Kogumiku on koostanud rahvaloenduste statistika sektor ja geoinfosüsteemide sektor.

Rahvaloenduse andmete töötlemisel ning käesoleva kogumiku koostamisel osalesid Kristina Känd, Riina Leinbock, Inge Nael, Kalev Noorkõiv, Svetlana Pavlova, Heino Piiriväli, Aigar Tarre, Lembit Tepp ja Aira Veelmaa.

The publication has been compiled by the Population Censuses Statistics Section and Geographical Information Systems Section.

Processing of the Population Census data and compiling of the present publication was completed with the participation of Kristina Känd, Riina Leinbock, Inge Nael, Kalev Noorkõiv, Svetlana Pavlova, Heino Piiriväli, Aigar Tarre, Lembit Tepp and Aira Veelmaa.

MÄRKIDE SELETUS
EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

.. mõiste ei ole rakendatav
category not applicable

- nähtust ei esinenud
magnitude nil

0.0 näitaja väärtus väiksem kui pool kasutatud mõõtühikust
magnitude less than half of the unit employed

ISBN 9985-74-167-6
ISBN 9985-74-262-1

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Living conditions of households also depended somewhat on the economic activity of household members. The proportion of households with employed members was larger in cities. The proportion of these households living in family dwellings was the larger, the larger was the number of employed persons in the household (Table M). There were more dwelling owners or members of dwelling association and fewer tenants among households including a larger number of employed persons. On an average, fewer modern comforts were available for households with one employed person, of whom almost one third were one-member households, than for households with many employed persons. The availability of modern comforts did not depend significantly on whether the household included two, three or more employed persons. The average floor area per household member was smaller for households including a larger number of employed persons than for households with one employed person, and much smaller than in households consisting of only inactive members.

Households consisting of only inactive members, of whom the largest proportion were pensioner households, lived more often than usual in family dwellings. Among them, the proportion of households living in rural municipalities was the largest (37%). Every fourth household of these lived in a family dwelling in rural municipality. The proportion of households with unemployed members and no employed members in rural municipalities was almost as large as that of previously mentioned households (36%), however, fewer of them lived in family dwellings and especially in family dwellings in cities. The proportion of tenants among them was the largest.

Compared to other types of households, a fairly large share of multi-family households lived in family dwellings. The proportion of tenants among them and also the floor area per household member (14.8 square metres) was the smallest in the case of these households. The mentioned households lived in more recently completed buildings and enjoyed more modern comforts than on average. Among multi-family households, the proportion of those living in cities was also one of the largest.

Table L. ***Living conditions by number of children in household,*** *2000*
(percentage of households living in conventional dwellings)

Under 18-year-old children in household	*Lives in a family dwelling*	*Lives in a residential building completed after 1960*	*Tenant*	*Dwelling is equipped with*				*Average floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, m^2*
				water supply system	*flush toilet*	*bath (shower)*	*central or electric heating*	
All households	28.7	69.2	16.8	85.6	74.9	70.9	67.9	24.0
Without children	30.1	66.2	17.7	82.5	71.2	66.5	64.1	30.3
With 1 child	20.6	77.2	15.6	93.1	85.2	81.8	79.1	19.7
With 2 children	29.5	74.7	14.1	91.8	81.8	79.1	74.3	17.2
With 3 children	43.0	67.2	15.7	85.7	71.4	69.2	62.4	15.4
With 4 children	48.4	59.9	19.8	77.8	61.2	58.9	49.1	12.7
With 5 or more children	53.1	54.9	21.2	70.4	54.7	51.4	42.9	10.5

In the case of households with children, there appears an interrelation between the living conditions and number of children (Table L). Households with a larger number of children more often lived in rural municipalities. For example, 65% of households with four under 18-year-old children and 71% of households with at least five children lived in rural municipalities. The larger was the number of children in the household, the less frequently the household lived in an apartment in a city. For example, 66% of households with one under 18-year-old child as against 20% of households with at least five children lived in a city apartment. Households with a larger number of children lived more often in family dwellings (Diagram 19). This tendency appeared in the case of both households living in cities and rural municipalities. For example, in cities, 12% of households with one under 18-year-old child and 28% of households with four children lived in family dwellings. Dwellings of households with a large number of children were older and equipped with fewer modern comforts (Diagram 20). The proportion of tenants was larger than average among households raising many children. The larger was the number of children in the household, the smaller was the average floor area per household member (Table L). Households with children in rural municipalities lived in more spacious conditions than those in cities.

Table M. ***Living conditions by economic activity of household members,*** *2000*
(percentage of households living in conventional dwellings)

Economic activity of household members	*Lives in a family dwelling*	*Lives in a residential building completed after 1960*	*Tenant*	*Dwelling is equipped with*				*Average floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, m^2*
				water supply system	*flush toilet*	*bath (shower)*	*central or electric heating*	
All households	28.7	69.2	16.8	85.6	74.9	70.9	67.9	24.0
With employed members	25.4	74.8	14.9	91.6	82.0	78.7	75.4	22.0
with 1 employed member	23.5	72.7	18.5	89.4	79.6	75.1	71.9	23.7
with 2 employed members	27.2	77.4	10.9	94.3	85.3	83.3	79.7	20.8
with 3 or more employed members	31.2	78.2	5.9	94.9	84.9	84.2	81.4	18.5
With unemployed members	25.8	69.3	19.0	83.9	73.8	68.5	65.9	19.1
without employed members	27.7	62.8	25.6	76.8	65.9	59.1	57.9	21.4
With only inactive members	36.5	58.4	19.1	74.5	61.4	56.4	53.7	32.5
with at least one pensioner	38.1	57.8	16.1	74.5	60.9	56.2	52.8	33.9

Table K ***Living conditions by composition of household,*** *2000*
(percentage of households living in conventional dwellings)

Composition of household[1]	*Lives in a family dwelling*	*Lives in a residential building completed after 1960*	*Tenant*	*Dwelling is equipped with*				*Average floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, m^2*
				water supply system	*flush toilet*	*bath (shower)*	*central or electric heating*	
All households	28.7	69.2	16.8	85.6	74.9	70.9	67.9	24.0
Non-family household	27.7	63.0	24.5	79.4	68.2	61.9	60.5	39.0
with one member	27.3	62.9	25.1	79.2	68.1	61.7	60.5	41.8
One-family household	29.0	72.5	13.1	89.0	78.7	75.7	71.9	21.1
couple without children	34.6	68.5	12.5	85.1	72.6	69.8	65.8	28.0
married couple without children	36.2	69.7	8.4	86.0	73.2	71.2	67.1	28.9
cohabiting couple without children	29.0	64.2	27.1	81.9	70.3	65.0	61.4	25.0
couple with children	29.6	75.2	12.0	91.5	81.9	79.6	75.6	18.4
married couple with children	29.8	76.6	9.2	92.8	83.6	81.8	78.3	18.8
cohabiting couple with children	28.9	69.7	23.0	86.7	75.4	71.2	65.2	16.9
lone parent with children	20.6	72.5	15.9	88.8	80.1	75.5	72.3	21.8
Multifamily household	38.6	72.8	6.4	89.2	75.7	74.9	71.6	14.8

Table K and Diagrams 17 and 18 reflect the relation between the composition of household and living conditions. About 68% of both couples with children and couples without children lived in cities. Couples with children lived in less spacious conditions than couples without children — the floor area per household member being almost 10 square metres smaller: 18.4 and 28 square metres, respectively. At the same time, couples with children lived in more recently completed buildings, which had more modern comforts. Couples without children (of whom a large proportion were older people whose children lived separately from their parents) lived more often in family dwellings.

There were differences in the living conditions of married and cohabiting couples. Among the latter, there were considerably more tenants. For example, of cohabiting couples without children, the proportion of tenants was 27.1% as compared to 8.4% in the case of married couples without children (representing a difference of slightly over 3.2 times). In the case of couples with children, there was a 2.5-fold relevant difference. The proportion of cohabiting couples who lived in rural municipalities was relatively larger. 42% of cohabiting couples with children and 30% of married couples with children lived in rural municipalities. In the case of couples without children, the same difference was considerably smaller. Resulting from different living places (city – rural municipality), cohabiting couples lived in older buildings than married couples, and their dwellings were equipped with fewer modern comforts. Compared to married couples, the floor area per household member was smaller in the case of cohabiting couples, who lived more often in an apartment and less frequently in a family dwelling, their dwellings also had fewer rooms. The proportion of households living in apartments in rural municipality was fairly large among cohabiting couples.

Relatively large proportion of lone-parent households lived in apartments in a city (66%). Consequently, lone-parent households lived in more recently completed buildings, which had many modern comforts but still fewer than dwellings occupied by couples with children. The floor area per household member was larger in the case of lone-parent households as compared to couples with children. Among lone-parent households, the proportion of households living in family dwellings was the smallest, both in cities and rural municipalities.

The living conditions of one-member households resembled those of non-family households living in conventional dwellings, as 91% of the latter consisted of one member.

[1] *In case the age of children has not been specified, then here and hereinafter 'children' refer to children of all ages, incl. adults.*

Table J. ***Living conditions by size of household,*** *2000*
(percentage of households living in conventional dwellings)

Size of household	*Lives in family dwelling*	*Lives in a residential building completed after 1960*	*Tenant*	*Dwelling is equipped with*				*Average floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, m^2*
				water supply system	*flush toilet*	*bath (shower)*	*central or electric heating*	
All households	28.7	69.2	16.8	85.6	74.9	70.9	67.9	24.0
with 1 member	27.3	62.9	25.1	79.2	68.1	61.7	60.5	41.8
with 2 members	29.3	69.3	14.3	85.7	74.6	70.9	67.5	27.8
with 3 members	24.4	75.5	13.4	91.4	82.5	79.5	76.3	20.8
with 4 members	29.1	75.7	11.3	92.2	82.7	80.4	76.2	17.6
with 5 members	42.0	69.4	10.6	88.0	74.5	73.0	67.2	15.8
with 6 or more members	54.7	60.2	12.4	79.7	62.3	61.0	54.1	13.1

Large households lived more often in a family dwelling (Table J, Diagram 12). This tendency is especially conspicuous for rural municipalities. Nevertheless, the floor area per household member was smaller the larger was the household (Diagram 13). Thus, households did not always live in dwellings, which met their needs. In some tables of the publication, instead of the size of household, the number of inhabitants of the dwelling is observed. The number of inhabitants of the dwelling usually coincided with the size of the household as the majority of dwellings were occupied by one household. The average number of inhabitants living in conventional dwelling was 2.48 and the average size of the household living in conventional dwelling was 2.36 persons. Diagram 14 shows that over 20% of dwellings with a large number of rooms were occupied by only one or two inhabitants, at the same time, many dwellings with one room (36%) were occupied by many inhabitants. The larger was the number of rooms in a dwelling, the lower was the average occupancy rate of that dwelling (Diagram 15). For example, the average number of rooms per inhabitant in dwellings with one room was 0.66 but 2.7 in dwellings with 10 and more rooms. This disproportion between the size of dwelling and number of persons living in these dwellings is characteristic of both family dwellings and apartment buildings.

With regard to different relevant indicators, the living conditions of the smallest and the largest households appeared to be worse than average, while the living conditions were better than average in the case of medium-sized households. One of the reasons could have been the different share of employed and dependent persons, and the employed and pensioners in households of different sizes. Households consisting of 3–4 members often included two employed persons, while large proportion of households with 1–2 members were those of pensioner households. Large households often included many children and they mostly lived in rural areas where the living stock is older and the number of comfort characteristics is smaller.

Three quarters of households consisting of 3–4 members lived in buildings completed after 1960, smaller and larger households most often lived in an older building (Table J). More different modern comforts were available for 3–4-member households (Diagram 16), of whom the majority lived in city apartments equipped with all the modern amenities (Diagram 12). Households consisting of one or two members lived mostly in an older apartment in a city. Large households lived mainly in rural municipalities where dwellings were equipped with a smaller number of modern comforts — especially family dwellings, which accommodated a significant proportion of large households. For example, 40% of households with six or more members lived in a family dwelling in rural municipality.

There were more tenants among one-member households (25%), of whom a large proportion were pensioners (40%) and employed persons (37%). The proportion of tenants was fairly large also among the largest households, who, more often than usual, lived in a dwelling owned by the state, local government or any other owner (except private person or dwelling association). Also one-member households lived in the mentioned dwellings more often than usual.

The type of dwelling remained unknown in the case of 3,713 households (0.6%). 92% of households living in accommodation rooms consisted of one member and 5% were two-member households.

The main data on living conditions of households living in conventional dwellings were the following:

- *71.3% of households lived in an apartment or in a separate room. The proportion of households living in apartment buildings was over twice larger in cities as compared to rural municipalities, 84.9% and 41.1%, respectively.*
- *Almost two thirds of households (65%) lived in buildings completed in 1961–1990. 5% of households[2] lived in buildings completed in the 1990s.*
- *77% of households lived in dwellings owned by them, 3.8% used the dwelling as a member of dwelling association[3].*
- *35.5% of households lived in dwellings with 2 rooms and 31.6% lived in dwellings with 3 rooms.*
- *Comfort characteristics divided as follows (percentage of households):*
  water supply system — 85.6%;
  flush toilet — 74.9%;
  bath (shower) — 70.9%;
  hot water — 67.5%;
  central heating — 62.3%.

Thematic map 7 shows the proportions of households living in family dwellings in counties. Diagram 11 presents the distribution of households by the construction time of the building.

Table I. ***Occupied conventional dwellings and households by number of households living in the dwelling,*** *2000*

Dwelling	*Number of dwellings*	*%*	*Number of households*	*%*
All dwellings	537 907	100	565 441	100
Dwellings occupied by a single household	513 260	95.4	513 260	90.8
Dwellings occupied by two households	22 025	4.1	44 050	7.8
Dwellings occupied by three or more households	2 622	0.5	8 131	1.4

Although part of dwellings were vacant or were used only seasonally, 4.6% of occupied dwellings accommodated two or more households (Table I). 9.2% of households shared their dwelling with one or more households. Large proportion of those were one-member households — of households living in dwellings occupied by two households, more than half were one-member households (52.6%) and in dwellings occupied by at least three households, one-member households accounted for over two thirds (67.8%) of households. Larger households, consisting of at least four members, rarely shared their dwelling with another household (of all households sharing their dwelling, 10.6% consisted of four or more members). Among households consisting of several members who shared their dwelling there were couples with child(ren), couples without children as well as lone-parent households. Usually at least one of the households sharing the dwelling lived in the dwelling as a tenant or had any other tenure status (i.e. was not the owner of the dwelling nor a member of dwelling association). 72% of dwellings, which were occupied by many households and in the case of which the tenure status was known for at least one household, accommodated tenants or persons who had any other tenure status. Households sharing a dwelling lived more often in family dwellings than other households (49.6% and 26.6%, respectively). Also dwellings, which accommodated many households, were by the average number of rooms larger than dwellings occupied by a single household. Thematic map 6 shows the proportion of dwellings occupied by a single household by counties.

[1] *Here and hereinafter 'households' refer only to private households. Institutional households and the homeless are excluded.*
[2] *Here and hereinafter the percentage of the time of construction of the building is presented with respect to households, the construction time of whose building is known.*
[3] *Here and hereinafter the percentage of the tenure status is presented for households, whose tenure status is known.*

The proportion of entrepreneur-employers, self-employed persons and pensioners living in family dwellings both in Estonia as a whole and separately in cities and rural municipalities was considerably larger than average. For this reason the floor area per inhabitant was also the largest in the case of the mentioned groups of population — 31.6 square metres for entrepreneur-employers and pensioners, and somewhat smaller for self-employed persons. The floor area per inhabitant was the smallest for under 15-year-old children (Diagram 9). In general, families with children had less space than families without children and persons living alone. The floor area per inhabitant was also smaller than average in the case of other inactive (excl. pensioners) and unemployed persons. Though dwellings of pensioners were more spacious, they were also older than average and equipped with fewer modern comforts. For example, half of pensioners living in rural municipalities (49.7%) lived in buildings completed before 1946. Among self-employed persons (incl. farmers), the proportion of persons living in older buildings was also fairly large. Entrepreneur-employers accounted for the largest proportion of persons living in buildings completed in the 1990s. This group of population also has the best resources to improve their living conditions. The dwellings of entrepreneur-employers were also best equipped with modern comforts. The differences between comfort characteristics of dwellings of persons with different employment and socio-economic status were especially significant in rural municipalities. For example, in rural municipalities, 78% of entrepreneur-employers lived in dwellings equipped with central or electric heating, the respective proportions for salaried employees and pensioners were 55% and 21% (Diagram 10).

Table H. ***Population living in conventional dwellings by type of dwelling and ethnic nationality,*** *2000*

Type of dwelling	*Total*	*Estonians*	*Non-Estonians*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family dwelling	27.4	37.4	6.3
Part of the family dwelling	2.8	3.8	0.8
Apartment	69.3	58.6	92.1
Separate room(s)	0.5	0.2	0.8

There were fairly great differences between the living conditions of Estonians and non-Estonians. 41.2% of Estonians, but only 7.1% of non-Estonians, living in conventional dwellings lived in family dwellings (incl. part of family dwelling) (Table H, Diagram 2). Large majority of non-Estonians lived in apartments, mostly in apartment buildings in cities. More than two thirds (67.5%) of non-Estonians living in apartment buildings lived in a building with at least 50 apartments. The same indicator for Estonians was 38.1%. The proportion of persons living in isolated rooms of hostel-type houses was also larger among non-Estonians. The respective proportions for Estonians and non-Estonians living in dwellings of other type (accommodation room, room in an institution, etc.) were almost the same (about 2%).

