

## **1. Summary**

### **Population**

On the Census day there were 1 268 796 individuals claiming the Capital of Prague their place of usual residence. Among 5-year age-span groups the most populous one is 30-34 year age group (10 %) and 25-29 year age group (9 %). The child component of population (0–14 years) is 14 %, the lowest rate in all regions of the Czech Republic. People aged 65 years and older comprise 16 % of the total population. Most children within the child group were born in the last five years, i.e. they are 5 years old or younger. Within the oldest age category, most people fall into 65–69 age group.

Out of all Prague's residents with identified marital status, 43 % were never married, 40 % were married, 12 % divorced and 7 % widows/widowers. For both genders the most populous groups are never married persons.

The dominant educational attainment of 15 year old or older respondents with identified educational attainment is an upper secondary education (33 %), the highest share in all regions. The share of population with a tertiary education is also high (26 %, just as it is in yet another large city of Brno). Tertiary education is predominant in the 25-34 year-old age group, while upper secondary one in the other age groups.

Foreign citizens form a significant group in Prague, comprising 13 % of population. Dominant citizenship is Ukraine (30 %), Slovakia (14 %), Russia (12 %) and Vietnam (7%). Most foreign citizens are people in earlier productive age.

Most women gave birth to two children (34 %), 29 % of women had no child and 23 % gave birth to a single child. The most common model of a two-child family thus remained preserved. Tertiary- educated women take the highest share of childless women (39 %) along with women with lower secondary education (36 %), while the lowest share (14 %) belongs to women with secondary, including vocational, education.

### **Economic activity**

Economically active population (644 643 persons) comprise 56 % of respondents with identified economic activity. Not economically active people (500 971) thus form less than a half of these respondents (44 %). Almost half of not economically active population is made up of not working pensioners (46 %).

Intensity of men and women's economic activity<sup>2</sup> reflects their reproduction roles. While men reach the peak of their economic activity in the 30-34 year age, women do in the 45-49 year age, several years later.

Economically active males have most frequently a tertiary education (33 %) and females have an upper secondary education (38 %). While there are less economically active women with a tertiary education (31 %), their share is almost as high as the share of tertiary-educated men.

Of all economically active respondents 93 % are employed. Most frequently they work in trade (13 %), industry (10 %) and in technical or research fields (10 %). Sector structure of employment differs markedly from the rest of the nation.

Employees make up the majority of employed population (439.6 thousand people, 73 % of employed), followed by own-account workers (102.6 thousand, 17 %).

With regard to respondents' occupation, most people in Prague (29 %) work at specialists' positions, such as physicians, lawyers or civil engineers, at technical or professional positions (24 %), as a service or sales staff (15 %) and lawmakers and executives (9 %).

Economic activity of women is related to number of their children. Employed women show the same share of childless women and women with 2 children (34 %). Among unemployed women childless women comprise the highest share (38.9 %), while among economically inactive women the highest share take those with 3 and more children.

### **Commuting to work or school**

Information on commuting to/from work or school was collected from employed people, students and others, attending schools. Of all respondents living in Prague 32 % have not stated their place of work or school, while 44 % indicated a location in Prague. These respondents thus utilize the transport infrastructure of the city they live in. The rest of respondents work elsewhere in the Czech Republic or abroad or do not have a fixed work location (12 % of employed).

Of all employed commuters who live in Prague (274 568) the majority (92 %) travels within Prague. Nationwide 45 % of employed persons commute to work within their municipality and 41 % within their

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<sup>2</sup> Intensity of economic activity = share of economically active on total population by age

region. Only small number of Prague residents (19 615) travel to a different region, of which 81 % go to the Středočeský region.

### **Households**

The total count of housekeeping households in the Capital of Prague is 579 509, of which 305 296 are family households. They comprise 53 % of all housekeeping households, which is a lower share than nationwide. In Prague 71 % of all persons living in households stays in family households. The absolute majority of family households are formed by a one-family (98 % of all family households). Among these households 73 % is comprised by one-couple family and 25 % by lone-parent family.

One-couple families are formed either by married couples with or without children (85 % in Prague) or cohabiting couples with or without children (14 % of all one-couple families). The majority of one-couple families live in households without dependent children (62 %). One third of one-couple families live in privately owned dwellings (33 %) and less than a third (31 %) in rented dwellings.

A lone-parent family is formed by a parent with children, either dependent or not. The majority of lone-parent families are those with dependent children (52 %). Women head 82 % of lone-parent households. Most lone-parent households staying in dwellings live in rented dwellings (38 %).

There were 274 213 (47 %) non-family households in Prague. The absolute majority of these households are formed by one-person households (82 % of all non-family households and 39 % of all housekeeping households). Most one-person households are comprised by women (55 %) and 38 % of people in one-person households are older than 59 years. One-person households of older women are the most frequent housekeeping households in Prague, 36 % of one-person households living in a dwelling use a rented dwelling and 29 % use their own dwelling.

Prague is gradually turning into a city where increasingly more people stay to work or study, while young families move to the city suburbs or its vicinity. Thus in the city of Prague the majority of households are childless and the share of one-person households has been growing.

### **Housing and Dwelling Stock**

Housing stock of Prague consists of 63 610 family houses, 32 986 apartment buildings and 3 353 other buildings. In Prague 7 % of all buildings are vacant, while of 92 927 occupied buildings 62 % are family houses, 35 % are apartment buildings and 3 % are other occupied buildings.

Average age of occupied buildings is 53.3 years, apartment buildings' 61.3 years and family houses 48.8 years. As far as the age of housing stock, Prague belongs to the oldest residential areas. Most buildings in Prague (over one quarter) were built between 1920 and 1946. Over one fifth of occupied buildings were constructed within the last 20 years.

In Prague 94 % of family houses are privately owned. Apartment buildings are most commonly co-owned by dwelling owners association (29 % of occupied apartment buildings). Most frequent house building materials are bricks, blocks or stone (80 % of occupied buildings), 11 % are built from concrete wall panels. Most of these buildings were constructed between 1971 and 1990, mostly as apartment buildings.

Dwelling stock count is 587 832 dwellings, of which 542 168 dwellings were usually occupied. By far most dwellings in Prague are in apartment buildings (84 %). The ratio of occupied dwellings to the total dwelling stock in Prague is 92 % and is the highest of all regions.

With regard to dwelling use tenure status rented dwellings are still in a slight majority in Prague (34 %), followed by private ownership (29 % of dwellings). In Prague the share of dwellings in own houses is below the national average, due to lower share of family houses in residential areas.

In Prague one third of occupied dwellings is found in buildings constructed by the end of the World War II and another third in buildings constructed during the panel building boom between 1971 and 1990.

Most dwellings in Prague's family houses have five or more rooms, while in apartment buildings most dwellings have three or four rooms. In Prague there are 1.34 dwellings per each family house and on average 15.20 apartments per apartment building. Average useful floor space of a dwelling in apartment building is 53.0 sq. m and 87.8 sq. m in family house.