

Population and housing census

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Methodological notes to selected indicators on the Population and Housing Census

- [Year 2021](#)
- [Year 2011](#)
- [Year 2001](#)

Year 2021

GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

POPULATION

Place of permanent residence expresses the data on the stay of the resident on the territory of the Slovak Republic, where they are registered on the permanent residence.

Place of current residence is data about the stay of the resident which may or may not be equal to the place of permanent residence.

- **New-born children** are considered to have their current residence identical with the current residence of their mothers.
- **Children in alternating custody** (e.g. if their parents are divorced) are considered to have their current residence at the place where they spend most of their time.
- **Primary or secondary school pupils with residence outside the place of their permanent residence** are considered to have their current residence identical with the residence of their family.
- **University students residing outside of home** are considered to have their current residence at the dormitory, student dormitory, leased dwelling or any other place where the student is staying during the semester.
- **University students abroad** are considered to have their current residence in the appropriate country.
- **Persons employed outside of home** returning to the place of residence of their family during the weekends are considered to have their current residence at the residence of the family.
- **Persons working abroad** who return home minimally are considered to have their current residence abroad (in the appropriate country).
- **Members of the armed forces**, are considered to have their current residence at the residence of the family or other place, where they spend most of the time of their daily rest.
- **Residents accommodated in institutional facilities** (e.g. social services centre, halfway

home) are considered to have their current residence at the location of the institutional facility.

- **Homeless people** are considered to have their current residence at the census location.

Citizenship is a legal relation of the resident to a state. Residents with multiple citizenships could report a second citizenship based on their decision.

Residence abroad and year of arrival into the country since 1980 expresses information about a resident's stay abroad since 1980 lasting longer than 12 months without any interruption. The country of last residence abroad is indicated. A stay in the Czech Republic before January 1, 1993 is not considered a stay abroad.

Relations between household members express kinship or other relations among persons living in the same dwelling. Both own and half-family members (mother, father, son, daughter) were reported if the resident lived with them in one household.

Country and place of birth represents the permanent residence of the mother in the time of the birth of the child. If the permanent residence of the mother was unknown, the **place of maternity hospital** was reported. The name of municipality (or city part in Bratislava and Košice) was reported if it was located in the Slovak Republic. If the place of birth was located abroad, the state name was reported.

Marital status expresses the legal status of a resident, valid in the SR, related to a marriage (never married, married, divorced or a widow, a widower).

Number of children born alive is a figure for the total number of children born alive to a resident. For the first time, this data was also surveyed among men. The number of live births was surveyed for residents aged 15 and older.

Highest educational attainment expresses the highest degree of education, which the resident has successfully completed by receiving the appropriate document (certificate) of attaining this education. The following levels of education were distinguished:

- **Primary - 1st stage of primary school** - completed 4th year of primary or special school. This also includes elementary school (national, municipal school), 1st level of special school, lower and middle level of special primary school - moderate intellectual disability; lower and middle level of auxiliary school, special primary school - severe intellectual disability.
- **Primary - 2nd stage of primary school** – completed 9th year of primary or special school, 4th year of 8-year grammar school or an 8-year field of study at conservatory (music school), 2nd year of 6-year grammar school. It also includes burgher school (burgher or citizen school), higher and vocational level of auxiliary school; completed 2nd stage of special school, educational programmes on completing elementary education; completed 1st year of 5-year secondary school educational programme – admitted pupils of the 8th year of primary school.

- **Secondary technical (vocational) education with no graduation - with no certificate of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, pre-employment training** – completed 1-year or 1.5 - 2-year apprentice school education with a final examination. It also includes secondary vocational school, a 2-year educational programme at secondary technical school, practical school; vocational school for students with mental disability, former technical school, vocational school involving a corporate (company), 1-year study at conservatory, 1-year study at girls' school, lower technical school (e.g. school of agriculture). Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Secondary technical (vocational) education with no graduation - with a certificate of apprenticeship** – completed education at secondary vocational school or secondary technical school without a school-leaving examination - e.g. by completing training at 2-year schools of industry, business academy, medical schools, schools of agriculture and forestry. It also includes education at vocational school for students with mental disability (e.g. 3-year education at practical or grouped school). Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Secondary technical (vocational) education with no graduation - with a final examination certificate** - the former technical school (e.g. lower vocational medical school, vocational school involving a corporate (company), 2-year conservatory, 3-year girls' vocational school, 2-year business academy). Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Complete secondary education with graduation - vocational (technical) with a certificate of apprenticeship** - completed secondary vocational school or apprentice school with a certificate of apprenticeship and a graduation certificate (e.g. 5-year or 4-year fields of study with graduation). It also relates to a graduate of secondary school with part-time study (evening school) or hotel academy within the secondary complete vocational education with extended number of hours of practical training. Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Complete secondary education with graduation – vocational - completed secondary vocational school with graduation** (e.g. 4-year school of industry, agriculture, business academy, medical school, school of pedagogy, school of applied industrial art, conservatory). It also includes higher school of industry, higher economic school, business academy, technical school, vocational school involving a corporate (company), school of applied industrial art. Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Complete secondary education with graduation – general** – it includes a graduate of completed grammar school or secondary general education school by passing a school-leaving examination. It relates to a resident with secondary education with graduation – a graduate of 11-year and 12-year secondary school, school of natural history, lycée, higher girls' school and secondary school with part-time study (evening

school). Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.

- **Higher vocational secondary education - post-secondary with graduation** – it includes a graduate of educational programme at secondary vocational school including a school-leaving examination for graduates of post-secondary fields of study, or he/she passed a technical school-leaving examination in post-secondary study lasting for at least 2 years. It related to fields of study such as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, food production, transport operation, conducting business in crafts and services. Graduation in this context refers to the “maturita” exam at the end of secondary education, comparable to Abitur in Germany, Baccalauréat in France or A-Level Exam in the United Kingdom.
- **Higher vocational secondary - post-graduation (qualifying)** - completed 1- to 3-year post-graduation qualifying studies, innovation studies, higher vocational schools, or additional pedagogical studies for graduates with secondary complete vocational education.
- **Higher vocational secondary education with a school-leaving examination, a graduation diploma - post-graduation specialization studies** including a certificate of completion (not a graduation certificate). It includes a business institute, 8-year dance conservatory, 5th, 6th year of conservatory or above, or a 6-year secondary technical school educational programme, fields of study such as medical, humanities or art (e.g. art specialist with a diploma).
- **Higher education of the 1st level – Bachelor** - a graduate of the first level of university studies with the academic degree of Bc.
- **Higher education of the 2nd level - Master, Engineer, Doctor** - a graduate of the second level of university, including studies finished with a state final or doctoral examination. It includes holders of the academic degrees of Mgr., Ing., Ing. arch., JUDr., MUDr., MVDr., RNDr., RSDr., PhDr., PhMr., ThDr., akad. mal., akad. soch., PaedDr., PharmDr., ThLic. etc.
- **Higher education of the 3rd level - Doctoral (scientific education)** - a graduate of the 3rd level of university studies (a doctoral study programme). It includes holders of the academic degrees of PhD., ArtD., doc., prof., CSc., DrSc. etc.
- **With no school education** – represents residents who have not completed the 1st level of primary school or who have not completed any school, who have completed kindergarten, special kindergarten, a pre-school year or 0-year of primary school.