As the proportion of Estonians living in family dwellings was larger than that of non-Estonians, the living conditions of Estonians were, on an average, also more spacious — the average floor area per inhabitant was 25.3 square metres as compared to 21.0 square metres in the case of non-Estonians. Estonians also enjoyed more privacy — 58.8% of Estonians as against 49.4% of non-Estonians lived in dwellings where the number of rooms was larger than or equal with the number of inhabitants. At the same time, Estonians lived in older buildings with fewer modern comforts. 26% of Estonians and 6% of non-Estonians lived in buildings completed before 1946 (Diagram 4). 68% of Estonians and 90% of non-Estonians lived in buildings completed in the years 1946–1990. The proportion of Estonians living in new buildings, completed in the 1990s, was slightly larger than that of non-Estonians (6% and 4%, respectively). As a vast majority of non-Estonians lived in city apartments equipped with all modern amenities, their dwellings also had better comfort characteristics (Diagram 8). Estonians only had more dwellings equipped with electric heating and sauna.

Living conditions of households

According to census data there were more dwellings than households in Estonia — the census enumerated 617,399 conventional dwellings and 582,089 households[1]. Part of households lived in dwellings not designed for permanent habitation, most often in accommodation rooms. Households can be distributed by the type of dwelling they occupied as follows:

- *conventional dwelling — 565,441 households (97.2%);*
- *accommodation room — 11,866 households (2.0%);*
- *non-dwelling used for habitation — 1,069 households (0.2%).*

[1] *Here and hereinafter 'households' refer only to private households. Institutional households and the homeless are excluded.*

In cities, where the dwelling stock is newer and where dwellings locating in apartment buildings prevail, the dwellings were equipped with considerably more modern amenities than in rural municipalities. For example, in cities, there were relatively 1.9 times more inhabitants living in dwellings equipped with central or electric heating, 1.7 times more inhabitants living in dwellings equipped with running hot water and flush toilet, and 1.4 times more inhabitants living in dwellings equipped with water supply system and sewage disposal system (Diagram 7). The number of available modern comforts was the largest in apartment buildings in cities and the smallest in family dwellings in rural municipalities. The poorer equipment of dwellings with comfort characteristics was caused by the low density of habitation in rural areas as well as by the large proportion of older family dwellings. Thematic maps 4 and 5 show the proportions of population living in dwellings equipped with water supply system, central and electric heating by administrative units. There were considerably fewer modern comforts in family dwellings than in apartment buildings. For example, among the inhabitants of family dwellings there were relatively 2.5 times less people living in dwellings equipped with central or electric heating, 1.8 times less people living in dwellings equipped with hot water and 1.5–1.6 times less people living in dwellings equipped with water supply system and sewage disposal system. The comfort characteristics of family dwellings locating in cities, and especially in Tallinn, are much better, as there are more utility networks in cities and also the dwelling stock of family dwellings is newer.

A connection can be noticed between the employment and socio-economic status of the population, and living conditions (Table G). As the census did not inquire after the income, it is not possible to draw direct conclusions concerning the relations between income and living conditions. This applies first of all to salaried employees who with respect to income form a very heterogeneous group. With regard to living conditions, some smaller groups of employees can be distinguished (entrepreneur-employers, self-employed persons-freelancers), unemployed persons and part of the inactive persons (pensioners, children, etc.).

Table G. ***Living conditions by employment and socio-economic status of inhabitants,*** *2000*
(percentage of population living in conventional dwellings)

Employment and socio-economic status	*Lives in family dwelling*	*Lives in a residential building completed after 1990*[1]	*Household member is tenant*[2]	*Dwelling is equipped with*				*Average floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, m*^{2}
				water supply system	*flush toilet*	*bath (shower)*	*central or electric heating*	
Total[3]	30.2	5.7	14.3	87.6	76.9	73.6	70.0	24.0
Economically active	26.3	6.2	14.0	91.3	81.7	78.6	75.4	24.0
employed person	26.4	6.6	13.2	92.5	83.1	80.3	76.9	24.4
salaried employee	24.9	6.2	13.4	92.7	83.5	80.5	77.2	24.0
entrepreneur-employer	41.9	16.6	9.5	96.8	89.3	88.9	89.9	31.6
self-employed person	48.1	8.0	12.5	86.2	70.0	69.2	62.3	27.9
other employee	49.0	6.2	9.5	81.4	64.3	63.0	55.7	24.1
unemployed person	26.0	3.8	19.1	83.6	73.4	68.0	65.5	21.7
Economically inactive	33.9	5.3	14.6	84.3	72.5	69.2	65.1	23.9
under 15-year-old child	29.9	7.8	16.5	89.9	79.4	76.3	71.5	17.4
student (pupil)[4]	27.1	7.7	13.7	91.7	82.9	80.3	78.0	20.1
pensioner	39.1	2.3	11.9	78.0	64.1	60.6	56.6	31.6
not working for other reasons	36.3	5.6	19.9	79.8	67.7	63.7	59.7	21.3

[1] *Here and hereinafter the percentages of the time of construction have been presented with respect to persons the construction time of whose building is known.*
[2] *The percentages of tenants have been presented with respect to persons whose tenure status is known.*
[3] *The row 'Total' includes also persons whose economic activity is unknown.*
[4] *At least 15 years old.*

Table E. ***Indicators of the housing density of the population living in conventional dwellings by type of dwelling[1],*** *2000*

	Population living in conventional dwellings			*Population living in family dwellings*			*Population living in apartments*		
	total	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*
Total population, percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
more rooms than inhabitants	26.4	22.6	34.3	46.0	49.3	44.1	17.9	17.3	20.4
as many rooms as inhabitants	29.5	32.2	24.0	21.4	22.5	20.7	33.0	34.1	28.6
fewer rooms than inhabitants	43.9	45.0	41.5	32.3	27.9	34.9	48.9	48.4	50.9
number of rooms unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Average number of rooms per inhabitant	1.06	1.01	1.17	1.31	1.34	1.30	0.95	0.95	0.97
Average floor area[2] per inhabitant, m²	24.0	22.4	27.2	30.9	30.0	31.4	21.0	20.9	21.2

By census data, the average number of rooms and the average floor area per inhabitant in Estonia was 1.06 rooms and 24.0 square metres (Table E). In the case of apartments, these indicators were much smaller than in the case of family dwellings. As the proportion of apartments in cities was large, on an average, also the number of rooms and the floor area per inhabitant was smaller in cities. The respective data for Tallinn was 0.97 rooms and 21.8 square metres. Diagram 6 presents the distribution of the population living in conventional dwellings by floor area per inhabitant. The living conditions were the worst for 3.2% of the population for whom the floor area per inhabitant was below 9 square metres. About the same proportion (3.1%) of the population lived in dwellings in which the floor area per inhabitant was over 60 square metres. In dwellings of almost half of the population, the floor area per inhabitant ranged between 9 and 20 square metres. The proportion of persons living in dwellings where the floor area per inhabitant was very small was relatively larger among the population living in the apartments in rural municipalities. The proportion of persons living in dwellings where the floor area per inhabitant was very large was relatively big among the population living in family dwellings in rural municipalities where the floor area per inhabitant was over 60 square metres for 8.6% of the population.

Table F. ***Population living in conventional dwellings by comfort characteristics and type of dwelling,*** *2000 (percentages)*

Type of comfort characteristics	*Population living in conventional dwellings*			*Population living in family dwellings*			*Population living in apartments*		
	total	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*
Water supply system	87.6	95.8	70.4	66.3	85.0	55.3	96.9	98.0	92.1
Flush toilet	76.9	88.6	52.4	39.4	55.2	30.1	93.1	95.2	84.3
Hot water	70.9	81.5	48.9	45.4	58.2	37.8	82.0	86.1	64.7
Bath (shower)	73.6	84.0	51.9	39.9	53.0	32.2	88.3	90.2	80.1
Sauna	19.5	10.1	39.0	61.0	55.4	64.3	1.5	1.1	3.0
Gas	39.4	42.4	33.2	33.5	28.1	36.6	42.0	45.2	28.4
Central heating	63.2	77.1	34.1	23.4	31.9	18.3	80.5	86.1	56.8
Electric heating	6.8	5.8	8.7	10.7	17.1	6.9	5.1	3.6	11.4

[1] *If the types of dwelling 'part of the family dwelling' and 'separate room(s)' have not been brought out separately, then 'family dwelling' includes also parts of the family dwelling and 'apartment' includes separate room(s).*
[2] *Here and hereinafter the 'floor area' refers to the useful floor area or total area of the dwelling.*

As after the Second World War, the construction activity increasingly concentrated into cities and mostly apartment buildings were built, residential buildings are, on an average, newer in cities than in rural municipalities, and the apartment buildings are, on an average, newer than small residential buildings. For example, 77% of the population of cities and 58% of the population of rural municipalities lived in buildings completed after 1960. Of the population living in apartment buildings, the majority (84%) and of the population living in small residential buildings, two times less persons lived in buildings completed after 1960 (43%). There are more newer small residential buildings in cities than in rural municipalities.

As a result of the privatisation and restitution of dwellings to their former owners in the 1990s, by the beginning of 2000 the majority of the population lived in private dwellings.

The inhabitants can be distributed by the ownership of the dwelling as follows:

- *public sector (state and local government) — 3.3%;*
- *private sector — 95.2%;*
  of which private person — 90.1%;
  dwelling association — 4.1%;
  other owner — 1.0%.

1.5% of the population lived in dwellings, the data on the owner of which were not received in the census. In 1989 nearly 75% of the population living in dwellings the type of which was recorded in the census[1] lived in buildings owned by the state, co-operative (excl. dwelling cooperatives) and public organisations. This housing was provided to the inhabitants free of charge and the rent was subsidised. Transition of the housing owned mainly by the state into private ownership and the formation of the market-based housing was the most remarkable change relating to living conditions of the population between the 1989 and 2000 censuses. The actual living conditions (comfort characteristics, type of dwelling, etc.) of people remained more or less unchanged between the censuses, however, the housing expenses grew rapidly.

Although in 2000 the largest proportion of the population lived in private dwellings, many dwellings were occupied not by the owner but by tenants or were used under some other form of tenure.

Table D. ***Population living in conventional dwellings by tenure status,*** *2000*
(% of population the tenure status of whose dwelling is known)

Tenure status	*Population living in conventional dwellings*		
	total	*cities*	*rural municipalities*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner	79.9	78.1	83.5
Member of dwelling association	3.8	5.6	0.3
Tenant	14.3	14.6	13.7
Other	2.0	1.7	2.5

83.7% of the population used the dwelling as an owner or member of the dwelling association (Table D). The proportion of dwelling owners or members of the dwelling association (i.e. one of the household members was the owner of the dwelling or a member of the dwelling association) in the population was the same in cities and rural municipalities. However, in rural municipalities, where very few dwelling associations had been formed, the proportion of persons living in dwellings owned by them was larger than in cities. Thematic map 2 reflects the proportion of population living in dwellings owned by household member by administrative units. 14.3% of inhabitants used the dwelling as a tenant, the respective proportion being slightly larger in cities as compared to rural municipalities. The proportion of tenants was considerably larger than average among the population aged 20–29 years (24.1%).

An important indicator of the quality of living conditions is the privacy. Only slightly over a quarter (26.4%) of the population living in conventional dwellings lived in dwellings where the number of rooms exceeded the number of inhabitants (Table E). There were relatively more such persons in rural municipalities than in cities, and in family dwellings compared to apartment buildings. The proportion of persons living in spacious conditions was the largest among persons living in family dwellings in cities (49.3%). Almost 30% of the population lived in dwellings where the number of rooms equalled the number of inhabitants. 43.9% of the population lived in overcrowded dwellings where there were more inhabitants than rooms. Almost half (48.9%) of the population living in apartments lived in overcrowded conditions. Thematic map 3 illustrates differences in the housing density of the population by administrative units and Diagram 5 reflects these differences by Tallinn city districts.

[1] *Including persons living in hostels.*

Hereinafter the living conditions of the population living in conventional dwellings are observed, therefore both 'population' and 'inhabitants' denote persons living in conventional dwellings.

Living conditions largely depend on the type of dwelling. 69.8% of the population lived in apartments or separate living rooms in hostel-type houses[1] (Table A, Diagram 1). 30.2% of the population lived in family dwellings or parts of the family dwelling.

The proportion of the population living in apartments was twice larger in cities than in rural municipalities. Family dwelling was the prevailing type of dwelling in rural municipalities. Thematic map 1 shows the proportions of the population living in family dwellings by administrative units.

Buildings including a large number of apartments prevail among apartment buildings. Only 13.2% of the population living in apartment buildings lived in buildings containing fewer than 10 apartments, while 35.0% of the population lived in buildings containing fewer than 30 apartments. The proportion of the population living in apartment buildings with a smaller number of dwellings was considerably larger in rural municipalities — 82.6% of such population lived in residential buildings containing fewer than 30 apartments. Consequently, the average number of inhabitants living in apartment buildings was 2.3 times smaller in rural municipalities than in cities (Table B).

Table B. ***Average number of inhabitants living in buildings containing conventional dwellings by type of building,*** *2000*

Type of building	*Total*	*Cities*	*of which Tallinn*	*Rural municipalities*
Total	8.3	14.7	22.9	4.3
Apartment building	43.2	53.7	66.1	23.4
One-family house	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.7
Other small residential building	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.2
Non-residential building	3.2	3.6	3.8	2.9
Unknown	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.8

On an average, slightly more inhabitants lived in one-family houses in cities than in the same type of buildings in rural municipalities. Relatively more people living alone and fewer households consisting of 3–4 members lived in one-family houses in rural municipalities than in the same type of building in cities.

Table C. ***Population living in conventional dwellings by type and time of construction of building,*** *2000 (% of population the construction time of whose building is known)*

Time of construction of building	*All types of buildings*			*Apartment building*			*One-family house and other small residential building*		
	total	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*	*total*	*cities*	*rural municipalities*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1946	19.1	12.1	33.9	8.2	8.9	5.2	42.3	25.1	52.4
1946–1960	9.9	10.6	8.3	7.5	7.9	5.8	15.1	24.2	9.8
1961–1970	19.1	22.0	12.9	22.1	22.7	19.7	12.4	19.5	8.3
1971–1980	22.9	25.6	17.3	28.8	28.5	30.3	10.3	12.5	9.0
1981–1990	23.3	24.6	20.5	29.6	28.2	35.6	9.7	7.5	10.9
1991 or later	4.8	4.5	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	7.5	8.6	7.0
Uncompleted building	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.6	2.6

The largest proportion (65%) of the population living in conventional dwellings lived in buildings completed in 1961–1990 (Table C, Diagram 3). Characteristic of this period was a very great intensity of construction activities. There was a need to restore the housing destroyed in the Second World War and to build new housing into cities with a greater concentration of economic activities. The rapid growth in the housing construction was largely connected with the most active immigration of this period. 29% of the population lived in buildings completed before 1961 and 6% lived in buildings completed after the 1990s.

[1] *Rooms, which were not used as an accommodation room. In current statistics, this type of dwelling is considered an apartment and sometimes, including in this overview, they are also classified as an apartment.*

suurema töötajate arvuga leibkonnas keskmiselt siiski vähem kui ühe töötajaga leibkonnas ning palju vähem kui ainult mitteaktiivsete liikmetega leibkondades.

Ainult mitteaktiivsete liikmetega leibkonnad, kellest suurem osa olid pensionärileibkonnad, elasid keskmisest enam pereelamus. Nende seas oli valdade leibkondade osatähtsus kõige suurem (37%). Valdade pereelamus elas neist iga neljas leibkond. Töötute liikmetega leibkondi, kus töötajaid ei olnud, elas valdades peaaegu niisama palju kui eelnimetatud leibkondi (36%), kuid pereelamus elas neid vähem. Eriti vähe elas neid linnade pereelamus. Üürnikke oli nimetatud leibkondade seas kõige rohkem.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

The publication describes the living conditions of the population and households according to the 2000 Census data. The distribution of the population and households is observed by type of dwelling, time of construction of the building, owner of dwelling, tenure status, comfort characteristics of dwelling, etc. A connection of living conditions is considered with employment and socio-economic status of the population, ethnic nationality, size and composition of the household. The publication also presents the results of the 1989 Population Census on the living conditions[1].

Living conditions of the population

Large majority of the population lives in conventional dwellings, i.e. in dwellings, which are designed for permanent habitation of one household. At the time of the 2000 Census, 2% of the population lived in dwellings of another type. The distribution of 1,370,052 enumerated persons by type of dwelling in which they lived was the following:

- *conventional dwelling — 1,335,142 persons (97.5%);*
- *accommodation room — 13,331 persons (1.0%);*
- *non-dwelling used for habitation (non-conventional dwelling) — 1,926 persons (0.1%);*
- *room in institution — 12,625 persons (0.9%).*

The type of dwelling of 6,659 (0.5%) persons remained unknown, 369 (0.03%) homeless, i.e. persons without a dwelling, were enumerated in the Census. The majority of inhabitants of accommodation rooms were students (pupils) and employed persons (70.4% and 14.5% respectively). Of institutions, the largest number of inhabitants lived in welfare and penal institutions. Compared to the previous 1989 Census, there was a sharp decline in the number of persons living in accommodation rooms: in 1989 80,242 persons were enumerated in hostels. The decrease in their number between the censuses was remarkable even irrespective of the fact that in 1989 social welfare houses for elderly and disabled persons were also regarded as hostels but in 2000 they were regarded as institutions.

