

Grid Database 2011

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Grid Database 2011

Grid dimensions

250 m x 250 m and 1 km x 1 km.

Co-ordinate system

EUREF-FIN coordinate system (ETRS89-TM35FIN).

Grid positioning

The grid coordinates are the x and y coordinates in the lower left-hand corner.

Delivery

Database: dBASE.

Map range (areas): MapInfo (*.tab) or Esri Shapefile (*.shp)

Area identification

Grid municipality code is determined by surface area. Any grid at the border between two municipalities is given the code of the municipality with the larger surface area on the grid.

Data protection

Data are protected in the data groups if the population in these data groups is less than ten.

Data on buildings are protected if a grid contains only one building or only one residential building.

Data on Population structure and totals in other data groups (for example households, total and workplaces, total) are not protected.

A protected data item is marked "-1".

Statistical reference point of time

Population Structure, Size and Stage in Life of Households, Buildings and Housing:
31 December 2010.

Educational Structure, Consumer Structure, Consumer Structure of Households, Main
Type of Activity: 31 December 2009.

Workplace Structure 31 December 2008.

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1. The Grid Database

Naming of headings

The Grid Database consists of eight data groups. Variables are grouped by the naming of the fields. The variables belonging to the same group are named by the same initial as follows:

Data group	First part of code
1. Population structure (24 variables)	HE
2. Educational structure (7 variables)	KO
3. Consumer structure (8 variables)	HK
4. Size and stage in life of households (11 variables)	TE
5. Consumer structure of households (8 variables)	TK
6. Buildings and housing (11 variables)	RA
7. Workplace structure (26 variables)	TP
8. Main type of activity (9 variables)	PT

These Data groups contain a total of 104 variables. Additionally the Grid Database contains the following grid identification data: Grid code, coordinates and municipality code.

The Grid Database is used with a **regional conversion key**, **ALUEETyy.xlsx**, in which yy gives the year of validity of classifications. The conversion key can be used to derive from municipal data other regional classification data based on municipalities. The conversion key contains 9 regional classifications based on municipalities. The classification of municipalities entering into force in the beginning of 2012 has been included in the regional conversion key.

Effect of the structure of the database on thematic selections

The Grid Database 2011 includes all grids containing observations on the themes concerned in all eight data groups. Thus, so-called nil-grids, i.e. grids with no observations on the selected theme, must be taken into account in grid selections and calculations of averages. Nil-grids and possible grids with protected data can be deleted by choosing only grids with observations using a simple conditional term (e.g. `he_vakiy>0`). Note that the term must be applied to the radix variable of the theme if all grids of the Data group are to be examined simultaneously. The radix variables (population) are shown in **bold print** in Chapter 4.

The Buildings and Housing Data Group has two radices: total number of buildings and number of residential buildings. The Main Type of Activity Data Group has three radices: number of total population, number of population in the labour force and number of population outside the labour force.

Changes in the Grid Database 2011

Statistics Finland has in 2011 taken into production the ETRS-TM35FIN -coordinate system. The Grid Database 2011 has been produced in two different coordinate

versions: the new ETRS-TM35FIN -version and the old uniform coordinate system - version (KKJ3).

The data content of the product is mainly the same. **Changes in the content** concerns the data groups Population structure, Buildings and housing and Main type of activity.

- In the data group Population structure functional age groups has been replaced with 5-year age groups.
- The Buildings and housing –data group contains a new variable: Other buildings. The variable Buildings and free-time residences has been left out.
- The variable Persons outside the labour force has been added to the data group Main type of activity. The variables Total amount of inhabitants, Labour force and Persons outside the labour force are unprotected. All other variables in the data group are protected.

The **data protection** in the Grid Database 2011 has been modified due to changes in the instructions concerning Statistics Finland's data protection. Data in the data groups Size and stage in life of households and Workplace structure are now also protected. The population (radix variables) in these data groups are still shown unprotected.

2. Definitions of data content variables in the database by data group

1. Population structure (HE)

Population:

Inhabitants are people residing permanently in the area. Anybody whose place of residence according to the Population Information System was in Finland at the end of the year (31 December) qualifies as an inhabitant regardless of nationality. The location of inhabitants is determined by the coordinates of the building they live in.

The location of people living in institutions is determined by the coordinates of the institution, if known. However, people living in institutions without coordinates, Finnish nationals living temporarily abroad and people whose location in the municipality is unknown are not included. NB. This means that official population figures by area differ from the summary data by area in the Grid Database.

Data source:

Population Statistics 2010, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2010.

Definitions:

Inhabitants' age are presented in age groups.

Average age of inhabitants is the average age by area. In calculating the average age, six months have been added to the age of each inhabitant, and then the total age divided by the number of inhabitants.

Data protection:

Variables on population structure are not confidential.

2. Educational structure (KO)

Population:

Data on educational structure for the population living in an area concern people aged 18 or over. Only one type of education has been taken into account for each person, i.e. the highest qualification acquired or the last one acquired of several qualifications at the same level. Where a person has completed the matriculation examination and a lower-level vocational qualification, the education is determined by the vocational qualification.

Data source:

Educational structure of population 2009, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2009.

Definitions:

Basic level studies: no qualification after basic level or qualification unknown.

With education: people with at least an upper secondary qualification.

Matriculation examination: people having completed matriculation examination.

Vocational diploma: qualifications at lower and higher upper secondary level (level 3, excluding matriculation examination), as well as qualifications at the lowest level of tertiary education (level 5).

Academic degree, lower: lower-degree level tertiary education (level 6).

Academic degree, higher: higher-degree level tertiary education (level 7) and doctorate degrees or equivalent (level 8).

Classification: Classification of Levels of Education 2009, Statistics Finland.

http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/luokitukset/koulutus/001-2009/index_en.html

Data protection:

Data on educational structure are confidential if the grid contains fewer than 10 people aged 18 or over. The value in confidential fields is “- 1”.

