

Changes in marital status 2007

Marriages on the increase, number of divorces unchanged

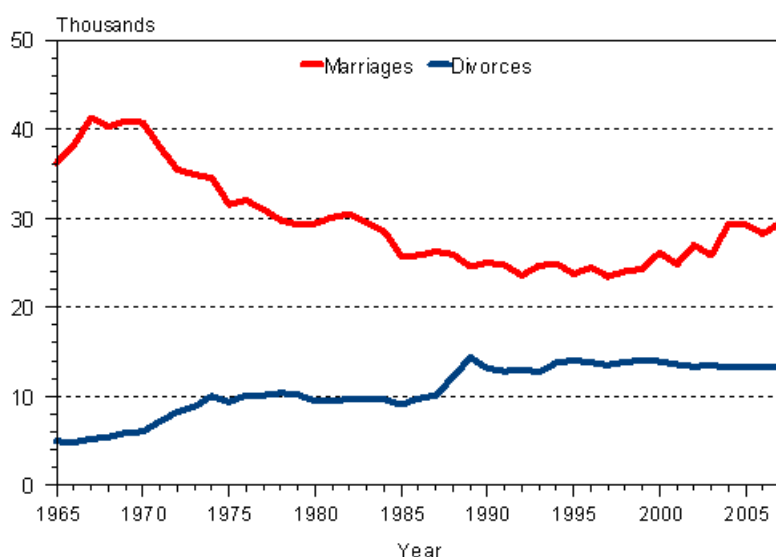
According to Statistics Finland's data on population changes, 29,497 marriages were entered into in Finland in 2007, which is 1,261 more than in the year before. In 2006, the number of new marriages was 28,236. The number of marriages entered into has varied rather strongly from year to year in the 2000s.

In 2007, the average age of women who entered into their first marriage was 29.9 years and that of men 32.3 years. In the year before, the corresponding figure for women was 29.7 and that for men 32.1 years.

In 2007, 13,224 marriages ended in divorce, which is 31 fewer than one year previously. In 2006, the number of divorces granted was 13,255. During the past few years the number of divorces has changed very little from year to year.

In 2007, the number of registered same-sex partnerships was 213. Of them, 93 were male couples and 120 female couples. In 2006, a total of 191 same-sex partnerships were registered. A total of 67 registered same-sex partnerships ended in divorce. Of them, 22 were of male couples and 45 of female couples. In 2006, a total of 30 registered same-sex partnerships ended in divorce.

Marriages and divorces 1965–2007



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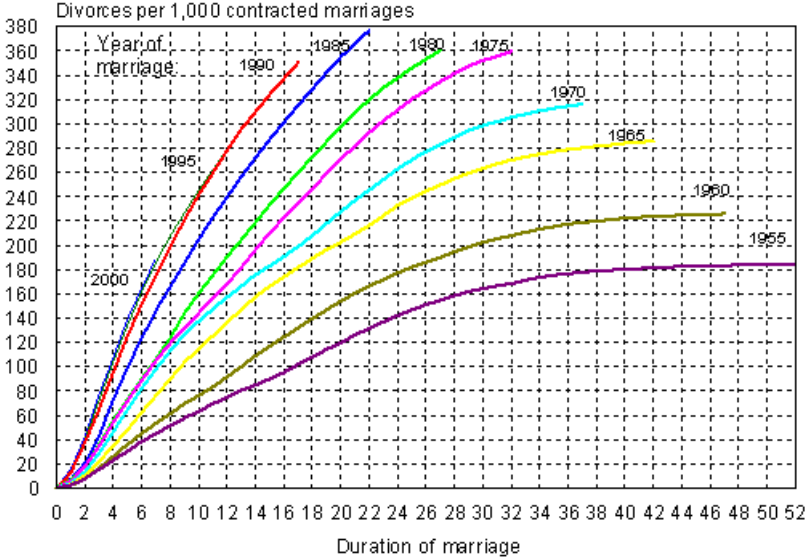
Marriages and divorces 1965 - 2007

Corrected on 15 August 2011. The correction is indicated in red. Was previously 4,954.

