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**STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EUROSTAT)**

**CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

Joint ECE-EUROSTAT work session  
on Population and Housing Censuses<sup>1</sup>  
(Dublin, Ireland, 9-11 November 1998)

Study topic 3

**ANNUAL SYSTEM OF SMALL AREA STATISTICS BASED  
ON ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS AND REGISTERS**

Supporting paper prepared by Statistics Finland<sup>2</sup>

1. Since 1987, all census data have been produced annually based on data in administrative registers. Each year, Statistics Finland produces demographic and employment statistics, building, dwelling, household and family statistics and statistics on housing conditions. The most important of these registers are the Central Population Register (CPR; total number of residents, demographics, families), the Register of Buildings and Dwellings (RBD; buildings, dwellings or premises), and the Register of Enterprises and Establishments (REE; all private sector enterprises and public sector establishments). Additional data sources used include registers of work pensions, taxation, the unemployed, pensioners, and students.

2. The RBD contains data of importance in defining area statistics. The information is linked via identification data to other statistical units. Units are identified through their person number, building number and enterprise number. Every building has its own building number comprised by the following parts:

1. Municipal code	3 digits	5. Building number	3 digits
2. Village code	3 digits	6. Door code	1 digit
3. Real estate code	4 digits	7. Dwelling number	3 digits
4. Checking number	1 digit		

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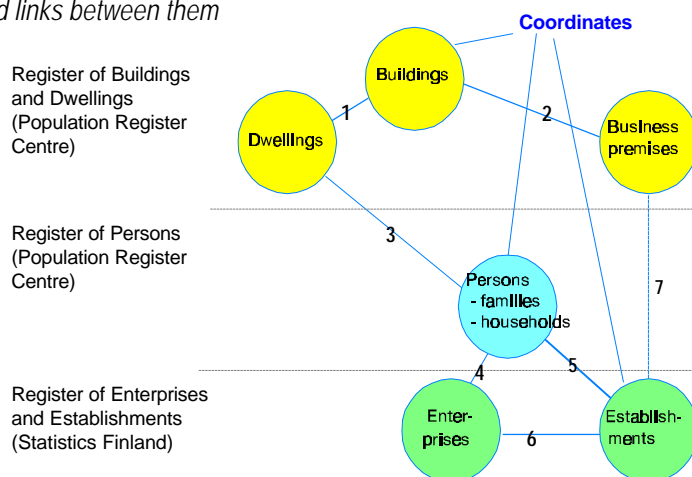
1 The papers which are prepared for this work session will be treated in the same manner that are prepared for seminars.

2 Prepared by Pekka Myrskylä & Kaija Ruotsalainen.

Code numbers 1 through 4 inclusive form the real estate number, codes 1 through 5 the building number. Every apartment is given a code consisting of the building number, plus the numbers that identify the apartment numbers 6 and 7. The numbers 1 through 7 together form the dwelling number, which is used as the domicile code for individuals in the CPR. The RBD contains the data on buildings and dwellings, such as building year, completion year, building material, volume, number of floors, number of rooms, floor area, heating system, equipment, etc., as well as the map co-ordinates for each building. The co-ordinate data are needed for the production of small area statistics. Every individual with a permanent residence in Finland is registered into the CPR. Every person's record contains his/her person number, as well as his/her domicile code, which is the same as the dwelling number. If the person moves to a new dwelling, the register authority corrects the domicile code accordingly. This provides the individual with a continuously updated data link to his/her dwelling. A household-dwelling unit comprises all individuals with the same domicile code (living in the same dwelling).

