



THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

# FACTS ABOUT CHANGES in the life of the Slovak population

2015

  
SČÍTANIE  
OBYVATEĽOV,  
DOMOV A BYTOV 2011

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in the life of the Slovak population

Social Statistics and Demography Directorate  
Director General of the Section: Ľudmila Ivančíková  
Department of Population Statistics  
Contact person: Zuzana Podmanická, phone +421 2 502 36 770

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**Authors of the publication:** Ivana Juhaščíková  
Mária Katerinková  
Eleonóra Krčméryová  
Zuzana Podmanická  
Pavol Škápik  
Zuzana Štukovská  
Ondrej Zahn

**English translation:** Andrea Okénková

**Cover layout:** Klára Smutná

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic  
Information Service  
Miletičova 3  
824 67 Bratislava

Telephone: +421 2 502 36 335  
+421 2 502 36 339

E-mail: [info@statistics.sk](mailto:info@statistics.sk)

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## EXPLANATIONS TO SYMBOLS

<b>Abs.</b>	absolute values
<b>CH</b>	census household
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EC</b>	European Communities
<b>EFGS</b>	European Forum for Geography and Statistics
<b>GCCA SR</b>	Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic
<b>JMH</b>	jointly managed household
<b>p. p.</b>	percentage point
<b>SK NACE Rev. 2</b>	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities
<b>SL'DB, SODB</b>	Population and Housing Census
<b>SR</b>	Slovak Republic
Dot (.)	data not surveyed
Cross (x)	entry is not possible for logical reasons
Macron (-)	data is not available
Zero (0,0)	means greater than zero but less than the smallest unit expressible in the table

## PREFACE

The **Population and Housing Census is an exhaustive statistical survey**, with the most **wide-ranging** content and the longest history. **It applies to all residents, foreigners** included, except foreigners having diplomatic privileges and immunities **having permanent residence in the territory of the given state at the decisive census moment**. In the majority of countries a so-called traditional census is carried out, meaning that data are obtained directly from residents. The 2011 Population and Housing Census in Slovakia was also a traditional one. From a national and international perspective, it has a special place in the census history.

**The 2011 Population and Housing Census was part of the global program of population and housing censuses** conducted in collaboration with Eurostat and the United Nations. **In 2011, for the first time in history** it was conducted **in all EU Member States** at a time, using uniform, comparable definitions of the surveyed information. The binding document for the 2011 Census conduct was the **Regulation (EC) No 763/2008** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 **on population and housing censuses**. The content, scope and method of the Census 2011 in the Slovak Republic were constituted by the **Act No. 263/2008 Coll. on the Population and Housing Census** in 2011. According to this act the **decisive census moment was during the night of 20 May to Saturday 21 May 2011**. Residents provided data actual to this date on their census sheets. The government has appointed with its regulation that the census will be carried out **from 13 May to 6 June 2011**. **A list of surveyed data** was annexed to the 2011 Census Act. It contained some **new data** which have not been surveyed until then.

According to the above-mentioned regulation, all EU Member States were required to provide information on the place of **usual residence**, i.e. the place where they spend the majority of the year. Based on recommendations of some European statisticians, the Census Sheets A. contained new items related to **the language most frequently used** (in public and at home) and the population's **computer skills**. In 2011, Census Sheets B. surveyed the **barrier-free accessibility and the air-conditioning supply of apartments**. This sheets also contained alternative sources of **solar heating and solar energy** and new pre-written answers to questions on hot water and heating energy sources. The apartments contained newly surveyed data on the **period of their reconstruction** and thermal insulation.

In 2011, **citizens of the Slovak Republic** could choose **for the first time in history whether they fill out the Census Sheets in paper or electronic form** via the special website of the Statistical Office of the SR established for this purpose. From all Census Sheets received, the share of those completed electronically represented 6,7%.

Results of the population and housing census give an updated picture of the society, its demographic, social, cultural, educational and economic level, the number and structures of houses and dwellings. The publication contains several **unique data** which in Slovakia can only be obtained from this extensive survey. Authors of this publication were working **with data related to permanent residents**, i.e. those having permanent residence **in the Slovak Republic** during the decisive census moment in 2011. **Data on households are processed according to the place of their enumeration** in order to preserve the existing relations and ties between household members.

The aim of this publication is to **bring** the general public **facts on changes in the life of the Slovak population and to highlight opportunities of using census data** not only in developing long-term strategies in various fields of social life but also in adjusting current policies at various territorial levels.

Authors

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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

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

The Census Sheet **A. DATA ON POPULATION** was completed by all persons of a household. The form will be completed on behalf of a minor child and a person who is unable to provide the data by their statutory representative, family relative or a person living with them in the common household.

### PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION

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

### AGE

Age is a derived item constituting a resident's years of age reached at the decisive moment of the 2011 Census (21<sup>st</sup> May 2011).

### AGE STRUCTURE

Age structure refers to population breakdown by age into annual or multi-annual groups. Usually it refers to five-year age groups, i.e. 0-14, 5-9, 10-14 years old etc.) as well as other age groups 99 and over, or 60 and over, 80 and over etc.<sup>1</sup> The major population groups are broken down by relation of population to economic activity by the approximate age limits reflecting the potential start and cessation of the economic activity.

According to the status of economic activity, we differentiate:

- **Pre-productive age** (0-14 years) - age at which population is not yet economically active.
- **Productive age** (15-64 years) - age at which the majority of the population is economically active.

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<sup>1</sup> Krátky slovník základných demografických pojmov, <http://www.infostat.sk/vdc/pdf/slovník2.pdf>, pg.14

- **Post-productive age (65+)** - age at which the majority of the population is no longer economically active.

## GENDER

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

## DATE OF BIRTH

The date of birth refers to a resident's day, month and year of birth.

## MARITAL STATUS

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

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES OF RESIDENTS

- **Dwelling household** are made up of of persons living together in one dwelling (the main criterion: living together). Dwelling household comprises either one or more jointly managed households. Dwelling households are used for analyses of the standard of housing.
- **Jointly managed household** consists of persons living together in one dwelling and jointly covering the greater part of the expenditure on housing, equipment, food etc. (the main criteria: living together and joint management). A jointly managed household can also consist of one or more census households. Jointly managed households are used for analyses of the population living standard.
- **Census household** is the smallest set of persons living together in one dwelling, jointly covering the expenditure and having mutual relationships among each other (the main criteria: living together, joint management and family relationships). Census households are not to be divided further. Census households are used for analyses of the family behaviour of the population.

Based on family relationship we distinguish census-, family and other households.

### The breakdown of census households

Census households	family	complete	married couple with/without children
			cohabiting couple with/without children
	incomplete		mother + at least one child
			father + at least one child
other		multiperson non-family households	
		lone-person households	

The most important part of **family households** is the family which can be divided into two types: complete and incomplete.

**A complete family** consisting of married couples (or common-law partners) with or without children (regardless of their age, unless the adult children constitute a separate census household).

**An incomplete family** is formed by one of the parents with at least one child (regardless of the child's age but taking into account the joint management).

**Other census households** can be divided into non-family (group) households and lone-person households.

**Non-family (group) households** consisting of two or more jointly managing persons, relatives or non-relatives, however not constituting a family household.

**Lone-person household** is made up only of one natural person occupying the dwelling either alone or as a subtenant or together with another census household but managing it independently.

## RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Data on relationships between household members provide information on the kind of relationship (family or other relationship) among persons living in dwelling (dwelling household). Each dwelling household have a head of dwelling household. The head could be any one adult member of dwelling household by agreement of its members, who resided in the dwelling. Other members of dwelling household were defined in relation to the head of dwelling household as husband/wife, common-law husband/ wife, partner, son/daughter, son/daughter-in-law, grandson, granddaughter/ great grandson, great granddaughter, father/mother, father/mother-in-law, other relative, unrelated person/tenant. Relationships in jointly managed households and census households were defined analogically. **Data on households were processed according to a place of enumeration in order to preserve the existing relationships and ties between household members.**

## PLACE OF ENUMERATION

The place where the person was enumerated, i.e. the place where he/she was present at the time of the decisive census moment. The place of enumeration should not be identical with the place of permanent or usual residence.

## CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship refers to the legal status of an individual to a state.

A person with multiple citizenships who was a Slovak citizen, ticked "SR" and in the field "other" filled in the name of only one country of which he/she is a citizen.

A person who was a citizen of any country other than the SR wrote the name of the country in the option „other“. In case of multiple citizenships, the person filled in the name of only one country, at their own discretion.

Children aged under 15 acquired the citizenship by their parents. If parents had different citizenships, the child's citizenship was completed according to the citizenship of one of the parents (and on the basis of mutual agreement).

## THE HIGHEST ATTAINED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The highest attained educational level entails the highest completed level of education. Students of vocational secondary schools reported a basic education and university students appropriate secondary education.

- **Basic education** was reported by a resident aged 16 years and over who completed a primary school and did not continue his/her study. It was reported also by a student of a vocational secondary school and a secondary school. Basic education was reported also by students of 8-year grammar schools, or 8-year conservatory after completing the initial four years of the secondary school (conservatory).

- **Apprentice education (without school-leaving exam)** was reported by a resident who completed a secondary vocational apprentice school with apprenticeship exam (apprenticeship certificate).
- **Secondary professional education (without school-leaving exam)** was reported by a resident who completed education at the secondary professional apprentice school, or secondary professional school without school-leaving examination (e.g. graduates of 1- or 2 -year technical schools, economic/business schools, medical, agricultural and forestry schools).
- **Complete secondary apprentice education (with school-leaving exam)** was completed by a person who completed education at the secondary professional apprentice school by passing the school-leaving exam (e.g. graduates of 5-year vocational schools or apprentice school by passing a school-leaving exam, graduates of 4-year fields of study with school-leaving exam).
- **Complete secondary vocational education (with school-leaving exam)** was reported by a resident who completed education at the secondary vocational schools (e.g. technical schools, secondary vocational schools of agriculture and forestry, commercial academies etc.) by passing the school-leaving exam. It was also reported by a graduate who completed follow-up courses by passing school-leaving exam at the secondary vocational schools.
- **Complete secondary general education with school-leaving exam** was reported by a graduate of a grammar school, general education school with school-leaving exam. It is also to be completed by graduates of 11- or 12-year secondary general-education schools, real gymnasiums, lyceums, vocational higher secondary schools for girls and secondary schools for the employed, i.e. with secondary education with school-leaving exam.
- **Higher vocational education** was stated by graduates of business institutes, courses at universities and colleges, by those who attended 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> or higher grade at conservatoires as well as the graduates of the higher professional (post-secondary) study that was completed by passing the final exam.
- **Bachelor's university education** was completed by a graduate of the first degree of academic study (Bc.).
- **Magister's (master's), engineering, doctor's education** was registered by a graduate of the second degree of university education including rigorous examinations.
- **Academic PhD programme** was completed by the graduate having attended the former research study or the current Doctor study programme.
- **No school education** was completed by children under 16 years of age (born after 20.5.1995) who still attend the primary school. It was completed also by persons who have not completed the basic education.

## NATIONALITY

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

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

## MOTHER TONGUE

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

## MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE

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

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

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The religion meant participation in the religious life of one of the churches or any relation thereto. Resident ticked one of the options upon its own discretion.

The religion of a child aged under 15 was completed by his/her parents' discretion. Non-religious residents should tick "no religion".

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The economic activity refers to the economic status of a person in the labour market as at the decisive census moment. All residents except foreigners with the length of stay less than 90 days in the SR were obliged to provide these data. Residents chose from the following options:

- **Professionals (except pensioners)** - was completed by persons of 16 years of age and older who were employed or performed business activities regardless the temporary absence at work due to temporary illness or vacation and who do not receive any old-age pension benefits, pre-old age pension benefits, disability pension benefits or service benefits at the decisive census moment. This includes also persons employed under an agreement on performance of work and agreement on working activities. This excludes any secondary school/full-time university students who are employed under an agreement on performance of work outside employment (temporary job). Entrepreneurs with or without employees, family workers, in custody and in execution of punishment during their employment were included in this group.
- **Working pensioners** - was completed by persons who receive old-age pension benefits, pre-old age pension benefits, disability pension benefits or service benefits who were employed or performed any business activities as at the decisive census moment. This includes also a pensioner employed under an agreement on performance of work or agreement on working activities.
- **Persons on maternity leave** - was completed by persons on maternity leave during their employment. Persons who have never been employed or whose employment or temporary employment relationship was terminated were not

included in this group. Following the termination of an employment relationship, these persons could choose between options of “unemployed”, “keeping household” or “other” (economic activity).

- **Persons on parental leave** - was completed by persons on parental leave during their employment. Persons who have never been employed or whose employment or temporary employment relationship was terminated were not included in this group. Following the termination of an employment relationship, these persons could choose between options of “unemployed”, “keeping household” or “other” (economic activity).
- **Unemployed** - was completed by persons of 16 years of age and older who are unemployed as at the decisive census moment and actively seek for a job regardless of whether or not they are registered as job applicants.
- **Secondary school students** - was completed by full-time secondary school students (including apprentice school students). Secondary school students receiving disability pension benefits are not regarded as students.
- **University students** - was completed by full-time university students. University students receiving disability pension benefits are not regarded as students.
- **Persons keeping household** - was completed by 16 years of age and older who have no personal income and is financially dependent on another household member. To be completed also by persons who were unemployed as at the decisive census moment and did not actively seek for a job (the voluntary unemployed). It was completed also by non-working (part-time external) students and by unemployed graduates unless they actively seek for a job and are financially dependent on another household member.
- **Pensioners** - was completed by persons who receive old-age pension benefits, pre-old-age pension benefits, disability pension benefits, if they represent the only source of their income. The pensioner means also a child under 16 years of age and full-time secondary school/university students who receive disability pension benefits, if the benefits represent the only source of income.
- **Capital gain beneficiary** - was completed by persons whose main source of income are e.g. revenues from leasing their own immovable property, gains from capital (interests on securities, deposits, etc.)
- **Child under 16 years of age, (born after 20. 5. 1995)** - was completed by persons who have not reached at the Point in Time Relevant to the Census, the age of 16 years.
- **Other** (economic activity) - was completed by persons who are not financially dependent on any other household member and who does not belong to any of the foregoing countries. It was completed also by a person without a job who are in custody or in execution of punishment as at the decisive census moment, who are not in employment relationship.

**Economically active** - persons who were as at the decisive census moment **professionals** (except pensioners), **working pensioners**, **unemployed** and **persons on maternity leave**, according to these methodological notes.

## OCCUPATION

Data on occupation is processed according to the ISCO-08 classification and it refers to the the current or the last job of a person aged 16 years and older or last employment relationship as a main job. In case of persons with one or more jobs, the

main job was the one in which they spent most of the time during the working week, or obtained a higher revenue.

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status provide information on the current or last functional classification of a person in the production process which corresponded to his/her current or last performed main job. Employment status is derived from the type of professional activity and the type of remuneration for the work done.

A person chose from the following options:

- **Employee** - was completed by a person with the working contract for definite or indefinite period, an employee appointed or elected, a civil servants (i.e. in the army and police). It was completed also by a person who is employed, on the date of census, under an agreement on performance of work or agreement on working activity. This excludes a full-time secondary school/university student that is employed under an agreement on work performed outside the employment.
- **Entrepreneur** - was completed by a person that is registered in the Business Register, the Trade Register, a person performing activities according to special regulations (doctor, lawyer, expert, auditor, artist, farmer, etc.).
- **Entrepreneur with employees** - an entrepreneur who employs some other employees in their business.
- **Entrepreneur without employees** - an entrepreneur who does not employ any employees in their business (e.g. the trade license holder that is self-employed).
- **Cooperative Member** - was completed by a member of any manufacturing, agricultural or any other production cooperative. This excludes employees of such cooperatives and any members of consumer cooperatives.
- **Assisting (unpaid) household member in family business** - was completed by a person who works in the family business under an agreement, other than the working contract.
- **Other** - was completed by a person that is not classified in any of the foregoing categories.

### BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The branch of economic activity was derived from the name and address of employer. The data corresponded to the persons' main job and were reported by a those who were employed or had ever been employed as at the decisive census moment. Entrepreneurs without employees having an own name as a trade name, should provide a sector in which they carry out business activities. If the address of the employer was in the SR, residents provided the name of a municipality (in Bratislava and Košice the name of the urban part) and the name of the district. In case of a foreign address, the name of a country was provided. The branch of an economic activity processed according to the classification SK NACE Rev.2, refers to the kind of production or activity of an establishment or similar unit which is carried out by a person in their current or latest employment relationship.

### TRANSPORT MEANS TO WORK, TO SCHOOL

Data on the transport means to work or to school provide an overview on the periodicity of commuting, prevailing transport means and the duration of journey to work or to school. Data were provided by employees, working pensioners (if the place of performance of work was different from the place of their usual residence),

pupils of primary schools, full-time secondary school students or university students according to the school they currently attended.

### Periodicity of commuting

It provides information on how often are people commuting to work or to school. A person shall choose from one of the following options:

- **Daily** - was completed by a person who commutes to work or to school during the whole week or the most part thereof.
- **Other than daily** - was completed by a person who for example works at home, a student with an individual study plan.
- **Not commuting**

### Prevailing transport means

It provides information on the most frequently used transport means to work, or to school, or on the transport means for the longest part of your journey. It was completed only by a person commuting to work on a daily basis.

### Duration of a journey

It provided information on the approximate time of duration of one journey from departure from the place of residence until arrival to work or to school **in minutes**. It was completed only by a person commuting to work or to school on a daily basis.

### COMPUTER SKILLS

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

Census form **B. DATA ON APARTMENT** was completed by an apartment owner or apartment manager, or tenants or sub-tenants. The data on the apartment was completed for each apartment.

### APARTMENT

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

### OCCUPANCY OF APARTMENTS

Occupancy of apartments referred to the fact whether the apartment was occupied or not. An apartment where at least one occupant lived for the most time of the year was considered occupied. An occupied apartment meant also an apartment whose occupant is absent for certain temporary period. Apartments may be not occupied due to the following reasons:

- **Due to change of ownership**
- **Used for recreation**
- **Vacant for reconstruction**
- **Not suitable for living**
- **Upon approval of a building**
- **Subject to succession or judicial procedure**
- **Due to other reasons** (included apartments unoccupied as at the decisive census moment, for not specified reasons on census sheets)

**Accommodation outside apartment** was completed by persons living in social service home, senior home, orphanage, asylum home, re-education home, accommodation facility for homeless people, accommodation in mobile homes (e.g. caravan, boat, trailer), emergency accommodation at work, and other (garage, storage, cottage, etc.).

### **TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF APARTMENT**

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

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

## FLOOR AREA OF APARTMENT

It referred to the aggregate areas of the living rooms, the kitchen and the other rooms in the apartment (the hall, chamber, hallway, bathroom, toilet) in sqm excluding the areas of balconies, loggias and terraces.

## USEFUL FLOOR AREA OF APARTMENT

It referred to the aggregate area of the living rooms with the area of 8 sqm and more. If the kitchen is the only room in the apartment, then the area thereof represents the living area of the apartment. Do not include the floor area of the rooms that are used solely for business.

## NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS IN THE APARTMENT

It referred to the number of living rooms (housing units) in the apartment. The living room is the area of 8 sqm and more. The number of living rooms did not include any rooms that were used for business. If the kitchen was the only room in the apartment, it was regarded as a living room.

## WATER SUPPLY

Water supply is an indicator of standard of living, related to accessibility of water pipe and its source. In case several sources of water supply were used, the prevailing source was ticked. The publication summarizes data on the following possibilities of water supply:

- **Water pipe inside the apartment of a shared resource**
- **Water pipe inside the apartment of own resource**
- **Water pipe outside the apartment** - water pipe is a source of drinking water for the apartment and is situated outside the apartment e.g. an outside water pipe in old houses with galleries
- **No water pipe** (the apartment has neither an integrated water pipe, nor an access to water).

## TYPE OF HEATING

Type of heating referred to the way of apartment heating. In case several types of heating sources were used, the prevailing sources was ticked. In relation to the type of heating, the following options were available:

- **Central remote heating** - a heating where the source of heat is situated outside the house (boiler room, heating plant).
- **Central local heating** - a heating where the source is situated inside the house, in the room determined for that purpose (e.g. basement, hallway).
- **Floor heating** - a heating where the source of heat is situated in the apartment. It serves for heating of one apartment only and is directly serviced by the occupant of the apartment.
- **Separate heating unit** - heating by a unit determined for separate heating of individual rooms that is directly serviced by the occupant of the apartment. E.g. coal/wood heater, fireplace stove, gas heater, convector etc.).
- **Other** - type of heating refers to other types of heating, not specified in census forms.
- **No heating**

## APARTMENT CATEGORY

On the basis of selected classifications (type of heating, bathroom, toilet, hot water) apartments were divided into five categories (I.-IV. dwelling category and not specified category).

- 1<sup>st</sup> category - dwelling with central remote, local or floor heating and complete basic amenities (toilet, bathroom, hot water).
- 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> category - dwellings with technical equipment of lower quality than 1<sup>st</sup> category dwellings.

## ENERGY SOURCES USED FOR HEATING

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

## AIR-CONDITIONING

Air-conditioning is a device for a controlled heater mode, cooling, moisture adjustment, cleanliness and air ventilation of the indoor environment of the apartment. An air-conditioned apartment was the one with at least one air-conditioned room, or heated by portable (movable) unit, external unit or non-portable air-conditioning unit.

## TELEPHONE AND INTERNET CONNECTION

Telephone and internet connection is a data on the household facility. Access to **fixed phone line and the Internet connection** of households were surveyed. The fixed-line access included also an access without phone only for the purposes of Internet connection.

## HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

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

Census form **C. DATA ON HOUSING** was completed by the owner of a house or the manager of the house or the tenant of the house. Data were provided for each building intended for habitation (including any empty buildings) identified by a serial number and for some other objects where somebody lived as at the decisive census moment, except diplomatic missions of foreign countries.

**HOUSING STOCK** included all family houses and apartment buildings regardless of their occupancy as well as all the other buildings that were occupied as at the decisive census moment.

## TYPE OF HOUSING

The type of a house expressed the sort of its determination. It specified the predominant purpose for which the house was used. Following options were given to choose from:

- **Family house** - is a building designed for family living. It may consist of maximum three separate apartments, maximum two floors above the ground and an attic. During the 2011 Census, it was distinguished between:
  - Detached house (family house that is not attached by any part of its circumferential wall, to the neighbouring house and neither forms a thereof)
  - Semi-detached house (family house whose part of the circumferential wall is attached to the neighbouring family house).
  - Terraced house (family house which consists of at least three family houses that are attached by a part of the circumferential wall. Terraced house means also a terrace house which is built in the way that the roof of one of the attached family houses serves at the same as a terrace of the house that is above).
- **Apartment building** - is a building intended for habitation, made up of four and more apartments with entrances situated in the common hall or staircase. Villas not satisfying the criteria for being classified as family houses are also included here.
- **Dormitory, student's campus**
- **Church institution**
- **Social services home**
- **Retirement home, Boarding house**
- **Accommodation facility with no apartment** (e.g. a hotel, a hospital etc., with no apartment).
- **Other** included other types of houses (not premarked) which were marked and subsequently completed into the Census Sheets by the owners, managers or the tenants of the apartments (e.g. a refugee camp, a school in nature).

## OCCUPANCY OF THE HOUSE

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

## TYPE OF THE OWNERSHIP OF THE HOUSE

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

### PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

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

### PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

Period of reconstruction referred to the period when the last renovations were completed. Reconstruction of the house meant any construction/technical changes by which the existing building was increased (by super structure), its ground floor was extended (additional building) or any essential elements thereof were changed (e.g. any inside structures, modifications, essential changes in the internal equipment, essential changes in its appearance). Installation of a heating system in the house is also regarded as reconstruction.

### NUMBER OF STOREYS IN THE BUILDING

The number of storeys referred to the number of above-ground storeys. Above-ground storeys meant the ground floor and each floor above the ground including the attic (the ground floor = 1<sup>st</sup> storey, 1<sup>st</sup> floor = 2<sup>nd</sup> storey etc). The basement is not an above-ground storey. A one-floor building built on flat ground has one storey. If the building is built on a slope and has different number of storeys on each side, the number of the storeys that are on side of the main entrance were relevant during the census.

### TYPE OF WATER CONNECTION

The type of water connection provides information on the supply of water. The following options were offered:

- **In the house**
  - From public water main (water connection from the public water main that is built for the whole municipality or any part thereof).
  - Your own (water connection from your own source that is built only for one house or small group of houses).
- **Outside the house**
  - From public water main (water connection from the public water main that is situated outside the house)
  - Your own (water connection that is not connected to the public water main and is situated outside the house)
- **No water connection**

### THERMAL INSULATION OF THE HOUSE

The building has thermal insulation if the insulation is installed on the circumferential wall and at the same time the windows and doors are adjusted to prevent loss of heat. The building was considered partially insulated if only some parts or walls of the building had external insulation.

Data from the 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001 Censuses shall correspond to the territorial structure applicable in 2011.

## 1. POPULATION SIZE AND SETTLEMENT

### POPULATION DEVELOPMENT BY CENSUSES RESULTS

On our territory, population **censuses** have *probably* been carried out ***in the Middle Ages***. Since the industrial revolution in the Kingdom of Hungary, the population development according to censuses, tends to be divided into ***four periods related to the most important social and political changes*** in the history of Slovakia.

***The first modern population census*** conducted according to the principles of international statistical congresses, was carried out in the territory of present-day Slovakia in **1869**. Biological characteristics such as age and sex, as well as physical handicaps (e.g. blindness, deafness) and later also mental handicaps were surveyed among population. As for social characteristics, nationality, marital status, denomination and “language used in communication”<sup>2</sup> were surveyed. Economic characteristics such as profession, branch of activity etc. were also possible to find out. Based on these census results, approximately 150 years ago, 2 481 811 inhabitants lived in the territory of present-day SR, almost half of the population detected in the 2011 Census (46%).

***According to modern census results, the number of inhabitants*** living in the territory of present-day SR, ***decreased only once. In 1880*** compared with the 1869 census results, the number of inhabitants was lower by 0,2%. It was caused by a low living standard of the population, because of the high birth rate and death rate as well.

Austro-Hungarian censuses held before outbreak of the 1. World War were organized and carried out very well at that time, as for their content, quality of data processing.

***The second stage of modern population censuses is “opened by” the First Czechoslovak Population and Housing Census - 1921.*** Together with a population census a listing of dwellings in towns above 20 thousand inhabitants was conducted as well. Compared with 1910, the number of inhabitants increased (by 2,6%), despite the fact that the population was affected by the 1. World War. During the intercensal period, the population development was characterized by high mortality rate, high population migration, at times of war low and after the war increasing birth rate, hunger, epidemics and other factors.

***The decisive moment of the Second Czechoslovak Census was 1 December 1930.*** The census sheets contained some new variables. ***What is considered to be the most important change, is surveying of data on fertility of women.*** Data on households, families and marriages were surveyed and processed in a more detailed way for the first time. Together with a population census a listing of dwellings in towns and municipalities above 10 thousand inhabitants was conducted as well. During this period, the population development was affected by several factors: “repercussions” of the 1. World War, post-war increase in the marriage rate and in the fertility rate, establishment of Czechoslovakia, anti-immigration policies of some countries etc. During the 1921-1930 intercensal period, the number of inhabitants increased by 11,3% which is ***the second highest population growth*** during the surveyed period and were above 3 million.

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<sup>2</sup> The question on language used in communication, the ethnic and national structure of the population was surveyed within Austria-Hungary and its parts as well.

**The 1940 Population Census** (the decisive census moment was midnight from 14 to 15 December 1940) is regarded by historians as "...a unique and particular census that was conducted only on the territory of the Slovak Republic..."<sup>3</sup> According to Tišliar, it was officially intended to identify the "nationality cadastre" in Slovakia. The census law specifically singled out Jews and Gypsies (the Roma). The Jews could report themselves as Jewish and the Roma as Gypsies as a result of which the previous **statistical practice of defining the nationality of population changed significantly**. The first aggregate data from the 1940 Census was published only after the end of the 2. World War between 1946-1947 (nationality, denomination, economic activity and nationwide data on the population age structure of Slovakia in 1940). Number of data surveyed during this census have not yet been processed.

**Another census took place on October 4, 1946 in Slovakia and on May 22, 1947 in Czech Lands.**<sup>4</sup> The population development in this intercensal period was influenced by the economic crisis and the related worsening of living conditions but most of all by the 2. World War. It resulted in lower birth rates, loss of lives during the war, deportation of Jews from our territory, emigration, Vienna arbitrage etc. As a result of these and other events, the number of inhabitants increased only by 3,7 thousand inhabitants, compared with the census conducted in 1930.

The **first nationwide post-war Czechoslovak census** was carried out on **1 March 1950**. In many issues, it followed the 1930 Population Census. At the same time, *listing of agricultural, industrial and trade establishments* took place. This post-war period is characterized by efforts to calm down the situation, revitalisation and development of industry and increasing the population living standard. The number of inhabitants rose almost to 3,5 million.

**The third stage** begins with **the first integrated population census in 1961** in which **data collection on population, households and apartments** was conducted. Unlike previous censuses, **for the first time** were processed data on **permanent residence** (up to now de facto population). **The main novelties included, data on commuting to work** (between districts and towns), on **new social group of cooperative farmers, detailed data on education level** by age groups and sex etc. During the 1950-1961 intercensal period, the population development recorded the sharpest increase (by 15,9%) and the **number of inhabitants reached more than 4 million**. The population growth resulted in *post-war growth of marriage rate* and the subsequently *increased birth rate*, the so-called *pronatality measures* (construction of housing, children facilities, honeymoon loans etc.), *industrial development, higher standard of living* as well as the *worsening international migration*.

**Another population census** took place nine years later, in **1970**, *with its scheduled date returning to a decade ending in a zero*. The decisive census moment was 1 December 1970. **For the first time, census results were processed also for**

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<sup>3</sup> Tišliar, P.: Sčítanie ľudu z roku 1940: K niektorým aspektom organizovania a priebehu cenzu. In Zborník príspevkov z vedeckej konferencie Život v Slovenskej republike, Slovenská republika 1939 – 1945 očami mladých historikov IX. Ed: Peter Sokolovič. Ústav pamäti národa, Bratislava 2010. 442 pg. ISBN 978-80-89335-37-4, pg. 25

<sup>4</sup> Besides this Census in Czech lands, the listing of houses and dwellings was conducted as well, as at 31. January 1946.

**the so-called basic settlement units<sup>5</sup>** i.e. residential localities in the rural settlement and urban wards in the selected towns. The population growth continued, however, at a slower pace than in the last decade. The weaker age cohorts from the 2. World War was entering the reproductive ages. The number of resident population increased by 8,7% to a bit more than 4,5 million.

**The last census before 1989** took place on **1 November 1980**. The results confirmed a **continuing trend of population growth** as the strong post-war era age group was entering the reproductive ages in the 1970s. Over 9 years, the number of the resident population increased by 10% to nearly 5 million.

The last **Czechoslovak population census** took place in **1991**. This census is considered to be the **beginning of the period related to the decline of the population growth**. However, the number of inhabitants is constantly increasing even though it has slowed down. This was mainly a consequence of social and political changes. For the first time in history, the number of resident population has exceeded 5 million.

**The first Population, Housing and Dwelling Census in independent Slovakia** was conducted in **2001**. For the first time, the organization, data collection, data processing, publishing and data presentation of the census was ensured by the Statistical Office of the SR. During ten years, the number of resident population increased by 105 thousand, i.e. by 2%. The population development was influenced mainly by a different social establishment. After the abolition of “forced labour” a large group of unemployed has been formed, residents are moving abroad for jobs, there is a postponement of marriages to a later age and a decreasing birth rate.

### T 1.1.: Population development by the censuses conducted in the territory of the present-day SR

Period	Decisive census moment	Number of inhabitants*	Increase/decrease of population	
			abs.	in %
1. period	31.12.1869	2 481 811	x	x
	31.12.1880	2 477 521	-4 290	-0,2
	31.12.1890	2 595 180	117 659	4,7
	31.12.1900	2 782 925	187 745	7,2
	31.12.1910	2 916 657	133 732	4,8
2. period	15.2.1921	2 993 859	77 202	2,6
	1.12.1930	3 324 111	330 252	11,3
	4.10.1946	3 327 803	3 692	0,0
	1.3.1950	3 442 317	114 514	1,8
3. period	1.3.1961	4 174 046	731 729	15,9
	1.12.1970	4 537 290	363 244	8,7
	1.11.1980	4 991 168	453 878	10,0
	3.3.1991	5 274 335	283 167	5,7
4. period	26.5.2001	5 379 455	105 120	2,0
	<b>21.5.2011</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>17 581</b>	<b>0,3</b>

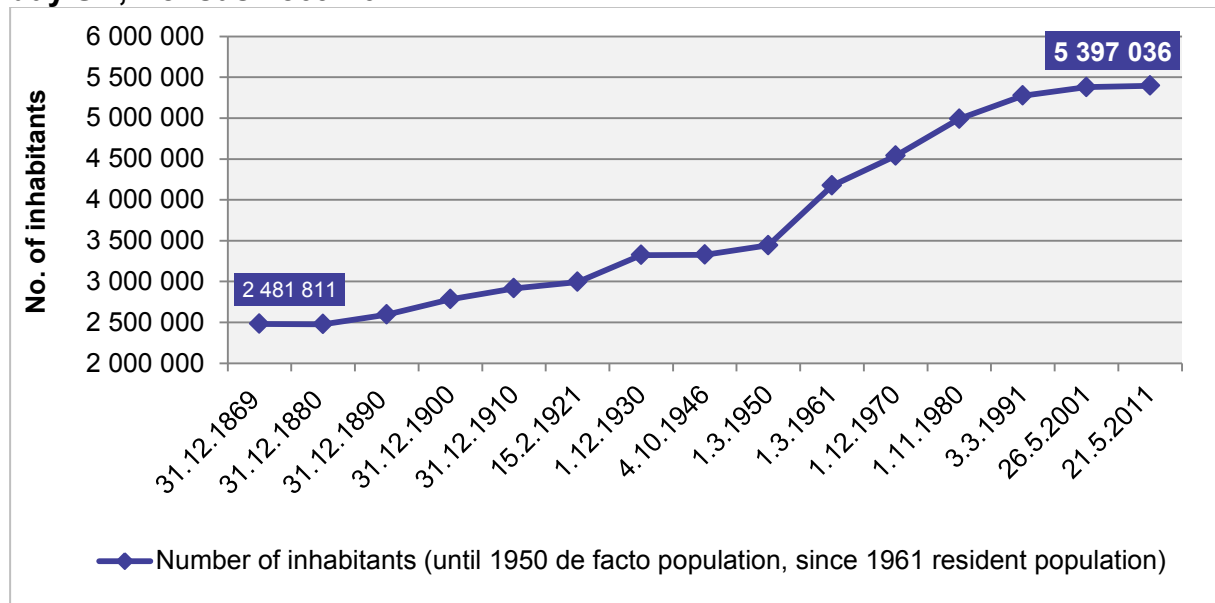
\*until 1950 de facto population, since 1961 resident population

**Data source: Statistical Office of the SR**

<sup>5</sup> **Basic settlement unit (ZSJ)** is a component of inhabitation structure of territory related to settlement. It is created by residential localities or urban wards (in the selected towns).

**The latest population and housing census was realized in Slovakia in 2011.** As of 21 May 2011, i.e. the decisive moment of the last census, Slovakia's population was 5 397 036. During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the lowest population growth was recorded (by 17 581, i.e. by 0,3%) since the 2. World War. There is a continuing downward trend of population growth since 1991 influencing mostly by the lifestyle of the SR population characterized by the change in the reproductive behaviour (natural decrease in 2001-2003), consumerism, globalization, progress made in the field of medicine etc.

### G 1.1.: Population size by censuses conducted in the territory of the present-day SR, Census 1869-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### POPULATION DEVELOPMENT OF THE SR WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION

**The population of the SR makes up approximately 1% of the population of the European Union** (the population of the **27 EU Member States** as of 1.1.2012: 501 822 365, EU 28 506 098 349<sup>6</sup>). Of the current 28 EU Member States, Slovakia is the 19<sup>th</sup> according to the number of population. Within Europe, population of the Slovak Republic comprises approximately 0,7% and for about 0,07% of the population of the world.

### POPULATION DEVELOPMENT BY NUTS 3 REGIONS OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Concerning the number of permanent residents in regions, **a similar trend** was observed **as in the level of the Slovak Republic** during then reference period (1970-2011). Until 1991, the number of inhabitants has been increasing in all the 8 regions of the SR, although the growth intensity has gradually been reduced. During the intercensal period 1991-2001, the number of inhabitants decreased in two regions. Compared with the results of the 2001 and 2011 Census, a decline in the population has been observed even in four regions.

<sup>6</sup> According to Eurostat data: Population by 1<sup>st</sup> January by sex and age; [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo\\_pjan&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en)

Based on the **1970** Census results, **the highest number of inhabitants was in Nitriansky kraj** (almost 679 thousand, i.e. 15%). This fourth largest region, provided the right conditions for life with its favourable natural conditions and mature agriculture-oriented industry. **The lowest number of inhabitants lived in** the smallest region **Bratislavský kraj** (almost 460-thousand, i.e. 10,1%). In terms of the absolute values, the difference between the regions with the highest and lowest frequency of population was approximately 219 thousand inhabitants.

**Ten years after the 1970 Census, the population of Bratislavský kraj increased the most** (by 18,2%). The ongoing industrial development, construction of housing estates and their amenities, services and trade development and many other factors have contributed to the population increase in Bratislavský kraj by approximately 84 thousand. Even in **1980** in spite of the lowest recorded increase (by 4,4%), the highest number of permanent residents lived in Nitriansky kraj (14,2%), the lowest in Trnavský kraj (10,6%). The population growth rate was above the nationwide increase of 10% in 5 regions and below 10% in Trnavský, Banskobystrický and Nitriansky kraj.

**Even in the next decade, the number of inhabitants increased the most significantly in Bratislavský kraj** (by 11,5%), **the least again in Nitriansky kraj** (by 1,2%). **Based on 1991 Census results, the most permanent residents** (more the 741 thousand, i.e. 14,1%) **lived in Košický kraj**, the least in Trnavský kraj (almost 542 thousand, i.e. 10,3%). Higher than the nationwide increase (5,7%) was recorded in Bratislavský, Žilinský, Prešovský and Košický kraj.

**During the 1991-2001 intercensal period**, the number of permanent residents declined in Bratislavský and Nitriansky kraj. **The highest population growth was recorded in Prešovský kraj which in 2001 became the most populous region** (almost 790 thousand) with 14,7%. The population growth remained the lowest in Trnavský kraj (more than 551 thousand, i.e. 10,2%). The population growth rate was above the nationwide increase of 2% in Žilinský, Prešovský and Košický kraj which had the highest natural increase.

### T 1.2.: Development of the resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR, Census 1970-2011

NUTS 3 region	Total number of the resident population of the SR									
	1970		1980		1991		2001		2011	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Bratislavský kraj	459 975	10,1	543 800	10,9	606 351	11,5	599 015	11,1	<b>602 436</b>	<b>11,2</b>
Trnavský kraj	485 316	10,7	526 906	10,6	541 992	10,3	551 003	10,2	<b>554 741</b>	<b>10,3</b>
Trenčiansky kraj	515 916	11,4	568 498	11,4	600 575	11,4	605 582	11,3	<b>594 328</b>	<b>11,0</b>
Nitriansky kraj	678 733	15,0	708 634	14,2	716 846	13,6	713 422	13,3	<b>689 867</b>	<b>12,8</b>
Žilinský kraj	570 624	12,6	629 927	12,6	668 771	12,7	692 332	12,9	<b>688 851</b>	<b>12,8</b>
Banskobystrický kraj	598 697	13,2	636 192	12,7	659 341	12,5	662 121	12,3	<b>660 563</b>	<b>12,2</b>
Prešovský kraj	605 772	13,4	678 386	13,6	739 264	14,0	789 968	14,7	<b>814 527</b>	<b>15,1</b>
Košický kraj	622 257	13,7	698 825	14,0	741 195	14,1	766 012	14,2	<b>791 723</b>	<b>14,7</b>

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**In the 2001 – 2011 intercensal period, a population increase was recorded in four** (Bratislavský, Trnavský, Prešovský and Košický) **of the eight regions of the SR. In the other four regions** (Trenčiansky, Nitriansky, Žilinský and Banskobystrický) the

**population was decreasing.** Ten years after the 2001 Census, population increased the most in Košický kraj, in terms of absolute values. Nitriansky kraj recorded the sharpest population decline (by 3,3%).

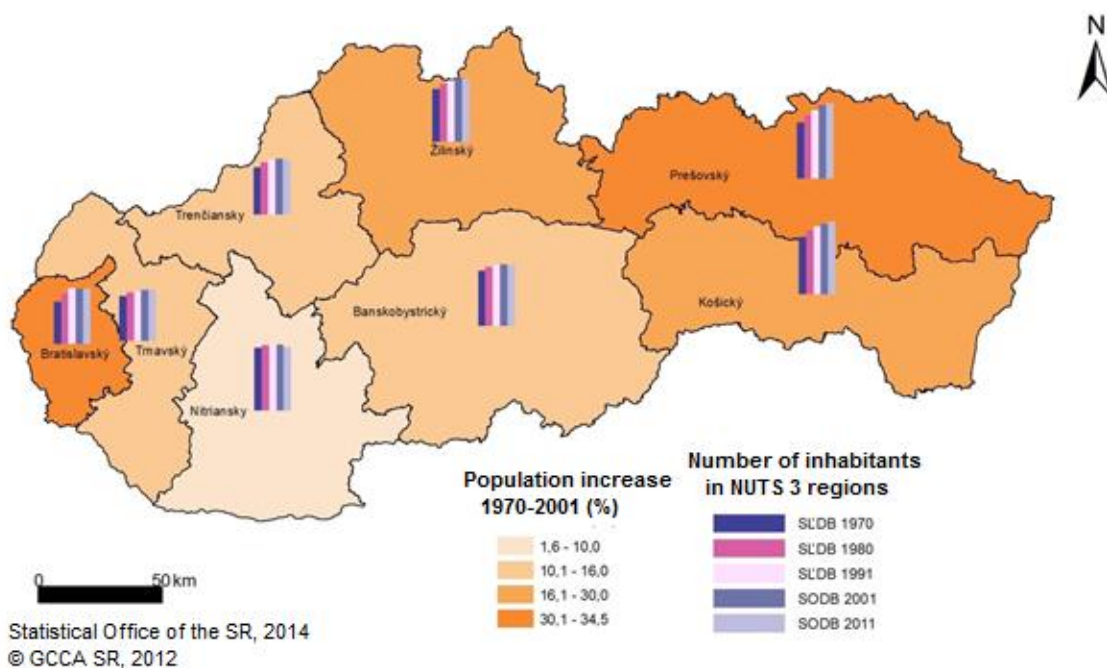
Populousness is connected with population density. **Of the eight regions of the SR, Prešovský kraj has the highest number of inhabitants** with a population of about 815 thousand people, i.e. 15,1% permanent resident of the Slovak Republic. **According to the 2011 Census results, the lowest number of inhabitants live in Trnavský kraj.** The difference between the most and least populous regions is almost 260 thousand people. Relative values of increases were in all the “profitable” regions above the nationwide increase (0,3%). The population increase in Bratislavský and Trnavský kraj was influenced mainly by a positive migration balance and the natural increase as well, in Košický and Prešovský kraj mainly by the natural increase.

### T 1.3.: Intercensal increases/decreases of the resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR, Census 1970-2011

NUTS 3 region	1970-1980		1980-1991		1991-2001		2001-2011		1970-2011	
	increase/decrease		increase/decrease		increase/decrease		increase/decrease		increase/decrease	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Bratislavský kraj	83 825	18,2	62 551	11,5	-7 336	-1,2	3 421	0,6	142 461	31,0
Trnavský kraj	41 590	8,6	15 086	2,9	9 011	1,7	3 738	0,7	69 425	14,3
Trenčiansky kraj	52 582	10,2	32 077	5,6	5 007	0,8	-11 254	-1,9	78 412	15,2
Nitriansky kraj	29 901	4,4	8 212	1,2	-3 424	-0,5	-23 555	-3,3	11 134	1,6
Žilinský kraj	59 303	10,4	38 844	6,2	23 561	3,5	-3 481	-0,5	118 227	20,7
Banskobystrický kraj	37 495	6,3	23 149	3,6	2 780	0,4	-1 558	-0,2	61 866	10,3
Prešovský kraj	72 614	12,0	60 878	9,0	50 704	6,9	24 559	3,1	208 755	34,5
Košický kraj	76 568	12,3	42 370	6,1	24 817	3,3	25 711	3,4	169 466	27,2

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### M 1.1.: Change in the number of permanent residents in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR during the 1970-2011 intercensal period, Census 1970-2011



## SETTLEMENT

At present, ***in Slovakia the basic territorial unit is a municipality***. Pursuant to the Act No 369/1990 Coll. on the establishment of municipalities, *a municipality is an independent territorial and administrative unit of the Slovak Republic which brings together persons with permanent residence*. As far as the presentation of the census results is concerned, categorization of municipalities by number of inhabitants, so-called size groups of municipalities and the categories of urban and rural municipalities are used. The traditional indicator of population distribution is the population density, i.e. the number of people per unit area (1 square kilometers).

In terms of the territorial structure of Slovakia, ***several important processes of integration and disintegration*** were happening during the reference period 1970-2011. During the 1970-1980 decade, there was a drastical merging of municipalities, therefore, the number of municipalities decreased from a former 3091 to 2725 (a decrease by 366). Over the next ten years, the total number of municipalities increased by 100 and by another 58 until 2001. During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, no significant changes occurred in the territorial structure of the Slovak Republic (there were 8 new municipalities and 1 military district was abolished). ***As at the decisive census moment, the Slovak Republic had 2890 municipalities*** (if we consider Bratislava as one municipality similarly as Košice), ***of which 138 were urban*** (by 2 more than in 2001) ***and 2752 rural***.

## MORE INHABITANTS LIVE IN TOWNS THAN IN RURAL AREAS

***Until the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century***, Slovakia has been largely considered an agricultural country, corresponding to ***almost three quarters of the population living in rural areas***. By the gradual industrialization and the development of the tertiary sector<sup>7</sup> the proportion of population living in urban and rural areas changed. Based on census results, the share of residents living in urban areas exceeded the limit of 50% in 1980. Until 1991, the share of the urban population increased to 56,8%. According to 2001 and 2011 census data, the share of urban population slightly dropped, however it is still above 50%. ***Based on 2011 Census results, 54,4% of residents lived in urban areas, i.e. by 478 thousand more than in rural areas***. Compared with 2001, the share of permanent urban residents decreased by 1,8 p.p. and it decreased below 3 million.

The declining share of rural population is the consequence of suburbanization processes starting in the 90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Slovakia. These processes have been the most intensive in the largest towns. In regional terms, the suburbanization process is the most significant in the western part of Slovakia and its intensity has been reducing eastwards. It is the most intensive in the hinterland of the capital of the SR- Bratislava.

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<sup>7</sup> Tertiary sector is the fastest growing sector of national economy including services, transport, telecommunications and trade.

### T 1.4.: Resident population in the SR by size categories of municipalities and in rural and urban areas, Census 1970-2011

Size categories of municipalities	1970		1980		1991		2001		2011	
	No.of munic.	Pop.in %	No.of munic.	Pop.in %	No.of munic.	Pop.in %	No. of munic.	Pop.in %	No. of munic.	Pop.in %
<b>Total</b>	3 091	100,0	2 725	100,0	2 825	100,0	2 883	100,0	<b>2 890</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>to 199</b>	200	0,6	236	0,6	342	0,8	367	0,9	<b>383</b>	<b>0,9</b>
<b>200-499</b>	863	6,7	727	5,0	822	5,4	805	5,1	<b>761</b>	<b>4,9</b>
<b>500-999</b>	968	15,4	796	11,4	780	10,5	786	10,3	<b>772</b>	<b>10,1</b>
<b>1 000-1 999</b>	644	19,9	568	16,1	522	14,0	547	14,3	<b>562</b>	<b>14,6</b>
<b>2 000-4 999</b>	316	20,4	280	16,6	237	13,2	253	13,8	<b>279</b>	<b>14,9</b>
<b>5 000-9 999</b>	57	8,6	55	7,5	50	6,6	53	6,9	<b>61</b>	<b>7,6</b>
<b>10 000-19 999</b>	24	7,0	36	10,9	32	8,7	32	8,6	<b>33</b>	<b>8,7</b>
<b>20 000-49 999</b>	17	11,4	19	11,7	29	15,9	29	15,8	<b>29</b>	<b>15,8</b>
<b>50 000-99 999</b>	0	0,0	6	8,4	9	12,1	9	12,0	<b>8</b>	<b>10,5</b>
<b>100 000 and more</b>	2	9,9	2	11,7	2	12,8	2	12,4	<b>2</b>	<b>12,1</b>
<b>Average no.of residents in a municipality</b>	1 468		1 832		1 867		1 866		<b>1 867</b>	
<b>Urban pop.</b>	176	41,4	176	52,0	136	56,8	136	56,2	<b>138</b>	<b>54,4</b>
<b>Rural pop.</b>	2 915	58,6	2 549	48,0	2 689	43,2	2 747	43,8	<b>2 752</b>	<b>45,6</b>

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### POPULATION BY SIZE CATEGORIES OF MUNICIPALITIES

The total increase/decrease of population and the above-mentioned (des)integration processes, urbanization and suburbanization influenced the share of permanent residents in the so-called size categories of municipalities (by the number of residents). During the reference period, there was **the highest number of municipalities with 200 to 499 people** (Censuses 1991, 2001) **or with 500 to 999 people** (Censuses 1970, 1980, 2011). In 1970, the highest number of permanent residents (more than 20%) lived in municipalities with 2000 – 4999 inhabitants. During the next census, a decrease in the number of municipalities resulted in a decrease of inhabitants in municipalities up to 10 thousand inhabitants and an increased number of people in municipalities with a population over 10 thousand people. The comparison of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census results shows that **the share of people in each group of municipalities does not change much. According to the latest census, municipalities from 20 thousand up to 50 thousand had the most permanent residents** (more than 853 thousand, i.e. 15,8%). Similarly approximately 16% of inhabitants had a permanent residence in municipalities up to 10 thousand people, one third in municipalities with population from one thousand and 10 thousand and also around one third of inhabitants in municipalities, or more precisely in towns with population from 10 thousand to 100 thousand. 12,1% of the SR population is concentrated in two towns with population over 100 thousand.

### POPULATION DENSITY OF THE SR

The density of the SR population calculated per 1 square km increased with the growth of permanent residents in the Slovak Republic. **During the period of 1970-2011, the density of the SR population increased** by 17,6 persons, from 92,5 to

**110,1** people per square km. During the intercensal period 2001-2011, population density remained almost unchanged owing to the low population increase. In 2001, the population density of Slovakia was estimated at 109,7 people per square km, in 2011, 110,1 people, as it has been mentioned before. For comparison, population density of the European Union, as at 1.1.2012 was estimated at 117 people per square km<sup>8</sup> and the population density of the world approximately to 51 people<sup>9</sup> per square km.

As regards the NUTS 3 regions, the smallest region Bratislavský kraj (293,5 persons per 1 square km) has **the highest population density in the long term, the lowest** is, on the contrary, in the largest region, **Banskobystrický kraj** (69,9 per 1 square km). According to the 2011 Census results, 4 regions (Bratislavský, Trnavský, Trenčiansky and Košický) have a higher population density than the national average (110,1 person per 1 square km). **In 2011 compared with 2001, the population density decreased in 4 regions** (Trenčiansky, Nitriansky, Žilinský and Banskobystrický), **most significantly in Nitriansky kraj** (by 3,8 person per 1 square km). **Population density increased most considerably in Košický kraj** (by 3,8 person per 1 square km).

#### T 1.5.: Population density of the resident population in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions, Census 1970-2011

Territory	Area as at 1.1.2011 in square km	Number of resident population per 1 square km				
		1970	1980	1991	2001	2011
Slovak Republic	49 036,1	92,5	101,8	107,6	109,7	110,1
Bratislavský kraj	2 052,7	224,1	264,9	295,4	291,8	293,5
Trnavský kraj	4 146,6	117,0	127,1	130,7	132,9	133,8
Trenčiansky kraj	4 502,0	114,6	126,3	133,4	134,5	132,0
Nitriansky kraj	6 343,8	107,0	111,7	113,0	112,5	108,7
Žilinský kraj	6 808,7	83,8	92,5	98,2	101,7	101,2
Banskobystrický kraj	9 454,4	63,3	67,3	69,7	70,0	69,9
Prešovský kraj	8 973,6	67,5	75,6	82,4	88,0	90,8
Košický kraj	6 754,5	92,1	103,5	109,7	113,4	117,2

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### THE FIRST-EVER PROCESSING OF THE POPULATION DENSITY BY DATA AGGREGATION INTO REGULAR GRID (1km x 1km)

The spatial distribution of the population is normally processed by discrete objects (boundaries of administrative or statistical territorial units) to which data on the number of population are aggregated.

However, this way of presentation is often insufficient for analytical purposes. The main drawbacks include the omission of natural conditions and the possible

<sup>8</sup> Data source: Eurostat regional statistical yearbook, 2013, pg.32  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-HA-13-001/EN/KS-HA-13-001-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-HA-13-001/EN/KS-HA-13-001-EN.PDF)

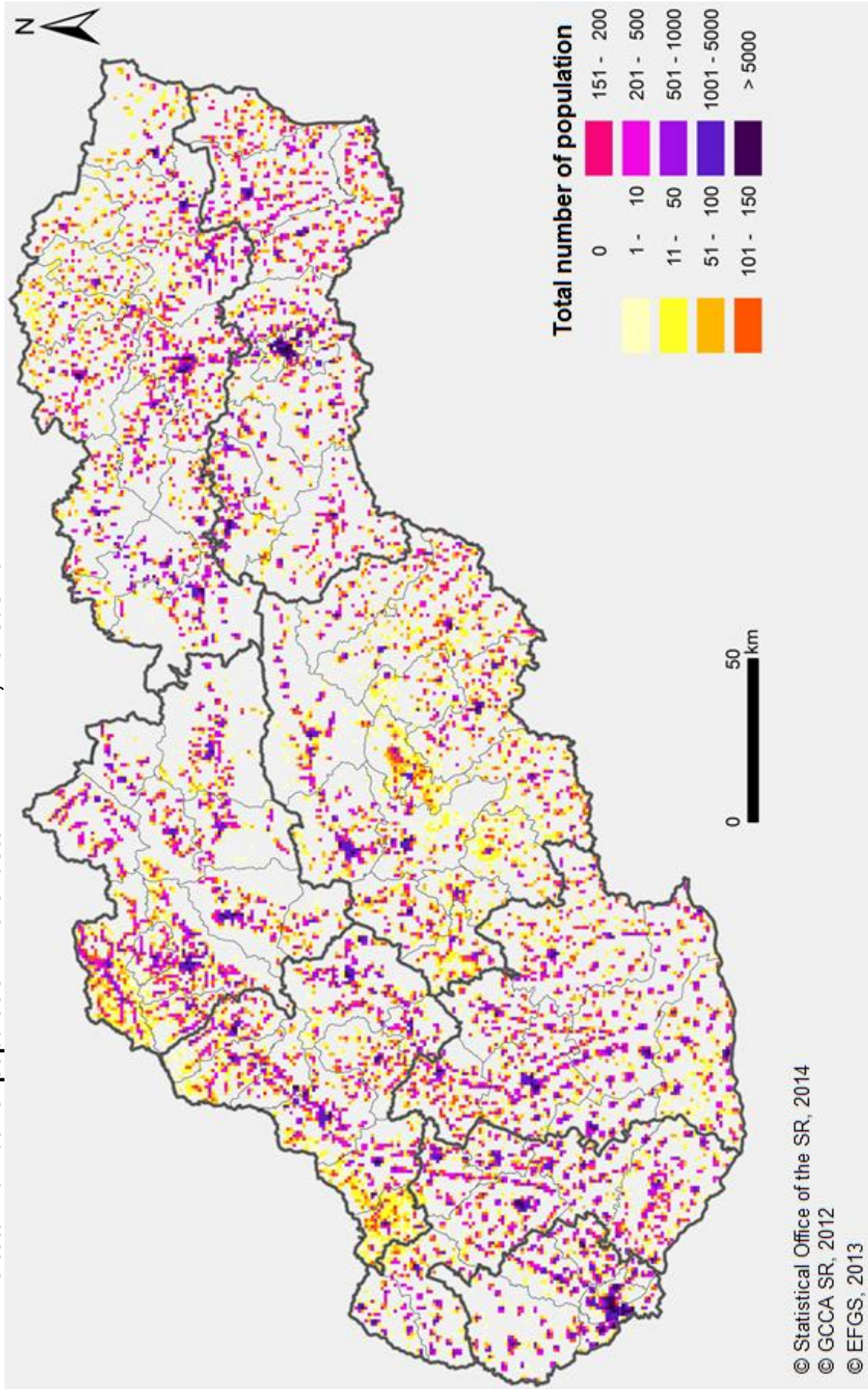
<sup>9</sup> Data source: Population density of 1st July 2010, revision 2012, Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations  
<http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-data/population.htm>

modification of borders, which can statistically significantly affect results of spatial data analyses.

Since the population density is one of the basic socio-economic variables, and knowledge of its spatial differentiation is needed for many areas of human activity (spatial planning, localization of objects of interest, delimitation of catchment areas, risk assessment for the population etc.). **The Statistical Office of the SR processed, for the first time, data on the number and distribution of population** in accordance with the Directive 2007/2 EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), “European population grid dataset series of 1km x 1 km grids” created a **raster database of population density using a dataset of networks** containing grids for individual EU Member State. For the Slovak Republic, the dataset *Grid\_ETRS89\_LAEA\_SK\_1K* was used containing aggregated data from the 2011 Census.

**The raster for the Slovak Republic** is thus formed of 50661 squares with the area of 1 km<sup>2</sup> (border squares do not need to have an area of 1 km<sup>2</sup>). Out of the total number of the squares, less than one third is inhabited (15887, i.e. 31,4%). The average number of people per one raster square is 340 which is threefold over the density value calculated for the entire area of the country.

M 1.2.: The total number of population in the raster 1km x 1km, Census 2011



## 2. POPULATION MIGRATION

The 2011 Population and Housing Census is a unique data source on the number of persons residing in a given area at a given moment. Census data are used, inter alia, for monitoring the process of international migration. In the 2011 Census, the international migration was surveyed by means of the question: “residence abroad (year or more) and the date of moving to the current residence into the SR”. The aim was to find out how many people had experience with long-term stay abroad and in which country. Census results thus provide a picture on the dynamic component of the migration process. These are retrospective data on persons living abroad at least 1 year or more and returned to Slovakia.

*The added value of the census data was the possibility of analysing migrants according to various characteristics such as age, sex, education, family status, economic activity, causes of migration etc.* During the 2011 Census, the results served as *base* for processing the *first population balance by citizenship and the country of birth* and a *base* for processing population *statistics by nationality and country of birth during the intercensal period*, which was a rather exceptional fact.

### POPULATION STRUCTURE BY CITIZENSHIP

As at the deciding census moment, the Slovak Republic had more than 5,397 million permanent residents. Of which almost **4,976 million inhabitants of the SR** comprising the **92,2%** of the total population of the SR. **28,3 thousand permanently residing foreign nationals** made up only **0,5%** of the SR population. The citizenship of more than 393 thousand people, i.e. 7,3% of the SR population was not found out. Pursuant to the Act No 404/2011 Coll. on residents of foreigners and amendment and supplements of this act, those persons (more than 1,5 thousand) who indicated having no citizenship, were included among the total number of foreign nationals. As far as the permanently residing foreign nationals are concerned, the census results confirm the **higher representation of EU citizens**. Of the total number of foreign nationals, they represented **69,7%** and only **30,3% were citizens of third countries**. Methodologically, persons without EU nationality or citizenship, have also been included among the citizens of third countries. Stateless persons belong also among third-country nationals.

*With regard to the structure of foreign nationals by citizenship*, from among the European Economic Area countries, the **highest representation** had the Czech Republic (more than 6,9 thousand persons), Hungary (almost 4,5 thousand persons) and Poland (approximately 2,4 thousand persons), i.e. the **neighbouring countries**. According to the 2011 Census results, there was an **increased number of persons with Romanian nationality in the SR** who are exercising free movement rights of persons within EU countries, inter alia in the SR, following Romania’s accession to the European Union (since 2008).

*The largest number of third-country nationals was from the Ukraine* (more than 6,9 thousand, followed by **stateless persons** (more than 1,5 thousand) and persons from the **Russian Federation** (779).

