

Population Census 1995

Handbook

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Population Census 1995

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Foreword

The 1995 population census provides an overview of Finland and its people. This is the second time that the census has been compiled entirely on the basis of existing register databases.

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.

Helsinki, September 1996

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1995 Population Census

It is required by law 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. Prior to 1990, censuses have been conducted in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. In addition, censuses were completed in 1975 and 1985 on the basis of separate statutes. No separate statute was required for the 1995 population census.

The use of register-based data has been steadily increasing since 1970. In 1980, there was no actual enumeration of the population, 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 drawn from the same source. 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 from registers.

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 system was tested by comparing data drawn from register sources with questionnaire data from 20 municipalities in 1980. The register data were also compared with the results of the 1985 questionnaire survey that covered the whole country. In addition, the data have been compared with the results of the Labour Force Surveys of 1985, 1987, 1988 and

1989. 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 1995 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 National Pensions Institute's pensioner register
- student registers
- Ministry of Labour registers on job applicants
- Statistics Finland register on degrees and examinations, and
- 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, and UN recommendations. Current data needs were evaluated together with the most important end-users. Ultimately the goal is to ensure international comparability as well as comparability with earlier census results.

The population census produces statistical data on the following units:

- individual persons
- families
- household-dwelling units
- dwellings
- business premises
- buildings and
- 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 coordinates. 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.

One of the new items in the 1995 population census is the industry of unemployed people, which is determined on the basis of the person's last job. The 1995 census also provides more information on the background of unemployed people and their economic activity during the previous year. There is also more information on education: data on qualifications completed by foreign nationals abroad are drawn from the Ministry of Labour register on job applicants. Other new items include register-based disposable income, data on people employed under labour policy schemes, and data on occupation according to the ISCO88 classification. Additions to the family file include data on car and free-time residence ownership.

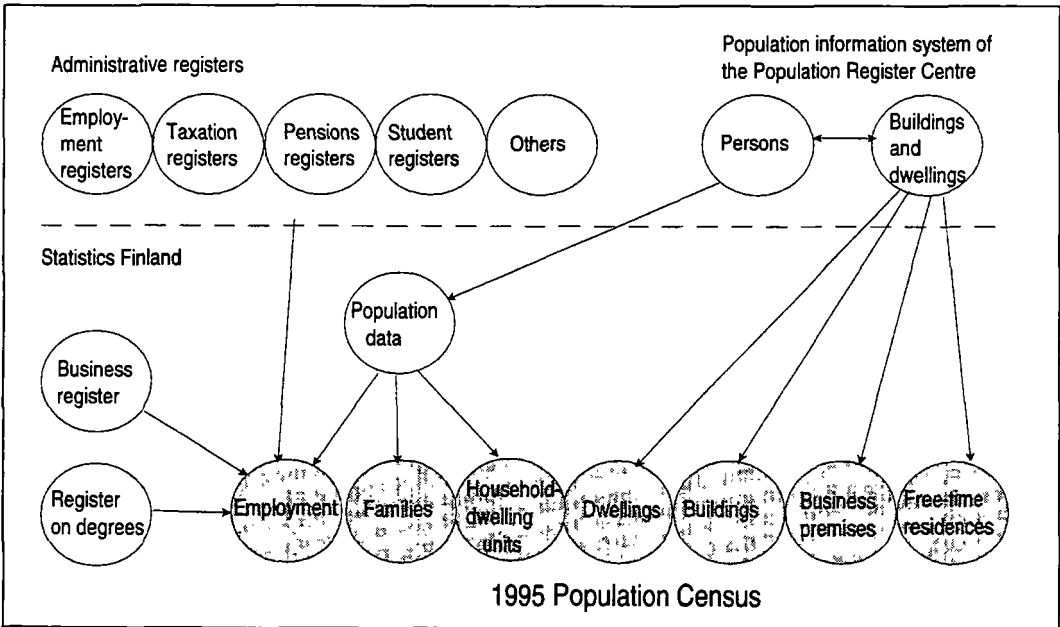


Figure 1. Sources for 1995 Population Census

The contents of the census items are described in detail in the lists below. The enumeration was set at 31 Dec 1995; all data on the basic population (the people permanently resident in the country), fami-

lies and household-dwelling units as well as on buildings and dwellings are for that date. Where possible data on employment were collected for Dec 25-31, 1995.

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 1995 population census can reliably be compared with the data for 1990. All the data for both 1990 and 1995 are based on register sources and administrative records.

Economic activity of population

The population for the statistics describing economic activity 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 December 1995.

The statistics on economic activity 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.

In the case of certain occupational groups it has not been possible to make reliable distinctions on the basis of register data.

The 1995 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 concords 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.

Households and families

The population for the household and family statistics 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 December 1995. 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 file is smaller than the number of families indicated by the family file. People living in institutions or residential homes are not included in households, nor do they belong to families.

The 1995 population census uses a different definition of family than the 1990 census in that a person classified as a child in the family is not assumed to be unmarried. This slightly increases the number of families: a divorced or widowed person living with one or the other of his/her parents is classified as a child in the family and the family as a single-parent family. In the 1990 census such cases were excluded from the family statistics altogether.

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.

Statistics on the housing stock are based on buildings and dwellings data from the Population information system of the Population Register Centre. The data for (permanently and temporarily) occupied dwellings are obtained by linking households formed on the basis of the person register with dwellings from the buildings and dwellings register by using the domicile code.

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, free-time residences and business premises

Statistics on building and dwelling stocks are based on the Population information system of the Population Register Centre. The permanently resident population is obtained from the same source. The building database in the Central Population register is updated on a continuous basis according to project notices as well as regular inspections.

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 on the basis of the person register to dwellings in the building and dwellings register 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 register are utilised in the statistics; for instance, 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 registers themselves. For example, some of the dates given for the year of construction have been changed, which (together with the increasing number of modernisation's) 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 1995 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. Free-time residences are a case in point.

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.

Data on business premises have been published in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. The data collected in the 1990 and 1995 censuses are somewhat less comprehensive than in 1980, when data were also collected on rents, for example.

A comprehensive check of all business premises in the country was carried out in connection with the 1990 population census during 1991. Since then only sporadic checks have been made. Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa conducted their own surveys of business premises in late 1994/early 1995. In early 1996, the Central Population Register and the municipalities checked existing sources on business premises by comparing the figures of the Central Population Register with lists printed from Statistics Finland's business register. This procedure is useful for ascertaining the existence of business premises, their location and intended use.

A comprehensive check of the business premises in the whole country does not seem to be possible at the moment. The most reliable data would seem to come from the metropolitan area of Helsinki and smaller municipalities. Statistics Finland and the Central Population Register are looking into ways of improving the quality of these statistics.

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 1990 and 1995. 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 1995 population 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	Months of employment
Area	Months of unemployment
Average income → Income subject to state taxation	Municipality
Average size of dwellings	Net commuting → Commuting
Building	Net income → Income subject to state taxation
Business premises	Number of children
Citizenship	Number of storeys
Classification of municipalities → Statistical classification of municipalities	NUTS regional division → Region
Cohabitation → Family	Occupation
Commuting	Occupational status
Connections to municipal networks	Others outside the labour force → Main type of activity
Conscripts	Overcrowding
Construction material	Participation rate in labour force
Consumption unit	Pensioners
Degree of urbanisation	Person number
Dwelling	Persons working in the area
Dwelling density	Place of residence
Dwelling occupancy	Population
Dwelling population	Post code area
Earned income → Income subject to state taxation	Province
Economic activity	Recreational building → Free-time residence
Education	Reference person
Elderly household-dwelling unit	Reference week
Employed labour force	Region
Employed labour force resident in the area	Regional Council
Employer sector	Residential home
Entrepreneurs → Occupational status	Room and number of rooms
Establishment	Sami-speaking population → Language
EU aid area	Socio-economic status
Facilities	Stage in life
Family	Standard of equipment → Level of housing
Family status	Statistical classification of municipalities
Family with children	Structure of household-dwelling unit
Floor area	Students
Free-time residence	Sub-region
Gross floor area	Sub-regional unit
Heating fuel/source of heat	Summer cottage → Free-time residence
Heating system	Swedish-speaking population → Language
Household-dwelling unit	Tenure status of dwelling
Income at disposal	Type of building
Income subject to state taxation	Type of dwelling → Room, kitchen
Industry	Type of family
Intended use of building	Type of ownership of building
Intended use of business premises	Type of income → Income subject to state taxation
Juridical form → Employer sector	Unemployed (unemployed labour force)
Kitchen	Unemployment rate
Labour force	Urban settlement
Language	Wage earners → Occupational status
Level of housing	Working-age population
Living space → Level of housing	Workplace
Locality → Urban settlement	Workplace self-sufficiency
Main type of activity	Year of construction
Marital status	Young household-dwelling unit → Structure of household-dwelling unit
Median income → Income subject to state taxation	

Age

Age refers to a person's age in whole years as at 31 December. The data are obtained from the Population information system of the Population Register Centre.

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 1995 census relate to 31 December 1995. In addition, information can be produced by regional divisions based on map co-ordinates, such as municipal sub-regions, urban settlements and map squares.

A list of sub-regional units and municipalities belonging to each sub-regional unit is given in this Handbook on page 57. A list of municipalities classified as EU aid areas is given on page 59. A list of provinces, regions and municipalities and on changes in regional divisions is included in *Kunnat* (Municipalities), published annually by Statistics Finland.

See *EU aid area, municipality, province, region, sub-region, 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 Register Centre's population information system.

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

Business premises

Business premises refer to premises in a building that are occupied by a company, firm, organisation, authority etc. and which are used for purposes other than residential ones. All business premises belonging to the same occupant in the same building are considered to constitute a single unit of business premises if they are used for the same purpose. Business premises located in different buildings are always classified as different premises. If the same space is used by several companies, it is classified divided into separate premises. The data on business premises are derived from the Population information system of the Population Register Centre.

See *intended use of business premises*.

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.

See urban settlement.

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 Popula-

tion 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.

Economic activity

This item indicates whether the person has been in the economically active population for the most part of the year. The economically active population is defined as comprising all persons aged between 15 and 74 who during 1995 were employed or unemployed for at least six months.

Since the 1985 population census main type of activity has been determined on the basis of the concept of labour force, in which the reference period (instead of the full year) is the last week of the year. However, the concept of economic activity provides complementary information on employment.

Under this concept the population is divided into the following groups:

Economically active

- employed
- unemployed

Economically inactive

- children aged 0-14
- students

- pensioners
- conscripts, conscientious objectors
- other economically inactive.

Economic activity is determined on the basis of monthly data on employment and unemployment from different sources. Part of the population has been classified as economically active on the basis of their earned income.

See main type of activity, labour force.

Education

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 code expressing education has five digits, of which the first indicates the level of education and the second the field of education. The latter part of the code gives information on the degree completed, field of study and major subject.

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.

The classification of field of education is based on the content of the field of study. The field of education is determined on the basis of the education heading.

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 qualification. 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 data on education are obtained from the Statistics Finland's Register of Completed Education and Degrees. Qualifications completed by foreign nationals abroad are a new addition to the 1995 population census; this information is drawn from the Ministry of Labour register on job applicants.

The data describe the situation for Dec 31. The educational classification is described in *Koulutusluokitus 31.12.1994* (Classification of education).

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. 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

- company (not housing company)
- other

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'.

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.

EU aid area

The EU aid area classification is a system that aims to facilitate fair and just allocation of EU regional funds to different regions. In Finland the division into aid areas is based on municipal boundaries.

There are four categories of EU aid areas in Finland:

Aid area 2. The criteria for inclusion in this category include high unemployment and loss of jobs in manufacturing.

