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2011

# POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES IN ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA

2015





Statistical Office of ESTONIA



Central Statistical Bureau  
Republic of Latvia

Central Statistical Bureau of LATVIA



Statistics LITHUANIA

# **2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES IN ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA**

**2015**

This publication has been prepared in co-operation by the Statistical Office of Estonia, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia and Statistics Lithuania.

It includes the most essential data of the latest Population and Housing Censuses carried out within the 2011 round of population and housing censuses according to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses and Recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Part of data contains comparisons with the 2000 (Estonia and Latvia) or 2001 (Lithuania) Population and Housing Censuses data.

Tables, charts and maps show common reality of this region – three independent States on the coast of the Baltic Sea joined to the European Union in 2004.

This publication is orientated towards a wide range of readers.

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## PREFACE

In this publication the results of the conducted Population and Housing Censuses 2011 in the Baltic States are presented. The publication provides comprehensive statistical information on the population and its composition by demographic, ethno-cultural and socioeconomic characteristics, on households and families, housing conditions and dwellings.

Following the international practice and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Recommendations, population censuses are carried out every ten years – at the beginning of each decade. Following the requirements established by the European Union (EU) legislation, for the first time population censuses were conducted in all EU Member States in 2011, which enabled the comparison of their results. Despite the fact that the users of census information could find the comparable exclusive census data in the Internet sites of the National Statistical Institutes, *Census Hub* is a new, easy and flexible way to access census data from all EU countries. For the society at large it is useful to find the comparable census 2011 statistics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the changes of main indicators from the previous censuses (Estonia and Latvia – 2000, Lithuania – 2001).

Only a very small part of the very rich and comprehensive information, collected during the latest two censuses was possible to be put into this publication. The publication provides the most essential comparable statistics for the Baltic States.

This publication is addressed to a wide range of readers who are interested in population and housing census data. The publication could be used as training material to identify and discuss basic demographic issues in the Baltic States in order to promote actions and monitor the need for changes.

Readers who wish to make a deeper study of a particular subject area are kindly invited to refer to the Internet websites of the National Statistical Institutes of three Baltic countries.

ANDRES OOPKAUP  
*Director General of  
Statistics Estonia*

AIJA ŽĪGURE  
*President of Central  
Statistical Bureau of Latvia*

VILIJÀ LAPĒNIENĒ  
*Director General of  
Statistics Lithuania*

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## Production team

### Statistical Office of Estonia

Tatari 51,  
10134 Tallinn, Estonia  
www.stat.ee

Diana BELTADZE  
Ene-Margit TIIT  
Anu TÖNURIST  
Riina LEINBOCK  
Anu OTS

### Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Lāčplēša St. 1  
Riga, LV-1301, Latvia  
www.csb.gov.lv

Pēteris VEGIS  
Uldis UŠACKIS  
Zane GRĪNTĀLE  
Ilze NAUMOVA  
Sigita MELDERE  
Līga DUKAĻSKA  
Maija GRAUDIŅA  
Salvis STAGIS  
Dāvis KĻAVIŅŠ

### Statistics Lithuania

Gedimino Ave. 29  
LT-01500, Vilnius, Lithuania  
www.stat.gov.lt

Dalia AMBROZAITIENĖ  
Vanda VAITEKŪNIENĖ  
Rasa BALANDIENĖ  
Asta VILDŽIŪNIENĖ  
Natalja NIKIFOROVA

## Explanation of symbols

- Magnitude zero.
- 0.0 Magnitude less than half of the unit employed.
- ... Data not collected during the census.



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## 2011 Population and Housing Census in Estonia

The Population and Housing Census of 2011 (PHC 2011) started in Estonia on 31 December 2011. The reference day of the census was the very last day of the year 2011. This census differed from all ten censuses carried out in Estonia before then: it was the first time when self-enumeration, the Internet and administrative registers were used to gather data and complete the census forms. Also, the number of questions was larger than ever before. Besides the questions required for getting mandatory variables specified by Eurostat, several questions were asked to get information which is interesting for the Estonian society. Among these questions were ethnic nationality and mother tongue (asked in all censuses), but also the second place of residence (assuming the increasing mobility of people). Some new questions – such as the command of local Estonian dialects and the place of birth of the respondents' grandparents – were very specific to Estonia. To get an estimate of out-migration, several questions about close relatives who had emigrated from Estonia in the last twelve years were asked from households.

Unlike all earlier censuses, this time the census period in Estonia was rather long: the first month (31 December 2011 – 1 February 2012) was the period of the e-census, when respondents had the option of filling in the census questionnaires using the Internet. After the end of the e-census, there was a pause of 18 days for rearranging the working lists of non-enumerated respondents, this was followed by a period of field work (until 31 March 2012).

The most characteristic feature of this census was its very high level of IT involved. Almost all principal steps of the census were carried out automatically with help of a special system created for it: creating questionnaires for the web and interviewers, on-line checking the cogency of answers, designing census areas and creating lists of respondents, monitoring the success of the e-census and the work of the enumerators on the field, ensuring the security of data. As a result, the census was carried out almost paper-free.

Just like in the entire world, during this census much more attention was paid to the problems of data protection than before. The security level of the e-census was high: the laptops of the enumerators were equipped with special security systems protecting the data against data losses or theft. Data protection was also considered during the data-processing phase by assigning each team member a role and by determining their rights. So, in general, nobody was able to see both the respondent's identifier and his/her answers to the census questions.

PHC 2011 was met rather positively by the Estonian society and media. One of the reasons for that was probably the openness of the census team, multiple contacts with different interest groups before the census and serious efforts to promote the census. The content of the questionnaires was discussed openly. During the online enumeration, the census website displayed the current number and percentage of people enumerated. The success of online enumeration is seemingly related to Estonians' rather reserved character: most of the people

preferred using the Internet to having an enumerator visit them at home. Another factor (which surprised the census team) was that Estonians showed their competitive spirit in trying to outperform other countries with the share of persons having participated in the e-enumeration; calls for this spread mainly in social media.

Regular contacts with media and interest groups continued also after the census when the census data were published in the open, web-based database of Statistics Estonia.

The quality of this census can be characterised by the following numbers; the coverage was 97.8%, the share of people that were enumerated online was approximately 66%. For most variables, item coverage exceeded 99%. Statistical imputation was not used, but in some variables blanks were filled using registers (in about 0.5% of the cases). In general, the results of the e-census were somewhat better than the results of interviews (fewer blanks, fewer mistakes in addresses, fewer misspellings).

In all census results published, the exact census numbers are given, the data are not corrected by under-coverage, but recalculations including the under-coverage of the census are used for population statistics.

The census data were prepared for publishing in Eurostat's Census Hub, using rounding to base 3 as a tool for statistical disclosure control.

\* \* \*

Since the last census (PHC 2000), the population of Estonia has decreased by about 75,000 persons, which accounts for 5.5% of the population. Negative natural increase formed 42% of this decrease and negative net migration – 58%. The data about migration are not exact, as migration is not totally registered. Estimated emigration was approximately twice as big as immigration and almost half of the immigrants were people returning to Estonia.

When speaking about changes in the population, it is important to follow not only the size but also the balance of different population groups. Just like in Europe, the population of Estonia is ageing. The share of people aged over 65 has increased up to 18% while the group of children aged 0-14 has decreased and accounts for only 15% of the population according to census data. The sizes of these groups were reversed in PHC 2000, while the group of working-age persons (aged 15-64) remained 67% of the population. Traditionally, the share of males and females in the population is not balanced in Estonia (similarly to other Baltic countries): there are 116 women per 100 men in Estonia according to census data. The situation is quite similar to PHC 2000 when the number of women per 100 men was 117. The difference is remarkable in older age groups, but until the age of 40 the ratio between the number of males and females is in favour of males in each age group.

Internal migration has also been remarkable in the twelve-year period between the two censuses. The common trend has been to move towards the capital. The population of Harju county, which surrounds the capital, has increased by 27 000 persons (5%) and, together with Tallinn, the county accounted for 43% of the whole population of the country in 2011 (compared with 38% in 2000). Most of the counties have lost about 15% of their population, with the loss being greater in peripheries. The urbanisation process is rather complex, combined with urban sprawl: in general, the population of cities has not increased, but the population of villages

in the close vicinity of cities has increased rapidly. As a result, in 2011, the urban population amounted to 68% and rural population to 32% of the total population; in 2000, the corresponding numbers were 69% and 31%.

By citizenship, the population of Estonia was more homogeneous in 2011 than in 2000: 85% of the population were Estonian citizens (80% in 2000), 7% were Russian citizens (6% in 2000) and 7% had undetermined citizenship (12% in 2000). Similar trends characterise ethnicity and mother tongue. From the population of Estonia, in 2011, 70% were ethnic Estonians and 25% Russians.

In 2000, the corresponding numbers were 69% and 26%. 69% of the population declared Estonian as their mother tongue; twelve years prior it was 67%. The share of people having Russian as their mother tongue continued to be 30%.

In Estonia, people's religious affiliation was also asked about. It turned out that 29% of the population of Estonia aged 15 and older (19% of ethnic Estonians and 51% of ethnic Russians) felt an affiliation to some religion: Estonians are mainly Lutherans, Russians – Orthodox. The share of Muslims in Estonia is about 0.1%.

By 2011, the share of people born in Estonia had increased from 81% to 85%, and consequently the share of persons born in Russia had decreased from 14% to 10%. This fact indicates that there was large-scale immigration from Russia in the second half of the 20th century which has not continued nowadays.

Estonians' level of education is now higher than before: in 2011, 30% of the population aged 10 and older had higher education and additionally 40% had upper secondary education. Twelve years before, the corresponding numbers were 24% and 38%. But the difference between women and men is growing: in 2011, 35% of women and 24% of men had higher education. Men, by contrast, are more successful in acquiring professional education.

Among the whole population, 49% were economically active (3% more than in 2000), among them 43% were employed and 5% unemployed (in 2000, the corresponding shares were 40% and 6%). Among inactive persons, 22% were retired.

The number of households in Estonia had increased by almost 600 000 (599 832 in 2011 compared with 582 089 in 2000), but the size of households had decreased remarkably and was 2.13 persons in 2011 (2.33 persons in 2000). There were several reasons for this: the number of children had dropped, but the growing share of students and increased life expectancy (for males and females, respectively, 66 and 76 in 2000, 71 and 81 in 2011) caused the increasing number of one-person households.

In 2011, 40% of all households had one member, 29% two members, 16% three members, 11% four members and 5% at least five members. The share of households with children aged less than 18 was 25% (34% in 2000).

Living conditions of the Estonian population had improved markedly in the twelve years between censuses. The number of conventional dwellings was almost 650 000, which makes 1.08 dwellings per household. The number of dwellings had increased 5% in 12 years. The average area per inhabitant in a conventional dwelling was 30.5 m<sup>2</sup> and there were 1.24 rooms per inhabitant in 2011. 96% of the population lives in dwellings with piped water supply (88% in 2000), 94% had washing facilities and 90% a flush toilet in the dwelling (77% in

2000). In 2011, a total of 65% of the population of Estonia lived in apartment buildings (69% in 2000). 14% of all dwellings were either uninhabited or used only seasonally, the share in 2000 was 11%.

The last figures illustrated the general tendency that was revealed by the results of PHC 2011: the quality of life has improved for the population of Estonia. Still, the population number continued to decline, but this process is decelerating.



cartographic information necessary to develop the Census areas was provided by the Latvian Geospatial Information Agency (LGIA).

Local governments helped to specify the lists of addresses to be included in the interviewer task lists, number and location of collective dwellings, as well as assisted in other issues related with the Census organisation.

To ensure that also residents not having Internet access may fill in the questionnaires on the Internet and use state library free Internet networks, the CSB cooperated with the state agency “Information Systems for Culture” and libraries.

Commission of the Population and Housing Census engaging the representatives from the Ministries of Economics, Finance, Transport, Environmental Protection and Regional Development, State Revenue Service, State Land Service, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, University of Latvia, Latvian Academy of Sciences, LGIA, several local governments, as well as CSB authorised representatives contributed significantly towards the solution of various problems related with the development and progress of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

In order to increase the awareness about the Population and Housing Census 2011, its progress and novelties, as well as to ensure effective communication with population, before the start of the Population and housing Census as well as during its progress a major advertising campaign was run. Advertising campaign of the Population and Housing Census was integrated and covered advertisements in television, radio, on the Internet and in press, as well as outdoor advertisement and activities of the public relations. Main emphasis was put on the advertisements in television and radio.

Already before the start of the 2011 Population and Housing Census the CSB ensured the preconditions for the effective communication with the society. It was possible to receive answers on various questions on the Census, by calling to the informative CSB telephone 80000777 free of charge and sending e-mails to the special webpage. Population and Housing Census highlights were published also on the CSB webpage.

First stage of the 2011 Population and Housing Census took part from March 1 till March 12, 2011, and then residents for the first time had opportunity to fill in the questionnaires on the Internet, authorising with the identity code and passport number, Internet bank ID of five banks and e-signature. To ensure the safety of personal data, starting from the March 3, 2011 it was not possible to sign in using the first of the mentioned ways.

Within this stage of the Population and Housing Census data were acquired on 32% of the total population and on 17% of the total dwelling number.

The second stage of the Census took place from March 17 till May 31, and then GfK interviewers visited residents at their homes. The acquired data were sent to the CSB on regular basis, using the library information system or other possibilities of the wireless Internet.

Within the second stage of the Population and Housing Census information was obtained on 83% of the persons and 97% of dwellings included in the interviewer lists. The quality control of the acquired data was

made in all 1960 census areas, and during the whole Census period 3% of the questionnaires filled in by the interviewers and more than 26 thousand addresses were verified.

Generally the visits and interviews at the resident homes were evaluated positively. The number of persons refusing to answer questions of the Population and Housing Census was very small.

Considering the high interest of the population and its willingness to fill in the questionnaires on the Internet, as well as approval of the Population and Housing Census commission, the CSB from June 1 till June 10, 2011 additionally organised the 3rd stage of the Population and Housing Census, in which residents not taking part in the 1st and 2nd stage of the Census, had an opportunity to fill in the Census questionnaires on the Internet or to visit some of the 37 regional centres, and fill in the questionnaire.

Nevertheless, due to various reasons, e.g., non-response, unmet respondents or interviewer mistakes etc., during the 3 stages of the Population and Housing Census it was not possible to obtain information on all persons registered in the Population Register. Using administrative data and methodology worked out by the CSB of Latvia and adopted by the Population and Housing Census Commission people not counted during 3 stages of the Census were divided into resident population of Latvia (188 thsd) and non-residents of Latvia (160 thsd).

Population and Housing Census is a survey significant for each country, and it requires also corresponding amount of financial investments. Initial calculations indicated that Population and Housing census would require LVL 10.7 million (15.2 million EUR). Considering the difficult financial situation in the country, the expenditure was revised and reduced, in the same time deciding that Population and Housing Census may be carried out covering only the most significant issues in the Census programme. The corrected total budget of the Population and Housing Census from 2007 till 2011 comprised LVL 6.8 million. The actual expenditure equalled LVL 5.4 million (7.68 million EUR). It was planned to spend LVL 2.9 (4.1 EUR) per person for the 2011 Population and Housing Census in Latvia. The final data of the actual expenditure shows that costs per resident were lower than planned – LVL 2.6 (3.7 EUR).