Current economic activity refers to data on the economic status of a person in the labour market.

- **Working person (except pensioners)** represents an employed person or a person performing business activity, regardless of temporary absence at work due to temporary illness or vacation. It also represents persons working under a work performance agreement or an agreement on work activities. A person working on the part-time work of students is not considered employed.
- **Working pensioner** is a person receiving a pension (old-age pension, early old-age

pension, retirement pension, disability pension) and at the same time is employed or engaged in business activity. It also represents persons working under a work performance agreement or an agreement on work activities.

- **Person on maternity leave** (paternity leave) represents a person who receives maternity leave and at the same time has an employment relationship. It does not include a person receiving maternity leave whose employment contract ended before 1 January 2021, or a person who has never been employed.
- **Person on parental leave** is a person receiving parental benefit if, at the same time, his employment still lasts. This does not include a person receiving parental allowance whose employment contract ended before 1 January 2021, or a person who has never been employed.
- **Unemployed** is a person who is registered at the employment office, is unemployed, but is actively looking for work.
- **Secondary school student** is a person who attends secondary school. For the different types of secondary education available, see the “Education category”.
- **College/University student** is a person who attends full-time studies at a university. A person studying doctoral studies (full-time or part-time doctoral studies) is also considered a university student.
- **Person at home** is a person who has no own income. A person who is voluntarily unemployed and not actively looking for work, an unemployed student of part-time study, who is not actively looking for work, or a person who is financially dependent on another household member.
- **Pensioner** is a person receiving an old-age pension, early old-age pension, retirement or disability pension and has no other source of income.
- **Capital gains beneficiary** is a person who has the main source of income, e.g. income from renting its own immovable property, gains from capital assets (interest on securities, deposits, etc.).
- **Primary school pupil** is a person who attends primary school.
- **Pre-schooler** is a person who has not yet reached the age set for starting school attendance or has a delay in school attendance or a person who is in the zero or preparatory year of elementary school.
- **Other** is a person who does not belong to any of the previous categories (e.g. if he/she receives public aid, private financial aid).

Employment is a specific type of performed work in case of an employed person with a permanent employment, self-employed person, part-time jobs upon contract etc., working pensioners, persons on maternity/paternity leave while their employment relationship lasted.

Employment status refers to data on the status held by the person in the employment.

- **Employee** refers to data on a person who has an employment relationship for a fixed or indefinite period of time or is in service. It also includes data on a person who works on the basis of a work performance agreement or an agreement on work activities.
- **Businessman having employees** represents data on a person who is an entrepreneur and employs other employees as part of his business.

- **Businessman having no employees** represents data on a person who is an entrepreneur and does not employ any employees as part of his business.
- **Other** is a person who does not belong to any of the previous categories (e.g. member of a cooperative society, self-employed, interpreter, and expert).

Employment status was collected for residents with economic activity: working, working pensioner, person on maternity leave or person on parental leave.

Branch of economic activity is the type of production or the activity of the enterprise or other subject where the resident has employment (e.g. construction, healthcare, food production, education).

Place of employment is the address of the workplace related to the employment. In case the address of the workplace changes frequently or if the person worked in transportation, place of employment without address was reported. If the place of employment was located in Slovakia, the name of the municipality (or city part in case of Bratislava and Košice) was stated. If the place of employment was located abroad; the state name was reported.

Place of school expresses information on the address of the school attended by the resident. If the place of the school was located in the Slovak Republic, the name of the municipality (city parts in case of Bratislava and Košice) was reported. If the place of school was located abroad, the state name was reported.

Periodicity of commuting to work or school refers to data on the regularity of commuting to work or school from the place of current residence. The following frequencies of commuting were distinguished:

- **Daily commuting** – represents daily commuting to work or school from the place of current residence.
- **Other than daily** – refers to e.g. 12-hour work shifts (short/long week) or any commuting other than every day.
- **Does not commute** – relates to home office or individual study plan.

Mode of transport to work or school refer to data on the predominant transport mode that a resident used during the longest part of the journey (e.g. car, train, bus, public transport, scooter). The mode of transportation to work or to school was collected for residents with economic activity: working, working pensioner, university student, secondary school student, primary school pupil or unknown.

Ethnicity is defined as the affiliation of a resident to a nation (in the cultural sense) or ethnic group, regardless of citizenship, mother tongue or language mostly used or spoken by a resident. The data are self-declaratory.

In case of residents under 15 years old, the ethnicity stated was according to the ethnicity of the parents. If at the decisive moment of the census the parents had different ethnicities, then the ethnicity of the child was stated according to the mutual agreement of the parents.

Citizenship was not considered as a decisive factor in determining ethnicity.

Another ethnicity is the affiliation of a resident to another nation (in the cultural sense) or ethnic group, regardless of citizenship, mother tongue or language mostly used or spoken by a resident. The data are self-declaratory.

Mother tongue is the language most spoken by the resident in childhood. The data are self-declaratory.

Religious belief is the membership or relationship of a resident to a church, religious society or religion, or participation in the religious life. The data are self-declaratory.

Religious affiliation of children under 15 years was stated according to the decision of the parents, based on mutual agreement.

Without religious belief expresses that the resident is without a relation or affiliation to any of the churches, religious societies or religions.

HOUSES

Common data on dwellings in the house

Form of house ownership is information on the relation to the ownership of the house or other tenement.

- **Individual ownership** if the house is owned by an individual.
- **State ownership** if the house is owned by the state.
- **Municipality ownership** in case the house is owned by the municipality (or city). This includes also public-assistance housing, if the municipality provides this type of housing.
- **Commercial company** if the house is owned by a commercial company (joint-stock company, private limited company, "Kommanditgesellschaft", general partnership).
- **Church property** if the owner of the house is a church.
- **Foreign owner** if the owner is an individual with a permanent residence abroad.
- **Combination of owners** if there are several forms of ownership, e.g. dwellings owned by individuals and dwellings owned by the municipality, housing co-operative and/or the state.
- **Housing co-operative** if the owner of the house is the housing co-operative.
- **Other legal person** if the house is owned by another legal person, e.g. co-operative, state-owned enterprise, interest group of legal persons or a non-profit organization.
- **Not stated** in case if the municipality nor administrative sources (combined with past census results) cannot find the value of the selected variable in the given report.
- **Other ownership** includes houses of specific purposes and other houses non included to any of the preceding category, e.g. an association.

Type of house / or dwelling the categorisation of houses (or other dwellings) into types is based upon the use (or prevailing use) of the house, where the dwelling is located.

