

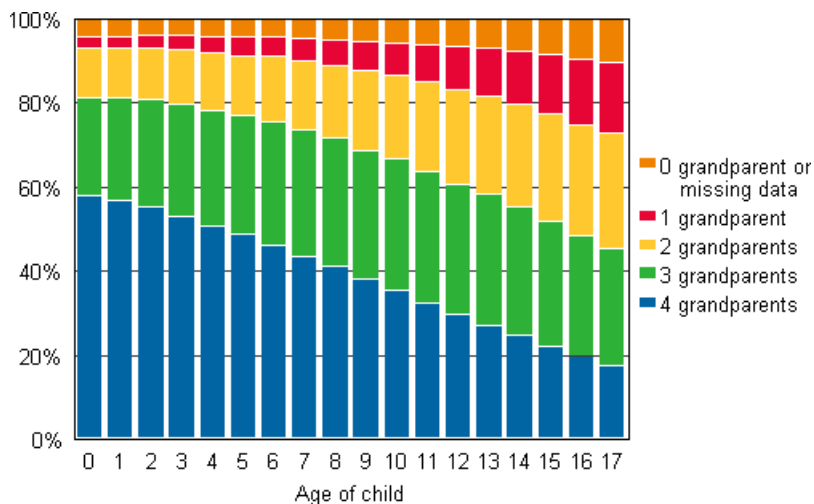
Families 2011

Annual Review

Children have an average of 2.9 grandparents

At the end of 2011, the 1.1 million children in Finland had an average of 2.9 grandparents in the population. In 2005, children had 2.8 grandparents, on average. The number of grandparents is growing as life expectancy is lengthening. Through their reconstituted families children may also have acquired new grandparents, who are, however, excluded from the statistics, as are grandparents living abroad. At the end of 2011, the number of grandparents of children aged under 18 was 468,000 and that of grandmothers 597,000. The number is slightly lower than the total number of children.

Children by age and number of grandparents in the population of Finland in 2011, %



Thirty-nine per cent of underage children have all four grandparents. Twenty-nine per cent of children have three grandparents and 19 per cent two. Eight per cent of children have only one grandparent.

Six per cent of children had no grandparent in the population of Finland. It should be noted that here included are only the grandparents in the population of Finland, which means that any grandparents living in other countries are excluded from this review. As around ten per cent of children have at least one parent who was born elsewhere than in Finland, grandparents may be assumed to be alive abroad.

During the review period, 58 per cent of children aged under one had all four grandparents in the population, while this is so for only 17 per cent of those aged 17. Correspondingly, four per cent of babies and 11 per cent of 17-year-olds had no grandparent in the population.

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1. Number and proportion of married couples without children among families is growing

Families are classified according to whether the spouses are married, cohabiting or in a registered partnership and whether they have children. In addition to this, there are one-parent families as a separate category. In this classification, no limit is set as to the age of a child. Families with children, defined as families having at least one child under the age of 18 living at home, are discussed in Chapter 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. In these statistics, the oldest person with the status of a child is 79 years old.

At the end of 2011, there were 1,461,000 families in Finland. Their number grew by 5,500 from the year before. The increase was 900 larger than in the previous year.

Altogether 75 per cent of the Finnish population belongs to a family. The proportion decreased by 0.2 percentage points from the previous year. The rate of its decrease has remained at this level since the beginning of the 1990s. The proportion of the family population was at its highest in the 1960s and 1970s, when 87 per cent of the population belonged to a family. The number of persons belonging to a family rose by 4,800 during 2011. Total population increased by 26,000 persons. At the end of 2011, the average size of a family in Finland was 2.79 persons.

Table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2011

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

The commonest family type in Finland is still a married couple without children, making up 36 per cent of all families in 2011. As recently as in 2004 the most common family type was married couple with children of some age living at home. In 2011, 30 per cent of all families were families of a married couple with children. However, the number of such families has been on the decline for a long time, whereas the number of married couples without children has been rising. The number of married couples living with their children decreased by 4,200 from the previous year, whereas from 2005 to 2006 the number decreased by 6,700. Because the yearly changes are small it is difficult to pinpoint clearly the reasons for the decreases and increases in the numbers of the different family types.

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

The number of “mother and children” families has declined now for the twelfth consecutive year. “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 1950–2011

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	..	..
2001	1 407 759	446 404	501 981	105 399	166 601	158 440	28 934	..	..
2002	1 411 947	454 977	492 524	107 443	170 368	157 143	29 093	207	192
2003	1 415 104	462 561	483 140	109 672	174 144	156 235	29 352	271	275
2004	1 420 781	471 962	475 705	111 294	177 095	154 851	29 192	325	357
2005	1 426 002	481 209	468 266	112 847	180 590	153 024	29 238	398	430
2006	1 431 376	488 880	461 569	114 671	184 732	151 475	29 101	455	493
2007	1 437 709	496 814	456 235	115 860	188 172	150 251	29 288	527	562
2008	1 444 386	504 728	452 180	115 966	191 177	149 631	29 460	579	665
2009	1 450 488	509 916	448 897	116 797	193 894	149 823	29 765	625	771
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
%									
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	..	..
2001	100,0	31,7	35,7	7,5	11,8	11,3	2,1	..	..
2002	100,0	32,2	34,9	7,6	12,1	11,1	2,1	0,0	0,0
2003	100,0	32,7	34,1	7,8	12,3	11,0	2,1	0,0	0,0
2004	100,0	33,2	33,5	7,8	12,5	10,9	2,1	0,0	0,0
2005	100,0	33,7	32,8	7,9	12,7	10,7	2,1	0,0	0,0
2006	100,0	34,2	32,2	8,0	12,9	10,6	2,0	0,0	0,0
2007	100,0	34,6	31,7	8,1	13,1	10,5	2,0	0,0	0,0
2008	100,0	34,9	31,3	8,0	13,2	10,4	2,0	0,0	0,0
2009	100,0	35,2	30,9	8,1	13,4	10,3	2,1	0,0	0,1
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

1) Families of the type "registered couple with children" numbered 351.

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 Elderly women live alone or with their child, men with their spouse

Women's family type varies by age. The most typical family type for young women aged under 28 with family is "cohabiting couple without children". The commonest family type for 28-year-old women is already "married couple with children". "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 89 years of age) tend to include a child rather than a husband. Only ten per cent of women of this age still belong to the family population. In the light of family statistics, old age is rather different for men. For example, 48 per cent of the men aged 89 belong to families. Forty per cent of the men aged at least 89 belong to families. Then the family is typically a married couple without children living with them.

Figure 1A. Families by type and age of wife/mother in 2011 (families with father and children by age of father)

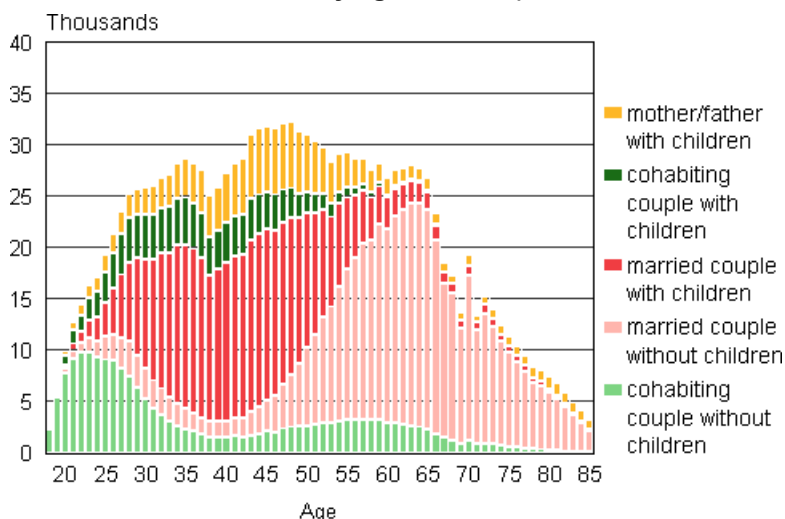
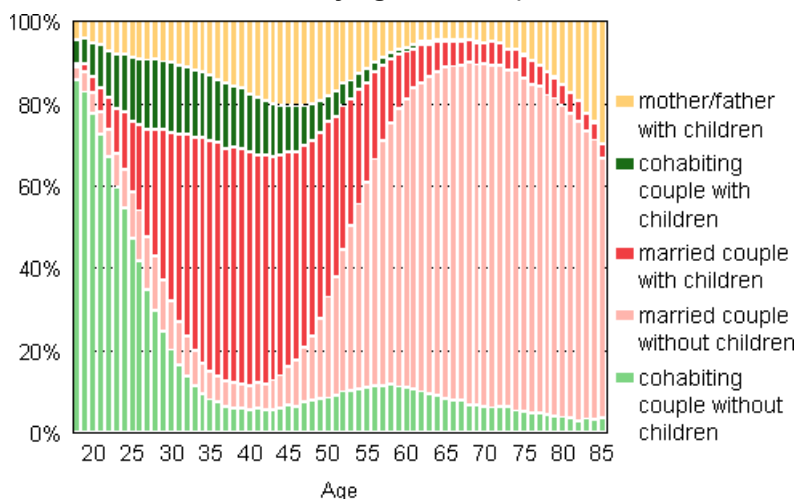


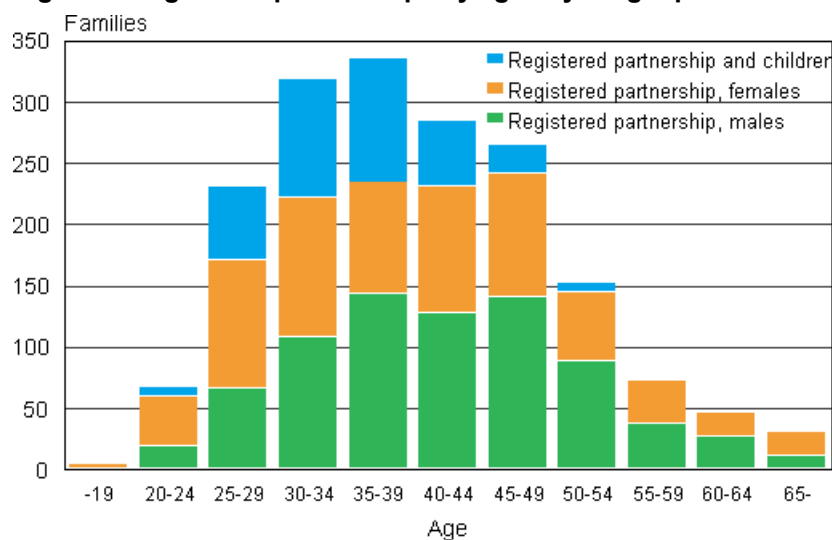
Figure 1B. Families by type and age of wife/mother in 2011 (families with father and children by age of father), relative breakdown



1.2 Number of registered couples still small despite its growth

At the end of 2011, 773 male couples and 1,035 female couples lived in a registered partnership, which was a total of 207 couples more than in 2010. 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 five. Figure 2 shows the age distribution of registered male and female couples according to the younger partner. It shows that male couples are older than female couples. In the other figures registered couples are given among married couples. There are still so few of them that they would not be distinguishable as a separate group.

Figure 2. Registered partnerships by age of younger partner in 2011



The age difference of registered couples is bigger than that of married couples. The average age difference of registered couples is 5.8 years, while that between married couples is 3.4 years, on average. The age difference of registered male couples is 7.1 years, on average, which is clearly bigger than the average figure for female couples, 4.8 years. In contrast, the proportion of partners of same age is lower for registered couples (7.9%) than for married ones (12.3%). The age difference is at least 20 years for 3.3 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 (6.7%) clearly more often than for female couples.

1.3 Partnership of mothers aged 25 or over more often a marriage than cohabiting

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

Married couples account for 66 per cent of all families and for 75 per cent of all married and cohabiting couples. Cohabiting couples make up 22 per cent of all families. Of the families consisting of spouses living together, 25 per cent are cohabiting couples.

In 82 per cent of all married couples both spouses are married for the first time. Thus the conventional form of family can still be considered to prevail in Finland. In 67 per cent of the cohabiting couples neither spouse had 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 85 per cent of the registered male couples neither partner has been married before, the figure for female couples is 75 per cent.

1.4 Fathers of one-parent families divorced, mothers unmarried

In the past, a person's marital status revealed quite a lot about his or her family. Today, hardly any conclusions can be drawn from a person's marital status. In the Nordic Countries, marital status is losing meaning as a demographic variable.

