

SF3.3. Cohabitation rate and prevalence of other forms of partnership

Definitions and methodology

Partnership status is measured here through the distribution of people in private households by their status in their current relationship. The population is divided according to three types of partnership status:

- *People living with a partner as a married couple or in a civil or registered partnership*, that is, people living with a partner in the same household as a part of a married couple or in a civil or registered partnership (see the notes to table SF3.3.A for exceptions)
- *People living with a partner as a cohabiting couple*, that is, people who are living with a partner in a consensual union but who are not legally married to the partner and are not in a registered partnership with the partner. In those countries that allow cohabiting couples to apply for ‘de facto’ or ‘common law’ marriages or partnerships (e.g. Australia, Canada and New Zealand), people in such partnerships are included here under ‘cohabiting couples’.
- *People not living with a partner*, that is, people who are not living in a household with a partner, either as a part of a married couple or in a civil or registered partnership, or as a partner in a cohabiting couple. This includes single parents who live with at least one child but without a partner, people who are married or in a civil or registered partnership but no longer live with their partner, people who were previously married or in a civil or registered partnership but are divorced or have seen the partnership dissolved, people who are widowed or are surviving a partner from a civil or registered partnership, and people who are single (never married and never in a civil or registered partnership) and who do not live with a partner.

Same-sex couples are generally classified according to the status of their partnership as defined above (i.e. same-sex couples that are married or in a civil or registered partnership are included under ‘married couple’ or ‘couple in a civil or registered partnership’, as appropriate; see the notes to table SF3.3.A for exceptions). Data is presented both for the adult population (20+ year-olds) and for young adults (20-34 year-olds).

To illustrate how partnership status may differ with socio-economic status, data for the adult population (20+ year-olds) are also presented for some OECD countries by level of educational attainment, that is, as the distribution of people with a given level of educational attainment by their partnership status. Educational attainment is measured using a three-part ordinal variable (low, medium and high) based on the ISCED 97 classification system: ‘low education’ corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 0-2 (pre-primary, primary or lower secondary education, plus those with no formal education); ‘medium education’ corresponds to highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 3-4 (upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education); and ‘high education’ corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 5-6 (first and second stage of tertiary education).

A second main measure concentrates on the distribution of couple households by partnership status and by the presence of children. Couple households are divided into two types:

- *Married couple or couple in civil or registered partnership households*, with the definitions of married couples and couples in a civil or registered partnership as above. These households are further disaggregated into those that do and do not include children, with children generally defined as resident children (biological, step- or adoptive-children) under age 25.
- *Cohabiting couple households*, with the definitions of cohabiting couples as above. Again these households are further disaggregated into those that do and do not include children as defined above.

Other relevant indicators: Family size and composition (SF1.1); Fertility rates (SF2.1); Mean age of mother at first childbirth (SF2.3) and Share of births outside marriage (SF2.4); and Marriage and divorce rates (SF3.1)

Data on couple households include ‘one family nucleus’ households only, with a family nucleus defined as two or more people who belong to the same household and who are related either through a marriage or partnership or as a parent or child. Households that contain two or more family nuclei are excluded regardless of whether or not a couple is present, as are households that do not contain any couples (regardless of the number of family nuclei).

Key findings

Table SF3.3.A. Partnerships and cohabitation, 2011^a
 Distribution (%) of people in private households by partnership status^b in current relationship and age group

