

3. POPULATION

Methodological notes

Data on population changes are obtained from statistical reports processing about demographic population events (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) producing statistical survey contents on population. The data cover all inhabitants residing permanently in Slovakia regardless of their citizenship. Demographic statistics includes also the statistics on spontaneous and induced abortions, processed from data of the Ministry of Health of the SR.

Migration statistics includes **internal migration** (permanent address changes between municipalities, districts and regions) and **foreign migration**, which means a change of the country of residence, irrespective of citizenship.

Data from the **Population and Housing Census** make up the foundation for balancing of the number and structure of the population by age, marital status, ethnic nationality, country of birth and citizenship, in the next ten years' term.

The population data for the year 2021 take into account the results of the Population and Housing Census 2021.

The methodology and the content of demographic statistics are internationally comparable. The processing by classification point of view is done according to the code-lists of ethnic nationalities and marital status, the Statistical Code-list of Countries and the Register of the Spatial Units. Death causes have been processed according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, the tenth revision. Names of the countries are used according to the international standard ISO 3166.

In 2012, the processing of birth statistics changed. While until 2011, the number of births had included also children born abroad by mothers with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic, since 2012, only children born in Slovakia have been included in the birth statistics and the population number of Slovakia has included only those foreign-born children who registered for permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

In 2020, new Chapter XXII with codes for the cause of death related to the COVID – 19 infection was included in the International Statistical Classification Diseases and Related Health Problems. The Statistical Office presents only the deaths, where the main cause of death is COVID – 19.

Definitions

Mid-year population is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the initial and final stocks of the population in the reference year. Until 2010, the mid-year population was processed by means of the demographic balancing method as of 1 July of the reference year. The change results from the practice in the European area.

Under-age child means a child under 18 years of age.

A live-born child is a child showing at least one of the following signs of life at birth such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, active movement of muscles though the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been born. At the same time, the birth weight is

a) 500 and more grams or

b) 499 grams and less if a child survives 24 hours after its birth.

Abortion is premature spontaneous or artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy where the foetus does not show signs of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 grams, or the foetus shows some sign of life and its birth weight is below 500 grams but it does not survive 24 hours, or if the weight of the foetus cannot be established and duration of gestation is below 28 weeks.

Induced abortion is artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy. Since 2019, there is a change in the methodology for classifying abortions. Abortions with diagnoses O021 Missed abortion and O028 Other specified abnormal products of conception have been reclassified from the group of induced abortions to spontaneous abortions.

Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) is spontaneous termination of pregnancy, i.e., an abortion due to biological causes, without an obvious external intervention.

Natural increase in the population shows the difference between the number of live-born children and number of the deceased.

Net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Total increase it is the sum of natural increase and net migration.

Ageing index is represented by the number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged from 0 to 14 years.

Economic dependency ratio is represented by the number of persons aged from 0 to 14 years and persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged from 15 to 64 years.

Mean age is weighted arithmetic mean of the number of the years lived by members of a given population till a specified point in time. It is the mean age of living population.

Mean age at marriage is the mean age in which people enter into marriage. It is calculated from marriage rates by age, separately by sex, for persons aged from 15 to 49 years.

Mean age at first marriage is the mean age when single persons enter into marriage. It is calculated from marriage rates by age, separately by sex, for persons from 15 to 49 years old.

Mean maternal age at childbirth is the mean age of mothers usually in the given year. It is calculated from fertility rate by age. Mean age of primiparas there is specifically monitored.

Total fertility rate is the mean number of live-born children per one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the fertility rate level in the reference year was kept on and the mortality rate level showed the value of zero.

Gross reproduction rate is the mean number of live-born girls that would be delivered by one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the fertility rate level in the reference year was kept on and the mortality rate level showed the value of zero.

Net reproduction rate is the mean number of live-born girls that would be delivered by one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the levels of fertility and mortality rates in the reference year were kept on.

