



***Population Census 2000
Handbook***

Inquiries:

Statistics Finland
2000 Population Census
Tel. +358 9 17341

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Foreword

The 2000 population census provides an overview of population structure, economic activity, families, household-dwelling units and housing in Finland. The census has been compiled almost entirely by combining register data.

This Handbook describes the content of the population census, its key concepts and the census products available through Statistics Finland. It also includes classifications that may be hard to find elsewhere. A subject index is attached to facilitate the use of the municipal table packages.

This census was carried out by the Population Census Project.

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Riitta Harala

Pekka Myrskylä

2000 Population Census

Project team

Pekka Myskylä

Project Co-ordinator

Riitta Koskinen

Planning and co-ordination

Christian Starck

(on leave of absence until 31 Aug 2002)

Longitudinal census data file

Kaija Ruotsalainen

Employment

Juho Nurminen

Employment

Helena Korpi

Collection of occupational data

Marketta Oinonen

Collection of occupational data

Anna-Leena Wickstrand

Co-operation with Wage Statistics

Jari Nieminen

Buildings, dwellings and
free-time residences

Kai Skoglund

Buildings, dwellings and
free-time residences

Leena Kartovaara

Families

Elina Aspblad-Huohvanainen

Housing conditions

Pentti Sonninen

Marketing and statistical package

Timo Herranen

ADP

Pihla Merimaa

Topical compilations

Raija Kannusmäki

ADP

Markku Koivula

ADP

Ismo Jauhiainen

ADP

Harri Vuorenmaa

ADP

Kari Seppä

Regional classifications

Ulla-Maarit Saarinen

Map printouts

Executive Group

Riitta Harala (Chair)

Statistics Finland

Rolf Ahlfors

Population Register Centre

Leena Meisalo

Association of Finnish Local and Regional
Authorities

Risto Heinonen

Statistics Finland

Jarmo Hyrkkö

Statistics Finland

Hannele Orjala

Statistics Finland

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2000 Population Census

The Population Census Act (154/38) decrees that a population census, complete with the enumeration of existing dwellings and buildings in the country, shall be carried out in Finland once every ten years. Population censuses complying with this Act have been taken in 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. In addition, censuses were completed in 1975 and 1985 on the basis of separate statutes. No separate statute was required for the 2000 population census. In addition, surveys comparable to population censuses were conducted in 1975 and 1985 by virtue of separate statutes and a register-based population census was carried out in 1995 solely by virtue of the Statistics Act (62/94).

The use of register-based data has been steadily increasing since 1970. In 1980, there was no longer any actual enumeration of the population either, but the number of people permanently resident in the country was determined on the basis of data from the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre. All demographic data were obtained from the Population Register Centre. In the questionnaire for the 1985 census, the only items queried concerned main type of activity, occupational status, place of work, occupation and number of months employed/unemployed. All data on buildings, dwellings and housing conditions were compiled with the help of the Population Information System.

Planning of a registered-based method to compile employment data was started in 1981, and the system was used for the first time in 1987. The register data were compared with the results of the 1985 questionnaire survey that covered the whole

country. In addition, the data have been compared yearly with the results of the Labour Force Surveys. All these comparisons indicate that register-based data show sufficient correspondence with questionnaire data.

The decision to rely entirely on the register system in population censuses was made in spring 1988. The 1990 population census was the first ever register-based census in Finland.

The most important registers and administrative sources used in the 2000 population census were as follows:

- Population information system of the Population Register Centre (including data on buildings and dwellings)
- registers maintained by the tax authorities
- employment registers maintained by the Central Pension Security Institute, the State Treasury and municipal pension insurance programmes
- Statistics Finland business register and register on the non-corporate public sector
- the Social Insurance Institution's and the Central Pension Security Institute's pensioner registers
- Ministry of Labour registers on job applicants
- Statistics Finland's Register of Completed Education and Degrees
- Statistics Finland's Student Register
- the conscript register.

Responsibility for the execution of the Population Census lies with the Population Census Project and its Executive Group.

Data categories

The categories of data collected in the population census were determined primarily on the basis of the data collected in earlier censuses, the current need for information, ECE/Eurostat and UN Census recommendations. Current data needs were evaluated together with the most important end-users.

The population census produces statistical data on the following units:

- individual persons
- families
- household-dwelling units
- dwellings

- buildings
- free-time residences.

The units are linked to one another through personal ID codes and domicile codes. In addition, where data on people's workplace are linked to data on companies' establishments, use is also made of company trade registration codes as well as addresses. All units singled out in the census and the data describing those units can be tied down to a system of co-ordinates. With this system it is possible to generate printouts for marked-out areas, for population centres and for map grids as well as various calculations of distances between units.

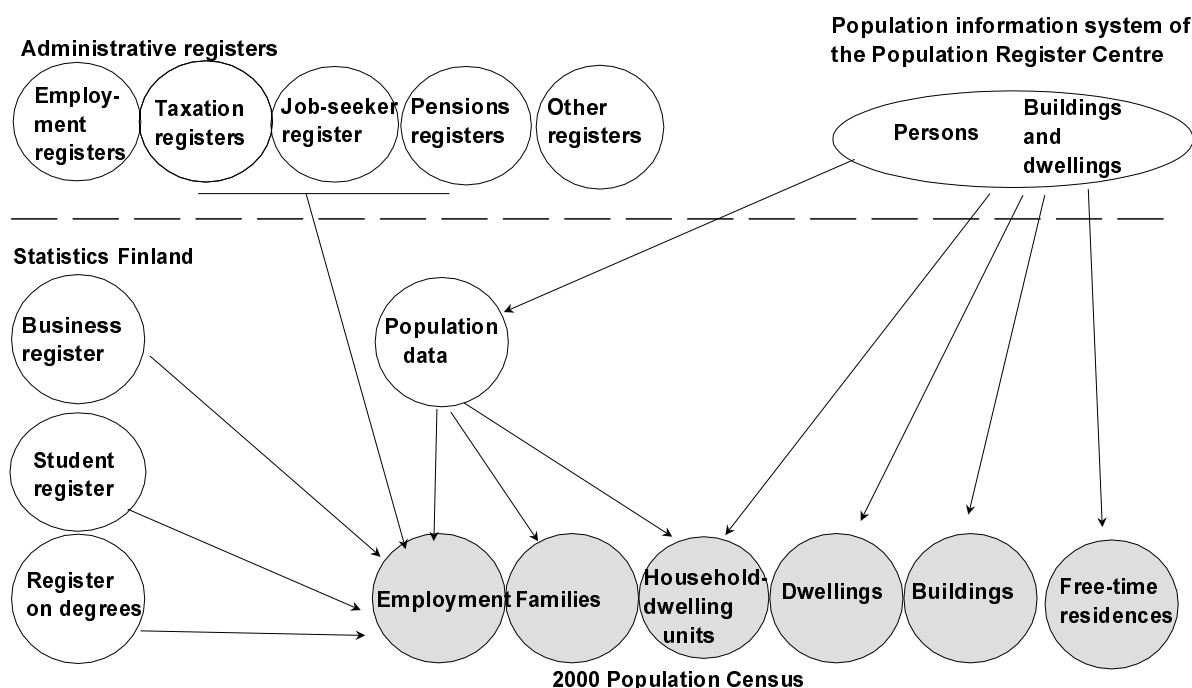


Figure 1. Sources for Population Census

The contents of the census items are described in detail in the lists of data items below. The enumeration was set at 31 Dec 2000; all data on the basic population (the people permanently resident

in the country), families and household-dwelling units as well as on buildings and dwellings are for that date. Where possible data on employment were collected for 25-31 Dec 2000.

Statistical categories and comparability

In many items the methods of data collection and the classifications used vary between censuses from different years. However, the results of the 2000 population census can reliably be compared with the data for 1990 and 1995. As in the two previous censuses, almost all the data for 2000 are based on register sources and administrative records.

Population and employment

The population for the statistics describing population structure and employment comprises all people who are permanently resident in the country, i.e. those people who according to the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre were domiciled in Finland on 31 Dec 2000.

The statistics on employment provide information on the entire population and the labour force by industry, education, income, occupational status, etc. Data are additionally produced on workplaces and commuting.

In a register-based census the individual's subjective view on his or her economic activity is not given the same sort of weight as in a questionnaire-based survey. In the latter case a person who has a job while he or she is studying may be classified as a student, whereas in the register-based census this person will be classified as employed.

An unemployed person who does not register at the employment office as a job applicant but who tries to find a job outside the official employment exchange system, will not be classified in the register-based system as unemployed.

Moonlighting in the form of working for cash cannot be uncovered in a register-based census. On the other hand, it is reasonable to assume that any work that was not declared to tax authorities was also left unreported in questionnaire census.

The 2000 population census is based on the new, 1995 version of the Finnish Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used since 1993 in compiling employment statistics. The classification conforms with the structure and coding system of the EU industrial classification (NACE Rev. 1) to the four-digit level; the five-digit level represents national specifications.

The 2000 census has used the 2001 occupational classification which is the revised version of 1997 occupational classification.

Exhaustive occupational data have only been obtained in the population census for persons included in employed labour force. Some occupational data for unemployed persons have been obtained from the register of the Ministry of Labour.

The occupation data is based mainly on register sources, administrative records and from a survey among enterprises. In the case of people working for the state, the main source of information has been the State register on employment relationships; and for people employed in the municipal sector, the municipalities' employee registers. Occupational titles for the private sector have been obtained from the data of employer associations, wage and salary statistics and from a survey concerning occupations conducted among unorganised enterprises.

Household-dwelling units and families

The population for the statistics on household-dwelling units and families comprises all people who according to information from the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre were permanently resident in the country on 31 Dec 2000. Using the code for permanent place of residence, the computer program divides the population into households and then goes on to infer families. Only those people who are permanently resident in a dwelling are appointed to households and to a type of family. Only those families are entered in the household file whose dwelling meets the definition of dwelling. It follows that the number of families in the household-dwelling unit statistics is smaller than the number of families indicated by the family statistics. People living in institutions or residential homes are not included in households, nor do they belong to families.

Housing conditions

The population for the statistics on housing conditions comprises all people permanently resident in dwellings proper. People living in institutions or residential homes are not included.

In the housing conditions statistics the number of household-dwelling units is greater than the number of permanently occupied dwellings in the housing stock. The difference is explained by failure to link household-dwelling units to the right dwellings because of the absence of domicile code or an error in that code. The housing statistics also include these

"homeless" households, so the statistics on housing conditions give a higher number for people permanently resident in dwellings proper than do the statistics on the housing stock.

In comparing these two sets of figures it must be remembered that unoccupied and temporarily occupied dwellings are included in the housing stock but not in housing conditions statistics.

Buildings, dwellings and free-time residences

Statistics on building and dwelling stocks are based on the building and dwelling data of the Population Register Centre. The data are updated with building project notices and regular inspections. The dwelling population is derived from the Population Information System.

The statistics on building and dwelling stocks correspond to one another: each dwelling recorded in the dwelling stock has a corresponding building in the building stock. Both permanently and temporarily occupied dwellings are obtained by linking household-dwelling units formed of persons to buildings and dwellings by using the domicile code.

The data in the building and dwelling stock statistics are not fully consistent with those in the Population Register Centre's buildings and dwellings file; the errors of the latter have been corrected as far as possible. Not all details recorded in the System can be utilised in the statistics; for example, no census data are provided on the cubical content of buildings.

In comparing data on buildings and dwellings at different points of time, it should be noted that some of the differences are explained by changes made to the Information System itself. For example, some of the dates given for the year of construction have been changed, which (together with the increasing number of modernisations) explains why the building stock overall has become "younger".

One factor which undermines the comparability of the figures on building and dwelling stocks with

figures describing production is that not all new buildings are registered in the building stock.

The statistics comprise all dwellings and buildings that were occupied on the last day of 2000 even if the register indicated that they had not yet been completed. It is also possible that a building, which does not belong to the building stock, is taken into residential use and was not included in the dwelling stock figures for the previous year. Buildings having stood empty for a long time period and free-time residences are such buildings.