With regard to the structure of foreign nationals **by sex**, the census results confirm a higher representation of male foreign nationals permanently residing in the SR

(54,2%). **In terms of age**, the highest representation of permanently residing foreign nationals was among the 35-64 age group (47,9%) and 20-34 age group (24,9%).

### T 2.1.: Resident population in the SR by citizenship, age groups and sex, Census 2011

Citizenship, group of citizenship	Total	Age group					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	not specified	men	women
<b>Total</b>	5 397 036	1 169 538	1 299 883	2 243 422	682 873	1 320	2 627 772	2 769 264
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	4 975 661	1 069 414	1 187 877	2 075 569	642 019	782	2 406 175	2 569 486
<b>Foreigners</b>	28 275	3 883	7 050	13 554	3 778	10	15 317	12 958
of which								
<b>EU 27 citizens (SR excluded)</b>	19 702	2 375	4 397	9 861	3 062	7	10 693	9 009
<b>Citizens of third countries</b>	7 050	1 259	2 059	3 109	620	3	3 558	3 312
<b>without citizenship</b>	1 523	249	594	584	96	0	962	561
Not specified	393 100	96 241	104 956	154 299	37 076	528	206 280	186 820
<b>Highest representation of permanent residents by citizenship (European Economic Area)</b>								
1. Czech Republic	6 925	816	1 514	3 346	1 247	2	3 382	3 543
2. Hungary	4 468	413	891	2 289	875	0	2 430	2 038
3. Poland	2 375	86	485	1 552	252	0	892	1 483
4. Romania	1 351	84	724	454	89	0	863	488
5. Germany	1 075	182	131	534	228	0	689	386
6. Italy	687	174	98	355	60	0	514	173
7. United Kingdom	605	228	93	258	25	1	421	184
8. Austria	533	95	79	285	74	0	355	178
9. Bulgaria	445	13	68	219	144	1	281	164
10. France	334	81	90	153	10	0	245	89
<b>Highest representation of permanent residents by citizenship (third countries)</b>								
1. Ukraine	1 777	195	471	891	220	0	567	1 210
2. stateless persons	1 523	249	594	584	96	0	962	561
3. Russian federation	779	81	166	414	118	0	277	502
4. Vietnam	721	140	303	257	19	2	393	328
5. USA	529	224	81	173	51	0	292	237
6. Serbia	357	31	123	170	33	0	249	108
7. China	266	56	85	103	22	0	140	126
8. Korea	259	96	26	137	0	0	164	95
9. Croatia	220	24	34	128	34	0	166	54
10. Canada	157	30	23	83	21	0	82	75

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

From a regional perspective, during the 2011 Census, **the highest share of foreign nationals** was recorded in **Bratislavský kraj** (0,9%) and in the Western Slovakia (0,6%). **Prešovský kraj** had the **lowest share of foreign nationals** (0,3%). The **largest increase of foreign nationals** was observed in **Trnavský kraj** (more than 2,1 thousand persons), in **Nitrianský kraj** (almost 1,7 thousand persons) and in **Žilinský kraj** (more than 1,2 thousand persons).

## T 2.2.: Resident population in the SR by citizenship and sex, Census 2011

Territory	Residents		SR residents		Foreigners		Not specified citizenship	
	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	5 397 036	2 769 264	4 975 661	2 569 486	28 275	12 958	393 100	186 820
<b>NUTS 2</b>								
Bratislavský kraj	602 436	317 076	573 196	302 611	5 264	2 383	23 976	12 082
Western Slovakia	1 838 936	942 091	1 717 230	886 175	10 640	4 505	111 066	51 411
Central Slovakia	1 349 414	691 728	1 232 168	636 540	5 883	2 733	111 363	52 455
Eastern Slovakia	1 606 250	818 369	1 453 067	744 160	6 488	3 337	146 695	70 872
<b>NUTS 3</b>								
Bratislavský kraj	602 436	317 076	573 196	302 611	5 264	2 383	23 976	12 082
Trnavský kraj	554 741	283 761	527 247	271 190	4 439	1 751	23 055	10 820
Trenčiansky kraj	594 328	302 966	549 241	282 283	2 016	901	43 071	19 782
Nitriansky kraj	689 867	355 364	640 742	332 702	4 185	1 853	44 940	20 809
Žilinský kraj	688 851	350 832	641 259	328 791	2 969	1 379	44 623	20 662
Banskobystrický kraj	660 563	340 896	590 909	307 749	2 914	1 354	66 740	31 793
Prešovský kraj	814 527	412 841	742 825	378 012	2 840	1 494	68 862	33 335
Košický kraj	791 723	405 528	710 242	366 148	3 648	1 843	77 833	37 537

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## POPULATION STRUCTURE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

More than 4,987 million people, i.e. 92,4% of the SR population were born in the Slovak Republic, of which almost 4,855 million people (97,7% of residents born in the SR) were residents of the SR. **More than 5,6 thousand foreign nationals were born in the Slovak Republic comprising almost one fifth of foreign nationals living in the SR and only 0,1% of persons born in the SR.** Less than 260 thousand people (4,8% of the SR population) indicated neither the country of birth nor citizenship during the 2011 Census.

## T 2.3.: Resident population in the SR by citizenship and country of birth, Census 2011

Citizenship		Total	Country of birth		
			born in the SR	born abroad	not specified country of birth
SR residents	abs.	5 397 036	4 987 408	149 708	259 920
	%	100,0	92,4	2,8	4,8

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Population by age groups and the country of birth constitutes the highest share of persons born in the SR in age groups of 0-19 (93,3%) and 20-34 (92,8%). The highest share of persons born abroad was in the age group of 65 and over (5,6%) and the lowest in age groups of 0-19 and 20-34 (1,4%).

## T 2.4.: Resident population in the SR by selected age groups and country of birth, Census 2011

Age group	Population of the SR		Country of birth					
			born in the SR		born abroad		not specified country of birth	
	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>2 769 264</b>	<b>4 987 408</b>	<b>2 565 989</b>	<b>149 708</b>	<b>80 941</b>	<b>259 920</b>	<b>122 334</b>
<b>0-19</b>	1 169 538	569 976	1 091 194	531 862	16 676	7 993	61 668	30 121
<b>20-34</b>	1 299 883	634 684	1 206 244	590 385	18 760	9 044	74 879	35 255
<b>35-64</b>	2 243 422	1 137 642	2 064 231	1 053 529	76 045	39 767	103 146	44 346
<b>65+</b>	682 873	426 366	624 911	389 830	38 198	24 122	19 764	12 414
<b>Not spec.</b>	1 320	596	828	383	29	15	463	198

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Data on citizenship and country of birth give indication of population migration, regardless of whether they are Slovaks (returning from abroad or within the historical development they were born in the common state of Czechs and Slovaks), or foreign nationals with registered permanent residence in the SR.

According to the 2011 Census results, **18,6% of foreign nationals of EU countries** were born in Slovakia who had a permanent residence in the SR at the decisive moment of the census. Other members of this group were born abroad (81,4%, of which 80,3% in countries of the EU and 1,1% in third countries).

**Of the total number of persons of other than EU citizenship**, 9,5% were born in the Slovak Republic and 90,5% abroad, of which EU-born citizens comprised a negligible share and 88,2% were persons born in third countries.

**From the persons with multiple citizenship**, meaning that one is a Slovak citizenship in combination with one or more citizenships of another country, **41,3% were born in the SR and 58,7% abroad** (of which 51,1% in EU countries and 7,6% in third countries).

According to the 2011 Census results, **the largest group of people from EEA countries** with permanent residence in the SR **had a citizenship of the Czech republic 12% of them were born in the SR, 87,9% abroad** (even 87,5% in EU countries). From the group of persons with **Hungarian citizenship 47,2%** were born in the SR and **52,8% abroad** (0,3% in third countries). From the group of persons with **Polish citizenship, 3,5%** were born in the SR and **96,5% abroad**.

In the territory of the SR, **persons having a Ukrainian citizenship** formed the **largest group of persons from third countries**. 6,1% of them were born in the SR.

It is typical of the whole group of third country nationals that their country of birth also belongs among the third countries. The only exception were people with US citizenship (26,3% of them were born in the SR) and persons with Canadian citizenship (even 58,6% of them were born in the SR).

## T 2.5.: Resident population in the SR by citizenship and place of birth, Census 2011

Citizenship	Born in the SR		Born in the EU countries		Born in the third countries	
	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women
Slovak Republic	4 851 468	2 500 002	101 037	57 168	14 953	8 022
Citizenship of EU countries except SR	3 656	1 955	15 835	6 990	211	64
Citizenship outside EU	655	331	156	70	6 059	2 911
Stateless	1 154	414	234	91	135	56
Multiple citizenship	3 390	1 798	4 189	2 230	624	266
Other citizenship	155	66	11	6	14	4
Not specified citizenship	126 930	61 423	5 094	2 546	1 156	517

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## T 2.6.: Resident population in the SR with a citizenship other than Slovak and by place of birth, Census 2011

Citizenship	Born in the SR		Born in the EU countries		Born in third countries	
	total	of which women	total	of which women	total	of which women
1. Czech Republic	835	390	6 060	3 141	30	12
2. Hungary	2 111	1 168	2 344	863	13	7
3. Poland	82	41	2 280	1 433	13	9
4. Romania	24	12	1 323	475	4	1
5. Germany	190	97	855	281	30	8
6. Italy	65	45	600	124	22	4
7. United Kingdom	57	40	528	142	20	2
8. Austria	132	73	380	102	21	3
9. Bulgaria	42	19	401	143	2	2
10. France	39	23	279	61	16	5
<b>Citizenship and country of birth of the most populous groups from third countries</b>						
1. Ukraine	108	68	34	23	1 635	1 119
2. stateless	1 154	414	234	91	135	56
3. Russian federation	35	11	17	10	727	481
4. Vietnam	62	29	6	2	653	297
5. USA	139	76	25	9	365	152
6. Serbia	12	7	10	1	335	100
7. China	19	7	1	0	246	119
8. Korea	1	0	1	1	257	94
9. Croatia	24	14	4	2	192	38
10. Canada	92	43	6	4	59	28

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

*In regional terms*, during the 2011 Census, the highest share of population born in the SR, was recorded in **Prešovský kraj (13,9%)** and in **Košický kraj (13,3%)**.

*The highest share of foreign nationals lived in Western Slovakia* (almost 38%) *and within it, in Bratislavský kraj* (18,6% of the total number of foreigners in the SR). *The most foreigners born in Slovakia* (more than 2,6 thousand, i.e. 46,4%) lived also in **Western Slovakia** and within it in **Trnavský kraj (23,1%)**.

## T 2.7.: Resident population in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by country of birth, Census 2011

Territory	Born in the SR		Born abroad		Born abroad, of which				Not specified country of birth	
	total	of which women	total	of which women	EU countries except SR		in third countries		total	of which women
					total	of which women	total	of which women		
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>4 987 408</b>	<b>2 565 989</b>	<b>149 708</b>	<b>80 941</b>	<b>126 556</b>	<b>69 101</b>	<b>23 152</b>	<b>11 840</b>	<b>259 920</b>	<b>122 334</b>
Bratislavský kraj	566 391	297 832	23 557	12 813	19 195	10 733	4 362	2 080	12 488	6 431
Trnavský kraj	527 200	270 031	17 762	9 241	15 895	8 442	1 867	799	9 779	4 489
Trenčiansky kraj	547 059	279 783	18 254	10 095	16 760	9 395	1 494	700	29 015	13 088
Nitriansky kraj	640 684	331 034	21 216	11 681	19 352	10 808	1 864	873	27 967	12 649
Žilinský kraj	644 225	329 358	16 719	8 791	14 995	7 974	1 724	817	27 907	12 683
Banskobystrický kraj	594 445	308 706	16 032	8 655	14 078	7 657	1 954	998	50 086	23 535
Prešovský kraj	749 950	380 735	17 008	9 148	12 196	6 458	4 812	2 690	47 569	22 958
Košický kraj	717 454	368 510	19 160	10 517	14 085	7 634	5 075	2 883	55 109	26 501

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW ON MIGRATION

In terms of the return migration by means of the question “*residence abroad (year or more) and the year of migration into the SR*”, residents of the SR form an important group. Of the total number of the Slovak population, **almost 1,8% of people had some experience living abroad**. 5,6% of them reported having returned until the year 1948, 20,9% between 1948 – 1988 and even 73,5% of the total number returned after the year 1989 and later. During the entire reference period, the **highest number of Slovaks, returned from the Czech Republic** (more than 28 thousand people) which was apparently a result of the existence of a common state. Slovaks returning from the United Kingdom represented the second largest group which was significantly influenced by migration in 1989 and later representing a 77,5% share of the total number of returns from this country.

According to the 2011 Census results, for a long-term stay, the Slovaks preferred the neighbouring countries of Europe.

More than 3,9 thousand Slovaks, 81% of the total returns of Slovaks declared having returned from the USA after 1989.

## T 2.8.: Resident population in the SR by residence in a foreign country and the year of arrival to the SR, Census 2011

Country of residence	Inhabitants of the SR by country of residence abroad and the year of arrival to the SR					
	until 1948	1948-1988	1989 and later	of which		
				1993	2004	2011
<b>Total</b>	4 903	18 361	64 631	1 564	1 782	9 869
of which						
Czech Republic	181	8 995	14 365	733	431	2 020
United Kingdom	6	44	16 269	18	218	2 894
Germany	76	233	4 105	55	211	599
Hungary	2 551	1 297	690	5	21	160
USA	87	91	3 947	48	225	294
Ireland	0	0	3 462	0	21	692
Ukraine	222	2 413	1 629	200	23	28
Austria	102	65	1 983	39	63	535
Italy	7	17	2 112	10	77	413
Russia	65	883	749	36	16	43

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

*From a regional point of view*, the 2011 Census confirmed the **highest concentration of migrants in Bratislavský and Prešovský kraj** where the enumerated persons declared most frequently the return from a long-term stay abroad, mostly after 1989.

## T 2.9.: Population in the NUTS 3 regions by the year of return to the SR, Census 2011

NUTS 3 region	Inhabitants of the SR by the year of arrival to the SR						
	until 1948	1948-1988	1989 and later	of which			Total returns
				1993	2004	2011	
<b>Total</b>	4 903	18 361	64 631	1 564	1 782	9 869	87 895
Bratislavský kraj	970	3 178	10 278	359	445	1 087	14 426
Trnavský kraj	674	1 876	5 425	157	153	756	7 975
Trenčiansky kraj	541	1 994	7 178	218	201	1 168	9 713
Nitriansky kraj	1 268	2 292	6 704	146	189	1 133	10 264
Žilinský kraj	311	1 935	7 599	158	187	1 195	9 845
Banskobystrický kraj	521	1 660	7 411	161	189	1 220	9 592
Prešovský kraj	180	2 960	10 340	204	202	1 743	13 480
Košický kraj	438	2 466	9 696	161	216	1 567	12 600

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In total, more than 5,5 thousand more women than men returned from a long-term stay abroad. As far as the age groups are concerned, a **significant increase of the number of women returning from long-term stay abroad can be observed. In the 20-34 age group** (by almost 2,8 thousand more women than men in this age group) and **65-years and over** (by almost 3 thousand more men than women in this age group).

## T 2.10.: Migrants with permanent residence in the SR by age group and sex, Census 2011

Age group	Immigrants		
	total	men	women
Total	87 895	41 191	46 704
0-19	5 813	2 996	2 817
20-34	34 570	15 894	18 676
35-64	33 663	16 866	16 797
65+	13 837	5 427	8 410
Not specified	12	8	4

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The 2011 Census has showed that *among Slovaks aged 15 and over* who returned from long-term stay abroad, *the majority had a completed secondary education with a school-leaving exam or a university education.*

## COMPARING THE NUMBER OF POPULATION BASED ON 2011 AND 2001 CENSUS RESULTS

During the last intercensal period, in the territory of Slovakia, the number of foreign nationals increased by more than 6,4 thousand. In the last ten years since the 2001 Census, the social development affected also the share of resident population in the SR by citizenship. In terms of the number, residents of the Czech Republic maintain the leadership position. The number of Hungarians increased considerably (almost by 3 thousand) as well as the number of Polish (almost by 0,5 thousand). Compared with the last census, the number of Ukrainians dropped (almost by 1,2 thousand) and on the contrary, after Romania's accession to the EU, the number of Romanians increased by 380 persons.

## T 2.11.: Population structure by sex and citizenship, Census 2001, 2011

Population by citizenship	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
<b>Total population</b>	<b>5 379 455</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>
of which		
Citizens of the SR	5 276 695	4 975 661
Foreigners	21 860	28 275
Not specified state citizenship	80 900	393 100
<b>Most numerous state citizenships</b>		
Czech Republic	6 866	6 925
Hungary	1 606	4 468
Poland	1 918	2 375
Ukraine	2 972	1 777
Romania	971	1 351
Other	7 527	11 379

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 2.12.: Population structure by age groups, sex and citizenship, Census 2001, 2011

Citizenship	Sex	Age group	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
Citizens of the SR	men	0-14	508 926	385 099
		15-17	131 289	92 533
		18-34	717 768	675 221
		35-64	956 873	1 011 966
		65 and over	228 347	240 943
		not specified	18 379	413
	women	0-14	484 830	365 677
		15-17	125 869	88 180
		18-34	693 564	650 581
		35-64	1 017 381	1 063 603
		65 and over	374 542	401 076
		not specified	18 927	369
Foreigners	men	0-14	1 312	1 636
		15-17	282	197
		18-34	2 915	4 084
		35-64	5 398	7 753
		65 and over	840	1 640
		not specified	162	7
	women	0-14	1 249	1 470
		15-17	297	213
		18-34	3 097	3 333
		35-64	5 068	5 801
		65 and over	1 137	2 138
		not specified	103	3

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 2.13.: Population structure by the country of birth, Census 2001, 2011

Population by country of birth	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
<b>Total</b>	5 379 455	5 397 036
of which		
<b>born in the SR</b>	4 720 630	4 987 408
<b>foreign-born</b>	119 607	149 708
unspecified country	539 218	259 920

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In general, the 2011 Population and Housing Census compared with the previous one, overall confirms the increasing number of foreign-born nationals in individual age groups.

### T 2.14.: Population structure by the country of birth, sex and age groups, Census 2001, 2011

Country of birth	Sex	Age group	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
Slovak Republic	men	0-14	459 594	392 787
		15-17	119 764	94 716
		18-34	651 629	687 688
		35-64	848 518	1 010 702
		65 and over	197 779	235 081
		not specified	11 760	445
	women	0-14	438 874	372 941
		15-17	115 112	90 086
		18-34	633 918	659 220
		35-64	906 608	1 053 529
		65 and over	324 455	389 830
		not specified	12 619	383
Abroad	Men	0 -14	2 693	7 367
		15-17	1 195	666
		18-34	8 928	10 366
		35-64	30 025	36 278
		65 and over	9 577	14 076
		not specified	271	14
	Women	0-14	2 600	6 685
		15-17	1 161	640
		18-34	9 924	9 712
		35- 64	36 339	39 767
		65 and over	16 530	24 122
		not specified	364	15

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 2.15.: Population structure by basic groups of citizenship in the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2001, 2011

NUTS 3 region	Citizenship	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
Bratislavský kraj	Total population	599 015	602 436
	SR population	582 101	573 196
	Foreigners	4 563	5 264
	Not specified	12 351	23 976
Trnavský kraj	Total population	551 003	554 741
	SR population	542 532	527 247
	Foreigners	2 312	4 439
	Not specified	6 159	23 055
Trenčiansky kraj	Total population	605 582	594 328
	SR population	594 759	549 241
	Foreigners	2 033	2 016
	Not specified	8 790	43 071
Nitriansky kraj	Total population	713 422	689 867
	SR population	702 160	640 742
	Foreigners	2 522	4 185
	Not specified	8 740	44 940
Žilinský kraj	Total population	692 332	688 851
	SR population	681 414	641 259
	Foreigners	1 741	2 969
	Not specified	9 177	44 623

continuation			
Territory	Citizenship	SODB 2001	SODB 2011
Banskobystrický kraj	Total population	662 121	660 563
	SR population	648 948	590 909
	Foreigners	2 555	2 914
	Not specified	10 618	66 740
Prešovský kraj	Total population	789 968	814 527
	SR population	776 288	742 825
	Foreigners	2 616	2 840
	Not specified	11 064	68 862
Košícký kraj	Total population	766 012	791 723
	SR population	748 493	710 242
	Foreigners	3 518	3 648
	Not specified	14 001	77 833

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### 3. POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Sex and age are basic demographic indicators of population influencing many important processes.

There is a balanced relationship between men and women in the world. According to the available statistics, 100 women correspond to 101 men<sup>10</sup> In European countries, including Slovakia, there is a reverse proportion. In the long run, this situation is caused predominantly by excess mortality of men. As a matter of fact, more boys than girls are born, the sex ratio has gradually been diminishing and currently, in the 40-44 age group women outnumber men.

#### SHARE OF FEMALES SLIGHTLY DROPPED IN THE SR POPULATION

From 1970 to 2001, the share of females in the resident population, was rising steadily. In 1970, the share of females represented 50,6% of the total population. The number of females was higher than males by almost 59 thousand. Based on census results, during 1980 and 1991, the share of females increased equally in both years by 0,3 p.p. The difference in the number of males and females was the highest in 2001. There were by 154 thousand less males than females which constituted 51,4% of the population. In 2011, a decreased share of females (by 0,1 p.p.) was recorded. However, it still remained above 50%.

***As at the decisive census moment in 2011, 51,3% of permanent residents were females, there was an increase by more than 2,3 thousand compared with 2001.*** During the reference period 1970-2001, the share of females in absolute values increased faster than the share of males until 2001, despite the lower growth intensity. On the contrary, the number of males, increased at a higher pace. This situation affected mostly the increase of the life expectancy which was more intense in case of males than females, and the slightly increasing birth rate in recent years.

According to the 2011 Census results, there were 1054 women per 1000 men. Compared with the 1970 Census results, femininity index increased by 28 women to 1000 men but in comparison with 2001, it decreased by 5 women to 1000 men.

<sup>10</sup> Human sex ratio, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_sex\\_ratio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_sex_ratio)

### T 3.1.: Resident population in the SR by sex, Census 1970-2011

Census year	Total resident population	Sex		Share of women (%)	Feminity index (no. of women per 1000 men)
		men	women		
1970	4 537 290	2 239 201	2 298 089	50,6	1 026
1980	4 991 168	2 453 065	2 538 103	50,9	1 035
1991	5 274 335	2 574 061	2 700 274	51,2	1 049
2001	5 379 455	2 612 515	2 766 940	51,4	1 059
<b>2011</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>2 627 772</b>	<b>2 769 264</b>	<b>51,3</b>	<b>1 054</b>

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### FEMINITY INDEX IN THE NUTS 3 REGIONS OF THE SR

**According to the 2011 Census results, the highest share of women is in Bratislavský kraj, the lowest in Prešovský and Banskobystrický.** The lowest number of females per 1000 males was in Prešovský kraj (1028), the highest in Bratislavský kraj (1111). Compared with the results of the last census, **the number of females per 1000 males slightly decreased in all regions of the SR except Žilinský kraj.** In the regions with higher birth rate and younger population, there was a lower number of females per 1000 males. There is a difference in the number of females per 1000 males between Bratislavský kraj where is the highest share of females and an older population than the average of the SR, and Prešovský kraj where the lowest share of females (83 females per 1000 males) was recorded.

### T 3.2.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by sex, Census 1991-2011

NUTS 3 region	Sex						Share of women (%)			Feminity index (no. of women per 1000 men)		
	men			women								
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Bratislavský kraj	288 819	283 383	285 360	317 532	315 632	317 076	52,4	52,7	52,6	1 099	1 114	1 111
Trnavský kraj	265 532	268 473	270 980	276 460	282 530	283 761	51,0	51,3	51,2	1 041	1 052	1 047
Trenčiansky kraj	295 432	296 123	291 362	305 143	309 459	302 966	50,8	51,1	51,0	1 033	1 045	1 040
Nitriansky kraj	347 831	344 738	334 503	369 015	368 684	355 364	51,5	51,7	51,5	1 061	1 069	1 062
Žilinský kraj	330 640	340 055	338 019	338 131	352 277	350 832	50,6	50,9	50,9	1 023	1 036	1 038
Banskobystrický kraj	319 635	319 580	319 667	339 685	342 541	340 896	51,5	51,7	51,6	1 063	1 072	1 066
Prešovský kraj	364 836	388 402	401 686	374 428	401 566	412 841	50,6	50,8	50,7	1 026	1 034	1 028
Košický kraj	361 336	371 761	386 195	379 880	394 251	405 528	51,3	51,5	51,2	1 051	1 060	1 050

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### THE AGEING PROCESS HAS BEEN ACCELERATING

**The most significant changes** recorded during the 1970-2011 Censuses, included the **decrease in the pre-productive population** and the **increase in the number of the older age groups**. This is confirmed by the rise in the ageing index (the number of people aged 65 and over per 100 inhabitants aged 0-14) from 33,9 in 1970 to 82,6 in 2011. Compared with 2001, the ageing index increased by 22,4 p.p. The ageing index for the 27 EU Member States reached 112,3<sup>11</sup> as at 1.1. 2011.

<sup>11</sup> Data source: Population on 1 January by broad age group and sex, Eurostat  
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

During the reference period (1970-2011), the share of pre-productive population decreased from 27,2% to 15,3%. The proportion of inhabitants at productive age, i.e. aged 15-64 increased by 34,8%, in absolute values almost by 1,003 million, and the share of inhabitants aged 65 years and over increased by 63,2% (almost by 265 thousand). The above-mentioned values provide indisputable evidence of the continuing ageing process of the population, developing strongly since the '90s.

### T 3.3.: Resident population in the SR by age groups, Census 1970-2011

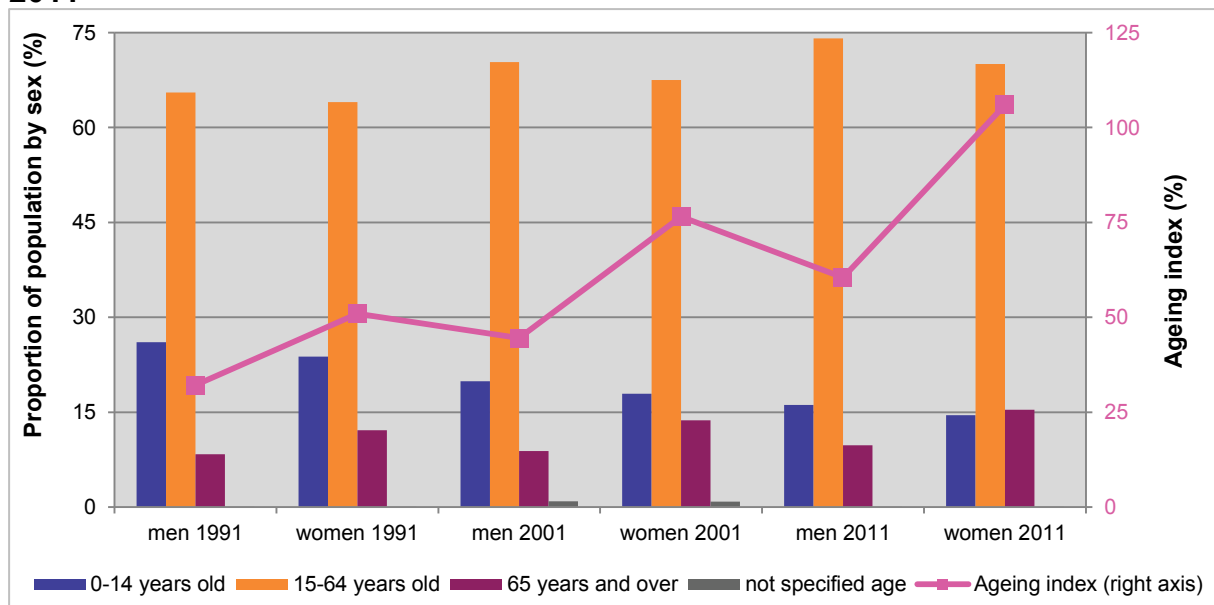
Census year	Total resident population	Age group								Ageing index <sup>*)</sup>
		0-14		15-64		65 and over		not specified		
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
1970	4 537 290	1 232 721	27,2	2 883 333	63,5	418 340	9,2	2 896	0,1	33,9
1980	4 991 168	1 302 072	26,1	3 162 504	63,4	519 388	10,4	7 204	0,1	39,9
1991	5 274 335	1 313 961	24,9	3 415 721	64,8	543 180	10,3	1 473	0,0	41,3
2001	5 379 455	1 015 493	18,9	3 705 515	68,9	610 923	11,4	47 524	0,9	60,2
2011	5 397 036	826 516	15,3	3 886 327	72,0	682 873	12,7	1 320	0,0	82,6

<sup>\*)</sup> ageing index =  $(65+/0-14)*100$

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

***In Slovakia, the share of population in pre-productive age (aged 0-14) continued to decrease also from 2001 to 2011, it decreased from 18,9% in 2001 to 15,3% in 2011. The share of the productive population (15-64 years old) increased from 68,9% in 2001 to 72% in 2011 and the share of the post-productive population (65+) increased as well, from 11,4% in 2001 to 12,7% in 2011.***

### G 3. 1.: Resident population in the SR by sex and age groups, Census 1991-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census results there were more men than women in pre-productive age, and in 2011 also in productive age, in terms of gender and age. There was a balanced sex ratio of the productive population. There was a very significant prevalence of women in post-productive age, for example according

to the 1991 Census, there were 1,5 women per 1 men, in 2001, 1,6 women and in 2011 1,7 women. Women had a higher ageing index than men, in the long term, which corresponds to the higher number of women in post-productive age and lower number of girls in pre-productive age compared with men/boys. **The ageing index of men increased from 32,2 in 1991 to 60,5 in 2011, among women it increased by more than twice of the value, from 51,1 in 1991 to 106(!) in 2011.**

According to the 2011 Census results, similarly as 10 years ago, **there was the highest number and share of the population in pre-productive age in Prešovský kraj** (almost 150 thousand, i.e. 18,4%) which was the “youngest” Slovak region, according to this criterion. The pre-productive population of Žilinský and Košický kraj was also higher than in the rest of the Slovak regions. **Nitriansky kraj retains its position as the “oldest” region for the second intercensal period in a row.** During the 2011 census results, the highest number of people in post-productive age was recorded in this region (more than 96 thousand, i.e. 13,9%).

It is also significant to note that, in three of the eight regions of the SR (Trenčiansky, Nitriansky and Bratislavský) there were more than 100 people in post-productive age (65+) per 100 people in pre-productive age (0-14). According to the 2011 Census results, Trenčiansky kraj had the highest ageing index (103,7) which increased the most from all the SR regions, even by 37,8 p.p. compared with 2001. 10 years ago, the ageing index did not exceed the value 100, in none of the eight regions.

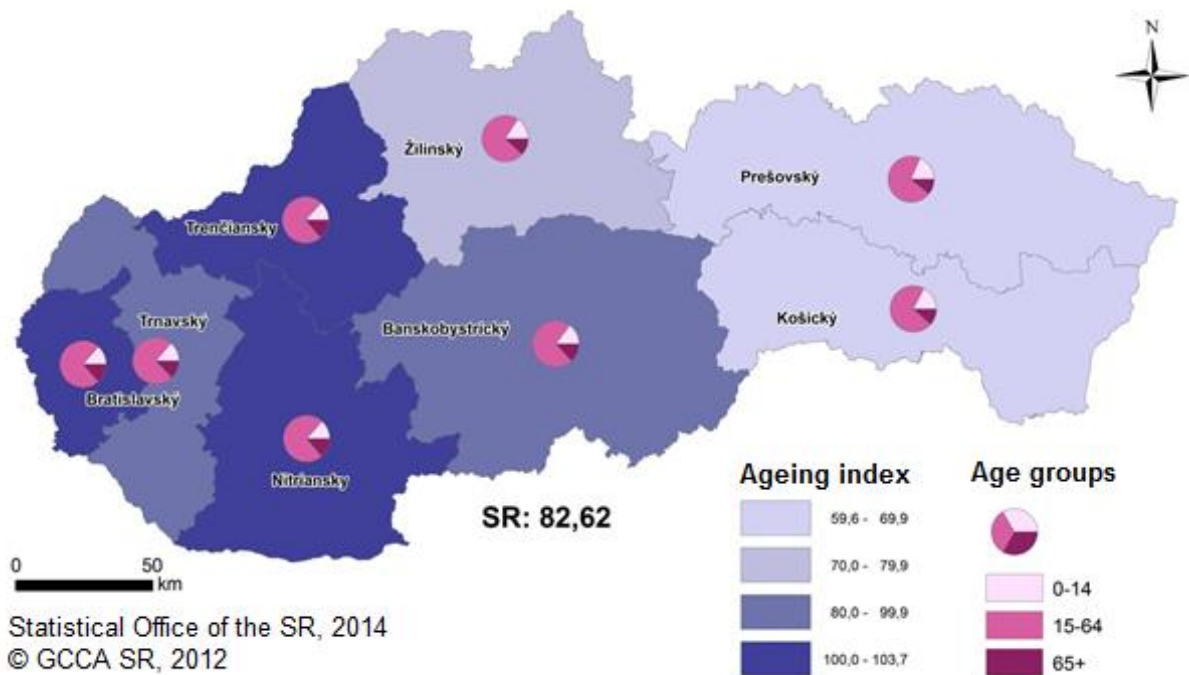
#### T 3.4.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by economic age groups, Census 2001, 2011

NUTS 3 region	Census year	Total resident population	Age group								Ageing index <sup>1)</sup>
			0-14		15-64		65 years and over		not specified		
			abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
Bratislavský kraj	2011	602 436	82 052	13,6	436 953	72,5	82 989	13,8	442	0,1	101,1
	2001	599 015	89 222	14,9	418 874	69,9	71 702	12,0	19 217	3,2	80,4
Trnavský kraj	2011	554 741	76 508	13,8	406 072	73,2	72 065	13,0	96	0,0	94,2
	2001	551 003	97 559	17,7	388 142	70,4	62 092	11,3	3 210	0,6	63,6
Trenčiansky kraj	2011	594 328	79 113	13,3	433 067	72,9	82 067	13,8	81	0,0	103,7
	2001	605 582	108 862	18,0	422 172	69,7	71 733	11,8	2 815	0,5	65,9
Nitriansky kraj	2011	689 867	93 390	13,5	500 291	72,5	96 014	13,9	172	0,0	102,8
	2001	713 422	123 435	17,3	497 150	69,7	89 894	12,6	2 943	0,4	72,8
Žilinský kraj	2011	688 851	109 589	15,9	496 838	72,1	82 303	11,9	121	0,0	75,1
	2001	692 332	140 927	20,4	473 104	68,3	74 941	10,8	3 360	0,5	53,2
Banskobystrický kraj	2011	660 563	97 758	14,8	475 850	72,0	86 779	13,1	176	0,0	88,8
	2001	662 121	120 090	18,1	457 323	69,1	79 102	11,9	5 606	0,8	65,9
Prešovský kraj	2011	814 527	149 899	18,4	575 230	70,6	89 306	11,0	92	0,0	59,6
	2001	789 968	180 050	22,8	526 194	66,6	79 953	10,1	3 771	0,5	44,4
Košický kraj	2011	791 723	138 207	17,5	562 026	71,0	91 350	11,5	140	0,0	66,1
	2001	766 012	155 348	20,3	522 556	68,2	81 506	10,6	6 602	0,9	52,5

<sup>1)</sup> Ageing index = (65+/0-14)\*100

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### M 3.1.: Ageing index, the share of the resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by age groups, Census 2011



**The population ageing is explicitly confirmed by the increasing values of the mean and median ages.** In 2011 compared with 2001, the **mean age<sup>12</sup> increased by 2,8 years** (compared with 1991 by 6,8 years) to 38,9.

The mean age by sex increased among men (by 2,8 years) and also women (by 2,9 years). **Among women** it exceeded the age 40 and **reached 40,5**. The **mean age of men** was **37,3**, based on the 2011 Census results.

**The median age<sup>13</sup> increased** by 3,2 years **to 37,5**. There was a higher increase among men (by 3,5 years) than among women (by 3,1 years). To compare, in 2011, the median age for the 27 EU Member States was 41,2 years<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Mean age is the weighted average number of years lived by members of the population until a given moment. It refers to the average age of the population. As the ageing structures are given in complete years during the calculations from absolute values, therefore a constant of 0,5 need to be added to each age value.

<sup>13</sup> Median age - age which divides the population in two parts of equal size (i.e. there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median).

<sup>14</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Population\\_structure\\_and\\_ageing](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Population_structure_and_ageing)

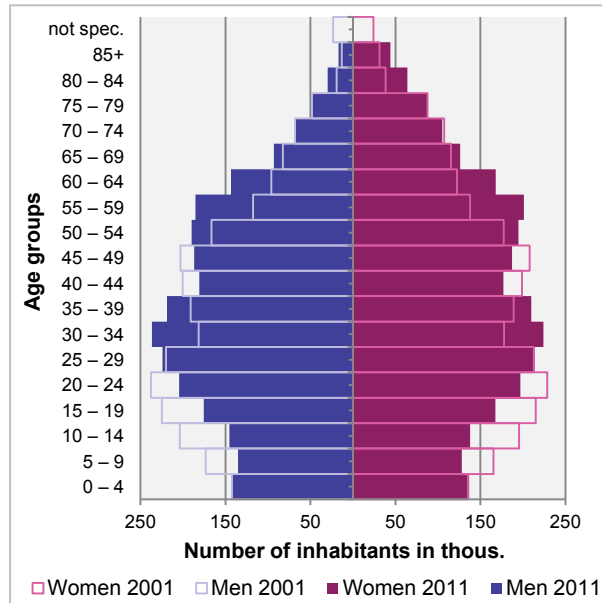
### T 3.5.: Resident population in the SR by 5-year age groups, Census 1991-2011

Age group	Resident population						Increase/decrease	
	2011		2001		1991		2001-2011	1991-2011
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	%	%
Total	5 397 036	100,0	5 379 455	100,0	5 274 335	100,0	0,3	2,3
0-4	280 331	5,2	277 709	5,2	399 534	7,6	0,9	-29,8
5-9	263 211	4,9	338 772	6,3	442 586	8,4	-22,3	-40,5
10-14	282 974	5,2	399 012	7,4	471 841	8,9	-29,1	-40,0
15-19	343 022	6,4	440 003	8,2	443 893	8,4	-22,0	-22,7
20-24	401 709	7,4	466 328	8,7	370 865	7,0	-13,9	8,3
25-29	437 644	8,1	432 649	8,0	390 814	7,4	1,2	12,0
30-34	460 530	8,5	359 200	6,7	413 503	7,8	28,2	11,4
35-39	428 814	7,9	380 054	7,1	428 131	8,1	12,8	0,2
40-44	357 754	6,6	398 966	7,4	360 630	6,8	-10,3	-0,8
45-49	373 920	6,9	410 780	7,6	276 730	5,2	-9,0	35,1
50-54	384 686	7,1	343 768	6,4	249 077	4,7	11,9	54,4
55-59	386 524	7,2	255 423	4,7	243 867	4,6	51,3	58,5
60-64	311 724	5,8	218 344	4,1	238 211	4,5	42,8	30,9
65-69	219 301	4,1	197 491	3,7	218 462	4,1	11,0	0,4
70-74	173 180	3,2	175 488	3,3	113 534	2,2	-1,3	52,5
75+	290 392	5,4	237 944	4,4	212 657	4,0	22,0	36,6
75-79	135 663	2,5	135 913	2,5	107 608	2,0	-0,2	26,1
80-84	93 928	1,7	57 718	1,1	68 729	1,3	62,7	36,7
85+	60 801	1,1	44 313	0,8	34 847	0,7	37,2	74,5
Not specif.	1 320	0,0	47 524	0,9	1 473	0,0	-97,2	-10,4

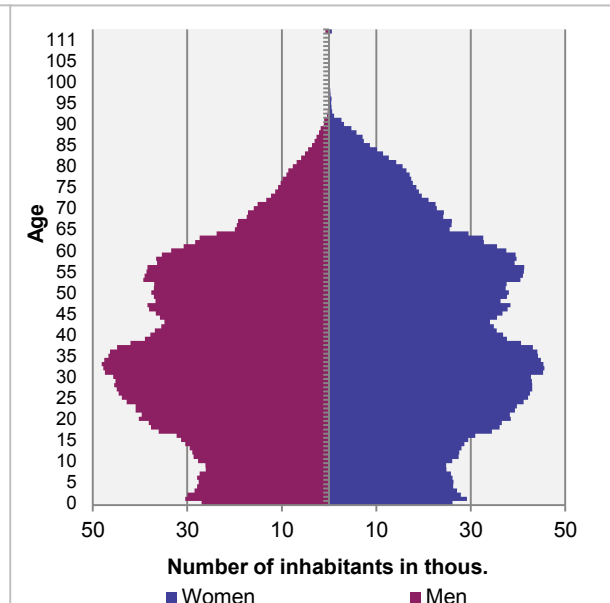
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the 2011 Census, there was **the highest number and proportion of people in the age group 30-34** (almost 461 thousand, i.e. 8,5%) and within this age group with the most people **aged 33** (almost 94 thousand, i.e. 1,7%). When considering gender, the majority of men in the SR were 33 years old and the majority of women 32 years old. The second largest age group in the SR consisted of people aged 25-29 (almost 438 thousand, i.e. 8,1%). The smallest age group consisted of people aged 85 and over (less than 61 thousand, i.e. 1,1%). **During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, there was the most significant increase in the age groups of 80-84** (by more than 36 thousand, i.e. 62,7%), followed by the **55-59** age group (by more than 131 thousand, i.e. 51,3%) and the **60-64** age group (by more than 93 thousand, i.e. 42,8%). In 2011 compared with the 2001 Census, the largest drop in the number of people was recorded in the age groups of 10-14 (by more than 116 thousand, i.e. by 29,1%), 5-9 (almost by 76 thousand, i.e. by 22,3%) and 15-19 (nearly by 97 thousand, i.e. by 22%)

**G 3.2.: Age structure of the resident population in the SR by 5-years age groups, Census 2001, 2011**



**G 3.3.: Age structure of the resident population in the SR by age units, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

As at the decisive census moment in 2011, the most populous was the 30-34 age group in 7 regions, with percentages ranging from 8,3% to 9,9%, out of the total number of resident population of the particular region. **Prešovský kraj was considered the “youngest” region of Slovakia which is confirmed by the fact that the highest number of people aged 25-29 lived in this region.** Within regions, there was **the highest increase** in the group of people aged 80+ in **Bratislavský kraj** (by almost 8,3 thousand, i.e. by 67,6%) and **in Prešovský kraj** (by approximately 7,7 thousand, i.e. 60,1%). In Prešovský kraj, there was the largest increase in the number of people aged 55-59 (by nearly 19 thousand, i.e. by 59,1%). The second highest population growth in the 55-59 age group occurred in Košický kraj (by more than 19 thousand, i.e. by 56,3%).

### SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE SR POPULATION BY ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS

Looking at the more detailed spatial differentiation of the population by sex and age provides data processing into rasters. During the 2011 Census, the population density (of children) aged 0-14 ranged from 1 to 1227 among boys and up to 1151 among girls. Members of this age group represent only quarter of the SR raster squares (approximately 12,6 thousand) with an average of 33 boys and 32 girls living in each.

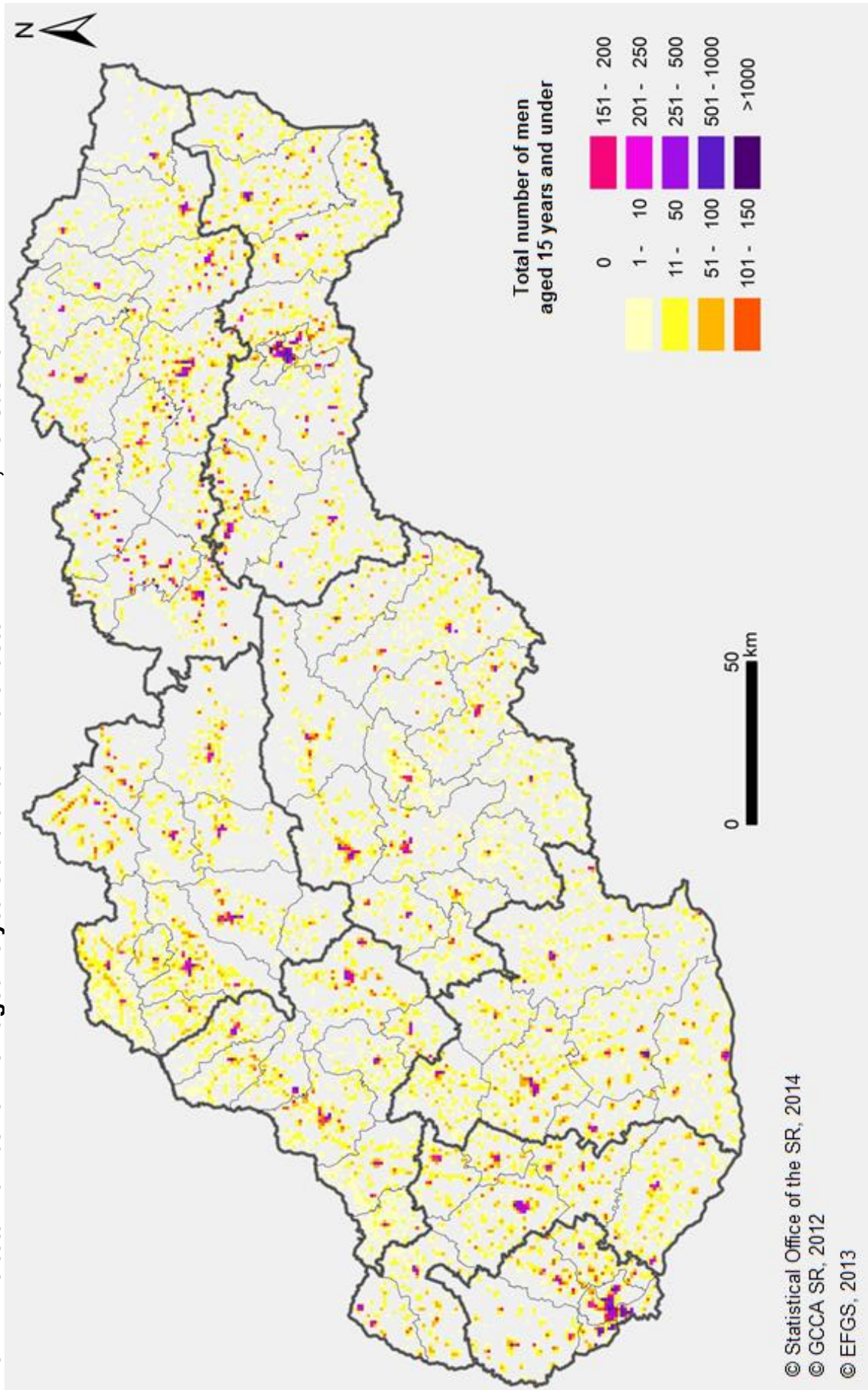
During the 2011 Census, the population density of the productive age group (15-64) ranged from 1 to 7162 among men and up to 7451 among women. Members of this age group represent 30% of the SR raster squares (around 15 thousand), with an average of 127 men and 130 women living in each of raster. The population density of the post-productive age group (65+) ranged from 1 to 1193 among men and up to 1787 among women, representing 25% of the SR raster squares with an average of 20 men and 32 women living in each.

**T 3.6.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions by 5-year age groups, Census 2001, 2011**

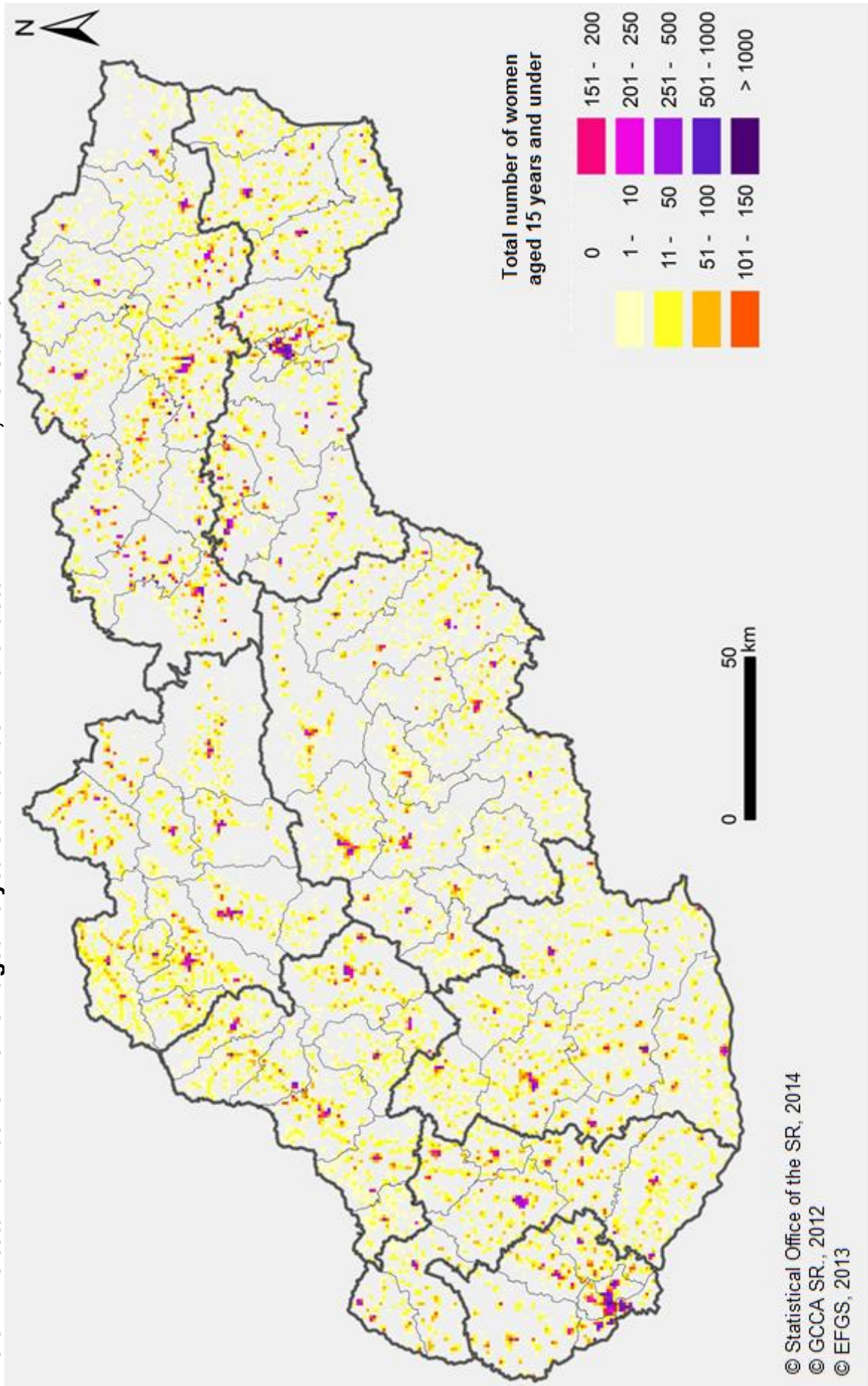
NUTS 3 region	Census year	Total resident population	Age group																	not spec.	
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+		
Bratislavský kraj	2011	abs.	602 436	33 649	25 734	22 669	28 746	37 628	48 865	59 616	51 866	38 772	39 884	43 390	48 556	39 630	19 563	15 634	20 492	442	
		%	100,0	5,6	4,3	3,8	4,8	6,2	8,1	9,9	9,9	8,6	6,4	6,6	7,2	8,1	6,6	3,2	2,6	3,4	0,1
Bratislavský kraj	2001	abs.	599 015	22 334	28 854	38 034	45 898	50 774	45 930	37 387	40 726	45 593	52 327	44 268	31 845	24 126	20 945	16 793	12 226	19 217	
		%	100,0	3,7	4,8	6,3	7,7	8,5	7,7	8,5	6,2	6,8	7,6	8,7	7,4	5,3	3,6	3,5	2,8	2,0	3,2
Trnavský kraj	2011	abs.	554 741	25 902	24 177	26 429	33 325	40 182	44 772	49 023	48 331	38 425	39 172	40 229	41 374	33 239	18 412	13 766	15 617	96	
		%	100,0	4,7	4,4	4,8	6,0	7,2	8,1	8,8	8,8	8,4	6,9	7,1	7,3	7,5	6,0	4,4	3,3	2,5	2,8
Trnavský kraj	2001	abs.	551 003	25 637	32 690	39 232	44 249	48 586	46 182	38 135	39 176	41 324	43 240	36 218	27 851	23 181	20 104	17 962	10 244	3 210	
		%	100,0	4,7	5,9	7,1	8,0	8,8	8,4	6,9	7,1	7,5	7,8	6,6	5,1	4,2	3,6	3,3	2,5	1,9	0,6
Trenčiansky kraj	2011	abs.	594 328	26 532	24 596	27 985	36 829	44 708	47 816	50 219	46 391	40 095	42 783	44 275	44 336	35 615	26 400	20 997	16 462	18 208	81
		%	100,0	4,5	4,1	4,7	6,2	7,5	8,0	8,4	8,4	7,8	6,7	7,2	7,4	7,5	6,0	4,4	3,5	2,8	3,1
Trenčiansky kraj	2001	abs.	605 582	27 659	36 624	44 579	49 170	53 083	48 075	40 632	43 508	45 628	46 817	38 862	30 346	26 051	23 601	20 553	15 512	12 067	2 815
		%	100,0	4,6	6,0	7,4	8,1	8,8	7,9	6,7	7,2	7,5	7,7	6,4	5,0	4,3	3,9	3,4	2,6	2,0	0,5
Nitriansky kraj	2011	abs.	689 867	30 858	29 317	33 215	41 064	49 474	54 475	57 739	55 484	46 980	49 422	51 120	52 430	42 103	30 910	24 800	18 850	21 454	172
		%	100,0	4,5	4,2	4,8	6,0	7,2	7,9	8,4	8,0	6,8	7,2	7,4	7,4	7,6	6,1	4,5	3,6	2,7	3,1
Nitriansky kraj	2001	abs.	713 422	32 968	40 784	49 683	55 918	60 446	57 446	47 971	50 751	53 508	56 227	46 623	36 300	31 960	28 460	25 684	20 120	15 630	2 943
		%	100,0	4,6	5,7	7,0	7,8	8,5	8,1	6,7	7,1	7,5	7,9	6,5	5,1	4,5	4,0	3,6	2,8	2,2	0,4
Žilinský kraj	2011	abs.	688 851	35 766	34 736	39 087	47 821	53 663	56 295	57 813	54 655	45 855	47 240	48 036	47 491	37 969	25 979	20 637	16 686	19 001	121
		%	100,0	5,2	5,0	5,7	6,9	7,8	8,2	8,4	8,4	7,9	6,7	6,9	7,0	6,9	5,5	3,8	3,0	2,4	2,8
Žilinský kraj	2001	abs.	692 332	39 130	47 845	53 952	57 929	60 739	56 981	47 162	48 824	50 584	51 231	42 514	30 712	26 428	24 429	22 039	16 538	11 935	3 360
		%	100,0	5,7	6,9	7,8	8,4	8,8	8,2	6,8	7,1	7,3	7,4	6,1	4,4	3,8	3,5	3,2	2,4	1,7	0,5
Banskobystrický kraj	2011	abs.	660 563	32 169	31 641	33 948	40 942	48 256	52 953	55 014	51 513	44 019	47 267	48 364	48 588	38 934	27 923	22 003	17 091	19 762	176
		%	100,0	4,9	4,8	5,1	6,2	7,3	8,0	8,3	8,3	7,8	6,7	7,2	7,3	7,4	5,9	4,2	3,3	2,6	3,0
Banskobystrický kraj	2001	abs.	662 121	32 914	39 796	47 380	52 934	56 158	52 047	43 890	47 705	49 943	51 138	42 955	32 570	27 983	24 879	22 283	17 939	14 001	5 606
		%	100,0	5,0	6,0	7,2	8,0	8,5	7,9	6,6	7,2	7,5	7,7	6,5	4,9	4,2	3,8	3,4	2,7	2,1	0,8
Prešovský kraj	2011	abs.	814 527	49 415	48 178	52 306	61 676	67 533	68 103	65 377	60 500	52 079	54 394	54 351	50 350	40 867	27 320	22 953	18 551	20 482	92
		%	100,0	6,1	5,9	6,4	7,6	8,3	8,4	8,0	8,0	7,4	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,2	5,0	3,4	2,8	2,3	2,5
Prešovský kraj	2001	abs.	789 968	51 707	61 144	67 199	70 072	69 918	63 696	52 904	55 467	56 170	53 307	44 575	31 637	28 448	26 589	22 971	17 603	12 790	3 771
		%	100,0	6,5	7,7	8,5	8,9	8,9	8,1	6,7	7,0	7,1	6,7	5,6	4,0	3,6	3,4	2,9	2,2	1,6	0,5
Košický kraj	2011	abs.	791 723	46 040	44 832	47 335	52 619	60 265	64 365	65 729	62 074	51 529	53 758	54 921	53 399	43 367	29 199	23 815	18 623	19 713	140
		%	100,0	5,8	5,7	6,0	6,6	7,6	8,1	8,3	7,8	7,8	6,5	6,8	6,9	6,7	5,5	3,7	3,0	2,4	2,5
Košický kraj	2001	abs.	766 012	45 360	51 035	58 953	63 833	66 624	62 292	51 119	53 897	56 216	56 493	47 753	34 162	30 167	27 691	23 051	17 626	13 138	6 602
		%	100,0	5,9	6,7	7,7	8,3	8,7	8,1	6,7	7,0	7,3	7,4	6,2	4,5	3,9	3,6	3,0	2,3	1,7	0,9

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

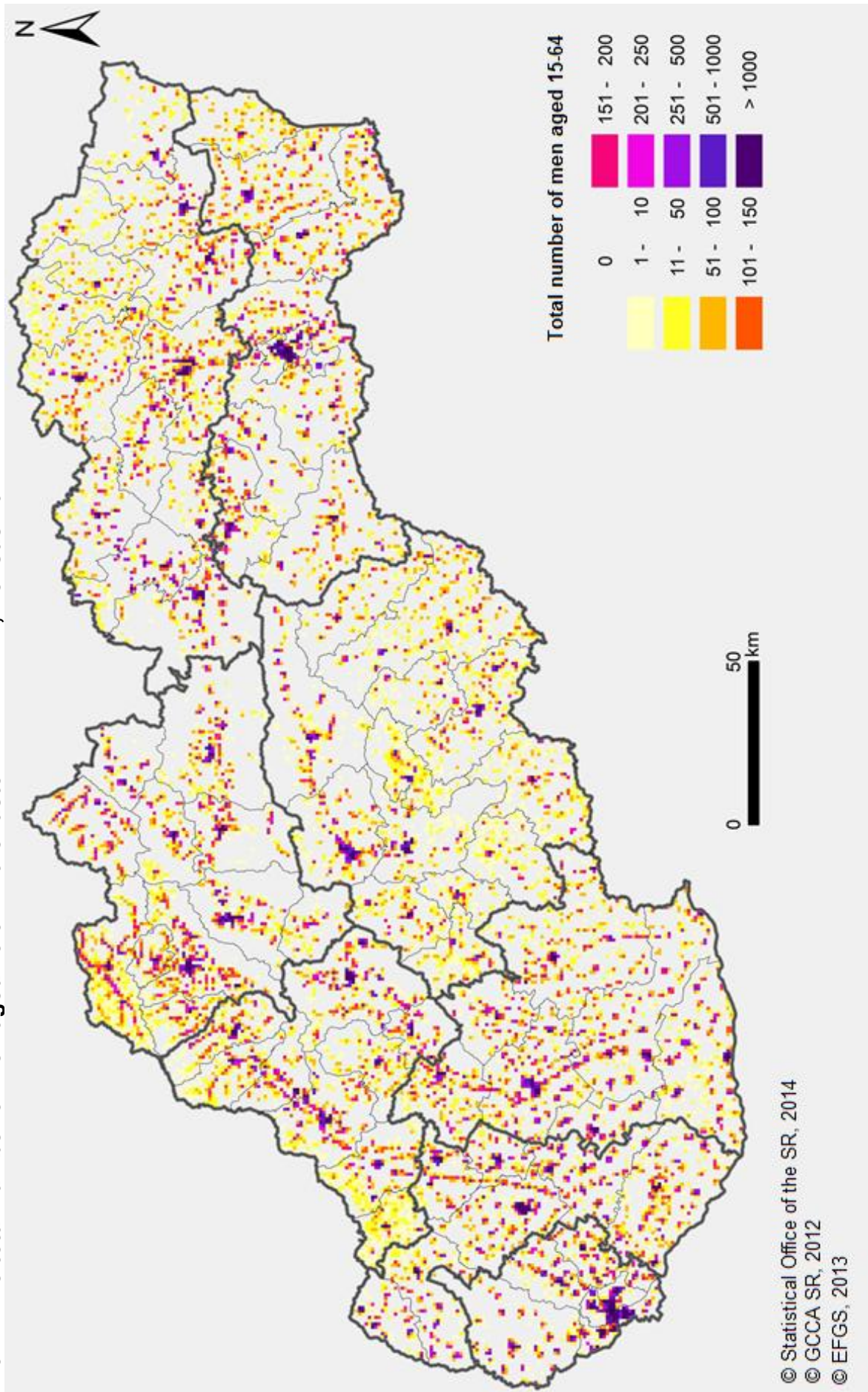
M 3.2.: The total number of men aged 15 years and under in the raster 1km x 1 km, Census 2011