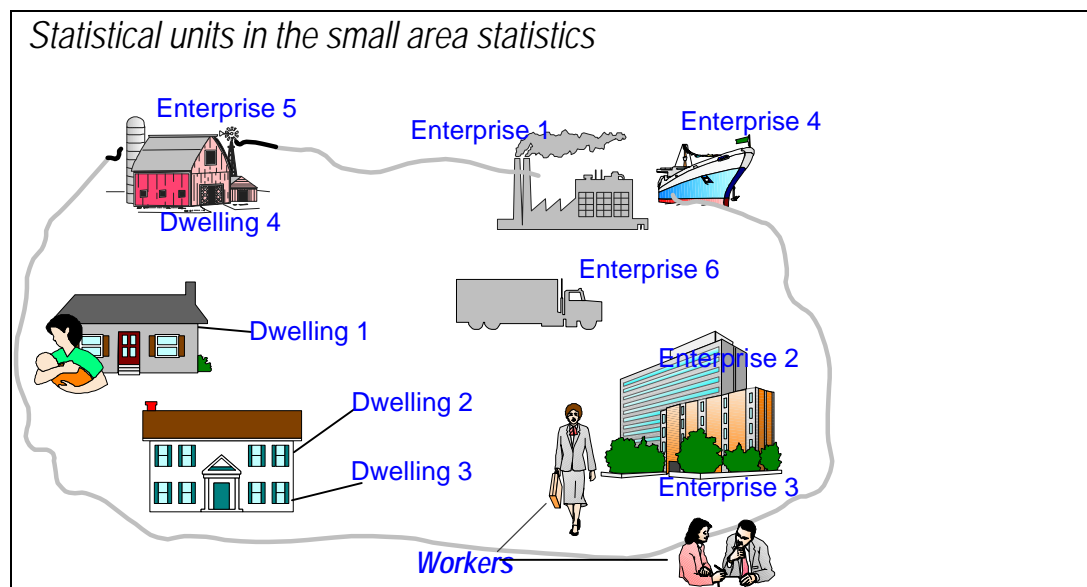
3. REE includes all private sector enterprises and their establishments, as well as government establishments. Municipal establishments are recorded in a separate data register. These registers provide information on branch of industry, type of ownership, legal form and institutional sector of employment.

*Units belonging to the register based statistical system  
and links between them*