The first register-based statistics on free-time residences, complete with taxation data, were published for 1989. The previous statistics were based on the 1980 census where the data were collected by questionnaires. The 1980 census included items that are not available on cottages built during the 1980s, such as whether the building was suitable for round-the-year use.

As distinct from earlier censuses, no statistics on business premises were produced in the 2000 census. Data on business premises were published in the 1980, 1990 and 1995 censuses.

Longitudinal census data file

Until recently it has been difficult to compare the data from different population censuses: the data have been scattered in different publications, the classifications have varied, etc. In the late 1980s Statistics Finland decided to compile the main data sets in one and the same file. Classifications and rules of deduction were also streamlined. This work led to the creation of a longitudinal file, which has now been updated with new persons and with the data for censuses. The file contains data from all the areas covered by the census.

The longitudinal census data file is a unique source that can be used to produce time series as well as parameters describing population mobility. The data from the 2000 population census will be entered into this file as they are made available. During 1996 a sample of some 400 000 people from the 1950 material will be added to the file.

Concepts and definitions

Age

Area

Average income → Income subject to state taxation

Average size of dwellings

Building

Citizenship

Classification of municipalities → Statistical classification of municipalities

Cohabitation → Family

Commuting

Connections to municipal networks

Conscripts, conscientious objectors

Construction material

Consumption unit

Degree of urbanisation

Dependency ratio (economic)

Dwelling

Dwelling density

Dwelling occupancy

Dwelling population

Earned income → Income subject to state taxation

Education

Elderly household-dwelling unit

Employed labour force

Employed labour force resident in the area

Employer sector

Employment rate

Entrepreneurs → Occupational status

Establishment

Facilities

Family

Family status

Family with children

Floor area

Foreign nationals

Foreign household-dwelling unit

Free-time residence

Gross floor area

Heating fuel/source of heat

Heating system

Household-dwelling unit

Household-dwelling unit with foreign nationals

Income at disposal

Income subject to state taxation

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Intended use of building

Juridical form → Employer sector

Kitchen

Labour force

Language

Level of housing

Living space → Level of housing

Locality → Urban settlement

Main type of activity

Marital status

Median income → Income subject to state taxation

Months of employment

Months of unemployment

Municipality

Net commuting → Commuting

Net income → Income subject to state taxation

Number of children

Number of storeys

NUTS regional division → Region

Occupation

Occupational status

Others outside the labour force → Main type of activity

Overcrowding

Participation rate in labour force

Pensioners

Person number

Persons enrolled as students of educational institutes → Students

Persons in institutions and residential homes

Persons working in the area

Place of residence

Population

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Province

Reconstituted family

Recreational building → Free-time residence

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Reference point of time of census

Reference week

Region

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Students (main activity)

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Sub-regional unit

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Type of dwelling → Room, kitchen

Type of family

Type of ownership of building

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Unemployed (unemployed labour force)

Unemployment rate

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Wage earners → Occupational status

Working-age population

Workplace

Workplace self-sufficiency

Year of construction

Young household-dwelling unit → Structure of household-dwelling unit

Age

Age refers to a person's age in whole years as at 31 December. The data are obtained from the Population Information System.

Only people between 15 and 74 can be in the labour force. The stage in life of a household-dwelling unit is described in part on the basis of the age of the reference person and children.

Area

The administrative regional divisions used in the 2000 census relate to 1 January 2001. In addition, information can be produced by regional divisions based on map co-ordinates, such as municipal sub-areas and areas independent of administrative boundaries, e.g. post code areas, urban settlements and map squares. The smallest variable of the administrative regional divisions is municipality. Regional variables larger than this include sub-regional units, regions and provinces. Complete lists of the regional divisions based on municipalities and changes in them are published in Statistics Finland's Handbook No 28, *Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities*.

See *municipality, province, region, sub-area, post code area, sub-regional unit, urban settlement*.

Average size of dwellings

The average size of dwellings is obtained by dividing the total floor area of dwellings by their number.

Building

A building refers to any independent structure permanently constructed or erected on its site. It has its own entrance and contains covered space intended for different purposes, usually enclosed within outer walls or walls separating it from other structures (buildings).

Caves and other subterranean spaces which are mainly enclosed within rock or similar walls and/or which do not contain structures comparable to the interior structures of buildings proper, for example underground oil tanks, are not buildings.

Stalls, kiosks etc. that do not contain space separated by closed walls, and transportable caravans, ships etc. are not classified as buildings.

The building stock statistics do not include:

- free-time residences

- buildings intended for storing liquids
- buildings used only in agricultural production
- sauna buildings belonging to residential buildings
- outhouses of residential buildings
- buildings entirely controlled by foreign missions
- buildings of the Armed Forces
- air raid shelters

except in cases where such buildings are occupied or contain business premises. The data on buildings come from the Population Information System.

See *intended use of building, free-time residence*.

Citizenship

Citizenship refers to a person's legal nationality in a certain country. Citizenship is usually determined at birth, but it may be changed upon moving to live in another country. A person may also be a citizen of more than one country (see Nationality Act, 1968/401 and Nationality Statute, 1985/699). Persons with both Finnish and foreign citizenship will be entered in the statistics as Finnish nationals. If a foreign national living in Finland has several nationalities, that person will be entered in the statistics as a national of the country on whose passport he or she arrived in the country.

See *population*.

Commuting

Commuting refers to going to work outside the area where a person is resident. Net commuting refers to the difference between the numbers working outside the area and the numbers coming into the area to work from elsewhere. A positive net commuting value indicates that the number of people coming into the area to work exceeds the number of those going to work elsewhere. Net commuting can also be expressed as a value between two individual areas.

Connections to municipal networks

The following network connections are identified for a building:

- sewage
- running water
- electricity
- natural gas.

Conscripts, conscientious objectors

Data on military service and service for conscientious objectors are obtained from the General Staff of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Labour. Persons taking part in refresher courses during the reference week are not regarded as conscripts.

See *main type of activity*.

Construction material

Construction material refers to the material of which the supporting vertical structures of a building are mainly made. The following classification is used:

- stone
- concrete/ light concrete
- brick
- steel
- wood
- other, unknown.

Consumption unit

The size of the consumption unit represented by the household-dwelling unit is indicated as the sum of the weights of its members. In accordance with international recommendations the value of each member of a household-dwelling unit is determined as follows:

- first adult 18 and over = 1.0
- subsequent adults 18 and over = 0.7
- each person under 18 = 0.5.

If all persons in the household-dwelling unit are under 18, the weight of the first member is 1.0 and that of subsequent members 0.5.

Degree of urbanisation

The degree of urbanisation refers to the proportion of people within the municipality who live in urban settlements and whose location of residence can be defined by co-ordinates. In earlier censuses, the population living in urban settlements was proportioned to the total population of the municipality, which also included persons without co-ordinates (e.g. homeless persons and persons in institutions).

In the 2000 census, efforts were made to also give co-ordinates to persons living in institutions or residential homes and this has made it possible to include them in the urban population if the institution is within an urban settlement or is an urban

settlement as such. Co-ordinates were obtained for 25,000 persons living in institutions or residential homes in the 2000 delimitation of urban settlements

Degree of urbanisation is expressed as a figure separated by a decimal point.

See *urban settlement*.

Dependency ratio (economic)

Population structure is measured with the so-called economic dependency ratio which gives the numbers of persons unemployed or outside the labour force per one employed persons.

Dwelling

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 instead of the two constitute one dwelling.

Dwelling density

Dwelling density is the ratio between the size of the dwelling and the number of persons living in it. Dwelling size is expressed either as the number of rooms or as the floor area of the dwelling.

See *dwelling, number of rooms, floor area*.

Dwelling occupancy

Dwelling units are classified according to their occupancy status into dwellings permanently occupied, dwellings temporarily occupied and dwellings not in residential use.

A dwelling is considered **permanently occupied** if according to the Population information system of the Population Register Centre it is permanently occupied by one or more people in that dwelling.

A dwelling is considered **temporarily occupied** if according to the Population information system of the Population Register Centre it is occupied by temporary but not permanent residents.

A dwelling is **not in residential use** if according to the Population information system of the Population Register Centre it is not occupied by either permanent or temporary residents.

The Population information system of the Population Register Centre's buildings and dwellings file include details on units that in reality are not in residential use or that are incorrectly registered. Such dwellings are not included in the dwelling stock statistics in cases where it has been possible to infer that they are errors or that they should be removed on the basis of other data.

See *place of residence, dwelling, tenure status*.

Dwelling population

The dwelling population comprises those persons who according to the Population information system of the Population Register Centre resided permanently in dwellings at Dec. 31. 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.

See *dwelling, household-dwelling unit, residential home, population*.

Education

The data concerning education have been obtained from Statistics Finland's Register of Completed Education and Degrees. Education refers to any post-basic education with a duration of at least 400 hours. Adult education, such as education arranged by employers, education provided by various organisations and associations, language courses, correspondence courses etc. is not included in education.

The division according to the level of education follows the structure of the school system, in which education proceeds in annual periods from lower levels of education to higher ones. The longer the period of education in question, the higher is the level of education.

Only one educational qualification is taken into account for each person: the highest qualification completed or, in the case of two or more qualifications at the same level, the most recent qualifica-

tion. Exceptions include cases where the person has completed the matriculation examination (higher level of upper secondary education) and some vocational qualification at the lower level of upper secondary education. In this case education is determined on the basis of vocational qualifications. The census data describe the situation for Dec 31.

The new Standard Classification of Education has been used in statistics since 1997. The divisions into levels of education follows as far as possible the concept of level of education that applies in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997. The educational classification is described in *Standard Classification of Education 2000, 12th Revised Edition* (English summary).

Elderly household-dwelling unit

An elderly household-dwelling unit is one in which there is at least one person over 65.

See *household-dwelling unit*.

Employed labour force

The employed labour force comprises all persons between 15-74 who were employed during the reference week and were neither registered as unemployed jobseekers at the labour exchange office nor undergoing military or non-military service. Information on employment is based on data from employment pension and tax authorities.

See *main type of activity, labour force*.

Employed labour force resident in the area

The employed labour force resident in the area refers to all employed persons living in this area, regardless of where the person's workplace is located. The employed labour force resident in the area forms the so-called employed night population.

See *employed labour force*.

Employer sector

The classification of employer sector describes the ownership and corporate form of the workplace. It can be used for distinguishing between the public and private sector.

The classification used is as follows:

Public sector

- state
- municipality

State-controlled companies

Private sector

Other or unknown.

The information on the employer sector was based on data from Statistics Finland's Business Register on the type of owner and juridical (legal) form. The classification relating to these are presented in the publication 'Classification of institutional sectors'.

Employment rate

Employment rate refers to the share of employed persons aged 15-64 of total population of the same age.

See *main type of activity*

Establishment

Establishment is a production unit owned by one company or a comparable organisation. It is located on a single site and produces mainly one type of product or service.

Facilities

Data on the facilities of dwellings and buildings are derived from the Population Information System.

Facilities in a dwelling:

- sewage
- running water
- toilet
- hot water
- washing facilities (shower/bathroom or internal sauna)
- shower or bathroom
- sauna
- central or electric heating.

The data on dwelling facilities have been used in determining standard of equipment of the dwelling.

Facilities in a building:

- electricity
- sewage
- running water
- hot water
- lift

- sauna in building
- swimming pool
- mechanical ventilation
- air raid shelter.

See *level of housing*.

Family

A family consists of a married or cohabiting couple and their children living together; or a parent and his or her children living together; or a married or cohabiting couple without children.

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. By contrast, persons who live in institutions are not included.

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

- biological children,
- adopted children and
- the 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 from the 1990 population census. 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. Previously only unmarried persons were counted as children. So while in 1990 widowed or divorced persons living with their parents were classified as non-members, today they are regarded as members of the family.

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 in the same dwelling with their spouse, in which case the old couple form their own family.

A cohabiting couple is defined as two spouseless adults of different sexes 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.