- **Family house** is a residential building with a separate entrance from the public communication used predominantly for family housing. A house is not considered to be a family house should it have more than three separate dwellings or have more than four storeys (e.g. a basement, a ground storey, a first floor and an attic).
- **Residential building** (or apartment building) is a residential building having four or more dwellings accessible via a common corridor or staircase. This category also includes villas that are too large or otherwise do not fit into the “family house” category. The residential building must have a defined register number and house number.
- **Multifunctional building** is a multifunctional building, that has a register and house number, (e.g. a shopping mall).
- **Service building with dwellings** is every dwelling found in a service building. This includes buildings of civil and public service, administrative buildings, buildings of schools, shopping and service buildings, restaurants with dwellings.
- **Other residential building** is a building used for habitation, not set aside from the house fund, having its own register number. This category includes parishes, forester’s lodges, agricultural buildings used for housing (major) mountain hut, castle, chateau and manor house.
- **Emergency housing in the workplace** is housing outside of dwelling on the workplace (e.g. emergency housing in office at the workplace).
- **Unapproved family house** is a house not yet having a given register number, where the residents are already living, but has not been yet approved.
- **Emergency object not intended for housing** is mainly a shack, garage, warehouse, shed, shelter, or unimobunk. Unless the emergency object not intended for housing is garage, it does not have a register number.
- **Recreational object** is used primarily for recreation. This includes objects (buildings) with possibility of accommodation outside the dwelling, not labelled by a register number (cottage, hunting lodge).
- **Mobile home** is a housing unit without a register number, that can be moved repeatedly (e.g. houseboat, caravan, construction trailer, motor homes).
- **Fictitious object** is understood as the city office or municipal office, where the resident can have a registered permanent residence, namely among the homeless.

Institutional or collective facilities are institutional facilities providing housing for individuals temporarily.

Social services home includes different social services homes used for housing, providing services to individuals dependent on help of other individuals.

Equipment for the elderly this category includes facilities for the elderly, namely retirement homes and retirement pensions.

Care service facilities social services are provided temporarily for adult individuals, who are dependent on the help of other individuals, if nursing services cannot be provided.

Supporting housing facilities provide social services for individuals aged between 16 and retirement age, if this individual is dependent on the help of another individual and oversight

required to pursue an independent life.

Emergency housing facility provides support for individuals (mostly women with children) in an unfavourable social situation, under threat by behaviour of other individuals, such as an Asylum house.

Halfway home provides social service temporarily to an individual in an unfavourable social situation, who doesn't have a secured housing after the providing of social services in another facility has ended, or after the end of fosterage or the end of placement in a special care unit

Shelter is a facility providing social services of crisis intervention to individuals not having secured necessary preconditions of securing basic necessities of life and who do not have a secured housing or cannot use the previous housing. E.g. a homeless shelter.

Specialized facility provides social service to individuals dependent on the help of another individual and has disabilities, such as Parkinson, Alzheimer diseases, pervasive development disorder, sclerosis multiplex, schizophrenia, dementia, deafblindness, AIDS or severe organic psychodrome.

Centre for children and families is the new appellation for orphanages. The Centre for children and families is the home for children without parents.

Re-education centre provides based on the educational programme and the individual re-education programme for children under 18 with a possibility of one-year prolongation education and training for profession for reintegration to the original social setting upon request of the child. This includes e.g. re-education home for youth.

Diagnostic centre is a specialized education centre of upbringing prevention, focusing on diagnostic, therapy and upbringing care for minors, who were given educational measures or are in the diagnostic centre upon request of their guardian.

Medical and educational sanatorium provides psychological, psychotherapeutically care, as well as education for children with development learning disorders and children with ADHD, where ambulance care does not lead to correction.

General hospital is a healthcare facility (institution) designated to provide healthcare, e.g. Faculty hospital

Specialised hospital is a healthcare facility designated to provide healthcare. Specialised hospitals include psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for orthopaedic prosthetics, cardiocentres, hospitals for accused and convicts, central military hospitals etc.

Hospital not included above. Provides long-term and complex medical and nursing care aimed at mitigating the health deficit of long-term ill patients, stimulate their movement abilities and mental functions.

Spa is a separate healthcare facility, where healthcare is provided for stabilisation of the health

status, regeneration or prevention of illnesses and which uses natural medicinal waters or climate conditions appropriate for healing, as acknowledged by the law on providing healthcare.

Hospice is a healthcare facility for long-term ill and dying people, with emphasis on respecting human dignity, so that people are not alone in hardship and not suffering from unbearable pain. E.g. mobile hospice.

Nursing home is a healthcare facility of institutional healthcare, providing continuous nursing care, nursing rehabilitation and related services to persons, whose health status requires continuous providing of nursing care longer than 24 hours, but does not require medical care provided by a doctor and cannot be provided in the social environment.

Natural healing spa consists of more than one healthcare facility (or a complex of healthcare facilities), providing healthcare for stabilisation of health status, regeneration or prevention of illnesses, and which uses natural medicinal waters or climate conditions appropriate for healing, as acknowledged by the law on providing healthcare.

Bio-medicinal research facility is a facility designed for research on acquiring and checking new biological, medicinal and nursing knowledge and knowledge in the field of midwifery. Bio-medicinal research in pharmacy includes clinical testing of human treatments and clinical testing of medical devices.

Hostel (business accommodation without apartment) is the common appellation for a building or set of buildings serving for mass housing of people.

Religious or ecclesiastical institution includes monasteries, ecclesiastical seminaries or other ecclesiastical institutions designated for housing.

Dormitory, student dormitory is a facility providing accommodation for students of universities and some high schools during the academic year, whose place of residence is distant from the location of the school or university.

Custodial or imprisonment institution is a guarded location where convicts are imprisoned and the accused are under detention.

Housing facilities with apartment are housing facilities, which may contain a dwelling registered at the land register. These include:

Hotel-type accommodation (with apartment) includes accommodation facilities containing an apartment (for the owner, employer), which should be registered at the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic. This category includes hotels, motels, guesthouses, pensions and similar accommodation facilities.

Accommodation for singles serve to accommodate mostly single residents working near this accommodation for singles.

Number of floors in the house expresses the total number of basement storeys (floors) and

storey above ground in the house. This count includes the ground level, each floor, the attic and basement. A house having only the ground floor is considered to have one floor (storey). A house with a ground floor and a first floor thus has two floors (storeys). The number of floors in a house can be between **1 and 34 or more**.

Water supply connection is information on the section of water supply connecting the distribution branch of the water supply network with the internal water supply of the house.

- **Within a house, public water supply system** in case that the water supply is from a public network built for the whole municipality or its part. This includes water supplies of various operations, agricultural enterprises, etc.
- **Within a house, own water supply system** in case the water supply is established from an own source (e.g. own well), built for one house or a small group of houses.
- **Outside the house; public water supply system** in case the water supply is established from a public network outside the premises of the house.
- **Outside the house, own water supply system** in case the water supply is not from public network, and is located outside the premises of the house.
- **Without water service pipe** in case the house does not have a water service pipe (e.g. family house with its own well but without a water service pipe).