Table A. ***Population living in conventional dwellings by type of dwelling,*** *2000*

Type of dwelling	*Population living in conventional dwellings*			
	total	*cities*	*of which Tallinn*	*rural municipalities*
Number				
Total	1 335 142	903 567	392 129	431 575
Family dwelling	366 246	126 047	32 507	240 199
Part of the family dwelling	37 584	23 852	8 870	13 732
Apartment	925 485	748 177	347 395	177 308
Separate living room(s)	5 827	5 491	3 357	336
Percentages				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family dwelling	27.4	14.0	8.3	55.6
Part of the family dwelling	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.2
Apartment	69.3	82.8	88.6	41.1
Separate living room(s)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1

[1] *Results of the last two censuses are not completely comparable, as the type of dwelling was defined differently (see Definitions). The contingent of inhabitants who were asked all the data concerning their living conditions was also slightly different — in 2000 only the inhabitants of conventional dwellings were included, in 1989 in addition to them also the inhabitants of hostels.*

Tabel L. **Elamistingimused leibkonna laste arvu järgi,** 2000
(protsent tavaeluruumis elavatest leibkondadest)

Alla 18-aastasi lapsi leibkonnas	Elab pere-elamus	Elab pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud elamus	Üürib eluruumi	Eluruumis on				Keskmiselt pinda elaniku kohta, m^2
				veevärk	vee-klosett	vann (dušš)	keskküte või elekterküte	
Leibkonnad kokku	28,7	69,2	16,8	85,6	74,9	70,9	67,9	24,0
Ilma lasteta	30,1	66,2	17,7	82,5	71,2	66,5	64,1	30,3
1 lapsega	20,6	77,2	15,6	93,1	85,2	81,8	79,1	19,7
2 lapsega	29,5	74,7	14,1	91,8	81,8	79,1	74,3	17,2
3 lapsega	43,0	67,2	15,7	85,7	71,4	69,2	62,4	15,4
4 lapsega	48,4	59,9	19,8	77,8	61,2	58,9	49,1	12,7
5 või enama lapsega	53,1	54,9	21,2	70,4	54,7	51,4	42,9	10,5

Lastega leibkondade puhul ilmneb seos laste arvu ja elamistingimuste vahel (tabel L). Suurema laste arvuga leibkonnad elasid sagedamini valdades. Näiteks nelja alla 18-aastase lapsega leibkondadest elas valdades 65% ning vähemalt viie lapsega leibkondadest 71%. Mida suurem oli laste arv leibkonnas, seda harvem elas leibkond linna-korteris: ühe alla 18-aastase lapsega leibkondadest elas linnakorteris 66%, vähemalt viie lapsega leibkondadest 20%. Suurema laste arvuga leibkonnad elasid sagedamini pereelamus (diagramm 19). See tendents ilmnes nii linnas kui ka vallas elanud leibkondade puhul. Näiteks elas linnades ühe alla 18-aastase lapsega leibkondadest pereelamus 12%, nelja lapsega leibkondadest 28%. Lasterikaste leibkondade eluruumid olid vanemad ja neis oli vähem olmemugavusi (diagramm 20). Üürnikke oli lasterikaste leibkondade hulgas keskmisest enam. Mida rohkem oli leibkonnas lapsi, seda vähem oli leibkonnal keskmiselt pinda leibkonnaliikme kohta (tabel L). Valdades elasid lastega leibkonnad veidi avaramates tingimustes kui linnas.

Tabel M. **Elamistingimused leibkonnaliikmete majandusliku aktiivsuse järgi,** 2000
(protsent tavaeluruumis elavatest leibkondadest)

Leibkonnaliikmete majanduslik aktiivsus	Elab pere-elamus	Elab pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud elamus	Üürib eluruumi	Eluruumis on				Keskmiselt pinda elaniku kohta, m^2
				veevärk	veeklosett	vann (dušš)	keskküte või elekterküte	
Leibkonnad kokku	28,7	69,2	16,8	85,6	74,9	70,9	67,9	24,0
Töötavate liikmetega	25,4	74,8	14,9	91,6	82,0	78,7	75,4	22,0
1 töötava liikmega	23,5	72,7	18,5	89,4	79,6	75,1	71,9	23,7
2 töötava liikmega	27,2	77,4	10,9	94,3	85,3	83,3	79,7	20,8
3 või enama töötava liikmega	31,2	78,2	5,9	94,9	84,9	84,2	81,4	18,5
Töötute liikmetega	25,8	69,3	19,0	83,9	73,8	68,5	65,9	19,1
töötavate liikmeteta	27,7	62,8	25,6	76,8	65,9	59,1	57,9	21,4
Ainult mitteaktiivsete liikmetega	36,5	58,4	19,1	74,5	61,4	56,4	53,7	32,5
vähemalt ühe pensionäriga	38,1	57,8	16,1	74,5	60,9	56,2	52,8	33,9

Leibkondade elamistingimused olid mõnevõrra erinevad sõltuvalt sellest, milline oli leibkonnaliikmete majanduslik aktiivsus. Töötavate liikmetega leikonnad elasid keskmisest enam linnas. Pereelamus elas neist seda suurem osa, mida rohkem töötajaid leibkonnas oli (tabel M). Suurema töötajate arvuga leibkondades oli rohkem omanikke või elamuühistu liikmeid ja vähem üürnikke. Olmemugavusi oli ühe töötajaga leibkondades, kellest ligi kolmandik oli ühe liikmega, keskmiselt vähem kui mitme töötajaga leibkondades. Sellest, kas leibkonnas oli kaks, kolm või enam töötajat, leibkonna eluruumi olmemugavused oluliselt ei sõltunud. Eluruumi pinda oli leibkonnaliikme kohta

Üürnikke oli enam ühe liikmega leibkondade hulgas (25%), neist suur osa olid pensionärid (40%) ja töötajad (37%). Üürnike osatähtsus oli üsna suur ka kõige suuremate leibkondade seas, kes elasid keskmisest sagedamini riigile, kohalikule omavalitsusele või mõnele muule omanikule (v.a eraisik või elamuühistu) kuuluvas eluruumis. Ka ühe liikmega leibkonnad elasid nimetatud eluruumides keskmisest sagedamini.

Tabel K. **Elamistingimused leibkonna koosseisu järgi,** 2000
(protsent tavaeluruumis elavatest leibkondadest)

Leibkonna koosseis[1]	Elab pere-elamus	Elab pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud elamus	Üürib eluruumi	Eluruumis on				Keskmiselt pinda elaniku kohta, m^2
				veevärk	vee-klosett	vann (dušš)	keskküte või elekterküte	
Leibkonnad kokku	28,7	69,2	16,8	85,6	74,9	70,9	67,9	24,0
Mittepereleibkond	27,7	63,0	24,5	79,4	68,2	61,9	60,5	39,0
ühe liikmega	27,3	62,9	25,1	79,2	68,1	61,7	60,5	41,8
Ühepereleibkond	29,0	72,5	13,1	89,0	78,7	75,7	71,9	21,1
lasteta paar	34,6	68,5	12,5	85,1	72,6	69,8	65,8	28,0
lasteta abielupaar	36,2	69,7	8,4	86,0	73,2	71,2	67,1	28,9
lasteta vabaabielupaar	29,0	64,2	27,1	81,9	70,3	65,0	61,4	25,0
lastega paar	29,6	75,2	12,0	91,5	81,9	79,6	75,6	18,4
lastega abielupaar	29,8	76,6	9,2	92,8	83,6	81,8	78,3	18,8
lastega vabaabielupaar	28,9	69,7	23,0	86,7	75,4	71,2	65,2	16,9
lastega üksikvanem	20,6	72,5	15,9	88,8	80,1	75,5	72,3	21,8
Mitmepereleibkond	38,6	72,8	6,4	89,2	75,7	74,9	71,6	14,8

Leibkonna koosseisu seost elamistingimustega illustreerivad tabel K ning diagramm 17 ja 18. Linnas elavaid leibkondi oli lastega ja lasteta paaride seas peaaegu võrdselt, ligi 68%. Lastega paarid elasid võrreldes lasteta paaridega kitsamates oludes, neil oli leibkonnaliikme kohta pinda peaaegu 10 ruutmeetrit vähem. Lastega paaridel oli see näitarv 18,4 ja lasteta paaridel 28 ruutmeetrit. Samas elasid lastega paarid uuemates majades, kus oli olmemugavusi rohkem. Lasteta paarid (neist suur osa vanemad inimesed, kelle lapsed elasid vanematest lahus) elasid sagedamini pereelamus.

Abielu- ja vabaabielupaaride elamistingimustes oli erinevusi. Vabaabielupaaride seas oli üürnikke oluliselt rohkem. Näiteks lasteta vabaabielupaaridest oli üürnikke 27,1%, lasteta abielupaaridest 8,4% (erinevus 3,2-kordne). Lastega paaride seas oli nimetatud erinevus 2,5-kordne. Vabaabielupaare elas suhteliselt enam valdades. Lastega vabaabielupaaridest elas vallas 42%, lastega abielupaaridest 30%. Lasteta paaride puhul oli sama erinevus oluliselt väiksem. Tingituna elukoha (linn-vald) erinevusest elasid vabaabielupaarid võrreldes abielupaaridega vanemas majas ning nende eluruumis oli vähem olmemugavusi. Et vabaabielupaarid elasid sagedamini korteris ja vähem pereelamus ning nende eluruumides oli tube vähem, oli neil leibkonnaliikme kohta keskmiselt vähem pinda kui abielupaaridel. Suhteliselt palju oli vabaabielupaaride seas valdades asuvates korterites elavaid leibkondi.

Üksikvanemate leibkondi elas suhteliselt kõige enam linnakorteris (66%). Seetõttu elasid üksikvanemate leibkonnad uuemates majades, kus olmemugavusi oli keskmisest rohkem, kuid siiski vähem kui lastega paaridel. Eluruumi pinda leibkonnaliikme kohta oli neil rohkem kui lastega paaridel. Pereelamus elavate leibkondade osatähtsus on neil kõige väiksem, seda nii linnas kui ka vallas.

Et tavaeluruumis elavatest mittepereleibkondadest oli 91% ühe liikmega, siis olid nende elamistingimused sarnased ühe liikmega leibkondade elamistingimustega.

Mitmepereleibkondi elas muude leibkondadega võrreldes rohkem pereelamus. Nende seas oli kõige vähem üürnikke ja neil oli leibkonnaliikme kohta kõige vähem pinda (14,8 ruutmeetrit). Nimetatud leibkonnad elasid keskmisest uuemates majades ning ka olmemugavusi oli neil keskmisest rohkem. Linnas elavate leibkondade osatähtsus oli neil üks suuremaid.

[1] Kui laste vanust ei ole täpsustatud, siis peetakse siin ja edaspidi silmas mis tahes vanuses lapsi, sh täisealisi.

Hoolimata sellest, et osa eluruumidest oli asustamata või leidis kasutamist vaid hooajaliselt, elas 4,6%-s asustatud eluruumides kaks või enam leibkonda (tabel I). Leibkondi, kes jagasid eluruumi ühe või mitme leibkonnaga, oli 9,2%. Suur osa neist olid ühe liikmega leibkonnad — kahe leibkonnaga eluruumides oli ühe liikmega leibkondi rohkem kui pool (52,6%), vähemalt kolme leibkonnaga eluruumides üle kahe kolmandiku (67,8%). Suuremad, vähemalt nelja liikmega leibkonnad jagasid eluruumi teise leibkonnaga harva (kõigist eluruumi jagavatest leibkondadest olid nelja ja enama liikmega 10,6%). Mitme liikmega leibkondade hulgas, kes eluruumi jagasid, oli nii lastega (lapsega) paare, lasteta paare kui ka üksikvanema leibkondi. Enamasti kasutas vähemalt üks eluruumi jagavatest leibkondadest eluruumi üürnikuna või muu valdamisviisi alusel (s.t ei olnud eluruumi omanik ega elamuühistu liige). 72%-s mitme leibkonnaga eluruumides, kus vähemalt ühel leibkonnal oli eluruumi kasutamise alus teada, elas üürnikke või muul alusel eluruumi kasutajaid. Eluruumi jagavad leibkonnad elasid sagedamini pereelamus kui ülejäänud leibkonnad (vastavalt 49,6% ja 26,6%). Ka olid need eluruumid, kus elas mitu leibkonda, tubade arvult keskmiselt suuremad eluruumidest, mida asustas üks leibkond. Ühe leibkonnaga asustatud eluruumide osatähtsust maakondades kajastab teemakaart 6.

Tabel J. **Elamistingimused leibkonna suuruse järgi,** 2000
(protsent tavaeluruumis elavatest leibkondadest)

Leibkonna suurus	Elab pere-elamus	Elab pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud elamus	Üürib eluruumi	Eluruumis on				Keskmiselt pinda elaniku kohta, m^2
				veevärk	veeklosett	vann (dušš)	keskküte või elekterküte	
Leibkonnad kokku	28,7	69,2	16,8	85,6	74,9	70,9	67,9	24,0
1 liikmega	27,3	62,9	25,1	79,2	68,1	61,7	60,5	41,8
2 liikmega	29,3	69,3	14,3	85,7	74,6	70,9	67,5	27,8
3 liikmega	24,4	75,5	13,4	91,4	82,5	79,5	76,3	20,8
4 liikmega	29,1	75,7	11,3	92,2	82,7	80,4	76,2	17,6
5 liikmega	42,0	69,4	10,6	88,0	74,5	73,0	67,2	15,8
6 või enama liikmega	54,7	60,2	12,4	79,7	62,3	61,0	54,1	13,1

Suured leibkonnad elasid sagedamini pereelamus (tabel J, diagramm 12). See tendents ilmnes eriti valdades. Sellest hoolimata elasid suuremad leibkonnad oluliselt kitsamates tingimustes kui väikesed: mida suurem leibkond oli, seda vähem pinda leibkonnaliikme kohta tuli (diagramm 13). Järelikult ei elanud leibkonnad sageli oma vajadustele vastavas eluruumis. Kogumiku osas tabelites on leibkonna suuruse asemel vaadeldud eluruumi elanike arvu. Et valdavas enamikus eluruumides elas üks leibkond, siis oli elanike arv eluruumis enamasti võrdne leibkonna suurusega. Elanikke oli tavaeluruumis keskmiselt 2,48 ja tavaeluruumis elava leibkonna keskmine suurus oli 2,36 inimest. Diagrammilt 14 näeme, et suure tubade arvuga eluruumidest üle 20% olid asustatud vaid ühe või kahe elanikuga, samas olid paljud (36%) ühe toaga eluruumidest asustatud mitme elanikuga. Mida suurem oli eluruumi tubade arv, seda hõredamalt see eluruum keskmiselt asustatud oli (diagramm 15). Näiteks oli ühe toaga eluruumides elaniku kohta keskmiselt 0,66 tuba, 10 ja enama toaga eluruumides aga 2,7. Nimetatud disproportsioon eluruumide suuruse ja neis elavate elanike arvu vahel esineb nii pereelamute kui ka korterelamute puhul.

Mitmete elamistingimuste näitajate puhul võib täheldada, et kõige väikemate ja kõige suuremate leibkondade elamistingimused olid keskmisest halvemad, keskmise suurusega leibkondadel aga keskmisest paremad. Selle üks põhjus on ilmselt töötajate ja ülalpeetavate ning töötajate ja pensionäride erinev osa erineva suurusega leibkondades. 3–4 liikmega leibkondades oli sageli kaks töötajat, 1–2 liikmega leibkondadest oli suur osa pensionärileibkondi. Suured leibkonnad olid tihti lasterikkad ning neid elas enam maal, kus elamufond on vanem ja olmemugavusi on vähem.

Kolmveerand 3–4 liikmega leibkondadest elas pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud hoones, väiksemad ja suuremad leibkonnad elasid sagedamini vanemas majas (tabel J). Ka olmemugavusi oli kõige enam 3–4 liikmega leibkondadel (diagramm 16), sest enamik neist elas uuemas kõigi mugavustega linnakorteris (diagramm 12). Ühe ja kahe liikmega leibkondi elas enam vanemas linnakorteris. Suured leibkonnad elasid sagedamini valdades, kus olmemugavusi oli vähem. Eriti vähe oli olmemugavusi valdade pereelamutes, kus elas märkimisväärne osa suurtest leibkondadest. Näiteks kuue ja enama liikmega leibkondadest elas valla pereelamus 40%.

Üsna suured erinevused olid eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste elamistingimustes. Tavaeluruumis elavatest eestlastest elas pereelamus (sh pereelamu osas) 41,2%, mitte-eestlastest aga vaid 7,1% (tabel H, diagramm 2). Valdav osa mitte-eestlastest elas korteris, eelkõige linnade suurelamus. Rohkem kui kaks kolmandikku (67,5%) korterelamus elavatest mitte-eestlastest elas vähemalt 50 korteriga majas. Eestlastel oli sama näitaja 38,1%. Mitte-eestlaste hulgas oli suurem ka ühiselamu tüüpi majade isoleeritud tubades elavate inimeste osatähtsus. Muud tüüpi eluruumis (majutusruum, institutsiooni ruum jm) elavate eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste osatähtsus oluliselt ei erinenud (umbes 2%).

Tingituna eelkõige pereelamus elava rahvastiku suuremast osatähtsusest eestlaste hulgas elasid eestlased keskmiselt avaramates oludes kui mitte-eestlased — keskmine pind elaniku kohta oli eestlastel 25,3 ja mitte-eestlastel 21,0 ruutmeetrit. Ka oli eestlaste eluruumides privaatsust rohkem — sellistes eluruumides elavaid inimesi, kus tubade arv oli elanike arvust suurem või sellega võrdne, oli eestlaste seas 58,8%, mitte-eestlaste seas 49,4%. Samas elasid eestlased vanemates ning vähemate olmemugavustega eluruumides. Enne 1946. aastat ehitatud hoones elas 26% eestlastest ja 6% mitte-eestlastest (diagramm 4). Aastatel 1946–1990 ehitatud hoones elas 68% eestlastest ja 90% mitte-eestlastest. Uutes, 1990-ndatel aastatel ehitatud eluruumides oli eestlaste osatähtsus veidi suurem: neis elas eestlastest 6%, mitte-eestlastest 4%. Et valdav enamik mitte-eestlastest elas kõigi mugavustega linnakorteris, olid nad peaaegu kõigi olmemugavuste liikidega paremini varustatud (diagramm 8). Vaid elekterkütte ja saunaga eluruume oli eestlastel rohkem.