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

Family status

Family members are grouped by family status as follows:

- spouse, no children
- spouse with children
- partner, no children (cohabitant)
- partner with children (cohabitant)
- 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.

Family with children

A family with children has at least one child under 18 who lives at home.

See *family*.

Floor area

The floor area of a dwelling is measured from the inner surfaces of its walls. The figure includes the floor areas of utility room, walking cupboard, bathroom, hobby room, sauna, washroom and dressing room, as well as the floor areas of rooms used for working unless used by hired employees.

The following are not counted in the dwelling's floor area: garage, cellar, sauna facilities in an unfurnished basement, unheated storage space, balcony, porch, veranda, and attic space unless used as living space.

The floor area of a free-time residence refers to its gross floor area.

See *gross floor area*.

Foreign nationals

Foreign nationals are persons who are permanently resident in Finland but do not have Finnish citizenship. A person with several citizenships, including

Finnish, is entered in the statistics as Finnish citizen. During the 1990s, 16,000 foreign nationals resident in Finland were granted Finnish citizenship.

Foreign household-dwelling unit

Foreign household-dwelling units are household-dwelling units in which at least one person is a foreign national.

Free-time residence

A free-time residence refers to a recreational building constructed permanently on the site of its location or to a residential building that is used as a holiday dwelling. Holiday cottages serving business purposes, buildings in holiday villages and allotment garden cottages are not counted as free-time residences.

Free-time residences comprise all buildings the intended use of which on 31 Dec was as a free-time residential building or which on the said date were used as holiday residences.

Free-time residences are not included in the building stock. The floor area of free-time residences refers to floorage of the whole building.

The data on free-time residences are obtained from the Population Information System.

Gross floor area

The gross floor area of a building comprises the floor areas of the different storeys and the area of attic or basement storeys in which there are dwelling or working rooms or other space conforming to the principal intended use of the building.

The gross floor area is the horizontal area enclosed by the outer surfaces of the walls of the storeys or their imagined continuation for openings and decorations on the surface of the outer walls.

Heating fuel/source of heat

Heating fuel or source of heat refers to the main fuel or energy source used in heating a building. Data on the heating fuel have been obtained from the Population Information System, which receives them from municipal building supervision authorities. Information about change in heating fuel is only transmitted to the Population Information System if such alterations have been done to a building which require a building permit.

The classification is as follows:

- district heating
- oil, gas
- coal
- electricity
- peat
- other, unknown.

See *heating system*.

Heating system

Heating system refers to the main method of heating used in the heating of a building. Data on the heating fuel have been obtained from the Population Information System, which receives them from municipal building supervision authorities by way of building project notices. Information about change in the heating system is only transmitted to the Population Information System if such alterations have been done to a building which require a building permit.

The classification is as follows:

- central heating, water
- central heating, air
- direct electric heating
- stove heating
- no fixed heating installation
- unknown.

In a water central heating system, the building is heated with circulating water, and in an air central heating system with circulating air. In direct electric heating the building is heated with the aid of a fixed radiator etc. connected directly to the electricity network.

In stove heating, heating takes place by burning wood or other fuels in a fireplace (stove) that stores heat. Stove heating also includes electric heating reservoirs, separate fixed oil heaters and heat-preserving fireplaces. Stoves used for heating saunas are not regarded as heating equipment.

See *heating fuellsource of heat*.

Household-dwelling unit

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, or are homeless, or are abroad, or are registered as unknown, do not constitute household-dwelling units. Additionally, persons living in buildings classified as residential homes do not form house-

hold-dwelling units if their living quarters do not meet the definition of a dwelling.

The concept of household-dwelling unit was adopted in the 1980 census. In earlier years the concept of household was used. A household consisted of family members and other persons living together who made common provision for food. A subtenant providing for his or her own food constituted a separate household. Since 1980 subtenants have been classified in the same household-dwelling units with other occupants.

See *dwelling, residential home, dwelling population, elderly household-dwelling unit, reference person*.

Income at disposal

A family's income at disposal refers to the amount of money that is obtained by deducting taxes paid from income subject to state taxation and by adding to the net income thus obtained the family's most important tax-exempt social benefits and income transfers obtained from registers. Amounts that families may have received as maintenance payments by one parent living elsewhere have been estimated as equal to the amounts society would pay if the parent does not do so.

See *Income subject to state taxation*.

Income subject to state taxation

The information is based on data from the tax files of the National Board of Inland Revenue concerning income subject to state taxation in 2000.

Average income refers to income calculated per income earner. Median income generally provides a better picture of the income level within a certain group. Median income indicates the amount of income that divides income earners into two groups of equal size. One half of the income earners have lower, and one half higher, incomes than the median.

Net income means income obtained by subtracting taxes from income subject to state taxation (income tax, wealth tax, punitive tax increase, municipal tax, church tax, social security contributions and forestry levies).

Income subject to state taxation is divided into the following categories according to source:

wage income (wages and salaries subject to advance payment of taxes, wages and salaries from

work at sea, reimbursements of expenses by employer, holiday pay in building and construction, wages and salaries to reservists, income from abroad taxed in Finland, value of purchased services in forestry, value of purchased services in partnerships, redemptions, services charges and other income subject to advance payment of taxes)

entrepreneurial income (earned income and capital income in agriculture and forestry, earned income and capital income in trade and business, income from partnerships)

other income subject to state taxation (other earned income, pension income, unemployment benefits and other social security benefits).

A person's earned income consists of his or her entrepreneurial income and wage and salary earnings. Income subject to state taxation does not include scholarships and grants received from public corporations for studies or research, earned income from abroad if the person has worked abroad for at least six months, part of the social security benefits received from the public sector and tax-exempt interest income.

Industry

A person's industry is determined according to the industry of his or her workplace. All persons working at the same unit or establishment belong to the same industry, regardless of their occupation. The industry of a workplace is determined for each establishment and for a self-employed person.

In an establishment a company is engaged primarily in one line of activity. Activities carried out by the same company at different locations are usually regarded as separate places of business.

Data on industry are generally based on Statistics Finland's Business Register, the register of general government offices and establishments and the data contained in the operational unit register of the Local Government Pensions Institute.

The 2000 population census is based on the new, 1995 version of the *Finnish Standard Industrial Classification, Handbooks No 4, 2nd Revised Edition, Helsinki 1999*. The classification follows the structure and coding system of the EU industrial classification (NACE Rev. 1) to the four-digit level; the five-digit level represents national specifications.

The main categories of this classification are given in this Handbook.

See *establishment, reference person*.

Intended use of building

The intended use of a building is determined according to the purpose for which the largest part of the gross floor area of the building is used.

The categories are as follows:

- Residential buildings
- Commercial buildings
- Office buildings
- Transport and communications buildings
- Health care and social services buildings
- Assembly buildings
- Educational buildings
- Industrial buildings
- Warehouses
- Fire fighting and rescue services buildings
- Other buildings.

The classification of the intended use of buildings is given on Appendix and in Statistics Finland's Handbook *Classification of Buildings 1994*.

Not all the classes in the building classification are included in the building stock.

See *building*.

Kitchen

A kitchen is a room furnished for cooking. A space furnished for cooking measuring less than 7 square metres is a kitchenette or cooking area.

See *room and number of rooms*.

Labour force

The labour force comprises all persons aged 15-74 who were either employed or unemployed during the last week of the year. Participation in the labour force is determined on the basis of information derived from various registers.

See *main type of activity, employed labour force, unemployed*.

Language

Information on language is obtained from the Population Information System. At the same time as parents register the name of their new-born, they also indicate the child's mother tongue. That language retained in the Population Information System unless it is changed upon separate application.

The language classification in the 2000 population census is ISO-639-1.

Level of housing

In the classification of levels of housing, household-dwelling units are first classified into three categories by occupancy rate (the ratio between the number of persons in the unit and the number of rooms; see Fig. 2). As from 1989, the kitchen is no longer counted in the number of rooms.

Dwelling units	Number of rooms, excl. kitchen										S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
No. of persons	1			o	o	o	o	o	o	o		p
	2	x			o	o	o	o	o	o		a
	3	x	x			o	o	o	o	o		c
	4	x	x	x			o	o	o	o		i
	5	x	x	x	x			o	o	o		o
	6	x	x	x	x	x						u
	7+	x	x	x	x	x	x					s
		Overcrowded					Normal					

x = overcrowded, o = spacious

Figure 2. Classification of occupancy rate

Each occupancy rate category is then further classified according to the dwelling's standard of equipment as follows:

High standard of equipment: the dwelling has running water, sewage, hot water, toilet, washing facilities (shower, bathroom or sauna) and central or electric heating.

Low standard of equipment: the dwelling lacks washing facilities and/or central or electric heating.

Substandard level of equipment: the dwelling lacks one of the following facilities: running water, sewage, hot water or toilet.

See *dwelling density, dwelling, facilities*.

Main type of activity

The concept of main type of activity describes the nature of a person's economic activity. The population is divided into people in the labour force and those outside the labour force. These categories can further be divided into subgroups. The classification is based on data on a person's main type of activity during the last week of 2000.

The following classification is used:

Labour force

- employed labour force

- unemployed

Persons outside the labour force

- 0-14-year-olds
- students, pupils
- pensioners
- conscripts, conscientious objectors
- others outside the labour force.

Information on the main type of activity is based on data obtained from various registers. Where the data conflict as to whether a person is in the labour force or outside it, priority is given to the former. If, within the labour force, the data conflict as to whether a person is unemployed or employed, priority is given to the former.

The group "others outside the labour force" consists of persons who are not in the labour force and do not belong to the following groups: 0-14-year-olds, students, conscripts, conscientious objectors or pensioners.

Employed people comprise wage earners and entrepreneurs.

Wage earners are defined as persons aged between 15 and 74 who according to the employment register of a pension insurance scheme are in an employment relationship during the last week of the year and who according to the Ministry of Labour register of job applicants are not unemployed on the last working day of the year, and who are not conscripts or conscientious objectors during the last week of the year. It is further required that if, in addition to being employed the person is paying premiums on a self-employed person's pension insurance, his or her taxable wage income shall exceed his/her income from entrepreneurship. If a person aged 15-74 is not self-employed, unemployed, a student, pensioner, conscript or conscientious objector and if his/her wage income exceeds the specified level of earnings (which is set in connection with inferences using data from the labour force survey on wage earners), that person will be classified as a wage earner even if the sources on employment indicate that he/she is not in an employment relationship.

Entrepreneurs are defined as persons aged 15-74 who during the last week of the year had a self-employed person's pension insurance and who are not unemployed on the last working day of the year and who are not conscripts or conscientious objectors during the last week of the year. If, in addition to having a self-employed person's pension insurance, the person is in an employment relationship, it is required that his/her income from entrepre-

neurship exceeds his/her wage income. Also slotted in the category of entrepreneurs are people whose entrepreneurial income exceeds the specified level of earnings, provided that they are not retired during the reference week. This limit is set each year in connection with inferences using data from the labour force survey.

Unemployed people are defined as persons aged 15-74 who according to the Ministry of Labour register on job applicants are unemployed job applicants on the last working day of the year.

Students or pupils are defined as persons aged 15-74 who are not conscripts, conscientious objectors, employed or unemployed and are included in Statistics Finland's student register during the autumn term or who according to the Social Insurance Institution's register on student aid have received support during the autumn term or who according to Ministry of Labour registers have been in labour market training during the survey week. In addition, as pupils are defined persons aged 15 who have not been gainfully employed or unemployed during the last week of the year. Also classified as students in certain examinations are all persons studying in post-comprehensive level educational institutes. The data concerning students have been collected as per the status quo in September. During the last week of the year, however, their main activity may be that of employed, unemployed or conscript.

Pensioners are defined as persons who are not employed, unemployed, conscripts, conscientious objectors or students and who according to the Social Insurance Institution or the Central Pension Security Institute are retired or are at least 75. In addition, those persons are classified as pensioners whose income from pensions exceeds the specified limit and whose pension is not a spouse's pension or a part-time pension.

Conscripts are defined as persons who according to the General Staff of the Armed Forces have been doing their military service during the last week of the year. Conscientious objectors are defined as people who according to the Ministry of Labour data have been doing their service during the last week of the year.

