

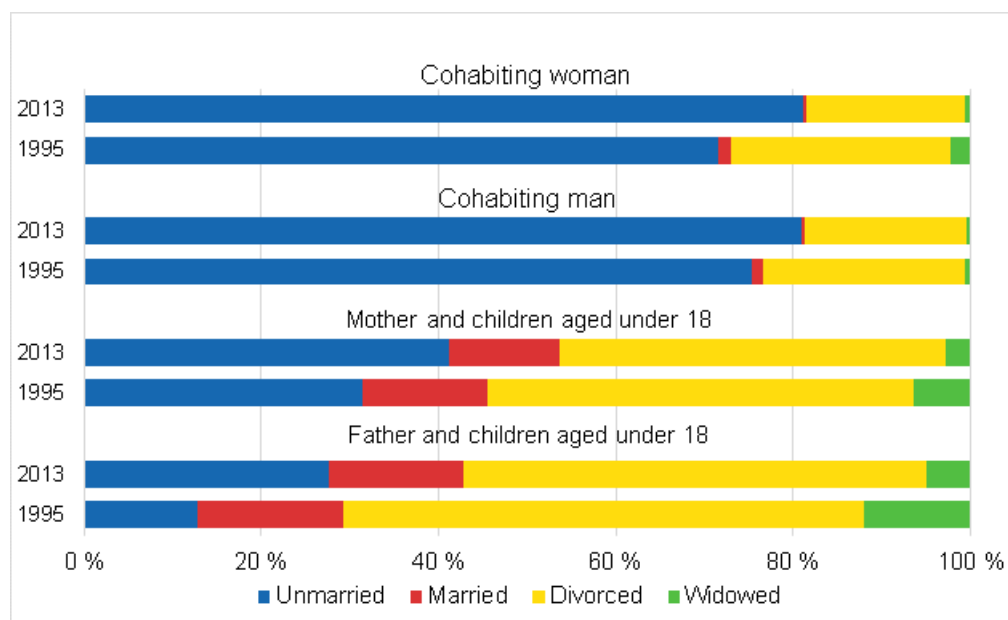
Families 2013

Annual Review

Parents of families with underage children are unmarried more often than before

The numbers of families with children with one parent or cohabiting couples have been growing over the past twenty years, but in recent years the numbers have remained nearly unchanged. Of families with underage children, 19 per cent are families of a cohabiting couple, 18 per cent of a mother and children, and three per cent families of a father and children. The marital status of parents of the families with underage children has changed in around twenty years. Nowadays, the marital status of parents is more often unmarried than in the mid-1990s.

Marital status of parents in one-parent and cohabiting families with underage children in 1995 and 2013



The share of unmarried mothers and fathers in one-parent families with underage children has grown between 1995 and 2013. In father and children families, 28 per cent of the fathers were unmarried in 2013. The share is clearly higher than in 1995, when just 13 per cent were unmarried. This indicates that cohabiting partnerships are now dissolved more often, but also that the child or children remain registered more with

their father than before. As many as 41 per cent of the mothers of mother and children families are unmarried, mostly as a result of divorce. In 1995, nearly one-third of the mothers of underage children were unmarried in one-parent families and nearly one half were divorced.

There was not much of a difference in the marital status of women and men living with children and cohabiting partners. The marital status of four out of five mothers and fathers of families with children living with a cohabiting partner was unmarried and that of nearly every fifth divorced. For both women and men, the share of unmarried parents has risen from 1995 and the share of divorced parents has in turn diminished.

The share of divorced parents in parents of one-parent families has declined slightly from 1995 to 2013. In divorces, the children usually stay with their mother. Today, 44 per cent of the mothers of mother and children families and 52 per cent of the fathers of father and children families are divorced. For a parent of a one-parent family and the cohabiting parent the marital status "married" means that the divorce of the parent is probably pending and that the parent is already living with the children in a different address than the other parent.

Widowed parents are in general very few in one-parent families and families of cohabiting partners and the share of widows has gone down even further. Relatively more single-supporter fathers than single-supporter mothers are widowed, although fewer fathers than mothers become widowed. The share of widowed as the marital status of parents in one-parent families has been falling since 1995.

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1. Altogether 75 per cent of the Finnish population belongs to a family

Families are classified according to whether the spouses are married, cohabiting or in a registered partnership and whether they have children. In addition to this, there are one-parent families as a separate category. In this classification, no limit is set as to the age of a child. Families with children, defined as families having at least one child under the age of 18 living at home, are discussed in Section 3. Where families with underage children are concerned, parents are also referred to as supporters. In the following examination, one-parent families are not only single-supporter families, as a person having the status of a child living with his/her mother or father may be of any age.

At the end of 2013, there were 1,471,000 families in Finland. The number grew by nearly 5,400 from the year before. The increase was around 200 larger than one year earlier.

Altogether 75 per cent of the Finnish population belong to a family. The proportion decreased by 0.2 percentage points from the previous year. The rate of its decrease has remained at this level since the beginning of the 1990s. The proportion of the family population was at its highest in the 1960s and 1970s, when 87 per cent of the population belonged to a family. The number of persons belonging to a family rose by 6,800 during 2013. Total population increased by 24,600 persons. At the end of 2013, the average size of a family in Finland was 2.8 persons.

Table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2013

Year	Families total	Family population	Population	Proportion of family population, %	Average size of family
1950	930 572	3 457 474	4 029 803	85,8	3,7
1960	1 036 270	3 855 037	4 446 222	86,7	3,7
1970	1 153 878	3 986 005	4 598 336	86,7	3,5
1980	1 278 102	4 023 091	4 787 778	84,0	3,1
1990	1 365 341	4 101 922	4 998 478	82,1	3,0
2000	1 401 963	4 053 850	5 181 115	78,2	2,9
2010	1 455 073	4 065 168	5 375 276	75,6	2,8
2012	1 465 733	4 075 094	5 426 674	75,1	2,8
2013	1 471 085	4 081 903	5 451 270	74,9	2,8

The commonest family type in Finland is still a married couple without children, making up 36 per cent of all families in 2013. As recently as in 2004, the most common family type in Finland was a married couple with children of some age living at home. In 2013, 30 per cent of all families were families of a married couple with children. However, the number of such families has been on the decline for a long time, whereas the number of married couples without children has been rising. The number of married couples living with their children decreased by 4,600 from the previous year, whereas from 2005 to 2006 the figure went down by 6,700. Because the yearly changes are small, it is difficult to pinpoint clearly the reasons for the decreases and increases in the numbers of the different family types.

The number and proportion of cohabiting couples among families is also growing. However, cohabiting couples without children make up only 14 per cent of all families. Today, eight per cent of all families are cohabiting couples with children. The number has been growing slowly in recent years.

The number of “mother and children” families has declined in recent years. These families represented ten per cent of all families. “Father and children” families are still rare; they number only two in one hundred. Their relative proportion has not changed much over the past few years.

Table 2. Families by type in 1950–2013

Year	Total	Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Mother and children	Father and children	Registered male couple ¹⁾	Registered female couple ¹⁾
1950	930 572	176 650	593 763	..	..	137 803	22 356	..	..
1960	1 036 270	207 897	678 822	..	..	129 706	19 845	..	..
1970 ²⁾	1 153 878	260 562	722 001	6 800	19 100	126 394	19 021	..	..
1980 ³⁾	1 278 102	302 818	711 226	36 200	65 900	140 725	21 233	..	..
1990	1 365 341	364 452	640 062	65 896	123 471	147 297	24 161	..	..
2000	1 401 963	436 019	514 868	102 581	160 132	159 432	28 931	..	..
2010	1 455 073	513 889	446 433	117 254	195 967	149 651	30 278	706	895
2011	1 460 570	518 550	442 257	118 054	200 171	149 196	30 534	773	1 035
2012	1 465 733	523 221	439 194	118 136	203 334	149 143	30 714	829	1 162
2013	1 471 085	525 933	434 571	120 040	208 264	149 110	30 955	905	1 307
%									
1950	100,0	19,0	63,8	..	..	14,8	2,4	..	..
1960	100,0	20,1	65,5	..	..	12,5	1,9	..	..
1970 ²⁾	100,0	22,6	62,6	0,6	1,7	11,0	1,6	..	..
1980 ³⁾	100,0	23,7	55,6	2,8	5,2	11,0	1,7	..	..
1990	100,0	26,7	46,9	4,8	9,0	10,8	1,8	..	..
2000	100,0	31,1	36,7	7,3	11,4	11,4	2,1	..	..
2010	100,0	35,3	30,7	8,1	13,5	10,3	2,1	0,0	0,1
2011	100,0	35,5	30,3	8,1	13,7	10,2	2,1	0,1	0,1
2012	100,0	35,7	30,0	8,1	13,9	10,2	2,1	0,1	0,1
2013	100,0	35,8	29,5	8,2	14,2	10,1	2,1	0,1	0,1

1) Families of the type "registered couple with children" numbered 467.

2) The breakdown of the census by type of family has been revised on the basis of interview surveys. (Aromaa, Cantell & Jaakkola: Avoliitto (Consensual Union), Research Institute of Legal Policy 49, Helsinki 1981).

3) The breakdown of the census by type of family has been revised on the basis of the 1981 register-based material on families and cohabiting couples.

1.1 Family types of aged women and men are different

Women's family types vary by age. The most typical family type for women aged under 29 with family is "cohabiting couple without children". Already for women aged 29, the commonest family type is "married couple with children". This is natural as nowadays the first child is born at the average age of 28.6 and the first marriage is contracted at the average age of 30.6. "Married couple without children" only becomes the most typical family type for women once they have turned 53. The families of the oldest women (at least 91 years of age) tend to include a child rather than a husband. Only nine per cent of women of this age belong to the family population. In the light of family statistics, old age is different for men. Forty-one per cent of the men aged at least 89 belong to families. Then the family is typically a married couple without any children living with them.

Figure 1A. Families by type and age of wife/mother in 2013 (families with father and children by age of father)

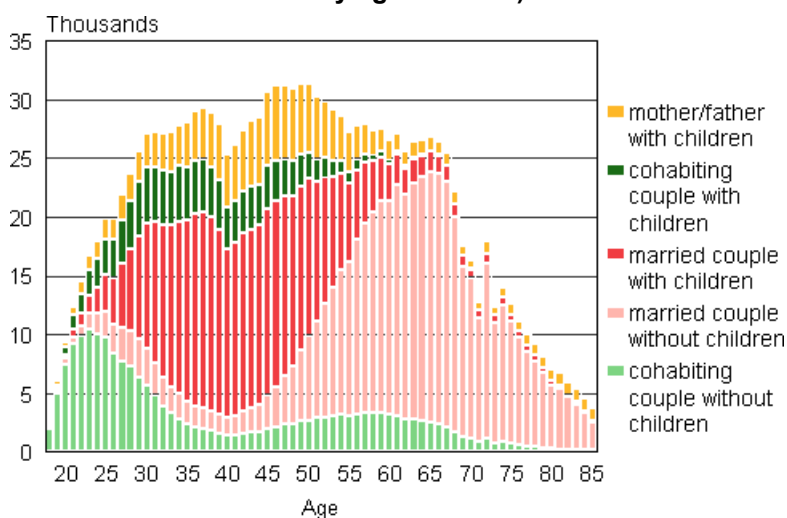
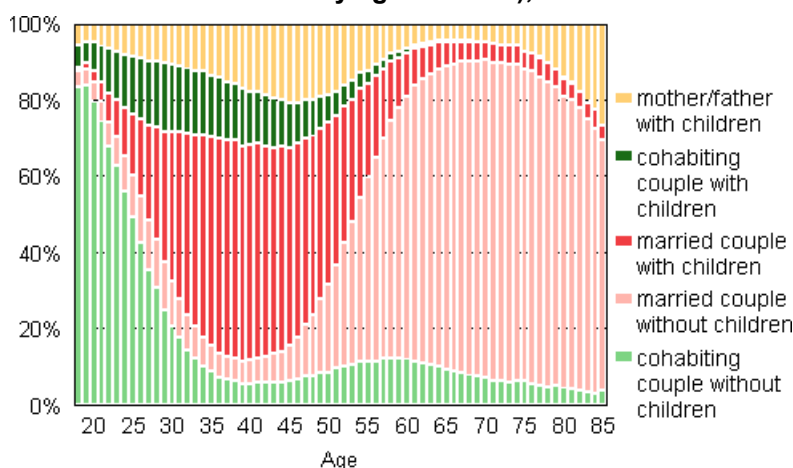


Figure 1B. Families by type and age of wife/mother in 2013 (families with father and children by age of father), relative breakdown

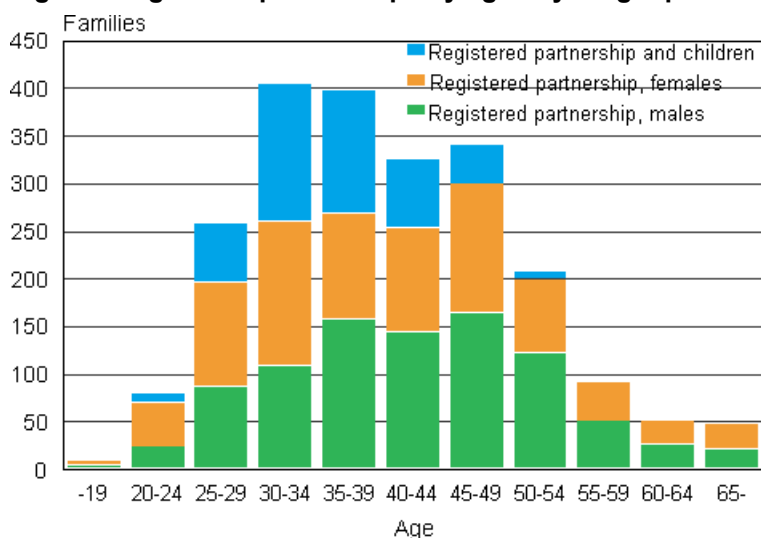


1.2 Age difference of registered male couples is larger than that of female couples

At the end of 2013, 905 male couples and 1,307 female couples lived in a registered partnership, which was a total of 221 couples more than in 2012. In most of the tables in this publication these families are included in married couples. In some of the tables on the whole country these families form a group of their own. For reasons of privacy protection, this information can be given by municipality only if the couples number at least ten.

