EXPLANATORY NOTES - THE CENSUS 2021 RESULTS

**Population**

The population count in the Census 2021 results include all usually resident inhabitants of the Czech Republic.

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.

For the inclusion of a person in the usual 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.

The declaration on the Census questionnaire concerning the person's actual residence (regardless of the place of permanent residence or permitted temporary residence) was decisive for deriving the person's usual place of residence; other information was also evaluated, such as actual residence one year prior to the Census, data on the place of permanent residence or permitted temporary residence and the place of enumeration.

**Persons in institutions** are persons with usual residences in all types of collective living quarters (such as elderly care homes, children’s homes, lodging houses, prisons etc.).

**Persons in other housing units** are persons with usual residences in improvised housing units, mobile housing units, recreational cottages or chalets or in buildings intended for habitation but not in conventional dwellings (in units not intended for habitation such as garages or offices).

**Homeless persons** are persons who declared „No housing (homeless)” as their housing arrangements on a Census questionnaire. According to international recommendations, the place of enumeration is taken as the place of usual residence of a homeless person.

Data on **citizenship** are taken from the population register. **Foreigners** are inhabitants with a foreign citizenship without citizenship of the Czech Republic. A person with two or more citizenships are allocated to only one country of citizenship in the following order: Czech Republic, other EU Member State, other European country, other country outside Europe.

The **ethnicity** was filled in by each person according to their own choice. It was possible to indicate up to two ethnicities or to indicate none (this was optional).

The **mother tongue** was stated as the language spoken with the enumerated person as a child by his/her mother or those who raised him/her (the first language the enumerated person learned to speak). It was possible to state two languages.

The completion of the information on **religious beliefs** was voluntary for the respondents and they could declare in their answer whether they were believers and state the religious trend, movement, church or society to which they belonged or whether they were without religious belief.

**Marital status** is the de jure status, i.e., the legal marital status of a person. In addition to persons with unidentified marital status, the difference between the sum for each marital status category and the total represents persons with registered partnerships.

**Registered partnership** ascertains the de jure status, or legal status - of a registered partnership of persons of the same sex entered into according to Act No. 115/2006 Coll., on Registered Partnerships, or pursuant to the valid legal regulations abroad.

The **number of children born alive** was collected only for women aged 15 and over during the Census. It includes all children born alive until the decisive moment (during marriage as well as outside of marriage). The number also includes the cases when any of the children died later on.

**The highest educational attainment** was collected only for persons aged 15 and over according to the highest school completed. The data provided on the Census questionnaire were supplemented with information on education from administrative sources. Persons who received their education in a private or foreign educational institution without accreditation by the Ministry of Education reported the corresponding level of education in the Czech education system.

The **place of residence at birth** is defined the place of usual residence at birth of the enumerated person, where the enumerated person lived directly right after birth.

**The place and type of registered residence** information was taken from information systems of Ministry of Interior for 2021 Census. It concerns Czech citizens and also foreigners with a registered residence in Czechia. The place of registered residence is not always identical to the place of usual residence surveyed in the Census.

**Labour force** (currently active population) represents employed persons (working) and unemployed.

**Employed** are all persons aged 15 or over who at the Census reference date had a formal attachment to their job or were engaged in any activity for pay or profit for at least one hour per week. Labour force includes also working pensioners, working students and persons on maternity leave (28 or 37 weeks).

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

**Unemployed** are all persons aged 15 or over who at the Census reference date were not employed and seeking employment (through the Employment office or by other means).

Persons **outside the labour force** (not economically active) are persons, who are neither employed nor unemployed. It includes not working pensioners, other non-working with their own source of livelihood, persons on parental leave, not working students, homemakers, preschool children and other dependent persons.

Employed persons are classified by **status in employment, occupation** and **industry** according to the main job at the Census reference date.

**Status in employment** was collectedonly from administrative data sources (IS ČSSZ, GFŘ data, RES).

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

**Occupation (profession performed)** refers to the type of work done as defined by the main tasks and duties performed in the job.

**Industry (branch of economic activity)** refers to the kind of production or economic activity of the employer or the scope of business.

Note: All percentage indicators refer only to persons with the identified characteristics.