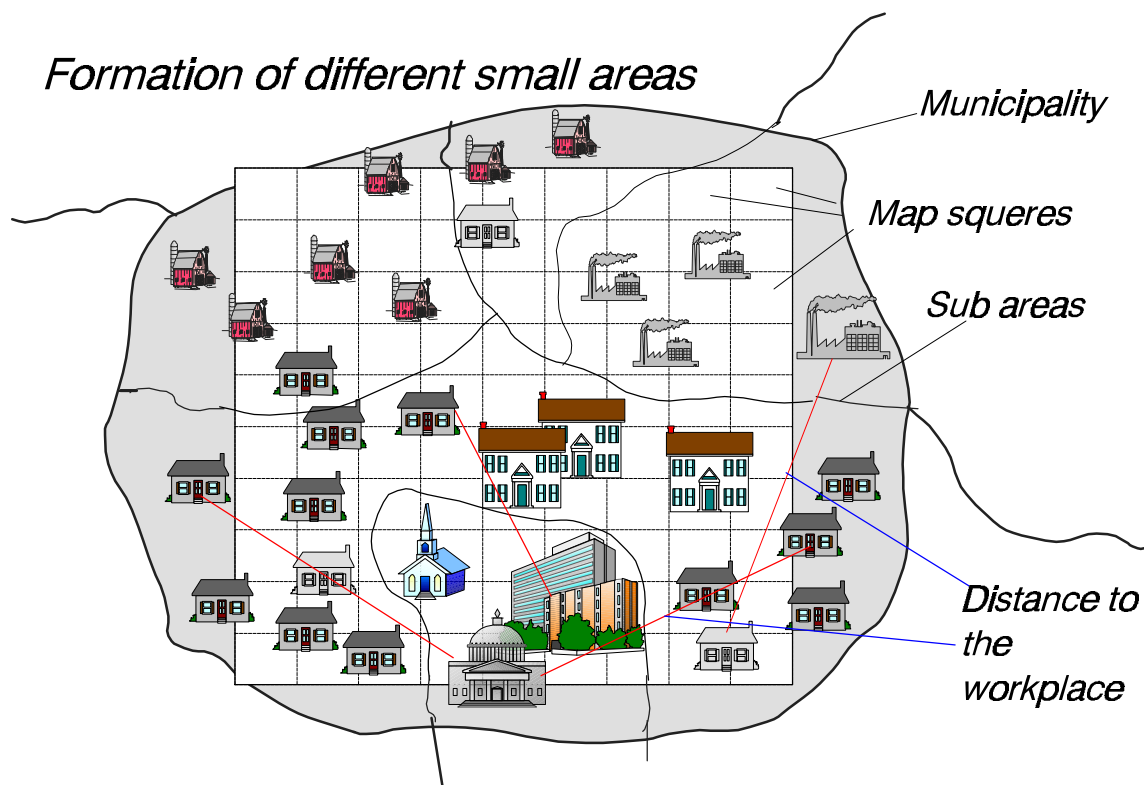


Statistical units like persons, buildings, dwelling establishments are linked together via different codes. All dwellings and premises (Links 1 and 2) are linked to a building via a building code maintained by the CPR. The building code provides the co-ordinates for the respective unit. Persons (3) and dwellings (buildings and map co-ordinates) are linked via domicile codes. Working persons are annually linked (4,5) with employment organisation and their establishments. Links for some business premises (7) and

establishments are obtained via organisation codes. With the help of the address it is possible to link the establishment with the real estate number and co-ordinates in the RBD. In the case of some entrepreneurs, like farmers, the industry is deduced from pension insurance data and from the type of income. And the location of the establishment is the home address of the entrepreneur.



4. There are three ways to produce small area statistics:
  1. **Administrative areas:** municipalities, provinces (counties), the entire country, etc. The dwelling number/ domicile code are used to link the statistical units to the correct municipality, and, by combining several municipalities, to higher level areas.
  2. **Sub-areas defined by the municipalities:** area borders defined by municipalities are digitised into machine readable form. Persons, work places, buildings, dwellings, etc. pertaining to these areas are linked to them using the co-ordinate data.
  3. **Map square procedure:** The map can be analysed by choosing the preferred square form (1 km x 1 km, 0.5 km x 0.5 km, or 0.25 km x 0.25 km) and selecting the number of squares to be analysed. The units pertaining to the selected square are then linked to it: individuals, work places, buildings, dwellings, etc. After the user has chosen the preferred area, the borders are digitised and the selected statistics are produced.
5. The buildings within the area are linked to the persons living in the buildings and to the enterprises and establishments having their premises within the buildings. As all employed persons are linked to the enterprise and establishment where they are employed, the linking provides information on the number of persons employed, and their field of work, within the chosen area.



6. Annual statistics are based on material comprising the whole country, the whole population all workers and all the enterprises. Regional data can be produced for any area classifications. The following regional divisions are applied in the production of annual statistics: whole country, 12 counties, 5 NUTS2-areas, 88 NUTS3-areas (provinces), 20 regional planning areas and 455 municipalities. And by using map-co-ordinates we can go deeper within municipalities: 10 000 sub-areas within municipalities, 950 localities (urban areas), 3000 postal code areas, 320 000 map squares (1 km x 1 km) etc.

**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 (with Sami-speaking population).

**Population and labour force**

	K 104	Employed labour force by occupation (3 digits), sex and income subject to state taxation
	K 105	Employed labour force by socio-economic status (2 digits), sex and age (5 yrs)
K 100	K 106	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 Population aged over 15 by main type of activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs)
K 101	K 106R	Population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) Swedish-speaking population aged over 15 by main type of activity, level of education, sex and age (5 yrs)
K 101R	K 107	Swedish-speaking population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) Population aged over 15 by education (3 digits) and sex, employed and unemployed labour force separately
K 101S	K 108	Sami-speaking population by main type of activity, sex, marital status and age (5 yrs) Employed labour force by field and level of education and industry (10 categories)
K 102	K 109	Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs) Unemployed by field and level of education and industry (10 categories)
K 102R	K 110	Swedish-speaking employed labour force by industry (2-3-digit), sex and age (5 yrs) Employed labour force by industry, occupational status, type of income, sex and income subject to state taxation in 1995
K 103	K 111	Employed labour force by industry (17 categories), occupational status and sex Employed labour force by industry, occupational status, sex and net income in 1995
	K 112	Unemployed by level of education, sex and duration of unemployment

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

K 121 Persons working in the municipality by home municipality, sex and industry (17 categories) and net commuting and revenue by municipality