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of registered male and female couples according to the younger partner. In the other figures registered couples are included married couples. There are still so few of them that they would not be distinguishable as a separate group.

Figur 2. Registered partnerships by age of younger partner in 2013



The age difference of registered couples is bigger than that of married couples. The average age difference of registered couples is 5.7 years, while that between married couples is 3.5 years, on average. The age difference of registered male couples is 7.2 years, on average, which is clearly higher than the average figure for female couples, 4.8 years. In contrast, the proportion of partners of same age is lower for registered couples (7.9 %) than for married ones (12.4 %). The age difference is at least 20 years for 3.8 per cent of registered couples, while only 0.5 per cent of married couples have an age difference of 20 years or more. For registered male couples, the age difference was at least 20 years (7.8 %) clearly more often than for female couples (0.9 %).

1.3 Women aged under 39 without children are more often cohabiting than married

Cohabitation is the form of family life chosen by young couples without children. Up to the age of 38, women without children tend to prefer cohabitation to marriage. Where mothers are concerned, the only ones to favour cohabitation over marriage are in the small group of mothers aged under 25. The majority of mothers older than this living with their spouses are married. The older the woman, the more likely she is to be married to her spouse.

Married couples account for 65 per cent of all families and for 74 per cent of all married and cohabiting couples. Cohabiting couples make up 22 per cent of all families. Of the families consisting of spouses living together, one-quarter are cohabiting couples.

In 82 per cent of all married couples both spouses are married for the first time. In 66 per cent of the cohabiting couples neither spouse has been previously married. Hence, on average, there are clearly more couples where one of the spouses has been married before among cohabiting couples than among married couples. In 86 per cent of the registered male couples neither partner has been married before, the figure for female couples is 74 per cent.

1.4 Marital status of cohabiting persons is most often unmarried

Seventy-four per cent of the women and 75 per cent of the men living with a cohabiting partner without children are unmarried, so there is hardly any difference between genders here. More cohabiting women than cohabiting men are widows. There was not much a difference in the marital status of women and men living with children and cohabiting partners.

Table 3. Marital status of the man/woman/father/mother in a cohabiting partnership and in a one-parent family in 2013

Marital status	Type of family							
	Cohabiting man no children	Cohabiting woman no children	Cohabiting man with children	Cohabiting woman with children	Father and children	Father and children aged under 18	Mother and children	Mother and children aged under 18
Unmarried	74,9	73,9	78,7	78,5	19,6	27,7	32,6	41,3
Married	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,4	13,2	15,1	10,3	12,5
Divorced	22,5	21,5	20,3	20,0	51,3	52,3	42,7	43,6
Widowed	1,8	4,0	0,5	1,1	16,0	5,0	14,5	2,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	208 225	208 192	120 036	120 017	30 943	16 159	148 938	102 006

Mothers and fathers in one-parent families differ in their marital status. More than one-half of the fathers but fewer of the mothers are divorced. Altogether, 32 per cent of mothers but only 19 per cent of fathers are unmarried. However, it should be noted here that no limit is set on the age of a child, i.e. we are not referring to single supporters. The child of a one-parent family can be of any age, meaning that families formed by old widowed mothers and their grown-up children, for example, are included.

Table 3 also contains columns for one-parent families, that is, fathers and mothers whose children are underage. Their marital status structure differs most clearly from the group of all one-parent families. They include fewer widowed persons and more persons representing other marital status groups. It is noteworthy that relatively more single fathers than single mothers are widowed, although fewer fathers than mothers become widowed. In divorces, children usually stay with their mother, but there is no choice in the case of death.

2. Just three per cent of all families are entirely foreign-language speakers

In 86 per cent of all families the only parent or both parents are Finnish-speaking. Correspondingly, four per cent of families are entirely Swedish-speaking (3.75 %). Families where one spouse is Swedish-speaking and the other Finnish-speaking account for three per cent of all families. Combinations of Finnish and Swedish-speakers with other languages can be found in three per cent of all families. Families where both spouses or the only parent are foreign-language speakers number 51,200, which equals three per cent of all families.

In clearly more cases, Swedish-speaking men have Finnish-speaking spouses than Swedish-speaking women Finnish-speaking spouses. The number of purely Swedish-speaking couples is only 4,200 higher than that of Finnish and Swedish-speaking couples.

Altogether, 27,500 Finnish or Swedish-speaking men are married to or cohabiting with a foreign-language speaking woman. The corresponding figure for women is 21,800. Marriages with foreign-language speakers have increased by 2,500.

Table 4. Families speaking Finnish, Swedish or other language in 1990–2013

Mies/vaimo suomen tai muunkielinen	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013
Finnish speaking man and finnish speaking woman	1 088 742	1 081 473	1 089 232	1 105 316	1 114 828	1 114 397	1 113 618
Finnish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	16 544	16 876	17 394	17 904	18 337	18 463	18 496
Finnish speaking woman and swedish speaking man	22 734	22 822	23 445	24 218	24 552	24 696	24 738
Finnish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	4 020	7 636	11 094	16 062	21 772	24 419	25 753
Finnish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	5 951	8 679	10 236	13 181	17 441	19 423	20 354
Finnish speaking mother/father	162 209	174 554	174 861	166 741	161 302	159 373	158 547
Swedish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	53 348	50 845	49 198	48 190	47 881	47 633	47 434
Swedish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	300	483	655	982	1 434	1 623	1 735
Swedish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	410	597	678	943	1 261	1 396	1 471
Swedish speaking mother/father	8 489	8 871	8 609	8 147	7 953	7 775	7 750
Foreign speaking man and foreign speaking woman	1 832	7 425	11 668	16 944	27 638	33 826	37 375
Foreign speaking mother/father	762	2 709	4 893	7 374	10 674	12 709	13 768

2.1 Fifteen per cent of Russian-speaking families are one-parent families

The largest foreign-language group in Finland is made up of Russian speakers. At the end of 2013, there were 13,700 such Russian-speaking families in Finland in which the native language of the only parent or both parents was Russian. The number of families where either one of the spouses is Russian-speaking is slightly lower at 12,200. The number of Russian-speaking families is some 1,400 higher than in the year before.

The number of Russian-speaking one-parent families is almost 4,000, which is 15 per cent of all Russian-speaking families. The number has grown by over one hundred from the previous year. Among Russian-speakers, one-parent families are slightly more common than one-parent families are on the level of the whole country (12 %). Of Russian-speaking one-parent families, 95 per cent are formed by mothers and children, while this is so for 83 per cent of all families.

The most common language combination among the Russian-speaking families is one where the husband and the wife speak Russian. In the course of 2013, the number of such couples has risen by 700. In 1990, there were only 300 Russian-speaking couples in Finland, today their number has gone up to nearly 10,000.

The second most common language combination in Russian-speaking families is a Finnish-speaking husband and a Russian-speaking wife (8,200). It is still rare for a Finnish-speaking woman to have a Russian-speaking spouse. However, their number (1,500) has more than quadrupled from 1990.

2.2 In five per cent of families at least one parent or the only parent is a foreign citizen

In only five per cent (77,700 families) of all families in Finland at least one of the spouses or the only parent is a foreign citizen. There were only 12,500 such families in Finland in 1990 and as many as 36,000 in 2000. In the past year, the number of such families has increased by 4,600. The number of families in which both the husband and wife are foreign nationals grew the most.

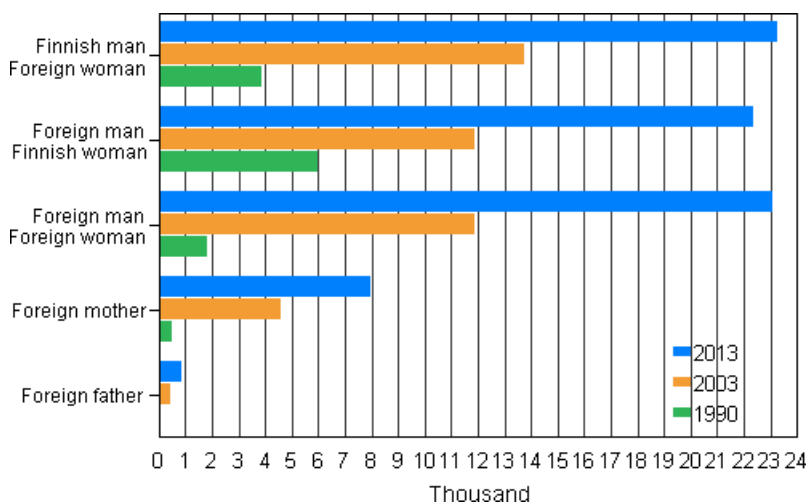
In the early 1990s, the most common combination in families of foreign citizens was one where the wife was a Finnish citizen and the husband a foreign citizen. The number of foreign families in which the wife was a foreign national and the husband a Finnish national was the largest at the beginning of the 2000s. The most common combination in families of foreign citizens is still one where the husband is a Finnish citizen and the wife a foreign citizen. There were nearly as many families with two foreign spouses, 23,100 (Figure 3). In 2011, the most common combination in families with foreigners was still a foreign husband and a Finnish wife. No distinction is made between married and cohabiting couples in these statistics.

In families where at least one of the spouses or the only parent is a foreign citizen, the largest group of foreign citizens is families with Estonian citizens, 13,100. There are nearly as many families with Russian citizens, 12,000.

Entirely foreign families, i.e. families where the only parent or both spouses are foreign citizens, total 32,000. There were 5,600 families where the only parent or both spouses are Russian citizens at the end of 2013. There were 8,100 entirely Estonian families of which nearly one third were families consisting of mother and children only. The number of Estonian families increased by 1,100 from the year before.

Families of two Somali citizens or with one Somali parent numbered 1,100. The number of these families grew by 65 families from the previous year. More than one-half of the families of Somali citizens are families of mother and children only. Many of the Somali families that moved to Finland in the past have already lived in the country long enough to have been granted Finnish citizenship. On the basis of persons' mother tongue, there are 2,400 families where both spouses or one parent were originally Somali citizens.

Figure 3. Families of foreign citizens in 1990, 2003 and 2013



2.3 Men have more often a spouse born abroad than women

An examination of countries of birth gives the best picture of the foreign spouses of Finns. However, it should be borne in mind that some originally Finnish citizens are also born abroad. Finnish-born men have 37,100 foreign-born spouses. The number has grown by 1,400 from the year before. Finnish-born women have 31,900 foreign-born spouses; the number having grown by 1,200. Today, Finnish men more often have spouses with foreign background than Finnish women.

The foreign-born spouses of Finnish men and women come from a variety of countries. The men's spouses have mainly been born in the neighbouring countries in west, east and south alike. Those born in the area of the former Soviet Union cannot be separated into Russians or Estonians (or those born in other republics of the former Soviet Union), because even the Estonians' country of birth is mostly the Soviet Union and a large number of the spouses from Estonia had already moved to Finland before the collapse of the Soviet Union. Finnish men have 11,800 spouses who were born in the former Soviet Union, Russia or Estonia, and 8,500 spouses who were born in Sweden. Spouses born in Thailand numbered 4,200, and their number has increased by 267 from the year before. The next most common countries of birth for the spouses were China, Germany, the Philippines, the United States, Poland and Great Britain.

Women's foreign-born spouses come from a larger variety of countries than men's spouses. The number of spouses born in Sweden is 8,700. Husbands born in the former Soviet Union, Russia and Estonia number 2,600, which is equal to the year before. The next most frequent countries of birth of Finnish women's foreign spouses are Great Britain, Germany, Turkey and the USA.

Figure 4A. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born men by country of birth in 2013

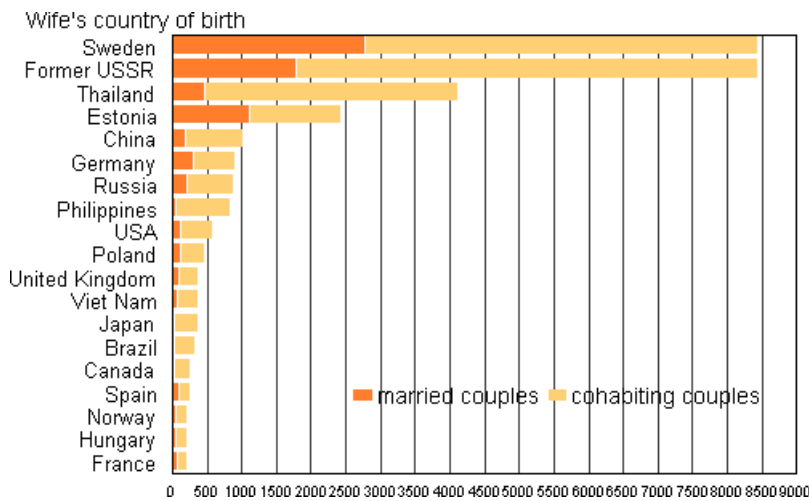
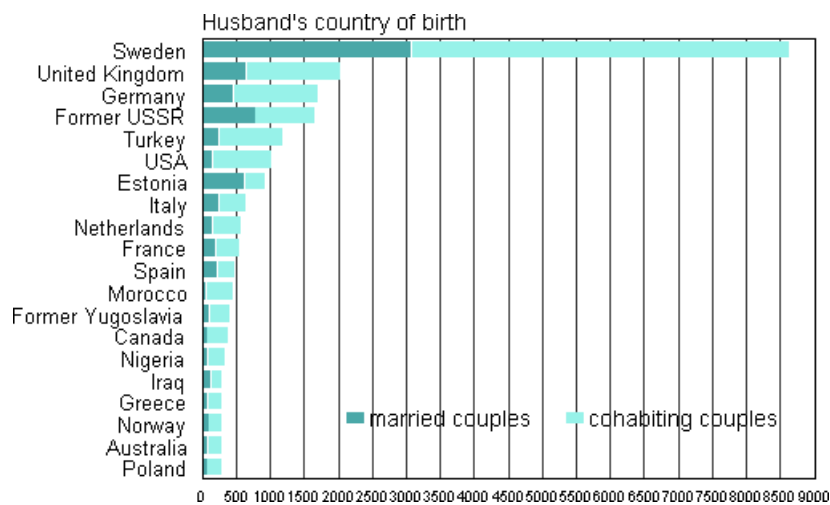


Figure 4B. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born women by country of birth in 2013



3. Families with children make up 39 per cent of all families

At the end of 2013, there were 576,000 families with underage children in Finland. A family with underage children has at least one child under the age of 18 living at home. Families with children make up 39 per cent of all families. The percentage has been falling at a steady rate for the past few years. In all, 40 per cent of the population live in families with underage children, older siblings included.