Detailed 2011 Population and Housing Census information and a set of pre-defined tables is available on the website of the CSB of Latvia. Publication of 2011 Census results on 1 sq. km grid maps is started. Comprehensive 2011 Census data collection is planned to be published at the end of 2015.

\* \* \*

2011 Population and Housing Census showed that on 1 March 2011 in Latvia resided 2 070 371 persons. Results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census showed that 946.1 thousand persons of the Latvia population were males and 1 124.3 thousand were females. The share of men in the total number of population has reduced from 46.1% in 2000 to 45.7% in 2011, but the share of women has slightly increased – from 53.9% to 54.3%. In Latvia the number of women exceeds the number of men by 178 thousand, but during the Population and Housing Census 2000 this difference comprised 187 thousand.

During the time period between the two Censuses the total number of population in the country has reduced by 307 thousand or 12.9%, of which the decrease among the population aged 0-14 years comprised 136



thousand or 31.6% of the total number of persons at this age, but within the group of persons of working age (15-61) the number constituted 185 thousand or 12.2%. Meanwhile the number of persons at retirement age has grown by 14 thousand or 3.2%.

Information of the 2011 Population and Housing Census regarding the ethnic composition of the population has been obtained basing on the resident opinion. During the time period since the previous Population and Housing Census the absolute number of persons of all largest ethnic groups has diminished. But the share of Latvians – main ethnicity – in the total number of population in the country as a whole has increased from 57.7% in 2000 to 62.1% currently. The share of ethnic Russians has reduced from 29.6% in 2000 to 26.9% in 2011, share of ethnic Belarusians – from 4.1% to 3.3%, of ethnic Ukrainians – from 2.7% to 2.2%, of ethnic Poles – from 2.5% to 2.2%, and of ethnic Lithuanians – from 1.4% to 1.2%. Data of the 2011 Population and Housing Census showed that persons of more than 170 various ethnicities were resided in Latvia.

Results of the Population and Housing Census showed that along with the reduction in the total number of Latvia population also the number of Latvia's citizens, non-citizens and citizens of other countries was decreasing. Nevertheless the relative indicators showed that the proportion of Latvia's citizens in the total number of the country population during the time period since the previous Population and Housing Census has risen from 74.5% to 83.5%.

As the number of the EU Member States is growing, the number of citizens of the EU countries since the previous Population and Housing Census has increased noticeably. Also the number of citizens of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus has risen. The number of citizens of other countries currently is noticeably smaller than during the previous Population and Housing Census.

Within the framework of the 2011 Population and Housing Census the information on the labour status of population aged 15 and over was obtained. Results of the Population and Housing Census showed that 57.7% of the persons at mentioned age were active, and the share of employed persons in this number comprised 46.9%. The compiled data indicated that inactive population accounted for 42.3%. Of which 26.8% were currently economically inactive pensioners, 8.1% were currently economically inactive pupils and students and 7.4% – persons having other labour status. 52.6% of the employed persons were women and 47.4% – men. Nevertheless the economic activity rate is higher among men (63.3%), if compared to 53.2% among women.

In comparison with the 2000 Population and Housing Census information, the share of persons having higher education (including doctorate) in the total population aged 15 and over has increased from 13.9% to 23.1%, the share of persons having vocational secondary education – from 20.2% to 30.2%, meanwhile the share of persons having general secondary education has decreased from 31.0% to 23.8%, the share of persons having basic education also decreased – from 26.5% to 18.7%, and the share of persons having primary or lower education – from 8.4% to 4.2%. Whereas the breakdown of the data on population educational attainment by gender indicates that 64.4% of the persons having higher education (including doctorate) were women and 35.6% – men. Gender differences in data on other education levels are not so explicit.

Data of the 2011 Population and Housing Census showed that in Latvia there were 859.8 thousand private households occupying 809.2 thousand dwellings. Number of one-person households was growing. 2011

Population and Housing Census results indicated that average number of members in private household comprised 2.38; and, in comparison with the data of 2000 Census, the indicator has dropped slightly, since in 2000 it constituted 2.66. The largest private households were recorded in Pierīga region – on average 2.59 members.

Data of the 2011 Population and Housing Census showed that in Latvia there were 588 thousand families. As population number during the time period between the two Censuses (of 2000 and 2011) has dropped by 307 thousand, the number of families, in comparison with 2000 when in Latvia there were 624 thousand families, has reduced by 36 thousand. As compared to the data of the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the share of families living in consensual union has grown, while the share of married couples has reduced. In 2000, the share of couples living in consensual union (with or without children) accounted for 6% of the total family number, while in 2011 the indicator constituted 13%. In 2011, the share of married couples comprised 54% of all families, as compared to 62% in 2000. The share of lone mother families has remained the same as in 2000 – 29%; while the share of lone father families has increased slightly: in 2000 it constituted 3% of the total family number, whereas in 2011 – 4%.

Programme of the 2011 Population and Housing Census covered 10 questions on population housing; as a result, information was acquired on the dwelling occupancy status, housing arrangements, year when the building was completed, type of the building, heating type, facilities available in the dwelling, floor space and type of housing ownership. In the 2011 Census, all dwellings were surveyed, as opposed to the 2000 Census, in which only occupied dwellings were counted.

Within the framework of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, 1 025.2 thousand dwellings in Latvia were counted; 79% of the total number were occupied, while 21% – unoccupied (dwellings that had no permanent residents at the Census moment). 327.4 thousand dwellings were counted in Riga; 83% of them were occupied, while 17% – unoccupied. Whereas other regions indicated following numbers: Pierīga – 181.6 thousand dwellings (74% occupied and 26% – unoccupied), Vidzeme region – 99.4 thousand (79% and 21%), Kurzeme region – 136.5 thousand (78.7% and 21.3%), Zemgale region – 118.3 thousand (80% and 20%), and Latgale region – 162.0 thousand (77% and 23%), respectively.

Data were acquired also on the type of conventional buildings. During the last 10 years, construction of individual houses (including semi-detached and row houses as well as two-dwelling buildings) has increased and comprised 45% of the total number of buildings completed. Results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census indicated that the share of such housings in Latvia comprised 29%, while share of dwellings located in apartment houses constituted 69%.



## 2011 Population and Housing Census in Lithuania

The Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as “Census”) took place in March – May 2011.

The Census started on 1 March 2011. It was conducted in two stages: on 1-16 March 2011 (e-Census) and on 5 April-9 May 2011 (a population survey – interview).

During e-Census residents were afforded an opportunity to enumerate themselves electronically, i.e. fill in the Census questionnaire on the Internet, having connected to the population Census system of Statistics Lithuania. In the Census project, such administrative data sources were used: the Address Register, Population Register, Real Property Register, Pupils’ and Students’ registers, Statistical Business Register, State Social Insurance Fund Board database, National Health Insurance Fund and Labour Exchange administrative data. Information from the main State registers was used at the preparation stage of the Census (preparation of a pre-census database and pre-filling of e-questionnaires).

1 million 35 thousand persons, or 34 per cent of the population of Lithuania, participated in the e-Census.

Those who had not participated in the e-Census were visited by interviewers, who were filling in Census questionnaires about individuals, households and dwellings. 2 million 8 thousand residents were enumerated by enumerators or filled in Census questionnaires in the Census divisions themselves.

In the 2011 Census, geographic information systems (GIS) technologies were used for the creation of the enumeration areas. Using GIS, population and graphic address registers were joined together.

To carry out the Census, 6 013 Census workers were hired (4.9 thousand enumerators, 972 supervisors, 160 Census division heads). Before hiring, candidates were trained and their knowledge was tested.

The Census questionnaire was prepared by following EU Regulation, the recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE) and the Statistical Office of European Union (Eurostat) on the Censuses, national user needs, and comparability with the 2001 Census data. A draft Census questionnaire was discussed and analysed by specialists of Statistics Lithuania, public authorities and scientific institutions, in cooperation with demographers, sociologists and other experts.

Data processing took place at Statistics Lithuania for 9 months (from 1 July 2011 to 30 March 2012). The data processing process may be broken down into these stages: data scanning; recognition of scanned symbols; data identification, editing, coding, removal of doubles, logical checking; imputation of missing values.

Census information is placed on the Official Statistics Portal (OSP). The OSP has interactive GIS applications for statistical data visualisation: interactive atlas, containing 2001 and 2011 Census data by administrative territory (county and municipality) and detailed statistics application.

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According to the data of the Census, on 1 March 2011, Lithuania was inhabited by 3 million 43 thousand permanent residents (according to the Census 2001 data, 3 million 484 thousand). In 2011, compared to 2001, the population decreased by 12.6 per cent (440.6 thousand). The decrease was mainly conditioned by negative international migration (76.9 per cent of the overall decrease); over the decade, the country was left by 402.9 thousand persons, while the number of those who came to the country totalled 64.2 thousand and a natural decrease (23.1 per cent of the overall decrease), due to which the population decreased by 101.9 thousand (over the decade, 324.1 thousand persons were born and 426 thousand died in the country).

In 2011, Lithuania was inhabited by 1 402.6 thousand men and 1,640.8 thousand women. Men made up 46.1, women – 53.9 per cent of the total population. In 2011, there were 1 170 women per 1 000 men (in 2001, 1 139).

The distribution of the population by the main age group was as follows: children under 14 made up 14.9, population aged 15-64 – 67.2, population aged 65 and older – 17.9 per cent of the total population (in 2001, 19.5, 66.4 and 14.1 per cent respectively).

2 million 864 thousand (94.1 per cent) residents of Lithuania were born in Lithuania. 179.6 thousand, or 5.9 per cent of the population, were born abroad.

During the Census, citizens of 108 countries were enumerated. Most (99.8 per cent) of the residents of Lithuania indicated that they had one citizenship, of them 99.3 per cent – of the Republic of Lithuania. 4.1 thousand residents of Lithuania had more than one citizenship. 2.4 thousand residents were stateless.

In 2011, Lithuania was inhabited by people of 154 ethnicities (in 2001, 115). Lithuanians made up 84.2 per cent, Poles – 6.6, Russians – 5.8, Belarusians – 1.2, Ukrainians – 0.5, people of other ethnicities – 0.6 per cent.

In 2011, the residents of Lithuania attributed themselves to 59 religious communities (in 2001, 28). Roman Catholics accounted for 77.2 per cent of Lithuania's population.

In 2011, there were 226 persons having higher education per 1 000 population aged 15 and older (in 2001, 139).

There were 454 employed persons per 1 000 population aged 15 and older. 73.4 per cent of the employed persons lived in urban, 26.6 per cent – in rural areas. Men accounted for 47.5 per cent, women – 52.5 per cent of the employed persons.

In 2011, there were 1 million 267 thousand households in Lithuania (in 2001, 1 million 357 thousand). Over the decade, the number of households decreased by 6.6 per cent. The average size of a household decreased from 2.55 persons in 2001 to 2.38 persons in 2011.

In 2011, there were 1 million 389 thousand dwellings in Lithuania (in 2001, 1 million 293 thousand). Over the decade, the number of dwellings grew by 7.4 per cent. The number of dwellings located in one-dwelling or two-dwelling buildings, apartment and non-conventional buildings (hereinafter referred to as “conventional dwellings”) totalled 1 million 374 thousand, or 98.9 per cent of all dwellings (in 2001, 1 million 275 thousand, or 98.6 per cent), in hostels and hotels – 14.6 thousand, or 1.1 per cent (in 2001, 17.4 thousand, or 1.4 per cent).

The number of dwellings located in garden houses which are not adjusted for living all year round, trailers and other structures totalled 257, or 0.02 per cent (in 2001, 554, or 0.04 per cent).

Somewhat more than half (56.9 per cent) of the residents of the country lived in apartments, 38.4 per cent – in one-dwelling buildings.

1 million 169 thousand (85.1 per cent) dwellings were occupied permanently, 46.8 thousand (3.4 per cent) dwellings were used as a second home or seasonally, 151.5 thousand (11 per cent) dwellings were vacant. For 7 thousand (0.5 per cent) dwellings, the occupancy status was not indicated.

## GENERAL INFORMATION, 2011

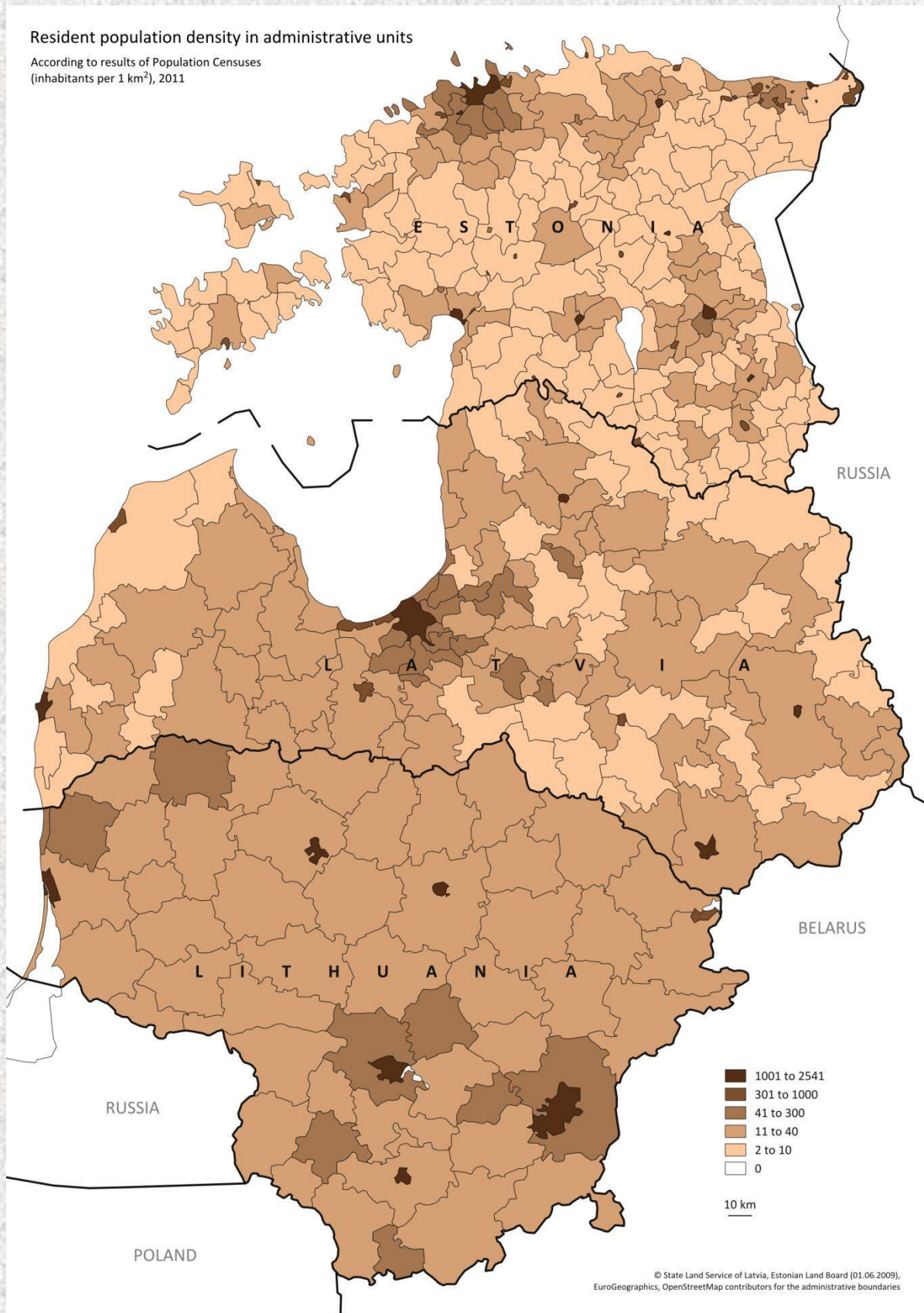
	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania
Total area, sq. km	45 228	64 569	65 300
Density, population per sq. km	29.8	32.1	46.6
Population and Housing Census reference date	31 December 2011	1 March 2011	1 March 2011
Population	1 294 455	2 070 371	3 043 429
Males	600 526	946 102	1 402 604
Females	693 929	1 124 269	1 640 825
Males, %	46.4	45.7	46.1
Females, %	53.6	54.3	53.9
Females per 1 000 males	1 156	1 188	1 170
Urban population	879 157	1 404 251	2 031 211
Rural population	415 298	666 120	1 012 218
Urban population, %	67.9	67.8	66.7
Rural population, %	32.1	32.2	33.3
Capital city	Tallinn	Riga	Vilnius
Population of capital city	393 222	658 640	535 631

## POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2011

Age, years	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
0–4	75.5	5.8	107.4	5.2	148.4	4.9
5–9	65.8	5.1	97.0	4.7	136.9	4.5
10–14	58.6	4.5	89.8	4.3	167.9	5.5
15–19	67.6	5.2	120.4	5.8	213.4	7.0
20–24	94.3	7.3	154.9	7.5	218.0	7.2
25–29	92.9	7.2	148.0	7.1	193.4	6.3
30–34	88.6	6.9	134.5	6.5	186.3	6.1
35–39	89.8	6.9	142.5	6.9	203.8	6.7
40–44	88.2	6.8	141.3	6.8	218.4	7.2
45–49	85.9	6.6	148.0	7.2	231.5	7.6
50–54	91.6	7.1	153.0	7.4	231.8	7.6
55–59	86.4	6.7	132.7	6.4	184.6	6.1
60–64	79.8	6.2	120.4	5.8	163.1	5.4
65–69	57.8	4.5	105.2	5.1	148.6	4.9
70–74	65.5	5.1	109.2	5.3	144.3	4.7
75–79	47.7	3.7	76.7	3.7	118.7	3.9
80–84	35.6	2.8	56.0	2.7	83.1	2.7
85 and over	22.9	1.8	33.4	1.6	51.2	1.7

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

**POPULATION DENSITY BY MUNICIPALITY, 2011**



## POPULATION BY AGE GROUP IN CAPITAL CITIES, 2011

Age, years	Tallinn* (Estonia)		Riga (Latvia)		Vilnius (Lithuania)	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>658.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
0-4	23.4	5.9	34.3	5.2	31.5	5.9
5-9	18.3	4.7	28.2	4.3	22.8	4.3
10-14	14.6	3.7	23.0	3.5	24.4	4.6
15-19	16.2	4.1	29.9	4.5	30.9	5.8
20-24	32.0	8.1	49.4	7.5	45.1	8.4
25-29	36.5	9.3	55.1	8.4	47.3	8.8
30-34	32.7	8.3	48.4	7.3	42.9	8.0
35-39	29.0	7.4	46.5	7.1	39.1	7.3
40-44	25.3	6.4	43.2	6.5	35.9	6.7
45-49	24.2	6.1	45.9	7.0	37.0	6.9
50-54	25.8	6.6	48.7	7.4	38.3	7.2
55-59	25.5	6.5	43.5	6.6	31.3	5.8
60-64	23.6	6.0	40.1	6.1	28.1	5.2
65-69	16.0	4.1	31.0	4.7	22.1	4.1
70-74	19.8	5.0	35.9	5.4	22.9	4.3
75-79	13.3	3.4	24.4	3.7	16.7	3.1
80-84	10.4	2.6	19.5	3.0	12.2	2.3
85 and over	6.6	1.7	11.6	1.8	7.1	1.3

## POPULATION DYNAMICS, 2000/2001 AND 2011

(Thsd)

	2000/2001**	2011	Population change, %
<b>Estonia*</b>			
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 370.1</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Males	631.9	600.5	-5.0
Females	738.2	694.0	-6.0
Urban population***	923.2	879.2	-4.8
Rural population***	446.9	415.3	-7.1
<b>Latvia</b>			
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 377.4</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
Males	1 095.0	946.1	-13.6
Females	1 282.4	1 124.3	-12.3
Urban population	1 618.2	1 404.3	-13.2
Rural population	759.2	666.1	-12.3
<b>Lithuania</b>			
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 484.0</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
Males	1 629.2	1 402.6	-13.9
Females	1 854.8	1 640.8	-11.5
Urban population	2 332.1	2 031.2	-12.9
Rural population	1 151.9	1 012.2	-12.1

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

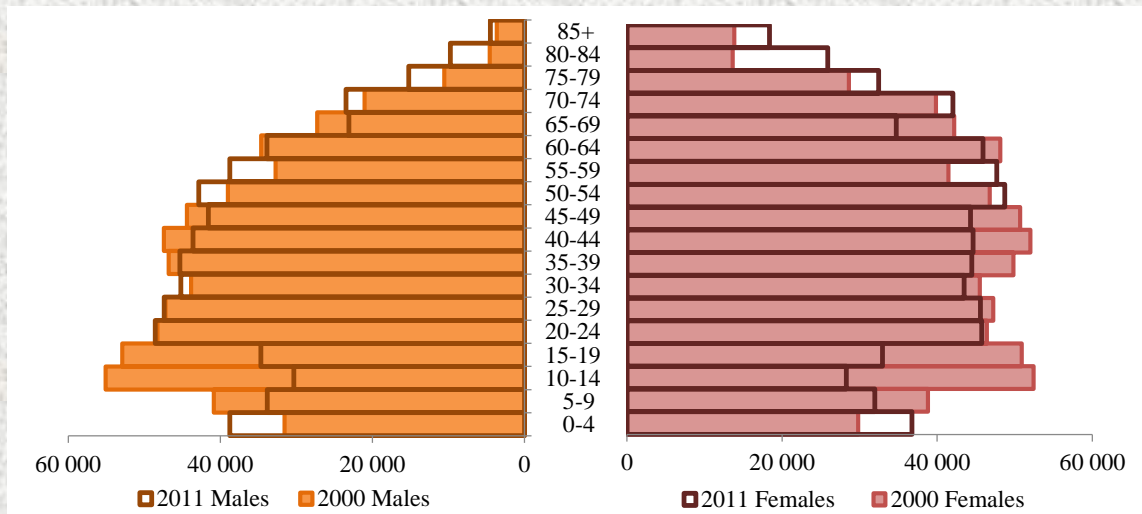
\*\*) In Estonia and Latvia census was held in 2000, in Lithuania – in 2001.

\*\*\*) 2000 and 2011 data are not comparable.

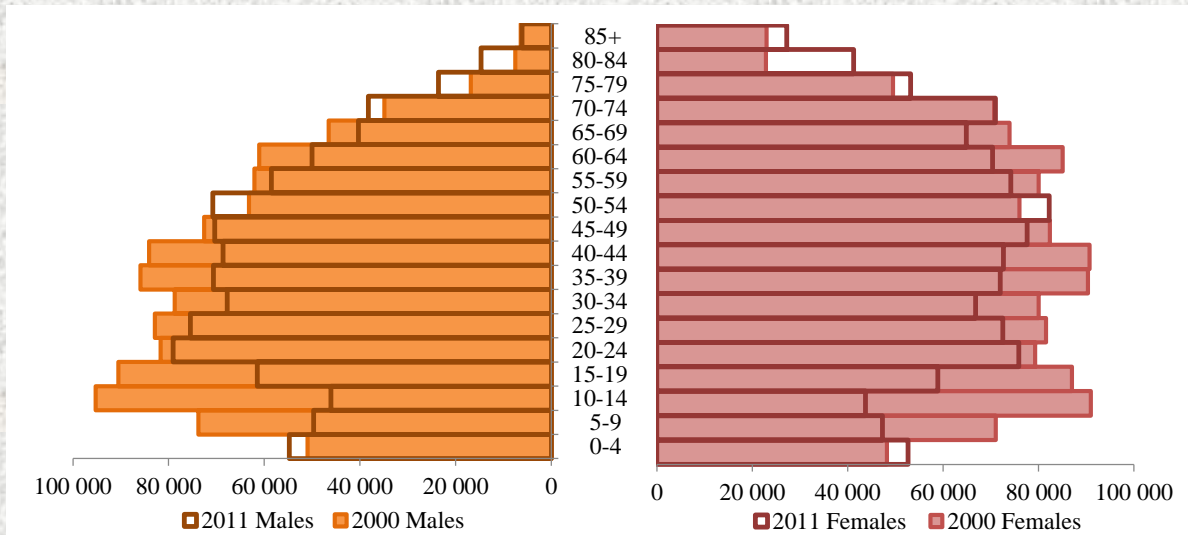


DEMOGRAPHIC PYRAMIDS, 2000/2001 AND 2011

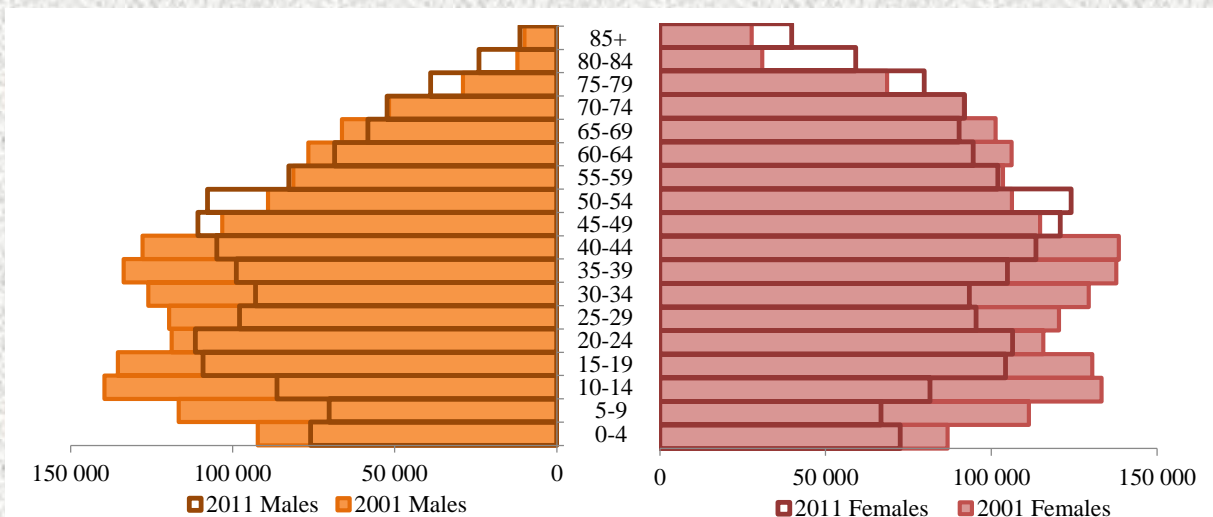
Estonia



Latvia



Lithuania

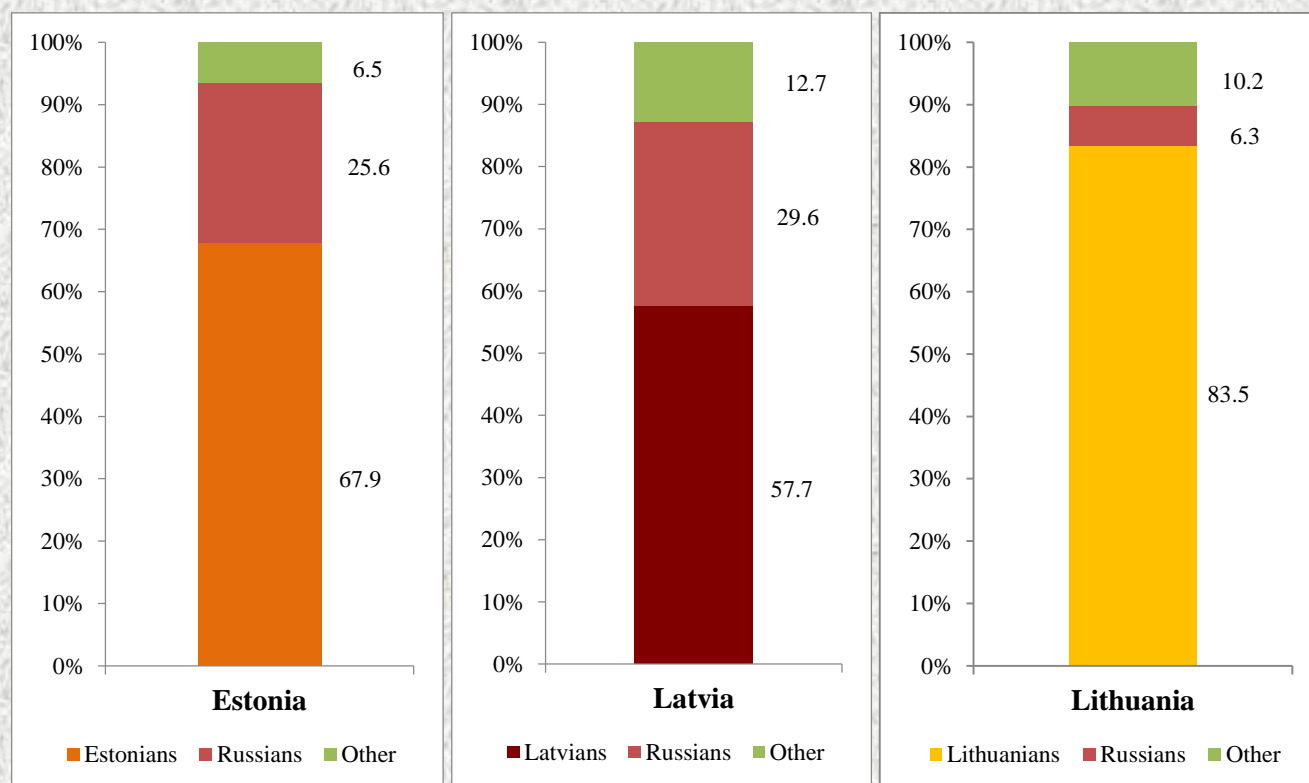


## ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, 2011

Estonia			Latvia			Lithuania		
Ethnicity	Thsd	%	Ethnicity	Thsd	%	Ethnicity	Thsd	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Estonians	902.5	69.7	Latvians	1 285.1	62.1	Lithuanians	2 561.3	84.2
Russians	326.2	25.2	Russians	557.1	26.9	Poles	200.3	6.6
Ukrainians	22.6	1.8	Belarussians	68.2	3.3	Russians	176.9	5.8
Belarussians	12.6	1.0	Ukrainians	45.8	2.2	Belarussians	36.2	1.2
Finns	7.6	0.6	Poles	44.8	2.2	Ukrainians	16.4	0.5
Tatars	2.0	0.2	Lithuanians	24.5	1.2	Jews	3.1	0.1
Jews	2.0	0.2	Roma	6.5	0.3	Tatars	2.8	0.1
Latvians	1.8	0.1	Jews	6.4	0.3	Germans	2.4	0.1
Lithuanians	1.7	0.1	Germans	3.0	0.1	Roma	2.1	0.1
Poles	1.7	0.1	Armenians	2.6	0.1	Latvians	2.0	0.1
Germans	1.5	0.1	Estonians	2.0	0.1	Estonians	0.3	0.0
Other	10.7	0.8	Other	16.2	0.8	Other	6.6	0.1
Not stated	1.6	0.1	Not stated	8.2	0.4	Not stated	33.0	1.1