3. Consumer structure (HK)

Population:

Income recipients are people with taxable income aged 18 or over living in the area.

Taxable income includes:

- Wages and salaries: wage and salary income subject to withholding of tax, seamen's earnings, refunds for expenses paid by employers, building sector holiday pay, reservists' salary, foreign income taxable in Finland, value of contract work in the forestry sector, value of contract work from corporations and redemption value, tips, and other such income subject to withholding of tax;
- Entrepreneurial income: earned and capital income from agriculture, earned and capital income from business activities and income from corporations;
- Other taxable income (e.g. other earned income, pension income, unemployment benefits and other social benefits).

Data source:

Employment Statistics 2009, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2009.

Definitions:

Income recipients is the number of people aged 18 or over who live in the area and have taxable income.

Average income of inhabitants (€) is the average annual income of income recipients.

Median income of inhabitants (€) is obtained by putting income recipients in order of size by income. Median income is the income of the middle income recipient. An equal number of income recipients remain on both sides of the middle income recipient.

Income categories are formed by using deciles. Deciles are obtained by placing income recipients in order according to income and dividing them in ten groups containing the same amount of income recipients.

Income categories are

- Income recipients belonging to the **lowest** income category (income deciles 1- 2): inhabitants earning at most EUR 10,680 per year
- Income recipients belonging to the **middle** income category (income deciles 3-8): inhabitants earning EUR 10,681 – 36,676 per year
- Income recipients belonging to the **highest** income category (income deciles 9-10): inhabitants earning more than EUR 36,676 per year

Average purchasing power of inhabitants (€) is obtained by deducting taxes by area from taxable income and by dividing this by the number of income recipients.

Accumulated purchasing power of inhabitants (€) is obtained by deducting taxes from taxable income.

Data protection:

Data on income are confidential if there are fewer than ten income recipients in the grid. The value in confidential fields is “-1”.

In grids with observations of over EUR 900,000 the highest observation value is removed when calculating the average income for the grid. These observation values are included in the data on total number and in accumulation and median data.

4. Size and stage in life of households (TE)

Population:

A **household** is formed of people who live permanently in the same dwelling. The statistical definition for a household is household-dwelling unit.

According to the Population Information System, household-dwelling units are not formed by people permanently resident in institutions, the homeless and people residing abroad or missing. People living in buildings classified as hostels, whose accommodation does not meet the definition of a dwelling, do not form household-dwelling units.

Data source:

Dwellings and housing conditions 2010, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2010.

Definitions:

Average size of households is the total number of people living in households in the area divided by the number of households.

Young single persons are people aged under 35.

The reference person for **young couples without children** is aged under 35. The reference person is the person with the highest income in a household-dwelling unit or household.

Households with children are households with at least one child aged between 0 and 17 years. Categories of households with children:

- Households with **small children** (- 3 years) are households with at least one child aged under three.
- Households with **children under school age** (- 7 years) are households with at least one child aged under seven.
- Households with **school-age children** (7-12 years) are households with at least one child aged 7-12.
- Households with **teenagers** (13-17 years) are households with at least one child aged 13-17.

A household that has children of different ages may thus fall into more than one category. A household with more than one child of the same age is only included once as a household with children.

In **adult households**, all the members of the household are aged at least 18 but not over 64.

Pensioner households are households in which at least one member is over 65 years of age.

NB. When interpreting the data, it should be noted that the categories sometimes overlap.

Data protection:

Data on size and stage in life of households are confidential if there are fewer than ten households in the grid. The value in confidential fields is “-1”.

5. Consumer structure of households (TK)

Population:

Income recipient households are households that have taxable income and are living in the area. A **household** is formed of people who live permanently in the same dwelling. The statistical definition for a household is household-dwelling unit.

Taxable income includes:

- Wages and salaries: wage and salary income subject to withholding of tax, seamen’s earnings, refunds for expenses paid by employers, building sector holiday pay, reservists’ salary, foreign income taxable in Finland, value of contract work in the forestry sector, value of contract work from corporations and redemption value, tips, and other such income subject to withholding of tax;
- Entrepreneurial income: earned and capital income from agriculture, earned and capital income from business activities and income from corporations;
- Other taxable income (e.g. other earned income, pension income, unemployment benefits and other social benefits).

Data source:

Employment Statistics 2009, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2009.

Definitions:

Income recipient households is the number of households who have taxable income and are living in the area

Average income of households (€) is the average annual income of income recipient households.

Median income of households (€) is obtained by putting income recipient households in order of size by income. Median income is the income of the middle-income recipient household. An equal number of income recipient households remain on both sides of the middle-income recipient.

Income categories are formed by using deciles. Deciles are obtained by placing income recipient households in order according to income and dividing them in ten groups containing the same amount of income recipient households.

Income categories are

- Income recipient households belonging to the **lowest** income category (income deciles 1- 2): households earning at most EUR 15,368 per year
- Income recipient households belonging to the **middle** income category (income deciles 3-8): households earning EUR 15,369–64,216 per year

- Income recipient households belonging to the **highest** income category (income deciles 9-10): households earning more than EUR 64,216 per year

Average purchasing power of households (€) is obtained by deducting taxes by area from taxable income and by dividing this by the number of income recipient households.

Accumulated purchasing power of households (€) is obtained by deducting taxes from taxable income.

Data protection:

Data on the income of households are confidential if there are fewer than ten income recipient households in the grid. The value in confidential fields is “- 1”.

In grids with observations of over EUR 1,200,000 the highest observation value is removed when calculating the average income for the grid. These observation values are included in the data on total number, and in accumulation and median data.

6. Buildings and housing (RA)

Population:

The primary source of Statistics Finland’s data on buildings and free-time residences is the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre into which municipal building supervision authorities report data concerning building projects subject to building permits.