Seventy-four per cent of the women and 75 per cent of the men living with a cohabiting partner without children are unmarried. More cohabiting women than cohabiting men are widows.

Slightly more of the men than of the women living with children and a cohabiting partner are unmarried. There are no longer many differences in the share of divorces between women and men. Previously, the share of divorces was higher among women than men. Slightly more cohabiting mothers than cohabiting fathers are also widowed.

Table 3. Marital status of the man/woman/father/mother in a cohabiting partnership and in a one-parent family in 2011

Marital status	Type of family							
	Cohabiting man no children	Cohabiting woman no children	Cohabiting man with children	Cohabiting woman with children	Father and children	Father and children aged under 18	Mother and children	Mother and children aged under 18
Unmarried	75,0	73,9	78,4	77,7	18,7	27,0	31,8	40,9
Married	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,5	12,6	14,5	10,1	12,3
Divorced	22,4	21,3	20,6	20,6	51,7	53,1	42,6	43,9
Widowed	1,9	4,1	0,6	1,2	16,9	5,3	15,5	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	200 134	200 135	118 047	118 036	30 523	15 937	149 067	101 858

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

Table 3 also contains columns for one-parent families, that is, fathers and mothers whose children are underage. Their marital status structure differs most clearly from the group of all one-parent families. They include fewer widowed persons and more persons representing other marital status groups. It is noteworthy that relatively more single fathers than single mothers are widowed, although fewer fathers than mothers become widowed. In divorces, children usually stay with their mother, but there is no choice in the case of death. As many as 41 per cent of single mothers are unmarried; some having been single parents from the outset but a larger number as the result of a divorce.

2. Four per cent of families entirely Swedish-speaking

In 87 per cent of all families the only parent or both parents are Finnish-speaking. Correspondingly, four per cent of families are entirely Swedish-speaking (3.8%). Families where one spouse is Swedish-speaking and the other Finnish-speaking account for three per cent of all families. Combinations of Finnish and Swedish-speakers with other languages can be found in three per cent of all families. Families where both spouses or the only parent are foreign-language speakers number 42,000, which equals to three per cent of all families.

In clearly more cases, Swedish-speaking men have Finnish-speaking spouses than Swedish-speaking women Finnish-speaking spouses. The number of purely Swedish-speaking couples is only 4,700 higher than that of Finnish and Swedish-speaking couples.

Altogether, 24,600 of Finnish or Swedish-speaking men are married to or cohabiting with a foreign-language speaking woman. The corresponding figure for women is 19,800. Marriages with foreign-language speakers have increased by 2,500.

Table 4. Families speaking Finnish, Swedish or other language in 1990–2011

Man/woman speaking Finnish/other language	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Finnish speaking man and finnish speaking woman	1 088 742	1 081 473	1 089 232	1 105 316	1 114 828	1 115 178
Finnish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	16 544	16 876	17 394	17 904	18 337	18 389
Finnish speaking woman and swedish speaking man	22 734	22 822	23 445	24 218	24 552	24 658
Finnish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	4 020	7 636	11 094	16 062	21 772	23 102
Finnish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	5 951	8 679	10 236	13 181	17 441	18 450
Finnish speaking mother/father	162 209	174 554	174 861	166 741	161 302	160 179
Swedish speaking man and swedish speaking woman	53 348	50 845	49 198	48 190	47 881	47 784
Swedish speaking man and foreign speaking woman	300	483	655	982	1 434	1 521
Swedish speaking woman and foreign speaking man	410	597	678	943	1 261	1 319
Swedish speaking mother/father	8 489	8 871	8 609	8 147	7 953	7 877
Foreign speaking man and foreign speaking woman	1 832	7 425	11 668	16 944	27 638	30 439
Foreign speaking mother/father	762	2 709	4 893	7 374	10 674	11 674

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

The largest foreign-language group in Finland is made up of Russian-speakers. At the end of 2011, there were 12,000 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 11,000. The number of Russian-speaking families is some 1,300 higher than in the year before.

The number of Russian-speaking one-parent families is 3,700, which is 16 per cent of all Russian-speaking families. The number has grown by around one hundred from the previous year. Among Russian-speakers, one-parent families are slightly more common than one-parent families are on the level of the whole country (12%). Of Russian-speaking one-parent families 96 per cent are formed by mothers and children, while this is so for 86 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 (8,300). During 2011, the number of such couples grew by around 600.

Families of a Finnish-speaking man and a Russian-speaking wife are almost equally widespread (7,700). In 1990 there were only 300 Russian-speaking couples in Finland, but today their number has already gone up to close on 8,300. It is still rare for a Finnish-speaking woman to have a Russian-speaking spouse. However, their number (1,300) has more than quadrupled from 1990.

2.2 Number of families of foreign citizens growing

In only five per cent (68,800 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 4,700. The number of families in which both the husband and wife are foreign nationals grew the most.

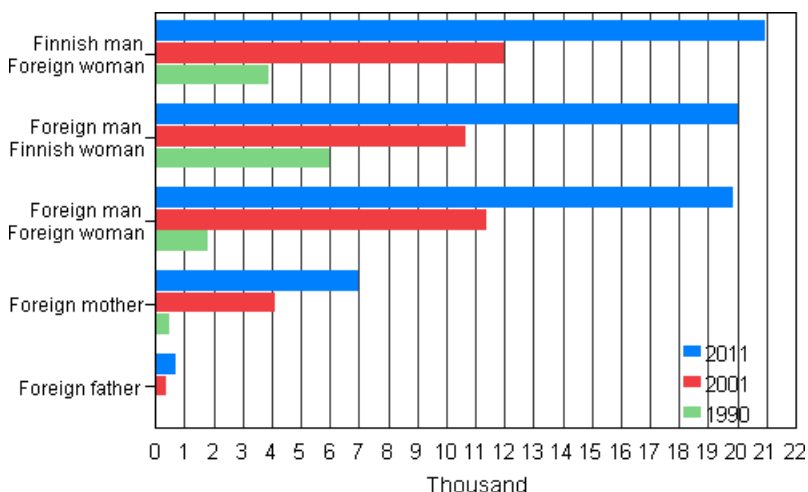
In the early 1990s, the most common combination in families of foreign citizens was one where the wife was a Finnish citizen and the husband a foreign citizen. The number of foreign families in which the wife was a foreign national and the husband a Finnish national was the largest at the beginning of the 2000s. The most common combination among the foreign families is still one of Finnish man and foreign wife, and the second most common is one where the man is foreign and the wife Finnish (Figure 3). No distinction is made between married and cohabiting couples in these statistics.

Entirely foreign families, i.e. families where the only parent or both spouses are foreign citizens, total 27,700. The largest group among them are families of Russian citizens. At the end of 2011, there were 5,600 families in Finland in which both spouses or the only parent were Russian citizens. The number of families of Russian citizens grew by around 200 during 2011.

There were 5,700 entirely Estonian families of which one-third were families consisting of mother and children only. The number of Estonian families has increased by 900 from the year before.

Families of two Somali citizens or with one Somali parent numbered around 1,000. The number of these families grew by around one hundred from the previous year. About 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 2,000 families where both spouses or one parent were originally Somali citizens.

Figure 3. Families of foreign citizens in 1990, 2001 and 2011



2.3 Men have more often a spouse born abroad than women

An examination of countries of birth gives the best picture of the foreign spouses of Finns. However, it should be borne in mind that some originally Finnish citizens are also born abroad. Finnish-born men have 34,300 foreign-born spouses. The number has grown by 1,500 from the year before.

Finnish-born women have 29,600 foreign-born spouses, the figure being up by 1,200. Today, Finnish men have more often spouses with foreign background than Finnish women have.

The foreign-born spouses of Finnish men and women come from a variety of countries. The men's spouses have mainly been born in the neighbouring countries in west, east and south alike. Those born in the area of the former Soviet Union cannot be separated into Russians or Estonians (or those born in other republics of the former Soviet Union), because even the Estonians' country of birth is mostly the Soviet Union and

a large number of the spouses from Estonia had already moved to Finland before the collapse of the Soviet Union. Finnish men have 11,000 spouses who were born in the former Soviet Union, Russia or Estonia, and 8,300 spouses who were born in Sweden. Wives born in Thailand numbered 3,600, and their number has increased by 300 from the year before. Next come spouses born in Germany, China, the Philippines, the USA, Poland and Great Britain.

Women's foreign-born spouses come from a larger variety of countries than men's spouses. After the 8,400 Swedish-born spouses, the second largest group of foreign-born spouses of women were also those born in the areas of the former Soviet Union. Husbands born in the former Soviet Union, Russia and Estonia number 2,400, which is 159 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. The total number of countries in which spouses of at least 100 Finnish women were born is 44. The corresponding number for Finnish men is 34.

Figure 4A. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born men by country of birth in 2011

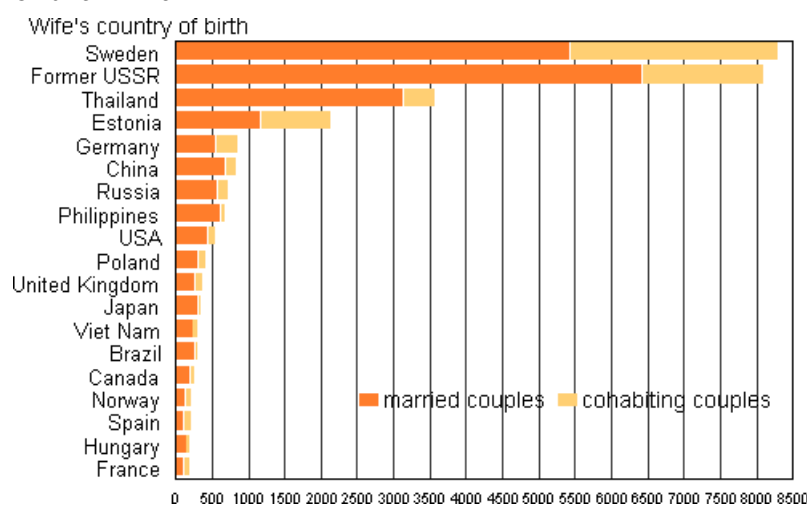
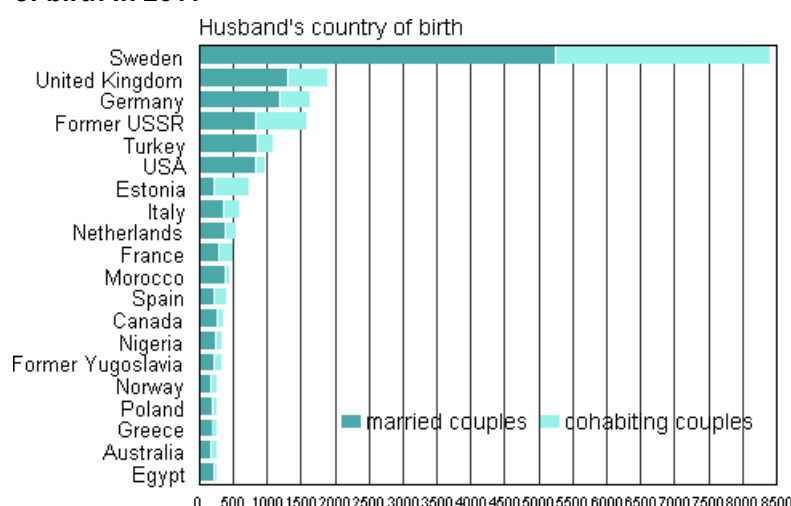


Figure 4B. Foreign-born spouses of Finnish-born women by country of birth in 2011



3. Number of families with children steadily falling

At the end of 2011, there were 581,000 families with underage children in Finland. A family with underage children has at least one child under the age of 18 living at home. Families with children make up 40 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 1,800 from the previous year. The drop is the same as in the year before. The number of families with children is decreasing because the age groups of families expecting their first child are smaller than those celebrating the coming-of-age of their youngest child. In addition, more and more women remain childless, either willingly or unwillingly. For example, 27 per cent of the 35-year-old women born in 1976 are today childless. The percentage equals the one for women born in 1974 in the previous year. In 1990, the share of 35-year-old women without children was 19 per cent. (Population Structure in 1990 and 2011)

The number of families with children aged under seven increased for the seventh successive year already. In 2011, the number of such families went up by 1,400. The obvious explanation to this is that the number of children born has gone up in the early years of the 2000s.

