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Session I – Invited paper

**INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY AND CORRESPONDING PROBLEMS – DATA FROM
CENSUS 2001 IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

Submitted by the Czech Statistical Office

International mobility and corresponding problems – data from Census 2001 in the Czech Republic

1. General information on census 2001 in the Czech Republic

The last round of Census in the Czech Republic was held at the 1st of March 2001 (midnight from 28th February to 1st March 2001 was the reference moment). Around 50 thousand adder commissaries collected huge amount of data about people, households, flats and houses. Self-count method was used. I.e. each person filled in the personal questionnaire, head of the flat household filled in the flat questionnaire and the owner of house filled in the house questionnaire. Questionnaires from households were handed in to the relevant adder commissary.¹ This round of Census follows UN ECE Recommendation on Census Round 2000 in European Area and EC Regulation on Census Round 2000 among European Community CPS 97/27/9.

The 2001 Census has been processed on a base of separate Act (i.e. Census 2001 Act Nb. 158/99). In that law there are defined expertnesses of institutions involved, content of Census, timing, conditions and duties for commissaries and many other thing important for organising Census. Several other Acts has a big impact for the Census too. These are for the most Individual Data Protection Act and Public Statistical Service Act.

During the time of preparation of the census and although during the run of Census itself Czech Statistical Office had very big problems both with Individual Data Protection Bureau and Journalists. Individual Data Protection Bureau made us problems because it had been established very short time before Census 2001 and its chief thought it was the best way how to be visible to the public as an effective institution and a guard of people's privacy. Journalists traced a terrible picture of the Czech Statistical Office as a data terrorist who sells every interesting individual data to the public authorities and commerce agencies. The Czech Statistical Office had in fact never disused the individual data for some commercial or political purposes not even during the communist era (1948-1989). It was just a terrible media massage and unfortunately it descended the credit of the Czech statistical Office among public and made problems to commissaries, coders and other people working with the Census data. It is clear that there should be more intensive communication, PR and preparation for such madness, but from the past Censuses we were not used to this reaction of public and media. Unfortunately this although influenced the number of foreigners who filled in the questionnaires, as I will talk about in further chapters. Validity of some characteristics was reduced too (for example about 56 thousands of unidentified family status, some problems with economic activity and some more problems).

There were two ways of processing results. Quick preliminary results were disposable during July 2001. They covered reduced information on type of residence, age, citizenship, nationality, religiosity, economic activity for people and although some information on housing and flat fund in the Czech Republic. It was processed by sequential aggregating of extra-generated information from the level of adder circuit to municipal, regional and whole country level.

Definitive results are disposable nowadays after coding of answers, transferring the coded questionnaires to electronic form, data cleaning and generating the derived variables. According to the Editorial Plane for 2003 majority of definitive results of the Census will be published during the rest of 2003.

¹ All questionnaires were prepared in 10 language mutations – English, French, German and languages of the most represented countries and ethnicities in the Czech Republic (Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Russian, Polish, Chinese, Arabic and Romany). Slovak version was not necessary even if there is the biggest Slovak minority among Czech citizens and although number of Slovak citizens. Czech and Slovak language are similar and we are accustomed to hear and read the second language due to former existence of Czechoslovakia. The English, French, German and Russian version of questionnaires is available in pdf format in the Annex 1.

At date of census in the Czech Republic was 10 230 060 inhabitants. For historical view and other census information see Annex 2 of the paper.

2. Using of the data from Census for demographic purposes

Census data are used as a baseline for inter-censal population balance by sex and age from municipal level up and by sex, age and family status for the national level. It was planned to add population balance by citizenship based on data from 2001 Census and continuous reporting of migration and acquisition of citizenship from Foreign and Border Police and other demographic events from registration offices. This new task presupposes good quality of the relevant census data (either number of foreigners covered by Census, or among their characteristics and variables). When this condition is not fulfilled, population balance by citizenship based on Census of course loses its purpose and any other further repair is useless.

This will probably be the case of the Czech Republic. Then will be better either to use stock information from Immigration Police combined with balance of Czech citizens or to assume stock information from population register. Nowadays we use the first possibility for generating stock tables by citizenship i.e. for international questionnaires and we started proceedings with Central Population Register's operators on assumption of stock data, the way of data transfer and equal periodicity of actualisation. Assuming stock information from the CPR will be possible when the CPR is enlarged with 90-days-and-over-visa-holders. The CPR was not used for demographic purposes in past, because there were some disproportions and mistakes. Ministry of Interior is the operator of CPR and in last three years there were made steps for establishing the real CPR.