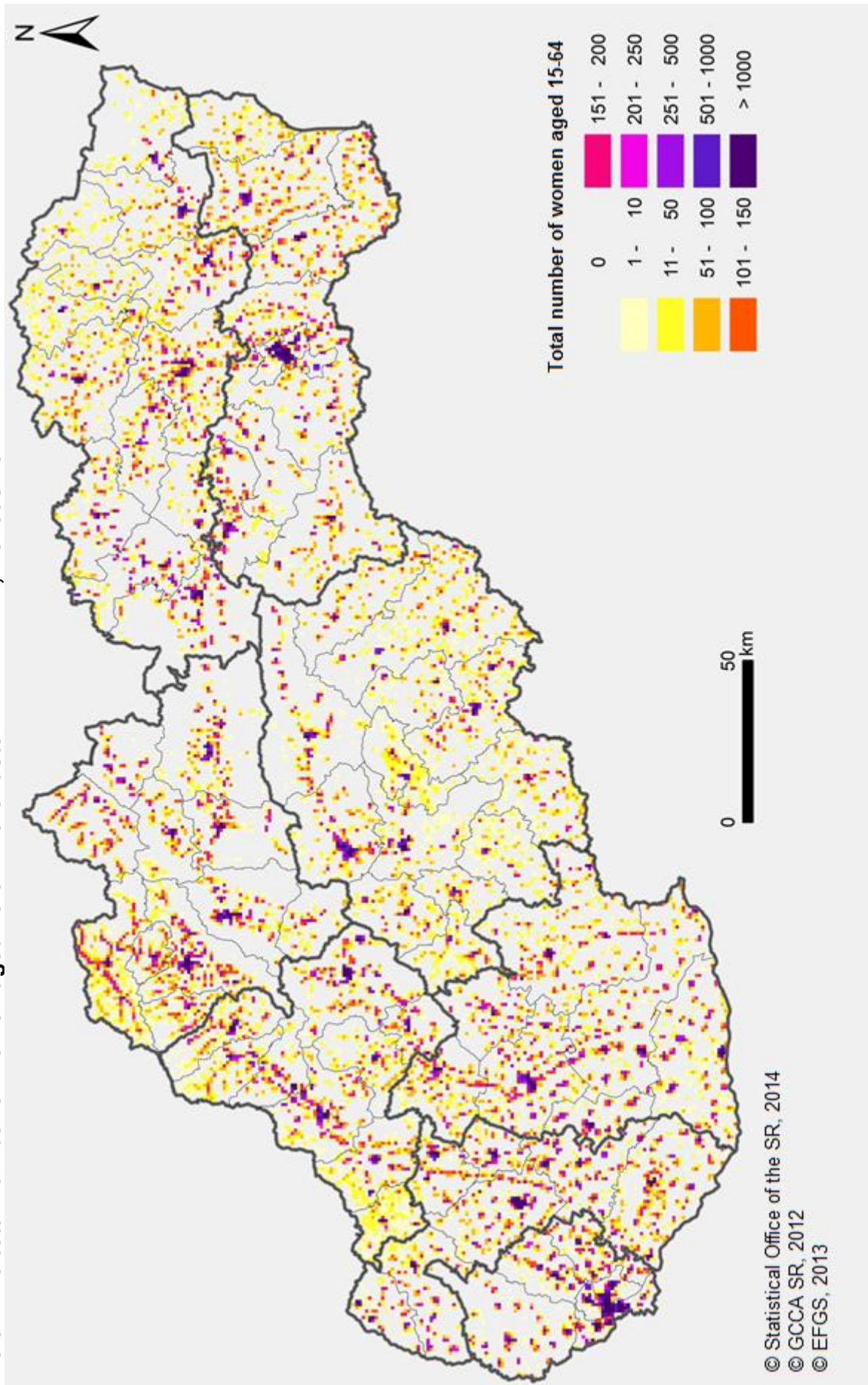
M 3.3.: The total number of women aged 15 years and under in the raster 1 km x 1 km, Census 2011



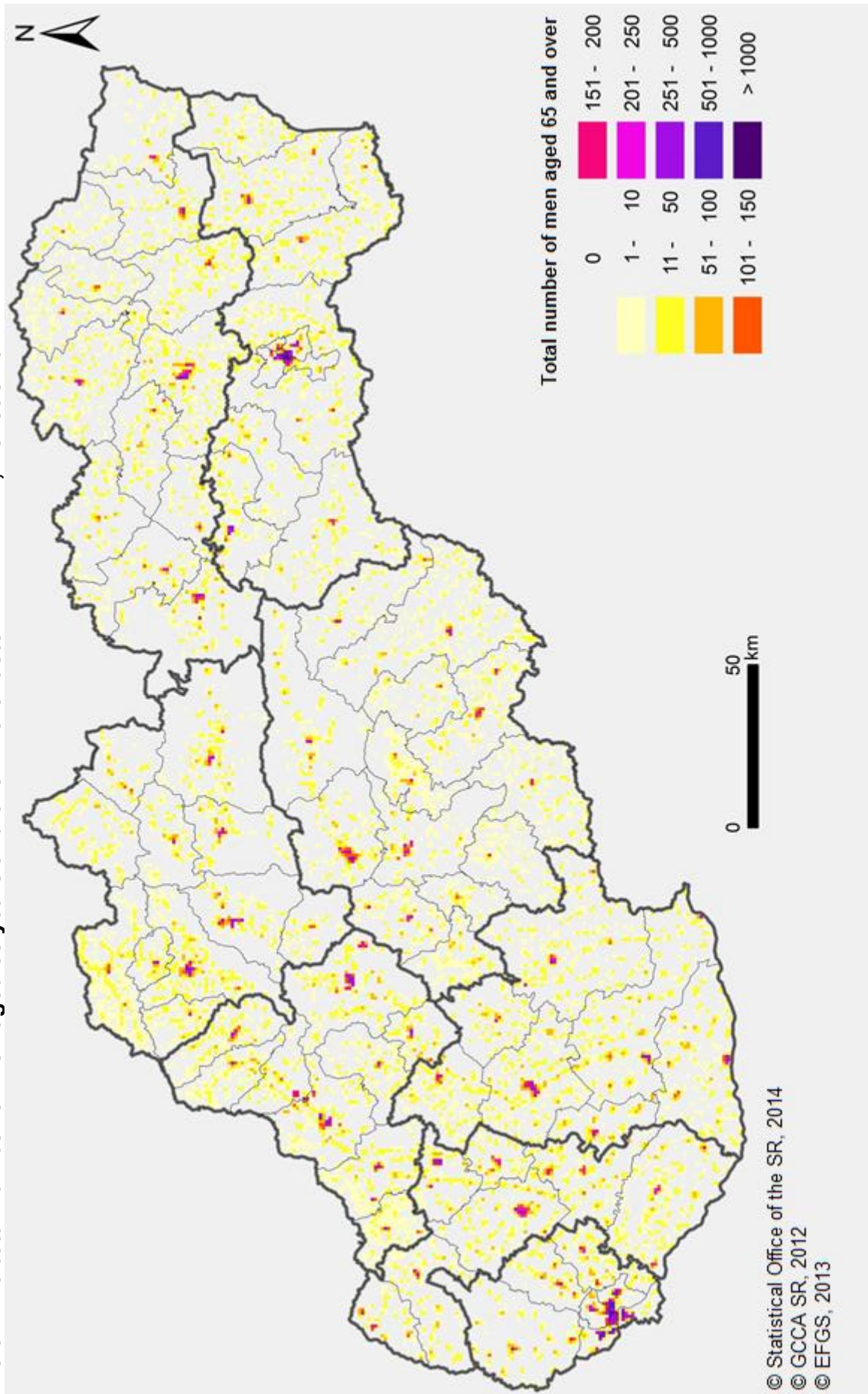
M 3.4.: The total number of men aged 15-64 in the raster 1 km x 1 km, Census 2011



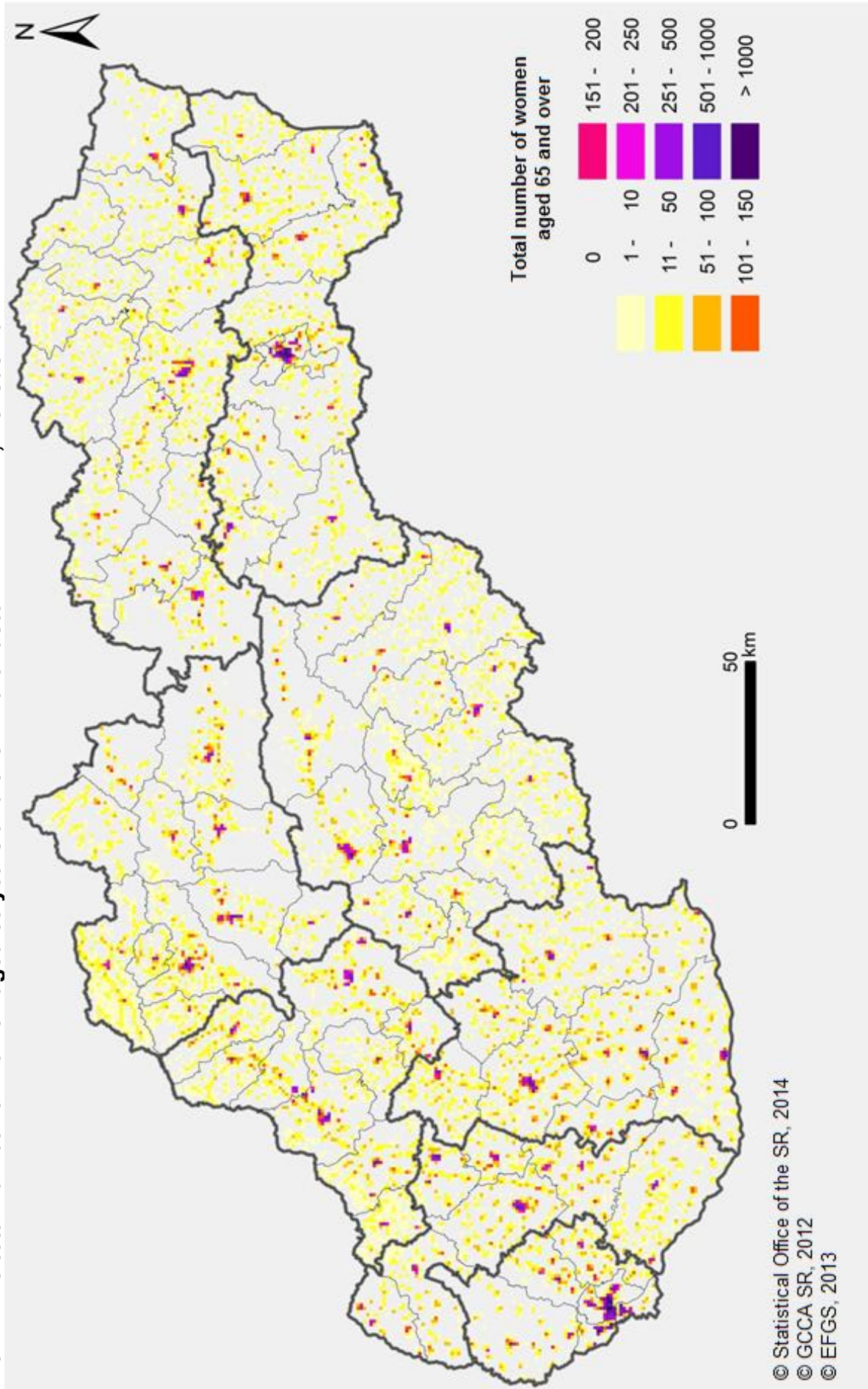
**M 3.5.: The total number of women aged 15-64 in the raster 1 km x 1 km, Census 2011**



M 3.6.: The total number of men aged 65 years and over in the raster 1 km x 1 km, Census 2011



M 3.7.: The total number of women aged 65 years and over in the raster 1 km x 1 km, Census 2011



## 4. POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

Population structure by marital status is one of its basic demographic characteristics. **Population of the SR is according to the legal marital status is divided into the single, married, divorced and widowed.**

### T 4.1.: Resident population in the SR by marital status, Census 1970-2011

Census year	Marital status									
	single		married		divorced		widowed		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
1970	2 074 413	45,7	2 143 590	47,2	41 404	0,9	275 734	6,1	2 149	0,0
1980	2 173 743	43,6	2 399 735	48,1	88 395	1,8	327 415	6,6	1 880	0,0
1991	2 232 917	42,3	2 517 723	47,7	147 523	2,8	372 451	7,1	3 721	0,1
2001	2 273 779	42,3	2 414 523	44,9	233 552	4,3	388 392	7,2	69 209	1,3
<b>2011</b>	<b>2 281 441</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>2 214 431</b>	<b>41,0</b>	<b>412 745</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>386 707</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>101 712</b>	<b>1,9</b>

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### THE SHARE OF MARRIED DECREASES, THE SHARE OF DIVORCED INCREASES

From 1970 to 2001, there had been no significant changes in the population structure by marital status. **The 2011 Census results pointed out two significant facts. In total, there was the most considerable decline of married persons, almost by 4 p.p., during the reference period. Since the 1991 Census, the share of single persons remained at the same level 42,3%. The divorced persons share increased most sharply, up to ten times, of more than 41 thousand in 1970 to almost 413 thousand in 2011. The share of the widowers also increased but with a lower intensity.**

### SINGLE PERSONS FORM THE MOST NUMEROUS GROUP

Until 2001, married persons formed the largest population group and widowed persons have always formed a larger group than divorced persons. **The 2011 Census results show that in the SR, the single persons form the largest group (more than 2,281 million) and the share of the divorced is higher than the share of the widowed** (shares of widowers did not change significantly during the reference period).

### T 4.2.: Resident population in the SR by marital status and sex, Census 1991-2011

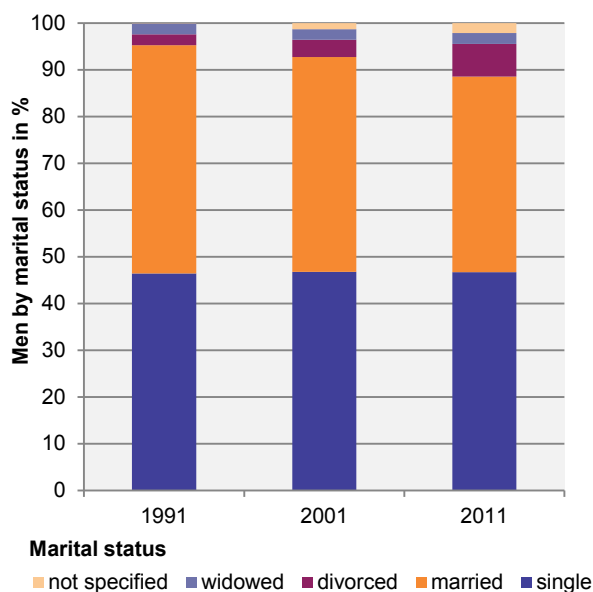
Census year	Marital status, Sex									
	single		married		divorced		widowed		not specified	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
1991	1 195 655	1 037 262	1 257 470	1 260 253	60 123	87 400	58 804	313 647	2 009	1 712
2001	1 222 896	1 050 883	1 200 801	1 213 722	96 483	137 069	58 504	329 888	33 831	35 378
2011	1 228 244	1 053 197	1 100 057	1 114 374	183 119	229 626	61 012	325 695	55 340	46 372

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

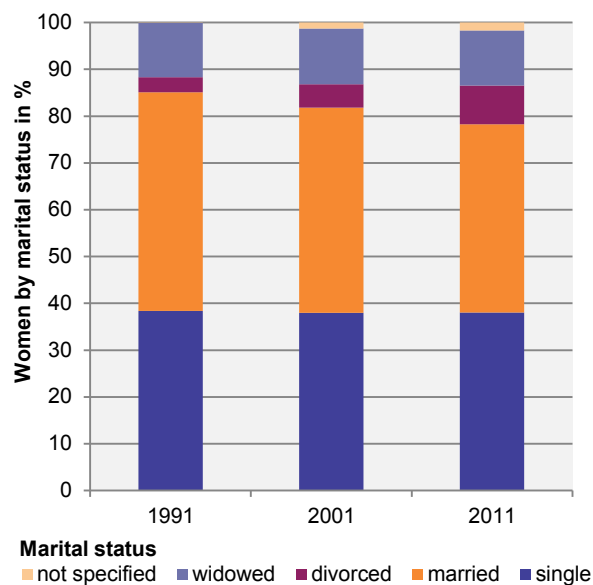
## THERE ARE MORE DIVORCED AND WIDOWED WOMEN THAN MEN

Taking into account, the marital status and also sex, there is a female predominance among the divorced and widowed, most notably in the group of the widowed. It is the most visible in the group of the widowed. **There are more than 5 widows per 1 widower. In the group of divorced persons, there is 0,8 man per 1 woman, in the group of single persons there is 1,2 men per 1 woman.**

**G 4.1.: Marital status of men with permanent residence in the SR, Census 1991-2011**



**G 4.2.: Marital status of women with permanent residence in the SR, Census 1991-2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In the population structure by marital status, the largest group of single persons consists of those aged under 15 years and it is declining with the increasing age.

**In 1991, the group of 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group of married persons (25%), in 2001, there were people aged 35-44 (20,3%) and according to the 2011 Census, 45-54 year-olds (22,6%).** It is the same cohort, i.e. persons born between 1957-1966. During the 1991 Census, the divorce rates were the highest among men and women aged 35-44 years (19,9%), in 2001 and 2011 among those aged 45-54 years (28,9% and 27,9%). According to the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, the highest number of widowed persons was in the age group 65-74 year-olds, in 2011 among 75-84 year-olds (28,5%).

**T 4.3.: Resident population in the SR by marital status and age, Census 1991-2011**

Census year	Marital status	Age group									
		up to 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	not specif.
1991	single	1 313 961	631 982	141 540	68 824	29 842	21 655	15 136	7 717	1 724	536
	married	0	178 236	629 078	657 136	430 203	358 529	195 882	63 074	5 283	302
	divorced	0	3 373	29 416	48 758	32 457	20 895	9 548	2 688	340	48
	widowed	0	362	3 571	13 391	32 943	80 721	111 198	102 692	27 459	114

continuation											
Census year	Marital status	Age group									
		up to 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	not specif.
2001	single	1 015 493	794 297	248 352	91 715	58 826	23 787	14 919	8 480	2 071	15 839
	married	0	93 191	490 789	599 116	581 372	343 083	212 832	69 335	7 187	17 618
	divorced	0	2 899	38 598	67 494	70 194	31 575	14 853	4 900	648	2 391
	widowed	0	432	2 604	10 927	35 187	69 556	125 612	107 987	33 620	2 467
2011	single	826 516	696 724	465 833	144 335	75 324	45 985	16 395	7 474	2 519	336
	married	0	31 437	341 817	500 013	525 719	486 875	233 412	84 999	9 916	243
	divorced	0	1 776	44 740	115 013	121 198	87 521	30 090	10 449	1 884	74
	widowed	0	536	1 836	7 498	25 946	72 681	110 058	123 604	44 503	45

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

At the NUTS 3 region level, similarly as 10 years ago, the **percentage of single persons** was the **highest** in **Prešovský kraj** (44,9% of the region's population, 16% of single persons in the SR). This fact corresponds to the above that it is the "youngest" region, i.e. a region with the highest share of persons up to 15 years, being the most populous group of single persons.

**Equally, both Bratislavský and Trnavský kraj have the highest share of married persons, 42,6%. Prešovský kraj had the largest number of married couples** (15,3% of the total number of married persons in the SR). There are **the most divorced persons in Banskobystrický kraj** (9,9%), and throughout the SR in **Košický kraj**, 16,6% of the total number of divorced persons in the SR. **The highest share of widowed persons was observed in Nitriansky kraj**, both in terms of regions (8,2%) and throughout the SR (14,7%).

Regarding changes in the population's marital status, **during the intercensal period 2001-2011, the percentage of single persons decreased in five regions, it remained unchanged in Bratislavský kraj and it increased in Nitriansky and Banskobystrický kraj. During the intercensal period, the percentage of married persons decreased, the share of the divorced increased on the contrary, in all regions. The number and the proportion of the widowed persons, either slightly increased or slightly decreased.**

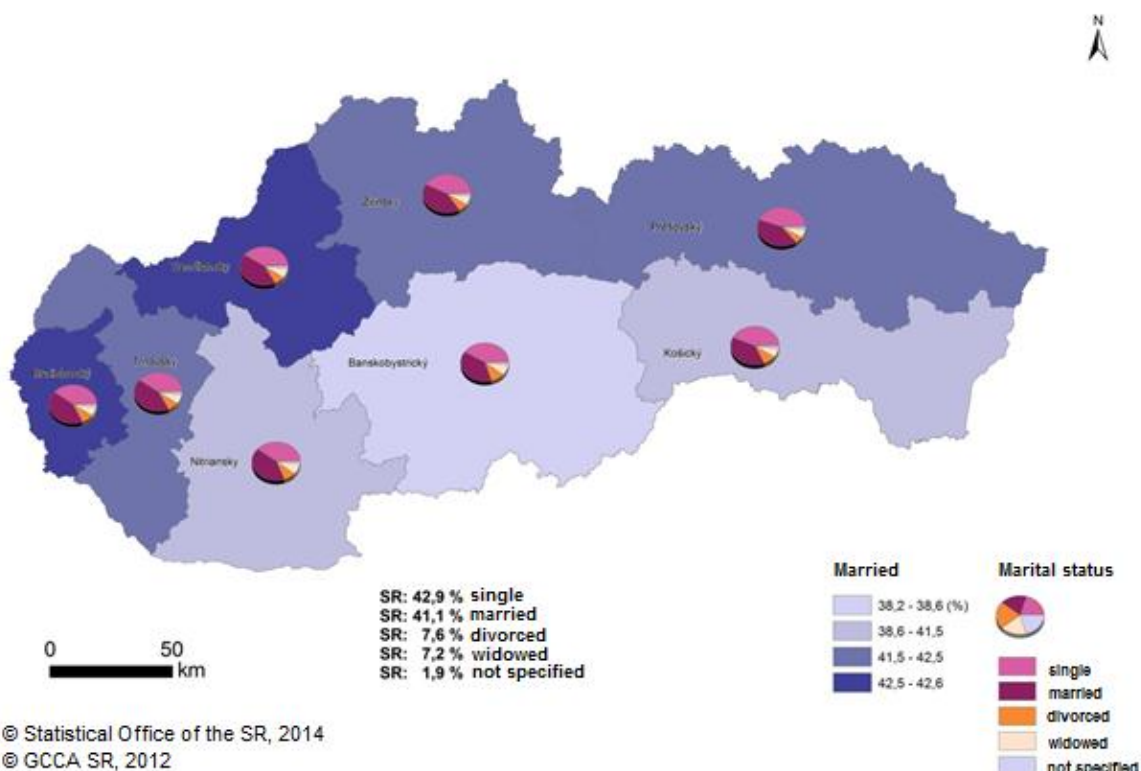
#### T 4.4.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by marital status, Census 2001, 2011

NUTS 3 region	Census year	Total resident population		Marital status				
				single	married	divorced	widowed	not specif.
Bratislavský kraj	2011	abs.	602 436	241 994	256 550	50 313	41 359	12 220
		%	100,0	40,2	42,6	8,4	6,9	2,0
	2001	abs.	599 015	240 574	264 887	39 829	41 060	12 665
		%	100,0	40,2	44,2	6,6	6,9	2,1
Trnavský kraj	2011	abs.	554 741	226 384	235 549	41 027	40 630	11 151
		%	100,0	40,8	42,5	7,4	7,3	2,0
	2001	abs.	551 003	226 170	255 439	23 757	40 616	5 021
		%	100,0	41,0	46,4	4,3	7,4	0,9
Trenčiansky kraj	2011	abs.	594 328	245 437	252 968	42 983	42 211	10 729
		%	100,0	41,3	42,6	7,2	7,1	1,8
	2001	abs.	605 582	251 897	278 720	26 231	41 578	7 156
		%	100,0	41,6	46,0	4,3	6,9	1,2

Region	Census year	Total resident population		Marital status				
				single	married	divorced	widowed	not specif.
Nitriansky	2011	abs.	689 867	278 286	284 657	57 711	56 731	12 482
		%	100,0	40,3	41,3	8,4	8,2	1,8
	2001	abs.	713 422	283 934	326 755	34 997	60 074	7 662
		%	100,0	39,8	45,8	4,9	8,4	1,1
Žilinský	2011	abs.	688 851	298 074	286 681	44 112	47 511	12 473
		%	100,0	43,3	41,6	6,4	6,9	1,8
	2001	abs.	692 332	305 942	309 369	24 525	46 954	5 542
		%	100,0	44,2	44,7	3,5	6,8	0,8
Banskobystrický	2011	abs.	660 563	278 669	252 172	65 128	52 582	12 012
		%	100,0	42,2	38,2	9,9	8,0	1,8
	2001	abs.	662 121	272 200	292 128	34 928	53 678	9 187
		%	100,0	41,1	44,1	5,3	8,1	1,4
Prešovský	2011	abs.	814 527	365 738	339 424	42 802	51 051	15 512
		%	100,0	44,9	41,7	5,3	6,3	1,9
	2001	abs.	789 968	362 788	349 298	18 725	49 591	9 566
		%	100,0	45,9	44,2	2,4	6,3	1,2
Košický	2011	abs.	791 723	346 859	306 430	68 669	54 632	15 133
		%	100,0	43,8	38,7	8,7	6,9	1,9
	2001	abs.	766 012	330 274	337 927	30 560	54 841	12 410
		%	100,0	43,1	44,1	4,0	7,2	1,6

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### M 4.1.: Resident population in the SR by marital status, Census 2011



## 5. HOUSEHOLDS AND RESIDENTS' FAMILIES

### DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS

The modern conception of households as the so-called small collectivity was prepared for the 1961 Census. Until 2001, households were formed on the basis of

the permanent residence of their members. However, under the influence of legislative amendments and intensive migration (for work, studies etc.) the concept of permanent residence turned out to be not effectively fulfilling its role of capturing the dynamics of the household structures de facto. Therefore, the Statistical Office of the SR processed the 2011 data on households, according to the place of enumeration, i.e. data provide **objective** information on the household structure as at the decisive census moment. Definitions of the individual household types introduced in 1961 have been applied until the present in the Slovak Republic.

## HOUSEHOLD DEVELOPMENT

Within fifty years, the number of all household types increased, most significantly of the census households, almost by 900 thousand. However, the number of the dwelling, jointly managed and census households showed normally an increasing trend although at varying levels of intensity. The number of jointly managed households decreased almost by 50 thousand and of census households by 7 thousand.

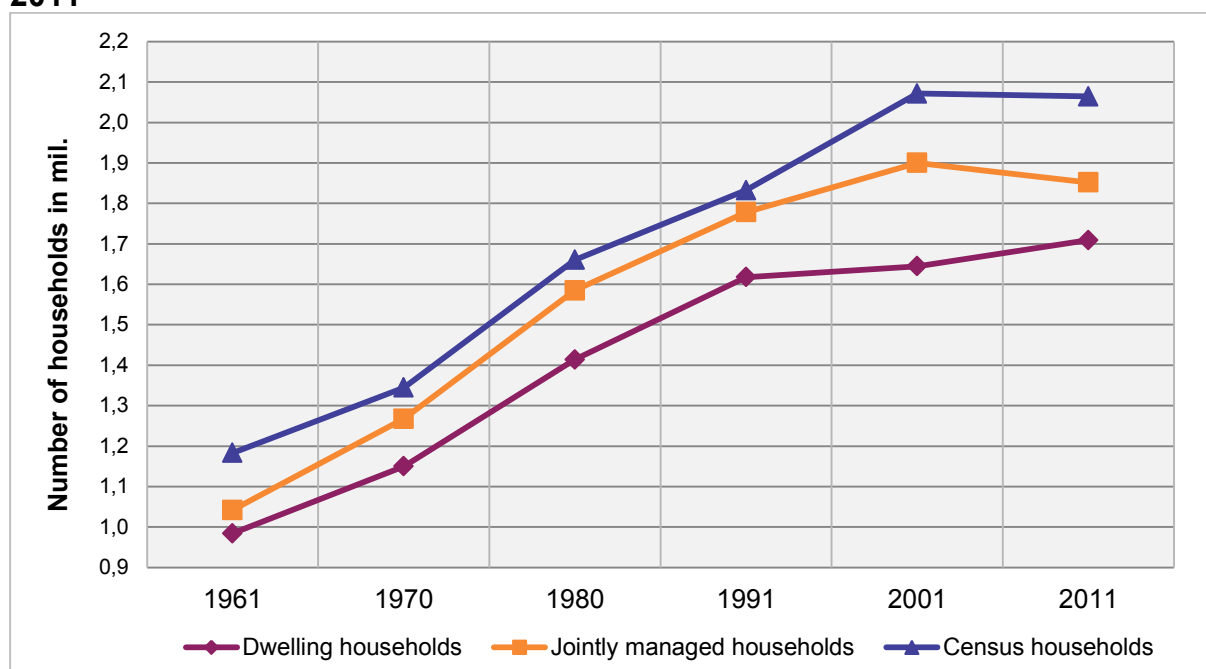
**T 5.1.: The number of households in the SR, Census 1961-2011**

Household type	No. of households						
	2011	2001	1991	1980	1970	1961	
<b>Dwelling households</b>	1 709 100	1 644 728	1 617 828	1 413 932	1 150 148	984 131	
Difference	abs.	64 372	26 900	203 896	263 784	166 017	x
	%	3,9	1,7	14,4	22,9	16,9	x
<b>Jointly managed households</b>	1 852 059	1 900 344	1 778 396	1 584 918	1 267 341	1 042 000	
Difference	abs.	-48 285	121 948	193 478	317 577	225 341	x
	%	-2,5	6,9	12,2	25,1	21,6	x
<b>Census households</b>	2 064 635	2 071 743	1 832 484	1 660 477	1 344 687	1 183 316	
Difference	abs.	-7 108	239 259	172 007	315 790	161 371	x
	%	-0,3	13,1	10,4	23,5	13,6	x

**Data source: Statistical Office of the SR**

At the same time, there was a continuing trend occurring in the previous intercensal period, the divergence of the number of jointly managed and census households, moreover, in an even higher intensity. It can be presumed that, the root cause of this phenomenon is the remaining of adult children in their parents' household without an independent financial management.

### G 5.1.: The development of the number of households in the SR, Census 1961-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

As regards the composition of households according to the ratio of the number of their members, until 2001, **besides the dwelling households, four-person households prevailed** by number and proportion as well. However, **during the last intercensal period, lone-person dwelling households were predominant**, followed by the two-person households. A similar trend can also be observed in other types of households.

**In jointly managed households, a trend change was observed even in 1991**, when the two- and three-person jointly managed households were the most frequent types. **Since the 2001 Census, the lone-person jointly managed households are clearly the most numerous.**

**In census households, there was a trend change since the 1991 Census.** While until then, the most common were the two-person households, **since 2001 they were replaced by lone-person households.**

### T 5. 2.: Households by number of their members, Census 1970-2001

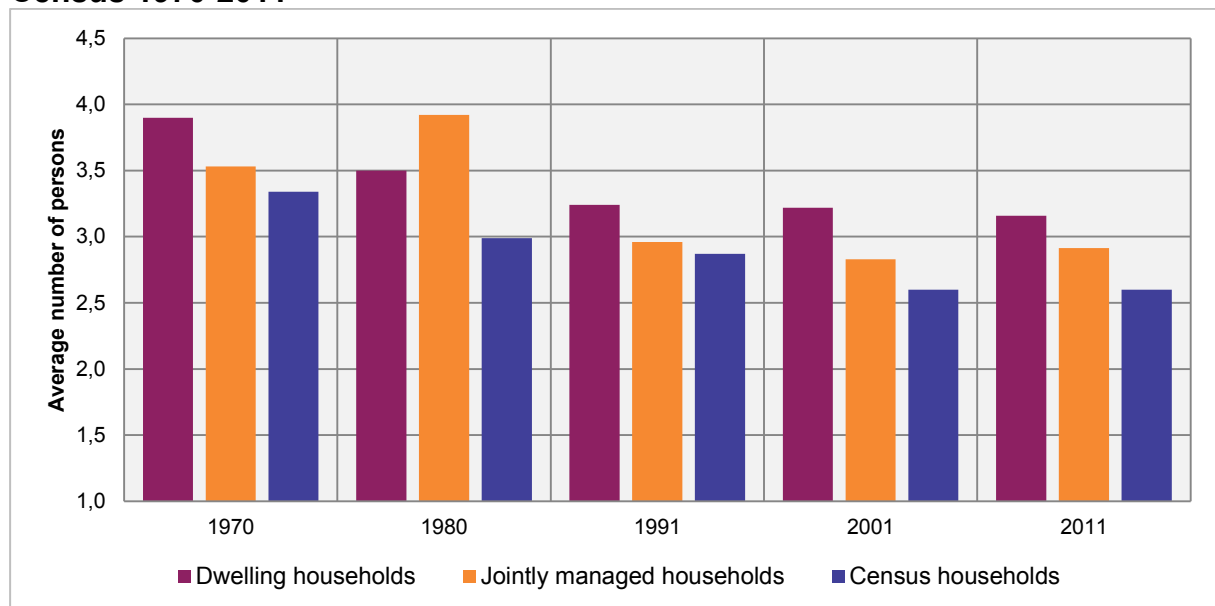
Year	No. of househ.	Households by the no. of members												Average no. of members
		1		2		3		4		5		6 and more		
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
<b>Dwelling households</b>														
2011	1 709 100	368 239	21,5	360 781	21,1	337 669	19,8	341 265	20,0	153 186	9,0	147 960	8,7	3,16
2001	1 644 728	317 578	19,3	332 998	20,4	294 499	17,9	374 861	22,8	175 229	10,7	149 563	9,1	3,22
1991	1 617 828	285 407	17,6	332 211	20,5	275 969	17,1	394 111	24,4	194 206	12,0	135 924	8,4	3,24
1980	1 413 932	195 460	13,8	266 230	18,8	247 632	17,5	344 513	24,4	193 905	13,7	94 781	6,7	3,50
1970	1 150 148	107 486	9,3	191 964	16,7	198 164	17,2	257 874	22,4	181 936	15,7	108 070	9,4	3,90

continuation														
Year	No. of househ.	Households by the no. of members												Average no. of members
		1		2		3		4		5		6 and more		
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
<b>Jointly managed households</b>														
2011	1 852 059	475 309	25,7	402 037	21,7	359 637	19,4	347 818	18,8	144 387	7,8	122 871	6,6	2,92
2001	1 900 344	500 017	26,3	409 121	21,5	339 587	17,9	395 139	20,8	157 548	8,3	98 932	5,2	2,83
1991	1 778 396	372 064	20,9	407 259	22,9	413 143	23,2	325 261	18,3	176 299	9,9	84 370	4,7	2,96
1980	1 584 918	286 275	18,1	341 280	21,7	289 422	18,8	380 806	23,3	177 674	11,2	109 461	6,9	3,92
1970	1 267 341	160 802	12,0	249 092	19,7	236 132	18,6	278 946	22,0	174 656	13,8	167 713	7,1	3,53
<b>Census households</b>														
2011	2 064 635	607 857	29,4	494 594	24,0	409 592	19,8	368 216	17,8	117 137	5,7	67 239	3,3	2,62
2001	2 071 743	622 023	30,0	481 628	23,2	370 966	17,9	404 046	19,5	134 617	6,5	58 463	2,8	2,60
1991	1 832 484	399 288	21,8	438 827	23,9	336 692	18,4	421 569	23,0	168 523	9,2	67 585	3,7	2,87
1980	1 660 477	328 188	19,8	384 931	23,1	316 917	19,1	374 926	22,6	168 021	10,1	55 090	3,3	2,99
1970	1 344 687	160 802	11,9	317 175	23,6	276 534	20,6	294 501	21,9	166 997	12,4	72 119	5,4	3,34

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The average number of members by all household types had a decreasing tendency which was clearly maintained only in dwelling households.

### G 5.2.: Development of the average number of household members in the SR, Census 1970-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

*During the intercensal period, as a result of the decreased number of jointly managed and census households, the average number of their members slightly increased.* Essentially, there were 3,2 persons in dwelling household, the 2,9 persons in jointly managed and 2,6 persons in the census household.

## DWELLING HOUSEHOLDS

**In 2011, the SR had 1,7 million dwelling households**, there was an intercensal growth almost by 4%. It was a **more considerable growth than in the previous intercensal period**, it increased by more than 2 p.p. and **reflects also the development of housing construction**. During 1991-2001, the number of dwellings rose by 3% and during 2001-2011 by 8%.

In relation of the dwelling households to the census households, there was an increase in dwelling households occupied by one census household, thus the values were similar to the year 1991. The increase was achieved at the expense of dwelling households with two, three or multiple census households.

### T 5.3.: Dwelling households by number of census households, Census 1991-2011

Type of household	No. of dwelling households			Difference 2001-2011		Difference 1991-2001		Average no. of persons			Composition %		
	2011	2001	1991	abs.	%	abs.	%	2011	2001	1991	2011	2001	1991
<b>Total</b>	1 709 100	1 644 728	1 617 828	64 372	3,9	26 900	1,7	3,16	3,22	3,24	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which													
<b>with 1 CH</b>	1 432 830	1 331 232	1 427 720	101 598	0,4	-96 488	-6,8	2,73	2,81	2,98	83,8	80,9	88,2
<b>with 2 CH</b>	225 285	259 410	172 926	-34 125	3,4	86 484	50,0	4,73	4,62	4,99	13,2	15,8	10,7
<b>with 3 or more CH</b>	50 985	54 086	17 182	-3 101	91,9	36 904	214,8	8,27	6,71	7,57	3,0	3,3	1,1

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Compared with 2001, **the average number of dwelling household members** changed the most considerably when the household was established by three or more census households; after the previous decrease there has been an increase by 1,6 member.

**From the regional perspective, the highest number of dwelling households was in Košický kraj** (231 thousand), Nitriansky and Bratislavský kraj (230 thousand). **The lowest number of dwelling households was in Trnavský kraj** (179 thousand).

### T 5.4.: Dwelling households by number of census households in the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2011

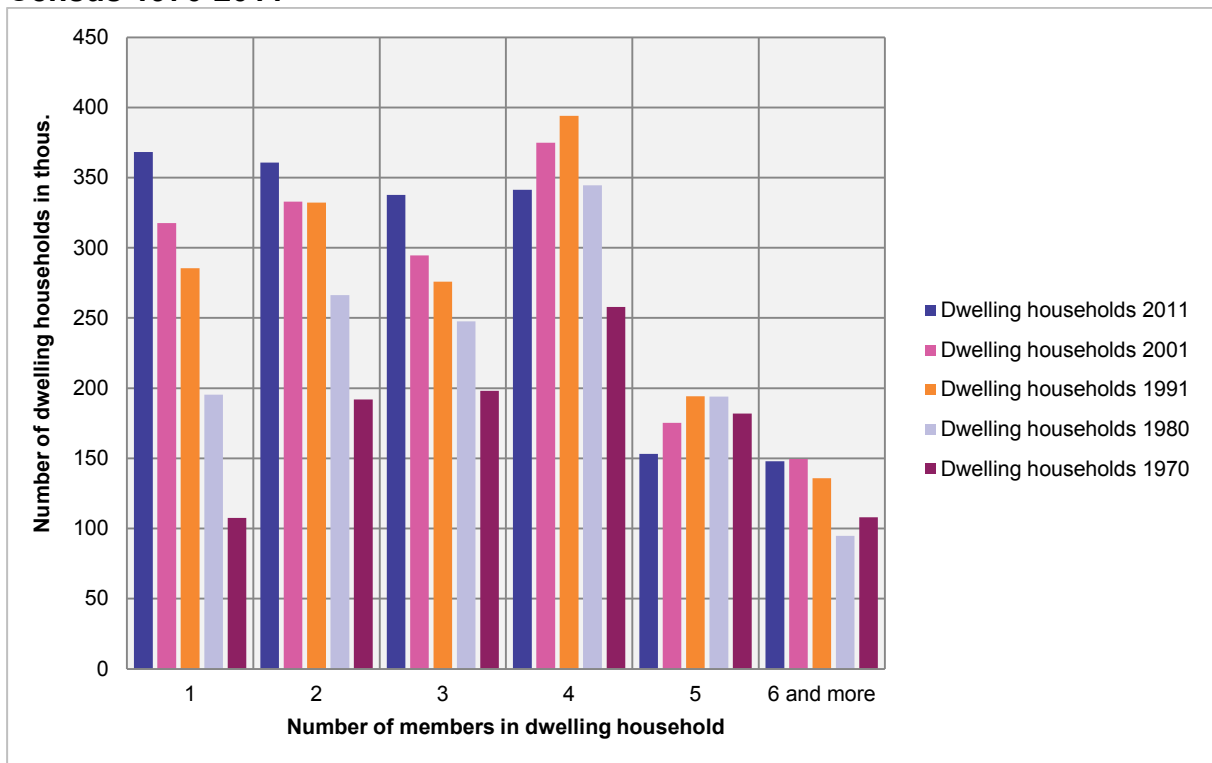
NUTS 3 region	Dwelling households		of which			
	total	average no. of persons	with 1 CH		with 2 or more CH	
			total	average no. of persons	total	average no. of persons
<b>Bratislavský kraj</b>	229 930	2,63	200 761	2,36	29 169	4,45
<b>Trnavský kraj</b>	179 108	3,11	150 553	2,70	28 555	5,27
<b>Trenčiansky kraj</b>	194 568	3,06	168 927	2,73	25 641	5,19
<b>Nitriansky kraj</b>	230 116	3,00	198 181	2,65	31 935	5,18
<b>Žilinský kraj</b>	208 375	3,30	184 680	3,01	23 695	5,60
<b>Banskobystrický kraj</b>	219 402	3,01	181 824	2,61	37 578	4,96
<b>Prešovský kraj</b>	216 836	3,75	169 615	3,09	47 221	6,11
<b>Košický kraj</b>	230 765	3,43	178 289	2,76	52 476	5,71

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The average number of dwelling household members** in individual regions was between **2,6 members in Bratislavský kraj up to 3,8 members in Prešovský kraj**. The largest number of dwelling households with one census household was in Bratislavský kraj and the smallest number was in Trnavský kraj. Bratislavský kraj had the least persons of dwelling households with one census household on average (2,4 members).

Košický kraj (52 thousand) had the largest number of dwelling households with two or more census households with the average number of 5,7 persons.

### G 5.3.: Development of dwelling households by number of members in the SR, Census 1970-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### JOINTLY MANAGED HOUSEHOLDS

**In 2011, there were almost 1,9 million jointly managed households** in the Slovak Republic and their number decreased the first time in fifty years, in the intercensal period by 2,5%, representing a decrease by almost 50 thousand.

The whole volume of decrease is represented by the jointly managed households composed of one census household. The number and proportion of jointly managed households composed of two, three or more census households increased. In case of jointly managed households with two census households, the increase amounted to 24%, with three or more census households to 16%. It is a continuing trend indicating that possibly under the influence of adverse economic conditions in Slovak households there has been an integration of households due to the joint management making the management process more effective and bearing elements of solidarity.

### T 5.5.: Jointly managed households by number of census households, Census 1991-2011

Type of jointly managed household	Number of JMH			Difference 2001-2011		Difference 1991-2001		Average no. of persons			Composition %		
	2011	2001	1991	abs.	%	abs.	%	2011	2001	1991	2011	2001	1991
<b>Total</b>	1 852 059	1 900 344	1 778 396	-48 285	-2,5	121 948	6,9	2,9	2,8	3,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which													
with 1 CH	1 671 146	1 753 018	1 727 563	-81 872	-4,7	25 455	1,5	2,7	2,7	2,9	90,2	92,2	97,1
with 2 CH	157 077	126 756	47 956	30 321	23,9	78 800	164,3	4,8	4,6	5,0	8,5	6,7	2,7
with 3 or more CH	23 836	20 570	2 877	3 266	15,9	17 693	615	7,6	6,0	7,5	1,3	1,1	0,2

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The increase in the number of jointly managed households made up of two, three or more census families triggered also an increase of the value of the average number of their members. The increase was more significant in the second type listed above (with 3 or more census households) from 6 persons in 2001 to 7,6 persons in 2011.

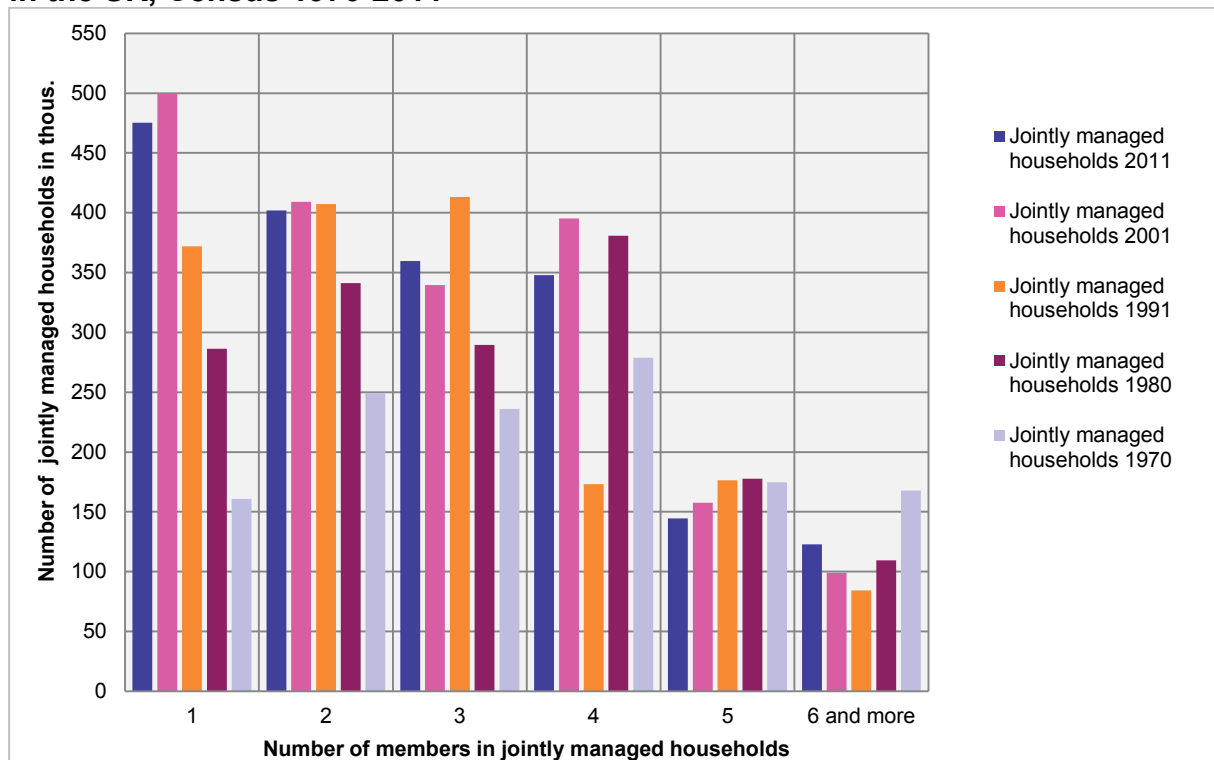
### T 5.6.: Jointly managed households by number of persons, Census 1991-2011

Indicator	JMH with 1 census household							JMH with 2 or more census households						
	of which persons													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>														
2011	475 309	386 438	337 809	314 207	100 170	31 997	25 216	15 599	21 828	33 611	44 217	32 401	33 257	
2001	500 017	396 152	315 079	365 262	123 034	34 545	18 929	12 969	24 508	29 877	34 514	24 895	20 563	
1991	372 064	404 185	315 612	406 941	163 525	46 133	19 103	3 074	6 202	9 649	12 774	10 968	8 166	
<b>Difference 2001-2011</b>														
abs.	-24 708	-9 714	22 730	-51 055	-22 864	-2 548	6 287	2 630	-2 680	3 734	9 703	7 506	12 694	
%	-4,9	-2,5	7,2	-14	-18,6	-7,4	33,2	20,3	-10,9	12,5	28,1	30,2	61,7	
<b>Difference 1991-2001</b>														
abs.	127 953	-8 033	-533	-41 679	-40 491	-11 588	-174	9 895	18 306	20 228	21 740	13 927	12 397	
%	34,4	-2	-0,2	-10,2	-24,8	-25,1	-0,9	321,9	295,2	209,6	170,2	127	151,8	

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the detailed view on jointly managed households, **similarly as in the 2001 Census, the largest increase occurred in lone - person households**, representing more than a quarter of all economic households. However, during the intercensal period, they decreased by 5% and compared with the previous intercensal period this change is qualitatively different because then it increased approximately by 35%. It can be presumed that the major cause of this phenomenon is the remaining of adult children in their parents' household without an independent financial management. For example in the 25-29 age group, about 30 thousand lone-person households were declared. However, these represent only 10% of the population of this age group which could potentially represent an independent jointly managed household.

### G 5.4.: Development of jointly managed households by the number of persons in the SR, Census 1970-2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In 1991, there was the largest proportion of jointly managed households with one census household composed of four and later of two members.

In jointly managed households, with two or more census households, the most common types were those composed of five members, which is a continuing trend.

### T 5.7.: Jointly managed households by number of their census households in the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2011

NUTS 3 region	Jointly managed households		of which			
			with 1 CH		with 2 or more CH	
	total	average no. of persons	total	average no. of persons	total	average no. of persons
Bratislavský kraj	245 997	2,46	229 232	2,31	16 765	4,43
Trnavský kraj	191 263	2,91	170 644	2,67	20 619	4,93
Trenčiansky kraj	208 839	2,85	193 833	2,68	15 006	5,02
Nitriansky kraj	247 712	2,79	227 893	2,59	19 819	5,00
Žilinský kraj	218 788	3,15	203 212	2,97	15 576	5,50
Banskobystrický kraj	240 183	2,75	216 501	2,53	23 682	4,80
Prešovský kraj	237 454	3,43	202 414	3,00	35 040	5,91
Košický kraj	261 823	3,02	227 417	2,68	34 406	5,28

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

*The largest proportion of jointly managed households was in Košický kraj (262 thousand) and Nitriansky kraj (248 thousand). Bratislavský kraj is an exceptional because there is the largest number of jointly managed households*

**with one census household.** These types of households represented even 93% of the total number of jointly managed households in Bratislavský kraj, however, there was the same proportion also in Trenčiansky and Žilinský kraj.

**The fewest jointly managed households were in Trnavský kraj** (191 thousand) and during the 2011 Census, this region had also the lowest number of jointly managed households with only one census households (171 thousand). However, the share of one-person jointly managed households was the lowest in Prešovský kraj (85%).

During the 2011 census, **the East Slovak regions had the highest numbers of jointly managed households with two or more census households** (about 35 thousand) and **the lowest numbers had Trenčiansky and Žilinský kraj** (about 15 thousand).

**The average number of the jointly managed household members differed the most from the national average** (2,9 persons) **in Bratislavský kraj** (2,5 persons) and **Prešovský kraj** (3,4 persons).

## CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Census households are households enabling **detailed view on the coexistence structure of people within families** or other non-family structures, thus being the most significant data source on families as a social phenomena<sup>15</sup>.

Data on the number and composition of families are crucial also in exploring the causes of the population's demographic behaviour. In the long-term perspective, the number and structure of census households provide information on the population development trends such as intensity and timing of marriages, fertility level, mortality, divorce rate and migration, the level of building construction, housing conditions etc.

**In 2011, there were 2,1 million census households in the SR.** The vast majority of which were made up of complete families (52%). Incomplete families represented 16%, lone-person households 30% and multiperson non-family households 2%. Similarly as in 2001, **family households** accounted for **almost 70% of the total census households in the SR.**

The essential change taking place during the latest intercensal period regarding family households was the **decrease in the number of complete families in favour of the incomplete ones**, reflected in the structure of census households by the decrease of complete families by 4 p.p. and by the increase of incomplete families also by 4 p.p.

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<sup>15</sup> R.Konig

### T 5.8.: Census households by type, Census 1991-2011

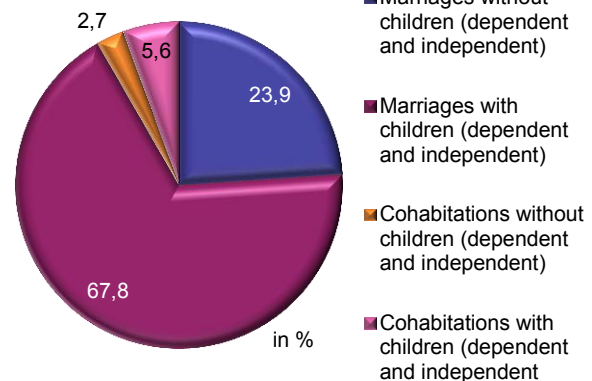
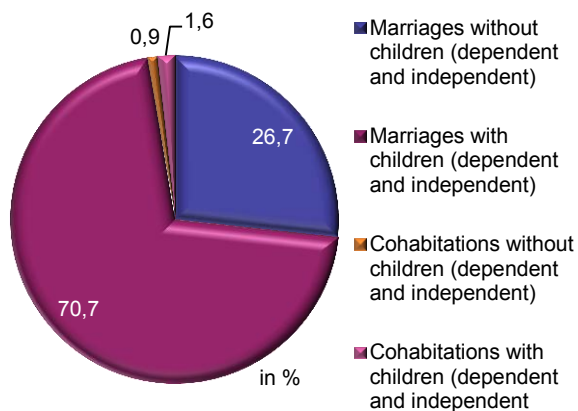
Indicator	Total CH	Of which by individual types				In the structure (%)			
		total no. of complete families	total no. of incomplete families	multiperson non-family households	lone-person households	complete families	ncomplete families	multiperson non-family households	lone-person households
<b>Slovak Republic</b>									
2011	2 064 635	1 079 858	331 524	45 396	607 857	52,3	16,1	2,2	29,4
2001	2 071 743	1 168 023	246 358	35 339	622 023	56,4	11,9	1,7	30,0
1991	1 832 484	1 234 473	190 931	7 792	399 288	67,4	10,4	0,4	21,8
<b>Difference 2001- 2011</b>									
abs.	-7 108	-88 165	85 166	10 057	-14 166	-4,1	4,2	0,5	-0,6
%	-0,3	-7,5	34,6	28,5	-2,3	x	x	x	x
<b>Difference 1991-2001</b>									
abs.	239 259	-66 450	55 427	27 547	222 735	-11,0	1,5	1,3	8,2
%	13,1	-5,4	29,0	353,5	55,8	x	x	x	x

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Family households can therefore be divided into complete and incomplete families. **A complete family** is made up of a **married or cohabiting couple with or without children**. In 2011, there were **1,1 million complete families in the SR and 990 thousand married couples and 90 thousand cohabiting couples**. The continuing trend from the previous intercensal period is the slight increase in the number and proportion of cohabiting couple families at the expense of married couple families.

#### G 5.5.: Complete families, Census 2001

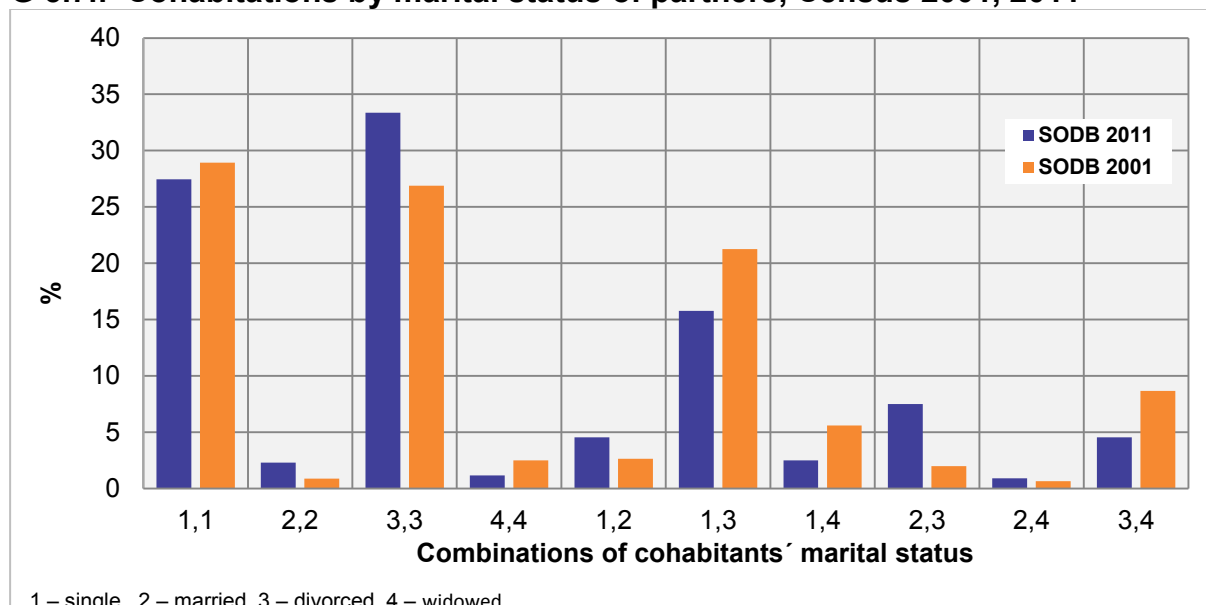
#### G 5.6.: Complete families, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In the context of cohabitations whose number in the intercensal period increased by almost 60 thousand, it is a significant fact, from the sociological point of view that even three quarters of these relationships were made up somehow **reconstructed families**. Only 27% of cohabitants were single partners. One third of cohabitants (the largest group) were both divorced. The next group of cohabitants was composed of couples where one of the partners was divorced and the other single or widowed (28%). However, in Slovakia, there are also cohabiting couples establishing a new family despite the fact that at least one of the partners has not yet terminated their previous legal marriage (15%).

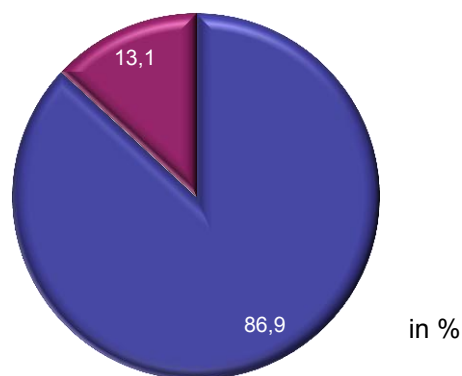
### G 5.7.: Cohabitations by marital status of partners, Census 2001, 2011



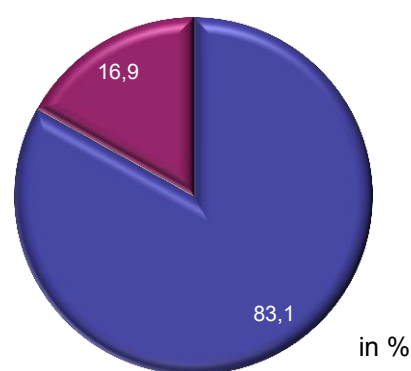
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In case of incomplete families, the growth trend remained unchanged. **As at the decisive census moment in 2011, there were more than 330 thousand incomplete families** in the Slovak Republic, representing 16% of the total census households. The current trend is the increase in the **number of incomplete families with a male head**. These fathers are generally divorced (1/3), widowers comprise 27% and even 1/4 of them are married fathers.

### G 5.8.: Incomplete families, Census 2001    G 5.9.: Incomplete families, Census 2011



■ Incomplete families of mothers and children  
■ Incomplete families of fathers and children



■ Incomplete families of mothers and children  
■ Incomplete families of fathers and children

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**In the group of non-family households no significant development changes took place.** The share of multiperson non-family households increased only by 0,5 p.p. to 2,2% and the share of lone-person households remained at the level of 30%. The trends from the previous intercensal period were not continued when the number of multiperson non-family households increased almost by six times and the number of lone-person households by 56%.