Others outside the labour force include persons aged 15-74 who are not employed, unemployed, students, pensioners, or conscripts (conscientious objectors). It has not been possible to form a separate category for people doing domestic work, but they are included in this group.

See *occupational status, pensioners, students, employed labour force, unemployed, labour force, conscripts*.

Marital status

The marital status of a person refers to his/her status as defined in the Finnish Marriage Act (234/29). The classification is as follows:

- unmarried
- married
- divorced
- widowed.

Information on marital status is obtained from the Population Information System.

Cohabitation is not a marital status. People representing all marital status categories may be cohabiting, including those who are still officially married.

Current divorce regulations no longer recognise the concept of legal separation. Those persons who are legally separated on the basis of the old divorce provisions prior to 1 January 1988 and still living apart are classified as married persons.

See *family*.

Months of employment

Months of employment refers to the total number of months that the person was in gainful employment between 1 Jan 2000 and 31 Dec 2000. The data on months of employment are from different registers.

Months of unemployment

Months of unemployment refers to the total number of months that the person was unemployed between 1 Jan 2000 and 31 Dec 2000. The data are from the Ministry of Labour job applicant register.

Municipality

The municipal division valid on 1 January 2001 is used in the 2000 census. At that time there were 448 municipalities in Finland.

A municipality is a community formed by a certain geographic area and the people living in that area. A municipality is an area with defined boundaries so that the activity of each municipality is directed to its own area, the people living in it and the activities that take place within it.

The new Act on Municipalities that entered into force in 1995 only recognises the local government form of municipality, but a municipality may call itself an urban municipality if it deems that it meets the criteria set for an urban community. The division into municipalities is the basic administrative division. In statistics, the statistical classification into municipalities replaces the division into urban and other municipalities.

Statistics Finland's publication *Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2001* contains lists of municipalities, municipalities in the statistical classification of municipalities and changes to municipalities, as well as of urban municipalities based on the administrative classification into types of municipalities.

See *statistical classification of municipalities*.

Number of children

The number of children refers to the number of children living at home. The marital status of a child need not necessarily be unmarried.

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

See *family*

Number of storeys

The number of storeys in a building consists of all storeys that are primarily above ground level and in which there are habitable rooms or office space or other space conforming to the building's intended use. If the number of storeys varies in different parts of the building, the number usually refers to the largest number of storeys in the building.

For buildings completed after 1980, the number of storeys is expressed as an average number that takes into account the whole building, if the share of the gross floor area of a certain storey out of the gross floor area of the main storeys is very small. For instance, if a large industrial unit is mainly a one-storey building, but office space is located on three storeys, then the number of storeys is given as one.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the activity or work done by a person in order to obtain income. **The 2000 population census uses the 2001 Classification of Occupations, which is a revised version of the 1997**

Classification of Occupations. These occupational classifications are based on ISCO88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) developed within the EU. The occupational classification is designed for greater sensitivity to the specialisation required in certain jobs (occupation). The biggest difference between the two classifications is that health care occupations have been moved under a different main category.

The occupational classification is so structured that occupations have a hierarchic code at different levels of accuracy. The most detailed level in the Finnish classification is the 5-digit level. However, even the most detailed classes often contain different occupation titles. The Finnish occupational classification follows the EU's ISCO88 application fairly accurately down to the 4-digit level. The occupational groups at the 5-digit level primarily serve national needs. In population censuses, occupational data are mainly classified at the most detailed level of the occupational classification, although certain categories only go down to the 3 or 4-digit level due to lack of data.

The starting point for the classification of occupations is that all persons doing the same job obtain the same occupational code regardless of their industry or occupational status. However, in coding ambiguous or incomplete occupational titles, a person's workplace, education or earlier activity, for instance, may have been consulted.

In population censuses, exhaustive occupational data are only obtained for the employed labour force. Some occupational data for the unemployed have been obtained from the registers of the Ministry of Labour.

In the 2000 population census, in the case of people working for the state, the main source of information has been the State register on employment relationships; and for people employed in the municipal sector, the municipalities' employee registers. Occupational titles for the private sector have been obtained from the data of employer associations, wage and salary statistics and from a survey concerning occupations conducted among unorganised enterprises. The occupational titles collected from different sources have been coded mainly by computerised identification, i.e. comparing the titles with labels in an "occupation dictionary" created for this purpose.

The 2001 occupational classification is described in *Classification of Occupations 2001*, Statistics Finland's Handbooks no. 14 (2001) and 1997 Classification of Occupations published in 1997 under

the same publication number. The main categories of the classification have remained unchanged and are given in the classification section of this publication.

Occupational status

Occupational status describes the position of the employed in the labour market as follows:

- wage and salary earners
- entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurs cannot be divided into employers and self-employed, sole entrepreneurs. The category of "entrepreneurs" also comprises family members working in the company without pay.

The data on occupational status is based on the person's pension insurance and the amount of wage and salary and entrepreneurial income.

See *main type of activity*.

Overcrowding

According to the norms below, a dwelling is overcrowded if it has

Norm 1: more than two persons per room, with kitchen included in the number of rooms.

Norm 2: more than two persons per room, with kitchen excluded from the number of rooms.

Norm 3: more than one person per room, with kitchen included in the number of rooms.

Norm 4: more than one person per room, with kitchen excluded from the number of rooms.

The norms applied in the statistics have changed over the decades. Norms 1 and 2 were used in the 1970 and 1975 censuses. Data based on norm 3 have been produced since 1980. Norm 4 was first introduced in the 1990 population census. Norm 4 has also been used in the level of housing classification since the 1990 census. Prior to that norm 3 was used.

See *level of housing*.

Participation rate in labour force

The participation rate in the labour force refers to the proportion of the working age population (15-74) who are in the labour force.

Pensioners

Pensioners comprise all those persons who according to the data of the Social Insurance Institution or the Central Pension Security Institute receive a pension (excl. those receiving family pension or part-time pension) and are not gainfully employed. All persons over 74 are also classified as pensioners. In addition, some persons have been classified as pensioners on the basis of pension income.

See *main type of activity, socio-economic status*.

Person number

All individuals permanently resident in Finland have a 10-character code, or identity code (ID code), given by the Population Register Center upon registering the birth or immigration of a person into the population data system. The first six digits refer to the day, month and year of birth respectively. The next three digits yield a figure, or an individual (identification) number, that serves to distinguish persons born on the same date. Men have odd and women even individual numbers. The last character, a letter or number, is a check character.

Most administrative registers operate by personal ID codes. This enables linking up of various data sources for statistical purposes such as census taking.

Persons working in the area

Persons working in the area refers to all persons who go to work in this area regardless of their place of residence. Persons working in the area form the so-called employed day population, the size of which can be regarded as a measure of the number of workplaces in the area.

See *workplace*.

Place of residence

Place of residence refers to the location of the dwelling at which the person resided permanently on the last day of the year according to the Population Information System. The Act on Municipality of Domicile that entered into force in 1994 gives people greater freedom of choice over the locality where they wish to be registered as permanently resident. For example, students may register in the locality where they are studying.

As well as a permanent place of residence, a person may have a temporary place of residence in a dwelling that this person says he or she occupies

temporarily for at least three months. However, the new Act on the Municipality of Domicile no longer requires official notification of temporary residence. Homeless people are also counted in the permanently resident population. Data on place of residence are from the Population information system.

See *population*.

Population

The population refers to the permanent resident population of an area (e.g. entire country, province, municipality). Those persons who according to the Population Information System had a legal domicile in Finland on 31 December 2000 belong to the permanent resident population in the country regardless of their nationality, as do Finnish nationals residing temporarily abroad.

Foreign nationals are domiciled in Finland if their stay is intended to last or has lasted at least one year. An asylum-seeker is not granted a legal domicile until his/her application has been approved.

The staff of foreign embassies, trade missions and consulates, their family members and personal employees included, are not counted among the resident population unless they are Finnish citizens. On the other hand, the Finnish staff of Finland's embassies and trade missions abroad and persons serving in the UN peacekeeping forces are counted among the resident population.

Post code area

The post code area usually refers to the area covered by one post office which is identified by a 5-digit post code. Post code areas are independent of administrative regional divisions, i.e. the same post code area may extend across municipal boundaries.

On 1 January 2001, there were 2 996 post code areas in Finland.

Province

The provincial division valid on 1 January 2001 was used in the 2000 census. At that time there were 5 provinces in Finland plus the autonomous territory of the Åland Island:

- Province of Southern Finland
- Province of Western Finland
- Province of Eastern Finland
- Province of Oulu

- Province of Lapland
- Åland, Aut. Terr.

Provinces are the regional administrative units of the central government. The administrative authority in a province is the provincial state office. Provincial state offices perform the regional administrative tasks of seven ministries, relating to the administration of e.g. social affairs, police, transport and justice. Statistics Finland's publication *Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2001* contains a list of municipalities by province along with information on regional changes.

See *region*.

Reconstituted family

A reconstituted family refers to a family that has at least one child aged under 18 of one parent only.

Reference person

Each household-dwelling unit and family has a reference person, who is the person with the highest income. Income is determined on the basis of income subject to state taxation in the census year. If the person with the highest income is a child under 25 or if no one in the household-dwelling unit has income subject to state taxation, reference person is the oldest person in the household-dwelling unit.

Reference person data are used, for example, in defining industry or socio-economic status for the entire population.

See *household-dwelling unit, family, socio-economic status, industry*.

Reference point of time of census

The reference point of time of the census is 31 December 2000. The data on employment refer to the period 25-31 December 2000. Unemployment, however, has been defined according to the last working day in the year and the information concerning studying refers to the situation in September.

Region

The regional division valid on 1 January 2001 is used in the 2000 census. At that time there were 19 regions in Finland and Åland Island.

Since September 1997, the geographic areas of regions and the regional federations representing them have been identical. Regional federations look after the interests of the municipalities within their areas and are responsible for regional development in their areas of operation.

In accordance with a Council of State policy decision, the division into regions was adopted as the basis for the regional division of the central government's regional administrative authorities. The regional division is also being increasingly applied in statistics instead of the division into provinces.

In the Finnish application of the NUTS regional classification, regions constitute the NUTS 3 level. NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is the European Union's regional classification system used in EU statistics.

Regions:

- Uusimaa
- Itä-Uusimaa
- Varsinais-Suomi
- Satakunta
- Kanta-Häme
- Pirkanmaa
- Päijät-Häme
- Kymenlaakso
- South Karelia
- Etelä-Savo
- Pohjois-Savo
- North Karelia
- Central Finland
- Southern Ostrobothnia
- Ostrobothnia
- Central Ostrobothnia
- North Ostrobothnia
- Kainuu
- Lapland
- The autonomous territory of the Åland Island.

See *sub-regional unit*.

Residential home

A residential home refers to a building intended for dormitory accommodation. Residents share the same kitchen, living lounge and/or washing facilities. This type of residential home does not normally have separate dwelling units proper. In terms of structural engineering a residential home hardly differs from an accommodation building. A residential home is intended for specific groups of people, such as the elderly, disabled, etc. Ordinary residential dwellings built for these groups with no special uses of space (communal kitchens etc.) are not residential homes.

A dwelling unit within a building classified as a residential home is regarded as a normal dwelling if the dwelling has

- more than one room, including kitchen,
- a kitchen or kitchenette,
- toilet and
- shower, bath or sauna.

Dwellings in residential homes are not classified as a separate category, but they are counted as part of the regular housing stock. Dwellings in residential homes that do not meet the above conditions are not included in the dwelling stock statistics.

See *dwelling, household-dwelling unit, dwelling population*.

Room and number of rooms

A room is a space with one or more windows that has a floor area of at least 7 square metres and an average height of at least 2 metres. A hall, porch, bed recess, etc. are not counted as rooms. Kitchen is not normally counted in the number of rooms.

Sex

The information about sex has been obtained from the Population Information system.

Socio-economic status

The classification is based on information on the person's main type of activity, occupation, occupational status and industry.