Leibkondade elamistingimused

Loenduse andmetel oli Eestis eluruume rohkem kui leibkondi — loendati 617 399 tavaeluruumi ja 582 089 leibkonda[1]. Osa leibkondadest elas eluruumis, mis ei olnud alaliseks elamiseks kavandatud, eelkõige majutusruumis. Leibkonnad jagunesid selle järgi, mis tüüpi eluruumis nad elasid, nii:

- tavaeluruum — 565 441 leibkonda (97,2%);
- majutusruum — 11 866 leibkonda (2,0%);
- elamiseks kasutatav mitteeluruum — 1069 leibkonda (0,2%).

Eluruumi tüüp jäi teadmata 3713 leibkonnal (0,6%). Majutusruumide leibkondadest olid 92% ühe liikmega ja 5% kahe liikmega.

Tavaeluruumis elavate leibkondade elamistingimuste põhinäitajad olid järgmised:

- 71,3% leibkondadest elas korteris või omaette toas. Linnades oli kortermajas elavate leibkondade osatähtsus üle kahe korra suurem kui valdades, vastavalt 84,9% ja 41,1%.
- Ligi kaks kolmandikku (65%) leibkondadest elas aastatel 1961–1990 ehitatud hoones. 1990-ndatel aastatel ehitatud hoones elas 5% leibkondadest[2].
- 77% leibkondadest elas nende enda omanduses olevas eluruumis, 3,8% kasutas eluruumi elamuühistu liikmena[3].
- 35,5% leibkondadest elas 2 toaga ja 31,6% 3 toaga eluruumis.
- Olmemugavusi oli järgmiselt (protsent leibkondadest):
  veevärk — 85,6%;
  veeklosett — 74,9%;
  vann (dušš) — 70,9%;
  soe vesi — 67,5%;
  keskküte — 62,3%.

Pereelamus elavate leibkondade osatähtsust maakondades kajastab teemakaart 7. Leibkondade jaotust nende eluruumi hoone ehitusaja järgi näitab diagramm 11.

Tabel I. **Asustatud tavaeluruumid ja leibkonnad eluruumis elavate leibkondade arvu järgi,** 2000

Eluruum	Eluruu-mide arv	%	Leibkon dade arv	%
Kõik eluruumid	537 907	100	565 441	100
Ühe leibkonnaga eluruum	513 260	95,4	513 260	90,8
Kahe leibkonnaga eluruum	22 025	4,1	44 050	7,8
Kolme või enama leibkonnaga eluruum	2 622	0,5	8 131	1,4

[1] Siin ja edaspidi mõistetakse leibkonnana vaid tavaleibkondi. Institutsioonleibkonnad ja kodutud jäävad vaatluse alt välja.
[2] Siin ja edaspidi on ehitusaja protsent esitatud nende leibkondade suhtes, kelle hoone ehitusaeg on teada.
[3] Siin ja edaspidi on eluruumi kasutamise aluse protsent esitatud nende leibkondade suhtes, kelle eluruumi kasutamise alus on teada.

Tabel G. **Elamistingimused elanike tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatuse järgi,** 2000
(protsent tavaeluruumis elavast rahvastikust)

Tööalane ja sotsiaal-majanduslik staatus	Elab pere-elamus	Elab pärast 1990. aastat ehitatud elamus[1]	Leibkond üürib eluruumi[2]	Eluruumis on				Keskmiselt pinda elaniku kohta, m^2
				veevärk	vee-klosett	vann (dušš)	keskküte või elekterküte	
Kokku[3]	30,2	5,7	14,3	87,6	76,9	73,6	70,0	24,0
Majanduslikult aktiivne	26,3	6,2	14,0	91,3	81,7	78,6	75,4	24,0
töötaja	26,4	6,6	13,2	92,5	83,1	80,3	76,9	24,4
palgatöötaja	24,9	6,2	13,4	92,7	83,5	80,5	77,2	24,0
ettevõtja-tööandja	41,9	16,6	9,5	96,8	89,3	88,9	89,9	31,6
üksikettevõtja	48,1	8,0	12,5	86,2	70,0	69,2	62,3	27,9
muu töötaja	49,0	6,2	9,5	81,4	64,3	63,0	55,7	24,1
töötu	26,0	3,8	19,1	83,6	73,4	68,0	65,5	21,7
Majanduslikult mitteaktiivne	33,9	5,3	14,6	84,3	72,5	69,2	65,1	23,9
alla 15-aastane laps	29,9	7,8	16,5	89,9	79,4	76,3	71,5	17,4
(üli)õpilane[4]	27,1	7,7	13,7	91,7	82,9	80,3	78,0	20,1
pensionär	39,1	2,3	11,9	78,0	64,1	60,6	56,6	31,6
muu mittetöötav	36,3	5,6	19,9	79,8	67,7	63,7	59,7	21,3

Pereelamus elas keskmisest märgatavalt rohkem ettevõtjaid-tööandjaid, üksikettevõtjaid ning pensionäre nii Eestis tervikuna kui ka linnades ja valdades eraldi. See on ka põhjusi, miks nimetatud elanikegrupid elasid kõige avaramates oludes — ettevõtjatel-tööandjatel ja pensionäridel oli elaniku kohta pinda 31,6 ruutmeetrit, üksikettevõtjatel mõnevõrra vähem. Kõige kitsamates tingimustes elasid alla 15-aastased lapsed (diagramm 9). Lastega pered elasid oluliselt kitsamates tingimustes kui lasteta pered ja üksikud. Keskmisest vähem oli pinda elaniku kohta ka muudel mitteaktiivsetel (v.a pensionärid) ning töötutel. Pensionärid elasid küll avarates tingimustes, kuid nende elamud olid keskmisest vanemad ning väheste olmemugavustega. Näiteks valdade pensionäridest elas pool (49,7%) enne 1946. aastat ehitatud majas. Ka üksikettevõtjate hulgas (sh talupidajad) oli vanemas majas elavate inimeste osatähtsus üsna suur. Uutes, 1990-ndatel aastatel ehitatud elamutes elas suhteliselt kõige enam ettevõtjaid-tööandjaid. Oma elamistingimuste parandamine on kõige jõukohasem just sellele elanikegrupile. Olmemugavusi oli samuti kõige enam ettevõtjate-tööandjate eluruumides. Eriti suured erinevused erineva tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatusega inimeste olmemugavustes ilmnesid valdades. Näiteks keskkütte või elekterküttega eluruumides elas valdades 78% ettevõtjatest-tööandjatest, 55% palgatöötajatest ja 21% pensionäridest (diagramm 10).

Tabel H. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastik eluruumi tüübi ja rahvuse järgi,** 2000

Eluruumi tüüp	Kokku	Eestlased	Mitte-eestlased
Kokku	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pereelamu	27,4	37,4	6,3
Osa pereelamust	2,8	3,8	0,8
Korter	69,3	58,6	92,1
Omaette tuba (toad)	0,5	0,2	0,8

[1] Siin ja edaspidi on ehitusaja protsendid esitatud nende isikute suhtes, kelle hoone ehitusaeg on teada.
[2] Üürnike protsendid on esitatud teadaoleva eluruumi kasutamise alusega isikute suhtes.
[3] Kokku-real on arvestatud ka neid inimesi, kelle majanduslik aktiivsus on teadmata.
[4] Vähemalt 15-aastane.

Oluline elamistingimuste kvaliteedi näitaja on privaatsus ja eraldatus. Vaid veidi üle veerandi (26,4%) tavaeluruumide rahvastikust elas eluruumis, kus tube on rohkem kui elanikke (tabel E). Valdades oli selliseid inimesi suhteliselt rohkem kui linnades ning pereelamutes suhteliselt rohkem kui korterelamutes. Kõige rohkem oli avarates tingimustes elavaid inimesi linnade pereelamutes (49,3%). Ligi 30% tavaeluruumide rahvastikust elas eluruumis, kus tube on niisama palju kui elanikke. Ülerahvastatud oludes, kus tube on vähem kui elanikke, elas tavaeluruumide elanikest 43,9%. Korterite elanikest elas ülerahvastatud tingimustes ligi pool (48,9%). Rahvastiku majutustiheduse erinevusi haldusüksustes illustreerib teemakaart 3 ja Tallinna linnaosades diagramm 5.

Keskmiselt oli loenduse andmete järgi Eestis elaniku kohta 1,06 tuba ja 24,0 ruutmeetrit pinda (tabel E). Korterite puhul olid need näitajad märgatavalt väiksemad kui pereelamute puhul. Et linnades oli korterite osatähtsus suur, oli seal ka elaniku kohta keskmiselt vähem tube ja pinda. Tallinnas elati üsna kitsastes tingimustes — elaniku kohta oli 0,97 tuba ja 21,8 ruutmeetrit pinda. Tavaeluruumide rahvastiku jaotust elaniku kohta tuleva eluruumi pinna järgi kajastab diagramm 6. Väga kitsastes tingimustes, kus elaniku kohta oli pinda alla 9 ruutmeetri, elas rahvastikust 3,2%. Ligikaudu niisama palju (3,1%) oli neid, kelle eluruumis oli elaniku kohta pinda üle 60 ruutmeetri. Poolte elanike eluruumis oli inimese kohta pinda 9–20 ruutmeetrit. Väga kitsastes oludes elavaid inimesi oli suhteliselt enam valdades asuvates korterites, väga avarates oludes elavaid inimesi aga valdade pereelamutes, kus 8,6%-l elanikest oli pinda üle 60 ruutmeetri elaniku kohta.

Tabel F. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastik eluruumi tüübi ja tehnovarustatuse järgi,** 2000
(protsenti)

Tehnovarustuse liik	Kõigi tavaeluruumide rahvastik			Pereelamute rahvastik			Korterite rahvastik		
	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad
Veevärk	87,6	95,8	70,4	66,3	85,0	55,3	96,9	98,0	92,1
Veeklosett	76,9	88,6	52,4	39,4	55,2	30,1	93,1	95,2	84,3
Soe vesi	70,9	81,5	48,9	45,4	58,2	37,8	82,0	86,1	64,7
Vann (dušš)	73,6	84,0	51,9	39,9	53,0	32,2	88,3	90,2	80,1
Saun	19,5	10,1	39,0	61,0	55,4	64,3	1,5	1,1	3,0
Gaas	39,4	42,4	33,2	33,5	28,1	36,6	42,0	45,2	28,4
Keskküte	63,2	77,1	34,1	23,4	31,9	18,3	80,5	86,1	56,8
Elekterküte	6,8	5,8	8,7	10,7	17,1	6,9	5,1	3,6	11,4

Linnades, kus elamufond uuem ning ülekaalus paljukorteriliste elamute eluruumid, oli elanikel olmemugavusi oluliselt enam kui valdades. Näiteks oli keskküttega või elekterküttega eluruumis elavaid elanikke linnades suhteliselt enam 1,9 korda, sooja vee ja veeklosetiga eluruumis elavaid 1,7 korda ning veevärgi ja kanalisatsiooniga eluruumis elavaid 1,4 korda (diagramm 7). Kõige rohkem oli olmemugavusi linnade korterelamutes ning kõige vähem valdade pereelamutes. Valdade eluruumide vähesem tehnovarustatus oli tingitud hajaasustusest maal ja vanemate pereelamute suurest osatähtsusest. Seda, kui suurel osal haldusüksuste rahvastikust oli olmemugavusi (veevärk, keskküte ja elekterküte), kajastab teemakaart 4 ja 5. Pereelamutes oli olmemugavusi oluliselt vähem kui korterelamutes. Näiteks oli pereelamute elanike hulgas suhteliselt 2,5 korda vähem keskkütte või elekterküttega, 1,8 korda vähem sooja veega ning 1,5–1,6 korda vähem veevärgi ja kanalisatsiooniga eluruumides elavaid inimesi. Linnade, eriti Tallinna pereelamud olid olmemugavustega paremini varustatud, sest linna oli tehnovõrke rohkem rajatud ja ka pereelamute elamufond uuem.

Täheldatav on seos rahvastiku tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatuse ning elamistingimuste vahel (tabel G). Et loendusel sissetulekut ei küsitud, otseseid järeldusi sissetuleku ja elamistingimuste seoste kohta teha ei saa. Eelkõige kehtib see palgatöötajate kohta, kes on sissetulekult väga heterogeenne rühm. Küll aga eristusid elamis-tingimuste seisukohalt selgelt mõned väiksemad töötajaterühmad (ettevõtjad-tööandjad, üksik-ettevõtjad-vabakutselised), töötud ning osa mitteaktiivseid (pensionärid, lapsed jt).

1,5% elanikest elas eluruumis, mille omaniku kohta jäid loendusel andmed saamata. 1989. aastal elas riiklikele, kooperatiivsetele (v.a elamuehitus-kooperatiivid) ja ühiskondlikele organisatsioonidele kuuluvates hoonetes ligi 75% nendest elanikest, kelle eluruumi tüüp oli loendusel märgitud[1]. Selle elamispinna said elanikud tasuta ning nende üüri subsideeriti. Valdavalt riigile kuuluva elamispinna üleminek eraomandusse ning turusuhetel põhineva elamumajanduse kujunemine on suurim muutus, mis on 1989. aasta ja 2000. aasta loenduse vahel rahvastiku elamistingimustes toimunud. Inimeste reaalsed elamistingimused (olmemugavused, eluruumi tüüp jm) on kahe loenduse vahel muutunud suhteliselt vähe, küll aga on oluliselt kasvanud eluasemekulutused.

Kuigi suurem osa inimestest elas 2000. aastal erasektorile kuuluvas eluruumis, ei elanud paljudes eluruumides omanik, vaid üürnikud või kasutati eluruumi muul alusel.

Omaniku või elamuühistu liikmena kasutas eluruumi 83,7% elanikest (tabel D). Eluruumi omanike või elamuühistu liikmete (st omanik või elamuühistu liige oli üks leibkonnaliikmetest) osatähtsus kokku oli linnades ja valdades võrdne. Valdades, kus elamuühistuid oli moodustatud väga vähe, elas enda omanduses olevas eluruumis rohkem elanikke kui linnades. Leibkonnaliikme omanduses olevas eluruumis elava rahvastiku osatähtsust haldusüksustes kajastab teemakaart 2. Üürnikuna kasutas eluruume 14,3% elanikest, linnades veidi rohkem kui valdades. Keskmisest märgatavalt enam oli üürnikke 20–29-aastaste noorte hulgas (24,1%).

Tabel D. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastik eluruumi kasutamise aluse järgi,** 2000
(% rahvastikust, kelle eluruumi kasutamise alus on teada)

Eluruumi kasutamise	Tavaeluruumide rahvastik		
	kokku	linnad	vallad
Kokku	100,0	100,0	100,0
Omanik	79,9	78,1	83,5
Elamuühistu liige	3,8	5,6	0,3
Üürnik	14,3	14,6	13,7
Muu	2,0	1,7	2,5

Tabel E. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastiku majutustiheduse näitajad eluruumi tüübi[2] järgi,** 2000

	Kõigi tavaeluruumide rahvastik			Pereelamute rahvastik			Korterite rahvastik		
	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad
Kogurahvastik, protsenti	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
tube elanikest rohkem	26,4	22,6	34,3	46,0	49,3	44,1	17,9	17,3	20,4
tube niisama palju kui elanikke	29,5	32,2	24,0	21,4	22,5	20,7	33,0	34,1	28,6
tube elanikest vähem	43,9	45,0	41,5	32,3	27,9	34,9	48,9	48,4	50,9
tubade arv teadmata	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1
Keskmiselt tube elaniku kohta	1,06	1,01	1,17	1,31	1,34	1,30	0,95	0,95	0,97
Keskmiselt pinda[3] elaniku kohta, m^2	24,0	22,4	27,2	30,9	30,0	31,4	21,0	20,9	21,2

[1] Nende hulgas olid ka ühiselamute elanikud.
[2] Kui eluruumi tüüpe "osa pereelamust" ja "omaette tuba (toad)" ei ole eraldi välja toodud, hõlmab termin "pereelamu" ka osa pereelamust ja termin "korter" omaette tuba.
[3] Siin ja edaspidi mõistetakse pinna all eluruumi kasulikku pinda ehk üldpinda.

Kortermajade hulgas on valdavad suured paljukorterilised elamud. Alla 10 korteriga elamus elas vaid 13,2% ja alla 30 korteriga elamus 35,0% kortermajade (paljukorteriliste elamute) elanikest. Valdades oli väiksema eluruumide arvuga kortermajas elava rahvastiku osatähtsus oluliselt suurem — seal elas alla 30 korteriga elamus kortermajade elanikest 82,6%. Sellest tingituna oli keskmine elanike arv valdade kortermajades 2,3 korda väiksem kui linnade kortermajades (tabel B).

Tabel B. **Keskmiselt elanikke tavaeluruumidega hoonetes hoone liigi järgi,** 2000

Hoone liik	Kokku	Linnad	sh Tallinn	Vallad
Kokku	8,3	14,7	22,9	4,3
Paljukorteriline elamu	43,2	53,7	66,1	23,4
Ühepereelamu	2,8	3,0	3,4	2,7
Muu väikeelamu	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,2
Mitte-elamu	3,2	3,6	3,8	2,9
Teadmata	4,7	4,7	5,2	4,8

Linna ühepereelamus elas keskmiselt veidi rohkem inimesi kui valla sama tüüpi elamus. Valla ühepereelamus elas suhteliselt rohkem üksikuid inimesi ja vähem 3–4 liikmega leibkondi kui linnas.

