

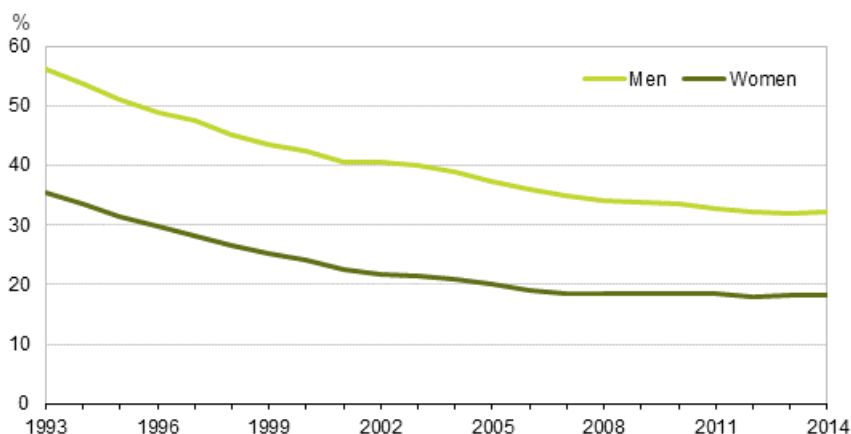
Families 2014

Annual review

Young people leave childhood home later

According to Statistics Finland's family statistics, the share of young people aged 20 to 24 living at home has fallen clearly in the past twenty years, but in recent years, the share has evened out to around one-quarter. Young people leaving their childhood home is described by the number of persons aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child in the family. In 2014, the relative share of young people with the status of a child in the age group even grew. The growing share of young people with the status of a child is probably connected to them leaving home later in life and moving back home.

Young people aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child in 1993 to 2014



In 1995, as many as 42 per cent of those aged 20 to 24 had the status of a child, but at the end of 2014, the share was just 25 per cent. Young women become independent and move earlier from their childhood home than young men. Nowadays, nearly one-third of men still live with their parents at the age of 20 to 24, while only 18 per cent of women have the status of a child at that age. Six per cent of men aged 30 have the status of a child in their family, three per cent of women.

In June 1994, an act entered into force entitling everyone to choose their official municipality of residence. The act enabled students to move officially to their location of study. Between 1985 and 1993, even before the entry into force of the Act on the Municipality of Domicile, the share of young people aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child fell from 54 to 46 per cent. After the legislation entered into force, their share

diminished even further. Data on the number of persons with the status of a child are not available for all years before 1993. The uniform time series is from 1993 onwards.

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1. Average number of family members is 2.8 persons

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 underage 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 2014, there were 1,474,000 families in Finland. Their number grew by 2,600 from the year before. The increase is nearly 2,800 lower than in the previous year.

Altogether 75 per cent of the Finnish population belong to a family. The proportion decreased by 0.3 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 2,100 during 2014. The country's total population increased by 20,500 persons. At the end of 2014, the average size of a family in Finland was 2.8 persons.

Table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2014

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
2014	1 473 666	4 084 001	5 471 753	74,6	2,8

The commonest family type in Finland is still a married couple without children, making up 36 per cent of all families in 2014. 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 2014, 29 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 4,800 from the previous year, whereas from 2005 to 2006 the figure still 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 still 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.

"Mother and children" families represent 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 1950–2014

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
2014	1 473 666	527 238	429 811	121 499	211 673	149 668	31 342	991	1 444
%									
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
2014	100,0	35,8	29,2	8,2	14,4	10,2	2,1	0,1	0,1

1) Families of the type "registered couple with children" numbered 550 in 2014.

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 For women aged 29, the commonest family type is “married couple with children”

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 30.7. “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. Just 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 than for women. 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 2014 (families with father and children by age of father)

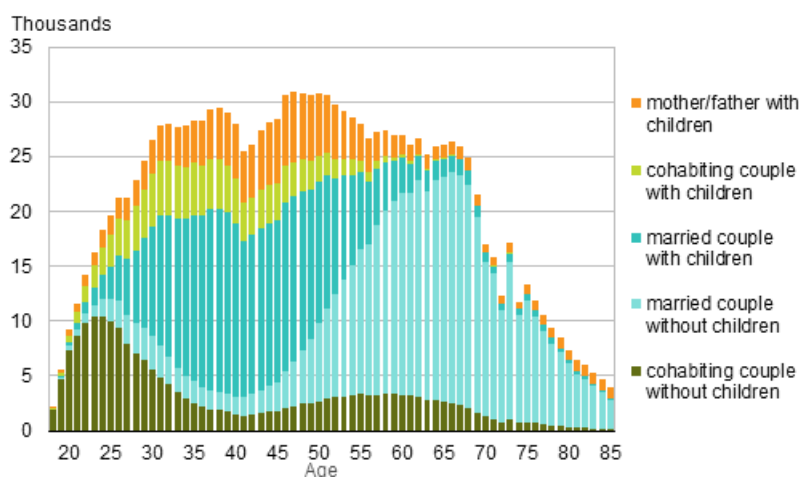
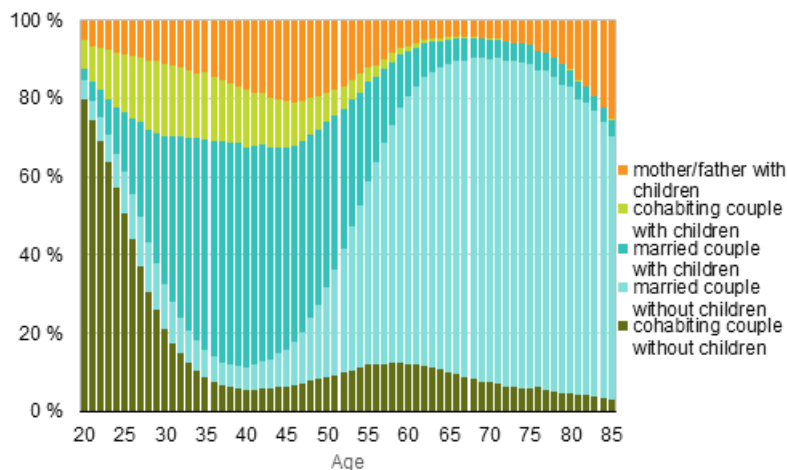


Figure 1B. Families by type and age of wife/mother in 2014 (families with father and children by age of father), relative breakdown

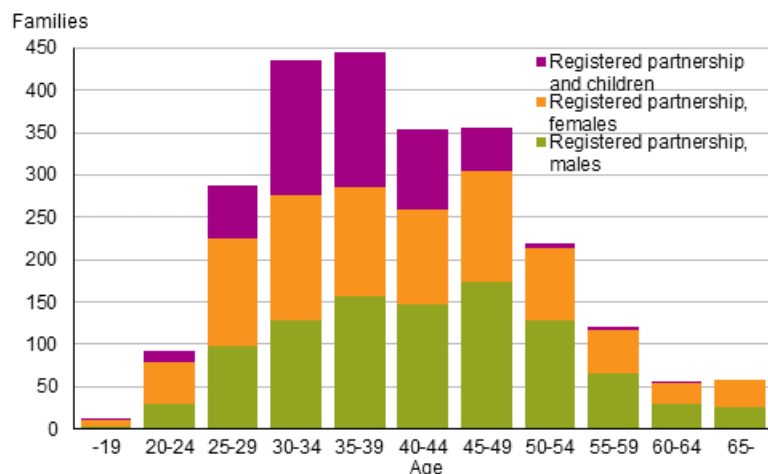


1.2 Average age difference of registered partners 5.7 years

At the end of 2014, there were 991 male couples and 1,444 female couples in a registered partnership, which is a total of 223 couples more than in 2013. 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 in 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 2014



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 3.4 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, 4.7 years. The proportion of partners of the same age is lower for registered couples (8.5%) than for married ones (12.6%). The age difference is at least 20 years for 3.5 per cent of registered couples, while only 0.4 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 (7.5%) clearly more often than for female couples (0.8%).

1.3 Cohabitation typical for young women without children

Up to the age of 40, 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 23 per cent of all families. Of the families consisting of spouses living together, 26 per cent are cohabiting couples.

In 81 per cent of all married couples both spouses are married for the first time. In 68 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 75 per cent.

1.4 Different marital statuses of mothers and fathers in one-parent families

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 is 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 2014

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 17 or under	Mother and children	Mother and children aged 17 or under
Unmarried	74,9	73,9	78,6	78,6	20,2	28,0	32,9	41,4
Married	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5	13,1	14,9	10,3	12,5
Divorced	22,6	21,6	20,4	19,9	51,1	52,2	42,8	43,4
Widowed	1,8	3,9	0,5	1,0	15,6	4,9	14,0	2,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	211 632	211 592	121 491	121 477	31 331	16 426	149 489	102 955

Mothers and fathers in one-parent families differ in their marital status. More than one-half of the fathers and 43 per cent of the mothers are divorced. Nearly one-third of the mothers are unmarried and around one-fifth of the fathers. 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: there are more widows and more persons representing all other marital status groups. It is noteworthy that relatively more single-supporter fathers than single-supporter 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. As many as 41 per cent of single-supporter mothers are unmarried; some having been single supporters from the outset but a large number as the result of dissolved cohabitation.

