

Methodological notes and concepts

The reference date of Microcensus 2016	2
Territorial units.....	2
Population, vital events	3
Defining the size of population, population categories.....	3
Population.....	3
Vital events.....	3
Place of residence.....	4
Age groups	4
Marital status	5
Years passed since the marriage.....	5
Consensual union	6
Years passed since the beginning of the consensual union.....	6
Number of live-born children (Fertility)	6
Citizenship.....	6
Education.....	6
Highest educational attainment	6
Fields of education, specialization	8
Economic activity, commuting	8
Time passed since last job.....	9
Industry, branch of economic activity.....	10
Main groups and groups of occupation	10
Status in employment	10
Daily commuting of persons in employment	11
Household, family	11
Household (private household)	11
Persons living in households, families	12
Institutional household	12
Family.....	12
Family status (role in the family, household).....	12
Economic activity composition of households, families.....	13
Tenure status of households	13
Dwelling	14
Housing units.....	14
Dwelling	14
Holiday home	14
Occupied other housing unit	14
Occupancy status, use of the dwelling	14
Type of ownership.....	15
Tenure status	15
Premises of the dwelling	15
Useful floor space.....	15
Equipment	15
Heating, material for heating.....	16
Level of comfort.....	16
Walling	16
Explanation of symbols	17

The reference date of Microcensus 2016

Microcensus 2016 – as Hungarian population and housing censuses in general – is a data collection referring to a certain point in time defined by the law as the reference date of microcensus. The exact reference date was 00.00 o'clock 1st October 2016.

Territorial units

Data are published according to the territorial distribution by the 1st October, 2016. Any difference in this regard is noted.

Type of settlement: Classification of the localities according to the population number and the legal status.

Capital: Budapest.

County: The area of Hungary is divided into 19 counties since the 1950 county planning. Counties are the biggest administrative territorial units which are divided into districts, while districts are divided onward into settlements (towns and villages).

Town of county right: a town in Hungary which performs county tasks and duties as well. The conditions of achieving the status of town of county right and the connected rights and obligations are declared in legal acts. There are 23 towns of county right since 2006 in Hungary: all the county seats except Budapest, plus five other towns. (The capital Budapest since its foundation has a special legal status, even now it is not one of the towns of county right.) By the Act CLXXXIX of 2011 on local governments towns of county right are the county seats and such towns which were granted with county right until 1st October, 2016 in Hungary.

County seat: Kecskemét, Pécs, Békéscsaba, Miskolc, Szeged, Székesfehérvár, Győr, Debrecen, Eger, Szolnok, Tatabánya, Salgótarján, Kaposvár, Nyíregyháza, Szekszárd, Szombathely, Veszprém, Zalaegerszeg.

Other town of county right: Dunaújváros, Érd, Hódmezővásárhely, Nagykanizsa, Sopron.

Other town: A settlement granted with the title of town but not belonging to the towns of county right.

Village: A settlement not granted with the title of town.

Region

Region is a continuous planning and statistical territorial unit comprising of one or more counties (and the capital) and bounded by the administrative boundaries of the counties concerned.

In tables containing county data the serial number prior to the name of the region identifies the region. The same serial number can be found prior to the name of the county (capital) included in the particular region.

District

The district is a territorial administrative unit, a part of the county which comprises of a defined group of localities and forms the basis of assigning the areas of authority. There are 174 districts excludes 23 districts of Budapest.

In tables containing district data the serial number prior to the name of the district identifies the district.

Population, vital events

Defining the size of population, population categories

Similarly to Census 2011 the main rule during Microcensus 2016 was to enumerate each person only once, in the address where the respondent lives his/her everyday life, which forms the basis of the resident population of the census. The one exception to this rule being those members of the households who live in another place of residence for a certain reason such as studying, working or other (e.g. in student hostel, workers' home, lodging) but return home to their families weekly, every two weeks or monthly. This group of people had to be enumerated twice, once in their usual residence (e.g. a student in the student hostel) and also in their family home. Certainly these so called 'persons returning home periodically' are included in the resident population only once, according to the place of usual residence. However based on the questionnaires fulfilled about this group in the family home another population category can be created which – by keeping the members working, studying away together with the family – gives important information about the household as an economic unit, the economic community of earners and dependents.

Population

Population data refer to the present population in the period of 1870–1960, and to the permanent population and resident population in the period of 1970–2016. Data refer only to the civilian population between 1870 and 1890 and to the total population between 1900 and 2016.

Present population is the population present at the place of the enumeration at the reference date of the census.