Tabel C. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastik hoone liigi ja ehitusaja järgi,** 2000
(% rahvastikust, kelle hoone ehitusaeg on teada)

Hoone ehitusaeg	Kõik hoone liigid			Paljukorteriline elamu			Ühepereelamu ja muu väikeelamu		
	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad	kokku	linnad	vallad
Kokku	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Enne 1946	19,1	12,1	33,9	8,2	8,9	5,2	42,3	25,1	52,4
1946–1960	9,9	10,6	8,3	7,5	7,9	5,8	15,1	24,2	9,8
1961–1970	19,1	22,0	12,9	22,1	22,7	19,7	12,4	19,5	8,3
1971–1980	22,9	25,6	17,3	28,8	28,5	30,3	10,3	12,5	9,0
1981–1990	23,3	24,6	20,5	29,6	28,2	35,6	9,7	7,5	10,9
1991 või hiljem	4,8	4,5	5,5	3,7	3,7	3,4	7,5	8,6	7,0
Ehitus pooleli	0,9	0,6	1,6	0,1	0,1	0,0	2,7	2,6	2,6

Suurem osa (65%) tavaeluruumide elanikest elas aastatel 1961–1990 ehitatud hoones (tabel C, diagramm 3). See oli periood, mida iseloomustab suur ehitusintensiivsus. Oli vaja taastada II maailmasõjas hävinud elamispind ning ehitada uut elamispinda linnadesse, kuhu koondus üha enam majandustegevus. Suuresti oli elamuehituse kiire kasv seotud selle perioodi aktiivse immigratsiooniga. Enne 1961. aastat ehitatud hoonetes elas elanikest 29% ja pärast 1990. aastat ehitatud hoonetes 6%.

Et pärast II maailmasõda keskendus elamuehitus järjest enam linnadesse ning valdavalt ehitati paljukorterilisi elamuid, on linnade elamud valdade elamutega võrreldes keskmiselt uuemad ning korterelamud keskmiselt uuemad kui väikeelamud. Näiteks elas pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud majas linnade elanikest 77% ja valdade elanikest 58%. Paljukorteriliste elamute elanikest elas pärast 1960. aastat ehitatud majas valdav osa — 84%, väikeelamute elanikest ligi kaks korda vähem (43%). Linnades on uuemaid väikeelamuid rohkem kui valdades.

1990-ndatel aastatel toimunud eluruumide erastamise ja endistele omanikele tagastamise tulemusel elas 2000. aasta alguses enamik elanikest erasektorile kuuluvas eluruumis.

Eluruumi omaniku järgi jaotusid elanikud nii:

- avalik sektor (riik ja kohalik omavalitsus) — 3,3%;
- erasektor — 95,2%;
  sh eraisik — 90,1%;
  elamuühistu — 4,1%;
  muu omanik — 1,0%.

RAHVASTIKU JA LEIBKONDADE ELAMISTINGIMUSED

Kogumik käsitleb rahvastiku ja leibkondade elamistingimusi 2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loenduse andmete põhjal. Vaadeldakse rahvastiku ja leibkondade jaotust eluruumi tüübi, hoone ehitusaja, eluruumi omaniku, kasutamise aluse, tehnovarustatuse jm tunnuste järgi. Käsitletakse elamistingimuste seost rahvastiku tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatuse, rahvuse ning leibkonna suuruse ja koosseisuga. Esitatakse ka 1989. aasta loenduse tulemusi rahvastiku elamistingimuste kohta[1].

Rahvastiku elamistingimused

Valdav osa rahvastikust elab tavaeluruumis, s.o eluruumis, mis on kavandatud ühele leibkonnale alaliseks elamiseks. Muud tüüpi eluruumis elas 2000. aasta loenduse ajal rahvastikust 2%. Loendatud 1 370 052 inimest jagunesid selle järgi, mis tüüpi eluruumis nad elasid, nii:

- tavaeluruum — 1 335 142 inimest (97,5%);
- majutusruum — 13 331 inimest (1,0%);
- elamiseks kasutatav mitteeluruum (ehk mitte-tavaeluruum) — 1 926 inimest (0,1%);
- institutsiooniruum — 12 625 inimest (0,9%).

Eluruumi tüüp jäi teadmata 6659 inimesel (0,5%), kodutuid, s.o ilma eluruumita inimesi loendati 369 (0,03%). Majutusruumide elanikest olid enamik (üli)õpilased (70,4%) ja töötajad (14,5%). Institutsioonidest oli kõige rohkem elanikke hoolekandeasutustes ja kinnipidamisasutustes. Võrreldes eelmise, 1989. aasta loendusega vähenes majutusruumide elanike arv järsult: 1989. aastal loendati ühiselamutes 80 242 inimest. Ehkki tollal loeti ühiselamuks ka vanurite ja invaliidide internaatkodud, mida 2000. aastal käsitleti institutsioonina, on majutusruumide elanike arvu mitmekordne vähenemine kahe loenduse vahel ilmne.

Tabel A. **Tavaeluruumide rahvastik eluruumi tüübi järgi,** 2000

Eluruumi tüüp	Tavaeluruumide rahvastik			
	kokku	linnad	sh Tallinn	vallad
Arv				
Kokku	1 335 142	903 567	392 129	431 575
Pereelamu	366 246	126 047	32 507	240 199
Osa pereelamust	37 584	23 852	8 870	13 732
Korter	925 485	748 177	347 395	177 308
Omaette tuba (toad)	5 827	5 491	3 357	336
Protsent				
Kokku	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pereelamu	27,4	14,0	8,3	55,6
Osa pereelamust	2,8	2,6	2,3	3,2
Korter	69,3	82,8	88,6	41,1
Omaette tuba (toad)	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,1

Et edaspidi käsitletakse vaid tavaeluruumides elava rahvastiku elamistingimusi, hõlmavad terminid "rahvastik" ja "elanikud" vaid tavaeluruumis elavaid inimesi.

Elamistingimused sõltuvad suuresti eluruumi tüübist. 69,8% rahvastikust elas korteris või ühiselamu tüüpi maja omaette toas[2] (tabel A, diagramm 1). Pereelamus või selle osas elas rahvastikust 30,2%. Linnades oli korteris elava rahvastiku osatähtsus kaks korda suurem kui valdades. Valdades oli domineeriv eluruumi tüüp pereelamu. Pereelamus elava rahvastiku osatähtsust haldusüksustes kajastab teemakaart 1.

[1] Kahe viimase loenduse tulemused ei ole päris võrreldavad, sest eluruumi tüüpe määratleti erinevalt (vt mõisted). Mõnevõrra erines ka nende elanike ring, kellelt küsiti kõiki elamistingimusi iseloomustavaid andmeid — 2000. aastal olid hõlmatud vaid tavaeluruumide elanikud, 1989. aastal peale selle ka ühiselamute elanikud.

[2] Toad, mida ei kasutatud majutusruumina. Jooksvas statistikas loetakse seda tüüpi eluruumid korteriks ning ka käesolevas ülevaates vaadeldakse neid mõnikord korteritega koos.

Diagramm 19. Pereelamus elavate lastega leibkondade osatähtsus alla 18-aastaste laste arvu järgi, 2000
Diagram 19. Proportion of households with children living in family dwellings by number of children aged under 18, 2000

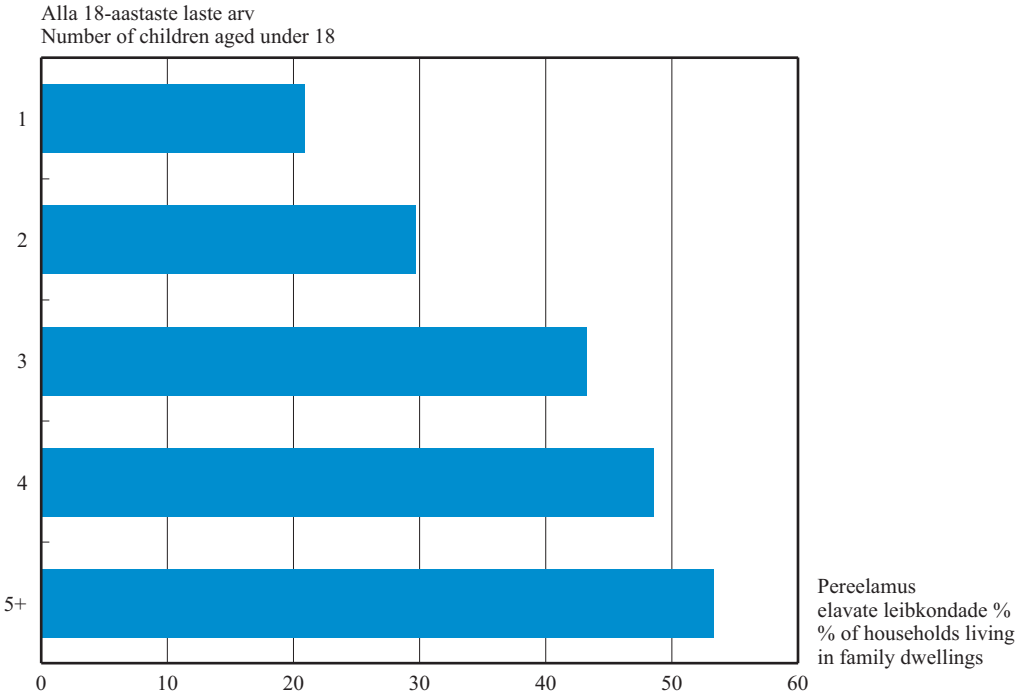


Diagramm 20. Alla 18-aastaste lastega leibkonnad laste arvu ja eluruumi tehnovarustatuse järgi, 2000
Diagram 20. Households with children aged under 18 by number of children and comfort characteristics of dwelling, 2000

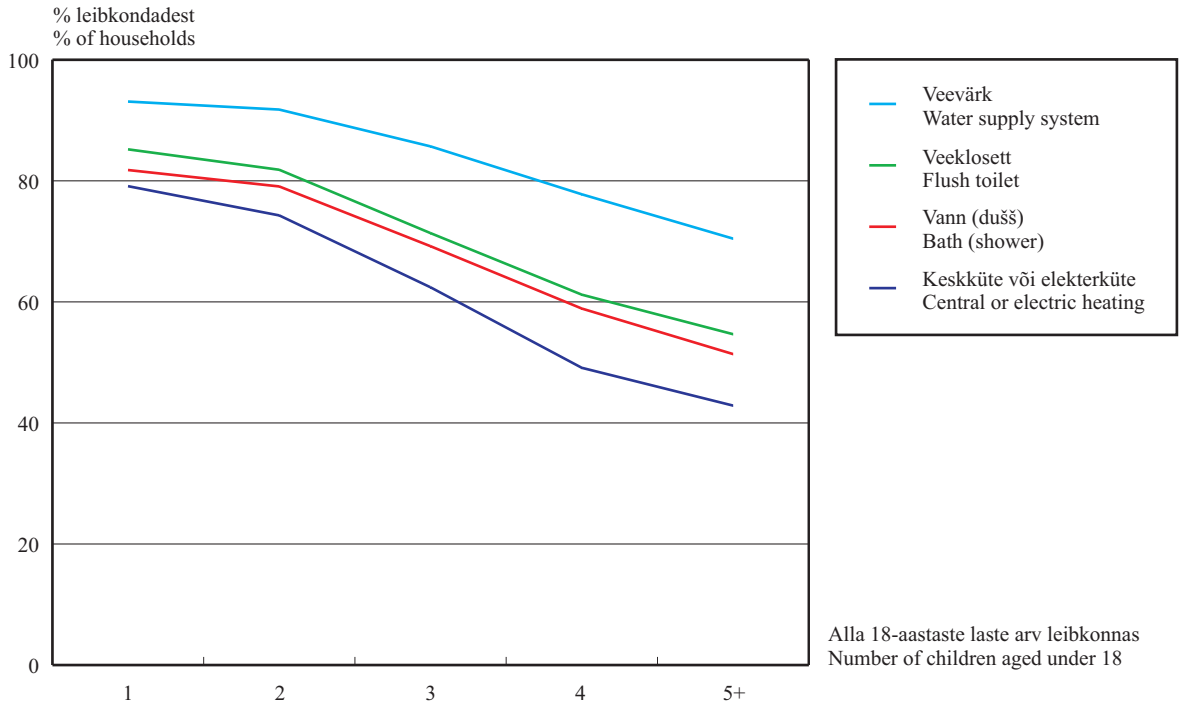


Diagramm 17. Leibkondade koosseis ja eluruumi pind leibkonnaliikme kohta, 2000
Diagram 17. Households by composition and floor area of dwelling per household member, 2000

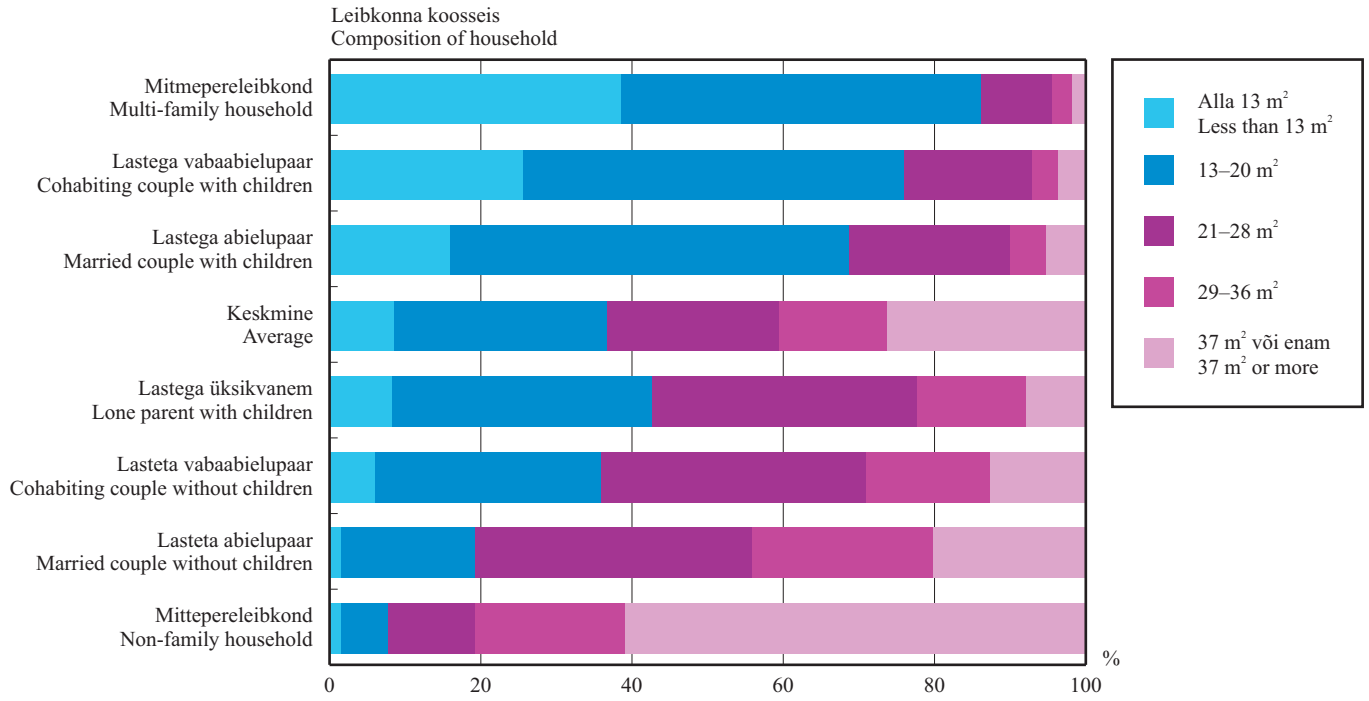


Diagramm 18. Leibkonnad koosseisu ja eluruumi kasutamise aluse järgi, 2000
Diagram 18. Households by composition and tenure status, 2000

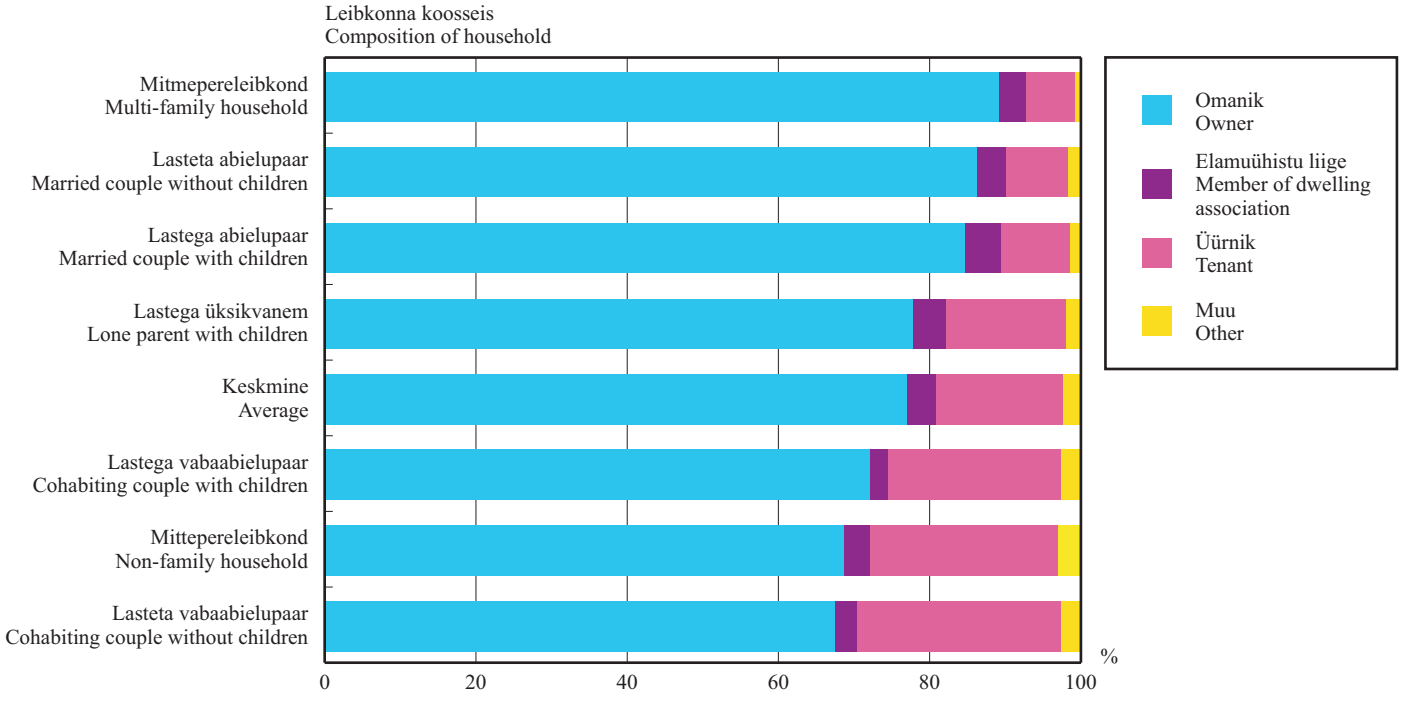


Diagramm 15. Keskmine tubade arv elaniku kohta eluruumi tubade arvu järgi, 2000
Diagram 15. Average number of rooms per inhabitant by number of rooms in dwelling, 2000