	20+ year olds				20-34 year olds ^c				
	Total	Living with a partner:		Not living with a partner	Total	Living with a partner:		Total	Living with at least one parent
		Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting			Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting		
Australia (c)	63.79	53.59	10.20	36.21	47.06	29.41	17.65	52.94	..
Austria	58.80	49.10	9.70	41.20	39.11	22.15	16.97	60.89	33.82
Belgium	62.15	53.51	8.64	37.85	45.28	29.33	15.94	54.72	31.34
Canada (d)	66.89	54.46	12.43	33.11	55.34	33.55	21.79	44.66	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	51.17	45.39	5.79	48.83	30.78	21.32	9.46	69.22	36.20
Denmark	64.15	50.02	14.12	35.85	50.54	21.86	28.68	49.46	10.67
Estonia	53.93	37.30	16.64	46.07	45.31	17.81	27.50	54.69	26.46
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	64.14	49.41	14.72	35.86	50.42	21.89	28.53	49.58	22.08
Germany	62.61	53.91	8.69	37.39	39.53	22.15	17.39	59.74	27.54
Greece	60.23	58.52	1.71	39.77	33.13	29.24	3.90	66.87	45.43
Hungary	56.15	45.83	10.32	43.85	39.34	21.97	17.37	60.66	41.48
Iceland	59.15	46.78	12.36	40.85	36.52	17.21	19.31	63.48	29.44
Ireland	58.99	50.23	8.75	41.01	37.80	21.40	16.40	57.25	28.18
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	58.39	53.22	5.17	41.61	28.90	22.02	6.88	71.10	53.46
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	47.87	38.55	9.32	52.13	33.13	20.71	12.41	66.87	41.78
Luxembourg	60.07	54.60	5.48	39.93	38.56	29.10	9.46	61.44	34.15
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	66.82	53.10	13.72	33.18	46.76	21.40	25.35	53.23	23.70
New Zealand (e)	65.88	49.87	16.01	34.12	50.31	24.80	25.51	49.69	..
Norway	60.96	46.07	14.89	39.04	41.99	18.94	23.05	58.01	25.54
Poland	57.72	55.60	2.12	42.28	37.60	34.20	3.40	62.40	45.65
Portugal	65.98	57.31	8.66	34.02	44.69	28.58	16.11	55.31	42.19
Slovak Republic	48.00	44.04	3.96	52.00	19.59	15.90	3.69	79.68	61.51
Slovenia	52.20	44.66	7.54	47.80	24.41	14.64	9.77	75.59	52.60
Spain	61.43	52.55	8.88	38.57	38.43	22.51	15.92	61.57	45.02
Sweden	62.84	43.63	19.21	37.16	46.98	17.57	29.41	53.02	21.90
Switzerland	64.15	53.46	10.69	35.85	42.43	25.40	17.03	55.00	31.44
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	60.68	48.42	12.26	39.32	43.70	21.84	21.86	56.30	24.99
United States (f)	59.50	52.40	7.10	40.50	41.90	29.75	12.15	58.11	29.68
OECD-28 average	59.81	49.84	9.97	40.19	40.34	23.45	16.89	59.34	34.65
Bulgaria	60.18	50.79	9.39	39.82	43.93	24.41	19.51	56.07	34.56
Croatia	60.08	57.19	2.89	39.92	38.60	34.09	4.51	61.40	51.26

OECD Family Database <http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>
 OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

Cyprus (g,h)	65.14	60.71	4.43	34.86	42.28	33.11	9.16	57.72	37.66
Lithuania	56.17	49.86	6.31	43.83	39.75	31.03	8.73	60.25	38.66
Malta	61.79	59.23	2.56	38.21	34.61	30.44	4.16	65.39	55.11
Romania	62.74	58.37	4.37	37.26	47.19	40.44	6.75	52.75	35.70
EU average	59.27	50.93	8.35	40.73	39.27	24.86	14.42	60.49	37.15
Eurozone average	59.15	51.10	8.05	40.85	37.87	24.08	13.79	61.77	38.93

a) Data for New Zealand refer to 2013

b) 'Not living with a partner' covers all people (living in private households) who report they are not currently living in a household with a partner, either as a part of a married couple or in a civil or registered partnership, or as a partner in a cohabiting couple.

c) For Australia, 'Married or in a civil or registered partnership' includes people in legally registered marriages only. 'Cohabiting' includes people in 'de facto marriages', that is, people who report a de facto partnership with a partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend. People who live with a partner in a same-sex relationships are recorded in the census data as in a 'de facto marriages' and are therefore included under 'cohabiting'.

d) For Canada, the age groups are 25+ year olds and 25-34 year olds. 'Cohabiting' couples refers to couples living in common law.

e) For New Zealand, 'Married or in a civil or registered partnership' includes those that are legally married only. 'Cohabiting' includes 'de facto partners' (that is, people who reside with another as a couple in a relationship in the nature of marriage or civil union and who is not married to, or in a civil union with, the other person) and those reported as 'partnered - no further definition', which itself includes those in a civil union. and excludes people in a civil union. Data include people in all types of households.

f) For the United States, the age groups are 18+ and 18-34

g) Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue";

h) Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Sources: [for Australia, 2011 Census of Population and Housing](#); [for Canada, 2011 Census of Canada](#); [for New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings](#); [for the United States, U.S. Census Bureau](#); [for all other countries, European Union 2011 Population and Housing Census](#)

Table SF3.3.A shows that across that on average across OECD countries around 60% of individuals age 20 or older are living with partner. Most of them are married or in a civil or registered partnership, but a substantial proportion (almost 10%, on average across the OECD) are living as a part of a cohabiting couple. The proportion of people living in a cohabiting couple is largest at almost 20% in Sweden, but is also considerable (at around or above 15%) in Denmark, Estonia, France, New Zealand and Norway. Cohabiting is comparatively rare in several Southern and Eastern European OECD countries, particularly Poland and Greece where only around 2% of people aged 20 or older are living in a cohabiting couple.