Stalls and kiosks of light construction, buildings used only in agricultural production, or saunas and outhouses of residential buildings are not included in the building stock. Free-time residences are also not included in the building stock but in the stock of free-time residences. Some buildings are not included in both the building stock and the stock of free-time residences, but an individual building is classified as belonging to either the building stock or the stock of free-time residences. Permanently occupied free-time residences are included in the stock of dwellings and therefore also in the building stock, but not in the stock of free-time residences.

Data source:

Buildings and free-time residences 2010, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2010.

Definitions:

Free-time residences are all buildings the intended use of which on 31 Dec. was a free-time residence building or which on the said date were used as a holiday residence. Holiday cottages serving business purposes and buildings in holiday villages are not counted as free-time residences.

Buildings is the total number of buildings per area. Free-time residences are not included in this total.

Other buildings is the number of buildings per area that are intended for other than residential use, for example commercial or office buildings or warehouses.

Residential buildings is the number of buildings per area that are intended for residential use.

Dwellings is the number of dwellings per area. Dwelling is a unit with a floor area of at least 7 m² that is equipped with a kitchen, kitchenette or kitchen space and comprises one or more rooms, and is intended for round-the-year occupation.

Average floor area (m²) is the total known floor area of all dwellings divided by their number.

Occupancy rate (m²) is the average floor area obtained by dividing the total floor area of occupied dwellings by the number of residents.

Dwellings in small houses are dwellings in detached small houses (residential blocks with 1-2 dwellings or semi-detached houses) or terraced and attached houses (comprising at least three attached small houses).

Dwellings in blocks of flats are dwellings in residential blocks. They include buildings with at least three flats of which at least two are located on top of each other.

Owner-occupied dwellings are dwellings with owner-occupied tenure status. Owner-occupied dwellings include dwellings that are based on the ownership of real estate or shares in a housing company, as well as part-ownership dwellings.

Rental dwellings are rented, Government-subsidised rented, interest-subsidised rented and right-of-occupancy dwellings.

Data protection:

Data on buildings are protected basing on both total number of buildings and on number of residential buildings. If a grid contains only one building or only one residential building the data are confidential. Data on tenure status (owner-occupied dwellings, rental dwellings) are protected if there are fewer than 10 dwellings in the area. Confidential fields have the value “-1”.

7. Workplace structure (TP)

Population:

The number of people working in a given area can be used to indicate the number of workplaces in that area. Thus, every employed person is considered to form one workplace. People working part-time also represent one workplace. If a position is filled by another person, e.g. in the case of maternity leave, it may represent two workplaces. Employment may also be temporary or short-term.

NB. Deficiencies in source information may distort the number of workplaces. For example, in the absence of more precise information, the workplace of somebody employed by a multi-establishment enterprise will be located into the municipality of the main establishment of the enterprise.

Persons for whom no workplace coordinates are found are excluded from the Grid Database.

Data source:

Employment Statistics 2008, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2008.

Definitions:

Number of workplaces is the number of people working in a given area. Thus, every employed person represents one workplace. The number also includes people working part-time.

A person's **industry** is determined by the industry of his or her workplace. All people working at the same establishment are given the same industry, regardless of their occupation. The data on industry are generally based on Statistics Finland's Business Register and Register of General Government, and data from the Local Government Pensions Institution's register of operating units. The industry of self-employed people is determined according to the type of activity.

Industrial classification:

Primary production Agriculture, Forestry and fishing

Processing Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, Construction

Services All other industries

Industries are classified more precisely into 21 categories at the Section, or alphabetical, level of the classification.

Exact descriptions of the industrial classification can be found in the Standard Industrial Classification 2008, TOL 2008, Statistics Finland, Handbooks 4.

http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/luokitukset/toimiala/001-2008/index_en.html

Data protection:

Data on industry of workplaces are confidential if there are fewer than 10 workplaces in the grid. Confidential fields have the value "-1".

8. Main type of activity (PT)

Population:

Inhabitants are people residing permanently in the area. Anybody whose place of residence according to the Population Information System was in Finland at the end of the year (31 December) qualifies as an inhabitant regardless of nationality. The location of inhabitants is determined by the coordinates of the building they live in.

The location of people living in institutions is determined by the coordinates of the institution, if known. However, people living in institutions without coordinates, Finnish nationals living temporarily abroad and people whose location in the municipality is unknown are not included. NB. This means that official population figures by area differ from the summary data by area in the Grid Database.

The data in this data group are a year older than the data in the data group Population Structure.

Data source:

Employment Statistics 2009, Statistics Finland.

Statistical year:

Data in this group are valid as at 31 December 2009.

Definitions:

The concept of main type of activity describes the nature of a person's economic activity. The population is divided according to main type of activity into people in the labour force and those outside the labour force. The classification is based on the situation during the last week of the statistical year.

Labour force comprises employed and unemployed people aged 18-74 who were either employed or unemployed during the last week of the year. Information about being in the labour force is based on data obtained from various registers.

- **Employed** labour force is defined as people aged 18-74 who were gainfully employed during the last week of the year.
- **Unemployed** labour force comprises people aged 18-74 who were unemployed on the last working day of the year.

Persons **outside the labour force**. The economically inactive population consists of persons who are not employed or unemployed during the last week of the year.

- **Children** aged 0-14.
- **Students** are defined as persons who study full-time and are not gainfully employed or unemployed. The definition is based on a person's situation in September.
- **Pensioners** are defined as persons who according to the Social Insurance Institution or the Finnish Centre for Pensions receive a pension or have some other pension income.
- **Others** include all other persons outside the labour force except for children (aged 0-14), students and pensioners. This group also includes conscripts.

Data protection:

Data on main type of activity are confidential if an area has fewer than 10 persons belonging to the labour force or outside the labour force. Data on total labour force and total number outside the labour force by grid square are not confidential. The value in confidential fields is "- 1".

