

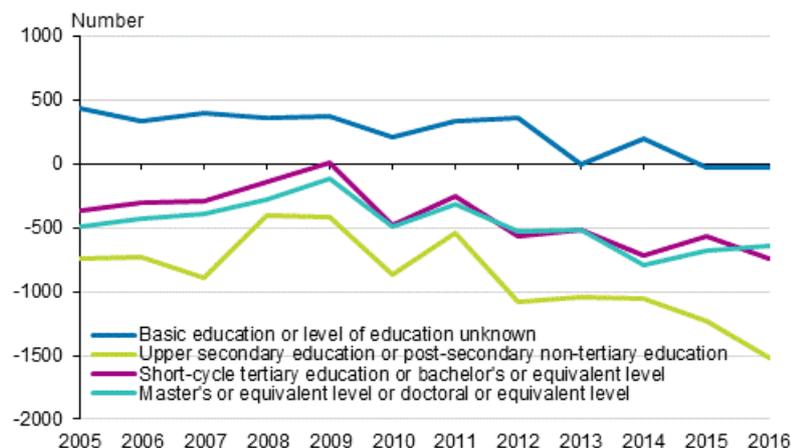
Migration 2016

Annual review

Emigration of educated Finnish citizens bigger than immigration

According to Statistics Finland, emigration of Finnish citizens with at least upper secondary qualifications has been bigger than immigration during the past decade. The migration loss has been growing since 2009. Among those with at least lowest level tertiary qualifications, the annual migration loss has grown relatively moderately after 2009. In contrast, the annual migration loss has increased fast in recent years among those with upper secondary qualifications. This is probably at least partly linked to Finnish young people going abroad for studies.

Net immigration of Finnish citizens aged over 18 by level of education in 2005 to 2016



Most immigrants and emigrants aged 25 to 29

There were 6,407 immigrants aged 25 to 29 in 2016, which was 18 per cent of all immigrants. The above-mentioned age group included somewhat more men than women, 56 per cent of the age group. The share of women is slightly bigger than that of men only among immigrants aged 75 and older.

Nearly two-thirds of all immigrants were aged 15 to 39. Over one-half of them were men, 57 per cent. The share of men among all immigrants was also a bit bigger than that of women, 56 per cent.

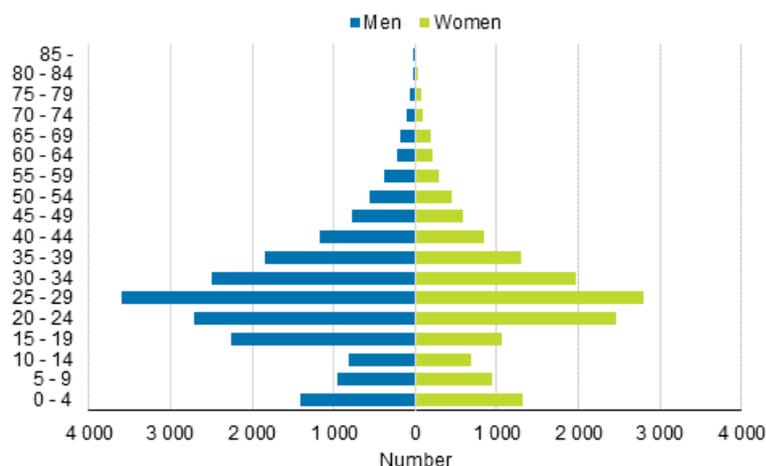
Those aged 25 to 29 were also most numerous among emigrants, but much fewer than among immigrants. Of emigrants, 2,971 were aged 25 to 29, which was 16 per cent of those having moved from Finland. The difference to immigration was 3,436 persons. Unlike in immigration, more of emigrants were women aged 25 to 29 than men. Of emigrants, 57 per cent were women.

Fifty-nine per cent of emigrants were aged 15 to 39. Contrary to immigration, women formed a majority of those aged 15 to 39 in emigration, 55 per cent. Women had a slim majority of all emigrants, 51 per cent.