3. Foreigners in the past Czech censuses

Till 1991 Census resident population was defined through permanent residence in the Czech Republic regardless of the citizenship. According to the UN ECE Recommendation the definition was changed where legislative possibilities allowed it. Resident population was enlarged by foreigners staying in the Czech Republic on a base of 90-days-and-over-visa. In the original proposal for residing population there was the one-year limit for residing foreigners but our Foreigners Stay Act doesn't have any categories like that, so during governmental reminder process of the Census 2001 Act it was changed.

In previous time (till 1991) information on citizenship was seen less important than for example nationality. There was characteristic "citizenship" in the questionnaire but with only three possibilities – "Czech Republic", "Slovak Republic" and "Other". Unfortunately among particular publication of Census results wasn't any information on citizenship (neither in minimum version to know exactly how much permanently resident foreigners lived in the Czech Republic at Census date). The only one available and more-or-less relevant information is on nationality (unfortunately with two different definitions: in Censuses 1950-1980 nationality from the personal ID book/permanent residence permit was used – i.e. registered nationality, in last two censuses nationality was defined as a personal feeling of belonging to some nation – i.e.: self-declaratory nationality; comparability is for that reason reduced). Percentage distribution of population of the Czech Republic by nationality is in following Table 1. More detailed list of nationalities for the recent census is in the Table 2.

Tab. 1. Population of the Czech Republic by nationality, 1950-2001

Nationality	Census Year					
	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	2001
Czech ¹⁾	93,8	94,3	94,5	94,6	81,2	90,4
Moravian	-	-	-	-	13,2	3,7
Silesian	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,1
Slovak	2,9	2,9	3,3	3,5	3,1	1,9
Polish	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
German	1,8	1,4	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,4
Other and unidentified	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,0	3,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

1) In 1950 - 1980 including Moravian and Silesian nationality

4. Foreigners in the recent Czech census

In the Czech Republic was at 1st March 2001 about 391 thousand of foreign nationals (self-declaratory definition of nationality; Czech, Moravian, Silesian and Romany nationals excluded from total) and 172 thousand of people didn't fill in the information on nationality (probably according to the media-massage before the Census).

Information on nationality as self-declaratory belonging valid just for the moment of Census is of course not the same as the information on citizenship. It was used here just for some kind of comparison with previous censuses. Citizenship is better characteristics for defining foreigners and will be used in further text. Some Czech citizens are either Polish or German or other origin and these identify themselves with their original nation more than with Czech. Following table describes the relationship between nationality and citizenship (reduced list of citizenship belonging to coded nationalities; Czech, Moravian, Silesian, Romany nationality and theirs combinations are excluded).

Tab. 2. Selected non-Czech (Moravian, Silesian and Romany too) nationals by list of selected citizenships

Citizenship	Nationality										
	Total	Without un-ident.	SVK	POL	DEU	UKR	VIE	HUN	RUS	Other	Un-identif.
Total	566 553	393 726	193 190	51 968	39 106	22 112	17 462	14 672	12 369	42 847	172 827
Czechia	436 836	276 483	166 101	39 061	35 170	5 385	645	12 794	2 845	14 482	160 353
Slovakia	21 617	20 688	19 528	18	52	24	9	957	10	90	929
Poland	12 837	12 571	32	12 449	31	7	5	13	2	32	266
Germany	2 856	2 648	23	7	2 559	2	2	4	1	50	208
Ukraine	19 723	18 285	51	44	25	16 097	71	138	1 496	363	1 438
Viet-Nam	18 165	17 198		2	2	12	16 518	10		654	967
Hungary	414	406	1					399	1	5	8
Russia	7 495	7 174	6	8	25	164	3	3	6 340	625	321
Stateless	2 268	288	18	11	18	29	10	7	72	123	1 980
Other	44 342	19 776	7 430	368	1 224	392	199	347	1 602	26 423	6 357

Table 3 shows detail view on foreigners by citizenship (selected citizenships).