| Year | Changes in marital status | |
|------|---------------------------|----------|
| | Marriages | Divorces |
| 1965 | 36214 | 4594 |
| 1966 | 38252 | 4856 |
| 1967 | 41273 | 5209 |
| 1968 | 40251 | 5416 |
| 1969 | 40910 | 5895 |
| 1970 | 40730 | 6044 |
| 1971 | 37925 | 7175 |
| 1972 | 35467 | 8254 |
| 1973 | 34883 | 8831 |
| 1974 | 34533 | 10019 |
| 1975 | 31547 | 9358 |
| 1976 | 32004 | 10125 |
| 1977 | 30966 | 10107 |
| 1978 | 29760 | 10369 |
| 1979 | 29277 | 10191 |
| 1980 | 29388 | 9464 |
| 1981 | 30100 | 9497 |
| 1982 | 30459 | 9705 |
| 1983 | 29474 | 9770 |
| 1984 | 28550 | 9652 |
| 1985 | 25751 | 9064 |
| 1986 | 25820 | 9742 |
| 1987 | 26259 | 10110 |
| 1988 | 25933 | 12146 |
| 1989 | 24569 | 14365 |
| 1990 | 24997 | 13127 |
| 1991 | 24732 | 12820 |
| 1992 | 23560 | 12949 |
| 1993 | 24660 | 12753 |
| 1994 | 24898 | 13751 |
| 1995 | 23737 | 14025 |
| 1996 | 24464 | 13795 |
| 1997 | 23444 | 13507 |
| 1998 | 24023 | 13848 |
| 1999 | 24271 | 14030 |
| 2000 | 26150 | 13913 |
| 2001 | 24830 | 13568 |
| 2002 | 26969 | 13336 |
| 2003 | 25815 | 13475 |
| 2004 | 29342 | 13234 |
| 2005 | 29283 | 13383 |
| 2006 | 28236 | 13255 |
| 2007 | 29497 | 13224 |

Figures

Accumulated divorces by the end of 2007 from marriages entered into in different years



Quality description, changes in marital status

1. Relevance of statistical information

The main source used when producing Finnish population statistics is the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre. Changes in the data on the vital events of the resident population are updated into the Population Information System continuously by local population register authorities. From 1975 Statistics Finland has obtained population data from the Population Register Centre.

The last population registration was carried out in Finland on 1 January 1989. After that the Population Information System has been updated by notifications of changes. The data stored in the Population Information System are specified in the Population Information Act (11 June 1993/507).

Statistics Finland's function is to compile statistics on conditions in society (Statistics Finland Act of 24 January 1992/48). These also include demographic statistics. Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure defines the Population Statistics unit as the producer of demographic statistics (Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure, TK-00-669-05).

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

Divorces

The divorce statistics are based on data on granted decrees of divorce transmitted to the Population Information System by district courts. The statistics also include cases where a permanent resident of Finland is granted a divorce by a foreign court. If the divorce is granted abroad, it must be reported to the register keeper for registration of divorce. Exceptions are divorces granted to Finnish citizens in Sweden, on which the Swedish register keeper notifies the Finnish counterpart directly.

A divorce granted to a Finnish citizen abroad usually requires validation by the Helsinki Court of Appeal before registration. Divorce decisions given in the Nordic Countries and in the EU countries as of 1 March 2001 can be registered without validation.

As of 1980 'divorces' refer to the divorces of females permanently resident in Finland, unless otherwise indicated.

The amendment to the Marriage Act (411/1987), effective from the first of January 1988, simplified divorce proceedings. Divorce figures began to rise towards the end of 1988, when the first divorces (after a reconsideration period of six months) became effective under the new legislation. The Marriage Act no longer has regulations on "cancellation of marriage" or "nullification of marriage". Before the new act came into force in 1988 these were in separate groups, now among divorces.

The key figures defined below can be calculated for women and men, although they are defined to be calculated for women only.

The tables of the publication show ratios describing the divorce rate. Not all of these ratios have a fixed name. The footnotes to the tables indicate the mean population of the part of the population used for dividing the number of cases each time. In the following only those ratios in the tables are defined that

have a fixed name. The crude divorce rate refers to the number of divorces per 1,000 of the mean population. The age-specific divorce rate indicates the number of divorced women per 1,000 married women of the mean population in the age group in question. The total divorce rate is an index calculated from the divorces granted in one year. Ratios are calculated between the numbers of marriages contracted in different years and ending in divorce and the numbers of all marriages contracted the same year, respectively. For example, for couples divorced in 2007, a ratio is calculated between those married for 30 years and all couples married in 1977; between those married for 29 years and all couples married in 1978; and so on. The sum of these ratios, expressed per hundred, is the total divorce rate. It is interpreted indicating the percentage of marriages that would end in divorce if the divorce rate of the reference year remained the same during the entire marriage (Recent demographic developments in Europe, Council of Europe 1991). It can be shown that total divorce rate may receive values higher than 100. Hence it does not express the probability of divorce.