3. Regional divisions contained in the regional conversion key database (Alueet11.xlsx)

Municipality

Municipality is the basic regional administrative unit. The division into municipalities in the Grid Database is based on information valid on 1 January 2011, when there were

336 municipalities. The municipality code is a three-figure code given to all municipalities by the Social Insurance Institution (KELA); the code is currently allocated and updated by the Population Register Centre.

Under the European Union's regional classification, NUTS (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques), the municipality corresponds to the most detailed LAU2 level (Local Administrative Unit).

The classification of municipalities entering into force in the beginning of 2012 has been included in the regional conversion key.

Sub-regional unit

Inter-municipal co-operation and commuting were used as criteria in defining sub-regional units.

The division into sub-regional units is ratified by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, but the sub-regional units decide themselves about their names. The sub-regional unit code is a three-digit number agreed and assigned jointly by Statistics Finland and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.

As at 1 January 2011 there were 67 sub-regional units on Mainland Finland and three on Åland.

Sub-regional units correspond to the LAU1 level in the NUTS classification of the European Union.

Region

January 1, 2011 there were 18 regions in Finland in addition to Åland. The region of Itä-Uusimaa merged with the region of Uusimaa from 1 Jan. 2011. Thus, the national classification does not correspond to the NUTS classification of the European Union. Finnish regions will correspond to level 3 of the NUTS classification from 2012 onwards.

Major region

For statistical purposes Finland is divided into five major regions, which are composed of the co-operative areas (alliances) of regions, plus Åland. Finnish major regions correspond to level 2 of the NUTS classification of the European Union.

Regional State Administrative Agency (AVI)

Regional State Administrative Agencies became effective on 1 January 2010. At the same time they replaced the former division of province. At the moment there are 6 regions of Regional State Administrative Agencies on Mainland Finland and state department of Åland, which performs the same functions on the Åland Islands as Regional Administrative State Agencies do.

Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres)

Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) became effective on 1 January 2010. At the same time they replaced the former T&E Centres and the regions that they formed. At the moment there are officially 15 ELY Centres. Åland does not officially form its own ELY Centre but it is included classification for the sake of regional coverage of the classification.

Hospital district

At the moment there are 20 hospital districts. Statistical coherence has been achieved by including Åland as a separate hospital district under code 22, although it does not actually belong to this classification.

Constituency

At the moment there are 15 constituencies. In the European Parliament elections the whole country forms one constituency.

Language distribution

By a Council of State Decision, municipalities are defined on the basis of official statistics as Finnish or Swedish-speaking and monolingual or bilingual municipalities. The Council of State ordains for ten years at a time whether municipalities are Finnish-speaking, Swedish-speaking or bilingual. The current decision (1364/92) is effective between the years of 2003 and 2012.

The **language distribution** in force:

- 0 = Monolingual Finnish-speaking municipality
- 1 = Bilingual municipality with Finnish-speaking majority
- 2 = Monolingual Swedish-speaking municipality
- 3 = Bilingual municipality with Swedish-speaking majority

Statistical grouping of municipalities

In the statistical grouping of municipalities, municipalities are divided into three groups regardless of their administrative features. Municipalities are grouped by the population in the largest urban settlement and by the degree of urbanisation of the municipality. The classification is revised from 2012 onwards every year in connection with the definition of urban settlements. The effects that the unification of municipalities may possibly have on the grouping of municipalities is also reviewed annually.

Urban municipalities include those municipalities in which at least 90 per cent of the population live in urban settlements, or in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 15,000. Semi-urban municipalities are municipalities in which at least 60 per cent but less than 90 per cent of the population live in urban settlements, and in which the population of the largest urban settlement is at least 4,000 but less than 15,000. The remaining municipalities are rural municipalities.

The **statistical grouping** of municipalities in force (based on the definition of urban settlements of 2010):

- 1 = Urban municipalities (61 in total)
- 2 = Semi-urban municipalities (65)
- 3 = Rural municipalities (210)

4. Grid Database variables by data group

Regional classifications

File: Alueet11.xlsx

Code	Name of variable
Kunta	Municipality 1 Jan. 2011
Knimi	Municipality name
Maakunta	Region 1 Jan. 2011
Mknimi	Region name
Seutukun	Sub-regional unit 1 Jan. 2011
Sknimi	Sub-regional unit name
AVI	Regional State Administrative Agencies AVI 1 Jan. 2011
AVInimi	Regional State Administrative Agencies AVI name
ELY	Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) 1 Jan. 2011
ELYNimi	Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) name
Suuralue	Major region 1 Jan. 2011
Suuralueni	Major region name
Shpiiri	Hospital district 1 Jan. 2011
Shpiirininim	Hospital district name
Vaalipii	Constituency 1 Jan. 2011
Vaalipnimi	Constituency name
Kielisuh	Language distribution 1 Jan. 2011
Kielisuhnimi	Language distribution name
Kuntaryh	Grouping of municipalities 1 Jan. 2011
Kuntaryhni	Grouping of municipalities name
Kunta_12	Municipality 1 Jan. 2012
Knimi_12	Municipality name 1 Jan. 2012

Grid identification

Code	Name of variable
kunta	Municipality code
euref_x	X coordinate in metres
euref_y	Y coordinate in metres
id_nro	Municipality code
vuosi	Publishing year of the Grid Database

1. Data group: Population structure (HE)

Code	Name of variable
he_vakiy	Inhabitants, total (2010)
he_naiset	Females
he_miehet	Males
he_kika	Average age of inhabitants
he_0_2	0–2 years
he_3_6	3–6 years
he_7_12	7–12 years
he_13_15	13–15 years
he_16_17	16–17 years
he_18_19	18–19 years
he_20_24	20–24 years
he_25_29	25–29 years
he_30_34	30–34 years
he_35_39	35–39 years
he_40_44	40–44 years
he_45_49	45–49 years
he_50_54	50–54 years
he_55_59	55–59 years
he_60_64	60–64 years
he_65_69	65–69 years
he_70_74	70–74 years
he_75_79	75–79 years
he_80_84	80–84 years
he_85_85	85 years–