The 2000 census uses the Statistic Finland classification of 1989 of socio-economic status, that has been applied in the 2001 classifications of occupations.

Persons have been classified according to their activity with the exception of children aged 0-15 and the group "others outside the labour force", who are classified under the same socio-economic status as the household-dwelling unit's reference person. The main groups of the classification of socio-economic status used in the census are:

- Employers and own-account workers
- Upper-level white-collar workers
- Lower-level white-collar workers
- Blue-collar workers
- Students
- Pensioners
- Others

See *reference person*.

Stage in life

The classification of stages in life is used to distinguish between the stages of a household-dwelling unit, which usually differ in terms of income and consumption. The classification is based on type of household-dwelling unit, age of reference person, and age of children (see separate Appendix).

The household-dwelling unit's stage in life is described by the age of the reference person in cases where the household-dwelling unit does not comprise a family (single-person households, non-family households comprising at least two persons) or where the family consists of a married or cohabiting couple without children. The stage in life of a family with children is determined by the age of the children belonging to the household-dwelling unit. Since 1993 families consisting of a cohabiting couple with children have been classified separately from families consisting of a married couple with children.

See *reference person*.

Statistical classification of municipalities

The statistical classification of municipalities has been in use since 1989. This classification allows for more accurate distinctions between urban and rural areas than did the administrative classification of municipalities into cities and other municipalities.

The statistical classification of municipalities divides municipalities into three categories according to the proportion of people living in urban settlements and the population of the largest urban settlement:

1. Urban-type municipalities
2. Densely populated municipalities
3. Rural-type municipalities

Urban-type municipalities are those municipalities in which at least 90% of the population lives in urban settlements or in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 15 000.

Densely populated municipalities are municipalities in which at least 60% but less than 90% of the population lives in urban settlements and in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 4 000 but less than 15 000.

Rural-type municipalities include those in which less than 60% of the population lives in urban settlements and in which the population of the largest

urban settlement is less than 15 000; and those municipalities in which at least 60% but less than 90% of the population lives in urban settlements and in which the population of the largest settlement is less than 4 000.

The delimitation of urban settlements in 2000 produced the following number of municipalities in the different classes:

Urban-type municipalities 68
Densely populated municipalities 75
Rural-type municipalities 305.

A list valid on 1 January 2001 of the municipalities complying with the statistical classification of municipalities formed on the basis of urban settlement delineation is included in census publications and in Statistics Finland's publication *Municipalities and Regional Division Based on Municipalities 2002*, which is published January-February in 2002.

Structure of household-dwelling unit

Household-dwelling units are divided according to their structure into two categories:

Family household-dwelling units comprise:

- 1 family, no other persons
- 1 family and other persons
- at least 2 families, no other persons
- at least 2 families and possibly other persons.

Other household-dwelling units comprise:

- 1 person
- 2 persons, both of the same sex
- 2 persons, male and female
- at least three persons, all of the same sex
- at least three persons, male and female.

Household-dwelling units can further be divided into different types, for instance:

Household-dwelling units with children include at least one child under age 18.

Household-dwelling units with young people are those in which the reference person is under 30.

Male household-dwelling units are those in which all persons are men.

Female household-dwelling units are those in which all persons are women.

Household-dwelling units with foreign nationals are those in which at least one person is a foreign national

Elderly household-dwelling units are those in which there is at least one person over 65.

Household-dwelling units of elderly people are those in which all persons are over 65.

See *household-dwelling unit, family*.

Students, pupils

A student or a pupil is a person over 15 who is studying full-time in an educational institution and is neither gainfully employed nor unemployed.

When the population is classified by socio-economic status, the lower age limit is 16.

Data on studying have been obtained, among other sources, from Statistics Finland's student register and the State Study Aid Centre's study grant register. People in labour market training during the last week of the year are also counted as students. Persons aged 15 are also counted as students if they are not gainfully employed or unemployed during the last week of the year. Pupils aged under 15 belong to the main activity class "0-14 year-olds".

In certain examinations all persons studying in post-comprehensive educational institutes can be counted as students. Data on students have been collected according to the situation in September. However, during the last week of the year the main activity of the persons concerned may be employed, unemployed or conscript.

See *main type of activity, socio-economic status*.

Sub-area

The division of municipalities into sub-areas is based on each municipality's own definitions of its functional regional units on which its regional planning and monitoring are based. Digitisation of the boundaries between sub-areas and the maintenance of the boundary and name files is done by Statistics Finland. Municipalities can review their sub-areas once a year. The division into sub-areas used in the 2000 census conforms to the situation on 1 January 2001.

The division into sub-areas is a hierarchic, three-tiered classification: the 1-digit major areas are divided into 2-digit statistical areas, which are further divided into 3-digit small areas. The sub-areas within the local municipality are numbered accordingly:

- 1 = major area
- 101 = statistical area
- 101001 = small area

The 6-digit sub-area code is tied to the municipal code so that the full sub-area code has nine digits in all.

Production of data by sub-area requires building co-ordinate data to be known. For example, when workplace data by sub-area are produced, a person receives a sub-area code based on the co-ordinates of the building where the person is working.

The category "other region" is added at the end of the sub-area census table to cover cases where the co-ordinates are missing or inaccurate.

1 Jan 2001 there were 11 125 municipal sub-areas. Almost all municipalities are divided into sub-area. Only 26 municipalities are not divided into sub-areas; most of these are small island municipalities on the Åland Islands.

Municipalities without sub-area division:

Brändö
Eckerö
Finström
Föglö
Geta
Hailuoto
Halsua
Hammarland
Jomala
Kaskinen
Kodisjoki
Kumlunge
Kökar
Lemland
Lestijärvi
Lohtaja
Lumparland
Oravainen
Saltvik
Sottunga
Sund
Suodenniemi
Ullava
Velkua
Vårdö
Värtsilä

Sub-regional unit

The division into sub-regional units was introduced in 1994 as the basis for regional development legislation. In the Finnish application of the NUTS regional classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) sub-regional units constitute the NUTS 4 level. The division into sub-regional units is based on municipalities. The criteria on which

the division is based include, for example, inter-municipal co-operation and commuting.

The division is endorsed by the Ministry of the Interior but the sub-regional units select their own names.

The sub-regional division valid on 1 January 2001 is used in the 2000 census. The new sub-regional division that entered into force at the turn of the year 2000/2001 included considerable changes of the division. The number of sub-regional units went down to 82 from 85. Statistics Finland's publication *Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2001* contains a list of the sub-regional units along with information on changes in them.

See *region*.

Tenure status of dwelling

Dwellings are classified according to tenure status as follows:

Owner-occupied dwelling

- occupant of the dwelling owns the house
- occupant of the dwelling owns shares in housing corporation

Rented dwelling

- rented dwelling subsidised by the State
- rented dwelling with interest support loan
- other rented dwelling

Right of occupancy dwelling

Other tenure status

- e.g. life annuity, kinship

Tenure status unknown

In the dwelling stock tenure status is also defined for a dwelling not permanently occupied but located in a rented dwelling subsidised by the state, a rented dwelling with interest support loan or in a right of occupancy dwelling.

The data on tenure status have been supplemented with the Housing Fund's data on dwellings produced or refurbished with state support.

Type of building

Residential buildings are classified as follows:

Detached houses. This category comprises residential buildings containing 1-2 dwellings, includ-

ing semi-detached houses and other comparable detached residential buildings.

Terraced houses. This category comprises residential buildings with at least three adjoining dwellings.

Blocks of flats. This category includes residential buildings of at least three dwellings in which at least two dwellings are located on top of each other and which do not belong to the previous categories.

Other buildings. This category also includes buildings whose type is unknown.

Type of family

Families are classified into the following types:

- married couple without children
- cohabiting couple without children
- married couple with children
- cohabiting couple with children
- mother and children
- father and children.

A married or cohabiting couple without children refers to a couple that has never had children or whose children no longer live with their parents.

Type of ownership of building

Buildings are divided into the following categories by tenure status:

- private person/estate
- housing corporation or co-operative
- real estate corporation
- private company
- company controlled by the State or municipality
- state or municipal corporation
- bank or insurance company
- municipality
- state
- social security fund
- religious community, foundation, party, etc.
- other or unknown.

Unemployed (unemployed labour force)

The unemployed labour force comprises persons aged 15-74 who were unemployed on the last working day of the year. Data on unemployment are from the Ministry of Labour register on job applicants.

See *main type of activity*.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate refers to the percentage share of the unemployed in the total labour force.

Urban settlement

An urban settlement refers to a group of buildings which are usually less than 200 m apart and which together house at least 200 people. In defining urban settlement, not only residential but also business, office and industrial buildings are taken into account. Administrative divisions are irrelevant.

Urban settlements have been delimited since the 1960 population census. Until 1985 the boundaries of urban settlements were drawn manually on basic maps, from which the data were stored in numeric form at Statistics Finland. Urban settlements comprised polygons the shortest side of which was 500 metres. Since the 1990 census the delimiting of boundaries has been done electronically by using building co-ordinate data. Because of this change, the data on the land area of urban settlements are not fully comparable with the figures produced by the old method.

The boundaries for the 2000 census were drawn according to data on the number of population and on the building stock on 1 January 2001. The delimiting method used in the year 2000 and its criteria have been reviewed against the delimitation made in 1990 and 1995. In order to achieve data comparability, the revised method is also used to delimit the urban settlements of 1990 and 1995. The names of urban settlements are also checked in connection with the delimiting procedure.

In the year 2000 there were 747 urban settlements.

Working-age population

The working-age population consists of all persons aged between 15 and 74 years.

Workplace

The number of persons working in a certain area can be used to describe the number of jobs in that area. Each employed person is thus thought to represent one job. This means that even part-time

work is included in the workplace statistics. If, for example, the work of someone on maternity leave is done by a substitute, two workplaces may be registered. Employment may also be of temporary or short-term nature.

In the 2000 census no distinction was made between work carried out in fixed workplaces and work of a mobile nature. Instead, all persons are allocated to some establishment regardless of the nature of the work. If exact data on the location of a workplace are lacking, persons are placed in the municipality where they live. For the majority of self-employed the location of their workplace is the same as the municipality where they live.

Workplace numbers can be distorted by flows in data sources. For example, where detailed information on the workplace of a person employed in a company with several establishments is missing, the person's workplace is fixed to that person's place of residence, or persons may accumulate in a company's main establishment.

See *persons working in the area*.

Workplace self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency in workplaces indicates the ratio between the number of people working in the area and the employed labour force living in the area. If the ratio exceeds 100%, the number of workplaces in the area is greater than the number of employed people living in the area. If the figure is below 100%, the opposite is true.

See *employed labour force resident in the area, persons working in the area*.

Year of construction

The year of construction refers to the year in which the building was completed and was ready for use. In contrast to the previous census renovations or extensions have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics. If the building was completed prior to 1980, year of renovation may have been entered as year of construction.

Classification handbooks

Many of the concepts employed are based on international recommendations and national standards. More detailed information can be obtained from the following Statistics Finland publications, (which are mentioned under the relevant concepts where necessary).

Classification of occupations 1997. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 14. Helsinki 1997.

Classification of occupations 2001. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 14. Helsinki 2001.

Demographic and Social Basic Classifications. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 18. Helsinki 1983.

Ikäluokitukset (Age classifications), Statistics Finland, Handbooks 22, Helsinki 1986

Standard Classification of Education 2000. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 1, 12th edition. Helsinki 2001. (English summary).

Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on municipalities 2001. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 28. Helsinki 2001.

Classification of the population by type of activity. Classification of the population by main source of livelihood. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 11. Helsinki 1980.

Classification of Buildings. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 16. Helsinki 1994.

Sektoriluokitus (Classification of sectors) 2000, Statistics Finland, Handbooks 5, Helsinki 2000

Sosioekonominen asema-luokitus (Classification of Socio-economic Groups) Statistics Finland, Handbooks 17. Helsinki 1989. Only in Finnish and Swedish.

Standard Industrial Classification 1995. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 4, 2nd revised edition, Helsinki 1993.