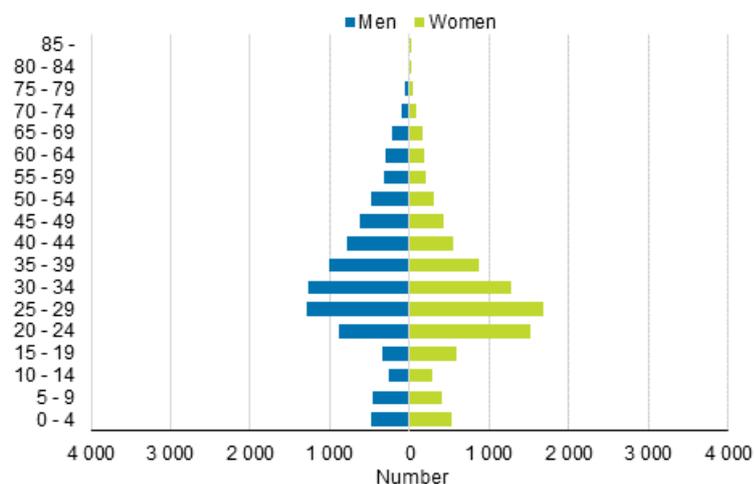
Because much more men moved to the country than women and the number of emigrants was divided almost evenly between the sexes, 64 per cent of the migration gain for Finland consisted of men. This corresponds to 10,699 men. Persons aged 15 to 39 accounted for 76 per cent of men's migration gain. The corresponding share for women was 60 per cent.

In total migration gain, the number of those aged 25 to 29 was highest, in total 3,436 persons. This age group represented one-fifth of the migration gain. The number of men aged 25 to 29 was 2,321, which was 22 per cent of men's migration gain. For women, the share of the corresponding age group in women's migration was slightly lower, 18 per cent of women's migration gain. For both sexes, those aged 25 to 29 held the biggest share of the migration gain.

Immigration by sex and age in 2016



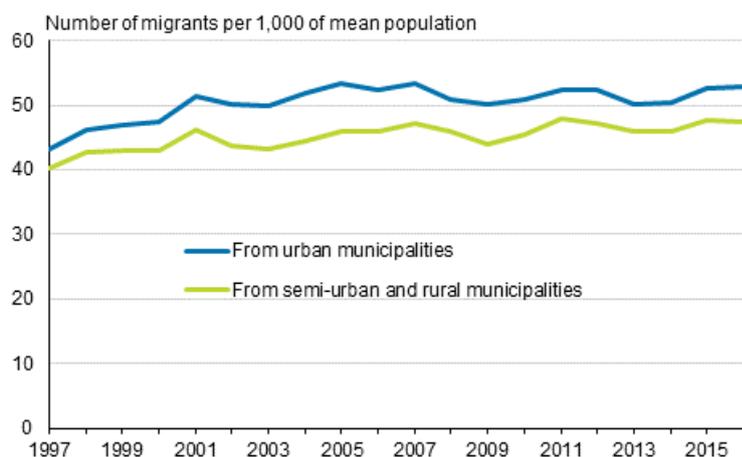
Emigration by sex and age in 2016



Intermunicipal migration lively

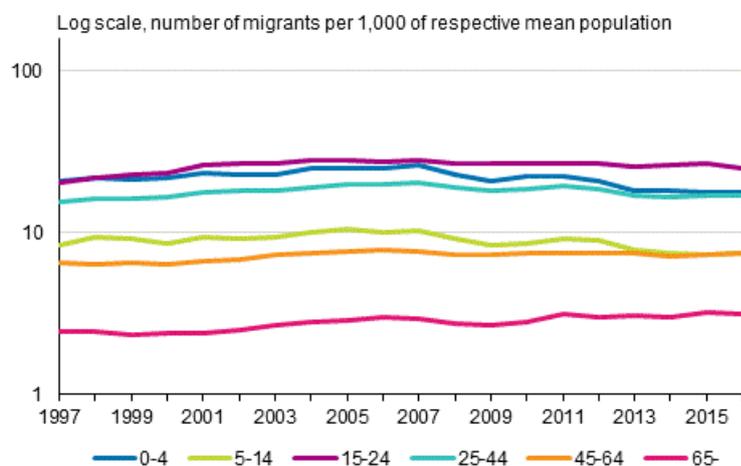
Irrespective of the area type, intermunicipal migration has been lively during the past year 20 years. Migration has been livelier from urban municipalities than from semi-urban and urban municipalities, even though the migration development of both area types has been very similar. The economic downturn slowed down migration from 2008 to 2009 and 2013 to 2014. Typical for the period is a slightly rising trend fluctuating according to economic cycles.