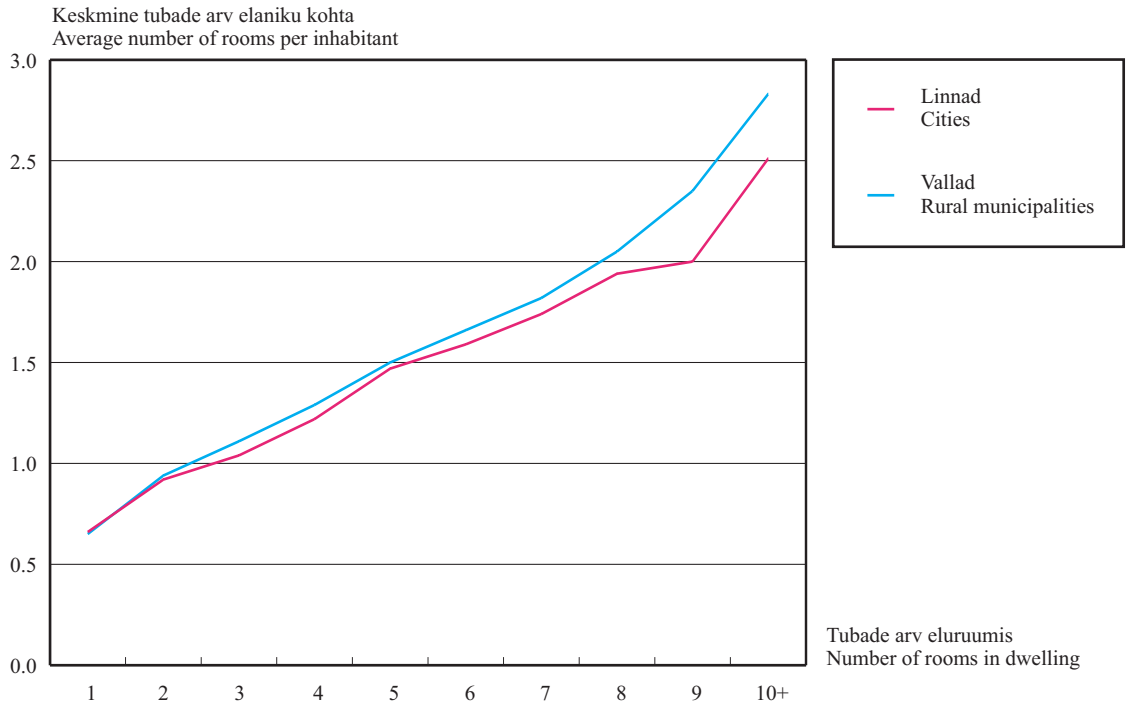


Diagramm 16. Leibkonnad suuruse ja eluruumi tehnovarustatuse järgi, 2000
Diagram 16. Households by size and comfort characteristics of dwelling, 2000

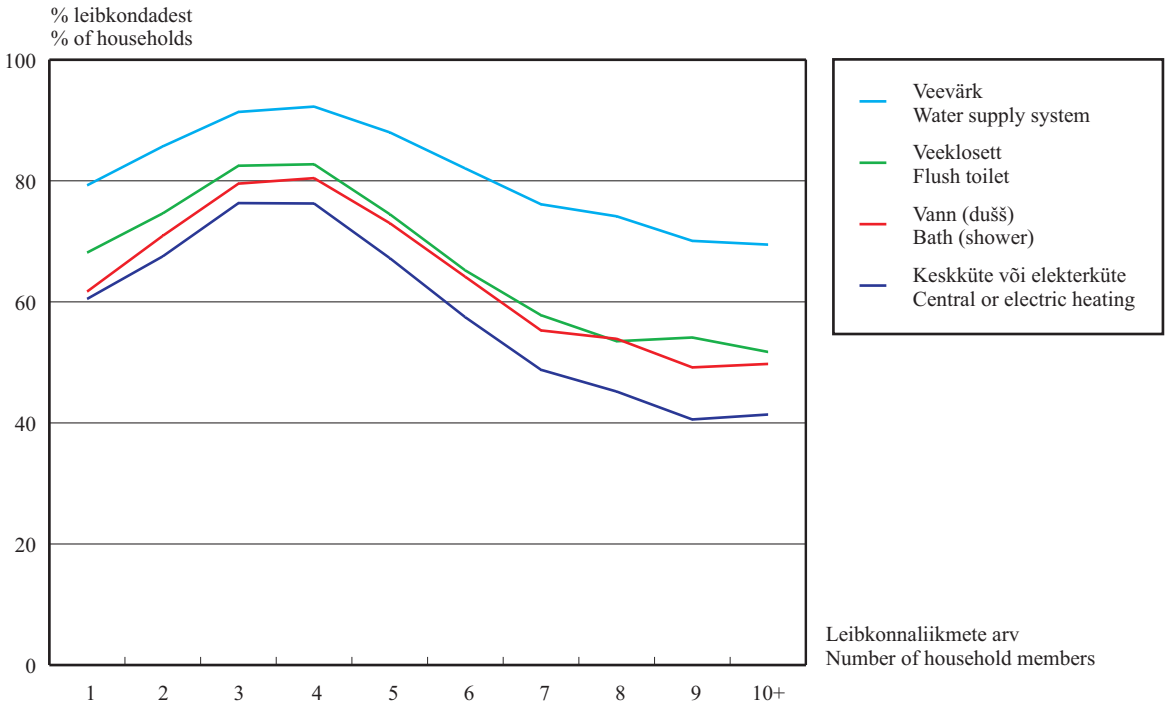


Diagramm 13. Eluruumi keskmine pind leibkonnaliikme kohta leibkonna suuruse järgi, 2000
Diagram 13. Average floor area of dwelling per household member by size of household, 2000

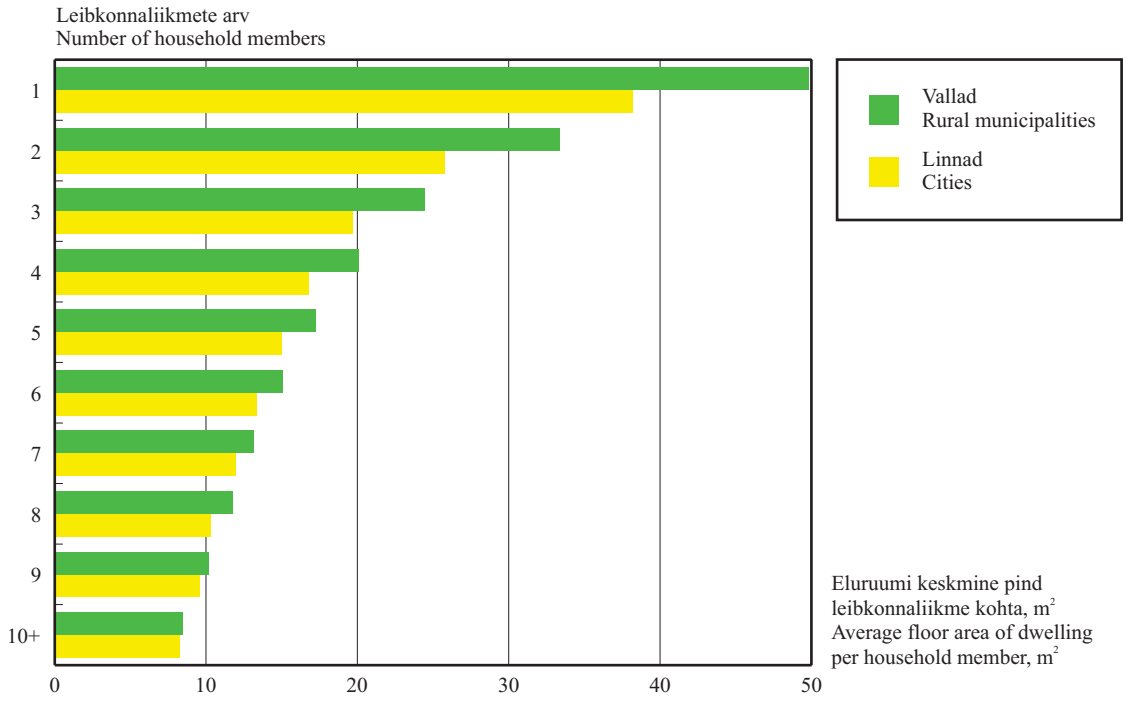


Diagramm 14. Asustatud eluruumid tubade ja elanike arvu järgi, 2000
Diagram 14. Occupied dwellings by number of rooms and inhabitants, 2000

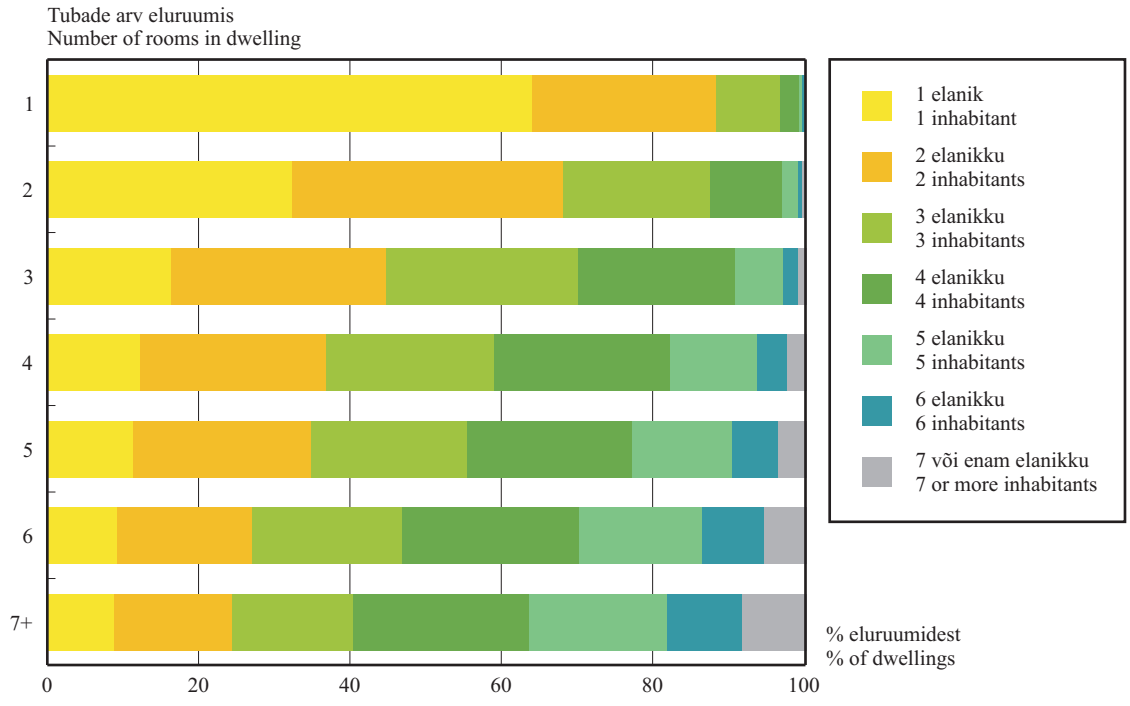


Diagramm 11. Leibkonnad hoone ehitusaja järgi, 2000
Diagram 11. Households by time of construction of the building, 2000

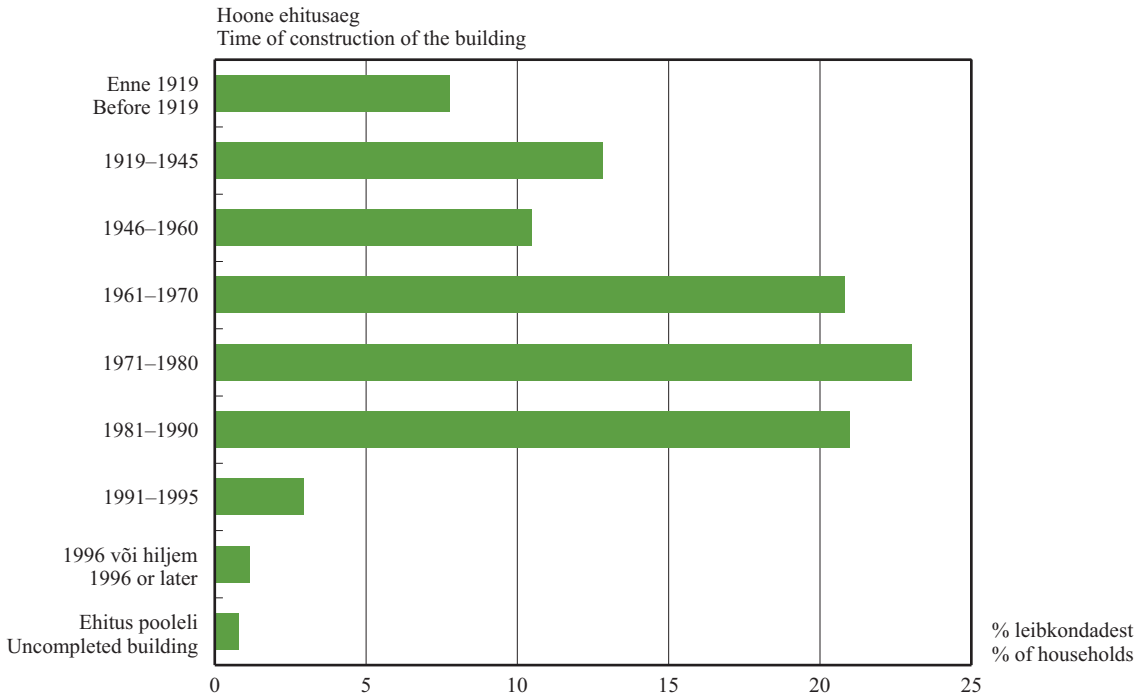


Diagramm 12. Leibkonnad suuruse ja eluruumi tüübi järgi, 2000
Diagram 12. Households by size and type of dwelling, 2000

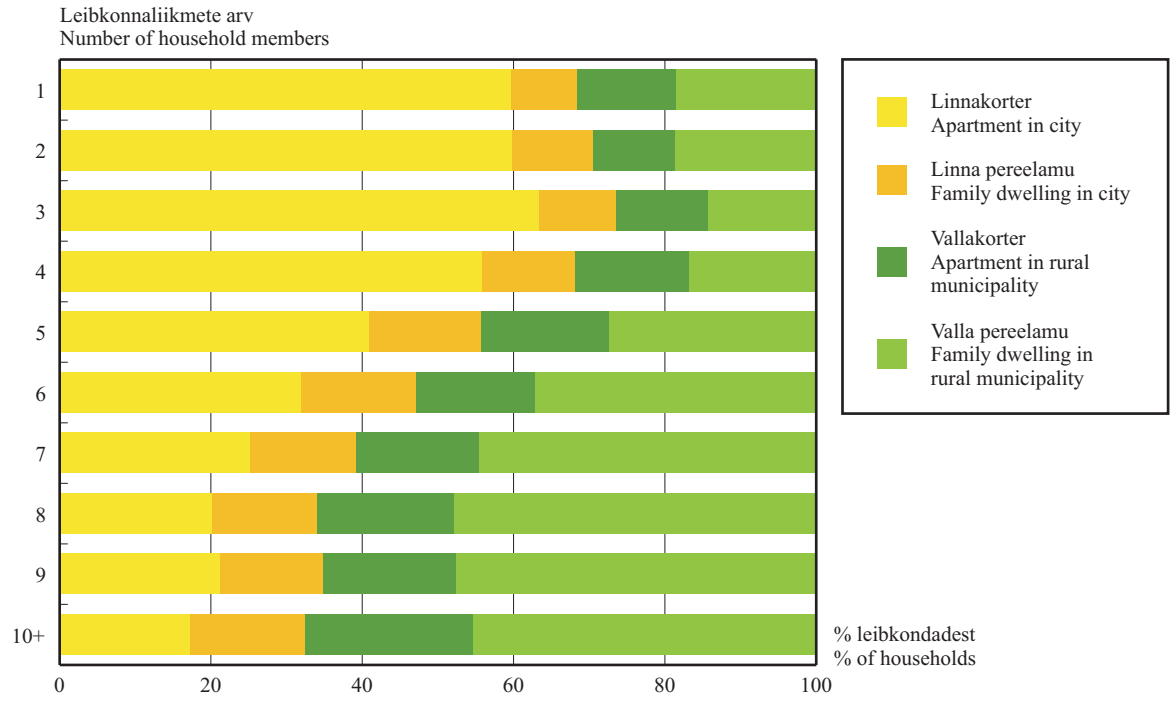


Diagramm 9. Rahvastik tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatuse ning eluruumi pinna järgi elaniku kohta, 2000
Diagram 9. Population by employment and socio-economic status and floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, 2000