Permanent population

contains data of the persons who have registered residence (permanent address) in the given territory, irrespectively of whether they have other registered place of stay (temporary address). This group contains also the persons who stayed abroad temporarily at the reference date of the census for a certain reason (work, study or diplomatic, commercial, scientific mandate etc.) but their registered place of residence was in the given territory.

Resident population

Microcensus data refer to the concept of the resident population of the census. The resident population of the census means the group of persons whose only place of residence is in the place of the enumeration, or if they have more places of residence, they identify the place of the enumeration as the one where they live their everyday life, where they spend their night rests generally, most of the days of the week. Foreigners living in our country are contained in the resident population if they live or plan to live in Hungary for at least 12 months. Hungarian citizens staying abroad temporarily, for less than 12 months are part of the resident population. The resident population of the census therefore means the de facto population. The same population category was used also in the 2011 census. The concept of the resident population of the census meets the requirement of the international census methodology. The international regulations and recommendations define the concept of resident population as based on the usual place of residence instead of registration.

Population density: the number of persons per 1 km² of the respective area.

Vital events

Live birth is the coming into the world of the foetus giving any sign of life (e.g. breathing, beating of the heart, decisive motion of the volitional muscles or pulsation of the umbilical cord), irrespective of the fact how long the foetus was in the uterus of the mother and how long it lived.

Death is the final cessation of all signs of life at any time after live birth, i.e. cessation of the life-functions after birth without the capacity of revival.

Natural increase, decrease: the balance of live births and deaths in the population of a given area.

Actual increase, decrease: the sum of natural increase (decrease) and migration difference (+,-). It shows the difference in the population between two following censuses. (In case of census it refers to the present population in 1870–1960 and the resident population in 1970–2016.)

Migration balance: the difference between actual and natural increase/decrease of the population.

Calculation of the average yearly increase or decrease is based on the hypothesis that the population increases or decreases between two censuses by geometric progression, so the rate of change (r) is constant. The calculation formula is:

$$P_n = P_0(I+r)^n$$

from which

$$r = \sqrt[n]{\frac{P_n}{P_0}} - 1$$

P_0 = the population at the time of the census at the beginning of the period;

P_n = the population at the time of the census at end of the period;

n = the number of years (fractions of years) passed between the two censuses.

Place of residence

Usual place of residence is the address where the enumerated person declares to lives his/her life, stays there, can be found there usually, goes to work or school from there and where he/she spends most of the night rest. This address can be the registered address (previously called the permanent address), the address of place of stay (previously called the temporary address) or a not registered address.

Move inside locality: Moving inside the administrative border of the locality. It means move inside the district in case of Budapest.

Move inside county: Moving outside the administrative border of the locality but inside the county. Move from one district to another in Budapest also belongs to this category.

Previous place of residence: The address of the place of residence where the person had been living before.

Place of birth is the place of residence which was the address of the person's mother at the time of his/her birth. The place of residence at birth can be different – and in a large number of cases it actually differs – from the place where the birth had been registered. If the person did not know where his/her mother had lived at the time of his/her birth, so the place of his/her first permanent address was unknown, than the residence at birth is the locality of the place of birth by the birth registration.

Other address: For persons who have more addresses, the other address is the one where they do not live usually.

Age groups

The data of the age structure of the population had been defined on the basis of the **age completed** until the reference date of the microcensus, classified by age groups. In tables on age distribution and legal marital status, **five-year** and **aggregated** (major) **age groups** have been used. In the data processing of Microcensus 2016, the individual age groups cover the following birth cohorts:

Age group, years	Five-year age groups	Date of birth
0–4		1 st October, 2011 - 30 th September, 2016
5–9		1 st October, 2006 - 30 th September, 2011
10–14		1 st October, 2001 - 30 th September, 2006
15–19		1 st October, 1996 - 30 th September, 2001
20–24		1 st October, 1991 - 30 th September, 1996
25–29		1 st October, 1986 - 30 th September, 1991
30–34		1 st October, 1981 - 30 th September, 1986
35–39		1 st October, 1976 - 30 th September, 1981
40–44		1 st October, 1971 - 30 th September, 1976
45–49		1 st October, 1966 - 30 th September, 1971
50–54		1 st October, 1961 - 30 th September, 1966
55–59		1 st October, 1956 - 30 th September, 1961
60–64		1 st October, 1951 - 30 th September, 1956
65–69		1 st October, 1946 - 30 th September, 1951
70–74		1 st October, 1941 - 30 th September, 1946
75–79		1 st October, 1936 - 30 th September, 1941
80–84		1 st October, 1931 - 30 th September, 1936
85–		30 th September, 1931 or earlier

Child age: 0-14 years of age.