2. Four per cent of families entirely foreign-language speaking

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. 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 3.5 per cent of all families. Families where both of the spouses or the only parent are foreign-language speakers number 55,600, which equals four 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 3,945 higher than that of Finnish and Swedish-speaking couples.

Altogether, 28,800 Finnish or Swedish-speaking men are married to or cohabiting with a foreign-language speaking woman. The corresponding figure for women is 22,800. Marriages with foreign-language speakers have increased by 2,300.

Table 4. Families speaking Finnish, Swedish or other language in 1990–2014

Man/woman finnish speaking or foreign speaking	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014
Finnish speaking man and finnish speaking woman	1 088 742	1 081 473	1 089 232	1 105 316	1 114 828	1 113 618	1 109 685
Finnish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	16 544	16 876	17 394	17 904	18 337	18 496	18 500
Finnish speaking woman and swedish speaking man	22 734	22 822	23 445	24 218	24 552	24 738	24 753
Finnish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	4 020	7 636	11 094	16 062	21 772	25 753	26 997
Finnish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	5 951	8 679	10 236	13 181	17 441	20 354	21 290
Finnish speaking mother/father	162 209	174 554	174 861	166 741	161 302	158 547	158 414
Swedish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	53 348	50 845	49 198	48 190	47 881	47 434	47 198
Swedish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	300	483	655	982	1 434	1 735	1 803
Swedish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	410	597	678	943	1 261	1 471	1 537
Swedish speaking mother/father	8 489	8 871	8 609	8 147	7 953	7 750	7 867
Foreign speaking man and foreign speaking woman	1 832	7 425	11 668	16 944	27 638	37 375	40 893

Man/woman finnish speaking or foreign speaking	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014
Foreign speaking mother/father	762	2 709	4 893	7 374	10 674	13 768	14 729

2.1 Majority of foreign-language families are Russian speakers

The largest foreign-language group in Finland is made up of Russian speakers. At the end of 2014, there were 14,300 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 12,600. The number of Russian-speaking families is 648 higher than in the year before.

The number of Russian-speaking one-parent families is 4,100, which is 15 per cent of all Russian-speaking families. The number has grown by one hundred from the year before. Among Russian-speakers, one-parent families are clearly more common than one-parent families are of all one-parent families (12%). Of Russian-speaking one-parent families, 96 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 2014, the number of such couples has risen by 500. In 1990, there were only 300 Russian-speaking couples in Finland, today their number has gone up to 10,300.

The second most common language combination in Russian-speaking families is a Finnish-speaking husband and a Russian-speaking wife (8,400). 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 Families of two foreign spouses more common than families of a Finnish woman or man and a foreign spouse

In only six per cent (82,300 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 4,500. 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. In 2013, the most common combination in families of foreign citizens was still one where the husband is a Finnish citizen and the wife a foreign citizen. In 2014, families of two foreign spouses have become the most common family types of families of foreign citizens, though with a narrow margin. Now the number of families formed by two foreign spouses is 24,750 (Figure 3). No distinction is made between married and cohabiting couples in these statistics.

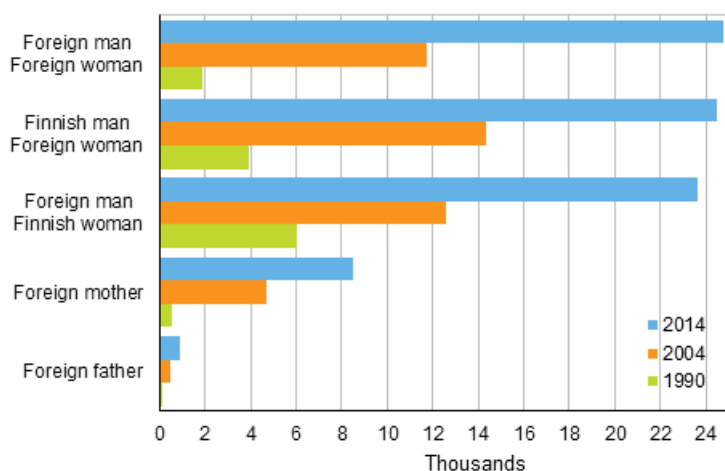
In families where at least one of the spouses or the only parent is a foreign citizen, the largest group of foreign citizens is families with Estonian citizens, 14,100. In turn, families of Russian citizens numbered 12,100.

Entirely foreign families, i.e. families where the only parent or both spouses are foreign citizens, total 34,100. There were 5,400 families where the only parent or both spouses are Russian citizens at the end of 2014. There were 8,800 entirely Estonian families of which 30 per cent were families consisting of mother and children only. The number of Estonian families increased by 700 from the year before.

Families of two Somali citizens or with one Somali parent numbered 1,150. The number of these families grew by 22 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 2,700 families where both of the spouses or one parent were originally Somali citizens.

Figure 3. Families of foreign citizens in 1990, 2004 and 2014



2.3 Women's and men's foreign-born spouses from different countries

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 38,400 foreign-born spouses. The number has grown by 1,400 from the year before. Finnish-born women have 32,900 foreign-born spouses; the number having grown by 1,000. 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 12,100 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 4,400, and their number has increased by 234 from the year before. The next most common countries of birth for the spouses were China, Germany, the Philippines, the United States, Poland and Vietnam.

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 2,700, which is approximately one hundred more than in the year before. The next most frequent countries of birth of Finnish women' foreign spouses are Great Britain, Germany, Turkey and the USA.

Figure 4A. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born men by country of birth in 2014

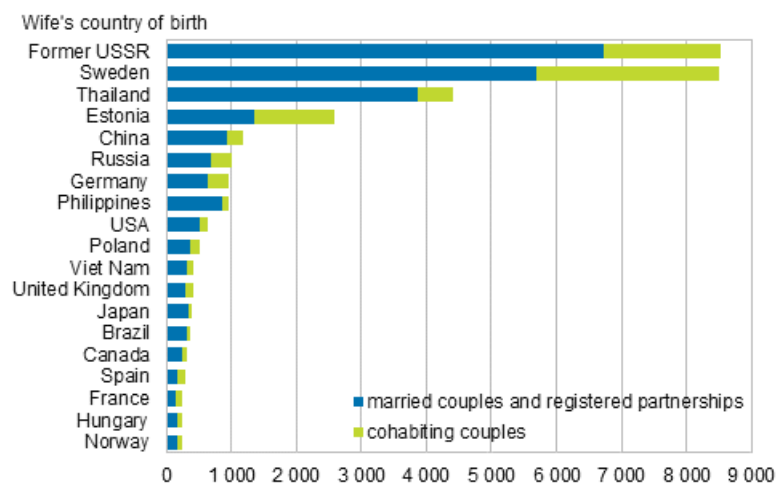
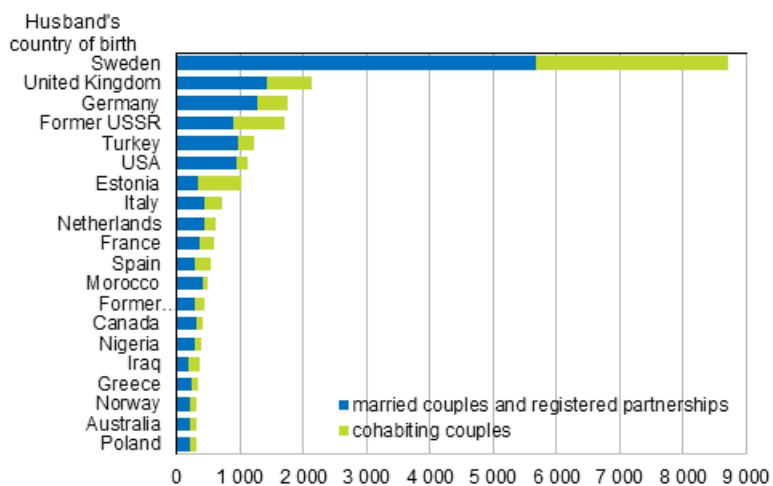


Figure 4B. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born women by country of birth in 2014



3. Number of families with children goes on falling

At the end of 2014, there were 574,000 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 underage 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 2,100 from the previous year. The drop was 600 lower than in the year before. The number of families with children under the age of seven has increased by 314 families from the year before.