Aid area 5b. The main criteria are low GDP per capita, high proportion of people engaged in agriculture, low income level in agriculture, low population density and/or considerable population loss.

Aid area 6. The criterion here is low population density, max. 8 persons/km². The only EU countries with such areas are Finland and Sweden.

The classification also includes the category **non aid area**.

A full classification of municipalities in different aid areas is given on page 59.

Facilities

Data on the facilities of dwellings and buildings are derived from the Population information system of the Population Register Centre.

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 previous 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. In the 1990 census only unmarried persons were counted as children. So while in 1990 widowed or divorced persons living with their parents were classified as non-members, in 1995 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 together 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.

The floor area of business premises is defined as all the floor space used by the occupant of the premises for the same purpose in the same building. If the occupant of the same premises has spaces on different floors of the same building but these spaces are not connected, floor area is counted as the total floor area of all those spaces. Floor area is counted from the inside surfaces of the walls.

See *gross floor area*.

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 of the Population Register Centre.

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. This item is also given for dwellings and business premises. 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 system are also given for dwellings and business premises. 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 fuel/source 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 household-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 adding to the family's net income their most important tax-exempt social benefits and income transfers. Income at disposal has not been defined in earlier censuses.

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 1995.

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. Half of the income earners have lower, 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 central government offices and establishments and the data contained in the operational unit register of the Municipal Pension Insurance System. No industry is assigned e.g. for unemployed people who have been unemployed since leaving school.

The 1995 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 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 on page 64.

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 page 66.

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

See *building*.

Intended use of business premises

The main intended use of business premises is determined according to the purpose for which the largest part of the floor area of the premises is used.

The classification corresponds to the classification of buildings. The following classification is used:

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

See *business premises, intended use of 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 reference week. 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 of the Population Register Centre. At the same time as parents register the name of their new-born, they also indicate the child's mother tongue. That language will only be changed upon separate application.

The following languages are coded in the Population information system of the Population Register Centre:

- Finnish
- Swedish
- Sami (Lappish)
- Russian
- Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic
- English
- German
- French
- other
- unknown.

If the language is none of those listed above, it shall be indicated to Statistics Finland in plain language. If at least five people indicate the same mother tongue, a new code will be opened.

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											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	S	
No. of persons	1			o	o	o	o	o	o	o		D
	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 1995.

The following classification is used:

Labour force

- employed labour force
- unemployed

Persons outside the labour force

- 0-14-year-olds
- students
- 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 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 reference week 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 con-

scripts 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 who during the reference week 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 entrepreneurship 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 are defined as persons aged 15-74 who are not conscripts, conscientious objectors, employed or unemployed and who according to Statistics Finland's register on university students have registered during the autumn term at some institution of higher education 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 reference week or who according to files maintained for the Ministry of Education grant system have studied at an upper secondary school or a vocational institution. Also classified as students are persons aged 15 and those who according to the register on nation-wide entrance examinations commenced their studies during the year under study or during the two previous years.

Pensioners are defined as persons who are not employed, unemployed, conscripts, conscientious objectors or students and who according to the Social Insurance Institution 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. Further, those persons are classified as pensioners who are over 65 and who have not been classified in any other category of main type of activity except "others outside the labour force".

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

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 of the Population Register Centre.

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 1995 and 31 Dec 1995. It has not been possible to make a distinction between full-time and part-time employment. 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 1995 and 31 Dec 1995. The data are from the Ministry of Labour job applicant register.

Municipality

In 1995 there were 455 municipalities in Finland.

A list of provinces, regions and municipalities and on changes in regional divisions is included in *Kunnat* (Municipalities), published annually by Statistics Finland.

See statistical classification of municipalities.

Number of children

The number of children refers to the number of children living at home.

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

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 1995 census has used two different occupational classifications: the **1980 occupational classification** and the new, **1996 occupational classification**. The 1980 classification has been previously used in the 1980, 1985 and 1990 population census and in the 1993 employment statistics. The new occupational classification is based on ISCO88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) developed within the EU. The new occupational classification is designed for greater sensitivity to the specialisation required in certain jobs (occupation).

The classification of socio-economic status in the 1995 population census is based on the 1980 occupational classification.

The occupational classification is so structured that occupations have a hierarchic code at different levels of accuracy. However, even the most detailed classes often contain different occupation titles.

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 or earlier activity, for instance, may have been consulted.

Occupation is only determined for the labour force. Since the 1990 census occupation has been determined on the basis of different administrative sources. The occupation of around 80 % of the population employed in the private sector has been derived from the plain-language descriptions given in tax returns; for around 10 % the label has come from registers maintained by employer organisations; and for the remaining 10 % occupation has been derived from other registers. 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 data on the unemployed are derived from the Ministry of Labour register on job applicants. The occupational titles collected from different sources have coded mainly by computerised identification, i.e. comparing the titles with labels in an "occupation dictionary" created for this purpose.

The 1980 occupational classification is described in Statistics Finland's Handbooks no. 14 (1980);

a new handbook will be published in the beginning of the year 1997. The main categories of both these classifications are given on pages 61 and 62.

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 receive a 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. Furthermore, persons aged over 65 who are not employed, unemployed or students, are defined as pensioners.

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 was registered as domiciled on Dec 31. New legislation gives people greater freedom of choice over their permanent place of residence. 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 may also be counted in the permanently resident population. Data on place of residence are from the Population information system of the Population Register Centre.

Statistics Finland carried out a survey on the reliability of place-of-residence data in early 1996. The results of this survey are reported in the reports of the census.

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 of the Population Register Centre had a legal domicile in Finland on 31 December 1995 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 with its own post code. Post code areas are independent of administrative regional divisions, i.e. the same post code area may extend across municipal boundaries. At year-end 1995 there were over 3 000 post code areas in Finland. A full list of post code areas is published by Finland Post.

Province

In 1995 there were 11 provinces in Finland plus the autonomous territory of the Åland Island:

- Province of Uusimaa
- Province of Turku and Pori
- Province of Häme
- Province of Kymi
- Province of Mikkeli
- Province of North Karelia
- Province of Kuopio
- Province of Central Finland
- Province of Vaasa
- Province of Oulu
- Province of Lapland
- Åland, Aut. Terr.

A list of municipalities by province, along with information on regional changes, can be found in Statistics Finland's publication *Kunnat* (Municipalities).

See *region*.

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, he/she will not be defined as reference person. In such cases the reference person will be chosen on the basis of family status, sex and age. If no one in the household-dwelling unit has income subject to state taxation, the reference person will be determined according to family status, sex and age.

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 week

The reference week refers to the last seven days of 1995, or the period 25-31 December 1995. As far as possible the data on working refer to this week in the census.

Region

In 1995 there were 19 regions in Finland. The regional division instead of the division into provinces is applied increasingly for statistical purposes. Regions constitute the NUTS 3 level in the Finnish application of the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics. NUTS is the European

Union's regional classification system used in EU statistics.

Regions:

- Uusimaa
- Varsinais-Suomi
- Satakunta
- Häme
- Pirkanmaa
- Päijät-Häme
- Kymenlaakso
- South Karelia
- South Savo
- North Savo
- North Karelia
- Central Finland
- Southern Ostrobothnia
- Vaasa coastal region
- Central Ostrobothnia
- North Ostrobothnia
- Kainuu
- Lapland
- The autonomous territory of the Åland Island.

See *sub-regional unit*.

Regional Council

In 1995 there were 20 Regional Councils in Finland. Regions differ from Regional Councils in just two cases, i.e. Uusimaa and Päijät-Häme: Eastern Uusimaa has its own Regional Council of Eastern Uusimaa, and the municipalities of Artjärvi and Orimattila in Uusimaa are members of the Päijät-Häme Regional Council.

See *region*.

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.

Socio-economic status

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

The 1995 census uses the same classification of socio-economic status as the censuses of 1980, 1985 and 1990 (classification, page 63). The unemployed are classified as far as possible by socio-economic status on the basis of their main type of activity before redundancy.

Persons have been classified according to their activity with the exception of children aged 0-15 and "other outside the labour force", who are classified under the same socio-economic status as the household-dwelling unit's reference person.

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 classification, page 65).

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 co-

habiting couple without children. The stages 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

Statistics Finland adopted a new statistical classification of municipalities in 1989. The new system allows for more accurate distinctions between urban and rural areas than did the administrative classification of cities and other municipalities.

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

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 15000.

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 full classification of municipalities as based on the 1995 boundaries will be published in census reports as well as in Statistics Finland's *Kunnat (Municipalities)* publication as from 1997.

A list of all municipalities, types of municipality, the changes that have occurred as well as the municipal classification based on the 1990 census data are included in Statistics Finland's *Kunnat* publication.

See *municipality*.

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.

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

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 file on university students, the National Board of Education's register on nation-wide entrance examinations. People in labour market training during the last week of the year are also counted as students. Some persons have also been defined as pupils on the basis of age. Pupils under 15 belong to the class "0-14 year-olds".

See main type of activity, socio-economic status.

Sub-region

The division of municipalities into sub-regions is based on each municipality's own definitions of its functional regional units. Digitisation of the boundaries between sub-regions is done by Statistics Finland. Municipalities have been able to check their sub-regions once a year. The division into sub-regions used in the census conforms to the situation at year-end 1995.

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

- S1 = major region
- S1 T01 = statistical region
- S1 T01 P001 = small area

Data by sub-regions are produced by referring to coordinate data for buildings. For instance, workplace data by sub-regions are based on the coordinates of the building where the person is working.

The category "other region" is added at the end of the sub-region census table to cover those cases in which the coordinates are missing or inaccurate.

The division into sub-regions covers virtually the whole country. There are a total of almost 12 000 sub-regions. Only some 20 municipalities are not divided into sub-regions; most of these are small island municipalities.

Sub-regional unit

The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) is the EU's regional classification system. Finland's NUTS 4 division is based on sub-regional units, which represent one of the basic categories in national regional policy, i.e. areas eligible for EU aid are determined by sub-regional units. The division follows municipal boundaries and is endorsed by the Ministry of the Interior. In 1995 there were 88 sub-regional units in Finland.

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 subsidized by the State
- other rented dwelling

Company-owned or employer-provided dwelling

- official or employer-provided dwelling subsidized by state
- other official or employer-provided dwelling

Other tenure status

- e.g. right of occupancy, life annuity, kinship

Tenure status unknown

In the dwelling stock tenure status is defined for both permanently occupied and temporarily occupied dwellings.

Type of building

Residential buildings are classified as follows:

Detached houses. This category comprises residential buildings containing 1-2 dwellings, including 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. A "cohabiting couple with children" includes not only couples with common children but also couples that have only non-common children.

Type of ownership of building

Buildings are divided into the following categories by tenure status:

- private person/estate

- housing corporation or cooperative
- 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, which is also the source for occupational and industry data for the unemployed.

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

A 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.

Until 1985 the boundaries of urban settlements were drawn manually on basic maps, from which the data were stored in numeric form. Urban settlements comprised polygons the shortest side of which was 500 metres. Since the 1990 census the delineation of boundaries has been done electronically by using buildings coordinate data. Because of this change, the data on the land area of urban settlements since 1990 are not fully comparable with the figures produced by the old method.

The boundaries for the 1995 census were drawn according to the situation at 31 December 1995, otherwise the procedure was more or less the same as in 1990. The names of urban settlements were checked at the same time.

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 1995 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 persons 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 1980. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 14. Helsinki 1980.

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

Classification of the Institutional sectors. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 5. Helsinki 1984.

Koulutusluokitus 31.12.1994 (*Classification of Education*). Statistics Finland, Handbooks 1, 10th edition. Helsinki 1995. (English summary).

Finnish Standard Classification of Education, Statistics Finland, Handbooks 1, 10th edition. Helsinki 1995. Appendix 1, ISCED Key.