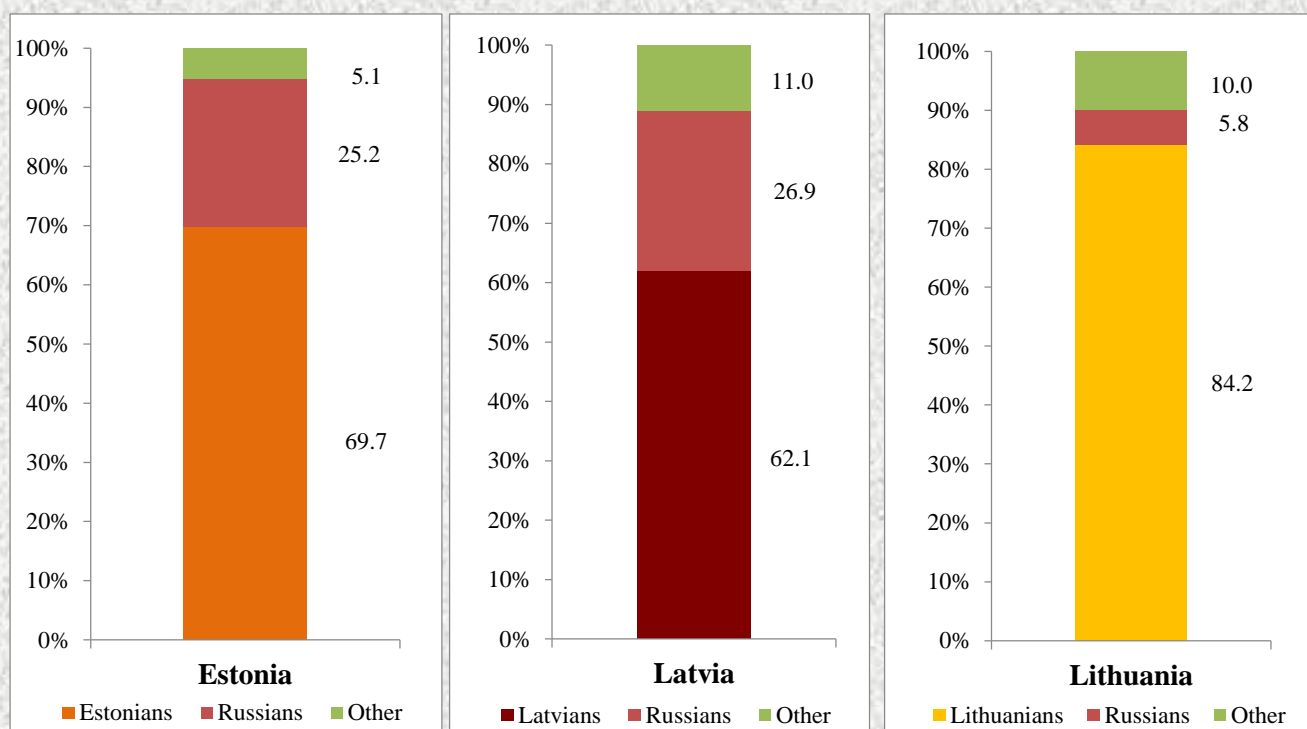
## POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, 2000/2001

(%)



## POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, 2011

(%)



## POPULATION OF MAIN ETHNICITY BY AGE, 2011

(Thsd and %)

Age, years	Estonia		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Estonians	%	Latvians	%	Lithuanians	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>902.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 285.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 561.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
0–4	58.0	6.4	78.3	6.1	129.3	5.0
5–9	49.4	5.5	70.0	5.5	121.2	4.7
10–14	44.6	4.9	64.8	5.1	150.3	5.9
15–19	53.1	5.9	88.9	6.9	187.5	7.3
20–24	70.0	7.7	105.5	8.2	180.7	7.1
25–29	64.3	7.1	95.7	7.4	164.7	6.4
30–34	61.9	6.9	84.8	6.6	157.8	6.2
35–39	62.9	7.0	89.7	7.0	173.6	6.8
40–44	63.6	7.0	86.5	6.7	186.0	7.3
45–49	57.4	6.4	84.6	6.6	192.8	7.5
50–54	56.7	6.3	82.7	6.4	189.3	7.4
55–59	52.1	5.8	67.8	5.3	147.2	5.8
60–64	49.4	5.5	59.4	4.6	128.6	5.0
65–69	42.7	4.7	67.0	5.2	126.5	4.9
70–74	42.4	4.7	61.5	4.8	116.2	4.5
75–79	33.0	3.7	45.7	3.6	98.6	3.8
80–84	24.4	2.7	32.6	2.5	68.5	2.7
85 and over	16.6	1.8	19.6	1.5	42.5	1.7

## POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, 2011

(Per 1 000 population of corresponding age and sex)

## Males

Age, years	Estonia				Latvia				Lithuania			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>93</b>
By age group:												
15-19	986	2	0	0	999	1	0	0	999	1	0	0
20-24	916	31	3	1	947	51	0	2	938	59	0	3
25-29	783	160	22	1	715	262	0	23	633	342	0	25
30-34	604	315	58	1	492	440	1	67	347	583	1	69
35-39	473	406	105	2	356	513	2	129	227	648	3	122
40-44	332	481	173	4	212	590	6	192	138	692	7	163
45-49	209	552	223	9	135	643	11	211	93	723	13	171
50-54	141	612	223	17	98	676	21	205	71	743	22	164
55-59	110	645	211	29	82	691	34	193	63	749	37	151
60-64	88	680	181	48	70	701	54	175	51	768	57	124
65-69	78	700	147	71	68	710	81	141	38	783	87	92
70-74	61	711	110	114	53	707	122	118	35	767	125	73
75-79	50	689	82	174	45	684	186	85	28	734	187	51
80-84	42	624	56	272	36	610	287	67	25	657	284	34
85 and over	37	483	43	425	39	474	434	53	27	523	427	23

## Females

Age, years	Estonia				Latvia				Lithuania			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>124</b>
By age group:												
15-19	979	6	0	0	993	7	0	0	992	8	0	0
20-24	866	78	10	1	869	122	1	8	843	144	1	12
25-29	673	260	44	2	574	382	2	42	449	498	3	50
30-34	508	393	85	4	388	516	6	90	230	651	9	110
35-39	387	451	148	9	264	553	16	167	145	657	22	176
40-44	268	488	218	22	159	581	34	226	97	657	39	207
45-49	174	523	255	44	115	586	58	241	79	650	63	208
50-54	129	535	256	77	95	578	86	241	70	631	97	202
55-59	104	523	251	120	85	534	135	246	60	593	155	192
60-64	87	488	231	192	73	485	198	244	51	543	238	168
65-69	87	432	195	283	71	416	294	219	48	478	341	133
70-74	76	349	172	400	71	345	384	200	51	387	455	107
75-79	82	261	135	517	77	256	511	156	59	282	583	76
80-84	86	161	105	638	93	168	616	123	74	178	694	54
85 and over	101	70	74	736	108	81	728	83	82	78	804	36

## POPULATION BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2000/2001

	Total (thsd)	%	Males (thsd)	%	Females (thsd)	%
<b>Estonia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 370.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>738.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Estonia	1 107.2	80.8	524.0	82.9	583.2	79.0
Russian Federation	190.6	13.9	73.2	11.6	117.4	15.9
Ukraine	25.2	1.8	12.5	2.0	12.7	1.7
Belarus	14.9	1.1	6.3	1.0	8.6	1.2
Latvia	4.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	2.5	0.3
Kazakhstan	3.8	0.3	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.3
Lithuania	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.2
Georgia	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1
Azerbaijan	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1
Finland	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1
Uzbekistan	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Other countries	16.5	1.2	8.6	1.4	7.9	1.0
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 377.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 095.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 282.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Latvia	1 937.9	81.5	912.0	83.3	1 025.9	80.0
Russian Federation	229.0	9.6	89.1	8.1	139.9	10.9
Belarus	76.2	3.2	29.3	2.7	46.9	3.7
Ukraine	51.4	2.2	25.0	2.3	26.4	2.1
Lithuania	27.5	1.2	11.5	1.0	16.0	1.2
Former USSR	16.9	0.7	8.3	0.8	8.6	0.7
Kazakhstan	8.2	0.3	3.8	0.3	4.4	0.3
Estonia	3.9	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.2
Azerbaijan	3.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.1
Uzbekistan	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1
Germany	2.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.1
Other countries	18.1	0.8	10.0	0.9	8.1	0.6
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 484.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 629.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 854.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Lithuania	3 237.4	92.9	1 519.6	93.3	1 717.8	92.6
Russian Federation	95.5	2.7	40.8	2.5	54.7	3.0
Belarus	56.2	1.6	22.3	1.3	33.9	1.8
Ukraine	20.1	0.6	10.0	0.6	10.1	0.6
Latvia	8.4	0.2	3.8	0.2	4.6	0.3
Kazakhstan	6.6	0.2	3.1	0.2	3.5	0.2
Poland	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.1
Germany	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
Uzbekistan	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
Azerbaijan	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
Estonia	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
Other countries	50.4	1.5	25.1	1.5	25.3	1.4

## POPULATION BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2011

	Total (thsd)	%	Males (thsd)	%	Females (thsd)	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>694.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Estonia	1 102.1	85.1	523.8	87.2	578.3	83.3
Russian Federation	134.9	10.4	49.7	8.3	85.2	12.3
Ukraine	21.2	1.6	10.0	1.7	11.2	1.6
Belarus	11.6	0.9	4.5	0.8	7.1	1.0
Latvia	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.3
Kazakhstan	3.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.3
Finland	2.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.1
Lithuania	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2
Azerbaijan	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1
Georgia	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
Germany	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1
Uzbekistan	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Other countries	7.9	0.6	4.6	0.7	3.3	0.5
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>946.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 124.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Latvia	1 768.3	85.4	826.7	87.4	941.6	83.8
Russian Federation	159.0	7.7	58.8	6.2	100.2	8.9
Belarus	55.0	2.7	19.4	2.1	35.6	3.2
Ukraine	38.4	1.8	17.9	1.9	20.5	1.8
Lithuania	19.6	1.0	7.9	0.8	11.7	1.0
Kazakhstan	6.7	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.7	0.3
Estonia	3.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.1
Germany	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.1
Azerbaijan	2.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Uzbekistan	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
Moldova	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1
Georgia	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
Other countries	9.9	0.5	5.6	0.6	4.3	0.4
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 402.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 640.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of birth:						
Lithuania	2 863.8	94.1	1 326.6	94.6	1 537.2	93.7
Russian Federation	80.5	2.7	33.1	2.3	47.4	2.9
Belarus	48.5	1.6	18.3	1.3	30.2	1.9
Ukraine	16.6	0.5	8.1	0.6	8.5	0.5
Latvia	8.2	0.3	3.6	0.3	4.6	0.3
Kazakhstan	6.4	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.5	0.2
Poland	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.1
United Kingdom	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1
Germany	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1
Uzbekistan	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
Azerbaijan	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Estonia	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other countries	9.3	0.3	5.2	0.4	4.1	0.2

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, 2000/2001

	Total (thsd)	%
<b>Estonia*</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 370.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Population with one citizenship	1 190.6	86.9
Estonia	1 095.7	80.0
Russian Federation	86.1	6.3
Latvia	1.4	0.1
Lithuania	1.1	0.1
Other countries	6.3	0.5
Population with more than one citizenship	0.2	0.0
Citizenship undetermined	170.3	12.4
Not stated	9.0	0.7
<b>Latvia</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 377.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Latvia	1 770.2	74.4
Latvian non-citizens	504.0	21.2
Former USSR	75.6	3.2
Russian Federation	19.2	0.8
Ukraine	1.5	0.1
Lithuania	1.5	0.1
Estonia	0.4	0.0
Other countries	5.0	0.2
<b>Lithuania</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 484.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Population with one citizenship	3 469.6	99.6
Lithuania	3 448.9	99.0
Russian Federation	13.4	0.4
Other countries	7.3	0.2
Population with more than one citizenship	0.7	0.0
Stateless	10.5	0.3
Not stated	3.2	0.1

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, 2011

	Total (thsd)	%
<b>Estonia</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Population with one citizenship	1 208.2	93.3
Estonia	1 102.6	85.2
Russian Federation	90.5	7.0
Ukraine	4.8	0.4
Latvia	1.7	0.1
Belarus	1.5	0.1
Finland	1.5	0.1
Lithuania	1.4	0.1
Other countries	4.2	0.3
Population with more than one citizenship	-	-
Citizenship undetermined	86.0	6.7
Not stated	0.3	0.0
<b>Latvia</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Latvia	1 728.2	83.5
Latvian non-citizens	295.1	14.3
Russian Federation	34.1	1.7
Lithuania	3.0	0.1
Ukraine	2.6	0.1
Belarus	1.8	0.1
Estonia	0.7	0.0
Other countries	4.6	0.2
Stateless	0.3	0.0
<b>Lithuania</b>		
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By country of citizenship:		
Population with one citizenship	3 036.8	99.8
Lithuania	3 015.5	99.1
Russian Federation	10.7	0.4
Belarus	3.4	0.1
Ukraine	2.1	0.1
Poland	1.1	0.0
Latvia	0.5	0.0
Germany	0.4	0.0
Other countries	3.1	0.1
Population with more than one citizenship	4.1	0.1
Stateless	2.4	0.1
Not stated	0.1	0.0



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POPULATION BY SEX, 2000/2001

(Thsd)

	Estonia			Latvia			Lithuania		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total population aged 10 and over</b>	<b>1 229.0</b>	<b>559.4</b>	<b>669.6</b>	<b>2 133.3</b>	<b>970.1</b>	<b>1 163.2</b>	<b>3 076.9</b>	<b>1 420.3</b>	<b>1 656.6</b>
Completed education	1 119.0	504.2	614.8	2 046.6	934.8	1 111.8	2 920.8	1 358.0	1 562.8
Higher education	156.9	66.0	90.9	271.4	108.3	163.1	388.5	164.0	224.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary education*	573.5	250.9	322.6	999.1	446.4	552.7	1 430.6	652.0	778.6
Lower secondary education	235.5	121.1	114.4	517.7	255.9	261.8	461.0	253.5	207.5
Primary education	153.1	66.2	86.9	258.4	124.2	134.2	640.7	288.5	352.2
No education completed, no education at all	82.2	42.1	40.1	86.7	35.3	51.4	141.8	55.4	86.4
Not stated	27.8	13.1	14.7	-	-	-	14.3	6.9	7.4