Active age: 15–64 years of age.

Elderly age: 65 and over years of age.

Woman in parental age: 15-49 years of age

Mean age: the weighted arithmetical average of the age of enumerated persons living at the reference date.

Marital status

Classification of the population by marital status is based on the legal status existing at the reference date of the microcensus. Accordingly:

Never married is a person who has not yet married and not registered as registered consensual partner.

Married is a person whose legal marriage is not dissolved by a legal judgement, independently of the fact whether he/she lives together with his/her spouse or not.

Registered consensual partner is a person who is registered with his/her same-sex partner by official authorities. In publications data of the registered consensual partners, widowed registered consensual partners and divorced registered consensual partners are included in the category of married, widowed and divorced, respectively.

Widowed is a person whose legal spouse deceased and who has not remarried or been registered as a consensual partner.

Divorced is a person whose marriage is dissolved by a legal judgement and who has not remarried or been registered as a consensual partner.

Married persons living separately whose marriage is not yet dissolved by a legal judgement are included in the category of married. Persons living together without marriage (consensual partners) are also classified based on the legal status.

Years passed since the marriage

The length of time of the current marriage counted in years. It is defined by the complete years passed since the exact month and year of the marriage until the microcensus reference date (1st October, 2016).

Consensual union

A person having consensual partner lives in a relationship similar to the marriage with a partner without marriage permanently, irrespectively of his/her sex, marital status and the fact whether he/she lives with the partner in the same household at the reference date of the enumeration.

Years passed since the beginning of the consensual union

The length of time of the current consensual union counted in years. It is defined by the complete years passed since the exact month and year of the beginning of the consensual union until the microcensus reference date (1st October, 2016).

Number of live-born children (Fertility)

The number of liveborn children is counted to the population 15 years and older. The number of live-born children does not include those adopted or taken into foster care.

Citizenship

It refers to belonging to a certain state, political nation. The totality of the citizens means the legal population which differs from the usual population, the latter meaning the persons staying in the territory of a state.

Hungarian citizens

Those persons who have Hungarian citizenship irrespectively whether they have other citizenship as well.

Foreign citizens

Those citizens who do not have Hungarian citizenship and are not stateless.

Not Hungarian citizens

Those citizens who do not have Hungarian citizenship or are stateless.

Stateless

Persons without citizenship, who are not considered to be a citizen of any state.

Country of citizenship

Data of outer and overseas territories of a country are presented by the mother country and not the place where the territory belongs to geographically. For example data of overseas territories of France are included in the data of France.

Country of birth

The current name of the country where the person was born.

Education

Highest educational attainment

The assessment of the education of the population is based on the highest educational attainment completed in the educational system.

Data comprise of qualifications obtained in full-time or night school, correspondence course, in distance learning or any other type of learning.

Not even the first grade of general (primary) school completed is the education of those having completed 1–7th years of general (primary) school, 1–3rd years in civil school, 1st year in 6 grades secondary school and 1–3rd years in 8 grades secondary school moreover those who not even one grade of any school attended.

General (primary) school is the education of those having completed the 8th grade of general (primary) school, 4–6th years of the civil school and do not have higher education or attended some years in secondary level of education but did not get either vocational exam or final examination.

Secondary level without final examination, with final vocational exam is the education of those having attained certificate of profession in vocational training school or certificate of profession in apprentice school. Defining the highest educational attainment from the earlier vocational training schools only those are included in this category which had been completed in 1961 or later, and from the sanitary apprentice schools or typing schools only those which had been completed in 1976 or later all attended in full-time.

Secondary level with final examination is the education of those having secondary level with final examinations either general or with vocational and of those who completed some grades in university or college etc. but did not get any diploma, certification. Secondary level with final examination qualification comprises of the following groups:

General certificate of education is the highest educational attainment of those who got general certificate of education in secondary general school or secondary vocational school and do not have a vocational exam based on the general certification or higher education. This group includes also those persons who got final secondary examination between 1974 and 1986.

General certificate of education with qualifications is the highest educational attainment of those who got their general certificate with qualifications in secondary vocational school, technical school, upper-commercial school, secondary level teacher and kindergarten teacher institution and do not have higher education completed. This group includes also those persons who got vocational final exam between 1949 and 1955.