Propensity for intermunicipal migration by the degree of urbanisation of the municipality of out-migration in 1997 to 2016



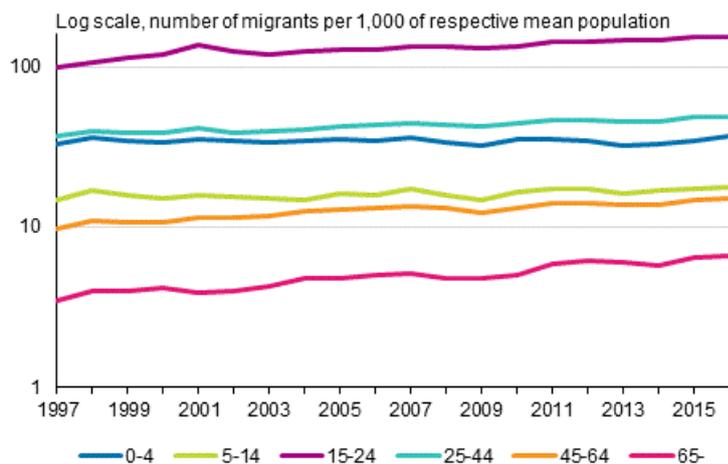
When viewing more closely the direction of migration by area type and age group, it is not new that migration from semi-urban and rural municipalities to urban municipalities is much livelier than opposite migration. In 2008 to 2009, the downturn of the country's economy slowed down migration from urban to semi-urban and rural municipalities among those aged under 45. The downturn particularly decreased migration of that direction in families with children aged zero to four. After 2009, migration recovered slightly for a few years, particularly among those aged 0 to 14 and 25 to 44. Migration has not become as lively as in 2007 among those who move relatively most, the 15 to 24 age group.

Out-migration propensity by age group from urban municipalities to semi-urban municipalities and rural municipalities in 1997 to 2016



The drop in migration from semi-urban and rural municipalities to urban municipalities from 2007 to 2009 was typically much smaller in different age groups than in opposite migration. For example, the migration propensity of families with children aged zero to four from urban to semi-urban and rural municipalities decreased by 21 per cent, while the opposite migration propensity went down by just 10 per cent. In addition, after 2010 moving from semi-urban municipalities and rural municipalities into urban municipalities has in all age groups exceeded the out-migration propensity of 2007.

Out-migration propensity by age group from semi-urban municipalities and rural municipalities to urban municipalities in 1997 to 2016



Persons with foreign background increased the migration gain of urban municipalities

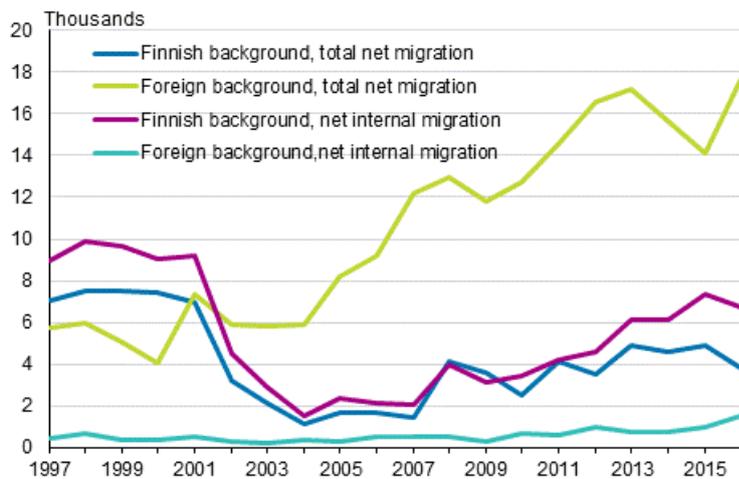
The growing migration gain of urban municipalities mainly consisted of persons with foreign background moving to the country to urban municipalities much more than moving from them. The total migration gain of persons with foreign background in urban municipalities has in recent years been triple or almost quadruple compared to the size of migration gain by persons with Finnish background in urban municipalities.