Table 5. Families with underage children by type in 1950–2014

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 17 or under	Families with children of all families, %	Population belonging to families with children, %
1950	599 329	515 115	..	74 319	9 895	..	..	1 341 330	64,4	..
1960	678 046	601 542	..	67 381	9 123	..	..	1 536 464	65,4	..
1970 ¹⁾	677 035	602 076	5 800	61 173	7 986	..	..	1 345 089	58,7	..
1980 ²⁾	688 732	572 142	32 100	74 839	9 651	..	..	1 163 926	53,9	..
1990	640 637	490 999	59 900	78 948	10 790	..	2 437 592	1 135 686	46,9	48,8
2000	612 627	398 892	95 120	103 984	14 631	..	2 317 291	1 116 687	43,7	44,7
2005	591 528	368 553	104 782	103 044	15 063	86	2 232 613	1 084 865	41,5	42,5
2010	582 360	356 943	107 368	101 946	15 836	267	2 200 603	1 068 554	40,0	40,8
2011	580 547	354 567	107 738	101 963	15 940	339	2 185 130	1 061 710	39,7	40,5
2012	578 409	352 159	107 751	102 013	16 081	405	2 176 199	1 058 664	39,5	40,1
2013	575 683	347 817	109 104	102 152	16 163	447	2 166 385	1 056 606	39,1	39,7
2014	573 566	343 428	110 069	103 115	16 430	524	2 158 867	1 055 763	38,9	39,5
%										
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	..	..	..	..
2014	100,0	59,9	19,2	18,0	2,9	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 Sixty per cent of families with underage children are families of married couples

The most common family with children is still that consisting of a married couple and children. 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 is not threatened by other family forms for the time being. The numbers of all other types of families with children grew over the year. At the end of 2014, there were 110,100 families of cohabiting couples with underage children in Finland, which equals to 19 per cent of all families with underage children. Compared with 2013, the number of families of cohabiting couples increased by nearly 1,000.

Nowadays 56 per cent of firstborn children are born outside the marriage. The share has slowly increased, by six percentage points since 1997, when one-half of firstborn children were born outside the marriage. Forty-three per cent of all children born in 2014 were born outside the marriage.

The number of families formed by a mother and children has grown by nearly one thousand compared with 2013. At the end of 2014, families formed by mothers and children numbered around 103,000. Around 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 16,400 such families. Families composed of a registered couple and children under the age of 18 are even rarer, numbering 524. Although the number of such families does not grow much in absolute terms, their relative growth is quite big, as much as 17 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 2014

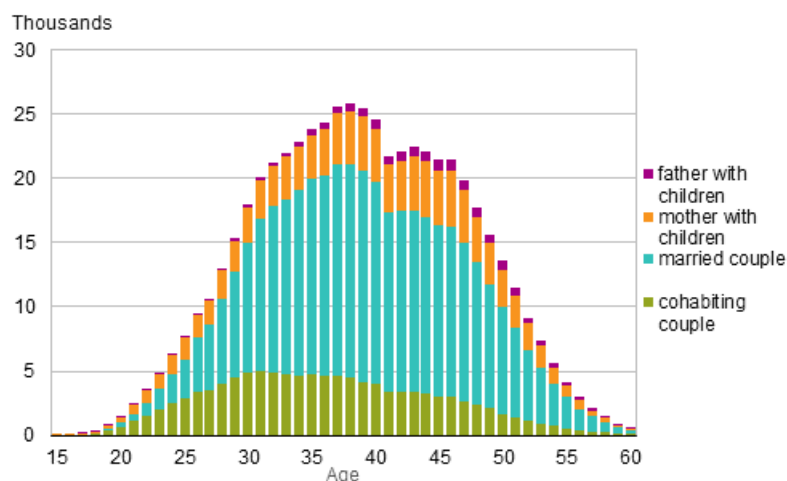
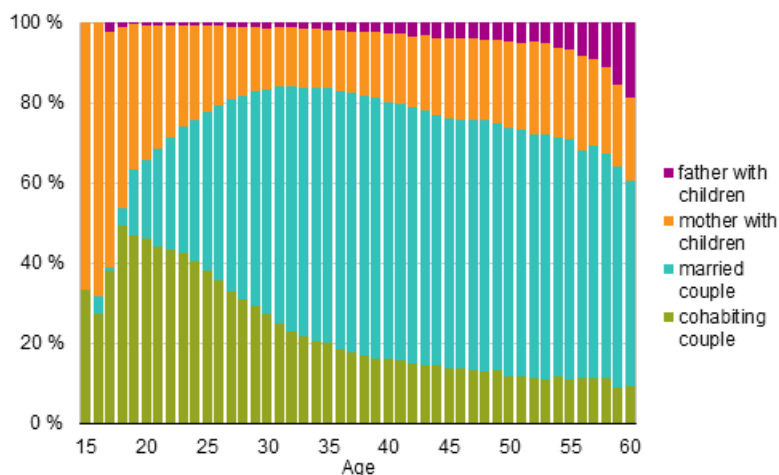


Figure 5B. Families with underage children by type of family and age of mother/single carer father in 2014, relative breakdown



3.2 Share of reconstituted families still nine per cent

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 52,000 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 recent years, their growth has slowed down and their number has even decreased slightly. From 2013, the number of reconstituted families went down by around five hundred families.

Altogether, 49 per cent of the parents of reconstituted families are married to one another and the other 51 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 898.

Table 6. Reconstituted families 1990–2014

Year	Total	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Reconstituted families as a proportion of families with children, %	Mother's children	Father's children	Common children	Children aged 17 or under 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	26 316	26 393	9,2	65 196	10 761	33 611	109 568	7,2	10,4
2014	52 207	25 673	26 534	9,1	64 859	10 720	33 588	109 167	7,2	10,3

3.3 The average number of children per family is 1.8

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 the 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 1960s (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 five per cent. The number of families with at least four children has grown by 180 from the previous year. At the end of 2014, there were 471 families with at least ten underage children.

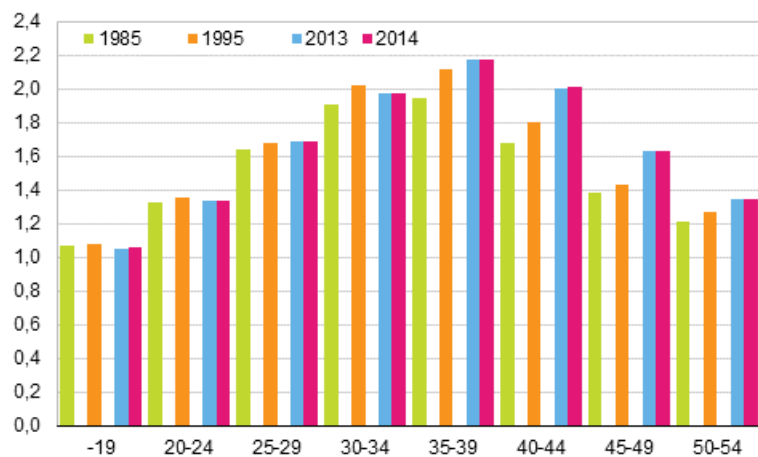
Table 7. Number of children in families with underage children 1950–2014

Year	Families total	Number of children in families				Average number of children aged 17 or under
		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
2014	573 566	247 882	220 487	76 033	29 164	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	..
2014	100,0	43,2	38,4	13,3	5,1	..

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 the 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 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, 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, 2013 and 2014

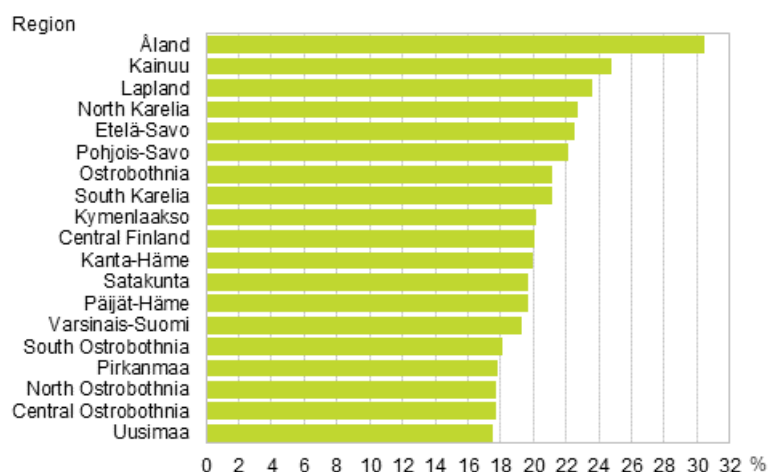


4. Differences between regions in family types – married couple still the most common one (Corrected on 4. December 2015. The corrections are indicated in red)

4.1 Number of cohabiting families lowest in Uusimaa

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, 25 per cent and in Lapland, 24 per cent of all families with underage children are families of cohabiting couples. The lowest share of cohabiting families in Finland is found in Uusimaa, 17.5 per cent.