Period of construction is the time interval containing the year, in which the decision on the approval of the use of the building was made. The following time intervals for the period of construction are distinguished:

Before 1919, 1919-1945, 1946-1960, 1961-1980, 1981-2000, 2001-2011, 2011-2015, 2016 and later, not stated.

Material of the load-bearing construction in the house is information on the material of the vertical load bearing construction of the house, where the dwelling is located, bearing the load of the ceiling and roof of the house. This relates to outer walls and vertical parts of skeleton constructions.

- **Masonry construction** in case the load bearing construction is made of bricks, blocks or brick blocks.
- **Unfired brick construction** in case the load-bearing construction was built using mudbrick or adobe.
- **Composite reinforced concrete structure (wall panels)** in case the load-bearing construction contains a bearing system composed with a bearing system made of reinforced concrete with a main wall and side walls using wall panels.
- **Stone construction** in case the load bearing construction is made of stone.
- **Wooden construction** in case the load-bearing system is made of wood.
- **Combined construction** (stone and bricks) in case the load-bearing system is made of a combination of stone and bricks.
- **Concrete structure** in case the load-bearing construction is made of concrete.
- **Geotechnical construction** in case the load-bearing construction is made of rock and artificial stabilising constructions.

- **Aluminium construction** in case the material used for the load-bearing construction is aluminium.
- **Steel construction** in case the material used for the load-bearing construction was steel.
- **Earthquake resistant construction** in case the load-bearing construction was made of steel in combination with other material (e.g. brick, concrete).
- **Other construction** in case the load-bearing construction e.g. aerated concrete, lightweight concrete, lightweight masonry elements filled with glass wool, sand lime bricks, gabion, ceramics, straw or clay.
- **Not stated** in case the municipality nor administrative sources (in combination with previous census results cannot find the value of the selected variable in the given report.

Period of last house renovation is the time interval containing the year, in which the house containing the dwelling was renovated. Renovation is understood as thermal insulation of the external cladding, renovation of windows, renovation of the roof or extension / superstructure in the range of 25% or more at least one of the listed parts of a house / other dwelling. If several parts of a house / other dwelling were restored, the period of renovation of the part of a house / other dwelling restored last time was stated.

The following time intervals for the period of last house renovation are distinguished:

before 1980, 1980 – 1990, 1991 – 1995, 1996 – 2000, 2001 – 2005, 2006 – 2009, 2010 – 2015, 2016 and later, without reconstruction, not stated.

Renovation of windows, external cladding, renovation of roof, extension or superstructure is information on whether the house was renovated. If the appropriate part of the house was not renovated, or was renovated in an extent less than 25%, **no** was reported. If the appropriate of the house was renovated in an extent larger than 25%, **yes**. Was reported- If the house was not thermally insulated, nor the windows were changed, nor the roof was changed, nor any extension or superstructure was added, **without renovation** was reported.

Type of sewerage system of the house, where the dwelling is located is information on the sewerage system used.

- **Sink** is a device for capturing and cleaning waste water, from which the water is subsequently discharged into surface or underground water.
- **Cesspool** is a device for capturing wastewater and special waters without their further discharge.
- **Connection to the sewerage system** is a section of the pipeline through which wastewater is discharged into the public sewerage.
- **Domestic wastewater treatment plant** is a device used for capturing wastewater from the house or a small group of houses.
- **Without sewerage** in case the house is not connected to the sewerage network, has no sink, cesspool nor domestic wastewater treatment plant.

Gas connection of the house defines the way the house is connected to the gas – whether the house has a gas connection from the public network. The use of propane-butane bottles or

containers is not considered as being connected to the public network.

Yes was reported if the dwelling has access to the gas connection from the public network. In case the dwelling is not connected to the public network, **no** was reported.

Occupied houses are houses that were the place of residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

DWELLINGS

Individual information on residential buildings

Form of dwelling ownership signifies the legal relationship of the use of the dwelling. It does not relate to the ownership of the land, upon which the dwelling is built.

- **Owner-occupied dwelling** is a dwelling in the residential building owned by one or more individuals, which inhabited by the owner(s) or by one or more of the co-owners of the dwelling.
- **Owner-occupied dwelling in own family house** is a dwelling in the family house, inhabited by the owner(s) or by one or more of the co-owners.
- **Council dwelling** is a dwelling owned by the municipality. This also includes public-assistance dwellings, provided to the resident(s) in certain conditions.
- **Company dwelling** is a dwelling used for accommodation of employees in public and service buildings, healthcare, education and other facilities. This also includes dwellings inhabited by employees tasked by guarding the object or performing duties linked to the use of the service dwelling (e.g. dwellings for janitors, church employees, foreign lecturers/interns, military dwellings etc.).
- **Co-operative dwelling** is a dwelling belonging to the building housing association with the right of use for a member of the housing association.
- **Rented dwelling** is a dwelling owned by an individual or a legal person, used by a lessee based on a rental agreement, and where and least one of the lessees pays rent for the use of the dwelling. This also includes dwellings owned by a people's housing co-operative.
- **Other form of use** contains categories not included elsewhere, such as a dwelling owned by other legal persons (churches, associations, foundations) used for accommodation and is not a service dwelling nor a rented dwelling. This also comprises dwellings in free use (without a duty to pay rent, or staying in a dwelling owned by relatives or friends).
- **Not found out** (not stated) if neither the municipality nor administrative sources (in combination with past census results) cannot determine the required variable in the given report.

Total floor area in dwelling in m² is numerical information on the sum of areas of living rooms, the kitchen and other rooms in the dwelling. This also includes the vestibule, the entrance hall, the closet, bathroom, toilet, but does not include the surface covered by bearing walls, balconies. Loggia, terraces and uninhabited cellars. Is given in meters squared from 8 to 999 m².

Built-up area in m² gives the surface of the ground plan bound by the outer perimeter of the vertical constructions. Is given in meters squared from 8 to 9 999 m². This category is given if the entry on the total floor area is unavailable (e.g. in case of family houses).

Number of rooms in the dwelling expresses the number of inhabited rooms in the dwelling, that are enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling or the roof. Included Are only living rooms with a floor surface of 8m² or more, that can be aired, are lighted, and can be heated directly or sufficiently indirectly heated, and its arrangement and accessories allow for all-year habitation. Rooms used for business purposes are not counted into the number of rooms. The kitchen is counted only if it is the only room in the dwelling. The number of rooms is surveyed from 1 to 9 or more. In case this number could not be found, are categorized as “Not found out”

Location of the dwelling in the house is the part of the house on one of the storeys. The number of the storeys includes also the ground floor and the basement(s). A three-storey building can thus have a ground floor and two storeys above it, or it can be a house with a ground floor, a basement and one floor above ground level.