The migration gain of urban municipalities of in-migration and immigration of persons with foreign background was in total 17,614 migrants and all regions had migration gain in 2016. Of total migration gain, the share of the Uusimaa region is clearly biggest, 61 per cent and the shares of other regions were divided between 0.1 and 5.9 per cent. Kainuu had the smallest share of migration gain.

The total net migration of urban municipalities for persons with Finnish background also had migration gain, 3,817 persons, but urban municipalities of all regions did not have migration gain in 2016. Migration gain was biggest in Pirkanmaa, 2,357 migrants, and Uusimaa, 1,585, in addition to which the gains of nine regions with migration gain varied from 12 in Lapland to 679 in Varsinais-Suomi. The losses of eight regions with migration loss varied from 110 in Kainuu to 644 in Kymenlaakso.

In recent years, the gain of in-migration in urban municipalities has grown bigger year after year. However, migration gain has diminished due to emigration of persons with Finnish background from urban municipalities, which has been bigger than immigration to urban municipalities.

Total net migration¹ in urban municipalities and net migration of intermunicipal migration in urban municipalities by origin in 1997 to 2016



1. Total net migration is the sum of net internal migration and net immigration.

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Appendix table 1. Propensity for out-migration by age from urban municipalities to urban municipalities or to semi-urban and rural municipalities in 1997 to 2016, migration between municipalities

Year	1) Propensity for out-migration from urban municipalities											
	To urban municipalities						To semi-urban and rural municipalities					
	Age						Age					
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–
1997	42.2	16.3	78.8	44.8	11.1	4.0	20.7	8.4	20.5	15.5	6.5	2.4
1998	45.5	18.4	86.3	47.7	11.8	4.0	21.9	9.4	21.9	16.4	6.5	2.4
1999	45.3	18.0	89.4	49.6	11.7	3.8	21.5	9.1	22.7	16.3	6.6	2.4
2000	44.7	18.2	92.3	50.0	11.7	3.9	21.8	8.5	23.4	16.7	6.4	2.4
2001	48.6	18.8	102.1	54.8	12.5	4.0	23.5	9.4	26.2	17.9	6.7	2.4
2002	46.2	17.9	99.6	53.1	12.6	4.1	23.1	9.2	27.1	18.0	6.9	2.5
2003	47.0	18.4	96.1	53.2	12.8	4.4	23.0	9.3	26.9	18.3	7.3	2.7
2004	48.3	18.4	100.1	55.0	13.6	4.7	25.1	10.1	28.1	19.3	7.5	2.8
2005	50.9	19.0	102.7	57.7	14.0	4.8	25.3	10.5	28.1	19.8	7.6	2.8
2006	48.6	17.4	102.4	56.6	13.5	5.0	25.2	10.2	27.3	19.9	7.8	3.0
2007	47.8	17.9	103.4	58.2	14.1	5.2	26.5	10.3	28.5	20.4	7.8	2.9
2008	45.4	16.9	102.4	55.8	13.0	4.6	22.8	9.3	27.1	19.0	7.3	2.7
2009	44.7	16.5	102.3	55.4	13.4	4.6	20.8	8.4	26.8	18.4	7.2	2.7
2010	45.5	16.8	101.3	57.0	14.1	4.9	22.4	8.6	26.7	18.8	7.4	2.8
2011	46.4	16.9	104.4	58.5	14.6	5.6	22.5	9.3	27.0	19.6	7.5	3.2
2012	45.3	17.6	107.2	57.8	15.5	6.2	21.1	9.0	27.0	18.6	7.5	3.0
2013	41.5	17.1	106.7	56.1	14.8	5.7	18.5	7.8	26.0	17.0	7.6	3.1
2014	40.3	16.8	109.1	57.4	15.1	6.0	18.1	7.5	26.4	16.7	7.1	3.0
2015	43.1	17.5	115.5	60.6	16.2	6.3	17.7	7.3	26.7	17.2	7.4	3.3
2016	43.6	17.5	116.3	62.1	16.6	6.5	18.0	7.4	25.4	17.2	7.5	3.1