Figur 7. Families of cohabiting couples as a proportions of families with underage children by region in 2014 (the figure was corrected on 4. December 2015)

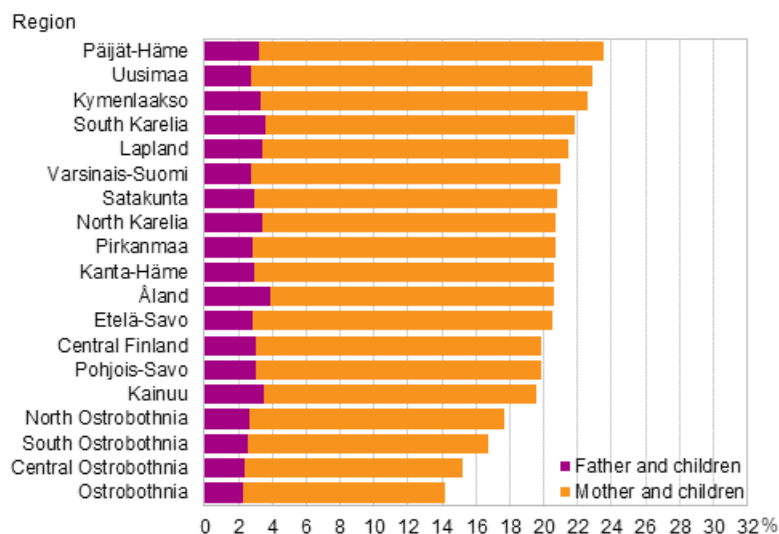


When examining the prevalence of cohabiting couples by municipality, the municipalities of Åland are in the lead. Among municipalities in Mainland Finland, Pelkosenniemi holds the lead with 36 per cent of families with underage children cohabiting. After Pelkosenniemi, the number of families of cohabiting couples was in relative terms highest in Närpiö and Savukoski (33%). The municipality in Mainland Finland with the lowest share of seven per cent of families of cohabiting couples with children is Luoto.

4.2 Most conventional families in Ostrobothnia

There is also clear regional variation in the prevalence of one-parent families. The region of Ostrobothnia differs 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 (23.5%) and Uusimaa (22.9%).

Figure 8. Proportion of single-parent families of all families with underage children by region in 2014 (the figure was corrected on 4. December 2015)



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 four per cent in nearly all regions. The proportions are biggest in Åland (3.9%), South Karelia (3.6%) and Kainuu (3.5%).

Examined by municipality in Mainland Finland, the proportions of one-parent families with children are highest in Hartola (29%), Helsinki and Kustavi (28%). Åland has the highest figures in the whole of Finland (Sottunga 50%, Kökar 33%, Brändö 29% and Mariehamn 27%), but in the case of Sottunga, Kökar and Brändö 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 (4%) and Pedersöre (6%), and in Åland in Vårdö (3%).

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 (4%) and the highest proportion of married couples (89%) in the whole country. Luoto also has the sixth highest average number of underage children living at home per family. Higher figures are reached in Lumijoki (2.99), Perho (2.96) and Sievi (2.95). The average for the whole country is 1.84.

5. Eighty-two per cent of children 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, 60 per cent of the families with underage children are those of married couples, but 65 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 those of registered couples are included in the calculation, 82 per cent of underage children live in families with two parents.

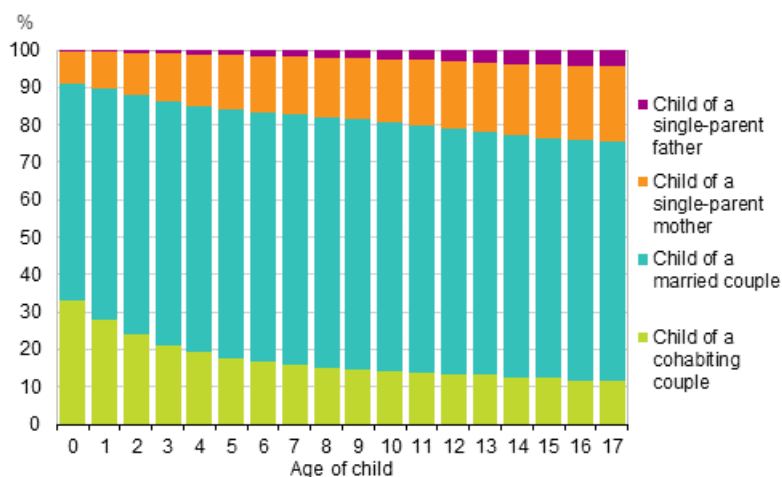
Table 8. Children aged 17 or under by type of family in 1985–2014

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
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
2013	1 056 606	691 581	672	178 899	162 836	22 618
2014	1 055 763	685 150	797	181 515	165 203	23 098
<i>Per cent</i>						
1985	100,0	84,5	..	5,4	9,0	1,1
1990	100,0	80,7	..	8,0	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	0,1	16,6	15,2	2,1
2012	100,0	65,9	0,1	16,6	15,3	2,1
2013	100,0	65,5	0,1	16,9	15,4	2,1
2014	100,0	64,9	0,1	17,2	15,6	2,2

Of all babies aged under one, 91 per cent live with both parents and nine per cent with their mother only (Figure 9).

The share of children living with their father or mother increases with age. In 2014, 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 2014, relative breakdown



5.1 Good one-third of children have at least two siblings

Although 43 per cent of families with children had only one child at the end of 2014, 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 2014, 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 1985–2014

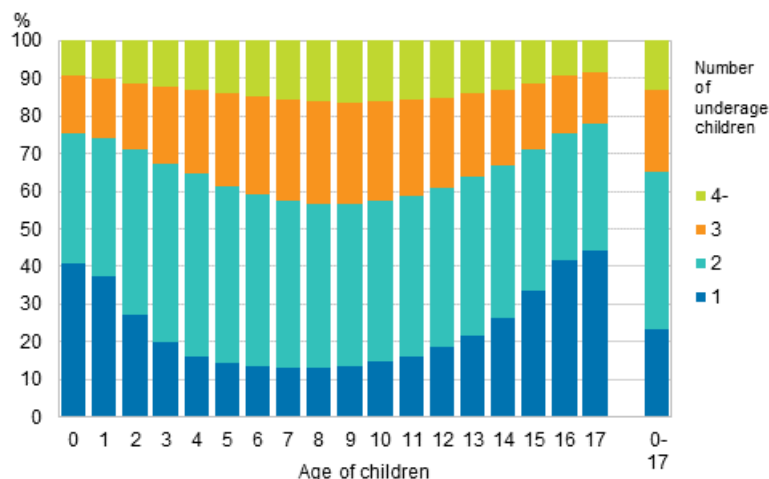
Year	Total	Number of underage children in families			
		1	2	3	4 -
1985	1 136 027	306 784	518 206	221 211	89 826
1990	1 135 751	286 529	500 680	243 504	105 038
1995	1 150 562	284 915	484 092	257 283	124 272
2000	1 116 687	268 369	461 516	255 075	131 727
2005	1 084 865	255 549	451 758	245 325	132 233
2006	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
2014	1 055 763	247 882	440 974	228 099	138 808
<i>Per cent</i>					
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
2014	100,0	23,5	41,8	21,6	13,1

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 when 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. Around 44 per cent of children of that age live in families with at least three underage children. Their proportion is the same as in the previous year.

Figure 10. Children by age and number of children aged 17 or under in the family in 2014

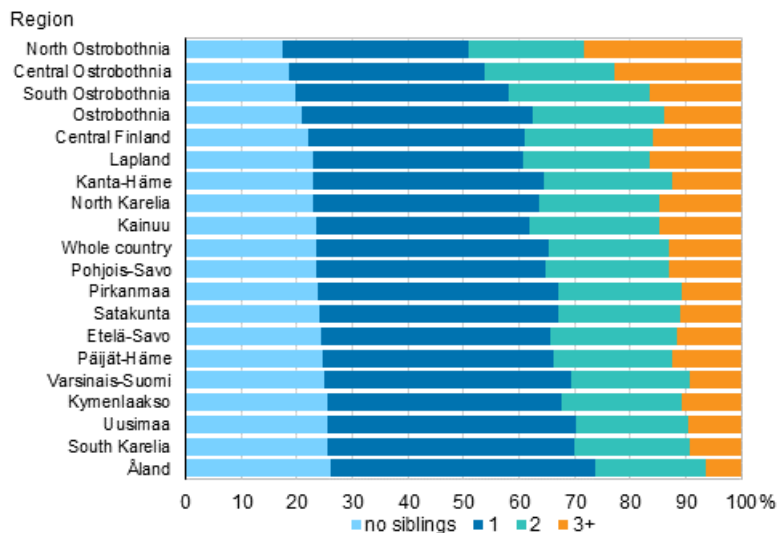


5.2 Number of siblings varies much between regions

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, every tenth child in South Karelia, Varsinais-Suomi and Uusimaa is living with at least three siblings. In Åland, only six per cent of children live with this many siblings.

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 2014, %



In Finnish municipalities, Tyrnävä, Lumijoki, Sievi and Luoto (under 10%) have in relative terms the least children without siblings. In relative terms, the most children without siblings are living in Pelkosenniemi (38%), Sund (35%), Föglö (31%) and in Mariehamn, Helsinki and Turku (31%).

The number of children of large families living with three or more siblings is in relative terms highest in Sievi, Perho and Pyhänne (54%). In addition, over one half of children live in families with at least four children in Lumijärvi, Ranua and Merijärvi. 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 Hammarland, Kustavi, Korsnäs and Lumparland, 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 addition to Kustavi mentioned above, in Lapinjärvi, Naantali and Närpiö (under 6%).