**In terms of the number of members, in 2001, the largest number of census households had only one member. Of multiperson census households, the most populous were those with two persons. However, in 2011, there has been a stable trend that the number of census households decreases with the increasing number of persons.**

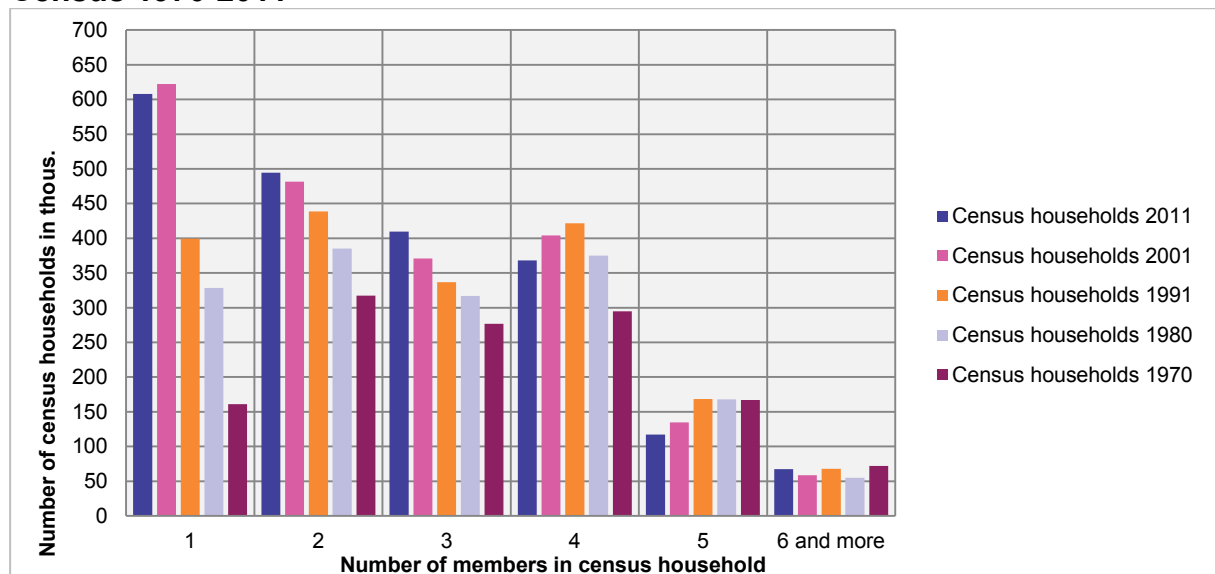
**T 5.9.: Census households by number of their members, Census 1991-2011**

Census households	No. of persons							Average no. of members	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<b>Total</b>	607 857	494 594	409 592	368 216	117 137	37 233	30 006	2,62	2 064 635
<b>Complete families</b>	x	277 546	302 745	336 709	106 346	32 877	23 635	3,46	1 079 858
with dependent children	x	x	140 875	239 391	80 576	24 381	17 807	4,13	503 030
without dependent children	x	277 546	161 870	97 318	25 770	8 496	5 828	2,88	576 828
<b>Incomplete families</b>	x	183 456	100 256	29 787	10 095	4 057	3 873	2,70	331 524
with dependent children	x	83 982	57 052	17 261	5 307	2 067	2 106	2,78	167 775
without dependent children	x	99 474	43 204	12 526	4 788	1 990	1 767	2,63	163 749
<b>Multiperson non-family households</b>	x	33 592	6 591	1 720	696	299	2 498	3,49	45 396
<b>Lone-person households</b>	607 857	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,00	607 857
<b>Census households 2011</b>	607 857	494 594	409 592	368 216	117 137	37 233	30 006	2,62	2 064 635
<b>Census households 2001</b>	622 023	481 628	370 966	404 046	134 617	37 767	20 696	2,60	2 071 743
<b>Census households 1991</b>	399 288	438 827	336 692	421 569	168 523	47 548	20 037	2,87	1 832 484
<b>Difference 2001-2011 abs.</b>	-14 166	12 966	38 626	-35 830	-17 480	-534	9 310	0,02	-7 108
in %	-2,3	2,7	10,4	-8,9	-13,0	-1,4	45,0	0,77	-0,3
<b>Difference 1991-2001 abs.</b>	222 735	42 801	34 274	-17 523	-33 906	-9 781	659	-0,27	239 259
in %	55,8	9,8	10,2	-4,2	-20,1	-20,6	3,3	-9,40	13,1

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Similarly as in 2001, there were 2,6 persons per one census household, on the average. Complete families with dependent children had the highest average number of persons. There are permanently about 4 persons in this group. Neither any substantial changes took place in other types of census households, in terms of their average size.

**G 5.10.: Development of census households by number of members in the SR, Census 1970-2011**



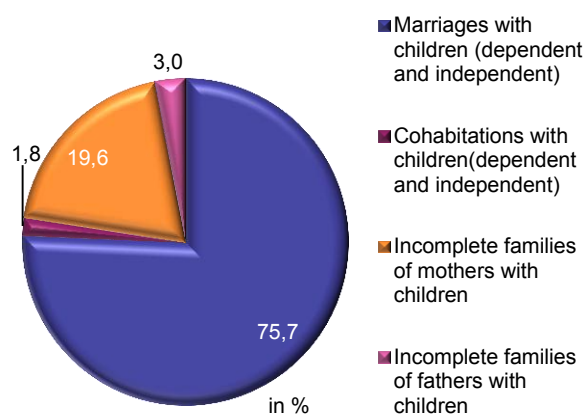
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

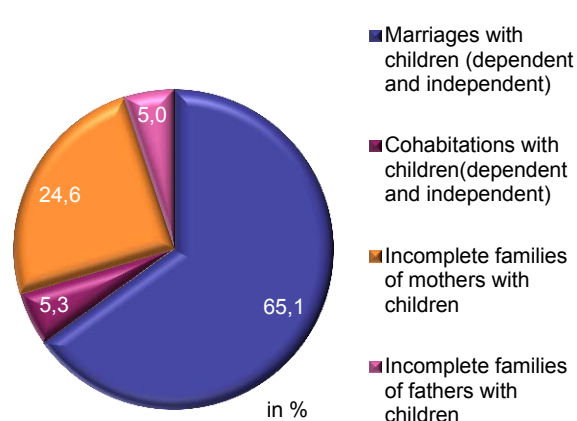
Children and family relationships do not concern only the environment of the household. This relationship goes beyond households consequently influences the society as a whole. Families with children and optimal internal environment are essential in a healthy society.

**In 2011, there were 1,1 million households in the Slovak Republic composed of at least one parent and children** (dependent and independent). This number was higher by 32 thousand families than in 2001. **Complete families with children** (77% in 2001) represent only **70%** of the above-mentioned households and **incomplete families 30%**.

**G 5.11.: Families with children (dependent and independent), 2001**



**G 5.12.: Families with children (dependent and independent), 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

If we turn our attention to **dependent children** (so-called children up to 25), **their number** was 1,1 million, i.e. by **234 thousand lower than in 2001**. **Approximately 4/5 of dependent children lived in complete families**.

In terms of the number of children in a family, **46%** of them (both dependent and independent) **were only children**, the rest of the children had sibling relationships within the family.

**T 5.10.: Family households by number of dependent children, Census 2001-2011**

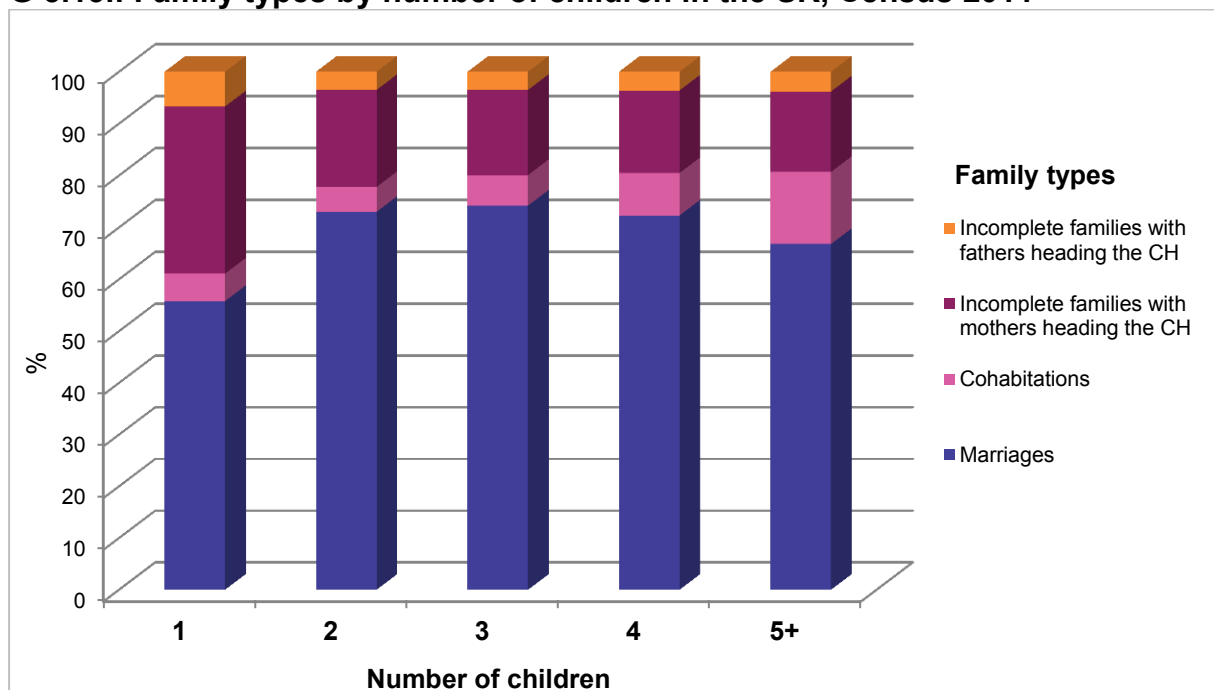
Family households	Total	No. of dependent children in a family					Average no. of dependent children	
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	families	families with children
<b>Complete families</b>								
2011	1 079 858	576 828	226 378	208 317	49 032	19 303	0,82	1,75
2001	1 168 023	523 920	259 250	280 674	75 877	28 302	1,01	1,83
<b>Difference 2011-2001</b>								
abs.	-88 165	52 908	-32 872	-72 357	-26 845	-8 999	-0,19	-0,08
%	-7,6	10,1	-12,7	-25,8	-35,4	-31,8	x	x

continuation								
Family households	Total	No. of dependent children in a family					Average no. of dependent children	
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	families	families with children
<b>Incomplete families</b>								
2011	331 524	163 749	107 791	46 283	9 582	4 119	2,70	1,48
2001	246 358	108 029	88 553	38 896	8 102	2 778	0,83	1,47
<b>Difference 2011-2001</b>								
abs.	85 166	55 720	19 238	7 387	1 480	1 341	1,87	0,01
%	34,6	51,6	21,7	19,0	18,3	48,3	x	x

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

By family type, mainly the only children are living in a more complicated family environment as they are more likely to live in incomplete families, even in incomplete families with male head.

### G 5.13.: Family types by number of children in the SR, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**Of the total number of complete families, the shares of those with children varied between 44% up to 53%, in individual regions. The lowest numbers of complete families with dependent children, in the total number of family households, were recorded in Banskobystrický kraj (44%), the highest in Prešovský kraj (53%), and in absolute and relative terms, there were the most in Prešovský kraj (127 thousand, i.e. 63%). In incomplete families, the share of those with dependent children varied between 47% up to 55%, in the total number of incomplete families. The highest shares were recorded in Košický kraj and Bratislavský kraj (almost 55%) and the lowest in Žilinský kraj (almost 47%).**

## T 5.11.: Family households, Census 2011

Territory	Total no. of complete families					Total no. of incomplete families				Of complete families cohabitations
	without depend. children	with dependent children				without depend. children	with dependent children			
		1	2	3	4+		1	2	3+	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	576 828	226 378	208 317	49 032	19 303	163 749	107 791	46 283	13 701	89 308
of which NUTS 3 region										
<b>Bratislavský kraj</b>	67 306	30 556	21 115	2 808	638	18 810	16 006	5 644	917	9 307
<b>Trnavský kraj</b>	63 872	25 092	22 180	3 653	843	17 548	11 569	4 616	1076	8 297
<b>Trenčiansky kraj</b>	68 558	24 690	23 864	4 837	1 083	19 186	11 209	4 965	1 052	8 297
<b>Nitriansky kraj</b>	79 731	30 385	26 062	4 516	1196	23 941	14 076	5 803	1 405	12 132
<b>Žilinský kraj</b>	66 539	26 384	27 854	8 731	3 006	20 831	11 180	5 526	1 498	6 908
<b>Banskobystrický kraj</b>	74 274	27 282	24 088	4 779	2 095	20 827	14 445	5 854	1 749	18 290
<b>Prešovský kraj</b>	75 846	30 873	33 857	12 928	6 537	20 291	12 996	6 434	2 831	8 992
<b>Košický kraj</b>	80 702	31 116	29 297	6 780	3 905	22 315	16 310	7 441	3 173	17 085

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Compared with the previous intercensal period, there was a development change in the number of families by the number of dependent children. **While in 2001, the highest number of complete families with two children was almost in all regions, except Bratislavský kraj, in 2011, complete families with one child predominated in six out of eight regions.**

In 2011, **89 thousand common-law marriages were declared in the SR. There was the highest number of cohabitations in Banskobystrický kraj** (18 thousand, i.e. 14% of complete families) and **in Košický kraj** (17 thousand, i.e. 11% of complete families). **The lowest rates of cohabitation were recorded in Žilinský kraj** (5,2%).

## LONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AND MULTIPLE NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Lone-person households and multiple non-family households were a specific group of census households. **The highest share of lone-person households was recorded in Košický and Bratislavský kraj**; these numbers are close to 100 thousand and the share of the total number of lone-person households in the SR in these regions was about 16%. **The smallest number** of lone-person households was recorded **in Žilinský kraj** (9,5%) during the **2011** Census. Lone-person households were formed more often by women than men; their share, approximately 3:2, was relatively balanced in all regions.

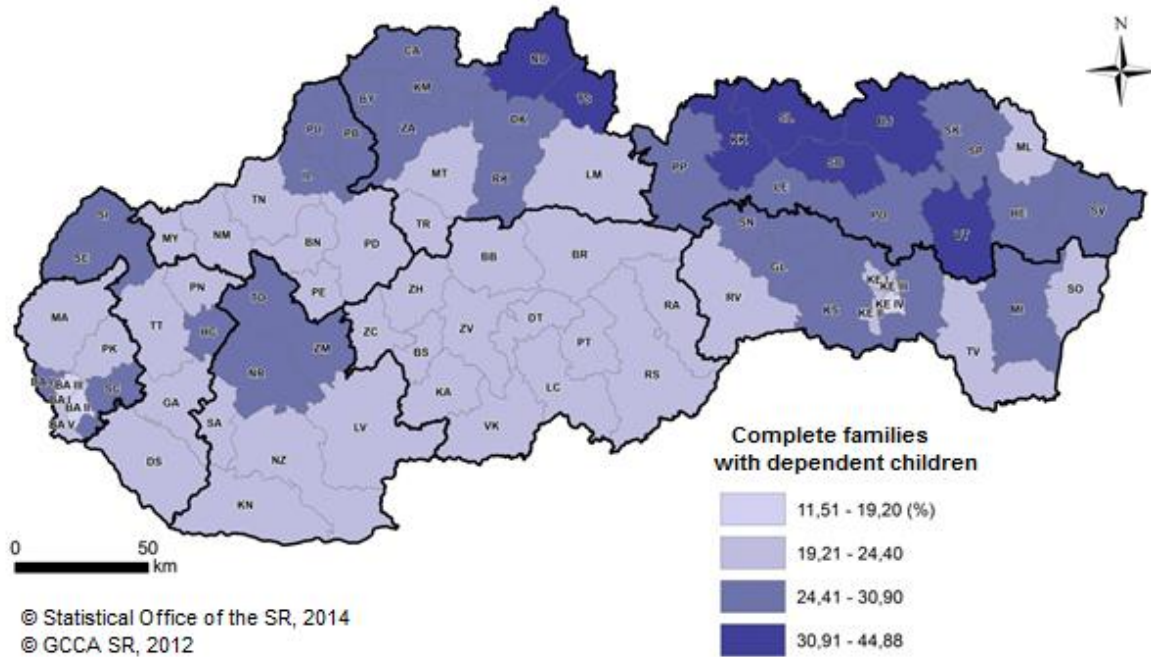
## T 5.12.: Other (non-family) census households, Census 1991-2011

Territory	Multiperson non-family households			Lone-person households		
	total	average no. of persons	total	of which		
				men	women	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>						
	2011	45 396	3,49	607 857	251 617	356 240
	2001	35 339	2,33	622 023	249 952	372 071
	1991	7 792	2,13	399 288	139 284	260 004
<b>NUTS 3 regions (SODB 2011)</b>						
	Bratislavský kraj	5 427	2,98	96 079	39 646	56 433
	Trnavský kraj	4 015	4,37	60 849	25 061	35 788
	Trenčiansky kraj	5 566	3,58	60 177	25 585	34 592
	Nitriansky kraj	6 278	3,32	76 494	30 758	45 736
	Žilinský kraj	7 075	3,73	57 660	24 041	33 619
	Banskobystrický kraj	4 976	3,62	88 388	37 586	50 802
	Prešovský kraj	6 293	2,98	70 917	28 165	42 752
	Košický kraj	5 766	3,63	97 293	40 775	56 518

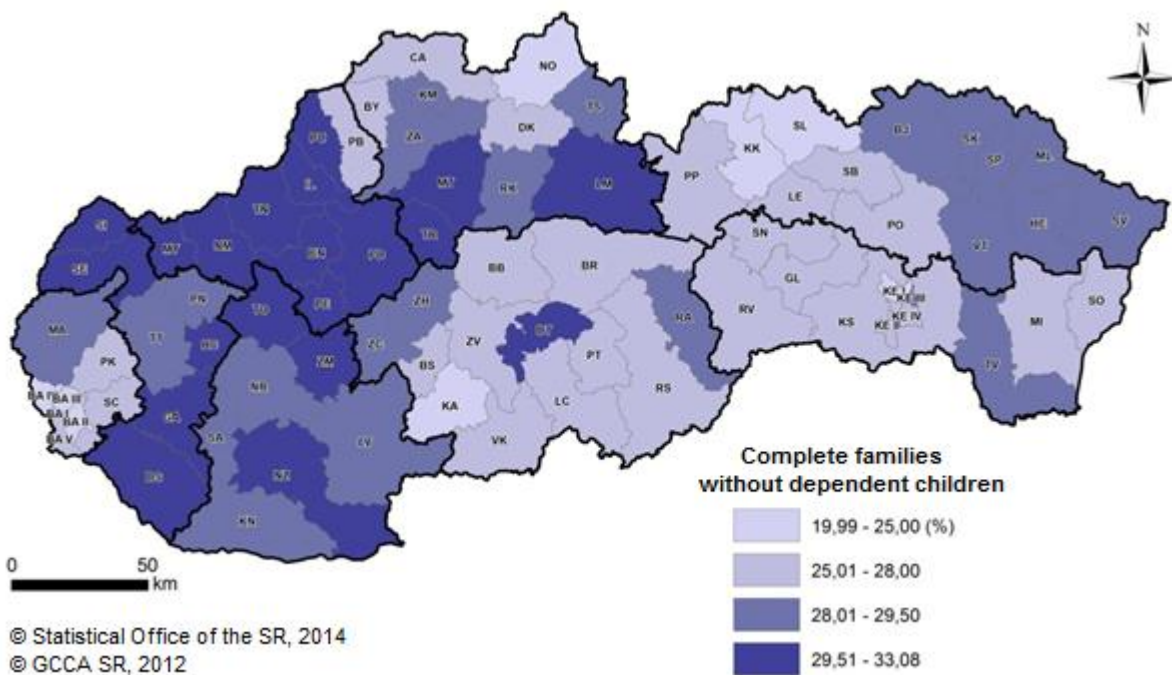
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**Multiple non-family households have an upward trend. In terms of the average number of members, they predominated in Trnavský kraj (more than 4-persons) and the smallest number was recorded in Bratislavský and Prešovský kraj (less than 3-persons).**

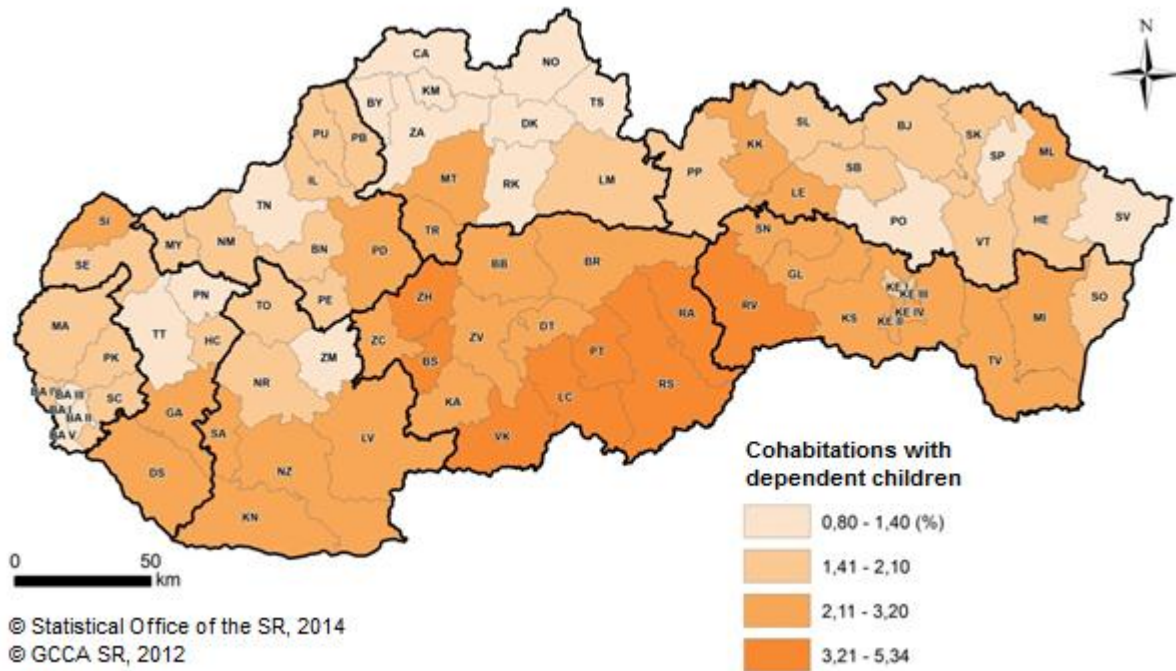
**M 5.1.: Complete families with dependent children in the LAU 1 districts of the SR, Census 2011**



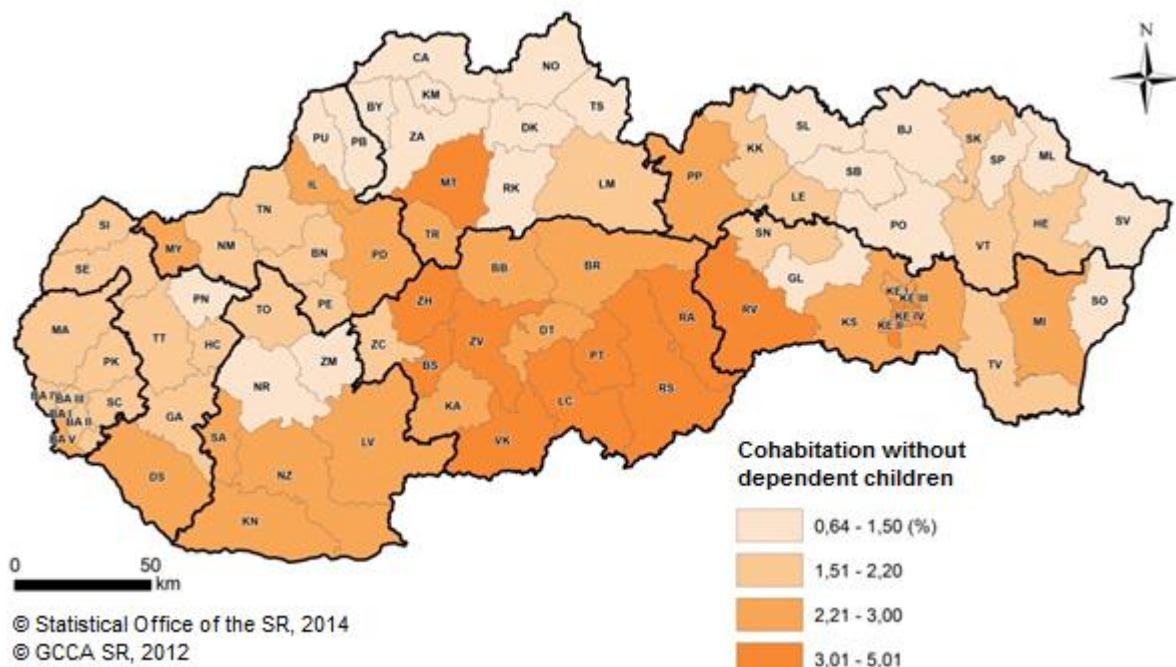
**M 5.2.: Complete families without dependent children in the LAU 1 districts of the SR, Census 2011**



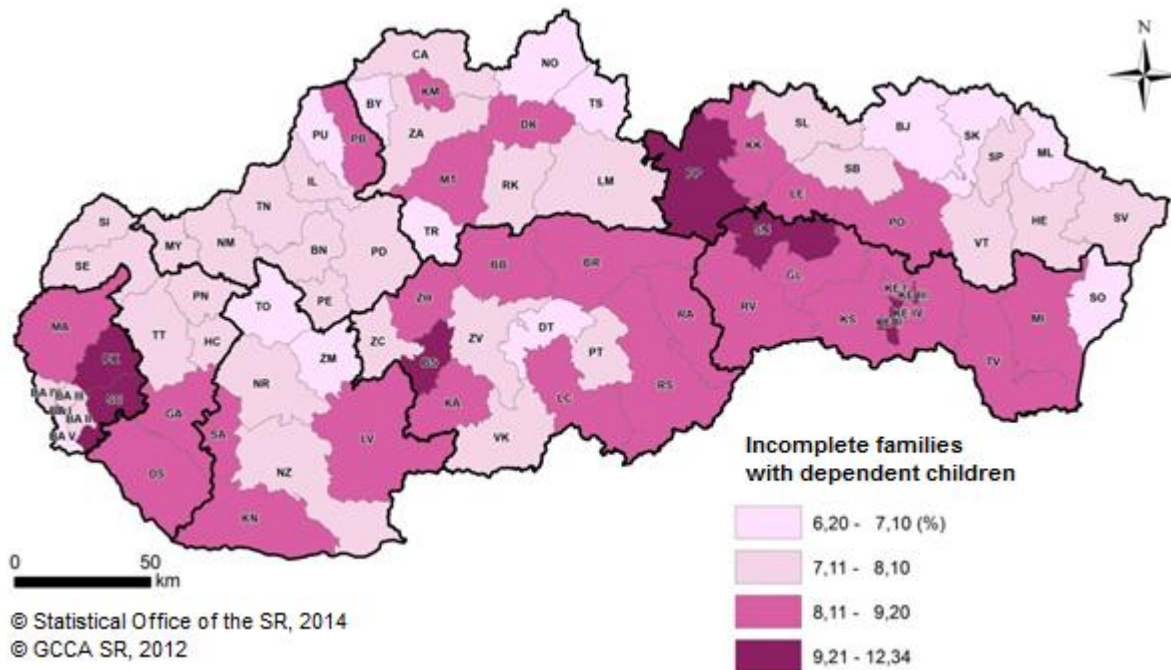
**M 5.3.: Cohabitations with dependent children in the LAU 1 districts of the SR, Census 2011**



**M 5. 4.: Cohabitations without dependent children in the LAU 1 districts of the SR, Census 2011**



### M 5.5.: Incomplete families with dependent children in the LAU 1 districts of the SR, Census 2011



## 6. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY

Due to the complicated historical, cultural and social development, the countries of the Central European Area have in their territories various minority ethnic communities, apart from the majority population. This diversity often creates many points of friction requiring collective solutions. In this regard, too, exploring the population's ethnic structure is becoming more and more important in the Central European countries.

The Slovak Republic also belongs among the countries with an ethnically mixed population. In the fundamental law of our nation, the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, it is stated in Article 34 that "*Citizens of national minorities or ethnic groups in the Slovak Republic shall be guaranteed their full development, particularly the rights to promote their cultural heritage with other citizens of the same national minority or ethnic group, receive and disseminate information in their mother tongues, form associations, and create and maintain educational and cultural institutions.*"

The fulfilment of these commitments in practice requires correct statistical data on the number of members of ethnic minorities or ethnic groups and their demographic structures and regional breakdown of the territory in which they live. The extent of their rights (e.g. *bilingual names of municipalities, streets and shops, the use of minority languages in official business, the right to be educated in the minority language etc.*) depends on the official data on the number of national and ethnic minority members. Therefore the census is an extraordinary activity for the persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities as it significantly affects their lives until the next census.

## DEFINITION OF NATIONALITY AND THEIR HISTORICAL CONTEXT

It is difficult to define nationality because not even the professional public is united on this question. According to Giddens<sup>16</sup> nationality "...denotes cultural practices and outlooks of a given community of people which sets them apart from others. Members of ethnic groups see themselves as culturally distinct from other groups and are seen by them, in return, as different." A. Gellner<sup>17</sup>...considers culture and will to be the primary pillars of the nation. Culture is perceived by Gellner as the set of traditional randomly and mechanically arising customs in the past, maintained by generations until recently in a quasi-persistent way. Gellner *combines will with a voluntary adherence to a group with an identification with a group*, i.e. loyalty and solidarity, of the one part and fear, coercion and compulsion, of the other part. Other definitions put emphasis on the basic components of ethnic identity, as the common language, territory, economic life, mentality reflected in a common culture, ethnic consciousness and ethnic designation. *The ethnic consciousness*, accurately described by the Slovak ethnologist M. Kálavský, as *the feeling of originality of the ethnic group which cannot be reduced to any other social group*.

***During the population and housing census it was not just a theoretic definition and operationalization of the concept of nationality but its empirical expression aimed at enabling the quantification of the results.*** Therefore, when defining the concept of nationality, a transition from theory to practice was essential. In the international congress held in Brussels, ***in 1853, the statisticians agreed on that language used in communication*** referring to a language in which a particular individual speaks in its primary group and environment, ***will be a decisive criterion for defining nationality.*** Simply put, ***an ethnic identity of a person depends on the language he/she uses in public.***

In our territory, the beginning of modern censuses dates back to **1869** when the census was taken according to the principles set by various international congresses. During that census, biological traits such as age and gender, demographical traits such as state citizenship, family status, religious affiliation and nationality were surveyed. **The nationality was surveyed according to the above-mentioned language used in communication.** Three years later, the **professional public** readdressed the issue of nationality at the statistical congress held in Saint Petersburg, in **1872. The empirical definition was amended into mother tongue**, i.e. nationality should have been surveyed according to the language spoken at home by an individual's mother. Thus, when other European countries defined during the census the concept of ethnicity according to the mother tongue, *in Austria* still the *language used in communication* and *in the Kingdom of Hungary* the *mother tongue* were surveyed, during the 1880 Census. This definition was used during the 1890, 1900 and 1910 Censuses. According to Haufler<sup>18</sup> this definition was retained **so as to overestimate the number of members of the dominant ethnic group at the**

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<sup>16</sup> **Anthony Giddens** renown British sociologist. Giddens authored more than 30 books and became one of the most-cited sociologists. His most important work is called *Sociology* transparently and comprehensively explaining the basic sociological issues.

<sup>17</sup> **Arnošt Gellner**, Czech philosopher and anthropologist who became well-known for his works. He is renowned for publishing his work *Nations and Nationalism*, translated into more than 20 languages.

<sup>18</sup> **Vlastislav Haufler**, a Slovak-born Czech geographer. He was dealing with economic geography of the Czechoslovak Republic and processed the ethnic circumstances in Czechoslovakia.

**expense of minorities.** The numbers of individual ethnic groups were largely distorted and there was no precise mapping of the ethnic groups. Because the assumption is that if the resident predominantly lives in German background, his/her language used in communication must be exclusively German.

Prior the 1921 census, the definition of a nationality as the **tribal affiliation** “*whose external trait is mostly the mother tongue*” was adopted in the newly created Czechoslovak Republic. The political establishment wanted to prevent the separation of the Czech population from the German population living in the territory of the present-day Czech Republic and the Slovak nationality from the Hungarian nationality living in the territory of the present-day Slovak Republic.

The fact that people reported their ethnicity based on their tribal affiliation, was reflected also in the **increased number of Jewish and Romani people**, despite them not being to speak Hebrew or Roma language. While detecting the nationality, it was interesting to note that residents **were allowed to declare themselves to be Czechoslovak** but the **affiliation to Slovak and Czech nationality separately was surveyed as well.**

Minor changes occurred during the **1930 Census when the nationality was recorded usually according to the mother tongue.** This decision was criticised by foremost demographers who shared the view that the nationality and mother tongue should be surveyed during the census. This recommendation was repeated during any subsequent censuses, however these items **were included on census forms for the very first time only during the 1970 Census. The nationality was ticked on the basis of one’s own discretion** according to the national or ethnic origin. Nationality and mother tongue could be different as it is listed in methodological notes. **This rule was applied also during the 2011 Census.**

## **NATIONALITY BY THE 2011 CENSUS RESULTS**

**As at the decisive Census moment, Slovaks constituted** (almost 4,353 million, i.e. 80,7% of the total number of permanent residents) **the majority of the population. The second largest group consisted of Hungarians** (more than 458 thousand, i.e. 8,5% of the total population). **The Romani are the third largest group**, including almost 106 thousand inhabitants, i.e. 2% of the total population. **The threshold of 10 thousand was exceeded also by Ruthenians** (over 33 thousand) **and the Czechs** (more than 30 thousand).

**The 2001-2011 intercensal period, the share of permanent residents of Romani ethnicity** (almost 16 thousand) increased the most, followed by **Ruthenians** (more than 9 thousand), **Moravians** (938) and **Polish** (482). There was an intercensal growth of Romanies by 0,3 p.p. This growth was caused by an increasing pre-productive population. There was also a growth of Ruhenians, intercensally by 0,2 p.p. However, it can be attributed to the highest share of permanent residents of the SR identifying themselves as Ruthenians based on their own choice. It might also be a consequence of the positive promotion of the Ruthenian nationality under the influence of which more Ruthenians realised their own (historical) ethnicity.

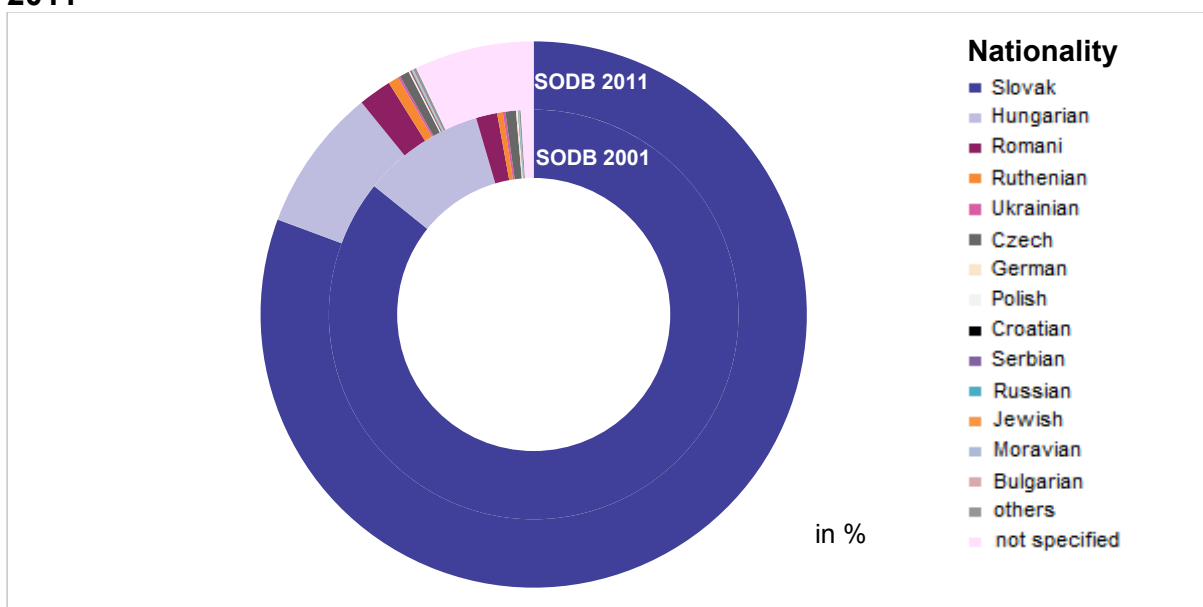
## THE NUMBER OF SLOVAKS HAS LESSENED THE MOST

**During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the share of permanent residents of Slovak nationality decreased most significantly** (by 262 076). While in 2001, 85,8% of permanent SR residents declared themselves as Slovak, in 2011 this share dropped to 80,7%. This decline is likely due to the high non-response rate of the question on nationality.

**Compared with the 2001 Census, the number of Hungarians also decreased**, in absolute values by more than 62 thousand residents representing an intercensal decrease by 1,2 p.p.

**During the last two censuses, a decrease was observed** also in the number of permanent residents declaring themselves as **Czechs** (by more than 14 thousand), **Ukrainians** (more than 3 thousand) and **Germans** (by 715).

### G 6.1.: Resident population of the SR by selected nationalities, Census 2001, 2011



Data source: Statistical Office SR

The inhabitants in all the 8 regions were predominantly of Slovak nationality. The **highest concentration** of permanent residents of **Slovak nationality** was recorded in **Žilinský kraj** (93,1% of the total population of the region). More than 90% of Slovaks lived also in Trenčiansky kraj (91,8%) and Bratislavský kraj (90,2%).

### T 6.1.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions and in the SR by selected nationalities, Census 2001, 2011

Territory	SODB	Nationality									Total population
		Slovak	Hungarian	Romani	Ruthenian	Ukrainian	Czech	German	Polish	other and not specified	
Bratislavský kraj	2011	543 573	23 888	767	880	627	6 820	1 165	495	24 221	602 436
	2001	546 685	27 434	755	526	542	9 591	1 342	398	11 742	599 015
Trnavský kraj	2011	394 902	120 784	3 048	104	233	3 259	227	195	31 989	554 741
	2001	407 246	130 740	3 163	72	196	4 778	173	145	4 490	551 003

Territory	SODB	Nationality									Total population
		Slovak	Hungarian	Romani	Ruthenian	Ukrainian	Czech	German	Polish	other and not specified	
Trenčiansky kraj	2011	545 535	797	574	116	222	4 106	538	230	42 210	594 328
	2001	589 344	1 058	1 547	87	214	6 319	750	228	6 035	605 582
Nitriansky kraj	2011	473 269	169 460	3 987	103	275	3 262	215	340	38 956	689 867
	2001	499 761	196 609	4 741	85	275	4 526	200	295	6 930	713 422
Žilinský kraj	2011	641 602	553	2 264	182	229	4 195	378	562	38 886	688 851
	2001	674 766	660	2 795	129	223	6 123	452	466	6 718	692 332
Banskobystrický kraj	2011	505 528	67 596	15 525	186	493	2 941	432	298	67 564	660 563
	2001	553 865	77 795	15 463	148	553	4 560	435	252	9 050	662 121
Prešovský kraj	2011	668 300	646	43 097	28 835	3 714	2 610	556	630	66 139	814 527
	2001	716 441	817	31 653	21 150	6 781	3 774	510	549	8 293	789 968
Košický kraj	2011	580 066	74 743	36 476	3 076	1 637	3 174	1 179	334	91 038	791 723
	2001	626 746	85 415	29 803	2 004	2 030	4 949	1 543	269	13 253	766 012
Slovak Republic	2011	4 352 775	458 467	105 738	33 482	7 430	30 367	4 690	3 084	401 002	5 397 036
	2001	4 614 854	520 528	89 920	24 201	10 814	44 620	5 405	2 602	66 511	5 379 455

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The inhabitants of Hungarian nationality lived mainly** in Nitriansky kraj. Within this region, this share represented 24,6% of the total number of Hungarians. In Trnavský kraj, Hungarians represented 21,8% of the region's total population. This high share of Hungarians was a result of their historical presence in the Danubian Lowland partially situated on the territory of the two above-mentioned regions.

During the 2011 Census, **the highest concentration of Romani people** was recorded **in Prešovský kraj** (5,3% of the total population of the region). **The highest number of Ruthenians** (3,5%) lived **also in this region**. Out of the total population of the region, **the highest proportion of people of Czech nationality was recorded in Bratislavský kraj** (nearly 7 thousand, i.e. 1,1%). In regions, the share of residents with nationalities other than the above-mentioned ones was below 1%.

#### THE NUMBER OF RUTEHNIANS INCREASED IN ALL REGIONS

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **the share of inhabitants with Slovak nationality decreased in all regions of the SR, the most significantly in Banskobystrický kraj** (by 8,7%). In Košický and Trenčiansky kraj, the share of Slovaks decreased equally by 7,4%. During the census, the lowest decrease in the share of Slovaks was recorded in Bratislavský kraj (by 0,6%).

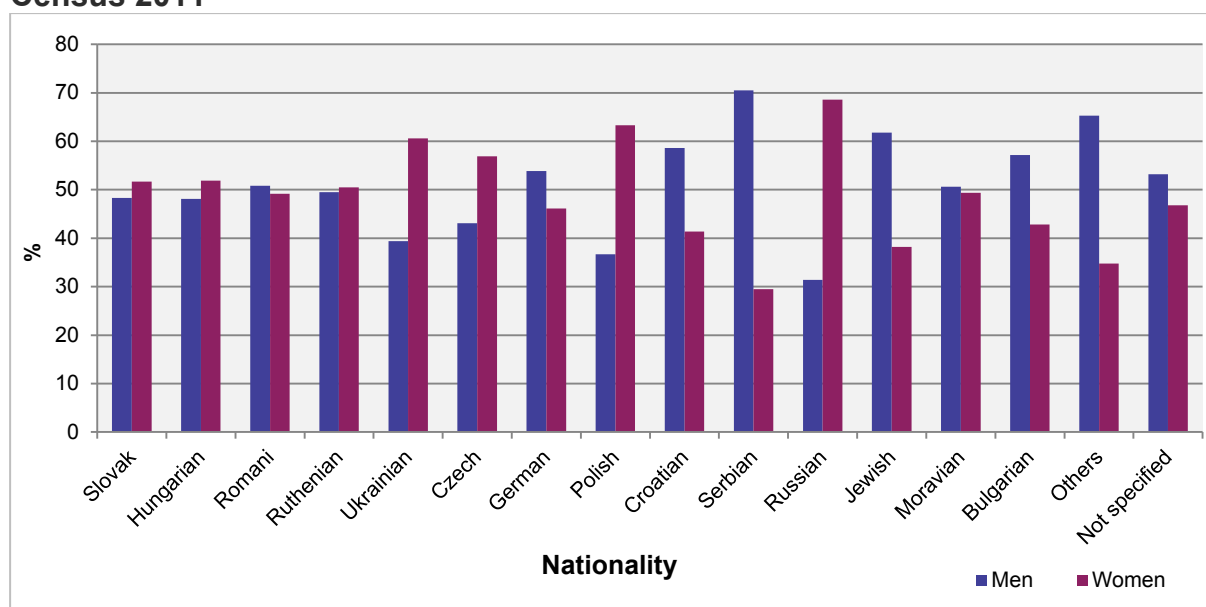
**The share of Hungarians also decreased in all SR regions.** Their **largest percentage decrease was in Trenčiansky kraj** (by 24,7% of the total population of the region). During the intercensal period, the share of Hungarians decreased in Prešovský kraj (by 20,9%). **During the last two censuses, a decrease was experienced also in the number of Czechs.** These drops in the number of Hungarians and Czechs may be attributed to the gradual merging of these ethnic nationalities into the major population and the eventual extinction of the members of ethnic minorities. It is assumed that this trend will further be confirmed by the Census 2021 will further confirm this trend.

**During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the proportion of the Romani increased in four SR regions**, in Prešovský kraj (by 36,2%), Košický kraj (by 22,4%), Bratislavský kraj (by 1,6%) and Banskobystrický kraj (by 0,4%). The highest intercensal decrease of the Romani was recorded in Trenčiansky kraj (by 62,9%).

**Since the 2001 Census, there was a higher share of Ruthenians. Their number increased in Bratislavský kraj by 67,3%.** The lowest decrease was recorded in Nitriansky kraj (by 21,2%) and Banskobystrický kraj (by 25,7%). The high intercensal growth of Ruthenians was probably caused also by the successful campaign enlisting under their nationality.

Except the Ruthenians, there was an intercensal growth of residents declaring themselves as Polish, Croats, Serbs, Russian, Jewish, Moravians and Bulgarians.

### G 6.2.: Permanent resident population by selected nationalities and by sex, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

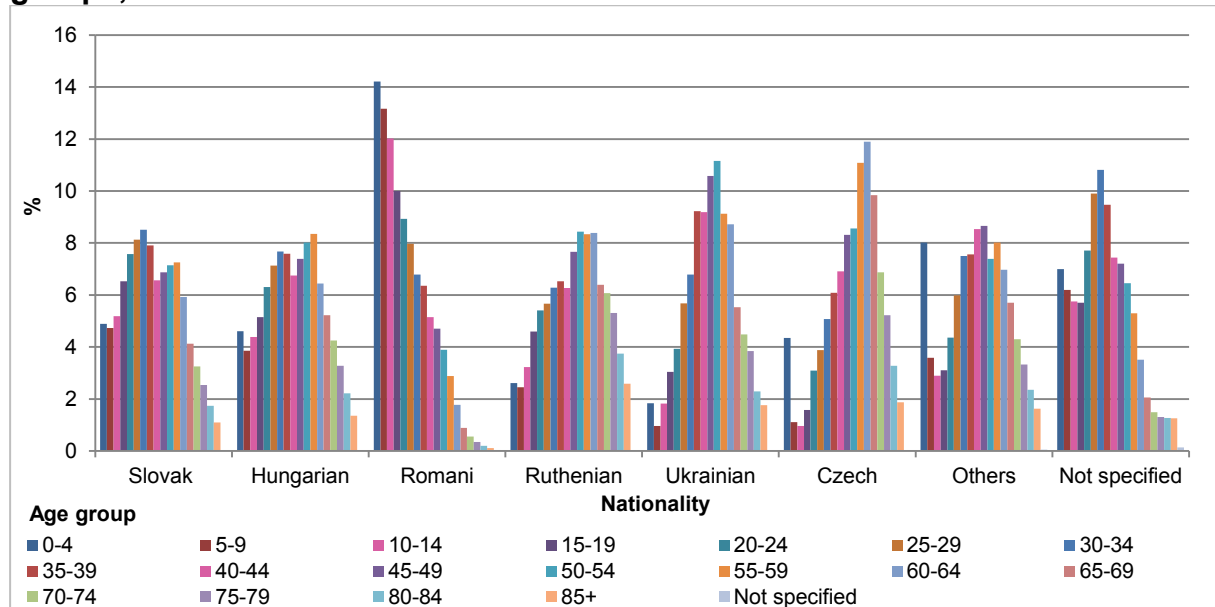
During the 2011 Census, the number of women of Slovak nationality was higher by 3,4 p.p. than of men. There were also more women of Hungarian (by 3,7 p.p.) and Ruthenian (by 1 p.p.) nationality than men. The number of men declaring themselves as Romani, outnumbered women. The difference was 1,6 p.p. Among Czech and Ukrainian residents, there was a prevalence of women, the difference was 13,8 p.p. amongst the Czechs and 21,2 p.p. amongst the Ukrainians.

### ALMOST 40% OF ROMANI RESIDENTS WERE IN PRE-PRODUCTIVE AGE

**The most Slovaks by nationality** were in the age group 30-34 (8,5%). 8,1% of Slovaks were in the age group 25-29. The threshold of 7% was exceeded also in the age group 35-39 (7,9%), 20-24 (7,6%), 55-59 (7,3%) and 50-54 (7,1%) amongst those of Slovak nationality. However, it is alarming that none of the three five year age groups up to 15 years exceeded the 5,5% share of the total number of people with Slovak nationality. Therefore the live birth replacement of Slovaks did not take place, even if they make up the majority of the population.

**The highest share of residents of Hungarian nationality was recorded in the age group 55-59 (8,4%).** 8% of residents declaring themselves to be Hungarians was in the age group 50-54. There were the most Slovaks by nationality in the age group 30-34. The number of Hungarians in this age group made up only 7,7% of the total number Hungarian population. The Hungarian population had also a very low number of pre-productive population. There were only 12,9% Hungarians by nationality in pre-productive age.

### G 6.3.: Permanent resident population by selected nationalities and age groups, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

A completely divergent population development trend was observed **in the Romani population** due to their age. There is not only a high share of Romani people in pre-productive age but there was a marked difference also when they were compared with multiple cohorts of Slovak and Hungarian residents. The comparison of the proportion of Romani and Slovaks in the age group 30-34 indicates that while the inhabitants of Slovak nationality prevail in this age group, it is only the sixth most numerous age group of the Romani people. There is a predominance of Romani people in the age group 0-4 (14,2%). 13,2% of Romani were older than 5 years and younger than 10 years. With the increasing age, the number of people declaring themselves as Romani also decreased, which is probably associated with the their mortality.

**Amongst the Ruthenians and the Czechs** a similar trend can be witnessed as amongst the Hungarians, as the majority of Rutehnians and Czechs are concentrated in older age groups and the least in younger age groups. Ruthenians prevailed in age group 60-64 and 50-54 (equally 8,4% of the total number of Ruthenians). During the 2011 Census, the highest share of Czechs was observed in age group 60-64 (11,9% of the total number of Czechs in the SR).

Based on the significantly higher number of residents in post-productive age compared with those in pre-productive age, the population ageing of Hungarians, Ruthenians and Czechs could be concluded.

## **MORE THAN 60% OF HUNGARIANS AND ROMANI LIVED IN RURAL AREAS**

**The Slovak by nationality had a permanent residence mostly in urban than in rural areas.** Almost 2,387 million Slovaks lived in urban areas (54,8% of the total number of Slovaks permanently residing in the SR). An opposite trend can be observed in the second largest group of the Hungarians. **Of the total population of Hungarians living in the SR, about 290 thousand, i.e. 63,4% lived in rural areas. Similarly, Romani people preferred to live in rural than in urban areas.** The share of people declaring themselves as Roma was only 34,7% in urban areas of the total number of Roma population of the SR. **The proportion of Ruthenians living in urban or rural areas was more balanced.** Out of the total number of Ruthenians living in the SR, 48,3% lived in urban areas.

## **7. POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE**

**The majority of the Slovak population, indicated Slovak mother tongue (78,6%). Hungarian language** was chosen by 9,4% of the SR population during the census. **Romani language** was the mother tongue of 2,3% and Ruthenian language by 1% of the SR population. **Other mother tongues** were listed by **less than 1% of the population.**

**In 2011, the sign language was added to the code list** at the Deaf Association's initiative. It was used not only by parents of deaf children but also by children with deaf parents. Thus the Statistical Office of the SR could assess, inter alia, the number of people who consider **sign language** as their mother tongue. Based on the 2011 Census results, their number was **693**.

## **THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DROP WAS IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH SLOVAK MOTHER TONGUE**

**In the 2011 Census compared with the one conducted in 2001, there was a significant drop in the number of residents whose mother tongue was Slovak** (almost by 272 thousand, i.e. by 6%). During the intercensal period, the number of Hungarians decreased by more than 64 thousand, i.e. by 11,2%, the number of Czechs almost by 13 thousand, i.e. by 26,9% and the Ukrainians by more than 2 thousand, i.e. 27,8%.

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **the number of people with Romani mother tongue increased** by 23,2%. The share of speakers of **Ruthenian language remained almost unchanged**, it increased slightly in absolute values almost by 562 people, compared with the 2001 Census results. The 2011 Census also recorded a **rise in the number of permanent residents whose mother tongue was Polish, Croatian, Serbian, Russian and Yiddish.**

As at the decisive census moment, **the proportion of persons with Slovak as the mother tongue prevailed in each of the 8 regions of the SR.** During the 2011 Census, the **highest number and proportion** of people indicating Slovak as the mother tongue was recorded in **Žilinský kraj** (about 639 thousand, i.e. 92,8%). It was followed by the Trenčiansky kraj where the share of people whose mother tongue was Slovak was 91,3% of the total population of the region. Slovak language was listed as mother tongue just below 90% of the population of Bratislavský kraj (89,7%).

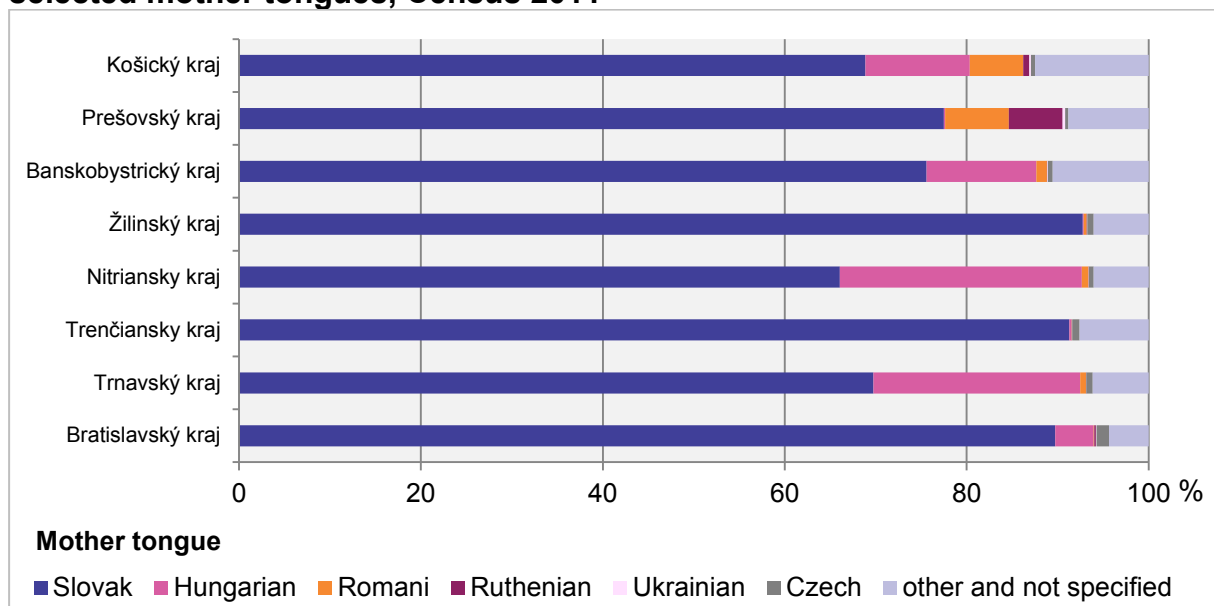
**From the other mother tongues, the Hungarian language was chosen by the highest number of residents of all regions** (26,6% of the total population of this region) in Nitriansky kraj. In Trnavský kraj, 22,7% of the population chose Hungarian as their mother tongue out of the total population of this region.

During the 2011 Census, the most people claimed **Romani mother tongue in Prešovský kraj** (more than 57 thousand, i.e. 7% of the total population of Prešovský kraj). The 5% threshold of people in the total Romani population, was exceeded also in Košický kraj where Romani language was listed as the mother tongue of 5,9% of the inhabitants. The lowest number and percentage of people whose mother tongue was Romani was recorded in Trenčiansky kraj (251 people, i.e. 0,04% of people out of the total population of the region).

**Prešovský kraj had the highest number inhabitants with Ruthenian mother tongue** (approximately 48 thousand, i.e. 5,9% of the total population of the region). It was an expected outcome considering the historical background of Ruthenians in the territory of Prešovský kraj.

**More than 1000 inhabitants declared Ruthenian mother tongue in Košický kraj** (more than 5 thousand, i.e 0,7% of the region's total population) and **in Bratislavský kraj** (1033, i.e. 0,2% of the region's total population)

**G 7.1.: The share of resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by selected mother tongues, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### SLOVAK MOTHER TONGUE

**During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the number of people whose mother tongue was Slovak increased only in Bratislavský kraj, but only slightly** (by 116 people). **In the rest of the regions, the number of population whose mother tongue was Slovak, decreased since the 2001 Census.** The decrease was the most significant in Banskobystrický kraj where the number of people having Slovak as mother tongue dropped by 9%, compared with 2001. In Košický kraj, their number decreased by 8,7%.

## HUNGARIAN MOTHER TONGUE

**All the regions of the SR experienced a decrease in the number of people whose mother tongue was Hungarian.** During the 2011 census, **the most considerable intercensal decrease was recorded in Prešovský kraj** (by 27,8%) and **in Trenčiansky kraj** (by 27%). The lowest decrease in their number was experienced in Trnavský kraj (by 5,9%).

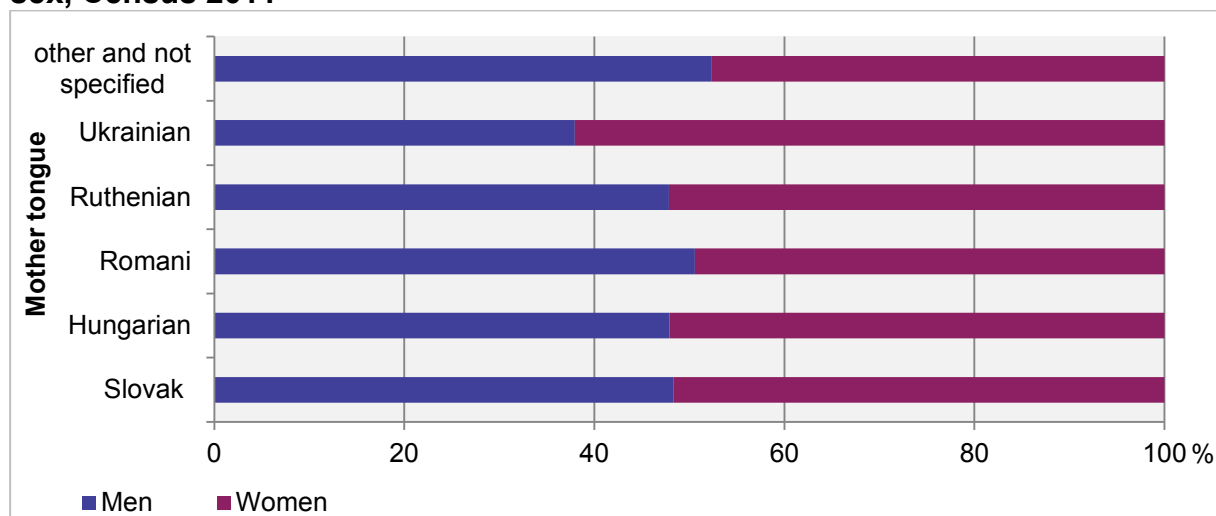
## ROMANI MOTHER TONGUE

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **the number of people whose mother tongue was Romani increased in four regions of the SR, most considerably in Prešovský kraj** (by 32,4%). There was a higher number of permanent resident having Romani language as their mother tongue in Košický kraj (by 30,3%). **The highest intercensal decrease of the Romani-speaking population was detected in Trenčiansky kraj** (by 44,8%) and **in Bratislavský kraj** (by 42,9%).

## RUTHENIAN MOTHER TONGUE

**During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the number of people whose mother tongue was Ruthenian, decreased (0,7%) only in Prešovský kraj, despite being the historic centre of Ruthenians. In the rest of the SR regions, the number of those with Ruthenian mother tongue increased, most considerably in Bratislavský kraj** (by 33,5%) and **in Trnavský kraj** (by 32,8%). The increase in these regions, could be related to internal migration.

### G 7.2.: The share of resident population by selected mother tongues and by sex, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX

**Women dominated among the residents whose mother tongues were Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian.** The difference in the percentages was about 5%. During the 2011 Census, **there was a higher share of men than women only in the Romani-speaking population group** (50,6% of the total number of Romani-speakers).

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **there was a drop both in the number of men (by 6,6%) and women (5,5%) whose mother tongue was Slovak.** This

**drop** was even more dramatic **in the group of Hungarian-speakers, in men by 11% and women 11,4%.**

The number of women whose mother tongue was Romani increased by 23,5%, of men by 22,9%, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period. Ruthenian-speaking males and females experienced a slight increase (males by 1,1% and females by 1%).

#### **POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND AGE**

**Even 8,6% of the people with Slovak mother tongue belonged to the age group 30-34**, followed by the age groups of 25-29 (8,2% of population) and age group 35-39 (8% of the population).