1) The number of migrants per 1,000 of the mean population in the age group in question.

Appendix table 2. Propensity for out-migration by age from semi-urban and rural municipalities to urban municipalities and rural municipalities in 1997 to 2016, migration between municipalities

Year	1) Propensity for out-migration to semi-urban and rural municipalities											
	To urban municipalities						To semi-urban and rural municipalities					
	Age						Age					
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–
1997	33.3	14.9	99.1	36.9	9.8	3.5	21.0	9.8	25.2	17.0	5.7	2.1
1998	36.3	17.0	107.3	39.2	10.9	4.0	21.5	9.8	27.1	17.6	6.4	2.2
1999	34.6	15.7	113.2	39.0	10.8	4.0	21.1	9.7	27.6	17.4	6.7	2.3
2000	34.0	15.2	118.2	38.4	10.6	4.2	21.1	10.0	28.1	17.7	6.4	2.2
2001	35.2	15.9	135.3	41.0	11.5	3.9	21.6	10.2	32.1	18.8	7.2	2.3
2002	34.7	15.5	123.2	38.7	11.6	4.0	22.8	9.9	31.6	18.7	6.9	2.5
2003	33.7	15.2	119.9	39.7	11.7	4.3	21.4	10.0	30.8	18.8	7.2	2.6
2004	34.4	14.8	123.9	40.7	12.5	4.8	22.2	9.7	32.0	19.3	7.8	2.8
2005	35.1	16.1	128.3	42.8	13.0	4.8	22.1	10.3	33.1	20.4	8.0	2.8
2006	34.7	15.8	128.7	43.6	13.1	5.0	22.0	10.4	32.9	20.1	8.0	2.9
2007	35.8	17.2	133.2	44.6	13.6	5.1	23.0	10.9	33.4	20.8	8.3	3.0

Year	1) Propensity for out-migration to semi-urban and rural municipalities											
	To urban municipalities						To semi-urban and rural municipalities					
	Age						Age					
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-
2008	33.7	15.8	134.5	43.7	13.1	4.8	21.2	10.6	33.7	20.3	7.9	2.9
2009	32.3	14.6	130.5	42.3	12.3	4.8	20.0	9.9	33.1	19.2	7.7	2.6
2010	34.9	16.5	133.9	44.4	13.1	5.0	20.8	10.0	32.5	20.1	8.1	3.0
2011	35.4	17.2	141.9	47.0	13.9	5.9	21.6	11.2	34.8	21.9	8.5	3.4
2012	34.7	17.4	142.8	46.6	14.2	6.1	20.8	10.2	34.6	20.5	8.3	3.3
2013	32.1	16.3	144.8	45.4	13.7	6.0	20.0	9.5	33.9	20.3	8.2	3.3
2014	33.3	17.0	145.0	45.5	13.7	5.8	19.9	9.8	34.1	21.0	8.4	3.4
2015	34.3	17.5	153.2	49.0	14.7	6.5	19.6	10.4	35.5	21.0	8.7	3.2
2016	36.6	17.8	154.4	49.2	15.0	6.6	20.4	10.0	33.4	21.2	8.6	3.6

1) The number of migrants per 1,000 of the mean population in the age group in question.