\*) Secondary specialised inclusive.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POPULATION BY SEX, 2011

(Thsd)

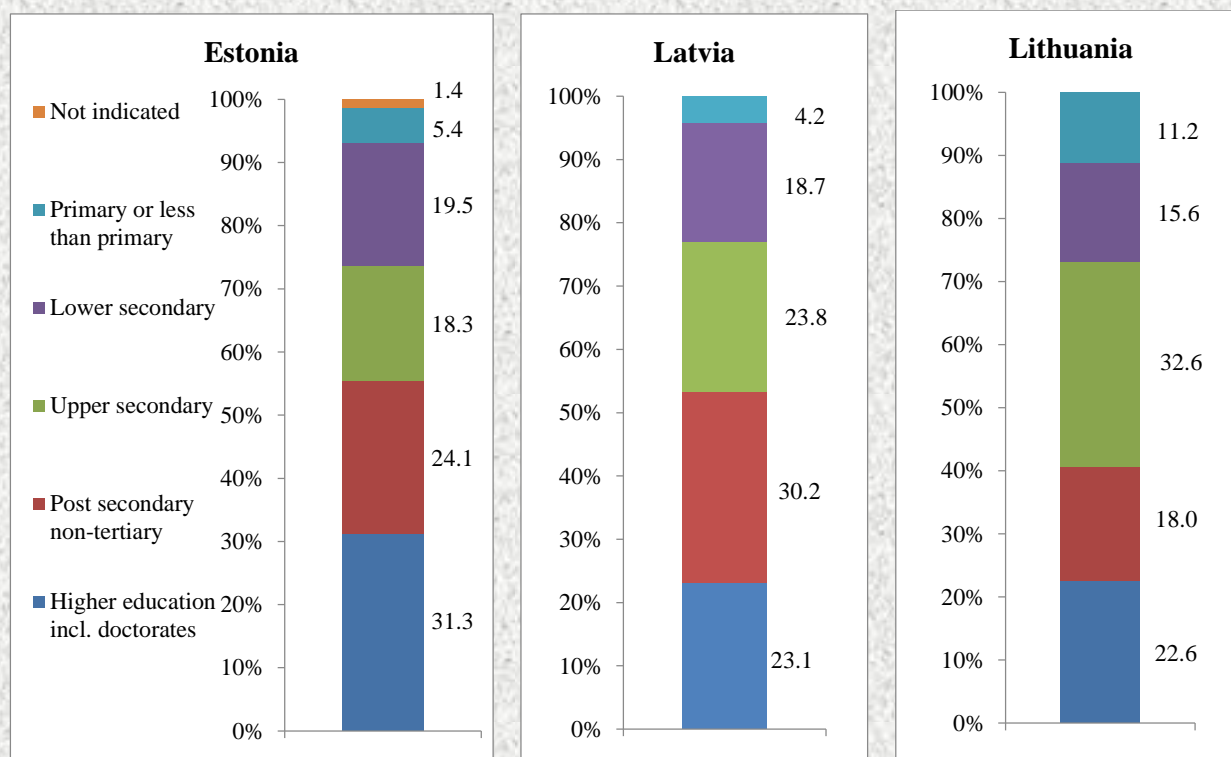
	Estonia*			Latvia			Lithuania		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>1 094.6</b>	<b>497.7</b>	<b>596.9</b>	<b>1 776.2</b>	<b>795.5</b>	<b>980.7</b>	<b>2 590.2</b>	<b>1 170.1</b>	<b>1 420.1</b>
By educational attainment:									
Higher education including doctorates	342.3	124.6	217.7	410.3	146.1	264.2	585.9	229.9	356.0
Post-secondary non-tertiary education	264.2	136.1	128.1	245.9	106.6	139.3	466.7	188.3	278.4
Upper secondary education	200.7	90.3	110.4	713.0	345.9	367.1	843.2	428.4	414.8
Lower secondary education	213.3	112.2	101.1	332.5	163.4	169.1	404.4	217.7	186.7
Primary or less than primary education**	58.6	25.4	33.2	74.5	33.5	41.0	289.8	105.7	184.1
Not stated	15.9	9.2	6.7	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

\*\*) Primary or less than primary include persons no schooling/illiterate.

**POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2011**

(%)


**URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2000/2001**

(Thsd)

	Estonia				Latvia				Lithuania			
	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
<b>Total population aged 10 and over</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>393.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 469.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>664.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 071.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 005.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completed education	762.8	91.3	356.2	90.6	1 417.4	96.5	629.2	94.7	1 992.1	96.2	928.7	92.3
Higher education	126.4	15.1	30.5	7.8	228.7	15.6	42.7	6.4	333.5	16.1	55.0	5.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary education	417.9	50.0	155.6	39.6	734.7	50.0	264.4	39.8	1 030.0	49.7	400.6	39.8
Lower secondary education	132.3	15.9	103.2	26.2	300.5	20.5	217.2	32.7	273.0	13.2	188.0	18.7
Primary education	86.2	10.3	66.9	17.0	153.5	10.4	104.9	15.8	355.6	17.2	285.1	28.3
No education completed or no education at all	50.1	6.0	32.1	8.1	51.7	3.5	35.0	5.3	67.6	3.3	74.1	7.4
Not stated	22.8	2.7	5.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	11.7	0.5	2.7	0.3

## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2011

(Thsd)

	Estonia*				Latvia				Lithuania			
	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
<b>Total population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>751.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 210.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>565.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 735.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>854.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By educational attainment:												
Higher education including doctorates	261.5	34.8	80.8	23.5	320.0	26.4	90.3	16.0	478.1	27.5	107.8	12.6
Post-secondary non-tertiary education	173.8	23.1	90.4	26.3	367.9	30.4	168.2	29.7	325.9	18.8	140.8	16.5
Upper secondary education	148.8	19.8	51.9	15.1	296.8	24.5	126.0	22.3	555.5	32.0	287.7	33.7
Lower secondary education	123.0	16.4	90.3	26.3	184.0	15.2	148.5	26.2	229.8	13.3	174.6	20.4
Primary or less than primary education	34.1	4.5	24.5	7.1	41.9	3.5	32.6	5.8	146.2	8.4	143.6	16.8
Not stated	10.2	1.4	5.2	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

## POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 2000/2001

	Total	Economically active			Economically inactive	Not stated
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>1 121.6</b>	<b>632.9</b>	<b>544.7</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>482.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Urban	767.3	451.8	392.0	59.8	310.0	5.5
Rural	354.3	181.1	152.7	28.4	172.3	0.9
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Urban	100.0	58.9	51.1	7.8	40.4	0.7
Rural	100.0	51.1	43.1	8.0	48.6	0.3
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>1 947.0</b>	<b>1 021.0</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>788.4</b>	<b>137.6</b>
Urban	1 350.3	729.7	616.0	113.7	507.0	113.6
Rural	596.7	291.3	228.3	63.0	281.4	24.0
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Urban	100.0	54.0	45.6	8.4	37.6	8.4
Rural	100.0	48.8	38.3	10.5	47.2	4.0
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>2 804.0</b>	<b>1 582.2</b>	<b>1 273.8</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>1 189.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Urban	1 895.4	1 156.7	951.3	205.4	711.4	27.3
Rural	908.6	425.5	322.5	103.0	477.8	5.3
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Urban	100.0	61.0	50.2	10.8	37.5	1.5
Rural	100.0	46.8	35.5	11.3	52.6	0.6

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

**POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS,  
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 2011**

	Total	Economically active			Economically inactive	Not stated
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>1 094.5</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>561.1</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>447.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Urban	751.5	442.4	392.1	50.3	297.1	12.0
Rural	343.1	187.7	169.0	18.7	150.7	4.7
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Urban	100.0	58.9	52.2	6.7	39.5	1.6
Rural	100.0	54.7	49.2	5.5	43.9	1.4
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>1 776.2</b>	<b>1 025.5</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>750.7</b>	-
Urban	1 210.6	724.2	596.9	127.3	486.4	-
Rural	565.6	301.3	236.6	64.7	264.3	-
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	-
Urban	100.0	59.8	49.3	10.5	40.2	-
Rural	100.0	53.3	41.9	11.4	46.7	-
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population, thsd</b>	<b>2 590.3</b>	<b>1 467.1</b>	<b>1 175.5</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>1 123.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Urban	1 735.7	1 035.3	863.3	172.0	700.3	0.1
Rural	854.6	431.8	312.2	119.6	422.7	0.1
<b>Total population, %</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Urban	100.0	59.6	49.7	9.9	40.4	0.0
Rural	100.0	50.5	36.5	14.0	49.5	0.0

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX AND AGE, 2000/2001

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>544.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–24	55.8	10.2	32.8	12.1	23.0	8.4
25–49	346.9	63.7	170.0	62.9	176.9	64.5
50–64	128.9	23.7	60.8	22.5	68.1	24.8
65 and over	13.0	2.4	6.7	2.5	6.3	2.3
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–24	103.0	12.2	57.5	13.7	45.5	10.8
25–49	549.4	65.1	266.1	63.2	283.3	66.9
50–64	175.7	20.8	88.8	21.1	86.9	20.5
65 and over	16.2	1.9	8.6	2.0	7.6	1.8
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 273.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–24	126.5	9.9	71.0	11.3	55.5	8.6
25–49	883.8	69.4	428.3	67.8	455.5	71.0
50–64	248.6	19.5	124.7	19.7	123.9	19.3
65 and over	14.9	1.2	7.8	1.2	7.1	1.1

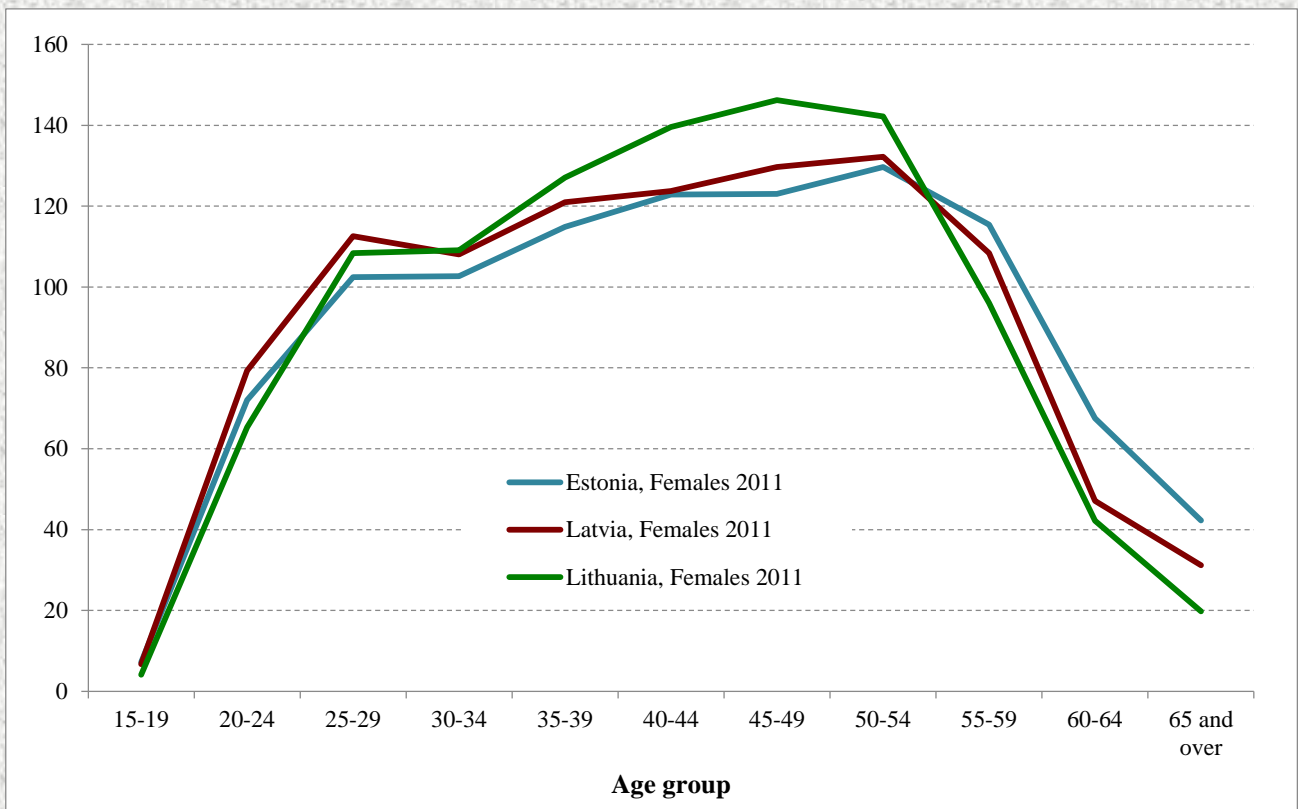
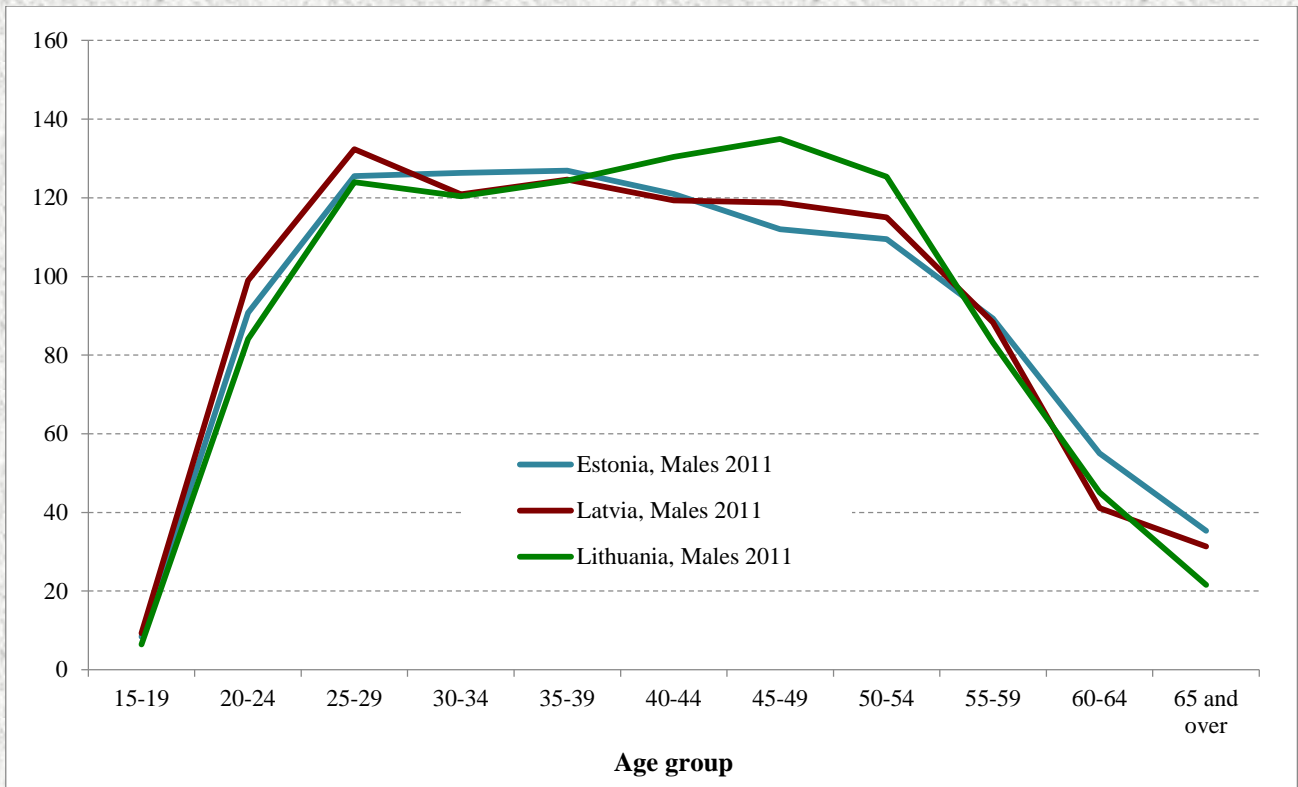
\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX AND AGE, 2011