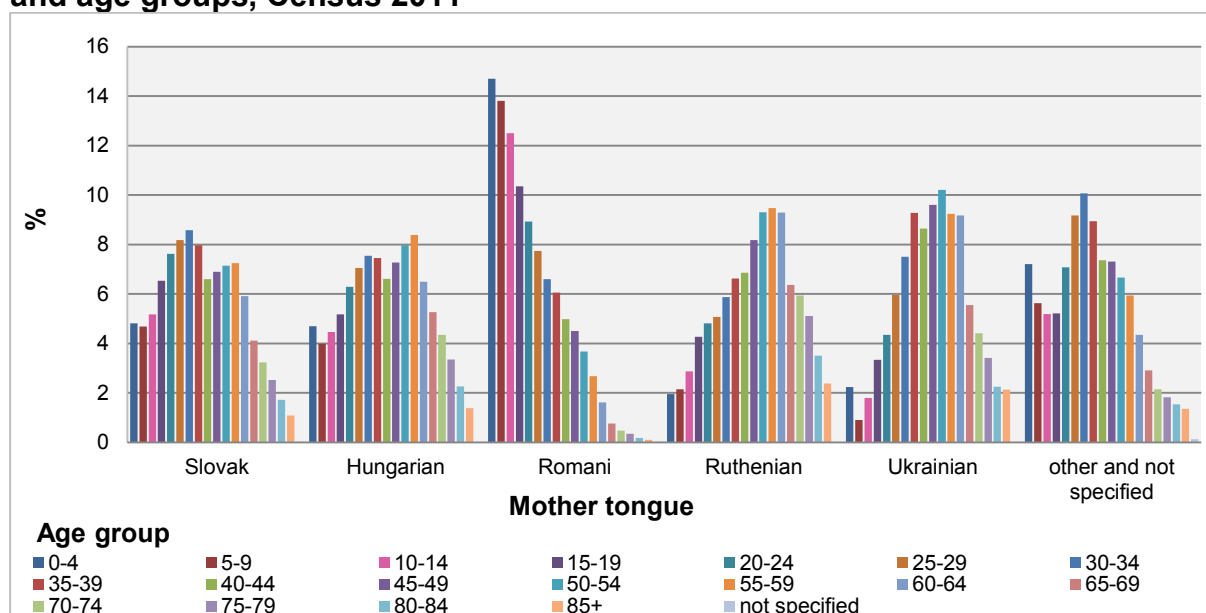
The highest representation of people with Hungarian mother tongue was in the age group 55-59 (8,4% of the total Hungarian-speaking population). The age group 50-54 represented 8% and the age groups 30-34, 35-39 (equally 7,5%), 45-49 (7,3%) and 25-29 (7%) made up more than 7% of the permanent resident population.

The similar trend can be observed in the **population whose mother tongue was Romani** than in those declaring themselves as Roma by nationality. With the increasing age, the number of residents reporting Romani as their mother tongue, decreases. In terms of number and proportion, there was the highest number of Romani-speaking population, in the age group 0-4 years (14,7% of the total number of Romani-speaking population). 13,8% of population having Romani as their mother tongue belonged to the age group 5-9.

During the 2011 census, the highest number of people having **Ruthenian as mother tongue** belonged to the age group 55-59 (9,5% of the total Ruthenian-speaking population). The age groups of 50-54 and 60-64 accounted for 9,3% of the population whose mother tongue was Ruthenian.

As the graph 7.3 shows, the number of those having Ruthenian as their mother tongue, grows with the increasing age of people in pre-productive and productive age. A quite similar trend can be witnessed in the group of Ukrainian-speakers, whose number was the highest in the age group 50-54 (10,2% of the total number of Ukrainian-speakers). A correlation between the age and mother tongue can also be observed here, when the number of Ukrainian-speakers in pre-productive and productive age rose with the increasing age.

### G 7.3.: The share of resident population in the SR by selected mother tongues and age groups, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

**Even 55,3% of the population whose mother tongue was Slovak lived in urbanized areas. People with Ukrainian mother tongue lived also more frequently in urban than rural municipalities** (67,5% of the total number of Ukrainian-speakers). 63,3% of **Hungarian-speakers**, 69,4% of Romani-speakers and 56,1% of **Ruthenian-speakers have been registered for permanent residence in rural municipalities** (of the total number of these mother tongue speakers).

Based on the 2011 Census data, the Slovak-speaking population (more than 70%), was represented the most in all size categories of municipalities<sup>19</sup>.

**In the size categories of municipalities up to 200 inhabitants**, there was the highest share of Ruthenian-speakers (12,2%), after the Slovak-speakers (72% of the total population of this municipality size). In municipalities up to 200 inhabitants, share of the Hungarian-speaking population was 9,1%.

**In the size category of municipalities over 200 but less than 500 inhabitants**, the share of people whose mother tongue was Slovak was more than 75%. They were followed by Hungarian-speakers (13,7% of the total population of this municipality-size category) and by Ruthenian-speakers (4,3% of the total population of this municipality-size category). In municipalities, the number of Ruthenian-speakers gradually decreased with the increasing number of people.

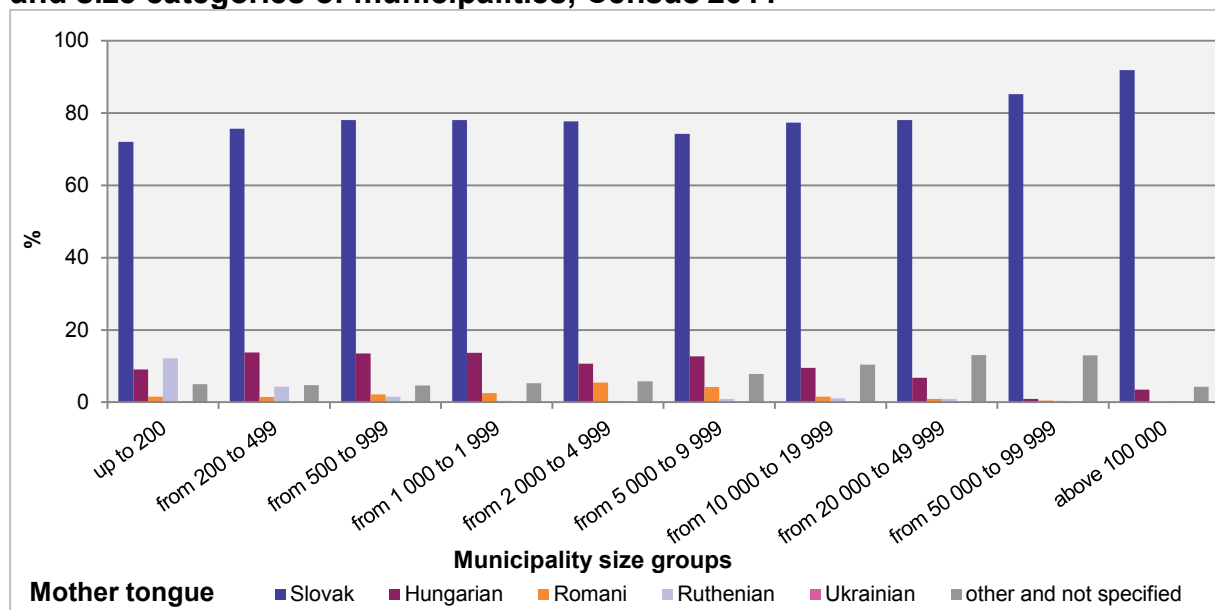
The comparison of population composition by mother tongue in individual size categories of municipalities, showed that the **municipalities over 100 thousand inhabitants, had the highest share of resident population whose mother tongue was Slovak** (91,9% of the total population of this municipality-size category), and the

<sup>19</sup> Urban parts of Bratislava (17) and Košice (22) were included in this comparison into the size groups of municipalities according to the number of resident population as independent municipalities.

**lowest in municipality-size category up to 200 inhabitants** (72% of the total population of this municipality-size category). In municipalities of this size category (up to 200 inhabitants), there was the highest number of **Ruthenian-speaking population** out of the total number of municipality-size categories (12,2%).

During the 2011 Census, **there was the highest share of Hungarian-speaking population in municipalities from 200 to 499 inhabitants and from 1000 to 1999 inhabitants** (equally 13,7%), out of the total population by municipality-size categories.

#### G 7.4.: The share of resident population in the SR by selected mother tongues and size categories of municipalities, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Based on the 2011 Census results, **the share of population whose mother tongue was Romani, was the highest in the size category of municipality from 2000 to 4999 inhabitants** (5,4% of the total population of the given municipality-size category). Municipalities having a higher number of inhabitants than 100 000, had the lowest share of resident population whose mother tongue was Romani (0,1%).

## 8. POPULATION BY THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGES

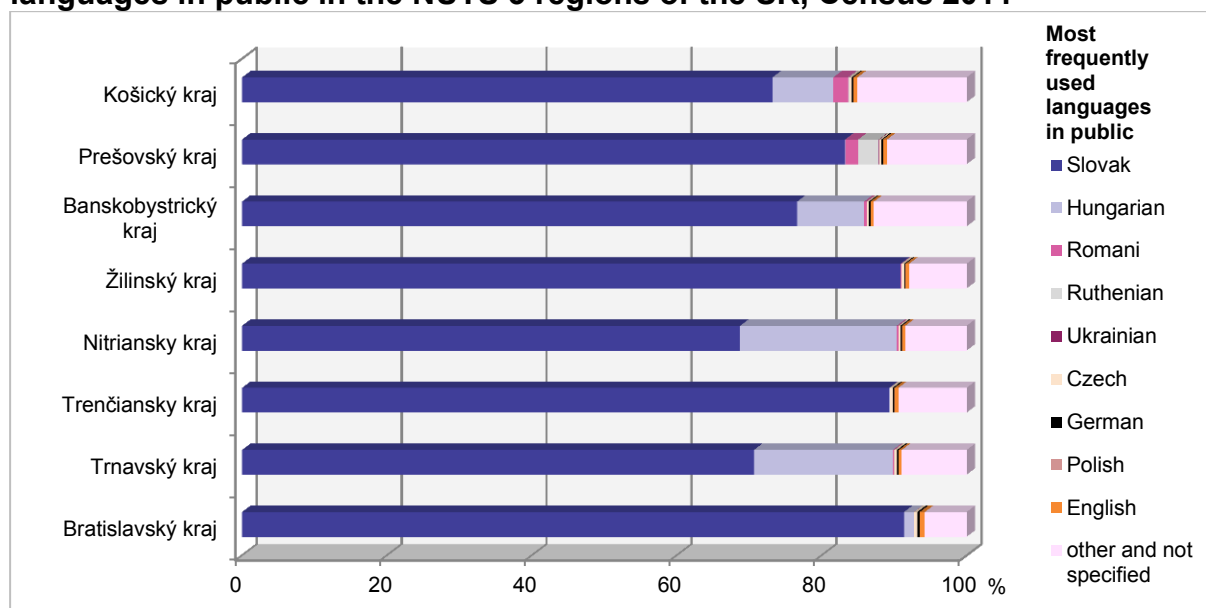
### MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC

One of the most important changes of exploring the population's ethnic composition on the basis of language was the survey on the most frequently used languages in public and at home. These items were included in the census sheets for the first time. Therefore the data regarding these items obtained during the Census 2011 will not be compared.

As at the decisive census moment, the **most frequently used languages by the SR population** in public were the **Slovak** (80,4%), **Hungarian** (7,3%), **Romani** (0,7%), **Ruthenian** (0,5%) and **from the languages other than native language (pretyped)** English (0,5%). Other languages were used by less than 0,3% of people.

**Sign language was also included** in the code list, thus it could be assessed that sign language is used in public by 0,02% of the population (964 people).

**G 8.1.: The share of resident population by selected most frequently used languages in public in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**Slovak language was the most frequently used language in public in all regions.** During the census, **the highest share of its users** was in **Bratislavský kraj** (91,4%) and **Žilinský kraj** (90,9%). **Hungarian language** was the most frequently used in public by permanent resident **in Nitriansky kraj** (21,6%), **Banskobystrický kraj** (9,3%) and **Košický kraj** (8,4%). The highest number and percentage of public use of the **Romani language** was in **Košický kraj** (2,1%) and **Prešovský kraj** (1,8%). There was also the **highest number and percentage of people using Ruthenian** (2,8%) and **Ukrainian** languages (0,1%) **in Prešovský kraj**. In all regions except Banskobystrický kraj, more than 2 thousand permanent resident used **Czech language**, their number was the highest in Bratislavský kraj (approximately 3 thousand). More than 1000 people reported using **German** in public, in each of the eight regions. Their number was the highest in Bratislavský kraj (almost 2 thousand). Bratislavský kraj has also the highest number of people who communicated most often in **English** (0,7%) in public, in the rest of the regions, the use of English exceeded 0,4%. The percentage of people whose more frequent languages in public was other than the above-mentioned, were lower.

**Slovak, Hungarian and Ruthenian languages** are more often used in public by women than men; the difference in the number of both genders was max 4% in favour of women.

**Romani language** is used in public more often by men than women, and Ukrainian more by women (59,2%) than men (40,8%).

## MARITAL STATUS AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC

Marital status in combination with the most frequently used languages in public indicates development trends mostly of non-dominant languages, Hungarian, Romani, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, German or English.

***The percentage of single people reported using most frequently in public Hungarian language*** was by 3,5 p.p. lower than the percentage of all singles in the SR regardless of their most frequently used language in public. The share of married and divorced reported using Hungarian most often in public can be comparable with the shares of the married and the divorced nationwide. The proportion of the widowed using Hungarian most often in public, increased significantly, compared with the total widowed population. The difference represents 4 p.p. in favour of the widowed population whose language used most often in public was Hungarian.

***The shares of the single people using Ruthenian and Ukrainian language most often in public*** were also considerably lower than the total share of single people in the SR regardless of their most frequently used language in public. The share of the widowed, on the contrary, using Ruthenian or Ukrainian language most often in public, was higher than the total share of the widowed. There has been a trend indicating that the most frequently used languages in public- Hungarian, Ruthenian and Ukrainian are influenced by habits, traditions or the historical background of older people. The younger generation is adjusted to the needs of the society and to the official language of the country in which they live, and at work or school they use other languages than those mentioned above.

A completely different trend can be observed among people reporting the Romani, German and English as their most frequent language in public.

***Among the public users of Romani language*** prevailed the single people, their share represented 72,3% and it was by 30 p.p. higher than the total share of the single people in the SR. Amongst the married, the share of permanent residents using Romani language most often in public, decreased by 19,1 p.p. than the shares of the total number of married people in the SR. Only 2,6% of the divorced and 2% of widowed were using Romani most commonly in public.

***Permanent residents whose language spoken most often in public was English or German***, were also predominantly single people. The above-mentioned languages were most often used for communication at work.

## EDUCATION AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC

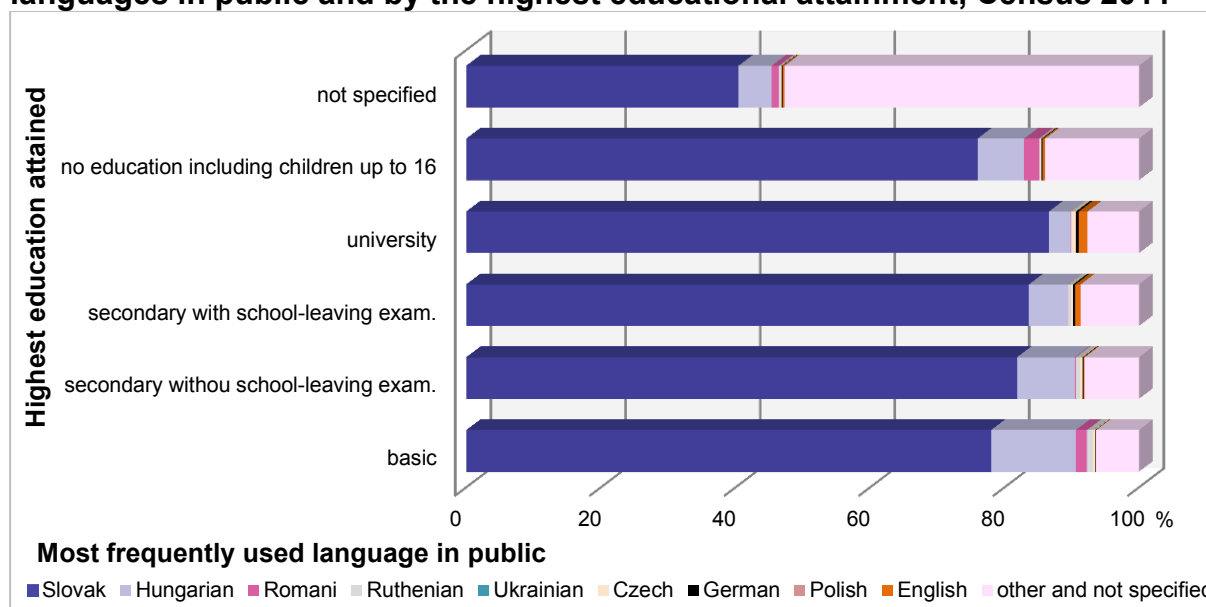
When examining the interdependence between the highest attained level of education and language used most frequently in public, the population was divided into six groups according to their highest educational attainment, i.e. people with ***basic education, secondary education without school-leaving exam<sup>20</sup>***,

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<sup>20</sup> **Secondary education without school-leaving exam** refers to the highest apprentice education completed (without school-leaving exam and the secondary vocational education (without school-leaving exam)

**secondary education with school-leaving exam<sup>21</sup>, university education<sup>22</sup>, no school education<sup>23</sup> and not specified education.**

**G 8.2.: The share of resident population by selected most frequently used languages in public and by the highest educational attainment, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The graph 8.2. shows that the **Slovak language was the most frequently used language in public in all population groups created according to their highest educational attainment** (except those not specified).

**People with basic education used most often the following languages in public: Slovak (78%), Hungarian (12,6%) and Romani (1,7%).** Other most frequently used languages in public were reported by less than 1% of the population having attained basic education.

**People with secondary education without school-leaving exam used either Slovak (81,9%) or Hungarian (8,6%).** Other most frequently used languages in public were used by less than 1% of the population with secondary education without school-leaving exam.

During the 2011 Census, **83,6% of the population having secondary education with school-leaving exam reported using Slovak most often in public. 5,8% of the population having secondary education with school-leaving exam used Hungarian in public out of the total number of the SR population having secondary education with school-leaving exam.**

<sup>21</sup> **Secondary education with school-leaving exam** refers to the highest completed vocational secondary education (with school-leaving exam), complete secondary vocational education (with school-leaving exam), complete general secondary education (with school-leaving exam) and higher vocational education.

<sup>22</sup> **University education**- Bachelor, Master, PhD degree.

<sup>23</sup> A group with **no education** consisted of persons regardless of their age, i.e. including children under 16 years of age.

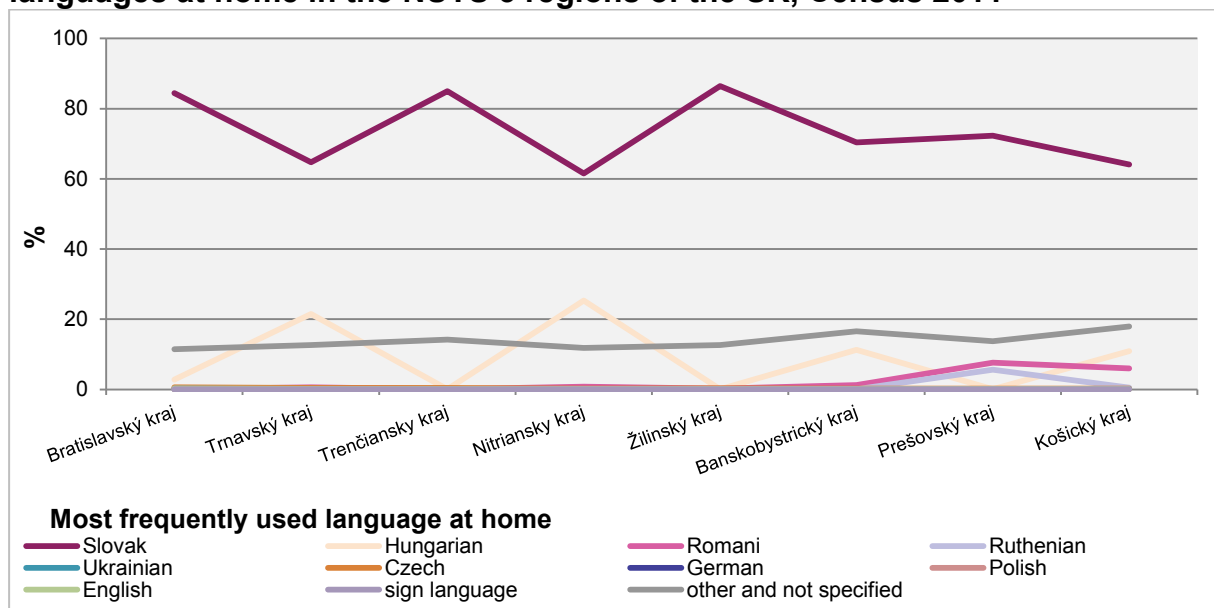
The language used most frequently by university graduates was also Slovak (86,6%) and Hungarian (3,2%). Even 1,3% of the SR population with university education used English most often in public.

With regard to the users of Slovak in public, their share is growing with increasing level of education. An opposite trend can be observed amongst the users of Hungarian, their percentage is falling with the decreasing level of education.

## MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE AT HOME

As at the decisive census moment, **the language used most frequently at home was also Slovak** (73,3%). Other languages included also **Hungarian** (8,7%), **Romani** (2,4%), **Ruthenian** (0,9%) and **Czech** (0,3%). It is interesting to note that **English has proved to be the most frequently used language not only in public** which obviously may have been related to its use at work (employment in multinational companies) but **also at home**. According to the 2011 census results, approximately 9 thousand of residents (0,2%) used English most frequently at home.

### G 8.3.: The share of resident population by selected most frequently used languages at home in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE AT HOME BY REGIONS

**Slovak** was the most commonly spoken language at home in all SR regions. It **was used by the resident population most often at home in Žilinský kraj** (almost 596 thousand, i.e. 86,5%), **in Trenčiansky kraj** (approximately 505 thousand, i.e. 85%) and in **Bratislavský kraj** (approximately 509 thousand, i.e. 84,5%).

**In Nitriansky kraj, the highest number and percentage of people was using Hungarian** (more than 174 thousand, i.e. 25,3%). Other frequent use of Hungarian was in Trnavský kraj (21,5%) and Banskobystrický kraj (11,3%).

**Prešovský kraj had the highest share and number of people using Romani language** most often at home (more than 62 thousand, i.e. 7,6%), **Ruthenian**

**language** (more than 45 thousand, i.e. 5,6%) and **Ukrainian language** (more than 1,4 thousand, i.e. 0,2%).

**Czech** (0,6%) was used most often at home by the resident population in **Bratislavský kraj**.

**German** was most commonly used at home by the highest share of permanent resident in Košický kraj (0,2%) and Bratislavský kraj (0,2%).

**Languages other than pretyped** used at home, included **English** - the highest number and percentage of its users was in **Bratislavský kraj** (more than 1,9 thousand, i.e. 0,3%). The shares of people using other languages at home, were lower.

In the territory of the SR, there were 51,3% of women out of the total population of the SR, as at the decisive census moment in 2011. The share of men was 48,7%. Within the population groups using Slovak most often at home, there were 52 women per 48 men. The situation was similar also in population groups using most frequently at home Hungarian (men 47,9%, women 52,1%), Ruthenian (men 48,2%, women 51,8%) and Czech (men 47,4%, women 52,6%).

Romani was used most often at home by more men than women. The share of men using this language, was 50,5% out of the total number of population marking in their forms Romani as the most commonly spoken language at home.

#### T 8.1.: Resident population by sex and selected most frequently used language at home, Census 2011

Sex		Most frequently used language at home								total
		Slovak	Hungarian	Romani	Ruthenian	Czech	German	English	other and not specified	
Men	abs.	1 909 088	226 254	64 706	24 040	8 122	2 389	3 381	389 792	2 627 772
	%	48,3	47,9	50,5	48,2	47,4	38,7	37,3	51,3	48,7
Women	abs.	2 045 061	245 958	63 536	25 820	9 026	3 784	5 681	370 398	2 769 264
	v %	51,7	52,1	49,5	51,8	52,6	61,3	62,7	48,7	51,3
Total	abs.	3 954 149	472 212	128 242	49 860	17 148	6 173	9 062	760 190	5 397 036
	v %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**German and English were most widely spoken at home by more women than men** (similarly as Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian and Czech). For German as the most frequently used language at home, there were 61 women per 39 men, for English as the most frequently used language at home, was the ratio 63:37 in favour of women.

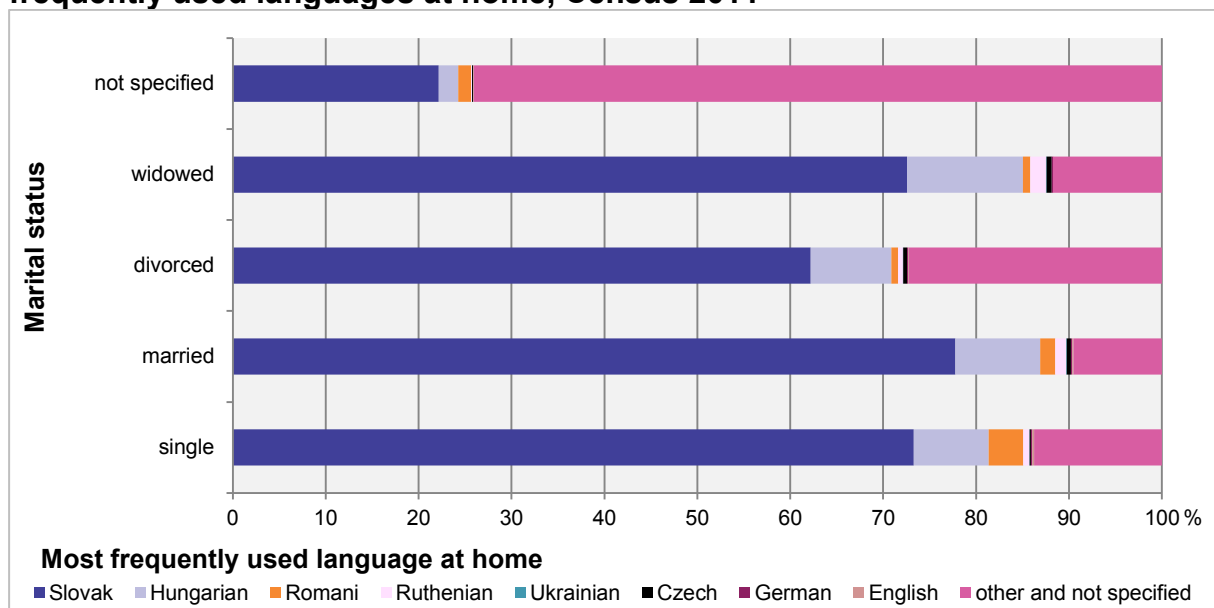
#### MARITAL STATUS AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE AT HOME

**The percentage of single people** using Slovak most frequently at home, was **73,3%** out of the total SR population whose marital status was single, as at the decisive census moment. The second most often used language of single people at home was **Hungarian (8,1%)**, followed by **Romani** which was used by **3,7%** at home out of the total number of single population of the SR. The share of single users of

Romani was influenced by the high number of pre-productive individuals, within the Roma population.

**77,8% of married** reported using **Slovak** most often at home. **Hungarian language was used by 9,1% of married people at home**, out of the total population of married persons in the SR. The share of married people using Romani language most frequently at home was **1,6%** of the total married population. **Ruthenian language (1,2%)** exceeded the 1% level of the most frequently used languages at home, out of the total population of married people in the SR.

#### G 8.4.: Resident population in the SR by marital status and the selected most frequently used languages at home, Census 2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the 2011 Census, **the share of the divorced people** using **Slovak** most often at home, was **62,2%**. **Hungarian** was chosen by **8,7% of divorced people** out of the total divorced population in the SR.

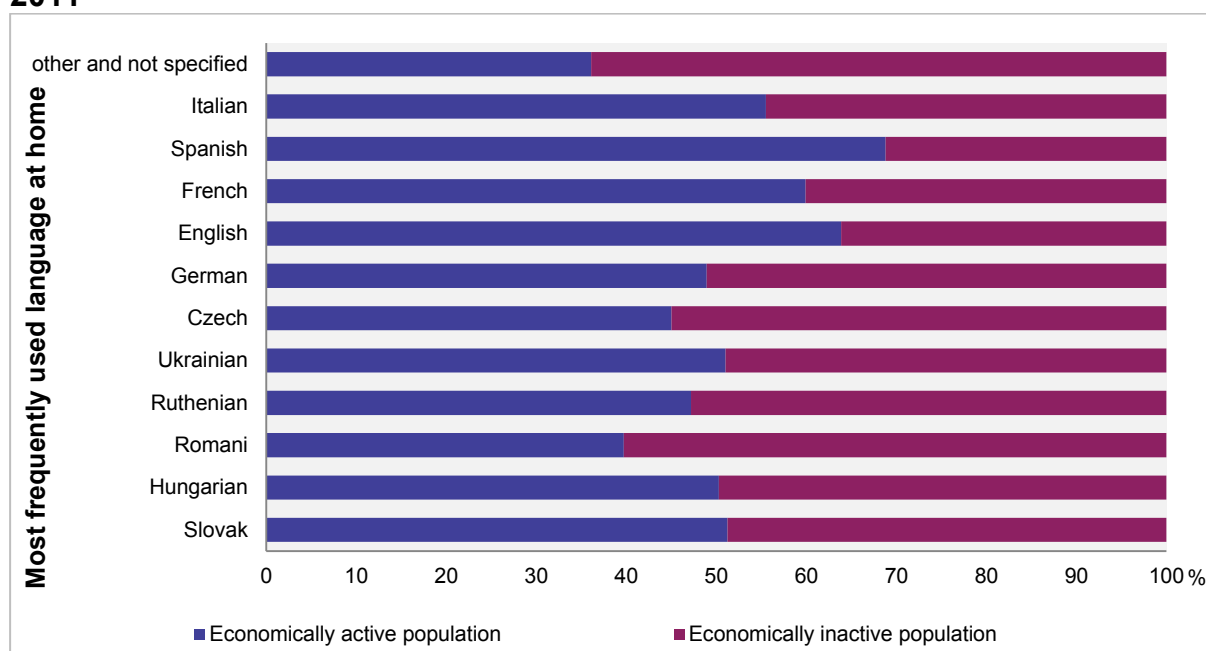
The percentages of people using other languages than those mentioned above were less than 1%.

**Amongst the widowed permanent residents there was also the highest share of those** using **Slovak (72,6%) most frequently at home**. They were followed by widowers reporting using most often **Hungarian (12,5%)** and **Ruthenian (1,7%)**. The significant increase of the percentages of widowers using Ruthenian is related to the higher average age of these inhabitants. Ruthenian language is used from the cultural-historical perspective and it is likely to remain the part of their everyday life.

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED LANGUAGE AT HOME

According to the 2011 Census, as at the decisive census moment, the population of Slovakia comprised of more than 2,630 million economically active inhabitants (48,7%) and almost 2,767 million (51,3%) economically inactive inhabitants.

### G 8.5.: The share of resident population in the SR by the current economic activity and the selected most frequently used languages at home, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**Slovak** was used most frequently at home by **51,2% of the economically active population** and by 48,8% of economically inactive population. **Hungarian** as the most frequently used **language at home** was **almost equally used by the economically active and inactive inhabitants**, the difference was only 0,6 p.p. In case of the **Romani language** used at home, **the share of economically inactive population was higher by 20 p.p (20,6 p.p.) than the share of economically active**. It points out the high number of pre-productive population reporting during the 2011 Census using the Romani language most often at home.

The graph 8.5. provides an overview also on the rate of economically active and economically inactive people using **English, French, Spanish or Italian** most frequently at home. Although the users of these languages formed only small groups but their breakdown by the economic activity indicated a **heavy dependence between the economic activity and the language used most frequently at home**. There were about 63,9% of economically active users of English, 59,9% of users of French, 68,8% of users of Spanish and 55,5% of users of Italian. It is an interesting fact that these languages were spoken not only at work but at home as well. We might think that these users either migrated to the SR and the language used most frequently at home was their native language, or were of inter-ethnic marriages or they were permanent residents of the SR living abroad.

## 9. POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

### ON THE HISTORY OF THE SURVEY ON RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

After the three censuses (1961, 1970, 1980) religious affiliation has been surveyed again since 1991. During the previous censuses (1921-1950) religious affiliation was defined as *church membership that cannot be changed only by entering into the census form*. If a particular person was not enrolled in the list of religious affiliations

as a member of a certain church or religious society, he/she should tick „no religion“. In 1954, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has adopted a resolution not only on the abolition of the survey on religious affiliation in censuses and also the prohibition on registration of the population in churches and religious societies. In 1991, after re-addition of the question on religious affiliation in the census, the question has been put in a methodologically different way. However, based on the recommendations of the European Economic Commission, the religious affiliation should be surveyed *either as a religious or spiritual belief regardless of the membership in a particular church or society, or based on a membership in a particular church or religious community representing the principle of a particular worldview or belief*. The Slovak Republic chose the first alternative and defined religious affiliation as *participation of residents on a religious life of some churches*. One alternative was also “No religion”. The parents were required to fill out the question on religious affiliation at their own discretion on behalf of children under 15 years of age.

### RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION ACCORDING TO THE 2011 CENSUS RESULTS

According to the 2011 Census, as at the decisive census moment, ***the most dominant registered churches*** were the following: ***Roman-Catholic Church in the SR*** (more than 3,347 million, i.e. 62%), ***Evangelic Church of Augsburg confession in the SR*** (more than 316 thousand, i.e. 5,9%), ***Greek-Catholic Church in the SR*** (almost 207 thousand, i.e. 3,8%) and the ***Reformed Catholic Church in the SR*** (almost 99 thousand, i.e. 1,8%).

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, ***there was a decrease in the number of people claiming adherence to these four most numerous registered churches*** in the SR, specifically those belonging to the Roman-Catholic Church by almost 361 thousand, i.e. 9,7%, Evangelic Church of Augsburg confession almost by 57 thousand, i.e. 15,2%, Greek-Catholic Church by approximately 13 thousand, i.e. 5,9% and the Reformed Catholic Church by almost 11 thousand, i.e. 10% of residents. According to the 2011 census results, as at the decisive census moment, more than 725 thousand, i.e. 13,4% of the resident population belonged to no religion. ***Since 2001 the number with no religion slightly increased*** (approximately by 28 thousand, i.e. 4%).

**The highest percentage** of permanent residents ***in Nitriansky kraj*** (70,5%) ***declared participation on a religious life or a relation to a Roman Catholicism***. **The position of the Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession** was the ***strongest*** in ***Banskobystrický kraj*** (10,6%), ***Greek-Catholic Church in Prešovský kraj*** (14,1%) and ***Reformed Catholic Church*** in ***Košický kraj*** (5,5%). From the rest of the registered churches and religious communities, the ***Orthodox Church*** exceeded the level of 1%, it was the highest in ***Prešovský kraj*** (3,6%).

As at the decisive census moment, there was ***the highest share of people with no religion in Bratislavský kraj*** (26,8%).

In order to illustrate the topic of religious affiliation, the residents ***were divided into three groups***, based on their replies to this question. The first group consisted of those belonging to the ***“traditional” churches and religious communities***, i.e. to the Roman-Catholic, Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession, Greek-Catholic

Church, Reformed Catholic Church, Orthodox Church and the Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities (74,5% in total). The second group was made up those belonging **to other churches and religious communities**, i.e. claimed adherence to the **“new” religions and churches** in our territory (*altogether 1,5%*). The members of the third group does not belong to any religion (13,4%).

### THE “TRADITIONAL” CHURCHES LOST ALMOST 10% OF THEIR POPULATION INTERCENSALLY

During 2001-2011, *the “traditional” churches and religious communities* recorded the *most considerable decrease* in Slovakia. In 2011, their population dropped by almost 443 thousand than in 2001. The difference accounted for 9,9%. **The number of the “new” churches and religious communities has risen**. There was an increase by 37% intercensally. And by 0,4 p.p. **However**, during the intercensal period, the **number and percentage of people not answering the question on religion has also risen** (by 7,6 p.p.) therefore these data must be seen through the prism of constant increase in the number of non-responses.

### THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING ADHERENCE TO THE “NEW” CHURCHES INCREASED IN ALL REGIONS

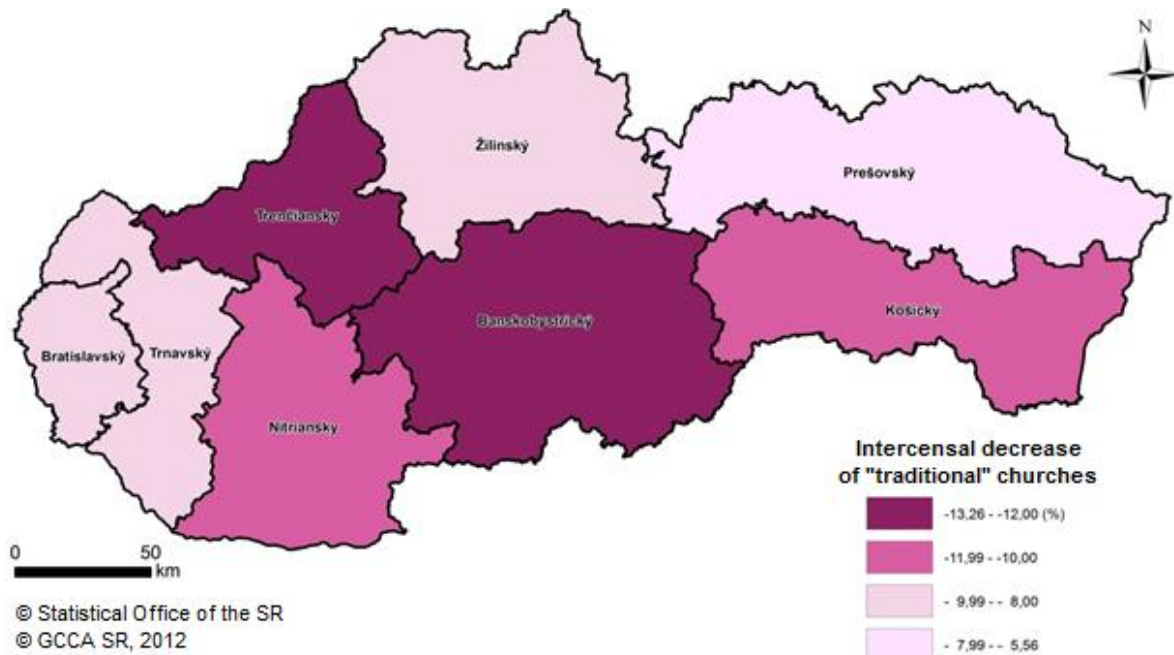
*The “traditional” churches and religious communities recorded an intercensal decrease in all regions of the Slovak Republic. This decrease was most striking in Košický kraj* where the share of people belonging to the “traditional” churches and religious communities decreased intercensally by 11,4 p.p. It was followed by Banskobystrický kraj with the decreased share by 10,2 p.p. and Trenčiansky kraj where the decrease of the resident population belonging to the “traditional” churches represented 9,1 p.p. During the census, there was the lowest decrease of the share of people claiming adherence to the “traditional” churches and religious communities, in Bratislavský kraj (by 5,9 p.p.).

In the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the **share of people describing themselves as belonging to other churches and religious communities** (the “new” ones) **rose in all regions of the SR**. **Their increase was most notable in Bratislavský kraj** (by 0,9 p.p.), *followed by Trnavský, Trenčiansky and Košický kraj* where their percentages increased equally by 0,4 p.p. The lowest intercensal growth of people claiming adherence to the “new” religious groups was recorded in Prešovský kraj (by 0,2 p.p.) There was a decrease in the number of people not belonging to any church or religious community in Košický kraj (by 0,5 p.p.), Prešovský kraj (by 0,1 p.p.) and Banskobystrický kraj (by 0,1 p.p.).

### THERE WAS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF NON-RELIGIOUS PEOPLE IN BRATISLAVSKÝ KRAJ

The highest increase of non-religious people was in Bratislavský kraj (by 1,8 p.p.). The second highest increase of them was recorded in Trnavský kraj (by 1,1 p.p.). In this group there is a tendency of decreasing the share of non-religious people from the West to the East. While, in Bratislavský kraj their share increased by 1,8 p.p. during the 2001-2011 intercensal period, in Košický kraj, the share of people with no religion decrease intercensally by 0,5 p.p.

### M 9.1.: Intercensal development of the resident population belonging to the “traditional” churches in the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2001, 2011



### THE 2011 CENSUS RESULTS CONFIRMED THE TREND OF HIGHER RELIGIOSITY OF WOMEN

In 2011, *the number of women claiming to belong to the “traditional” churches was higher than men*, the difference was 4,9 p.p. in favour of women. *For other churches and religious communities, there was only a slight difference. The non-religious group was dominated by men*, there was a 2,9 p.p. difference in the of gender shares.

The intercensal comparison further shows that, the number of men belonging to the “traditional” churches decreased by more than 225 thousand, i.e. by 10,6%. However, the number of men increased in case of other churches and religious communities by almost 12 thousand, i.e. by 46,1%. In the non-religious group men increased but only by 2,6%. The number of women who claimed adherence to some of the “traditional” churches during the 2011 census, decreased by 9,3%, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period. However, in the two other groups their number increased, for other churches and religious communities by 29,1% and in the non-religious group by 5,7%. *The persisting trend of greater religiosity of women* than men is confirmed by the results of the last three censuses.

### T 9.1.: Resident population in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR by religious affiliation, Census 2001, 2011

Territory	Religion								
	„traditional“		other		no religion		not specified		total
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.
<b>SODB 2011</b>									
Bratislavský kraj	380 291	63,1	14 785	2,5	161 214	26,8	46 146	7,7	602 436
Trnavský kraj	422 479	76,2	6 500	1,2	71 057	12,8	54 705	9,9	554 741
Trenčiansky kraj	431 816	72,7	7 075	1,2	90 842	15,3	64 595	10,9	594 328

continuation									
Territory	Religion								
	„traditional“		other		no religion		not specified		total
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.
Nitriansky kraj	537 787	78,0	9 683	1,4	82 488	12,0	59 909	8,7	689 867
Žilinský kraj	547 741	79,5	7 119	1,0	75 483	11,0	58 508	8,5	688 851
Banskobystrický kraj	449 064	68,0	10 858	1,6	109 945	16,6	90 696	13,7	660 563
Prešovský kraj	682 796	83,8	8 408	1,0	44 983	5,5	78 340	9,6	814 527
Košický kraj	568 353	71,8	15 482	2,0	89 350	11,3	118 538	15,0	791 723
Slovak Republic	4 020 327	74,5	79 910	1,5	725 362	13,4	571 437	10,6	5 397 036
<b>SODB 2001</b>									
Bratislavský kraj	413 446	69,0	9 164	1,5	149 436	24,9	26 969	4,5	599 015
Trnavský kraj	468 628	85,0	4 327	0,8	64 381	11,7	13 667	2,5	551 003
Trenčiansky kraj	495 183	81,8	4 841	0,8	87 385	14,4	18 173	3,0	605 582
Nitriansky kraj	610 220	85,5	7 519	1,1	78 331	11,0	17 352	2,4	713 422
Žilinský kraj	598 019	86,4	4 897	0,7	72 175	10,4	17 241	2,5	692 332
Banskobystrický kraj	517 716	78,2	8 989	1,4	110 905	16,7	24 511	3,7	662 121
Prešovský kraj	723 007	91,5	6 331	0,8	44 324	5,6	16 306	2,1	789 968
Košický kraj	636 998	83,2	12 264	1,6	90 371	11,8	26 379	3,4	766 012
Slovak Republic	4 463 217	83,0	58 332	1,1	697 308	13,0	160 598	3,0	5 379 455

**Data source: Statistical Office of the SR**

## RURAL AREA REMAINS MORE RELIGIOUS THAN URBAN AREA

There was a higher number of people belonging to the “traditional” churches in rural municipalities (by 5%). In the urban areas the concentration of the resident population belonging to other churches and religious communities was higher. Among the urban population there were more non-religious people. The number of the urban population claiming adherence to other churches or religious communities (65,3% of the urban population) was almost twice as high than the rural population (34,7% of the rural population) belonging to other churches or religious communities. This difference was three times higher for the non-religious population, in favour of the urban population (76,4% of non-religious urban population). The religiosity trend of rural municipalities was confirmed also during the 2011 Census when among the rural population there was a slight shift from the “traditional” churches towards the other (the “new” ones) churches and religious communities. In urban areas compared with rural areas, the question on religious affiliation was not answered by a higher number of people.

## MAINLY THE PRODUCTIVE POPULATION BELONGED TO THE “NEW” CHURCHES

During the intercensal period, the three surveyed groups were profitable in terms of religious affiliation only in the age group of people aged 65 and over. It is notable that there was an extremely high increase of non-religious people (by 44,8%). This increase was probably caused by the productive population’s atheistic education promoted by the former regime.

The second highest profit in the group of productive population was achieved by other churches and religious communities (an increase by 21,1%) during the 2001-

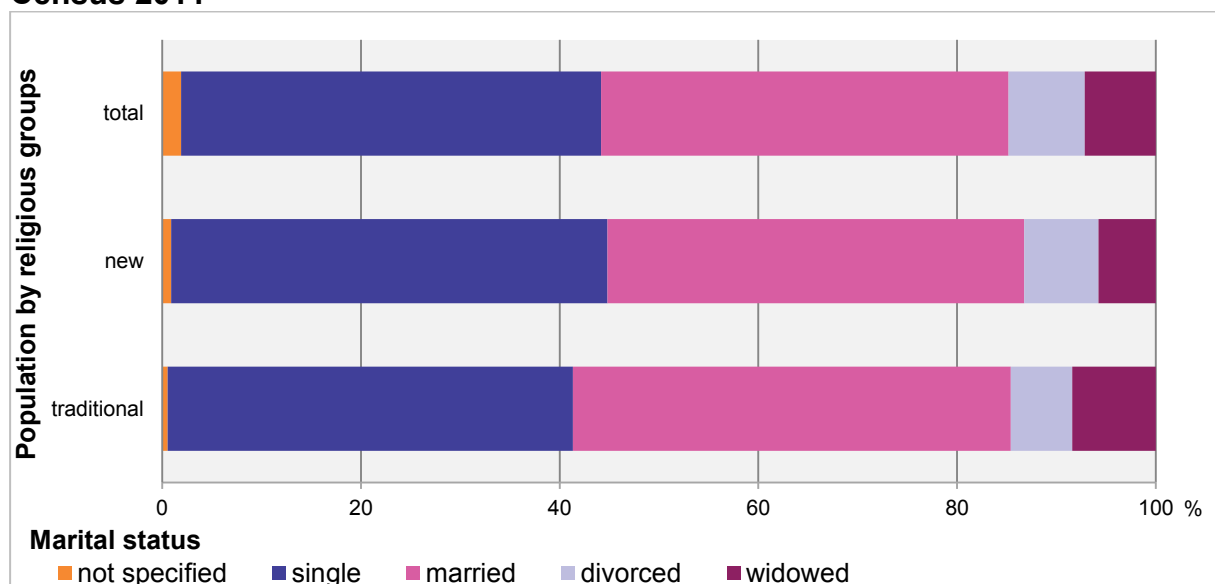
2011 intercensal period. This can be attributed to the change of social behaviour and the freedom of choice.

During the period of ten years compared with 2001, the “traditional” churches gained by 4,4% more members aged 65 years and over, than in 2011. However, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the traditional churches experienced a decrease in the number of persons in productive age (by 6,5%). On the contrary, the resident population aged 15-64 claiming adherence to other churches and religious communities or claiming no religion, increased equally by 8,1%. The other churches or religious communities were the only ones profitable in the group of pre-productive population as well. While the number of the resident population aged 0-14 claiming no religion or belonging to the “traditional” churches decreased, the other churches and religious communities recorded an increase in the number of pre-productive population by 16,3%.

**Therefore the 2011 census results confirmed a correlation of the religious affiliation with age, sex and the place of residence. Other variables** confirming the correlation with the religious affiliation are the **family status, education and the position in the family**-however, among these variables the correlation was not so significant.

When analysing the relation between the marital status and the religious affiliation, it should be noted that data on the family status are greatly influenced by age. Residents up to 16 years of age are single according to the law and, on the contrary, residents in post-productive age groups are more likely to be widowed than those in productive age groups. In spite of these facts, a certain interdependence between the family status and the religious affiliation-mainly in categories (single, married, widowed) can be seen from the graph no. 9.1.

**G 9.1.: Resident population by religious affiliation and the marital status, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Certain interdependence can be visually identified **within the category of the married or single people**. Residents declaring participation in a religious life, are more likely to institutionalise their relationship with marriage, thus not remaining in

cohabitation. Therefore there is a transition in their family status from single to married. Based on the 2011 census results, it can be concluded that the divorce rates among believers are lower.

**In the category of widowers**, an age play an important role. However, the trend that with the increasing age the share of believers significantly grows, has been confirmed by the indicator.

Similarly, as in case of a family status, **the limiting factor for education is the age of a resident**. If it affected the categories of single and widowed, then in case of education, it influenced all the surveyed categories. Residents are given an opportunity to increase their education only after a certain age. This also applies for the older. Whereas in the past, not everyone was given the chance to educate themselves, the share of people with university or secondary education decreases with increasing age.

### T 9.2.: Resident population by religious affiliation and the highest level of education attained, Census 2011

Highest education attained	Religion									
	„traditional“		„new“		no religion		not specified		total	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Basic	684 951	84,7	13 704	1,7	65 132	8,1	44 703	5,5	808 490	100,0
Sec. without school-leaving examination	1 012 171	81,4	15 393	1,2	113 291	9,1	103 183	8,3	1 244 038	100,0
Sec. with school-leaving examination	1 163 640	72,9	23 863	1,5	253 008	15,8	156 078	9,8	1 596 589	100,0
University	495 576	66,3	13 456	1,8	170 183	22,8	68 753	9,2	747 968	100,0
No education – children up to 16	608 527	71,9	12 323	1,5	116 349	13,7	109 122	12,9	846 321	100,0
Not specified	55 462	36,1	1 171	0,8	7 399	4,8	89 598	58,3	153 630	100,0
Total	4 020 327	74,5	79 910	1,5	725 362	13,4	571 437	10,6	5 397 036	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The table 9.2. shows that the **group of believers belonging to the “traditional” churches and religious communities during the 2011 Census**, there was the highest percentage of people with basic education (84,7% of the total number of people with basic education). For the secondary education without school-leaving exam<sup>24</sup> there was a 81,4% of believers in the “traditional” churches out of the total number of people with this type of education. This share was even lower (72,9%) among those belonging to the “traditional” churches having a secondary education with school-leaving examination<sup>25</sup> out of the total population having completed secondary education, amongst residents having university education<sup>26</sup> it represented two thirds.

<sup>24</sup> **Secondary education without school-leaving exam** included the following categories: vocational (without school-leaving exam) and secondary vocational education (without school-leaving exam).

<sup>25</sup> **Secondary education with school-leaving exam** included the following categories: complete secondary apprentice education (with school-leaving examination), complete secondary general education and higher vocational education.

<sup>26</sup> **University education** included the following categories: Bachelor, Master and academic PhD degree.

During the 2011 Census, the highest share of people having university education was recorded **among the believers claiming adherence to the “new” churches**. In case of the “new” churches, the percentage of believers having university education was 1,8% out of the total population having university education.

Out of the total population having attained basic education, the share of **non-religious population** was 8,1%. In the group of people having secondary education without school-leaving exam, this share accounted for 9,1% out of the total population with this type of education. The percentage of non-religious people having secondary education with school-leaving exam, reached 15,8% out of the total number of people of this educational group. More than 1/5 of the university graduates reported having no religion.

**With increasing education, the share of residents claiming membership to the “traditional” churches or religious communities decreases. There is an opposite trend in case of the “new” churches or religious communities.** With increasing education, the percentage of people belonging to the “new” churches and religious communities, also rises (except of those having only basic education, which may be influenced by children, on behalf of whom the parents were supposed to fill out the census forms, thus the answers on religious affiliation were also provided by their parents or legal representatives). The number and the percentage of non-religious university graduates, is almost three times higher than of residents having completed basic education.

### MORE THAN 80% OF MARRIED COUPLES ARE BELIEVERS

Households and family outputs also belong among unique data obtained from censuses. In Slovakia these data cannot be obtained by another way than by traditional census and are available at the municipal level, or basic settlement units. When analysing the situation of families in Slovakia, the religious affiliation of family members has also been constantly analysed. The analysis was based on data on population by the place of enumeration.

### T 9.3.: Population by religious affiliation and family status based on place of enumeration, Census 2011

Family status	Religion								
	not specified		„traditional“		„new“		no religion		total
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.
Married persons	100 132	5,1	1 591 984	80,9	29 079	1,5	246 481	12,5	1 967 676
Cohabiting	41 305	23,1	103 830	58,1	2 896	1,6	30 585	17,1	178 616
Lone parents	38 788	12,9	217 040	72,3	4 660	1,6	39 625	13,2	300 113
Son/daughter	186 539	10,3	1 314 410	72,8	27 204	1,5	276 729	15,3	1 804 882
Not specified	33 400	58,5	19 749	34,6	335	0,6	3 563	6,2	57 047
Not applicable (unrelated residents)	172 811	15,8	773 808	70,9	15 824	1,5	128 556	11,8	1 090 999
Total	572 975	10,6	4 020 821	74,5	79 998	1,5	725 539	13,4	5 399 333

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Married persons represent a basic family model fulfilling various social functions (families are dealt more thoroughly in an individual chapter of this publication). From a demographic perspective, the most important is the biological reproductive role of

a family. The family stability strengthened by wedlock is one of the significant precondition affecting natality and the value orientation of women to children and their number.

**The proportion of married belonging to the “traditional” churches and religious communities was 80,9% out of the total married population of the SR.** Non-religious married persons (12,5%) formed the second largest group. **58,1% of persons living in consensual union claimed adherence to the “traditional” churches and religious communities.** This share was considerably lower than the proportion of married persons claiming membership in the “traditional” churches and religious communities, the difference was 22,8 p.p. **As for the “new” religious communities, there are no apparent differences between the married and cohabitants.** However, **a significant difference** can be observed among **non-religious persons.** The share of cohabiting persons without religious beliefs was higher by 4,6 p.p. than the share of non-religious married couples.

## 10. POPULATION BY EDUCATION

Before we start dealing with the changes regarding the attained education of the SR population in the period between two censuses, the more thorough description of individual population groups according to the attained educational level is considered useful.

**The first group** consisted of people having reported **basic education** during the census. **The second group** is made up of those having reported a **secondary education**, as at the decisive census moment. They were people with complete apprentice education without school-leaving exam, secondary professional education without school-leaving exam, complete secondary vocational education with school-leaving exam, complete secondary general education and a higher vocational education. **The third group** consisted of **university graduates**, i.e. persons with Bachelor’s, Master’s, engineering, doctor’s or an academic Phd programmes. **The fourth group** was made up of people with **no school education** aged 16 and over and under 16 years of age still attending the primary school.

### THE NUMBER OF SECONDARY GRADUATES IS THE HIGHEST

According to the 2011 Census, as at the decisive census moment, in the SR there was the prevalence of persons **having secondary education (52,6%** of the total SR population). **15,0%** had a **basic education** and **15,7%** of people out of the total SR population had **no school education** (including children under 16). The **university graduates** made up **13,9%** of the total SR population.

When comparing the percentages of people by the highest attained educational level in the regions of the SR, the **Trenčiansky kraj** has been attracting a lot of attention. This region recorded **the highest share of people having reported secondary education during the 2011 Census**, as their highest attained education (**58,1%**) In Trnavský kraj the percentage of these people was lower by 2,8 p.p. **Bratislavský kraj had the lowest number of people having completed secondary education (49,1%) of all the SR region.**

***In terms of the intercensal development, the percentages of people having secondary education increased in all regions.*** The most considerable increase in the number of people with secondary education, was recorded in Trnavský kraj (by 9,2%). An increase by 8,7% was reached by people having reported secondary education, as the highest attained education, in Prešovský and Banskobystrický kraj. In Bratislavský kraj this share increased only slightly, only by 0,8%.

***The number and percentage of people with basic education decreased in all regions, since the last census conducted in 2001.*** On the one hand, this trend is affected by the decreasing number of the pre-productive population and by the mortality of the older age groups on the other hand, who significantly influenced the numbers of people with basic education as the highest attained education. Mortality could possibly also affect the decreasing numbers and percentages of people aged 16 years and over who had no school education, as at the decisive census moment. During the intercensal period, the number of people aged 16 years and over without school education considerably decreased from more 15 thousand to approximately 6 thousand people.

### **THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES INCREASED**

The intercensal comparison brought ***the most considerable increase of university graduates*** in all regions of the SR.

The highest share of ***university graduates is in Bratislavský kraj*** where more than one quarter of residents had a university education (26,2% of the total population of the region). In Košický kraj, their share accounted for 13,1% and it was even lower in Žilinský kraj, only 13,0% (of the total population of the region). Compared with the year 2001, the highest growth was recorded in Prešovský kraj, where the number of university graduates rose by 98,6%, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period. The number of university graduates increased by 91,8% in Trnavský kraj. The third region in a row, was Žilinský kraj where the number of university graduates rose by 86,8%. In all the rest of the SR regions, the share of university graduates increased by more than 50%.

### **THE PROCESS OF INCREASING THE ATTAINED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMEN IS MORE INTENSIVE**

During the intercensal period, ***the share of university graduates increased both among men and women.*** The growth was more significant, in the group of women (even by 105,2%). The group of men having attained university education, increased by 52,5%, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period. The difference in the increase of percentages of people having secondary education between men and women was not so significant. The proportion of women having secondary education rose by 8% and among men by 7%. The percentages of people with basic education decreased in both genders-according to the 2011 Census, this difference was 26,3% for men and 30% for women. The share of people without school education also decreased-for men by 22,4% and 23% for women. It has to be said, however, that these data could also be affected by the decrease in the number of pre-productive age group.

### T 10.1.: Resident population by the highest attained education and sex in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR, Census 2011

Territory	Sex	Highest education attained					
		basic	secondary	university	no education (including children up to 16)	not specified	total
Bratislavský kraj	men	21 992	141 293	75 001	42 484	4 590	285 360
	women	35 554	154 297	82 677	40 090	4 458	317 076
Trnavský kraj	men	33 599	160 798	29 088	40 883	6 612	270 980
	women	58 005	145 859	34 695	38 558	6 644	283 761
Trenčiansky kraj	men	27 013	179 003	35 260	41 683	8 403	291 362
	women	49 816	166 173	39 070	39 686	8 221	302 966
Nitriansky kraj	men	41 923	196 465	38 094	49 596	8 425	334 503
	women	75 201	180 252	44 654	46 440	8 817	355 364
Žilinský kraj	men	36 419	194 138	40 623	58 249	8 590	338 019
	women	59 358	179 343	48 653	55 424	8 054	350 832
Banskobystrický kraj	men	41 476	177 618	38 135	50 374	12 064	319 667
	women	67 042	170 654	43 313	48 129	11 758	340 896
Prešovský kraj	men	56 453	209 619	43 697	79 390	12 527	401 686
	women	81 976	192 013	51 612	75 227	12 013	412 841
Košícký kraj	men	48 330	200 120	49 252	71 883	16 610	386 195
	women	74 333	192 982	54 144	68 225	15 844	405 528
Slovak Republic		808 490	2 840 627	747 968	846 321	153 630	5 397 036

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### COMPARISON OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

The differences in the number of population *with secondary education* living in rural and urban areas are not so significant. ***In rural areas, the number of men having completed secondary education is higher*** (growth by 7,8 p.p.), ***in urban areas there is more women with secondary education*** (growth by 1,4 p.p.). However, there are only minor differences, especially among the urban population.

There were differences between *the population with basic education* living in rural and urban areas. The proportion of men with basic education living in rural areas was by 6,2 p.p. higher than of men in urban areas having completed these type of education. The difference between the percentages of women with basic education, in rural and urban areas was even higher, it represented 10,9 p.p., in favour of women living in rural areas. In general, the number of people with basic education was higher in rural than urban areas.

An opposite trend can be observed among the *university graduates*. ***In urban areas, their number is two times higher than in rural areas***. There was a 9,1 p.p. difference between the percentages of female university graduates, in favour of those living in urban areas. The share of male university graduates living in rural areas was by 10,4 p.p. lower than of those living in urban areas. ***Thus there is a persistent trend of considerably higher educational level of urban population***.