In almost all OECD countries, cohabitation is more common among young adults (20-34 year olds) than it is among the general adult population (20+ year-olds). On average across the OECD just under 17% of people aged 20-34 are living in a cohabiting couple, with rates reaching as high as 29% in Denmark, France and Sweden. The only OECD country to have a lower rate of cohabitation among 20-34 year olds than among the general adult population is the Slovak Republic, where 3.7% of 20-34 year olds are living in a cohabiting couple, compared to 4.0% of all 20+ year olds. Still, in most OECD countries most young adults are not living with a partner. Instead, a considerable proportion continue to live with their parents – in Italy and Slovenia, for example, over 50% of 20-34 year olds are living with at least one parent, while in the Slovak Republic the proportion reaches 62%.

In many European OECD countries, the likelihood of living with a partner increases with education (Table SF3.3.B). On average across OECD countries with available data, about 62.2% of adults (20+ year-olds) with high levels of educational attainment live with a partner in one form or another, compared to 58.5% of adults with medium educational attainment and 54.9% of adults with low levels of educational attainment. The gap across levels of education tends to be largest in Northern European countries, and especially in Estonia and Iceland, where the share of the highly-educated adult (20+ year-old) population living with a partner is around 18 percentage points higher than the share for adults with low levels of educational attainment. However, some OECD countries (Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain) show the opposite pattern, with the share of adults living with a partner decreasing with educational attainment. This is particularly the case in Portugal where, at 60.4%, the share of adults with high education attainment living with a partner is around nine percentage points lower than the share for adults with low levels of educational attainment (69.6%).

Table SF3.3.B. Partnership and cohabitation by level of education, 2011

Distribution (%) of people in private households by partnership status^a in current relationship, total men and women, 20+ year-olds, by level of educational attainment^b

	Low education				Medium education				High education			
	Total	Living with a partner: Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting	Not living with a partner	Total	Living with a partner: Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting	Not living with a partner	Total	Living with a partner: Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting	Not living with a partner
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	56.81	50.49	6.32	43.19	59.27	48.73	10.54	40.73	60.03	48.38	11.65	39.97
Belgium	62.28	56.11	6.17	37.72	60.79	49.80	10.99	39.21	67.09	56.58	10.51	32.91
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	40.81	36.55	4.26	59.19	53.99	47.87	6.12	46.01	57.29	50.26	7.03	42.71
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	42.17	26.39	15.78	57.83	54.41	36.61	17.79	45.59	60.14	44.45	15.69	39.86
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	61.12	51.93	9.18	38.88	65.68	49.17	16.51	34.32	65.58	46.60	18.98	34.42
Germany	54.46	48.79	5.67	45.54	62.38	53.13	9.25	37.62	68.89	59.16	9.74	31.11
Greece	63.81	62.88	0.93	36.19	57.00	54.88	2.12	43.00	58.33	55.70	2.63	41.67
Hungary	50.33	40.38	9.95	49.67	57.94	46.78	11.15	42.06	59.56	51.02	8.55	40.44
Iceland	51.86	41.02	10.84	48.14	58.31	46.57	11.74	41.69	69.72	54.53	15.19	30.28
Ireland	58.41	52.91	5.50	41.59	58.95	48.90	10.05	41.05	62.53	51.44	11.09	37.47
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	36.27	25.92	10.35	63.73	49.32	39.54	9.78	50.68	52.91	45.39	7.52	47.09
Luxembourg	66.44	61.69	4.75	33.56	60.86	54.66	6.20	39.14	61.75	54.98	6.77	38.25
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	52.46	39.63	12.83	47.54	62.17	47.18	14.99	37.83	67.62	50.94	16.68	32.38