Certificate of vocational programmes is the highest educational attainment of those who got general certificate in secondary vocational school between 1985 and 2002 and after the general certificate they got technical certificate in 1–3 grades and those who got secondary or higher level vocational certification listed in the National Vocational Register (OKJ) in secondary vocational school after doing general certificate and do not have higher education completed. This group includes also those persons who got general certificate of education in secondary vocational school for apprentice school for skilled workman.

Certificate of higher vocational programmes is the highest educational attainment of those who got higher vocational certification in secondary vocational school or tertiary educational institution after 1998 and do not have college or university diploma.

University, college, etc. with degree is the education of those having a college (or equivalent, e.g. BA/BSc) degree or a university (or equivalent, e.g. MA/MSc) degree, or completed supplementary university courses (PhD or DLA).

College diploma (or equivalent, e.g. BA/BSc) is the highest educational attainment of those who got diploma in college, tertiary level technical school, tertiary level vocational school, tertiary level kindergarten teacher or teacher institution etc. This group includes also those persons who got BA, BSc degree in tertiary educational system in basic training.

University diploma (or equivalent, e.g. MA, MSc) is the highest educational attainment of those who got certificate or diploma in university, equivalent level tertiary level institution in basic or supplementary training and in professional further training. This group includes also those persons who got master degree (MA MSc) in the current tertiary educational system in master training or unified training.

PhD or DLA degree is the highest educational attainment of those who got doctoral scientific degree achieved in doctoral regulations. Defining the highest educational attainment only those scientific doctoral degrees are included in this category which had been attained in 1991 or after.

Differing from data by the highest educational attainment, the data where educational level is counted as a ratio of the population of the same age group added the persons having higher education (e.g. the population with at least secondary level with final examination contains also data of persons having university, college, etc. degree).

Basic education: 8th grade of general (primary) school completed.

Secondary education: Secondary level without final examination, with final vocational exam; or secondary level with final examination.

Tertiary education: University, college, etc. with degree.

Fields of education, specialization

Changing from the previous classification by industry data of fields of education in completed secondary and tertiary education are published by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). For comparability data have been revised until 1990, but smaller biases are possible because of the different methodology.

ISCED fields of education:

- Education,
- Humanities and arts,
- Social sciences, business and law,
- Science (Mathematics, computing and other natural science),
- Engineering, manufacturing and construction,
- Agriculture,
- Health and welfare,
- Services,
- Other

Category 'Other' includes data of persons having secondary level with final general examination.

In 1990, questions referring to the fields of education and specialization of educational attainment were included in the supplementing 20 percent sampling data collection questionnaire. Data from the sample slightly differ from the full survey census data after grossing up (multiplication) to the total population.

Economic activity, commuting

Based on the activity performed the week before the reference date of the microcensus the population fundamentally consists of two groups: the economically active and economically not active population.

The **economically active population** contains persons in employment and unemployed. According to the international recommendations **persons in employment** covers every 15 years or older person who worked for earning for at least one hour in the week preceding the reference date, or was away from the work only temporary (e.g. absence due to sickness, paid or unpaid holiday). Work for earning covers every activity performed for financial earning or natural income irrespectively of its legal circumstances. Consequently all those persons who are in labour, government official, civil servant, public servant relationship, in judicial and prosecutor servant relationship, in membership with any employee with work obligation and those who have work contract or entrepreneur permit are considered to be in employment. The category covers also the contributing family work in a farm or undertaking of a household, the casual work, as well as the work for public and other work done without legal contract. Full-time students aged 15 years and older having worked at least one hour work for income in the week preceding the census reference date are also included in the category of persons in employment.

In census 1990 and earlier those who worked besides receiving pension, child-care allowance, child-care fee and full-times studies were not counted as persons in employment (previously called **active earners**). Enlisted man, inactive soldiers and prisoners were only considered persons in employment if they had worked before joining the army or going to prison. Seasonal workers, casual workers were

considered persons in employment even though they did not work in the week preceding the census reference date.

Tables about the number and structure of the persons in employment always contain data of persons aged 15 years and older, while tables about the economic activity of the population of 1990 and earlier censuses contain also the number of active earners aged 14 years.

Unemployed is the person who:

- did not work in the week preceding the reference date,
- had been actively looking for work during the four weeks before the reference date (was looking for job in the Employment Center, public or private employment agency, contacted an employer personally or in written form, placed or answered job advertisement, made related inquiries at relatives, acquaintances or organized the launch of their own enterprise), and
- declared that he/she could start working within the next two weeks.

Obtaining unemployment benefit (e.g. unemployment allowance) is not a precondition of being qualified as unemployed.

