



HIDDEN STORIES OF THE CENSUS

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HIDDEN
STORIES
of the
CENSUS

All data are valid
as of 1 January 2021
(reference date of the 2021 Census)

Dear Readers,

Every day of our lives is woven from countless stories that shape not only our personal experiences but also the society we build together. Stories are more than just descriptions of events and emotions; they are often data, an invisible record of our everyday reality.

What, then, are data stories? Data stories are snapshots of our lives, expressed in a quantified form. They provide deeper insights into data through statements, graphs, maps, and images, transforming complex information into a more accessible form and offering a new and broader perspective on their understanding.

This publication of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic presents a unique view of the results of the 2021 Population and Housing Census, turning intricate statistical processing of obtained data into compelling data stories.

I hope these stories will serve as a bridge, allowing you to see not only the statistics but also the narratives behind them, inspiring further exploration and analysis.

Step into the world of the hidden stories of the census, where data transform into vivid testimonies of our society.



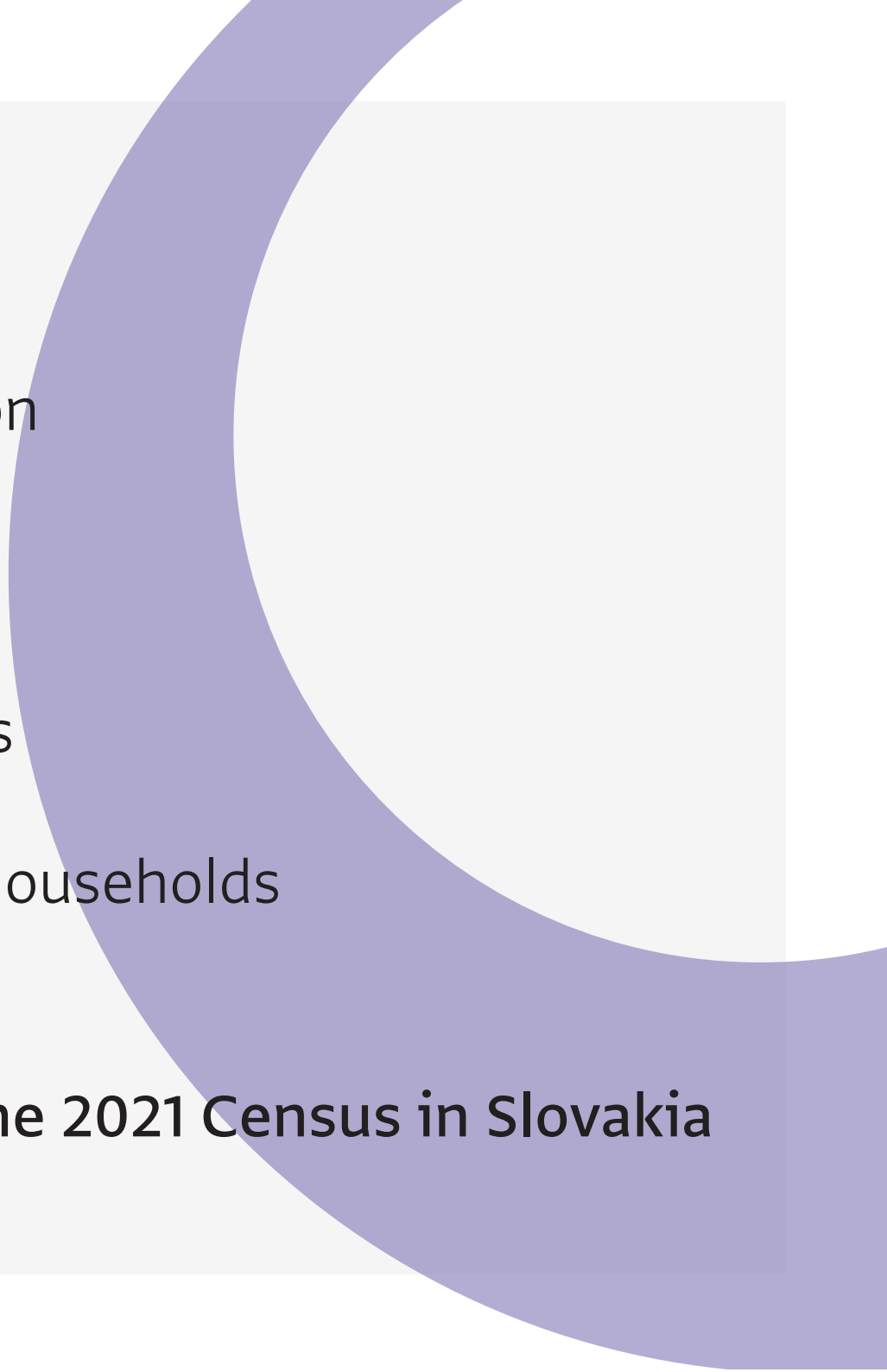
Martin Nemky

President of the Statistical Office
of the Slovak Republic

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5,449,270 Population

1,234,592 Houses

2,235,586 Dwellings

2,376,103 Census Households

Results of the 2021 Census in Slovakia

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF SLOVAKIA

Slovakia is home to municipalities that may surprise us. Each of them has its own story that has shaped its present character. Our selected highlights reveal more than just numbers – they reflect the diversity of how we live. Because behind every statistics lies a piece of our shared history, present, and future.

▼ Červeňany	Veľký Krtíš District	The lowest share of married residents	11.76%
▲ Donovaly	Banská Bystrica District	The highest share of unoccupied dwellings (permanent residence)	91.54%
▲ Harmanec	Banská Bystrica District	The highest share of residential buildings	65.00%
▼ Harmanec	Banská Bystrica District	The lowest share of family houses	10.00%
▲ Harmanec	Banská Bystrica District	The highest share of occupied houses	100.00%
▲ Chmeľnica	Stará Ľubovňa District	The highest share of residents of German ethnicity	7.76%
▼ Chminianske Jakubovany	Prešov District	The lowest median age	16.86 years
▲ Chminianske Jakubovany	Prešov District	The highest share of single residents	83.50%
▲ Jestice	Rimavská Sobota District	The highest share of residents of Hungarian ethnicity	95.24%
▲ Kamenica	Sabinov District	The highest share of family houses	99.31%
▲ Kesovce	Rimavská Sobota District	The highest share of residents of Roma ethnicity	75.65%
▲ Kolbasov	Snina District	The highest median age	64.50 years
▲ Kolbasov	Snina District	The highest average age	60.93 years
▲ Krahule	Žiar nad Hronom District	The highest share of rented dwellings	25.85%
▼ Krajná Porúbka	Svidník District	The lowest share of single residents	17.14%
▼ Lomnička	Stará Ľubovňa District	The lowest average age	20.79 years
▲ Lúčka	Rožňava District	The highest share of dwellings heated by solid fuel	99.12%
▲ Miloslavov	Senec District	The highest share of houses without renovation	88.94%
▲ Oľšínkov	Medzilaborce District	The highest share of residents of Ukrainian ethnicity	15.00%
▲ Ondavka	Bardejov District	The highest share of residents of Ruthenian ethnicity	66.67%
▲ Potôčky	Stropkov District	The highest share of married residents	55.71%
▲ Príkra	Svidník District	The highest share of men	75.00%
▼ Príkra	Svidník District	The lowest population density	1.3 inh./km ²
▲ Slizké	Rimavská Sobota District	The highest share of residents without religious affiliation	88.84%
▲ Slovenská Volová	Humenné District	The highest share of occupied dwellings (permanent residence)	96.52%
▲ Svit	Poprad District	The highest population density	1,726 inh./km ²
▲ Švedlár	Gelnica District	The highest share of houses without a gas connection	99.80%
▲ Vladiča	Stropkov District	The highest share of residents of Czech ethnicity	7.69%
▲ Vojany	Michalovce District	The highest share of houses with a domestic wastewater treatment plant	93.65%
▲ Vrícko	Martin District	The highest share of women	63.86%
▲ Vysoká	Sabinov District	The highest share of residents identifying as Roman Catholic	99.17%
▲ Zavar	Trnava District	The highest share of foreigners	15.57%
▲ Žehra	Spišská Nová Ves District	The highest share of council dwellings	48.91%



The Prešov Region stands out
for its statistical highlights in Slovakia.

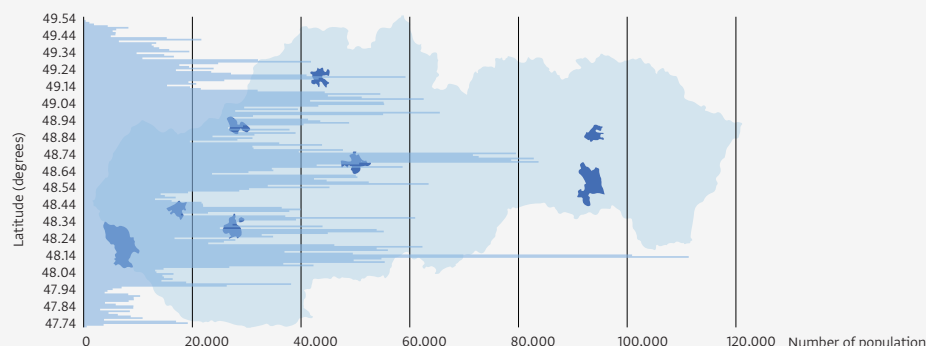
Bratislava and Košice are processed as municipalities, not by their individual city districts. Military districts are not included. The highest or lowest values that occur in multiple municipalities are not reported.

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF POPULATION OF SLOVAKIA

The spatial distribution of the population is determined by numerous factors, which can be classified as physical-geographical, climatological, and socio-economic. These factors shape the settlement structure, which is why the population distribution across Slovakia is uneven.

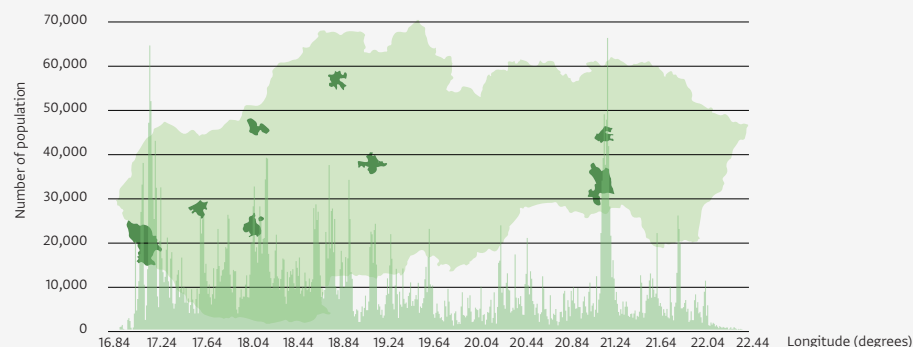
Population Distribution by Latitude

The population distribution by latitude appears highly irregular. This is due to the fact that most of the sparsely populated mountain ranges are oriented in the east-west direction, along lines of latitude.



Population Distribution by Longitude

The western part of Slovakia is more densely populated than the eastern part of the country. However, the eastern part includes two large population centres – Košice and Prešov – which are located at the same longitude.

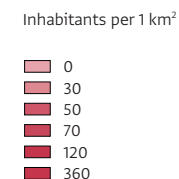
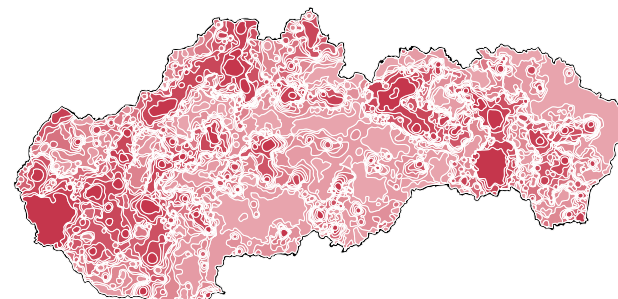


Population density represents the number of residents per unit of area. Therefore, it accurately reflects how concentrated the population is in space. The highest densities are found in large urban areas. In contrast, population density is lowest in mountainous regions with rugged terrain. Overall, the western part of Slovakia is more densely populated than the rest of the country.

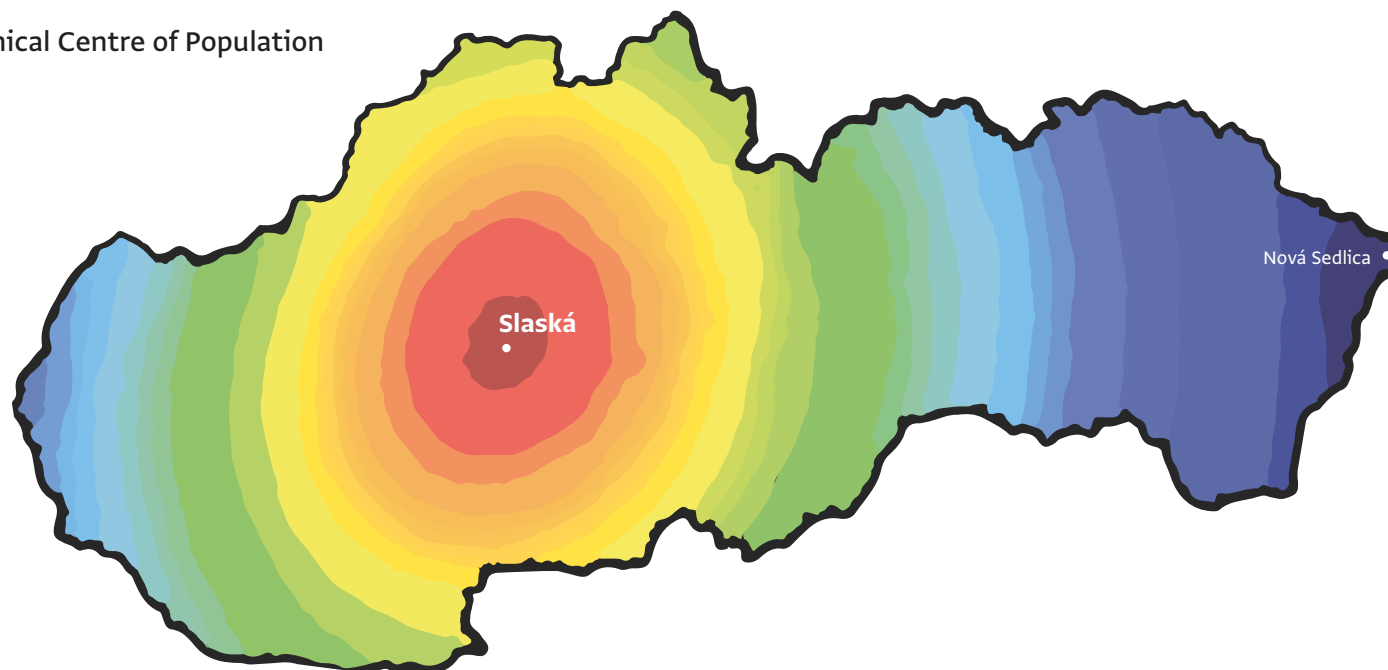
Population Density

On average, there are **111.13** inhabitants per 1 km² of the Slovakia's territory

If the Slovakia's territory were evenly distributed among all its inhabitants, each person would receive a plot of land measuring nearly 9,000 m². For comparison, such an area could accommodate approximately one and a quarter of football fields or 35 tennis courts.



Geographical Centre of Population



The centre of population is the point that, on average, is closest to all inhabitants of the country. In other words, the sum of distances from the population to this point is the smallest. It is calculated using Euclidean distance and therefore does not account for the curvature of the Earth, transportation networks, or natural/artificial barriers.

Centre of population in Slovakia:

- 48.677729° N
- 18.840782° E
- Located in the municipality of **Slaská** (Žiar nad Hronom District)

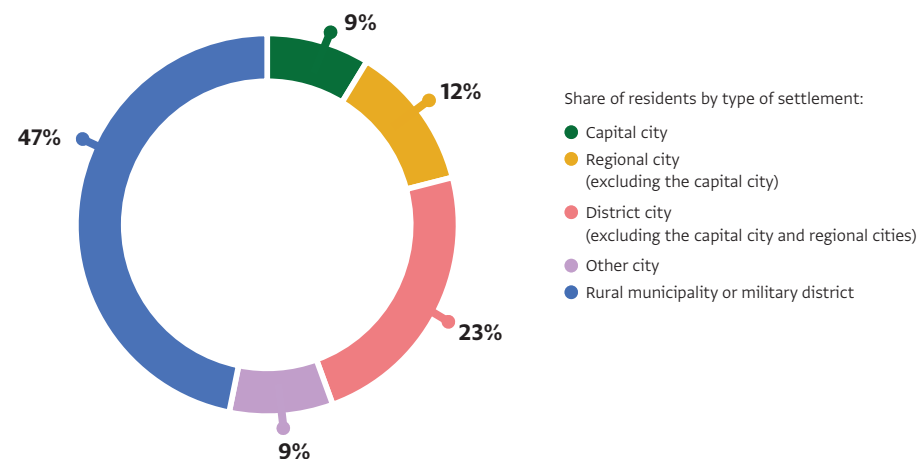
The farthest geographical population point is the opposite of the centre of population. It is the location that is, on average, farthest from all the population, based on Euclidean distance.

The farthest geographical point of Slovakia:

- 49.081821° N
- 22.557655° E
- Located in the municipality of Nová Sedlica (Snina District)

Population by Settlement Hierarchy

The entire territory of Slovakia consists of 2,890 basic territorial units. The most significant of these have the status of a city (141). The majority of Slovakia's population (53.2%) resides in cities. Nearly 9% of the entire country's population lives in the capital city of Slovakia.



WHAT LIES BEHIND THE DATES

The passage of time has always held meaning for humanity. Dates are not just empty numbers; behind them lie the rhythms of life for individuals and entire populations. For this publication – and this story in particular – the most important date is 1 January 2021, the reference point for all collected data.

The highest share of residents of Slovakia (10 %) changed their permanent residence in

January

1990 is also the year in which the highest number of residents of Slovakia (62,647 people) entered into their most recent or current marriage.

2,745

married couples celebrate their birthdays on the same day of the month,

of which **349** married couples were born on the same year.

February 29

is a leap day on which 3,517 residents of Slovakia were born. The highest number of births on a leap day occurred on February 29, 1984 (256 residents). If these individuals celebrated their birthday only on actual leap days, they would have celebrated it only 9 times.

September 29

is the most frequent date of birth among the Slovakia's population. On this day, the following number of people were born:

♀ 8,601 women
♂ 8,203 men

Population of Slovakia by Day of Birth

THURSDAY 813,238

TUESDAY 810,447

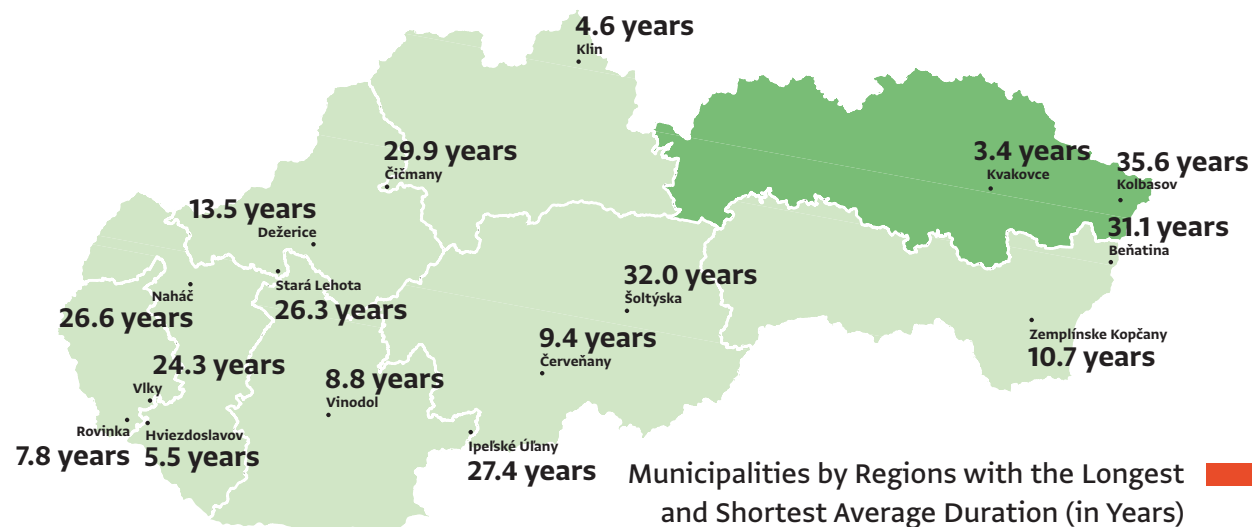
FRIDAY 806,999

WEDNESDAY 805,463

MONDAY 788,710

SUNDAY 712,748

SATURDAY 711,665



Municipalities by Regions with the Longest and Shortest Average Duration (in Years) of Permanent Residence of Residents

Population of Slovakia by Zodiac Sign at Birth

486,817 LEO	PISCES 447,983
481,522 CANCER	AQUARIUS 447,131
478,365 TAURUS	LIBRA 435,594
478,150 ARIES	CAPRICORN 425,678
476,969 VIRGO	SCORPIO 414,655
473,887 GEMINI	SAGITTARIUS 402,519

Population of Slovakia by Historical Era at Birth

60 residents (**0.001% of the population**) were born during the era of **Austria-Hungary (1913–1918)**

3% of the population were born during the era of the **First Czechoslovak Republic (1918–1939)**

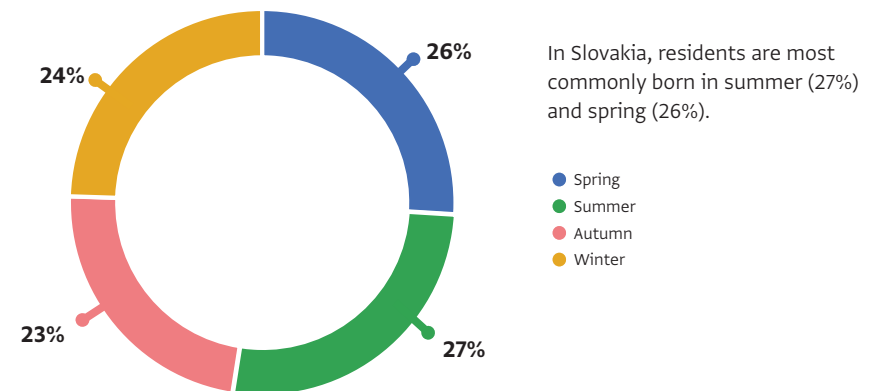
3% of the population were born during the era of the **Slovak Republic, also known as the Slovak State (1939–1945)**

The majority, **65%** of the population, were born during the era of the **Czechoslovak Republic (1945–1992)**

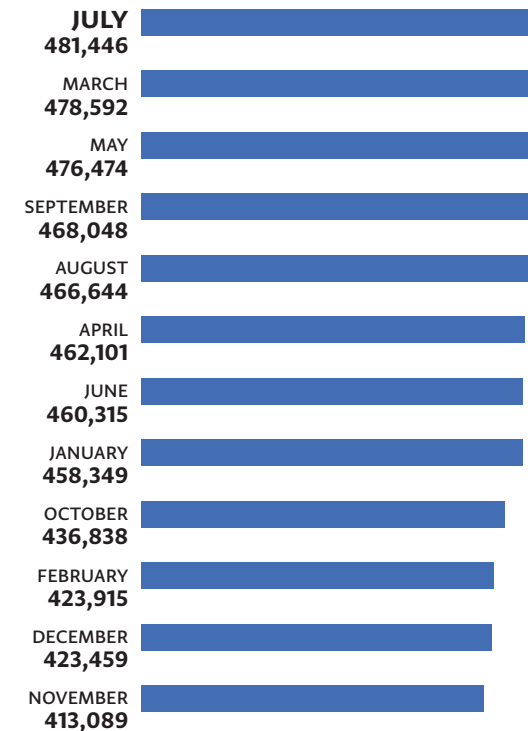
During the era of the **modern Slovak Republic (1993–2020)**

29% of the population were born

Population of Slovakia by Season at Birth



Population of Slovakia by Calendar Month of Birth



MEN AND WOMEN

In Slovakia, there are more women than men. Out of a total population of 5,449,270, 51% are women (2,783,894), and 49% are men (2,665,376).

This story provides insight into the differences between men and women in terms of education, employment, their job placement both domestically and abroad, commuting patterns, entrepreneurial activity, and more.