OECD Family Database <http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>
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	Low education				Medium education				High education			
	Total	Living with a partner:		Not living with a partner	Total	Living with a partner:		Not living with a partner	Total	Living with a partner:		Not living with a partner
		Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting			Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting			Married or in a civil or registered partnership	Cohabiting	
Poland	48.72	47.04	1.68	51.28	61.65	59.51	2.14	38.35	58.52	55.81	2.71	41.48
Portugal	69.60	62.12	7.48	30.40	56.32	44.88	11.45	43.68	60.43	49.53	10.91	39.57
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	51.15	45.57	5.59	48.85	51.64	43.80	7.83	48.36	55.28	45.94	9.34	44.72
Spain	63.17	56.31	6.86	36.83	58.80	47.83	10.97	41.20	59.82	48.37	11.45	40.18
Sweden (c)	57.24	43.90	13.34	42.76	61.59	40.31	21.28	38.41	70.45	50.33	20.12	29.55
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	56.64	46.81	9.83	43.36	60.90	46.69	14.21	39.10	65.01	51.97	13.04	34.99
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-19 average	54.93	47.18	7.75	45.07	58.53	47.73	10.80	41.47	62.16	51.12	11.03	37.84
Bulgaria	58.16	45.70	12.46	41.84	59.72	51.60	8.12	40.28	63.75	55.52	8.23	36.25
Croatia	56.18	53.83	2.36	43.82	61.86	58.87	2.99	38.14	60.58	57.21	3.38	39.42
Cyprus (d,e)	66.81	64.65	2.17	33.19	64.46	59.71	4.75	35.54	65.75	59.86	5.89	34.25
Lithuania	43.42	37.64	5.78	56.58	57.97	50.97	6.99	42.03	61.25	55.77	5.49	38.75
Malta	65.14	63.30	1.84	34.86	54.84	51.17	3.67	45.16	57.23	53.14	4.09	42.77
Romania	58.90	53.32	5.58	41.10	66.20	62.56	3.64	33.80	61.89	58.24	3.65	38.11
EU average	56.00	49.31	6.69	44.00	58.98	49.91	9.07	41.02	61.48	52.42	9.06	38.52
Eurozone average	57.40	51.11	6.29	42.60	58.18	48.92	9.26	41.82	61.13	51.69	9.45	38.87

a) 'Not living with a partner' covers all people (living in private households) who report they are not currently living in a household with a partner, either as a part of a married couple or in a civil or registered partnership, or as a partner in a cohabiting couple.

b) Educational attainment is measured using a three-part ordinal variable based on the ISCED 97 classification system: 'low education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 0-2 (pre-primary, primary or lower secondary education, plus those with no formal education); 'medium education' corresponds to highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 3-4 (upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education); and 'high education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 97 levels 5-6 (first and second stage of tertiary education).

c) For Sweden, data on those with 'low' educational attainment do not include people with no formal education.

d) Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue";

e) Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Sources: [For all countries, European Union 2011 Population and Housing Census](#)

Table SF3.3.C shows that, despite the rise in cohabitation, most couple households remain married- or registered-partnership couple households, as do most couple households that contain children. Yet, in several OECD countries cohabiting couple households are – while still comparatively few in number – roughly as likely to contain children as married or registered partnership couple households. In Belgium, the Czech Republic and Italy, for example, the proportion of cohabiting couple households that contain children is approximately equal (within 1 percentage point) to the proportion of married- or registered-partnership couple households that contain children, while in Estonia, Iceland, Norway and Slovenia cohabiting couple households are far *more* likely to contain children than married- or registered-partnership couple households. Only in Greece, Switzerland and to some extent Ireland is the likelihood of a cohabiting couple household containing a child considerably lower than the likelihood that a married or registered partnership couple household contains a child.

Table SF3.3.C. Partnership status and children for couple households, 2011^a

Distribution (%) of couple households by form of partnership and presence of children^b, and proportion of couple households of a given type that contain children

	Married or civil or registered partnership households:			Cohabiting households:			Proportion (%) of couple household types with children	
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With children	Proportion (%) of married or registered partnership couple households with children	Proportion (%) of cohabiting couple households with children
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	83.17	44.18	38.98	16.83	9.65	7.18	46.87	42.68
Belgium	86.42	46.20	40.22	13.58	7.18	6.41	46.54	47.16
Canada (c)	80.06	41.90	38.16	19.94	11.23	8.71	47.66	43.68
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	88.64	47.59	41.06	11.36	6.11	5.24	46.32	46.18
Denmark	77.39	42.53	34.87	22.61	13.15	9.46	45.05	41.83
Estonia	68.89	38.48	30.41	31.11	13.40	17.71	44.15	56.94
Finland	75.49	43.06	32.43	24.51	15.46	9.05	42.96	36.91
France	75.63	41.23	34.40	24.37	11.41	12.96	45.49	53.17
Germany	86.13	50.80	35.33	13.87	9.43	4.44	41.02	31.99
Greece	97.17	49.91	47.27	2.83	2.42	0.41	48.64	14.35
Hungary	81.93	43.13	38.80	18.07	8.57	9.49	47.36	52.55
Iceland	79.41	34.90	44.51	20.59	3.87	16.72	56.05	81.22
Ireland	85.05	34.03	51.02	14.95	8.77	6.18	59.99	41.33
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	91.08	46.18	44.90	8.92	4.50	4.43	49.30	49.60
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	80.31	40.48	39.83	19.69	9.01	10.68	49.60	54.23
Luxembourg	90.75	41.25	49.49	9.25	4.50	4.76	54.54	51.40
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	79.35	41.91	37.44	20.65	12.43	8.22	47.19	39.79
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	75.26	37.89	37.37	24.74	9.84	14.90	49.65	60.24
Poland	95.96	43.02	52.94	4.04	2.02	2.01	55.17	49.88
Portugal	86.91	44.81	42.10	13.09	5.97	7.13	48.44	54.44
Slovak Republic	91.46	40.48	50.99	8.54	3.66	4.88	55.74	57.12