2. Data group: Educational structure (KO)

Code	Name of variable
ko_ika18y	Aged 18 or over, total (2009)
ko_perus	Basic level studies
ko_koul	With education, total
ko_yliop	Matriculation examination
ko_ammatt	Vocational diploma
ko_al_kork	Academic degree - Lower level university degree
ko_yl_kork	Academic degree - Higher level university degree

3. Data group: Consumer structure (HK)

Code	Name of variable
hk_tuy	Income recipients, total (2009)
hk_ktu	Average income of inhabitants
hk_mtu	Median income of inhabitants
hk_pi_tul	Lowest income category
hk_ke_tul	Middle income category
hk_hy_tul	Highest income category
hk_ov_ker	Average purchasing power of inhabitants
hk_ov_key	Accumulated purchasing power of inhabitants

4. Data group: Size and stage in life of households (TE)

Code	Name of variable
te_taly	Households, total (2010)
te_takkoko	Average size of households
te_nuor	Young single persons' households (–34 years)
te_eil_np	Young couples without children (–34 years)
te_laps	Households with children (0–17 years)
te_plap	Households with small children (–3 years)
te_aklap	Households with children under school age (–7 years)
te_klap	Households with school-aged children (7–12 years)
te_teini	Households with teenagers (13–17 years)
te_aik	Adult households (18–64 years)
te_elak	Pensioner households (65– years)

5. Data group: Consumer structure of households (TK)

Code	Name of variable
tk_kuty	Income recipient households, total (2009)
tk_ktu	Average income of households
tk_mtu	Median income of households
tk_pi_tul	Lowest income category
tk_ke_tul	Middle income category
tk_hy_tul	Highest income category
tk_ov_ker	Average purchasing power of households
tk_ov_key	Accumulated purchasing power of households

6. Data group: Buildings and housing (RA)

Code	Name of variable
ra_ke	Free-time residences, total (2010)
ra_raky	Buildings, total (2010)
ra_muut	Other buildings
ra_asrak	Residential buildings
ra_asunn	Dwellings
ra_as_kpa	Average floor area
ra_as_valj	Occupancy rate
ra_pt_as	Dwellings in small houses
ra_kt_as	Dwellings in blocks of flats
ra_omis_as	Owner-occupied dwellings
ra_vuok_as	Rental dwellings

7. Data group: Workplace structure (TP)

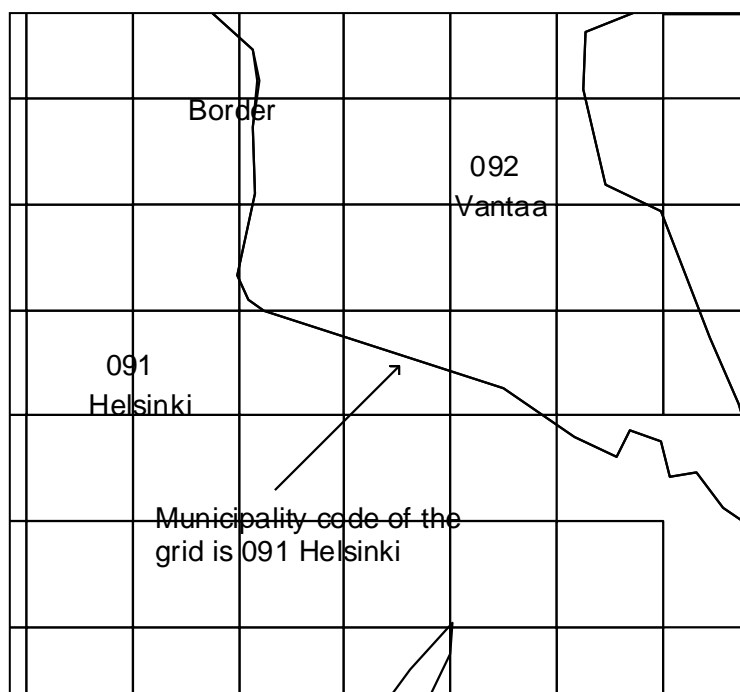
Code	Name of variable
tp_tyopy	Workplaces, total (2008)
tp_alku_a	Primary production
tp_jalo_bf	Processing
tp_palv_gu	Services
tp_a_maat	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
tp_b_kaiv	B Mining and quarrying
tp_c_teol	C Manufacturing
tp_d_ener	D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
tp_e_vesi	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
tp_f_rake	F Construction
tp_g_kaup	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
tp_h_kulj	H Transportation and storage
tp_i_majo	I Accommodation and food service activities
tp_j_info	J Information and communication
tp_k_raho	K Financial and insurance activities
tp_l_kiin	L Real estate activities
tp_m_erik	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
tp_n_hall	N Administrative and support service activities
tp_o_julk	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
tp_p_koul	P Education
tp_q_terv	Q Human health and social work activities
tp_r_taid	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
tp_s_muup	S Other service activities
tp_t_koti	T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
tp_u_kans	U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
tp_x_tunt	X Industry unknown

8. Data group: Main type of activity (PT)

Code	Name of variable
pt_vakiy	Inhabitants, total (2009)
pt_tyovy	Labour force
pt_tyoll	Employed
pt_tyott	Unemployed
pt_tyowu	Persons outside labour force
pt_0_14	Children aged 0-14
pt_opisk	Students
pt_elakel	Pensioners
pt_muut	Others (outside the labour force)

5. Determining the municipality code of the grid

The grid receives the municipality code of the municipality within the borders of which it is located. Any grid at the border between two municipalities is given the **code of the municipality with the larger surface area on the grid**. The figure below describes a situation where the grid extends to the area of two municipalities.



