

33 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Methodological notes

The Chapter contains basic data on economic activity status of the population, the housing and dwelling stock, and private (housekeeping) households from results of the Population and Housing Census, which was carried out based on the Act No 332/2020 Sb on the whole territory of the Czech Republic as at 26 March 2021. Data were ascertained as at midnight from Friday 26 March 2021 to Saturday 27 March 2021 (the decisive moment). Basic data on the population from the 2021 Census were published in the Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic – 2022.

Results of the 2021 Census have been processed and published **for usually resident population or according to the place of usual residence of persons.**

The **place of usual residence** is defined as the place where a person predominantly resides, spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment, and the like, and where the person is a member of a concrete household.

The place of usual residence of persons is, besides data on persons, decisive also for compilation of private households, their breakdown by territory, and data on occupancy of dwellings and houses.

Population

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

The employed are all persons aged 15+ years (15 years and more) 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).

Persons with the formal job attachment are employees and the self-employed with a business licence regardless of hours worked, a type of job (permanent, temporary) or a type of an employment relationship, agreement, or a contract.

The unemployed are all persons aged 15+ years (15 years and more) 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 employed nor 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.

Houses

The **number of houses** includes all houses designed for habitation (intended for residential/living purposes), i.e. buildings with dwellings (a dwelling), and buildings containing other premises designed for habitation or longer-term accommodation, such as accommodation establishments (institutions). The number of houses thus includes besides family houses and apartment buildings (multi-dwelling buildings) also service buildings with a dwelling (e.g. a school with a dwelling) and various establishments designed for habitation – e.g. youth hostels, student’s halls of residence, children’s homes, social care institutions, retirement homes (community care homes), boarding houses for the elderly, monasteries and convents, reception centres for foreigners, hostels, etc.

The **occupied house** is a house designed for habitation (intended for residential/living purposes), in which at least one person has usual residence.

The **unoccupied house** is a house designed for habitation (intended for residential/living purposes), in which no person has usual residence. The number of unoccupied houses includes all houses with dwellings and all houses with an accommodation establishment (institution) without a dwelling provided that they are designed for habitation. Unoccupied buildings without dwellings or with an establishment only serving for temporary accommodation (hotels, hostels, hospitals, and the like) are not included in the number of unoccupied houses.

By **type of house** the following are distinguished:

– the **family house** – has maximally three separate dwellings and a prevailing purpose of use of the house is habitation. Family houses could be detached houses, semi-detached (two family houses built on adjacent lots and structurally connected by

a shared wall) and row houses (at least three family homes joined within one circumferential wall). One- to three-dwelling buildings with an establishment/facility designed for habitation or with a different prevailing purpose of use are not included here.

- the **apartment building** (elsewhere also called **multi-dwelling building**) – has four or more dwellings usually accessible from a common corridor or a staircase and a prevailing purpose of use of the house is habitation. The number of floors plays no role. Four- or multi-dwelling buildings with an establishment/facility designed for habitation or with a different prevailing purpose of use are not included here.
- **other buildings** – include all other types of buildings except for family houses and apartment buildings (multi-dwelling buildings).

The **house owner** is a natural or a legal person or a combination thereof. The data on the ownership structure of the housing stock were taken from the data of the real estate cadastre valid as at 26 March 2021. The type of ownership, not the number of owners, is a deciding factor. The (type of) owner – natural person also includes cases of more co-owners of a house provided that they are natural persons (e.g. community property of spouses). Co-ownership of dwelling (unit) owners only includes cases when the whole house is in the co-ownership of natural or legal persons that are kept in the real estate cadastre as owners of specific defined units of a dwelling (flat) type or a group of dwellings (flats) type. The (type of) owner – other legal person – is found in houses belonging to legal persons other than housing cooperatives, municipalities, or the state. A combination of owners includes other cases of co-ownership of the house by several owners of different types who are not at the same time kept (listed) in the real estate cadastre as owners of the units (e.g. natural persons and other legal persons, municipalities, and housing cooperatives, etc.).

Dwellings

The type of **housing arrangements** for all persons and households was ascertained in the Census. In addition to the conventional dwelling, a distinction is made for persons in housing arrangements in an accommodation establishment (institution), various types of housing outside the dwelling stock in other buildings and premises (recreational, emergency, or mobile buildings and premises, and the like), and homeless persons (without a dwelling).

A **dwelling** is a closed set of rooms or a single room that meet the requirements for housing and are designed for habitation.

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

An **unoccupied dwelling** is a dwelling, in which no person has his or her (place of) usual residence.

Tenure status characterises the legal grounds for use of a dwelling from the point of view of the user (occupant) of the dwelling, i.e. a household that lives in the dwelling.

A dwelling in own house is a dwelling where a dwelling user (occupant) is concurrently the owner or co-owner of the house.

A dwelling in personal (private) ownership (owner occupied dwelling) is a dwelling, a user (occupant) of which is separately kept a record of in the real estate cadastre as the owner of the unit.

Other free use of dwelling is a free use that is usually based on family connections or an agreement of a user (occupant) of a dwelling and an owner of the dwelling or a house. A user (occupant) of a dwelling does not have a rental contract concluded; however, they may cover costs of accommodation and running a household (electricity, gas, water, waste disposal).

A rented dwelling is used (occupied) based on a lease (rental) agreement; it also includes cases of persons living as subtenants in a rented dwelling.

A dwelling in co-operative ownership (a cooperative dwelling) is a dwelling in the ownership of a (housing) cooperative and the user (occupant) of a dwelling is concurrently a member of the cooperative.

Other tenure status of dwelling includes all cases other than the tenure status of dwelling mentioned above (e.g. previously separately distinguished service dwellings or caretaker's dwellings, etc.).

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

Total floor space is an area measured along the inside of the unit's circumferential wall, stated in square meters and rounded to a whole number. The total floor space includes the area of all habitable rooms and 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).

All calculations of average values of characteristics of the dwelling stock were only calculated from sets of dwellings with found values.

Households

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 relationship on a census form (questionnaire), to which information from administrative sources of the Ministry of the Interior was added.

A **dwelling household** consists of persons living together in one dwelling.

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. Types of private households (housekeeping households):

- **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;
- **household consisting of two or more 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**.

A one-family household may also include other (individual) persons if they join common housekeeping of the 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 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.

Notes on Tables

Table 33-1 Population by economic activity status, housing and dwelling stock, dwelling households, private households by type and housing arrangements according to results of population censuses in 1970–2021

Data from censuses in the years from 1970 to 2001 are for persons with permanent residence, data from censuses in 2011 and 2021 are for persons with usual residence in the territory of the Czech Republic. In the years 2001 to 2021, data also include foreigners with long-term residence.

In 1970–2001, provided data are for permanently occupied houses and dwellings, in 2011 and 2021 for usually occupied. Private (housekeeping) households and dwelling households in 1970–2001 were compiled according to the place of permanent residence of persons or according to the place of long-term residence (in 2001, when the Census also included foreigners with long-term residence). In 2011 and 2021, households consisted of persons with a common place of usual residence.

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Further data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– www.scitani.cz/home