Table 5. Families with underage children by type in 1950–2011

Year	Total	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple with children	Mother and children	Father and children	Registered partnership with children	Persons in families with underage children	Families with children aged under 18	Families with children of all families, %	Population belonging to families with children, %
1950	599 329	515 115	..	74 319	9 895	..	..	1 341 330	64	..
1960	678 046	601 542	..	67 381	9 123	..	..	1 536 464	65	..
1970 ¹⁾	677 035	602 076	5 800	61 173	7 986	..	..	1 345 089	59	..
1980 ²⁾	688 732	572 142	32 100	74 839	9 651	..	..	1 163 926	54	..
1990	640 637	490 999	59 900	78 948	10 790	..	2 437 592	1 135 686	47	49
2000	612 627	398 892	95 120	103 984	14 631	..	2 317 291	1 116 687	44	45
2005	591 528	368 553	104 782	103 044	15 063	86	2 232 613	1 084 865	42	43
2006	589 448	365 326	106 422	102 469	15 111	120	2 223 718	1 080 728	41	42
2007	587 767	362 884	107 290	102 156	15 291	146	2 216 526	1 076 522	41	42
2008	585 224	360 904	107 034	101 717	15 382	187	2 206 209	1 071 800	41	41
2009	584 172	358 871	107 377	102 146	15 549	229	2 200 603	1 068 554	40	41
2010	582 360	356 943	107 368	101 946	15 836	267	2 200 603	1 068 554	40	41
2011	580 547	354 567	107 738	101 963	15 940	339	2 185 130	1 061 710	40	40
%										
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	..	..	..	..
2006	100,0	62,0	18,1	17,4	2,6	0,0	..	..	..	..
2007	100,0	61,7	18,3	17,4	2,6	0,0	..	..	..	..
2008	100,0	61,7	18,3	17,4	2,6	0,0	..	..	..	..
2009	100,0	61,4	18,4	17,5	2,7	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	..	..	..	..

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-one per cent of families with underage children are families of married couples

By far the most common type of family with underage children is still that of a married couple. In 61 per cent of all families with underage children the supporters are a married couple. On the other hand, this is the only form of family with children which has seen a steady decline, both in absolute and relative terms. Nevertheless, it is evident that its dominance will not be threatened by any other family form in the near future. The numbers of all other types of families with children grew over the year. At the end of 2011, there were 107,700 families of cohabiting couples with underage children in Finland, which equals to 19 per cent of all families with underage children.

Fifty-four per cent of first-born children are today born outside the marriage. The percentage has remained almost unchanged since 1999. Forty-one per cent of all children born in 2011 were born outside the marriage (Population changes 2011).

The number of families with children of the type mother and children (102,000) has gone up slightly from the year before. However, the share of these families among all families with children has remained quite unchanged. 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 in Finland, their number being only 15,900. Families composed of a registered couple and children under the age of 18 are even rarer, numbering around 300.

Figure 5A. Families with underage children by type of family and age of mother/single carer father in 2011

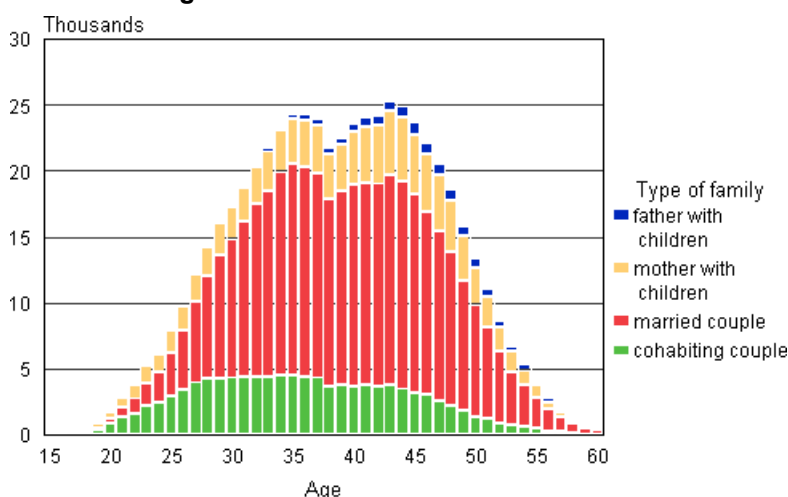
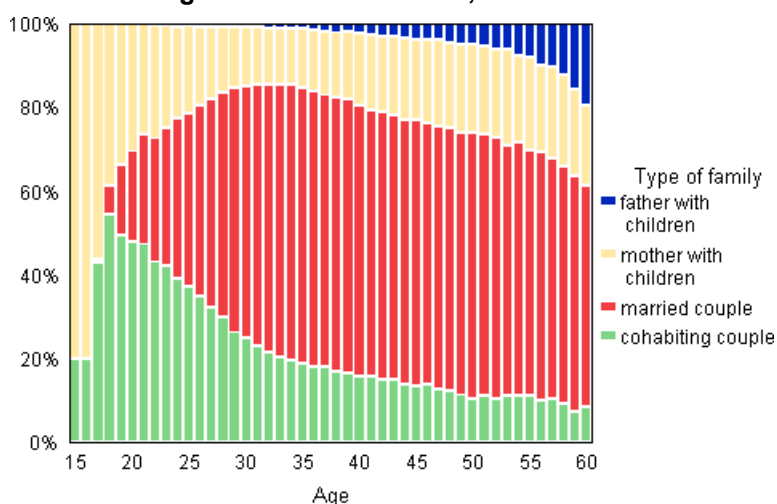


Figure 5B. Families with underage children by type of family and age of mother/single carer father in 2011, relative breakdown



3.2 Nine per cent of families with children reconstituted families

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.

Reconstituted families make up nine per cent (53,000 families) of all families with underage children. The number of reconstituted families has grown slowly ever since the first statistics on them were compiled in 1990. In 2011 the number rose by nearly one hundred families.

One-half of the parents of reconstituted families are married to each other and one-half cohabit with each other. 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 rare, numbering only 768.

Table 6. Reconstituted families 1990–2011

Year	Total	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Reconstituted families as a proportion of families with children, %	Mother's children	Father's children	Common children	Children under 18 in reconstituted families	Non-common children as a proportion of children of all families, %	Children in reconstituted families as a proportion of children of all families, %
1990	44 426	21 808	22 618	6,9	50 713	7 443	30 089	88 245	5,1	7,8
1995	42 460	19 197	23 263	6,6	50 322	7 637	29 242	87 201	5,0	7,6
2000	47 288	21 315	25 973	7,7	58 550	8 541	30 931	98 022	6,0	8,8
2001	48 359	21 846	26 513	8,0	60 272	8 916	31 086	100 274	6,3	9,1
2002	49 294	22 431	26 863	8,2	61 816	9 120	31 226	102 162	6,5	9,3
2003	49 944	22 888	27 056	8,4	63 071	9 198	31 565	103 834	6,6	9,5
2004	50 867	23 872	26 995	8,6	64 503	9 366	32 040	105 909	6,8	9,7
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

3.3 Five per cent of families with underage children have at least four children

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 first born are processed as one-child families in statistics, as are also families with only their last-born living at home. Family statistics thus represent a cross-section of the situation at a given moment, i.e. the sizes of families in the country at a given point in time, and not the eventual numbers of children in families. Hence, it is difficult to compare the statistics relating to different points in time because of the uneven age structure of the population.

The clearest long-term change in the number of children in families is the fall in the number and relative proportion of families with at least four children since the post-war period (Table 7). The number of these large families started to go up after the mid-1980s but the growth then petered out at the onset of the 2000s. Over the past decade the number has stayed fairly steady. While at the same time the numbers of families with one or two children have decreased, the relative proportion of families with at least four children has risen to nearly five per cent. The number of families with at least four children has grown by nearly 200 from last year.

At the end of 2011, one family with 15 underage children led the statistics on the number of children. When all children living at home are taken into account, the largest families in Finland also have 15 children.

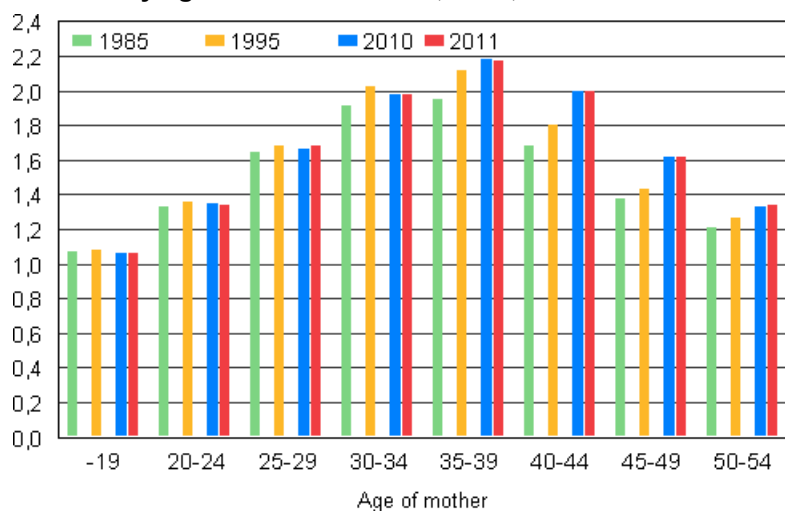
Table 7. Number of children in families with underage children 1950–2011

Year	Families total	Number of children in families				Average number of children aged under 18
		1	2	3	4-	
1950	599 329	234 682	173 092	95 100	96 455	2,24
1960	678 046	253 285	202 408	112 446	109 907	2,27
1970	677 035	287 649	222 276	100 358	66 752	1,99
1980	688 732	333 812	264 944	70 100	19 876	1,69
1990	640 637	286 549	250 317	81 163	22 608	1,77
2000	612 627	268 369	230 758	85 025	28 475	1,82
2005	591 528	255 549	225 879	81 775	28 325	1,83
2008	585 224	253 841	224 508	78 550	28 325	1,83
2009	584 172	254 457	223 777	77 528	28 410	1,83
2010	582 360	254 551	222 596	76 860	28 353	1,83
2011	580 547	253 995	221 643	76 367	28 542	1,83
%						
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	..

The average number of children in a family with underage children is not directly comparable at different points in time, because the sizes of the age groups at various stages of family life vary. The figures should be age-standardised. This does not give exactly unambiguous information either, since childbearing age has continuously risen. Therefore, the youngest age groups in 1985 cannot be compared direct with the present youngest age groups, as at the moment women's average age at first confinement is two years higher than at that time. However, the average number of children in a family with children has remained stable since the 1990s.

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

Figure 6. Average number of children in families with underage children by age of mother in 1985, 1995, 2010 and 2011



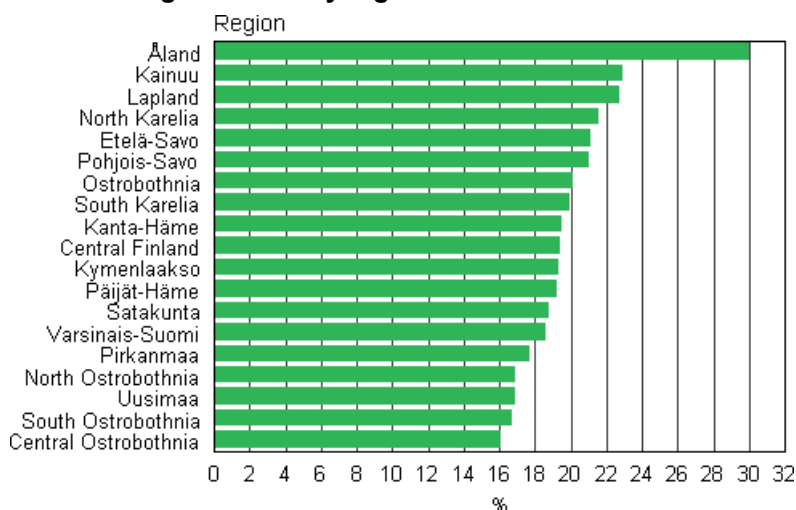
4. Regional differences in prevalence of families with underage children are small

4.1 Share of cohabiting couples highest in Åland, Kainuu and Lapland

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. Åland, Kainuu and Lapland have the highest relative numbers of cohabiting couples. In Central Ostrobothnia the share of cohabiting families is lowest in all country.