5.3 Every tenth child is living in a reconstituted family

As in the previous year, 109,200 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, 45 per cent of reconstituted families have had common children born to the family as well. There are 75,600 actual children of reconstituted families (7% of all children), that is, children who have obtained a new social parent. Of these children, 64,900 were brought into the family by their mother and 10,700 by their father.

5.4 Number of children with foreign background is growing

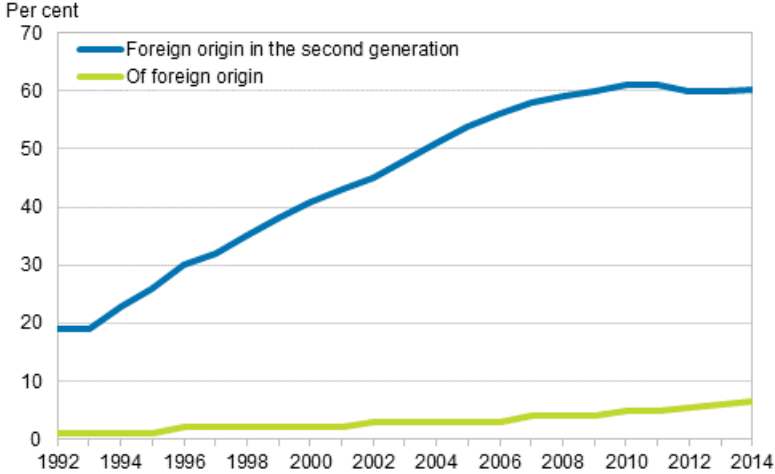
During 2012, Statistics Finland adopted a new classification of origin. Persons whose at least one parent who was born in Finland are considered to be of Finnish background. Also, persons whose parents' data are unknown but whose native language is Finnish, Swedish or Sami are considered to be of Finnish background. Persons whose both parents or the only known parent have been born abroad are considered to be of foreign background. Persons who have been born abroad and whose both parents' data are unknown are also considered to be of foreign background. 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, 69,000 or six per cent of all underage children were of foreign background at the end of 2014. During the year, the number of underage children with foreign background has grown by over five thousand. In 1990, there were 3,500 underage children with foreign background in Finland.

Until 2003, there were more children with foreign background in the first generation than in the second generation, but in the following year there were slightly more children with foreign background in the second generation, 51 per cent. At the end of 2014, the share of children with foreign background in the second generation among all children with foreign background was 60 per cent. In recent years, the ratio has remained unchanged.

Forty-five per cent of underage children with foreign background were under school-age. Among all under school-age children with foreign background nearly four out of five were in the second generation. The share has been on the same level for 15 years, although the number of people with foreign background has tripled.

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 2014



6. Share of young people with the status of a child grew slightly

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 also continued to decrease further after the legislation entered into force, apart for in 2010 when the decline halted for a moment. In 2014, the relative share of young people with the status of a child in the age group grew slightly.

Table 10. Young people aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child in 1985–2014

Year	Aged 20 to 24			Living with parents			Those living with parents as proportion of all, %		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
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
2014	342 086	174 762	167 324	86 739	56 113	30 626	25,3	32,1	18,3

Young women leave their childhood home earlier than young men. Today, 67 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men have moved away from home by the time they are 20. The percentage share diminished for both young women and men by a few percentage points from the previous year.

Figure 13. Young men aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2014

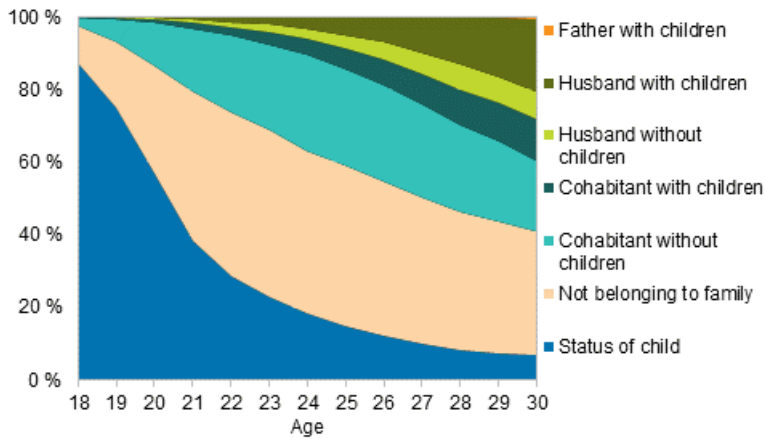
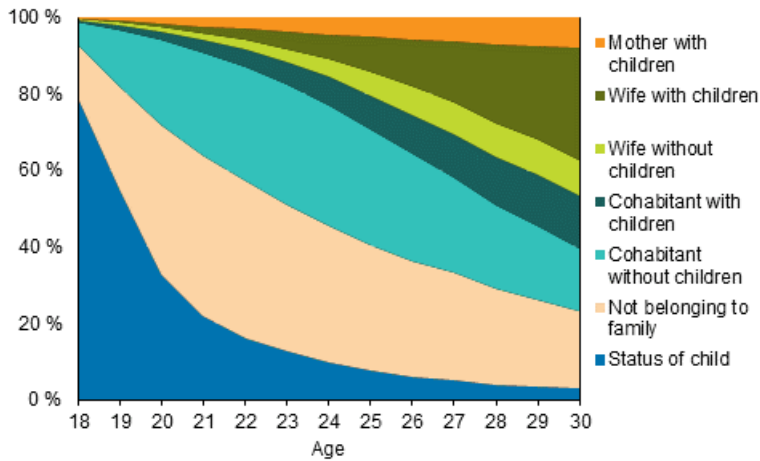


Figure 14. Young women aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2014

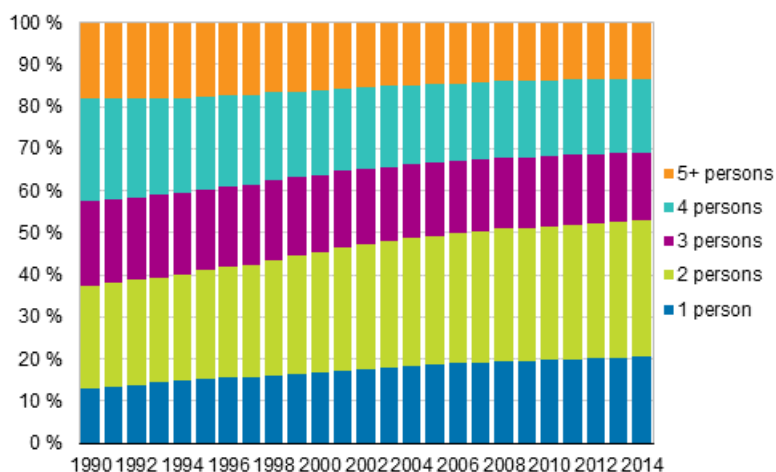


Finland has a total of 55,200 persons who have turned 30 and hold the status of a child in their family. Of them, 76 per cent are men. However, the number of such persons with the status of a child and aged at least 30 has decreased by 252 from the previous year.

7. One-fifth are living alone

The proportion of those living alone of the total population has gradually grown from 15 per cent two decades ago to today's one fifth. Around one-third 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 67 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 1990–2014

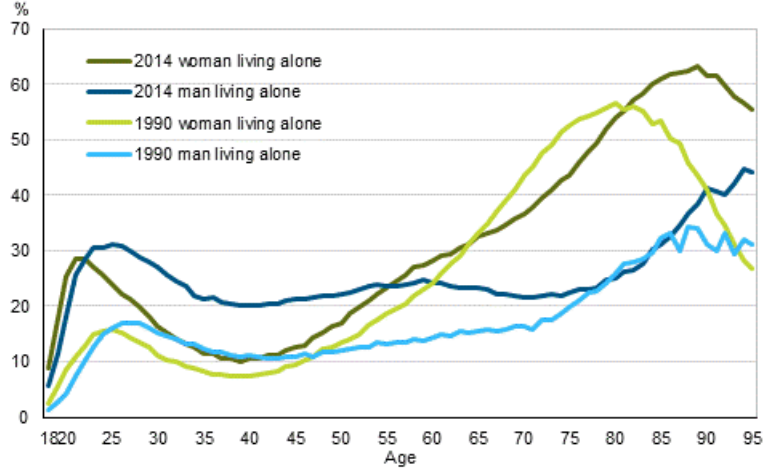


In all, women live by themselves more often than men do. In percentages, 26 per cent of the women and 23 per cent of the men aged over 16 years live alone. The gendered proportional distribution of living alone is somewhat different when examined against age. Changes are the most drastic in the life 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 37 and 41; this is when every tenth woman lives alone.

Like young women, young men also live alone. However, the number of men living alone does not decrease by age as much as that of women. The proportion of men living alone is at its lowest at 39, when one-fifth of men are living alone. The proportion does not go any lower than this, but the proportion of men living alone remains at good one-fifth until the age of eighty. 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, it has become more common for middle-aged men to live alone. In absolute numbers, women aged 67 and men aged 24 live most alone.