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>561.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–19	4.4	0.8	2.3	0.8	2.1	0.7
20–24	45.6	8.1	24.8	9.1	20.8	7.2
25–29	63.7	11.4	34.2	12.5	29.5	10.2
30–34	64.1	11.4	34.5	12.6	29.6	10.3
35–39	67.7	12.1	34.6	12.7	33.1	11.5
40–44	68.4	12.2	33.0	12.1	35.4	12.3
45–49	66.1	11.8	30.6	11.2	35.5	12.3
50–54	67.3	12.0	29.9	11.0	37.4	13.0
55–59	57.6	10.3	24.4	8.9	33.2	11.5
60–64	34.4	6.1	15.0	5.5	19.4	6.7
65 and over	21.8	3.9	9.6	3.5	12.2	4.2
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–19	6.6	0.8	3.7	0.9	2.9	0.7
20–24	73.9	8.9	39.1	9.9	34.8	7.9
25–29	101.7	12.2	52.2	13.3	49.5	11.3
30–34	95.2	11.4	47.7	12.1	47.5	10.8
35–39	102.2	12.3	49.2	12.5	53.0	12.1
40–44	101.4	12.2	47.1	11.9	54.3	12.4
45–49	103.8	12.4	46.9	11.9	56.9	13.0
50–54	103.4	12.4	45.4	11.5	58.0	13.2
55–59	82.4	9.9	34.9	8.8	47.5	10.8
60–64	36.9	4.4	16.2	4.1	20.7	4.7
65 and over	26.0	3.1	12.3	3.1	13.7	3.1
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 175.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>616.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By age group:						
15–19	6.1	0.5	3.6	0.6	2.5	0.4
20–24	87.3	7.4	47.0	8.5	40.3	6.6
25–29	136.1	11.6	69.3	12.4	66.8	10.8
30–34	134.5	11.4	67.2	12.0	67.3	10.9
35–39	147.9	12.6	69.5	12.5	78.4	12.7
40–44	159.0	13.5	72.8	13.0	86.2	14.0
45–49	165.6	14.1	75.4	13.5	90.2	14.6
50–54	157.7	13.4	70.0	12.5	87.7	14.2
55–59	105.7	9.0	46.5	8.3	59.2	9.6
60–64	51.2	4.4	25.1	4.5	26.1	4.2
65 and over	24.4	2.1	12.2	2.2	12.2	2.0

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

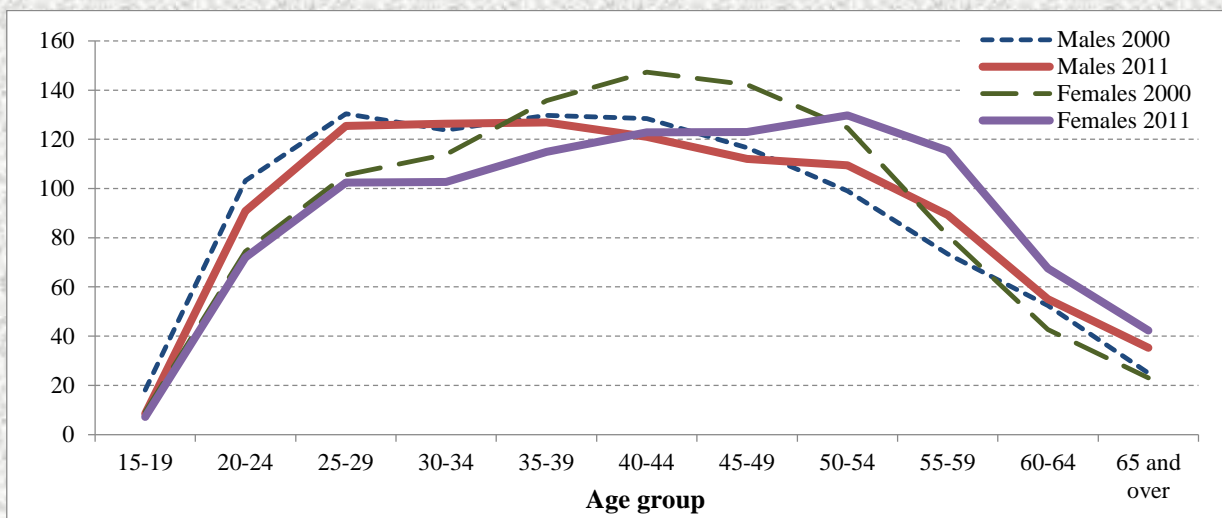
**EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, 2011**  
**(Per 1 000 employed population)**



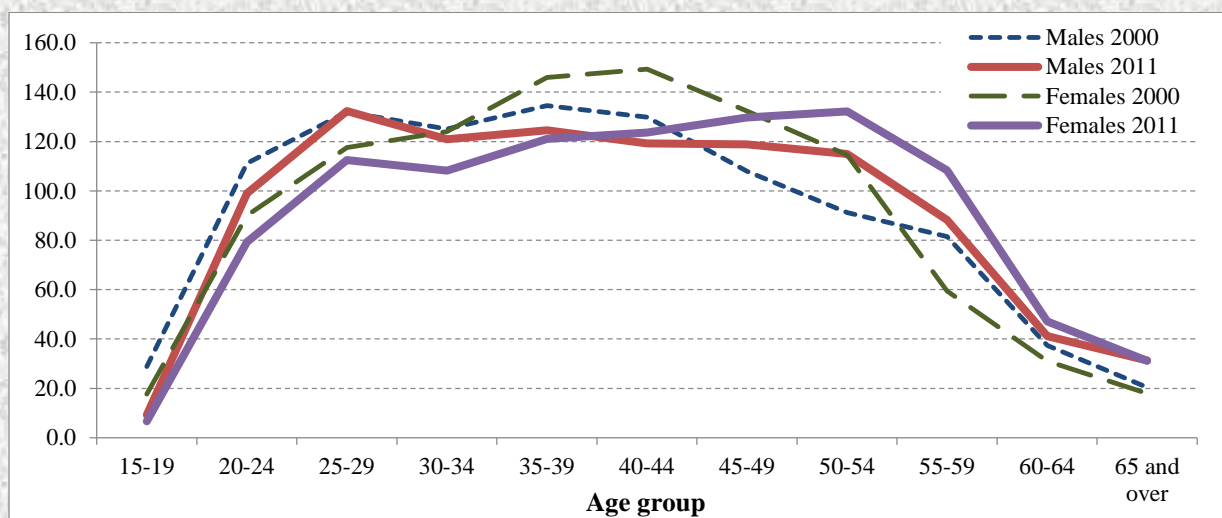
**EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER  
BY COUNTRY AND BY AGE GROUP, 2000/2001 AND 2011**

(Per 1 000 employed population)

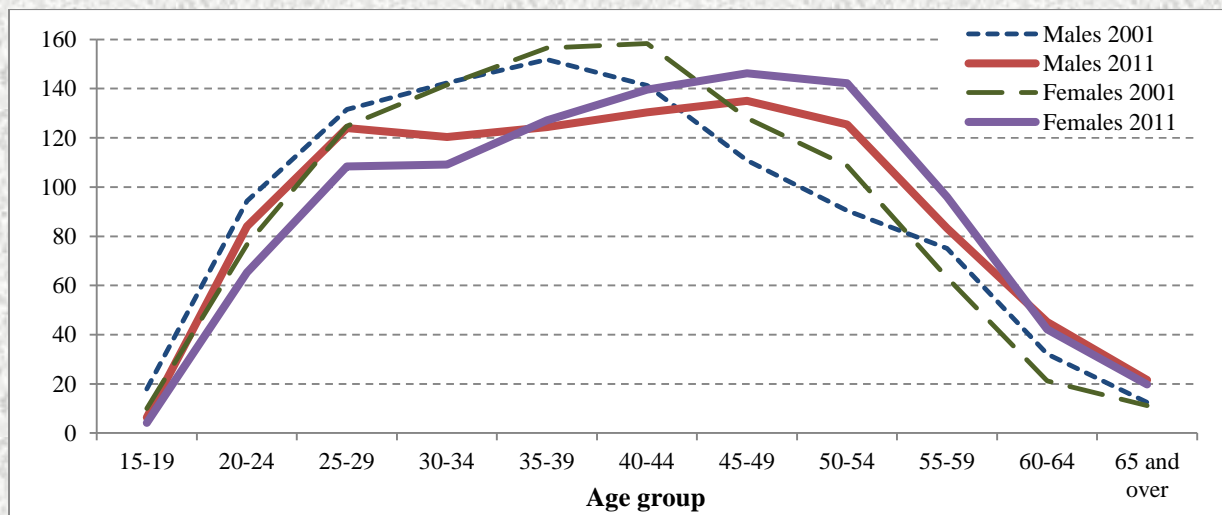
**Estonia**



**Latvia**



**Lithuania**





**EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX  
AND BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2000/2001**

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia</b>						
Total employed persons	544.7	100.0	270.4	49.6	274.3	50.4
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	31.2	100.0	21.5	68.9	9.7	31.1
Industry	138.2	100.0	77.6	56.2	60.6	43.8
Construction	35.7	100.0	31.1	87.1	4.6	12.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79.9	100.0	34.2	42.8	45.7	57.2
Transport, storage and communication	47.7	100.0	32.2	67.5	15.5	32.5
Other activities	202.4	100.0	67.8	33.5	134.6	66.5
Not stated	9.6	100.0	6.0	62.5	3.6	37.5
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>50.1</b>
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	69.8	100.0	46.6	66.8	23.2	33.2
Industry	179.5	100.0	105.5	58.8	74.0	41.2
Construction	42.5	100.0	36.3	85.4	6.2	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	155.1	100.0	62.9	40.6	92.2	59.4
Transport, storage and communication	73.9	100.0	47.4	64.1	26.5	35.9
Other activities	308.2	100.0	111.5	36.2	196.7	63.8
Not stated	15.3	100.0	10.8	70.6	4.5	29.4
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>1 273.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	158.1	100.0	103.6	65.5	54.5	34.5
Industry	264.8	100.0	141.0	53.2	123.8	46.8
Construction	60.5	100.0	52.6	87.0	7.9	13.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	172.8	100.0	79.6	46.1	93.2	53.9
Transport, storage and communication	78.8	100.0	54.0	68.5	24.8	31.5
Other activities	436.7	100.0	142.5	32.6	294.2	67.4
Not stated	102.1	100.0	58.5	57.3	43.6	42.7

**EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX  
AND BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2011**

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>561.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>51.4</b>
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.3	100.0	14.0	68.8	6.3	31.2
Manufacturing	102.8	100.0	57.0	55.5	45.7	44.5
Construction	47.0	100.0	42.7	90.9	4.3	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	78.3	100.0	30.8	39.4	47.5	60.6
Transportation and storage	42.1	100.0	30.8	73.1	11.3	26.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39.4	100.0	19.4	49.3	20.0	50.7
Education	51.7	100.0	9.5	18.4	42.2	81.6
Human health and social work activities	33.6	100.0	4.1	12.2	29.5	87.8
Other activities	141.5	100.0	61.6	43.5	79.9	56.5
Not stated	4.4	100.0	2.9	65.8	1.5	34.2
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40.1	100.0	27.8	69.3	12.3	30.7
Manufacturing	119.2	100.0	69.5	58.3	49.7	41.7
Construction	51.6	100.0	44.8	86.8	6.8	13.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	146.3	100.0	56.3	38.5	90.0	61.5
Transportation and storage	75.1	100.0	53.6	71.4	21.5	28.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	62.1	100.0	27.3	44.0	34.8	56.0
Education	79.9	100.0	15.3	19.1	64.6	80.9
Human health and social work activities	50.4	100.0	8.1	16.1	42.3	83.9
Other activities	208.8	100.0	92.0	44.1	116.8	55.9
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>1 175.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>616.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>
By branch of economic activity:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68.8	100.0	43.2	62.8	25.6	37.2
Industry	209.1	100.0	117.4	56.1	91.7	43.9
Construction	79.0	100.0	69.0	87.3	10.0	12.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	205.6	100.0	90.6	44.1	115.0	55.9
Transportation and storage	86.8	100.0	63.6	73.3	23.2	26.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	76.5	100.0	37.5	49.0	39.0	51.0
Education	130.6	100.0	28.3	21.7	102.3	78.3
Human health and social work activities	87.9	100.0	12.9	14.7	75.0	85.3
Other activities	216.7	100.0	86.9	40.1	129.8	59.9
Not stated	14.5	100.0	9.2	63.4	5.3	36.6

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, 2000/2001

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>544.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	67.5	100.0	43.6	64.6	23.9	35.4
Professionals	70.1	100.0	21.2	30.3	48.9	69.7
Technicians and associate professionals	73.2	100.0	23.6	32.2	49.6	67.8
Clerks	31.5	100.0	5.6	17.8	25.9	82.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	67.0	100.0	16.3	24.4	50.7	75.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	14.4	100.0	9.1	63.3	5.3	36.7
Craft and relative workers	85.1	100.0	65.3	76.7	19.8	23.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64.8	100.0	50.3	77.6	14.5	22.4
Elementary occupations	57.7	100.0	25.3	43.9	32.4	56.1
Other, not enough clearly stated occupations	13.4	100.0	10.1	75.4	3.3	24.6
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>50.1</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	85.8	100.0	50.6	59.0	35.2	41.0
Professionals	85.8	100.0	26.8	31.2	59.0	68.8
Technicians and associate professionals	98.4	100.0	28.5	29.0	69.9	71.0
Clerks	39.8	100.0	7.5	18.8	32.3	81.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	101.5	100.0	29.3	28.9	72.2	71.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	31.1	100.0	20.1	64.6	11.0	35.4
Craft and relative workers	113.9	100.0	87.7	77.0	26.2	23.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	82.7	100.0	68.7	83.1	14.0	16.9
Elementary occupations	66.4	100.0	29.2	44.0	37.2	56.0
Other, not enough clearly stated occupations	138.9	100.0	72.6	52.3	66.3	47.7
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>1 273.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	103.3	100.0	60.2	58.3	43.1	41.7
Professionals	191.1	100.0	56.3	29.5	134.8	70.5
Technicians and associate professionals	122.5	100.0	37.0	30.2	85.5	69.8
Clerks	56.3	100.0	9.6	17.1	46.7	82.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	142.8	100.0	42.3	29.6	100.5	70.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	128.9	100.0	81.2	63.0	47.7	37.0
Craft and relative workers	179.7	100.0	133.8	74.5	45.9	25.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	145.8	100.0	107.0	73.4	38.8	26.6
Elementary occupations	90.6	100.0	35.5	39.2	55.1	60.8
Other, not enough clearly stated occupations	112.8	100.0	68.9	61.1	43.9	38.9

## EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, 2011

	Total		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>561.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>288.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Managers	58.0	100.0	36.5	62.9	21.5	37.1
Professionals	99.5	100.0	30.2	30.4	69.3	69.6
Technicians and associate professionals	86.0	100.0	36.2	42.1	49.8	57.9
Clerical support workers	32.7	100.0	9.2	28.1	23.5	71.9
Service and sales workers	74.0	100.0	16.4	22.2	57.6	77.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.1	100.0	5.6	61.5	3.5	38.5
Craft and related trades workers	79.5	100.0	67.0	84.3	12.5	15.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	62.5	100.0	44.4	71.0	18.1	29.0
Elementary occupations	44.9	100.0	16.2	36.1	28.7	63.9
Armed forces occupations	6.1	100.0	5.7	93.4	0.4	6.6
Not stated	8.9	100.0	5.6	62.9	3.3	37.1
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Managers	99.7	100.0	53.8	54.0	45.9	46.0
Professionals	150.1	100.0	43.6	29.0	106.5	71.0
Technicians and associate professionals	109.6	100.0	44.1	40.2	65.5	59.8
Clerical support workers	45.2	100.0	10.2	22.6	35.0	77.4
Service and sales workers	132.2	100.0	37.4	28.3	94.8	71.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.7	100.0	5.3	54.6	4.4	45.4
Craft and related trades workers	111.2	100.0	85.3	76.7	25.9	23.3
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	84.6	100.0	73.8	87.2	10.8	12.8
Elementary occupations	87.6	100.0	38.0	43.4	49.6	56.6
Armed forces occupations	3.6	100.0	3.2	88.9	0.4	11.1
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total employed persons</b>	<b>1 175.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>616.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>
Of which by occupation:						
Managers	129.5	100.0	71.2	55.0	58.3	45.0
Professionals	268.6	100.0	79.7	29.7	188.9	70.3
Technicians and associate professionals	112.4	100.0	45.6	40.6	66.8	59.4
Clerical support workers	45.1	100.0	13.1	29.0	32.0	71.0
Service and sales workers	146.7	100.0	42.6	29.0	104.1	71.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	38.9	100.0	22.5	57.8	16.4	42.2
Craft and related trades workers	158.9	100.0	116.6	73.4	42.3	26.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	113.1	100.0	94.8	83.8	18.3	16.2
Elementary occupations	103.9	100.0	45.5	43.8	58.4	56.2
Armed forces occupations	5.5	100.0	4.6	83.6	0.9	16.4
Not stated	52.9	100.0	22.4	42.3	30.5	57.7

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

**POPULATION BY SEX, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD  
AND PERSON'S STATUS IN HOUSEHOLD, 2011**

	Total population		Males		Females	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia*</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of which in:						
Private households	1 279.3	98.8	591.8	98.6	687.5	99.1
Son/daughter	353.0	27.3	196.8	32.8	156.1	22.5
Person in a married couple	378.0	29.2	189.0	31.5	189.0	27.2
Partner in a consensual union	170.2	13.1	85.1	14.2	85.1	12.3
Lone parent	85.6	6.6	7.9	1.3	77.8	11.2
Living alone	239.6	18.5	94.4	15.7	145.2	20.9
Other member of private household	52.9	4.1	18.6	3.1	34.3	4.9
Persons in institutions	14.3	1.1	8.0	1.3	6.2	0.9
Homeless	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>946.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 124.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of which in:						
Private households	2 044.0	98.7	929.8	98.3	1 114.2	99.1
Son/daughter	630.9	30.4	352.3	37.2	278.6	24.8
Person in a married couple	629.4	30.4	314.7	33.3	314.7	28.0
Partner in a consensual union	153.6	7.4	76.8	8.1	76.8	6.8
Lone parent	196.2	9.5	25.3	2.7	170.9	15.2
Living alone	295.9	14.3	115.5	12.2	180.4	16.1
Other member of private household	138.0	6.7	45.2	4.8	92.8	8.2
Persons in institutions	24.0	1.2	14.6	1.5	9.4	0.8
Homeless	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 402.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 640.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of which in:						
Private households	3 019.4	99.2	1 387.1	98.9	1 632.3	99.5
Son/daughter	554.9	18.2	284.6	20.3	270.3	16.5
Person in a married couple	1 176.0	38.6	588.0	41.9	588.0	35.8
Partner in a consensual union	150.4	4.9	75.2	5.4	75.2	4.6
Lone parent	107.7	3.6	17.0	1.2	90.7	5.5
Living alone	401.4	13.2	134.3	9.6	267.1	16.3
Other member of private household	629.0	20.7	288.0	20.5	341.0	20.8
Persons in institutions	23.2	0.8	14.8	1.1	8.4	0.5
Homeless	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY COMPOSITION, 2011

	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>599.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>859.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 267.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One person household	239.6	39.9	295.9	34.4	401.4	31.7
Woman	145.2	24.2	180.4	21.0	267.1	21.1
Man	94.4	15.7	115.5	13.4	134.3	10.6
Lone mother with children	70.8	11.8	138.7	16.1	159.6	12.6
Lone father with children	7.2	1.2	20.0	2.3	24.1	1.9
Married couple without children	86.4	14.4	102.8	12.0	215.0	17.0
Married couple with children	94.1	15.7	169.1	19.7	342.2	27.0
Consensual union couple without children	33.4	5.6	26.8	3.1	32.5	2.6
Consensual union couple with children	48.2	8.0	39.9	4.6	37.3	2.9
Other households	20.2	3.4	66.6	7.8	55.2	4.3

## PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, 2011

	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>599.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>859.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 267.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By number of persons in the household:						
1	239.6	39.9	295.9	34.4	401.4	31.7
2	173.3	28.9	232.3	27.0	359.0	28.3
3	95.1	15.9	158.2	18.4	243.0	19.2
4	63.2	10.5	104.0	12.1	183.6	14.5
5 or more	28.5	4.8	69.4	8.1	80.3	6.3

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN\*, 2011

	Thsd	%
<b>Estonia**</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married couples with at least one resident child under 25	79.7	36.2
Married couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	14.4	6.6
Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25	46.4	21.1
Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	1.7	0.8
Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25	4.6	2.1
Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	2.7	1.2
Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25	46.7	21.2
Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	24.1	10.9
<b>Latvia</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married couples with at least one resident child under 25	134.8	36.7
Married couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	34.2	9.3
Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25	36.2	9.8
Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	3.8	1.0
Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25	13.2	3.6
Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	6.8	1.9
Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25	85.7	23.3
Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	53.0	14.4
<b>Lithuania</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>563.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married couples with at least one resident child under 25	295.3	52.4
Married couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	46.8	8.3
Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25	34.7	6.1
Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	2.6	0.5
Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25	17.0	3.0
Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	7.1	1.3
Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25	105.2	18.7
Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	54.4	9.7

\*) The table does not include two or more family households.

\*\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

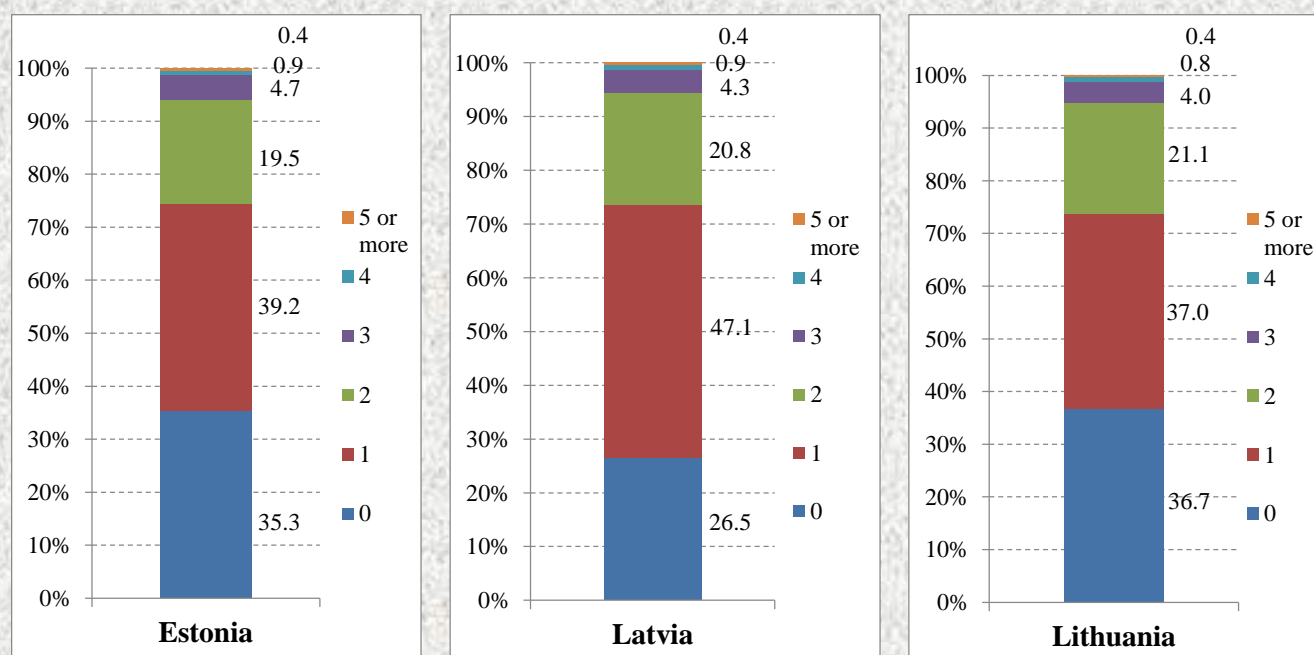
**FAMILY NUCLEI BY TYPE (Thsd)  
AND BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 2011**

Type of family nucleus	By number of children:						Total number of families
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
<b>Estonia*</b>							
<b>Total number of family nucleus</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>359.7</b>
Married couples	91.7	48.7	36.1	9.8	1.9	0.7	189.0
Consensual union couples	35.2	26.7	17.9	4.2	0.8	0.3	85.1
Lone mother families	x	59.0	15.2	2.8	0.6	0.3	77.8
Lone father families	x	6.5	1.1	0.2	-	-	7.9
<b>Latvia</b>							
<b>Total number of family nucleus</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>587.7</b>
Married couples	125.0	101.1	69.5	15.1	2.7	1.3	314.7
Consensual union couples	31.0	26.6	13.9	3.7	1.0	0.6	76.8
Lone mother families	x	128.4	34.7	5.9	1.3	0.6	170.9
Lone father families	x	20.7	4.0	0.5	0.1	-	25.3
<b>Lithuania</b>							
<b>Total number of family nucleus</b>	<b>321.7</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>877.5</b>
Married couples	283.5	143.6	130.3	24.2	4.3	2.1	588.0
Consensual union couples	38.2	20.3	11.2	3.5	1.2	0.8	75.2
Lone mother families	x	137.7	38.6	6.3	1.4	0.8	184.8
Lone father families	x	23.2	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	29.5

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

**FAMILY NUCLEI BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 2011**

(%)





## FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS, 2011

Number of families	Estonia		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>359.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>587.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>877.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By number of persons:						
2 persons	192.5	53.5	305.0	52.0	425.0	48.4
3 persons	91.7	25.5	166.5	28.3	244.7	27.9
4 persons	56.9	15.8	89.8	15.3	165.9	18.9
5 persons	14.6	4.1	20.2	3.4	32.0	3.7
6 persons	2.9	0.8	4.1	0.7	6.6	0.8
7 persons	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.2
8 persons	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1
9 persons	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
10 or more persons	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0

## POPULATION BY SEX AND PERSON'S STATUS IN FAMILY, 2011

	Sex	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
		Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Males</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>946.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>1 402.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>
	<b>Females</b>	<b>693.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1 124.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>1 640.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>
Person in a married couple	Total	378.0	29.2	629.4	30.4	1 176.0	38.6
	Males	189.0	14.6	314.7	15.2	588.0	19.3
	Females	189.0	14.6	314.7	15.2	588.0	19.3
Partner in a consensual union	Total	170.2	13.2	153.6	7.4	150.4	5.0
	Males	85.1	6.6	76.8	3.7	75.2	2.5
	Females	85.1	6.6	76.8	3.7	75.2	2.5
Lone parent	Total	85.6	6.6	196.2	9.5	214.3	7.0
	Males	7.9	0.6	25.3	1.3	29.5	1.0
	Females	77.8	6.0	170.9	8.2	184.8	6.0
Son/daughter	Total	353.0	27.3	630.9	30.5	932.1	30.6
	Males	196.8	15.2	352.3	17.0	513.4	16.9
	Females	156.1	12.1	278.6	13.5	418.7	13.7
Person not in a family nucleus	Total	307.7	23.7	460.3	22.2	570.6	18.8
	Males	121.7	9.4	177.0	8.5	196.5	6.5
	Females	185.9	14.3	283.3	13.7	374.1	12.3

## HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS, 2011

	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 294.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 070.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 043.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupants living in a conventional dwellings	1 263.3	97.6	2 040.8	98.6	2 993.2	98.4
Occupants living in a collective living quarters	24.6	1.9	24.0	1.2	49.1	1.6
Occupants living in other housing units	2.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Homeless	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.8	0.0
Not stated	3.6	0.3	-	-	-	-

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

**POPULATION OCCUPYING CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS  
BY TYPE OF BUILDING, 2011**

Type of building	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of population occupying conventional dwellings</b>	<b>1 263.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 040.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 993.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Detached house with one dwelling	383.3	30.3	577.3	28.3	1 158.1	38.7
Detached house with two dwellings	15.8	1.2	23.0	1.1	118.1	3.9
Semi-detached house	17.4	1.4	22.8	1.1	...	...
Row house	21.8	1.7	12.3	0.6	...	...
Apartment building	821.0	65.0	1 387.0	68.0	1 711.0	57.2
Non-residential building	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.1	6.0	0.2
Not stated	-	-	16.8	0.8	-	-

**CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF BUILDING, 2011**

Type of building	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of conventional dwellings</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 018.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 374.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Detached house with one dwelling	178.1	27.4	270.2	26.5	497.0	36.2
Detached house with two dwellings	7.6	1.2	10.1	1.0	55.0	4.0
Semi-detached house	6.9	1.1	9.6	1.0	...	...
Row house	8.6	1.3	6.3	0.6	...	...
Apartment building	447.1	68.8	705.8	69.3	819.4	59.6
Non-residential building	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.2
Not stated	-	-	15.1	1.5	-	-