In Åland 30 per cent and in Kainuu and Lapland 23 per cent of all families with underage children are families of cohabiting couples. The share of cohabiting couples is higher than the average for the whole country in 14 regions and lower than the average in five regions (Figure 7).

Figur 7. Families of cohabiting couples as a proportions of families with underage children by region in 2011

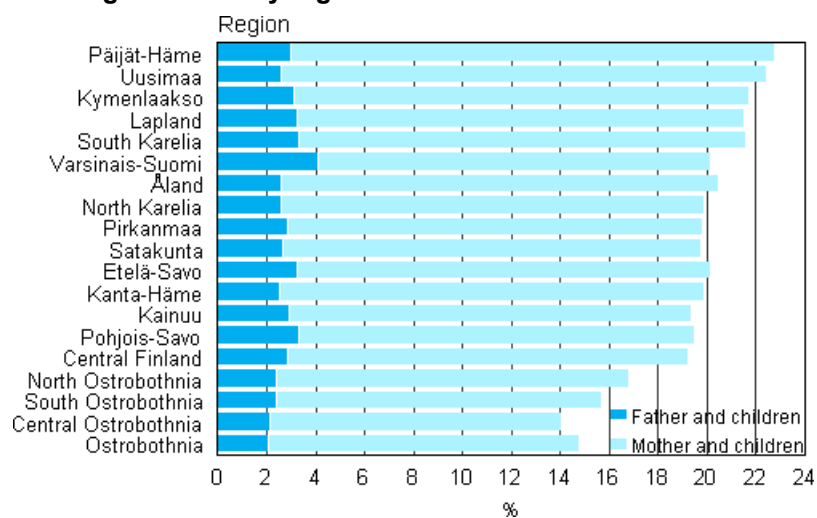


When examining the prevalence of cohabiting couples by municipality, the municipalities of Åland are in the lead. Of the municipalities of Mainland Finland, Luhanka in the region of Central Finland is at the top of the list with 36 per cent. In Savukoski 33 per cent of families with underage children are families of cohabiting couples. In Närpiö and Suomenniemi the respective proportion is 31 per cent and in Pelkosenniemi and Suomussalmi 30 per cent. The municipality in Mainland Finland with the lowest share of seven per cent of families of cohabiting couples with children is Luoto.

4.2 Päijät-Häme has highest proportions of one-parent families with children, Ostrobothnia lowest

There is also clear regional variation in the prevalence of one-parent families. In the figures for the regions, the Ostrobothnian regions differ from other regions in favour of the conventional family (Figure 8). The number of one-parent families is lowest there. The number of one-parent families is highest in Päijät-Häme (23%) and Uusimaa (22%). Lahti puts the share up for Päijät-Häme and Helsinki for Uusimaa.

Figure 8. Proportion of single-parent families of all families with underage children by region in 2011



The regional variation in the proportion of one-parent families with children is due to the different proportions in families of the type mother and children. The proportion of families of the type father and children ranges from two to three per cent in all regions, with the exception of Åland, where the proportion has risen to four per cent.

Examined by municipality in Mainland Finland, the proportions of one-parent families with children are the highest in Utsjoki (29%), Helsinki and Hartola (28%), and in Turku and Kemi (27%). Åland has the highest figures in the whole of Finland (Sottunga 40%, Kökar 33% and Mariehamn 28%) but in the case of Sottunga and Kökar it should be borne in mind that in such small municipalities the difference of just a couple of family types can alter the percentage share considerably.

In Mainland Finland, the lowest relative proportions of one-parent families can be found in Luoto (4%), Pedesöre (5%) and Yli-Ii (6%) and in Åland in Vårdö (4%).

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 and the highest proportion of married couples in the whole country. Luoto also has the seventh highest average number of 2.71 of underage children living at home per family. Higher figures are reached in Yli-Ii (2.88), Sievi (2.81) and Perho (2.80). The average for the whole country is 1.83.

The most common marital status of the fathers and mothers of one-parent families with children is divorced, this being so for 53 per cent of the fathers and 44 per cent of the mothers. Only five per cent of the fathers and three per cent of the mothers are widowed. Dissolved cohabiting partnerships have increased the numbers of unmarried mothers or fathers of one-parent families with underage children. As many as 41 per cent of the mothers of mother and children families and 27 per cent of the fathers of father and children families are unmarried (Table 3, Chapter 1).

5. Sixty-six per cent of children live in families of married couples

Families with children can also be examined by taking the child as the statistical unit instead of the family. Then the results are slightly different. For example, 61 per cent of the families with underage children are those of married couples, but 66 per cent of all children live in families of married couples, because these families have a higher average number of children than families of cohabiting couples or one-parent families. When the children of cohabiting couples and registered partnerships are included, 83 per cent of underage children live in two-parent families.

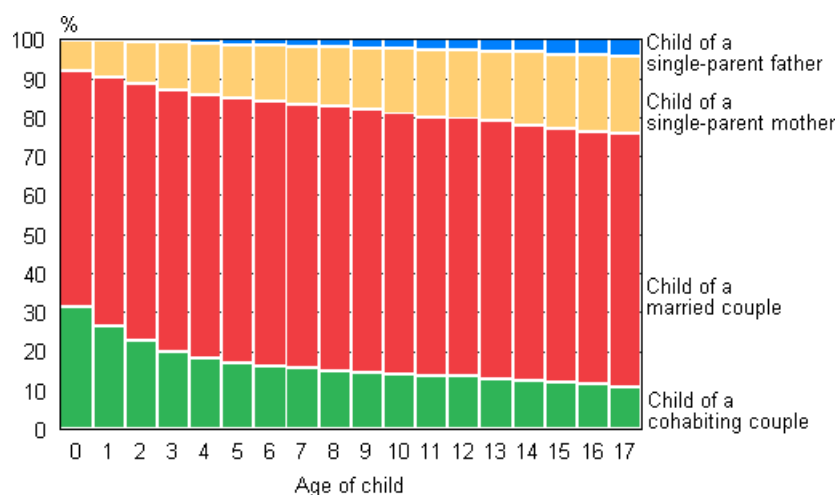
Table 8. Children aged under 18 by type of family in 1985–2011

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

Of all babies aged under one, 92 per cent live with both parents and eight per cent with a single mother (Figure 9). In eleven years, the first mentioned percentage has risen by only one percentage point while the latter has remained unchanged.

The share of children living with their father or mother rises with age. One-fifth of 17-year-old children live with the mother only; one decade ago the share was 17 per cent. Respectively, four per cent live with the father only, which is the same proportion as ten years earlier.

Figure 9. Children by type of family and age in 2011, relative breakdown



5.1 One-third of children live with at least two siblings

Although 44 per cent of families with children had only one child at the end of 2011, 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 2011, altogether 42 per cent of all children lived with one sibling and as many as 34 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 1985–2011

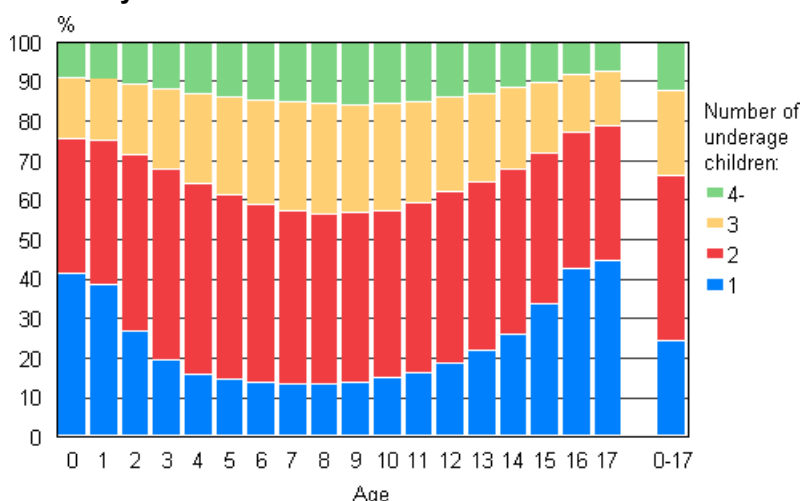
Year	Total	Number of underage children in families			
		1	2	3	4-
1985	1 136 027	306 784	518 206	221 211	89 826
1990	1 135 751	286 529	500 680	243 504	105 038
1995	1 150 562	284 915	484 092	257 283	124 272
2000	1 116 687	268 369	461 516	255 075	131 727
2005	1 084 865	255 549	451 758	245 325	132 233
2006	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
Per cent					
1985	100,0	27,0	45,6	19,5	7,9
1990	100,0	25,2	44,1	21,4	9,2
1995	100,0	24,8	42,1	22,4	10,8
2000	100,0	24,0	41,3	22,8	11,8
2005	100,0	23,6	41,6	22,6	12,2
2006	100,0	23,6	41,8	22,4	12,2
2007	100,0	23,7	41,8	22,2	12,3
2008	100,0	23,7	41,9	22,0	12,4
2009	100,0	23,8	41,9	21,8	12,5
2010	100,0	23,9	41,8	21,7	12,6
2011	100,0	23,9	41,8	21,6	12,7

Figure 10 illustrates the cross-sectional nature of family statistics. It shows the ages of children in families by the 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 the 0-year-olds, 41 per cent are without siblings, i.e. they are first-borns in their families. The proportion of children without siblings, 13 per cent, is the lowest for children aged 7 to 8.

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

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

Figure 10. Children by age and number of children aged under 18 in the family in 2011

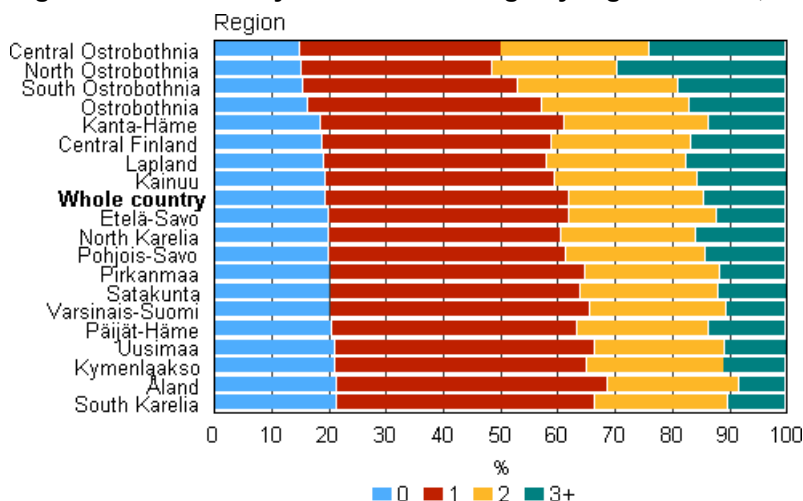


5.2 Lowest proportions of children without siblings in South Karelia and Åland

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 20 per cent of children have three or more siblings aged under 18 living at home. In contrast, the proportion of children living with more than three siblings is under ten per cent in Kymenlaakso, Uusimaa and South Karelia.

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 2011, %



In Finnish municipalities Yli-Ii (9%), Luoto and Sievi (10%) have in relative terms the least children without siblings. In relative terms, the most children without siblings are living in Helsinki, Kolari and Pelkosenniemi (in all 31%).

The number of children of large families living with three or more siblings is in relative terms highest in Merijärvi (54%), Yli-Ii (52%) and Lumijoki (51%). In addition, over one half of children live in families with at least four children in Ranua, Perho and Sievi. 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. 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 four children. Next come Hammarland and Sund (4%). In Mainland Finland the number of children living with at least three siblings is lowest in Taivassalo (5%), Naantali and Ristijärvi (6%).

5.3 Seven per cent of children from reconstituted families

As in the previous year, 110,000 children (10% of all children) aged under 18 are raised in reconstituted families. Of them, 33,200 are the spouses' common children, that is, born to a family that previously had the mother's and/or the father's children only. Altogether 44 per cent of reconstituted families have had common children born to the family as well. There are 77,000 actual children of reconstituted families (7% of all children), that is, children who have obtained a new social parent. Of these children, 66,400 were brought into the family by their mother and 10,500 by their father.