Kunnat 1995 (*Municipalities*). Statistics Finland, Handbooks 28. Helsinki 1995. Only in Finnish and Swedish.

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.

Sosioekonominen asemaluokitus. Ammattiasemaluokitus (*Classification of Socio-economic Groups*) Statistics Finland, Handbooks 17. Helsinki 1983. Only in Finnish and Swedish.

Standard Industrial Classification 1995. Statistics Finland, Handbooks 4, Annex 3. Summary. Helsinki 1993.

Guide to classifications. Statistics Finland, Helsinki 1996.

The Finnish Longitudinal Census Data File. Statistics Finland, Helsinki 1996.

Economic activity of population

Data on employment can be produced both on the basis of the concept of labour force (LF, reference period one week) and on the basis of the concept of economic activity (EA, reference period one year). The former is most commonly used in employment statistics and in population censuses.

Identity code

Age

Age in years at 31 Dec 1995

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 of the Population Register Centre at 31.12.1995 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 1995

Sub-region

Post code area

Voting district

Coordinates

Previous place of residence

For those that moved in 1995

Main type of activity (LF)

Labour force

- employed
- unemployed

Outside labour force

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

Occupational status (LF)

- wage earner
- self-employed

Occupation

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1980 classification of occupations.

Occupation

Code according to Statistics Finland's 1996 classification of occupations.

Socio-economic status

Code according to Statistics Finland's classification of socio-economic status. See page 63.

Municipality of place of work (LF)

Company code (LF)

Establishment code (LF)

Industry (LF)

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

Tenure status (LF)

- private domestic
- state
- municipality
- joint municipal authority
- share of foreigners over 20 %, max. 50 %
- share of foreigners over 50 %
- other, unknown

Juridical form of employer (LF)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Institutional sector (LF)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Urban settlement of workplace (LF)

Boundaries as per 1995

Sub-region of workplace (LF)**Post code of workplace (LF)****First day of employment (LF)****Main type of activity (EA)****Occupational status (EA)****Industry (EA)****Tenure status (EA)****Juridical form of employer (EA)****First day of employment (EA)****Municipality of workplace (EA)****Company code (EA)****Urban settlement of workplace (EA)****Sub-region of workplace (EA)****Post code of workplace (EA)****Establishment code (EA)****Institutional sector (EA)****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.

Tenure status (second job)

- private domestic
- state
- municipality
- joint municipal authority
- share of foreigners over 20%, max. 50%
- share of foreigners over 50%
- other, unknown

Juridical form (second job)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Institutional sector (second job)

See Statistics Finland's handbooks no 5.

Urban settlement of workplace (second job)

Boundaries as per 1995

Sub-region 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.****Student aid**

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

Register on nation-wide entrance examinations

- in register during spring term
- in register during autumn term
- not in register

(Data for two previous years as well)

Register on university students

- in register during spring term
- in register during autumn term
- in register during both terms
- not in register

Present at/absent from university

- present
- absent

(Data for both autumn and spring term)

Nature of studies at university

- regular student
- extraordinary student

Type of pension

- old-age pension
- invalidity pension until further notice
- fixed-term invalidity pension
- unemployment pension
- early retirement pension

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**

See Statistics Finland's list of educational institutions.

Code of educational institution

See Statistics Finland's list of educational institutions.

Location of educational institution**Type of current employment relationship**

- Employees' Pension Act
- Self-Employed Persons' Pension Act
- Farmers' Pension Act
- Temporary Employees' Pension Act
- National Ecclesiastical Board
- Åland, Aut. Terr.
- Bank of Finland
- Social Insurance Institution
- Seamen's Pension Fund
- municipality
- state
- government-subsidized institution

Type of longest employment relationship

See above

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, man and woman
- no family, at least 3 persons, all of the same sex
- no family, at least 3 persons, all not the same sex

Tenure status

- owns house
- owns shares in housing corporation
- employer-provided
- rented dwelling
- right of occupancy
- other tenure status
- 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****Coordinates****Urban settlement****Sub-region****Post code area****Tenure status**

- owns house
- owns shares in housing corporations
- employer-provided
- rented dwelling
- other tenure status
- right of occupancy
- unknown

Rented dwelling

- rented dwelling subsidized by state
- other rented dwelling

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 dwellingone

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

Principal heating fuel or source of heat

- district heating
- light fuel oil
- heavy fuel oil
- electricity
- gas
- coal
- wood
- peat
- geothermal heating
- other
- oil or gas
- unknown

Construction material of supporting structures

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

Intended use of building

See building classification (page66).

Type of building

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

Facilities of building

Electricity

Sewage

Running water

Lift

Sauna

Swimming pool

Air raid shelter

Year of construction

Year of renovation

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

Main type of activity (LF)

Main type of activity (EA)

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, all not the same sex

Stage in life

See separate classification, page 65.

Language of household-dwelling unit

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

Foreign household-dwelling unit1

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

Foreign household-dwelling unit2

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 mother tongue****Reference person's occupational status (LF)**

- wage earner
- self-employed

Reference person's main type of activity (LF)

- employed
- unemployed
- 0-14 -year-old
- student
- pensioner
- conscript, conscientious objector
- on unemployment pension
- other

Reference person's main type of activity (EA)

- employed
- unemployed
- 0-14 -year-old
- student
- pensioner
- conscript, conscientious objector
- on unemployment pension
- other

Reference person's industry**Municipality of reference person's workplace****Reference person's qualifications****Reference person's socio-economic status**

See classification of socio-economic status, page 63.

Reference person's occupation

See Classifications of occupations, pages 61 and 62.

Living space

- spacious dwelling
- normal dwelling
- overcrowded dwelling
- unknown

Persons/number of rooms incl. kitchen**Persons/number of rooms excl. kitchen****Floor area per person****Registered as domiciled in municipality**

Earliest year when any member of household-dwelling unit registered as domiciled in the municipality concerned.

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

The family file includes both families and non-members of families. The list below indicates for each item which concept has been used in producing that particular item, i.e. the concept of labour force (LF, reference period one week) or the concept of economic activity (EA, reference period one year).

Domicile code

Coordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 31 Dec 1995.

Sub-region codes

Post code area

Type of family

- married couple without children
- married couple and children
- cohabiting couple without children
- cohabiting couple with children
- cohabiting couple with common children
- cohabiting couple with non-common 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, all not the same sex

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	– Swedish
Date of divorce	– other
Mother tongue	1st child's main type of activity (LF)
Citizenship	1st child's main type of activity (EA)
Country of birth	:
Marriage number	:
Number of biological children under age 18	17th child's sex
Education	17th child's age
Main type of activity (LF)	17th child's mother tongue
Main type of activity (EA)	17th child's main type of activity (LF)
Municipality of workplace (LF)	17th child's main type of activity (EA)
Industry (LF)	Employed children (LF), at least 16 years
Occupation	Employed children (EA), at least 16 years
Occupational status (LF)	Unemployed children (LF), at least 16 years
Socio-economic status	Unemployed children (EA), at least 16 years
Duration of unemployment	Tenure status
Income subject to municipal taxation	Floor area of dwelling (m²)
Income subject to state taxation	Type of building
Date of marriage	Number of rooms excl. kitchen
Reference person's age	Number of rooms incl. kitchen
Reference person's sex	Rented flat subsidized by state
Reference person's socio-economic status	Toilet in dwelling
Relationship number	Bath or shower in dwelling
Reconstructed parenthood (broad sense)	Sauna in dwelling
Non-common children in family (yes/no).	Hot water in dwelling
Children of reconstructed family	Sewage in building
Number of non-common children aged under 18 in family	Running water in building
Number of persons with child's status	Sauna in building
Number of children (0-17 yrs)	Standard of equipment
Number of children (0-17 yrs, common)	– high standard of equipment
Number of children (0-17 yrs, mother's only)	– low standard of equipment
Number of children (0-17 yrs, father's only)	– substandard level of equipment
Number of children (0-6 yrs)	– unknown
Number of children (0-24 yrs)	Principal heating system
Number of children (15- yrs)	Construction or renovation year
1st child's sex	Living space
1st child's age	Free-time residence ownership
1st child's mother tongue	Car ownership
– Finnish	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**Coordinates****Urban settlement****Boundaries as at 31 Dec 1995****Sub-region code****Post code area****Building's year of completion****Year of 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

- semi-detached 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 or 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

Rented dwelling

- rented dwelling subsidized by state
- other rented dwelling

Building's facilities**Electricity****Sewage****Running water****Hot water****Lift****Mechanical ventilation****Sauna in building****Air raid shelter****Swimming pool****Tenure status**

- owns house
- owns shares in housing corporation
- employer-provided
- rented dwelling
- right of occupancy
- other tenure status
- unknown

Total floor area of dwellings (m²)**Floor area of dwelling (m²)****Dwelling's facilities****Toilet****Bath or shower****Sauna****Balcony/terrace****Hot water****Level of equipment**

- well-equipped
- inadequately equipped
- very inadequately equipped
- 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 occupied
- office or production use
- used as holiday residence
- temporary residential use
- unoccupied

Size of household-dwelling unit**Living space**

- spacious dwelling
- normal dwelling
- cramped dwelling
- unknown

Children under 15 years**Persons over 65 years****Persons/room incl. kitchen****Persons/room excl. kitchen****Floor area per person****Buildings**

Domicile code**Coordinates****Urban settlement**

Boundaries as at 1995.

Sub-region code**Post code area****Gross floor area of building****Total floor area of all storeys (m²)****Net floor area****Total floor area of dwellings and business premises (m²)****Total floor area of dwellings****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 cooperative
- 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 or source of heat

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

Construction material of supporting structures

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

Principal construction material

- stone
- wood
- other or unknown

State subsidy

- state subsidized 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

Total number of persons in the building's household-dwelling units

Business premises

Domicile code

Coordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 31 Dec 1995

Sub-region code

Post code area

Tenure status

- owns business premises
- business premises rented
- unknown

Occupancy status

- in business use
- not in business use (unoccupied)
- other / unknown

Intended use of business premises

The main categories are:

- commercial facilities
- office facilities
- transport and communications facilities
- health care and social services facilities
- facilities for assembly
- educational facilities
- industrial facilities
- warehouses
- fire and rescue services facilities
- agricultural facilities
- other facilities

For a more detailed classification, see Building classification, page 66.

Floor area of business premises**Enterprise's trade registration code****Enterprise's industry****Principal heating system**

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

Principal heating fuel or source of heat

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

Construction material of supportive structures

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

Principal construction material

- stone

- wood
- other or unknown

Ownership of building

- private person
- housing corporation or cooperative
- 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

State subsidy

- state subsidized
- 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****Year of construction****Year of renovation****Number of business premises in building****Number of business premises in active use****Number of dwellings in building****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 and rescue services buildings
- agricultural buildings
- other buildings

For a more detailed classification, see page 66.

Free-time residences

Domicile code

Coordinates

Urban settlement

Boundaries as at 31 Dec 1995

Sub-region code

Post code area

Building code

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, page 66.

Type of ownership

- private person
- housing corporation or cooperative
- 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 or 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 subsidized
- 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****Owner's home municipality****Size of owner's household-dwelling unit**

Products and services

The census will be completed between spring 1996 and autumn 1997. Statistical data will be produced on areas traditionally in the focus of population censuses: the population and its economic activity, families and household-dwelling units, housing conditions and buildings, dwellings, business premises and free-time residences.

The data from the 1995 population census will be available in the form of publications, packages of statistical tables, databases, special reports, maps, pictures and data materials.

Publications

Key results from the 1995 population census will be published in the census report containing data for the whole country/regions and for individual municipalities. Four reports focusing on specific phenomena will also be published. One publication will be based on analyses of longitudinal data.