Figure 16. Men and women living alone as a proportion of age group in 1990 and 2014



Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2014

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
2014	1 473 666	4 084 001	5 471 753	74,6	2,8

Appendix table 2. Swedish-speaking families by type and number of children of spouses/parents December 31, 2014

Family type	Family type total	Families with underage children					Persons in families	Status in family: child	
		Total	Number of children aged 17 or under					Total	Aged 17 or under
			1	2	3	4 -			
Families, total	55 065	20 350	8 274	8 347	2 936	793	153 070	50 807	37 435
Married couple without children	20 878	-	-	-	-	-	41 756	-	-
Married couple with children	15 646	11 456	3 646	4 998	2 159	653	62 434	31 142	23 171
Cohabiting couple without children	5 864	-	-	-	-	-	11 728	-	-
Cohabiting couple with children	4 810	4 293	1 926	1 899	411	57	17 834	8 214	7 204
Mother and children	6 164	3 790	2 165	1 229	323	73	15 329	9 165	5 909
Father and children	1 703	811	537	221	43	10	3 989	2 286	1 151

Appendix table 3. Married couples by order of marriage of man and woman on December 31, 2014

Family type and order of marriage of man	Total	Order of marriage of woman				
		1	2	3	4 -	Unknown
<i>All married couples</i>	957 049	839 011	104 581	10 643	1 454	1 360
1	833 420	778 296	50 114	3 751	504	755
2	108 839	54 820	47 792	5 447	679	101
3	11 475	4 221	5 808	1 236	200	10
4 -	1 536	480	781	204	70	1
Unknown	1 779	1 194	86	5	1	493
<i>Married couple without children</i>	527 238	451 378	66 235	7 575	1 099	951
1	450 622	419 732	27 621	2 397	350	522
2	66 471	28 210	33 639	4 034	526	62
3	7 780	2 326	4 309	971	165	9
4 -	1 080	259	594	169	57	1
Unknown	1 285	851	72	4	1	357
<i>Married couple with children</i>	429 811	387 633	38 346	3 068	355	409
1	382 798	358 564	22 493	1 354	154	233
2	42 368	26 610	14 153	1 413	153	39
3	3 695	1 895	1 499	265	35	1
4 -	456	221	187	35	13	-
Unknown	494	343	14	1	-	136

Appendix table 4. Families by language of spouses/parents on December 31, 2014

Language of wife/mother	All families	Language of man/father									Family without a father
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Chinese	English	Somali	Other or unknown	
All families	1 473 666	1 183 514	75 457	12 594	7 635	215	1 845	5 913	1 594	35 231	149 668
Finnish	1 285 810	1 109 685	24 753	1 520	1 264	99	162	4 419	81	13 745	130 082
Swedish	73 399	18 500	47 198	43	50	7	9	376	7	1 045	6 164
Russian	24 577	8 406	366	10 261	647	2	8	83	4	918	3 882
Estonian	12 066	3 213	208	247	5 389	-	1	39	-	341	2 628
Thai	4 964	4 143	241	6	18	89	3	15	-	50	399
Chinese	3 175	1 178	62	9	4	1	1 546	33	-	113	229
English	2 752	1 548	149	10	9	-	11	454	3	236	332
Somali	2 672	38	2	4	1	-	-	6	1 406	24	1 191
Other or unknown	32 909	8 471	775	312	92	13	75	381	22	18 007	4 761
Family without a mother	31 342	28 332	1 703	182	161	4	30	107	71	752	-

Appendix table 5. Families with underage children by language of parents on December 31, 2014

Language of mother	Total	Language of father									Family without a father
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Somali	Arabic	Chinese	Other or unknown	
All families with underage children	573 566	408 662	25 828	6 027	4 009	99	1 312	2 516	912	21 086	103 115
Finnish	481 944	375 403	8 407	504	549	45	52	758	55	8 275	87 896
Swedish	26 915	6 587	15 749	15	24	6	4	47	5	688	3 790
Russian	12 681	3 396	175	5 108	341	1	3	38	3	490	3 126
Estonian	7 008	1 337	105	124	2 922	-	-	21	-	176	2 323
Thai	2 447	1 914	103	2	6	34	-	4	3	26	355
Somali	2 299	20	1	3	-	-	1 182	4	-	16	1 073
Arabic	2 085	69	5	1	1	-	7	1 448	-	103	451
Chinese	1 632	565	30	2	2	-	-	1	792	56	184
Other or unknown	20 125	4 641	442	156	41	9	10	106	38	10 765	3 917
Family without a mother	16 430	14 730	811	112	123	4	54	89	16	491	-

Appendix table 6. Families by citizenship of spouses/parents on December 31, 2014

Citizenship of wife/mother	Total	Citizenship of man/father											Family without a father
		Finland	Estonia	Russia	Thailand	Chinese	Swedish	Somalia	Iraq	India	Viet Nam	Other or unknown	
All families	1 473 666	1 274 717	8 040	6 279	165	1 374	2 760	694	1 234	1 221	594	26 920	149 668
Finland	1 384 602	1 219 782	1 393	1 845	89	241	2 299	199	503	267	205	16 584	141 195
Estonia	12 052	2 842	5 961	142	-	1	14	-	7	5	1	412	2 667
Russia	9 898	3 918	243	4 086	-	6	8	1	4	15	1	349	1 267
Thailand	4 522	4 059	14	2	69	-	6	-	1	-	2	24	345
Chinese	2 375	1 058	3	6	1	1 078	4	-	-	10	4	81	130
Swedish	1 886	1 268	-	-	-	3	296	2	6	2	1	32	276
Somalia	1 433	299	1	-	-	-	6	443	2	-	-	19	663
Iraq	1 197	330	1	-	-	-	-	-	633	-	-	12	221
India	1 086	145	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	884	-	21	29
Viet Nam	1 066	466	2	5	1	5	4	-	-	1	348	24	210
Other or unknown	22 207	10 114	258	111	3	23	41	5	50	35	4	8 898	2 665
Family without a mother	31 342	30 436	163	82	2	15	78	44	28	2	28	464	-

Appendix table 7. Families with underage children by citizenship of parents on December 31, 2014

Citizenship of mother	Total	Citizenship of father											Family without a father
		Finland	Estonia	Russia	Thailand	Somalia	China	Iraq	Sweden	India	Turkey	Other or unknown	
All families with underage children	573 566	443 775	4 361	2 936	76	561	700	888	1 129	777	924	14 324	103 115
Finland	524 041	416 143	648	906	46	148	131	317	964	145	543	8 392	95 658
Estonia	7 254	1 254	3 307	65	-	-	-	4	7	2	9	220	2 386
Russia	4 760	1 548	119	1 875	-	1	-	1	2	5	8	161	1 040
Thailand	2 218	1 862	5	-	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	312
Somalia	1 253	249	-	-	-	370	-	2	5	-	-	15	612
China	1 210	505	2	1	-	-	552	-	2	2	-	30	116
Iraq	972	260	1	-	-	-	-	508	-	-	-	8	195
Sweden	878	563	-	-	-	2	1	3	67	1	-	17	224
India	725	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	607	-	7	27
Turkey	701	311	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	321	10	55
Other or unknown	13 124	5 228	150	39	2	3	6	26	23	14	29	5 114	2 490
Family without a mother	16 430	15 770	129	50	2	37	10	25	54	1	14	338	-

Appendix table 8. Families by country of birth of spouses/parents on December 31, 2014

Country of birth of wife/mother	Total	Country of birth of man/father											Family without a father
		Finland	Former USSR	Estonia	Sweden	Thailand	China	Somalia	Former Yugoslavia	Russia	Iraq	Other or unknown	
All families	1 473 666	1 246 511	12 687	7 530	9 747	274	1 704	1 557	2 533	981	2 354	38 120	149 668
Finland	1 345 284	1 178 398	1 704	1 008	8 706	148	147	97	441	167	372	20 099	133 997
Former USSR	23 698	8 531	9 021	957	84	-	9	2	27	297	23	980	3 767
Estonia	11 887	2 590	846	5 070	29	2	1	-	10	35	11	663	2 630
Sweden	10 964	8 499	12	7	386	1	1	1	8	2	8	260	1 779
Thailand	5 067	4 399	10	13	51	91	-	-	3	-	4	89	407
China	3 041	1 176	8	4	19	1	1 458	-	1	4	2	152	216
Somalia	2 594	42	2	2	-	-	-	1 337	1	-	5	46	1 159
Former Yugoslavia	2 425	156	1	1	-	-	-	-	1 685	-	8	195	379
Russia	2 346	1 007	450	60	7	-	3	-	1	415	4	123	276
Iraq	2 300	43	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	1 674	112	462
Other or unknown	32 718	11 984	419	264	173	26	62	49	304	52	181	14 608	4 596
Family without a mother	31 342	29 686	213	142	289	5	22	70	51	9	62	793	-

Appendix table 9. Families with underage children by country of birth of parents on December 31, 2014