## T 10.2.: Resident population in urban and rural areas by the highest educational level and sex, Census 2011

Rural area/ urban area	Sex	Highest education attained					
		basic	secondary	university	no education (including children up to 16)	not specified	total
Total in abs.		808 490	2 840 627	747 968	846 321	153 630	5 397 036
Urban	men	124 857	771 461	255 315	214 420	46 765	1 412 818
	women	201 931	794 010	281 605	202 933	44 438	1 524 917
Rural	men	182 348	687 593	93 835	220 122	31 056	1 214 954
	women	299 354	587 563	117 213	208 846	31 371	1 244 347
Total in %		15,0	52,6	13,9	15,7	2,8	100,0
Urban	men	8,8	54,6	18,1	15,2	3,3	100,0
	women	13,2	52,1	18,5	13,3	2,9	100,0
Rural	men	15,0	56,6	7,7	18,1	2,6	100,0
	women	24,1	47,2	9,4	16,8	2,5	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

As regards comparison by sex, in urban areas, the difference in the percentages of male and female university graduates was 0,4 p.p., in favour of women, in rural areas this difference was 1,7 p.p. also in favour of women.

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE POPULATION BY SIZE GROUPS OF MUNICIPALITIES

The population's education affects not only the fact that the resident lives in rural or urban municipality but its size as well. For the sake of completeness it should be noted that the urban parts of Bratislava and Košice were treated during this analysis as independent municipalities.

According to the 2011 Census, more than half of the residents of **municipalities up to 200 inhabitants** were secondary school graduates (50,7% of the total population of this size category). During the census, 7% of residents of this size category of municipality were university graduates. 24,5% of the resident population had a basic education in this size group of municipality.

In terms of the highest attained educational level, similar findings were drawn during the 2011 Census also **in municipalities with 200 to 4999 inhabitants**. These size groups of municipalities had also the highest number of the resident population with secondary education (52% of the total resident population in the size group of municipalities from 200 to 4999 inhabitants). The second most populous group consisted of people with basic education (19,2%). Almost 9% (8,8%) of people in this size category had a university education.

**In municipalities with 5000 to 9999 inhabitants**, the share of university graduates was more significant. During the census, almost 13% (12,6%) of university graduates were recorded in this size category of municipalities.

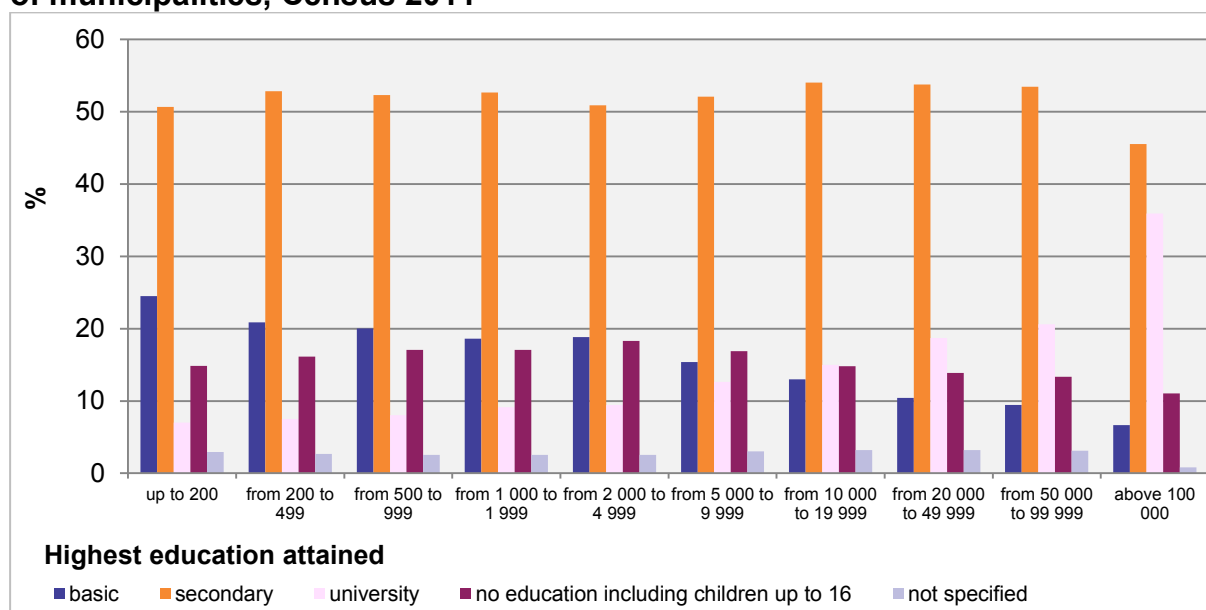
**In municipalities from 10 000 to 19 999 inhabitants**, the percentages of people having completed university education (15%) and those having completed basic education (13%) are nearly equal.

**In municipalities with 20 000 to 49 999 inhabitants**, the share of the residents having university education was higher (18,7%) than the share of those with basic education (10,4%).

With increasing number of inhabitants, the number of university graduates increases, and the number of people with basic education decreases.

In Slovakia, there was only one **municipality in the size category over 100 thousand inhabitants** - the urban part of Bratislava-Petržalka. Out of the total population **of this municipality, the share of university graduates** was more than one third (35,9%). According to the 2011 Census results, the share of secondary graduates also fell below 50% (45,5% out of the total population of Bratislava-Petržalka).

### G 10.1.: Resident population by the highest attained education and size groups of municipalities, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

In terms of the economic activity connected with the highest attained educational level, **we will focus more only on the economically active population**. According to the 2011 Census, as at the decisive census moment, the economically active population of Slovakia was more than 2,630 million inhabitants, i.e. *workers, working pensioners, persons on maternity leave and unemployed* which made up **48,7%** of the total number of population. **Compared with the 2001 Census results, the share of economically active population decreased by 2,4 p.p.** (also due to the

methodological change in the calculation of economically active)<sup>27</sup>. In the economically active group, **there has been a continued predominance of men over women**. There was a 54,1% of economically active men, by 0,6 p.p. less than in 2001 (54,7%). From the above-mentioned four population categories, representing the economically active persons in 2011, there were more women than men only among persons being on maternity leave and working pensioners.

**The highest share** of the resident population **with the complete secondary vocational education with school-leaving exam, was recorded among workers** (39%). The share of university graduates among workers accounted for 22,9%. In the group of working university graduates there was a prevalence of women over men. **In 2001**, only 16% of workers were university graduates and this group **has been dominated by people** reporting to have an **apprentice education without school-leaving exam (30,4%)**.

While in 2001, there were the most working university graduates among those aged 45-49, in 2011, their number was the highest in the age group of 25-29.

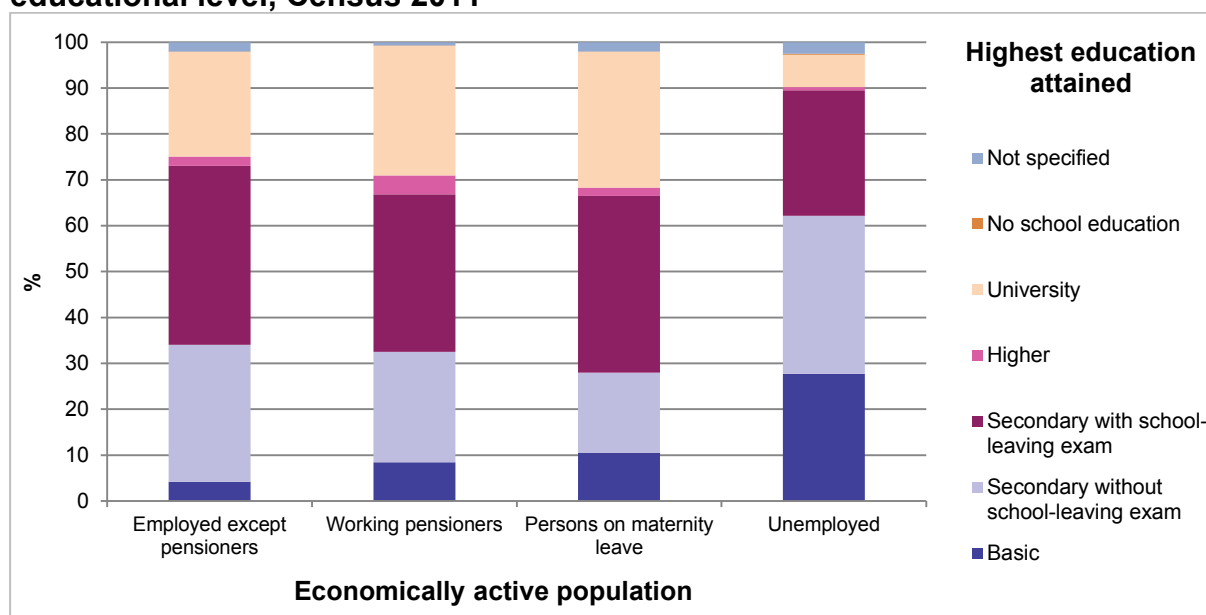
According to the 2011 Census, **in the group of working pensioners**, 34,3% of the residents had a complete secondary education with school-leaving exam and 28,3% university education, among them were more men. The highest percentage of the resident population with basic education and without school education was among the working pensioners, according to the 2011 Census results.

**Among the unemployed**, there were 7,1% of university graduates. 27,3% of the unemployed had a secondary education with school-leaving exam. More than 60% of the unemployed reported having completed secondary education without school-leaving exam (34,5%) or basic education (27,7%). As the 2011 Census results show, that unemployment is much less likely among persons with secondary education with school-leaving exam or university education than among those having secondary education without school-leaving exam or basic education.

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<sup>27</sup> In the 2001 Census the category of persons on parental leave was not used. Only the category of persons on maternity leave and on another maternity leave were used, which together formed the category of persons on maternal leave. These persons were included in the group of economically active population. In the 2011 census, the category of persons on maternal leave and the category of persons on parental leave were separately used. In accordance with the methodology of the Labour Force Sample Surveys, persons on maternal leave were included in the group of economically active population and persons on parental leave were included in the group of economically inactive population.

### G 10. 2.: Economically active resident population by the highest attained educational level, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND THE POPULATION'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

According to the 2011 Census results, **working persons had predominantly secondary education** (68,1%), completed university education was reported by 20% of them.

**Entrepreneurs without employees were also predominantly secondary graduates**, their share represented 77,7%.

**Complete secondary education** was reported by **more than half of the entrepreneurs with employees** (59,3%). Even 38,2% of them reported university education and a little more than 2% of entrepreneurs with employees (2,1%) had a basic education which seems rather optimistic. This indicates the increasing educational level of people in management posts in private sphere which could have a positive impact on the development of the Slovak economy in the long term.

## 11. POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

**The economic activity** refers to the **economic status of a person on the labour market**. The population structure by economic activity was influenced by population ageing, changes in the pension scheme and other indicators. This chapter includes the processed results describing the socioeconomic picture of the SR population. All results are not comparable considering the changing methodology and the classification applying for individual categories.

### T 11.1.: Resident population in the SR by economic activity, Census 1991-2011

Economic activity	Population by economic activity (%)		
	2011	2001	1991
Employed (except pensioners)	38,2	36,8	43,2
Working pensioners	1,9	1,3	1,5
Persons on maternity leave	0,5	2,5	3,0
Persons on parental leave	2,2	.	.
Unemployed	8,2	10,4	2,0
Students of secondary schools	4,1	3,9	5,5
University students	2,8	1,9	
Persons keeping household	0,5	0,9	1,6
Pensioners	19,7	18,9	17,6
Capital gain beneficiaries	0,1	.	.
Children under 16	16,4	20,6	25,5
Other	0,6	1,1	0,1
Not specified	4,8	1,4	0,0
Share of economically active persons in the total population	48,7	51,1	49,6

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### THE NUMBER OF PENSIONERS IS HIGHER THAN OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 16

Figures indicated in the table no. 11.1. confirm the fact we have mentioned several times that ***the share of children under age 16 is decreasing, the share of pensioners*** (not only old age pensioners are included in this category) ***is increasing***, as well as the proportions of secondary school and university graduates, apparently also due to the importance of education these days. The increased numbers of workers and working pensioners are also considered to be positive.

Comparison of the shares of economically active persons should be seen indicatively considering the changed calculation methodology. The group of ***economically active people includes workers, working pensioners, persons on maternity leave and unemployed. The only difference is that during the 1991 and 2001 Census the category of person on parental leave did not exist.*** Persons with this status are currently considered to be economically inactive. In the past this group included persons on maternity leave (economically active). ***The students of secondary school and universities, persons keeping household, pensioners, children under age 16, others and for the 2011 Census also persons receiving capital income and persons on parental leave are classified as economically inactive.***

Based on the results of censuses, ***the most numerous groups were workers, children under age 16 and pensioners.*** According to the 2011 Census results, ***the number of pensioners exceeded the number of children under age 16***, is rather a warning sign.

## T 11.2.: Resident population in the SR by economic activity and sex, Census 2001, 2011

Economic activity	2011			2001		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Employed (except pensioners)	1 133 330	926 886	2 060 216	1 085 951	894 192	1 980 143
Working pensioners	47 057	53 216	100 273	27 875	42 281	70 156
Persons on maternity leave	154	26 324	26 478	1 493	135 044	136 537
Persons on parental leave	2 870	115 478	118 348	.	.	.
Unemployed	242 049	201 036	443 085	313 199	248 015	561 214
Students of secondary schools	112 148	107 963	220 111	109 135	107 512	216 647
University students	65 303	87 339	152 642	51 302	51 495	102 797
Persons keeping household	3 749	22 079	25 828	5 825	42 848	48 673
Pensioners	406 749	657 011	1 063 760	374 019	643 835	1 017 854
Capital gain beneficiaries	3 630	1 771	5 401	.	.	.
Children under 16	455 515	431 929	887 444	567 271	541 472	1 108 743
Other	16 100	17 483	33 583	36 923	23 473	60 396
Not specified	139 118	120 749	259 867	39 522	36 773	76 295
Economically active	1 422 590	1 207 462	2 630 052	1 428 518	1 319 532	2 748 050
Total	2 627 772	2 769 264	5 397 036	2 612 515	2 766 940	5 379 455

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The most numerous group of workers** (excluding pensioners) **consisted of approximately 2 million inhabitants**, according to the 2011 Census results, **of which the number of men was higher by 200 thousand than of women**. According to the 2011 Census results, the number of workers (excluding pensioners) increased by 4% intercensally, which, inter alia, led to raising the retirement age.

**Pensioners prevailed in the second largest group**. In 2011 compared with the 2001 Census results, their number rose by 4,5%. Two thirds of pensioners were women (62%).

**The third most populous group included children under age 16** (more than 887 thousand). In 2011 compared with the 2001 census results, however, their number decreased by 20%. The number of men/boys in this group is approximately higher by 20 thousand. Another important factor for us is the **increased number of working pensioners and university students, almost by 50%**, opposed to the 2001 census results.

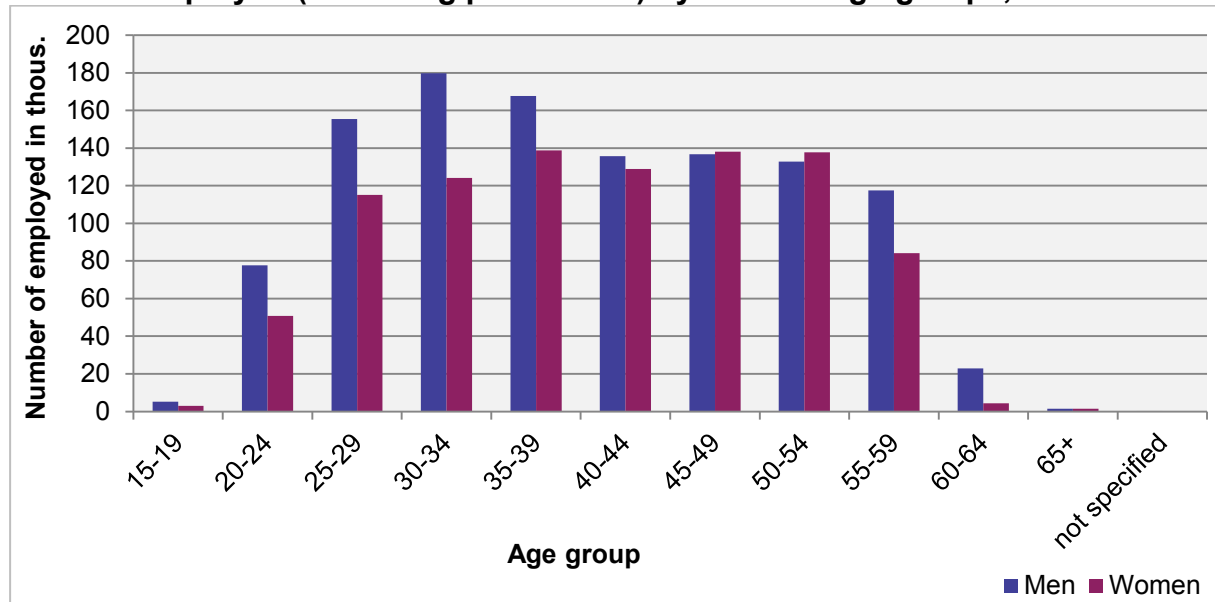
**In terms of age, the highest number of workers (excluding pensioners) is in the group of 25-34 year-old age group** (approximately 575 thousand, i.e. 27,8% of the total number of workers). However, the highest number of workers within the specified age groups is made up of 35-44 year old persons (72,6%). The results of the 2001 Census also show, this category included the most workers.

**More than 60% of working pensioners** were persons aged 60 and over. Unemployment was the highest among 25-34 years old. 10 years ago it was the highest in the 15-24 year-old age group.

**Each of the age groups experienced a considerable growth of university students** (T 11.3.). There were the most university students in the 15-24 year-old age group.

**82% of pensioners were aged 60 and over**, i.e. persons fulfilling the retirement age criteria.

#### G 11.1.: Employed (excluding pensioners) by sex and age groups, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN REGIONS OF THE SR

As regards the economic activity of the population at regional level, **the highest number of workers (except for pensioners) was in Bratislavský kraj** (44,7% of the population by the 2011 Census), similarly as 10 years ago. **The lowest proportion of workers**, on the contrary was **in Košický kraj**, which was identical to the previous census results. The share of workers accounted for 33,1%, according to the 2011 Census results. **More than 40% of workers lived in Trnavský and Trenčiansky kraj**. The share of workers is decreasing from the West to the East.

In 2011 compared with the 2001 Census, **the proportion of workers increased in all regions except Banskobystrický kraj**. The highest increase of workers occurred in Trnavský kraj (almost by 18 thousand, i.e. by 8,3%).

The above-mentioned significant **increase of university students** at regional level is manifested in a very different way. **It was recorded in all regions, ranging from 19,1% in Bratislavský kraj up to 72,6% in Prešovský kraj**. It can be assumed that these growth values in regions show not only the regions' socioeconomic situation but they are mostly related to the population's age structure.

### T 11.3.: Resident population in the SR by economic activity and selected age groups, Census 2001, 2011

Age group	Census year	Economic activity													not specified		
		employed (except pensioners)	working pensioners	persons on maternity leave	persons on parental leave	unemployed	secondary school students	university students	persons keeping household	pensioners	capital gain beneficiaries	children under 16	other				
0-14	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	826 516	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 015 493	0	0
15-24	2011	136 684	464	4 785	16 547	90 000	219 962	131 451	3 878	4 183	364	60 781	12 015	63 617			
	2001	225 597	123	41 672	.	178 455	214 746	94 998	13 892	4 732	.	86 552	30 441	15 123			
25-34	2011	574 679	2 176	17 446	75 108	116 842	127	19 214	5 368	12 217	1 467	0	6 308	67 222			
	2001	516 633	513	79 485	.	138 673	120	6 581	11 935	10 582	.	0	11 089	16 238			
35-44	2011	571 212	5 132	4 202	25 402	95 905	0	841	6 449	21 423	1 584	0	5 040	49 378			
	2001	588 663	1 883	14 081	.	121 108	34	100	9 524	22 629	.	0	7 906	13 092			
45-54	2011	545 460	10 504	42	1 262	98 286	0	489	6 460	50 027	1 285	0	6 230	38 561			
	2001	542 834	6 948	658	.	103 507	15	120	8 311	73 101	.	0	8 118	10 936			
55-64	2011	228 944	54 816	1	7	42 004	0	306	2 808	341 947	562	0	3 458	23 395			
	2001	87 406	32 024	7	.	16 147	5	20	2 260	329 091	.	0	1 655	5 152			
65-74	2011	2 288	21 439	0	1	0	0	168	419	359 780	73	0	161	8 152			
	2001	1 345	20 036	0	.	16	4	61	1 276	346 187	.	0	274	3 780			
75-84	2011	458	5 617	0	0	0	0	100	295	217 698	51	0	112	5 260			
	2001	33	8 290	1	.	1	1	53	880	182 088	.	0	129	2 155			
85+	2011	182	117	0	1	0	0	56	143	56 372	13	0	232	3 685			
	2001	17	0	1	.	1	0	29	282	43 275	.	0	60	648			
Not specified	2011	309	8	2	20	48	22	17	8	113	2	147	27	597			
	2001	17 615	339	632	.	3 306	1 722	835	313	6 169	.	6 698	724	9 171			

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 11.4.: Resident population in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by economic activity, Census 2001, 2011

Region	Census year	Economic activity														total
		employed (except pensioners)	working pensioners	persons on maternity leave	persons on parental leave	unemployed	secondary school students	university students	persons keeping household	pensioners	capital gain beneficiaries	children under 16	other	not specified		
Bratislavský kraj	2011	268 988	20 806	2 799	14 470	28 681	19 305	19 616	3 365	116 916	788	87 052	4 647	15 003	602 436	
	2001	265 374	21 063	12 516	.	32 401	26 263	16 469	5 244	95 912	.	100 158	7 848	15 767	599 015	
Trnavský kraj	2011	233 522	10 154	2 719	12 424	35 420	22 587	13 679	3 129	112 004	858	82 427	3 838	21 980	554 741	
	2001	215 648	2 563	14 289	.	49 632	21 997	8 821	6 840	108 705	.	106 401	7 387	8 720	551 003	
Trenčiansky kraj	2011	244 487	10 542	2 920	12 893	34 639	26 104	16 462	2 042	126 935	465	85 331	3 304	28 204	594 328	
	2001	238 740	11 061	15 919	.	48 832	25 520	10 898	3 869	117 971	.	118 976	6 360	7 436	605 582	
Nitriansky kraj	2011	270 716	10 991	3 265	14 656	57 489	27 265	18 549	3 985	150 063	836	100 811	4 903	26 338	689 867	
	2001	255 350	3 470	17 014	.	85 060	27 129	12 646	9 328	153 864	.	134 641	7 683	7 237	713 422	
Žilinský kraj	2011	271 694	11 472	4 015	17 195	45 321	33 592	20 743	2 556	133 015	601	118 041	4 192	26 414	688 851	
	2001	260 390	4 218	21 617	.	64 059	30 121	12 733	3 589	130 402	.	153 173	6 869	5 161	692 332	
Banskobystrický kraj	2011	232 986	11 474	3 078	12 630	70 717	24 742	16 591	2 576	134 924	595	105 144	3 792	41 314	660 563	
	2001	233 313	2 860	15 284	.	80 352	25 020	11 541	4 055	141 137	.	131 402	7 699	9 458	662 121	
Prešovský kraj	2011	275 488	11 704	4 102	18 524	83 813	37 757	25 573	4 253	144 955	621	161 051	4 623	42 063	814 527	
	2001	260 871	1 832	20 999	.	96 846	31 823	14 815	8 164	142 665	.	194 732	8 405	8 816	789 968	
Košický kraj	2011	262 335	13 130	3 580	15 556	87 005	28 759	21 429	3 922	144 948	637	147 587	4 284	58 551	791 723	
	2001	250 457	23 089	18 899	.	104 032	28 774	14 874	7 584	127 198	.	169 260	8 145	13 700	766 012	
SR	2011	2 060 216	100 273	26 478	118 348	443 085	220 111	152 642	25 828	1 063 760	5 401	887 444	33 583	259 867	5 397 036	
	2001	1 980 143	70 156	136 537	.	561 214	216 647	102 797	48 673	1 017 854	.	1 108 743	60 396	76 295	5 379 455	

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Data interpretation requires at least a brief description of the economic development in our territory. Slovakia was an agrarian, raw material and semi-finished goods-based country. Changes in the economic production were observed before the outbreak of the 2. World War when the country's leaders and entrepreneurs in the face of the incoming war, decided to place engineering, armaments and other strategic companies to Slovakia. In spite of that, the majority of the population lived from agriculture. After the takeover by the Communist Party (in 1948), basically all the economic sectors were nationalised - industry, banking sector, trade, transport, later on also agriculture. The planned economy (5-year plans) determined the development stages with no competition. Within the cooperation with other socialist countries, in Slovakia there was a priority to build factories- metallurgical, engineering (with a strong presence of arms production), chemical and facilities to produce construction material. Thus an unfavourable industrial branch and size categories of enterprises were established there, which although provided work for people but they negatively affected the quality of environment.

After the change in the social system in 1989, Slovakia similarly as other post-communist countries started to implement a market economy. Upon accession to the European Union in 2004, the transformation of economy was accomplished. Regional differences are still seen as a problem. The dominance of the country's western part contrasts with the slower development of the eastern and southern parts of the country. It is due to the absence of jobs, too narrow specialisation and the lack of qualified workforce associated with it, low wages, uncompleted infrastructure etc.

In further analysis of the SR population structure by economic activity and the highest attained education level, we focus on **workers, unemployed and pensioners**.

### **EDUCATION LEVEL OF WORKERS IS ON AN INCREASE**

From the number of people declared to be workers, as at the decisive census moment, the majority (**approximately 600 thousand**) had a **complete secondary professional education with a school-leaving exam**. It is 29% of the total number of workers and 54,8% of the total number of people having attained this type of education. The second largest group consisted of **working graduates of Master's, engineering or doctoral programmes** whose number was almost 400 thousand. The 2001 Census results also confirm the above-mentioned increased emphasis on education, when the highest number of workers (30,4%) had an apprentice education without school-leaving exam, a little less people had a complete secondary vocational education with a school-leaving exam. **In 2011, the total number of working university graduates** (read- persons who completed first, second or third degree of university studies) **was higher almost by 150 thousand than in 2001**.

### **THE MAJORITY OF THE UNEMPLOYED HAD A BASIC EDUCATION**

Based on the 2011 census results, **persons with basic education form the most numerous group of the unemployed. Almost 20% of unemployed people had a complete secondary vocational education with school-leaving exam**. In 2001, there were the most unemployed in the group of people with apprentice education without school-leaving examination (32,5%), and those with basic education and a complete secondary vocational education with school-leaving examination. However, the share of unemployed university graduates also increased, **while in 2001 their share was 3,2%, in 2011 it amounted to 7,1%**.

In 2011 similarly as in 2001, **the most pensioners declared having basic education**. According to the latest census, there were approximately 33% of pensioners who made up 43,2% of the total population with basic education. In 2001, more than half of pensioners had a basic education representing approximately half of the total population with basic education.

**T 11.5.: Resident population in the SR by economic activity and the highest attained education, Census 2001, 2011**

Economic activity	Census year	Highest education attained													not spec.	total
		basic	appren. without school-leaving exam	sec. prof. educ. without school-leav.exam	complete sec. appren. with school-leav.exam	complete sec.vocational school-leav.exam	complete secondary general educ.	higher vocat. education	bachelor's univ.educ.	master's engineering, doctors educ.	academic PhD	no school education				
Total	2011	808 490	721 999	522 039	191 208	1 089 751	235 014	80 616	122 782	584 544	40 642	846 321	153 630	5 397 036		
	2001	1 132 995	1 060 854	203 290	251 992	846 029	253 408	26 648	17 917	382 013	23 394	1 095 382	85 533	5 379 455		
Of which																
Employed (except pensioners)	2011	85 762	332 486	283 740	122 469	597 219	83 711	41 240	54 745	392 258	24 251	387	41 948	2 060 216		
	2001	151 852	601 450	101 152	163 815	514 401	103 974	14 055	9 834	289 587	17 118	293	12 612	1 980 143		
Working pensioners	2011	8 507	15 205	8 904	2 592	26 627	5 149	4 131	1 044	23 669	3 700	28	717	100 273		
	2001	22 912	13 119	4 444	929	12 656	3 392	961	283	9 846	1 247	179	188	70 156		
Persons on maternity leave	2011	2 767	1 903	2 744	1 388	7 879	914	495	1 298	6 217	307	26	540	26 478		
	2001	15 557	39 710	7 560	13 131	36 410	8 573	731	725	12 598	343	192	1 007	136 537		
Persons on parental leave	2011	12 246	10 323	14 139	6 720	35 956	4 731	2 451	4 861	23 251	1 163	89	2 418	118 348		
	2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Unemployed	2011	122 828	88 695	63 966	19 457	86 077	15 449	3 171	6 065	24 529	736	769	11 343	443 085		
	2001	148 867	182 506	29 828	44 865	98 670	27 827	1 453	1 469	15 823	408	2 058	7 440	561 214		
Persons keeping household	2011	7 195	3 912	3 181	955	5 109	1 617	401	453	2 050	100	155	700	25 828		
	2001	18 636	9 474	1 778	2 401	8 157	4 470	140	193	2 101	76	667	580	48 673		
Pensioners	2011	349 964	231 055	109 490	20 055	181 769	45 430	22 831	5 203	75 871	7 363	3 768	10 961	1 063 760		
	2001	530 601	187 942	52 332	11 559	116 828	35 983	8 562	2 130	42 122	3 636	9 893	16 266	1 017 854		
Capital gain beneficiaries	2011	370	947	801	373	1 236	239	134	140	966	122	14	59	5 401		
	2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## OCCUPATION (EMPLOYMENT)

According to a valid methodology for the 2011 Population and Housing Census, residents entered in their census forms their current or last occupation. The procedure set up was justified. We are going to use data on the employed residents including the working pensioners and their current employment for the purpose of this analysis.

During the 2011 Census similarly as in 2001, at most 15% of the employed reported working as **technicians** and **associate professionals**. Other most numerous groups included **service and sale workers, and craft and related trades workers**.

During the intercensal period, the structure of the employed by occupation and sex changed only slightly. In 2011 similarly as in 2001, the **majority of men** declared to be employed as **craft and related trade workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers**. As the 2011 Census results show, **among women there were the most service and sale workers, technicians and associate professionals**.

The comparison of the 2001 and 2011 Census results showed that **the number of clerical support workers or service and sale workers increased the most**.

On the contrary, **the sharpest drop was recorded in the group of elementary occupations**. This fact may be associated with the overall increase of the educational level of the SR population during the 2001-2011 intercensal period, with the increasing demands on employers and employees, production specialisation or this may be a consequence of economic and financial crisis affecting Slovakia at the end of the intercensal period (2009).

### T 11.6.: Employees and working pensioners by sex and occupation, Census 2001, 2011

Profession	2011			2001		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Managers	82 177	45 753	127 930	79 877	43 624	123 501
Professionals	119 098	155 788	274 886	92 921	138 562	231 483
Technicians and associate professionals	153 282	169 736	323 018	156 099	214 262	370 361
Clerical support workers	66 843	134 228	201 071	32 552	99 792	132 344
Service and sales workers	121 285	188 519	309 804	64 926	140 032	204 958
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	16 381	5 982	22 363	17 509	9 617	27 126
Craft and related trade workers	234 765	53 907	288 672	296 212	72 397	368 609
Plant and machine operators, assemblers	199 313	73 323	272 636	161 481	43 876	205 357
Elementary occupations	69 476	67 891	137 367	85 983	103 646	189 629
Armed forces occupations	10 004	1 476	11 480	10 347	931	11 278
Not specified	107 763	83 499	191 262	115 919	69 734	185 653
Total	1 180 387	980 102	2 160 489	1 113 826	936 473	2 050 299

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## WORKERS BY THE BRANCHES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The branch of economic activity concerns a type of production activity of the enterprise or a subject in which a resident was employed, as at the decisive census

moment. The branch was derived from the name of the employer by means of the international classification SK Nace Rev 2.

As the 2011 Census results show, **the most persons** worked **in industrial production** (approximately 474 thousand, i.e. 21,9%). **The second largest group consisted of men and women employed in wholesale and retail trade** (the total of 13,1% of workers). **The third group in a row** was represented by **people employed in public administration and defence and in the field of compulsory social security services** (8,2% of workers). More than 100 thousand of men worked in the field of construction, more than 100 thousand women besides the above-mentioned sectors, also in the field of education, human health and social work activities. More than twice as many men than women were employed in construction, mining and quarrying, agriculture, forestry and fishery, transport and storage. On the contrary, at least twice as many women than men worked in human health and social work activities, education and household activities as employers. A little less than 4,6 thousand of workers reported their employer's place of office is located abroad therefore their branch of economic activity could not be precisely specified.

#### T 11.7.: Workers and working pensioners by gender and economic activities, Census 2011

SK Nace Rev. 2	Branch of economic activity	Men	Women	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishery	58 171	27 678	85 849
B	Mining and quarrying	7 852	2 067	9 919
C	Manufacturing	292 864	180 724	473 588
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	14 308	5 043	19 351
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	15 513	5 259	20 772
F	Construction	131 649	22 833	154 482
G	Wholesale and retail sale	139 320	143 927	283 247
H	Transportation and storage	89 357	37 715	127 072
I	Accommodation and food service activities	28 276	37 881	66 157
J	Information and communication	29 157	15 407	44 564
K	Financial and insurance activities	14 238	24 785	39 023
L	Real estate activities	9 815	8 159	17 974
M	Professional, scientific testing and analyses	42 894	39 068	81 962
N	Administrative and support service activities	35 025	24 086	59 111
O	Public administration, defence, compulsory social security	86 803	91 095	177 898
P	Education	46 518	116 587	163 105
Q	Health and social care	36 061	105 918	141 979
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11 260	11 843	23 103
S	Other service activities	14 253	20 171	34 424
T	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods – and services- producing activities of households for own use	56	207	263
U	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	122	160	282
-	Abroad	2 658	1 941	4 599
-	Not specified	74 217	57 548	131 765
Total no. of workers		1 180 387	980 102	2 160 489

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## EMPLOYED BY SECTORS

The number of employees by sectors could be derived from the name of the employer the residents entered on census forms.

In the **primary sector** which included *production associated with agricultural activity (in biological primary production, forest management, fishery, hunting and mining and quarrying*, the number of the employed decreased below 100 thousand (4,4% of the employed).

The **secondary sector** is the main manufacturing sector, i.e. *generation and transmission of energy, processing of raw materials and agricultural products, production of goods, repair activities and selected services, transportation of raw materials and goods during the production process*. In 2011, more than 668 thousand persons (31%) were employed in this sector.

**The highest number of workers was employed in the tertiary sector** (almost 60% of workers). The *tertiary sector* is often referred to as the service sector and *it satisfies various basic needs of the population (trade, catering, housing, leisure activity etc.)* It includes *transport, health care, education, social care, physical education and sport* as well.

### T 11.8.: Workers and working pensioners by classification in sectors, Census 2001, 2011

Sector of national economy	Employed (including working pensioners)			
	2011		2001	
	abs.	%	abs.	%
Primary	95 768	4,4	131 051	6,4
Secondary	668 193	31,0	604 908	29,5
Tertiary	1 260 164	58,3	1 051 797	51,3
Abroad	4 599	0,2	.	.
Not specified	131 765	6,1	262 543	12,8
Total	2 160 489	100,0	2 050 299	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## STRUCTURE OF WORKERS BY WORK ATTENDANCE

According to the 2011 Census, **approximately one third of workers had their workplace in the municipality of their permanent residence**. In 2001, almost 45% of employees worked in the municipality of their permanent residence. The decreased share of workers employed in the municipality of their permanent residence may be related to the increasing pressure in the production efficiency and with the cancellation of small operations. The decrease also reflects the deepening regional differences, increasing mobility of workers and their migration into larger cities offering more opportunities for job satisfaction and better paid jobs than small rural municipalities.

**T 11.9.: Structure of workers and working pensioners attendance (including persons working abroad, excluding persons with unknown place of work), Census 2001, 2011**

Sex	Of the total no. of workers								Total no. of workers	
	worked in municipality (LAU 2) of permanent residence		outcommuting to work from the community of permanent residence							
			worked within district (LAU 1) of permanent residence		outside the district but within the region (NUTS 3) of perm. residence		outside the region (NUTS 3) of perm. residence			
	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
Men	346 497	450 182	226 373	271 641	175 166	180 847	170 889	120 494	1 180 387	1 113 826
Women	362 601	469 196	201 790	223 470	140 041	143 377	108 379	51 789	980 102	936 473
Total	709 098	919 378	428 163	495 111	315 207	324 224	279 268	172 283	2 160 489	2 050 299

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the 2011 Census results, **generally more men than women were commuting to work from the place of their permanent residence**. They were moving within and outside the district or the region of their permanent residence. On the contrary, **more women than men worked in the municipality of their permanent residence**. A correlation should be sought within the family behaviour of the Slovak population where men more often than women fulfil the roles of a breadwinner. They are willing to/forced to migrate after work not only to improve labour market prospects but also to gain a better employment. Women tend to prefer working in the municipalities of their permanent residence and combine it with children and family care.

**T 11.10.: Balance of incommuting and outcommuting of workers and working pensioners to work (including persons working abroad, excluding persons with not specified district of work), Census 2001, 2011**

NUTS 3 region	Balance of incommuting and outcommuting (difference between incommuters and outcommuters outside the NUTS 3 region of permanent residence)	
	2011	2001
Bratislavský kraj	72 094	59 860
Trnavský kraj	-29 585	-24 464
Trenčiansky kraj	-23 960	-14 724
Nitriansky kraj	-34 208	-19 673
Žilinský kraj	-25 891	-18 098
Banskobystrický kraj	-22 738	-4 053
Prešovský kraj	-47 265	-25 086
Košický kraj	-15 605	-1 483

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

An interesting indicator related to the workers' attendance is the **balance of incommuting and outcommuting of workers (working pensioners included) by regions**. Similarly as in 2001 **in 2011** also a positive balance was recorded, i.e. **more persons incommuting and outcommuting to work only in Bratislavský kraj**. In the rest of the regions a negative balance was recorded (more people outcommuting to work). This **balance ranged** approximately **from 15 thousand migrants for work, from Košický kraj to more than 47 thousand people**

**migrating to work from Prešovský kraj.** The data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses cannot be compared due to the large numbers of workers with unspecified place of work.

## 12. POPULATION BY COMPUTER SKILLS

### THE EXHAUSTIVE FIRST-OF-ITS KIND SURVEY IN THE SR

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the **development of the information society** was continued in Slovakia. **The new technologies** penetrated basically into all fields and areas of life and their implementation was accompanied by the pressure **to increase the educational level of the population and an establishment of new professions.** The Internet usage, work with texts, tables and e-mail have recently become standard requirements. Moreover, new trade professions were on the increase, e.g. in a car industry, requiring working with computer. Work at home, or currently quite popular *part-time work* are closely connected to this special type of education. In general, computer skills represent an effective tool of enterprise management and increasing their competitiveness.

Data on the population's computer skills are essential for the creation and setting up of policies affecting their development. By including this topic in the 2011 Census, the Statistical Office of the SR obtained **for the first time in history, data on the population's computer skills by this exhaustive survey.** Until then these data were obtained from sample surveys.

The 2011 Census results give indication **on the ability or disability** of work with text, tables, e-mail and the Internet, **not on the level of mastering or non-mastering** of computer skills.

### MORE THAN HALF OF THE SR POPULATION WERE ABLE TO USE THE INTERNET

As at the decisive census moment, 21 May 2011, **49,9% of the SR population could work with text, 38,8%** of the total number of population reported could **work with tables. The ability to use e-mail was declared by 46,9% of the population.** More than half (**53,8%**) of the population answered yes to the question on **Internet** usage during the census.

**The share of men being able to work with tables, e-mail and Internet was higher than the share of women. The percentage of women was higher only when working with texts.** During the 2011 Census, 50,1% of women and 49,6% of men confirmed being able to work with text. In terms of computer skills, the biggest differences in the shares of both genders were recorded in the work with Internet which was declared by 55% of men and 52,7% of women. It is noteworthy that **more than one third of both males and females were not able to work text or e-mail,** as at the decisive census moment. **More than 30% of women** (over 914 thousand, i.e. 33%) and **almost 30% of men** in the SR (approximately 770 thousand, i.e. 29,3%) **were not able to work with the Internet. Almost 41% of men** (40,7%) **and more than 43% of women** (43,4%) **were not able to work with tables.**

## INFLUENCE OF AGE ON THE POPULATION'S COMPUTER SKILLS

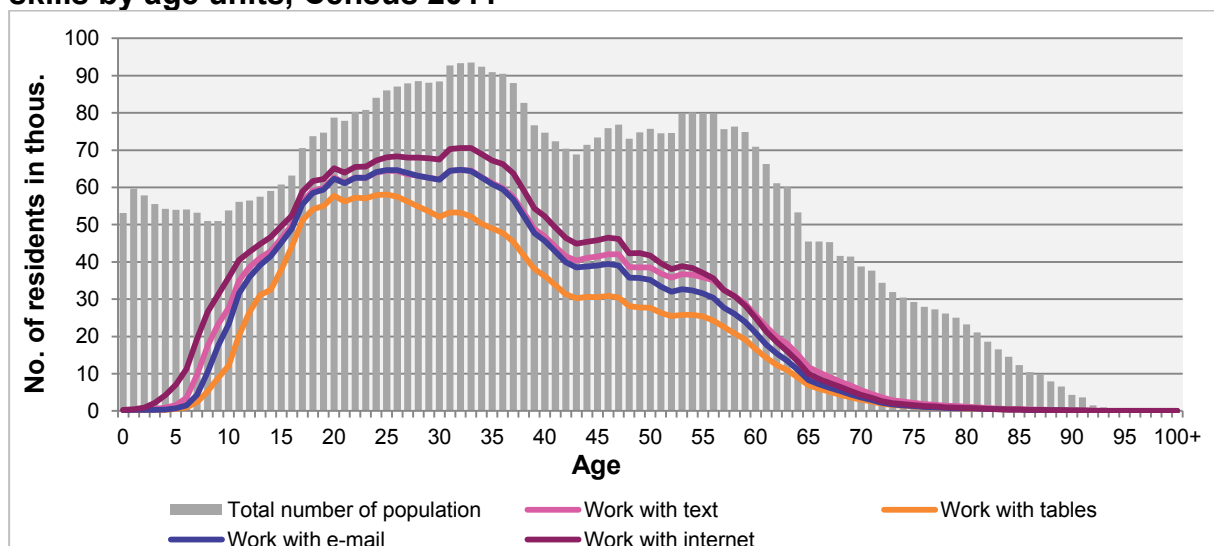
The Census confirmed that the **computer skills of the population are affected by age. The highest shares of persons able to use all the four surveyed computer skills** were recorded **in the age groups of 18 year olds** (work with texts almost 59 thousand, i.e. 80,2%; work with Internet almost 62 thousand, i.e. 83,7%) **and 19 year old population of the SR** (work with tables around 55 thousand, i.e. 73,7%; work with e-mail more than 59 thousand, i.e. 79,5%). More than 83 out of 100 in the age category of 17 year olds, could use the Internet (little less than 59 thousand, i.e. 83,4%).

**Regarding the ability to work with text, the age 50** was considered a turning point. In this age category, the share of persons with this computer skill was above 50%. More than 50% share of people being able to **work with tables** was recorded in the age group of **38 year olds**. This situation may be caused by the not so frequent use of this computer skill in everyday life. We might think that persons who have acquired this skill in the past, due to lack of practical experiences with this activity, entered the answer "No" in their census forms. According to the 2011 census, **more than 50 out of 100 people aged 47** reported being able to **work with e-mail**, and more than 50 out of 100 people, **aged 52** could use **the Internet**.

**In the working age population (15-64 year olds)** there is a significant **increase of people between 15-18 and 19 years of age being able to use all the four computer skills**. Among the older people, the share of those who could work with **text, tables, e-mail and the Internet** are gradually decreasing and the share of people who could not use these computer skills, according to their own assessment, were on an increase until the age of 83.

For example, **50 out of 100 people in the age group of 53 year olds** (almost 40 thousand, i.e. 50%) **could not work with tables. More than half of people in the age 58**, reported during the census they **could not work with e-mail** (almost 39 thousand, i.e. 50,7%). People **aged 60 were much less likely to use all these computer skills**.

**G 12. 1.: Resident population in the SR and the ability to use selected computer skills by age units, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The fact that increasing number of young people are becoming familiar with computer skills** is caused probably by the **boosting of the information society based on new technologies and their influence on the young generation. Children and young adults** are not only catching up but **often even surpassed the computer skills of their parents or grandparents**. For example the share of 10 year olds whose legal representatives declared the ability of these children to be able to work with text (almost 28 thousand, i.e. 51,5%) was comparable with the share of people aged 49 (almost 39 thousand, i.e. 51,6%) being able to work with text. The proportion of 10 year olds who could work with tables (more than 12 thousand, i.e. 22,7%) was comparable with the share of those aged 60 (little less than 17 thousand, i.e. 23,4%) or was higher than the share of people aged 61 having reported they could work with tables (more than 14 thousand, i.e. 21,6%). Similarly the share of 10-year-old children who could work with e-mail (more than 23 thousand, i.e. 43,3%) was higher than the share of people aged 52 with this computer skill, out of the total SR population in the given age group (approximately 32 thousand, i.e. 42,9%). More than 36 thousand 10-year-old children could use the Internet, i.e. 66,7% from the total number of children in this age category. Their share was higher than in the group of people aged 42 who confirmed during the census the ability to work with the Internet (more than 46 thousand, i.e. 65,9%).

#### THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER SKILLS

Education fosters the development of computer skills **but it is not a decisive factor when mastering the work with texts, tables, e-mail or the Internet**. Although it is true that **the highest percentages** of people who could use, upon their own assessment, all the four computer skills, **were recorded in the groups of university graduates<sup>28</sup>** however, there is an evidence that higher education does not automatically lead to better computer skills. It is also confirmed by the above-mentioned example of 10-year-old children (without education) who could master these computer skills and their share are comparable or even higher than the shares of older people having acquired a certain skills over their lifetime.

The highest shares of people having reported they could use all the four surveyed computer skills in their everyday life, were recorded among university graduates. At the top of the notional ranking were **university graduates with Bachelor's degree**. In each of the surveyed computer skill, their number ranged between 100 and 108 thousand. The share of people with Bachelor's degree who could use these computer skills ranged between 81,3% (ability to work with tables) to 87,9% (ability to use the Internet).

#### T 12.1.: Resident population in the SR by the highest attained educational level and the ability to work with text and tables, Census 2011

Highest education attained	Work with text						Work with tables					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No school education	253 967	30,0	335 891	39,7	256 463	30,3	150 465	17,8	412 281	48,7	283 575	33,5
Basic	228 624	28,3	496 319	61,4	83 547	10,3	187 992	23,3	523 262	64,7	97 236	12,0
Apprentice education without school-leaving exam	189 074	26,2	423 517	58,7	109 408	15,2	110 965	15,4	477 201	66,1	133 833	18,5

<sup>28</sup> It refers to the resident population with university education- Bachelor, Master, Engineering, Doctor's and academic PhD degrees.

continuation

Highest education attained	Work with text						Work with tables					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Secondary prof. education without school-leaving exam	214 491	41,1	223 236	42,8	84 312	16,2	137 106	26,3	279 414	53,5	105 519	20,2
Complete secondary apprentice education with school-leaving exam	124 015	64,9	40 865	21,4	26 328	13,8	93 983	49,2	63 243	33,1	33 982	17,8
Complete secondary vocational with school-leaving exam	776 707	71,3	189 878	17,4	123 166	11,3	623 293	57,2	306 855	28,2	159 603	14,6
Complete secondary general education with school-leaving exam	171 929	73,2	39 091	16,6	23 994	10,2	146 773	62,5	58 346	24,8	29 895	12,7
Higher vocational education	55 751	69,2	15 946	19,8	8 919	11,1	40 481	50,2	27 221	33,8	12 914	16,0
Bachelor's university education	107 663	87,7	4 655	3,8	10 464	8,5	99 869	81,3	10 758	8,8	12 155	9,9
Master's, engineering, doctor's education	501 146	85,7	39 741	6,8	43 657	7,5	446 794	76,4	83 374	14,3	54 376	9,3
Academic Phd programme	32 835	80,8	3 207	7,9	4 600	11,3	28 682	70,6	6 194	15,2	5 766	14,2
Not specified	34 814	22,7	22 467	14,6	96 349	62,7	29 800	19,4	25 629	16,7	98 201	63,9
Total	2 691 016	49,9	1 834 813	34,0	871 207	16,1	2 096 203	38,8	2 273 778	42,1	1 027 055	19,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 12.2.: Resident population in the SR by the highest attained educational level and the ability to work with e-mail and the Internet, Census 2011

Highest education attained	Work with e-mail						Work with Internet					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No school education	217 836	25,7	361 474	42,7	267 011	31,5	325 841	38,5	286 466	33,8	234 014	27,7
Basic	220 305	27,2	498 177	61,6	90 008	11,1	249 379	30,8	478 880	59,2	80 231	9,9
Apprentice education without school-leaving exam	173 103	24,0	429 550	59,5	119 346	16,5	240 577	33,3	383 646	53,1	97 776	13,5
Secondary prof. education without school-leav. exam.	199 136	38,1	231 937	44,4	90 966	17,4	258 770	49,6	192 364	36,8	70 905	13,6
Complete secondary apprentice education without school-leaving exam	119 826	62,7	43 189	22,6	28 193	14,7	136 051	71,2	32 812	17,2	22 345	11,7
Complete secondary vocational education with school-leaving exam	729 400	66,9	224 325	20,6	136 026	12,5	792 776	72,7	181 933	16,7	115 042	10,6
Complete secondary general educ. with school-leaving exam	162 809	69,3	45 650	19,4	26 555	11,3	170 762	72,7	40 408	17,2	23 844	10,1
Higher vocational education	49 717	61,7	20 103	24,9	10 796	13,4	54 688	67,8	16 861	20,9	9 067	11,2
Bachelor's university education	106 018	86,3	5 842	4,8	10 922	8,9	107 982	87,9	4 512	3,7	10 288	8,4
Master's, engineering, doctor's education	489 179	83,7	48 320	8,3	47 045	8,0	498 019	85,2	42 444	7,3	44 081	7,5
Academic Phd programme	31 757	78,1	3 877	9,5	5 008	12,3	32 254	79,4	3 634	8,9	4 754	11,7
Not specified	34 535	22,5	22 234	14,5	96 861	63,0	38 275	24,9	20 328	13,2	95 027	61,9
Total	2 533 621	46,9	1 934 678	35,8	928 737	17,2	2 905 374	53,8	1 684 288	31,2	807 374	15,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

***The share of women with complete Bachelor's degree who could use all the four surveyed computer skills was higher than the shares of men with this type of education***, being able to work with text, tables, e-mail and the Internet.

The reason why the shares of people mastering these computer skills are the highest in this group may be linked to various factors: for example with the continuation of a Master's degree programme, thus other educational programmes and their challenges, employment status of these people (positions where computer skills are mandatory), or their ambitions (to get the first or new, better paid job) as well as with the age of these people (mastering of computer skills as a part of young generation's lifestyle).

***In the group of people without school education*** approximately 254 thousand people ***could work with text***. However, residents without school education were more able to work with text than people with basic education (almost 229 thousand) and those with apprentice education without school-leaving examination (around 189 thousand). Approximately 326 thousand of ***people without school education could use the Internet***. Their number was also higher than of people with apprentice education without school-leaving examination (little less than 241 thousand) and people with basic education (over 249 thousand) having entered "Yes", and even higher than people without school education who could not use the Internet (more than 286 thousand).

Similarly ***the numbers of people without school education*** who could work with tables (more than 150 thousand) and with e-mail (almost 218 thousand) ***were higher than the numbers of people with apprentice education without school-leaving examination*** being able to work with tables (around 111 thousand) and with e-mail (around 173 thousand).

If we take into account the fact that among persons without school education are also children who have not yet completed the compulsory education, ***the presented results support the statement that the computer skills*** have been integrated into people's lifestyle and are ***acquired by ever-younger people***.

## **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOSTERS COMPUTER LITERACY**

Exploring computer skills by economic activity also confirmed that these skills are primarily the domain of the younger generation. ***The shares of university students who could work with text, tables, e-mail or the Internet were above 90%***. The ***shares of secondary school students*** having reported the use of these skills during the 2011 Census, ***were similarly high*** (above 90%) with the exception of work with tables. They were ***followed by persons on maternity and parental leave***. As a matter of interest, in the group of persons aged below 16 and over, the number of those who could use the Internet (almost 364 thousand) was higher than those who could not (more than 285 thousand) use it.

### T 12.3.: Resident population in the SR by the current economic activity and the ability to work with text and tables, Census 2011

Current economic activity	Work with text						Work with tables					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Employed (except pensioners)	1 435 530	69,7	413 388	20,1	211 298	10,3	1 153 543	56,0	630 530	30,6	276 143	13,4
Working pensioners	55 598	55,4	30 495	30,4	14 180	14,1	37 860	37,8	43 240	43,1	19 173	19,1
Persons on maternity leave	20 417	77,1	4 400	16,6	1 661	6,3	16 961	64,1	7 114	26,9	2 403	9,1
Persons on parental leave	88 172	74,5	21 881	18,5	8 295	7,0	70 710	59,7	35 644	30,1	11 994	10,1
Unemployed	198 339	44,8	206 072	46,5	38 674	8,7	149 989	33,9	241 995	54,6	51 101	11,5
Students of sec. schools	203 937	92,7	6 924	3,1	9 250	4,2	186 938	84,9	19 356	8,8	13 817	6,3
University students	149 914	98,2	716	0,5	2 012	1,3	145 624	95,4	4 171	2,7	2 847	1,9
Persons keeping household	12 086	46,8	11 281	43,7	2 461	9,5	8 373	32,4	14 045	54,4	3 410	13,2
Pensioners	194 781	18,3	772 285	72,6	96 694	9,1	113 072	10,6	822 996	77,4	127 692	12,0
Capital gain beneficiaries	3 721	68,9	1 143	21,2	537	9,9	3 063	56,7	1 555	28,8	783	14,5
Children under 16 (born after 20.5.1995)	289 661	32,6	336 032	37,9	261 751	29,5	179 811	20,3	417 204	47,0	290 429	32,7
Other	18 179	54,1	12 688	37,8	2 716	8,1	14 011	41,7	15 887	47,3	3 685	11,0
Not specified	20 681	8,0	17 508	6,7	221 678	85,3	16 248	6,3	20 041	7,7	223 578	86,0
Total	2 691 016	49,9	1 834 813	34,0	871 207	16,1	2 096 203	38,8	2 273 778	42,1	1 027 055	19,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

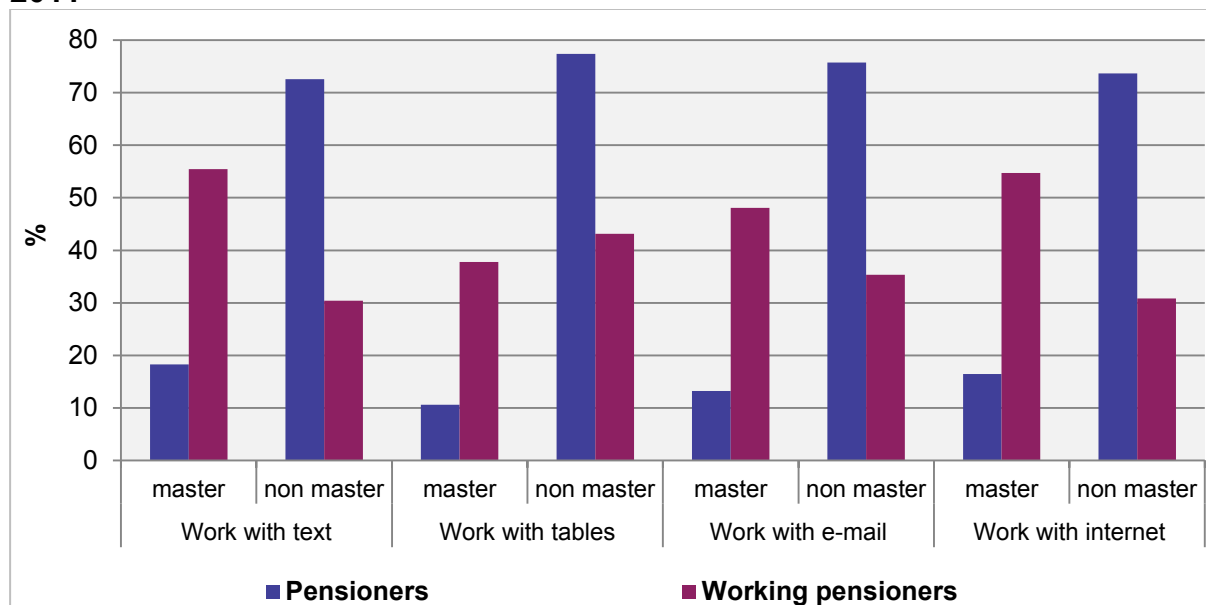
### T 12. 4.: Resident population in the SR by the current economic activity and the ability to work with e-mail and the Internet, Census 2011

Current economic activity	Work with e-mail						Work with Internet					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Employed (except pensioners)	1 389 560	67,4	442 330	21,5	228 326	11,1	1 546 280	75,1	335 172	16,3	178 764	8,7
Working pensioner	48 209	48,1	35 459	35,4	16 605	16,6	54 887	54,7	30 921	30,8	14 465	14,4
Persons on maternal leave	20 343	76,8	4 425	16,7	1 710	6,5	21 878	82,6	3 465	13,1	1 135	4,3
Persons on parental leave	87 570	74,0	22 330	18,9	8 448	7,1	95 903	81,0	16 949	14,3	5 496	4,6
Unemployed	190 855	43,1	209 719	47,3	42 511	9,6	225 087	50,8	186 323	42,1	31 675	7,1
Students of sec. schools	201 456	91,5	8 457	3,8	10 198	4,6	211 008	95,9	3 647	1,7	5 456	2,5
University students	149 725	98,1	811	0,5	2 106	1,4	150 416	98,5	599	0,4	1 627	1,1
Persons keeping household	11 469	44,4	11 639	45,1	2 720	10,5	13 632	52,8	10 162	39,3	2 034	7,9
Pensioners	140 530	13,2	805 545	75,7	117 685	11,1	174 728	16,4	783 540	73,7	105 492	9,9
Capital gain beneficiaries	3 656	67,7	1 175	21,8	570	10,6	4 100	75,9	949	17,6	352	6,5
Children under 16 (born after 20.5.1995)	252 621	28,5	362 213	40,8	272 610	30,7	363 886	41,0	285 299	32,1	238 259	26,8
other	17 575	52,3	13 077	38,9	2 931	8,7	20 052	59,7	11 387	33,9	2 144	6,4
Not specified	20 052	7,7	17 498	6,7	222 317	85,6	23 517	9,0	15 875	6,1	220 475	84,8
Total	2 533 621	46,9	1 934 678	35,8	928 737	17,2	2 905 374	53,8	1 684 288	31,2	807 374	15,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The influence of the economic activity on the development of computer skills is documented most effectively by the comparison of computer literacy of working pensioners and pensioners.

### G 12.2.: Computer skills of working pensioners and pensioners in %, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**While the shares of working pensioners being able to work with text and with the Internet exceeded 50%, the share of pensioners (non-working) being able to perform these skills was less than 20%. Similarly, 48 out of 100 working pensioners (more than 48 thousand, i.e. 48,1%) could work with e-mail and a little less than 13 out of 100 pensioners (almost 141 thousand, i.e. 13,2%) Among the unemployed, except the work with Internet, the numbers of persons not having computer skills were higher than of the unemployed who declared as at the decisive census moment being able to work with text, tables and e-mail.**

### COMPUTER SKILLS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In terms of the employment status, **there was the highest level of computer skills among the entrepreneurs.**<sup>29</sup>

**81% of entrepreneurs with employees could work with text and 70,3% of entrepreneurs without employees.** Among the entrepreneurs, the shares of permanent residents being able to use the Internet, were even higher. **Almost 85% of entrepreneurs with employees** (approximately 69 thousand, i.e. 84,9%) and **more than 78% of entrepreneurs without employees** (over 223 thousand, i.e. 78,3%) **ticked "Yes"** in their census forms. **The share of entrepreneurs with employees who could work with e-mail was just below 80%** (around 65 thousand, i.e. 79,5%) and the **share of those without employees was below 70%** (more than 198 thousand, i.e. 69,6%). Similarly, the **ability to work with tables** which is the least mastered computer skills, was **confirmed more than 60% of entrepreneurs with employees** (more than 51 thousand, i.e. 63,2%) and **more than**

<sup>29</sup> It refers to entrepreneurs with or without employees.