5.4 Thirteen per cent of children of foreign background

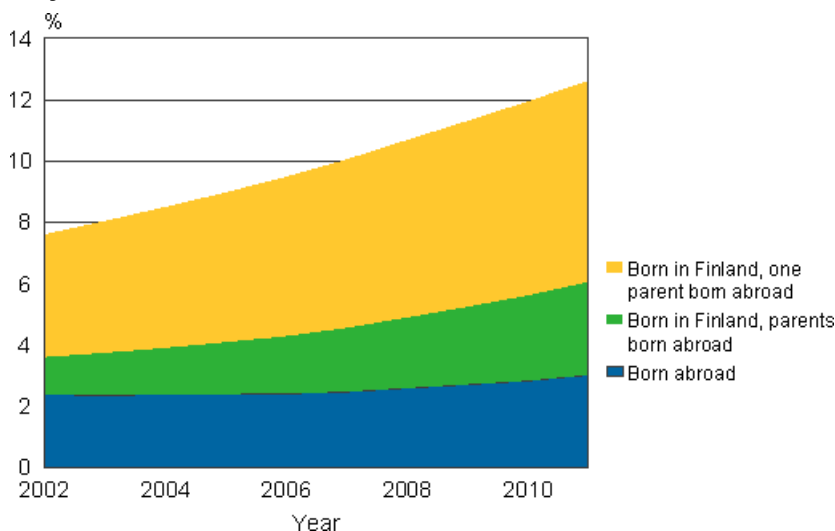
Children's foreign background can also be viewed according to whether the children were self born abroad or their at least one parent was born abroad. By these criteria, the proportion of children with foreign background among all children is 13 per cent (137,000). It should be, however, remembered that part of children born abroad can be of Finnish background, such as children of Finnish-born parents working on a posting abroad. Here examined are all children in the population of Finland, also those who do not belong to the family population.

The proportion of children with foreign background has been growing steadily over the 2000s. At the end of 2002, eight per cent of all children were those who were born abroad or whose at least one parent was born abroad.

At the end of 2011, three per cent of children were born abroad, which is one percentage point more than in 2002. Children who were self born in Finland, but whose both parents were born abroad, also make up three per cent, while in 2002 this figure was one per cent.

As in 2002, in 2011 the number of children who were self born in Finland but whose one parent was born abroad was highest among children with foreign background (7%)

Figure 12. Share of children with foreign background among under 18-year-olds in 2002-2011



6. More than one half of boys live at home at the age of 20

It is difficult to get a clear picture of 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, a new act entered into force entitling everyone to choose their official municipality of residence. Some students take advantage of this right. 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 new Act on the Municipality of Domicile, there was a steep fall in the percentage of young people with the status of a child. Even after the Act had taken effect their proportion continued to fall right up to the year 2009. In 2011, both the number and proportion of those holding the status of a child diminished again slightly.

Table 10. Young people aged 20 to 24 with the status of a child in 1985–2011

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

Girls leave their childhood home earlier than boys. Conscription may be one of the reasons why boys continue to live at home, but the difference is too large to be explained by that alone.

Today, as many as 68 per cent of girls but 45 per cent of boys have moved away from home by the time they are 20. The percentage is unchanged for girls from the year before, for boys it grew by four percentage points.

Finland has a total of 57,000 persons who have turned 30 and hold the status of a child in their family, and 44,000, or 77 per cent, of them are men. However, the number of such persons with the status of a child and aged at least 30 has decreased by around one thousand from the previous year.

Figure 13A. Young men aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2011

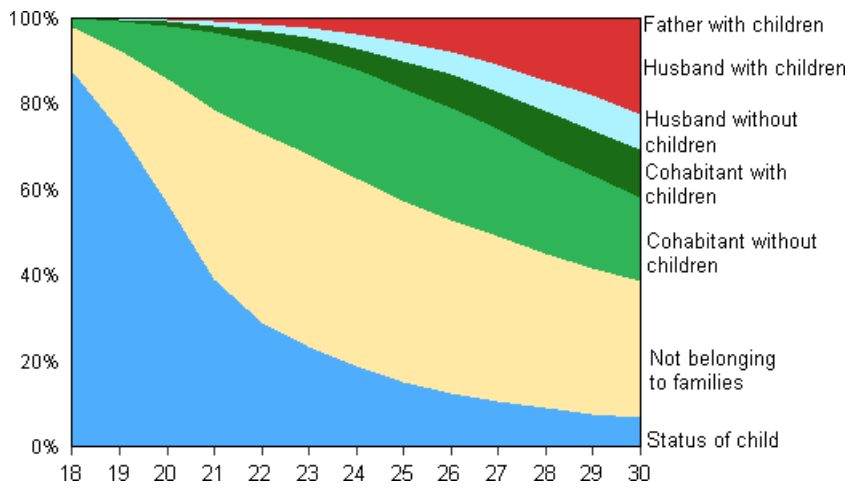
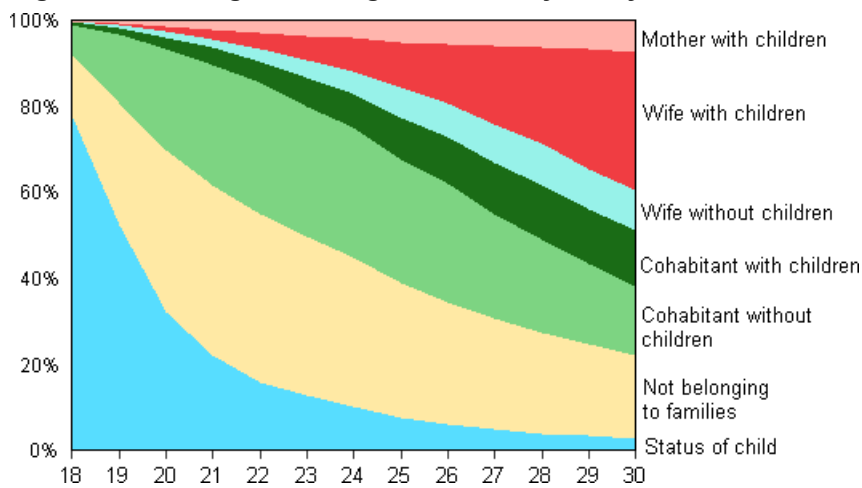


Figure 13B. Young women aged 18 to 30 by family status in 2011



7. Middle-aged men live alone more often than women

At the end of 2011, Finland had 2,556,100 household-dwelling units. A household-dwelling unit is formed by all persons living permanently at the same address. Those permanently resident in institutions do not form household-dwelling units and are not included in the household population. This also applies to persons whose dwellings do not meet the definition of a dwelling (see Concepts).

The number of household dwelling-units grew by 18,900 from the previous year. This is by 900 fewer than in the year before. As before, the number of one-person and two-person household-dwelling units has increased. The number of household-dwelling units with at least seven persons remained almost unchanged. The number of other household-dwelling units fell.

The commonest household-dwelling unit today consists of one person. In the 1975 population census two-person household-dwelling units were still the most numerous. By the next population census in 1980, one-person household-dwelling units had already become the most numerous. One-person household-dwelling units make up 41 per cent and two-person household-dwelling units almost one-third of all household-dwelling units. Household-dwelling units larger than this make up the remaining 26 per cent.

Table 11. Household-dwelling units by the number of persons living in them in 1960–2011

Year	Household- dwelling units total	Household-dwelling unit by number of persons							Persons in household-dwelling units	Average size of household-dwelling units
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
1960	1 204 385	188 995	245 921	229 824	211 473	141 526	84 147	102 499	4 396 398	3,34
1970	1 420 723	288 970	323 640	284 336	252 696	140 089	69 293	61 699	4 540 945	2,99
1980	1 781 771	482 476	457 667	345 769	313 626	118 678	40 681	22 874	4 708 299	2,64
1985	1 887 710	532 094	514 825	347 127	324 365	117 290	33 895	18 114	4 839 696	2,56
1990	2 036 732	646 229	597 928	332 295	300 429	112 714	30 596	16 541	4 927 430	2,42
1995	2 180 934	766 636	652 608	323 921	278 102	110 370	31 616	17 681	5 040 600	2,31
2000	2 295 386	856 746	722 437	312 646	254 707	103 339	29 328	16 183	5 081 354	2,21
2005	2 429 500	964 739	789 950	297 276	240 517	96 607	26 202	14 209	5 153 727	2,12
2006	2 453 826	983 626	801 068	294 518	239 413	95 056	25 882	14 263	5 172 922	2,11
2007	2 476 505	999 812	811 596	292 140	239 151	93 746	25 639	14 421	5 195 414	2,10
2008	2 499 332	1 014 974	822 639	290 820	238 628	92 316	25 408	14 547	5 219 284	2,09
2009	2 517 393	1 025 658	830 843	291 056	238 529	91 368	25 327	14 612	5 242 156	2,08
2010	2 537 197	1 040 378	837 234	290 767	238 135	90 845	25 025	14 813	5 264 580	2,07
2011	2 556 068	1 053 070	846 679	289 600	237 202	90 044	24 667	14 806	5 282 429	20,7
Per cent										
1960	100,0	15,7	20,4	19,1	17,6	11,8	7,0	8,5	-	-
1970	100,0	20,3	22,8	20,0	17,8	9,9	4,9	4,3	-	-
1980	100,0	27,1	25,7	19,4	17,6	6,7	2,3	1,3	-	-
1985	100,0	28,2	27,3	18,4	17,2	6,2	1,8	1,0	-	-
1990	100,0	31,7	29,4	16,3	14,8	5,5	1,5	0,8	-	-
1995	100,0	35,2	29,9	14,9	12,8	5,1	1,4	0,8	-	-
2000	100,0	37,3	31,5	13,6	11,1	4,5	1,3	0,7	-	-
2005	100,0	39,7	32,5	12,2	9,9	4,0	1,1	0,6	-	-
2006	100,0	40,1	32,7	12,0	9,8	3,9	1,1	0,6	-	-
2007	100,0	40,4	32,8	11,8	9,7	3,8	1,0	0,6	-	-
2008	100,0	40,6	32,9	11,6	9,5	3,7	1,0	0,6	-	-
2009	100,0	40,7	33,0	11,6	9,5	3,6	1,0	0,6	-	-
2010	100,0	41,0	33,0	11,5	9,4	3,6	1,0	0,6	-	-
2011	100,0	41,2	33,1	11,3	9,3	3,5	1,0	0,6	-	-

Figure 14. Household-dwelling units by size in 1990–2011

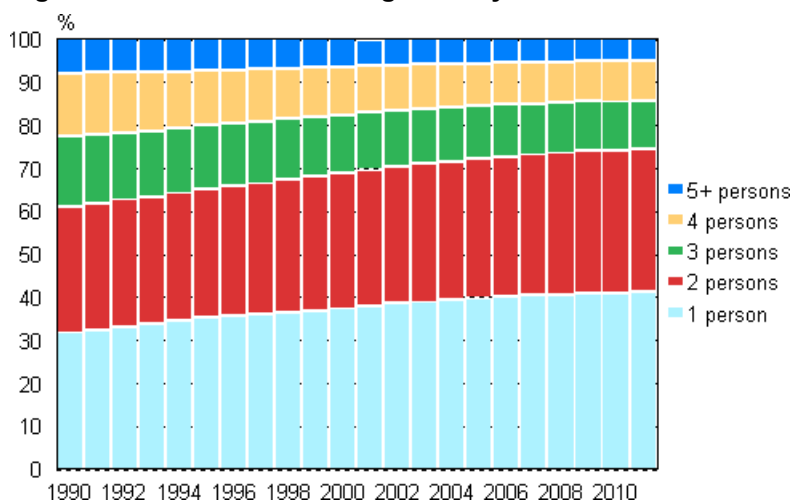
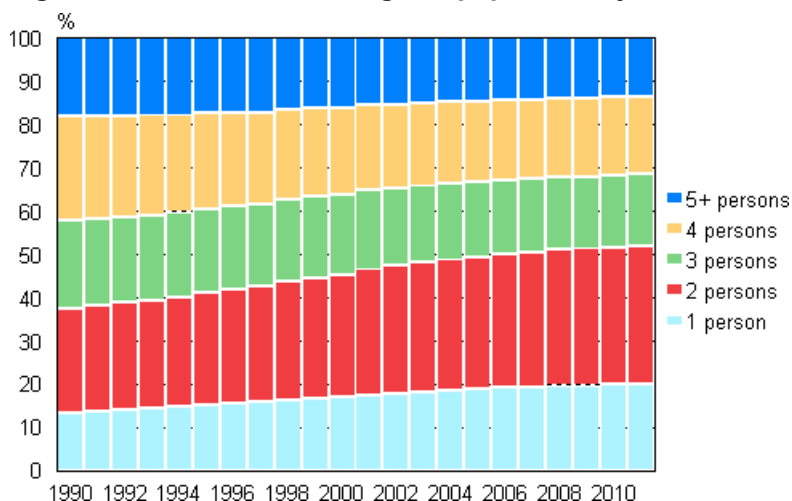