1. Census report

This volume contains key data from all areas covered in the census for the whole country and in part for individual regions. It provides details on the population's main type of activity, the labour force and workplaces, family structure, income and employment, household-dwelling units and business premises. The report will be published in the Population Census series. Estimated date of publication January 1998.

2. Municipal report

The tables in this publication provide data at the municipal level. They give details on municipalities, their population and the main type of activity of population, the industrial structure, education and income, the workplace structure, the size and structure of families and household-dwelling units, housing, buildings, dwellings and business premises as well as free-time residences. The report will be published in the Population Census series. Estimated date of publication December 1997.

3. Employment statistics

This report provides preliminary data for 1996 and final data from 1995; it will be published in December 1997. Preliminary data for 1995 will be available in the corresponding publication for

1994-1995, which will be published in December 1996.

The report 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. This report will be published in the Population series.

4. Buildings, dwellings and housing conditions

This report contains data on housing and the building stock by municipality, province and region. It also provides information on the housing conditions of household-dwelling units by municipality, province and region. Estimated date of publication January 1997. This report is published in the Housing series.

5. Free-time residences

This publication provides information on free-time residences by municipality, region and sub-regional unit. Estimated date of publication July 1996. This report is published in the Housing series.

6. Families

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. The estimated date of publication for the 1995 report is December 1996.

7. Economic activity of the population the and housing conditions 1970-1995

This report contains time series on the economic activity of the population, families and housing conditions. The text in the report also describes the content and quality of the longitudinal census data file and in this sense serves as a handbook for the longitudinal file. Estimated date of publication June 1998.

Table packages varying in size and detail have been compiled for individual municipalities and sub-regions within municipalities. The tables for these packages will be completed between May 1996 and November 1997 as the census data become available.

Statistical package 1 includes all final and preliminary tables on the population, labour force and

employment, families and household-dwelling units, housing conditions, buildings, dwellings, business premises and free-time residences at the municipal, sub-region and urban settlement level.

Statistical package 2 includes all final and preliminary tables from statistical package 1 at the municipal level.

Statistical package 3 includes all final and preliminary tables from statistical package 1 at the sub-regional level.

Statistical package 4 includes all the most important final tables at the municipal and sub-regional level.

Statistical package 5 includes all the most important final tables at the municipal level.

The packages are available on disk or hard copy. The tables can also be printed out for the whole country, for province, region or sub-regional unit. A full list of tables is presented on page 45.

Databases

Data from the population census are also entered in the FINREGION (ALTIKA) of Statistics Finland, the matrix list of which is presented on page 55.

Census data are also used to update other Statistics Finland databases, such as CD Finland (SuomiCD) (which contains data on municipalities and post code areas) and Eurokey (which contains data on European countries and regions).

Tailored surveys

Tailored surveys are carried out in cases where the information required by the customer is not available in an appropriate format. These surveys have access to all the data files of the population census.

Since the material includes building coordinates, all the data can be provided for regional divisions smaller than a municipality and/or at the level of accuracy requested. Census data can also be provided in a format that can be applied in map programs, or ready maps can be produced.

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

Tables by municipalities and sub-regions

Economic activity of population

Tables by municipalities

R-Tables are printed for Swedish-speaking and bilingual municipalities only; S-Tables only for the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki.

Population and labour force

- K 100 General information on the population, labour force and workplaces compared with the whole country, province, region, sub-regional unit and municipalities of the same size category 31 Dec 1995.
- K 101 Population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995.
- K 101R Swedish-speaking population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 101S Sami-speaking population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 102 Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 102R Swedish-speaking employed labour force by industry (2-3-digit), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 103 Employed labour force by industry (17 categories), occupational status and sex 31 Dec 1995
- K 104 Employed labour force by occupation (3 digits), sex and income subject to state taxation 31 Dec 1995
- K 105 Employed labour force by socio-economic status (2 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 106 Population aged over 15 by main type of activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 106R Swedish-speaking population aged over 15 by main type of activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 107 Population aged over 15 by education (3 digits) and sex, employed and unemployed labour force separately 31 Dec 1995
- K 108 Employed labour force by field and level of education and industry (10 categories) 31 Dec 1995
- K 109 Unemployed by field and level of education and industry (10 categories) 31 Dec 1995
- K 110 Employed labour force by industry, occupational status, type of income, sex and income subject to state taxation in 1995 31 Dec 1995
- K 111 Employed labour force by industry, occupational status, sex and net income in 1995 31 Dec 1995
- K 112 Unemployed by level of education, sex and duration of unemployment 31 Dec 1995
- K 113 Population by main type of activity and industry, persons employed through labour policy schemes or in labour market training at year-end 1994 and 1995 separately
- K 114 Employed labour force by industry and sex in 1987-1995

Employment

- K 120 Employed labour force resident in the municipality by location of workplace, sex and industry (17 categories) and net commuting and revenue by municipality 31 Dec 1995
- K 121 Persons working in the municipality by home municipality, sex and industry (17 categories) and net commuting and revenue by municipality 31 Dec 1995

- K 122 Employed labour force from outside the municipality by industry (10 categories), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 123 Persons employed outside home municipality by industry (10 categories), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- K 124 Persons working in the municipality by industry, sex, occupational status and employer sector 31 Dec 1995
- K 125 Persons working in the municipality by level of education, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995

Preliminary data by municipalities

Population and labour force

- EK 100 Population by main type of activity, sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995
- EK 101 Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995

Employment

- EK 120 Persons working in the municipality by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) 31 Dec 1995

Tables by sub-regions

Population and labour force

- O 100 General information on sub-regions 31 Dec 1995
- O 101 Population by sex, age, main type of activity and occupational status 31 Dec 1995

Household-dwelling units and families

Tables by municipalities

- K 200 Household-dwelling units by structure and number of persons 31 Dec 1995
- K 201 Household-dwelling units by sex of reference person, marital status and age and number of persons in household-dwelling unit 31 Dec 1995
- K 202 Household-dwelling units by income subject to state taxation in 1995, net

- O 101R Swedish-speaking population by sex, age, main type of activity and occupational status 31 Dec 1995
- O 102 Labour force by sex and socio-economic status 31 Dec 1995
- O 103 Population and labour force by sex, income subject to state taxation in 1995 and industry 31 Dec 1995
- O 104 Population aged over 15 by sex and income subject to state taxation in 1995 (median income) 31 Dec 1995
- O 105 Population aged over 15, labour force separately, by sex and level of education 31 Dec 1995

Employment

- O 120 Persons working in the area by industry 31 Dec 1995
- O 121 Persons working in the area by location of workplace, industry (2-3 digits), sex and home municipality 31 Dec 1995
- O 122 Employed labour force by place of residence, industry (2-3 digits), location of workplace and sex 31 Dec 1995

Preliminary data by sub-regions

- EO 100 Population by sex, age (5 yrs), main type of activity and occupational status 31 Dec 1995

Table by urban settlement

- T 100 General information about urban settlements 31 Dec 1995.

income and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

- K 210 Families and families with children by language of spouses/parents 31 Dec 1995
- K 211 Children by age and type of family
- K 212 Families by type, main type of activity of parents/spouses and number of children under 18 and 7 31 Dec 1995

K 213 Families and families with children by industry of husband/father and wife/mother 31 Dec 1995

K 214 Families by income subject to state taxation in 1995, net income and disposable income and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

Tables by sub-regions

O 200 Household-dwelling units with people over 65 by age of youngest and oldest resident 31 Dec 1995

O 210 Population by sex, age and family status 31 Dec 1995

O 211 Families and families with children by type of family and number of children 31 Dec 1995

O 212 Children by type of family, parents' main type of activity and age of child 31 Dec 1995

O 213 Families by income subject to state taxation in 1995 and disposable income 31 Dec 1995

Housing conditions

Tables by municipalities

K 300 Dwelling population by sex, age and level of housing 31 Dec 1995

K 301 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

K 302 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and number of rooms 31 Dec 1995

K 303 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status, living space and income subject to state taxation in 1995 31 Dec 1995

K 304 Household-dwelling units by tenure status, living space and age of reference person 31 Dec 1995

K 305 Household-dwelling units by tenure status, type of building and level of housing 31 Dec 1995

K 306 Household-dwelling units by stage in life, tenure status and living space 31 Dec 1995

Preliminary data by municipalities

E 300 Household-dwelling units by number of persons and dwelling density 31 Dec 1995

E 301 Household-dwelling units by number of persons and type of dwelling 31 Dec 1995

E 302 Household-dwelling units by floor area of dwelling and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

E 303 Household-dwelling units by type of building, level of housing and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

E 304 Elderly household-dwelling units and persons living in such units by type of building and level of housing 31 Dec 1995

Tables by sub-regions

O 300 Household-dwelling units by type of building and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

O 301 Elderly household-dwelling units by age of reference person, floor area of dwelling, standard of equipment and car ownership 31 Dec 1995

O 302 Household-dwelling units by level of housing and number of persons 31 Dec 1995

O 303 Household-dwelling units by level of housing and tenure status 31 Dec 1995

O 304 Household-dwelling units and elderly household-dwelling units by living space, income subject to state taxation in 1995 and car ownership 31 Dec 1995

Tables by municipalities

Dwellings

- K 400 General information about dwelling stock in municipality compared with the whole country, province, region, sub-regional unit and municipalities in the same size category 31 Dec 1995
- K 401 Dwellings by type of building, age of residents and tenure status 31 Dec 1995
- K 402 Dwellings by occupancy, number of rooms and type of building; overcrowded dwellings and average floor area separately 31 Dec 1995
- K 403 Dwellings by tenure status, facilities and number of rooms 31 Dec 1995
- K 404 Dwellings by category of floor area, type of building and occupancy 31 Dec 1995

Buildings

- K 410 Buildings and dwellings by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 1995
- K 411 Buildings by intended use, heating system and source of heat 31 Dec 1995
- K 412 Buildings by intended use and facilities 31 Dec 1995

Business premises

- K 420 Business premises by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 1995
- K 421 Business premises by intended use and occupant's industry 31 Dec 1995

Free-time residences

- K 430 Free-time residences by facilities, floor area and year of construction 31 Dec 1995
- K 431 Free-time residences by year of construction and owner's home municipality 31 Dec 1995

- K 432 Free-time residences owned by private persons by location and year of construction 31 Dec 1995

Tables by sub-regions

Dwellings

- O 400 Dwellings by type of building, standard of equipment and year of building 31 Dec 1995
- O 401 Dwellings by tenure status, type of building and standard of equipment 31 Dec 1995
- O 402 Dwellings by type of dwelling, type of building and tenure status 31 Dec 1995
- O 403 Dwellings and dwelling population by facilities in dwelling 31 Dec 1995

Buildings

- O 410 Buildings by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 1995
- O 411 Buildings by intended use, heating system and source of heat 31 Dec 1995

Business premises

- O 420 Business premises by intended use and year of construction 31 Dec 1995

Free-time residences

- O 430 Free-time residences according to year of construction 31 Dec 1995

Index

This index comprises the variables and populations appearing in the municipal tables. The first letter in the table codes indicates the regional unit: K (municipality), O (sub-region), T (urban settlement). Tables based on preliminary data are indicated with the letter E.

The index identifies the population for each table; any sub-populations are not indicated. If the whole population is covered, the table may also provide information separately for the employed and unemployed without this being mentioned separately in the index. An index entry may occur in connection with different populations. For example, the entry 'lift' occurs in two different places, both as a building facility and as a dwelling facility.