Country of birth of mother	Total	Country of birth of father										Family without a father
		Finland	Former Soviet Union	Sweden	Estonia	Thailand	Somalia	Iraq	Former Yugoslavia	China	Other or unknown	
All families with underage children	573 566	427 332	5 750	6 056	4 078	126	1 288	1 677	1 662	868	21 614	103 115
Finland	500 117	393 337	630	5 395	428	69	56	176	203	53	9 998	89 772
Former USSR	11 632	3 405	4 145	45	438	-	2	19	19	5	661	2 893
Sweden	7 464	5 442	5	238	1	-	1	4	3	1	158	1 611
Estonia	7 321	1 161	431	17	2 942	1	-	4	6	-	385	2 374
Thailand	2 500	2 017	4	27	3	36	-	2	2	-	47	362
Somalia	2 250	23	-	-	1	-	1 141	4	1	-	33	1 047
Iraq	1 796	18	-	2	1	-	1	1 301	1	-	78	394
F.d. Yugoslavien	1 701	84	1	-	-	-	-	5	1 160	-	122	329
Kina	1 593	561	3	9	2	-	-	1	1	774	63	179
Viet Nam	1 274	214	2	3	2	8	1	-	-	10	624	410
Other or unknown	19 488	5 797	415	90	144	8	33	116	235	12	8 894	3 744
Family without a mother	16 430	15 273	114	230	116	4	53	45	31	13	551	-

Appendix table 10. Families by type of family and number of children aged 17 or under living at home on December 31, 2014

Family type	Total	Number of children aged 17 or under				
		1	2	3	4	5 -
Family type total	573 566	247 882	220 487	76 033	18 655	10 509
Married couple with children	343 428	122 339	143 250	54 927	13 966	8 946
Registered partnership	524	301	179	38	6	-
Cohabiting couple with children	110 069	55 758	40 794	10 684	2 235	598
Mother with children	103 115	58 338	32 064	9 512	2 296	905
Father with children	16 430	11 146	4 200	872	152	60
<i>Relative proportion %</i>						
Families total	100,0	43,2	38,4	13,3	3,3	1,8
Married couple with children	100,0	35,6	41,7	16,0	4,1	2,6
Registered partnership	100,0	57,4	34,2	7,3	1,1	0,0
Cohabiting couple with children	100,0	50,7	37,1	9,7	2,0	0,5
Mother with children	100,0	56,6	31,1	9,2	2,2	0,9
Father with children	100,0	67,8	25,6	5,3	0,9	0,4

Appendix table 11. Families with underage children by number of children aged 17 or under and family type on December 31, 2014

Number of children aged 17 or under	Total	Family type				
		Married couples	Registered partnerships	Cohabiting couples	Mother and children	Father and children
Total	573 566	343 428	524	110 069	103 115	16 430
1	247 882	122 339	301	55 758	58 338	11 146
2	220 487	143 250	179	40 794	32 064	4 200
3	76 033	54 927	38	10 684	9 512	872
4	18 655	13 966	6	2 235	2 296	152
5	5 309	4 208	-	459	594	48
6	2 205	1 901	-	102	198	4
7	1 256	1 157	-	28	67	4
8	791	755	-	7	28	1
9	477	459	-	2	14	2
10	270	265	-	-	4	1
11	135	135	-	-	-	-
12	47	47	-	-	-	-
13	15	15	-	-	-	-
14	4	4	-	-	-	-

Appendix table 12. Reconstituted families by family composition and number of children on December 31, 2014

Family type and number of children ¹⁾	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
<i>All reconstituted families²⁾</i>	52 207	23 883	3 128	1 885	20 153	2 260	898
1	18 107	15 775	2 332	-	-	-	-
2	18 205	6 639	683	795	9 054	1 034	-
3	10 826	1 255	93	666	7 664	843	305
4	3 738	170	15	304	2 638	289	322
5	937	35	5	88	575	59	175
6 -	394	9	-	32	222	35	96
<i>Married couple</i>	25 673	9 129	1 266	707	12 540	1 438	593
1	7 183	6 228	955	-	-	-	-
2	8 581	2 374	257	321	5 054	575	-
3	6 429	448	39	239	4 949	562	192
4	2 523	66	11	104	1 907	218	217
5	653	11	4	31	442	51	114
6 -	304	2	-	12	188	32	70
<i>Cohabiting couple</i>	26 534	14 754	1 862	1 178	7 613	822	305
1	10 924	9 547	1 377	-	-	-	-
2	9 624	4 265	426	474	4 000	459	-
3	4 397	807	54	427	2 715	281	113
4	1 215	104	4	200	731	71	105
5	284	24	1	57	133	8	61
6 -	90	7	-	20	34	3	26

1) Number of children = number of children aged 17 or under in family

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

Appendix table 13. Families by age group of children and type of family on December 31, 2014

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	155 811	138 979	94 112	44 867	16 832	16 306	526
0-3	193 839	170 482	117 646	52 836	23 357	22 368	989
0-6	289 134	245 780	175 636	70 144	43 354	40 308	3 046
0-16	547 891	436 194	329 164	107 030	111 697	96 959	14 738
0-17	573 566	454 021	343 952	110 069	119 545	103 115	16 430
0-24	664 181	517 050	398 018	119 032	147 131	123 253	23 878
0-29	683 283	529 874	409 587	120 287	153 409	127 637	25 772
0-79	732 870	551 860	430 361	121 499	181 010	149 668	31 342
3-4	116 377	99 807	76 109	23 698	16 570	15 388	1 182
3-6	198 791	167 111	128 209	38 902	31 680	28 995	2 685
5-6	116 110	97 332	77 158	20 174	18 778	17 007	1 771
5-14	368 618	290 656	231 059	59 597	77 962	67 428	10 534
7-8	114 291	94 086	76 208	17 878	20 205	17 951	2 254
7-10	194 026	157 173	126 821	30 352	36 853	32 429	4 424
7-12	255 747	203 827	164 206	39 621	51 920	45 233	6 687
7-15	340 829	265 359	213 997	51 362	75 470	64 455	11 015
7-17	394 505	303 107	245 020	58 087	91 398	77 080	14 318
9-12	190 207	151 313	123 544	27 769	38 894	33 672	5 222
13-15	152 460	117 166	97 430	19 736	35 294	29 587	5 707
16-17	107 483	81 378	68 791	12 587	26 105	21 487	4 618
18-20	113 565	85 822	73 917	11 905	27 743	21 679	6 064
18-24	153 736	114 356	98 784	15 572	39 380	30 039	9 341
18-29	174 227	128 276	111 317	16 959	45 951	34 683	11 268
21-24	53 289	39 196	34 510	4 686	14 093	10 259	3 834
25-29	25 387	17 814	16 091	1 723	7 573	5 392	2 181
30-34	13 228	8 691	8 018	673	4 537	3 218	1 319
35-39	8 887	5 291	4 987	304	3 596	2 637	959
40-49	15 383	7 026	6 753	273	8 357	6 605	1 752
50 -	15 741	3 302	3 178	124	12 439	10 600	1 839

1) Incl. registered partnerships

Appendix table 14. Children aged 0–24 by type of family, adopted children in families by age on December 31, 2014

Age	Children of all families	Family type					Adopted children	Reconstituted family ²⁾		
		Married couple with children	Registered partnership with children	Cohabiting couple with children ¹⁾	Mother and children	Father and children		Mother's barn	Father's barn	Common child
0	57 352	33 213	122	18 988	4 967	62	22	591	3	4 407
1	58 351	36 016	84	16 226	5 874	151	67	332	24	4 349
2	59 922	38 097	76	14 506	6 908	335	123	679	40	4 114
3	60 367	39 402	82	12 687	7 675	521	117	1 072	76	3 768
4	61 633	40 525	57	11 953	8 393	705	197	1 703	131	3 409
5	61 165	40 674	49	10 863	8 754	825	211	2 215	210	2 941
6	60 496	40 296	40	10 119	9 027	1 014	261	2 970	356	2 531
7	59 874	40 047	37	9 507	9 193	1 090	224	3 500	436	2 137
8	60 060	40 030	33	9 155	9 582	1 260	260	3 900	604	1 745
9	58 624	39 168	37	8 637	9 451	1 331	303	4 460	653	1 352
10	58 783	38 950	36	8 380	9 919	1 498	392	4 780	785	1 041
11	57 603	38 144	36	7 855	9 999	1 569	371	5 029	839	751
12	56 481	37 058	21	7 575	10 146	1 681	411	5 283	872	511
13	56 877	37 019	26	7 470	10 497	1 865	343	5 540	999	285
14	57 438	37 097	18	7 219	10 986	2 118	324	5 635	1 121	123
15	57 912	37 000	20	7 266	11 359	2 267	317	5 809	1 193	70
16	56 382	36 162	12	6 649	11 206	2 353	239	5 713	1 158	33
17	56 443	36 252	11	6 460	11 267	2 453	242	5 648	1 220	21
18	51 709	33 719	15	5 582	9 936	2 457	220	.	.	.
19	41 913	27 554	12	4 355	7 775	2 217	155	.	.	.
20	29 856	19 706	1	2 831	5 565	1 753	125	.	.	.
21	19 999	13 025	1	1 803	3 826	1 344	75	.	.	.
22	15 372	9 977	1	1 374	2 923	1 097	68	.	.	.
23	11 908	7 813	1	991	2 232	871	56	.	.	.
24	9 604	6 255	-	767	1 865	717	53	.	.	.
0-6	419 286	268 223	510	95 342	51 598	3 613	998	9 562	840	25 519
0-17	1 055 763	685 150	797	181 515	165 203	23 098	4 424	64 859	10 720	33 588
0-24	1 236 124	803 199	828	199 218	199 325	33 554	5 176	.	.	.

