

31. POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The chapter contains basic data on the housing and dwelling stock and private households from final results of the Population and Housing Census, which was carried out based on the Act No 296/2009 Sb. on the entire territory of the Czech Republic as at 26 March 2011. Basic data on the population from the 2011 Census were published in the Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2012.

Final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census have been processed and published for **usually resident population or classified according to the place of usual residence of persons.**

The **place of usual residence** is defined as the place where a person normally 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.

Houses

The **number of houses** includes all houses dedicated for residential purposes (occupied and unoccupied), buildings with dwellings (a dwelling), and accommodation establishments without a dwelling provided that they are dedicated for residential purposes. The number of houses thus includes besides family houses and multi-dwelling buildings also, for example, student's halls of residence, homes for children, social care institutions, retirement homes (community care homes), reception centres for foreigners, business premises with a dwelling (e.g. a school with a dwelling), and the like.

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

- the family house – has maximally three separate dwellings, not more than two above-ground floors, a basement, and a loft. Family houses include also cottages with a number that are not excluded from the dwelling stock and are used for recreation;
- the multi-dwelling building – has more dwellings accessible from common corridor or a staircase and it is not a family house. The number of floors plays no role. Also villas, which do not meet conditions for a family house belong to multi-dwelling buildings;
- other buildings – all other types of buildings (included in the number of houses) except for family houses and multi-dwelling buildings.

The **occupied house** is a house, in which at least one person has a permanent residence.

The **unoccupied house** is a house dedicated for residential 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 without a dwelling provided that they are dedicated for residential purposes. Unoccupied buildings without dwellings or with an establishment serving only for temporary accommodation (hotels, hostels, hospitals, and the like) are not included in the number of unoccupied houses.

The **house owner** is a natural or legal person. Deciding factor is the type of ownership, not the number of owners. The owner – natural person includes also cases of more co-owners of the house provided that they are natural persons. The owner – housing cooperative includes all types of housing cooperatives as well as various types of former housing associations, etc. Co-ownership of owners of dwellings (units) includes only cases, in which the entire house is in the ownership of owners of dwellings (units) and the owners of units are kept in the real estate cadastre as owners of units and co-owners of the building. A combination of owners is co-ownership of natural persons (owners of units) and a legal person, usually a cooperative (part of dwellings not transferred to personal ownership).

Dwellings

The **occupied dwelling** is a dwelling, in which at least one person has usual residence.

The **unoccupied dwelling** is a dwelling, in which no person has usual residence.

The **type of dwelling** replaces former classification of dwellings to four categories and distinguishes standard dwellings and lower quality dwellings. Standard dwellings are dwellings with central heating and full or partial amenities or dwellings without central heating with full amenities. Lower quality dwellings are dwellings without central heating with partial amenities or with full amenities, however, not own.

Legal grounds for use of dwelling characterize the use status from the point of view of the dwelling user. A dwelling in personal ownership is a dwelling, user of which is kept separately in the real estate cadastre as an owner of a unit. A rental dwelling is used based on a lease contract. It includes also cases of persons living as subtenants in a rented dwelling. A cooperative dwelling is a dwelling in the ownership of a cooperative and the user of a dwelling is at the same time a member of the cooperative.

The **habitable room** is the part of a dwelling (especially the living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen), which is dedicated for residential purposes and its floor area is at least 8 m².

All calculations of average values of characteristics of a dwelling stock – e.g. the average living floor area of a dwelling, the average number of habitable rooms per dwelling, and the like – were calculated only from the sets of dwellings with found values.

Households

Households consist of persons with common place of usual residence.

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

The **private household** consists of persons, who have common budget, i.e. they cover household expenditure, such as meals, housing costs, etc. together. The common budget applies also to children, who belong to the relevant household although they do not contribute to the household expenditure. Private households are of the following types:

- the **family household – composed of 1 two-parent family** (a married couple, informal cohabitation of cohabitees – so-called consensual union, registered partnership or informal cohabitation of persons of the same sex – so-called consensual partnership, in all cases with or without children);
- the **family household – composed of 1 lone-parent family** (one of the parents with at least one child);
- the **family household – composed of 2+ families**;
- the **non-family household of more members** (two or more persons who are relatives or not, have common budget and do not compose a family household; non-family households of more members include also households of grandparents with grandchildren);
- the **one person household**.

Family households composed of 1 family may include also other individual persons provided that they have common budget with the family.

The **dependent child** is each person in a household consisting of 1 family, who is in the son/daughter relationship to the person in the head of the household, is economically inactive, and is in the age of 0 to 25 years.

In private households composed of 1 family a **person in the head of household** is determined. In two-parent families – couples of persons of different sex, it is always the male who is the person in the head of household; in couples of persons of the same sex it is always the older person, who is the person in the head of household. In lone-parent families it is the parent, who is the person in the head.

Private households were processed for persons **living in dwellings, not living in dwellings** (living in makeshift accommodation, cabins, cottages) and also for **families living in establishments**. Individual persons living in an establishment and persons without a shelter (the homeless) do not compose a private household and thus they are not included in their number.

Notes on Tables

Table 31-1. **Housing and dwelling stock, dwelling households, private households by type and way of housing according to results of population censuses in 1970–2011**

In 1970–2001 provided data are for permanently occupied houses and dwellings, in 2011 for usually occupied. Private 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 included also foreigners with long-term residence). In 2011, households consisted of persons with common place of usual residence.

The **living floor area** in 2011 is the sum of area of all habitable rooms including kitchen provided that its area has 8 m² or more. In 1970–2001, the living floor area included only part of the area of kitchen, which exceeded 12 m².

Families in establishments were surveyed in 2011 for the first time. In previous censuses, all persons in establishments were surveyed as individuals and were not included in the data on households.

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Data from the 2011 Population and Housing Census can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.scitani.cz/slodb2011/eng/redakce.nsf/i/home

A list of all publications from the 2011 Population and Housing Census results issued by the Czech Statistical Office including regional outputs is in the Catalogue of Products for the year 2012 and 2013, in the thematic group People and Society, sub-group Census:

- www.czso.cz/csu/produkty.nsf/engpodskupina?openform&:2013-E_1.13

Publications with the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census issued in the electronic form are available on the web page of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/archives_of_publications