The number of families with underage children fell by 2,700 from the previous year. The drop was 600 higher than in the year before. The number of families with children aged under 7 grew by only 180 from the year before, which is clearly less than one year earlier, when the growth was around 1,800.

Table 5. Families with underage children by type in 1950–2013

Year	Total	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple with children	Mother and children	Father and children	Registered partnership with children	Persons in families with underage children	Families with children aged under 18	Families with children of all families, %	Population belonging to families with children, %
1950	599 329	515 115	..	74 319	9 895	..	..	1 341 330	64	..
1960	678 046	601 542	..	67 381	9 123	..	..	1 536 464	65	..
1970 ¹⁾	677 035	602 076	5 800	61 173	7 986	..	..	1 345 089	59	..
1980 ²⁾	688 732	572 142	32 100	74 839	9 651	..	..	1 163 926	54	..
1990	640 637	490 999	59 900	78 948	10 790	..	2 437 592	1 135 686	47	49
2000	612 627	398 892	95 120	103 984	14 631	..	2 317 291	1 116 687	44	45
2005	591 528	368 553	104 782	103 044	15 063	86	2 232 613	1 084 865	42	43
2010	582 360	356 943	107 368	101 946	15 836	267	2 200 603	1 068 554	40	41
2011	580 547	354 567	107 738	101 963	15 940	339	2 185 130	1 061 710	40	40
2012	578 409	352 159	107 751	102 013	16 081	405	2 176 199	1 058 664	40	40
2013	575 683	347 817	109 104	102 152	16 163	447	2 166 385	1 056 606	39	40
%										
1950	100,0	85,9	..	12,4	1,7	..	..	..	..	..
1960	100,0	88,7	..	9,9	1,3	..	..	..	..	..
1970	100,0	88,9	0,9	9,0	1,2	..	..	..	..	..
1980	100,0	83,1	4,7	10,9	1,4	..	..	..	..	..
1990	100,0	76,6	9,4	12,3	1,7	..	..	..	..	..
2000	100,0	65,1	15,5	17,0	2,4	..	..	..	..	..
2005	100,0	62,3	17,7	17,4	2,5	0,0	..	..	..	..
2010	100,0	61,3	18,4	17,5	2,7	0,0	..	..	..	..
2011	100,0	61,1	18,6	17,6	2,7	0,1	..	..	..	..
2012	100,0	60,9	18,6	17,6	2,8	0,1	..	..	..	..
2013	100,0	60,4	19,0	17,7	2,8	0,1	..	..	..	..

1) The breakdown of the census by type of family has been revised on the basis of interview surveys. (Aromaa, Cantell & Jaakkola: Avoliitto (Consensual Union), Research Institute of Legal Policy 49, Helsinki 1981).

2) The breakdown of the census by type of family has been revised on the basis of the 1981 register-based material on families and cohabiting couples.

3.1 Married couple with children is still the dominant but decreasing family type

By far the most common type of family with underage children is still that of a married couple. In 60 per cent of all families with underage children the supporters are a married couple. On the other hand, this is the only form of family with children which has seen a steady decline, both in absolute and relative terms. Nevertheless, it is evident that its dominance will not be threatened by any other family forms in the near

future. The numbers of all other types of families with children grew over the year. At the end of 2013, there were 109,000 families of cohabiting couples with underage children in Finland, which equals to 19 per cent of all families with underage children. Compared with 2012, the number of families of cohabiting couples increased by nearly 1,400.

Nowadays 56 per cent of firstborn children are born outside the marriage. The share has slowly increased, by five percentage points since 1997, when one-half of first-born children were born outside the marriage. Forty-two per cent of all children born in 2013 were born outside the marriage.

The number of families consisting of a mother and children has remained almost unchanged compared with 2012, as the number increased by only 140 families. The number of families with children of the type mother and children was around 102,000. One-fifth of all families with children are still one-parent families (mother and children or father and children). Families with children whose regular composition is father and children are still quite rare. There are only 16,100 such families. Families composed of a registered couple and children under the age of 18 are even rarer, numbering 447. Although the number of such families does not grow much in absolute terms, their relative growth is quite big, ten per cent last year compared with the previous year.

Figure 5A. Families with underage children by type of family and age of mother/single carer father in 2013

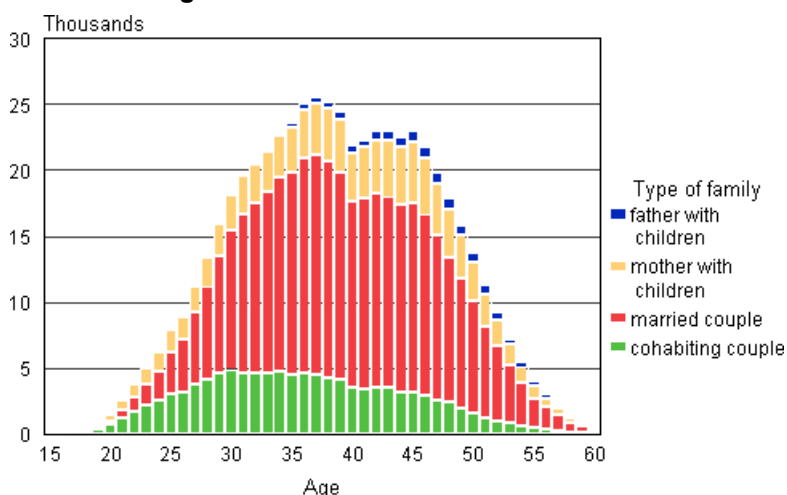
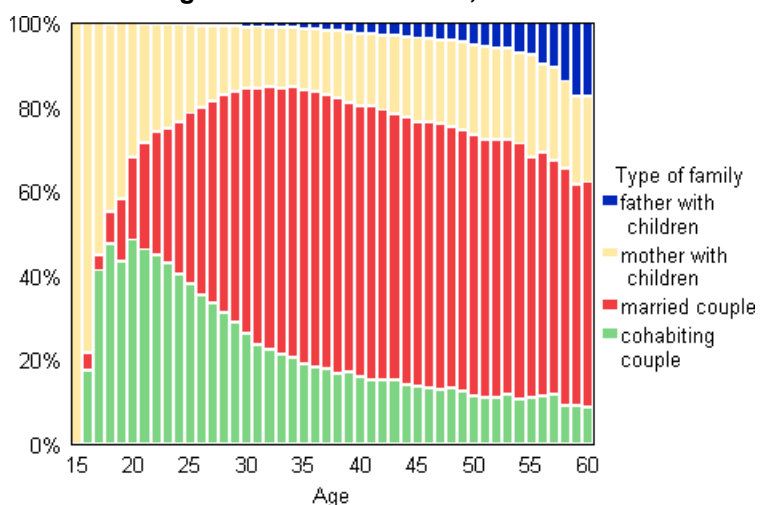


Figure 5B. Families with underage children by type of family and age of mother/single carer father in 2013, relative breakdown



3.2 Number of reconstituted families at a standstill

A reconstituted family refers to a family that has a non-common child under the age of 18, i.e. the child has, in a sense, received a new social parent. The concept is more broadly interpreted in everyday talk: the weekend families born in consequence of diverse family splits are referred to as reconstituted families. However, statistics on families must be compiled according to the child's permanent place of residence. A child cannot be included in two families in the statistics. Divorced fathers and mothers with whom children only stay during weekends and holidays are not included in family statistics unless they have formed a new family.

There are 53,000 reconstituted families representing nine per cent of all families with underage children. The number of reconstituted families has grown slowly since 1990 when the first statistics concerning them were made, but in 2013, their number decreased by 300 families. The fall in the number of reconstituted families is of the same size as in the year before: in 2012 the number of reconstituted families also went down by 300.

Altogether, 50 per cent of the parents of reconstituted families are married to one another and the other 50 per cent cohabit. Usually, the child of a reconstituted family is the mother's and has obtained a new social father. If a common child is born to a reconstituted family, the parents usually marry, but otherwise they mostly cohabit. Families with "your children, my children and our children" living in the same household are still relatively rare, numbering only 848.

Table 6. Reconstituted families 1990–2013

Year	Total	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Reconstituted families as a proportion of families with children, %	Mother's children	Father's children	Common children	Children under 18 in reconstituted families	Non-common children as a proportion of children of all families, %	Children in reconstituted families as a proportion of children of all families, %
1990	44 426	21 808	22 618	6,9	50 713	7 443	30 089	88 245	5,1	7,8
1995	42 460	19 197	23 263	6,6	50 322	7 637	29 242	87 201	5,0	7,6
2000	47 288	21 315	25 973	7,7	58 550	8 541	30 931	98 022	6,0	8,8
2005	52 204	24 722	27 482	8,8	66 228	9 746	32 465	108 439	7,0	10,0
2006	52 920	25 275	27 645	9,0	67 175	10 054	32 817	110 071	7,1	10,2
2007	53 482	25 901	27 581	9,1	67 652	10 254	33 064	110 970	7,2	10,3
2008	53 674	26 415	27 259	9,2	67 463	10 378	33 227	111 068	7,3	10,4
2009	53 584	26 516	27 068	9,2	67 154	10 517	33 016	110 687	7,3	10,4
2010	53 265	26 612	26 653	9,1	66 508	10 417	33 057	109 982	7,2	10,3
2011	53 361	26 698	26 663	9,2	66 423	10 473	33 169	110 065	7,2	10,4
2012	53 018	26 838	26 180	9,2	65 873	10 519	33 263	109 655	7,2	10,4
2013	52 709	26316	26 393	9,2	65 196	10 761	33 611	109 568	7,2	10,4

3.3 The average number of children per family is 1.84

When examining the number of children in families, allowance must be made for the family's stage of life. For example, families which have only had their firstborn are processed as one-child families in statistics, as are also families with only their last-born living at home. Family statistics thus represent a cross-section of the situation at a given moment, i.e. the sizes of families in the country at a given point in time, and not the eventual numbers of children in families. Hence, it is difficult to compare the statistics relating to different points in time because of the uneven age structure of the population.

The clearest long-term change in the number of children in families is the fall in the number and relative proportion of families with at least four children since the post-war period (Table 7). The number of these large families started to go up after the mid-1980s but the growth then petered out at the onset of the 2000s. Over the past decade the number has stayed fairly steady. While at the same time the numbers of families

with one or two children have decreased, the relative proportion of families with at least four children has risen to nearly five per cent. The number of families with at least four children has grown by around 300 from the previous year. At the end of 2013, there were 457 families with at least ten underage children.

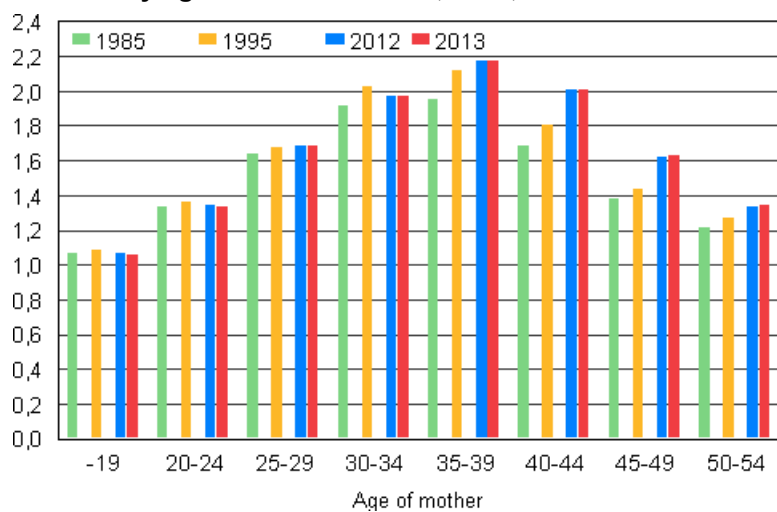
Table 7. Number of children in families with underage children 1950–2013

Year	Families total	Number of children in families				Average number of children aged under 18
		1	2	3	4-	
1950	599 329	234 682	173 092	95 100	96 455	2,24
1960	678 046	253 285	202 408	112 446	109 907	2,27
1970	677 035	287 649	222 276	100 358	66 752	1,99
1980	688 732	333 812	264 944	70 100	19 876	1,69
1990	640 637	286 549	250 317	81 163	22 608	1,77
2000	612 627	268 369	230 758	85 025	28 475	1,82
2005	591 528	255 549	225 879	81 775	28 325	1,83
2008	585 224	253 841	224 508	78 550	28 325	1,83
2009	584 172	254 457	223 777	77 528	28 410	1,83
2010	582 360	254 551	222 596	76 860	28 353	1,83
2011	580 547	253 995	221 643	76 367	28 542	1,83
2012	578 409	252 986	220 806	75 969	28 648	1,83
2013	575 683	250 318	220 656	75 725	28 984	1,84
%						
1950	100,0	39,2	28,9	15,9	16,1	..
1960	100,0	37,4	29,9	16,6	16,2	..
1970	100,0	42,5	32,8	14,8	9,9	..
1980	100,0	48,5	38,5	10,2	2,9	..
1990	100,0	44,7	39,1	12,7	3,5	..
2000	100,0	43,8	37,7	13,9	4,6	..
2005	100,0	43,2	38,2	13,8	4,8	..
2008	100,0	43,4	38,4	13,4	4,8	..
2009	100,0	43,6	38,3	13,3	4,9	..
2010	100,0	43,7	38,2	13,2	4,9	..
2011	100,0	43,8	38,2	13,2	4,9	..
2012	100,0	43,7	38,2	13,1	5,0	..
2013	100,0	43,5	38,3	13,2	5,0	..