K 122 Employed labour force from outside the municipality by industry (10 categories), sex and age (5 yrs)

K 123 Persons employed outside home municipality by industry (10 categories), sex and age (5 yrs)

K 124 Persons working in the municipality by industry, sex, occupational status and employer sector

K 125 Persons working in the municipality by level of education, sex and age (5 yrs)

#### **Preliminary data by municipalities**

##### **Population and labour force**

EK 100 Population by main type of activity, sex and age (5 yrs)

EK 101 Employed labour force by industry (2-3 digits), sex and age (5 yrs)

##### **Employment**

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

##### **Tables by sub-regions**

##### **Population and labour force**

O 100 General information on sub-regions

O 101 Population by sex, age, main type of activity and occupational status

O 101R Swedish-speaking population by sex, age, main type of activity and occupational status

O 102 Labour force by sex and socio-economic status

O 103 Population and labour force by sex, income subject to state taxation in 1995 and industry

O 104 Population aged over 15 by sex and income subject to state taxation in 1995 (median income)

O 105 Population aged over 15, labour force separately, by sex and level of education

**Employment**

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

**Preliminary data by sub-regions**

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

**Table by urban settlement**

- T 100 General information about urban settlements .

*Household-dwelling units and families***Tables by municipalities**

- K 200 Household-dwelling units by structure and number of persons
- K 201 Household-dwelling units by sex of reference person, marital status and age and number of persons in household-dwelling unit
- K 202 Household-dwelling units by income subject to state taxation in 1995, net income and number of persons
- K 210 Families and families with children by language of spouses/parents
- 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
- K 213 Families and families with children by industry of

husband/father and wife/mother

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

**Tables by sub-regions**

- O 200 Household-dwelling units with people over 65 by age of youngest and oldest resident
- O 210 Population by sex, age and family status
- O 211 Families and families with children by type of family and number of children
- O 212 Children by type of family, parents' main type of activity and age of child
- O 213 Families by income subject to state taxation in 1995 and disposable income

*Housing conditions***Tables by municipalities**

- K 300 Dwelling population by sex, age and level of housing
- K 301 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and number of persons
- K 302 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status and number of rooms
- K 303 Household-dwelling units by type of building, tenure status, living space and income subject to state taxation in 1995
- K 304 Household-dwelling units by tenure status, living space and age of reference person
- K 305 Household-dwelling units by tenure status, type of building and level of housing
- K 306 Household-dwelling units by stage in life, tenure status and living space

**Preliminary data by municipalities**

- E 300 Household-dwelling units by number of persons and dwelling density
- E 301 Household-dwelling units by number of persons and type of dwelling
- E 302 Household-dwelling units by floor area of dwelling and number of persons

- E 303 Household-dwelling units by type of building, level of housing and number of persons
- E 304 Elderly household-dwelling units and persons living in such units by type of building and level of housing

**Tables by sub-regions**

- O 300 Household-dwelling units by type of building and number of persons
- O 301 Elderly household-dwelling units by age of reference person, floor area of dwelling, standard of equipment and car ownership
- O 302 Household-dwelling units by level of housing and number of persons
- O 303 Household-dwelling units by level of housing and tenure status
- O 304 Household-dwelling units and elderly household-dwelling units by living space, income subject to state taxation in 1995 and car ownership



*Building and dwelling stock***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
- K 401 Dwellings by type of building, age of residents and tenure status
- K 402 Dwellings by occupancy, number of rooms and type of building; overcrowded dwellings and average floor area separately
- K 403 Dwellings by tenure status, facilities and number of rooms
- K 404 Dwellings by category of floor area, type of building and occupancy

**Buildings**

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

**Business premises**

- K 420 Business premises by intended use and year of construction

- K 421 Business premises by intended use and occupant's industry

**Free-time residences**

- K 430 Free-time residences by facilities, floor area and year of construction
- K 431 Free-time residences by year of construction and owner's home municipality
- K 432 Free-time residences owned by private persons by location and year of construction

**Tables by sub-regions****Dwellings**

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

**Buildings**

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

**Business premises**

O 420 Business premises by  
intended use and year of  
construction

**Free-time residences**

O 430 Free-time residences  
according to year of  
construction