NB. Summary data by area differ from statistical data by municipality.

For example, the total number of inhabitants in the grids for Vantaa (092) is different from that given in statistics by municipality.

6. Statistics

250 m x 250 m

General statistics: 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Grid statistics 250m x 250m	Number of grid squares
All grid squares	620 623
Population structure 2010	328 276
Educational structure 2009	328 032
Consumer structure 2009	327 113
Households 2010	327 961
Consumer structure of households 2009	326 868
Buildings 2010	405 951
Residential buildings 2010	161 965
Free-time residences 2010	281 954
Workplace structure 2008	107 180
Main type of activity 2009	328 076

1. Population structure 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Inhabited grid squares 2010. Number of grid squares and inhabitants 250m x 250m	Inhabitants, total	Number of grid squares
1 inhabitant	52 466	52 466
2-10 inhabitants	801 275	208 700
11-99 inhabitants	1 761 077	55 021
100-499 inhabitants	2 074 783	11 063
500-999 inhabitants	474 113	724
1000-4999 inhabitants	131 328	102

Grid Database 2011 Population structure 31 Dec. 2010 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Inhabitants, total	1	2 727	16	5 316 726	328 276
Females	0	1 282	8	2 715 582	328 276
Males	0	1 445	7	2 601 144	328 276
Average age of inhabitants	0	102			328 276
0-2 years	0	101	0	181 360	328 276
3-6 years	0	86	0	235 465	328 276
7-12 years	0	102	1	343 188	328 276
13-15 years	0	68	0	184 246	328 276
16-17 years	0	51	0	130 670	328 276
18-19 years	0	61	0	134 079	328 276
20-24 years	0	698	0	322 627	328 276
25-29 years	0	585	1	340 180	328 276
30-34 years	0	405	1	333 866	328 276
35-39 years	0	218	0	309 218	328 276
40-44 years	0	170	1	344 604	328 276
45-49 years	0	171	1	372 068	328 276
50-54 years	0	132	1	370 512	328 276
55-59 years	0	117	1	380 346	328 276
60-64 years	0	144	1	398 536	328 276
65-69 years	0	126	0	280 324	328 276
70-74 years	0	82	0	222 524	328 276
75-79 years	0	80	0	178 921	328 276
80-84 years	0	137	0	141 091	328 276
85 years or over	0	336	0	112 901	328 276

2. Educational structure 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Educational structure 31 Dec. 2009 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Aged 18 or over, total, unprotected	1	2 675	12	4 215 796	328 032
Aged 18 or over, total, number of protected grid squares					275 113
Aged 18 or over, total	10	2 675	64	3 426 924	52 919
Basic level studies	0	586	19	1 005 531	52 919
With education, total	0	2 089	45	2 421 393	52 919
Matriculation examination	0	729	5	292 573	52 919
Vocational diploma	0	755	27	1 473 565	52 919
Lower level academic degree	0	382	6	326 455	52 919
Higher level academic degree	0	609	6	328 800	52 919

3. Consumer structure 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Consumer structure 31 Dec. 2009 250mx250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
With income, total, unprotected	1	2 575	13	4 135 171	327 113
With income, total, number of protected grid squares	1	1	1	274 747	274 747
With income, total	10	2 575	64	3 354 563	52 366
Average income of inhabitants	3 962	678 349			52 366
Median income of inhabitants	2 243	132 964			52 366
Lowest income category	0	620	13	655 326	52 366
Middle income category	0	1 513	38	1 998 626	52 366
Highest income category	0	721	13	700 611	52 366
Average purchasing power	3 702	495 153	21 196	1 109 936 751	52 366
Accumulated purchasing power	52 848	61 940 038	1 328 766	69 582 150 872	52 366

4. Size and stage in life of households 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Size and stage in life of households 31 Dec. 2010 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Households, total, unprotected	1	2 122	7	2 537 093	327 961
Average size of households, unprotected	1	23			327 961
Households, total, number of protected grid squares					290 780
Households, total	10	2 122	54	2 016 153	37 181
Young single persons' households	0	839	6	238 275	37 181
Young couples without children	0	198	2	107 493	37 181
Households with children	0	170	11	438 159	37 181
Househ. with small children	0	89	3	121 466	37 181
Househ. with children under school age	0	127	5	215 787	37 181
Househ. with school-aged children	0	74	4	180 059	37 181
Households with teenagers	0	84	4	170 744	37 181
Adult households	0	1 838	28	1 065 143	37 181
Pensioner households	0	274	13	517 739	37 181

5. Consumer structure of households 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Consumer structure of households 31 Dec. 2009 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Households with income, total, unprotected	1	2 070	7	2 497 160	326 868
Accumulated purchasing power, unprotected				84 177 231 827	326 868
Households with income, number of protected grid squares					290 013
Households with income, total	10	2 070	53	1 978 912	36 855
Average income of households	5 648	1 214 794			36 855
Median income of households	2 720	278 183			36 855
Lowest income category	0	668	11	425 470	36 855
Middle income category	0	1 252	31	1 171 459	36 855
Highest income category	0	411	10	381 983	36 855
Average purchasing power	5 383	881 520	37 560	384 280 363	36 855
Accumulated purchasing power	58 228	62 368 340	1 762 547	64 958 677 038	36 855