The average number of children in a family with underage children is not directly comparable at different points in time, because the sizes of the age groups at various stages of family life vary. The figures should be age-standardised. This does not give exactly unambiguous information either, since childbearing age has continuously risen. In the 2000s, the average number of children in a family with children has remained nearly unchanged.

The recent trend can be seen in Figure 6, which shows the average number of underage children living at home according to the mother's age group. The fact that women giving birth have become older is visible in that mothers aged over 40 have almost the same number of children in each age group as in the previous year and clearly more than in 1995. In turn, mothers aged under 35 have on average roughly the same number of children as in the year before.

Figure 6. Average number of children in families with underage children by age of mother in 1985, 1995, 2012 and 2013

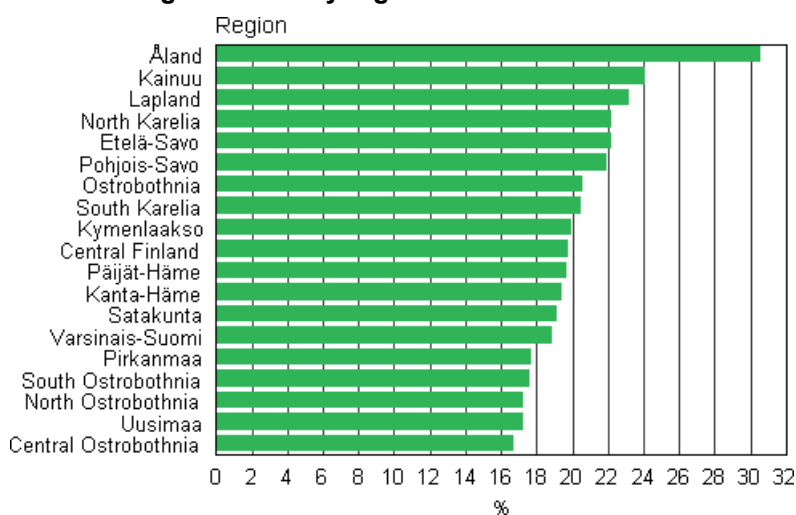


4. Married couple the most common type of family in all regions

4.1 Number of cohabiting families lowest in Central Ostrobothnia

The commonest type of family with children in all regions is one of a married couple although there are also clear differences in this. The differences arise from the prevalence of families of cohabiting couples and one-parent families in the regions. In relative numbers, most cohabiting couples are found in Åland, Kainuu and Lapland. In Åland, 30 per cent and in Kainuu and Lapland, 23 per cent of all families with underage children are families of cohabiting couples. The lowest share of cohabiting families in Finland is found in Central Ostrobothnia, 16 per cent.

Figur 7. Families of cohabiting couples as a proportions of families with underage children by region in 2013

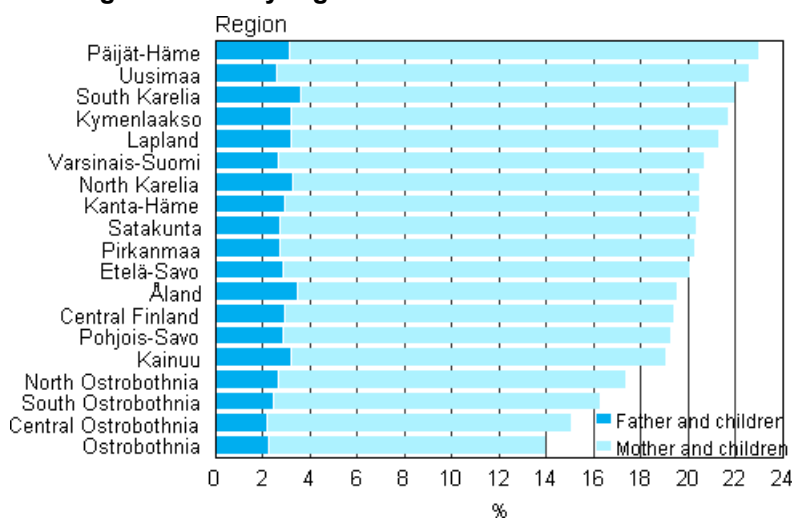


When examining the prevalence of cohabiting couples by municipality, the municipalities of Åland are in the lead. Among municipalities in Mainland Finland, Savukoski holds the lead with 36 per cent of families with underage children cohabiting. In Närpiö and Suomussalmi the respective proportion is 32 per cent and in Luhanka 31 per cent. The municipality in Mainland Finland with the lowest share of six per cent of families of cohabiting couples with children is Luoto.

4.2 One-parent families most common in Päijät-Häme and Uusimaa

There is also clear regional variation in the prevalence of one-parent families. The Ostrobothnian regions differ from other regions in favour of the conventional family (Figure 8). The number of one-parent families is lowest there. The number of one-parent families is highest in Päijät-Häme (23.0 %) and Uusimaa (22.6 %). Lahti puts the share up for Päijät-Häme and Helsinki for Uusimaa.

Figure 8. Proportion of single-parent families of all families with underage children by region in 2013



The regional variation in the proportion of one-parent families with children is due to the different proportions in families of the type mother and children. The proportion of families of the type father and children ranges from two to three per cent in nearly all regions. The shares were biggest in North Karelia (3.3 %), and Åland (3.5 %) and South Karelia (3.7 %).

Examined by municipality in Mainland Finland, the proportions of one-parent families with children are the highest in Helsinki, Hartola, Kemi and Turku (28 %). Åland has the highest figures in the whole of Finland (Sottunga 40%, Kökar 35% and Mariehamn 28 %) but in the case of Sottunga and Kökar it should be borne in mind that in such small municipalities the difference of just a couple of family types can alter the percentage share considerably.

In Mainland Finland, the lowest relative proportions of one-parent families can be found in Luoto and Pedesröre (5 %), and in Åland in Vårdö (7 %).

Luoto could be viewed as the most conventional municipality in terms of family structure, because it has the lowest proportion of one-parent families with children (5%) and the highest proportion of married couples (89 %) in the whole country. Luoto also has the sixth highest average number of 2.70 of underage children living at home per family. Higher figures are reached in Lumijoki (2.97), Perho (2.90) and Sievi (2.88). The average for the whole country is 1.84.

5. Majority of children live in families with two parents

Families with children can also be examined by taking the child as the statistical unit instead of the family. Then the results are slightly different. For example, 61 per cent of the families with underage children are those of married couples, but 66 per cent of all children live in families of married couples, because these families have a higher average number of children than families of cohabiting couples or one-parent families. When the children of cohabiting couples and registered partnerships are included, over 82 per cent of underage children live in two-parent families.

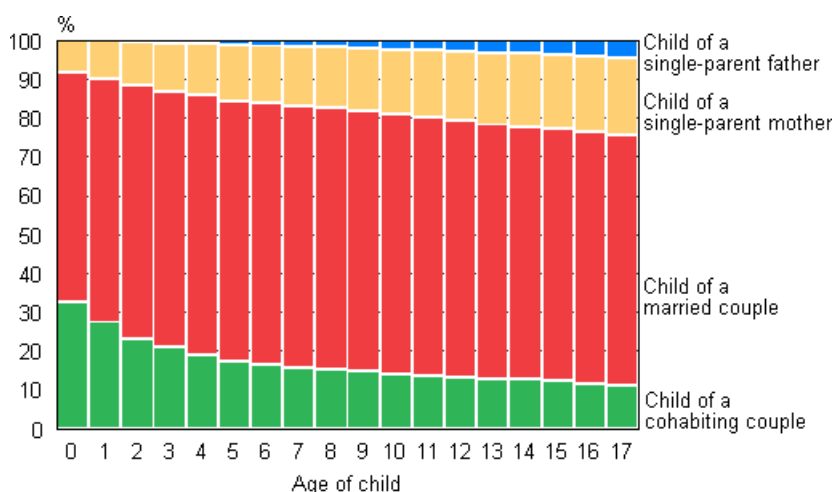
Table 8. Children aged under 18 by type of family in 1985–2013

Year	Total	Married couple	Registered partnership	Cohabiting couple	Mother	Father
1985	1 136 027	959 580	..	61 386	102 413	12 648
1990	1 135 686	916 855	..	91 164	113 184	14 483
1995	1 150 562	858 255	..	125 222	148 706	18 379
2000	1 116 687	777 447	..	156 411	162 544	20 285
2005	1 084 865	727 638	131	172 898	162 875	21 323
2006	1 080 728	721 911	183	175 516	161 834	21 284
2007	1 076 522	716 804	216	176 801	161 184	21 517
2008	1 071 800	713 202	277	175 986	160 730	21 605
2009	1 068 554	708 684	331	175 951	161 755	21 833
2009	1 068 554	708 684	331	175 951	161 755	21 833
2010	1 064 470	704 953	397	175 563	161 427	22 130
2011	1 061 710	701 396	500	175 981	161 575	22 258
2012	1 058 664	697 517	597	176 104	162 035	22 411
2012	1 058 664	697 517	597	176 104	162 035	22 411
2013	1 056 606	691 581	672	178 899	162 836	22 618
Per cent						
1985	100,0	84,5	..	5,4	9,0	1,1
1990	100,0	80,7	..	7,9	10,0	1,3
1995	100,0	74,6	..	10,9	12,9	1,6
2000	100,0	69,6	..	14,0	14,6	1,8
2005	100,0	67,1	0,0	15,9	15,0	2,0
2006	100,0	66,8	0,0	16,2	15,0	2,0
2007	100,0	66,6	0,0	16,4	15,0	2,0
2008	100,0	66,5	0,0	16,4	15,0	2,0
2009	100,0	66,3	0,0	16,5	15,1	2,0
2010	100,0	66,2	0,0	16,5	15,2	2,1
2011	100,0	66,1	0,05	16,6	15,2	2,1
2012	100,0	65,9	0,06	16,6	15,3	2,1
2013	100,0	65,5	0,06	16,9	15,4	2,1

Of all babies aged under one, 92 per cent live with both parents and eight per cent with their mother only (Figure 9). The percentage shares are the same as a decade ago.

The share of children living with their father or mother increases with age. In 2013, one-fifth of children aged 17 lived with the mother only, while a decade ago the share was 18 per cent. Respectively, four per cent lived with the father only, which is the same proportion as ten years earlier.

Figure 9. Children by type of family and age in 2013, relative breakdown



5.1 Three-fourths of children have at least one sibling

Although 43 per cent of families with children had only one child at the end of 2013, only 24 per cent of the children in these families had no siblings. The status of an only child is temporary for many of these children, as the majority of them will have a sibling later on. Some of these children may also have had an older sibling who has already turned 18 or moved away from home.

At the end of 2013, altogether 42 per cent of all children lived with one sibling and 35 per cent of all children had at least two siblings living at home. In 1985, only 27 per cent of all children had at least two siblings at home.

Table 9. Children by number of underage children in the family in 1985–2013

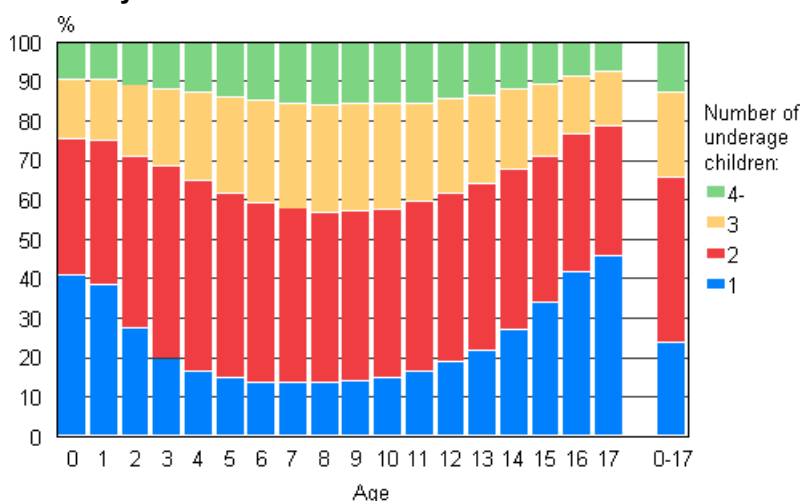
Year	Total	Number of underage children in families			
		1	2	3	4-
1985	1 136 027	306 784	518 206	221 211	89 826
1990	1 135 751	286 529	500 680	243 504	105 038
1995	1 150 562	284 915	484 092	257 283	124 272
2000	1 116 687	268 369	461 516	255 075	131 727
2005	1 084 865	255 549	451 758	245 325	132 233
2006	1 080 728	254 705	451 428	242 382	132 213
2007	1 076 522	254 832	450 088	238 782	132 820
2008	1 071 800	253 841	449 016	235 650	133 293
2009	1 068 554	254 457	447 554	232 584	133 959
2010	1 064 470	254 551	445 192	230 580	134 147
2011	1 061 710	253 995	443 286	229 101	135 328
2012	1 058 664	252 986	441 612	227 907	136 159
2013	1 056 606	250 318	441 312	227 175	137 801
Per cent					
1985	100,0	27,0	45,6	19,5	7,9
1990	100,0	25,2	44,1	21,4	9,2
1995	100,0	24,8	42,1	22,4	10,8
2000	100,0	24,0	41,3	22,8	11,8
2005	100,0	23,6	41,6	22,6	12,2
2006	100,0	23,6	41,8	22,4	12,2
2007	100,0	23,7	41,8	22,2	12,3
2008	100,0	23,7	41,9	22,0	12,4
2009	100,0	23,8	41,9	21,8	12,5
2010	100,0	23,9	41,8	21,7	12,6
2011	100,0	23,9	41,8	21,6	12,7
2012	100,0	23,9	41,7	21,5	12,9
2013	100,0	23,7	41,8	21,5	13,0

The cross-sectional nature of family statistics is clearly illustrated in Figure 10, which shows the children of families by age and number of children in the family. Here all children living at home and aged under 18 are taken into account when determining the status of an only child. Of children aged under one year, 41 per cent are without siblings, i.e. they are firstborns in their families. The proportion of children without siblings, 13 per cent, is the lowest for children aged 7 to 8.