After 1949 the 1990 census was the first occasion of collecting data about the unemployed. Persons above the working age (14–59 years of age for man, 14–54 years of age for woman) looking for a job besides receiving pension, child-care allowance or child-care fee were not considered unemployed in the 1990 census. It was also not a premise to be able to start working in two weeks.

The **economically non-active population** consists of economically inactive persons receiving benefit and dependents.

Economically inactive persons receiving benefit (previously named **inactive earners**) are those who at the time of the reference date pursued no gainful activity, though received an earning, income, such as

- old-age pensioners and retirement provision recipient on own right,
- old-age pensioners and retirement provision recipient on relative's right,
- child-care benefit recipients,
- social support recipients (nursing allowance recipients, social allowance recipients),
- persons living on their wealth or some other not work-related income (e.g. leasing their land, letting out holiday home, dwelling, living on capital income, letting out a part of their dwelling).

Dependents are persons not belonging to any categories above because in general they have no own income or revenue, and a private person or an institution ensures their livelihood, such as:

- children under 15 years not attending school;
- full-time pupils and students not qualified as active or economically inactive persons receiving benefit (all those attending general, secondary or tertiary educational institutions irrespective of getting studentship);
- other dependents (dependents 15 years and older not studying in full-time schools, e.g. housewives).

Time passed since last job

In case of economically inactive persons receiving benefit and the unemployed defining the time passed since last job is based on the time passed until 1st October, 2016 since the month and year of the end of last job.

Industry, branch of economic activity

Persons in employment are classified by the activity of their employers or enterprise while the unemployed are classified by the activity of the last employer or enterprise. The branch of economic activity is based on TEÁOR'08 (Hungarian activity classification) which is identical with the European one, NACE Rev.2. Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.

Data of 2001 census regarding industry are revised by the structure of TEÁOR'08.

The detailed description of the system of TEÁOR'08 is available on the HCSO website (http://www.ksh.hu/teor_menu).

Main groups and groups of occupation

The occupational data of persons in employment in microcensus 2016 are classified into the categories of the FEOR'08 (Unified Classification System of the Occupation).

Occupational data of persons in employment in census 2001 are revised according to the structure of FEOR'08.

The detailed description of FEOR'08 system can be found on the HCSO website (http://www.ksh.hu/osztalyozasok_feor_menu).

Status in employment

The classification of the persons in employment is based on the legal relationship to the employer. The following categories had been used in microcensus 2016:

- employee,
- own-account worker, self-employed,
- working member of a company,
- working member of a cooperative,
- casual worker (working by special commission contract, casual employee, day worker),
- employed in public works (doing work for public benefit, public purposes etc., employed in public employment),
- contributing family worker.

Employee is the person who is **in labour relation** with an employer generally based on working contract. This category includes civil servants, public functionaries, persons acting as judges or attorneys, as well as professional and contracted members of armed forces and public defence (their legal status being **civil servant** or **public services worker**).

Own-account worker, self-employed is the person **working alone or with some employees, as a proprietor** – generally on the basis of a licence of activity not as member of a company – (like artisan, retailer, farmer, free-lancer etc.).

Working member of a company is the person, who parallel to his/her partnership in possessing a non co-operative venture, is **obliged to contribute to the activity** of the venture by personal activity, work.

Working member of a cooperative is the person who **as a member** of any kind of economic organization in cooperative form (e.g. consumption cooperative, agrarian cooperative) is **obliged for work**.

Casual worker (working by special commission contract, casual employee, day worker) is the person, who **neither has a stable working contract**, nor is an entrepreneur, though – with, or without

a special document – is working, usually lasting for a short period of time (e.g. agricultural day-work, shovelling the snow, unskilled work in construction). The day-worker, based on an agreement with the employer, is working either for a negotiated period of time (one day, week etc.), or is performing a given job (digging of a piece of land, painting the fence etc.). Odd job performers are also the persons, who on the basis of an individual contract, not as entrepreneurs, perform an intellectual job (e.g. translation of a text, holding a lecture etc.).

Employed in public works (doing work for public benefit, public purposes etc., employed in public employment) is the person who is employed by the local government in public benefit work or public work program.

Contributing family worker is the participating family member who helps to the **own-account worker**, members of a company or members of a cooperative in their activity **without pay**, but receiving from the achievements of the enterprise or economic company as a member of the household.

Daily commuting of persons in employment

Defining a person in employment as a daily commuter is based on the same or different locality of his/her usual place of residence and workplace.