- **Basement or cellar** indicates whether, the floor of the dwelling is located below the level of the terrain.
- **Ground floor** indicates whether the floor of the dwelling is located on the level of the terrain or slightly above it.
- **Attic, Maisonette or Mezzanine** indicates whether, the dwelling is located on multiple storeys or at the topmost one with a non-standard solution.

Density standard the total floor area of the dwelling in m² per 1 inhabitant or the number of rooms per 1 inhabitant.

Type of heating expresses the type of heating in the dwelling. In case several types of heating sources are used, the prevailing source is determined. Other type of heating refers to other heat sources, e.g. mobile heating equipment.

- **Central heating-district heating** indicates that the source of heat is located outside of the house (e.g. boiler room, heating plant).
- **Central heating-local heating** indicates that the source of heat is located in the house in a room designated for this purpose (e.g. cellar, hallway).
- **Single/Individual storey heating** indicates that the source of heating is located directly in the dwelling. It is used for heating of only one dwelling and is operated by the user of the dwelling.
- **Separate heating unit** indicates that the source of heat is located in the room. It is used for heating of one room, operated by the user of the dwelling (e. g. stove for solid fuel, fireplace stove, gamuts).
- **Other heating source** if the dwelling uses another source of heating not included in any of the categories above e.g. mobile heating device.
- **Without heating** indicates that the dwelling does not use any source of heating.

Energy sources used for heating of dwelling expresses the data on the energy source supplying the heating medium in the dwelling. If more types of energy sources are used, the prevailing source is indicated.

- **Liquid fuel** most commonly encompasses diesel, alcohol, heating oil etc. for heating.
- **Solid fuel** includes sources of fuel such as coal, wood, coke and wooden pallets.
- **Electricity** includes electric boilers (for central local heating), a local electric heater (in a small office or warehouse) and similar cases.
- **Solar energy** in case the heat source is solar light obtained via processed via a system of collectors, reservoirs, a network of pipelines with a pump and from various armatures.
- **Other energy sources** include sources of heating not included elsewhere, e.g. fuel cells, heat pumps, etc.
- **None** in case the dwelling is not heated from any source.

Water supply system in the dwelling is information on the dwelling's water supply. When using several sources of water supply, the predominant source was identified.

- **Inside the dwelling from common source** indicates that the dwelling has access to water from a public water supply designated for large-scale water supply of the population and covering of needs for the national economy.
- **Inside the dwelling from individual source** indicates that water in the dwelling is supplied using its own source (e.g. own well).
- **Outside the dwelling** indicates that the water supply in the dwelling uses its own water supply, which is located outside the premises of the dwelling (e.g. an outer pipeline in "pavlačed" houses with open balconies).
- **Without water supply** indicates that the dwelling does not have its own water supply nor has access to any water supply.

Flush toilet in dwelling indicates the availability of a flush toilet intended for waste disposal.

- **Inside the dwelling** if the flush toilet is located inside the dwelling.
- **Outside the dwelling** if the flush toilet is located outside the dwelling, and can be used for more inhabitants of the house.
- **No flush toilet** if there is no flush toilet in the dwelling.

Bathroom in dwelling indicates whether there is a separate room in the dwelling with a bath or a shower. The dwelling is considered to have a bathroom also if the shower is located in another room (e.g. kitchen or hall). The toilet may or may not be part of the bathroom.

- **Own** if there is a bath or a shower in the dwelling.
- **Common** if there is no shower or bath located inside the dwelling itself, but its residents do have access to a shower or bath inside the house common to more residents of the house.
- **No bathroom or shower** indicates that there is no bathroom or shower available in the dwelling.

Occupancy status of the dwelling are dwellings that were the place of residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

- Up -

Year 2011

The **2011 Population and Housing Census** was conducted pursuant to the § 2 (4) Act No. 263/2008 Coll. On the Population and Housing Census in 2011 applied to:

- **Residents** (physical persons who had a permanent or usual residence in the SR at the time of the census or were temporarily residing in the SR) except foreigners having diplomatic privileges and immunities; foreigners with a length of stay is less than 90 days provided data for the purposes of the Census only in a limited extent (gender, date of birth, state citizenship),
- **Any building** (occupied or not occupied) intended for residential occupancy or other building that is occupied at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census, except diplomatic missions of foreign countries,
- **Apartments** (occupied or not occupied) and to every other dwellings and shelters which were occupied or used for rest period at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census except diplomatic missions of foreign countries.

PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION

Permanent residence refers to a person's permanent place of abode, i.e. a municipality where the citizen of the SR or a foreigner residing in the SR upon official registration, that is application for the permanent residence (Act No. 500/2004 Coll. and Act NO. 48/2002 Coll., as amended). The permanent resident population refers to all those with permanent residence in the SR at the time of the Point in Time Relevant to the Census.

AGE

Age is a derived item constituting a resident's years of age reached at the decisive moment of the Population and Housing Census 2011 (21st May 2011).

AGE STRUCTURE

Age structure refers to population breakdown by age into annual or multi-annual groups. Usually it refers to five-year age groups. The major population groups are broken down by relation of population to economic activity by the approximate age limits reflecting the potential start and cessation of the economic activity. We differentiate:

- **Pre-productive age** (0-14)
- **Productive age** (15-64)

- **Post-productive age (65+)**

GENDER

Gender is a biological characteristics of every human being in the alternative male/female.

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status expresses the legal status of a resident. It says if the resident is single, married, divorced or a widow, a widower. In Population and Housing Census 2011, residents reported their marital status pursuant to current legal status in force in the SR.

THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED

The highest level of education achieved entails the highest completed level of education.

- **Basic education** was reported by a resident aged 16 years and over who completed a basic school and did not continue his/her study.
- **Apprentice education (without school-leaving examination)** was reported by a resident who completed a secondary vocational apprentice school with apprenticeship exam (apprenticeship certificate).
- **Secondary professional education (without school-leaving examination)** was reported by a resident who completed education at the secondary professional apprentice school, or secondary professional school without school-leaving examination.
- **Complete secondary apprentice/professional education (with school-leaving examination)** was completed by a person who completed education at the secondary professional apprentice school by passing the school-leaving examination.
- **Complete secondary vocational/professional education (with school-leaving examination)** was reported by a resident who completed education at the secondary professional schools (e.g. industrial schools, secondary vocational schools of agriculture and forestry, commercial academies etc.) by passing the school-leaving examination. It was also reported by a graduate who completed follow-up courses by passing school-leaving examination at the secondary professional schools.
- **Complete secondary general with school-leaving examination** was reported by a graduate of a grammar school, general education school with school-leaving examination. It is also to be completed by graduates of 11- or 12-year secondary general-education schools, real gymnasiums, lyceums, vocational higher secondary schools for girls and secondary schools for the employed, i.e. with secondary education with school-leaving examination.
- **Higher vocational (professional) education** was stated by graduates of business institutes, courses at universities and colleges, by those who attended 5th, 6th or higher grade at conservatoires as well as the graduates of the higher professional (post-secondary) study that was completed by passing the final examination.
- **Bachelor's university education** was completed by a graduate of the first degree of academic study (Bc.).
- **Magister's (master's), engineering, doctor's education** was registered by a graduate

of the second degree of university education including rigorous examinations.