**Commuting**

The question on **place of work/school** was completed only by employed (working) persons and students. Students who were also working filled in a location of place of work. The place of work was entered as the address of the current workplace (not the headquarters, for example).

Persons who had no fixed location of work but started their work always at the same place (for example workers in transportation – drivers etc.) stated the place where they started their workday. Persons who often changed their location of work, stated an employment with “no fixed place of work”.

A question on **frequency of commuting to work or school** was completed by all employed persons and students, excluding persons who stated they worked/studied at their place of usual residence and persons with no fixed place of work. Persons who commuted from a different place than their place of usual residence were included in a category „from a different place than usual residence“.

A question on the **mode of transport** used for commuting to work or school completed all employed persons and students, excluding persons working/studying at their place of usual residence. It was possible to fill in one main mode of transport, i.e. for the longest part of the way, and further two at most for the rest of the way.

Persons **commuting to work or school** are employed (working) or students, whose place of work or place of school was at different place than their place of usual residence. Persons working/studying at their place of usual residence, persons with no fixed place of work and person with not identified place of work/school are not included in commuting to work/school.

**Households**

Households are composed of persons with a common place of usual residence living in a same dwelling or other type of housing. The data on households were compiled from records of relationship on a Census questionnaire which were supplemented with data from administrative sources of Ministry of Interior.

**Housekeeping household** consists of persons who run the household together, i.e. they share household expenses such as food, housing costs etc. A housekeeping household includes also children, who live there even if they do not contribute to the household expenditures. Types of housekeeping households:

* **Household formed by one-couple family** – includes husband-wife couples, cohabiting opposite-sex couples – i.e. consensual union, registered partnership, or cohabiting same-sex couples, always with or without resident children
* **Household formed by lone-parent family** – one parent with at least one resident child
* **Household formed by two or more families**
* **Non-family multi-person household** – two or more related or non-related persons who run the household together and do not form a family household; this includes also a grandparent-grandchild household (excluded grandparent couples who form a one-couple family)
* **One-person household**

The household formed by one-couple family may include other persons if they share the household.

The housekeeping household 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 housekeeping households.

In the Census results, one-family households are classified by, among other things, the number of dependent children. **A dependent child** is any person in one-family household whose status in the household is „a child“, is not included in the labour force and is 0-25 years of age.

**Dwellings**

The type of housing arrangements / type of housing for all persons and household was ascertained in the Census. In addition to the conventional dwelling, a distinction is made for persons in housing arrangements in collective living quarters and in various types of housing outside the dwelling stock in other buildings and other housing units (cottages, shelters, mobile housing) and homeless persons.

Other characteristics were collected only for occupied building.

**A dwelling** is structurally separate and independent premise consisting of a room or suite of rooms which meet the requirements and are intended for habitation.

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

**An unoccupied dwelling** is a unit that is not the usual place of residence of any person.

**Tenure status** refers to the status of the occupant of the dwelling that is a household which lives there.

A dwelling in own house is a dwelling where an occupant is also owner or co-owner of the house.

An occupant of a dwelling in private ownership is listed in the land registry as the owner of the unit.

Other free use of dwelling is usually based on family connections or an agreement of an occupant and an owner of the dwelling or a building. The occupant does not have a rental contract but may cover living expenses (electricity, gas, water, sewage disposal) independently.

A rented dwelling is occupied on the basis of a rental agreement; this also includes cases of persons living in a sublet in a rented dwelling.

A dwelling in cooperative ownership is a unit owned by a housing cooperative and the occupant of the unit is also a member of that cooperative.

Other tenure status covers all cases of tenure status not listed above (i.e. previously service flats or caretaker’s flats).

**A room** is defined as a space in a dwelling (a living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen) designed for habitation with a floor space of at least 4 square metres.

**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 include area of all rooms and other spaces in the dwelling (amenities, front hall, etc.). It does not include other spaces belonging to a dwelling such as inhabitable cellars or attics, balconies, or enclosed balconies (even if enclosed by glass).

**Central remote heating** is a heating installation outside the building, usually for more houses.

**Central house heating** is a heating installation in the building, usually used for heating in 2 or more dwellings in the house.

**Central dwelling heating** is a heating installation only for one dwelling; it is connected to a single heat source (heater) and is operated directly by an occupant of the dwelling. This type of heating covers heating in family houses with one dwelling, regardless of a location of the heater (heater in a room in the dwelling or e.g. in a basement).