Variable	Population	Tables
0-14-year-olds	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O101 EO100
Age (age group)	Child	O212
	Dwelling population	K300
	Employed	K102 K104 K105 EK101
	Employed persons from outside	K122
	Persons working in municipality	K125 EK120 K211
	Persons working outside home municipality	K123
	Population	K100 K101 K122 EK100 O100 EO100 T100 O210
	Population over 15	K106
Age (reference person's)	Elderly household-dwelling unit	O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K201 K304 K306
Air raid shelter (facility)	Building	K412
Average floor area(m2)	Dwelling	K400 K402 O400 O401
Average income (subject to state tax)	Occupational category	K104
Block of flats	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
	Dwelling	K401 K402 K404 K410 O400 O401 O402
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K305 E303 O300
Block of flats 1-3 storeys	Building	K410 K412
	Dwelling	K410
	Household-dwelling unit	O300
Block of flats 4+ storeys	Building	K410 K412
	Dwelling	K410
	Household-dwelling unit	O300
Block of flats with no lift	Elderly household-dwelling unit	O301
Buildings for assembly	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Car ownership	Elderly household-dwelling unit	O301 O304
Category of floor area	Dwelling	K404
	Free-time residence	K430
	Household-dwelling unit	E302
Central heating	Building	K411
Central heating, air	Building	K411
Central heating, water	Building	K411
Central or electric heating	Building	K411 O411
	Dwelling	K403 O403 O411
Coal, coke (source of heat)	Building	K411
Cohabiting couple	Family	O211
Cohabiting couple and children	Household-dwelling unit	K306
Commercial buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Commercial space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Commuting (net)	Persons working in municipality	K121
	Employed living in municipality	K120
Conscripts	Population	K101 K113 O101
Detached and semi-detached houses	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
	Dwelling	K400 K401 K402 K404 K410 O400 O401 O402
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K305 O300 O303

Variable	Population	Tables
Detached house	Building Dwelling	O100 T100 K410 K411 K412 O410 O411 K400 K401 K402 K404 K410 O400 O401 O402
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K305 E303 O300
Direct electric heating(heating system)	Building	K411
District heating	Building	K411 O411
Duration of unemployment	Unemployed	K112
Dwelling density	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K303 E300 E301 O304
Dwelling population	Dwelling population	K300
Dwellings	Building	K410
Dwellings with 1-2 rooms	Building	O100 T100
Educational buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Educational space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Elderly	Household-dwelling unit	O200
Elderly household-dwelling unit	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301 O304
Elderly household-dwelling unit, 1 person	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301 O304
Electricity (facility)	Building	K412
	Free-time residence	K430
Electricity (source of heat)	Building	K411 O411
Employed	Employed	K102 K103 K104 K105 K108 K110 K111 K114 K120 K121 K122 K123 K124 K125 EK101 EK120 O102 O120 O121 O122 T100
	Family	K212
	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O100 O101 O103 EO100
	Population aged over 15	K106 K107
Employed (husband/father)	Family	K213
Employed (parents)	Child	O212
Employed (wife/mother)	Family	K213
Employed people from outside municipality	Employed persons from outside	K122 EK120
Employed through employment scheme	Population	K113
Employees	Employed	K105 O102
Employer sector	Persons working in municipality	K124
Entrepreneurial income	Employed	K110
Facilities	Building	K412
	Dwelling	K403 O403
	Free-time residence	K430
	Families	O100 T100
Families with children	Family	O100 T100
Family status	Population	O210
Farmer entrepreneurs	Employed	K105 O101 O102 E0100
Female household-dwelling unit	Household-dwelling unit	K200 K201
Field of education	Employed	K108
	Population over 15	K107
	Unemployed	K109
Floor area	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
	Free-time residence	O430
Floor area/household-dwelling unit	Elderly household-dwelling unit	O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K303 E302 O304
Floor area/person	Elderly household-dwelling unit	o304
	Household-dwelling unit	K303 E302 O304
Gross floor area	Building	K410 K411 O410 O411
Health care buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Health care space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Heating	Free-time residence	K430
Heating system	Building	K411 O411
High level of equipment	Dwelling	K400 O400 O401
	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K305 E303 O303
Hot water(facility)	Dwelling	K403 O403
Household-dwelling unit with 2 or more elderly.	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301 O304
Household-dwelling unit with one person	Household-dwelling unit	O100 T100
In labour market training	Population	K113

Variable	Population	Tables
Income (subject to state taxation)	Employed Family Household-dwelling unit Population Population aged over 15	K104 K110 K111 O103 T100 K214 K202 O103 O104
Income (net)	Family Household-dwelling unit	K214 K202
Income (usage)	Family	K214 O213
Income subject to state tax/consumption unit	Elderly household-dwelling unit Household-dwelling unit	O304 K303 O304
Income subject to state tax	Employed Population Population aged over 15	K104 K110 K111 O103 T100 O103 O104
Income subject to state tax/household	Elderly household-dwelling unit Household-dwelling unit	O304 K303 O304
Income subject to state tax/person	Elderly household-dwelling unit Household-dwelling unit	O304 K303 O304
Income, entrepreneurial	Employed	K110
Income, other	Employed	K110
Income, wage	Employed	K110
Industrial buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Industrial space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Industry	Family	K213
Industry (10 categories)	Employed Employed persons from outside Persons working outside home municipality Unemployed	K100 K108 K110 K111 K113 O103 O120 K122 K123 K109
Industry (17 categories)	Employed Persons working in municipality	K103 K120 K121 K124
Industry (2-3 digits)	Employed Persons working in area Persons working in municipality	K102 K114 EK101 O122 O121 EK120
Industry (3 categories)	Employed	O100 T100
Industry (of occupant in business prem..)	Business premises	K421
Intended use of business premises	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Intended use of building	Building Business premises	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411 K420
Labour force	Population	K100 K101 K106 K107 EK100 O100 O101 O102 O103 O105 EO100 T100
Language	Employed Population	K102R/S K101R/S O101R
Language (husband's/father's)	Family	K210
Language (wife's/mother's)	Family	K210
Level of education	Employed Persons working in municipality Population over 15 Unemployed	K108 K125 K100 K106 K107 O100 O105 T100 K109 K112
Level of housing	Dwelling population	K300
Lift	Building Dwelling	K412 O403
Living alone	Household-dwelling unit	K306
Living space	Dwelling Dwelling population Elderly household-dwelling unit Household-dwelling unit	K400 K300 E304 O100 T100 K304 K305 K306 E303 O303
Location of place of residence	Employed	O122
Location of workplace	Employed Persons working in area	K120 EK101 O122 O121
Low level of equipment	Dwelling Dwelling population Elderly household-dwelling unit Household-dwelling unit Population	K400 O400 O401 K300 E304 O301 K305 E303 O303 K100 K101 K113 O101 EO100
Lower white-collar employees	Employed	K105 O102
Main type of activity	Family	K212
Main type of activity (parents')	Child	O212
Male household-dwelling unit	Household-dwelling unit	K200 K201

Variable	Population	Tables
Marital status	Population	K101
Marital status (reference person's)	Household-dwelling unit	K201
Married couple	Family	O211
Married couple and children	Household-dwelling unit	K306
Married or cohabit couple with no children	Household-dwelling unit	K306
Mechanical ventilation (facility)	Building	K412
Median income	Employed	K110
	Region	O100 O104 T100
Median net income	Employed	K111
	Occupational status category	K111
Net commuting	Employed persons living in municipality	K120
	Persons working in municipality	K121
Net income	Employed	K111
No equipment	Free-time residence	K430
No fixed heating installation	Building	K411
No. of children (0, 1, 2, 3, 4+)	Family	O211
No. of children (0-17 v, 1, 2, 3+)	Family	K212
No. of children (0-17 v, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5+)	Family	K213
No. of children (0-6 v, 1, 2, 3+)	Family	K212
Non family member	Population	O210
Normal (living space)	Dwelling	K400
	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K304 K305 K306 E303 O303
Norms of overcrowding 3 and 4	Elderly household-dwelling unit	O304
	Household-dwelling unit	O304
Norms of overcrowding 1, 2, 3 and 4	Household-dwelling unit	K303 E300
Not in residential use	Dwelling	K400 K402 K404 O401 O402 O403
Number of persons	Dwelling	K401 K402 K403 O402 O403
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K200 K201 K202 K301 K302 E300 E301 E302 E303 O300 O302 O303
Number of persons(2-5+)	Family	K214
Number of residents over 65	Dwelling	K401 K403 O403
Number of residents under 16	Dwelling	K401 K403 O403
Number of rooms	Dwelling	K402 K403
	Household-dwelling unit	K302
Occupancy	Dwelling	K400 K402 K404 O401 O402 O403
Occupation	Employed	K104
Occupational status	Employed	K103 K110 K111 O101 EO100
	Working in municipality	K124
Office buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Office space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Oil, gas (heating fuel)	Building	K411 O411
Oldest	Household-dwelling unit	O200
Other income	Employed	K110
Other outside labour force	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O101 EO100
Outside labour force	Family	K212
	Population	K100 K101 K106 K107 K113 EK100 O101 O105 EO100
Outside labour force (husband/father)	Family	K213
Outside labour force (parents)	Child	O212
Outside labour force (wife/mother)	Family	K213
Overcrowded dwelling	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K304 K305 K306 E303 O303
	Dwelling	K400 K402
Owner's home municipality	Free-time residence	K431 K432
Owner-occupied dwelling	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Owns house	Dwelling	K401 K403
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Owns shares in housing corporation	Dwelling	K401 K403
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Peat (source of heat)	Building	K411
Pensioners	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O101 EO100
Permanently occupied	Dwelling	K400 K402 K404 O401 O402 O403

Variable	Population	Tables
Persons living in municipality of workplace	Persons working in municipality	K121 EK120
Persons living in sub-region of workplace	Persons working in area	O121
Persons without income	Employed	K110 K111
	Population aged over 15	O104
Persons working in home municipality	Employed	K120 EK101
Persons working in municipality/area	Persons working in municip/area	K121 K124 K125 EK120 O120 O121
Persons working outside home municipality	Employed	K120 EK101
	Pers. working outside home munic.	K123
Population	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O100 O101 O103 EO100 T100
Population over 15	Population over 15	K106 K107 O104 O105
Private sector	Persons working in municipality	K124
	Persons working in municipality	K124
Rented flat	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Rented flat subsidised by state	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Rented flat, not subsidized	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Rented flat, subsidized	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Residential buildings	Building	O100 T100 K410 K411 K412
	Business premises	K420
	Dwelling	K401 K410
Residents/land km2	Population	K100
Revenue	Region	K120 K121
Rooms/dwelling	Dwelling	K400
Running water (facility)	Building	K412
	Dwelling	K403
	Free-time residence	K430
Sami-speaking	Sami-speaking employed	K102S
	Sami-speaking population	K101S
Sauna in building (facility)	Building	K412
Sauna in dwelling	Dwelling	K403 O403
Self-employed (occupational status)	Employed	K103 K110 K111 O101 EO100
	Persons working in municipality	K124
Self-employed (socio-economic status)	Employed	K105 O102
Sewage (facility)	Building	K412
	Dwelling	K403 O403
	Free-time residence	K430
Sex	Dwelling population	K300
	Employed	K102 K103 K104 K105 K110 K111 K114 K120 EK101 O102 O122
	Employed persons from outside	K122
	Persons working in municipality	K121 K124 K125 EK120
	Persons working in sub-region	O121
	Pers. working outside home munic.	K123
	Population	K101 EK100 O101 O103 EO100 O210
	Population aged over 15	K106 K107 O104 O105
	Unemployed	K112 O102
Sex (reference person's)	Household-dwelling unit	K201
Single parent	Family	O211
Single-parent family	Household-dwelling unit	K306
Size of household-dwelling unit	Dwelling	K400
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 E300 E301 E302 E303 O300
Socio-economic status	Employed	K105 O102
Source of heat	Building	K411 O411
Space for assembly	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Spacious dwelling	Dwelling	K400
	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K304 K305 K306 E303 O303
Sparsely populated areas	Building	T100
	Dwelling	T100
	Family	T100
	Household-dwelling unit	T100
	Population	T100
Stage in life	Household-dwelling unit	K306