In 2016 microcensus data persons who were temporarily abroad for less than a year at the reference date of the microcensus can be distinguished among microcensus resident population. Data about daily commuters and travelling to work or school do not cover the persons temporarily abroad.

Working in the locality of residence: the person in employment who works in the same locality where he/she lives. The commuting between capital districts belongs here too, as regarding daily commuting in Budapest is meant for one locality (administrative unit).

The person in employment is a **daily commuter** if he/she is not working in the locality of his/her usual place of residence. However daily commuters are those also who commute less than every day but regularly (e.g. in two or three days).

Working in different localities: the person in employment who works regularly in different localities (e.g. business agent, salesman in market).

Incoming commuter arriving from another locality: number of persons in employment, who arrive from a Hungarian residence to the given locality for work.

Commuting balance: the difference between incoming and outgoing commuters.

The sum of persons in employment working in the locality of residence and arriving from another locality gives **the number of persons in employment working in the locality**.

Household, family

Household (private household)

Private household is a group of persons living together in a common housing unit or in a part of it, bearing together, at least partly, the costs of living (e.g. daily expenses, meals).

If a household comprises one family, the family and the household is the same, the household is a one-family household. A one-family household differs from the family in that the number of family members does not include relatives and/or non-relatives living with the family (including children under state-care), while the number of household members does. In case of more families manage a common household, then the household is household with more families. The number of members of a household with two or more families similarly to the one-family household contains, besides the

family members of the household, the number of persons living with the family but not comprising a separate family. A household with one or more families is a **family-household**.

The household without family relations is named a **non-family household**. The non-family household can be:

- One-person household, when only one person comprises the household;
- Household of other structure in which persons live together without being a family, such as
 - relatives (e.g. brothers, sisters, one grandparent with grandchild irrespectively of his/her marital status),
 - household with non-relatives (e.g. friends),
 - household with relatives and non-relatives (e.g. two brothers or sisters with their friend).

Persons living in households, families

Data of households and families had been processed based on the resident population. Hence the number of persons in households and families do not contain those persons who are not part of the census resident population in the given settlement of the data collection. (E.g. if a household comprises of one married couple and a never-married child who studies and lives in another settlement, then the child do not belong to the resident population in the place of the data collection, but belongs to the other settlement's census resident population. Therefore this child is not a member of the family nor the household in the place of the enumeration.)

Institutional household

A group of persons of the census resident population living in an institution accommodated collectively (e.g. in student hostel, elderly home, prison) and, possibly, receiving some kind of board.

Family

The family is the closest scope (group) of persons living together in marriage, consensual partnership or blood-relationship.

A family can be based on:

- partnership, like
 - a married couple, registered consensual union with or without never married child(ren);
 - a consensual union with or without never married child(ren); and
- a lone parent (father or mother) with never married child(ren).

In the data of Census 2011 registered consensual unions (same-sex partners) are counted among consensual unions.

Family status (role in the family, household)

The family status expresses the family or other (e.g. economic) relations between persons living in a household.

Husband, wife, registered consensual partner: a man and a woman living together in legal marriage, or same sex-partners registered as registered consensual partners in the presence of registrar.

Consensual partner: two persons living together in a marriage-like relationship irrespective of their marital status and sex. The number of consensual unions contains registered and legally recorded partners and those who live together without registration or legal record.

Lone parent living together with his/her children, father or mother: the person who lives with his/her child(ren) without husband/wife or consensual partner.

Child: child of a person with the family status of husband, wife, consensual partner or father, mother, if he/she does not comprise an independent family, irrespective of his/her age, marital status and the fact whether he/she has own source of livelihood. Adopted and fostered children as well as children born out of wedlock are also classified as children. The number of children does not contain children placed temporarily or permanently at other families or children in state-care.

In data processing of households and families, only a never married person with the family status of child can be considered a child. In this case child(ren) enumerated as child with marital status other than never married belong to the “other relative” category.

Ascendant: father or mother, grandparent, great-grandparent, father-in-law, mother-in-law of husband, wife, consensual partner and lone parent with child(ren).

Other relative: the relative (i.e. brother or sister of one of the spouses, uncle, aunt, cousin, one grandparent with his/her grandchild) living in the household who does not form an independent family and does not correspond to the characteristics of the previous categories

Non-relative: a person living with the family but with no actual family ties (e.g. domestic employee, friend). Children placed temporarily or permanently at other families and children in state-care are also included in this group.

Living alone: a person who lives alone in an independent household.

Economic activity composition of households, families

The economic activity composition of households and families are specified by the four main groups of economic activity that the members belong to (person in employment, unemployed, economically inactive person receiving benefit, dependent).