Life expectancy at a specific age (expectation of life) is the mean number of additional years a person of that age could live if current mortality rates were to continue.

Life expectancy at birth is the mean number of additional years a newborn could live if current mortality rates were to continue.

A population and housing census is a special kind of statistical survey conducted every ten years.

2021 Census was a part of the worldwide program of population and housing surveys, carried out under the auspices of the European Union and the United Nations. In the EU, it was implemented in all member states in the reference year 2021. 2021 Census carried out for the first time as an integrated census – by combining data from already existing administrative sources with data from field surveys – that is, data obtained directly from the population. Residents

counted themselves by filling out an electronic census form through a web application using a computer, mobile phone, tablet, or other electronic device. All Slovak residents and foreigners residing in the territory of the Slovak Republic except foreigners having diplomatic privileges and immunities had an obligation to provide data for census purposes.

Data on **total population obtained from censuses conducted between 1869 – 2021** refers to the sum of all persons who participated in individual population censuses. Until 1950 (inclusive), it was referred to as actual or “de facto” population and after 1961 as permanent resident or “de jure” population. In the Slovak Republic, the permanent residence of a resident is a place – a municipality, where a citizen of the Slovak Republic or a foreigner resides based on official registration.

Population density refers to the number of residents per square kilometre within a given area at the point in time relevant to the census (1st January 2021).

Sex is a biological feature of all residents whether men or women.

Population in **pre-productive age** is made up of those aged 0 – 14 years, **productive age** of people aged 15 – 64 years old (until the 2001 Census men aged 15 – 59 years old and women aged 15 – 54 years old), and **post-productive age** of those aged 65 and older (until the 2001 Census, men aged 60 and older and women aged 55 and older).

Marital status is defined as the (legal) conjugal status of a resident that shows whether s/he is never married, married, divorced or widowed. A resident was classified according to his/her legal status valid in the SR.

Economic activity refers to the economic status of a person in the labour market. According to the census, the economically active population comprises of the working person, of working pensioners, persons on maternity (paternity) /parental leave and the unemployed. The economically not active population comprises of secondary school students or college / university student, person in households, pensioners, capital income recipients and children under 16 years.

Ethnicity means affiliation of a resident to a nation or ethnic group. A resident could choose at belonging to a certain nation, ethnic minority or ethnic group at his/her own discretion.

Religious belief means participation in the religious life of one of the churches (religious society) or any relation thereto. People without religious affiliation checked “with no religious belief”.

Education means the highest level of education completed by a resident. Children in age 0 – 14 years who still attend the school marked “with no completed education” and those aged 15 years and older with not completed education marked “with no school education”.

Mother tongue means the language that was spoken to a resident most often at home in childhood. Mother tongue need not be identical with the nationality.

The subject matter of housing census were all residential buildings (including not occupied buildings) areas marked by registration number and other inhabited or occupied dwellings except diplomatic missions of foreign countries. According to the 2021 Census **the housing stock** included all family houses and apartment buildings regardless of occupancy and occupied dwellings.

Type of house expressed its determination. It specified the dominant purpose for which the house was used.

Family house is a building designed for living, made up of a maximum of three dwellings, two above-ground floors, and an attic.

Residential building is a building intended for living, which has four or more dwellings accessible from a common hallway or stairway.

The dwelling is a room or a set of rooms with equipment arranged into a functional unit with its own closure intended for permanent living and for the purposes of the census also the so-called

another dwelling, which is not originally intended for housing, does not meet the requirements for a dwelling, but was used for housing at the decisive moment of the census.

Source

All published data for demographic statistics are the result of the data collection and processing in the SO SR, except primary data relating abortions and asylum seekers in Slovakia. Data on abortions are obtained from the sector surveying of the Ministry of Health of the SR realized by the National Health Information Centre in Bratislava and processed by the SO SR. Data on asylum seekers in the SR are provided by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR.

More detailed information can be found on the SO SR website in the section Demography and social statistics – Population and migration and in the public database of the SO SR DATAcube.