Data items

Employment

Identity code

Age

Age in years at 31 Dec 2000

Sex

- male
- female

Marital status

- unmarried
- married
- widowed
- divorced

Language

Nationality

Religion

Place of birth

Country of birth

Domicile code

The code entered in the Population Information System at 1 Jan 2001 comprises the following components:

Place of residence

Village / quarter number

House / block number

Holding / plot number

Verification code

Building number

Address number

Staircase code

Flat number

Flat divider code

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 2001

Sub-area

Post code area

Voting district

Co-ordinates

Previous place of residence

For those that moved in 2000

Main type of activity (LF)

Labour force

- employed
- unemployed

Outside labour force

- 0-14-year-old
- student
- pensioner
- conscript, conscientious objector
- other

Occupational status

- wage earner
- self-employed

Occupation

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1997 and 2001 classifications of occupations.

Socio-economic status

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1989 classification of socio-economic status. See separate Appendix.

Municipality of place of work

Company code

Establishment code

Industry

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1995 Standard Industrial Classification.

Type of owner

- private domestic
- state
- municipality
- Government of Åland
- foreign-owned
- other, unknown

Juridical form of employer

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Sector

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Urban settlement of workplace

Boundaries as per 2001

Sub-area of workplace**Post code of workplace****First day of employment****Municipality of workplace (second job)****Company code (second job)****Establishment code (second job)****Industry (second job)**

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1995 Standard Industrial Classification.

Type of owner (second job)

- private domestic
- state
- municipality
- Government of Åland
- foreign-owned
- other, unknown

Juridical form (second job)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Sector (second job)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Urban settlement of workplace (second job)

Boundaries as per 2001

Sub-area of workplace (second job)**Post code of workplace (second job)****First day of employment (second job)****Months of employment and unemployment****Months of employment****Months of unemployment****Date job applicant status ended****Reason job applicant status ended**

- employed through labour policy scheme
- found job through labour exchange
- lay-off or reduced working hours
- found job independently
- started labour market training
- moved outside labour force
- other reason or unknown

In labour market training for over 5 months during the year.**In labour market training during last week of the year.****Study aid**

- received study aid during spring term
- received study aid during autumn term
- received study aid during both terms
- has not received study aid

Present at/absent from university

- present
- absent

Nature of studies at university

- regular student
- extraordinary student

Type of pension

- old-age pension
- disability pension
- individual early retirement pension
- unemployment pension
- special farmers' pension
- part-time pension
- survivors' pension

Time of commencement of pension

- earliest

Matriculation examination**Education code**

Highest completed qualifications. Statistics Finland's 5-digit education code. See Statistics Finland's Handbooks no. 1.

Date of completing the qualifications**Type of educational institution**

- educational institution where qualification attained

Code of educational institution

- educational institution where qualification attained

Municipality of educational institution

- educational institution where qualification attained

Income and tax data (preliminary)**Wage income****Other earned income****Income from dividends and interest****Income from rent****Other capital income****Commerce income**

Income from agriculture and forestry
Earned income from agriculture and forestry
Capital income from agriculture and forestry
Income from trade and commerce
Earned income from trade and commerce
Capital income from trade and commerce
Income from partnership
Income from partnership in agriculture and forestry
Earned income from partnership in agriculture and forestry
Capital income from partnership in agriculture and forestry
Income from partnership in trade and commerce
Earned income from partnership in trade and commerce
Capital income from partnership in trade and commerce
Other income from partnership
Other earned income from partnership
Other capital income from partnership
Pension income
Unemployment benefit
Other social security benefits
Daily unemployment benefit
Daily allowance and maternity allowance
Home care allowance
Income subject to state taxation
Total earned income in state taxation
Total capital income in state taxation
Total taxable assets
Total liabilities
Taxable capital
Income subject to municipal taxation
State income tax as proportion of taxes on earned income
State income tax as proportion of taxes on capital income
Property tax
Corporation tax
Parish tax
Municipal tax
Total taxes and comparable charges

Car ownership

- possesses vehicle
- does not possess vehicle

Type of vehicle

- passenger car
- delivery van
- other motor vehicle

Use of vehicle

- private
- commercial

- other
- unknown

Family number

Number of persons in family

Family status

- non-member
- spouse
- father/mother
- child
- unknown

Type of family

- married couple without children
- married couple with children
- mother and children
- father and children
- cohabiting couple with common children
- cohabiting couple with non-common children
- cohabiting couple without children
- non-member

Reference person of household-dwelling unit

- is the reference person of household-dwelling unit

Size of household-dwelling unit

Structure of household-dwelling unit

- 1 family, no other persons
- 1 family and other persons
- at least 2 families, no other persons
- at least 2 families and other persons
- no family, 1 person
- no family, 2 persons of the same sex
- no family, 2 persons, male and female
- no family, at least 3 persons, all of the same sex
- no family, at least 3 persons, males and females

Tenure status of dwelling

- owns house
- owns shares in housing corporation
- rented dwelling with state subsidy
- rented dwelling with interest support loan
- other rented dwelling
- right of occupancy dwelling
- other tenure status, e.g. life annuity
- unknown

Standard of equipment

- well equipped
- inadequately equipped
- very inadequately equipped
- unknown

Living space

- spacious dwelling

- normal dwelling
- cramped dwelling
- unknown

Type of building

- detached house
- semi-detached house
- block of flats
- other building
- unknown

Household-dwelling units

Domicile code

Building number

Co-ordinates

Urban settlement

Sub-area

Post code area

Tenure status

- owns house
- owns shares in housing corporations
- rented dwelling with state subsidy
- rented dwelling with interest support loan
- other rented dwelling
- right of occupancy dwelling
- other tenure status, e.g. life annuity
- unknown

Floor area of dwelling

Number of rooms excl. kitchen

Number of rooms incl. kitchen

Type of kitchen

- kitchen
- kitchenette
- cooking area
- no kitchen
- unknown

Facilities in dwelling

Toilet

Bath or shower

Sauna

Balcony, terrace

Hot water

Number of storeys

Principal heating system

- central heating, water
- central heating, air
- direct electric heating
- stove heating
- no fixed heating installation
- unknown

Type of building

- detached house
- attached house
- block of flats
- other building
- unknown

Facilities of building

Electricity

Sewage

Running water

Lift

Sauna

Swimming pool

Air raid shelter

Year of construction

Standard of equipment

- high standard of equipment
- low standard of equipment
- substandard level of equipment
- unknown

Size of household-dwelling unit (number of permanent residents)

Size of household-dwelling unit in consumption units

Number of men

Number of children (under 3 yrs)

Number of children (under 7 yrs)

Number of children (7-12 yrs)

Number of children (13-17 yrs)

Number of children (18-24 yrs)

Number of children (at least 25 yrs)

Number of children (under 16 yrs)

Number of children (under 18 yrs)

Number of children (at least 18 yrs)

Number of 16-64-year-olds

Number of 18-64-year-olds

Number of persons 65 or over

Number of persons 75 or over

Number of persons 85 or over

Age of the youngest person

Sex of the youngest person

Marital status of the youngest person

Age of the oldest person

Sex of the oldest person

Marital status of the oldest person

Members of household-dwelling unit who have been unemployed (12 months)

Duration of unemployment 1 month

Duration of unemployment 2 months

Duration of unemployment 3 months

Duration of unemployment 4-6 months

Duration of unemployment 7-8 months

Duration of unemployment 9-12 months

Structure of household-dwelling unit

- 1 family and no other persons
- 1 family and other persons
- 2+ families and no other persons
- 2+ families and other persons
- no family, one person
- no family, two persons of the same sex
- no family, two persons of different sexes
- no family, at least three persons, all of the same sex
- no family, at least three persons, males and females

Stage in life

See separate Appendix.

Language of household-dwelling unit

- Finnish
- Swedish
- bilingual (Finnish/Swedish)
- other

Household-dwelling unit with foreign nationals

at least one person in household-dwelling unit is foreign national and one Finnish national

Household-dwelling unit with foreign nationals²

All members of household-dwelling unit foreign nationals

Car ownership

Location of free-time residence

Year of construction of free-time residence

Reference person's identity code

Reference person's age

Reference person's sex

Reference person's marital status

Reference person's language

Reference person's occupational status

- employee
- self-employed

Reference person's main type of activity

- employed
- unemployed
- 0-14 -year-old
- student or pupil
- pensioner
- conscript, conscientious objector
- other

Reference person's industry

Municipality of reference person's workplace

Reference person's qualifications

Reference person's socio-economic status

Classification of Socio-economic status, see separate Appendix.

Reference person's occupation

Classifications of occupations, see separate Appendix.

Living space

- spacious dwelling
- normal dwelling
- overcrowded dwelling
- unknown

Persons/number of rooms incl. kitchen

Persons/number of rooms excl. kitchen**Move**

Earliest year when a member of the household-dwelling unit has moved into the dwelling

Income and tax data (preliminary)**Total income subject to state taxation****Earned income****Pension income****Unemployment benefits****Other social security benefits****Other earned income****Income from agriculture****Income from trade and commerce****Income from partnership****Income from dividends and interest****Income from rent****Other capital income****Earned income in state taxation****Capital income****Income tax on earned income****Income tax on capital income****Property tax****Municipal tax****Parish tax****National pension insurance contributions****Health insurance premiums****Taxes and payments total****Total taxable assets****Total liabilities****Real estate****Shares in housing corporation****Value of dwelling or property abroad****Taxable capital****Taxable earned income in state taxation****Taxable capital income****Taxable earned income in municipal taxation****Mortgages and other liabilities****Net income (income - taxes)****Income subject to municipal taxation****Household-dwelling unit's income as determined for eligibility for state housing loan****Housing deduction****Interests on mortgage, housing and study loans****Interests on first home****Deficit allowance****Additional deduction of interest****Deferred amount of additional deduction of interest****Deferred amount of deficit allowance****Interest on other loan****Income subject to taxation/consumption unit****Income subject to taxation/person****Income/household-dwelling unit, decile****Income/consumption unit, deciles****General housing allowance****Interest subsidy for first home purchasers****Government subsidy for first home purchase****Pensioners' housing allowance****Student housing allowance****Tax deduction on interest****Families**

Domicile code**Co-ordinates****Urban settlement**

Boundaries of 2000.

Sub-area codes**Post code area****Type of family**

- married couple without children
- married couple and children
- cohabiting couple without children
- cohabiting couple with children
- father and children
- mother and children
- non-family member

Number of family

- families in the same dwelling are numbered

Number of persons in family**Structure of household-dwelling unit**

- 1 family and no other persons
- 1 family and other persons
- 2+ families and no other persons
- 2+ families and other persons
- no family, 1 person
- no family, 2 persons of the same sex
- no family, 2 persons, different sexes
- no family, at least 3 persons, all of the same sex
- no family, at least 3 persons, males and females

Number of persons in household-dwelling unit**Stage in life of household-dwelling unit**

See separate classification

Husband's/father's and wife's/mother's:**Identity code****Age****Marital status****Date of divorce****Native language****Nationality**

Country of birth
Marriage number
Number of biological children aged under 18
Education
Main type of activity
Municipality of workplace
Industry
Occupation
Occupational status
Socio-economic status
Duration of unemployment
Income subject to municipal taxation
Income subject to state taxation

Date of marriage

Relationship number

Family's

Reconstituted parenthood (broad sense)
Non-common children in family (yes/no).