Variable	Population	Tables
Standard of equipment	Dwelling	K400 O400 O401
	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K305 E303 O303
State or municipality (employer sector)	Employed	K124
State-controlled company (employer sector)	Employed	K124
Stove heating	Building	K411
Structure of household-dwelling unit	Household-dwelling unit	K200
Students	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O101 EO100
	Population	K100 K101 K113 EK100 O101 EO100
Substandard level of equipment	Dwelling	K400 O400 O401
	Dwelling population	K300
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304 O301
	Household-dwelling unit	K305 E303 O303
Swedish-speaking	Swedish-speaking employed	K102R
	Swedish-speaking population	K101R K106R O101R
Swimming pool (facility)	Building	K412
Temporarily occupied dwelling	Dwelling	K400 K402 K404 O401 O402 O403
Tenure status	Dwelling	K400 K401 K403 O401 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K304 K305 K306 O303
Terraced houses	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
	Dwelling	K400 K401 K402 K404 K410 O400 O401 O402
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K303 K305 O300 E303
Toilet (facility)	Dwelling	K403 O403
Total no. of rooms	Dwelling	K403
Transport service buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Transport service space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Type of building	Dwelling	K400 K401 K402 K404 K410 O400 O401 O402
	Elderly household-dwelling unit	E304
	Household-dwelling unit	K301 K302 K305 E303 O300 O303
Type of dwelling	Dwelling	K400 O402
	Household-dwelling unit	E301
Type of family	Child	K211 O212
	Family	O211
Type of income	Employed	K110
Unemployed	Family	K212
	Population	K100 K101 K106 K107 K113 EK100 O100 O101 O102 O103 EO100 T100 O212
Unemployed (parents)	Child	O212
Unemployed (husband/father)	Family	K213
Unemployed (wife/mother)	Family	K213
Unemployed labour force	Unemployed	K109 K112
Upper-level employees	Employed	K105 O102
Urban population	Population	K100 K101
Urban settlements	Building	T100
	Dwelling	T100
	Family	T100
	Household-dwelling unit	T100
	Population	T100
Wage earners	Employed	K103 K110 K111 O101 EO100
	Persons working in municipality	K124
Wage income	Employed	K110
Warehouse space	Business premises	K420 K421 O420
Warehouse buildings	Building	K410 K411 K412 O410 O411
Washing facilities	Dwelling	K403 O403
Wood (source of heat)	Building	K411
Workplace in other sub-reg. in municipality	Employed	O122
Workplace in sub-reg. of residence	Employed	O122
Workplace self-sufficiency	Region	K100
Year 1994	Population	K113 K114
Year of construction	Building	K410 O410
	Business premises	K420 O420
	Dwelling	K400 K410 O400
	Free-time residence	K430 K431 K432 O430
Years 1987-1995	Employed	K114

FINREGION matrices

FINREGION (ALTIKA) is Statistics Finland's regional database. Census data are available by municipality, province, region, sub-regional unit and by employment areas. The list below describes the FINREGION matrices compiled from the 1995 population census.

	Number
Household-dwelling units	
Household-dwelling units / Type of unit / Size of unit	1732
Household-dwelling units / Type of building / Tenure / Housing level / Standard of equipment	1736
Household-dwelling units / Type of building / Overcrowding / Size of unit	1737
Household-dwelling units / Socio-economic status / Sex / Tenure	1739
Household-dwelling units / Unit / Sex / Marital status / Age / Size of unit	9740
Household-dwelling units / Type of building / Housing level / Standard of equipment / Number of children / Age	1710
Families	
Families and non family members / Type of family / Age of parents / Sex	0203
Families / Type of family / Number of children	0206
Population / Age / Sex / Family status	1731
Families / Type of family / Number of persons	1734
Children / Type of family / Age of child	1730
Families with children / Participation in labour force / Number of children under 7	9235
Main type of activity, labour force	
Employed labour force / Sex / Industry (1995 Classification) / Age	0231 (0227)
Population / Main type of activity / Sex / Marital status / Age	0224
Population / Socio-economic status / Sex / Age	9754
Employed labour force / Socio-economic status / Sex / Age	9741
Wage earners / Employer sector / Sex / Industry (1995 Classification)	0233 (0229)
Employed labour force / Workplace location / Industry (1995 Classification) / Sex	9759 (9758)
Employed labour force / Industry (1995 Classification) / Occupation (1980 classification)	9763
Population 15+ / Sex / Age / Main type of activity / Level of education	1765
Employed labour force / Industry (1995 Classification) / Sex / Occupational status	0234 (9766)
Employed labour force / Industry (1995 Classification) / Field and level of education / Age	0235 (9771)
Labour force/ Field and level of education / Occupation (1980) (codes 000-221)	9824 (9821)
Labour force/ Field and level of education / Occupation (1980) (codes 230-669)	9825 (9822)
Labour force/ Field and level of education / Occupation (1980) (codes 670-910)	9826 (9823)
Workplaces	
Persons working in area / Place of residence / Industry (1995 Classification) / Sex	0232 (0228)
Preliminary data on employment	
Population / Main type of activity / Sex / Age	0238 (new)
Labour force/ Industry (1995 Classification) / Sex / Age	0237 (new)
Persons working in area / Industry (1995 Classification) / Sex / Age	0239 (new)
Dwellings and housing	
Dwelling stock / Tenure status / Floor area	1102
Dwelling stock / Type of building / Tenure / Floor area	1741
Dwelling stock / Tenure status / Facilities / Floor area	1742
Dwelling stock / Unit / Tenure status / Year of construction	1743
Dwelling stock / Unit / Tenure status / Facilities / Year of construction	1744

Dwelling stock / Unit / Type of building / Source of heat / Year of construction	1745
Dwelling stock / Type of building / Type of kitchen / Number of rooms	1746
Dwelling stock / Type of building / Facilities / Year of construction	1747
Dwelling stock / Unit / Facility / Type of building / Tenure status	1748
Dwelling stock / Unit / Tenure status / Number of rooms / Type of kitchen	1749

Income and property

Employed labour force / Industry (1995 Classification) / Income category	0236 (1205)
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Buildings

Building stock / Unit / Intended use / Year of construction / Construction material	1704
Building stock / Intended use / Heating system / Source of heat / Construction material	1705
Building stock / Construction material / Source of heat / Year of construction / Heating system	1707
Business premises / Unit / Intended use of business premises / Intended use of building	1721
Free-time residences / Unit / Year of construction	1708

Municipalities by sub-regional unit 31 Dec 1995

011	Helsinki	Helsinki, Espoo, Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kauniainen, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Siuntio, Tuusula, Vantaa
012	Lohja	Lohja, Karjalohja, Karkkila, Lohjan kunta, Nummi-Pusula, Sammatti, Vihti
013	Tammisaari	Tammisaari, Hanko, Inkoo, Karjaa, Pohja
014	Orimattila	Orimattila, Artjärvi, Myrskylä, Mäntsälä, Pukkila
015	Porvoo	Porvoo, Askola, Pornainen, Porvoon mlk, Sipoo
016	Loviisa	Loviisa, Lapinjärvi, Liljendal, Pernaja, Ruotsinpyhtää
021	Åboland-Turunmaa	Parainen, Dragsfjärd, Houtskari, Iniö, Kemiö, Korppoo, Nauvo, Västanfjärd
022	Salo	Salo, Halikko, Kiikala, Kisko, Kuusjoki, Muurla, Perniö, Perteli, Somero, Suomusjärvi, Särkisalo
023	Turku	Turku, Askainen, Kaarina, Lemu, Lieto, Masku, Merimasku, Naantali, Nousiainen, Paimio, Piikkiö, Raisio, Rusko, Rymättylä, Sauvo, Vahto, Velkua
024	Vakka-Suomi	Uusikaupunki, Kustavi, Laitila, Mietoinen, Mynämäki, Pyhäranta, Taivassalo, Vehmaa
025	Loimaa	Loimaa, Alastaro, Aura, Karinainen, Koski Tl, Loimaan kunta, Marttila, Mellilä, Oripää, Pöytyä, Tarvasjoki, Yläne
041	Rauma	Rauma, Eura, Eurajoki, Kiukainen, Kodisjoki, Lappi
042	Kaakkois-Satakunta	Huittinen, Harjavalta, Kokemäki, Köyliö, Punkalaidun, Säkyä, Vampula
043	Pori	Pori, Kullaa, Luvia, Nakkila, Noormarkku, Pomarkku, Ulvila
044	Pohjois-Satakunta	Kankaanpää, Honkajoki, Jämijärvi, Karvia, Lavia, Merikarvia, Siikainen
051	Hämeenlinna	Hämeenlinna, Hattula, Hauho, Janakkala, Kalvola, Lammi, Renko, Tuulos
052	Riihimäki	Riihimäki, Hausjärvi, Loppi
053	Forssa	Forssa, Humppila, Jokioinen, Tammela, Ypäjä
061	Luoteis-Pirkanmaa	Parkano, Hämeenkyrö, Ikaalinen, Kihniö, Viljakkala
062	Kaakkois-Pirkanmaa	Pälkäne, Kuhmalahdi, Luopioinen, Sahalahti
063	Etelä-Pirkanmaa	Valkeakoski, Kylmäkoski, Toijala, Urjala, Viiala
064	Tampere	Tampere, Kangasala, Lempäälä, Mouhijärvi, Nokia, Pirkkala, Vesilahti, Ylöjärvi
065	Itä-Pirkanmaa	Orivesi, Juupajoki, Längelmäki
066	Koillis-Pirkanmaa	Mänttä, Kuorevesi, Vilppula
067	Pohjois-Pirkanmaa	Virrat, Kuru, Ruovesi
068	Lounais-Pirkanmaa	Vammala, Kiikoinen, Suodenniemi, Äetsä
071	Lahti	Lahti, Asikkala, Hollola, Hämeenkoski, Kärkölä, Nastola, Padasjoki
072	Heinola	Heinola, Heinolan mlk
073	Sysmä	Sysmä, Hartola
081	Kouvola	Kouvola, Anjalankoski, Elimäki, Iitti, Jaala, Kuusankoski, Valkeala
082	Kotka-Hamina	Kotka, Hamina, Miehikkälä, Pyhtää, Vehkalahti, Virolahti
091	Lappeenranta	Lappeenranta, Joutseno, Luumäki, Ylämaa
092	Savitaipale	Savitaipale, Lempi, Suomenniemi, Taipalsaari
093	Imatra	Imatra, Rautjärvi, Ruokolahti
094	Kärkikunnat	Parikkala, Saari, Uukuniemi
101	Mikkeli	Mikkeli, Anttola, Hirvensalmi, Kangasniemi, Mikkelin mlk, Mäntyharju, Pertunmaa, Ristiina
102	Juva	Juva, Puumala, Rantasalmi, Sulkava
103	Savonlinna	Savonlinna, Enonkoski, Kerimäki, Punkaharju, Savonranta
104	Joroinen	Joroinen, Heinävesi, Kangaslampi
105	Pieksämäki	Pieksämäki, Haukivuori, Jäppilä, Pieksämäen mlk, Virtasalmi
111	Ylä-Savo	Iisalmi, Keitele, Kiuruvesi, Lapinlahti, Maaninka, Pielavesi, Sonkajärvi, Varpaisjärvi, Vieremä
112	Kuopio	Kuopio, Siilinjärvi, Vehmersalmi