48.9 : 51.1

MEN

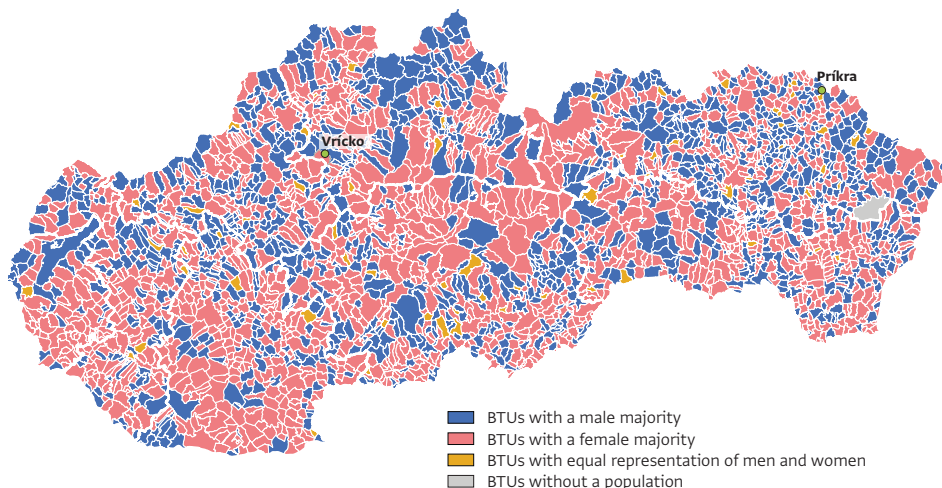
WOMEN

Gender Distribution by Municipality

Among all of the occupied basic territorial units (BTUs) in Slovakia (2,926), 1,570 municipalities (54%) have a female majority, 1,289 (44%) have a male majority, and 67 municipalities (2%) have an equal representation of both genders.

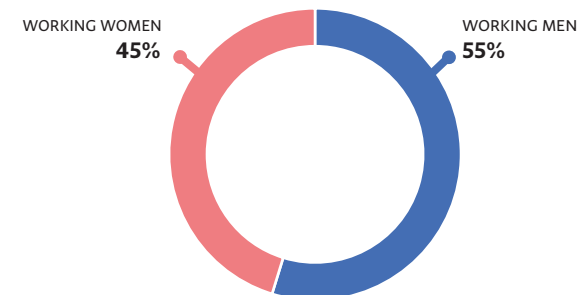
Men are predominant in the municipality of Prikra (75% men).

Women are predominant in the municipality of Vrcko (64% women).



Working Population

Out of the total working population, including working pensioners, with permanent residence in Slovakia (2,481,538), 55% are men and 45% are women.



In Slovakia, there are **349,437 people** with the employment status of **entrepreneur**, of whom **71% are men (248,983)** and only **29% are women (100,454)**.

Ethnicity

Among men, there is a higher share of foreigners and multiethnic inhabitants (those with different or additional ethnicity).

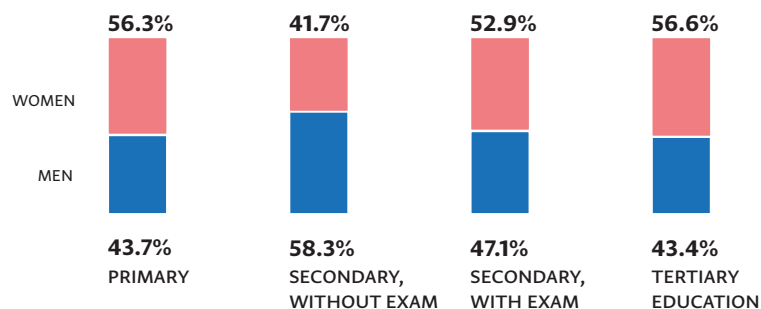
Regarding the consistency, Slovak identity - defined as the alignment Slovak citizenship, Slovak ethnicity, and Slovak as the mother tongue is slightly higher among women.

	Men	Women
FOREIGNERS	60%	40%
MULTIETHNICITY	51%	49%
SLOVAK IDENTITY	48%	52%

In Slovakia, there are **72,353 people on maternity or parental leave**, of whom 9 % are men. This means that for every 10 parents on such leave, **one is a father**.

Education

Women in Slovakia are more educated, as evidenced by their higher representation in higher levels of education (tertiary education and secondary education with a school leaving examination).



Work Abroad

Out of the total population with permanent residence in Slovakia but with current residence abroad (264,269), 61% (161,400) are employed (including working pensioners).

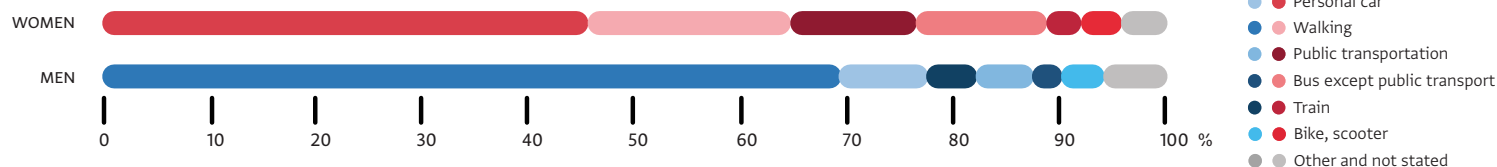
W O M E N	Specialists in information and communication technologies	6,576	M E N
	Specialists in science and technology	5,026	
	Administrative workers recording numerical and inventory data	4,873	
	Specialists in administrative, support, and business activities	8,239	
	Personal service workers	6,131	
	Professional workers in administrative, support, and business activities	5,471	

Commuting to work

Among commuters to work (2,009,804 people), **women are more eco-friendly** in their transportation choices.

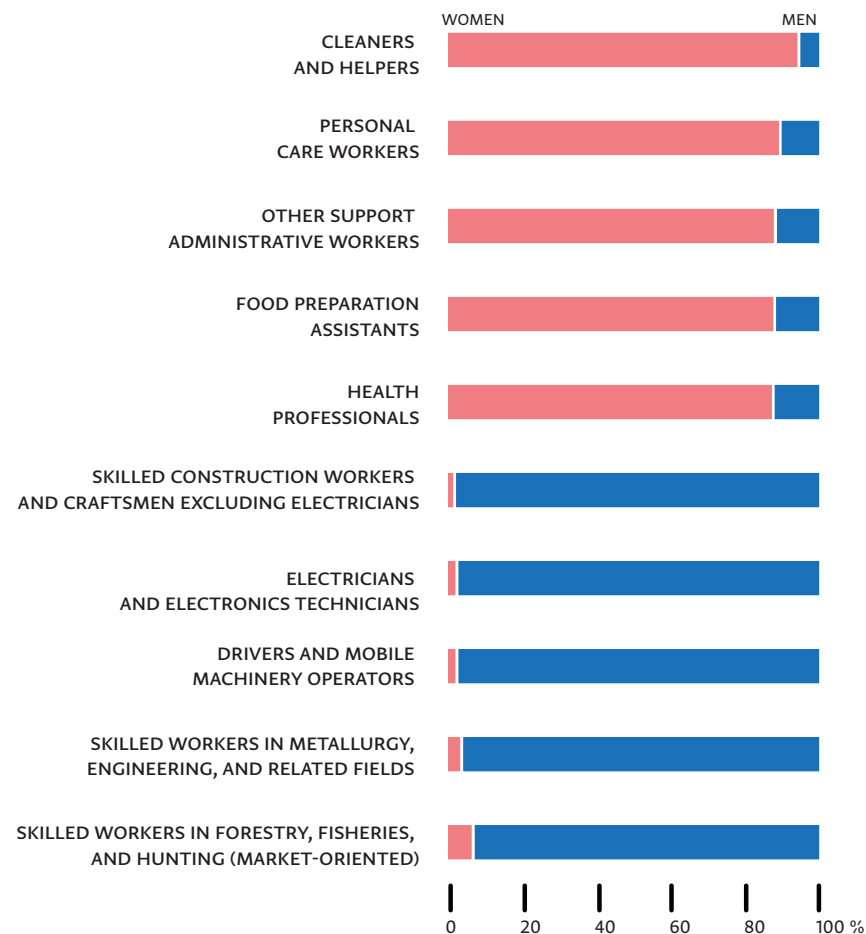
They are more likely to commute on foot (W: 19%, M: 8%), by public transportation (W: 12%, M: 5%), or by bus (W: 12%, M: 5%).

45% of women use a personal car for commuting, compared to nearly 70% of men.



Employment in Slovakia

In Slovakia, some occupations are still predominantly male or female.



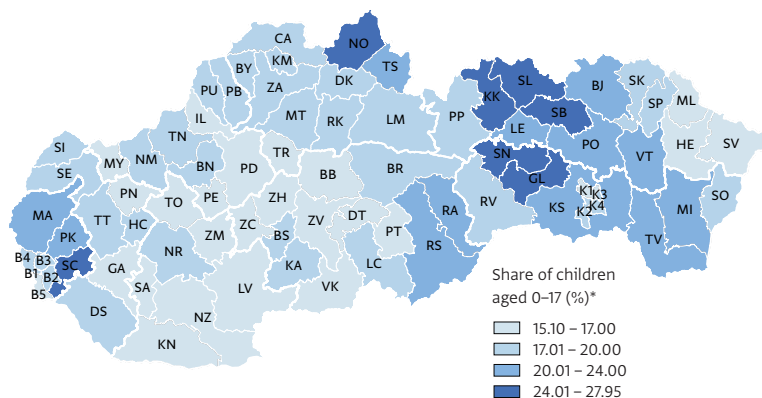
THE YOUNGEST POPULATION

The youngest population are **children aged 17 years or younger**, i.e., those born between 2003 and 2020. The size of this subpopulation is significant, as it influences the overall age structure of the population. A higher share of children indicates a younger population overall, while a lower share suggests an aging trend. Therefore, the share of children in the population plays a key role not only in the present but also in shaping the future of society.

In Slovakia, over **one million (1,024,987) children** with permanent residence in the country are aged 0-17, accounting for nearly 19% of the total population. The number of these children with current residence in Slovakia is approximately 24.9 thousand lower.

51.2 % of children (524.7 thousand) live in rural areas
48.8 % of children (500.3 thousand) live in urban areas

Share of Children in the Districts of Slovakia

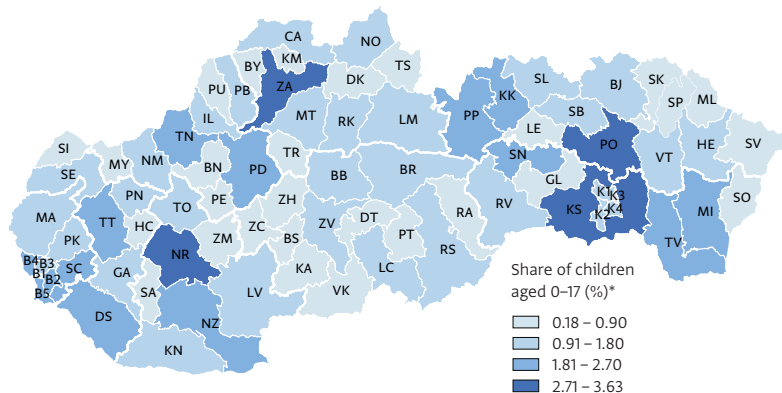


TOP 5 districts with the highest share of children (0-17) within the district:

Kežmarok (28.0%)
Sabinov (26.6%)
Námestovo (25.7%)
Gelnica (25.0%)
Spišská Nová Ves (24.6%)

*The number of children aged 0-17 in the district as a share of the total population of the district

Share of Children in Districts of the Total Number of Children in Slovakia



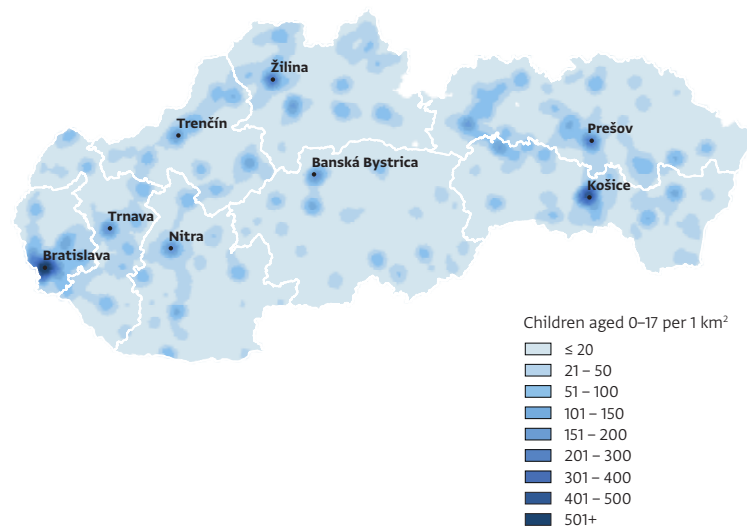
TOP 5 districts with the highest share of children (0-17) of the total number of children in Slovakia:

Prešov (3.6%)
Košice-okolie (3.0%)
Žilina (2.9%)
Nitra (2.8%)
Spišská Nová Ves (2.4%)

*The number of children aged 0-17 in the district as a share of the total number of children in Slovakia

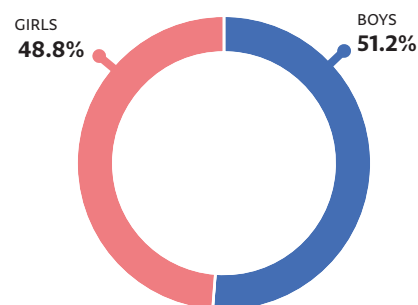
Concentration of Children In Slovakia

The highest concentration of children (0-17), with a density of 501 or more children per 1 km², is found primarily in larger cities such as Bratislava, Košice, and Prešov, as well as in their surrounding areas. The southern regions of Slovakia are characterized by a lower concentration of children.

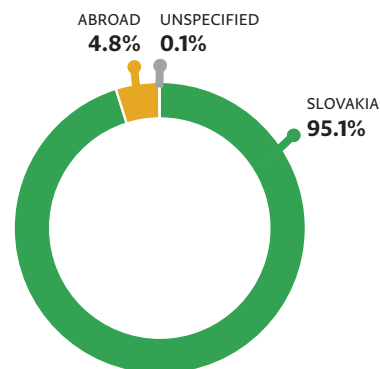


Structure of Children by Sex

Boys outnumber girls among children aged 0–17 years due to the biological principle that more boys are born than girls.



Structure of Children by Country of Birth



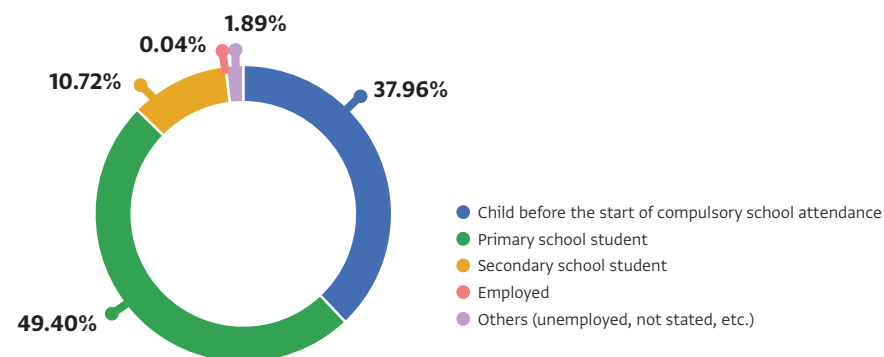
975,000 children aged 0–17 years, (95.1%) were born in Slovakia, while 49,300 (4.8%) were born abroad.

Compared to the total population of Slovakia, the share of children born abroad is higher by 0.9 percentage points.

The most common countries of birth for children born abroad include the Czech Republic (13,100), the United Kingdom (12,900), and Austria (4,000).

Structure of Children by Current Economic Activity

Approximately 506,400 children aged 0–17 years attend primary school (49.4%). More than 389,000 have not yet started compulsory education (38.0%), over 109,800 attend secondary school (10.7%), and 392 (0.04%) are already economically active – most commonly working as: Elementary workers in mining, construction, manufacturing, and transport (32), Shop assistants (19) and Administrative support workers for numerical and material recording (15).



The majority of children aged 0–17 years (688,400, i.e., 67.2%) live with their parents in a complete family.

Almost a quarter of children aged 0–17 years (238,700) live in a single-parent family, i.e., with only one parent. Some children aged 0–17 years have already formed their own family with a partner or spouse, with or without children (309). There are 825 girls under the age of 17 who are single mothers.

The number of children aged 15–17 years is nearly **157,600**, of whom **more than 2,000 have already given birth.**

More than **3,900** (0.4%) children aged 0–17 years are **foreigners** (0.4%), most commonly Ukrainians (626), Hungarians (557), and Czechs (530).

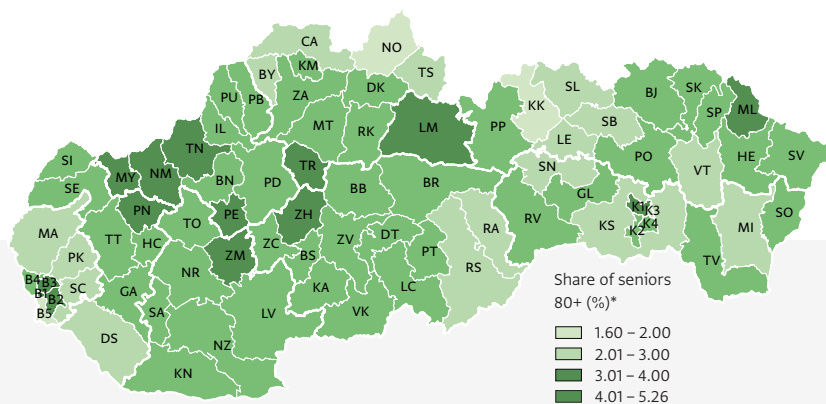
About 604,000 children (58.9%) commute to school.

Of these children, more than a third (206,400) walk to school.

SENIORS 80+

There is no universal definition of aging and old age. However, age remains one of the key characteristics of these processes. This analysis focuses on the elderly (aged 80–89) and the oldest seniors (90 and over), whose total population is **184,024**.

Share of Seniors Aged 80+ in Districts of Slovakia



*The number of seniors in a district as a share of the total population size in the district

TOP 5 districts with the highest share of seniors aged 80+ within the district:

Bratislava I (5.3%), Bratislava II (5.0%), Košice I (4.6%), Medzilaborce (4.6%), and Bratislava III (4.4%).

55% (100,683) of seniors aged 80+ live in urban areas

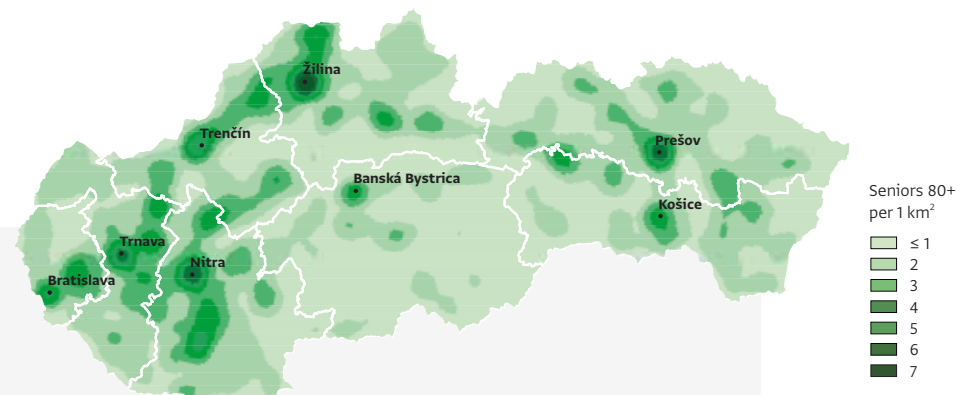
45% (83,341) live in rural areas

61% (112,629) of seniors aged 80+ live in family houses

35% (63,865) in residential buildings

4% (7,530) in other types of dwellings

Concentration of Seniors Aged 80+ with the Same Place of Birth and Permanent Residence* in Slovakia



*Seniors aged 80+ in institutional or collective facilities are excluded

Of all seniors aged 80+, **36%** (65,916) have their permanent residence in the municipality where they were born.

Seniors Aged 80+ with the Same Place of Birth and Permanent Residence:

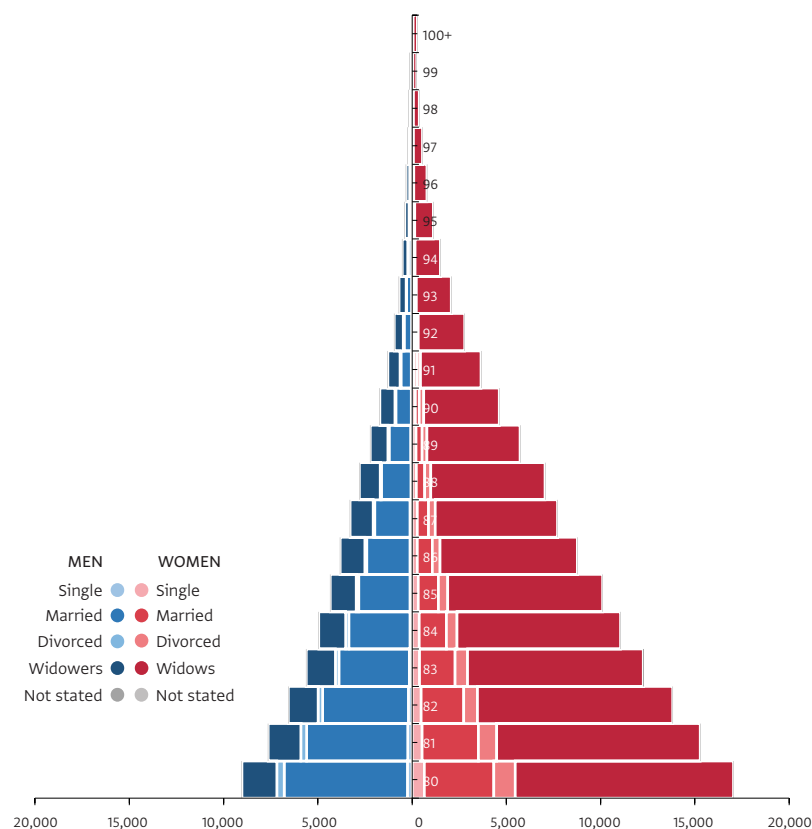
85% (56,317) of seniors aged 80+ live in family houses

13% (8,417) in residential buildings

2% (1,182) in other types of dwellings

Seniors Aged 80+ by Sex, Age and Marital Status

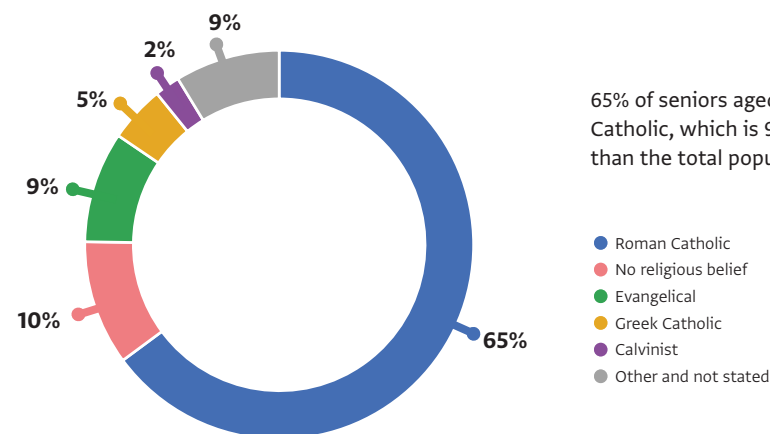
Among seniors aged 80+, the majority of men are married (62%), while most women (78%) are widowed.



4,036 seniors aged 80+

are still economically active, with the most common occupations being healthcare specialists, teachers, and other specialized educational professionals.