Children of reconstituted family
Number of non-common children aged under 18 in family

Number of persons with child's status

Number of children (0-17 yrs)

Number of children (0-17 yrs, common)

Number of children (0-17 yrs, mother's only)

Number of children (0-17 yrs, father's only)

Number of children (0-6 yrs)

Number of children (0-24 yrs)

Number of children (15- yrs)

1st child's sex

1st child's age

1st child's native language

- Finnish
- Swedish
- other

1st child's main type of activity (LF)

:

17th child's sex

17th child's age

17th child's native language

17th child's main type of activity (LF)

Employed children (LF), at least 16 years

Unemployed children (LF), at least 16 years

Tenure status

Floor area of dwelling (m²)

Type of building

Number of rooms excl. kitchen

Number of rooms incl. kitchen

Rented flat subsidised by state

Toilet in dwelling

Bath or shower in dwelling

Sauna in dwelling

Hot water in dwelling

Sewage in building

Running water in building

Sauna in building

Standard of equipment

- high standard of equipment
- low standard of equipment
- substandard level of equipment

Principal heating system

Construction or renovation year

Living space

Free-time residence ownership

Car ownership

Family income data (preliminary)

Income subject to municipal taxation

Income subject to state taxation

Earned income

Wage income

Capital income

Income from trade and business, earned income

Income from trade and business, capital income

Income from agriculture and forestry, earned income

Income from agriculture and forestry, capital income

Income from partnership

Income from rent

Daily and maternity allowances

Home care allowances

Unemployment benefits

Daily unemployment benefits

Pension income

Net income

Income at disposal**Family's property**

Capital subject to taxation

Taxable capital

Total liabilities

Family's payments

Income tax

Municipal tax

Parish tax

Property tax

Interest on mortgage, housing and study loan

Interest on first home

Interest on other loans

Taxes and payments total

Dwellings

Domicile code

Co-ordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 31 Dec 2001

Sub-area code

Post code area

Building's year of completion/renovation

Number of storeys in building

Building occupancy

- permanent residential use
- office or production use
- temporary residential use
- unoccupied
- demolished
- data on use not available
- other/unknown

Intended use of building (main categories)

- residential buildings
- free-time residential buildings
- commercial buildings
- office buildings
- transport and communications buildings
- health care and social services buildings
- assembly buildings
- educational buildings
- industrial buildings
- warehouses
- fire fighting and rescue services buildings
- agricultural buildings

- other buildings

Type of building

- detached house
- Attached house
- block of flats
- other building/unknown

Principal heating system

- central heating, water
- central heating, air
- direct electric heating
- stove heating
- no fixed heating installation
- unknown

Principal heating fuel/source of heat

- district heating
- oil
- gas
- electricity
- coal
- wood
- peat
- other/unknown

Construction material of supporting structures

- concrete/light concrete
- brick
- steel
- wood
- other
- unknown

Principal construction material

- stone
- wood
- other or unknown

State loan

- loan subsidised by state
- loan with interest subsidised by state

Building's facilities

Electricity

Gas

Sewage

Running water

Hot water

Lift

Mechanical ventilation

Sauna in building

Air raid shelter

Swimming pool

Tenure status of dwelling

- owns house

- owns shares in housing corporation
- rented dwelling with state subsidised loan
- rented dwelling with interest subsidised by state
- other rented dwelling
- right of occupancy dwelling
- other tenure status (e.g. life annuity)/unknown

Floor area of dwelling (m²)

Dwelling's facilities

Toilet

Bath or shower

Sauna

Balcony/terrace

Hot water

Level of equipment

- high standard of equipment
- low standard of equipment
- substandard level of equipment
- unknown

Number of rooms excl. kitchen

Number of rooms incl. kitchen

Type of kitchen

- kitchen
- kitchenette/cooking area
- no kitchen
- unknown

Dwelling occupancy status

- dwelling permanently occupied
- temporary residential use
- unoccupied

Size of household-dwelling unit

Living space

- spacious dwelling
- normal dwelling
- cramped dwelling
- unknown

Children aged under 15

Persons aged over 65

Buildings

Domicile code

Co-ordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 2001.

Sub-area code

Post code area

Gross floor area of building

Total gross floor area (m²)

Total floor area of dwellings and business premises (m²)

Total floor area of dwellings (m²)

Number of storeys

Building occupancy

- permanent residential use
- office or production use
- temporary residential use
- unoccupied
- demolished
- data on use not available
- other/unknown

Intended use of building

According to classification of intended use

Type of ownership

- private person
- housing corporation or co-operative
- real estate corporation
- private company
- company controlled by state or municipality
- state or municipal corporation
- bank / insurance company
- municipality / joint municipal authority
- state
- social security fund
- religious community, foundation, party, etc.
- other

Principal heating system

- central heating, water
- central heating, air
- direct electric heating
- stove heating
- no fixed heating installation
- unknown

Principal heating fuel/source of heat

- district heating
- oil
- gas
- electricity
- coal
- wood
- peat
- other

- unknown

Construction material of supporting structures

- concrete
- brick
- light concrete
- steel
- wood
- other
- unknown

Principal construction material

- stone
- wood
- other or unknown

State subsidy

- state subsidised house
- other funding

Building's facilities

Electricity

Sewage

Running water

Hot water

Lift

Mechanical ventilation

Sauna in building

Air raid shelter

Swimming pool

Connections to municipal networks

Sewage

Running water

Electricity

Natural gas

Construction work

- new building
- extension
- conversion
- extension of temporary permit

Year of construction

Year of renovation

Uncompleted building

Number of dwellings

Number of occupied dwellings

Number of unoccupied dwellings

Household-dwelling units in building

Free-time residences

Building code

Co-ordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 31 Dec 2001

Sub-area code

Post code area

Gross floor area of building

Number of storeys

Building occupancy

- permanent residential use
- recreational use
- office or production use
- temporary residential use
- unoccupied
- demolished
- data on use not available
- other
- unknown

Intended use of building

According to classification of intended use of building

Principal heating system

- central heating, water
- central heating, air
- direct electric heating
- stove heating
- no fixed heating installation
- unknown

Principal heating fuel/source of heat

- district heating
- oil
- gas
- electricity
- coal
- wood
- peat
- other
- unknown

Construction material of supporting structures

- concrete
- brick
- light concrete
- steel
- wood

- other
- unknown

Principal construction material

- stone
- wood
- other or unknown

Building's facilities

Electricity

Sewage

Running water

Connections to municipal networks

Sewage

Running water

Electricity

Natural gas

Construction work

- new building

- extension
- conversion
- extension of temporary permit

Year of construction

Year of renovation

Year of construction or renovation

Uncompleted building

Owner's home municipality

Size of owner's household-dwelling unit

Products and services

The census will be completed between spring 2001 and December 2002. Statistical data will be produced on areas traditionally in the focus of population censuses: population, employment, families household-dwelling units, housing conditions and buildings, dwellings and free-time residences.

The data from the 2000 population census will be available in the form of publications, Internet services, databases, special compilations, maps, pictures and data materials.

New service on the Internet

Population Census 2000 Statistical Service is Statistics Finland's new chargeable service on the Internet, where population census data can be found quickly and easily. The data contents of the service were developed in co-operation with municipalities and regional councils.

The Service contains statistics by a number of topics, such as population, industrial structure, employment, household-dwelling units, families, housing conditions and buildings. It also includes over 80 tables and maps. All data are presented by municipality, and there are also data by municipal sub-area on all the topics. The data can also be studied by sub-regional unit, region or the whole country.

User right holders can access Population Census 2000 Statistical Service 24 hours a day. An introductory presentation of the Service is available at: <http://v2000.stat.fi> (for the present only in Finnish and Swedish).

Publications

Key results from the 2000 population census will be published in one actual census report, report containing information on urban settlements and reports by topic area.

Population and Housing Census 2000

The actual census report will mainly comprise the methodological description and time series tables for the whole country. It is due to be published in April 2003.

Urban settlements 2000

The publication contains information on the urban settlements formed on the basis of the year-end 2000 data on building stock and population. It also

includes data on the regional distribution and structure of urban settlement population. The publication comes out in the Population Census series. It is due to be published in April 2002.

Annual publications of the census year

Employment statistics

Preliminary data for 2000 are published in *Employment statistics 1999-2000*, which contains data on the population's main type of activity and on the industrial structure of the labour force and the employed population by municipality, region and sub-regional unit. It is due to be published in February 2002.

Employment statistics 2000-2001 provides preliminary data for 2001 and final data from 2000; it is due to be published in February 2003.

Both publications come out in the Population series.

Buildings, dwellings and housing conditions 2000

This report contains data on housing and the building stock by municipality and region. It also provides information on the housing conditions of household-dwelling units by municipality and region. This report comes out in the Housing series. It is due to be published in December 2001.

Free-time residences 2000

This publication provides information on free-time residences by municipality, region and sub-regional unit. This report is published in the Housing series. It is due to be published in August 2001.

Families 2000

A report containing demographic information on families has been published annually since 1994. This report is published in the Population series. It also contains information on individual municipalities. It is due to be published in December 2001.

Population structure 2000

The publication contains data on structure of population by age and sex, marital status, language, citizenship etc. This report is published in the Population series. It is due to be published in July 2001.

Tables on municipalities and municipal sub-areas

Tables of varying size and detail have been compiled for individual municipalities and sub-areas within municipalities. The tables are also available by the whole country, province, region and sub-regional unit.

The next Chapter contains a list of population census tables.

Databases

Census data are also used to update other Statistics Finland databases, such as Kuntafakta (Municipal facts, only in Finnish), Finland CD (SuomiCD) (which contains data on municipalities and post code areas), Nordic CD-ROM and Key on Europe CD (which contains data on European countries and regions).

Tailored compilations

All population census files can be used for tailored compilations. Tailored compilations are produced to order in cases where the information required by the customer is not available in an appropriate format.

Since the data include building co-ordinates, all of them can be provided for regional divisions smaller than a municipality and/or by area of choice. Census data can also be provided to order in a format that can be applied in map programs, or ready maps can be produced.

Population census data can also be combined with other Statistics Finland data sets.

2000 Population Census tables

Buildings

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

R05D Buildings by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 2000

R06D Buildings by intended use and level of equipment 31 Dec 2000

Municipalities by sub-areas

R04E Buildings by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 2000

Dwellings

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

R01D Dwellings by type of building, occupancy and tenure status 31 Dec 2000

R02D Dwellings by occupancy, number of rooms, type of building and occupancy rate 31 Dec 2000

R03D Dwellings by tenure status, level of equipment and type of dwelling 31 Dec 2000

R04D Dwellings by floor area category and occupancy 31 Dec 2000

Municipalities by sub-areas

R01E Dwellings by type of building, level of equipment and year of construction 31 Dec 2000

R02E Dwellings by tenure status, type of building and occupancy 31 Dec 2000

R03E Dwellings by type of dwelling and tenure status 31 Dec 2000

Employment and industrial structure

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

T01D Unemployed by level of education, sex, age and duration of unemployment 31 Dec 2000

T02D Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

T03D Swedish-speaking employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

T04D Employed labour force by industry (17 categories), occupational status and sex 31 Dec 2000

T05D Employed labour force by occupation (3 digits), sex, age and income subject to state taxation 31 Dec 2000

T06D Employed labour force by socio-economic group, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

T07D Employed labour force by field and level of education and industry (10 categories) 31 Dec 2000

T08D Unemployed by field and level of education and industry (10 categories) 31 Dec 2000

T09D Employed labour force by industry, occupational status, sex and income in 2000 subject to state taxation 31 Dec 2000

T10D Population by type of main activity and industry and persons employed through labour policy schemes or in labour market training at year-end 1999 and 2000 separately

T11D Employed labour force by industry and sex 1990-2000

T12D Employed labour force resident in the area by municipality of workplace and industry 31 Dec 2000

T13D	Persons employed in the area by municipality of residence and industry 31 Dec 2000
T14D	Persons employed in the area by industry, sex, occupational status and employer sector 31 Dec 2000
T15D	Persons employed in the area by age (5 yrs) and level of education 31 Dec 2000
T16D	Persons employed in the area by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000
T17D	Employed foreign nationals on 31 Dec 2000 by industry, age and sex
T18D	Persons employed in the information sector by level of education and age 1993, 1995 and 2000

By municipal sub-area

T01E	Population by age (5 yrs), type of main activity and occupational status 31 Dec 2000
T02E	Swedish-speaking population by age (5 yrs), type of main activity and occupational status 31 Dec 2000
T03E	Labour force by sex and socio-economic group 31 Dec 2000