Figure 15. Household-dwelling unit population by size in 1990–2011



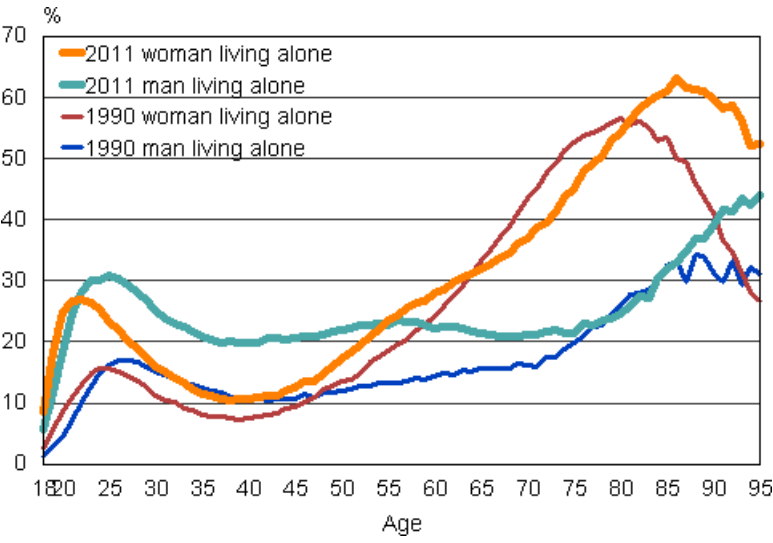
Household-dwelling units can also be studied from the population perspective in order to ascertain how many Finns live in each household-dwelling unit size class. The proportion of those living alone of the total population has gradually grown from 13 per cent two decades ago to today's one-fifth. The majority (32%) of the population live in two-person household-dwelling units. Over one-half of the population aged 55 to 79 live in two-person household-dwelling units, in other words the children have already flown the nest and both spouses are still alive.

In all, women live by themselves more often than men do. In percentages, one-quarter of the women and 22 per cent of the men aged over 15 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 about 40 years old; this is when 11 per cent of women in this age group live alone.

Like young women, young men live alone. However, the number of men living alone does not fall with age to a level as low as that of women living alone. Twenty-three per cent of 33-year-old men live alone and the proportion remains almost unchanged right up to the age of 75. The number of men living alone is partly explained by divorces rates. In a divorce, the children usually stay with the mother and the father lives alone, at least temporarily. One-third of the men aged at least 80 live alone.

When comparing living alone today with the situation in 1990 we find that living alone has increased strongly particularly in the youngest age groups of women and men as well as among both old men and old women. On the other hand, middle-aged men living alone has become more common. In terms of numbers, 65-year-old women are the largest age group of those living alone.

Figure 16. Men and women living alone as a proportion of age group in 1990 and 2011



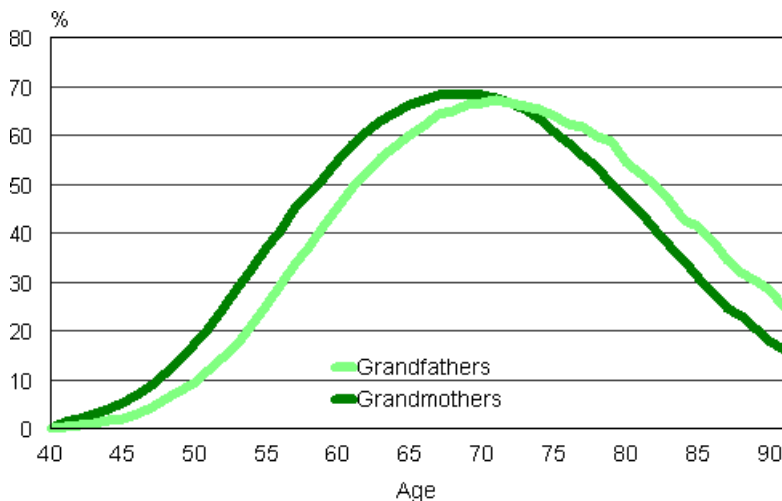
8. Over one half of persons aged 60 have underage grandchildren

At the end of 2011, children aged 0 to 17 belonging to the population of Finland had a total of 468,000 grandfathers and 597,000 grandmothers. There are grandparents per 2.9 underage children, on average. Twenty-eight per cent of men are grandfathers of underage children, and one-third of women are grandmothers.

Information concerning grandparents was produced from the data on underage children generated by combining register data. Corresponding information was produced for the first time in 2007, when information on grandparents concerning the year 2005 was published in the Children in Finland 2007 publication written jointly by Statistics Finland and Stakes, the National Research Centre for Welfare and Health.

Thirty-nine per cent of children aged under 18 have all four grandparents. Six per cent of under-18-year-olds have no grandparents at all. Fifty-eight per cent of children aged under one have four grandparents. In contrast, only around every fourth child aged 14 still has his or her all four grandparents.

Figure 17. Proportion of grandparents of underage children among women and men in the age group in 2011, %



One-half of men aged 60 are grandfathers of underage children. Nearly 60 per cent of women of the same age are already grandmothers to under 18-year-olds. There have not been many changes in the proportions since 2005.

One-half of men aged 60 are grandfathers of underage children. Nearly 60 per cent of women of the same age are already grandmothers to under 18-year-olds. There have not been many changes in the proportions since 2005.

The proportion of grandfathers among their age group's men grows more slowly than that of grandmothers among women. The proportion of grandfathers is at its highest for men aged 70. Sixty-seven per cent of the age group were grandfathers of underage children, which is nearly as many as grandmothers among women. In 2005 the proportion of grandfathers of underage children was also at its highest for men at 70, when the proportion of grandfathers was 68 per cent for men in the age group.

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Family population and average size of family in 1950–2011

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

Appendix table 2. Swedish-speaking families by type and number of children of spouses/parents December 31, 2011

Type of family	Families total	Families with underage children					Persons in families	Status in family: child	
		Total	Number of children aged 17 or under in family					Total	Aged 17 or under
			1	2	3	4-			
Families, total	55 661	21 014	8 818	8 359	2 937	900	155 630	52 185	38 501
Married couple without children	21 123	-	-	-	-	-	42 246	-	-
Married couple with children	16 426	12 051	4 025	5 109	2 181	736	65 432	32 580	24 244
Cohabiting couple with children	5 476	-	-	-	-	-	10 952	-	-
Mother and children	4 759	4 293	2 041	1 781	406	65	17 572	8 054	7 093
Father and children	6 191	3 820	2 189	1 240	301	90	15 436	9 245	5 959
Cohabiting couple without children	1 686	850	563	229	49	9	3 992	2 306	1 205

Appendix table 3. Married couples by order of marriage of man and woman on December 31, 2011

Family type and order of marriage of man	Total	Order of marriage of woman				
		1	2	3	4 -	Unknown
All married couples	960 807	847 905	100 186	9 922	1 296	1 498
1	842 278	788 881	48 567	3 568	451	811
2	104 526	53 273	45 474	5 050	604	125
3	10 596	3 964	5 335	1 108	179	10
4 -	1 364	431	684	187	61	1
Unknown	2 043	1 356	126	9	1	551
Married couple with children	518 550	448 847	60 966	6 812	973	952
1	447 686	418 983	25 676	2 209	316	502
2	61 553	26 615	30 807	3 600	462	69
3	6 977	2 120	3 858	847	143	9
4 -	960	239	521	148	51	1
Unknown	1 374	890	104	8	1	371
Married couple with children	442 257	399 058	39 220	3 110	323	546
1	394 592	369 898	22 891	1 359	135	309
2	42 973	26 658	14 667	1 450	142	56
3	3 619	1 844	1 477	261	36	1
4 -	404	192	163	39	10	-
Unknown	669	466	22	1	-	180

Appendix table 4. Families by language of spouses/parents on December 31, 2011

Language of wife/mother	Total	Language of man/father									
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Chinese	English	Somali	Other or unknown	Family without a father
All families	1 460 570	1 184 480	75 649	10 211	5 069	143	1 481	5 011	1 247	28 083	149 196
Finnish	1 290 654	1 115 178	24 658	1 320	1 000	60	129	3 903	87	11 951	132 368
Swedish	73 683	18 389	47 784	39	49	9	10	328	9	875	6 191
Russian	21 062	7 717	322	8 290	431	2	6	69	-	672	3 553
Estonian	8 728	2 868	166	189	3 402	-	3	28	2	218	1 852
Thai	3 984	3 388	193	3	8	62	1	10	-	40	279
Chinese	2 463	854	54	5	6	-	1 234	30	2	96	182
English	2 226	1 323	134	7	7	-	8	311	1	186	249
Somali	2 034	35	1	1	-	1	1	4	1 073	18	900
Other or unknown	25 202	6 917	651	213	52	8	62	253	16	13 408	3 622
Family without a mother	30 534	27 811	1 686	144	114	1	27	75	57	619	-

Appendix table 5. Families with underage children by language of parents on December 31, 2011

Language of mother	Total	Language of father									Family without a father
		Finnish	Swedish	Russian	Estonian	Thai	Somali	English	Chinese	Other or unknown	
All families	580 547	423 741	26 582	4 797	2 608	58	1 011	2 077	1 182	16 528	101 963
Finnish	498 574	391 876	8 686	392	419	24	62	762	144	7 151	89 058
Swedish	27 722	6 880	16 344	18	22	5	4	41	12	576	3 820
Russian	11 076	3 321	152	4 094	215	2	-	34	7	346	2 905
Estonian	5 027	1 248	80	96	1 846	-	-	17	5	115	1 620
Thai	2 010	1 619	86	-	3	25	-	2	1	20	254
Somali	1 758	16	-	1	-	-	895	3	-	11	832
English	1 567	59	4	1	-	-	6	1 066	-	81	350
Chinese	1 271	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	966	28	256
Other or unknown	15 602	4 325	378	108	21	1	8	77	25	7 791	2 868
Family without a mother	15 940	14 378	850	87	82	1	36	75	22	409	-

Appendix table 6. Families by citizenship of spouses/parents on December 31, 2011

Citizenship of wife/mother	Total	Citizenship of man/father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Russia	Estonia	Thailand	Sweden	China	Somalia	Iraq	Former Serbia and Montenegro	USA		
All families	1 460 570	1 270 638	5 757	5 235	118	2 806	1 071	632	1 038	512	950	22 617	149 196
Finland	1 382 104	1 219 839	1 371	1 020	59	2 335	152	159	391	187	184	14 240	142 167
Russia	9 949	3 893	4 067	205	1	9	2	-	4	-	6	314	1 448
Estonia	8 578	2 531	133	3 729	-	10	3	1	7	-	5	295	1 864
Thailand	3 730	3 392	-	7	53	4	-	-	1	1	1	26	245
Sweden	1 929	1 304	-	2	-	328	2	-	5	4	-	34	250
China	1 826	761	3	5	-	3	871	-	-	6	4	77	96
Somalia	1 217	210	-	-	1	3	1	427	2	-	-	20	553
Iraq	1 040	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	-	-	19	207
Former Serbia and Montenegro	884	400	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	288	-	17	175
USA	866	112	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	713	14	20
Other or unknown	17 913	8 147	112	158	4	36	23	5	44	2	31	7 180	2 171
Family without a mother	30 534	29 796	71	108	-	72	14	40	22	24	6	381	-

Appendix table 7. Families with underage children by citizenship of parents on December 31, 2011

Citizenship of mother	Total	Citizenship of father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Russia	Estonia	Thailand	Sweden	Somalia	China	Iraq	Former Serbia and Montenegro	USA		
All families with children	580 547	456 692	2 760	2 695	48	494	1 140	470	732	523	841	12 189	101 963
Finland	537 032	430 934	470	645	27	100	985	81	244	181	505	7 052	95 808
Russia	5 064	1 166	2 023	59	-	-	5	2	3	1	6	167	1 632
Estonia	4 947	1 587	100	1 889	1	-	4	-	2	2	8	142	1 212
Thailand	1 863	1 607	2	-	20	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	223
Sweden	1 058	167	-	-	-	361	3	-	2	-	-	15	510
Somalia	907	615	1	-	-	-	66	1	3	-	-	16	205
China	837	355	1	1	-	-	1	370	-	-	-	22	87
Iraq	823	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	1	-	11	175
Former Serbia and Montenegro	617	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	64	122
USA	575	232	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	282	10	48
Other or unknown	10 884	4 281	84	54	-	4	21	6	27	42	27	4 397	1 941
Family without a mother	15 940	15 396	79	47	-	29	53	10	16	13	13	284	-

