

"economic activities", "maintenance of other persons or bodies", as well as "pensions, benefits and other financial assistance". The population in Riga and other biggest cities indicated mainly economic activities as the main source of livelihood.

Though the comparison of the means of livelihood with the data of the previous census due to the change of economies is rather problematic, it can be marked that the 2000 Census data show an increase in the group "pension", "benefits and other financial assistance" and "maintenance of other persons or bodies". In many districts of Latvia, "maintenance of other persons or bodies" was the main source of livelihood indicated most often.

### Housing characteristics of population

In the 2000 Census extensive and detailed data not only on the population in the country, city, district, county and pagasts, but also information characterising the dwellings of the population, which cannot be obtained in any other way, were obtained. Of 33 questions of the Census Programme, 9 questions were put on the characteristics of dwellings. Overall, 2 136 thsd inhabitants or 89.8% of population of Latvia answered the questions of the Census Programme on the characteristics of dwellings.

The changes of the politico-economic situation in the years after Latvia has regained its independence, of course, also essentially altered the statistical data characterising the dwellings of population, first of all the data on property relationships. In the previous 1989 Census the main type of housing for population was that of local governments, as well as the property of enterprises and organisations, the 2000 Census showed that already 70% of population live in private dwellings. The diagram below shows population by ownership of dwelling in 1989 and 2000.

**Population by ownership of dwelling in 1989 and 2000**

