	293
40-44	68 526	64 046	4 123	115	8	-	1	233
45-49	71 940	69 373	2 232	45	2	-	-	288
50-54	65 360	64 304	975	14	-	-	-	67
55-59	39 330	38 829	466	6	1	-	-	28
60-64	18 359	18 219	125	1	-	-	-	14
65-69	5 414	5 382	27	-	-	-	-	5
70-	668	665	1	-	-	-	-	2
Unknown	1 080	544	15	1	-	-	-	520

Appendix table 2. Females aged 15–85 by number of live-born children 31.12.2020

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Females total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15-85	2 289 539	786 102	362 792	665 934	322 991	99 797	28 632	10 401	4 605	8 285
15-19	145 710	145 089	586	32	3	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	149 232	137 976	8 250	2 596	356	47	4	3	-	-
25-29	171 182	125 313	24 120	16 022	4 255	1 037	306	96	26	7
30-34	171 633	78 031	36 002	38 620	12 999	3 756	1 264	556	239	166
35-39	175 975	47 788	33 312	58 420	24 626	7 319	2 311	994	493	712
40-44	169 595	35 010	28 778	61 453	29 423	8 981	2 994	1 216	577	1 163
45-49	155 532	30 821	26 077	55 480	28 587	8 952	2 858	1 115	534	1 108
50-54	172 290	34 072	28 246	61 022	32 929	10 401	3 031	1 105	506	978
55-59	184 318	34 372	29 301	65 549	37 581	11 764	3 261	1 074	474	942
60-64	182 117	31 034	30 336	66 568	37 513	11 562	2 935	947	409	813
65-69	184 130	28 670	34 391	72 114	34 914	9 832	2 426	728	328	727
70-74	188 295	26 258	38 882	76 651	33 190	9 412	2 217	713	283	689
75-79	128 684	16 951	25 947	51 640	23 549	7 344	1 892	618	256	487
80-85	110 846	14 717	18 564	39 767	23 066	9 390	3 133	1 236	480	493

Appendix table 3. Males aged 15–85 by number of live-born children 31.12.2020

Age	Number of live-born children									
	Males total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
15-85	2 253 285	973 037	313 611	562 535	272 023	85 442	25 615	9 219	4 058	7 745
15-19	152 522	152 310	207	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	159 178	153 488	4 503	1 052	124	10	1	-	-	-
25-29	181 808	153 058	17 257	8 783	1 990	509	152	44	13	2
30-34	183 434	112 008	32 406	27 664	8 009	2 060	718	337	146	86
35-39	187 719	76 356	34 743	49 670	18 755	5 083	1 582	690	334	506
40-44	178 936	54 933	29 378	56 791	25 424	7 669	2 430	858	486	967
45-49	162 358	44 939	25 818	52 316	26 029	8 146	2 583	982	493	1 052
50-54	174 856	47 530	27 197	54 879	29 383	9 878	3 210	1 253	500	1 026
55-59	183 465	47 118	27 024	58 572	33 410	11 070	3 541	1 230	526	974
60-64	175 134	41 631	25 668	57 593	33 551	11 165	3 146	1 065	436	879
65-69	169 845	35 137	27 152	60 231	32 149	10 170	2 839	979	397	791
70-74	165 833	28 756	29 890	64 511	29 492	8 991	2 394	763	312	724
75-79	103 742	15 374	19 449	41 688	18 880	5 668	1 546	502	211	424
80-85	74 455	10 399	12 919	28 780	14 827	5 023	1 473	516	204	314

Appendix table 4. Women by age, number of children and the proportion of birth 31.12.2020