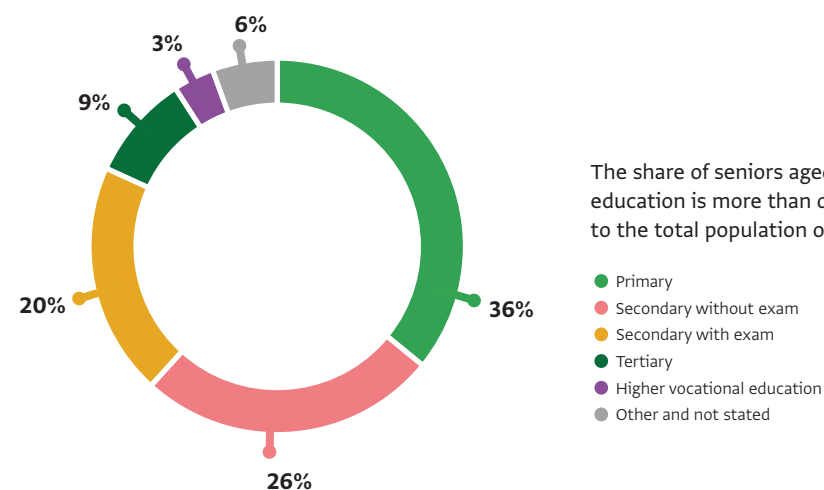
Seniors Aged 80+ by Religious Affiliation



65% of seniors aged 80+ identify as Roman Catholic, which is 9 percentage points higher than the total population of Slovakia (56%).

Roman Catholic
 No religious belief
 Evangelical
 Greek Catholic
 Calvinist
 Other and not stated

Seniors Aged 80+ by Highest Level of Education Attained



The share of seniors aged 80+ with primary education is more than double (36%) compared to the total population of Slovakia (17%).

Primary
 Secondary without exam
 Secondary with exam
 Tertiary
 Higher vocational education
 Other and not stated

GENERATIONS X AND Y

Generations, due to their similar age, share comparable life experiences that shape their attitudes, values, and behaviours throughout their lives. In this story, generations are assessed based on the period in which they were born.

Conditions, in which slovak generations X and Y grew up:

GENERATION X (1965-1979)

Societal: the Prague Spring (1968), the occupation of Czechoslovakia (1968), the period of normalization (1969-1985), the Charter 77 movement (1977), high maternal employment, no official unemployment, a socially enforced Marxist-Leninist ideology

Demographic: “Husák’s children” (Czechoslovak baby boom of the 1970s), increasing divorce rates, increasing abortion rates

Technological: television, radio, camera, cassette and tape recorder, telephone, gramophone, punched card/tape computers, and later desktop computers

GENERATION Y (1980-1994)

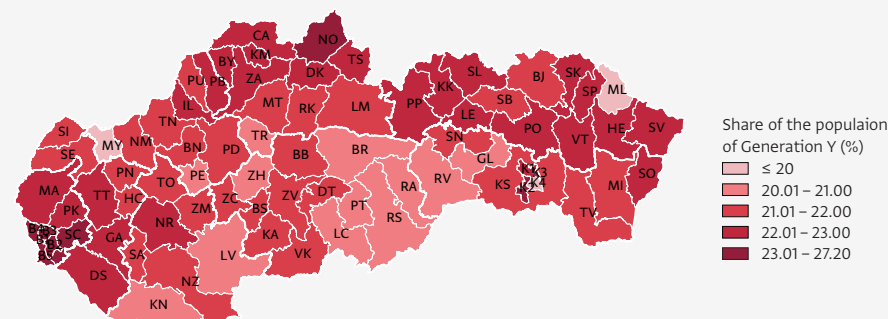
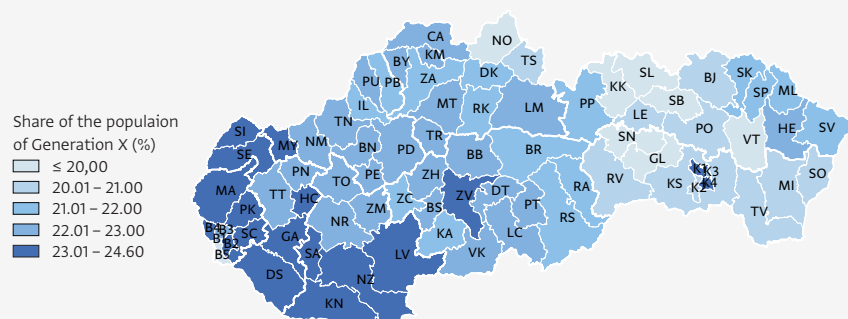
Societal: Perestroika (1987-1991), the fall of the Iron Curtain (1989), the rejection of Marxist-Leninist ideology, The Velvet Revolution (1989), the end of the Cold War (1991), privatization (from 1991), the dissolution of Czechoslovakia (1993)

Demographic: declining birth rates, increasing divorce rates, higher abortion rates

Technological: television, CD/DVD players, desktop computers, video games, mobile phones, internet (from 1989)

GENERATION X + GENERATION Y

they represent **44%** of the population of Slovakia



GENERATION X

Whiners MTV Generation **Gen X**
Latchkey Kids Slackers
The New Lost Generation

GENERATION Y

Gen Y The First Global Generation
The Unluckiest Generation
Digital Natives Millennium Kids

GENERATION

the population of Gen X is **de jure** 1,198,512

63,000 (5.3%) are de facto abroad

there are 1,033 men for every 1,000 women

15 cohorts, with members aged 41–55

the highest share is represented by people with **secondary education with a school-leaving examination (37.1%)**, followed by those with **secondary education without a school-leaving examination (27.5%)**
employed represent 79.4% of Generation X, unemployed accounted for 6.5%

1. Industrial production (190,115)
2. Wholesale and retail trade (133,338)
3. Public administration (66,102)
4. Education (63,014)
5. Healthcare (62,801)

131,000 entrepreneurs

69% identify with a **religious affiliation**, of which 80% are Roman Catholic,
25% declare themselves as **non-religious**

66% live in complete families, of which 89% are based on marriage and 11 % on cohabitation

41% have 2 children

≈ 1.2 million

Y is more globetrotting than X

Y is more masculine than X

age

Y is more educated than X

X is more employed than Y

main economic activities

X is more entrepreneurial than Y

X is more religious than Y

≈ 2/3

41%

the population of Gen Y is **de jure** 1,208,824

123,000 (10.2%) are de facto abroad

there are 1,057 men for every 1,000 women

15 cohorts, with members aged 26–40

the highest share is represented by people with **secondary education with a school-leaving examination (36.1%)**, followed by those with **tertiary education (35.5%)**

employed represent 69.9% of Generation Y, unemployed accounted for 6.7%

1. Industrial production (159,804)
2. Wholesale and retail trade (119,405)
3. Construction (61,925)
4. Professional, scientific and technical activities (57,893)
5. Public administration (47,527)

113,000 entrepreneurs

65% identify with a **religious affiliation**, of which 79% are Roman Catholic,
28% declare themselves as **non-religious**

64% live in complete families, of which 81% are based on marriage and 19% on cohabitation

41% have none children

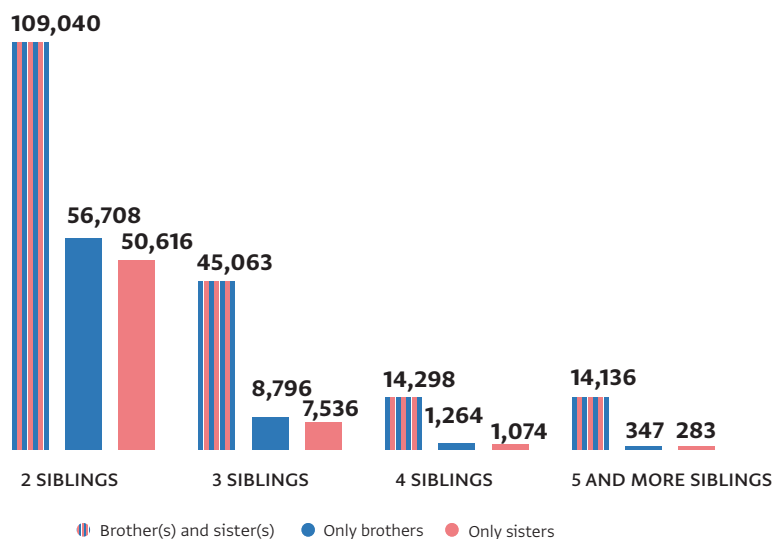
GENERATION

SIBLINGS

Children grow up in various family environments that differ in demographic conditions (e. g. parents' age), relational structure (presence or absence of parents or siblings), as well as material (income), and cultural aspects (education, values), etc. This story focuses on **children aged 17 and younger** (inclusive) and their sibling relationships in a statistical context.

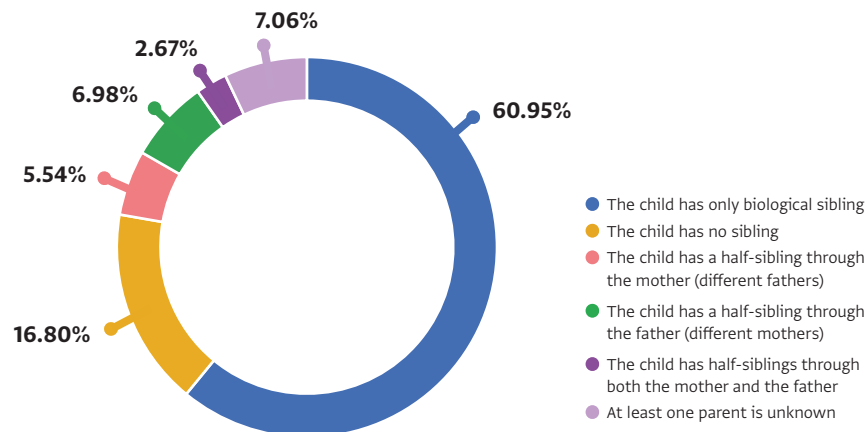
1,024,987 the size of the subpopulation of children aged 17 and younger (inclusive)

Biological Siblings by Sex, with at Least One Aged 0-17 Years



Children Aged 0-17 Years by Sibling Relationships

61 % of children have only biological siblings, while children with half-siblings or step-siblings represent 15 %.



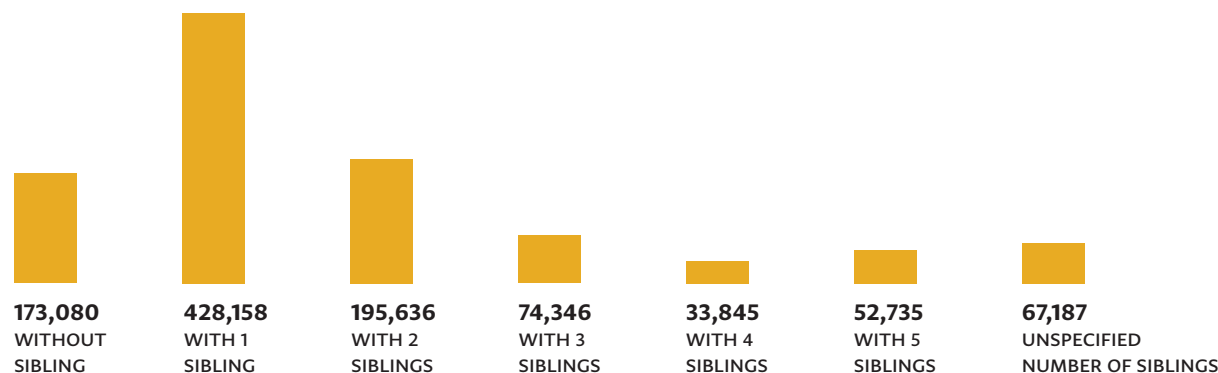
The most common biological sibling relationship

among children aged 0-17 years is the „**brother(s)-sister(s)**“ relationship (regardless of the age of their siblings).

Since more boys are born than girls, the second most frequent sibling relationship is "brothers," while the least common is "sisters."

An interesting fact: In Slovakia, there are **four fathers**, who **each have nine children**, and all of them are girls.

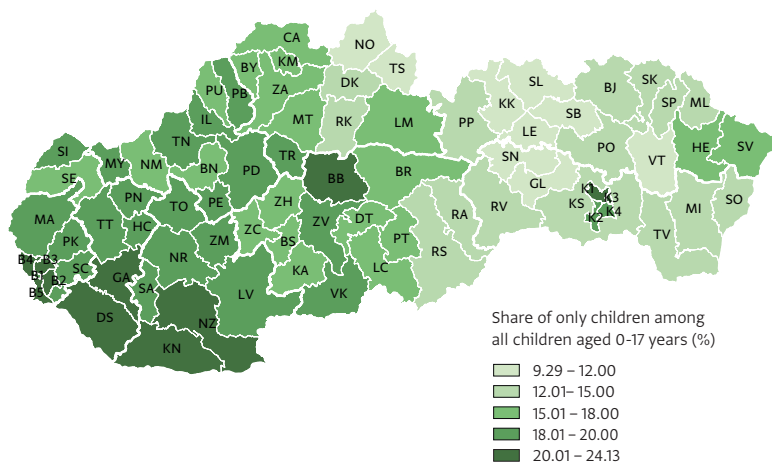
Children Aged 0-17 Years by the Number of Biological and Step-Siblings (Regardless of the Age of Their Siblings)



The largest group of children aged 0-17 years (41.8%) has one sibling, followed by those with two siblings (19%), and in third place are children without siblings (only children), who represent 17%.

Share of Only Children in the Districts of Slovakia

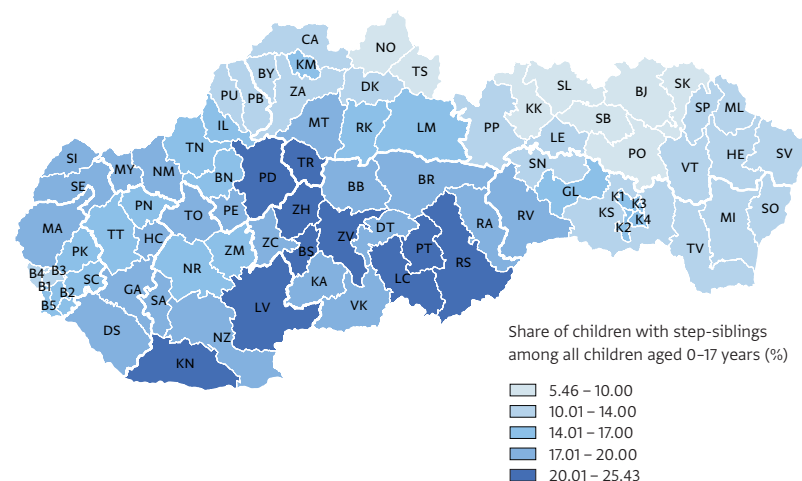
Families with only children represent the highest shares in south-western Slovakia, particularly in the districts of Bratislava V, Bratislava II, and Dunajská Streda. A low share of families with only children is found in districts characterized by high birth rates.



Share of Children with Step-Siblings in the Districts of Slovakia

The highest share of children aged 0-17 years with step-siblings is in the districts of central and southern Slovakia.

One of the main reasons for the high share of children with step-siblings in these districts is the long-standing high divorce rate.



MULTIPLE BIRTHS

Twins and higher-order multiples have always attracted the interest of their surroundings. The occurrence of multiple pregnancies in a population is generally explained by Hellin's rule (Višňovský), which predicts the probability of twins (gemini) at 1:85, triplets (trigemini) at 1:85², and quadruplets (quadrigemini) at 1:85³. In Slovakia, there are 65,801 people born from multiple births. Their share in the Slovak population represents 1.2%, which aligns with Hellin's rule in the context of the total population of Slovakia.

Twins by Sex

Among twins, the most common combination by sex is opposite-sex twins (35%), followed by sisters (33%) and brothers (32%).

35%

33%

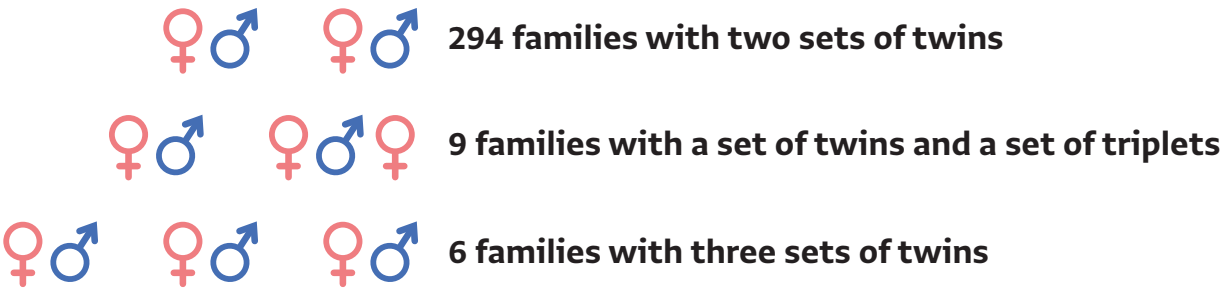
32%

Multiple Births in Slovakia

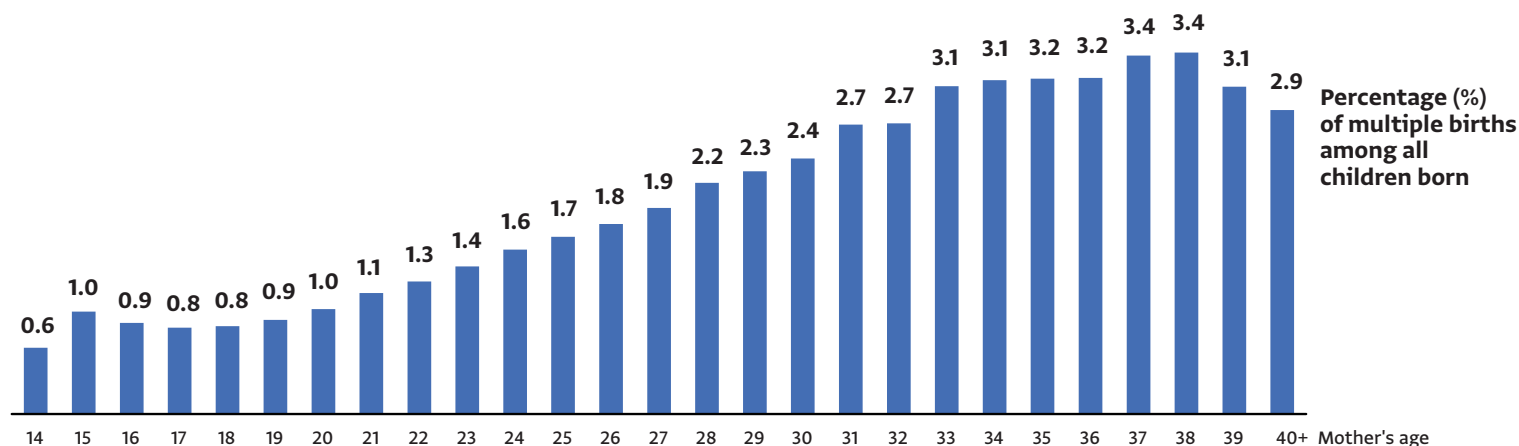
Multiple births	Number	Number of people	Multiple births	Number	Number of people	Multiple births	Number	Number of people
TWINS	32,493	64,986	TRIPLETS	265	795	QUADRUPLETS	5	20

Multiple Births by Genetic Predisposition

Mothers with a family history of twins have a genetically determined tendency to give birth to another set of twins (Mahakarkar et al.). In Slovakia, 1.9% of individuals born from multiple births have siblings who are also multiples.

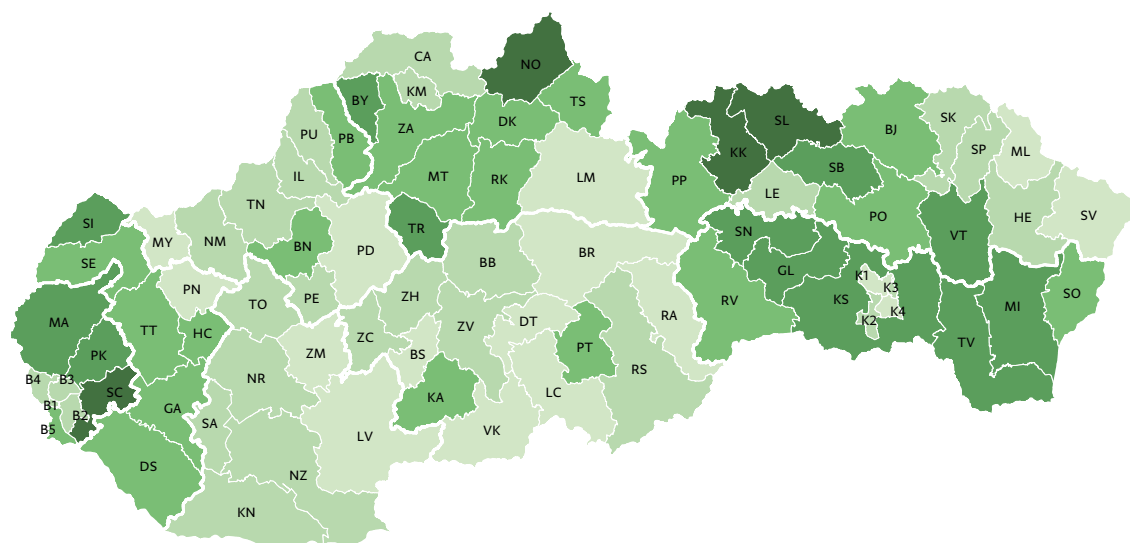


Multiple Births by Mother's Age



The birth of multiples depends on several factors. In addition to the aforementioned genetic predisposition, another factor is the mother's age. As the age of mothers increases, the share of mothers who give birth to multiples also rises. An indirect confirmation of this is the fact that multiples (living and residing in Slovakia) account for 1.5% of all children born to mothers under the age of 30, while the share of multiples born to mothers aged 30 and above is 2.9%.

Multiple Births in Districts of Slovakia



In Slovakia, 36 districts have a higher share of multiple births than the standard (1.2%). **The highest share of multiple births (1.6%) is recorded in the districts of Kežmarok, Senec, Námestovo, and Stará Ľubovňa.**

WHO ARE THE RESIDENTS OF BRATISLAVA

Is a Bratislava resident someone who was born in Bratislava? Someone who has both a registered and a declared residence there? Someone who was born in Bratislava and also has a registered residence? Or simply someone who actually lives in Bratislava? Based on the results of the 2021 Census, it is possible to provide answers to these questions. Ultimately, it is up to the reader to decide which definition they find most appropriate.

475,503 residents
with permanent residence

245,205 **52%** **autochthonous** Bratislava residents,
(born in Bratislava and having both permanent and current residence in Bratislava)

176,845 **37%** **naturalized** Bratislava residents,
(born outside Bratislava but having both permanent and current residence in Bratislava)

53,453 **11%** **registered** Bratislava residents,
(having permanent residence in Bratislava but actually living outside the city)

61,802 **allochthonous** Bratislava residents,
residents (having only current residence in Bratislava, offsetting the 53,453 residents with permanent residence in the city but actually living outside its territory).

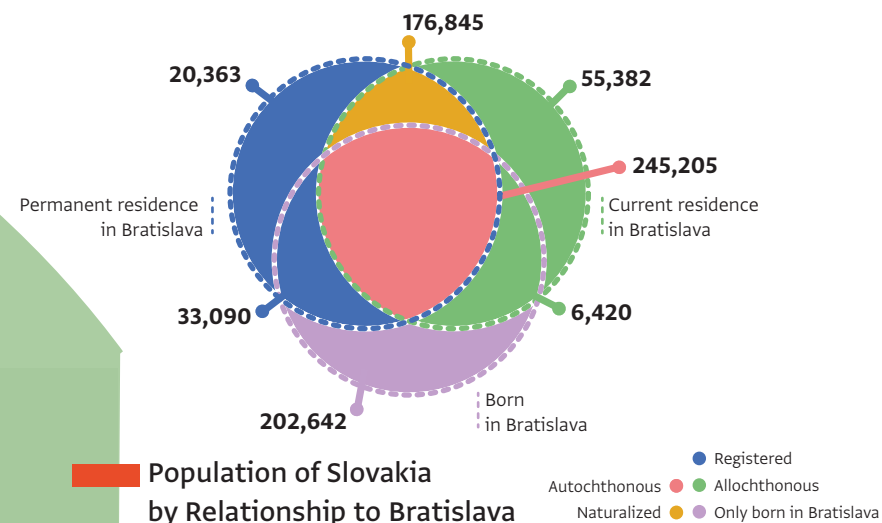
Note: The subset of residents born in Bratislava does not directly correspond to their actual connection to the city, as many were born there simply because their parents used medical facilities in Bratislava.