A second child has most likely been born to a family at the latest by the time the firstborn is aged around seven. On the other hand, the older sibling has only on rare occasions reached the age of 18. Since it can be assumed that some of the 7-year-old children will still have a sibling and some of them already have one who has left home, it can be concluded that some ten per cent of children will remain permanently without siblings. The same results are attained when looking at the number of children according to the number of children born to women in the whole country.

Figure 10 indicates that a child's family is at its largest when he/she is aged between 8 and 9. In all, 44 per cent of children of that age live in families with three or more underage children. Their proportion is the same as in the previous year.

Figure 10. Children by age and number of children aged under 18 in the family in 2013

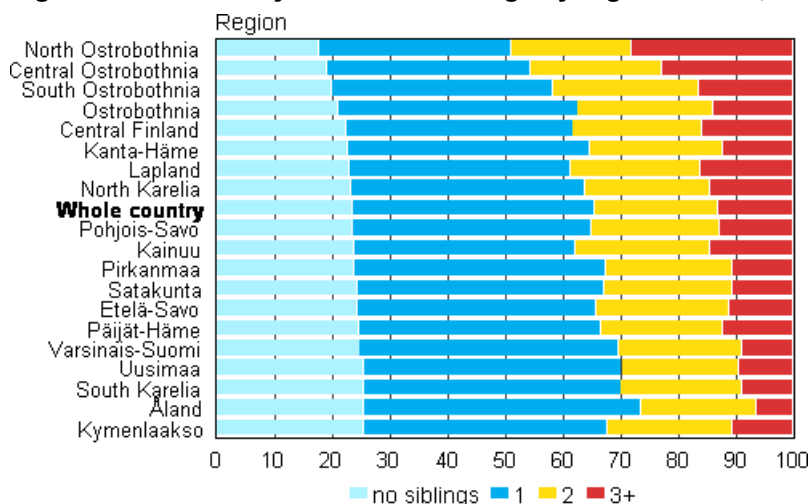


5.2 Children in North Ostrobothnia have most siblings

There are also differences in the numbers of siblings by area. In areas where families are bigger, the proportion of children living with several siblings is naturally larger than in areas of small families. In North and Central Ostrobothnia, over one-fifth of children have three or more siblings aged under 18 living at home. In contrast, the proportion of children living with more than three siblings is under ten per cent in Uusimaa, South Karelia, Varsinais-Suomi and Åland.

North and Central Ostrobothnia also have the lowest proportions of children living without siblings – under 20 per cent in both. More than every fourth child living in Kymenlaakso, Uusimaa, South Karelia and Åland has no siblings living at home.

Figure 11. Children by number of siblings by region in 2013, %



In Finnish municipalities, Lumijoki, Tyrnävä and Luoto (under 10%) have in relative terms the least children without siblings. In relative terms, the most children without siblings are living in Sund (34%), Kökar (32%), Pelkosenniemi and Helsinki (31%).

The number of children of large families living with three or more siblings is in relative terms highest in Sievi (55 %), Ranua (54 %) and Perho (53 %). In addition, over one half of children live in families with at least four children in Lumijärvi, Merijärvi and Pyhäntä. The number of children living with at least three siblings is naturally, in relative terms, highest in municipalities that have the biggest sizes of families with underage children (Section 4.2). In relative terms, the lowest number of children are living with at

least three siblings in Åland's Brändö and Sottunga where there are no families with at least four children. They are followed by Korsnäs, Kustavi, Lumparland and Mariehamn, where the relative share of families with at least four children is under five per cent. In Mainland Finland, the number of children living with at least three siblings is in relative terms lowest in Närpiö, Tervo and Naantali (under 6 %).

5.3 No change in the number of children in reconstituted families

As in the previous year, 110,000 children (10 % of all children) aged under 18 are raised in reconstituted families. Of them, 33,600 are the spouses' common children, that is, born to a family that previously had the mother's and/or the father's children only. Altogether 44 per cent of reconstituted families have had common children born to the family as well. There are 76,000 actual children of reconstituted families (7 % of all children), that is, children who have obtained a new social parent. Of these children, 65,200 were brought into the family by their mother and 10,800 by their father.

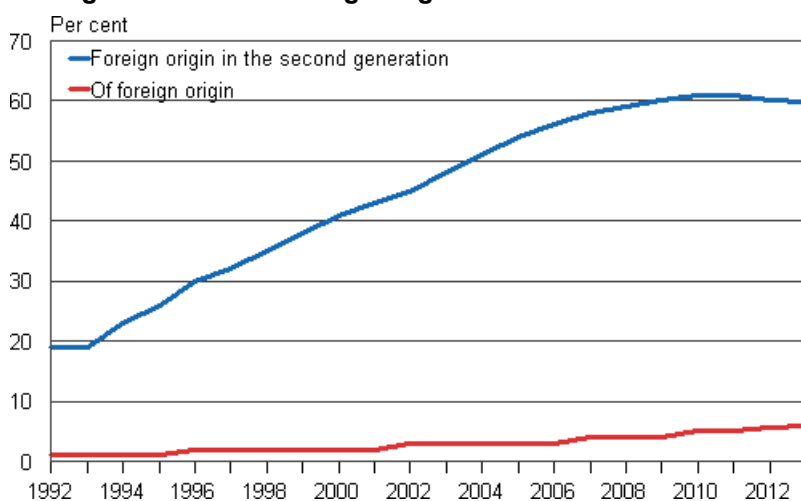
5.4 Six per cent of children are of foreign origin

During 2012, Statistics Finland adopted a new classification of origin. Persons whose at least one parent who was born in Finland are considered to be of Finnish origin. Also, persons whose parents' data are unknown but whose native language is Finnish, Swedish or Sami are considered to be of Finnish origin. Persons whose both parents or only known parent have been born abroad are considered to be of foreign origin. Persons who have been born abroad and whose both parents' data are unknown are also considered to be of foreign origin. Using the origin classification, it is easy to distinguish between first (born abroad) and second (born in Finland) generation Finns with a foreign background. The following looks at all children belonging to the population of Finland.

Based on what is stated above, 64,000 or six per cent of all underage children were of foreign origin at the end of 2013. From 2012, the number of underage children of foreign origin has grown by over five thousand. The number of children of foreign origin has grown nearly seven-fold over two decades.

Until 2003, there were more children of foreign origin in the first generation than in the second generation, but in the following year there were slightly more children of foreign origin in the second generation, 51 per cent. At the end of 2013, there were 60 per cent children of foreign origin in the second generation among children of foreign origin.

Figure 12. Share of children with foreign origin among all children and share of children of foreign origin in the second generation among all children of foreign origin in 1992 to 2013



Forty-five per cent of underage children of foreign origin were under school-age.

6. Number of young people leaving home has remained almost unchanged

It is difficult to get a clear picture of changes in when children leave home, as students were previously not officially considered as permanent residents of their place of study. They were recorded in the population register as living with their parents. In June 1994, an act entered into force entitling everyone to choose their official municipality of residence. The legislative amendment had an effect on migration statistics until the end of the decade, although with less impact towards the end.

Children's leaving home is described below by the number of those with the status of a child in the family. A child of a family can, however, live at home and bring his or her spouse to live with him/her or have a child, whereby the young person forming a family no longer has the status of a child of the parents' family in the statistics but an adult in a family of his/her own. Such living arrangements are very rare in Finland. Between 1985 and 1993, even before the entry into force of the Act on the Municipality of Domicile, there was a steep fall in the percentage of young people with the status of a child. Their share continued to decrease further also after the legislation entered into force, apart for in 2010 when the decline halted. In 2013, the relative share of young people with the status of a child in the age group continued to diminish slightly. In contrast, the number of persons with the status of a child has not been falling consistently in recent years.

Table 10. Young people aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child in 1985–2013

Year	Aged 20 to 24			Living with parents			Those living with parents as proportion of all, %		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1985	377 267	192 738	184 529	203 186	126 280	76 906	53,9	65,5	41,7
1990	343 608	175 039	168 569	165 754	103 971	61 783	48,2	59,4	36,7
1995	305 051	156 008	149 043	126 448	79 642	46 806	41,5	51,0	31,4
2000	327 230	167 084	160 146	109 510	70 895	38 615	33,5	42,4	24,1
2005	333 936	170 710	163 226	96 473	63 875	32 598	28,9	37,4	20,0
2006	332 004	169 860	162 144	91 724	61 060	30 664	27,6	35,9	18,9
2007	327 266	167 344	159 922	88 109	58 520	29 589	26,9	35,0	18,5
2008	325 440	166 488	158 952	86 007	56 819	29 188	26,4	34,1	18,4
2009	324 472	165 988	158 484	85 080	55 871	29 209	26,2	33,7	18,4
2010	327 780	167 817	159 963	85 967	56 185	29 782	26,2	33,5	18,6
2011	332 881	170 256	162 625	85 742	55 810	29 932	25,8	32,8	18,4
2012	339 758	173 775	165 983	85 892	56 027	29 865	25,3	32,2	18,0
2013	340 871	174 276	166 595	85 676	55 532	30 144	25,1	31,9	18,1

Girls leave their childhood home earlier than boys. Today, as many as 68 per cent of girls and 45 per cent of boys have moved away from home by the time they are 20. The percentage is unchanged for girls from the year before, for boys it grew by one percentage point.

Figure 13. Young men aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2013

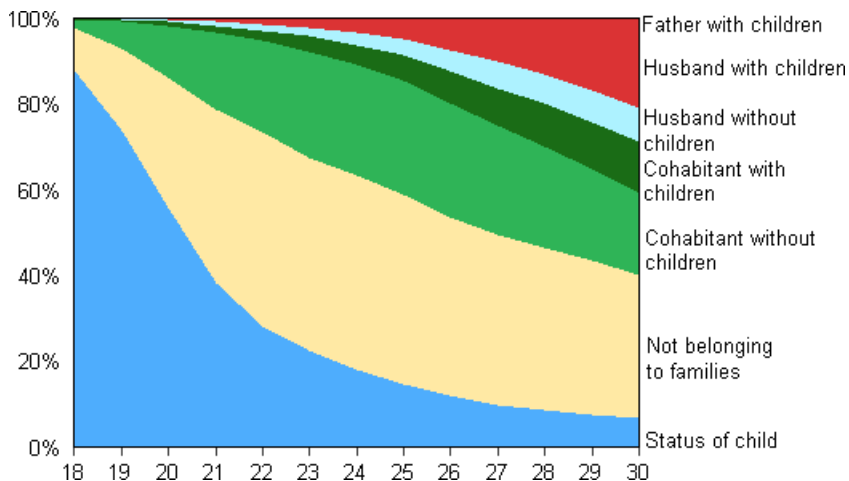
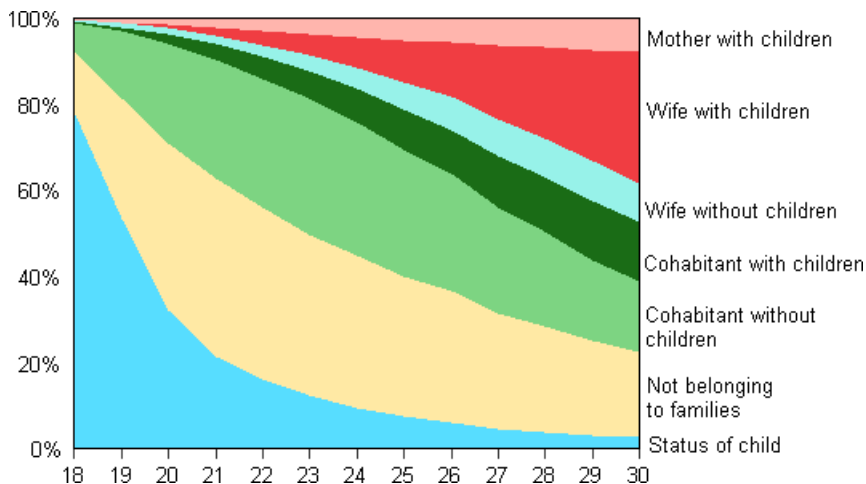


Figure 14. Young women aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2013

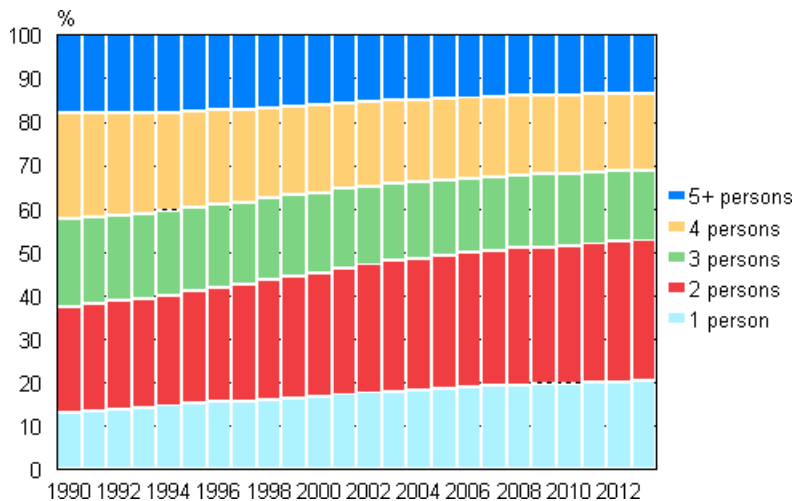


Finland has a total of 56,000 persons who have turned 30 and hold the status of a child in their family. Of them, 43,000 or 77 per cent are men. However, the number of such persons with the status of a child and aged at least 30 has decreased by seven hundred from the previous year.