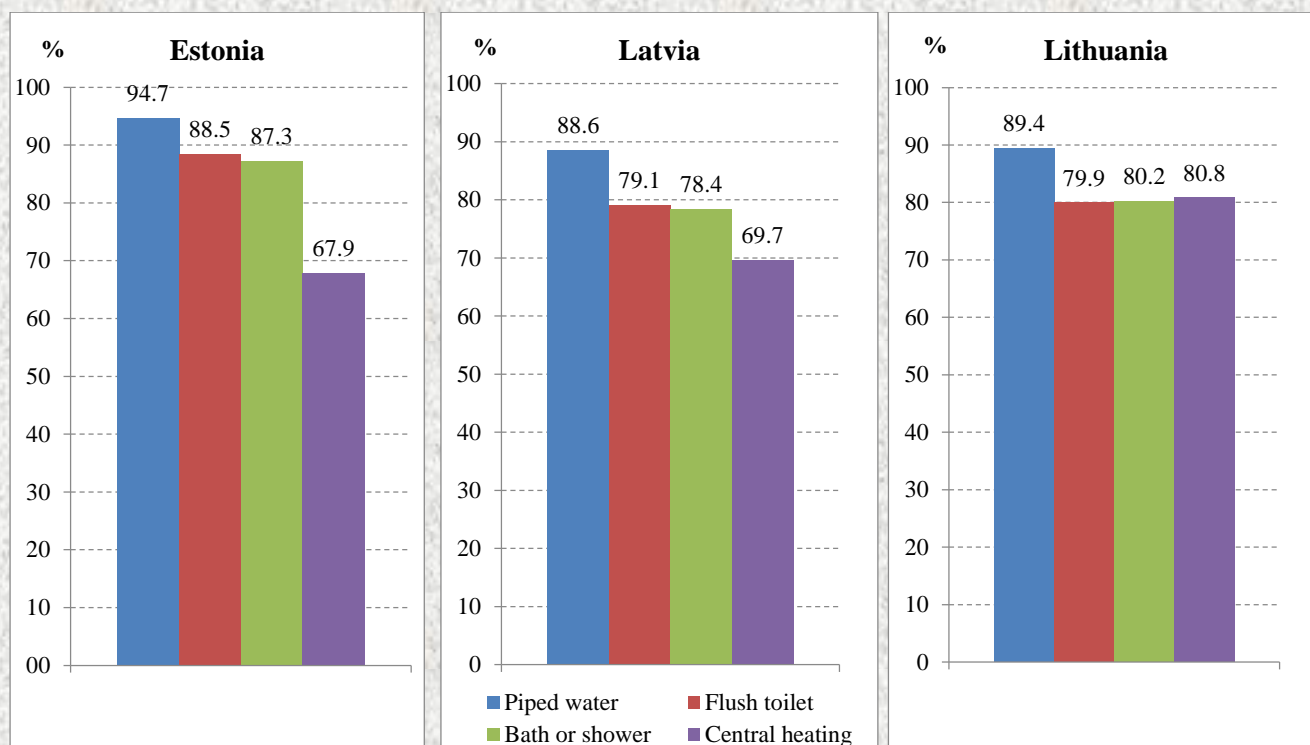
**CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION  
OF BUILDING, 2011**

Period of construction	Estonia		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of conventional dwellings</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 018.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 374.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Before 1919	39.9	6.1	105.4	10.3	45.6	3.3
1919 – 1945	70.5	10.9	126.0	12.4	139.5	10.1
1946 – 1960	57.1	8.8	93.3	9.2	132.5	9.6
1961 – 1970	116.7	18.0	170.8	16.8	237.1	17.3
1971 – 1980	132.6	20.4	210.4	20.7	311.6	22.7
1981 – 1990	122.5	18.8	200.1	19.6	300.9	21.9
1991 – 2000	25.8	4.0	47.2	4.6	96.0	7.0
2001 – 2005	20.0	3.1	15.2	1.5	29.5	2.1
2006 – 2011	41.3	6.3	36.3	3.6	55.9	4.1
Not stated	23.3	3.6	13.8	1.3	25.6	1.9

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

### OCCUPIED CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS BY AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES, 2011

(%)



### OCCUPIED CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS BY USEFUL FLOOR SPACE OF DWELLING, 2011

	Estonia*		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Thsd	%	Thsd	%	Thsd	%
<b>Total number of occupied conventional dwellings</b>	<b>545.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>807.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 169.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
By useful floor space of dwelling, m <sup>2</sup> :						
under 30	23.5	4.3	67.7	8.4	51.8	4.4
30 – 39	67.0	12.3	108.0	13.4	131.0	11.2
40 – 49	111.4	20.4	184.9	22.9	190.7	16.3
50 – 59	75.4	13.8	127.9	15.8	209.8	17.9
60 – 79	137.8	25.3	148.4	18.3	299.9	25.7
80 – 99	37.3	6.8	49.2	6.1	106.5	9.1
100 – 119	28.3	5.2	29.7	3.7	61.4	5.3
120 – 149	24.4	4.5	26.6	3.3	43.7	3.7
150 and over	39.2	7.2	54.3	6.7	58.0	5.0
Not stated	0.6	0.1	11.1	1.4	16.2	1.4

\*) In some cases due to rounding adjustments slight discrepancies may occur between the total and the sum of its components.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**AGE** – To obtain information on age, it is recommended that information on date of birth is collected. Collecting information on the date of birth allows the tabulation of data in two ways: by year of birth and by completed years of age. Given that age is one of the most important variables collected in a census, used in many tabulations and analyses, it is fundamental that information on age is as complete and accurate as possible.

**CONVENTIONAL DWELLING** – “Conventional dwellings” are structurally separate and independent premises at fixed locations which are designed for permanent human habitation and are, at the reference date, used as a residence or vacant or reserved for seasonal or secondary use.

**COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP** – “Citizenship” is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation.

**COUNTRY/PLACE OF BIRTH** – Information on the “Place of birth” shall be collected according to the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, if not available, the place in which the birth took place. Information on the country of birth shall be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing on 1 January 2011.

**CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS** – “Current activity status” is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week, which may be either a specified, recent, fixed, calendar week, or the last complete calendar week, or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

### DWELLING/ FACILITIES

**Bathing facilities** – It is recommended that the following classification of bathing facilities be used: 1) Fixed bath or shower in the housing unit; 2) No fixed bath or shower in the housing unit; 3) Fixed bath or shower available within the building but outside the housing; 4) Fixed bath or shower available outside the building; 5) No fixed bath or shower available.

**Central heating** – The following classification of occupied conventional dwellings and of other housing units by type of heating is recommended: 1) Central heating; 2) No central heating.

**Toilet facilities** – The following classification of occupied conventional dwellings and of other housing units by type of toilet facilities is recommended: 1) Flush toilet in the housing unit; 2) No Flush toilet in the housing unit.

**Water supply system** – The following classification of occupied conventional dwellings and of other housing units by type of water supply system is recommended: 1) Piped water in the housing unit; 2) No piped water in the housing unit.

**ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION** – The “economically active” population comprises all persons who provide the supply of labour, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of goods and services.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT** – “Educational attainment” refers to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. All education which is relevant to the completion of a level shall be taken into account even if this was provided outside schools and universities.

**EMPLOYED PERSON** – “Employed” persons comprise all persons above the minimum age specified for measurement of the economically active population who during the short reference period of preferably one week: (a) Performed some work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or (b) Were temporarily absent from a job

in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity such as a farm, a business enterprise or a service undertaking.

**ETHNICITY** – “Ethnicity” is based on a shared understanding of the history and territorial origins (regional, national) of an ethnic group or community as well as on particular cultural characteristics: language and/or religion and/or specific customs and ways of life.

**FAMILY NUCLEUS** – “Family nucleus” is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

**Child** – “Child” refers to a blood, step- or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own child (children) in the same household.

**Married couple** – Persons whose marriage was legal and had not terminated upon the death of a spouse or upon divorce.

**Consensual union** – Two persons are considered to be partners in a consensual union when they have usual residence in the same household, are not married to each other, and have a marriage-like relationship with each other.

**HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS** – “Housing arrangements” covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are roofless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

**INDUSTRY (BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY)** – “Industry (branch of economic activity)” refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the jobs of a currently economically active person is located. For persons who are recruited and employed by one enterprise but who actually have their place of work in another enterprise (‘agency workers’, ‘seconded workers’) the industry (branch of economic activity) of the establishment or similar unit where the place of work actually is shall be reported.

**INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD** – “An institutional household” comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood to be a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of services to a group of persons. Institutions usually have common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, eating facilities, dormitories and so forth).

**LEGAL MARITAL STATUS** – “Legal marital status” is defined as the (legal) conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) of the country.

**Never married** – A person who responded that she/he has never entered marriage.

**Married** – A person who indicated that at the moment of the census she/he was in a marriage, or a person who does not live with his or her spouse but is not legally divorced.

**Widowed** – A person whose previous marriage terminated upon the death of his/her spouse and who had not entered again into a marriage.

**Divorced** – A person whose previous marriage terminated upon divorce and who had not entered again into a marriage.

**OCCUPATION** – “Occupation” refers to the type of work done in a job. Type of work is described by the main tasks and duties of the work.

**POPULATION** – “Population” shall mean the national, regional and local population at its usual residence at the reference date.

**PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD** – “A private household” is either: a one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below; or a multi-person household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

**REFERENCE DATE** – “Reference date” is the date and the time fixing the data collected by census. The Census reference date of 2011 Census was on 31 December 2011 at 00:00 for Estonia, and 1 March 2011 at 00:00 for Latvia and Lithuania. The reference date of the 2000 Populations Census round was on 31 March 2000 at 00:00 for Estonia and Latvia, and 5 April 2001 at 00:00 for Lithuania.

**URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION** – Countries might wish to consider defining urban areas in different ways, for example, in terms of administrative boundaries, of built-up areas, of the area for which services such as shops, educational facilities, recreational facilities, employment, etc., are provided, or in terms of functional areas.

In Estonia, urban population comprise population living in cities, cities without municipal status and towns. Rural population comprise population living in small towns and villages. In 2000 urban population comprised population living in urban municipalities. Rural population comprised population living in rural municipalities.

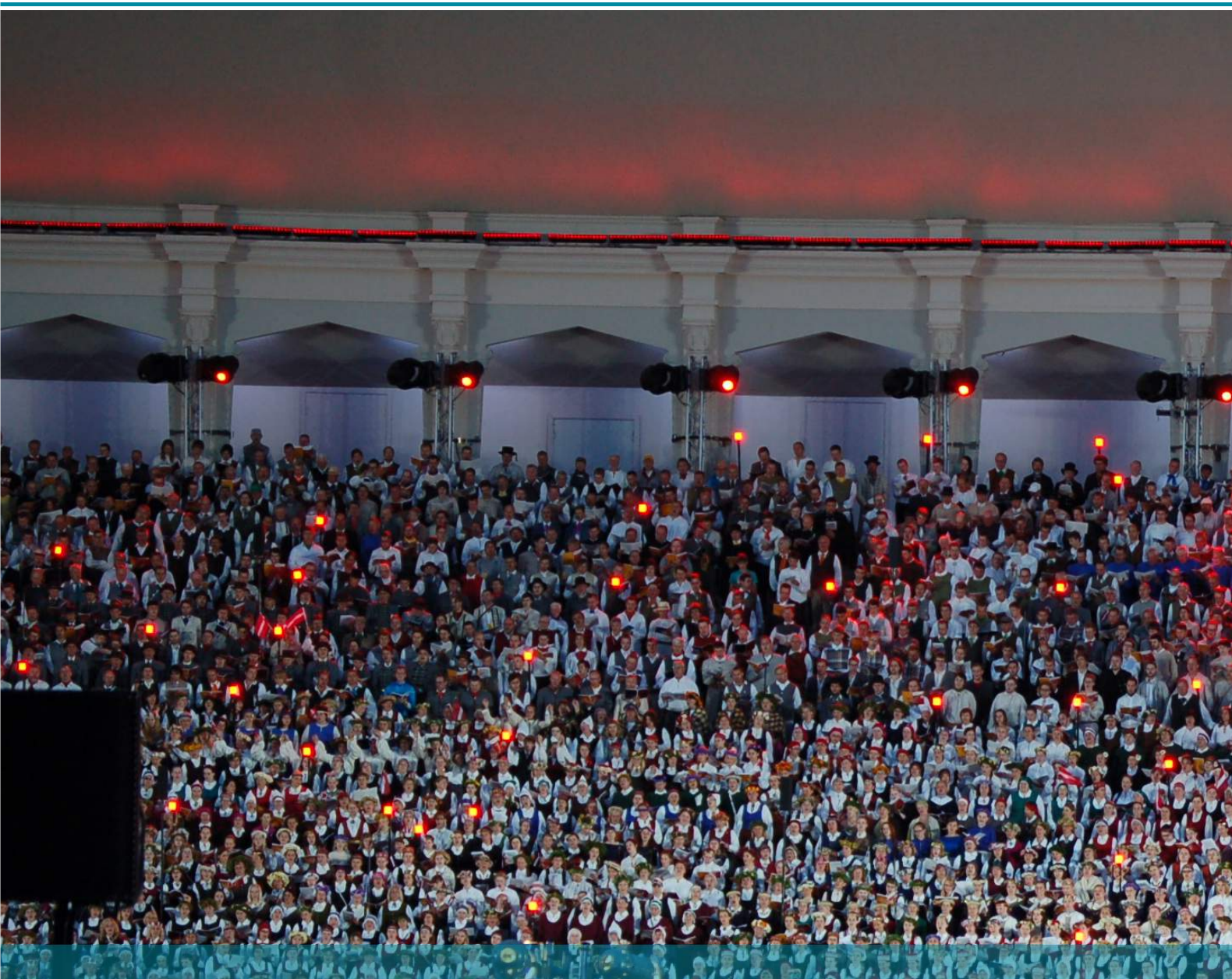
In Latvia, breakdown of the population by urban and rural inhabitants is made according to their permanent place of residence. Urban population refers to those persons who live in cities and towns, i.e., in populated areas with at least 2 000 resident population. In a number of historically developed cities, the population may be less than 2 000. Status of a city and town is assigned and cancelled by the Saeima (The Parliament of Latvia) with law. All the rest is considered rural population.

In Lithuania, urban population refers to persons living in cities and towns, i.e. densely built-up residential areas with the resident population of more than 3 000 persons, of whom more than two-thirds work in industry, business, manufacturing and social infrastructure. In a number of towns, the population may be less than 3 000 if those residential areas had already had the status of a town before the Law on the Territorial Administrative Units and Their Boundaries of the Republic of Lithuania was enacted. Rural population refers to residents living in the populated localities having no urban characteristics (small towns, villages, isolated farmsteads).

**USEFUL FLOOR SPACE** – “Useful floor space” is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces.

**USUAL RESIDENCE** – “Usual residence” shall mean the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.





**Statistical Office  
of Estonia**  
Tatari 51,  
10134 Tallinn, Estonia  
[www.stat.ee](http://www.stat.ee)

**Central Statistical Bureau  
of Latvia**  
1 Lāčplēša Str.  
Riga, LV-1301, Latvia  
[www.csb.gov.lv](http://www.csb.gov.lv)

**Statistics  
Lithuania**  
Gedimino Ave. 29  
LT-01500, Vilnius, Lithuania  
[www.stat.gov.lt](http://www.stat.gov.lt)

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