	Married or civil or registered partnership households:			Cohabiting households:			Proportion (%) of couple household types with children	
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With children	Proportion (%) of married or registered partnership households with children	Proportion (%) of cohabiting couple households with children
Slovenia	85.22	45.29	39.93	14.78	3.66	11.12	46.86	75.24
Spain	85.83	41.51	44.32	14.17	8.08	6.09	51.63	42.96
Sweden	69.33	38.25	31.08	30.67	15.21	15.46	44.83	50.41
Switzerland	84.51	43.15	41.36	15.49	11.92	3.57	48.94	23.06
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	80.34	44.75	35.59	19.66	11.15	8.51	44.30	43.28
United States	88.11	46.50	41.61	11.89	7.20	4.69	47.23	39.45
OECD-27 average	83.33	42.72	40.61	16.67	8.51	8.16	48.57	47.45
Bulgaria	85.45	49.19	36.26	14.55	5.52	9.03	42.43	62.07
Croatia	95.00	44.18	50.82	5.00	2.90	2.10	53.50	42.05
Cyprus (d,e)	93.92	42.45	51.47	6.08	4.60	1.48	54.80	24.36
Lithuania	88.86	41.75	47.10	11.14	5.61	5.54	53.01	49.69
Malta	95.71	43.70	52.01	4.29	2.53	1.76	54.34	41.00
Romania	92.63	46.59	46.03	7.37	3.84	3.53	49.70	47.88
EU average	85.50	43.46	42.04	14.50	7.53	6.97	48.92	46.45
Eurozone average	85.65	43.04	42.61	14.35	7.49	6.86	49.53	45.49

a) Data for the United States refer to 2014

b) 'Children' are defined as resident children under 25, including both biological children and step- or adopted children or any other children in the household

c) Data for Canada refer to Census families only. 'Cohabiting' couples refers to couples living in common law.

d) See note g) to Table SF3.3.A

e) See note h) to Table SF3.3.A

Sources: [for Canada, 2011 Census of Canada](#); [for the United States, U.S. Census Bureau](#); [for all other countries, European Union 2011 Population and Housing Census](#)

Comparability and data issues

It remains difficult to capture the diversification of partnership formation and living arrangements in statistics. Data presented here are mainly collected from population and housing censuses, primarily the European Union Census on Population and Housing but also national population and housing censuses for non-European countries. For the most part, population and housing censuses are broadly comparable across OECD countries. In certain instances, however, exact definition may differ. In the New Zealand census data, for example, it is not possible to separately identify couples in a civil union from those in a 'de facto' partnership. As result, the two are included together under 'cohabiting couples', which is likely to lead to some upward bias in the number of people living in cohabiting couples relative to other countries. For Canada, meanwhile, it is not possible to identify either a 20+ year old age group or a 20-34 year old age group, with the age groups 25+ and 25-34 used here instead. Because people aged 20-24 are particularly likely to be living with at least one parent and therefore not living with a partner, it is likely that the data presented here on Canada under-represent the proportion of people not living with a partner and over-represent those living in a couple.

The phenomenon of adults "living apart together" (i.e. those who declare to be partnered but who maintain their separate residences) remains a particular challenge for statistics on partnered and single individuals. The data presented here generally include as couples people who are living together in the same household only, regardless of whether or not they consider themselves to be partnered with someone living in a separate household. To the extent that people are in partnerships but are not living together in the same household, the data here may underestimate the number of people in couples and overestimate those that are without a partner.

Sources and further reading: D'Addio, A.C and M. Mira d'Ercole (2005), "Trends and Determinants of Fertility Rates in OECD Countries: the Role of Policies", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper, No. 27, Paris; Sobotka T. and L. Toulemon. (2008), "Changing family and partnership behaviour: Common trends and persistent diversity across Europe", *Demographic Research*, 19(6), pp. 85-138; and, Speder Z. (2007), "Diversity of Family Structure in Europe", *Demografia*, Budapest. OECD (2011) *Doing Better for Families*, OECD, Paris; OECD (2014) *Society at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.