Appendix table 8. Families by country of birth of spouses/parents on December 31, 2011

Corrected on 26 September 2013. The corrections are indicated in red.													
Country of birth of wife/mother	Total	Country of birth of man/father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Former USSR	Sweden	Estonia	Thailand	China	Former Yugoslavia	Somalia	Viet Nam	Iraq		
All families	1 460 570	1 247 964	10 950	9 353	4 845	182	1 334	2 210	1 223	1 820	1 124	30 369	149 196
Finland	1 350 519	1 184 513	1 611	8 432	750	93	112	357	95	257	91	17 793	136 415
Former USSR	21 454	8 132	7 888	81	746	1	5	20	1	20	1	961	3 598
Sweden	10 603	8 333	13	350	4	1	2	9	1	5	-	238	1 647
Estonia	8 102	2 166	670	32	3 042	1	4	6	2	10	-	374	1 795
Thailand	4 074	3 609	1	38	10	66	-	2	-	3	5	55	285
China	2 309	854	4	13	7	-	1 130	-	2	-	14	125	160
Former Yugoslavia	2 128	125	3	1	1	-	-	1 504	-	5	-	154	335
Somalia	1 988	35	-	2	-	1	1	2	1 030	4	-	32	881
Viet Nam	1 840	37	2	1	2	-	1	1	1 134	-	-	80	368
Iraq	1 765	326	1	6	2	8	15	3	1	1	943	38	421
Other or unknown	25 254	10 637	580	152	190	9	44	251	34	119	22	9 925	3 291
Family without a mother	30 534	29 197	177	245	91	2	20	55	56	49	48	594	-

Appendix table 9. Families with underage children by country of birth of parents on December 31, 2011

Corrected on 26 September 2013. The corrections are indicated in red.

Country of birth of mother	Total	Country of birth of father										Other or unknown	Family without a father
		Finland	Former USSR	Sweden	Estonia	Thailand	Former Yugoslavia	Somalia	Iraq	Viet Nam	China		
All families with children	580 547	443 489	4 775	5 741	2 582	74	990	1 506	1 307	674	615	16 831	101 963
Finland	517 637	411 254	511	5 132	304	40	62	165	126	48	43	8 905	91 047
Former USSR	10 638	3 389	3 536	44	345	1	1	16	11	1	3	483	2 808
Sweden	7 364	5 451	7	226	1	–	–	4	3	–	1	150	1 521
Estonia	4 936	983	336	21	1 771	1	–	4	6	–	2	213	1 599
Thailand	2 048	1 709	–	19	3	26	–	2	2	2	–	26	259
Former Yugoslavia	1 722	17	–	1	–	–	860	–	4	–	–	25	815
FSomalia	1 531	63	3	–	–	–	–	1 075	3	–	–	98	289
Iraq	1 417	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	1 043	–	–	51	303
Viet Nam	1 142	172	–	3	2	3	1	1	–	574	7	23	356
China	1 133	403	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	8	535	42	137
Other or unknown	15 039	5 055	281	79	83	2	30	198	78	11	13	6 380	2 829
Family without a mother	15 940	14 975	100	210	72	1	35	40	31	30	11	435	–

Appendix table 10. Families by type of family and number of children aged 17 or under living at home on December 31, 2011

Type of family	Number of children aged 0-17 living at home					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 -
Families, total	580 547	253 995	221 643	76 367	18 450	10 092
Married couple with children	354 567	128 729	146 648	56 489	14 029	8 672
Registered partnership	339	204	114	17	3	1
Cohabiting couple with children	107 738	55 641	39 327	10 126	2 098	546
Mother with children	101 963	58 525	31 528	8 910	2 170	830
Father with children	15 940	10 896	4 026	825	150	43
Relative proportion, %						
Families total	100.0	43.8	38.2	13.2	3.2	1.7
Married couple with children	100.0	36.3	41.4	15.9	4.0	2.4
Registered partnership	100.0	60.2	33.6	5.0	0.9	0.3
Cohabiting couple with children	100.0	51.6	36.5	9.4	1.9	0.5
Mother with children	100.0	57.4	30.9	8.7	2.1	0.8
Father with children	100.0	68.4	25.3	5.2	0.9	0.3

Appendix table 11. Families with underage children by number of children aged under 18 and family type on December 31, 2011

Children under the age of 18	Total	Married couples	Registered partnerships	Cohabiting couples	Mother and children	Father and children
Total	580 547	354 567	339	107 738	101 963	15 940
1	253 995	128 729	204	55 641	58 525	10 896
2	221 643	146 648	114	39 327	31 528	4 026
3	76 367	56 489	17	10 126	8 910	825
4	18 450	14 029	3	2 098	2 170	150
5	5 208	4 208	1	413	554	32
6	2 067	1 791	-	90	181	5
7	1 085	994	-	35	53	3
8	804	767	-	6	28	3
9	472	462	-	2	8	-
10	272	267	-	-	5	-
11	132	131	-	-	1	-
12	41	41	-	-	-	-
13	8	8	-	-	-	-
14	2	2	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-	-

Appendix table 12. Reconstituted families by family composition and number of children on December 31, 2011

Number of children	Total	Families' children are					
		Only mother's	Only father's	Mother's and father's	Mother's and common	Father's and common	Mother's, father's and common
All reconstituted families	53 361	24 965	3 101	2 020	20 353	2 154	768
1	18 930	16 576	2 354	-	-	-	-
2	18 773	6 898	631	865	9 390	989	-
3	10 901	1 259	96	726	7 738	814	268
4	3 468	189	14	299	2 427	266	273
5	911	29	4	89	592	47	150
6-	378	14	2	41	206	38	77
Married couple	26 698	9 696	1 303	810	12 968	1 406	515
1	7 523	6 524	999	-	-	-	-
2	9 151	2 590	250	356	5 381	574	-
3	6 727	487	43	281	5 194	558	164
4	2 333	77	7	113	1 758	195	183
5	676	14	2	43	461	43	113
6-	288	4	2	17	174	36	55
Cohabiting couple	26 663	15 269	1 798	1 210	7 385	748	253
1	11 407	10 052	1 355	-	-	-	-
2	9 622	4 308	381	509	4 009	415	-
3	4 174	772	53	445	2 544	256	104
4	1 135	112	7	186	669	71	90
5	235	15	2	46	131	4	37
6-	90	10	-	24	32	2	22

Appendix table 13. Families by age group of children and type of family on December 31, 2011

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	159 696	143 410	99 676	43 734	16 286	15 731	555
0-3	196 578	174 107	122 869	51 238	22 471	21 511	960
0-6	287 494	246 564	179 013	67 551	40 930	38 135	2 795
0-16	552 661	443 217	338 442	104 775	109 444	95 354	14 090
0-17	580 547	462 644	354 906	107 738	117 903	101 963	15 940
0-24	670 005	525 111	409 271	115 840	144 894	121 721	23 173
0-29	689 654	538 524	421 522	117 002	151 130	126 035	25 095
0-79	740 392	560 662	442 608	118 054	179 730	149 196	30 534
3-4	113 534	98 056	76 307	21 749	15 478	14 443	1 035
3-6	193 344	163 779	127 646	36 133	29 565	27 175	2 390
5-6	112 210	94 731	75 963	18 768	17 479	15 891	1 588
5-14	365 532	290 506	232 767	57 739	75 026	65 290	9 736
7-8	109 881	91 308	74 488	16 820	18 573	16 563	2 010
7-10	187 680	153 143	124 244	28 899	34 537	30 555	3 982
7-12	251 940	202 182	163 756	38 426	49 758	43 522	6 236
7-15	340 614	267 088	216 695	50 393	73 526	63 164	10 362
7-17	399 772	308 749	251 470	57 279	91 023	77 012	14 011
9-12	187 645	150 181	123 116	27 065	37 464	32 606	4 858
13-15	156 964	121 830	101 921	19 909	35 134	29 723	5 411
16-17	117 502	89 214	75 963	13 251	28 288	23 225	5 063
18-20	116 632	88 544	76 949	11 595	28 088	22 069	6 019
18-24	156 756	117 346	102 481	14 865	39 410	30 264	9 146
18-29	177 883	131 907	115 736	16 171	45 976	34 857	11 119
21-24	52 905	39 268	35 120	4 148	13 637	9 954	3 683
25-29	26 218	18 618	17 075	1 543	7 600	5 344	2 256
30-34	12 760	8 477	7 906	571	4 283	3 026	1 257
35-39	8 816	5 326	5 058	268	3 490	2 633	857
40-49	17 470	7 715	7 449	266	9 755	7 853	1 902
50-	15 489	2 995	2 899	96	12 494	10 761	1 733

1) Incl. registered partnerships.

Appendix table 14. Children aged 0–24 by type of family, adopted children in families by age on December 31, 2011

Age	Children of all families	Married couple with children	Registered partnership with children	Cohabiting couple with children ²⁾	Child of single parent mother	Child of single parent father	Adopted children	Reconstituted family ¹⁾		
								Mother's barn	Father's barn	Common child
0	59 687	36 039	83	18 760	4 736	69	19	607	3	4 572
1	61 058	38 892	63	16 139	5 790	174	96	377	13	4 421
2	60 609	39 949	47	13 710	6 561	342	131	659	23	3 967
3	59 893	40 191	42	11 853	7 346	461	195	1 193	82	3 612
4	59 196	40 075	38	10 705	7 760	618	177	1 682	163	3 182
5	59 516	40 298	31	10 127	8 276	784	232	2 287	240	2 825
6	58 203	39 538	27	9 432	8 323	883	276	2 951	327	2 442
7	58 333	39 556	23	9 106	8 634	1 014	360	3 477	460	2 152
8	57 171	38 896	29	8 413	8 767	1 066	361	3 890	511	1 756
9	56 154	37 825	15	8 179	8 963	1 172	401	4 316	580	1 461
10	56 557	37 872	14	7 943	9 395	1 333	344	4 686	671	1 093
11	57 149	38 018	14	7 772	9 846	1 499	318	4 933	780	705
12	57 792	38 165	18	7 922	10 048	1 639	311	5 430	861	473
13	57 132	37 795	7	7 402	10 184	1 744	249	5 537	938	265
14	59 236	38 926	10	7 339	11 028	1 933	255	5 945	1 038	137
15	60 602	39 363	14	7 313	11 644	2 268	254	6 104	1 140	52
16	61 990	40 049	14	7 236	12 139	2 552	213	6 240	1 249	29
17	61 432	39 949	11	6 630	12 135	2 707	200	6 109	1 394	25
18	54 376	36 016	6	5 469	10 339	2 546	184	1 861	468	18
19	42 794	28 556	2	4 212	7 884	2 140	152	1 220	335	13
20	29 549	19 720	3	2 707	5 399	1 720	137	.	.	.
21	20 579	13 652	1	1 778	3 843	1 305	92	.	.	.
22	14 688	9 861	3	1 152	2 711	961	78	.	.	.
23	11 801	7 985	..	789	2 168	859	67	.	.	.
24	9 125	6 081	1	633	1 697	713	40	.	.	.
0-6	418 162	274 982	331	90 726	48 792	3 331	1 126	9 756	851	25 021
0-17	1 061 710	701 396	500	175 981	161 575	22 258	4 392	66 423	10 473	33 169
0-24	1 244 622	823 267	516	192 721	195 616	32 502	5 142	.	.	.