6. Buildings and housing 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Buildings and housing 31 Dec. 2010 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Free-time residencies, total, unprotected	1	136	1	488 883	281 954
Buildings, total, unprotected	1	101	3	1 445 898	405 951
Other buildings, number of protected grid squares					208 226
Other buildings	1	56	2	199 043	90 306
Residential buildings, number of protected grid squares					440 693
Residential buildings	1	95	6	1 026 274	161 965
Dwellings	2	2 259	16	2 555 958	157 665
Average floor area	0	650	102		157 665
Occupancy rate	0	630	45		157 665
Dwellings in small houses	0	358	8	1 336 212	157 665
Dwellings in blocks of flats	0	2 259	7	1 219 746	157 665
Owner-occupied dwellings	0	872	30	1 183 934	38 246
Rental dwellings	0	1 189	20	793 021	38 246

7. Workplace structure 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Workplace structure 31 Dec. 2008 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Workplaces, total, unprotected	1	6 341	20	2 197 607	107 180
Primary production, unprotected	0	174	0	67 340	107 180
Processing, unprotected	0	5 521	5	552 790	107 180
Services, unprotected	0	5 659	14	1 577 413	107 180
Workplaces, total, number of protected grid squares					84 984
Workplaces, total	10	6 341	90	1 998 189	22 196
Primary production, unprotected	0	174	0	14 117	22 196
Processing, unprotected	0	5 521	22	501 151	22 196
Services, unprotected	0	5 659	66	1 482 887	22 196
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	174	0	14 117	22 196
B Mining and quarrying	0	220	0	3 513	22 196
C Manufacturing	0	5 510	16	362 329	22 196
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1 055	0	12 066	22 196
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	292	0	8 671	22 196
F Construction	0	1 418	5	114 572	22 196
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	2 296	11	259 961	22 196
H Transportation and storage	0	3 726	5	119 773	22 196
I Accommodation and food service activities	0	728	3	70 159	22 196
J Information and communication	0	3 792	3	84 174	22 196
K Financial and insurance activities	0	2 287	2	45 267	22 196
L Real estate activities	0	281	0	17 836	22 196
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1 404	5	113 253	22 196
N Administrative and support service activities	0	1 270	3	72 956	22 196
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	2 103	5	116 577	22 196
P Education	0	3 203	6	151 970	22 196
Q Human health and social work activities	0	5 577	15	339 977	22 196
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	690	1	33 521	22 196
S Other service activities	0	638	2	57 182	22 196
T Activities of households as employers; etc.	0	13	0	70	22 196
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	207	0	211	22 196
X Industry unknown	0	5	0	34	22 196

8. Main type of activity 250 m x 250 m

Grid Database 2011 Main type of activity 31 Dec. 2009 250m x 250m	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Inhabitants, total, unprotected	1	2 745	16	5 295 042	328 076
Labour force, unprotected	1	1 916	9	2 573 887	259 404
Labour force, number of protected grid squares					218 957
Employed	0	1 695	16	1 787 572	40 447
Unemployed	0	221	2	233 669	40 447
Outside the labour force, unprotected	1	829	9	2 721 155	276 640
Outside the labour force, number of protected grid squares					232 294
Children aged 0-14 years	0	288	7	684 255	44 346
Students	0	487	3	339 294	44 346
Pensioners	0	708	9	956 963	44 346
Others	0	148	1	127 645	44 346

1 km x 1 km

General statistics: 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Grid statistics 1km x 1km	Number of grid squares
All grid squares	156 952
Population structure 2010	101 689
Educational structure 2009	101 817
Consumer structure 2009	101 612
Households 2010	101 662
Consumer structure of households 2009	101 598
Buildings 2010	118 522
Residential buildings 2010	80 885
Free-time residences 2010	110 239
Workplace structure 2008	47 884
Main type of activity 2009	101 820

1. Population structure 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Inhabited grid squares 2010. Number of grid squares and inhabitants 1km x 1km	Inhabitants total	Number of grid squares
1 inhabitant	10 285	10 285
2-10 inhabitants	239 234	53 365
11-99 inhabitants	823 162	32 141
100-499 inhabitants	856 353	3 700
500-999 inhabitants	826 811	1 162
1000-4999 inhabitants	2 104 011	1 104
over 4999 inhabitants	435 201	63

Grid Database 2011 Population structure 31 Dec. 2010 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Inhabitants, total	1	19 971	52	5 316 743	101 689
Females	0	10 471	26	2 715 590	101 689
Males	0	9 500	25	2 601 153	101 689
Average age of inhabitants	7	100			101 689
0-2 years	0	358	1	181 362	101 689
3-6 years	0	468	2	235 465	101 689
7-12 years	0	635	3	343 191	101 689
13-15 years	0	315	1	184 246	101 689
16-17 years	0	230	1	130 670	101 689
18-19 years	0	283	1	134 079	101 689
20-24 years	0	2 288	3	322 627	101 689
25-29 years	0	3 747	3	340 181	101 689
30-34 years	0	2 871	3	333 866	101 689
35-39 years	0	1 571	3	309 220	101 689
40-44 years	0	1 175	3	344 606	101 689
45-49 years	0	1 157	3	372 068	101 689
50-54 years	0	1 047	3	370 513	101 689
55-59 years	0	1 067	3	380 348	101 689
60-64 years	0	1 248	3	398 537	101 689
65-69 years	0	828	2	280 324	101 689
70-74 years	0	542	2	222 524	101 689
75-79 years	0	470	1	178 923	101 689
80-84 years	0	360	1	141 092	101 689
85 years or over	0	441	1	112 901	101 689

2. Educational structure 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Educational structure 31 Dec. 2009 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Aged 18 or over, total, unprotected	1	18 825	41	4 215 808	101 817
Aged 18 or over, total, number of protected grid squares	1				70 510
Aged 18 or over, total	10	18 825	126	3 950 800	31 307
Basic level studies	0	3 910	37	1 179 242	31 307
With education, total	0	14 915	88	2 771 558	31 307
Matriculation examination	0	4 006	10	314 997	31 307
Vocational diploma	0	4 973	55	1 741 218	31 307
Lower level academic degree	0	2 670	11	361 580	31 307
Higher level academic degree	0	3 493	11	353 763	31 307