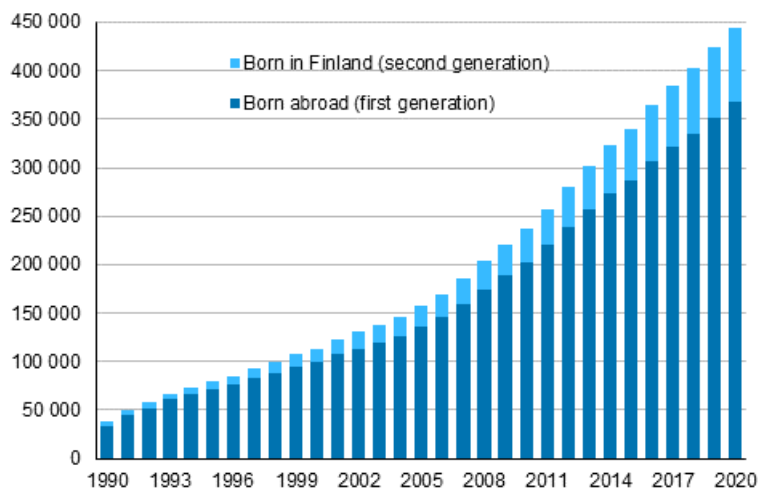
Age	Information					
	Females total	Live-born children, total	Children per woman	Mothers, total	Percentage of mothers in the age group, %	Children per mother
15-85	2 289 539	3 384 529	1,48	1 503 437	65,70	2,25
15-19	145 710	659	0,00	621	0,40	1,06
20-24	149 232	14 736	0,10	11 256	7,50	1,31
25-29	171 182	75 421	0,44	45 869	26,80	1,64
30-34	171 633	180 016	1,05	93 602	54,50	1,92
35-39	175 975	280 772	1,60	128 187	72,80	2,19
40-44	169 595	313 565	1,85	134 585	79,40	2,33
45-49	155 532	294 507	1,89	124 711	80,20	2,36
50-54	172 290	326 027	1,89	138 218	80,20	2,36
55-59	184 318	356 103	1,93	149 946	81,40	2,37
60-64	182 117	353 929	1,94	151 083	83,00	2,34
65-69	184 130	349 296	1,90	155 460	84,40	2,25
70-74	188 295	354 036	1,88	162 037	86,10	2,18
75-79	128 684	249 303	1,94	111 733	86,80	2,23
80-85	110 846	236 159	2,13	96 129	86,70	2,46

Appendix table 5. Males by age and number of children 31.12.2020

Age	Information					
	Males total	Live-born children, total	Children per man	Fathers, total	Percentage of fathers in the age group, %	Children per father
15-85	2 253 285	2 887 029	1,28	1 280 248	56,80	2,26
15-19	152 522	217	0,00	212	0,10	1,02
20-24	159 178	7 024	0,04	5 690	3,60	1,23
25-29	181 808	43 960	0,24	28 750	15,80	1,53
30-34	183 434	127 365	0,69	71 426	38,90	1,78
35-39	187 719	229 656	1,22	111 363	59,30	2,06
40-44	178 936	279 959	1,56	124 003	69,30	2,26
45-49	162 358	274 014	1,69	117 419	72,30	2,33
50-54	174 856	302 149	1,73	127 326	72,80	2,37
55-59	183 465	327 535	1,79	136 347	74,30	2,40
60-64	175 134	320 475	1,83	133 503	76,20	2,40
65-69	169 845	315 932	1,86	134 708	79,30	2,35
70-74	165 833	309 809	1,87	137 077	82,70	2,26
75-79	103 742	198 813	1,92	88 368	85,20	2,25
80-85	74 455	150 121	2,02	64 056	86,00	2,34

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Population with foreign background in 1990–2020



Quality description: Population structure 2020

1. Relevance of statistical information

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

The Digital and Population data services Agency maintains 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 digital and population data services agency (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 Digital and Population data services Agency 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.

Concepts

Age refers to the age of the person in full years on the last day of the year. The data are from The Digital and Population data services Agency'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 February, 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 Digital and Population data services Agency 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 2020 the Population Information System included 81,600 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 Digital and Population data services Agency.

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 Digital and Population data services Agency. 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 Digital and Population data services Agency'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 February, 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 2020, 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 2020 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 Digital and Population data services Agency 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 Digital and Population data services Agency has charged Statistics Finland with the task of conducting 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 May 2020, the Digital and Population Data Services Agency changed the municipality of residence into unknown for around 10,000 persons. These were persons whose location had been unspecified for at least two years and who have had no known place of residence since 1 January 2017.

When compiling the official population, Statistics Finland has made removals to the population with a municipality of residence from the data of the Population Information System since 2010. A total of 15,555 persons who have probably moved abroad were removed after analyses from the population data derived from the Population Information System for the end of 2019.

In 2020, altogether 9,545 persons were removed from the population with a municipality of residence when compiling the official population. The number is lower than in the previous years due to a correction made to the household-dwelling population by the Digital and Population Data Services Agency in May 2020. The removed persons are mainly foreign citizens whose address was unknown and who have not received earned income, capital income, entrepreneurial income, unemployment benefit, pension income, income support or compensation from sickness insurance between 2018 and 2019. They do not have earned income recordings in the Incomes Register for 2020 either.

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 1972. http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vrm__vaerak/?tablelist=true

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 onwards 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 2020, Statistics Finland