The largest predominance of women is in the group of naturalized Bratislava residents

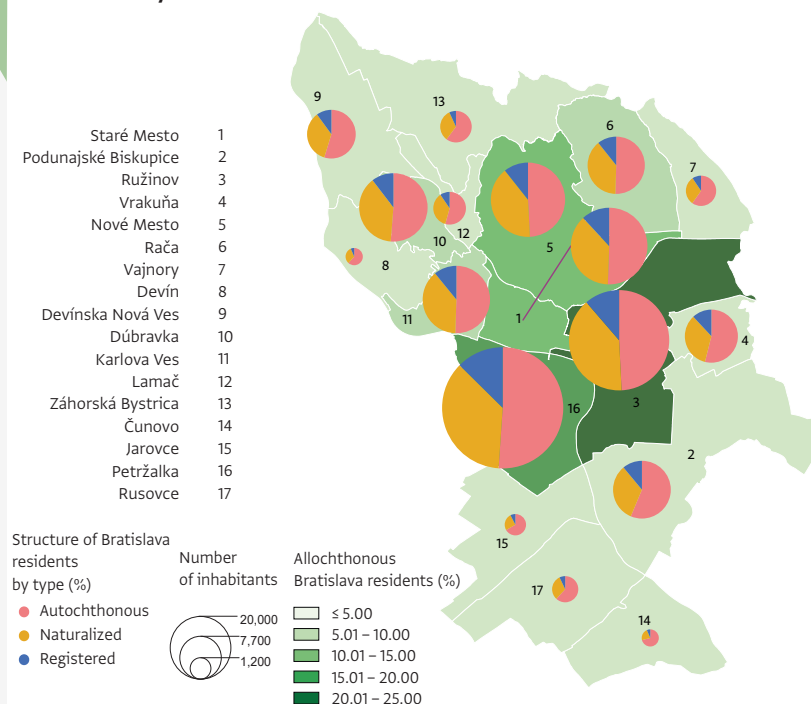
	MEN	: WOMEN
Naturalized	44	: 56
Autochthonous	50	: 50
Registered	49	: 51
Allochthonous	52	: 48

The oldest are the naturalized Bratislava residents. The average age by gender:

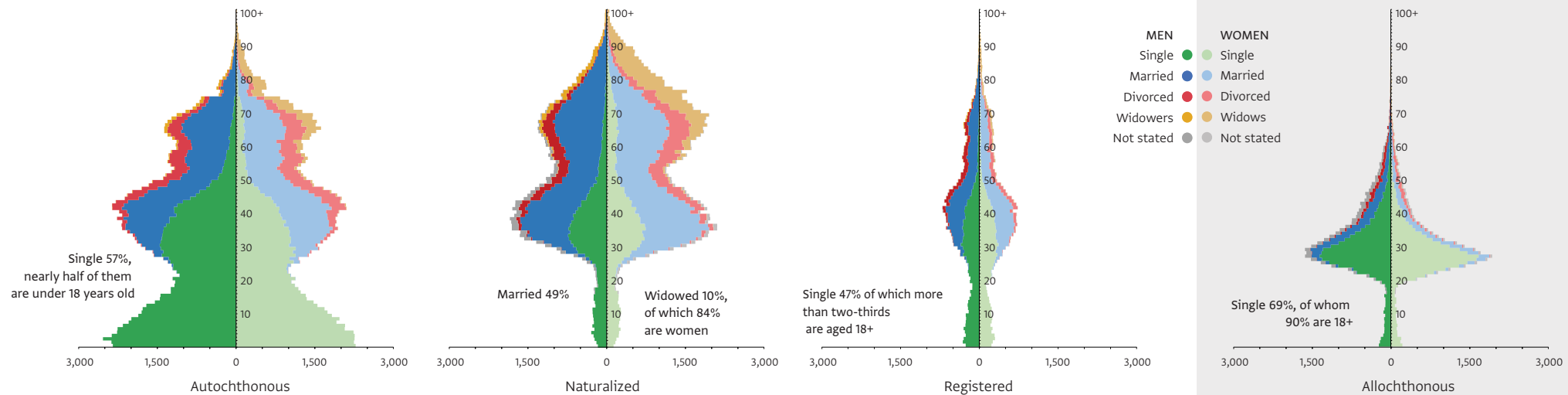
	MEN	WOMEN
Naturalized	50.0	53.6
Autochthonous	35.2	37.4
Registered	39.4	39.5
Allochthonous	33.2	31.5



Bratislava Residents by Type in the City Districts of Bratislava



Bratislava Residents by Sex, Age, and Marital Status



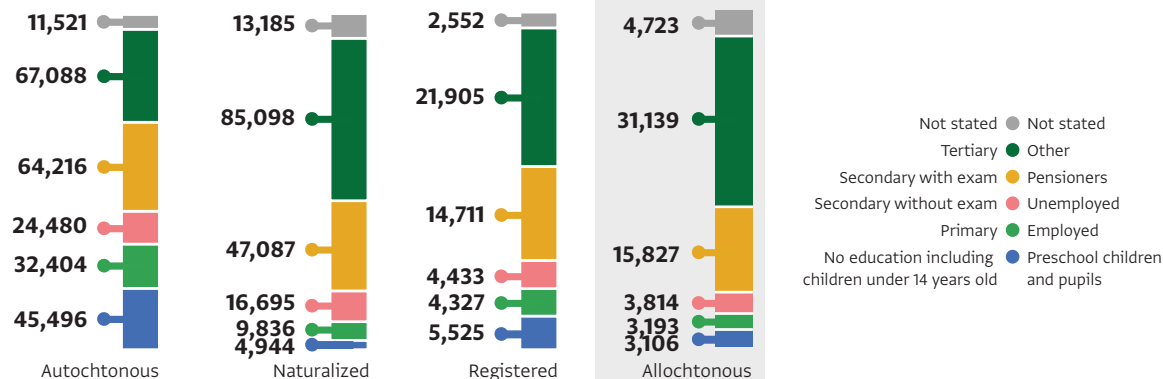
Naturalized Bratislava residents qualitatively enhance the educational structure

174,000 permanent residents of Bratislava hold a university degree, of whom 85,000 belong to the group of naturalized Bratislava residents. However, people with university education represent the highest shares across all groups of Bratislava residents: 27% among autochthonous residents, 48% among naturalized residents, 41% among registered residents, and 50% among allochthonous residents.

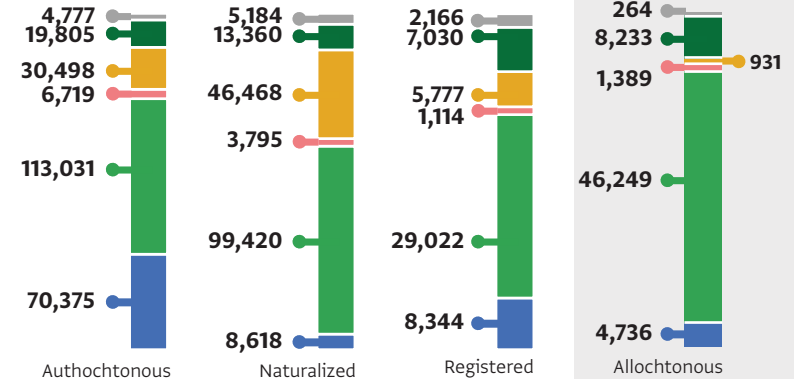
According to economic activity, the employed represent the majority in all groups of Bratislava residents

46% among autochthonous residents, 56% among naturalized residents, 54% among registered residents, and 75% among allochthonous residents. The highest share of preschool children and pupils is recorded among autochthonous Bratislava residents (29%), while the highest share of pensioners is observed among naturalized Bratislava residents (26%).

Bratislava Residents by Highest Level of Education Attained



Bratislava Residents by Economic Activity



WHO ARE THE RESIDENTS OF KOŠICE

Is a Košice resident someone who was born in Košice? Someone who has both a registered and a declared residence there? Someone who was born in Košice and also has a registered residence? Or simply someone who actually lives in Košice? Based on the results of the 2021 Census, it is possible to provide answers to these questions. Ultimately, it is up to the reader to decide which definition they find most appropriate.

229,040 residents
with permanent residence

- 134,521 59% autochthonous** Košice residents,
(born in Košice and having both permanent and current residence in Košice)
- 69,945 30% naturalized** Košice residents,
(born outside Košice but having both permanent and current residence in Košice)
- 24,574 11% registered** Košice residents,
(having permanent residence in Košice but actually living outside Košice)
- 14,268 allochthonous** Košice residents,
(having only current residence in Košice, partially offsetting the 24,574 individuals who have permanent residence in Košice but live outside its territory)

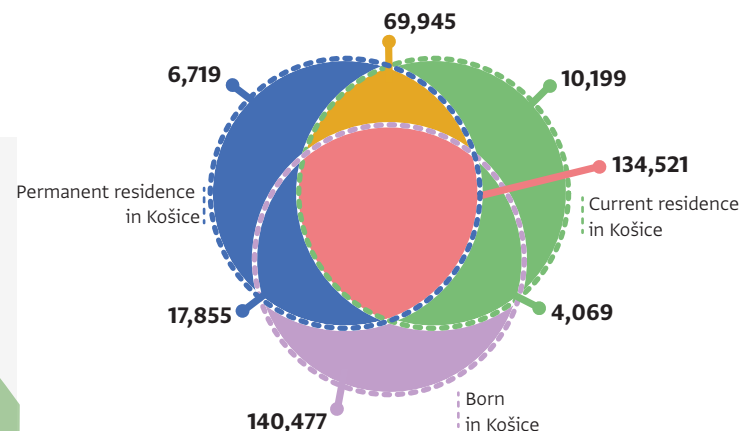
Note: The subset of residents born in Košice does not directly correspond to their actual connection to the city, as many were born there simply because their parents used medical facilities in Košice.

The largest predominance of women is in the group of naturalized Košice residents

	MEN	WOMEN
Naturalized	43	57
Autochthonous	50	50
Registered	49	51
Allochthonous	58	42

The oldest group consists of naturalized Košice residents. Average age by gender:

	MEN	WOMEN
Naturalized	56.4	59.5
Autochthonous	34.2	36.1
Registered	37.1	37.0
Allochthonous	32.3	30.7



Population of Slovakia by Relations to Košice

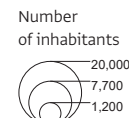
- Registered (Blue)
- Autochthonous (Pink)
- Allochthonous (Green)
- Naturalized (Yellow)
- Only born in Košice (Purple)

Košice Residents by Type in the City Districts of Košice

- Džungľa
- Ťahanovce
- Sever
- Staré Mesto
- Juh
- Luník IX
- Šaca
- Pereš
- Sídliisko Ťahanovce
- Lorinčik
- Dargovských hrdinov
- Košická Nová Ves
- Myslava
- Vyšné Opátske
- Krásna
- Šebastovce
- Poľov
- Západ
- Kavečany
- Nad jazerom
- Barca
- Sídliisko KVP

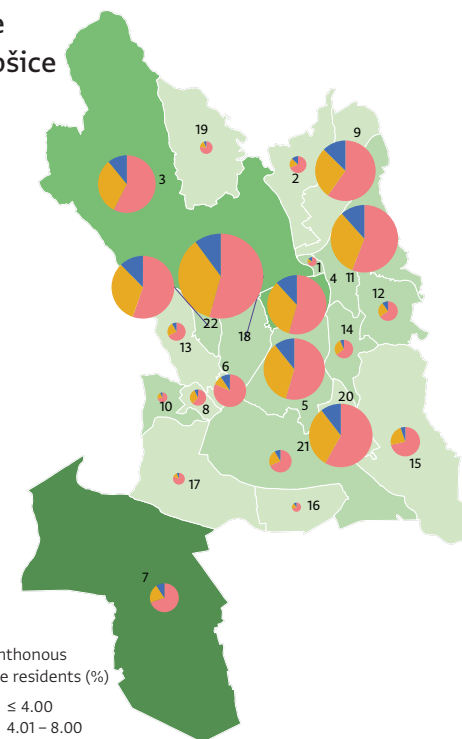
Structure of Košice residents by type (%)

- Allochthonous (Pink)
- Naturalized (Yellow)
- Registered (Blue)

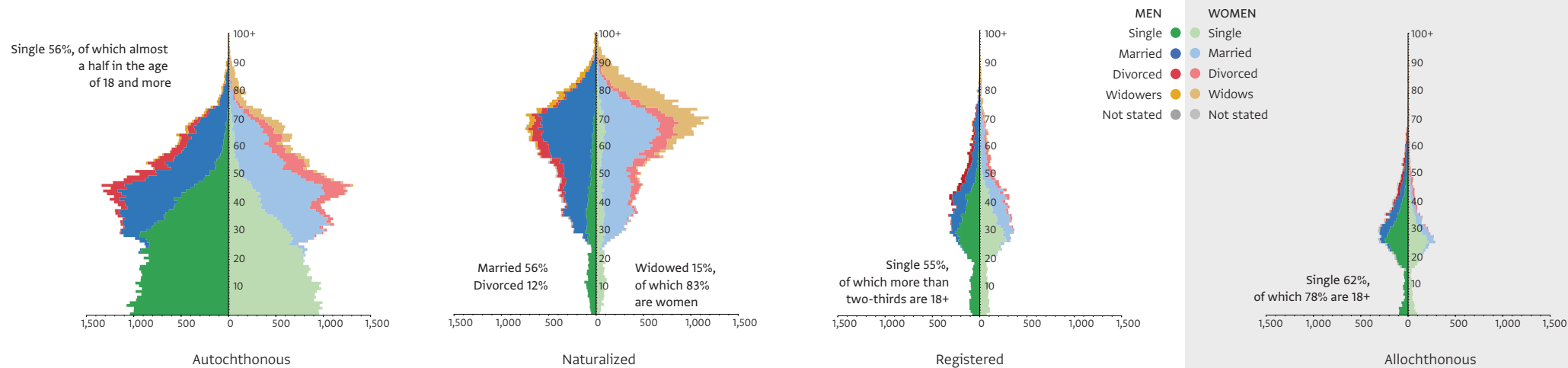


Allochthonous Košice residents (%)

- ≤ 4.00
- 4.01 – 8.00
- 8.01 – 12.00
- 12.01 – 17.08



Košice Residents by Sex, Age and Marital Status



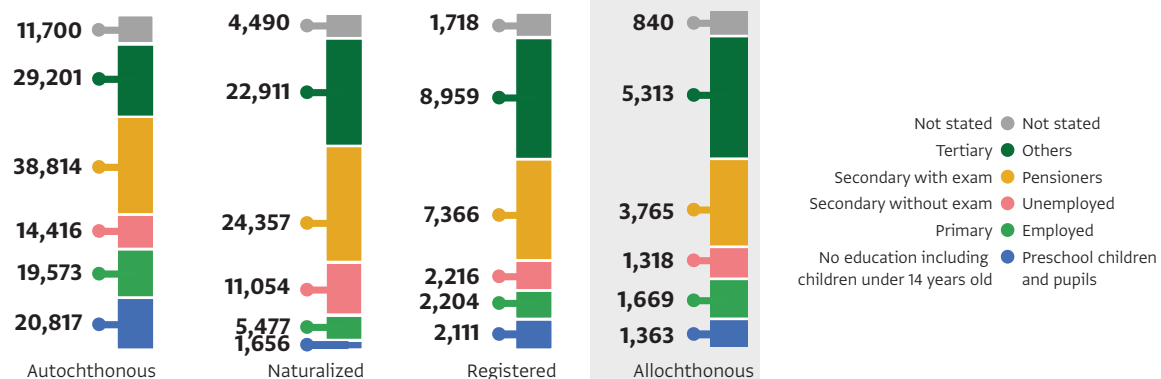
The majority of Košice residents have secondary education with a school leaving examination (74,302 individuals),

followed by tertiary education (66,384 individuals). The highest share of individuals with secondary education with a school leaving examination is found among registered (30%) and naturalized (35%) Košice residents. The highest proportion of university-educated individuals is among allochthonous (37%) and registered (36%) Košice residents.

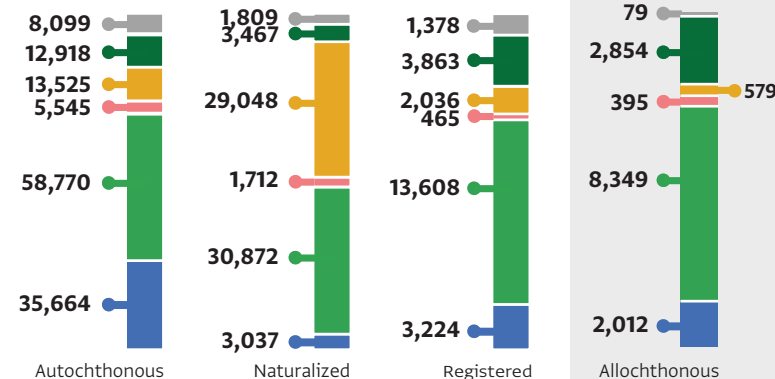
According to economic activity, the employed people represent the majority in all groups of Košice residents

44% among autochthonous residents, 44% among naturalized residents, 55% among registered residents, and 59% among allochthonous residents; the highest share of pensioners is recorded among naturalized Košice residents (42%). The highest share of children and pupils is observed among autochthonous Košice residents (27%).

Košice Residents by Highest Level of Education Attained



Košice Residents by Economic Activity



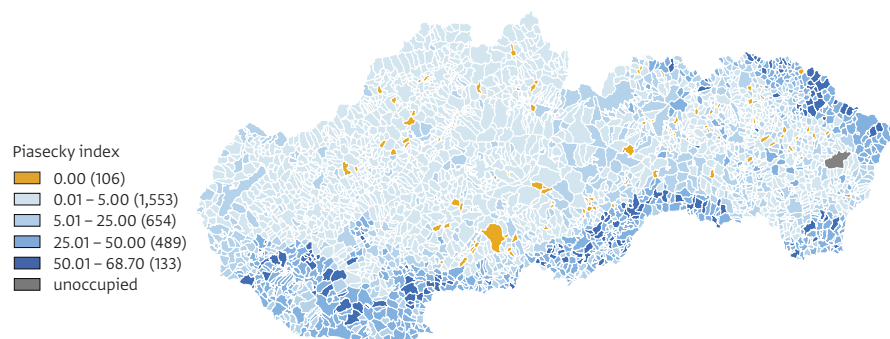
ETHNIC DIVERSITY

Slovakia is home to various nationalities and ethnic groups. The current national structure is the result not only of a long but also a rather complex historical development, influenced by Slovakia's location in the "heart" of Europe.

To illustrate the national diversity of Slovak municipalities, the so-called Piasecki Index¹ was applied. The index ranges from 0 to 100; the closer the value is to 100, the higher the degree of national heterogeneity, while values close to zero indicate the highest homogeneity.

The lowest share of inhabitants of Slovak nationality, only 2.5 %, has the municipality of Radnovce with 990 inhabitants, the majority (over three-fifths) are Hungarians, while more than one-third identify as Roma.

Diversity of Slovak municipalities by ethnicity



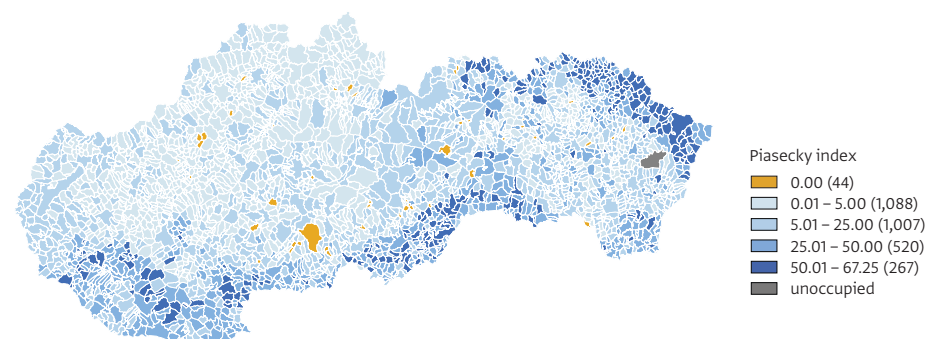
106 municipalities have complete homogeneity by ethnicity (I = 0),

in the 80s, however, there are also residents with unknown ethnicity, but

in 26 all residents declared the same Slovak ethnicity:

Omasiná, Seč, Karlová, Borcová, Liešno, Čičmany, Dekýš, Sihla, Dolné Mladonice, Drienovo, Kozí Vrbovok, Sudince, Potok (RS), Ratkovská Lehota, Červeňany, Kochanovce (BJ), Hradisko, Zálesie (KK), Ondrašovce, Štefanovce (PO), Vysoká (SB), Príkra, Petrovce (VT), Zlatník, Detrík, Giglovce.

Diversity of Slovak municipalities by another ethnicity²



44 municipalities maintained complete homogeneity even according to another ethnicity (I = 0),

but in 35 of them there are also residents with unknown ethnicity, however,

in 9 municipalities all residents declared the same Slovak ethnicity:

Karlová, Sudince, Potok (RS), Ratkovská Lehota, Kochanovce (BJ), Hradisko, Ondrašovce, Štefanovce (PO), Zlatník.

Piasecki index of heterogeneity

according to ethnicity, only 5 % of municipalities have higher than 50, but according to another ethnicity this applies to 9 % of municipalities.

The most ethnically homogeneous municipalities

are located mainly in the middle part of Slovakia and at the western and northwestern borders.

The most ethnically heterogeneous municipalities

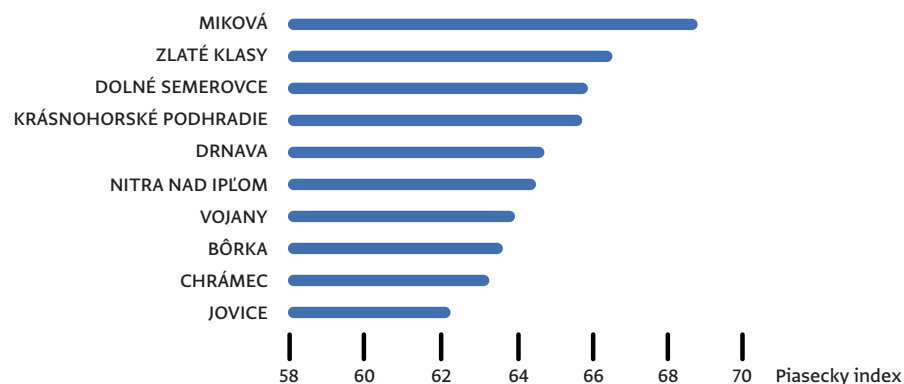
are found mainly in border areas of southern, eastern and northeastern Slovakia.

¹ Piasecki index of heterogeneity: $I = 100 - \left(\frac{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2}{N^2} \right) \cdot 100$; $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$ is the number of members of individual ethnicities, k is the number of observed ethnicities, N is the total number of residents of the observed territory (excluding residents of unknown ethnicity).

² If the resident did not declare another ethnicity, for the purposes of the Piasecki Index and the structure according to another ethnicity, the one he declared as ethnicity was added as another ethnicity.

TOP 10 Most Diverse Municipalities in Slovakia by Ethnicity

In the municipality of Miková (146 residents), there is a high heterogeneity by ethnicity caused by significant proportions of Slovaks and Ruthenians (both about one-third) and Roma (one-fifth).