Appendix table 3. Net migration of intermunicipal migration in urban municipalities by origin in 1997 to 2016, migration between municipalities

Year	Origin						
	Net migration to urban municipalities, total	Persons with Finnish background total	Persons with Finnish background, born in Finland	Persons with Finnish background, born abroad	Persons with foreign background total	Persons with foreign background, born abroad	Persons with foreign background, born in Finland
1997	9 397	8 972	8 614	358	425	398	27
1998	10 481	9 849	9 555	294	632	559	73
1999	10 047	9 651	9 292	359	396	391	5
2000	9 398	9 011	8 694	317	387	381	6
2001	9 678	9 162	8 887	275	516	490	26
2002	4 745	4 489	4 265	224	256	243	13
2003	3 180	2 934	2 758	176	246	253	-7
2004	1 886	1 541	1 423	118	345	319	26
2005	2 630	2 347	2 334	13	283	316	-33
2006	2 616	2 125	1 982	143	491	454	37
2007	2 547	2 041	2 050	-9	506	485	21
2008	4 484	3 984	4 006	-22	500	496	4
2009	3 463	3 151	3 184	-33	312	327	-15
2010	4 096	3 421	3 416	5	675	687	-12
2011	4 797	4 209	4 142	67	588	598	-10
2012	5 570	4 620	4 623	-3	950	907	43
2013	6 905	6 141	6 029	112	764	707	57
2014	6 878	6 149	6 093	56	729	693	36
2015	8 317	7 343	7 190	153	974	910	64
2016	8 264	6 757	6 723	34	1 507	1 413	94

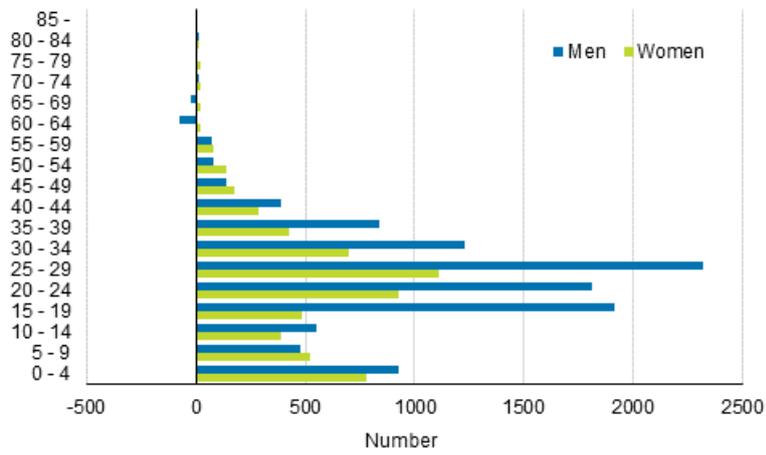
Appendix table 4. Total net migration in urban municipalities by origin in 1997 to 2016

Year	Origin						
	1) Total net migration to urban municipalities, total	Persons with Finnish background total	Persons with Finnish background, born in Finland	Persons with Finnish background, born abroad	Persons with foreign background total	Persons with foreign background, born abroad	Persons with foreign background, born in Finland
1997	12 832	7 076	6 168	908	5 756	5 775	-19
1998	13 516	7 523	6 780	743	5 993	5 976	17
1999	12 521	7 486	6 731	755	5 035	5 079	-44
2000	11 489	7 419	6 608	811	4 070	4 216	-146
2001	14 281	6 932	6 059	873	7 349	7 458	-109
2002	9 081	3 188	2 391	797	5 893	5 989	-96
2003	7 946	2 110	1 281	829	5 836	5 944	-108
2004	7 025	1 151	275	876	5 874	5 990	-116
2005	9 859	1 681	892	789	8 178	8 354	-176
2006	10 891	1 671	825	846	9 220	9 322	-102
2007	13 629	1 426	751	675	12 203	12 300	-97
2008	17 052	4 105	3 388	717	12 947	13 108	-161
2009	15 348	3 569	2 871	698	11 779	11 944	-165
2010	15 187	2 485	1 823	662	12 702	12 907	-205
2011	18 705	4 155	3 302	853	14 550	14 770	-220
2012	20 093	3 486	2 767	719	16 607	16 814	-207
2013	22 059	4 895	4 203	692	17 164	17 326	-162
2014	20 283	4 601	3 989	612	15 682	15 950	-268
2015	18 982	4 864	4 200	664	14 118	14 370	-252
2016	21 431	3 817	3 476	341	17 614	17 977	-363

1) Total net migration is the sum of net internal migration and net immigration.

