

26 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The Population and Housing Census as at 26 March 2021 was carried out in the whole territory of the Czech Republic based on the Act No 332/2020 Sb, on the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Data were surveyed according to the state as at the decisive moment, which was the midnight from 26 March to 27 March 2021. The following were the subject to the Census: every natural person who had on the decisive moment a permanent or permitted temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic, each house and dwelling (including the unoccupied ones). The house was understood as a building containing premises determined for housing or accommodation. A dwelling was defined as a set of rooms (or one room), which was determined for housing by a planning and building control authority.

The content of the Census (the set of surveyed data) was stipulated by the Act No 332/2020 Sb. All persons were obliged to provide data surveyed by the Census in the scope and way stipulated by the Act. As usually, a self enumeration method has been used, in which people filled in the census forms (questionnaires) by themselves. Data on a dwelling were provided by its user, in the case of an unoccupied dwelling by the owner or caretaker of the house or dwelling. Besides data obtained from the population by means of the census forms (traditional census) also administrative data sources have been used for the first time in a larger extent – i.e. the Register of Census Districts and Buildings, the Information System of Population Records, and many other sources.

All data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (as well as from the previous censuses) are provided according to the territorial and administrative breakdown of the Czech Republic valid as at 26 March 2021.

Census results were processed (in compliance with the European methodology) according to the usual residence and are gradually published on the website www.czso.cz/csu/scitani2021/home, in the Public database, in the form of open data, and also in special publications.

The **place of usual residence** is defined as the place where a person predominantly resides, spends his/her daily rest time, regardless of temporary absence due to recreation, visits, business trips, stay in a health facility, etc., and where he/she is a member of a particular household. To derive the place of usual residence (sometimes also called usual place of residence) of a person, it was important what was declared on the census form (questionnaire) as to the actual residence of a person (regardless the place of permanent residence or permitted temporary residence).

Population, total (number of inhabitants) includes all usually resident population of the Czech Republic. For the inclusion of a person in the usually resident population of the Czech Republic, the criterion of length of stay of at least 12 months or the intention of long-term residence is decisive.

Labour force (economically active population/persons) are the employed (working persons) and the unemployed.

The employed are all persons aged 15+ years who at the decisive moment of the Census had a formal job attachment or worked for a wage, salary, or another type of remuneration for at least 1 hour per week. It also includes working pensioners, working pupils and students, and persons on maternity leave (28 or 37 weeks). **The unemployed** are all persons aged 15+ years who at the decisive moment of the Census were jobless and were concurrently seeking a job (through a labour office or by other means).

Persons **outside the labour force** (economically inactive persons) are persons, who are neither the employed nor the unemployed. They are non-working pensioners, other non-working persons with their own source of livelihood, persons on parental leave, non-working pupils and students, homemakers, preschool children, and other dependent persons.

As for employed persons, the following were surveyed: their status in employment, occupation, and economic activity (industry/branch) according to their current job, in case of more jobs according to their main job.

Status in employment was surveyed solely from administrative data sources (information system of the Czech Social Security Administration, data of the General Financial Directorate, Statistical Business Register (RES)).

Employers are the self-employed with employees. **Own-account workers** are the self-employed without employees. Employees have paid employment jobs.

Industry/branch of economic activity was surveyed as a type of economic activity (industry/branch) of an employer or the scope of business activities.

Households consist of persons with a common place of usual residence living in one apartment/dwelling (flat) or another dwelling. Data on households were processed according to records of kinship and other relationships on a census form (questionnaire), to which information from administrative sources of the Ministry of the Interior was added.

A **private household** (a housekeeping household) consists of persons who pay jointly for expenses of the household, such as food, housing costs, etc. Common housekeeping also applies to children who are members of the household even if they themselves do not contribute to covering household expenses. A private household (a housekeeping household) may be of the following types:

- **one-couple family household** – it includes a married couple (a husband-wife couple), a cohabiting opposite-sex couple – i.e. consensual union (a de facto marriage), partners living in a registered partnership, or a cohabiting same-sex couple (so-called de facto partnership), in all cases with or without resident children;
- **one lone-parent family household** – one parent living with at least one child;
- **family household consisting of 2+ families**;
- **non-family household of more members** (also called **non-family multi-person household**) – two or more persons, related to each other or not, who are in the same private household (housekeeping household) but do

- not form one-couple family household; a non-family multi-person household also includes households of a grandparent with grandchildren (except for grandparents forming a couple – a one-couple family);
- **one-person household.**

Private households (housekeeping households) were processed for persons living in dwellings, in other housing units, and also for families or non-family multi-person households in institutions. Single persons living in institutions and homeless persons are not included in the number of private households (housekeeping households).

In the census results, one-family households (housekeeping ones) are also classified, among others, according to the number of dependent children. A **dependent child** is each person in a one-family household whose household status is a "child", is not included in the labour force and concurrently is aged 0–25 years.

The **number of houses** includes family houses, multi-dwelling buildings, service buildings with a dwelling (e.g. a school with a flat), and various establishments intended for housing - e.g. youth hostels, children's homes, social welfare institutions (nursing homes), community care homes (retirement homes and boarding houses for pensioners), monasteries and convents, asylums for foreigners, hostels, etc.

A **family house** has three separate dwellings as a maximum and the house is intended predominantly for habitation. There are the following types of family houses: a detached house, a semi-detached house, or a terraced house. A **multi-dwelling building** has four or more dwellings usually accessible from a common corridor or staircase, the building is intended predominantly for habitation; the number of floors is not decisive. **Other buildings** include all other types of buildings except for family houses and multi-dwelling buildings.

An **occupied house** is a house intended for housing, in which at least one person has his or her usual place of residence (also called place of usual residence). An **occupied dwelling** is a dwelling, in which at least one person has his or her usual place of residence.

A **tenure status (of a dwelling)** refers to the status of the occupant of the dwelling, i.e. of a household, which lives in the dwelling. A dwelling in own house is a dwelling the occupant of which is concurrently an owner or a co-owner of the house. A dwelling in private ownership is a dwelling the owner of which is individually listed in the real estate cadastre of the Czech Republic (land registry) as the owner of the unit.

A **habitable room** is a room of a dwelling (e.g. a living room, a bedroom, a dining room, a kitchen), which is designed for habitation and its floor space (area) is at least 4 m².

Total floor space of a dwelling is an area measured along the inside of the dwelling's circumferential wall. It includes the area of all habitable rooms as well as of other parts of the dwelling (amenities (sanitary facility), hallway, etc.). It does not include the area of other spaces belonging to a dwelling such as uninhabitable cellars or attics, terraces, balconies, or enclosed balconies (even if enclosed by glass).