Ethnic heterogeneity between spouses – love knows no ethnic boundaries

TOP 5 most common married couples of Slovak men and women of other ethnicities

SLOVAK MAN+HUNGARIAN WOMAN	14,863
SLOVAK MAN+CZECH WOMAN	6,228
SLOVAK MAN+RUTHENIAN WOMAN	1,554
SLOVAK MAN+UKRAINIAN WOMAN	1,403
SLOVAK MAN+ ROMA WOMAN	820

TOP 5 most common married couples of Slovak women and men of other ethnicities

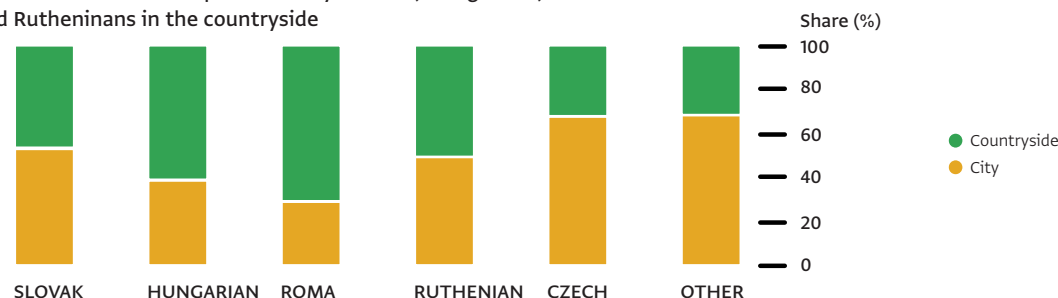
SLOVAK WOMAN+HUNGARIAN MAN	17,196
SLOVAK WOMAN+ CZECH MAN	5,822
SLOVAK WOMAN+ RUTHENIAN MAN	2,557
SLOVAK WOMAN+ ROMA MAN	997
SLOVAK WOMAN+ UKRAINIAN MAN	664

TOP 5 most common married couples of women and men of ethnicity other than Slovak

HUNGARIAN MAN+ CZECH WOMAN	386
CZECH MAN+ HUNGARIAN WOMAN	285
ROMA MAN+ HUNGARIAN WOMAN	139
HUNGARIAN MAN+ ROMA WOMAN	114
RUTHENIAN MAN+ UKRAINIAN WOMAN	91

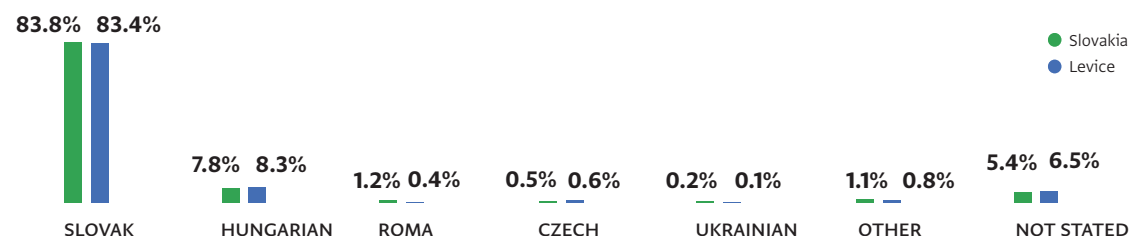
Ethnic Structure by Settlement Type in Slovakia

Slovaks and Czechs live predominantly in cities, Hungarians, Roma and Ruthenians in the countryside



Ethnic Structure of Levice and Slovakia

The ethnic structure of the city of Levice (31,974 inhabitants) most closely resembles the ethnic structure of Slovakia



DOCTORS AND TEACHERS

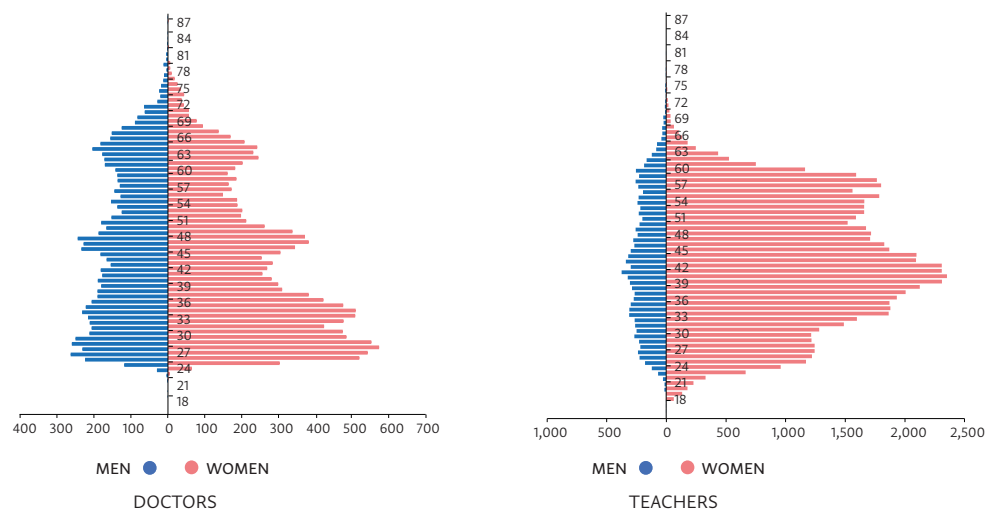
Doctors save lives, teachers establish the basis of education. Empirical knowledge proves that the jobs doctor and teacher are mostly not only a profession, but often a mission. Data on doctors and teachers hidden in census data reveals their selected geographic and demographic characteristics.

Residence	Doctors	Teachers	of which	
			Teachers in ES and PE	Teachers in SS
PERMANENT RESIDENCE	23,497	79,482	61,590	17,892

*ES – elementary school; PE – preschool establishment; SS – secondary school

Almost 80,000 teachers and 24,000 doctors have permanent residence in Slovakia. They represent almost 2 % of the total population. In both professions, women predominate, for teachers in the ratio 86:14, for doctors 62:38.

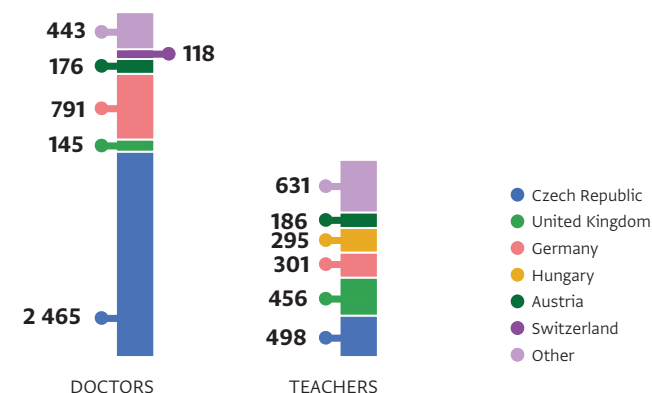
Doctors and Teachers by Sex and Age



De Facto Residence Abroad

18% of doctors with permanent residence in Slovakia de facto live abroad (mostly in the Czech Republic and Germany).

3% of teachers with permanent residence in Slovakia have a de facto residence abroad (mostly in the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom).



Born Abroad

Up to **4.0%** of our **doctors** were born abroad, which represents 933 persons (according to permanent residence).

Of our **teachers**, **2,1%** were born abroad, which represents 1,645 persons (according to permanent residence).

Household Position of Doctors and Teachers (Aged 25–50)

Position in the family	Slovakia (%)	Doctors (%)*	Teachers (%)*
CHILD IN THE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD	20.5	14.2	13.1
HUSBAND OR WIFE	42.2	51.3	59.7
INDIVIDUAL	15.4	18.0	9.7
SINGLE PARENT	8.9	7.7	10.4
MALE OR FEMALE COHABITANT	9.9	7.6	6.2

*Percentage values are calculated from the total number of persons of the given occupation

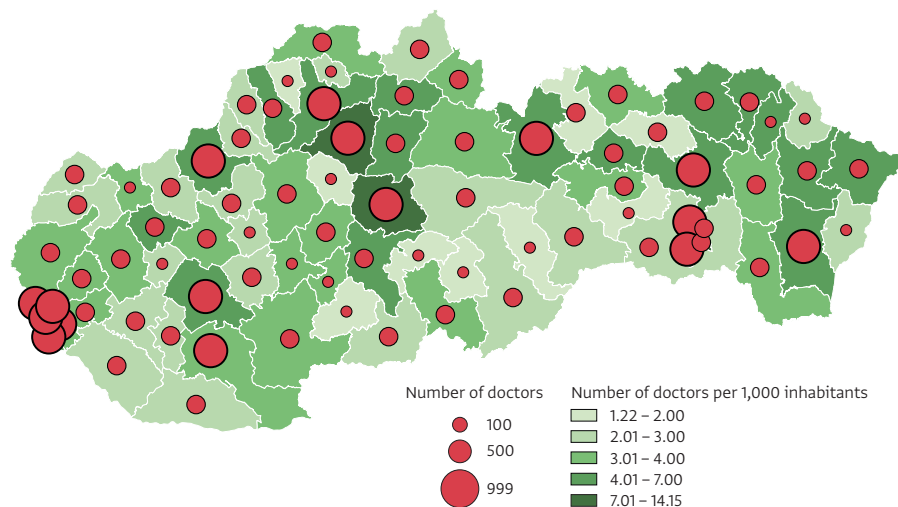
18% of doctors live as **individuals**, it's by 3 p. p. a higher value than the national value. Teachers have an individual share by 5 p. p. lower than the national value.

Teachers are more often **married** than doctors (by 9 percentage points).

Both professions have a share of cohabitation in marriage significantly above the national value.

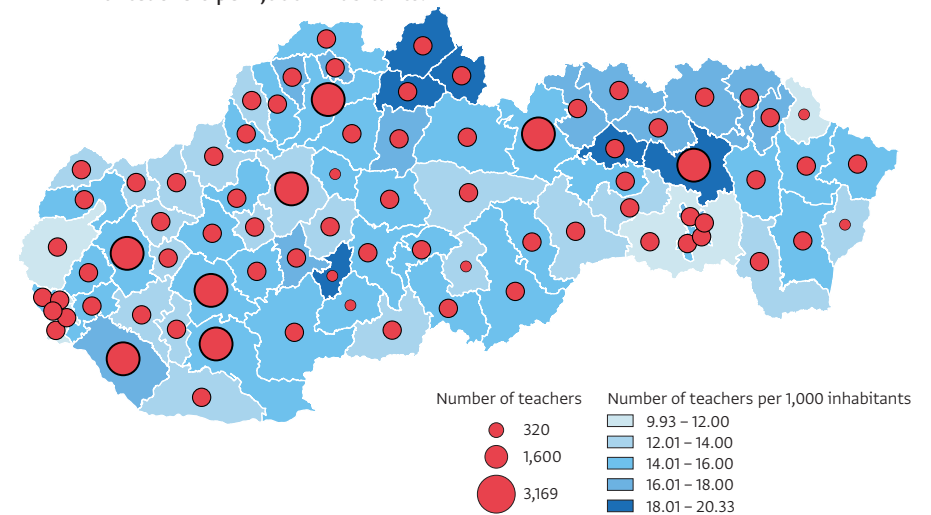
Doctors in Districts of Slovakia

The most doctors are in the districts of Bratislava (most in Bratislava I district) and Košice (most in Košice I district). Other districts with a high number of doctors per 1,000 inhabitants are Banská Bystrica and Martin.



Teachers in Districts of Slovakia

The most teachers are precisely in the districts where a significant pre-productive component of the population lives. The districts of Tvrdošín, Levoča, Banská Štiavnica and Námestovo have the highest number of teachers per 1,000 inhabitants.



IN SHACKS

5,115 non-conventional shack-type dwellings were enumerated in Slovakia. These dwellings were identified using statistical address points, so-called address points created for dwellings that do not meet housing standards. These are dwellings for which residents cannot be registered for permanent (de jure) residence, but 37,276 residents live in them for current residence (de facto).

Population share
of men and women
in shacks:

♂
51:49
♀

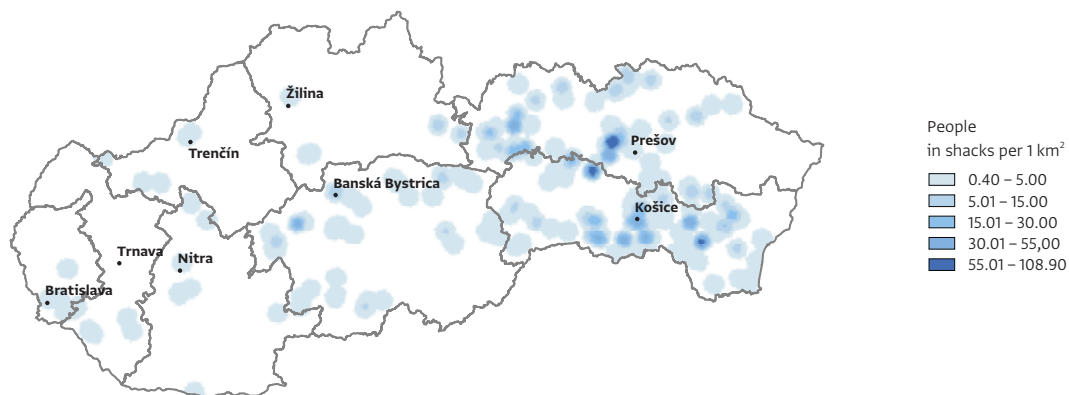
Shacks
are located in

178 municipalities of Slovakia

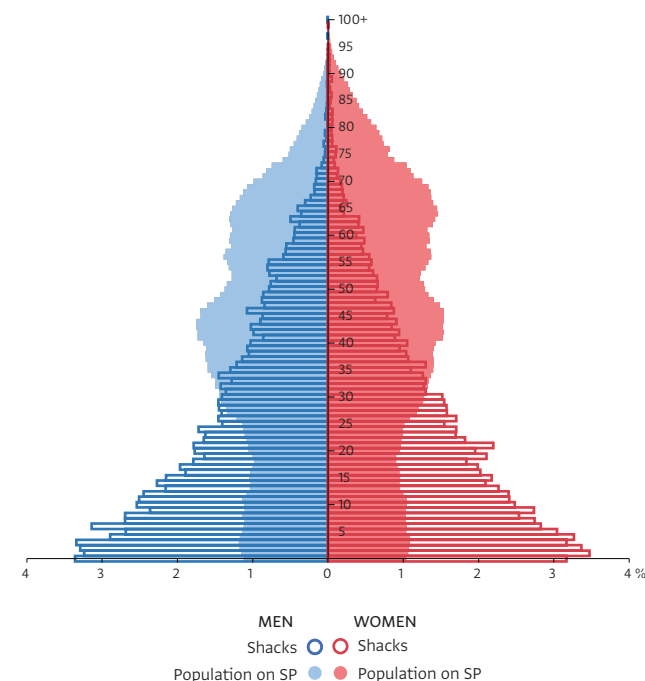
The oldest inhabitant living in shacks is

101 years old

Concentration of People Living in Shacks in Slovakia

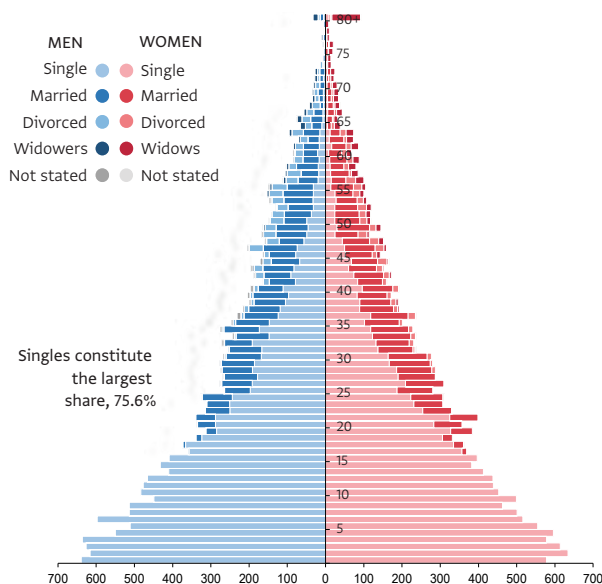


The Age Structure of Residents Living in Shacks is of a Progressive Type

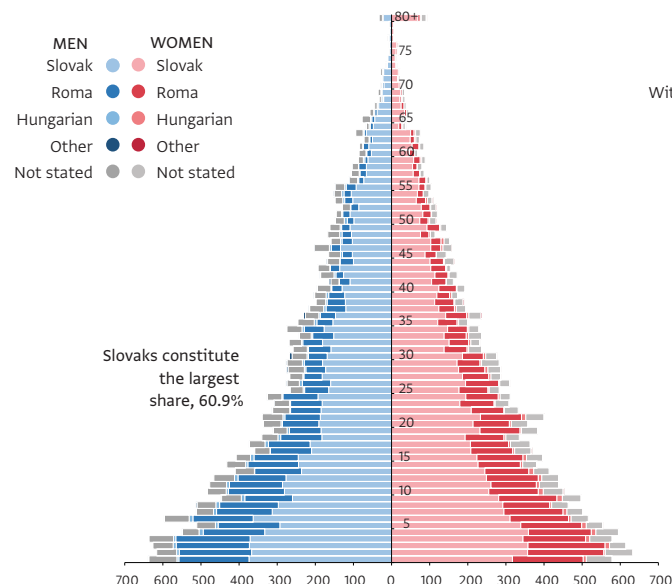


The progressive type most closely resembles the shape of a population pyramid: the subpopulation living in shacks has a high proportion of children aged 0–14 years (41.8%), a dominant share in the reproductive age group (15–49 years, 47.6%), and the lowest representation among those aged 50 and over (10.6%).

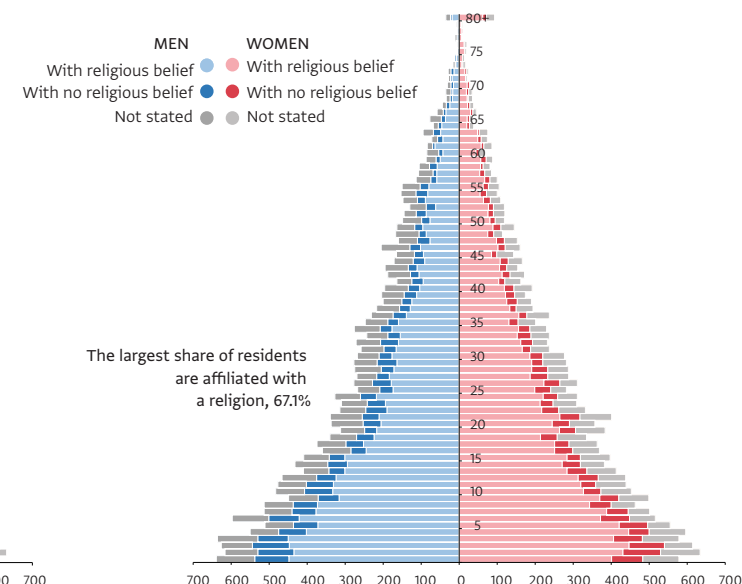
By comparison, the age structure of the entire population of Slovakia with current residence is regressive: the youngest age group (0–14) is underrepresented (16.2%), 46.3% fall within the reproductive age group (15–49), and 37.5% are aged 50 or older.



Residents by Marital Status

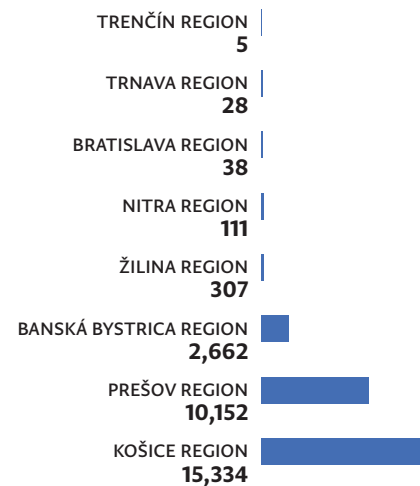


Residents by Ethnicity



Residents by Religious Belief

Number of Residents Living in Shacks without Water Supply, Bathroom, and Toilet



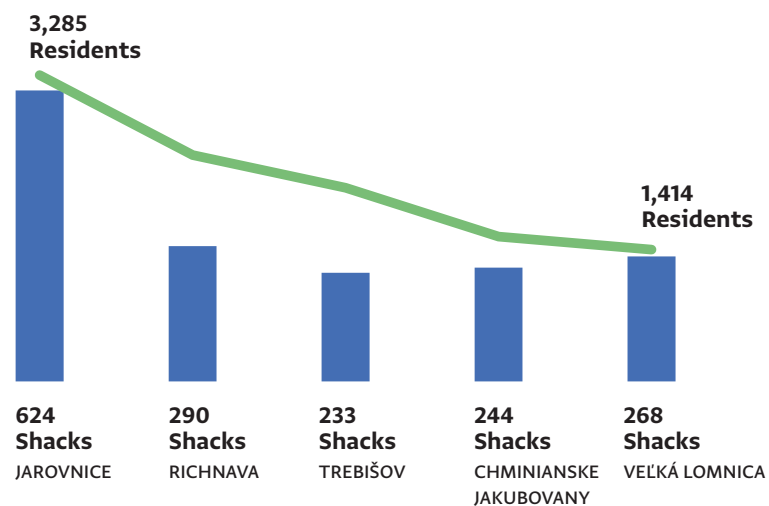
Shacks with the lowest standard for housing

Of the total number of residents de facto living in shacks, 77% (28,637) do not have access to water supply, a bathroom, or a toilet in these dwellings.

In the inter-regional comparison, Košice, Prešov, and Banská Bystrica Regions dominate, where 98% of all residents live in shacks without water supply, a bathroom, or a toilet.

Up to 87% (32,607) of the population living in shacks use solid fuel as their primary source of energy for heating.

Municipalities with the Largest Number of Residents Living in Shacks



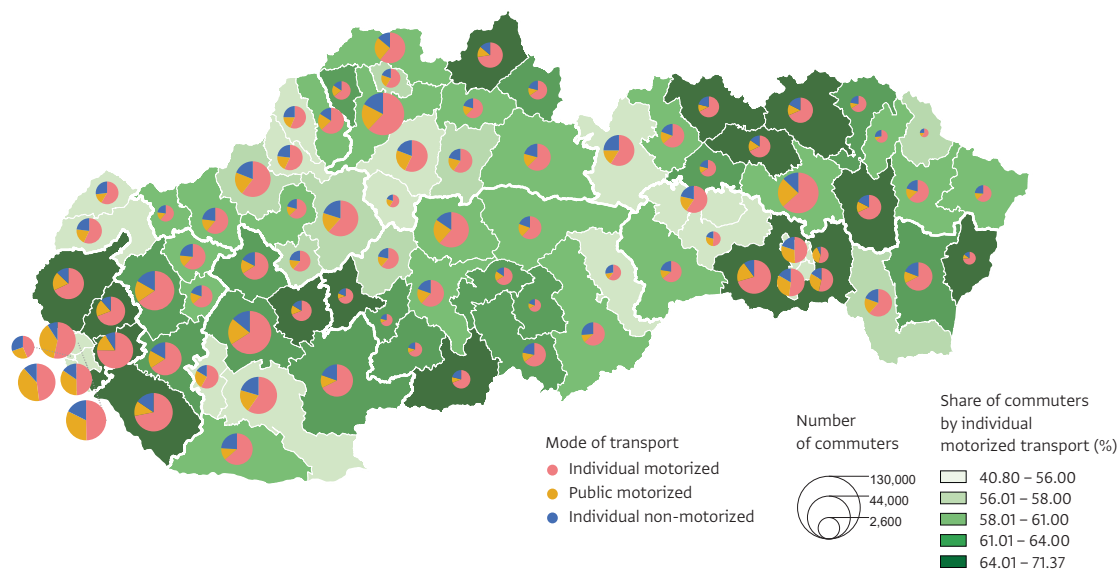
WORK-RELATED MOBILITY

Commuting to work is one of the most common types of spatial mobility. It involves almost all working residents, except of those working from home. It is actually a transfer from the place of current (de facto) residence to the place of work. For many, it is often a moment when they can think about the everyday questions of life and find meaning in repetitive paths.