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

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

Appendix table 15. Children by age and number of children in the family living at home aged 17 or under on December 31, 2011

Age	Number of children aged 17 or under in family					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 -
0-17	1 061 710	253 995	443 286	229 101	73 800	61 528
0	59 687	24 440	20 529	9 032	3 077	2 609
1	61 058	23 377	22 325	9 482	3 050	2 824
2	60 609	16 182	26 984	10 752	3 651	3 040
3	59 893	11 602	28 911	12 092	3 954	3 334
4	59 196	9 215	28 661	13 404	4 298	3 618
5	59 516	8 652	27 710	14 625	4 725	3 804
6	58 203	7 917	26 193	15 239	4 824	4 030
7	58 333	7 657	25 609	15 960	4 914	4 193
8	57 171	7 521	24 624	15 882	4 945	4 199
9	56 154	7 664	24 048	15 248	5 064	4 130
10	56 557	8 361	23 927	15 344	4 841	4 084
11	57 149	9 226	24 511	14 616	4 826	3 970
12	57 792	10 658	25 118	13 782	4 477	3 757
13	57 132	12 345	24 269	12 887	4 212	3 419
14	59 236	15 339	24 691	12 119	3 894	3 193
15	60 602	20 321	23 008	10 940	3 503	2 830
16	61 990	26 256	21 342	9 124	2 862	2 406
17	61 432	27 262	20 826	8 573	2 683	2 088
Relative proportion, %						
0-17	100.0	23.9	41.8	21.6	7.0	5.8
0	100.0	40.9	34.4	15.1	5.2	4.4
1	100.0	38.3	36.6	15.5	5.0	4.6
2	100.0	26.7	44.5	17.7	6.0	5.0
3	100.0	19.4	48.3	20.2	6.6	5.6
4	100.0	15.6	48.4	22.6	7.3	6.1
5	100.0	14.5	46.6	24.6	7.9	6.4
6	100.0	13.6	45.0	26.2	8.3	6.9
7	100.0	13.1	43.9	27.4	8.4	7.2
8	100.0	13.2	43.1	27.8	8.6	7.3
9	100.0	13.6	42.8	27.2	9.0	7.4
10	100.0	14.8	42.3	27.1	8.6	7.2
11	100.0	16.1	42.9	25.6	8.4	6.9
12	100.0	18.4	43.5	23.8	7.7	6.5
13	100.0	21.6	42.5	22.6	7.4	6.0
14	100.0	25.9	41.7	20.5	6.6	5.4
15	100.0	33.5	38.0	18.1	5.8	4.7
16	100.0	42.4	34.4	14.7	4.6	3.9
17	100.0	44.4	33.9	14.0	4.4	3.4

Appendix table 16. Men with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2011

Age of man	Type of family						
	Total	Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Father and children	Registered partnership
Age groups total	1 311 112	518 550	442 257	200 171	118 054	30 534	1 546
- 19	3 489	106	41	3 092	248	2	-
20 - 24	43 900	2 833	2 867	33 424	4 656	100	20
25 - 29	88 587	10 845	19 713	42 084	15 367	494	84
30 - 34	112 525	13 210	51 473	25 632	20 935	1 112	163
35 - 39	115 739	9 751	70 090	13 031	20 455	2 177	235
40 - 44	121 043	9 809	77 386	9 829	19 698	4 079	242
45 - 49	132 938	16 948	80 842	11 436	17 464	5 954	294
50 - 54	129 090	37 371	62 094	13 484	10 470	5 457	214
55 - 59	132 598	71 024	36 999	15 365	5 407	3 674	129
60 - 64	139 833	100 487	19 934	14 652	2 248	2 419	93
65 - 69	105 562	85 776	9 117	8 568	729	1 332	40
70 - 74	80 462	69 116	5 071	5 122	229	902	22
75 - 79	54 541	47 505	3 429	2 629	87	883	8
80 - 84	34 737	30 302	2 198	1 259	42	935	1
85 -	16 068	13 467	1 003	564	19	1 014	1
Relative proportion, %							
Total	100.0	39.6	33.7	15.3	9.0	2.3	0.1
- 19	100.0	3.0	1.2	88.6	7.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	100.0	6.5	6.5	76.1	10.6	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	100.0	12.2	22.3	47.5	17.3	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	100.0	11.7	45.7	22.8	18.6	1.0	0.1
35 - 39	100.0	8.4	60.6	11.3	17.7	1.9	0.2
40 - 44	100.0	8.1	63.9	8.1	16.3	3.4	0.2
45 - 49	100.0	12.7	60.8	8.6	13.1	4.5	0.2
50 - 54	100.0	28.9	48.1	10.4	8.1	4.2	0.2
55 - 59	100.0	53.6	27.9	11.6	4.1	2.8	0.1
60 - 64	100.0	71.9	14.3	10.5	1.6	1.7	0.1
65 - 69	100.0	81.3	8.6	8.1	0.7	1.3	0.0
70 - 74	100.0	85.9	6.3	6.4	0.3	1.1	0.0
75 - 79	100.0	87.1	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.6	0.0
80 - 84	100.0	87.2	6.3	3.6	0.1	2.7	0.0
85 -	100.0	83.8	6.2	3.5	0.1	6.3	0.0

Appendix table 17. Women with a family by age and type of family on December 31, 2011

Age of woman	Type of family						
	Family type total	Married couple without children	Married couple with children	Cohabiting couple without children	Cohabiting couple with children	Mother and children	Registered partnership
Age groups total	1 430 298	518 550	442 257	200 171	118 054	149 196	2 070
- 19	9 255	394	156	7 615	610	472	8
20 - 24	70 232	5 144	6 300	45 496	8 348	4 879	65
25 - 29	114 470	14 361	30 962	39 844	18 863	10 201	239
30 - 34	132 880	12 850	64 937	18 760	22 038	13 930	365
35 - 39	133 067	8 364	76 561	9 145	20 814	17 827	356
40 - 44	142 563	9 960	80 582	8 219	19 336	24 130	336
45 - 49	153 136	21 843	77 879	11 564	15 458	26 086	306
50 - 54	142 921	50 892	52 166	14 225	7 922	17 563	153
55 - 59	138 217	83 735	26 176	16 041	3 224	8 921	120
60 - 64	135 156	103 083	12 499	13 611	938	4 969	56
65 - 69	97 783	80 875	5 839	7 498	281	3 249	41
70 - 74	73 001	61 230	3 857	4 462	105	3 330	17
75 - 79	46 545	37 583	2 549	2 218	74	4 116	5
80 - 84	28 073	21 114	1 354	951	30	4 622	2
85 -	12 999	7 122	440	522	13	4 901	1
Relative proportion, %							
Age groups total	100.0	36.3	30.9	14.0	8.3	10.4	0.1
- 19	100.0	4.3	1.7	82.3	6.6	5.1	0.1
20 - 24	100.0	7.3	9.0	64.8	11.9	6.9	0.1
25 - 29	100.0	12.5	27.0	34.8	16.5	8.9	0.2
30 - 34	100.0	9.7	48.9	14.1	16.6	10.5	0.3
35 - 39	100.0	6.3	57.5	6.9	15.6	13.4	0.3
40 - 44	100.0	7.0	56.5	5.8	13.6	16.9	0.2
45 - 49	100.0	14.3	50.9	7.6	10.1	17.0	0.2
50 - 54	100.0	35.6	36.5	10.0	5.5	12.3	0.1
55 - 59	100.0	60.6	18.9	11.6	2.3	6.5	0.1
60 - 64	100.0	76.3	9.2	10.1	0.7	3.7	0.0
65 - 69	100.0	82.7	6.0	7.7	0.3	3.3	0.0
70 - 74	100.0	83.9	5.3	6.1	0.1	4.6	0.0
75 - 79	100.0	80.7	5.5	4.8	0.2	8.8	0.0
80 - 84	100.0	75.2	4.8	3.4	0.1	16.5	0.0
85 -	100.0	54.8	3.4	4.0	0.1	37.7	0.0

Appendix table 18. Grandparents of underage children (0-17) by age 2011

Age	Total	Men	Women	Grandfathers	Grandmothers	Grandfathers %	Grandmothers %
Total	3 506 200	1 683 334	1 822 866	468 485	597 260	27.8	32.8
30-39	661 164	339 765	321 399	114	554	0.1	0.2
40	62 924	31 933	30 991	124	445	0.4	1.4
41	65 136	33 040	32 096	215	638	0.7	2.0
42	66 477	33 891	32 586	340	997	1.0	3.1
43	71 308	36 168	35 140	604	1 440	1.7	4.1
44	73 315	37 189	36 126	836	1 894	2.2	5.2
45	73 881	37 408	36 473	1 196	2 605	3.2	7.1

Age	Total	Men	Women	Grandfathers	Grandmothers	Grandfathers %	Grandmothers %
46	74 139	37 485	36 654	1 629	3 344	4.3	9.1
47	75 621	38 284	37 337	2 254	4 236	5.9	11.3
48	76 462	38 642	37 820	2 948	5 288	7.6	14.0
49	75 488	38 154	37 334	3 576	6 440	9.4	17.2
50	75 089	37 687	37 402	4 536	7 613	12.0	20.4
51	74 759	37 392	37 367	5 504	9 133	14.7	24.4
52	74 451	37 312	37 139	6 420	10 568	17.2	28.5
53	72 080	35 934	36 146	7 570	11 780	21.1	32.6
54	75 234	37 546	37 688	9 368	13 850	25.0	36.7
55	77 229	38 526	38 703	11 324	15 732	29.4	40.6
56	76 495	37 991	38 504	12 733	17 318	33.5	45.0
57	76 507	37 435	39 072	13 944	18 799	37.2	48.1
58	75 485	37 274	38 211	15 376	19 621	41.3	51.3
59	78 093	38 653	39 440	17 507	21 661	45.3	54.9
60	75 273	37 150	38 123	18 291	22 166	49.2	58.1
61	77 995	38 433	39 562	20 043	24 051	52.2	60.8
62	80 076	39 407	40 669	21 902	25 653	55.6	63.1
63	81 308	39 753	41 555	23 016	26 867	57.9	64.7
64	80 571	39 208	41 363	23 539	27 389	60.0	66.2
65	78 237	37 853	40 384	23 551	27 130	62.2	67.2
66	69 332	33 556	35 776	21 634	24 473	64.5	68.4
67	55 283	26 322	28 961	17 100	19 754	65.0	68.2
68	52 213	24 799	27 414	16 433	18 759	66.3	68.4
69	41 591	19 484	22 107	13 006	15 109	66.8	68.3
70	59 859	27 903	31 956	18 763	21 621	67.2	67.7
71	42 183	19 294	22 889	12 843	15 261	66.6	66.7
72	48 402	21 738	26 664	14 347	17 404	66.0	65.3
73	46 153	20 872	25 281	13 655	16 016	65.4	63.4
74	42 654	18 800	23 854	12 056	14 480	64.1	60.7
75	39 619	17 258	22 361	10 784	13 072	62.5	58.5
76	38 748	16 694	22 054	10 288	12 293	61.6	55.7
77	35 915	15 060	20 855	8 992	11 161	59.7	53.5
78	32 895	13 613	19 282	7 987	9 669	58.7	50.1
79	33 333	13 295	20 038	7 260	9 485	54.6	47.3
80	32 556	12 958	19 598	6 763	8 710	52.2	44.4
81	31 735	11 904	19 831	5 924	8 083	49.8	40.8
82	29 266	10 467	18 799	4 898	7 031	46.8	37.4
83	26 860	9 484	17 376	4 056	5 971	42.8	34.4
84	23 703	8 068	15 635	3 332	4 835	41.3	30.9
85	21 322	6 972	14 350	2 680	4 014	38.4	28.0
86	19 292	5 889	13 403	2 041	3 326	34.7	24.8
87	16 193	4 777	11 416	1 529	2 628	32.0	23.0
88	14 234	3 793	10 441	1 146	2 156	30.2	20.6
89	11 457	2 914	8 543	822	1 530	28.2	17.9
90	9 722	2 337	7 385	577	1 191	24.7	16.1
91+	26 883	5 570	21 313	1 158	2 016	19.9	9.5

Quality description, families 2011

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 2011.

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-00-444-12).

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. 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 an annual 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 2011 survey, the address was correct for 99.0 per cent of the respondents. The non-response of this survey was 15.2 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 93.6 per cent and as incorrect for 3.9 per cent of the persons included in the non-response. The address of 2.5 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.

The situation as regard Unlike before, students may now register as domiciled in the locality where they are studying. s the young has improved, thanks to the new Municipality of Residence Act.

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 single supporters, because some of the single supporters 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. Now 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.

Suomen virallinen tilasto
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Inquiries

Marjut Pietiläinen 09 1734 2798

Timo Nikander 09 1734 3250

Director in charge:

Jari Tarkoma

vaesto.tilasto@stat.fi

www.stat.fi

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