- **Academic PhD programme** was completed by the graduate having attended the former research study or the current Doctor study programme.
- **No school education** was completed by children under 16 years of age (born after 20.5.1995) who still attend the primary school. It was completed also by persons who have not completed the basic education.

NATIONALITY

The nationality means belonging to a certain nation, national or ethnic minority. It was stated at one's own discretion. Mother tongue was not a crucial factor to determine the nationality and nor the language used most frequently in communication or better spoken but the person's own discretion on the affiliation to the national or ethnic minority.

The nationality of children aged under 15 was stated according to their parents. If parents had different nationalities, the child's nationality was completed according to the nationality of one of the parents (and on the basis of mutual agreement).

MOTHER TONGUE

The mother tongue refers to the language which was spoken by a person's parents at his/her childhood. If the person's parents used various languages at their childhood, only the language that was spoken by a mother was reported. Data on mother tongue need not be identical with data on nationality.

MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE

The most frequently used language is the language that is the most frequently used by a person at work or at school, regardless of whether or not they studied in the SR or abroad. It is a language used most commonly in personal and social life. The answer reflected the one's subjective opinion as residents reported the most frequently used language upon their own discretion. Data on most frequently used language need not be identical with data on mother tongue or nationality.

- **Most frequently used language in public** means the language that is most frequently used by a person at work or at school, regardless of whether a person worked or studied in the SR or abroad.
- **Most frequently used language at home** is the language most frequently used in private.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The religion meant participation in the religious life of one of the churches or any relation thereto. The religion of a child aged under 15 was completed by his/her parents' discretion.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The economic activity refers to the economic status of a person in the labour market. Residents

chose from the following options:

- **Professionals (except pensioners)** - was completed by persons of 16 years of age and older who were employed or performed business activities regardless the temporary absence at work due to temporary illness or vacation and who do not receive any old-age pension benefits, pre-old age pension benefits, disability pension benefits or service benefits at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census. This includes also persons employed under an agreement on performance of work and agreement on working activities. This excludes any secondary school/full-time university students who are employed under an agreement on performance of work outside employment (temporary job). Entrepreneurs with or without employees, family workers, in custody and in execution of punishment during their employment.
- **Working pensioners** - was completed by persons who receive old-age pension benefits, pre-old age pension benefits, disability pension benefits or service benefits who were employed or performed any business activities at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census. This includes also a pensioner employed under an agreement on performance of work or agreement on working activities.
- **Person on maternity leave** - was completed by persons on maternity leave during their employment.
- **Person on parental leave** - was completed by persons on parental leave during their employment.
- **Unemployed** - was completed by persons of 16 years of age and older who are unemployed at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census and actively seek for a job regardless of whether or not they are registered as job applicants.
- **Secondary school students** - was completed by full-time secondary school students (including apprentice school students). Secondary school students receiving disability pension benefits are not regarded as students.
- **University students** - was completed by full-time university students. University students receiving disability pension benefits are not regarded as students.
- **Person in household** - was completed by 16 years of age and older who have no personal income and is financially dependent on another household member. To be completed also by persons who were unemployed at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census and did not actively seek for a job (the voluntary unemployed"). It was completed also by non-working students of correspondence (external study) and by unemployed graduates unless they actively seek for a job and are financially dependent on another household member.
- **Pensioners** - was completed by persons who receive old-age pension benefits, pre-old-age pension benefits, disability pension benefits, if they represent the only source of their income. The pensioner means also a child under 16 years of age and full-time secondary school/university students who receive disability pension benefits, if the benefits represent the only source of income.
- **Capital gain beneficiary** - was completed by persons whose main source of income are e.g. revenues from leasing their own immovable property, gains from capital (interests on securities, deposits, etc.)
- **Child under 16 years of age, (born after 20.5.1995)** - was completed by persons who

have not reached at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census, the age of 16 years.

- **Other** (economic activity) - was completed by persons who are not financially dependent on any other household member and who does not belong to any of the foregoing countries. It was completed also by person without a job who are in custody or in execution of punishment at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census, who are not in employment relationship.
- **Economically active** - persons who were .professionals (except pensioners), working pensioners, unemployed and person on maternity leave, according to these methodological notes.

COMPUTER SKILLS

Computer skills referred to the respondents' computer literacy, to their ability to use the selected computer skills in everyday life. The level of knowledge or the ability of these skills was not detected. Respondents marked "yes" or "no", at their own discretion whether or not they could at Point in Time relevant to the Census work with **text, tables, e-mail and with the Internet**.

APARTMENT

An apartment is a room or a group of rooms with equipment arranged into a functional unit with its own closure intended for permanent living. During the census, dwellings referred to rooms in single-person housings, pensions, hotel-type buildings, nursing homes, etc., if providing permanent accommodation on the basis of assessment issued by municipalities / local authority or a housing authority entrusted with it and were interchangeable with another housing unit.

OCCUPANCY OF APARTMENTS

Occupancy of apartments refers to the fact whether the apartment was occupied or not. An apartment where at least one occupant lived for the most time of the year was considered occupied. An occupied apartment means also an apartment whose occupant is absent for certain temporary period. Apartments may be not occupied due to change of ownership, because they were used for recreation, vacant for alterations, not suitable for living, upon approval of a building, subject to succession or judicial procedure or due to other reasons (this included also the apartments which were not occupied due to not specified reasons in the Census Sheets).

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF APARTMENT

The type of ownership of apartment is determined by the legal status under which is apartment used. In the Census Sheet there were offered the following options for specifying the types of the ownership:

- **Own apartments in apartment buildings** are apartments in apartment buildings owned by one or several individuals and were occupied by the owner/owners or by one/some of the co-owners.
- **Apartments in own family houses** are apartments in family houses that were occupied by the owner/owners or by one or some of co-owners of the family house.

- **Municipal apartments** are the apartments belonging to the municipality; so-called social apartments (apartments of lower standard that are provided by the municipality to inhabitants under certain conditions) were also classified as municipal apartments.
- **Business apartments** are apartments used for accommodation of employees in public and operational buildings, medical facilities, schools and other facilities. This also involved the apartments for the personnel responsible for objects guarding or performing jobs requiring the use of business apartments (e.g. janitors, security guards, stokers, clerical staff etc.)
- **Cooperative apartments** are the apartments belonging to building apartment cooperatives.
- **Leased apartments** are apartments owned by individuals or legal entities in apartment buildings and family houses and which were occupied by tenants (individuals or legal persons) on the basis of a lease agreements, decision; it means that at least one tenant paid rental fees for occupancy thereof. The apartments of national apartment cooperatives were also included into lease apartments.
- **Free-of-charge apartments** are apartments occupied without the obligation to pay any rental fees (e.g. occupancy of an apartment that belongs to the relatives or friends).
- **Other type of ownership of apartments** covered apartments with the other types of ownership, not precisely specified in the Census Sheets.

NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS IN THE APARTMENT

It refers to the number of rooms (living rooms) in the apartment. Living room means a room with the floor area of 8 sqm and more. The number of living rooms did not include any rooms used for business.

ENERGY SOURCES USED FOR HEATING

Energy source used for heating is an indicator representing the type of energy for heating. If more types of energy for heating were used, the prevailing source of energy was ticked. It was possible to choose from the following options: **gas, electricity, solar energy, liquid fuel** (diesel oil, fuel oil, spirit etc.), **solid fuel** (coke, coal, wood, pellets etc.), another source of energy, not precisely specified in the Census Sheet, or no source of energy.

EQUIPMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Equipment of household means the data, whether the household was or was not equipped with selected durables (**mobile phone, PC/laptop, car**). The household was regarded as equipped with one of the above-mentioned selected durables (or with some of them) even if a business mobile phone, a business PC/laptop or a business car were used for private purposes. Neither, the number of mobile phones, PCs/laptops, private cars nor their ownership nor trade names of manufacturers were surveyed.

TYPES OF HOUSES

The type of a house expressed the sort of its determination. It specified the predominant

purpose for which the house was used. Following options were given to choose from:

- **Family house** is a building determined for dwelling; it may consist of maximum three separate apartments, maximum two floors above the ground and an attic.
- **Apartment building** is a building determined for dwelling, which has four and more apartments which entrances are situated in the common hall or staircase. This includes also any villas that do not meet the criteria of a family house.
- **Dormitory, student's campus**
- **Church institution**
- **Social services home**
- **Retirement home, Boarding house**
- **Accommodation facility with no apartment** (e.g. a hotel, a hospital etc., with no apartment).
- **Other** included other types of houses (not premarked) which were marked and subsequently completed into the Census Sheets by the owners, managers or the tenants of the apartments (e.g. a refugee camp, a school in nature).

OCCUPANCY OF THE HOUSE

Occupancy of the house expresses the fact whether the house is occupied or not.

The house is occupied, if at least one apartment therein is occupied or if it contains any facility for collective accommodation of persons with at least one occupant. Houses could be not occupied due to change of ownership, because they were used for recreation, vacant for alterations, not suitable for living, upon approval of building, the subject to succession or judicial procedure, or due to other reasons (this included also the houses which were not occupied due to not specified reasons in the Census Sheets).

TYPE OF THE OWNERSHIP OF THE HOUSE

The type of the ownership expresses the legal relationship to the ownership of the house. Houses may be owned by **individuals, state, municipalities, other legal entities** (e.g. business companies, non-profitable organizations, foundations, housing cooperatives), **churches, foreign owners, or with various types of the ownership** (combination of owners). **Other type of the ownership** included houses of the other types of ownership (not premarked). The owners, the managers or the tenant of the houses ticked other type of the ownership in the Census Sheets and then described it in words.

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Period of construction of the house means the period when the house was approved for occupancy, i.e. the effective date of approval of the building.

Year 2001

PERMANENTLY RESIDENT POPULATION

There were included all persons who had permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census regardless of the fact whether or not they were present in their permanent place of residence. If they were not present in their permanent place of residence at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census, they were counted as resident persons, but temporarily absent ones.

Present population includes all those who were in the territory of the Slovak Republic at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census. If they were not present in their permanent place of residence, they were counted in the place of their temporary residence as temporarily present persons.

The permanent place of residence of a person surveyed is the place (district, municipality, house, dwelling), where the permanent residence of the person enumerated was registered.

AGE STRUCTURE

Age structure has been derived from data on birth (day, month and year)

Main population age groups defined by relationship to the economic activity:

- **Pre-productive age** covers persons under 14
- **Productive age** includes men aged 15-59 and women aged 15-54
- **Post-productive age** refers to men aged 60 and over and women aged 55 and over.

Main population age groups defined by relationship to the reproductive process:

- **Pre-reproductive age** represents persons under 14
- **Reproductive age** includes persons aged 15-64
- **Post-reproductive age** includes persons 65 years old and over.

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status was surveyed according to legal status. De facto marriages (common-law husband common-law wife) were surveyed only in regard to the relation between a dwelling occupant and a head of jointly managed and census households.

NUMBER OF LIVEBORN CHILDREN

Data on **live births** were collected from women regardless of their age and marital status by enrolling the number of all live born children (i.e. prior to marriage, inside and outside of marriage). The data were completed by detecting the marriage order.

CITIZENSHIP

The citizenship was surveyed according to the legal relation of the inhabitant to the state. In general, children aged under 15 acquired citizenship through their parents. If the parents' citizenships are different, children acquire citizenship upon their mutual agreement. In the case of dual citizenship, both citizenships were listed.

NATIONALITY

The nationality means belonging to a certain national or ethnic minority. It was stated at one's own discretion. Mother tongue was not a decisive factor determining nationality and nor the language mostly used or better spoken by the citizen, it is rather his/her decision on the affiliation to the national or ethnic minority. The nationality of children aged under 15 was indicated according to the nationality of their parents. If parents stated different nationalities, the nationality declared by one of them was indicated (upon mutual agreement of parents).

MOTHER TONGUE

The mother tongue shall mean the language which was spoken by a person's parents at his/her childhood. If the person's parents used various languages at their childhood, only the language that was spoken by a mother was reported. Data on mother tongue need not be identical with data on nationality.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The religious affiliation meant participation in the religious life of one of the churches or any relation thereto. In case of children under 15, parents indicated religious affiliation upon their own decision.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The educational attainment refers to the highest level of study completed by an individual.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

People were regarded as **economically active** if they had at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census labour, membership, service or other relations to a certain organization, co-operative, private person or other legal entity, employers, contributing, unemployed, self-employed persons, regardless of time spent at work. Also, persons in military service, substitute or civilian service, on military training, in custody, and in execution of punishment were counted as economically active as long as they had a labour relation, as well as persons on maternity (parental) leave, provided they were still in an employment relationship.

The **unemployed persons** comprise individuals aged 16 and over who were unemployed at the Point in Time Relevant to the census and were actively seeking employment and were immediately available to start work.

Persons not in labour force were all persons at the age of 16 and over whose subsistence

depended on another household member and the persons not participating in the working process at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census. For example, they were persons raising children, external university students and unemployed graduates of secondary schools and universities unless they had been actively looking for a job.

All pension beneficiaries were considered to be **pensioners** excluding children aged under 16 and full time students or apprentices. Children aged under 16, apprentices and students who were pension beneficiaries were regarded as pensioners only if their pension was their only source of income. Employed pensioners were also included in the category of pensioners.

Dependent persons were individuals whose subsistence depended on a breadwinner (economically active or inactive member of the household with his/her own source living). Dependent persons included children aged under 16, apprentices, students of secondary schools, colleges and universities, and persons not in labour force without their source of income.