The mode of transport to the place of work can be divided according to the means of transport used as follows:

INDIVIDUAL MOTORIZED:	59%	passenger car
PUBLIC MOTORIZED:	19%	train, public transport, bus (except public transport)
INDIVIDUAL NON-MOTORIZED:	17%	on foot, bicycle/scooter
NOT STATED:	5%	

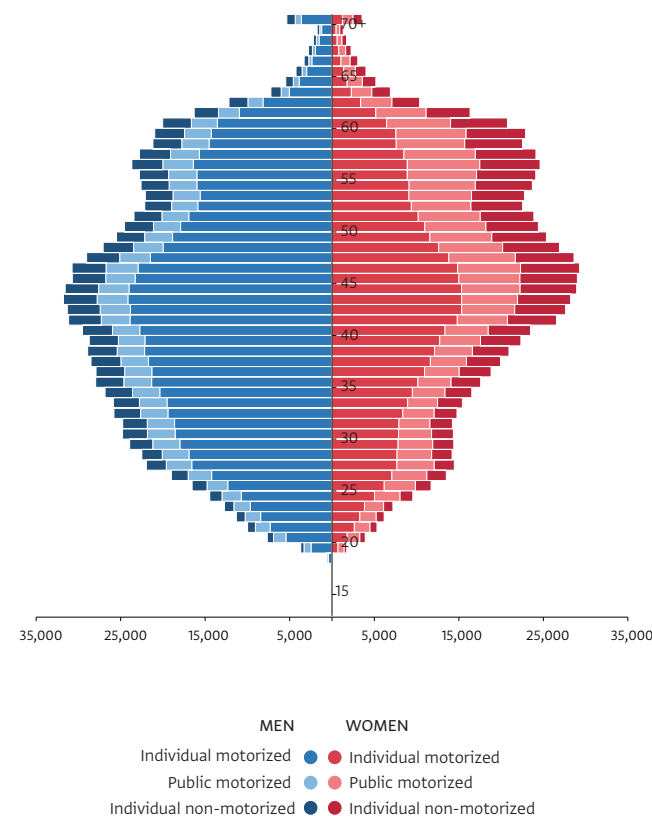
Mode of Transport to Work in Districts of Slovakia



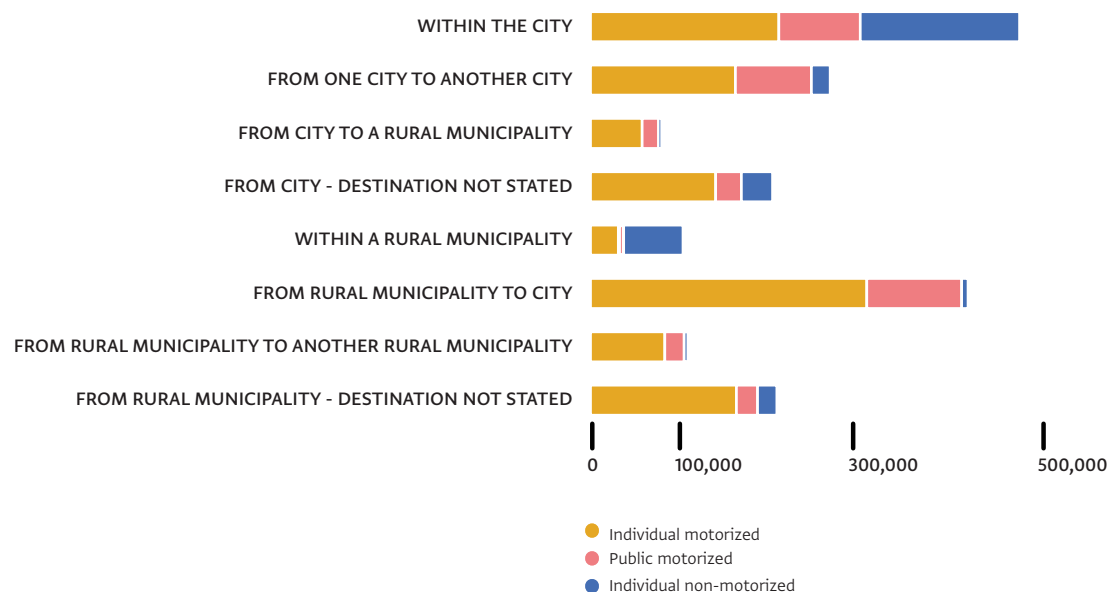
More than 85 % of working people (including professionals and working pensioners) commute to work. Together, they number more than

2 million residents.

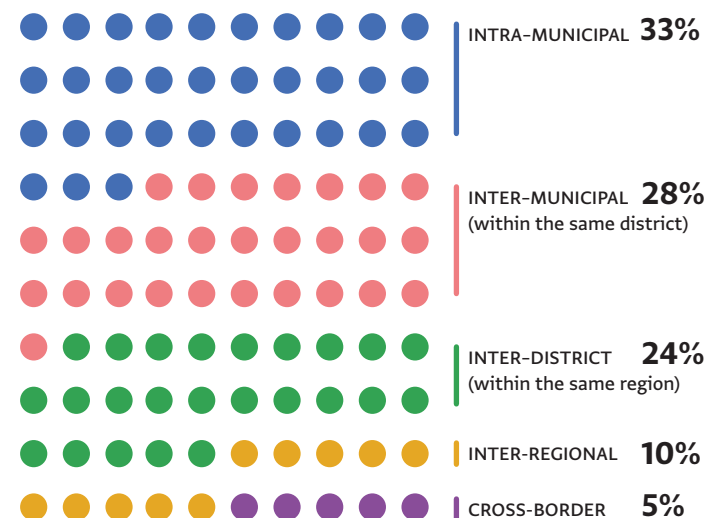
Age Structure of Commuters



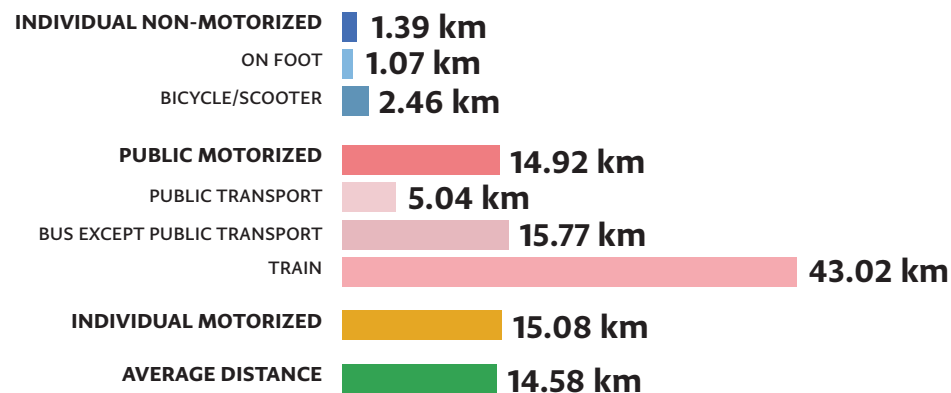
Work-Related Mobility by Type of Residence and Mode of Transport



Work-Related Mobility by Crossing of Territorial Boundaries



Average Euclidean Distance by Mode of Transport



Average Euclidean distance covered by residents between their de facto residence and place of work is

14.6 km

If the frequency of commuting to work were ignored, all commuters in the Slovak Republic with a determined commuting distance would cover approximately 22 million kilometers. This distance is equivalent to

13,428-times the circumference of the borders of the Slovak Republic (1,652 km)

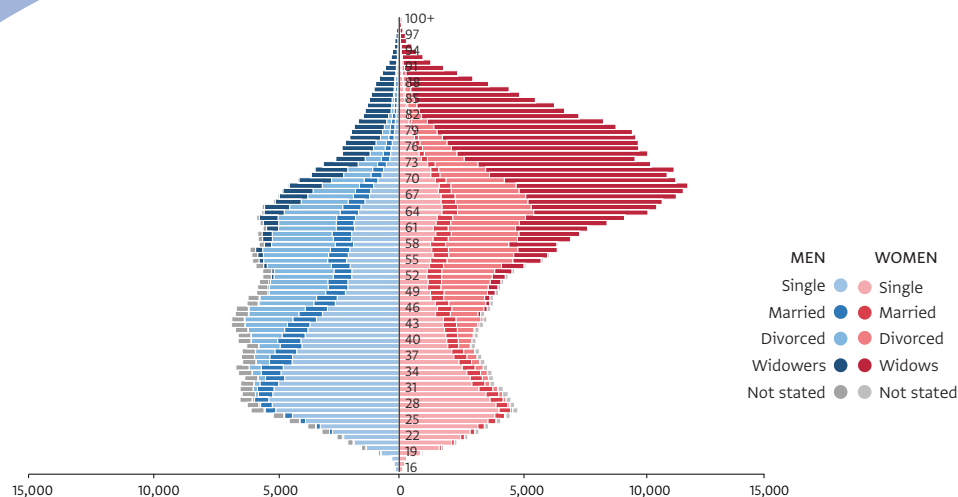
554-times the circumference of the Earth at the equator (40,075 km)

58-times the average distance between the Earth and the Moon (384,400 km)

COMPLETE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN VS INDIVIDUALS

A family with children represents a form of long-term cohabitation based on mutual solidarity among relatives, typically including parents and children (Jandourek). Life in such families is dynamic and full of daily interactions that shape a specific rhythm of life. By contrast, a one-person household is characterised by greater autonomy and quietness, though it may also be accompanied by feelings of loneliness and the absence of a shared family environment. Both models thus reflect different forms of social organisation and reflect different needs and challenges of everyday life.

Individuals by Age, Sex and Marital Status

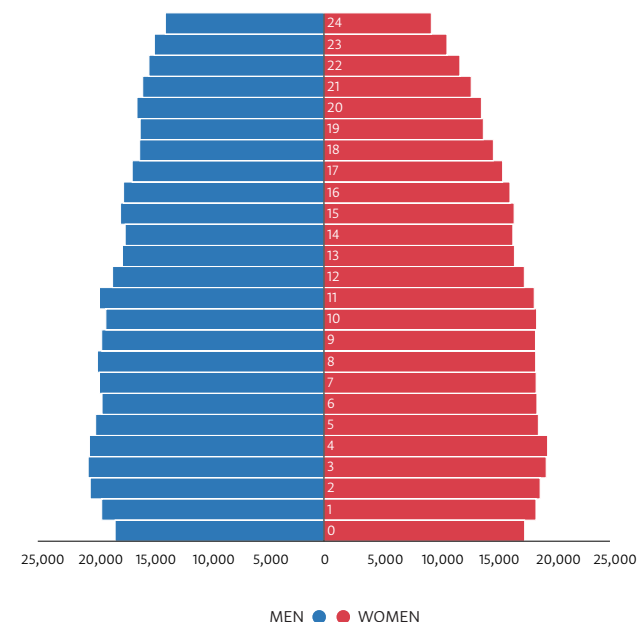


Individuals represent a group with a population of **765 thousand** (764,385), while individuals living in conventional dwellings are monitored. In terms of sex and marital status is dominated by unmarried men with a share of 20.4% (156,241). Widows predominate among women with a share of 25.6% (195,516).

Single individuals with a share of almost 36% (274,249) represent a substantial share of one-person households

Children Aged 0-24 in Complete Families, by Age and Sex

Among residents aged 0-24 (1,409,503), as many as 60% (859,962) lived with their parents.



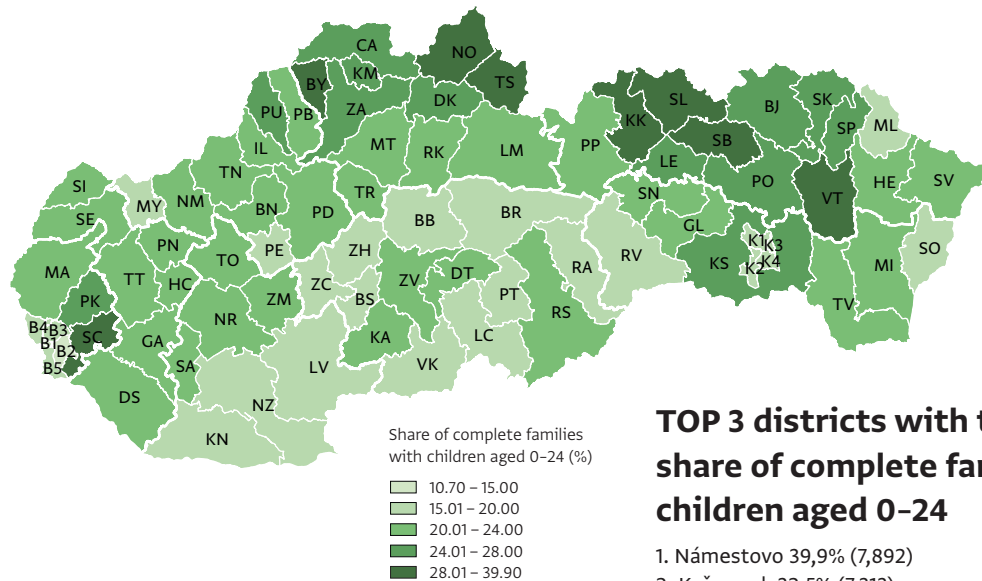
In Slovakia, there are nearly **half a million** (488,793) complete families with at least one child aged 0-24.

These families comprise almost **1,9 million** persons (1,882,534), of whom **859,962 are children** aged 0-24, while these families reside in conventional dwellings.

There are more men than women among older children in their parents' household.

Among children aged 0-17 years, the ratio of men and women is 51:49, while the ratio of men and women between the ages of 18-24 is already 55:45.

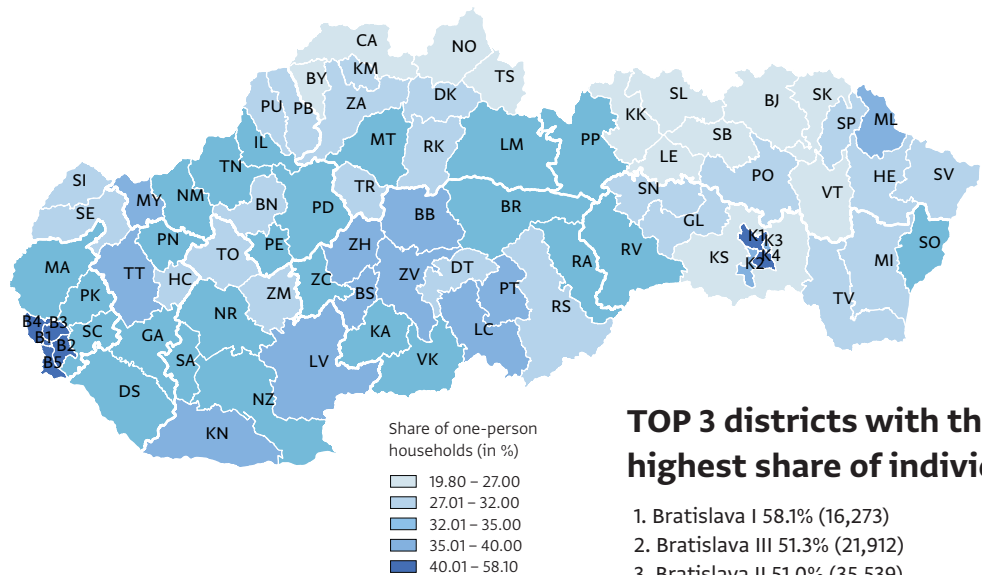
Complete Families with at Least One Child Aged 0-24 in Districts of Slovakia



TOP 3 districts with the highest share of complete families with children aged 0-24

1. Námestovo 39,9% (7,892)
2. Kežmarok 32,5% (7,313)
3. Sabinov 31,7% (5,846)

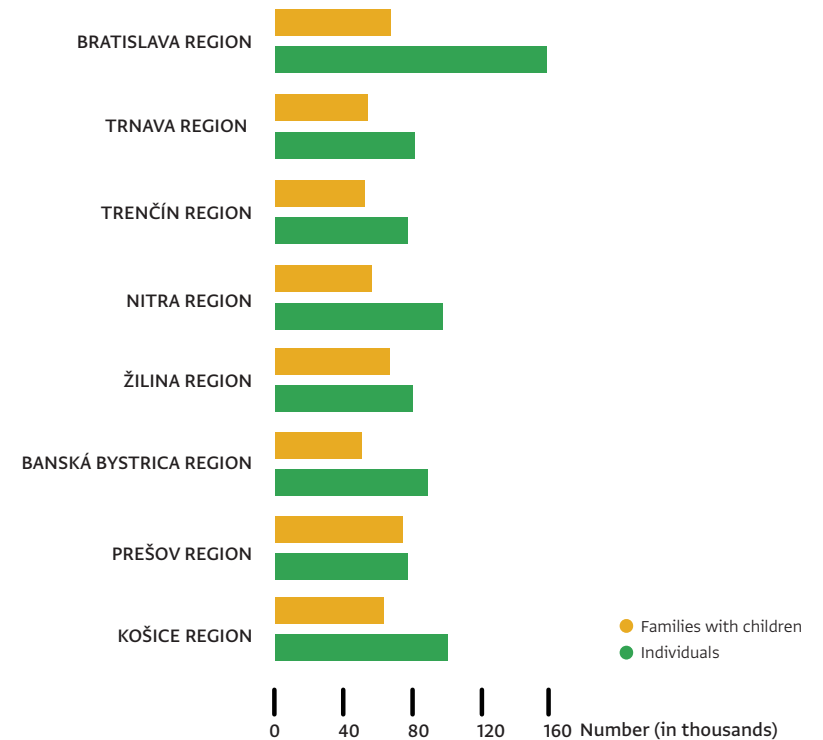
Individuals in Districts of Slovakia



TOP 3 districts with the highest share of individuals

1. Bratislava I 58.1% (16,273)
2. Bratislava III 51.3% (21,912)
3. Bratislava II 51.0% (35,539)

Complete Families with at Least One Child Aged 0-24 and Individuals in Regions of Slovakia



- **Average number of children aged 0-24 years in a complete family** (with children aged 0-24) it is 1.76.
- **Average age of children aged 0-24 years in complete families** (with children aged 0-24) it is 11.61 years.
- **The average age of an individual** is 56.95 years.

Approximately every fifth individual lives in Bratislava Region (158,502).

The highest number of complete families with children aged 0-24 live in Prešov Region (75,004).

HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Homelessness represents an extreme form of social exclusion, which can take different forms, from sleeping on the street and in public spaces, through staying in various types of institutional facilities, using inadequate housing, to temporary shelter with family and acquaintances. Usually, this phenomenon is associated with individuals, but it can also affect families with children.

The 2021 Census enabled to find out data on **secondary homeless people**, i.e. residents who use different types of temporary accommodation and often move between them. This story focuses on homeless families with at least one dependent child.

3,982

Homeless families

with children

13,275 people live in them

of whom, **7,232 are dependent children**

Average number of family members: **3.3**

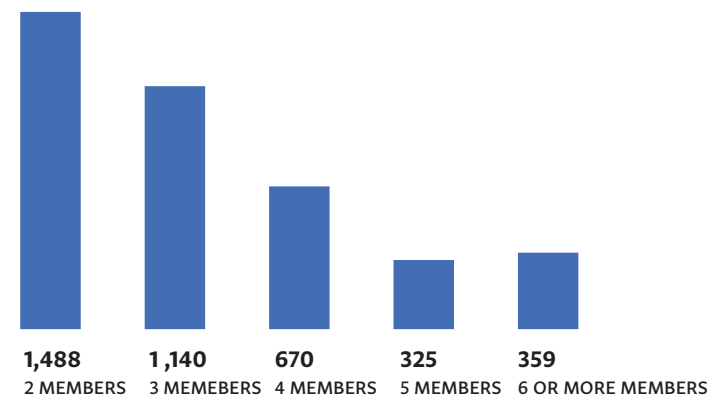
Average number of dependent children in the family: **1.8**

Largest number of family members: **15**

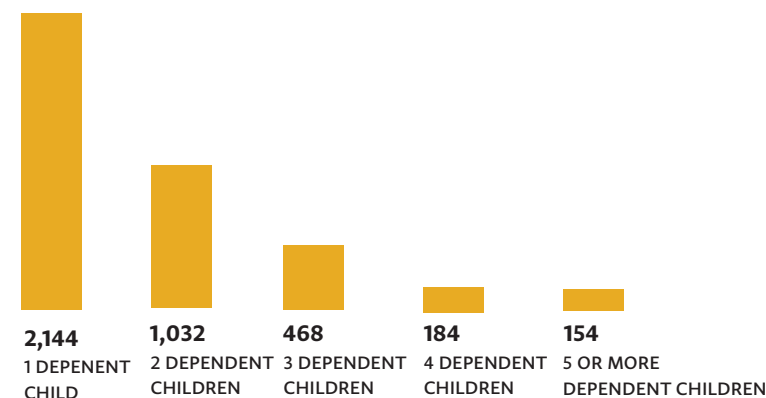
The largest number of dependent children in the family: **10**

TYPE OF HOUSE/DWELLING	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
FICTITIOUS OBJECT (residence registered at the local/municipal office)	3,546
EMERGENCY OBJECT, NOT INTENDED FOR HOUSING (shack, hut, temporary housing unit, garage, etc.)	420
MOBILE HOME (caravan, houseboat, etc.)	9
RECREATIONAL OBJECT (various types of cottages)	7

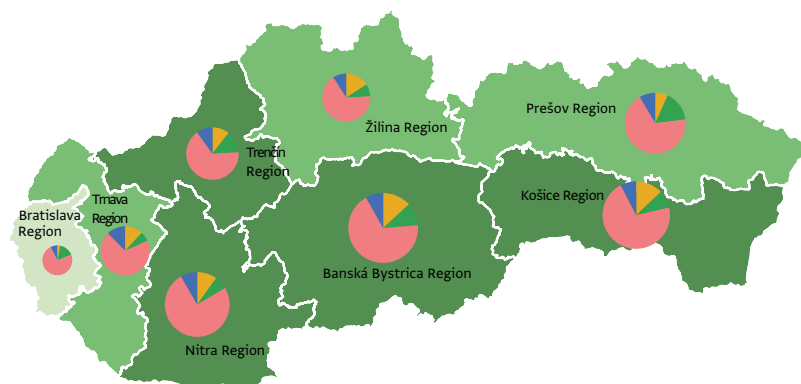
Number of Homeless Families with Children by Number of Members



Number of Homeless Families by Number of Dependent Children



Homeless Families with Children in Regions of Slovakia

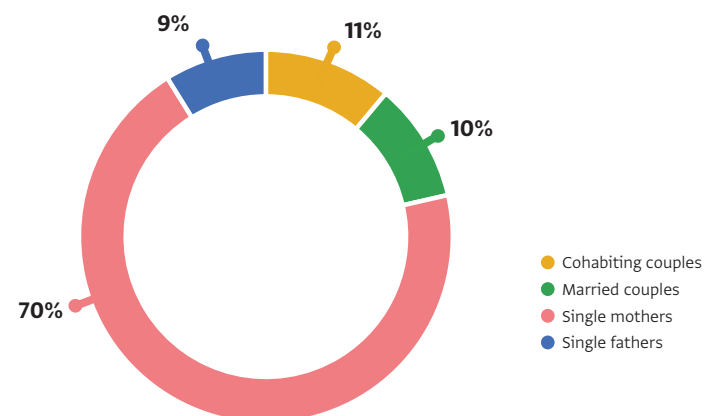


*Number of homeless families with children in the region to the total number of families with children in the region

Families with homeless children live in 577 municipalities.

Most of these municipalities are in Nitra Region (103).

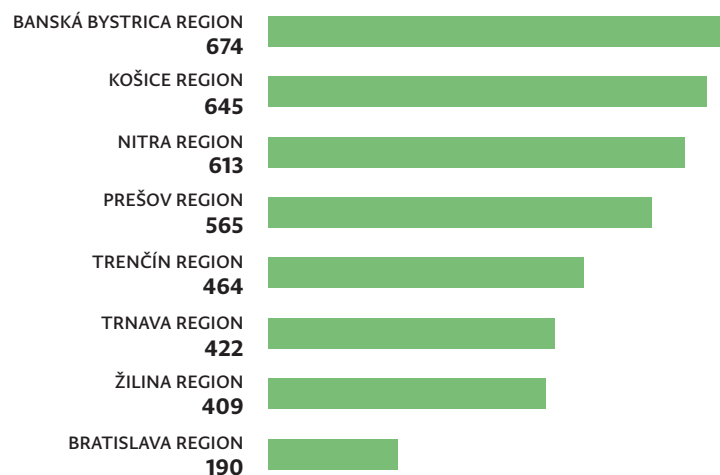
Structure of Homeless Families with Children



The most common type of homeless family with children consists of single mothers with 1 dependent child.

It concerns 1,311 families, i.e. 33% of the total number of all homeless families with children.

Number of Homeless Families with Children in Regions of Slovakia



TOP 3 MUNICIPALITIES BY NUMBER OF HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN:

1. KOŠICE 338
2. PREŠOV 156
3. MARTIN 134

Most homeless families with children reside in cities (78%),
most of them (970) in the size group 2,000 to 49,999 inhabitants.

TYPICAL DWELLING

A dwelling is defined as a room or a set of rooms with accompanying facilities, organized into a self-contained functional unit, intended for permanent residence. The majority of dwellings are located in family houses (1,098,868, i.e. 49%) and residential buildings (1,025,735, i.e. 46%). A dwelling is not only a physical space where we spend our time, but also a place we consider home – a refuge we are always glad to return to.