Marital status

The marital status of a person refers to the status according to the Finnish Marriage Code (234/29). It should be noted that cohabiting is not a marital status. People representing all marital status categories may be cohabiting, including those who are still officially married.

Current divorce regulations no longer recognize the concept of legal separation. Those persons who are legally separated on the basis of the old divorce provisions prior to 1 January 1988 and still living apart have been slotted under married persons in the statistics.

The marital status classification is as follows: unmarried, married, divorced, widowed, partner in a registered partnership, dissolved registered partnership, widowed after a registered partnership.

Marriages

‘Marriages’ refer to marriages contracted by females permanently resident in Finland, unless otherwise indicated. The number of males and females who contracted marriage is not equal because the number of marriages contracted between females permanently resident in Finland and males living permanently abroad differs from the number of marriages contracted between males permanently resident in Finland and females living permanently abroad. The key figures defined below can be calculated for women and men, although they are defined to be calculated for women only.

The tables of the publication show ratios describing the marriage rate. Not all of these ratios have a fixed name. The footnotes to the tables indicate the mean population of the part of the population used for dividing the number of cases each time. In the following only those ratios in the tables are defined that have a fixed name. The crude marriage rate refers to married women per 1,000 of the mean population. The age-specific marriage rate indicates the number of married women per 1,000 non-married women and women not in registered partnership of the mean population in the age group in question. The crude remarriage rate refers to the number of second or higher order marriages contracted by women per 1,000 previously married women of the mean population. The age-specific remarriage rate is calculated using the same principle as for the age-specific marriage rate.

The total marriage rate describes the proportion of women (generally per 100 or 1,000 persons) that contract marriage in their lives, on condition that none of them die and that the marriage rate in the pertinent cohort remains constant throughout the period when these women belong to the age groups of 15 to 49 years. It is computed by adding up the age-specific marriage rates of first marriages in the whole age period. Differing from the definition above, the age-specific marriage rate is here calculated in proportion to those having contracted marriage per all women of the age group.

Registered partnership

“Registered partnership” refers to registered partnership of two persons of the same sex aged 18 or over (Act on Registered Partnerships of 9 Nov. 2001/950). Partnership is registered by an authority entitled to perform civil marriage ceremonies. Registered partnership is dissolved when one partner dies or is declared dead, or when it is dissolved by court order.

2. Methodological description of survey

Each parish in the Evangelical-Lutheran and Greek Orthodox churches maintains a population register; in addition, the register office of each jurisdictional district maintains a register of the members of other religious bodies and of those with no religious affiliations. Data recorded in the population registers of the jurisdictional districts and parishes are transferred daily to Population Register Centre to be updated in the Population Information System. Statistics Finland receives the updated data on vital events in machine-language format on a weekly basis.

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

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

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

After abolishment of yearly checking of domicile registers (January 1) in 1989 the Population Information System has been maintained only by notifications of changes to population information. Their correctness is determined by a reliability survey made on the addresses in the Population Information System.

The Population Register Centre charges Statistics Finland with the task of conducting yearly a sample survey on correctness of address information. Around 11,000 people are asked whether their address in the Population Information System is correct. In the 2007 survey, the address was correct for 98.8 per cent of the respondents.

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

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

Final vital statistics are published yearly in May to June, except for those on stillbirths, which are released in September. Since 1999 the regional division used has been that of the first day of the following year. Thus the municipalities that unite on the first day of the new year are already combined in the statistics on the last day of the previous year. Information on the vital statistics of the united municipalities before the unification is available from 2003 onwards.

Preliminary population data by municipality are available by month. In addition, the publication Quarterly Population Statistics containing preliminary data is released always at the end of the month following the previous quarter.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

Basic population data are available in electronic form by municipality or with larger regional divisions than municipality in Statistics Finland's free Statistical Database on the internet.

The chargeable information service contains more specified information about the population by sub-area of municipality, for example.

The Altika statistical service also includes municipality-specific population data from 1975 onwards.

6. Comparability of statistics

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

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

Population data by municipality are available in electronic form in the Altika information service from 1975 onwards. The population time series in the free “Väestö” online service begin from the year 1980 or 1987. Vital statistics time series for the whole country is available from 1749.

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

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

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Source: Population and Cause of Death Statistics. Statistics Finland