OCCUPATION

Data on occupation serve to determine a particular activity (last) performed by an individual which has been or was a source of his/her income. The denomination of the occupation was based on functional classification (technical and administrative functions) and by classification of occupations (worker professions).

Non-working pensioners, unemployed persons, persons in military service, substitute or civilian service, on military training, in custody and in execution of punishment, and persons on maternity (parental) leave indicated their last occupation.

SOCIAL GROUP

The **social group** was determined by employment status, type of economic activity and a type of remuneration for the work done. Non-working pensioners, unemployed persons, persons in military service, substitute or civilian service, on military training, in custody and in execution of punishment, and persons on maternity (parental) leave indicated the social group according to their last occupation.

The social group of **employees** covered persons working for wages, salaries, and another sort of remuneration. For these persons, the sector of national economy, in which the given persons were working, was also surveyed – in the public, cooperative or private sector or for another employer.

Persons were classified as **members of production co-operatives** if they had a membership relation to production, agricultural or other co-operatives. Neither the employees of these cooperative nor members of consumption co-operatives were included there.

In the social group of **entrepreneurs with employees** and **entrepreneurs without employees** were included persons registered in the Business Register, Trade Register, persons conducting business on the basis of specific regulations.

The group of **assisting (unpaid) household member in family business was** constituted by persons operating on a different basis than the employment relationship.

THE FIRST PERMANENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The **first address of permanent residence** refers to the first permanent place of residence of the mother at the time when the person surveyed was born.

COMMUTING TO WORK OR SCHOOL

Commuting to work or school meant commuting outside of the municipality in which the person surveyed was permanently resident. Commuting data were derived from the data on the place of residence (municipality, district) of the persons surveyed and on place (municipality, district) of the workplace or school. Processed data on commuting persons covered employed persons, working pensioners, pupils, apprentices and students who stated daily or other than daily commuting.

HOUSEHOLDS

The relations between persons living together in one dwelling served as a basis for processing census and jointly managed households.

Census household included all related or unrelated persons living together in one dwelling within one jointly managed household. It was considered to be a basic unit not to be divided further.

Census household consisted of:

- **Family households**, which cores were constituted by:
 - **Complete family** - married couples (or common-law partners) with or without children (regardless of their age, unless the adult children constitute a separate census household);
 - **Incomplete (single parent family)** - one of parents with at least one child (regardless of the child's age but taking into account joint management);
- **Other households**
 - **Nonfamily (group) households**, consisting of two or more jointly managing persons, relatives or non-relatives, however not constituting a family household.
 - **Lone-person household** - only one natural person occupying the dwelling either alone or as a sub-tenant or together with another census household, but managing independently.

Subtenants constituted a separate census household.

Social group of a household was determined according to the social group of the household head; it is always the husband (de facto partner) in complete families, and, as a rule, the parent in two-generation incomplete family and the member of the middle generation in

three-generation incomplete families.

Jointly managed households consist of persons living together in one dwelling and jointly covering the greater part of main household expenditure (housing, food, household maintenance, heating, electricity, gas, etc.). The amount of shared household expenditure coverage is not relevant. A jointly managed household can also consist of one or more census households.

The data on jointly managed household were processed on the basis of declarations on joint management made by persons surveyed.

Households of subtenants were always regarded as independently managed households.

Jointly managed households and census households were made up of persons permanently resident in dwellings or units other than dwellings. Households are represented by persons with temporary residence in the dwellings due to work or studying case they were the only dwelling occupants.

Dwelling household was made up of persons sharing the same dwelling.

HOUSE

The following buildings are classified as houses:

- each separate house intended for dwelling with its own house number,
- each separate residential or occupied building with a private entrance although without its own house number (adjacent building),
- other buildings (dwellings) in which someone lived or stayed overnight at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census.

OCCUPANCY, TYPE OF A HOUSE

A **permanently occupied house** refers to a house with at least one permanently occupied dwelling or where an accommodation establishment with at least one permanently resident person is placed.

A **family house** is a building designed for family living with a private entrance from the public road; it may consist of maximum of three dwellings, maximum two aboveground floors, and an attic. Cottages used for recreational purposes are also included here.

An **apartment building** means a building determined for dwelling consisting of four and more apartments made accessible from the common premises (hall or staircase), with the common main entrance from the outside. The number of storeys is not relevant. This includes also any villas that do not meet the criteria of a family house.

An **unoccupied house** shall mean a house intended for living with no permanently occupied dwelling at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census.

An **accommodation establishment without dwelling** is a hotel, hospital, college dormitory etc. with no dwellings and with no persons registered for permanent residence.

CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Construction or reconstruction period is the date on which the building was inspected and approved. A dwelling is a group of rooms or a single room with a bathroom and lavatory, arranged to a functional unit with a lockable door and designed for a permanent living.

OCCUPANCY OF DWELLINGS

A **permanently occupied dwelling** is a dwelling in which at least one person has a permanent residence or in which the occupant has a temporary residence due to work or study. Dwellings whose occupants are temporarily absent, even for a longer period of time, are also considered permanently occupied.

An **unoccupied dwelling** is a dwelling with no occupiers at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census. It is also a dwelling where the reason for unoccupancy is not stated.

SIZE OF DWELLINGS

Total floor area in sq. m is the total floor area of all rooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, entrance-room, kitchen cabinet, and corridor excluding the area of balconies or terraces.

Habitable floor area in sq. m is the total floor area of all habitable rooms with an area of not less than 8 sq. m excluding the kitchen floor area.

Only the part of the kitchen floor area that exceeds 12 sq. m shall be regarded as a part of the habitable floor area. If the kitchen is the only room in the dwelling, its total area is included in the habitable room floor area.

Kitchen floor area in sq. m is the area of a room (kitchen) intended, due to its equipment and arrangement, for food preparation, separated from other rooms by a wall or in another way (thus not being a part of other rooms).

A **habitable room** is a room which can be aired directly, exposed to light, with a direct or sufficient indirect heating and, due to its arrangement and equipment, designed for year-round living. The number of habitable rooms with the floor area over 8 sq. m is indicated. If the kitchen is the only room in the dwelling, its total area is included into the habitable room floor area.

DWELLING CATEGORIES

- 1st category – dwelling with central, remote or single-storey heating and complete basic amenities
- 2nd category – dwellings with abovementioned heating, without their own basic amenities or dwellings with their own amenities without abovementioned heating

- 3rd category –dwellings without abovementioned heating, with either a bathroom or a flush toilet
- 4th category –dwellings without abovementioned heating, without basic amenities or with insufficient basic amenities

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT BY SELECTED DURABLES

The household equipment by selected durables (refrigerator, refrigerator with freezer, separate freezer, automatic washing machine, colour TV, phone, mobile phone, car, cottage, summer house, personal computer, personal computer with internet) were surveyed regardless of their number and without taking into account to which household member the items belonged.

The ownership of company car, mobile phone, personal computer, personal computer with internet was surveyed if the household members used them for private purposes.

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