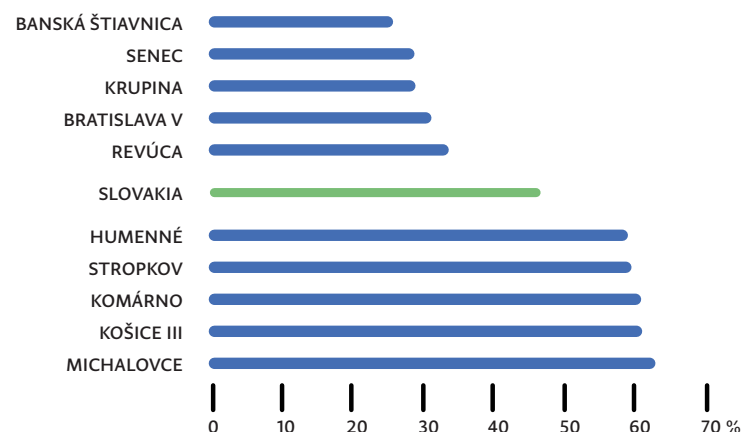
TYPICAL DWELLING IN FAMILY HOUSES

More than **46% of dwellings** in family houses (510,340 out of 1,098,868) share the following **common characteristics**:

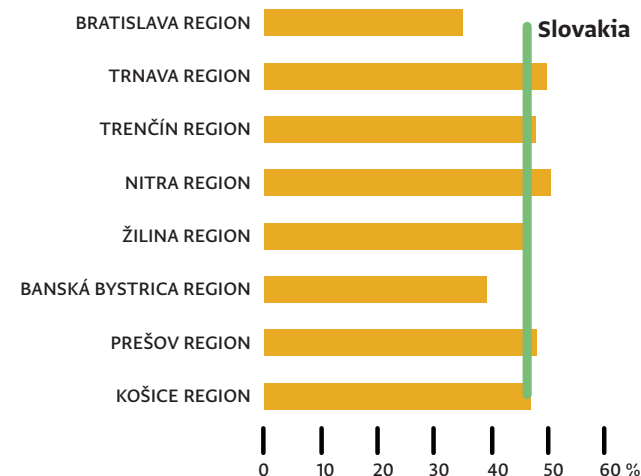
- built between 1946 and 2000,
- having a total floor area of 80 m² or more,
- located in family houses with 1 to 3 floors,
- with load-bearing structures made of masonry,
- equipped with a flush toilet and a bathroom.

Almost **73% dwellings** in family houses built in 2001 or later (128,822 out of 176,716) have a total floor area of 80 m² or more, a load-bearing structure made of masonry (bricks, blocks, brick blocks), 1 or 2 floors, and are equipped with a bathroom and a flush toilet within the dwelling.

Districts of Slovakia with the Lowest and Highest Share of Dwellings in Family Houses with Characteristics of a Typical Dwelling

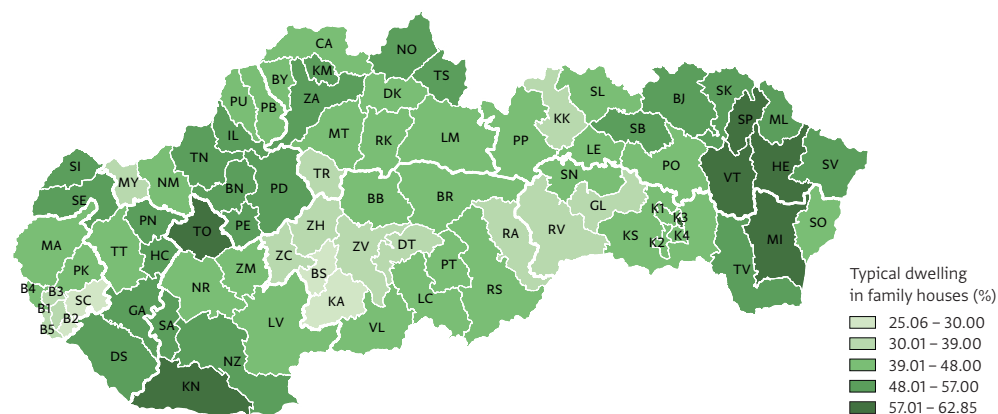


Share of Dwellings in Family Houses with a Combination of Common Characteristics in Regions of Slovakia



The highest share of dwellings in family houses with the characteristics of a typical dwelling is located in the district of **Michalovce (62.9%)** and the lowest in the district of **Banská Štiavnica (25.1%)**.

Typical Dwelling in Family Houses in Districts of Slovakia



TYPICAL DWELLING IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Almost **53% dwellings** in residential buildings (540,198 out of 1,025,735) share the following combination of **common characteristics**:

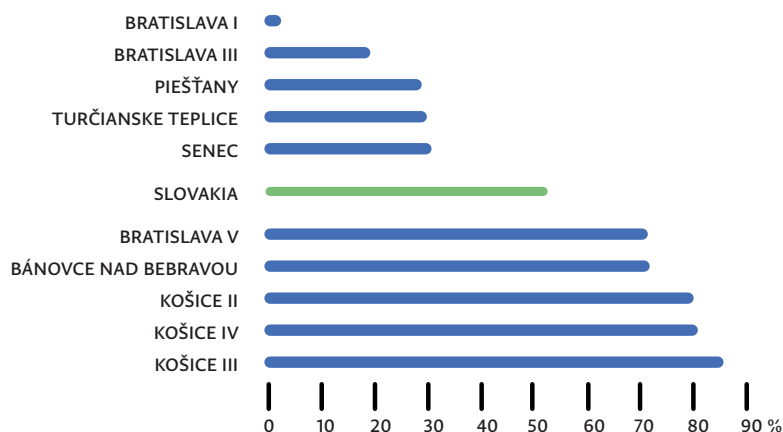
- built between 1961 and 2000,
- having a total floor area of less than 80 m²,
- with load-bearing structures made of composite reinforced concrete,
- equipped with a bathroom and a flush toilet.

The highest share of dwellings in residential buildings built between 1961 and 2000, with a total floor area of less than 80 m², composite reinforced concrete structure, a bathroom, and a flush toilet within the dwelling, is found in the

Košice Region, 92,784 out of 139,250 (66.6 %)

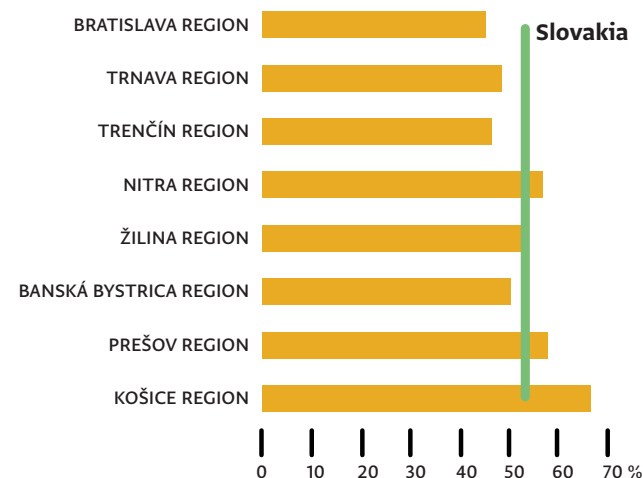
and the lowest in the **Bratislava Region**, 106,103 out of 234,303 (42.3%).

Districts of Slovakia with the Lowest and Highest Share of Dwellings in Residential Buildings with Characteristics of a Typical Dwelling



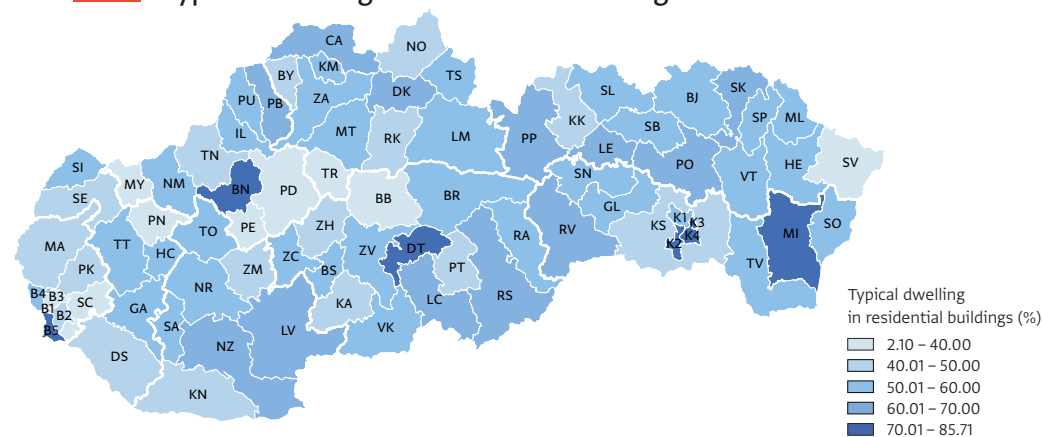
51.7% of the population of Slovakia reside either in a typical dwelling in family houses (1,625,184 inhabitants) or in a typical dwelling in residential buildings (1,192,759 inhabitants).

Share of Dwellings in Residential Buildings with a Combination of Common Characteristics in the Regions of Slovakia



The highest share of dwellings in residential buildings with the characteristics of a typical dwelling is in the **Košice III** district (**85.7%**), while the lowest share is in the **Bratislava I** district (**2.1%**).

Typical Dwelling in Residential Buildings in Districts of Slovakia

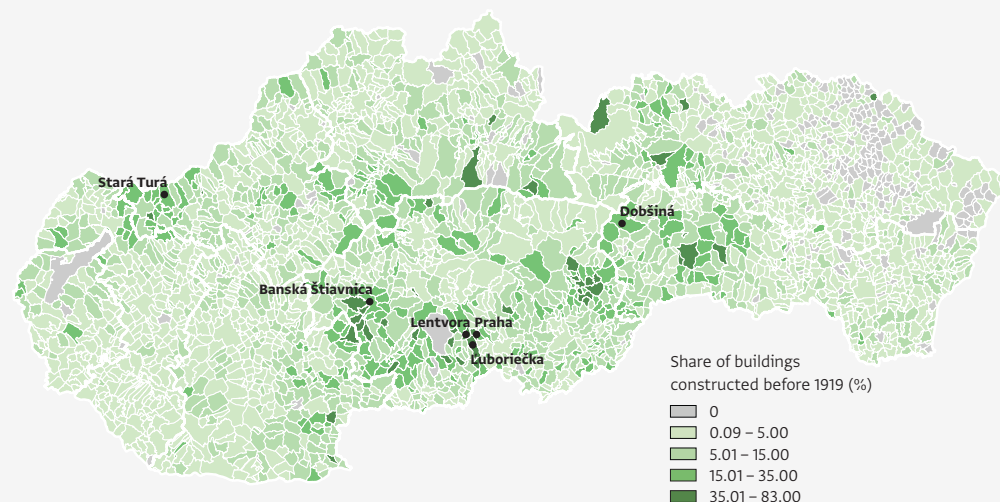


DWELLINGS 60+

Old dwellings are part of the cultural heritage and a testament to the history of every country. They often shape the character of cities and rural areas. Even houses marked by age can be renovated and transformed into homes suitable for living and meeting the requirements of the 21st century.

Of the total number of dwellings in Slovakia (1,234,592), 64,246 (5.2%) were built before 1919 and are still preserved today.

12,309 (19.2%) of the total number of dwellings built in this period underwent a complete renovation (including replacement of windows, roof and external cladding).



Lentvora is the rural municipality with the oldest construction, with 34 dwellings of all types (83%) constructed before 1919.

It is followed by **Praha** (45 dwellings, 78%) in second place, and **Ľuborietka** (114 dwellings, 73%) in third place.

In the rural municipality of **Rákoš** (Revúca District), 62% (116) of the dwellings were built before 1919. **100% of these dwellings are family houses.**

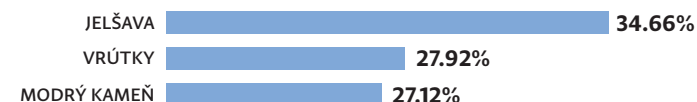
Cities with the Highest Share of Buildings Constructed before 1919

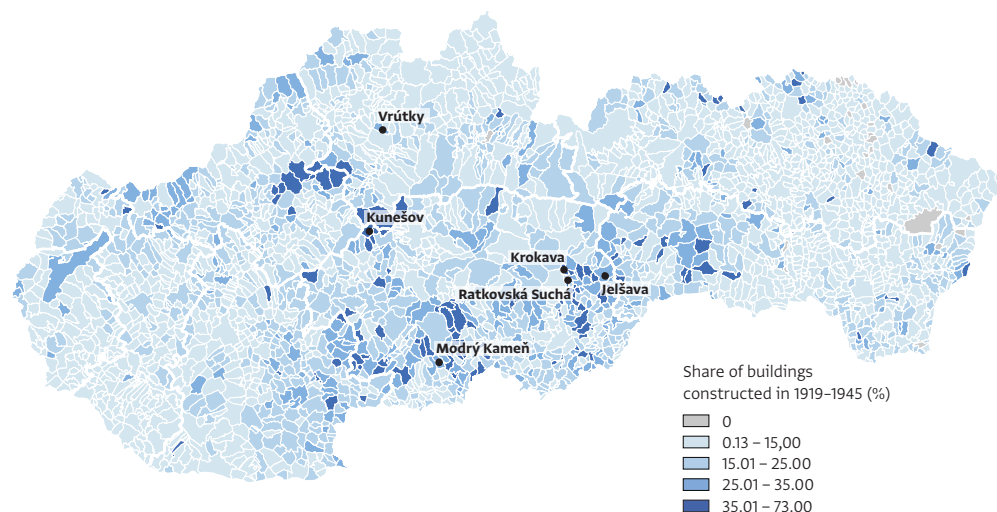


Between 1919 and 1945, 159,516 dwellings were built (12.9% of the total number of dwellings).

Of the dwellings built in 1919–1945, 22.9% (36,502) were completely renovated, and of the partial renovations, up to 89,247 dwellings (56%) had their windows replaced.

Cities with the Highest Share of Buildings Constructed between 1919 and 1945





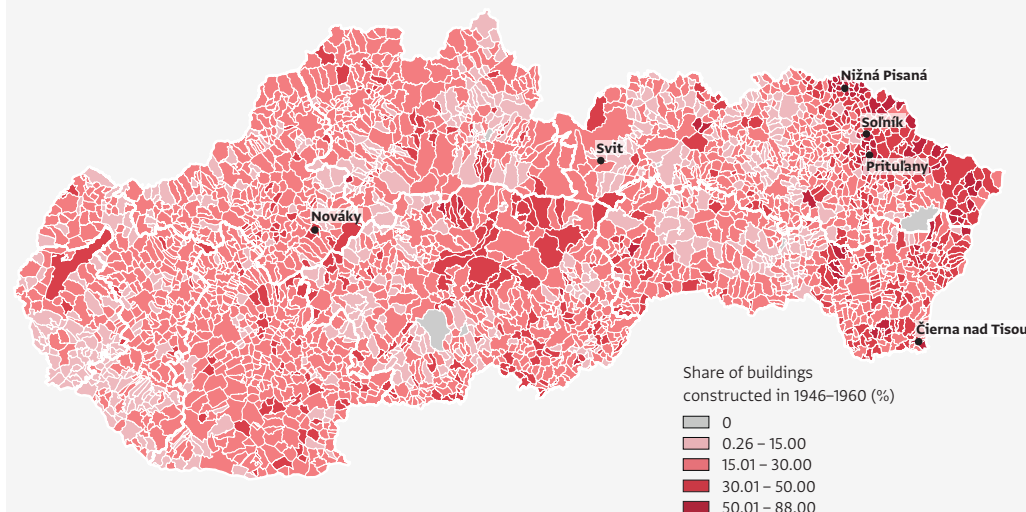
The rural municipality of Ratkovská Suchá has the highest share of dwellings among the total number of municipalities built in the period 1919-1945 (37 dwellings; 73%). Of these, 36 dwellings (97%) are family houses.

Following them are the municipalities of Kunešov (64 dwellings; 72%) and Krokava (33 dwellings; 69%).

In the rural municipality of Turčok, 82 dwellings (63.6%) were built between 1919-1945, of which up to **81 (99%)** were **family houses**.

Construction in the period between 1946 and 1960 represents 244,726 (19.8%) dwellings.

A total of 66,027 dwellings underwent complete reconstruction (27.0% of the total of those built in this period). The most common renovation activities involved window replacement (163,160; 66.7% of dwellings) and roof replacement (102,997; 42.1% of dwellings).

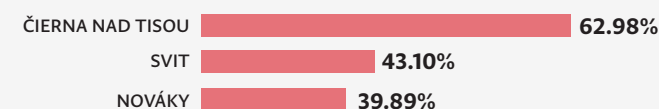


The rural municipality of Nižná Pisaná has the largest share of construction in the period 1946-1960 (43 dwellings, 88%) among the total number of municipalities in Slovakia.

They are followed by the municipalities of Solník (24 dwellings; 86%) and Prituľany (42 dwellings; 84%).

In all 3 municipalities, family houses represented a 100% share.

Cities with the Highest Share of Buildings Constructed between 1946 and 1960



RENOVATING OUR HOUSES

More than 1 million family houses and more than 77,000 residential buildings have been built in Slovakia. Preservation and improvement of existing houses, extending their lifespan, improving the quality of living, and saving energy are the main motivations – and at the same time the benefits – of house renovations. The renovation of a house (reconstruction) means thermal insulation of the external cladding, as well as replacement of windows or the roof, covering more than 25 % of at least one of these parts of the house. The complete renovation of a house (reconstruction) means thermal insulation of the external cladding, together with replacement of windows and the roof, each covering more than 25 % of the respective parts of the house.

Renovation of Houses in Slovakia

FAMILY HOUSE : RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

55% : 75% Replacement of windows

31% : 56% Thermal insulation of the external cladding

30% : 60% New roof

19% : 47% Complete renovation

FAMILY HOUSE

How many family houses are renovated in Slovakia?

649,717
inhabitants

have their permanent residence
in completely renovated family houses

593,549 WINDOWS

321,259 ROOF

339,514 EXTERNAL CLADDING

205,964 COMPLETE RENOVATION

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

How many residential buildings are renovated in Slovakia?

WINDOWS 57,937

ROOF 46,338

EXTERNAL CLADDING 42,906

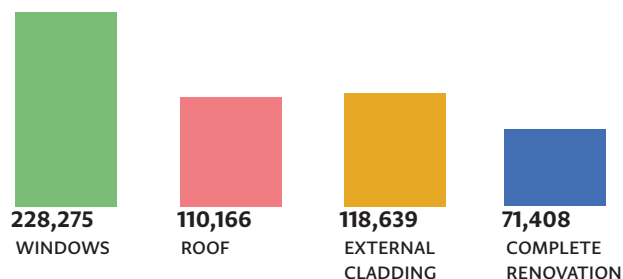
COMPLETE RENOVATION 36,444

1,281,599
inhabitants

have their permanent residence
in completely renovated residential buildings

HOUSES BUILT BETWEEN 1961 AND 1980 ARE MOST FREQUENTLY COMPLETELY RENOVATED.

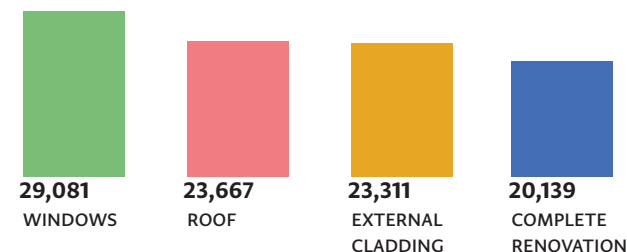
Renovation of Family Houses Built between 1961 and 1980



Complete renovations of houses built between 1961 and 1980 include:

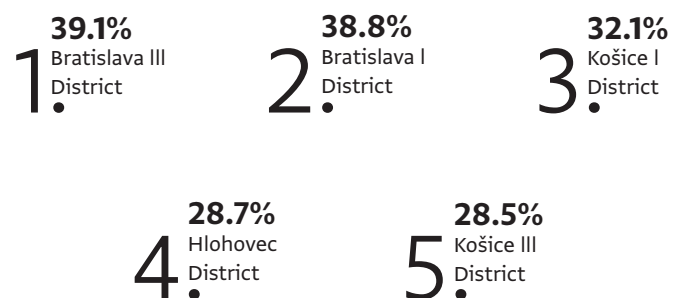
35% of all complete renovations of family houses
55% of all complete renovations of residential buildings

Renovation of Residential Buildings Built between 1961 and 1980

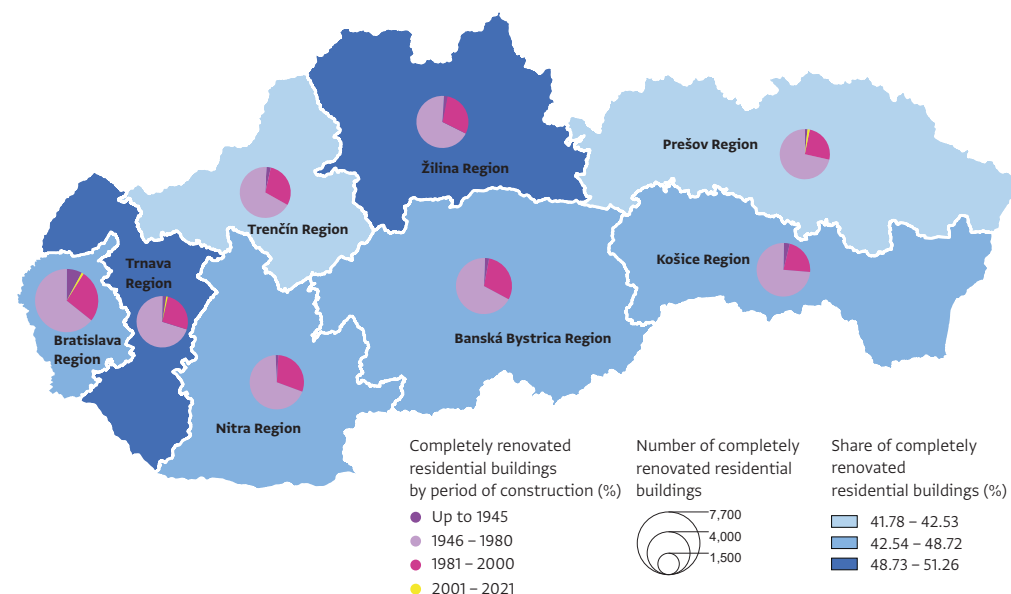


For family houses and residential buildings constructed in this period, priority is also given to partial renovations (roof, windows, external cladding).

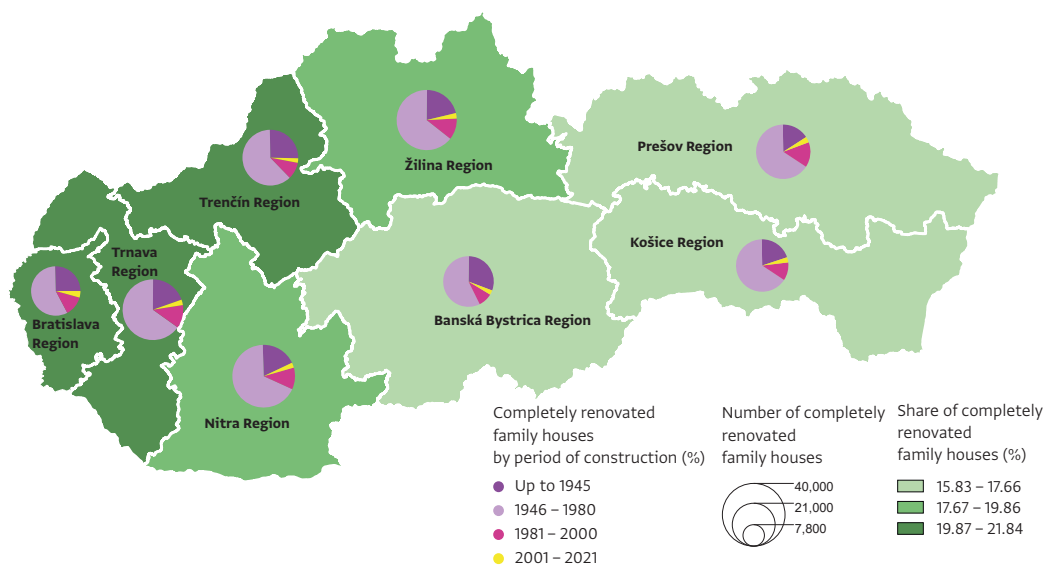
TOP 5 Districts with the Largest Share of Completely Renovated Family Houses



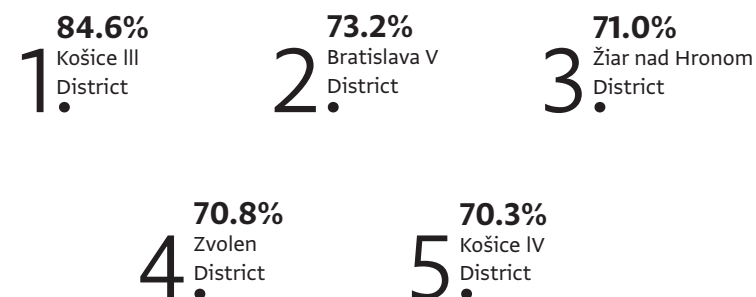
Completely Renovated Residential Buildings in Regions of Slovakia



Completely Renovated Family Houses in Regions of Slovakia



TOP 5 Districts with the Largest Share of Completely Renovated Residential Buildings



OFF-GRID

Off-grid is a characteristic of a residential unit that allows its residents to live independently, without dependence on utility networks, but with their own infrastructural elements available and with a positive impact on the environment and living costs. In the context of this story, off-grid means not connecting the residential unit to gas connections, water connections and sewerage, and at the same time using renewable energy sources (solar panels), own water connections and domestic sewage treatment plants.