1) 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

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

Appendix table 15. Children by age and number of children in the family living at home aged 17 or under on December 31, 2014

Age	Total	Number of children aged 17 or under in family				
		1	2	3	4	5 -
<i>Number</i>						
0-17	1 055 763	247 882	440 974	228 099	74 620	64 188
0	57 352	23 406	19 839	8 705	2 835	2 567
1	58 351	21 819	21 388	9 282	3 178	2 684
2	59 922	16 167	26 427	10 614	3 608	3 106
3	60 367	11 919	28 636	12 446	4 011	3 355
4	61 633	9 994	29 894	13 643	4 443	3 659
5	61 165	8 785	28 794	14 938	4 738	3 910
6	60 496	8 256	27 614	15 604	4 908	4 114
7	59 874	7 754	26 622	16 059	5 107	4 332
8	60 060	7 955	26 081	16 283	5 294	4 447
9	58 624	7 959	25 141	15 902	5 201	4 421
10	58 783	8 636	25 083	15 740	4 978	4 346
11	57 603	9 329	24 533	14 735	4 846	4 160
12	56 481	10 438	24 036	13 458	4 594	3 955
13	56 877	12 391	23 827	12 684	4 226	3 749
14	57 438	15 010	23 273	11 731	3 923	3 501
15	57 912	19 485	21 778	10 074	3 499	3 076
16	56 382	23 536	19 078	8 444	2 776	2 548
17	56 443	25 043	18 930	7 757	2 455	2 258
<i>Relative proportion %</i>						
0-17	100,0	23,5	41,8	21,6	7,1	6,1
0	100,0	40,8	34,6	15,2	4,9	4,5
1	100,0	37,4	36,7	15,9	5,4	4,6
2	100,0	27,0	44,1	17,7	6,0	5,2
3	100,0	19,7	47,4	20,6	6,6	5,6
4	100,0	16,2	48,5	22,1	7,2	5,9
5	100,0	14,4	47,1	24,4	7,7	6,4
6	100,0	13,6	45,6	25,8	8,1	6,8
7	100,0	13,0	44,5	26,8	8,5	7,2
8	100,0	13,2	43,4	27,1	8,8	7,4
9	100,0	13,6	42,9	27,1	8,9	7,5
10	100,0	14,7	42,7	26,8	8,5	7,4
11	100,0	16,2	42,6	25,6	8,4	7,2
12	100,0	18,5	42,6	23,8	8,1	7,0
13	100,0	21,8	41,9	22,3	7,4	6,6
14	100,0	26,1	40,5	20,4	6,8	6,1
15	100,0	33,6	37,6	17,4	6,0	5,3
16	100,0	41,7	33,8	15,0	4,9	4,5
17	100,0	44,4	33,5	13,7	4,3	4,0

Appendix table 16. Men with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2014

Age	Men with a family total	Family type					
		Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Father and children	Registered partnership
<i>Number</i>							
Age groups total	1 323 545	527 238	429 811	211 673	121 499	31 342	1 982
- 19	3 077	92	37	2 711	228	5	4
20 - 24	44 076	2 506	2 632	34 341	4 455	107	35
25 - 29	83 411	9 668	16 855	42 109	14 190	467	122
30 - 34	114 035	12 928	49 149	27 508	22 923	1 331	196
35 - 39	122 750	9 902	72 771	14 613	22 707	2 479	278
40 - 44	112 991	9 073	72 323	9 259	18 267	3 800	269
45 - 49	126 769	16 465	75 773	11 210	17 195	5 796	330
50 - 54	130 293	36 119	62 670	13 931	11 559	5 705	309
55 - 59	126 650	64 036	36 657	16 049	5 934	3 792	182
60 - 64	128 925	89 515	18 701	15 629	2 577	2 369	134
65 - 69	131 823	105 497	10 911	12 652	1 003	1 694	66
70 - 74	81 287	69 265	4 826	5 924	281	949	42
75 - 79	61 243	53 426	3 325	3 508	116	856	12
80 - 84	36 480	31 982	2 069	1 474	40	913	2
85 -	19 735	16 764	1 112	755	24	1 079	1
<i>Relative proportion, %</i>							
Age groups total	100,0	39,8	32,5	16,0	9,2	2,4	0,1
- 19	100,0	3,0	1,2	88,1	7,4	0,2	0,1
20 - 24	100,0	5,7	6,0	77,9	10,1	0,2	0,1
25 - 29	100,0	11,6	20,2	50,5	17,0	0,6	0,1
30 - 34	100,0	11,3	43,1	24,1	20,1	1,2	0,2
35 - 39	100,0	8,1	59,3	11,9	18,5	2,0	0,2
40 - 44	100,0	8,0	64,0	8,2	16,2	3,4	0,2
45 - 49	100,0	13,0	59,8	8,8	13,6	4,6	0,3
50 - 54	100,0	27,7	48,1	10,7	8,9	4,4	0,2
55 - 59	100,0	50,6	28,9	12,7	4,7	3,0	0,1
60 - 64	100,0	69,4	14,5	12,1	2,0	1,8	0,1
65 - 69	100,0	80,0	8,3	9,6	0,8	1,3	0,1
70 - 74	100,0	85,2	5,9	7,3	0,3	1,2	0,1
75 - 79	100,0	87,2	5,4	5,7	0,2	1,4	0,0
80 - 84	100,0	87,7	5,7	4,0	0,1	2,5	0,0
85 -	100,0	84,9	5,6	3,8	0,1	5,5	0,0

Appendix table 17. Women with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2014

Age	Women with a family total	Family type					
		Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Mother and children	Registered partnership
<i>Number</i>							
Age groups total	1 442 777	527 238	429 811	211 673	121 499	149 668	2 888
- 19	7 925	329	133	6 503	502	445	13
20 - 24	69 619	4 576	5 570	46 700	7 810	4 869	94
25 - 29	109 329	13 000	27 010	40 615	18 337	10 099	268
30 - 34	136 935	12 772	62 888	21 054	24 223	15 484	514
35 - 39	142 605	8 888	80 757	10 179	22 619	19 591	571
40 - 44	131 836	9 532	74 161	7 854	18 054	21 812	423
45 - 49	146 013	20 844	73 223	11 143	15 563	24 835	405
50 - 54	143 617	47 345	53 468	14 878	8 882	18 778	266
55 - 59	132 693	76 682	26 049	16 616	3 682	9 516	148
60 - 64	128 611	95 647	11 758	15 197	1 185	4 731	93
65 - 69	123 057	100 837	6 939	11 089	391	3 752	49
70 - 74	73 183	61 656	3 478	4 968	121	2 932	28
75 - 79	52 769	43 560	2 566	2 975	75	3 582	11
80 - 84	28 939	22 299	1 261	1 252	40	4 083	4
85 -	15 646	9 271	550	650	15	5 159	1
<i>Relative proportion, %</i>							
Age groups total	100,0	36,5	29,8	14,7	8,4	10,4	0,2
- 19	100,0	4,2	1,7	82,1	6,3	5,6	0,2
20 - 24	100,0	6,6	8,0	67,1	11,2	7,0	0,1
25 - 29	100,0	11,9	24,7	37,1	16,8	9,2	0,2
30 - 34	100,0	9,3	45,9	15,4	17,7	11,3	0,4
35 - 39	100,0	6,2	56,6	7,1	15,9	13,7	0,4
40 - 44	100,0	7,2	56,3	6,0	13,7	16,5	0,3
45 - 49	100,0	14,3	50,1	7,6	10,7	17,0	0,3
50 - 54	100,0	33,0	37,2	10,4	6,2	13,1	0,2
55 - 59	100,0	57,8	19,6	12,5	2,8	7,2	0,1
60 - 64	100,0	74,4	9,1	11,8	0,9	3,7	0,1
65 - 69	100,0	81,9	5,6	9,0	0,3	3,0	0,0
70 - 74	100,0	84,2	4,8	6,8	0,2	4,0	0,0
75 - 79	100,0	82,5	4,9	5,6	0,1	6,8	0,0
80 - 84	100,0	77,1	4,4	4,3	0,1	14,1	0,0
85 -	100,0	59,3	3,5	4,2	0,1	33,0	0,0

Quality description, families 2014

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 2014.

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-00-341-15).

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 2 301 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 2014. 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 2011 and 2013.

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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