**half of the total number of entrepreneurs without employees** (more than 153 thousand, i.e. 53,8%). These results confirm these **computer skills are important business tools**. Computer skills provide cheap, quick and efficient means of communication between entrepreneurs and clients, contribute to various forms of trade development and their use enables modern virtual presentation of their businesses ("who is not on the web, doesn't exist at all). There is a growing importance of computer skills in dealing with business agenda (e.g. electronic communication of entrepreneurs with tax offices, health insurance companies etc.). Doing business without having computer skills is getting more and more complex and without mastering these skills it will not be possible at all.

Contrary to entrepreneurs, more than **one third of employees had no computer skills**. There was the highest share of those who could not work with tables (almost 1,134 million, i.e. 45,2%). In general the lowest shares of permanent residents having computer skills, were recorded among the **members of cooperatives**. **Less than 20%** of them could work with text, tables, e-mail or the Internet. Among the members of cooperatives, the shares of those having computer skills are significantly lower than the shares of assisting (unpaid) members of household in family business assessing positively these computer skills.

### COMPUTER SKILLS OF THE POPULATION BY THE NUTS 3 REGIONS

**The highest shares of people having computer skills were recorded in Bratislavský kraj**. More than **60%** of this region's population could use **three out of the four surveyed computer skills**, namely *work with text, e-mail and with the Internet*. Upon their own assessment, one in every two people of Bratislavský kraj could *work with tables* (approximately 309 thousand, i.e. 51,3%). These results are caused by the higher educational level of people of this region. The highest share of university graduates was recorded in Bratislavský kraj, out of all the SR regions. In nationwide perspective, it was these university graduates who had the highest computer skills. Compared with the rest of the regions, the employment rate is higher in Bratislavský kraj which also positively contributed to the large numbers of people having computer skills in this part of Slovakia.

**In Žilinský kraj, the numbers of people who could work with text were above 50%** (almost 360 thousand, i.e. 52,2%) **and in Trenčiansky kraj** (more than 301 thousand, i.e. 50,7%).

**More than half of the population in the six regions could use the Internet**. Only in Banskobystrický kraj, was the share of these people 49,6% and in Košický kraj 48,5%, thus below 50%. **During the census, the lowest computer skills surveyed were found in Košický kraj**.

**In all regions except Bratislavský kraj, people were more likely not being able to work with tables**. During the census, **the highest numbers of people who could not work with tables** were recorded in **Prešovský kraj** (more than 381 thousand, i.e. 46,8%). In this region, when comparing the share of those who could work with e-mail (almost 354 thousand, i.e. 43,4%) there was also a high share of those who could not work with e-mail (almost 330 thousand, i.e. 40,5%). If we accept the fact that with increasing age the shares of the people having computer skills are decreasing, it can be partially explained also by high numbers of people aged 55-59

exactly in Prešovský kraj (a growth in the 2001-2011 intercensal period almost by 19 thousand, i.e. by 59,1%). As at the decisive census moment, Prešovský kraj had the highest percentage of Roma population (around 43 thousand, i.e. 5,3%), thus partly also composed of marginalized population group. Another reason of the significantly lower shares of people with computer skills in Košický and Prešovský kraj, may also be the higher number of small municipalities without job opportunities in these regions. Mainly the long-term unemployment is viewed as a negative element in the development of computer skills. As a general rule, non-utilisation of computer skills reduces the ability to master them or reduces the people's interest in learning to work with text, tables, e-mail or the Internet.

**People living in urban areas had higher level of the surveyed computer skills than in rural areas. The share of the urban population having the ability to work with text, e-mail or the Internet was above 50%.** During the census, there was the lowest difference between urban and rural population in the ability to work with the Internet (in urban areas 57,4%, in rural areas 49,6%). In rural areas, **there was the higher share of people who could not work with tables or e-mail than of those who mastered these computer skills.**

#### T 12.5.: Comparison of the urban and rural population by the ability to work with text and tables, Census 2011

Population	Work with text						Work with tables					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Urban	1 591 718	54,2	798 413	27,2	640 545	21,8	1 253 912	42,7	1 043 278	35,5	547 604	18,6
Rural	1 099 298	44,7	1 036 400	42,1	386 510	15,7	842 291	34,2	1 230 500	50,0	323 603	13,2
Total	2 691 016	49,9	1 834 813	34,0	1 027 055	19,0	2 096 203	38,8	2 273 778	42,1	871 207	16,1

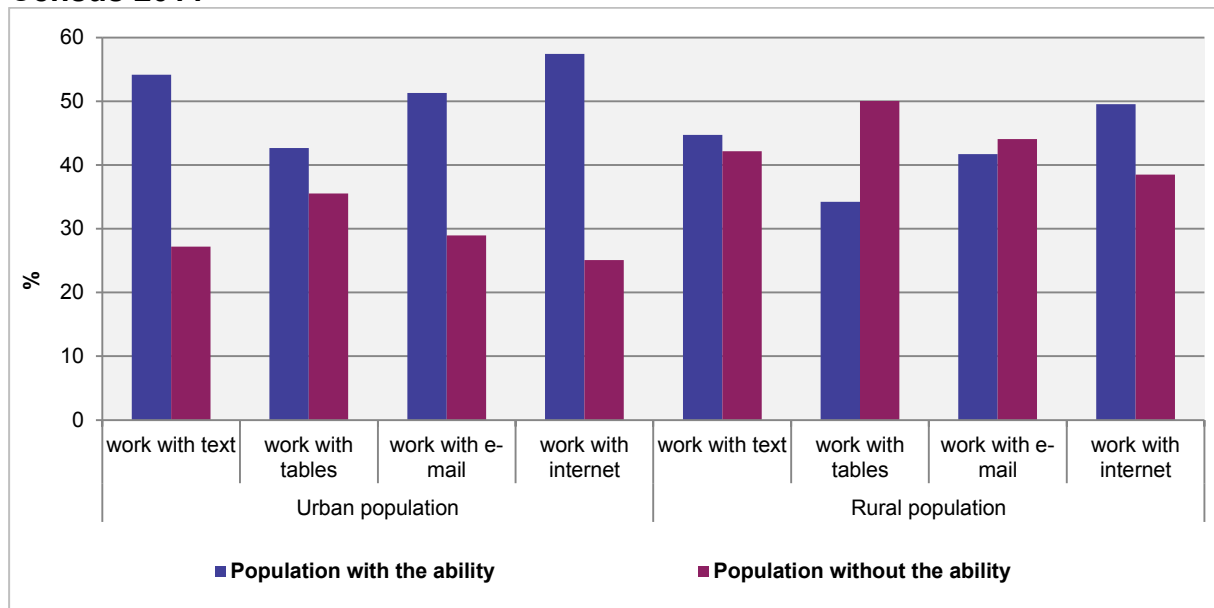
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

#### T 12.6.: Comparison of the urban and rural population by the ability to work with e-mail and the Internet, Census 2011

Population	Work with e-mail						Work with Internet					
	yes		no		not specified		yes		no		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Urban	1 507 346	51,3	850 910	29,0	579 479	19,7	1 686 553	57,4	737 712	25,1	513 470	17,5
Rural	1 026 275	41,7	1 083 768	44,1	349 258	14,2	1 218 821	49,6	946 576	38,5	293 904	12,0
Total	2 533 621	46,9	1 934 678	35,8	928 737	17,2	2 905 374	53,8	1 684 288	31,2	807 374	15,0

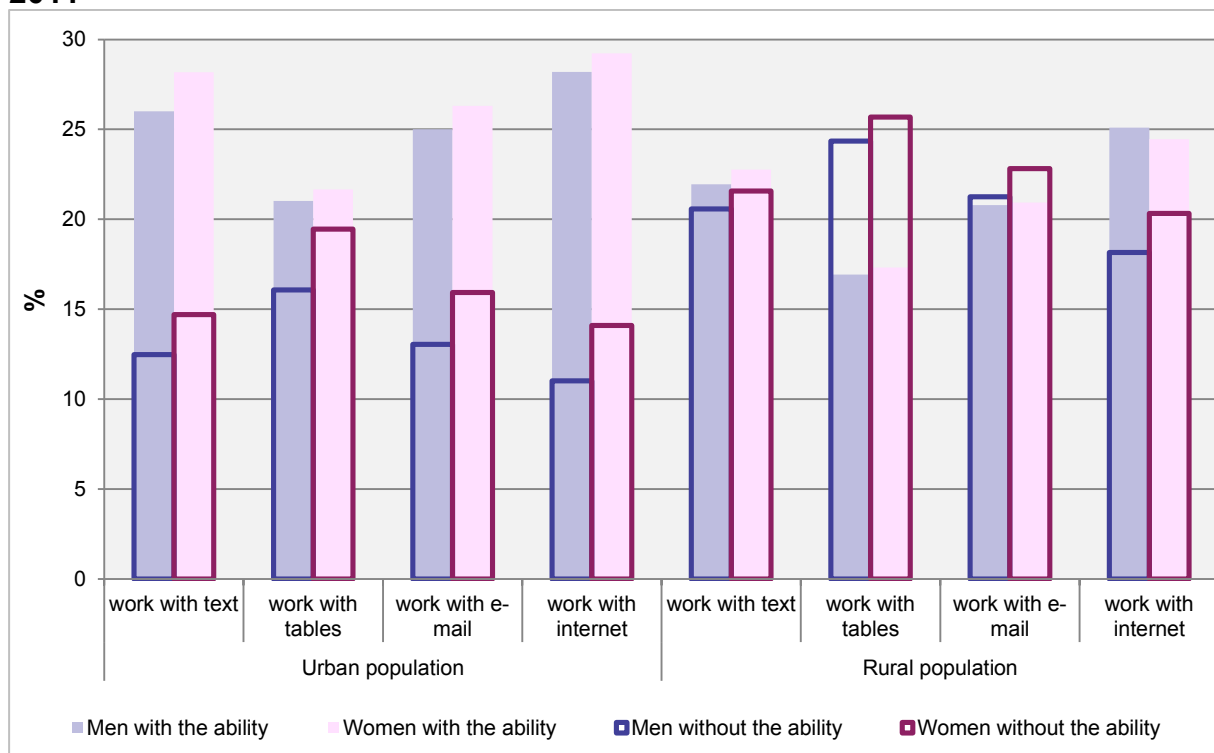
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### G 12.3.: Urban and rural resident population of the SR by computer skills in %, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### G 12.4.: Urban and rural population by sex and computer skills in %, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

This situation needs to be changed because **computer skills foster lifelong learning**, exchange of experiences, and utilisation of skills and knowledge of people also at a higher age. In this sense, they have a potential to **become important tool in the implementation of active ageing programmes**. There will be a growing importance of computer skills in terms of employment, education of residents, their approach to health care, entertainment and various services as well.

Computer skills, naturally have negative aspects as well. Their overuse may lead to Internet addiction, can cause fatigue, overloading or lead to unhealthy lifestyle. The Internet sphere is very sensitive also in terms of privacy it offers opportunities for committing sophisticated crimes. Thus it is important, in fact, to remember the potential threats of the virtual world in the conceptual improvement of the population's computer skills. **The most vulnerable groups of children and seniors** need the most protection.

## 13. HOUSING OF THE POPULATION HOUSES

One of the basic characteristics of the attained living standard of the population is the level of housing.

### NUMBER OF HOUSES

In 2011, there were almost **1,071 million** enumerated **houses** in the SR. This number included also *residential buildings including unoccupied buildings labelled by inventory number and other objects/shelters occupied or used for the rest period at the decisive census moment*, except diplomatic missions of foreign countries.

In **2011** compared with the 2001 Census, **the total number of houses increased by more than 33 thousand, representing an increase by 3,2%**. During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the number of houses increased in all regions, except Banskobystrický kraj where a decrease by more than 1,5 thousand was recorded. **During the intercensal period** there was **the highest growth** of houses in Bratislavský kraj (36,4%). It was followed by Trnavský kraj with the increase of 8 thousand houses (24,2%) and Prešovský kraj with the increase of nearly 6 thousand houses (17,1%). **Nitriansky kraj had the lowest share of the total growth**, with 952 houses (2,9%) and **Trenčiansky kraj** (994 dwellings, i.e. 3%).

#### T 13.1.: Houses in the SR by the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2001, 2011

Territory	Houses								Occupied houses							
	2001	2011	difference		of which share of				2001	2011	difference	of which share of				
			abs.	%	family houses		apartment buildings					family houses	apartment buildings			
					2001	2011	2001	2011						2001	2011	
Bratislavský kraj	69 889	81 929	12 040	36,4	83,5	82,1	13,9	13	59 862	74 199	14 337	81,9	81,0	16,2	14,3	
Trnavský kraj	123 003	131 016	8 013	24,2	94,3	91,5	4,7	4,8	104 527	113 300	8 773	93,8	91,7	5,5	5,6	
Trenčiansky kraj	123 375	124 369	994	3,0	92,1	90,5	6,6	6,8	98 569	101 197	2 628	90,8	89,4	8,2	8,3	
Nitriansky kraj	173 024	173 976	952	2,9	94,8	92,3	4,3	4,5	145 066	147 112	2 046	94,3	92,1	5,1	5,3	
Žilinský kraj	140 138	144 948	4 810	14,6	94	92,2	4,9	5,0	115 382	120 788	5 406	93,3	91,8	5,9	6,0	
Banskobystrický kraj	141 703	140 187	-1 516	-4,6	92,2	90,4	6,1	6,2	111 419	112 285	866	91,0	89,6	7,8	7,7	
Prešovský kraj	137 116	142 758	5 642	17,1	92	90,7	5,5	5,3	117 611	123 771	6 160	92,7	90,4	6,4	6,1	
Košický kraj	129 489	131 607	2 118	6,4	91,9	90,6	6,1	6,1	109 924	113 163	3 239	92,0	90,1	7,1	7,1	
SR	1 037 737	1 070 790	33 053	100	92,5	90,5	6,0	6,1	862 360	905 815	43 455	91,9	90,0	7,2	7,1	

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

According to the 2011 Census results, **there were 5 persons, on average, per one house** (in 2001 5,2 persons). However, there was quite a large share of unoccupied houses, there were **6 persons per one occupied house** (6,2 persons in 2001).

## TYPES OF HOUSES

In Slovakia, there were predominantly **family houses** (90,5%). The rest were apartment buildings (6,1%) and other houses (1,2%) and undetected houses (3,4%).

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, there was **an increase in the number of family houses** (by 1%) and **apartment buildings** (by 4,6%). With regard to the considerable increase of the share of undetected houses, it can be concluded that the real growth of family houses and apartment buildings was even higher.

The lowest share of houses out of the total number of houses, was recorded in Bratislavský kraj (7,7%) and the highest in Nitriansky kraj (16,2%).

### T 13.2.: Houses by types in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2001, 2011

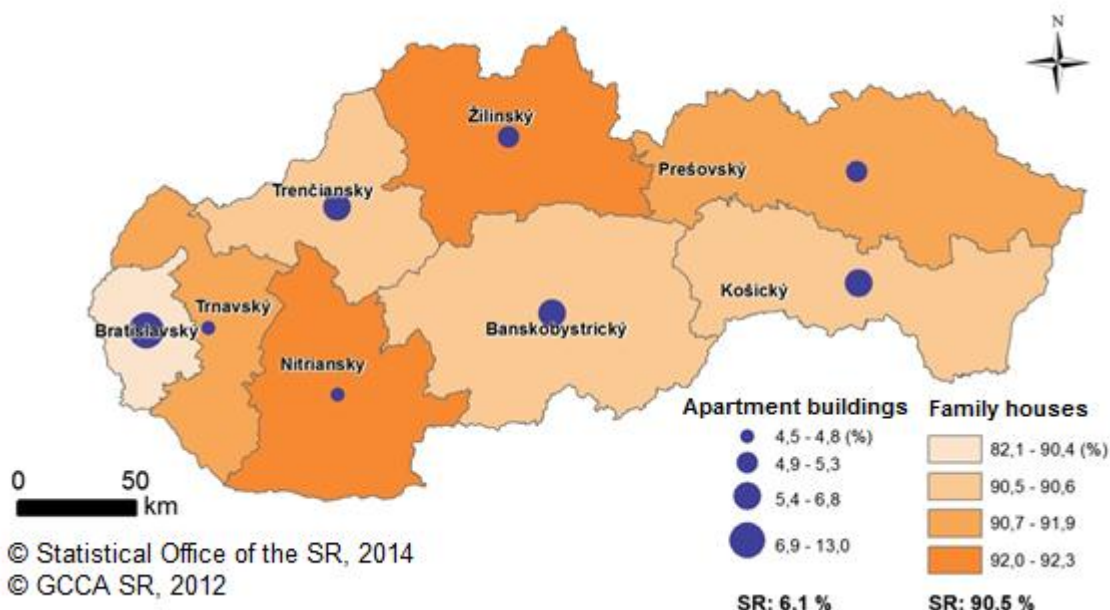
Territory	Type of houses								Total	
	family houses		apartment buildings		other		not specified			
	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
Bratislavský kraj	67 223	58 354	10 646	9 718	1 260	1 362	2 800	455	81 929	69 889
Trnavský kraj	119 939	115 933	6 343	5 799	1 259	928	3 475	343	131 016	123 003
Trenčiansky kraj	112 502	113 687	8 440	8 113	1 239	1 300	2 188	275	124 369	123 375
Nitriansky kraj	160 619	163 944	7 866	7 451	1 305	1 146	4 186	483	173 976	173 024
Žilinský kraj	133 592	131 700	7 274	6 831	1 586	1 407	2 496	200	144 948	140 138
Banskobystrický kraj	126 799	130 639	8 696	8 703	1 720	1 873	2 972	488	140 187	141 703
Prešovský kraj	129 472	126 150	7 574	7 520	2 788	3 088	2 924	358	142 758	137 116
Košický kraj	119 214	119 003	8 007	7 860	1 863	2 224	2 523	402	131 607	129 489
SR	969 360	959 410	64 846	61 995	13 020	13 328	23 564	3 004	1 070 790	1 037 737
<b>Structure in %</b>										
Bratislavský kraj	82,1	83,5	13,0	13,9	1,5	1,9	3,4	0,7	7,7	6,7
Trnavský kraj	91,5	94,3	4,8	4,7	1,0	0,8	2,7	0,3	12,2	11,9
Trenčiansky kraj	90,5	92,1	6,8	6,6	1,0	1,1	1,8	0,2	11,6	11,9
Nitriansky kraj	92,3	94,8	4,5	4,3	0,8	0,7	2,4	0,3	16,2	16,7
Žilinský kraj	92,2	94,0	5,0	4,9	1,1	1,0	1,7	0,1	13,5	13,5
Banskobystrický kraj	90,4	92,2	6,2	6,1	1,2	1,3	2,1	0,3	13,1	13,7
Prešovský kraj	90,7	92,0	5,3	5,5	2,0	2,3	2,0	0,3	13,3	13,2
Košický kraj	90,6	91,9	6,1	6,1	1,4	1,7	1,9	0,3	12,3	12,5
SR	90,5	92,5	6,1	6,0	1,2	1,3	2,2	0,3	100,0	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The highest percentage of family houses** of the total number of houses in region was detected in **Nitriansky kraj** (92,3%) and **Žilinský kraj** (92,2%). On the contrary, the **lowest number of family houses** was in **Bratislavský kraj** (82,1% of the total number of houses in region).

**The share of apartment buildings** of the total number of houses in region was the **highest in Bratislavský kraj** (13,0%). **In the rest of the regions** it ranged **between 4,5%** in Nitriansky kraj **to 6,8%** in Trenčiansky kraj.

### M 13.1.: Family houses and apartment buildings in the NUTS 3 regions of the SR in %, Census 2011



### OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

In 2011, almost **906 thousand houses** were **occupied** (84,6%) from the total number of houses in the SR. **The occupancy of family houses** was **84,1%**, and of apartment buildings it was even higher, amounted to **99,6%**.

Compared with the census results in 2001, **in 2011 there was a decrease in the number of unoccupied houses** by 4,9% in Slovakia. In spite of that, **15%** of the total number of houses enumerated in 2011 **remains unoccupied** according to the census results.

### T 13.3.: Houses by types and occupancy in the SR and regions, Census 2001, 2011

Type of house	Houses	of which				
		occupied	unoccupied	with not specified occupancy	acommodation establishment without ap.	
<b>SODB 2011</b>						
	abs.	1 070 790	905 815	160 260	4 715	x *)
	%	100,0	84,6	15,0	0,4	x
of which						
Family houses	abs.	969 360	815 386	152 453	1 521	x
	%	100,0	84,1	15,7	0,2	x
Apartment buildings	abs.	64 846	64 615	226	5	x
	%	100,0	99,6	0,3	0,0	x
Other	abs.	13 020	9 627	2 634	759	x
	%	100,0	73,9	20,2	5,8	x
Not specified	abs.	23 564	16 187	4 947	2 430	x
	%	100,0	68,7	21,0	10,3	x
<b>SODB 2001</b>						
	abs.	1 037 737	862 360	168 559	4 808	2 010
	%	100,0	83,1	16,2	0,5	0,2
of which						
Family houses	abs.	959 410	792 555	165 917	938	0
	%	100,0	82,6	17,3	0,1	0,0

continuation						
Type of house	Houses	of which				
		occupied	unoccupied	with not specified occupancy	acommodation establishment without ap.	
Apartment buildings	abs. 61 995	61 855	140	0	0	
	% 100,0	99,8	0,2	0,0	0,0	
Other	abs. 13 328	6 718	1 268	3 370	1 972	
	% 100,0	50,4	9,5	25,3	14,8	
Not specified	abs. 3 004	1 232	1 234	500	38	
	% 100,0	41,0	41,1	16,6	1,3	
<b>Difference</b>						
	abs. 33 053	43 455	-8 299	-93	x	
	% 3,2	5,0	-4,9	-1,9	x	
of which						
Family houses	abs. 9 950	22 831	-13 464	583	x	
Apartment buildings	abs. 2 851	2 760	86	5	x	
Other	abs. -308	2 909	1 366	-2 611	x	
Not specified	abs. 20 560	14 955	3 713	1 930	x	

\*) the code list of the house occupancy was changed during the 2011 Census

**Data source: Statistical Office of the SR**

During the 2011 Census, **the share of occupied houses** of the total number of houses, in each region, was the **highest in Bratislavský kraj** (90,6%), **the lowest in Banskobystrický kraj** (80,1%).

In 2011, **the highest shares of unoccupied houses**, of the total number of all houses in the given region were in **Banskobystrický kraj** (19,5%) and **Trenčiansky kraj** (18,2%), **the lowest in Bratislavský kraj** (9,2%).

**The share of occupied family houses** in each region except Bratislavský kraj was **approximately 90%** similarly as in national level, while the **highest was in Nitriansky kraj** (92,1%) **and the lowest in Bratislavský kraj** (81,0%).

#### T 13.4.: Houses by occupancy in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2011

Territory	Houses	Occupied houses				Unoccupied houses	
		total	% of the houses	of which family houses		total	% of the houses
				abs.	%		
Bratislavský kraj	81 929	74 199	90,6	60 131	81,0	7 537	9,2
Trnavský kraj	131 016	113 300	86,5	103 932	91,7	17 018	13,0
Trenčiansky kraj	124 369	101 197	81,4	90 517	89,4	22 595	18,2
Nitriansky kraj	173 976	147 112	84,6	135 522	92,1	26 074	15,0
Žilinský kraj	144 948	120 788	83,3	110 828	91,8	23 531	16,2
Banskobystrický kraj	140 187	112 285	80,1	100 656	89,6	27 318	19,5
Prešovský kraj	142 758	123 771	86,7	111 875	90,4	18 370	12,9
Košický kraj	131 607	113 163	86,0	101 925	90,1	17 817	13,5
SR	1 070 790	905 815	84,6	815 386	90,0	160 260	15,0
<b>Structure in %</b>							
Bratislavský kraj	7,7	8,2	x	7,4	x	4,7	x
Trnavský kraj	12,2	12,5	x	12,7	x	10,6	x
Trenčiansky kraj	11,6	11,2	x	11,1	x	14,1	x

continuation							
Territory	Houses	Occupied houses				Unoccupied houses	
		total	% of the houses	of which family houses		total	% of the houses
				abs.	%		
Nitriansky kraj	16,2	16,2	x	16,6	x	16,3	x
Žilinský kraj	13,5	13,3	x	13,6	x	14,7	x
Banskobystrický kraj	13,1	12,4	x	12,3	x	17,0	x
Prešovský kraj	13,3	13,7	x	13,7	x	11,5	x
Košický kraj	12,3	12,5	x	12,5	x	11,1	x
SR	100,0	100,0	x	100,0	x	100,0	x

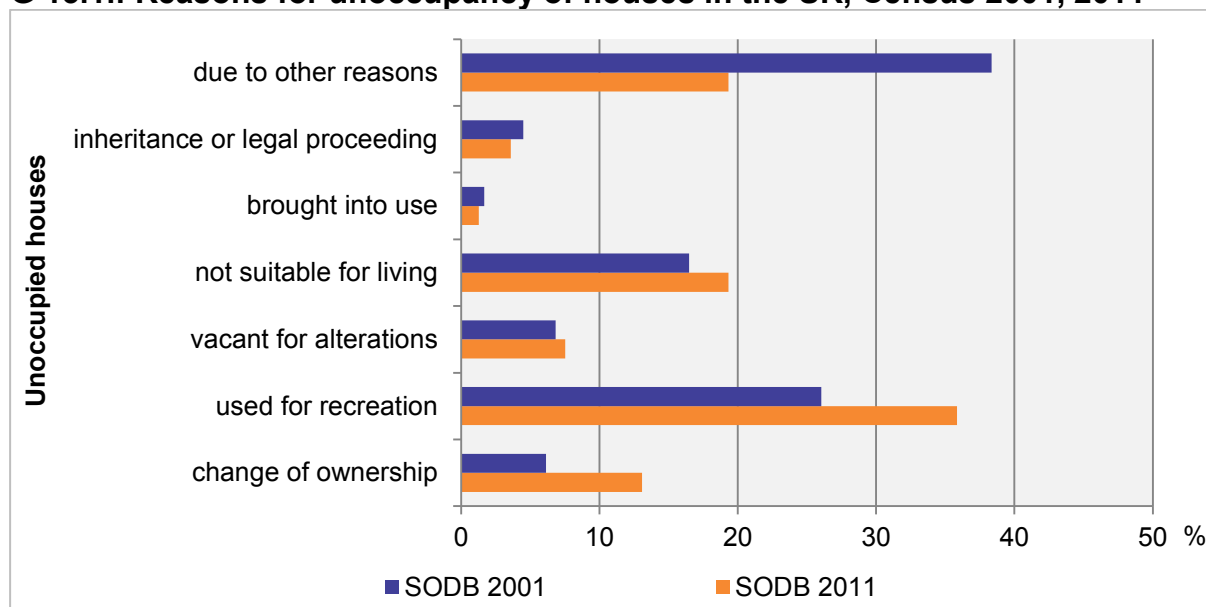
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### REASONS FOR UNOCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

In 2011 similarly as in 2001, the reason for its unoccupancy of houses was also surveyed. As the results show, **more than one third (35,9%) of the unoccupied houses was used for recreation**. Therefore, the number of unoccupied houses increased almost by one third (by 31%) compared with the 2001 Census results.

However, if we disregard **“other reasons”**, then **the second most largest group of unoccupied houses**, approximately one fifth, is represented by houses **not suitable for living** (increase by 12%). Among other reasons for unoccupancy, even more important is, change of ownership (13%, growth by 102% compared with 2001) and **vacancy for alterations** (7%, growth by 5% compared with 2001). Compared with 2011, the shares of houses' unoccupancy for other reasons decreased.

#### G 13.1.: Reasons for unoccupancy of houses in the SR, Census 2001, 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The share of unoccupied houses used for recreation**, of the total number of unoccupied houses, was in 2011, **the highest in Banskobystrický kraj (7,3%)** and in **Žilinský kraj (6,1%)**, the lowest in Bratislavský kraj (1,5%).

**The share of houses not suitable for living**, of the total number of unoccupied houses, was the **highest** in 2011, in **Nitriansky kraj** (3,8%) and in **Banskobystrický kraj** (3,0%), the lowest share had Bratislavský kraj (0,8%).

**The share of unoccupied houses due to change of ownership**, of the total number of unoccupied houses, **ranged between 2,8% in Nitriansky kraj to 0,3% in Bratislavský kraj**, during the 2011 Census.

**Of the total number of unoccupied houses, 7,5% were vacant for alterations**, in 2011. Of them, **Nitriansky kraj had the highest share of houses vacant for alteration (1,4%)**, the lowest was in Bratislavský kraj (0,4%). Trnavský and Košický kraj had an equal share of 0,7%. In the rest of the regions, the share of unoccupied houses vacant for alterations was around 1%.

### T 13.5.: Unoccupied houses in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by reason for unoccupancy, Census 2011

Territory	Unoccupied houses														Total	
	due to change of ownership		used for recreation		vacant for alterations		not suitable for living		brought into use		inheritance or legal proceeding		due to other reasons			
	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %	abs.	v %
Bratislavský kraj	520	2,5	2 352	4,1	664	5,5	1 237	4,0	441	21,5	211	3,7	2 112	6,8	7 537	9,2
Trnavský kraj	2 360	11,3	5 808	10,1	1 201	10,0	2 812	9,1	285	13,9	803	13,9	3 749	12,1	17 018	13,0
Trenčiansky kraj	2 470	11,8	9 520	16,6	1 661	13,8	4 299	13,9	294	14,4	787	13,6	3 564	11,5	22 595	18,2
Nitriansky kraj	4 236	20,2	6 546	11,4	2 275	18,9	6 152	19,9	235	11,5	1 227	21,3	5 403	17,4	26 074	15,0
Žilinský kraj	2 702	12,9	9 716	16,9	1 881	15,6	4 082	13,2	286	14,0	768	13,3	4 096	13,2	23 531	16,2
Banskobystrický kraj	3 000	14,3	11 659	20,3	1 931	16,0	4 741	15,3	144	7,0	712	12,3	5 131	16,6	27 318	19,5
Prešovský kraj	2 660	12,7	5 844	10,2	1 292	10,7	3 995	12,9	235	11,5	576	10,0	3 768	12,2	18 370	12,9
Košický kraj	3 010	14,4	6 019	10,5	1 155	9,6	3 653	11,8	127	6,2	689	11,9	3 164	10,2	17 817	13,5
SR	20 958	100,0	57 464	100,0	12 060	100,0	30 971	100,0	2 047	100,0	5 773	100,0	30 987	100,0	160 260	15,0
<b>Structure in %</b>																
Bratislavský kraj	0,3	x	1,5	x	0,4	x	0,8	x	0,3	x	0,1	x	1,3	x	4,7	x
Trnavský kraj	1,5	x	3,6	x	0,7	x	1,8	x	0,2	x	0,5	x	2,3	x	10,6	x
Trenčiansky kraj	1,5	x	5,9	x	1,0	x	2,7	x	0,2	x	0,5	x	2,2	x	14,1	x
Nitriansky kraj	2,6	x	4,1	x	1,4	x	3,8	x	0,1	x	0,8	x	3,4	x	16,3	x
Žilinský kraj	1,7	x	6,1	x	1,2	x	2,5	x	0,2	x	0,5	x	2,6	x	14,7	x
Banskobystrický kraj	1,9	x	7,3	x	1,2	x	3,0	x	0,1	x	0,4	x	3,2	x	17,0	x
Prešovský kraj	1,7	x	3,6	x	0,8	x	2,5	x	0,1	x	0,4	x	2,4	x	11,5	x
Košický kraj	1,9	x	3,8	x	0,7	x	2,3	x	0,1	x	0,4	x	2,0	x	11,1	x
SR	13,1	x	35,9	x	7,5	x	19,3	x	1,3	x	3,6	x	19,3	x	100,0	x

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

It is essential to know the period of construction and reconstruction of the house in order to assess the level and quality of housing. Contrary to the year 2001, these indicators were surveyed separately in 2011.

### T 13.6.: Houses in the SR by period of construction, Census 2011

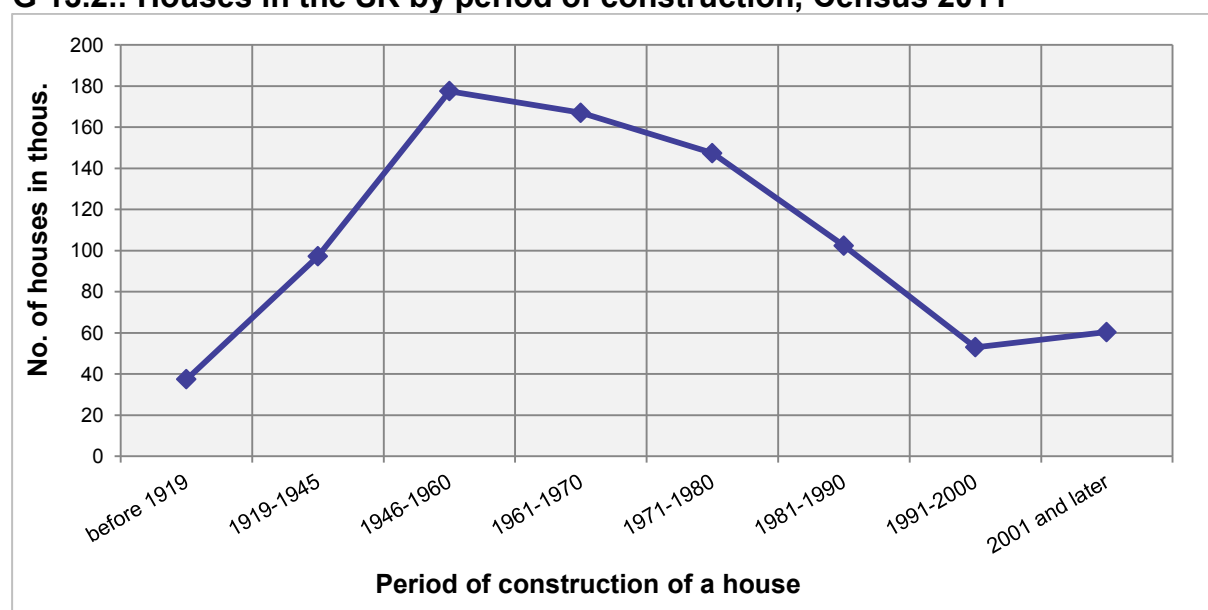
Period of construction	Houses	
	abs.	%
Before 1919	37 444	3,5
1919 – 1945	97 181	9,1
1946 – 1960	177 485	16,6
1961 – 1970	166 968	15,6
1971 – 1980	147 393	13,8
1981 – 1990	102 389	9,6
1991 – 2000	53 009	5,0
2001 and later	60 365	5,6
Not specified	228 556	21,3

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Based on 2011 Census results, **the highest number of houses, more than 177 thousand (16,6%) was built in Slovakia during the period of 1946-1960.**

After this period, the intensity of construction of new houses was gradually decreasing. The lowest number of houses was built during 1991-2000, while the decrease was significant and the number of new houses was reduced almost by half compared with the previous decade of 1981-1990.

### G 13.2.: Houses in the SR by period of construction, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR, SODB 2011

Subsequently **during the period 2001-2011**, the construction of houses recorded a positive trend which is confirmed also by an **increased number of new houses brought into use approximately by 14%**, compared with the previous decade.

### T 13.7.: Occupied houses in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by period of construction, Census 2011

Territory	Period of construction									Total
	before 1919	1919 – 1945	1946 – 1960	1961 – 1970	1971 – 1980	1981 – 1990	1991 – 2000	2001 and later	not spec.	
Bratislavský kraj	2 810	8 309	10 254	9 660	10 248	6 315	4 929	11 043	10 631	74 199
Trnavský kraj	3 652	11 510	20 508	21 799	18 697	12 619	7 127	10 422	6 966	113 300
Trenčiansky kraj	4 264	11 599	20 298	18 332	17 340	11 762	5 584	5 724	6 294	101 197
Nitriansky kraj	5 802	17 028	30 222	30 019	23 143	16 112	7 076	7 297	10 413	147 112
Žilinský kraj	3 908	11 863	23 781	21 831	21 343	14 062	7 733	8 348	7 919	120 788
Banskobystrický kraj	7 737	15 595	23 244	19 796	16 886	10 944	4 995	3 857	9 234	112 285
Prešovský kraj	3 979	9 026	24 313	22 435	21 559	17 300	9 069	8 423	7 667	123 771
Košický kraj	4 984	11 611	24 133	22 576	17 810	13 014	6 263	4 713	8 059	113 163
SR	37 136	96 538	176 753	166 448	147 026	102 128	52 776	59 827	671 873	905 815
<b>Structure in %</b>										
Bratislavský kraj	7,6	8,6	5,8	5,8	7,0	6,2	9,3	18,5	15,8	8,2
Trnavský kraj	9,8	11,9	11,6	13,1	12,7	12,4	13,5	17,4	10,4	12,5
Trenčiansky kraj	11,5	12,0	11,5	11,0	11,8	11,5	10,6	9,6	9,4	11,2
Nitriansky kraj	15,6	17,6	17,1	18,0	15,7	15,8	13,4	12,2	15,5	16,2
Žilinský kraj	10,5	12,3	13,5	13,1	14,5	13,8	14,7	14,0	11,8	13,3
Banskobystrický kraj	20,8	16,2	13,2	11,9	11,5	10,7	9,5	6,4	13,7	12,4
Prešovský kraj	10,7	9,3	13,8	13,5	14,7	16,9	17,2	14,1	11,4	13,7
Košický kraj	13,4	12,0	13,7	13,6	12,1	12,7	11,9	7,9	12,0	12,5
SR	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**Occupied houses built in the SR before 1919** represented *the smallest group of occupied houses*, during the 2011 Census, only 4,1%. Of which there was a *highest share in Banskobystrický kraj* (20,8%) *and Nitriansky kraj* (15,6%). *The lowest number* of occupied houses built before 1919, was *in the territory of Bratislavský kraj* (7,6%).

After this period, the intensity of housing construction was on an increase until the period of 1946-1960 when it reached its peak. During the 2011 Census, *the share of occupied houses built between 1946-1960* accounted for **19,5%** of the total number of occupied houses. In individual regions, this share ranged *between 5,8% in Bratislavský kraj up to 17,1% in Nitriansky kraj*.

*After 1960*, the intensity of housing construction **decreased** constantly thus resulting in fewer *newly built occupied houses*. It has reached its lowest level and the *smallest number of occupied houses were built in the period of 1991-2000* (around 53 thousand, **5,8%**). The 2011 Census showed that *during 1991-2000*, the *housing construction was the most intensive* in Prešovský kraj and Žilinský kraj, the lowest in Bratislavský kraj and Banskobystrický kraj. The share of occupied houses built between 1991-2000 of the total number of houses built in this period was 17,2% in Prešovský kraj, 14,7% in Žilinský kraj, 9,3% in Bratislavský kraj and 9,5% in Banskobystrický kraj.

Subsequently **in 2001-2011 the positive trend was recorded in the housing construction**. The number of occupied new houses increased by 13,4% compared with the previous decade. **The highest share of occupied houses built in this period, was in Bratislavský kraj (18,5%) and Trnavský kraj (17,4%)**. On the contrary, **the intensity of newly built houses ready for occupation, was the lowest in Banskobystrický kraj (6,4%) and Košický kraj (7,9%)** of the total number of occupied houses built between 2001-2011.

## MATERIAL OF THE LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSE

The selection of the material for the load bearing structure of the house varied depending on the period of construction of the house. **During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, there was an appreciable return to traditional materials**, such as **wood or unburnt brick**, in terms of the selection of material for load bearing structure of the house. However, **bricks (blocks, brick blocks) remained still the dominant materials**.

Proportional to the number of occupied family houses built in the intercensal period of 2001-2011, compared with the years 1991-2000, **the use of wood almost tripled. The use of unburnt brick almost slightly increased**. Between 1991-2000, wood as a material of load bearing structure was used for 1,1% of houses and unburnt brick for 0,7% of houses, of the total number of newly built houses. While for the new houses built between 2001-2011, wood as a material for load bearing structure was used for 3,2% of houses and unburnt brick for 0,9% of new houses.

### T 13.8.: Occupied family houses in the SR by period of construction and material of load bearing structure of houses, Census 2011

Period of construction	Material of load bearing structure					
	bricks (blocks, brick blocks)	unburnt brick	wall panels	stone	wood	stone and bricks
Before 1919	8 431	8 515	0	5 833	1 651	9 481
1919-1945	44 014	17 211	0	6 705	3 460	18 559
1946-1960	109 398	15 616	437	4 699	3 523	24 932
1961-1970	129 763	2 988	743	953	1 019	12 230
1971-1980	116 298	1 057	1 035	221	840	3 766
1981-1990	81 407	560	842	110	779	1 561
1991- 2000	45 427	327	390	48	548	821
2001 and later	49 223	486	399	65	1 762	605
Not specified	8 782	1 324	68	654	316	1 789

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION OF A HOUSE

In respect of the age of houses, the 2011 census showed that **up to 58,5% of the total number of houses (including unoccupied) were older than 30 years**. According to the data from the 2011 Census, **only a slightly more than half of these houses have been refurbished** (exactly 53,7%). 37,8 % of houses older than 30 years were occupied un-refurbished houses.

### T 13.9.: Houses in the SR by the period of reconstruction, Census 2011

Period of reconstruction	Houses	
	abs.	%
Before 1980	55 005	5,1
1980 – 1990	38 923	3,6
1991 – 2000	65 712	6,1
2001 and later	227 696	21,3
without reconstruction	373 194	34,9
not specified	310 260	29,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

The fastest pace of housing reconstruction was recorded in the decade after 2001, when the number of refurbished houses increased by 3,5 compared with the previous period 1991-2000.

The 2011 Census showed that the *highest share of un-refurbished occupied houses was in Nitriansky kraj* (16%) and *Prešovský kraj* (15,2%), of the total number of these houses in the SR. *The lowest share of un-refurbished occupied houses was in Bratislavský kraj* (7%).

### T 13.10.: Occupied houses in the SR and in the NUTS 3 regions by the period of reconstruction, Census 2011

Territory	Period of reconstruction							Total
	before 1980	1980-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001 and later	without reconstruction	not specified	
Bratislavský kraj	3 362	2 376	1 857	3 701	18 871	25 921	18 111	74 199
Trnavský kraj	6 386	4 770	2 992	5 383	29 165	46 399	18 205	113 300
Trenčiansky kraj	6 703	4 541	2 720	4 750	24 425	42 178	15 880	101 197
Nitriansky kraj	9 938	6 444	3 975	6 815	37 147	59 445	23 348	147 112
Žilinský kraj	5 970	5 065	3 422	5 787	31 823	48 909	19 812	120 788
Banskobystrický kraj	9 039	5 449	3 198	4 961	27 134	43 896	18 608	112 285
Prešovský kraj	5 956	5 038	3 101	4 985	30 274	56 670	17 747	123 771
Košický kraj	7 423	5 121	2 935	4 822	27 887	48 257	16 718	113 163
SR	54 777	38 804	24 200	41 204	226 726	371 675	148 429	905 815
<b>Structure in %</b>								
Bratislavský kraj	6,1	6,1	7,7	9,0	8,3	7,0	12,2	8,2
Trnavský kraj	11,7	12,3	12,4	13,1	12,9	12,5	12,3	12,5
Trenčiansky kraj	12,2	11,7	11,2	11,5	10,8	11,3	10,7	11,2
Nitriansky kraj	18,1	16,6	16,4	16,5	16,4	16,0	15,7	16,2
Žilinský kraj	10,9	13,1	14,1	14,0	14,0	13,2	13,3	13,3
Banskobystrický kraj	16,5	14,0	13,2	12,0	12,0	11,8	12,5	12,4
Prešovský kraj	10,9	13,0	12,8	12,1	13,4	15,2	12,0	13,7
Košický kraj	13,6	13,2	12,1	11,7	12,3	13,0	11,3	12,5
SR	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

As the 2011 Census results show, **the numbers of un-refurbished occupied houses** (approximately 372 thousand) **and refurbished occupied houses** (around 386 thousand) **are almost equal at the national level.**

### T 13.11.: Occupied houses in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by the reconstruction, Census 2011

Territory	Reconstructed houses		Houses without reconstr.		Not specified reconstr.	
	abs.	in % of the total no. of occupied houses	abs.	in % of the total no. of occupied houses	abs.	in % of the total no. of occupied houses
Bratislavský kraj	30 167	3,3	25 921	2,9	18 111	2,0
Trnavský kraj	48 696	5,4	46 399	5,1	18 205	2,0
Trenčiansky kraj	43 139	4,8	42 178	4,7	15 880	1,8
Nitriansky kraj	64 319	7,1	59 445	6,6	23 348	2,6
Žilinský kraj	52 067	5,7	48 909	5,4	19 812	2,2
Banskobystrický kraj	49 781	5,5	43 896	4,8	18 608	2,1
Prešovský kraj	49 354	5,4	56 670	6,3	17 747	2,0
Košický kraj	48 188	5,3	48 257	5,3	16 718	1,8
SR	385 711	42,6	371 675	41,0	148 429	16,4

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

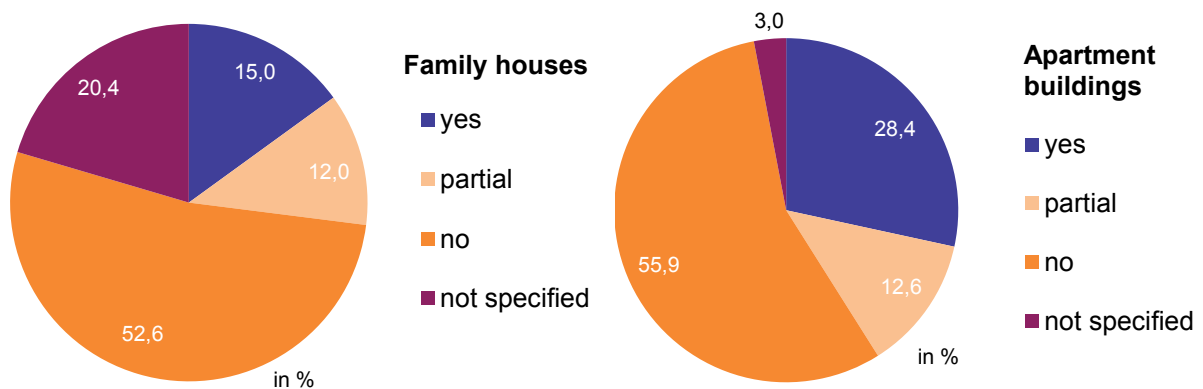
**In six regions of the SR** (except Bratislavský kraj and Trenčiansky kraj), **the shares of refurbished occupied houses exceeded 5%, Nitriansky kraj had the highest share** representing **7,1%** of the occupied refurbished houses of the total number of occupied houses in the SR. The census recorded **the lowest shares of refurbished occupied houses in Bratislavský kraj (3,3%** of the total number of occupied houses in the SR) and in **Trenčiansky kraj (4,8%** of the total number of occupied houses in the SR).

### THERMAL INSULATION OF A HOUSE

During the 2011 Census, **house insulation was also considered a reconstruction of a house.** A house was considered insulated if its building envelope was insulated and the windows and the doors were adjusted in a way to prevent heat loss. A house was considered partially insulated if only certain parts or walls have been insulated. Data on thermal insulation were not surveyed during the 2001 Census.

As far as the data on the economic use of heat and thermal energy is concerned, according to the 2011 Census, **almost two thirds of the total number of houses (61%) were not insulated.**

### G 13.3.: Thermal insulation of family houses and apartment buildings in the SR, Census 2011

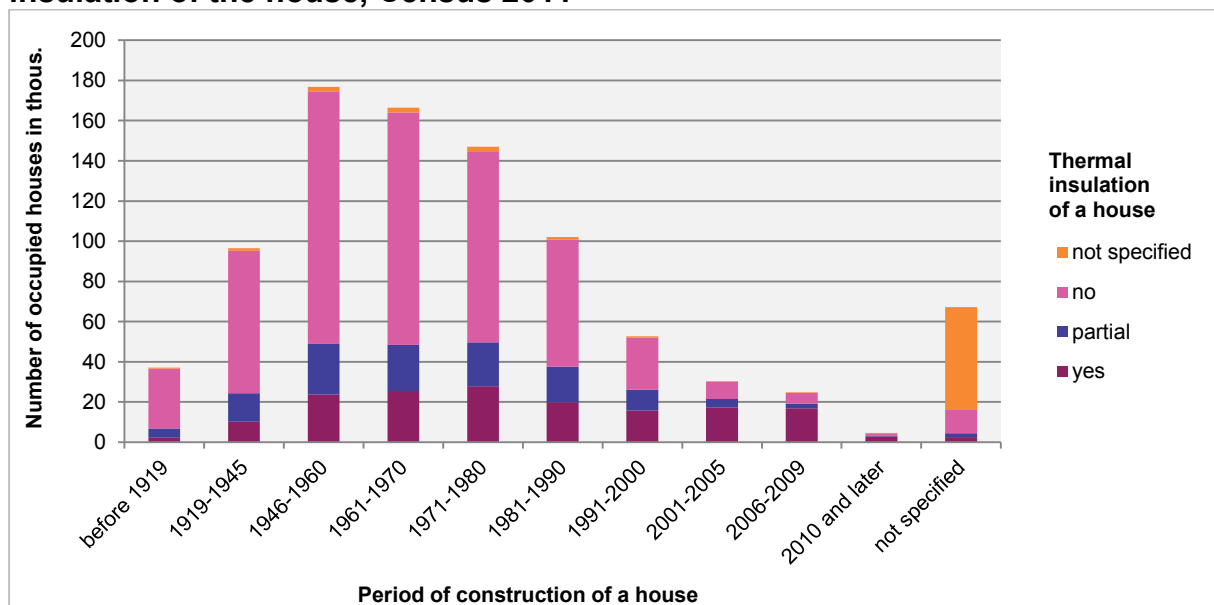


Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

As the graph no. 13.4 shows, **the most occupied houses without thermal insulation were built in the period of 1946-1960**. These houses made up 13,9% of the total number of occupied houses in 2011.

In 2011, **the share of insulated occupied houses** of the total number of occupied houses, **was the highest in new houses built after 2001** (4,1%). This share was the **lowest in houses built before 1919** (0,2%).

### G 13.4.: Occupied houses in the SR by period of construction and thermal insulation of the house, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In 2011, **highest share of insulated and partially insulated houses** of the total number of occupied insulated and partially insulated houses **was in Žilinský kraj** (17,4% insulated and 15,7% partially insulated houses). In 2011, the share of non-

insulated occupied houses of the total number of non-insulated houses ranged between 5,5% in Bratislavský kraj up to 17,7% in Nitriansky kraj.

### T 13.12.: Occupied houses in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by thermal insulation, Census 2011

Territory	Thermal insulation of a house			
	yes	partial	no	not specified
Bratislavský kraj	24 105	9 501	30 242	10 351
Trnavský kraj	22 944	15 830	67 391	7 135
Trenčiansky kraj	17 651	13 913	63 742	5 891
Nitriansky kraj	22 170	17 565	97 658	9 719
Žilinský kraj	28 666	19 735	65 124	7 263
Banskobystrický kraj	14 778	14 547	75 212	7 748
Prešovský kraj	19 322	18 368	79 165	6 916
Košický kraj	15 314	16 124	74 461	7 264
SR	164 590	125 583	552 995	62 287
<b>Structure in %</b>				
Bratislavský kraj	14,6	7,6	5,5	16,6
Trnavský kraj	13,9	12,6	12,2	11,5
Trenčiansky kraj	10,7	11,1	11,5	9,5
Nitriansky kraj	13,4	14,0	17,7	15,6
Žilinský kraj	17,4	15,7	11,8	11,7
Banskobystrický kraj	9,0	11,6	13,6	12,4
Prešovský kraj	11,7	14,6	14,3	11,1
Košický kraj	9,3	12,8	13,5	11,7
SR	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## APARTMENTS

As at the decisive census moment in 2011, approximately **1,995 million apartments** were at the disposal of the SR population, **which means an increase by 5,2% compared with the 2001 Census**. Similarly as for houses, the number of **unoccupied apartments was also lower by 1,8%**, compared with the census conducted 10 years ago. **The number of occupied apartments was higher by 6,7%** than ten years ago. In spite of that, **10,3%** of the total number of **apartments in Slovakia were still unoccupied**.

During the intercensal period, **the number of apartments increased the most**, by more than 35 thousand **in Bratislavský kraj** (by 14,4%). It was followed by Trnavský kraj with an increase of more than 15 thousand apartments (by 8%) and Žilinský kraj with an increase of 14 thousand apartments (by 6,1%). The lowest share in the total increase of apartments was in Banskobystrický kraj (almost 2,7 thousand apartments, i.e. by 1%) and Nitriansky kraj (almost 5,6 thousand apartments, by 2,1%).

**The number of occupied apartments increased the most in Bratislavský kraj** (approximately 46 thousand, i.e. by 21%) and **Trnavský kraj** (over 15 thousand, i.e. by 9%), **the lowest number was in Banskobystrický kraj** where the number of occupied apartments increased by more than 4,7 thousand (by 2,2%), compared with the results of the 2001 Census, and in **Nitriansky kraj** (in total their number increased by 5,8 thousand, by 2,5%).

### T 13.13.: Apartments in the SR and regions by occupancy, Census 2001, 2011

Territory	2001			2011			Apartments					
	total	Apartments		total	Apartments		total		of which by occupancy			
		of which by occupancy			of which by occupancy				occupied		unoccupied	
		occupied	unoccupied		occupied	unoccupied	differ.	%	differ.	%	differ.	%
Bratislavský kraj	243 993	218 624	21 096	279 184	264 629	14 202	35 191	14,4	46 005	21,0	-6 894	-32,7
Trnavský kraj	191 654	168 842	21 031	206 987	184 059	21 263	15 333	8,0	15 217	9,0	232	1,1
Trenčiansky kraj	220 841	191 084	27 831	229 107	199 546	27 691	8 266	3,7	8 462	4,4	-140	-0,5
Nitriansky kraj	265 394	231 119	32 044	270 953	236 923	32 376	5 559	2,1	5 804	2,5	332	1,0
Žilinský kraj	231 879	202 391	27 739	246 046	214 934	29 497	14 167	6,1	12 543	6,2	1 758	6,3
Banskobystrický kraj	255 803	217 871	35 699	258 488	222 606	34 175	2 685	1,0	4 735	2,2	-1 524	-4,3
Prešovský kraj	232 770	208 335	20 694	244 115	219 651	22 810	11 345	4,9	11 316	5,4	2 116	10,2
Košický kraj	254 220	227 337	23 350	260 017	234 350	23 715	5 797	2,3	7 013	3,1	365	1,6
SR	1 896 554	1 665 603	209 484	1 994 897	1 776 698	205 729	98 343	5,2	111 095	6,7	-3 755	-1,8

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Results of the 2011 Census showed that in 2011 compared with 2001, the number of the unoccupied apartments decreased approximately by 3,8 thousand, i.e. by 1,8%. **The number of unoccupied apartments decreased most significantly**, almost by 6,9 thousand **in Bratislavský kraj** (by 32,7%), by more than 1,5 thousand in Banskobystrický kraj (by 4,3%) and a slight decrease of the share of unoccupied apartments was recorded in Trenčiansky kraj (by 140 apartments, representing 0,5%). **A more considerable increase of the share of unoccupied apartments was recorded in Prešovský kraj** (more than 2,1 thousand apartments, by 10,2%) and **in Žilinský kraj** (by almost 1,8 thousand, by 6,3%).

**The highest share of occupied apartments** of the total number of apartments in individual regions was in Bratislavský kraj (94,8%), Košický kraj (90,1%) and Prešovský kraj (90%). The lowest share of occupied apartments was recorded in Banskobystrický kraj (86,1%).

### T 13.14.: Apartments in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions by occupancy and type of a house, Census 2011

Territory	Apartments							Occupied apartments			
	total	of which by occupancy						of which by type of a house			
		occupied		unoccupied		not specified occupancy		family houses		apartment buildings	
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Bratislavský kraj	279 184	264 629	94,8	14 202	5,1	272	0,1	64 595	24,4	192 460	72,7
Trnavský kraj	206 987	184 059	88,9	21 263	10,3	1 569	0,8	106 958	58,1	72 659	39,5
Trenčiansky kraj	229 107	199 546	87,1	27 691	12,1	1 793	0,8	94 454	47,3	101 000	50,6
Nitriansky kraj	270 953	236 923	87,4	32 376	11,9	1 537	0,6	138 261	58,4	93 182	39,3

continuation											
Territory	Apartments							Occupied apartments			
	total	of which by occupancy						of which by type of a house			
		occupied		unoccupied		not specified occupancy		family houses		apartment buildings	
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Žilinský kraj	246 046	214 934	87,4	29 497	12,0	1 475	0,6	118 160	55,0	92 075	42,8
Banskobystrický kraj	258 488	222 606	86,1	34 175	13,2	1 540	0,6	111 117	49,9	106 770	48,0
Prešovský kraj	244 115	219 651	90,0	22 810	9,3	1 585	0,6	117 643	53,6	95 607	43,5
Košický kraj	260 017	234 350	90,1	23 715	9,1	1 904	0,7	104 959	44,8	124 240	53
SR	1 994 897	1 776 698	89,1	205 729	10,3	11 675	0,6	856 147	48,2	877 993	49,4
Structure in %											
Bratislavský kraj	14,0	14,9	x	6,9	x	2,3	x	7,5	x	21,9	x
Trnavský kraj	10,4	10,4	x	10,3	x	13,4	x	12,5	x	8,3	x
Trenčiansky kraj	11,5	11,2	x	13,5	x	15,4	x	11,0	x	11,5	x
Nitriansky kraj	13,6	13,3	x	15,7	x	13,2	x	16,1	x	10,6	x
Žilinský kraj	12,3	12,1	x	14,3	x	12,6	x	13,8	x	10,5	x
Banskobystrický kraj	13,0	12,5	x	16,6	x	13,2	x	13,0	x	12,2	x
Prešovský kraj	12,2	12,4	x	11,1	x	13,6	x	13,7	x	10,9	x
Košický kraj	13,0	13,2	x	11,5	x	16,3	x	12,3	x	14,2	x
SR	100,0	100,0	x	100,0	x	100,0	x	100,0	x	100,0	x

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**The shares of occupied apartments in family houses and apartment buildings**, of the total number of occupied houses, depended largely on the population's way of living in cities (kind of living in housing estates). In 2011, **Bratislavský kraj (7,5%) the lowest share of all the occupied apartments in family houses, and the highest was recorded in Nitriansky kraj (16,1%)**. In the rest of the regions, it ranged between 11% in Trenčiansky kraj up to 13,8% in Žilinský kraj.

#### T 13.15.: The number of population in the SR and regions in occupied apartments, Census 2011

Territory	Persons in occupied apartments					Average no. of persons per 1 occupied apartment
	total	of which				
		in family houses	%	in apartment buildings	%	
Bratislavský kraj	604 103	188 739	31,2	395 304	65,4	2,3
Trnavský kraj	557 030	342 626	61,5	192 053	34,5	3,0
Trenčiansky kraj	594 407	303 091	51,0	270 690	45,5	3,0
Nitriansky kraj	690 411	430 548	62,4	235 305	34,1	2,9
Žilinský kraj	688 296	418 670	60,8	246 727	35,8	3,2
Banskobystrický kraj	660 475	350 468	53,1	287 078	43,5	3,0
Prešovský kraj	813 499	477 316	58,7	303 102	37,3	3,7
Košický kraj	791 112	399 084	50,4	361 198	45,7	3,4
SR	5 399 333	2 910 542	53,9	2 291 457	42,4	3,0

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

**In 2011, approximately 2,911 million persons** (53,9% of the total enumerated population of the SR) **lived in apartments in occupied family houses, and in apartment buildings** more than **2,291 million people** (42,4% of the total number of SR population). In 2011, there were 3 people on average per one occupied apartment.

**The highest share of people living in apartments in occupied family houses, was in Nitriansky kraj** (62,4% of the total population of this region) **and in Trnavský kraj** (61,5% of the total population of the region). **The lowest share of people living in apartments in occupied family houses** was in **Bratislavský kraj** (31,2%).