7. Women live by themselves more often than men

The proportion of those living alone of the total population has gradually grown from 13 per cent two decades ago to today's one fifth. The majority (32 %) of the population live in two-person household-dwelling units. Over one-half of persons aged 57 to 79 live in two-person household-dwelling units. In relative terms, persons aged 66 to 70 live most often in two-person household-dwelling units, over 63 per cent of the age group.

Figure 15. Household-dwelling unit population by size in 1990–2013

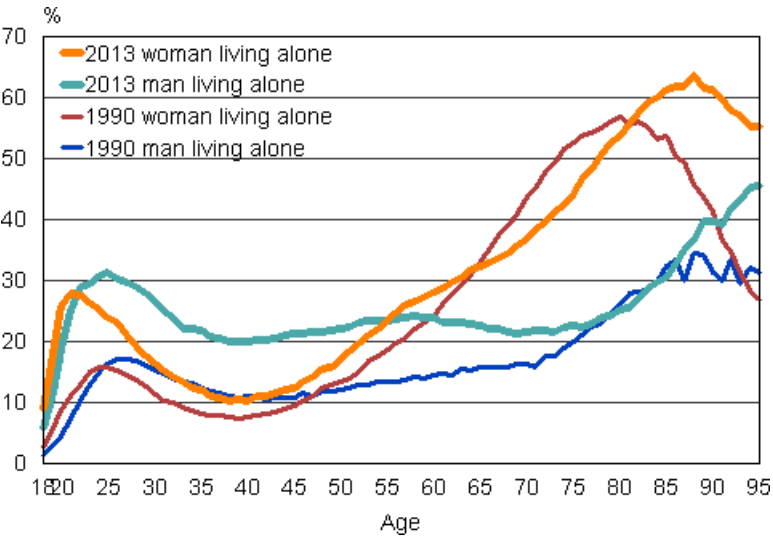


In all, women live by themselves more often than men do. In percentages, 26 per cent of the women and 23 per cent of the men aged over 16 years live alone. The gendered proportional distribution of living alone is somewhat different when examined against age. Changes are the most drastic in the life cycle of women, who live alone when young and most probably again when old. The proportion of women living alone is the lowest when they are aged between 36 and 42; this is when every tenth woman lives alone.

Like young women, young men also live alone. However, living alone does not decrease among men with age as much as among women, but the percentage remains on the same level, around 23 per cent, for men aged slightly over 30 until those aged nearly 80. After this, the proportion of men living alone gets bigger.

Since 1990, living alone among women and men has increased strongly particularly in the youngest age groups but also in the oldest age groups. On the other hand, middle-aged men living alone has become more common. In absolute numbers, women aged 66 and men aged 25 live most alone.

Figure 16. Men and women living alone as a proportion of age group in 1990 and 2013



Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2013

Year	Families total	Family population	Population	Proportion of family population, %	Average size of family
1950	930 572	3 457 474	4 029 803	85,8	3,7
1960	1 036 270	3 855 037	4 446 222	86,7	3,7
1970	1 153 878	3 986 005	4 598 336	86,7	3,5
1980	1 278 102	4 023 091	4 787 778	84,0	3,1
1990	1 365 341	4 101 922	4 998 478	82,1	3,0
2000	1 401 963	4 053 850	5 181 115	78,2	2,9
2005	1 426 002	4 037 753	5 255 580	76,8	2,8
2006	1 431 376	4 039 944	5 276 955	76,6	2,8
2007	1 437 709	4 045 561	5 300 484	76,3	2,8
2008	1 444 386	4 051 662	5 326 314	76,1	2,8
2009	1 450 488	4 059 511	5 351 427	75,9	2,8
2010	1 455 073	4 065 168	5 375 276	75,6	2,8
2011	1 460 570	4 069 930	5 401 267	75,4	2,8
2012	1 465 733	4 075 094	5 426 674	75,1	2,8
2013	1 471 085	4 081 903	5 451 270	74,9	2,8

Appendix table 2. Swedish-speaking families by type and number of children of spouses/parents December 31, 2013

Type of family	Families total	Families with underage children					Persons in families	Status in family: child	
		Total	Number of children aged 17 or under in family					Total	Aged 17 or under
			1	2	3	4-			
Families, total	55 184	20 486	8 410	8 322	2 926	828	153 658	51 040	37 664
Married couple without children	20 967	-	-	-	-	-	41 934	-	-
Married couple with children	15 893	11 668	3 809	5 006	2 174	679	63 394	31 608	23 524
Cohabiting couple without children	5 803	-	-	-	-	-	11 606	-	-
Cohabiting couple with children	4 771	4 283	1 933	1 882	408	60	17 664	8 122	7 180
Mother and children	6 113	3 756	2 142	1 229	305	80	15 217	9 104	5 867
Father and children	1 637	779	526	205	39	9	3 843	2 206	1 093

Appendix table 3. Married couples by order of marriage of man and woman on December 31, 2013

Family type and order of marriage of man	Total	Order of marriage of woman				
		1	2	3	4 -	Unknown
All married couples	960 504	843 599	103 579	10 457	1 436	1 433
1	838 061	783 265	49 808	3 714	493	781
2	107 754	54 441	47 216	5 313	675	109
3	11 250	4 124	5 699	1 220	197	10
4 -	1 482	468	739	204	70	1
Unknown	1 957	1 301	117	6	1	532
Married couple with children	525 933	451 899	64 631	7 338	1 084	981
1	450 989	420 767	27 011	2 341	344	526
2	64 956	27 723	32 766	3 879	520	68
3	7 540	2 236	4 189	944	162	9
4 -	1 057	262	567	170	57	1
Unknown	1 391	911	98	4	1	377
Married couple with children	434 571	391 700	38 948	3 119	352	452
1	387 072	362 498	22 797	1 373	149	255
2	42 798	26 718	14 450	1 434	155	41
3	3 710	1 888	1 510	276	35	1
4 -	425	206	172	34	13	-
Unknown	566	390	19	2	-	155

Appendix table 4. Families by language of spouses/parents on December 31, 2013

Language of wife/mother	Total	Language of man/father									
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Chinese	English	Somali	Other or unknown	Family without a father
All families	1 471 085	1 185 929	75 544	11 980	6 963	178	1 716	5 543	1 487	32 635	149 110
Finnish	1 289 195	1 113 618	24 738	1 477	1 174	85	144	4 213	97	13 164	130 485
Swedish	73 514	18 496	47 434	46	51	9	7	362	11	985	6 113
Russian	23 573	8 224	351	9 726	588	2	10	77	2	825	3 768
Estonian	11 246	3 097	195	250	4 885	-	3	38	1	303	2 474
Thai	4 665	3 917	233	8	14	68	1	14	-	46	364
Chinese	2 931	1 052	60	9	7	-	1 445	29	2	104	223
English	2 550	1 470	152	9	7	-	9	387	2	217	297
Somali	2 443	36	3	1	2	-	2	5	1 279	19	1 096
Other or unknown	30 013	7 957	741	271	74	11	62	338	23	16 246	4 290
Family without a mother	30 955	28 062	1 637	183	161	3	33	80	70	726	-

Appendix table 5. Families with underage children by language of parents on December 31, 2013

Language of mother	Total	Language of father									Family without a father
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Somali	Arabic	Chinese	Other or unknown	
All families	575 683	414 091	26 121	5 706	3 621	76	1 189	2 281	823	19 623	102 152
Finnish	487 378	381 300	8 552	474	497	36	56	752	56	7 919	87 736
Swedish	27 159	6 703	15 951	14	24	6	6	44	5	650	3 756
Russian	12 292	3 409	171	4 840	311	1	2	35	2	444	3 077
Estonian	6 530	1 323	94	122	2 633	-	1	21	2	151	2 183
Thai	2 299	1 810	109	2	5	26	-	4	1	20	322
Somali	2 100	17	2	1	2	-	1 064	3	2	11	998
Arabic	1 805	67	4	1	-	-	7	1 232	-	89	405
Chinese	1 461	505	31	1	1	-	-	-	701	49	173
Other or unknown	18 496	4 409	428	138	27	4	9	100	36	9 843	3 502
Family without a mother	16 163	14 548	779	113	121	3	44	90	18	447	-

Appendix table 6. Families by citizenship of spouses/parents on December 31, 2013

Citizenship of wife/mother	Total	Citizenship of man/father											Family without a father
		Finland	Estonia	Russia	Thailand	China	Sweden	Somalia	Iraq	India	Viet Nam	Other or unknown	
All families	1 471 085	1 275 574	7 336	6 204	140	1 269	2 803	691	1 118	1 084	547	25 209	149 110
Finland	1 385 671	1 222 171	1 272	1 675	78	202	2 336	189	455	228	190	15 765	141 110
Estonia	11 191	2 746	5 400	141	-	3	14	-	6	6	1	378	2 496
Russia	10 018	3 919	240	4 180	-	6	9	-	1	7	2	352	1 302
Thailand	4 296	3 881	10	3	55	-	5	-	-	-	2	23	317
China	2 195	950	7	6	-	1 015	4	1	-	7	5	75	125
Sweden	1 933	1 297	-	-	-	2	309	3	7	1	3	35	276
Somalia	1 357	247	1	-	-	2	4	447	2	1	-	17	636
Iraq	1 080	286	2	-	-	-	-	-	574	-	-	13	205
India	981	139	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	794	-	13	30
Viet Nam	979	443	3	2	2	5	4	-	-	2	314	16	188
Other or unknown	20 429	9 421	234	117	4	18	42	6	42	32	4	8 084	2 425
Family without a mother	30 955	30 074	167	80	1	16	72	45	30	6	26	438	-

Appendix table 7. Families with underage children by citizenship of parents on December 31, 2013

Citizenship of mother	Total	Citizenship of father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Estonia	Russia	Thailand	Somalia	China	Sweden	Iraq	India	Turkey		
All families with children	575 683	448 641	3 930	2 926	58	530	609	1 130	782	670	910	13 345	102 152
Finland	528 260	421 649	578	828	37	124	105	971	282	104	545	7 948	95 089
Estonia	6 722	1 252	2 956	64	-	-	2	7	3	1	7	201	2 229
Russia	4 925	1 582	123	1 936	-	-	-	4	-	5	8	159	1 108
Thailand	2 115	1 800	4	1	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	285
Somalia	1 179	201	1	-	-	369	2	3	2	-	-	12	589
China	1 073	448	2	1	-	-	482	1	-	1	-	29	109
Sweden	898	587	-	-	-	2	1	65	2	1	-	18	222
Iraq	845	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	-	7	179
India	658	81	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	540	-	6	29
Turkey	657	279	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	306	9	60
Other or unknown	12 188	4 997	140	49	1	2	7	24	28	14	29	4 644	2 253
Family without a mother	16 163	15 543	126	47	1	33	10	52	25	4	15	307	-

Appendix table 8. Families by country of birth of spouses/parents on December 31, 2013

Country of birth of wife/mother	Total	Country of birth of man/father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Former USSR	Estonia	Sweden	Thailand	China	Somalia	Former Yugoslavia	Iraq	Russia		
All families	1 471 085	1 249 042	12 250	6 853	9 675	228	1 577	1 454	2 436	2 125	853	35 482	149 110
Finland	1 348 836	1 182 611	1 679	946	8 670	131	131	105	421	325	149	19 324	134 344
Former USSR	23 112	8 472	8 738	893	82	-	8	1	24	23	266	891	3 714
Estonia	10 954	2 445	826	4 569	32	2	5	-	13	7	30	585	2 440
Sweden	10 903	8 482	12	8	372	-	1	1	10	7	1	248	1 761
Thailand	4 765	4 165	11	11	47	71	-	-	2	3	-	80	375
China	2 786	1 052	8	7	17	-	1 344	2	-	-	3	144	209
Somalia	2 382	36	-	2	-	-	2	1 229	1	5	-	38	1 069
Former Yugoslavia	2 342	155	3	1	1	-	-	1	1 629	6	-	178	368
Iraq	2 099	44	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	1 533	-	97	418
Russia	2 095	903	393	58	5	-	3	-	3	2	356	102	270
Other or unknown	29 856	11 311	370	206	171	20	58	45	284	156	43	13 050	4 142
Family without a mother	30 955	29 366	210	149	277	4	24	69	48	58	5	745	-

Appendix table 9. Families with underage children by country of birth of parents on December 31, 2013

Country of birth of mother	Total	Country of birth of father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Former USSR	Sweden	Estonia	Thailand	Somalia	Former Yugoslavia	Iraq	China	Vietnam		
All families with children	575 683	433 174	5 477	5 968	3 677	97	1 165	1 608	1 512	766	716	19 371	102 152
Finland	505 733	399 752	584	5 327	388	57	59	191	153	52	49	9 563	89 558
Former USSR	11 416	3 443	3 981	47	404	-	1	18	16	4	1	604	2 897
Sweden	7 514	5 495	7	227	3	-	1	5	4	1	-	163	1 608
Estonia	6 734	1 107	414	19	2 642	1	-	7	5	2	1	336	2 200
Thailand	2 350	1 922	3	24	4	27	-	1	3	-	4	30	332
Somalia	2 057	18	-	-	2	-	1 029	1	4	2	-	27	974
Former Yugoslavia	1 648	77	3	-	-	-	-	1 132	4	-	-	113	319
Iraq	1 612	18	-	1	-	-	1	1	1 175	-	-	62	354
China	1 411	507	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	667	10	47	169
Viet Nam	1 228	196	-	4	2	6	1	-	-	8	610	21	380
Other or unknown	17 817	5 580	368	87	110	3	30	222	105	15	11	7 925	3 361
Family without a mother	16 163	15 059	115	224	121	3	43	30	43	15	30	480	-