113	Koillis-Savo	Nilsinä, Juankoski, Kaavi, Rautavaara, Tuusniemi
114	Varkaus	Varkaus, Leppävirta
115	Sisä-Savo	Suonenjoki, Karttula, Rautalampi, Tervo, Vesanto
121	Outokumpu	Outokumpu, Polvijärvi
122	Joensuu	Joensuu, Eno, Kiihtelysvaara, Kontiolahti, Liperi, Pyhäselkä
123	Ilomantsi	Ilomantsi, Tuupovaara
124	Keski-Karjala	Kitee, Kesälahti, Rääkkylä, Tohmajärvi, Värtsilä
125	Pielisen Karjala	Liekka, Juuka, Nurmes, Valtimo
131	Jyväskylä	Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän mlk, Laukaa, Muurame
132	Kaakkoinen Keski-Suomi	Hankasalmi, Joutsa, Leivonmäki, Luhanka, Toivakka
133	Keuruu	Keuruu, Multia, Petäjävesi, Uurainen
134	Jämsä	Jämsä, Jämsänkoski, Korpilahti, Kuhmoinen
135	Äänekoski	Äänekoski, Konnevesi, Sumiainen, Suolahti
136	Saarijärvi	Saarijärvi, Kannonkoski, Karstula, Kivijärvi, Kyyjärvi, Pylkönmäki
137	Viitasaari	Viitasaari, Kinnula, Pihtipudas
141	Suopohja	Kauhajoki, Isojoki, Jurva, Karijoki, Teuva
142	Pohjoiset Seinänaapurit	Seinäjoki, Ilmajoki, Nurmo, Ylistaro
143	Eteläiset Seinänaapurit	Kurikka, Jalasjärvi, Peräseinäjoki
144	Kuusiokunnat	Alavus, Kuortane, Lehtimäki, Soini, Töysä, Ähtäri
145	Härmänmaa	Lapua, Alahärmä, Kauhava, Ylihärmä
146	Järviseuu	Alajärvi, Evijärvi, Korttesjärvi, Lappajärvi, Vimpeli
151	Kyrönmaa	Laihia, Isokyrö, Vähäkyrö
152	Vaasa	Vaasa, Korsnäs, Maalahti, Maksamaa, Mustasaari, Oravainen, Vöyri
153	Sydösterbottens kustregion	Närpiö, Kaskinen, Kristiinankaupunki
154	Jakobstadsregionen	Pietarsaari, Kruunupyy, Luoto, Pedersöre, Uusikaarlepyy
161	Kaustinen	Kaustinen, Halsua, Lestijärvi, Perho, Toholampi, Ullava, Veteli
162	Kokkola	Kokkola, Himanka, Kannus, Kälvä, Lohtaja
171	Oulu	Oulu, Hailuoto, Haukipudas, Kempele, Kiiminki, Muhos, Oulunsalo
172	Lakeus	Liminka, Lumijoki, Rantsila, Temmes, Tyrnävä
173	Ii	Ii, Kuivaniemi, Utajärvi, Yli-Ii, Ylikiiminki
174	Raahe	Raahe, Pattijoki, Pyhäjoki, Ruukki, Siikajoki, Vihanti
175	Siikalatva	Pyhäntä, Kestilä, Piippola, Pulkki
176	Nivala-Haapajärvi	Nivala, Haapajärvi, Haapavesi, Kärsämäki, Pyhäsalmi, Reisjärvi
177	Ylivieska	Ylivieska, Alavieska, Kalajoki, Merijärvi, Oulainen, Sievi
178	Koillismaa	Kuusamo, Pudasjärvi, Taivalkoski
181	Kehys-Kainuu	Kuhmo, Hyrynsalmi, Puolanka, Suomussalmi, Vaala
182	Kajaani	Kajaani, Paltamo, Ristijärvi, Sotkamo, Vuolijoki
191	Rovaniemi	Rovaniemi, Rovaniemen mlk
192	Kemi-Tornio	Kemi, Keminmaa, Simo, Tervola, Tornio
193	Torniolaakso	Ylitornio, Pello
194	Koillis-Lappi	Kemijärvi, Pelkosenniemi, Salla, Savukoski
195	Posio-Ranua	Ranua, Posio
196	Tunturi-Lappi	Kittilä, Enontekiö, Kolari, Muonio
197	Ylä-Lappi	Sodankylä, Inari, Utsjoki
211	Mariehamn	Maarianhamina, Eckerö, Finström, Geta, Hammarland, Jomala, Lemland, Lumparland, Saltvik, Sund
212	Föglö	Föglö, Brändö, Kumlinge, Kökar, Sottunga, Vårdö

Municipalities by EU aid area

Aid area 2

16 Asikkala
50 Eura
51 Eurajoki
75 Hamina
79 Harjavalta
88 Heinola
89 Heinolan mlk
95 Himanka
98 Hollola
153 Imatra
173 Joutseno
179 Jyväskylä
180 Jyväskylän mlk
217 Kannus
262 Kiukainen
266 Kodisjoki
272 Kokkola
285 Kotka
293 Kullaa
315 Kälviä
398 Lahti
400 Laitila
405 Lappeenranta
406 Lappi
410 Laukaa
429 Lohtaja
434 Loviisa
442 Luvia
490 Mietoinen
500 Muurame
503 Mynämäki
531 Nakkila
532 Nastola
537 Noormarkku
608 Pomarkku
609 Pori
624 Pyhtää
631 Pyhäranta
684 Rauma
689 Rautjärvi
700 Ruokolahti
701 Ruotsinpyhtää
774 Suolahti
886 Ulvila
895 Uusikaupunki
917 Vehkalahti
918 Vehmaa
992 Äänekoski

Aid area 5b

4 Alahärmä
5 Alajärvi
6 Alastaro
9 Alavieska
10 Alavus
15 Artjärvi
17 Askainen

19 Aura
35 Brändö
40 Dragsfjärd
43 Eckerö
44 Elimäki
52 Evijärvi
60 Finström
61 Forssa
62 Föglö
65 Geta
72 Häiluoto
76 Hammarland
77 Hankasalmi
81 Hartola
83 Hauho
99 Honkajoki
101 Houtskari
102 Huittinen
103 Humppila
283 Hämeenkoski
108 Hämeenkyrö
140 Iisalmi
142 Iitti
143 Ikaalinen
145 Ilmajoki
150 Iniö
151 Isojoki
152 Isokyrö
163 Jaala
164 Jalasjärvi
169 Jokioinen
170 Jomala
172 Joutsa
175 Jurva
177 Juupajoki
181 Jämijärvi
182 Jämsä
183 Jämsänkoski
208 Kalajoki
214 Kankaanpää
218 Karijoki
219 Karinainen
223 Karjalohja
227 Karttula
230 Karvia
231 Kaskinen
232 Kauhajoki
233 Kauhava
239 Keitele
243 Kemiö
249 Keuruu
250 Kihniö
252 Kiikala
254 Kiikoinen
259 Kisko
263 Kiuruvesi
271 Kokemäki
275 Konnevesi
277 Korpilahti

279 Korppoo
280 Korsnäs
281 Korttesjärvi
284 Koski Tl
287 Kristiinankaup.
288 Kruunupyy
289 Kuhmalahti
291 Kuhmoinen
295 Kumlinge
299 Kuorevesi
300 Kuortane
301 Kurikka
303 Kuru
304 Kustavi
308 Kuusjoki
310 Kylmäkoski
316 Kärkölä
318 Kökar
319 Köyliö
399 Laihia
401 Lammi
407 Lapinjärvi
402 Lapinlahti
403 Lappajärvi
408 Lapua
413 Lavia
414 Lehtimäki
415 Leivonmäki
416 Lemi
417 Lemland
419 Lemu
420 Leppävirta
424 Liljendal
425 Liminka
430 Loimaa
431 Loimaan kunta
435 Luhanka
436 Lumijoki
438 Lumparland
439 Luopioinen
440 Luoto
441 Luumäki
443 Längelmäki
475 Maalahti
476 Maaninka
479 Maksamaa
480 Marttila
482 Mellilä
483 Merijärvi
484 Merikarvia
485 Merimasku
489 Miehikkälä
493 Mouhijärvi
494 Muhos
495 Multia
499 Mustasaari
504 Myrskylä
506 Mänttä
533 Nauvo

540 Nummi-Pusula
544 Nurmo
545 Närpiö
559 Oravainen
560 Orimattila
561 Oripää
562 Orvesi
563 Oulainen
576 Padasjoki
580 Parikka
581 Parkano
582 Pattijärvi
599 Pedersöre
585 Pernaja
586 Perniö
589 Peräseinäjoki
592 Petäjävesi
595 Pielavesi
598 Pietarsaari
616 Pukkila
619 Punkalaidun
625 Pyhäjoki
635 Pälkäne
636 Pöytyä
678 Raahe
682 Rantsila
686 Rautalampi
702 Ruovesi
708 Ruukki
705 Rymättylä
728 Saari
730 Sahalahti
736 Saltvik
737 Sammatti
738 Sauvo
739 Savitaipale
743 Seinäjoki
746 Sievi
747 Siikainen
748 Siikajärvi
759 Soini
761 Somero
762 Sonkajärvi
766 Sottunga
770 Sumiainen
771 Sund
772 Suodenniemi
775 Suomensalmi
776 Suomensalmi
778 Suonenjoki
781 Sysmä
783 Säskylä
784 Särkisalo
831 Taipalsaari
833 Taivassalo
834 Tammela
838 Tarvasjoki
841 Temmes
844 Tervo

846 Teuva	216 Kannonkoski	740 Savonlinna	481 Masku
850 Toivakka	226 Karstula	741 Savonranta	501 Muurla
855 Tuulos	236 Kaustinen	742 Savukoski	505 Mäntsälä
859 Tyrvävä	240 Kemi	751 Simo	529 Naantali
863 Toysä	320 Kemijärvi	758 Sodankylä	536 Nokia
887 Urjala	241 Keminmaa	765 Sotkamo	538 Nousiainen
891 Uukuniemi	246 Kerimäki	768 Sulkava	543 Nurmijärvi
892 Uurainen	247 Kestjä	777 Suomussalmi	564 Oulu
893 Uusikaarlepyy	248 Kesälahti	832 Taivalkoski	567 Oulunsalo
909 Valkeala	251 Kiihtelysvaara	845 Tervola	577 Paimio
912 Vammala	256 Kinnula	848 Tohmajärvi	573 Parainen
913 Vampula	260 Kitee	849 Toholampi	587 Pertteli
915 Varkaus	261 Kittilä	851 Tornio	602 Piikkiö
916 Varpaisjärvi	265 Kivijärvi	856 Tuupovaara	604 Pirkkala
919 Vehmersalmi	273 Kolari	857 Tuusniemi	606 Pohja
920 Velkua	276 Kontiolahti	885 Ullava	611 Pornainen
921 Vesanto	290 Kuhmo	889 Utajärvi	613 Porvoon mlk
922 Vesilahti	292 Kuivaniemi	890 Utsjoki	612 Porvoo
925 Vieremä	305 Kuusamo	785 Vaala	680 Raisio
926 Vihanti	312 Kyyjärvi	911 Valtimo	692 Renko
932 Viljakkala	317 Kärsämäki	924 Veteli	694 Riihimäki
933 Vilppula	421 Lestijärvi	931 Viitasaari	704 Rusko
934 Vimpeli	422 Lieksa	937 Virtasalmi	734 Salo
935 Virolahti	426 Liperi	940 Vuolijoki	749 Siilinjärvi
936 Virrat	491 Mikkeli	943 Värtsilä	753 Sipoo
941 Vårdö	492 Mikkelin mlk	972 Yli-Ii	755 Siuntio
942 Vähäkylä	498 Muonio	973 Ylikkieminki	835 Tammisalo
923 Västanfjärd	507 Mäntyharju	976 Ylitornio	837 Tampere
944 Vöyri	534 Nilsilä		864 Toijala
971 Ylihärmä	535 Nivala		853 Turku
975 Ylistaro	541 Nurmes		858 Tuusula
977 Ylivieska	309 Outokumpu		905 Vaasa
978 Ylämaa	578 Paltamo		906 Vahto
979 Yläne	583 Pelkosenniemi		908 Valkeakoski
981 Ypäjä	854 Pello		92 Vantaa
988 Äetsä	584 Perho		927 Vihti
989 Ähtäri	588 Pertunmaa		928 Viiala
	594 Pieksämäen mlk		980 Ylöjärvi
	593 Pieksämäki		
	601 Pihtipudas		
	603 Piippola		
	633 Pylkönmäki		
	607 Polvijärvi		
	614 Posio		
	615 Pudasjärvi		
	617 Pulkkiila		
	618 Punkaharju		
	620 Puolanka		
	623 Puumala		
	626 Pyhäjärvi		
	630 Pyhäntä		
	632 Pyhäselkä		
	681 Rantasalmi		
	683 Ranua		
	687 Rautavaara		
	691 Reisjärvi		
	696 Ristiina		
	697 Ristijärvi		
	699 Rovaniemen mlk		
	698 Rovaniemi		
	707 Raakkylä		
	729 Saarijärvi		
	732 Salla		