**Local heater/stove** means heating by heat sources located in individual rooms of the dwelling. It covers all types of heaters or heat sources regardless of a fuel type (e.g. including accumulator stoves, WAW, space heaters and fireplaces).

**Position of dwelling in the house** means a floor where the main entrance to the dwelling is located. In case of an attic dwelling, the attic is considered to be another proper floor.

Note: All percentage indicators refer only to dwellings with the identified characteristics.

**Houses**

**The number of houses** includes all houses intended for living purposes, i.e. buildings with dwellings (apartments) and buildings containing other premises intended for living or longer-term accommodation, such as accommodation facilities. The number of houses thus includes, in addition to family houses and apartment buildings, also service buildings with a dwelling unit (e.g. a school with a dwelling), various establishments intended for housing - e.g. youth hostels, boarding houses, children's homes, social welfare institutions, retirement homes, pensions for the elderly, monasteries and convents, asylums for foreigners, hostels, etc.

**An occupied house** is a building intended for living in which at least one person must have a usual residence.

**An unoccupied house** is a building intended for living but it is not the place of usual residence for any person. The number of unoccupied houses includes all buildings with dwellings, and any buildings with collective living quarters that do not contain dwellings if intended for living. Unoccupied houses without dwellings or buildings providing just short-term accommodation (hotels, tourist housing, hospitals, etc.) are not included in the number of unoccupied houses.

Categories of **type of building** include:

* Family house – a house with a maximum of three separate dwelling units and a prevailing purpose of use is intended for living. 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 houses with a different prevailing purpose of use are not included here.
* Apartment building – a building that has four or more dwelling units usually accessed along a common hallway or stairwell, a prevailing purpose of use is intended for living, regardless of the number of floors. Four or more-dwelling houses with a different prevailing purpose of use are not included here.
* Other buildings – these are all other types of buildings that are not family houses or apartment buildings.

**The owner of the house** is a natural or legal person, or a combination of both. The data on the ownership structure of the housing stock was taken from the data of the Cadastre of Real Estate valid as of 26 March 2021. The form of ownership is the decisive factor, unlike the number of owners. The type of owner - natural person - includes cases of multiple co-owners of the house if they are natural persons (e.g. community of property). Co-ownership of dwellings (units) includes only cases, where the whole house is co-owned by natural or legal persons, who are registered in the Cadastre of Real Estate as owners of specific defined flat units or group of dwellings. The type of owner - other legal entity - is found for houses belonging to legal entities other than housing associations, municipalities or the state. Combination of owners includes other cases of co-ownership of a house by several owners of different types who are not at the same time listed in the Cadastre of Real Estate as owners of units (e.g. natural persons and other legal persons, municipalities and housing associations, etc.).

**The period of construction or reconstruction** is defined as the period until the house was completed and handed over for use (final inspection). Another possibility is when a significant reconstruction took place in connection with the modernization of flats or the addition of new floors or flats, which required final inspection.

**The materials of the building** are load-bearing walls of a house that support the ceilings and the roof; these are generally all external walls (except for framed structures). In determining the predominant material of the building, the material of foundations or partitions are not taken into account. The category 'stone, bricks, blocks' also includes combinations of these three materials.

**The type of sewage disposal system** shows whether the house has a domestic connection to the public sewage disposal system, its private sewage disposal plant, cesspit, sump or septic tank, or whether the house is without sewage disposal system (direct waste to the ground or watercourse). The decisive criterion for categorization is the method of disposal of sewage, not rainwater.

**The lift** in the house characterizes the equipment of the house with a passenger lift (a lift usable for transporting people). If there is only a freight lift in the house which cannot be used by the occupants of the dwellings on a regular basis (e.g. in service buildings), the house is classified as 'without lift'.

**Central remote heating** is a heating installation outside the building, usually for more houses.

**Central house heating** is a heating installation in the building, usually used for heating in 2 or more dwellings in the house.

Houses **without central heating** are houses with neither central remote heating nor central house heating. Each dwelling could be heated by central dwelling heating with own source only for the dwelling or other types of heating.

Note: All percentage indicators refer only to houses with the identified characteristics.