Appendix table 10. Families by type of family and number of children aged 17 or under living at home on December 31, 2013

Type of family	Number of children aged 0–17 living at home					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 -
Families, total	575 683	250 318	220 656	75 725	18 581	10 403
Married couple with children	347 817	125 002	144 543	55 314	14 056	8 902
Registered partnership	447	262	150	30	5	-
Cohabiting couple with children	109 104	55 864	40 148	10 343	2 199	550
Mother with children	102 152	58 179	31 69	9 210	2 172	900
Father with children	16 163	11 011	4 124	828	149	51
Relative proportion, %						
Families total	100.0	43.5	38.3	13.2	3.2	1.8
Married couple with children	100.0	35.9	41.6	15.9	4.0	2.6
Registered partnership	100.0	58.6	33.6	6.7	1.1	0.0
Cohabiting couple with children	100.0	51.2	36.8	9.5	2.0	0.5
Mother with children	100.0	57.0	31.0	9.0	2.1	0.9
Father with children	100.0	68.1	25.5	5.1	0.9	0.3

Appendix table 11. Families with underage children by number of children aged under 18 and family type on December 31, 2013

Children under the age of 18	Total	Married couples	Registered partnerships	Cohabiting couples	Mother and children	Father and children
Total	575 683	347 817	447	109 104	102 152	16 163
1	250 318	125 002	262	55 864	58 179	11 011
2	220 656	144 543	150	40 148	31 691	4 124
3	75 725	55 314	30	10 343	9 210	828
4	18 581	14 056	5	2 199	2 172	149
5	5 311	4 233	-	424	615	39
6	2 131	1 847	-	98	180	6
7	1 243	1 160	-	20	61	2
8	738	704	-	6	26	2
9	523	505	-	2	14	2
10	290	287	-	-	3	-
11	102	101	-	-	1	-
12	47	47	-	-	-	-
13	14	14	-	-	-	-
14	4	4	-	-	-	-

Appendix table 12. Reconstituted families by family composition and number of children on December 31, 2013

Number of children	Total	Families' children are					
		Only mother's	Only father's	Mother's and father's	Mother's and common	Father's and common	Mother's, father's and common
All reconstituted families	52 709	24 140	3 201	1 943	20 359	2 218	848
1	18 458	16 055	2 403	-	-	-	-
2	18 556	6 661	674	830	9 344	1 047	-
3	10 662	1 212	110	657	7 611	792	280
4	3 712	174	11	332	2 616	279	300
5	937	25	2	88	580	64	178
6-	384	13	1	36	208	36	90
Married couple	26 316	9 403	1 311	737	12 887	1 412	566
1	7 391	6 383	1 008	-	-	-	-
2	8 977	2 473	251	346	5 328	579	-
3	6 449	461	41	237	5 003	533	174
4	2 517	73	8	114	1 911	209	202
5	682	7	2	29	462	56	126
6-	300	6	1	11	183	35	64
Cohabiting couple	26 393	14 737	1 890	1 206	7 472	806	282
1	11 067	9 672	1 395	-	-	-	-
2	9 579	4 188	423	484	4 016	468	-
3	4 213	751	69	420	2 608	259	106
4	1 195	101	3	218	705	70	98
5	255	18	-	59	118	8	52
6-	84	7	-	25	25	1	26

Appendix table 13. Families by age group of children and type of family on December 31, 2013

Families with children belonging to the age group	Total	Family type					
		Two-parent families			Single-parent families		
		Total	Marriage ¹⁾	Consensual union	Total	Mother with children	Father with children
0-2	157 752	141 203	96 775	44 428	16 549	16 049	500
0-3	195 800	172 800	120 408	52 392	23 000	22 071	929
0-6	289 448	247 107	177 967	69 140	42 341	39 483	2 858
0-16	548 953	438 771	332 707	106 064	110 182	95 817	14 365
0-17	575 683	457 368	348 264	109 104	118 315	102 152	16 163
0-24	666 461	520 453	402 768	117 685	146 008	122 438	23 570
0-29	685 374	533 172	414 312	118 860	152 202	126 765	25 437
0-79	735 143	555 078	435 038	120 040	180 065	149 110	30 955
3-4	116 846	100 803	77 388	23 415	16 043	14 983	1 060
3-6	198 021	167 216	129 086	38 130	30 805	28 315	2 490
5-6	114 383	96 096	76 735	19 361	18 287	16 619	1 668
5-14	367 282	290 544	231 939	58 605	76 738	66 458	10 280
7-8	112 846	93 369	75 860	17 509	19 477	17 342	2 135
7-10	191 958	155 980	126 196	29 784	35 978	31 690	4 288
7-12	254 046	203 072	163 987	39 085	50 974	44 437	6 537
7-15	339 904	265 644	214 826	50 818	74 260	63 493	10 767
7-17	395 473	304 667	247 089	57 578	90 806	76 597	14 209
9-12	188 656	150 460	123 111	27 349	38 196	33 083	5 113
13-15	152 873	118 020	98 384	19 636	34 853	29 270	5 583
16-17	110 608	83 688	70 990	12 698	26 920	22 107	4 813
18-20	114 964	87 023	75 248	11 775	27 941	21 935	6 006
18-24	154 985	115 488	100 214	15 274	39 497	30 271	9 226
18-29	175 309	129 281	112 673	16 608	46 028	34 881	11 147
21-24	53 150	39 230	34 763	4 467	13 920	10 178	3 742
25-29	25 263	17 717	16 073	1 644	7 546	5 368	2 178
30-34	12 993	8 524	7 884	640	4 469	3 131	1 338
35-39	8 843	5 288	5 000	288	3 555	2 648	907
40-49	15 892	7 191	6 917	274	8 701	6 952	1 749
50-	15 683	3 212	3 099	113	12 471	10 662	1 809

1) Incl. registered partnerships.

Appendix table 14. Children aged 0–24 by type of family, adopted children in families by age on December 31, 2013

Age	Children of all families	Married couple with children	Registered partnership with children	Cohabiting couple with children ²⁾	Child of single parent mother	Child of single parent father	Adopted children	Reconstituted family ¹⁾		
								Mother's barn	Father's barn	Common child
0	58 059	34 332	88	18 804	4 768	67	26	607	1	4 502
1	59 657	37 305	78	16 348	5 775	151	80	349	17	4 420
2	60 209	39 008	84	13 992	6 814	311	93	621	46	4 165
3	61 502	40 513	53	12 832	7 628	476	176	1 179	84	3 805
4	61 009	40 779	44	11 518	8 036	632	194	1 642	139	3 360
5	60 297	40 429	34	10 394	8 624	816	244	2 341	246	2 889
6	59 679	40 245	42	9 723	8 742	927	212	2 928	317	2 457
7	59 903	40 301	30	9 404	9 061	1 107	252	3 428	504	2 076
8	58 485	39 418	35	8 848	9 045	1 139	296	4 020	547	1 717
9	58 634	39 200	33	8 601	9 454	1 346	387	4 411	674	1 359
10	57 474	38 434	34	8 092	9 524	1 390	371	4 734	747	1 089
11	56 413	37 462	20	7 740	9 717	1 474	408	5 012	808	771
12	56 801	37 420	22	7 539	10 146	1 674	342	5 283	886	485
13	57 382	37 500	16	7 355	10 585	1 926	321	5 457	1 060	255
14	57 965	37 540	20	7 452	10 905	2 048	316	5 768	1 099	143
15	57 155	37 032	11	6 958	11 019	2 135	249	5 776	1 116	72
16	58 305	37 586	13	6 802	11 505	2 399	250	5 926	1 233	28
17	57 677	37 077	15	6 497	11 488	2 600	245	5 714	1 237	18
18	53 555	35 081	14	5 774	10 175	2 511	186	1 705	455	17
19	42 307	28 163	3	4 096	7 850	2 195	146	1 138	357	13
20	29 114	19 203	5	2 758	5 451	1 697	112	.	.	.
21	20 417	13 440	3	1 841	3 826	1 307	88	.	.	.
22	14 956	9 864	1	1 233	2 781	1 077	69	.	.	.
23	11 987	7 918	-	948	2 251	870	69	.	.	.
24	9 202	6 028	1	671	1 831	671	54	.	.	.
0-6	420 412	272 611	423	93 611	50 387	3 380	1 025	9 667	850	25 598
0-17	1 056 606	691 581	672	178 899	162 836	22 618	4 462	65 196	10 761	33 611
0-24	1 238 144	811 278	699	196 220	197 001	32 946	5 186	.	.	.

1) Reconstituted family = A family with children where not all the children under the age of 18 are the spouses' common children.

2) Includes also children who are born to a cohabiting couple at the end of the year and the father has not yet acknowledged the child.

Appendix table 15. Children by age and number of children in the family living at home aged 17 or under on December 31, 2013

Age	Number of children aged 17 or under in family					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 -
0-17	1 056 606	250 318	441 312	227 175	74 324	63 477
0	58 059	23 525	20 113	8 822	3 000	2 599
1	59 657	22 691	21 802	9 217	3 167	2 780
2	60 209	16 242	26 311	10 889	3 702	3 065
3	61 502	11 996	29 855	12 138	4 113	3 400
4	61 009	9 804	29 479	13 709	4 395	3 622
5	60 297	8 725	28 344	14 686	4 662	3 880
6	59 679	7 966	27 175	15 479	4 923	4 136
7	59 903	7 928	26 483	16 051	5 111	4 330
8	58 485	7 760	25 222	15 974	5 176	4 353
9	58 634	8 075	25 141	16 006	5 045	4 367
10	57 474	8 417	24 487	15 337	5 002	4 231
11	56 413	9 203	24 199	14 103	4 835	4 073
12	56 801	10 551	24 223	13 676	4 438	3 913
13	57 382	12 404	24 193	12 802	4 254	3 729
14	57 965	15 505	23 676	11 569	3 861	3 354
15	57 155	19 213	21 251	10 315	3 403	2 973
16	58 305	24 214	20 193	8 560	2 802	2 536
17	57 677	26 099	19 165	7 842	2 435	2 136
Relative proportion, %						
0-17	100.0	23.7	41.8	21.5	7.0	6.0
0	100.0	40.5	34.6	15.2	5.2	4.5
1	100.0	38.0	36.5	15.4	5.3	4.7
2	100.0	27.0	43.7	18.1	6.1	5.1
3	100.0	19.5	48.5	19.7	6.7	5.5
4	100.0	16.1	48.3	22.5	7.2	5.9
5	100.0	14.5	47.0	24.4	7.7	6.4
6	100.0	13.3	45.5	25.9	8.2	6.9
7	100.0	13.2	44.2	26.8	8.5	7.2
8	100.0	13.3	43.1	27.3	8.9	7.4
9	100.0	13.8	42.9	27.3	8.6	7.4
10	100.0	14.6	42.6	26.7	8.7	7.4
11	100.0	16.3	42.9	25.0	8.6	7.2
12	100.0	18.6	42.6	24.1	7.8	6.9
13	100.0	21.6	42.2	22.3	7.4	6.5
14	100.0	26.7	40.8	20.0	6.7	5.8
15	100.0	33.6	37.2	18.0	6.0	5.2
16	100.0	41.5	34.6	14.7	4.8	4.3
17	100.0	45.3	33.2	13.6	4.2	3.7

Appendix table 16. Men with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2013

Age of man	Type of family						
	Total	Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Father and children	Registered partnership
Age groups total	1 321 573	525 933	434 571	208 264	120 040	30 955	1 810
- 19	3 198	96	36	2 827	232	2	5
20 - 24	44 886	2 712	2 765	34 705	4 596	80	28
25 - 29	84 811	10 014	17 806	41 892	14 522	471	106
30 - 34	114 169	13 236	50 249	26 874	22 405	1 237	168
35 - 39	121 779	9 986	72 958	14 072	22 060	2 437	266
40 - 44	113 324	9 251	72 683	9 209	18 160	3 774	247
45 - 49	130 158	16 956	78 231	11 427	17 415	5 801	328
50 - 54	130 132	36 297	62 795	13 912	11 136	5 700	292
55 - 59	127 884	66 209	36 370	15 638	5 726	3 797	144
60 - 64	132 545	93 303	18 805	15 525	2 454	2 339	119
65 - 69	125 451	100 991	10 508	11 409	915	1 570	58
70 - 74	79 940	68 439	4 811	5 470	248	937	35
75 - 79	58 920	51 357	3 399	3 220	109	822	13
80 - 84	35 789	31 362	2 074	1 389	42	922	-
85 -	18 587	15 724	1 081	695	20	1 066	1
Relative proportion, %							
Total	100.0	39.8	32.9	15.8	9.1	2.3	0.1
- 19	100.0	3.0	1.1	88.4	7.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	100.0	6.0	6.2	77.3	10.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	100.0	11.8	21.0	49.4	17.1	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	100.0	11.6	44.0	23.5	19.6	1.1	0.1
35 - 39	100.0	8.2	59.9	11.6	18.1	2.0	0.2
40 - 44	100.0	8.2	64.1	8.1	16.0	3.3	0.2
45 - 49	100.0	13.0	60.1	8.8	13.4	4.5	0.3
50 - 54	100.0	27.9	48.3	10.7	8.6	4.4	0.2
55 - 59	100.0	51.8	28.4	12.2	4.5	3.0	0.1
60 - 64	100.0	70.4	14.2	11.7	1.9	1.8	0.1
65 - 69	100.0	80.5	8.4	9.1	0.7	1.3	0.0
70 - 74	100.0	85.6	6.0	6.8	0.3	1.2	0.0
75 - 79	100.0	87.2	5.8	5.5	0.2	1.4	0.0
80 - 84	100.0	87.6	5.8	3.9	0.1	2.6	0.0
85 -	100.0	84.6	5.8	3.7	0.1	5.7	0.0

Appendix table 17. Women with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2013