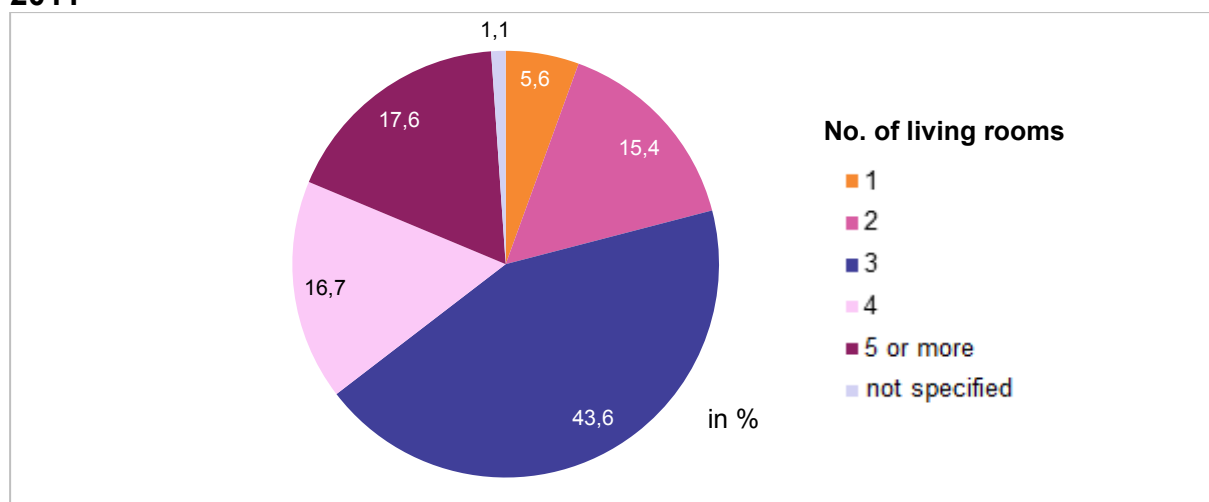
The average number of people per an occupied apartment was at the level of the national average. It was different only in **Bratislavský kraj** with the lowest average of **2,3 people per an occupied apartment** and **Prešovský kraj** with the highest average of **3,7 people per an occupied apartment**. This trend is long-term.

Regarding the **dwelling facilities of the population**, the most common indicator in the comparison of the sufficient dwelling facilities of the resident population was the data on the number of apartments per 1000 inhabitants. According to the **2001** census, **there were 310 occupied apartments, or 352 of the total apartments per 1000 inhabitants**. During the 2011 Census a **slight increase in the number of occupied apartments per 1000 inhabitants** was recorded, there were 329 occupied dwellings or 369 of the total number of apartments per 1000 inhabitants.

#### APARTMENTS BY THE NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS

Of the total number of occupied apartments, **the most, 43,6%, were with three living rooms**. They were followed by four (16,7%) and two living rooms (15,4%). There was a similar proportional distribution of the occupied apartments by the number of living rooms also during the 2001 Census.

**G 13.5.: Occupied apartments in the SR by the number of living rooms, Census 2011**



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, there were almost **115 thousand apartments in the newly-built houses**, comprising 6,5% of the total number of occupied apartments in 2011. The **majority of them were apartments with 3 living**

**rooms (39,5%) mainly in apartment buildings. Occupied apartments with 5 or more habitable rooms (8%), mainly in family houses with one habitable room (7,2%) in apartment buildings, were the most frequently represented.** However, the number of **apartments with two living rooms (85,6%) also increased in apartment buildings.**

### T 13.16.: Occupied apartments in the SR with the period of construction 2001-2011, Census 2011

No. of living rooms	Total no. of occupied apartments	Apartments in houses built between 2001 – 2011					
		abs.	% of the total occupied apartments	of which			
				in family houses		in apartment buildings	
				abs.	% of apartments built between 2001-2011	abs.	% of apartments built between 2001-2011
1	98 729	7 090	7,2	894	12,6	5 790	81,7
2	273 475	16 802	6,1	2 161	12,9	14 378	85,6
3	775 159	45 324	5,8	13 356	29,5	31 322	69,1
4	297 009	19 719	6,6	16 644	84,4	2 900	14,7
5+	312 954	25 115	8,0	23 973	95,5	954	3,8
Not specified	19 372	781	4,0	399	51,1	306	39,2
Total	1 776 698	114 831	6,5	57 427	20,0	55 650	48,5
<b>Structure in %</b>							
1	5,6	6,2	x	1,6	x	10,4	x
2	15,4	14,6	x	3,8	x	25,8	x
3	43,6	39,5	x	23,3	x	56,3	x
4	16,7	17,2	x	29,0	x	5,2	x
5+	17,6	21,9	x	41,7	x	1,7	x
Not specified	1,1	0,7	x	0,7	x	0,5	x
Total	100,0	100,0	x	100,0	x	100,0	x

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### APARTMENTS BY CATEGORY

The category of occupied apartments is derived from the quality and the level of technical equipment of the apartment by *the type of heating, hot water or social rooms*. The 2011 Census confirmed that the predominant part of the total number of occupied apartments is made up of occupied **apartments of 1<sup>st</sup> category (72,2%)**. However, compared with 2001, a **decrease in the number of the occupied apartments of 1<sup>st</sup> category**, by 5,6 p.p. can be observed.

### T 13.17.: Occupied apartments in the SR by apartment category and type of a house, Census 2001, 2011

Type of a house	Occupied apartments		Category of occupied apartments									
			I.		II.		III.		IV.		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
<b>SODB 2011</b>												
SR	1 776 698	100,0	1 283 080	72,2	260 786	14,7	25 941	1,5	93 705	5,3	113 186	6,4
of which												
Family houses	856 147	48,2	545 691	30,7	177 134	10,0	22 046	1,2	63 663	3,6	47 613	2,7
Apartment buildings	877 993	49,4	717 804	40,4	78 221	4,4	3 154	0,2	23 852	1,5	52 962	3,0

continuation												
Type of a house	Occupied apartments		Category of occupied apartments									
			I.		II.		III.		IV.		not specified	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
<b>SODB 2001</b>												
SR	1 665 603	100,0	1 295 448	77,8	195 859	11,8	49 076	2,9	125 220	7,5	-	-
Of which												
Family houses	820 042	49,2	516 713	31,0	144 947	8,7	46 920	2,8	111 462	6,7	-	-
Apartment buildings	830 498	49,9	767 546	46,1	48 968	2,9	1 865	0,1	12 119	0,7	-	-
<b>Structure in %</b>												
SR	111 095	6,7	-12 368	-1,0	64 927	33,1	-23 135	-47,1	-31 515	-25,2	-	-
Of which												
Family houses	36 105	4,4	28 978	5,6	32 187	22,2	-24 874	-53,0	-47 799	-42,9	-	-
Apartment buildings	47 495	5,7	-49 742	-6,5	29 253	59,7	1 289	69,1	13 733	113,3	-	-

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **the number of occupied 3<sup>rd</sup> category apartments** (by 47,1%) **and 4<sup>th</sup> category apartments** (by 25,2%) significantly decreased. The number of the occupied 1<sup>st</sup> category apartments also decreased by 1%. **The number of 2<sup>nd</sup> category apartments increased** by 33,1%.

#### T 13.18.: The number of population in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions in occupied dwellings by their category, Census 2011

Territory	Population by category of occupied apartments										Total
	I.		II.		III.		IV.		not specified		
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
Bratislavský kraj	454 351	11,9	66 692	8,2	2 930	3,5	17 127	5,0	63 003	18,9	604 103
Trnavský kraj	409 144	10,7	85 297	10,5	6 219	7,4	23 191	6,8	33 179	9,9	557 030
Trenčiansky kraj	458 518	12,0	79 540	9,8	5 797	6,9	20 572	6,0	29 980	9,0	594 407
Nitriansky kraj	480 369	12,6	117 726	14,5	12 373	14,8	38 345	11,2	41 598	12,4	690 411
Žilinský kraj	525 246	13,7	93 920	11,5	6 294	7,5	24 876	7,3	37 960	11,4	688 296
Banskobystrický kraj	432 354	11,3	111 557	13,7	17 412	20,8	56 048	16,4	43 104	12,9	660 475
Prešovský kraj	541 296	14,2	138 544	17,0	13 695	16,4	81 077	23,7	38 887	11,6	813 499
Košický kraj	523 646	13,7	120 723	14,8	18 894	22,6	81 427	23,8	46 422	13,9	791 112
SR	3 824 924	100,0	813 999	100,0	83 614	100,0	342 663	100,0	334 133	100,0	5 399 333

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In 2011, of the total number of people living in occupied apartments, the most lived in 1<sup>st</sup> category apartments (**70,8%**), followed by those living in 2<sup>nd</sup> category apartments (**15,1%**) **and 4<sup>th</sup> category apartments (6,3%)**. **The fewest, 1,5%**, people lived in **3<sup>rd</sup> category apartments**.

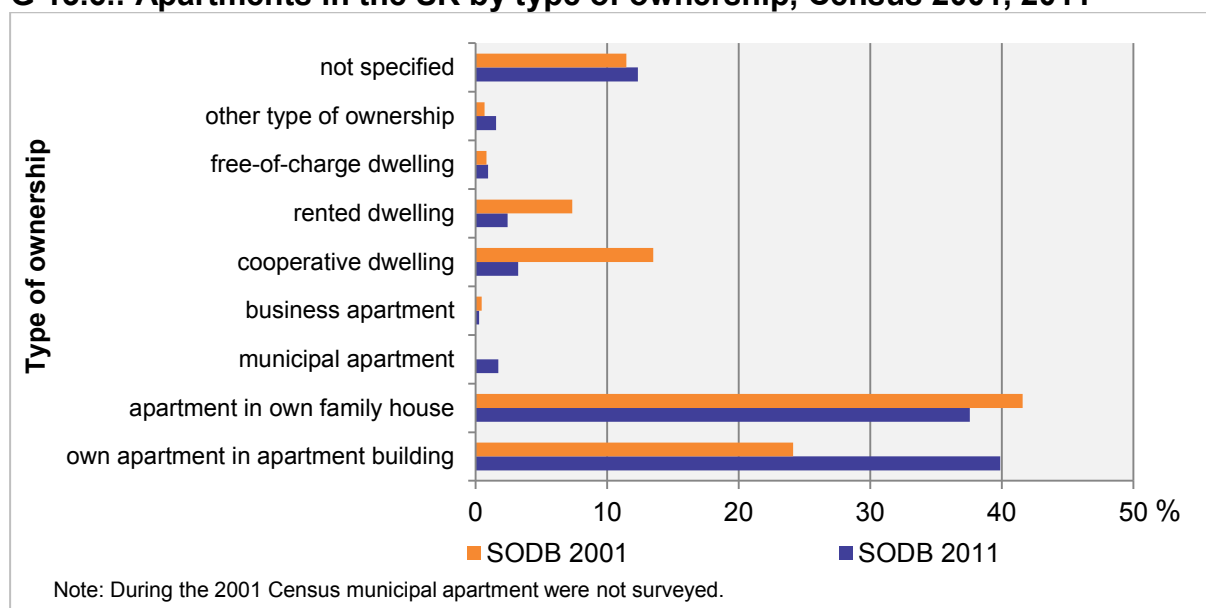
The share of the population in individual regions **in occupied apartments of 1<sup>st</sup> category** was the highest in Prešovský kraj (14,2%), Žilinský and Košický kraj (equally 13,7%) and the lowest in Trnavský kraj (10,7%).

The share of the population in individual regions in **occupied apartments of 4<sup>th</sup> category**, was the highest in Košický kraj (23,8%) and Prešovský kraj (23,7%) and the lowest in Bratislavský kraj (5%), Trenčiansky kraj (6%) and Trnavský kraj (6,8%).

### TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF APARTMENT

Compared with 2001, in the structure of apartments by type of ownership, there is an apparent **decrease of cooperative apartments** (by 75%) and an **increase of own apartments in apartment buildings** (by 74%).

**G 13.6.: Apartments in the SR by type of ownership, Census 2001, 2011**

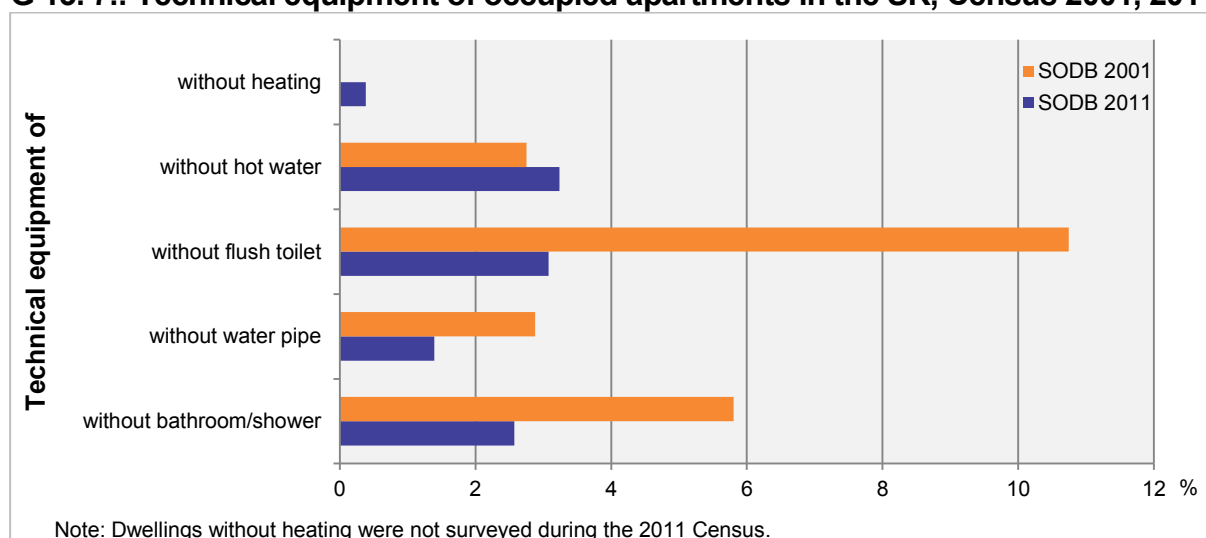


Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### LIVING CONDITIONS

The 2011 Census **confirmed a trend towards improvement in living conditions of people** compared with 2001. The number of occupied apartments without source heating (by 96,2%) decreased, without hot water (by 40,5%), without flush toilet (by 51,5%), without tap water (by 48,4%) and without bathrooms/showers (by 52,7%).

**G 13.7.: Technical equipment of occupied apartments in the SR, Census 2001, 2011**



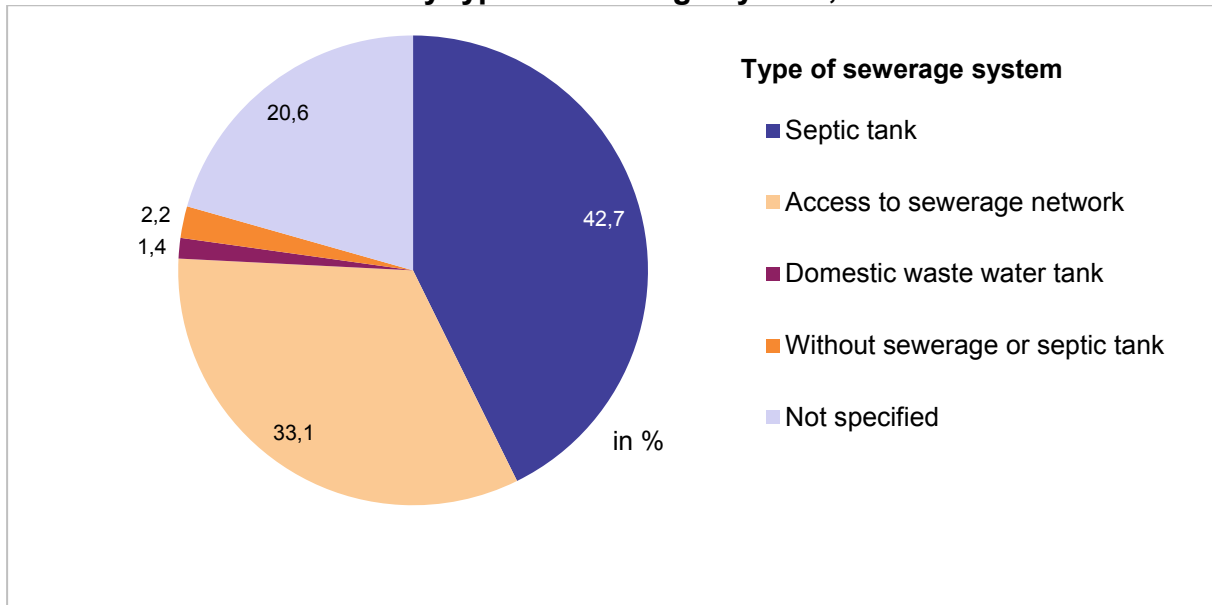
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

## TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The 2011 Census showed that the **number of houses without septic tank or sewerage decreased** (by 78%) in comparison with the previous census. The number of houses having only a cesspool or septic tank dropped by 15%.

Unlike in 2001, during the 2011 Census the residents were also allowed to mark “*domestic wastewater treatment*” as the type of sewage system. According to the 2011 Census results, **1,4% of houses had a domestic wastewater treatment**.

### G 13.8.: Houses in the SR by type of sewerage system, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

There were differences between regions regarding **the connection of occupied houses to the sewage network**. After **Bratislavský kraj** (57,9%), there were the **most** occupied houses **connected** to a sewage network in **Prešovský kraj** (44,3%) and **Trnavský kraj** (43,7%) and the lowest number in **Trenčiansky kraj** (28,4%).

However, in all regions, the share of occupied houses of the total number of occupied houses in individual regions equipped with domestic wastewater treatment, was at the level of the national average, particularly from 2,3% in **Žilinský kraj** up to 1,3% in **Trnavský kraj**.

## GAS CONNECTION

In 2011 there were regional differences **in the connection of houses to the gas network**. After **Trnavský kraj** (85%) the highest share of occupied homes connected to the gas network was in **Nitriansky kraj** (82,7%) and **Bratislavský kraj** (81,5%), similarly as in 2001, this **share was the lowest in Banskobystrický kraj and Žilinský kraj** (equally by 52,3%).

## TYPE OF TAPWATER CONNECTION

Of the total number of occupied houses, **the share of those with public tapwater connection increased to 72%** in 2011 compared with 2001 (68,5%).

### T 13.19.: Technical equipment of occupied houses in the SR and the NUTS 3 regions, Census 2011

Territory	Technical equipment of occupied houses						Total no. of occupied houses
	gas connection	type of tapwater connection		type of sewerage network			
		with connection	of which from public network	access to sewerage network	septic tank	domestic waste water tank	
Bratislavský kraj	60 493	64 457	58 894	42 931	19 712	1 628	74 199
Trnavský kraj	96 302	106 019	83 883	49 484	54 685	1 521	113 300
Trenčiansky kraj	73 727	94 900	77 550	32 693	58 533	1 981	101 197
Nitriansky kraj	121 619	135 837	108 738	41 743	90 981	1 798	147 112
Žilinský kraj	63 143	113 246	94 404	48 469	61 339	2 758	120 788
Banskobystrický kraj	58 722	101 654	76 423	38 775	59 751	1 848	112 285
Prešovský kraj	91 509	113 358	79 130	54 782	53 011	1 843	123 771
Košický kraj	87 881	103 945	73 511	43 928	57 587	1 645	113 163
SR	653 396	833 416	652 533	352 805	455 599	15 022	905 815
<b>Structure in %</b>							
Bratislavský kraj	81,5	86,9	79,4	57,9	26,6	2,2	100,0
Trnavský kraj	85,0	93,6	74,0	43,7	48,3	1,3	100,0
Trenčiansky kraj	72,9	93,8	76,6	32,3	57,8	2,0	100,0
Nitriansky kraj	82,7	92,3	73,9	28,4	61,8	1,2	100,0
Žilinský kraj	52,3	93,8	78,2	40,1	50,8	2,3	100,0
Banskobystrický kraj	52,3	90,5	68,1	34,5	53,2	1,6	100,0
Prešovský kraj	73,9	91,6	63,9	44,3	42,8	1,5	100,0
Košický kraj	77,7	91,9	65,0	38,8	50,9	1,5	100,0
SR	72,1	92,0	72,0	38,9	50,3	1,7	100,0

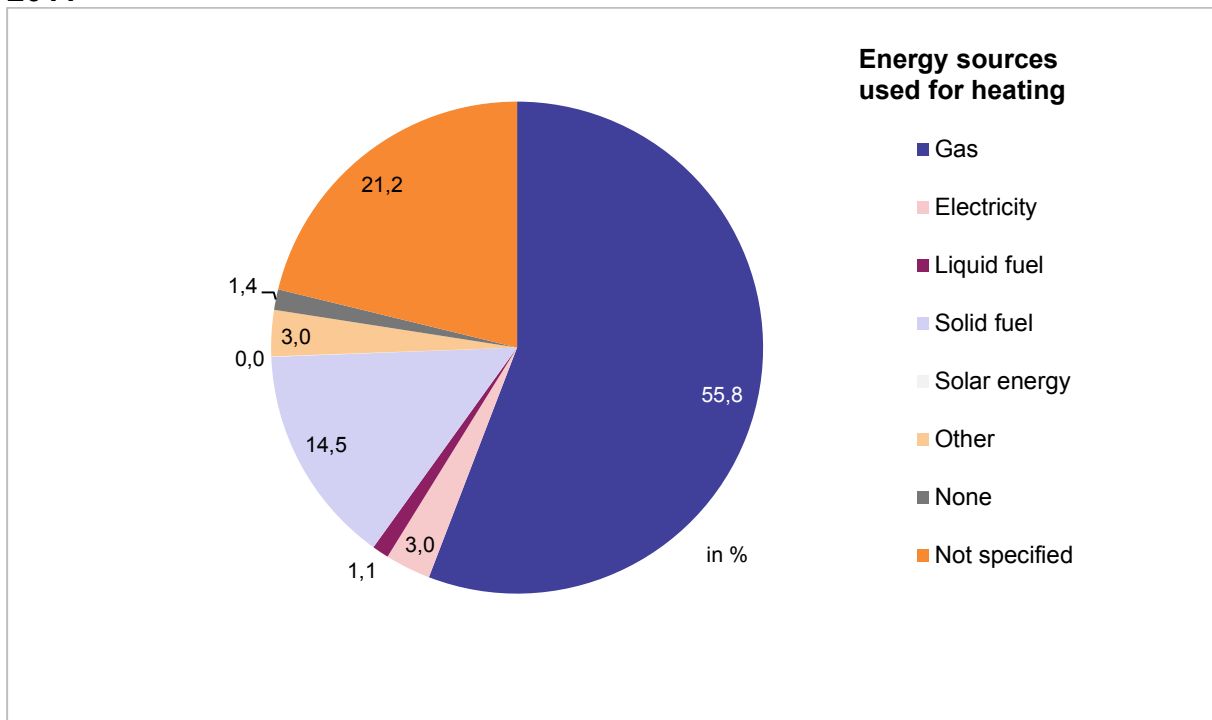
Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

In 2011, of the total number of occupied houses in individual region, **the highest share of those connected to public water supply network**, was recorded in **Bratislavský kraj** (79,4%) and **the lowest** (63,9%) in **Prešovský kraj**.

#### ENERGY SOURCES USED FOR HEATING

Regarding the type of heating, during the 2001-2011 intercensal period, the number of apartments electrically heated decreased by 12,3%, solid fuel by 5,5% and gas by 1,9%. On the contrary, the number of apartments using liquid fuel as the main energy source for heating, increased by 108,3%. On the other hand, another energy source, solar energy, although in a limited extent, was used for heating. In 2011, it represented 0,03% of the total sources. Although it is a percentually negligible share, it underlines the public awareness-raising of sustainable energy sources.

### G 13.9.: Apartments in the SR by energy sources used for heating, Census 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### BARRIER-FREE APARTMENTS AND AIR-CONDITIONING

During the **2011** Census the **accessibility of apartments and air-conditioning** were surveyed **for the first time**. The results show that 2% of occupied apartments had an air-conditioning. Less than 10% of apartments were barrier-free.

### T 13.20.: Occupied houses in the SR by dwelling accessibility, 2011 Census

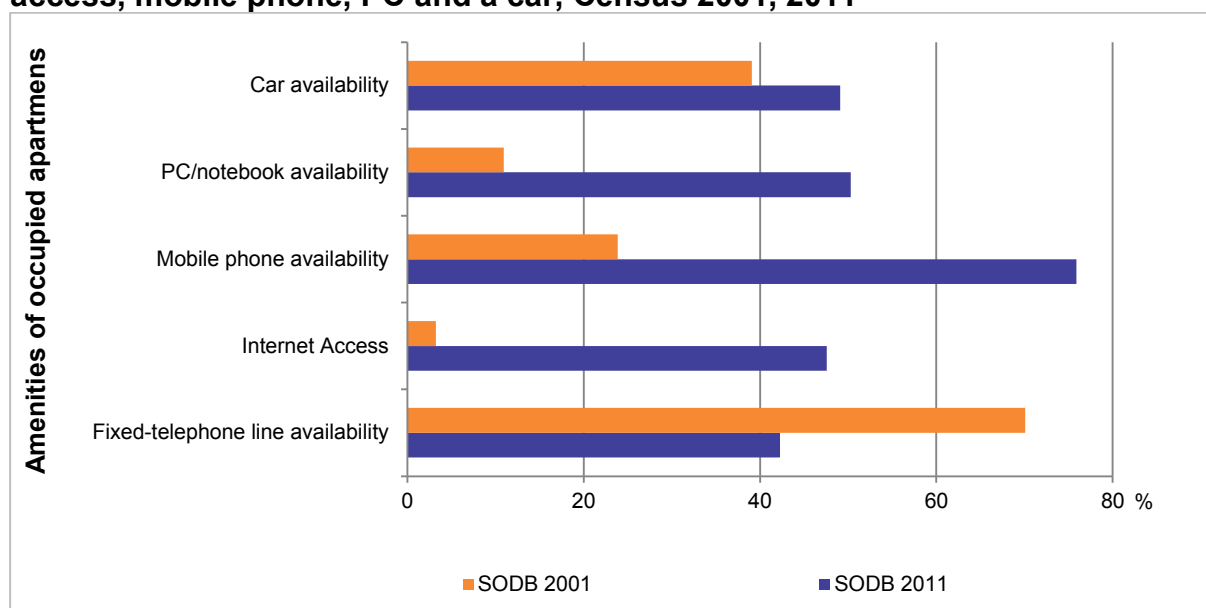
Barrier-free access	Occupied apartments	
	abs.	%
Occupied barrier-free apartments	177 381	10,0
Non-accessible occupied apartments	1 234 427	69,5
Not specified	364 890	20,5

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

The 2011 Census results confirm increased amenities of occupied apartments. There has been an increase in the number of households having access to the Internet, using a mobile phone, PC/notebook or a car. During the intercensal period, only the number of occupied dwellings with a fixed telephone line decreased. It is probably partly related to the gradual weakened public interest in this type of communication which in technical terms is becoming old-fashioned. It is increasingly substituted by next-generation phones offering various possibilities of mobility besides multifunctionality. In this sense, occupied dwellings with a fixed telephone line are becoming less relevant- and that is understandable.

### G 13.10.: Occupied apartments in the SR with a fixed telephone line, Internet access, mobile phone, PC and a car, Census 2001, 2011



Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

### T 13.21.: Occupied apartments in the SR and regions with fixed-telephone line, Internet access, mobile phone, PC and a car, Census 2001, 2011

Territory	Amenities of occupied apartments									
	fixed-telephone line access		Internet access		mobile phone		PC/notebook		car	
	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
Bratislavský kraj	114 820	178 387	123 745	14 906	172 336	79 097	129 018	40 491	115 313	90 540
Trnavský kraj	76 633	111 295	91 512	4 906	145 396	44 308	95 992	18 637	102 251	73 716
Trenčiansky kraj	92 190	134 521	95 879	5 319	156 640	37 692	101 506	18 216	100 874	71 716
Nitriansky kraj	91 822	146 431	109 359	6 200	184 299	55 255	116 245	22 845	119 030	90 897
Žilinský kraj	85 614	135 548	108 508	5 362	168 289	41 234	113 169	19 969	104 813	69 460
Banskobystrický kraj	86 735	142 399	95 816	5 788	170 640	47 784	103 981	19 806	104 986	82 606
Prešovský kraj	98 938	150 639	106 238	5 282	172 173	40 399	114 381	18 591	112 846	83 260
Košický kraj	104 512	167 707	114 014	6 460	178 550	51 827	119 033	23 822	112 384	88 783
SR	751 264	1 166 927	845 071	54 223	1 348 323	397 596	893 325	182 377	872 497	650 978

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR

Obviously, during the intercensal period, there has been **the greatest increase in the number of the occupied apartments' mobile phone availability**. According to the 2011 Census results, there were **75,9% apartments having this type of amenity**. In 2011, **more than half of the occupied apartments were equipped with PC or notebook (50,3%)**. **Almost every second household possessed or could use a car (49,1%)**.

**The occupied apartments' mobile phone availability** was the **highest in Nitriansky kraj** (more than 184 thousand, i.e. 77,8% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region) and **in Košický kraj** (almost 179 thousand apartments, i.e. 76,2% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region).

**The highest number of occupied apartments equipped with PC/notebooks** was in **Bratislavský kraj** (around 129 thousand, 48,8% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region) and in **Košický kraj** (around 119 thousand, i.e. 50,8% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region). During the 2011 Census, less than 100 thousand occupied apartments owning or having the possibility to use PC/notebooks were only in Trnavský kraj (almost 96 thousand, i.e. 52,2% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region).

Within each of the eight regions, more than 100 thousand occupied apartments possessed or could use a **car**. The **number of such households was the highest in Nitriansky kraj** (around 119 thousand, i.e. 50,2% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region) and in **Bratislavský kraj** (more than 115 thousand, i.e. 43,6% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region).

In particular, the fact that **in 2011 even 47,6% of the occupied apartments had an Internet access**, deserves a special attention. Compared with the 2001 results, occupied apartments have experienced in this indicator a huge increase in their amenities. **The highest number of occupied apartments with an Internet access**, almost 124 thousand, were **in Bratislavský kraj** (46,8% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region) **and** around 114 thousand in **Košický kraj** (48,7% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region). More than 100 thousand apartments with Internet access were also in Nitriansky kraj (over 109 thousand, i.e. 41,4% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region), Žilinský kraj (almost 109 thousand, i.e. 50,5%) and Prešovský kraj (more than 106 thousand, i.e. 48,4% of the total number of occupied apartments in this region).

These findings provide evidence of the fact that almost all fields of our lives are affected in various ways by the phenomenon of globalisation accompanied by the development of education and the information society.

## CONCLUSION

The primary and fundamental data on population is regarding its size. Modern census results indicate that in the territory of the present-day Slovak Republic, **population decline occurred only once, in 1880** by 0,2%. The highest population growth (by 16%) was recorded during the 1950-1961 intercensal period. At that time Slovakia's population exceeded 4 million for the first time ever. Since 1991, the decreasing **trend of population decrease** continues. In the period between 2001 and 2011, the population increased only by 0,3% which is the **historically lowest increase**. This condition is related to the population's contemporary lifestyle characterized by a change in their reproductive behaviour, but also by a consumerism, increasing globalisation, medical progress and other factors as well.

The 2011 Census provided data, **for the first time in history, on the number of people registered as permanent residence but data on usual residence**, i.e. where they lived for the most time of the year, as well. As at the decisive census moment, the **number of usual residents** was approximately **by 33 thousand (0,6%) lower than the number of permanent residents**. The comparison of the both types of residences at regional level shows that during the 2011 Census, unlike the nationwide and regional situation, in the districts of Bratislavský kraj the number of usual residents was higher than permanent residents, proving the attractiveness of Bratislava and its background mainly from the economic and educational perspective.

Other important data groups from the 2011 Census represent **population structures**, of which the *gender, age, state citizenship, country of birth, marital status and nationality* of the population has been **balanced (updated) intercensally**. Other structures (e.g. highest attained educational level, religious affiliation, mother tongue and the most frequently used language at home and in public) are available **only from the census**, i.e. every ten years.

**In 2011**, compared with the 2001 Census results, **the share of women decreased** by 0,1 p.p. to 51,3%. As at the decisive census moment, there were more women (by more than 140 thousand) than men. There were 1054 women per 1000 men, i.e. by 5 women less than in 2001. The 2011 Census confirmed a **progressive ageing process** of the Slovak population. Since the 2001 Census, the **average age of a SR resident increased** by 2,4 years and reached **almost 39 years**. The population ageing is confirmed also by the **decreased share of the pre-productive population** from 19% to 15% and the **increased share of the post-productive population** from 11% to almost 13% in 2011.

In the population structure by citizenship, there is a **slightly increasing trend in the number of people with citizenship of other state than the SR**. The number of people having dual citizenship also increased. The accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union and the free movement of persons have also contributed to this phenomenon. In 2001, the share of persons with Slovak citizenship decreased from 98,1% in to 92,2% in 2011. The result was also influenced by the nearly 400 thousand, i.e. 7% of non-answered questions on citizenship.

In the 2011 Census, the **population structure by country of birth was surveyed for the very first time**. The current data show that more than 4,987 million people were born in the territory of the Slovak Republic. Almost 85% of the total number of Slovakia's foreign-born population was born in the member states of the EU.

Regarding the population structure by marital status, the main and continuing trends remained the **decrease of the share of married men and women** (intercensal decrease from 45% to 41%) and the **increase of the share of the divorced** (from 4,3% to 7,6%). It is a typical display of the population's marital behaviour recently characterized by a low marriage rate and a high divorce rate.

There has been no significant changes in the population structure by nationality. According to the 2011 Census results, the **Slovak, Hungarian and Roma** are the **most common nationalities in the SR**. The trend from the previous intercensal period, i.e. slightly decreased share of the Slovak and Hungarian nationalities and an equally slight but increased share of the Roma nationality (almost by 90 thousand in 2001, nearly 106 thousand in 2011) remained unchanged.

The intercensal comparison indicates **a progress of the educational level** of the Slovak population. The **increase was the most significant among the university graduates**, the intercensal increase was **from 8% to 14%**. It was more significantly manifested among women (even by 105,2%). The number of the male university graduates increased in the 2001-2011 intercensal period by 52,5%. Among the male and female secondary school graduates, the difference was not so significant. Among women it increased by 8% and among men by 7%. There was a reduction in the proportion of persons with basic education decreased both among men (by 26%) and also women (by 30%).

According to the 2011 Census results, the **Roman Catholic Church kept its most dominant position** in the Slovak Republic, it was declared by **62% of people**. In terms of the intercensal trend, there was a lower share of people claiming adherence to the so-called traditional churches. When assessing the structural changes brought by the 2011 census, we should consider the fact that in 2011 compared with 2001, the number of the people not answering the question on religious affiliation (almost 11%) significantly increased.

The comparison of the population structures by mother tongue and the most frequently used language in public showed that the **public users of Slovak is higher by 2,3% more persons than of those who claimed it is their mother tongue**. As for other languages, the situation is different, the number of people using their mother tongue in public is lower except the German language. Based on the comparison the population structure by mother tongue and the most frequently used language at home, **the number of people using Slovak at home is less by 6,8% than of those whose mother tongue is Slovak**.

**Household statistics are also based on the results of the population and housing census**. The modern concept of households as the so-called small collectivities has been used since 1961 onwards. **Three types of households** have been established also during the 2011 census according to the still applicable main criteria:

- Dwelling household - main criteria is living together,
- Jointly managed household - main criteria are living together and common joint management,
- Census household - main criteria are living together, joint management and family relationship.

In order to preserve the existing relations and ties between household members, the **2011 Census data for households have been processed according to the place of enumeration**, i.e. the territory in which the residents have been enumerated.

In terms of the long-term trends, the 2011 census results confirm the **standard continuous growth in the number of all household types**, however, **with different intensity levels**. During the 2001-2011 intercensal period, **a change in the trend of jointly managed and census households** has been observed. **Their number decreased** (census households by 7 thousand and jointly managed households nearly by 50 thousand), **probably due to the adult children living with their parents**. For example, in the 25-29 age category, approximately 30 thousand of jointly managed single-person households have been recorded. They represent only 10% of the population of this age group the members of which can form independent jointly managed households.

The **average number of household members** is a relatively stable indicator in the households statistics. Dwelling households are composed of more than 3 members (3,2), on average, jointly managed households about 3 members (2,9) and the census households of less than 3 (2,6). Census households serve as a basis for the data processing on families. Internally they are divided into complete and incomplete families, lone-person households and multi-person non-family households.

From social perspective, **the most important long-term and still relevant development trend is the decreased number and share of complete families and an increased number and share of incomplete families**. Within the internal structure of complete families, composed of either married or cohabiting couples, there is a continued decreasing trend of married couples and an increasing trend of cohabiting couples. Although **the married couple household remains the dominant family structure**.

**According to the 2011 Census results, there were more than 330 thousand incomplete families in the SR, as at the decisive census moment. Their development** followed the previous intercensal trends. Since 2001, the number of incomplete families increased by more than one fourth which is less than in the previous intercensal period (nearly by 30%). There is a clear **trend towards the increased number and share of incomplete families composed of a father** (not mother) **and children**. The marital status of single fathers is dominated by the group of divorced (1/3), followed by widowed (27%). A very interesting fact is the third largest group is formed by the married (1/4). It is questionable whether this case concerns the unfinished divorce proceedings, absence of the mother in the household at the time of the census (e.g. due to employment outside their place of residence) or the so-called commuters between households, intermittent care of children living with their father at the time of the census.

The facts presented confirm the indispensability of data and information obtained from the census in various fields. These data are obtained by full survey ***in the whole territory of the country***, thus ***becoming representative at all territorial levels***. Moreover, census data are available since the levels of basic territorial units, consisting of essential elements of the territorial structure constituting municipalities. No other statistical survey provides such territorially detailed data.

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## ANNEXES

### List of issued publications of the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census

The publications are available in *print form* via the Information Service of the Statistical Office of the SR and in *electronic form* at the website [www.statistics.sk](http://www.statistics.sk).

#### **Population in the Slovak Republic and the regions of the SR, selected results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census**

The publication summarizes the selected results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. It contains data and statistical information *on the population in the SR and in regions by the place of permanent residence* for the following thematic fields: *development of the population size, number of urban and rural municipalities, sex, age, marital status, state citizenship, religious affiliation, nationality, education, mother tongue, the most frequently used language in public and at home and computer skills.*

Number of pages: 100.

#### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census by age and sex**

The publication contains data and statistical information *on the resident population by sex and five-year age groups for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 530.

#### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, population by nationality**

The publication includes data and statistical information *on the resident population by nationalities for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 94.

#### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, population by religion**

The publication summarizes data and statistical information *on the resident population by religion for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 185.

#### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, population by the highest attained education**

The publication contains data and statistical information *on the resident population by the highest level of education attained for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 133.

#### **Basic data on the 2011 Population Census, population by mother tongue**

The publication provides data and statistical information *on the resident population by mother tongue for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 100.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population census, population by the most frequently used languages**

The publication includes data and statistical information *on the resident population by the most frequently used languages in public and at home for the SR, region, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 192.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, population by computer skills**

The publication summarizes data and statistical information *on the resident population based on the ability of use the selected computer skills for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities, in everyday life.*

Number of pages: 103.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, population by economic activity**

The publication contains data and statistical information *on the resident population by the economic activity for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 108.

### **How many of us are there, where and how we live**

*A full-colour publication with selected results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. It contains data and statistical information on the population of the SR and its regions.*

Number of pages: 18.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, houses in the SR, regions, districts and municipalities**

The publication summarizes data and statistical information *on houses by their occupancy, type, form of ownership and period of construction for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 199.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, apartments in the SR, regions, districts and municipalities**

The publication contains data and statistical information *on apartments by their occupancy, type of ownership, number of living rooms, the size of floor space, type of heating, energy sources used for heating, for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 203.

### **Basic data on the 2011 Population and Housing Census, dwellings in houses in the SR, regions, districts and municipalities**

The publication summarizes data and statistical information *on the occupied apartments in family houses and apartment buildings by the total floor area in sqm, by water supply, household amenities, by fixed telephone line and Internet connection, for the SR, regions, districts and municipalities.*

Number of pages: 197.

### **How many of us are there, where and how we live (housing and dwellings)**

*A full-colour publication with selected results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. It contains data and statistical information on houses and apartments in the SR and its regions.*

Number of pages: 18.

### **Statistical lexicon of municipalities of the Slovak Republic**

The publication provides an overview on the number of population, houses and dwellings in regions, districts and municipalities of the SR based on the results of the 1970-2011 Censuses. The publication summarizes *the number of municipalities and their parts, basic territorial units and other selected census data up to regional and district level. Its most exhaustive part the Register of municipalities, parts of municipalities and basic territorial units by regions and districts of the SR, provides data on the resident population by sex and age in the territorial structure applicable as at 21 May 2011, the decisive census moment. Data on the economically active population and their distribution into individual sectors of the national economy are also available in this territorial structure. The publication further contains data on the number of population outcommuting for work from the place of their permanent residence, number of jointly managed households, occupied houses and apartments and useful information on the average area of municipalities in hectares and their membership to register circuits. The publication further contains overview of territorial changes and changes in the names of municipalities and their parts during the intercensal periods and methodological notes as well.*

Number of pages: 336.

### **How many of us are there, where and how we work**

*A full-colour publication presenting data from the 2011 Population and Housing Census regarding the economic activity of the population, education, branch of economic activity, employment status and commuting to work. The publication also contains tables, maps, graphs including a brief data description.*

Number of pages: 18.

### **How many of us are there, what households we form**

*A full-colour booklet presenting households in the SR and its regions by type, relationships among household members and their composition, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census results. It contains tables, maps, graphs including a brief description of a household.*

Number of pages: 16.

### **The 2011 Population and Housing census, facts about the changes in the life of the Slovak population**

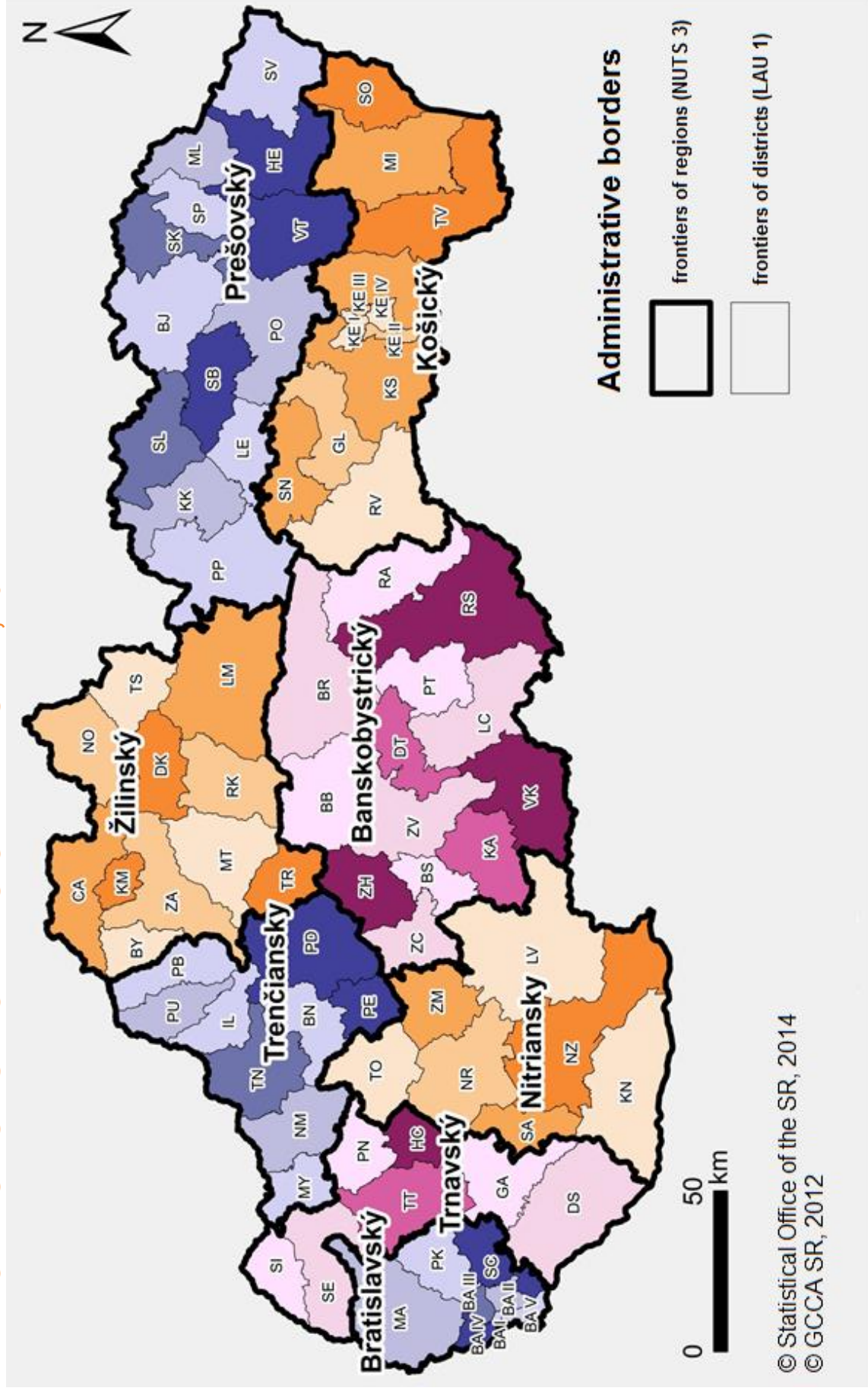
The publication *captures the most significant changes in the development of the population by the age, religious, national and educational structure. It draws attention to the current trends for the development of families and households and provides data and information on the state citizenship of residents, their economic activity and computer skills as well. Housing of population, i.e. selected data on houses and dwellings of the SR and its regions is a specific chapter of the publication. Authors compare the obtained data from the 2011 Population and Housing Census with the results of the previous census in the majority of chapters. The publication contains besides the text part, also summary tables, graphs and maps.* Number of pages: 172.

## LIST OF TERRITORIAL UNITS FOR STATISTICS

Areas - NUTS 2	Regions - NUTS 3	Districts - LAU 1	Abbreviations of districts	
Bratislavský kraj NUTS 2	Bratislavský kraj	Bratislava I	B I	
		Bratislava II	B II	
		Bratislava III	B III	
		Bratislava IV	B IV	
		Bratislava V	B V	
		Malacky	MA	
		Pezinok	PK	
Western Slovakia	Trnavský kraj	Senec	SC	
		Dunajská Streda	DS	
		Galanta	GA	
		Hlohovec	HC	
		Piešťany	PN	
		Senica	SE	
		Skalica	SI	
	Trnava	TT		
	Trenčiansky kraj	Bánovce nad Bebravou	BN	
		Ilava	IL	
		Myjava	MY	
		Nové Mesto nad Váhom	NM	
		Partizánske	PE	
		Považská Bystrica	PB	
		Prievidza	PD	
		Púchov	PU	
		Trenčín	TN	
		Nitriansky kraj	Komárno	KN
	Levice		LV	
	Nitra		NR	
	Nové Zámky		NZ	
Šaľa	SA			
Topoľčany	TO			
Zlaté Moravce	ZM			
Central Slovakia	Žilinský kraj	Bytča	BY	
		Čadca	CA	
		Dolný Kubín	DK	
		Kysucké Nové Mesto	KM	
		Liptovský Mikuláš	LM	
		Martin	MT	
		Námestovo	NO	
		Ružomberok	RK	
		Turčianske Teplice	TR	
		Tvrdošín	TS	
		Žilina	ZA	
		Banskobystrický kraj	Banská Bystrica	BB
			Banská Štiavnica	BS
	Brezno		BR	
	Detva		DT	
	Krupina		KA	
	Lučenec		LC	
	Poltár		PT	
	Revúca		RA	
	Rimavská Sobota		RS	
	Veľký Krtíš		VK	
	Zvolen	ZV		
	Žarnovica	ZC		
Žiar nad Hronom	ZH			

continuation			
Areas - NUTS 2	Regions - NUTS 3	Districts - LAU 1	Abbreviations of districts
Eastern Slovakia	Prešovský kraj	Bardejov	BJ
		Humenné	HE
		Kežmarok	KK
		Levoča	LE
		Medzilaborce	ML
		Poprad	PP
		Prešov	PO
		Sabinov	SB
		Snina	SV
		Stará Ľubovňa	SL
		Stropkov	SP
		Svidník	SK
		Vranov nad Topľou	VT
		Košícký kraj	Gelnica
	Košice I		K I
	Košice II		K II
	Košice III		K III
	Košice IV		K IV
	Košice-okolie		KS
	Michalovce		MI
	Rožňava		RV
	Sobrance		SO
	Spišská Nová Ves		SN
	Trebišov		TV

# TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC, 2012



# CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSING, AND APARTMENTS IN 2011

## CENSUS FORM

### A. DATA ON POPULATION

The data are required according to the Law No. 263/2008 Coll. on the 2011 census of population, housing and apartments.  
Registered by the Statistic Office of the Slovak Republic under No. Vlk 82/10 of 23.8.2010.

The data on population should be completed by all persons, other than foreign citizens enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunity. The form will be completed on behalf of a minor child and a person who is unable to provide the data by their statutory representative, family relative or a person living with them in the common household. Within the individual questions, please tick the appropriate circle by making a cross (x) or write your reply in capital letters in the relevant field or if required, please both tick and write your reply.

A foreigner whose residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic is shorter than 90 days shall complete only items 2, 3, and 6.

#### 1. Place of permanent residence or usual residence *i*

##### a) Place of usual residence

Identical to permanent residence

Elsewhere in the SR

Municipality/Urban district

District

Abroad

Country

##### b) Residence abroad and year of arrival in the SR (residence in duration of 1 year and more any time in the past)

Yes  No

Country

Year of last arrival in the SR

[Clear](#)

#### 2. Sex Male Female [Clear](#)

#### 3. Date of birth *i*

[Clear](#)

#### 4. Marital status *i*

Single

Married

Divorced

Widow/widower

[Clear](#)

#### 5. Country and place of birth (mother's residence at the time of your birth) *i*

In the SR

Municipality/Urban district

District

Abroad

Country

[Clear](#)

#### 6. Citizenship *i*

SR

No citizenship

other

[Clear](#)

## 7. Previous place of residence, date and reason of arrival in the current place of residence

### a) Previous place of residence

*i*

Place of residence not changed

In the SR

Municipality/Urban district

District

Abroad

Country

### b) Date of arrival in the current place of residence

### c) Reason of arrival in the current place of residence

New apartment

Family

Job

Business

Study

Other

[Clear](#)

## 8. Relationships between household members

*i*

Head of the family

Husband, Wife

Common-law husband/wife, partner

Son, Daughter

Son/daughter-in-law

Grandson, Granddaughter, Great grandson/granddaughter

Father, Mother

Father/Mother-in-law

Other relative

Unrelated person, tenant

[Clear](#)

## 9. Current activity status

*i*

Professionals (other than pensioners)

Person on maternity leave

Unemployed

University student

Pensioner

Child under 16 years of age (born after 20.5.1995)

Working pensioner

Person on parental leave

Secondary school student

Person in household

Capital gain beneficiary

Other

[Clear](#)

## 10. Occupation (current or last performed)

*i*

[Clear](#)

## 11. Status in employment (current or last performed)

*i*

Employee

Entrepreneur with employees

Entrepreneur without employees

Cooperative member

Contributing (unpaid) household member in family business

Other

[Clear](#)

## 12. Industry

*i*

Employer's name

Employer's registered office

Municipality/Urban district

District

Country

[Clear](#)

## 13. Location of place of work

*i*

Municipality/Urban district

District

Country

[Clear](#)

## 14. Educational attainment

*i*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> basic  | <input type="radio"/> apprentice (without diploma)                   |
| <input type="radio"/> secondary professional (without diploma)       | <input type="radio"/> complete secondary professional (with diploma) |
| <input type="radio"/> complete secondary professional (with diploma) | <input type="radio"/> complete secondary general                     |
| <input type="radio"/> higher professional education                  | <input type="radio"/> academic Bachelor program                      |
| <input type="radio"/> academic Master, Doctor, Engineer program      | <input type="radio"/> academic PhD program                           |
| <input type="radio"/> no school education                            |  |

[Clear](#)

## 15. Major (to be completed by a graduate from the secondary school/university)

*i*[Clear](#)

## 16. Place of school, college or university

*i*

Municipality/Urban district

District

Country

[Clear](#)

## 17. Transport means to your work, to school

*i*

### a) Periodicity of commuting

- Daily  Other than daily  No commuting

### b) Prevailing transport means

- Personal car  Train  Bus (other than public transport)  
 Public transport  On foot  Other

c) Duration of journey [minutes]

[Clear](#)

## 18. Number of liveborn children (to be completed by females only)

*i*

(Childless females will write zero)

[Clear](#)

**19. Year of your current marriage** (Those who are divorced and widowed will write the year of their last marriage)

*i*

[Clear](#)

## 20. Nationality

*i*

- Slovak
- Ruthenian
- German
- Serbian
- Moravian

- Hungarian
- Ukrainian
- Polish
- Russian
- Bulgarian

- Roma
- Czech
- Croatian
- Jewish
- Other

[Clear](#)

## 21. Mother tongue

*i*

- Slovak
- Ruthenian
- German
- Yiddish

- Hungarian
- Ukrainian
- Polish
- Bulgarian

- Roma
- Czech
- Croatian
- Other

[Clear](#)

## 22. Most frequently used language

*i*

a) In public  Mother tongue  Other

b) At home  Mother tongue  Other

[Clear](#)

## 23. Religion

*i*

- Roman Catholic
- Greek Catholic Church
- Orthodox Church
- Evangelical Methodist Church
- Apostles Church
- Seventh-day Adventist Church
- Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities
- Czechoslovak Hussite Church
- Baha'i Church
- No religion

- Evangelical Church of Augsburg confession
- Christian Reformed Church
- Jehovah's Witnesses religious society
- Christian Congregations
- Baptist Brethren
- Brethren Church
- Old Catholic Church
- New Apostolic Church
- Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints
- Other

[Clear](#)

## 24. Computer skill

*i*

a) Working with text  Yes  No

b) Working with tables  Yes  No

c) Working with electronic mail (e-mail)  Yes  No

d) Working with internet  Yes  No

[Clear](#)

# CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSING, AND APARTMENTS IN 2011

## CENSUS FORM

### B. DATA ON APARTMENT

The data are required according to the Law No. 263/2008 Coll. on the 2011 census of population, housing and apartments. Registered by the Statistic Office of the Slovak Republic under No. Vlk 82/10 of 23.8.2010.

The data on the apartment should be completed for each apartment. The data on the apartment shall be completed by the apartment owner or apartment manager or tenant or sub-tenant or the census commissary, if any. Within the individual questions, please tick the appropriate circle by making a cross (x) or write your reply in capital letters in the relevant field or if required, please both tick and write your reply.

#### 1. Type of ownership of apartment

*i*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Your own apartment in apartment building | <input type="radio"/> Apartment in your own family house |
| <input type="radio"/> Municipal apartment                      | <input type="radio"/> Business apartment                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Cooperative apartment                    | <input type="radio"/> Leased apartment                   |
| <input type="radio"/> Free-of-charge apartment                 | <input type="radio"/> Other                              |

[Clear](#)

#### 2. Occupancy status of the dwelling

*i*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Occupied   | <input type="radio"/> Not occupied due to change of the owner    |
| <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, determined for recreation              | <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, vacant due to reconstruction |
| <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, not suitable for living                | <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, upon approval of building    |
| <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, subject to inheritance or court action | <input type="radio"/> Not occupied, other reasons                |
| <input type="radio"/> Accommodation outside apartment                      |  |

[Clear](#)

#### 3. Floor area of apartment

*i*

Total floor area of apartment in sqm

Floor area of the kitchen in sqm

[Clear](#)

#### 4. Useful floor area of apartment

*i*

Floor area of living rooms in sqm

[Clear](#)

#### 5. Number of living rooms in the apartment

*i*[Clear](#)

#### 6. Position of apartment in the building

*i*

- a) Position of apartment in the building
- |                                    |                                |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Ground floor | <input type="radio"/> Basement | <input type="radio"/> floor <input type="text"/> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
- b) Barrier-free entrance to the apartment
- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|

[Clear](#)

#### 7. Water supply

*i*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Water pipe in the apartment from common source | <input type="radio"/> Water pipe in the apartment from your own source |
| <input type="radio"/> Water pipe outside apartment                   | <input type="radio"/> No water pipe                                    |

[Clear](#)

## 8. Hot water

*i*

- Outside apartment (boiler room, heat plant)
- Electric boiler or water-flow heater
- Solar energy
- No hot water
- Your own central heating
- Gas boiler or water-flow heater
- Other source

[Clear](#)

## 9. Toilet

*i*

- In the apartment
- Outside apartment
- No water toilet

[Clear](#)

## 10. Bathroom

*i*

- In the apartment
- Outside apartment
- No bathroom/shower

[Clear](#)

## 11. Type of heating

*i*

- Central remote heating
- Central local heating
- Floor heating
- Separate heating unit
- Other
- No heating

[Clear](#)

## 12. Energy sources used for heating

*i*

- Gas
- Coal/wood
- None
- Electricity
- Solar energy
- Liquid fuel
- Other

[Clear](#)

## 13. Air-conditioning Yes No

*i*

[Clear](#)

## 14. Kitchen

*i*

- Kitchen
- Common kitchen
- Kitchenette (kitchen nook/corner)
- No kitchen

[Clear](#)

## 15. Telephone and internet connection

*i*

- Ground line connection  Yes  No
- Internet connection  Yes  No

[Clear](#)

## 16. Equipment of the household (mobile phone, computer, car)

*i*

- Mobile phone  Yes  No
- PC/Laptop  Yes  No
- Car  Yes  No

[Clear](#)

# CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSING, AND APARTMENTS IN 2011

## CENSUS FORM

### C. DATA ON HOUSING

The data are required according to the Law No. 263/2008 Coll. on the 2011 census of population, housing and apartments.  
Registered by the Statistic Office of the Slovak Republic under No. Vlk 82/10 of 23.8.2010.

The data on housing should be completed for each building determined for dwelling (including any empty buildings) identified by a serial number and for some other objects where somebody lives (e.g. any non-approved occupied houses) or which are occupied by a person on the date of census. The data on housing should be completed by the owner of the house or the manager of the house or the tenant in the house or the census commissary. **Within the individual questions, please tick the appropriate circle by making a cross (x) or write your reply in capital letters in the relevant field or if required, please both tick and write your reply.**

#### 1. Type of housing *i*

- Family house - Detached
- Family house - Semidetached house
- Family house - Terraced
- Apartment building
- Dormitory, students' campus
- Church institution
- Social service home
- Senior home, Boarding house
- Accommodation facility with no apartment
- other

[Clear](#)

#### 2. Occupancy of the house *i*

- Occupied
- Not occupied - Determined for recreation
- Not occupied - Not suitable for living
- Not occupied - Subject to inheritance or court action
- Not occupied - Due to change of the owner
- Not occupied - Vacant due to reconstruction
- Not occupied - Upon approval of building
- Not occupied - Other reasons

[Clear](#)

#### 3. Type of ownership of the house *i*

- Individual
- Other legal entity
- Combination of owners
- State
- Church
- Other
- Municipality
- Foreign owner

[Clear](#)

#### 4. Period of construction *i*

- Before 1919
- 1961 - 1970
- 1991 - 2000
- 2010 and later
- 1919 - 1945
- 1971 - 1980
- 2001 - 2005
- 1946 - 1960
- 1981 - 1990
- 2006 - 2009

[Clear](#)

#### 5. Period of reconstruction *i*

- Before 1980
- 1996 - 2000
- 2010 and later
- 1980 - 1990
- 2001 - 2005
- No reconstruction
- 1991 - 1995
- 2006 - 2009

[Clear](#)

**6. Number of storeys in the building**

*i*

[Clear](#)

**7. Number of apartments in the building**

*i*

[Clear](#)

**8. Material of the supporting structure of the building**

*i*

- Bricks (building blocks, brick blocks)
- Wall panels
- Wood
- Other

- Adobe bricks
- Stone
- Stone and bricks

[Clear](#)

**9. Type of water connection**

*i*

- In the house - from public water main
- Outside the house - from public water main
- No connection

- In the house - your own
- Outside the house - your own

[Clear](#)

**10. Type of sewage system**

*i*

- Cesspit
- Home waste water treatment facility

- Connection to sewage network
- No sewage or cesspit

[Clear](#)

**11. Thermal insulation of the building**

*i*

- Yes
- Partial
- No

[Clear](#)

**12. Gas connection**

- Yes
- No

*i*

[Clear](#)

## THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

### FACTS ABOUT CHANGES in the life of the Slovak population

The analytical publication is compiled of the 2011 Population and Housing Census results. It contains selected data for the Slovak Republic and its NUTS 3 regions on the population and housing as at the decisive census moment, i.e. 21 May 2011.

The substantial part of the publication is devoted to population. It provides overview and intercensal comparison of the population development and its age, sex, religious, ethnic and educational structure. Data on mother tongue, the most frequently used languages at home and in public, economic activity and computer skills are also included in the publication. Special attention must be devoted to analytical perspective on the households and families of residents, as well as other facts documenting life changes of the Slovak population.

The publication presents census data also in tables, graphs and maps. During the Census 2011, for the first time in history, census sheets could be completed also electronically.

The publication is an interesting read for the professional and lay users in various areas of social life. It offers a specialised guidance throughout recent history thanks to the variety of data, many of which are unique.



Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic  
Information Service  
Miletičova 3  
824 67 Bratislava 26  
Tel.: +421 2 502 36 335  
+421 2 502 36 339  
[www.statistics.sk](http://www.statistics.sk)

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