Economic activity composition of households, families	Person in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive person receiving benefit	Dependent
number of persons in the household, family				
With persons in employment	> 0	≥ 0	≥ 0	≥ 0
Without person in employment, with unemployed	= 0	> 0	≥ 0	≥ 0
Without person in employment, with economically inactive persons receiving benefit	= 0	= 0	> 0	≥ 0
Without person in employment, only with dependent	= 0	= 0	= 0	> 0

Tenure status of households

Owner is the status of the household if the owner or beneficial owner (full or partial) of the dwelling is a member. This category also includes the households of which the owner or beneficiary owner of the dwelling is not a member but at least one person of the household is a close relative (e.g. spouse, consensual partner, parent, brother or sister, grandchild) and no rent is paid.

Tenant is the status of the household if one of its members uses the whole dwelling irrespectively whether he/she lives there alone or with others and pays rent for it. This category includes “partner tenants” (only in case of dwellings owned by the municipality) and the tenant partners when more persons (e.g. students) rent a dwelling together. Also included are the households living in service dwellings when the use of the dwelling relates to a work or official relation of a member of the household, irrespectively whether they pay rent or not. One subgroup of the tenant category is the household renting a part of a dwelling when the household lives together with the owner in the dwelling and at least one premise (e.g. a room) is rented.

The household lives in the dwelling by **other tenure** title if it cannot be classified in the previous categories (e.g. living there in favour, without any title, for sustenance).

Dwelling

Housing units

Similarly to censuses the microcensus enumerated the persons in housing units. In order to get information about housing characteristics data about housing units had been also collected. The concept of the housing unit comprises the dwelling, occupied holiday home and occupied other housing unit.

Dwelling

The dwelling is a unit of places and rooms with specific functions (living rooms, cooking places, sanitary places etc.), generally technically (architecturally) connected to each other, intended for human accommodation, stay (home) or converted into dwelling and also suitable for living at present, which has a separate entrance from a public place, courtyard or from a collectively used place inside the building (staircase, corridor etc.).

The group of technically (architecturally) adjoining places, connected with inner passages, were considered at the enumeration as one dwelling also in cases when the passages of one or several places were blocked temporarily but not walled (e.g. in the case of co-tenancy). A mostly separate place, building – e.g. the summer kitchen of detached family house – built as a part of the dwelling was considered as part of the dwelling if it was used by the household living in the main building. However, a summer kitchen let to a subtenant, i.e. used by an outside household, forms a separate housing unit. If the originally connected places were separated (partitioned) technically in order to establish a separate dwelling, the formerly one dwelling had to be enumerated as dwellings in a number corresponding to the state of affairs after the partition. On the other hand, two or more formerly separated dwellings, which are nowadays technically connected (e.g. with inner doors), form only one dwelling.

Holiday home

Holiday home is a housing unit basically built and used for resting and recreation. The occupied holiday homes had been enumerated in Microcensus 2016, those where at least one person had his/her usual place of residence. In most tables data of occupied holiday homes are presented together with data of occupied dwellings.

According to the census traditions the dwellings and occupied holiday homes comprise the **dwelling stock**.

Occupied other housing unit

This category comprises the occupied economic premises, structures (such as storage room, wine press-house, stable, workshop, wash-houses, shop premise, garage etc.) and inhabited parts of temporary, mobile or other facilities (hut, caravan etc.) and moreover a separate establishment built on the plot of the dwelling that does not fit the requirements of the dwelling and is used by a different household (as tenant or tenant of a bad) as residence.

Occupancy status, use of the dwelling

Occupied is the dwelling, holiday home or other housing unit if at least one person had his/her usual place of residence there at the reference date of the census. Dwellings which were occupied but the occupants did not belong to the population to be enumerated (e.g. persons staying in the dwelling for medical treatment, tourism but living their everyday life in another place; persons who have their permanent home here but stay abroad permanently; foreign diplomats and their families) had been classified as not occupied.

Not occupied is the dwelling if no person had his/her usual place of residence there. Not occupied dwellings can be divided into further categories: **used only seasonally or as a second home; used for other purpose** (not as dwellings) at the reference date, such as office, doctor's office, workshop, though at any time they could have been suitable – without any alteration – for use as dwellings; **the de facto empty, not occupied dwellings** which are in their original status (not being refurbished, not used for other purpose) but there were no occupants in them at the reference date.