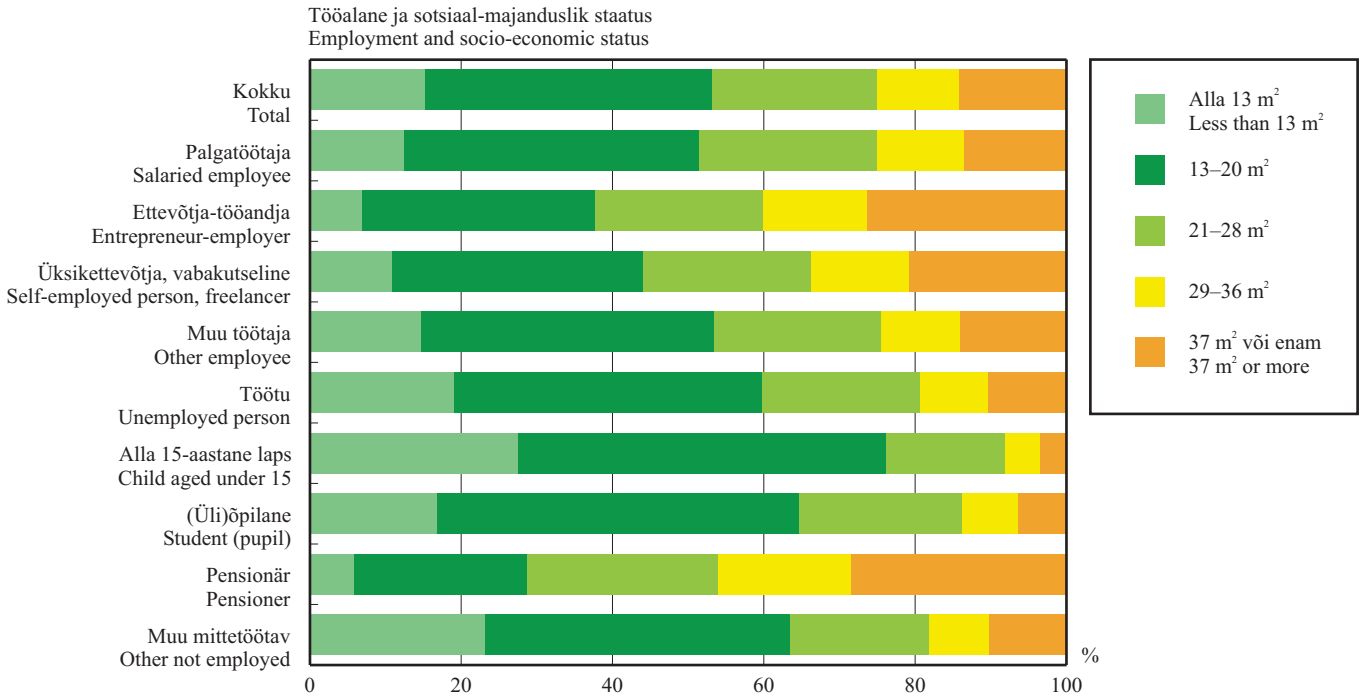


Diagramm 10. Keskkütte või elekterküttega eluruumides elava rahvastiku osatähtsus tööalase ja sotsiaal-majandusliku staatuse järgi, 2000
Diagram 10. Proportion of population living in dwellings equipped with central or electric heating by employment and socio-economic status, 2000

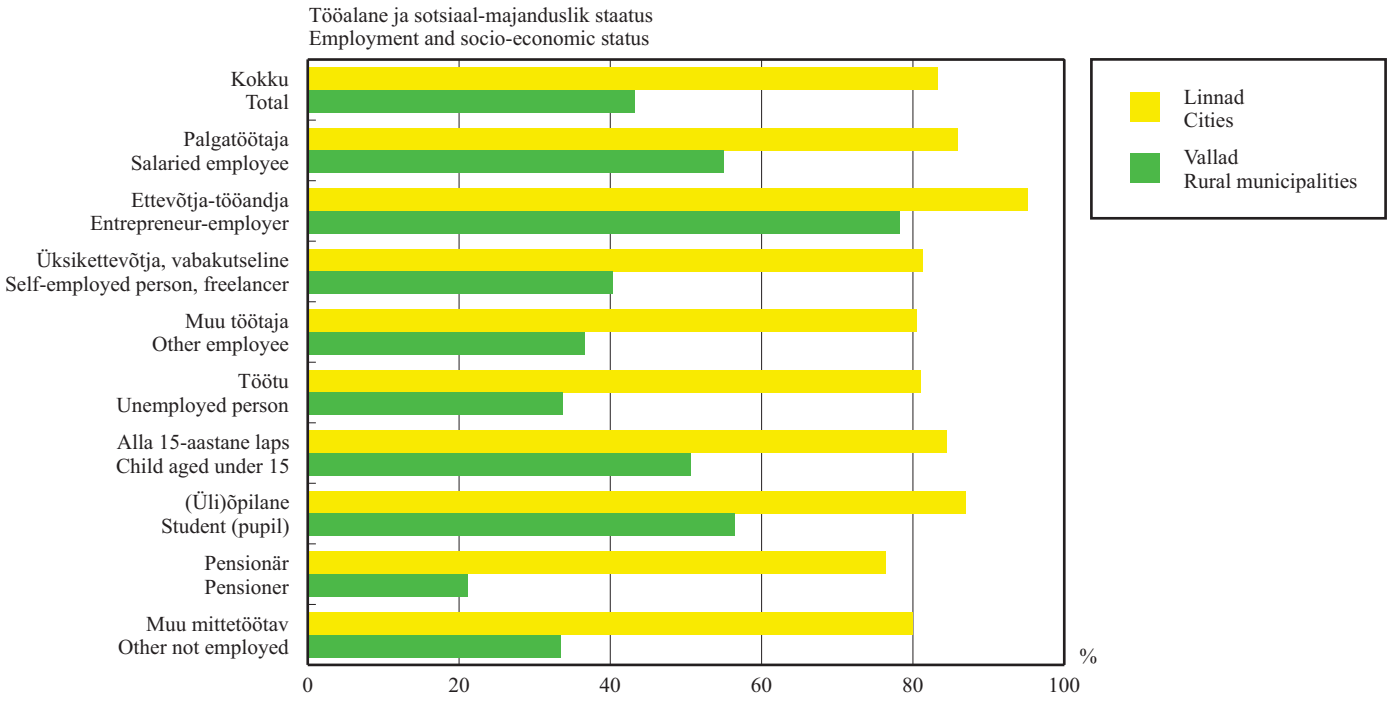


Diagramm 7. Linnade ja valdade rahvastik eluruumi tehnovarustatuse järgi, 2000
Diagram 7. Population in cities and rural municipalities by comfort characteristics of dwelling, 2000

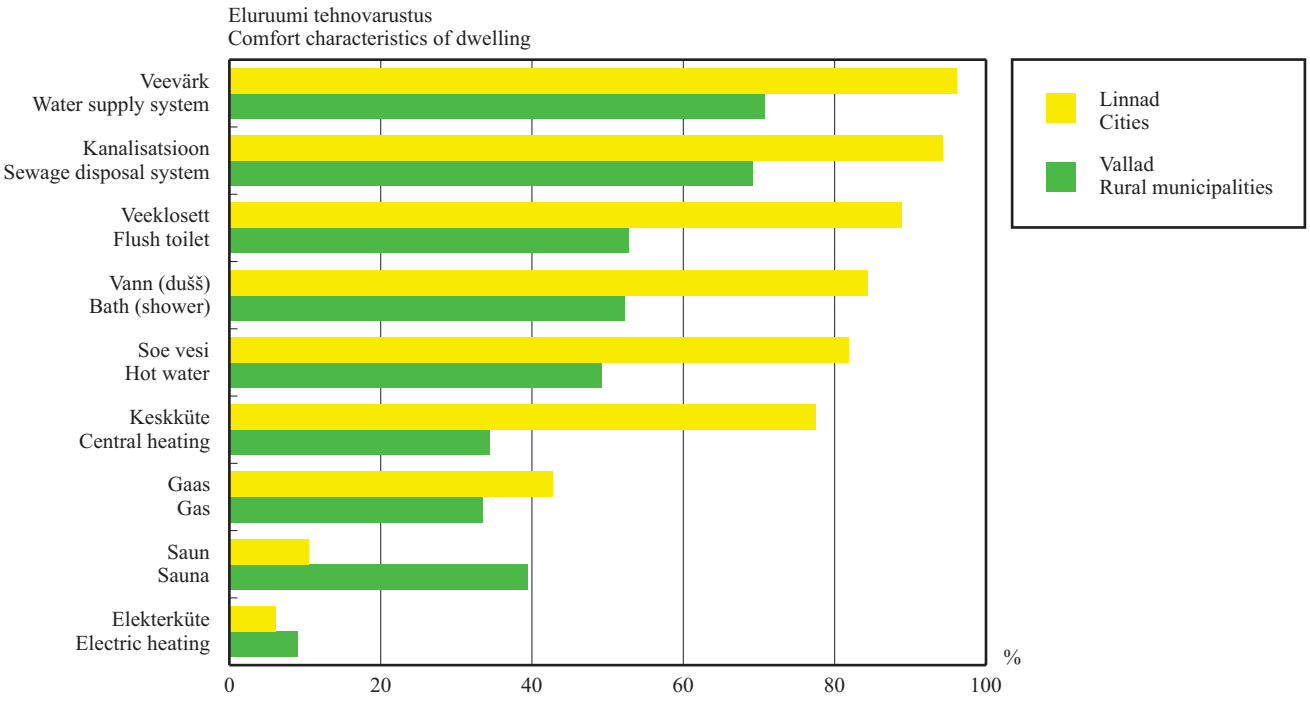


Diagramm 8. Eestlased ja mitte-eestlased eluruumi tehnovarustatuse järgi, 2000
Diagram 8. Estonians and Non-Estonians by comfort characteristics of dwelling, 2000

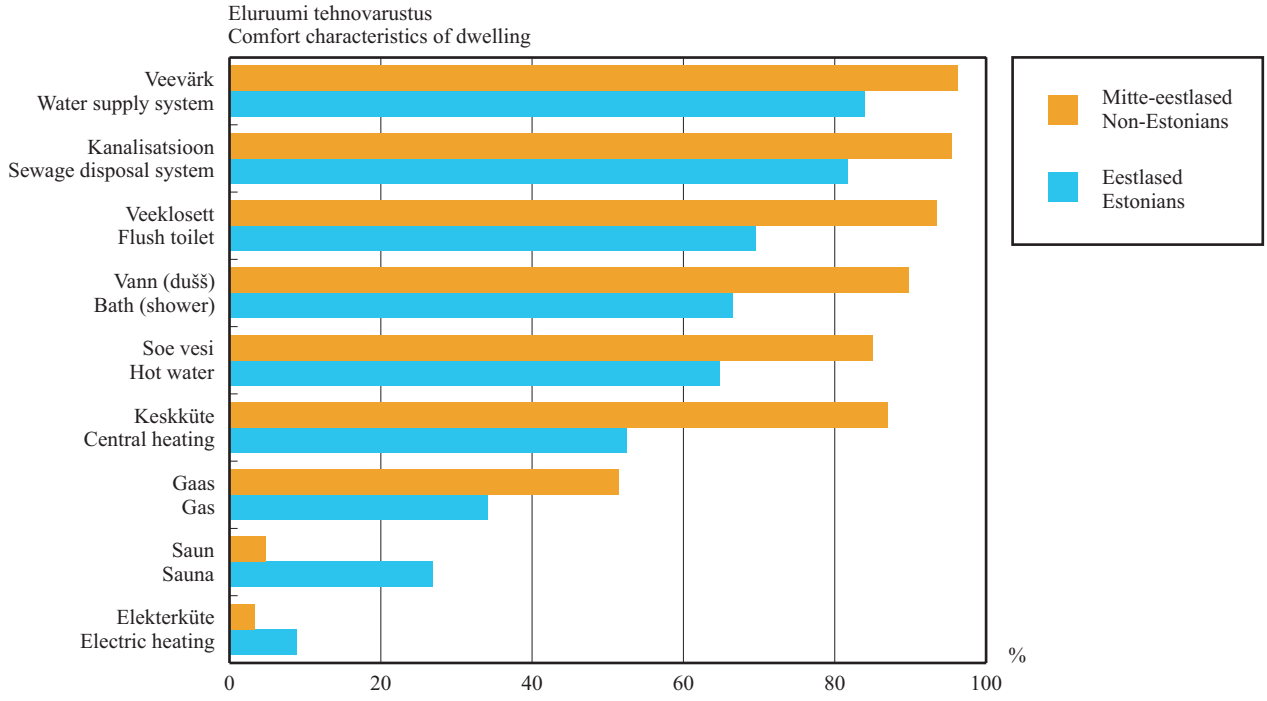


Diagramm 5. Tallinna rahvastik eluruumi tubade ja elanike arvu suhte järgi, 2000
Diagram 5. Population in Tallinn by proportion of rooms and inhabitants in dwelling, 2000

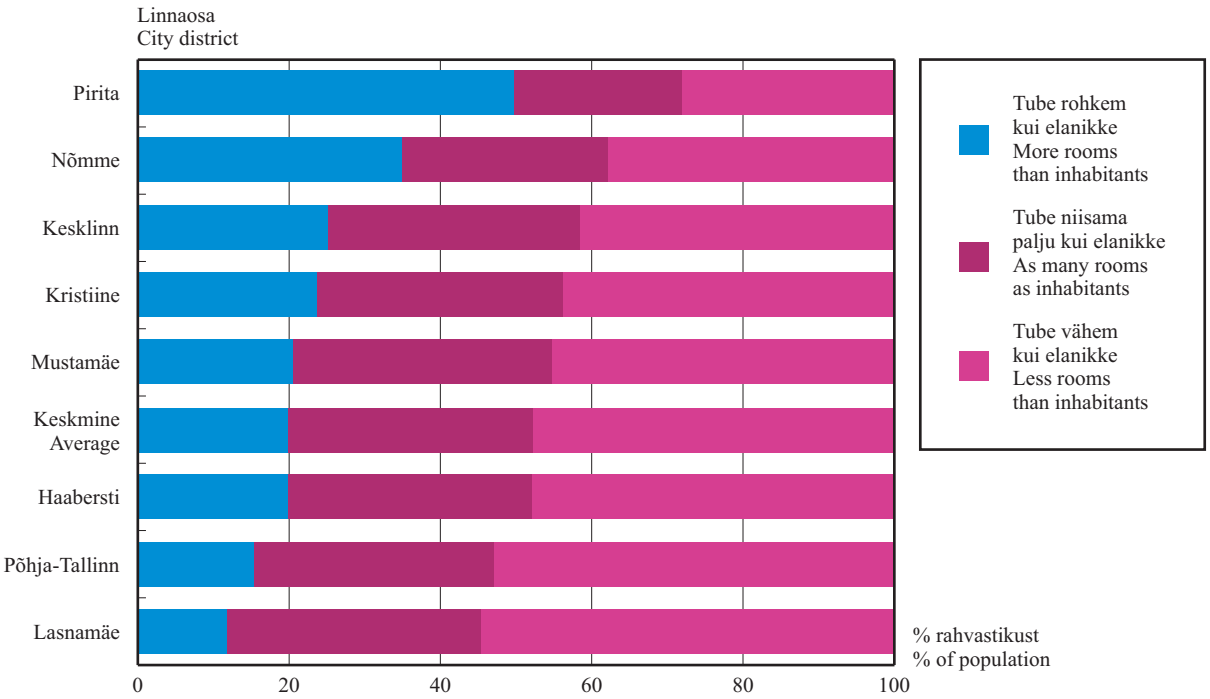


Diagramm 6. Rahvastik eluruumi pinna järgi elaniku kohta, 2000
Diagram 6. Population by floor area of dwelling per inhabitant, 2000

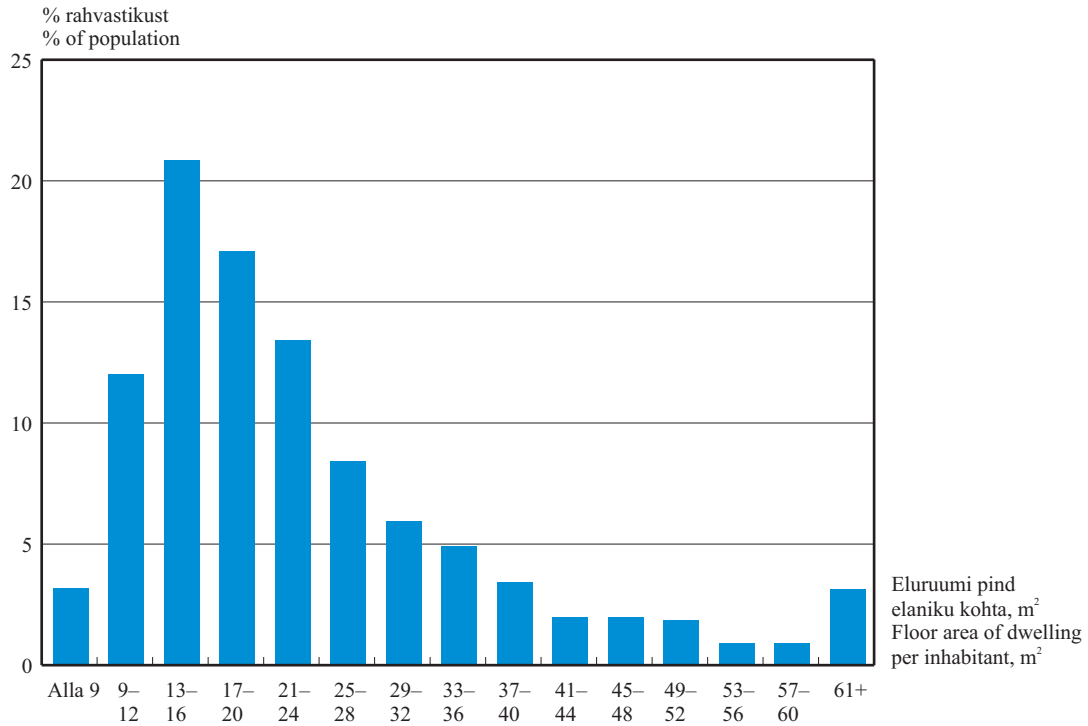


Diagramm 3. Rahvastik maakondades hoone ehitusaja järgi, 2000
Diagram 3. Population in counties by time of construction of the building, 2000