3. Consumer structure 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Consumer structure 31 Dec. 2009 1kmx1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
With income, total, unprotected	1	18 232	41	4 135 183	101 612
With income, total, number of protected grid squares					70 721
With income, total	10	18 232	125	3 871 183	30 891
Average income of inhabitants	4 934	516 638			30 891
Median income of inhabitants	3 659	73 722			30 891
Lowest income category	0	3 682	25	759 700	30 891
Middle income category	0	10 229	75	2 318 665	30 891
Highest income category	0	4 536	26	792 818	30 891
Average purchasing power	4 486	377 569	19 580	604 833 828	30 891
Accumulated purchasing power	65 172	383 156 678	2 585 485	79 868 231 513	30 891

4. Size and stage in life of households 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Size and stage in life of households 31 Dec. 2010 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Households, total, unprotected	1	13 696	24	2 537 100	101 662
Average size of households, unprotected	1	19			101 662
Households, total, number of protected grid squares					84 028
Households, total	10	13 696	130	2 302 997	17 634
Young single persons' households	0	3 931	13	245 427	17 634
Young couples without children	0	1 314	6	114 241	17 634
Households with children	0	1 090	30	529 751	17 634
Househ. with small children	0	315	8	145 388	17 634
Househ. with children under school age	0	572	14	259 678	17 634
Househ. with school-aged children	0	465	12	224 054	17 634
Households with teenagers	0	417	11	211 399	17 634
Adult households	0	10 863	66	1 180 973	17 634
Pensioner households	0	2 128	33	599 442	17 634

5. Consumer structure of households 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Consumer structure of households 31 Dec. 2009 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Households with income, total, unprotected	1	13 502	24	2 497 167	101 598
Accumulated purchasing power, unprotected				84 177 231 827	101 598
Households with income, number of protected grid squares					84 103
Households with income, total	10	13 502	129	2 262 810	17 495
Average income of households	10 060	826 621			17 495
Median income of households	8 089	170 708			17 495
Lowest income category	0	3 082	26	459 562	17 495
Middle income category	0	8 729	76	1 346 524	17 495
Highest income category	0	2 280	26	456 724	17 495
Average purchasing power	8 753	604 110	37 370	653 796 207	17 495
Accumulated purchasing power	106 194	381 694 543	4 354 272	76 177 998 374	17 495

6. Buildings and housing 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Buildings and housing 31 Dec. 2010 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Free-time residencies, total, unprotected	1	255	4	488 886	110 239
Buildings, total, unprotected	1	749	12	1 445 908	118 522
Other buildings, number of protected grid squares					31 323
Other buildings	1	279	5	208 584	41 278
Residential buildings, number of protected grid squares					73 701
Residential buildings	1	712	14	1 203 185	80 885
Dwellings	2	15 010	34	2 757 995	79 699
Average floor area	0	980	101		79 699
Occupancy rate	0	630	46		79 699
Dwellings in small houses	0	1 405	19	1 523 300	79 699
Dwellings in blocks of flats	0	15 010	15	1 234 695	79 699
Owner-occupied dwellings	0	5 788	70	1 454 601	20 504
Rental dwellings	0	7 552	39	815 477	20 504

7. Workplace structure 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Workplace structure 31 Dec. 2008 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Workplaces, total, unprotected	1	27 225	45	2 197 607	47 884
Primary production, unprotected	0	176	1	67 340	47 884
Processing, unprotected	0	5 612	11	552 790	47 884
Services, unprotected	0	26 288	32	1 577 413	47 884
Workplaces, total, number of protected grid squares					37 900
Workplaces, total	10	27 225	210	2 100 872	9 984
Primary production, unprotected	0	176	2	23 038	9 984
Processing, unprotected	0	5 612	53	531 216	9 984
Services, unprotected	0	26 288	154	1 546 565	9 984
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	176	2	23 038	9 984
B Mining and quarrying	0	220	0	3 786	9 984
C Manufacturing	0	5 592	37	371 019	9 984
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1 055	1	12 235	9 984
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	292	0	9 385	9 984
F Construction	0	1 490	13	134 791	9 984
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	4 741	27	272 422	9 984
H Transportation and storage	0	4 749	13	134 488	9 984
I Accommodation and food service activities	0	2 262	7	73 252	9 984
J Information and communication	0	4 014	8	85 633	9 984
K Financial and insurance activities	0	4 108	4	46 083	9 984
L Real estate activities	0	437	1	19 132	9 984
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	4 816	12	120 134	9 984
N Administrative and support service activities	0	1 803	7	77 086	9 984
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	4 087	11	116 966	9 984
P Education	0	3 289	15	155 193	9 984
Q Human health and social work activities	0	6 503	34	347 835	9 984
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	1 196	3	35 808	9 984
S Other service activities	0	2 181	6	62 230	9 984
T Activities of households as employers; etc.	0	13	0	92	9 984
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	207	0	211	9 984
X Industry unknown	0	7	0	53	9 984

8. Main type of activity 1 km x 1 km

Grid Database 2011 Main type of activity 31 Dec. 2009 1km x 1km	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Total	Number of grid squares
Inhabitants, total, unprotected	1	19 782	52	5 295 057	101 820
Labour force, unprotected	1	13 464	29	2 573 895	86 788
Labour force, number of protected grid squares					66 241
Employed	0	12 235	58	2 088 353	35 579
Unemployed	0	1 229	7	267 668	35 579
Outside the labour force, unprotected	1	6 318	29	2 721 162	92 536
Outside the labour force, number of protected grid squares					69 223
Children aged 0-14 years	0	1 676	25	817 979	32 597
Students	0	1 331	11	390 179	32 597
Pensioners	0	3 280	34	1 115 709	32 597
Others	0	859	4	146 078	32 597