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Net immigration by sex and age 2016



Quality description, migration 2016

1. Relevance of statistical information

The main source used when producing Finnish population statistics is the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre. Changes in the data on the vital events of the resident population are updated into the Population Information System continuously by local population register authorities. From 1971 Statistics Finland has obtained population data from the Population Register Centre.

The last population registration 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 Population Information Act (11 June 1993/507).

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 Rules of Procedure defines the Population Statistics unit as the producer of demographic statistics (Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure, TK-00-1743-16).

In accordance with the Act on the Municipality of Domicile, the municipality of domicile and the place of residence of individuals are recorded in the Population Information System. The municipality in which a person lives or the one construed by the inhabitant as the municipality of domicile on the grounds of residence, family ties, livelihood or other equivalent circumstances, or to which the inhabitant has close links due to the aforementioned circumstances is deemed the municipality of domicile. (Act on the Municipality of Domicile, 201/1994.) The population registered in the Population Information System is divided into those present and those absent. Those present are permanent residents of Finland, either Finnish nationals or aliens. Those absent are Finnish nationals who when emigrating from the country have reported that they intend to be absent from Finland for more than one year, with the exception of Finnish nationals who are diplomats and those working in development co-operation (Act on the Municipality of Domicile, 201/1994.) Only changes in the population resident in Finland on 31 December are taken into account when compiling statistics on vital events. Persons moving to Finland from abroad are classified in the population statistics if the place of residence they have declared as their municipality of domicile is later confirmed as their place of residence.

Internal migration

Those changing place of domicile are expected within one week of the move to report on the change of address, specifying all family members involved in the move. The notice is delivered to the register office of the new place of residence. The move is indicated as either a permanent or a temporary one, and once the register office receives the notice, the register office determines whether the nature of the move involves a permanent or temporary change of domicile. Since 1 June 1994, when the Act on the Municipality of Domicile (201/1994) came into effect, students moving due to their studies have had the right to register themselves as permanent residents in the municipality in which they study. If a person is placed for a long time in regular institutional or family care somewhere else as in his or her municipality of residence, his or her move could have been regarded as a permanent move since 2011 to the municipality where the activity unit of care is locating (1377/2010). Data on the change of dwelling and place of domicile are transferred in machine-language format to the Population Information System. The register office of the new place of residence sends the data on the new place of domicile to the register office of the former place of residence. (Population Data Act 507/1993 and amendment 202/1994; Act on the Municipality of Domicile 201/1994; Decree on the Municipality of Domicile 351/1994)

The effect of annexations has been taken into account in the statistics on the volume of migration in the years of 1987–2016. The effect of the change in the statistical period is illustrated below in connection with the description of the intra-municipal migration concept.

The propensity for internal migration, or the rate of internal migration, refers to the number of migrants per 1,000 of the mean population in the area of departure. The propensity for internal migration indicates the migrants per 1,000 of the mean population in the age group in question.

The coming into force of the Act on the Municipality of Domicile has increased with 10,000 moves the volume of intra-municipal migration yearly in 1994–2016.

Intra-municipal migration

Statistics Finland receives information on the changes in place of residence that involve a permanent change of domicile. These changes in domicile are classified at Statistics Finland into intra-municipal moves and inter-municipal moves. Intra-municipal moves consist of moves from one dwelling to another within the same municipality, with moves from one building or house to another forming a separate sub-category. Intra-municipal statistics dating to 1986 and earlier cover only moves from one building or house to another within the same municipality.

Until 1993, the concept of intra-municipal migration consisted of moves from one household-dwelling unit to another within the same municipality. Since 1994, intra-municipal moves from institutional household-dwelling units to private household-dwelling units and vice versa have been included in the data. Moves from a situation where there is no permanent dwelling to private household-dwellings and vice versa have been classified as intra-municipal migration since 1994. This change in the concept has resulted in an increase of about 6 per cent in the intra-municipal migration data.