STATUS OF HOUSES

GAS CONNECTION

31% (379,086) of houses

do not have a gas connection

68% (838,325) of houses

have a gas connection

1% represents data not stated

WATER SUPPLY CONNECTION

4% (45,052) of houses

have no water supply connection

77% (953,498) of houses

are connected to a water supply connection from the public network

17% (214,068) of houses

have their own water supply connection

2% represents data not stated

SEWERAGE

7% (86,433) of houses

are without sewerage

41% (507,263) of houses

has a sink or a cesspool

49% (603,227) of houses

have a connection to the sewerage network

2% (20,180) of houses

have a domestic wastewater treatment plant

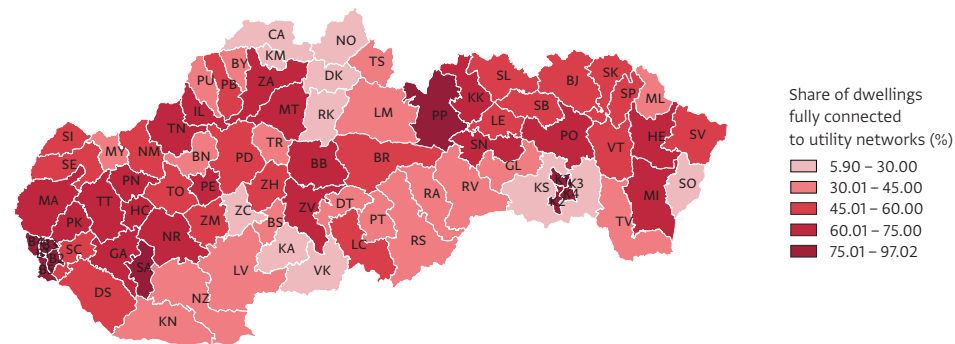
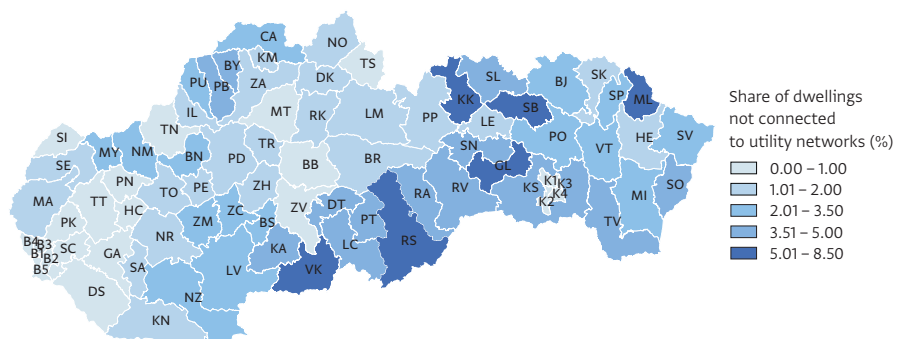
1% represents data not stated

TOP municipalities not connected to utility networks: Chminianske Jakubovany (Prešov District), Košice – Luník IX Urban District (Košice II District), Podhorany (Kežmarok District), and Richnava (Gelnica District). In these municipalities, more than half of the houses are not connected to all three utility networks simultaneously.

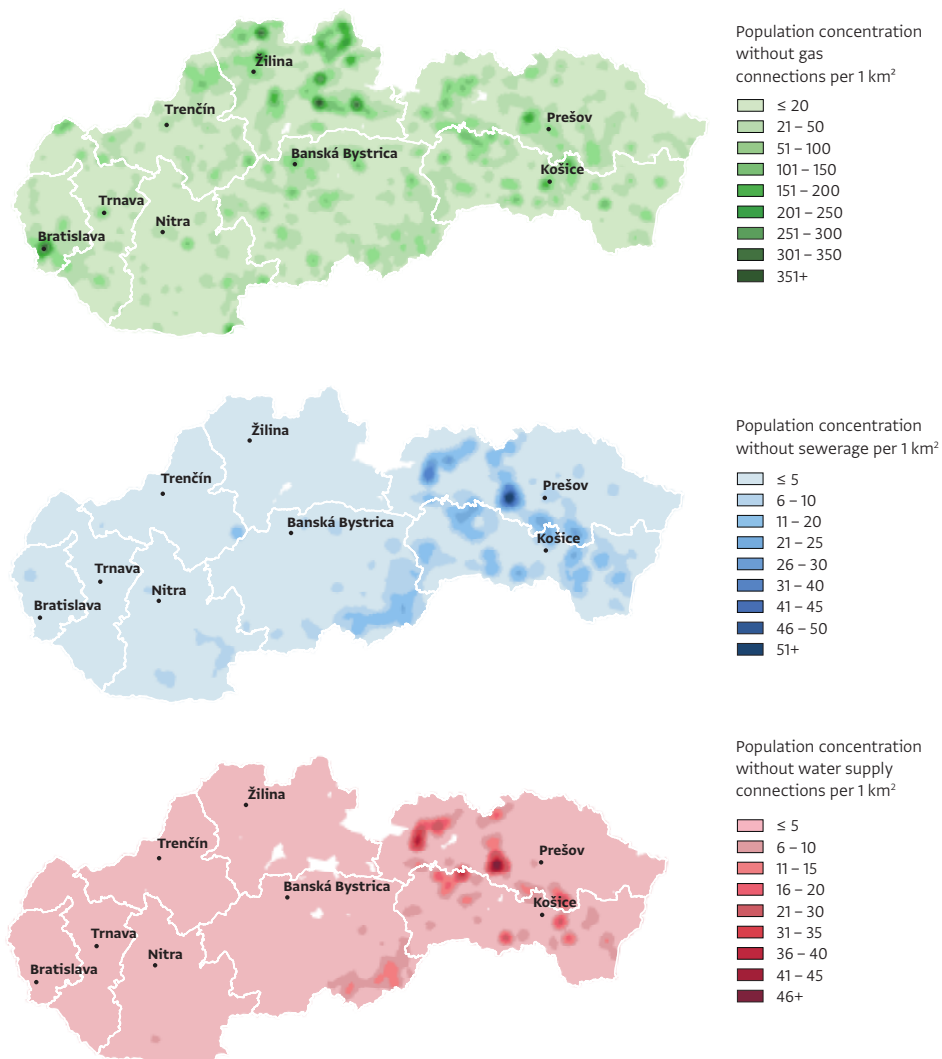
STATUS OF DWELLINGS

2% of dwellings (41,428) are not connected to any utility networks, i.e. they lack gas, water supply, or sewerage connections.

58% of dwellings (1,304,940) are fully connected to utility networks, i.e. they have gas, water supply, and sewerage connections from the public network.



STATUS OF POPULATION



21.2% (1,156,183) of the population do not have access to a gas connection.

2.6% (142,894) of the population are not connected to the sewerage system.

1.4% (78,664) of the population live without a water supply connection.

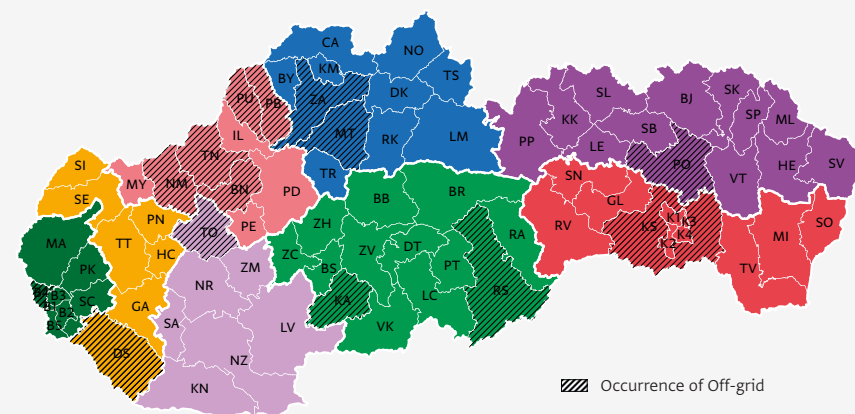
All three elements of the utility network are absent in the homes of **1.3% (69,683) of the population**.

OFF-GRID

There are 14 dwellings in Slovakia that can be considered off-grid. Each dwelling is located in a different district, with five of them situated in the Trenčín Region.

These dwellings:

- use solar energy as the primary source of heating,
- have their own water supply connection,
- are equipped with a domestic wastewater treatment plant.



The current situation in Slovakia regarding utility networks shows that their absence tends to reduce housing quality rather than mitigate negative environmental impacts.

WORTH INVESTIGATING

www.scitanie.sk/en

The official website of the 2021 Population and Housing Census contains unique information about population, houses, dwellings and households.

YOU CAN FIND ON THE WEBSITE

Census results are available under the headings:

- POPULATION
- HOUSES
- DWELLINGS
- HOUSEHOLDS

A summary of basic data on each Slovak municipality is also available under

- MY MUNICIPALITY

Information, explanations and instructions for working with data, publications and other interesting facts about the census are published on the subpage

- MORE



STRUCTURE OF RESULTS:

- **BASIC RESULTS**
two-dimensional tables, one dimension is the territory and the other is the detected content variable
- **EXTENDED RESULTS**
multidimensional tables containing three to nine dimensions, including the territory dimension
- **GEOSPATIAL DATA**
interactive thematic maps, i.e. data supplemented with spatial information that depict phenomena in real territory
- **TIME SERIES**
monitor the development of the given indicator at the national level in Slovakia

WORTH READING



The subpage www.scitanie.sk/en/analyses contains analyses based on unique data collected only once every ten years, including:

- **National Analytical Report**
- **Family Behavior of the Population of Slovakia**
- **Comprehensive Analysis of Employment from the 2021 Census, with Detailed Breakdowns by Sectors, Employment, Education, and Regions**
- **Educational and Career Differential of the Slovak Population**
- **Homeless People**
- **Description of Construction Procedures, Analysis and Evaluation of the Results of Population Forecasts under Different Scenarios**



Equally interesting is the **2021 Statistical Lexicon of Municipalities of the Slovak Republic**, in which the results are published up to the level of basic settlement units:
www.scitanie.sk/statisticky-lexikon-obci



With the publication **Census for the Little Ones**, children can try their own counting in a playful way
www.scitanie.sk/sodb-pre-najmensich



Other points of interest from the Census results or its implementation are published in monothematic issues 1/2022 and 2/2023 or in individual articles of the scientific journal **Slovak Statistics and Demography**
<https://ssad.statistics.sk/SSaD/?lang=en>

YOU WILL ALSO FIND OUT ABOUT THE CENSUS



www.statistics.sk



www.facebook.com/sodb2021/



www.instagram.com/sodb_2021/



www.youtube.com/channel/UC9WdsQsvutu6G9a9eOYeOTw/featured

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Another ethnicity refers to a resident's affiliation with a different nation or ethnic group, regardless of citizenship, mother tongue, or language spoken or used. The data are self-reported.

Average age expresses the weighted arithmetic mean of the number of years lived by members of a given population up to a specific point in time. It represents the average age of the living population.

Average time (in years) spent in permanent residence expresses the average number of years that residents have lived at the current permanent residence in the given municipality. This data is calculated based on the period since the last registration of permanent residence in the municipality. If a resident had previously lived in the same municipality but moved within its territory, only the time spent at the most recently registered permanent residence is taken into account (i.e., from the date of the latest registration at the current address).

Basic territorial unit (BTU) is a local statistical territorial unit (LAU2). It represents either a municipality, an urban district of Bratislava, an urban district of Košice, or a military district. BTU is an independent territorial and administrative unit and is not further subdivided for the purposes of state administration.

Cohabitation is a form of partnership similar to marriage, but without a legal marriage.

Cohort is a group of people who have shared a certain demographic event (e.g. birth) in the same calendar year.

Composite reinforced concrete structure supports the ceilings and the roof of the house; typically, these are the outer walls and the vertical elements of the skeletal construction. Wall panels are commonly used in this type of construction.

Complete family is a family household consisting of persons in a marital or cohabiting relationship, with or without children.

Commuting to work or school represents information on commuting to the given territorial unit from the resident's place of current residence to their place of work or school. Data on commuting were collected for residents with the following statuses: employed, working pensioner, university student, secondary school student, primary school pupil, or not found out.

Concentration represents the density of occurrence of an observed phenomenon. It was processed using the Kernel Density tool, which calculates the point density around each cell of the output raster.

Conventional housing includes family houses, residential buildings, multi-functional buildings, office buildings with dwellings, and other residential buildings.

Current economic activity expresses the resident's position on the labor market.

- Worker (excluding pensioners) – an employed person, or a person performing business activities, person working under a work performance agreement, or an agreement on work activities (excluding student part-time work agreements).
- Working pensioner – a person receiving a pension (old-age, early old-age, retirement, or disability pension) who is simultaneously employed or engaged in a business activity. This also includes persons working under a work performance agreement or an agreement on working activities.
- Person on maternity/paternity leave – refers to an individual who receives maternity benefit while their employment relationship continues.
- Person on parental leave – a person receiving parental allowance while their employment relationship continues.
- Unemployed – a person without a job who is actively seeking work and is registered at the employment office.

Current residence refers to the place where the resident actually lives (de facto residence). Registration at address is not required.

Dependent child is a person reported as the son or daughter of another member of the family census household, who is either 15 years old or younger, or between 16 and 24 years old inclusive and economically inactive.

Diversity refers to variation and differences in various aspects such as culture, language, nationality, religion or way of life.

Dwellings 60+ represent all types of dwellings that were habitable at the time of the 2021 Population and Housing Census and were built before 1960.

Ethnicity expresses a resident's affiliation with a national or ethnic group, regardless of citizenship, mother tongue or the language predominantly used or best mastered. The data is self-reported.

Ethnical homogeneity in municipalities means that all residents of a given municipality belong to the same ethnicity.

Ethnical heterogeneity (diversity) in municipalities means that residents of a given municipality belong to several different ethnicities.

Euclidean distance is the shortest direct distance between two points, without accounting for surface curvature.

Femininity is an indicator of the gender composition of the population, expressed as the ratio of the number of women to the number of men (numerical predominance of women over men).

Floor refers to the total number of underground and above-ground levels of a house. A floor includes the ground floor, each additional floor, the attic and the basement.

Foreigner refers to a person who is not a citizen of the Slovak Republic or a person without citizenship.

Full siblings are siblings who share both biological parents.

Generation refers to a group of people born in the same year.

Generation X is a group of people from the 1965-1979 generation.

Generation Y is a group of people from the 1980-1994 generation.

Higher vocational education comprises the following categories:

- Higher vocational follow-up with the school-leaving examination – graduates of secondary vocational school programmes completed with the school-leaving examination, designed for graduates of apprenticeship tracks in follow-up studies, or in cases where a vocational school-leaving certificate was obtained through follow-up studies of at least two years' duration. This category typically covers fields such as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, food processing, transport operations, and business in crafts and services.
- Higher vocational – post-secondary (qualification-oriented) – completion of 1- to 3-year post-secondary qualification programmes, innovation-oriented studies, higher vocational schools, or supplementary pedagogical studies for graduates holding full secondary vocational education.
- Higher vocational with a final examination and graduate diploma – post-secondary specialised studies completed by a final examination (absolutorium, not the school-leaving examination). This category also includes corporate training institutes, 8-year dance conservatoires, the 5th, 6th or higher grade of conservatoires, or 6-year educational programmes at secondary vocational schools, as well as study programmes in medical, humanities or artistic fields (e.g. Certified Specialist in Arts).

Homeless family with children is a complete or incomplete family household with at least one dependent child, in which all members are secondary homeless.

Change of permanent residence, in the context of this publication, refers to any situation where the date of registration of permanent residence differs from the resident's date of birth. This difference indicates that the resident has moved at least once during their lifetime and has administratively changed their original permanent residence to a new permanent residence.

Institutional or collective facilities include social services home, facility for the elderly, shelter, halfway home, emergency housing equipment, supported housing facilities, care service facilities, specialized facility, centre for children and families, diagnostic centre, medical and educational sanatorium, re-education centre, general hospital, specialized hospital, medical institution, hospice, nursing home, natural healing spa, spa, biomedical research facility, dormitory, student dormitory, religious or ecclesiastical institution, custodial or imprisonment institution, hostel (business accommodation without apartment), hotel-type accommodation (with apartment) and accommodation for singles.

Incomplete (single parent) family is a family household consisting of one parent (father or mother) with at least one child.

Last marriage refers to the most recent marriage into by a resident during his/her lifetime before acquiring the marital status of divorced or widowed.

Masculinity is an indicator of the gender composition of the population, expressed as the ratio of the number of men to the number of women (numerical predominance of men over women).

Masonry construction refers to walls that carry the ceilings and the roof of a house. These are usually the outer walls and vertical load-bearing parts of skeleton structures. Bricks, blocks, and brick panels are typically used for this construction.

Mode of transport to work or school refers to the predominant means of transport used by a resident during the longest part of the journey (e.g. car, train, bus, public transport, scooter). This information was collected for residents with an economic activity status of: working person, working pensioner, university student, secondary school student, primary school pupil, or not specified.

Multiple pregnancy is a pregnancy in which more than one fetus develops in the uterus.

Non-conventional dwelling includes unapproved family houses, recreational objects, shacks, and mobile homes.

Off-grid are houses not connected to public utility networks (gas, water and sewerage).

Permanent residence refers to a resident's official place of residence (de jure residence). Every resident must be registered with a permanent residence in the Slovak Republic and may have only one permanent residence at a time.

Piasecki index is an indicator used to analyse the differentiation of population structures. Its value ranges from 0 to 100. When applying the formula in the form $I = 100 - \left(\frac{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2}{N^2} * 100 \right)$; $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$ it holds that the closer the index value is to 100, the higher the degree of ethnical heterogeneity. Squaring the number of members of individual ethnicities reduces the impact of small ethnic groups while emphasizing the influence of the most numerous ones.

Post-productive age (65 years and over, 65+) is the age group in which the majority of the population is no longer economically active.

Pre-schooler refers to a person who has not yet reached the statutory age for compulsory school attendance, has a delay in school attendance, or attends the zero/preparatory year of elementary school.

Pre-productive age (0-14 years) refers to the age group in which the population is not yet economically active.

Productive age (15-64 years) is the age group in which the majority of the population is economically active.

Population density expresses the number of residents per 1 km² of a territorial unit.

Secondary homeless are the residents who use various types of temporary accommodation and frequently move between shelters, halfway homes, emergency housing facilities, or stay in non-conventional dwellings (such as recreational objects, emergency objects not intended for housing,

or mobile homes). This category also includes residents whose permanent residence is officially registered at the address of a municipal/local/town office or at the municipality itself.

Senior means "elderly", derived from Latin *senes, senis* ("old"). For the purposes of this publication, the following classification is used:

- Younger seniors: 65–75 years
- Seniors: 75–80 years
- Older seniors: 80–90 years
- Oldest seniors: 90 years and over

Shack is an unconventional type of dwelling that cannot be assigned a property registration number or an address point in the Address Register.

These are mostly simple, temporary houses serving as a form of emergency housing. They are usually built from whatever materials are available.

Size group of municipality (VSO) is classification of municipalities by population size (e.g., a municipality with 64 residents belongs to VSO 0-199).

Statistical address point is established by the municipality for dwellings that do not meet the conditions for being assigned a property registration number and entered in the Address Register.

Step-siblings are siblings who share one biological parent or none.

Sub-population represents an identifiable part of the population, such as children.

Total floor area of a dwelling (in m²) is the numerical value representing the sum of the areas of the habitable rooms, the kitchen, and other rooms within the dwelling.

Without sewerage means that, the house or dwelling is not connected to the public sewerage network and has no domestic wastewater treatment plant, septic tank, or cesspool.

Workers are employed persons or persons performing business activities, persons working under a work performance agreement, or an agreement on work activities (excluding student part-time work agreements), as well as persons receiving a pension (old-age, early old age, retirement or disability pension) who are simultaneously employed, or engaged in business activities, or working under a work performance, or an agreement on work activities.

STATISTICAL CODE LIST OF DISTRICTS

NO.	DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT NAME	ABBREVIATION	NO.	DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT NAME	ABBREVIATION	NO.	DISTRICT CODE	DISTRICT NAME	ABBREVIATION
1	101	Bratislava I	B1	28	404	Nové Zámky	NZ	54	612	Žarnovica	ZC
2	102	Bratislava II	B2	29	405	Šaľa	SA	55	613	Žiar nad Hronom	ZH
3	103	Bratislava III	B3	30	406	Topoľčany	TO	56	701	Bardejov	BJ
4	104	Bratislava IV	B4	31	407	Zlaté Moravce	ZM	57	702	Humenné	HE
5	105	Bratislava V	B5	32	501	Bytča	BY	58	703	Kežmarok	KK
6	106	Malacky	MA	33	502	Čadca	CA	59	704	Levoča	LE
7	107	Pezinok	PK	34	503	Dolný Kubín	DK	60	705	Medzilaborce	ML
8	108	Senec	SC	35	504	Kysucké Nové Mesto	KM	61	706	Poprad	PP
9	201	Dunajská Streda	DS	36	505	Liptovský Mikuláš	LM	62	707	Prešov	PO
10	202	Galanta	GA	37	506	Martin	MT	63	708	Sabinov	SB
11	203	Hlohovec	HC	38	507	Námestovo	NO	64	709	Snina	SV
12	204	Piešťany	PN	39	508	Ružomberok	RK	65	710	Stará Ľubovňa	SL
13	205	Senica	SE	40	509	Turčianske Teplice	TR	66	711	Stropkov	SP
14	206	Skalica	SI	41	510	Tvrdošín	TS	67	712	Svidník	SK
15	207	Trnava	TT	42	511	Žilina	ZA	68	713	Vranov nad Topľou	VT
16	301	Bánovce nad Bebravou	BN	43	601	Banská Bystrica	BB	69	801	Gelnica	GL
17	302	Ilava	IL	44	602	Banská Štiavnica	BS	70	802	Košice I	K1
18	303	Myjava	MY	45	603	Brezno	BR	71	803	Košice II	K2
19	304	Nové Mesto nad Váhom	NM	46	604	Detva	DT	72	804	Košice III	K3
20	305	Partizánske	PE	47	605	Krupina	KA	73	805	Košice IV	K4
21	306	Považská Bystrica	PB	48	606	Lučenec	LC	74	806	Košice - okolie	KS
22	307	Prievidza	PD	49	607	Poltár	PT	75	807	Michalovce	MI
23	308	Púchov	PU	50	608	Revúca	RA	76	808	Rožňava	RV
24	309	Trenčín	TN	51	609	Rimavská Sobota	RS	77	809	Sobrance	SO
25	401	Komárno	KN	52	610	Veľký Krtíš	VK	78	810	Spišská Nová Ves	SN
26	402	Levice	LV	53	611	Zvolen	ZV	79	811	Trebišov	TV
27	403	Nitra	NR								

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HIDDEN STORIES OF THE CENSUS

This publication presents data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census in the form of data stories. It combines graphical data analysis with elements of storytelling to present selected census data in a way that is engaging and accessible to the general public.

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