Families

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

P03D	Families by industry of male spouse/father and female spouse/mother and number of children aged under 18, 31 Dec 2000
P04D	Families' children aged under 25 by age and type of family 31 Dec 2000
P05D	Families by type of family and tenure status and occupancy rate of dwelling 31 Dec 2000
P08D	Families by type, income subject to state taxation and number of persons in 2000 31 Dec 2000
P09D	Families by type, disposable income and number of persons in 2000 31 Dec 2000

T04E	Size of population and labour force by sex, income in 2000 subject to state taxation and industry 31 Dec 2000
T05E	Persons employed in the area by industry 31 Dec 2000
T06E	Persons employed in the area by location of workplace, industry and place of residence 31 Dec 2000
T07E	Employed labour force by place of residence, industry and location of workplace 31 Dec 2000

Preliminary data by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

T01DX	Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000
T02DX	Persons employed in the area by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

Preliminary data by municipal sub-area

T01EX	Population by age (5 yrs), type of main activity and occupational status 31 Dec 2000
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By municipal sub-area

P02E	Families and families with children by type of family and number of children 31 Dec 2000
P04E	Families and families with children by income in 2000 subject to state taxation 31 Dec 2000
P05E	Families and families with children by disposable income in 2000 31 Dec 2000
P06E	Families by type, type of main activity of parents/spouses and number of children aged under 18 and 7 31 Dec 2000
P07E	Children by parents' type of main activity and age of child 31 Dec 2000

Free-time residences

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

- R07D Free-time residences by municipality of location, year of construction and owner's municipality of domicile 31 Dec 2000
- R08D Free-time residents of municipality by year of construction of free-time residence and owner's municipality of domicile 31 Dec 2000

Household-dwelling units

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

- P01D1 Household-dwelling units by structure and number of persons 31 Dec 2000
- P01D2 Dwelling population by structure and number of persons 31 Dec 2000
- P02D1 Household-dwelling units by sex, marital status and age of oldest member and number of persons in household-dwelling units 31 Dec 2000
- P02D2 Dwelling population by sex, marital status and age of oldest person and number of persons in household-dwelling unit 31 Dec 2000

Housing conditions

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

- A01D Dwelling population by sex, age and level of housing 31 Dec 2000
- A02D Household-dwelling units by number of persons and occupancy rate of dwelling 31 Dec 2000
- A03D1 Household-dwelling units by number of persons and type of dwelling 31 Dec 2000
- A03D2 Dwelling population by number of persons and type of dwelling 31 Dec 2000

Municipalities by sub-areas

- R05E Free-time residences by year of construction 31 Dec 2000

- P06D Household-dwelling units by income in 2000 subject to state taxation and number of persons 31 Dec 2000
- P07D Household-dwelling units by disposable income in 2000 and number of persons 31 Dec 2000

By municipal sub-area

- P01E Household-dwelling units of persons aged over 65 by age of youngest and oldest member 31 Dec 2000
- P03E Household-dwelling units by income subject to state taxation and disposable income 31 Dec 2000

- A04D1 Household-dwelling units by floor area of dwelling and number of persons in household dwelling unit 31 Dec 2000
- A04D2 Dwelling population by floor area of dwelling and number of persons in household-dwelling unit 31 Dec 2000
- A05D1 Elderly household-dwelling units by type of building and level of equipment 31 Dec 2000
- A05D2 Persons living in elderly household-dwelling units by type of building and level of equipment 31 Dec 2000
- A06D1 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and size of household-dwelling unit 31 Dec 2000

A06D2 Dwelling population by type of building, tenure status and size of household-dwelling unit 31 Dec 2000

A07D1 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and number of rooms 31 Dec 2000

A07D2 Dwelling population by type of building, tenure status and number of rooms 31 Dec 2000

A08D1 Household-dwelling units by tenure status, type of building and level of housing 31 Dec 2000

A08D2 Dwelling population by tenure status, type of building and level of housing 31 Dec 2000

A09D Household-dwelling units and household-dwelling units of foreign nationals by number of persons, tenure status and occupancy rate of dwelling 31 Dec 2000

A10D Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and occupancy rate of dwelling and by income in 2000 subject to state taxation 31 Dec 2000

A11D Household-dwelling units by tenure status and age of reference persons 31 Dec 2000

A12D Household-dwelling units by stage in life, tenure status and occupancy rate of dwelling 31 Dec 2000

A13D Household-dwelling units by stage in life and type of dwelling 31 Dec 2000

Municipalities by sub-areas

A01E Household-dwelling units by type of building of dwelling and number of persons 31 Dec 2000

A02E Elderly household-dwelling units by age of oldest persons and level of equipment 31 Dec 2000

A03E Household-dwelling units by tenure status and number of persons 31 Dec 2000

A04E Household-dwelling units by stage in life and tenure status 31 Dec 2000

Population

Tables by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

V01D Population by age and sex 31 Dec 2000

V02D Swedish-speaking population by age and sex 31 Dec 2000

V04D Population by type of main activity, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

V05D Swedish-speaking population by type of main activity, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

V07D Population aged 15 and over by type of main activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

V08D Swedish-speaking population aged 15 and over by type of main activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

V09D Population and students by type of main activity 1990, 1995 and 2000

V10D Foreign nationals 31 Dec 2000 by type of main activity, age and sex

V11T General information about urban settlements 31 Dec 2000

By municipal sub-areas

V01E1 Population by age, sex and marital status 31 Dec 2000

V01E2 Swedish-speaking population by age, sex and marital status 31 Dec 2000

V02E Population by sex, age and family status 31 Dec 2000

V03E Population (aged 15 and over) by income in 2000 subject to state taxation 31 Dec 2000

V04E Population (aged 15 and over), labour force separately, by level of education 31 Dec 2000

V05E Population by sub-region according to type of main activity, sex and age 1990, 1995 and 2000

V06E Swedish-speaking population by sub-region according to type of main activity, sex and age 1990, 1995 and 2000

Preliminary data by region, sub-regional unit and municipality

V01DX Population by type of main activity, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 2000

Explanation of symbols

Data:

V= Population

T= Employment, industrial structure

P= Household-dwelling units and families

A= Housing conditions

R= Buildings, dwellings and free-time residences

Area:

D= Municipalities

E= Municipal sub-areas

T= Localities

Other:

X=Preliminary data

Main categories of 1997 and 2001 occupational classifications

1 Legislators, senior officials and managers

- 11 Legislators and senior officials
- 12 Corporate managers
- 13 Managers of small enterprises

2 Professionals

- 21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
- 22 Life science and health professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
- 24 Other professionals

3 Technicians and associate professionals

- 31 Physical and engineering science associate professionals
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
- 33 Traffic instructors and other teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals

4 Clerks

- 41 Office clerks
- 42 Customer services clerks

5 Service and care workers, and shop and market sales workers

- 51 Personal and protective services workers
- 52 Models, salespersons and demonstrators

6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

- 61 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

7 Craft and related trades workers

- 71 Extraction and building trades workers
- 72 Metal, machinery and related trades workers
- 73 Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers

8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers

- 81 Stationary plant and related operators
- 82 Machine operators and assemblers
- 83 Drivers and mobile plant operators

9 Elementary occupations

- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

0 Armed forces

- 01 Armed forces

Classification of Socio-economic Groups 1989

1-2 Entrepreneurs

- 1 Farmer entrepreneurs
- 2 Other entrepreneurs

3 Upper-level employees in administrative, managerial, professional and related occupations

- 31 Senior officials and upper management
- 32 Senior officials and employees in research and planning work
- 33 Senior officials and employees in education and training
- 34 Other senior officials and employees
- 39 Senior officials and employees, unspecified

4 Lower-level employees in administrative and clerical occupations

- 41 Supervisors
- 42 Clerical and sales workers working independently

- 43 Clerical and sales workers in routine work
- 44 Other employees
- 49 Other employees, unspecified

5 Manual workers

- 51 Workers in agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing
- 52 Manufacturing workers
- 53 Other industrial workers
- 54 Workers in delivery and services
- 59 Workers, unspecified

6 Students

7 Pensioners

8 Others

9 Socio-economic status unknown

Main categories of 1995 Industrial classification

A Agriculture, hunting and forestry

- 01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
- 02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

B Fishing

- 05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

C Mining and quarrying

- 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
- 11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
- 12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores
- 13 Mining of metal ores
- 14 Other mining and quarrying

D Manufacturing

- 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
- 16 Manufacture of tobacco products
- 17 Manufacture of textiles
- 18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
- 19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
- 20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- 21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
- 22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
- 23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
- 24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
- 26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 27 Manufacture of basic metals
- 28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- 30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers
- 31 Manufacture of other electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
- 32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
- 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
- 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
- 37 Recycling

E Electricity, gas and water supply

- 40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
- 41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

F Construction

- 45 Construction

G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personnel and household goods

- 50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H Hotels and restaurants

- 55 Hotels and restaurants

I Transport, storage and communication

- 60 Land transport; transport via pipelines
- 61 Water transport
- 62 Air transport
- 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
- 64 Post and telecommunications

J Financial intermediation

- 65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- 66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- 67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K Real estate, renting and business activities

- 70 Real estate activities
- 71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
- 72 Computer and related activities
- 73 Research and development
- 74 Other business activities

L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

- 75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M Education

- 80 Education

N Health and social work

- 85 Health and social work

O Other community, social and personal service activities

- 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
- 91 Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.
- 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
- 93 Other service activities

P Private households with employed persons

- 95 Private households with employed persons

Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

- 97 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

X Industry unknown

- 99 Industry unknown

Classification of stage in life

Living alone, age

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

At least two persons (not family). Reference person's age:

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

Married couple without children. Reference person's age:

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

Cohabiting couple. Reference person's age:

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

Mother and children

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Father and children

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Married couple with children

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Cohabiting couple with common children

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Married couple with non-common children only

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Married couple without children and other persons. Reference person's age:

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

Cohabiting couple without children and others. Reference person's age:

15 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 44
45 - 54
55 - 64
65 - 74
75+

Single parent family and other persons

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Married couple with children and other persons

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Cohabiting couple with children and other persons

All children under 3
Youngest child under 3
All children under 7
Youngest child under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

At least two families

Youngest child under 3
All children under 3
Youngest child under 7
All children under 7
Youngest child 7 - 12
Youngest child 13 - 17
Youngest child 18 - 24
All children at least 25

Building classification 1999

A Residential buildings

- 01 Detached and semi-detached houses
- 02 Attached houses
- 03 Blocks of flats

B Free-time residential buildings

- 04 Free-time residential buildings

C Commercial buildings

- 11 Wholesale and retail trade buildings
- 12 Hotel buildings
- 13 Residential buildings for communities
- 14 Restaurants etc.

D Office buildings

- 15 Office buildings

E Transport and communications buildings

- 16 Transport and communications buildings

F Buildings for institutional care

- 21 Health care buildings
- 22 Social welfare buildings
- 23 Other social service buildings
- 24 Prisons

G Assembly buildings

- 31 Theatres and concert halls
- 32 Libraries, museums and exhibition halls
- 33 Association and club buildings, etc.
- 34 Buildings of religious communities
- 35 Buildings for sports
- 36 Other assembly buildings

H Educational buildings

- 51 General education buildings
- 52 Vocational education buildings
- 53 University and research institute buildings
- 54 Other educational buildings

J Industrial buildings

- 61 Buildings for energy supply, etc.
- 69 Other industrial buildings

K Warehouses

- 71 Warehouses

L Fire fighting and rescue service buildings

- 72 Fire fighting and rescue service buildings

M Agricultural buildings

- 81 Livestock buildings
- 89 Other agricultural buildings

N Other buildings

- 99 Other buildings

Levels and fields of education 2000

Levels of education

Only basic education
3 Upper secondary level education
5 Lowest level tertiary education
6 Lower-degree level tertiary education
7 Higher-degree level tertiary education
8 Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education

Fields of education

0 General Education
1 Teacher Education and Educational Science
2 Humanities and Arts
3 Social Sciences and Business
4 Natural Sciences
5 Technology
6 Agriculture and Forestry
7 Health and Welfare
8 Services
9 Not known or unspecified