When the data for 1993 were produced, the statistical period was also changed from the period of 2 January to 1 January into 1 January to 31 December because of the corresponding change in the Population Information System. In the transition year the statistical period fell one day short of one year (the effect being 11,000 cases of intra-municipal migration and 4,500 cases of inter-municipal migration).

Immigration and emigration

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. An intend of living at least a year in the country is a prerequisite for EU or EEA citizens to become registered as permanent residents in Finland. After a citizen of the third countries have travelled to Finland, his or her work or studies excluding some special cases must last or he or she must have job contracts of two years before he or she can get right to the municipality of domicile in Finland. (399/2007) The register office enters the 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).

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 by practise of registration 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).

2. Methodological description of survey

The main source used when producing Finnish population statistics is the Population Information System of the Population Information Centre. Local register office updates a Population Information System with information it gets from persons experiencing vital events and parishes of the Evangelical-Lutheran and Greek Orthodox churches. Hospitals send information of births and deaths in machine-language format to maintenance of Population Information System. The health care unit or the physician has to report the death to the Population Information System. Local courts take information of decisions of adoptions and divorces dealt in the court into the Population Information System. The Finnish Immigration Services decide mostly about the granting of Finnish citizenships (the Nationality Act 359/2003) and enters data about the decisions into the Population Information System. Statistics Finland receives the updated data on vital events in machine-language format on a weekly basis.

The deadline for delivering data to Statistics Finland on vital events in the statistical year is the end of January of the following year. The exception to this is the data on stillbirths, which were expected by the end of August. Data on population changes in statistical year delivered to Statistics Finland after this date are included in the data of the following year.

Statistics of population structure drops yearly hundreds of records more compared to the figure of previous year from the data produced by Population register centre because there has not found signs of life for years in different registers of the persons of the records. Officially these persons belong to the permanent population of Finland. Statistics of migration has generated emigration records yearly of the majority of records dropped out of the data of population structure in 2013-2016.

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 very difficult 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.

After abolishment of yearly checking of domicile registers (January 1) 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 correctness of 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 98.9 per cent of the respondents.

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 local register office removes them from the resident population in the Population Information System before the following turn of the year.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

Final vital statistics are published yearly in April to May, except for those on stillbirths, which are released in September. 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 of the previous year. Information on the vital statistics of the united municipalities before the unification is available from 2003 onwards.

Preliminary statistics of population changes by municipality is released quarterly always at the end of the month following the previous quarter. Summary data of monthly population changes and population is released every month three weeks after the end of the month. Preliminary population statistics by municipality are available by month. Monthly statistics of population changes is chargeable statistics and it is released monthly.

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 Statistical Database 'StatFin' on the internet.

http://tilastokeskus.fi/tup/tilastotietokannat/index_en.html

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 \(in Finnish\)](#)

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://tilastokeskus.fi/tup/vaestotilastopalvelu/index.html> (in Finnish).

6. Comparability of statistics

Comparable regional vital statistics series are available free from 1987. The tables always indicate which regional division is used.

Vital statistics data on the numbers of births, deaths and marriages contracted are available from 1749 onwards. From 1773 there are data about mothers having given birth by five-year age group and from 1936 about all children born by age of mother. After the statistical revision of 1877 collection of data on deaths was started by one-year age group, which made it possible to begin calculation of accurate mortality and lifetime tables from the 1880s onwards. On account of this statistical revision, annual collection of data on migration and divorces was also started.

Compilation of statistics on immigrants based on lists of passports began in 1900 and continued until 1984. From 1945 there are data on the total volume of migration between Finland and foreign countries derived from statistical materials of other countries. The migration statistics between the Nordic Countries improved in 1969, when the so-called Inter-Nordic Migration Form was introduced. Production of statistics on migration outside the Nordic Countries improved further in 1985, when the obligation to notify was extended to emigrants.

The population time series in the free "StatFin" online service begin from the year 1980 or 1987. Vital statistics time series for the whole country is available from 1749.

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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