Age of woman	Type of family						
	Family type total	Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Mother and children	Registered partnership
Age groups total	1 440 532	525 933	434 571	208 264	120 040	149 110	2 614
- 19	8 466	363	132	6 974	488	500	9
20 - 24	70 912	4 961	5 844	47 056	8 166	4 803	82
25 - 29	110 797	13 540	28 369	39 736	18 732	10 177	243
30 - 34	135 866	12 891	63 962	20 366	23 412	14 751	484
35 - 39	141 125	8 753	80 700	9 879	22 063	19 239	491
40 - 44	132 105	9 544	74 641	7 842	17 819	21 874	385
45 - 49	149 965	21 482	75 526	11 401	15 696	25 471	389
50 - 54	143 806	48 418	53 362	14 887	8 434	18 476	229
55 - 59	134 340	79 375	25 627	16 356	3 536	9 309	137
60 - 64	130 148	97 805	11 832	14 569	1 118	4 739	85
65 - 69	117 030	96 161	6 701	10 063	336	3 722	47
70 - 74	72 326	60 993	3 576	4 689	118	2 928	22
75 - 79	50 215	41 215	2 477	2 706	68	3 740	9
80 - 84	28 699	21 895	1 326	1 117	39	4 321	1
85 -	14 732	8 537	496	623	15	5 060	1
Relative proportion, %							
Age groups total	100.0	36.5	30.2	14.5	8.3	10.4	0.2
- 19	100.0	4.3	1.6	82.4	5.8	5.9	0.1
20 - 24	100.0	7.0	8.2	66.4	11.5	6.8	0.1
25 - 29	100.0	12.2	25.6	35.9	16.9	9.2	0.2
30 - 34	100.0	9.5	47.1	15.0	17.2	10.9	0.4
35 - 39	100.0	6.2	57.2	7.0	15.6	13.6	0.3
40 - 44	100.0	7.2	56.5	5.9	13.5	16.6	0.3
45 - 49	100.0	14.3	50.4	7.6	10.5	17.0	0.3
50 - 54	100.0	33.7	37.1	10.4	5.9	12.8	0.2
55 - 59	100.0	59.1	19.1	12.2	2.6	6.9	0.1
60 - 64	100.0	75.1	9.1	11.2	0.9	3.6	0.1
65 - 69	100.0	82.2	5.7	8.6	0.3	3.2	0.0
70 - 74	100.0	84.3	4.9	6.5	0.2	4.0	0.0
75 - 79	100.0	82.1	4.9	5.4	0.1	7.4	0.0
80 - 84	100.0	76.3	4.6	3.9	0.1	15.1	0.0
85 -	100.0	57.9	3.4	4.2	0.1	34.3	0.0

Quality description, families 2013

1. Relevance of statistical information

The basic data file derives from the population information system of the Central Population Register and covers the population permanently resident in Finland on 31 December 2013.

The Population Register Centre and local register offices maintain Finland's Population Information System. 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 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 include also family statistics. Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure define the Population Statistics unit as the producer of family statistics (Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure, TK-00-621-14).

Concepts

In the family statistics **children** comprise the following persons living with their parents:

- biological children;
- adopted children;
- biological children and adopted children of one of the spouses.

Foster children and children in the care of the family are not classified as children.

The definition of child has changed since 1990. A child is now defined as a person who lives with his or her parents irrespective of his or her marital status, unless the person has a spouse or children who live in the same household-dwelling unit. In 1990 only unmarried persons were counted as children. So while in 1990 widowed or divorced persons living with their parents were classified as not belonging to families, since 1992 they have been regarded as members of the family.

A **cohabiting couple** is defined as two spouseless adults of different sex aged 18 and over and occupying the same dwelling on a permanent basis, provided their age difference is less than 16 years and they are not siblings. In case the couple has a common child these specifications do not apply. Same-sex persons living together are not inferred as cohabiting couples. Only registered partnerships are recorded in the statistics.

A **dwelling** refers to a room or a suite of rooms which is intended for year-round habitation; is furnished with a kitchen, kitchenette or cooking area; and has a floor area of at least 7 square metres. Every dwelling must have its own entrance. A single-family house may be entered through an enclosed porch or veranda. If a dwelling is entered through the premises of another dwelling, it is not regarded as a separate dwelling but the two constitute one dwelling.

The **dwelling population** comprises those persons who, according to the Population information system of the Population Register Centre, resided permanently in dwellings at 31 December. Persons permanently institutionalised, living in residential homes and abroad and homeless people are not included in the dwelling population. Likewise, persons living in buildings classified as residential homes, whose living quarters do not meet the definition of dwelling, are not included.

The basic family population differs from the dwelling population in that it also includes those living in residential homes.

A **family** consists of a married or cohabiting couple or persons in a registered partnership and their children living together; or either of the parents and his or her children living together; or a married or cohabiting couple and persons in a registered partnership without children.

Starting from 1 March 2002, same-sex couples have been able to register their partnerships.

Persons living in the household-dwelling unit who are not members of the nuclear family are not included in the family population, even if they are related, unless they form their own family. Brothers and sisters or cousins living together are not a family and do not belong to the family population. The same applies to people who live alone or with a person of the same sex.

Families living in residential homes are included in the family population. In contrast, persons who live in institutions are not included.

A family can consist of no more than two successive generations. If the household-dwelling unit comprises more than two generations, the family is formed starting from the youngest generation. This means, for example, that a mother-in-law or father-in-law living with their child's family will not be included in the family population unless they live together with their spouse, in which case the old couple form their own family.

A family with underage children refers to a family which has at least one child aged under 18 living at home.

Family members are grouped by family status as follows:

- ~ spouse, no children;
- ~ spouse with children;
- ~ cohabiting partner, no children;
- ~ cohabiting partner with children;
- ~ partner in a registered partnership, no children;
- ~ partner in a registered partnership with children;
- ~ father/mother without spouse;
- ~ child.

In the family statistics children comprise all persons, regardless of age, who live with their parents, or the spouse's biological or adopted children, but not foster children or children in the care of the family.

A **family with underage children** is a family comprising at least one child aged under 18 living at home.

A **household-dwelling unit** consists of the permanent occupants of a dwelling. Persons who, according to the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre, are institutionalised, homeless, abroad, or registered as unknown, do not constitute household-dwelling units. Additionally, persons living in buildings classified as residential homes do not form household-dwelling units if their living quarters do not meet the definition of a dwelling.

When tabulating registered partnerships together with married or cohabiting couples, **husband** refers to the older partner of the registered couple.

The number of children refers to the number of children who are living at home and have the status of a child.

The number of children in families with underage children refers to the number of children aged under 18 living at home.

In a **reconstituted family**, a child aged under 18 is a child of only one of the spouses. Not all the children aged under 18 in the family are common children.

A **spouse** refers to either a married or cohabiting partner or one of the partners of a registered partnership, unless otherwise indicated in the context.

Families are grouped into the following **family types**:

- ~ married couple without children;
- ~ married couple without children; ~ cohabiting couple without children;
- ~ married couple with children;
- ~ cohabiting couple with children;
- ~ registered male couple without children;
- ~ registered male couple with children;
- ~ registered female couple without children;
- ~ registered female couple with children;
- ~ mother with children;
- ~ father with children.

A married or cohabiting couple without children refers to a couple who has never had any children or whose children no longer live with their parents. 'Cohabiting couple with children' contains couples who have common children and also couples whose children are not common.

For reasons of data protection, those living in registered partnerships are grouped together with married persons in municipal tables.

When tabulating registered partnerships together with married or cohabiting couples, **wife** refers to the younger partner of the registered couple.

A man with a family is a married or cohabiting partner, a father with children and both partners of a registered male couple.

A woman with a family is a married or cohabiting partner, a mother with children and both partners of a registered female couple.

2. Methodological description of survey

The computer program classifies persons on the basis of their permanent place of residence code into household-dwelling units. The record of each person permanently residing in the dwelling includes the personal identification codes of his or her parents, spouse and children. By comparing them the program forms the families.

Before 1990, cohabiting couples were solely inferred with the help of common children. Since year 1992 inferences have been made using a revised program. After joining married couples in the household-dwelling units, this program identifies as cohabiting partners persons who live in the same dwelling, do not have a spouse, are aged 18 or over, and are of the opposite sex, provided that they are not siblings and their age difference is not more than 15 years. These rules do not apply to cohabiting couples with common children.

According to the former concepts, a sole-supporter mother with whom a man of suitable age is residing will be classified as a cohabiting couple. Likewise, the daughter of a family and a man of suitable age possibly residing with the family now form a cohabiting couple.

The inference of families is made difficult by the fact that the population information system is unable to distinguish between subtenants and the rest of the family. According to the reliability study of the 1990 census, there were less than 20,000 subtenants in Finland at that time and nothing indicated that the amount would be growing. Hence, any inferences where the subtenant is identified as the cohabiting partner of the landlord/lady cannot amount to any considerable number, as the precondition is that the subtenant is of a suitable age and a different sex from the spouseless landlord/lady.

If there is more than one suitable candidate, the program selects the person closest in age. If there are more than four persons without a spouse, the program does not classify them as cohabiting couples.

Families are not formed from institutionalised persons.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

Family statisticians in Finland are privileged in that they have access to a population information system in which each person has, besides his or her personal identification code, also a domicile code, which tells the dwelling where he or she lives. Family statistics can be compiled from the entire population on an annual basis and quickly without burdening people with costly enquiries. Besides Finland, Denmark is the only other country where this is possible.

The inference of families from the population information system causes problems, mainly in two respects:

1. Only persons who are registered as domiciled in the same dwelling can be linked as a family.

2. Cohabiting couples (marriage-like relationship) will have to be inferred.

1. According to international concept definitions, the family can also be formed on the basis of the official place of residence, as is done in Finland. However, the families where one of the spouses is registered as domiciled in another locality, due to work, for example, will not be entered in the statistics as complete although he or she spends the weekends and vacations with the rest of the family. Likewise, a couple may reside together, although one of them is still registered as domiciled in some other place, with his or her previous spouse, for example.

In Finland the majority of people do, however, live in the place where they are registered as domiciled. 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 the 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 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. 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.

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 913 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 2013. 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 2010 and 2012.

Unlike before, students may register as domiciled in the locality where they are studying thanks to the Municipality of Residence Act. The Act came into effect in 1994.

2. Inferring a marriage-like relationship from the population information system is more problematic. One alternative is not to enter childless cohabiting couples in the statistics at all and to link cohabiting couples only with the help of common children. But since statistics are supposed to give as truthful a picture of

society as possible, we will surely get closer to the truth by inferring cohabiting couples on the basis of a common address than by leaving them out of the statistics altogether.

The program is also bound to infer non-existing cohabiting couples. On the other hand, it does not classify as cohabiting couples persons aged under 18, nor does it classify those whose age difference is over 15 years as such. The number of cohabiting couples inferred with the help of the program is, however, very close to the figures obtained by interview surveys conducted before the inference was started.

In 1989 cohabiting couples were obtained by a separate interview survey. The interview focused on persons, not families. The question was only posed to persons whose marital status was 'not married'. On the basis of the sample, it was estimated that there were 372,000 cohabiting persons aged 15-64 in Finland. In the family statistics for the following year 370,000 persons were classified on the basis of their addresses as cohabiting persons aged 18-64. However, some of these persons had the marital status 'married'. According to the samples, the number of cohabiting persons grew at an annual rate of some 20,000 at the end of the 1980s.

By taking into consideration the differences in age limits and the importance of the marital status in the inference of cohabiting couples, it may be observed that, by inference, the number of cohabiting couples is slightly smaller than the real situation measured by samples. The inference of cohabiting couples does, however, convey a good enough picture of the family structure in Finnish society. Hence it helps us to monitor the trend in families and to examine different types of families as larger groups. Certain caution should, however, be exercised in making unit-level inferences on the basis of these couples.

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. Where necessary, statistics at the turn of year can also be produced with the municipality division before the unification.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The first family statistics are available from the 1950 and 1960 population censuses. From 1970 onwards population censuses have been conducted every five years. In addition, family data have been published in the years 1977, 1978, 1982, 1984 and 1987. Since 1992 family statistics have been compiled yearly. The Families publication has been produced yearly from 1994.

From 1980 to 1989, a yearly review based on a sample of around 10,000 persons was conducted on those living in consensual union in connection with the Labour Force Survey.

From 1870 to 1930 a population census based on person questionnaires was made in major towns every ten years. Some information about household-dwelling units is available from these censuses.

Basic family data are available in electronic form by municipality or with larger regional divisions than municipality in Statistics Finland's free Stat Fin -online service on the Internet at:

http://www.stat.fi/tup/tilastotietokannat/index_en.html

General information and long time series on the families of the whole country can be obtained from the home page of Families at: http://www.stat.fi/til/perh/index_en.html

The chargeable information service contains more specified information about the families by sub-area of municipality, for example. More information about the service can be found at:

http://www.stat.fi/tup/tilastotietokannat/index_en.html

More information about Statistics Finland's chargeable services is available at:

http://www.stat.fi/tup/tilastotietokannat/index_en.html

6. Comparability of statistics

Family data are not fully comparable before and after 1990, when cohabiting couples were first concluded on the basis of their living together. For the Families publication, family distributions, inclusive of cohabiting couples without common children, were estimated using the sample surveys for the whole country for the years 1960 and 1970. The figures for 1980 and 1985 were extracted from the original data with the new classification. Inclusion of cohabiting couples in the statistics increases the number of families and at the same time decreases the number of one-parent families, because some of these parents are cohabiting with their new spouses.

The fact that the marital status of the person classified with the status of a child has not been limited after 1990 also increases the number of families. For example a divorced person who comes back to live with his or her mother forms a family with the mother, while earlier the mother and the child were recorded as being outside the family population.

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

The figures of demographic family statistics differ somewhat from the family figures of population censuses. In these census statistics the concept is household-dwelling population, whereby the families whose dwellings do not fulfil the criteria for a dwelling are excluded from statistic on family.

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