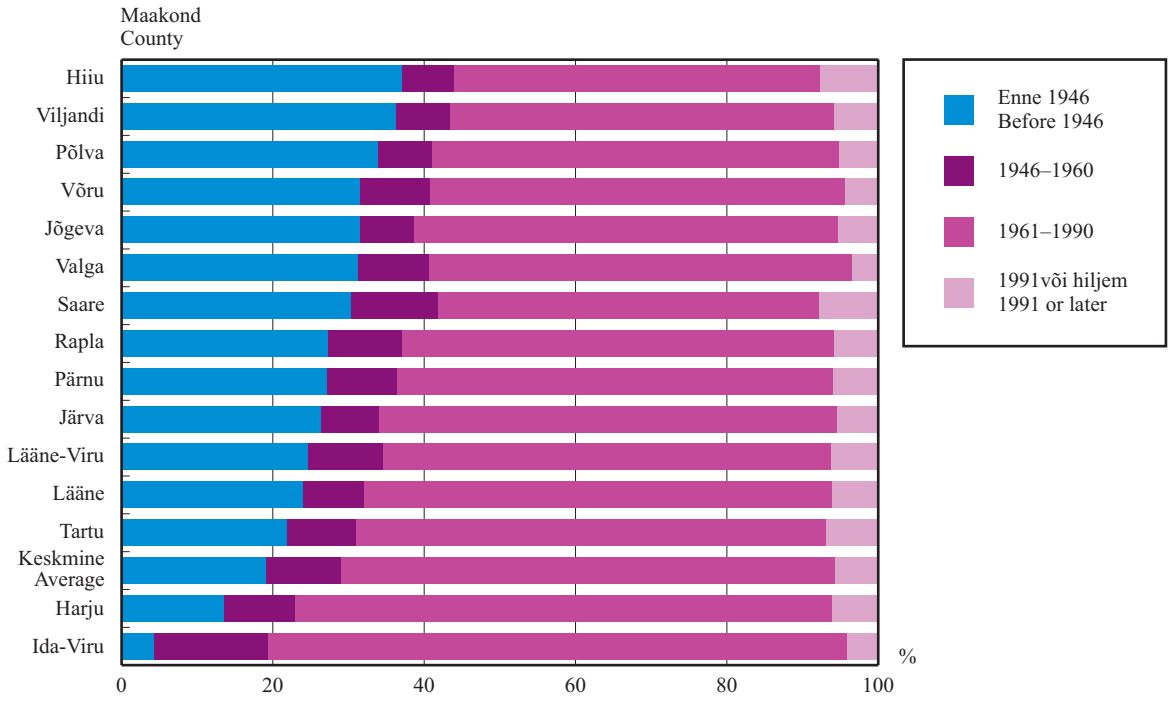


Diagramm 4. Eestlased ja mitte-eestlased hoone ehitusaja järgi, 2000
Diagram 4. Estonians and non-Estonians by time of construction of the building, 2000

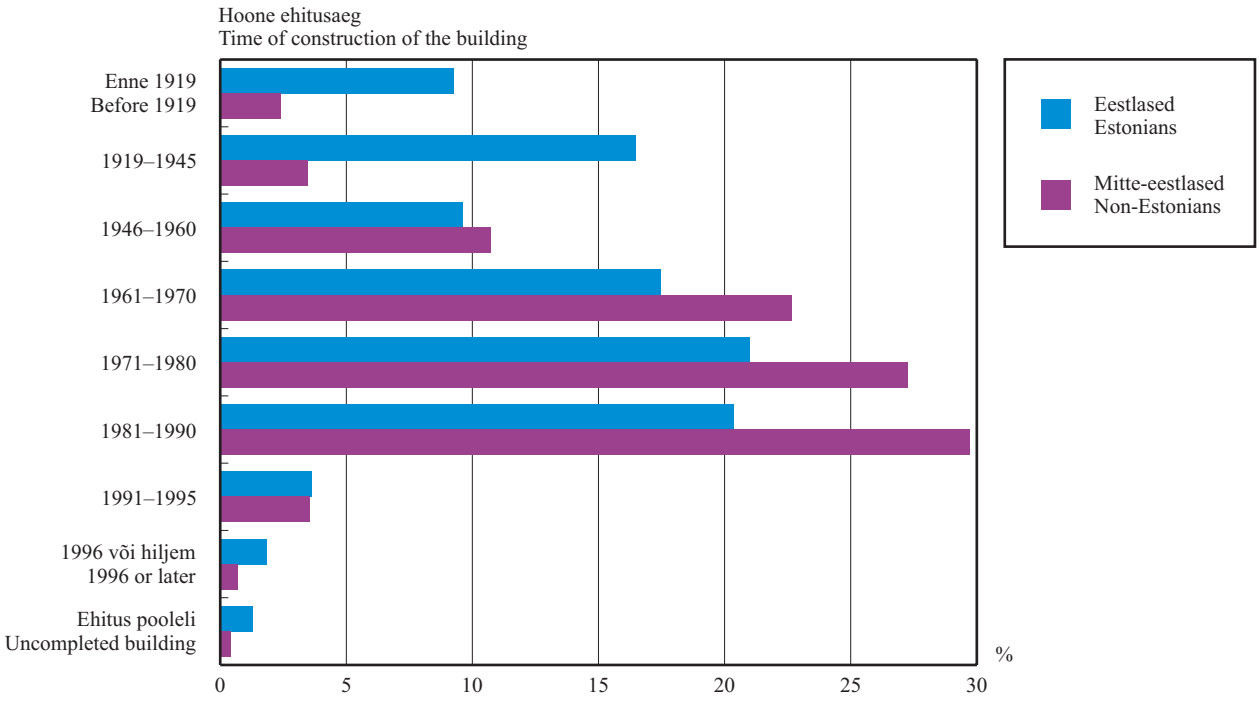


Diagramm 1. Rahvastik eluruumi tüübi järgi, 2000
Diagram 1. Population by type of dwelling, 2000

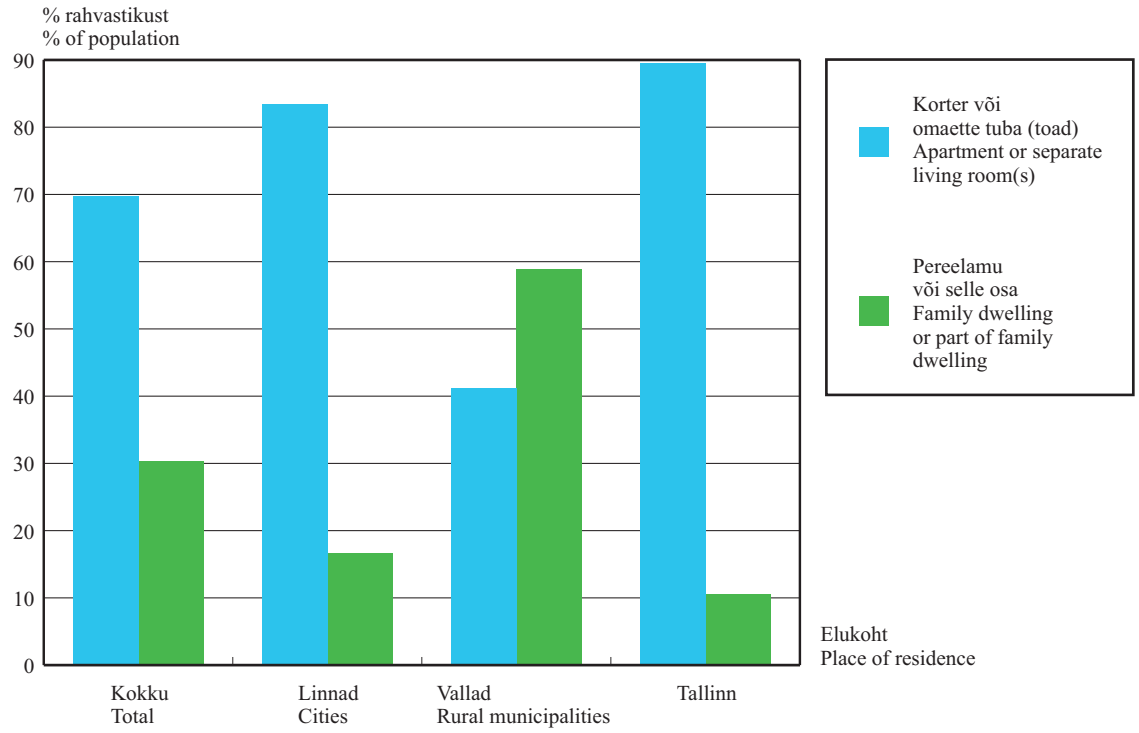
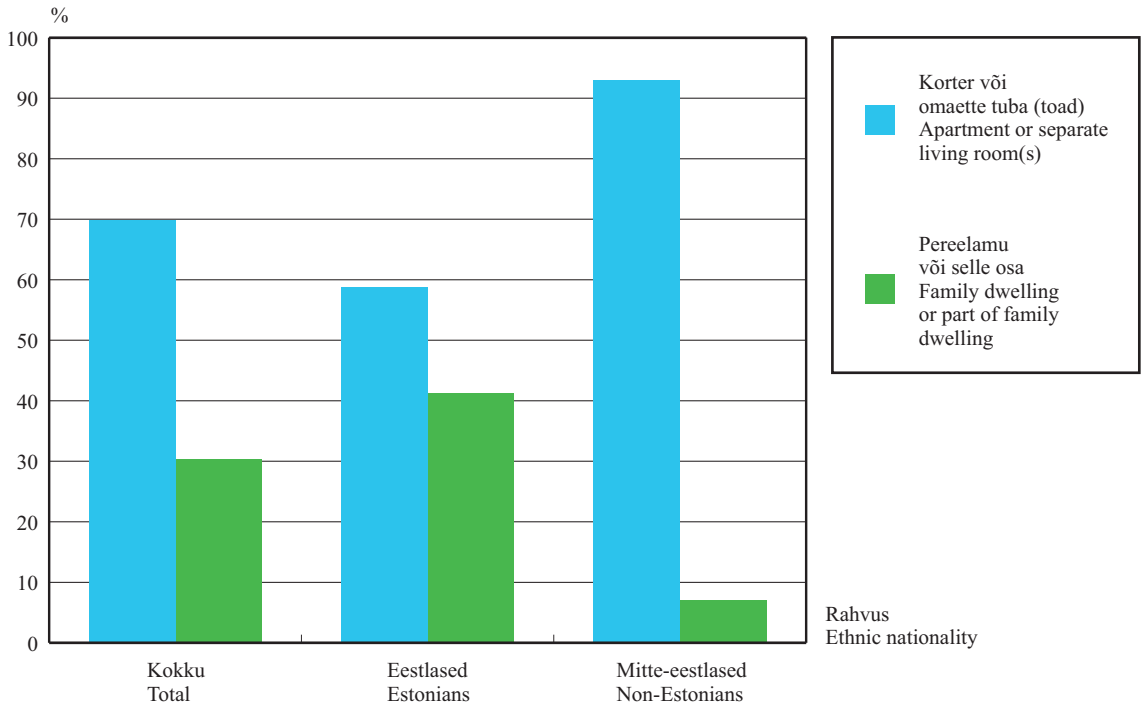
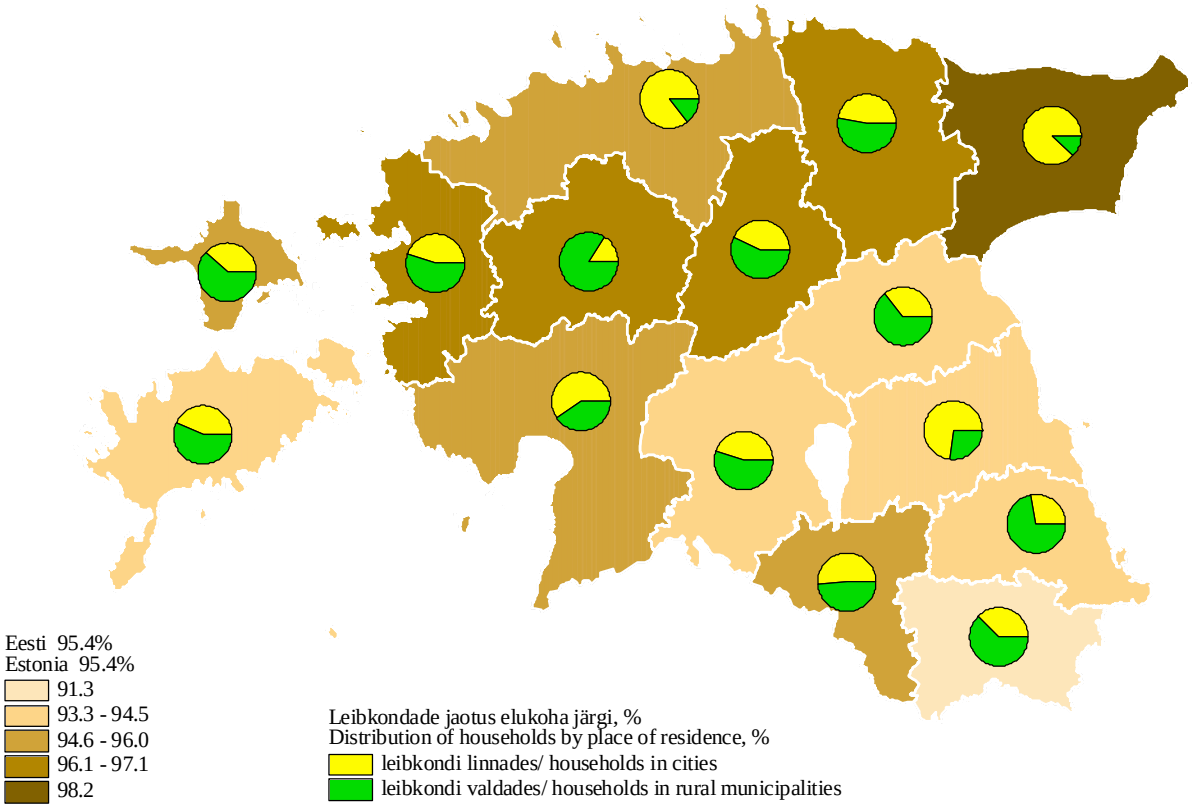


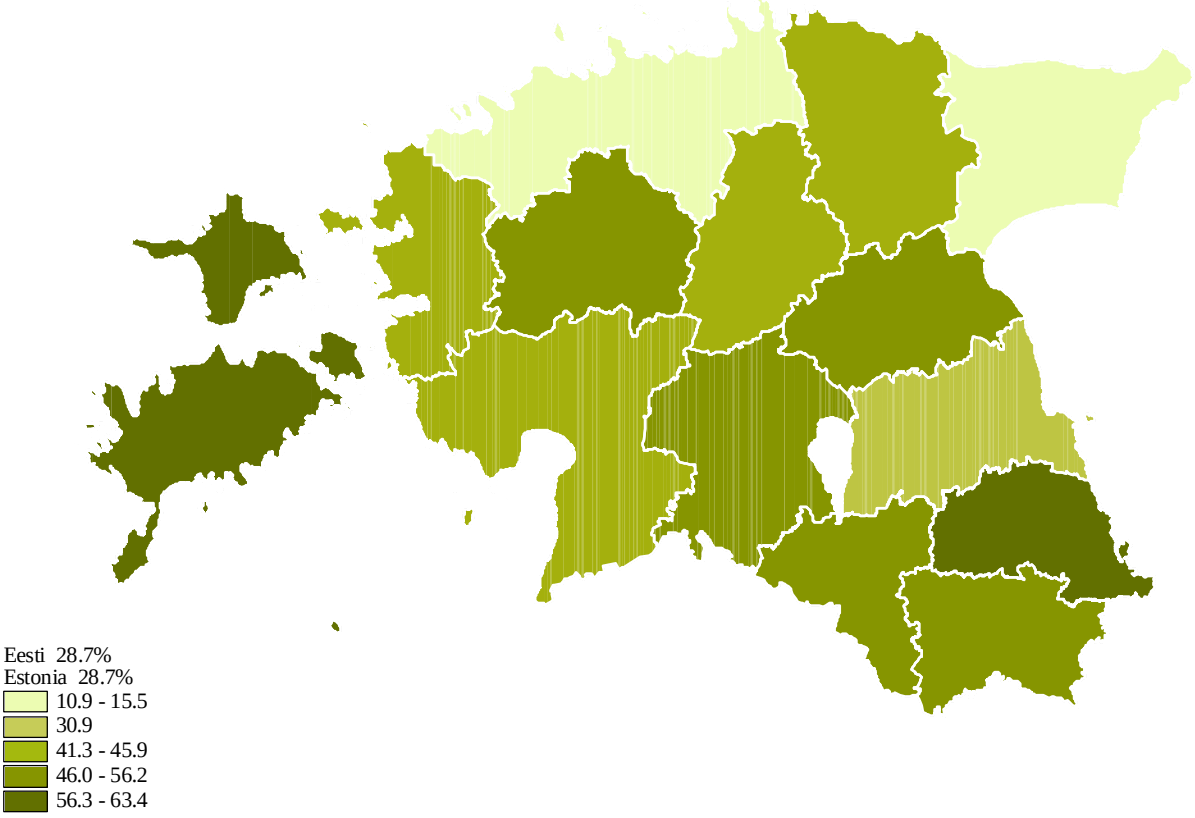
Diagramm 2. Rahvastik rahvuse ja eluruumi tüübi järgi, 2000
Diagram 2. Population by ethnic nationality and type of dwelling, 2000



Teemakaart 6. Ühe leibkonnaga eluruumide osatähtsus maakondades ning leibkondade jaotus elukoha järgi, 2000

Thematic map 6. Proportion of dwellings accommodating one household in counties and distribution of households by place of residence, 2000



Teemakaart 7. Pereelamutes elavate leibkondade osatähtsus maakondades, 2000

Thematic map 7. Proportion of households living in family dwellings in counties, 2000