Type of ownership

Ownership of the dwellings relates to the whole dwelling irrespectively whether the dwelling has one or more owners (common ownership), the owner lives in the dwelling or not, the occupancy status of the residents enumerated in the dwelling.

Tenure status

Tenure status of the whole dwelling is the same as the tenure status of the household using the dwelling. In case of more households living in the dwelling, the dwelling gets the tenure status of the household which appears first in the list of "Tenure status of the households".

Premises of the dwelling

Rooms are premises provided with direct natural light and ventilation (with doors, windows), with a floor space of at least 4 m², serving for sleeping or staying during the day (bedroom, children's room, dining-room etc.). The hall and the eating-place having also a window, as well as the premises of room-like character used as consultation rooms, waiting rooms, offices etc. also figure among the rooms.

Classification of the dwellings by number of rooms – irrespectively of the size (floor-space) of the rooms – is based on the total number of the rooms in the dwelling.

Kitchens are spaces established and used for cooking (maybe, also for eating), in general provided with direct, natural light and ventilation (with window, door).

Premises of common airspace with more functions had been enumerated based on the purpose of use, and classified in the appropriate category of premises.

Bathrooms (shower-stall, wash-basin alcove) are premises used for washing in the dwelling. The bathrooms generally are equipped with water supply system, sewage disposal system and bathing (washing) facilities.

Useful floor space

The sum of the floor spaces of all the premises belonging to the dwelling, expressed in m². The floor space of entrance-halls (wind-gags, wraps), built-in cupboards, changing rooms (wardrobes), store-rooms, furniture of kitchens and bathrooms are all calculated in the useful floor space of the dwelling. In case of loggias, roofed (closed) terraces and roofed (closed) balconies, half of the floor space is included, while the floor space of attics (mansards) is only included where the headroom is 1,9 m² or higher.

Equipment

Data always refer to facilities available inside the dwelling only.

A dwelling supplied with **piped** water from community scheme is one in which water supply is obtained through a tap (installed in one of the premises of the dwelling) connected to a community water conduit.

A dwelling is supplied with **piped water from a private source** if the water pipe leads the water of the well, which is generally on the ground-plot, courtyard belonging to the building, to the tap in the dwelling.

A dwelling is supplied with **hot water** if it receives the hot running water necessary for washing and other household uses from a long-distance transmission pipe, a central boiler or from any individual (local) water heater, including low-capacity water heaters in kitchens.

A dwelling is supplied with **flush toilet**, if – either in a separate space or in the bathroom – it has a flush toilet connected to the community.

A dwelling is supplied with **sewage connected to community sewage** disposal plant if it is connected to the sewage system of public utility.

A dwelling is supplied with **sewage connected to private sewage** disposal plant if the wastewater is led through an underground drainpipe to a closed sewage storage tank, to a desiccator (drain tank) on the ground plot of the building or to some other place.

Heating, material for heating

Separate heating of premises means that the heating of the places of the dwelling done individually.

One dwelling heated by boiler (central, circle) or other equipment means that the dwelling or the premises of a one-dwelling building are heated by one heating place.

More dwellings heated by boiler (central, circle) or other equipment means that all the dwellings in a building are heated by a boiler located in the building or in close connection with the building.

A dwelling is heated by **district (block) heating** if more buildings receive heating from thermal power station, heating works or natural thermal spring.

Level of comfort

Dwellings and holiday homes **with all amenities** have at least a living-room of a floor space over 12 m², a place for cooking, a bathroom and a flush toilet (in the bathroom or separately), and have electricity, hot water, sewage disposal and central heating.

Dwellings and holiday homes **with principal amenities** have at least a living-room of a floor space over 12 m², a place for cooking, a bathroom and a flush toilet, electricity, hot water, sewage disposal and individual heating.

Dwellings and holiday homes **with part of amenities (half-comfort)** have at least a living-room of a floor space over 12 m², a place for cooking, a bathroom or a flush toilet, electricity, water supply and individual heating.

Dwellings and holiday homes **without comforts** have at least a living-room of a floor space over 12 m², a place for cooking and individual heating.

Dwellings not suiting the above criteria have been classified as **emergency or other lodgings**, respectively.

Walling

According to the technology and the materials used in the construction of external walls of the building, the following categories have been used:

- brick, stone, manual walling element,
- middle or large block, cast concrete,
- panel,
- wood,
- adobe, mud, etc. with solid basement,
- adobe, mud, etc. without solid basement.

Explanation of symbols

-	=	non-occurrence
..	=	not available
...	=	confidential
x	=	not applicable
0	=	less than half of unit
empty space	=	block of not applicable item