Non-aid area

754 Anjalankoski
18 Askola
49 Espoo
73 Halikko
78 Hanko
82 Hattula
84 Haukipudas
86 Hausjärvi
91 Helsinki
106 Hyvinkää
109 Hämeenlinna
149 Inkoo
165 Janakkala
186 Järvenpää
202 Kaarina
210 Kalvola
211 Kangasala
220 Karjaa
224 Karkkila
235 Kauniainen
244 Kempele
245 Kerava
255 Kiiminki
257 Kirkkonummi
286 Kouvola
297 Kuopio
306 Kuusankoski
418 Lempäälä
423 Lieto
428 Lohjan kunta
427 Lohja
433 Loppi
478 Maarianhamina

Aid area 6

14 Anttola
45 Eno
46 Enonkoski
47 Enontekiö
69 Haapajärvi
71 Haapavesi
74 Halsua
85 Haukivuori
90 Heinävesi
97 Hirvensalmi
105 Hyrynsalmi
139 Ii
146 Ilomantsi
148 Inari
167 Joensuu
171 Joroinen
174 Juankoski
176 Juuka
178 Juva
184 Jäppilä
204 Kaavi
205 Kajaani
212 Kangaslampi
213 Kangasniemi

Main categories of 1980 occupational classification

0 Technical, physical science, social science, humanistic and artistic work

- 00 Planning, administrative and research work in the technical field
- 01 Supervision and executive work in the technical field
- 02 Chemical, physical and biological work
- 03 Medical and nursing work
- 04 Other professional health care and medical work
- 05 Pedagogic work
- 06 Religious work
- 07 Legal occupations
- 08 Artistic and literary work and entertainment
- 09 Other technical, physical science, social science, humanistic and artistic work

1 Administrative, managerial and clerical work

- 10 Public administration
- 11 Administration of private enterprises and organizations
- 12 Clerical work
- 13 Secretarial and typing work
- 14 Computer work
- 15 Other clerical work

2 Sales work

- 20 Wholesale and retail dealers
- 21 Real estate, business services and securities salesmen
- 22 Commercial travellers
- 23 Other sales work

3 Agriculture, forestry, commercial fishing

- 30 Managerial work in agriculture, forestry and horticulture
- 31 Agricultural and horticultural work, animal husbandry
- 32 Game protection and hunting
- 33 Fishing
- 34 Forestry work

4 Mining and quarrying work, etc.

- 40 Mining and quarrying work
- 41 Deep drilling
- 42 Mineral treating work
- 49 Other mining and quarrying work

5 Transport and communications work

- 50 Ship's officers
- 51 Deck and engine-room crew
- 52 Air transport work
- 53 Railway engine driving
- 54 Road transport work
- 55 Transport service work

56 Traffic supervising work

- 57 Postal and telecommunications work
- 58 Postal and other messenger work
- 59 Other transport and communications work

6/7 Manufacturing and related work

- 60 Textile work
- 61 Cutting, sewing and upholstering work etc.
- 62 Shoe and leather work
- 63 Smelting, metallurgical and foundry work
- 64 Fine mechanical work
- 65 Iron and metalware work
- 66 Electrical work
- 67 Woodwork
- 68 Painting and lacquering work
- 69 Other construction work
- 70 Graphic work
- 71 Glass, ceramic and clay work
- 72 Food and beverage work
- 73 Chemical processing and related work
- 74 Tobacco industry work
- 75 Other manufacturing work
- 76 Packing and wrapping work
- 77 Stationary engine and motorpower work
- 78 Dock and warehouse work
- 79 Other manual work

8 Service work

- 80 Public safety and protection work
- 81 Housekeeping and domestic work
- 82 Restaurant service
- 83 Building caretaking and cleaning
- 84 Hygiene and beauty treatment work
- 85 Laundering, dry cleaning and pressing work
- 86 Sport
- 87 Photographical work
- 88 Travel service work
- 89 Other service work

9 Work and workers not elsewhere classified

- 90 Military work
- 91 Occupation unknown

Main categories of 1996 occupational classification

- 1 Legislators, senior officials and managers**
- 2 Professionals**
- 3 Technicians and associate professionals**
- 4 Clerks**
- 5 Service workers and shop and market sales workers**
- 6 Agricultural, husbandry and fishery workers**
- 7 Craft and related trades workers**
- 8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers**
- 9 Elementary occupations**
- 0 Armed forces**

Classification of socio-economic status

1-2 Entrepreneurs

- 10 Farmer entrepreneurs
- 20 Other entrepreneurs

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

- 31 Senior officials and upper management
 - 311 Within general government
 - 312 Within private and other institutions
- 32 Senior officials and employees in research and planning work
 - 321 Within general government
 - 322 Within private and other institutions
- 33 Senior officials and employees in education and training
 - 331 Within general government
 - 332 Within private and other institutions
- 34 Other senior officials and employees
 - 341 Within general government
 - 342 Within private and other institutions

4 Lower-level employees in administrative and clerical occupations

- 41 Supervisors
 - 411 Within general government
 - 412 Within private and other institutions
- 42 Clerical and sales workers working independently
 - 421 Within general government
 - 422 Within private and other institutions
- 43 Clerical and sales workers in routine work
 - 431 Within general government
 - 432 Within private and other institutions
- 44 Other employees
 - 441 Within general government
 - 442 Within private and other institutions

5 Manual workers

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

6 Pensioners

7 Students and pupils (not comprehensive school)

9 Others

- 91 Unemployed, previous activity unknown
- 92 Other employed whose occupation unknown
- 93 Others outside the labour force
- 99 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 1994

A Residential buildings

- 01 Detached and semi-detached houses
 - 011 One-dwelling houses
 - 012 Two-dwelling houses
 - 013 Other detached and semi-detached houses
- 02 Terraced and attached houses
 - 021 Rowhouses
 - 022 Terraced houses
- 03 Blocks of flats
 - 032 Balcony-access blocks
 - 039 Other blocks of flats

B Free-time residential buildings

- 04 Free-time residential buildings
 - 041 Separate leisure-time buildings

C Commercial buildings

- 11 Wholesale and retail trade buildings
 - 111 Shopping halls
 - 112 Shops, department stores and shopping centres
 - 119 Other wholesale and retail trade buildings
- 12 Hotel buildings
 - 121 Hotels, motels, boarding houses, spas
 - 123 Holiday, rest and recreation homes
 - 124 Rental holiday cottages and shares
 - 129 Other hotel buildings
- 13 Residential buildings for communities
 - 131 Residential homes, service centres for the elderly, etc.
 - 139 Other residential buildings for communities
- 14 Restaurants etc.
 - 141 Restaurants, cafeterias and bars

D Office buildings

- 15 Office buildings
 - 151 Office buildings

E Transport and communications buildings

- 16 Transport and communications buildings
 - 161 Rail and bus stations, air and harbour terminals
 - 162 Vehicle depots and service buildings
 - 163 Car park buildings
 - 164 Communications buildings
 - 169 Other transport and communications buildings

F Buildings for institutional care

- 21 Health care buildings
 - 211 General hospitals
 - 213 Other hospitals
 - 214 Health care centres

- 215 Specialized health care buildings (e.g. rehabilitation centres)
- 219 Other health care buildings
- 22 Social welfare buildings
 - 221 Nursing homes
 - 222 Children's homes, reform schools
 - 223 Institutions for the mentally handicapped
 - 229 Other social welfare buildings
- 23 Other social service buildings
 - 231 Children's day care centres
 - 239 Social service buildings n.e.c.
- 24 Prisons
 - 241 Prisons

G Assembly buildings

- 31 Theatres and concert halls
 - 311 Theatres, opera houses, concert halls and congress centres
 - 312 Cinema theatres
- 32 Libraries, museums and exhibition halls
 - 322 Libraries
 - 323 Museums and art galleries
 - 324 Exhibition halls
- 33 Association and club buildings, etc.
 - 331 Association and club buildings, etc.
- 34 Buildings of religious communities
 - 341 Churches, chapels, monasteries, convents and prayerhouses
 - 342 Parish halls
 - 349 Other buildings of religious communities
- 35 Buildings for sports
 - 351 Indoor ice rinks
 - 352 Indoor swimming pools
 - 353 Indoor tennis, squash and badminton courts
 - 354 Multi-purpose and other sports halls
 - 359 Other buildings for sports and physical exercise
- 36 Other assembly buildings
 - 369 Other assembly buildings

H Educational buildings

- 51 General education buildings
 - 511 General education buildings
- 52 Vocational education buildings
 - 521 Vocational education buildings
- 53 University and research institute buildings
 - 531 University buildings
 - 532 Research buildings
- 54 Other educational buildings
 - 541 Educational buildings of organizations, unions, employers, etc.
 - 549 Educational buildings n.e.c.

J Industrial buildings

- 61 Buildings for energy supply, etc.
 - 611 Power stations
 - 613 Community management buildings
- 69 Other industrial buildings
 - 691 Industrial plants
 - 692 Workshops for industry and small-scale industry
 - 699 Other industrial buildings

K Warehouses

- 71 Warehouses
 - 711 Industrial warehouses
 - 712 Commercial warehouses
 - 719 Other warehouses

L Fire fighting and rescue service buildings

- 72 Fire fighting and rescue service buildings
 - 721 Fire stations
 - 722 Air raid shelters
 - 729 Other fire fighting and rescue service buildings

M Agricultural buildings

- 81 Livestock buildings
 - 811 Cowsheds, pighouses, hen-houses, etc.
 - 819 Animal shelters, horse stables, maneges, etc.
- 89 Other agricultural buildings
 - 891 Granaries and storage buildings
 - 892 Greenhouses
 - 893 Fur farms
 - 899 Other buildings in agriculture, forestry and fishing

N Other buildings

- 931 Sauna buildings
- 941 Outbuildings
- 999 Other buildings

Agricultural buildings, leisure-time residential buildings and "other buildings" are not included in the building stock unless they have occupied dwellings or business premises.

Population Census 1995

Handbook

This handbook offers a concise description of the data content of the 1995 population census of Finland, including a full list of the main concepts and classifications used in the Census. Information on the census products and services of Statistics Finland are also provided in this publication.

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