Tab. 3 Population of the Czech Republic by citizenship at 1st March 2001

Citizenship (country)	Population Total		Men		Women	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Czech Republic	10 080 507	98,5	4 902 162	98,4	5 178 345	98,7
Foreigners						
Foreigners total	124 608	100,0	66 514	100,0	58 094	100,0
incl.:						
Slovakia	24 201	19,4	13 083	19,8	11 118	19,1
Ukraine	20 628	16,6	9 727	14,7	10 901	18,8
Viet Nam	18 210	14,6	11 179	16,9	7 031	12,1
Poland	13 350	10,7	4 816	7,3	8 534	14,7
Russia	7 696	6,2	3 396	5,1	4 300	7,4
Germany	3 438	2,8	2 103	3,2	1 335	2,3
Bulgaria	3 281	2,6	2 078	3,1	1 203	2,1
USA	2 517	2,0	1 503	2,3	1 014	1,7
Yugoslavia	2 252	1,8	1 501	2,3	751	1,3
Romania	1 852	1,5	1 014	1,5	838	1,4
Kazakhstan	1 805	1,4	783	1,2	1 022	1,8
China	1 458	1,2	821	1,2	637	1,1
Belarus	1 401	1,1	544	0,8	857	1,5
UK	1 308	1,0	941	1,4	367	0,6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 252	1,0	723	1,1	529	0,9
Croatia	1 245	1,0	789	1,2	456	0,8
Austria	1 018	0,8	643	1,0	375	0,6
Persons with dual citizenship						
Dual citizenship total	22 401	x	11 985	x	10 416	x
incl.:						
Czechia+Slovakia	11 705	x	6 151	x	5 554	x
Czechia+Germany	3 276	x	2 022	x	1 254	x
Czechia+Canada	1 035	x	603	x	432	x
Stateless						
Total	2 544	x	1 410	x	1 134	x

According to the Census in the Czech Republic were 124 608 people with only one non-Czech citizenship, 22 341 people with both Czech and one other citizenship, 2 544 stateless people and 60 people with both Slovak and other citizenship at 1st March 2001.

Among foreigners (with any citizenship other than Czech) there were 53% of men and 47% of women, 44% with permanent residence permit and 56% with 90-days-and-over visa. 19% of pure foreigners are Slovaks, 17% are Ukrainians, 15% Vietnamese, 11% Polacks and first ten foreign citizenships (due to number of people) make more than 75% of all foreigners.

Average age of men was 39,3 and for women 37,6. 65 % of foreigners with only foreign citizenship are members of census households where all members have non-EU and non-Czech citizenships, 30 % of foreigners live in household where at least one member has Czech citizenship.

Almost 28 % of foreigners lived in Prague, 15% in NUTS2 – Northwest, 12% in Northeast and 11% in Middle-Bohemia. Concerning % of foreigners living in district from all foreigners,

important districts are Brno-city (4,2%), Karvina (3,3%), Ostrava-city (3,0%), Cheb (2,8), Karlovy Vary (2,1) and Liberec (2,0).

In the Czech republic there was 1,22% of foreigners. The biggest share of foreigners among population on the level NUTS2 was in Prague (3%), followed by Northwest (1,6), Middle Bohemia (1,2) and Northeast (1,0). The smallest share of foreigners among population was in Middle Moravia (0,6). Important district from that point of view are Cheb (3,9%), Karlovy Vary (2,1) and Mlada Boleslav (2,1). Smallest share among districts (NUTS4) was in Opava (0,4%).

56% of all foreigners are employees, employers or self-employed (63% among men and 47% among women). 12,7% (12,0% among men and 13,5 among women) is pupils, students and apprentices. There was 5,3 unemployed foreigners (5,1 men and 5,5 women). Following international definition (employed + unemployed, including working pensioners and working students or apprentices) there was economic activity rate 63% (70% for men and 54,4 % for women).

The most represented finished education level among foreigners is primary (16% total, 13,6% men, 19% women). The second one among men is tertiary-master degree (13,4%) and among women is upper secondary (12,9%).

Unfortunately majority of these Census results is in direct contradiction to administrative data from the Database of foreigners operated by Foreign and Border Police. Number of foreigners is much more higher in the Database of foreigners than in Census. Database of foreigners is kind of administrative register, has its own mistakes and we co-operate deeply and for a long time with the Foreign and Border Police to eliminate them, but in aggregate numbers it is useful source of information of foreigners. Unfortunately we don't have stock data at 1st March 2001 to compare the two sources of data correctly. But data from the Database of foreigners at 1st January 2001 are useful for such a comparison. During first two months of 2001 there was very slight decrease of number of foreigners but it was not considerable. So, it must be kept in mind, that the validity of the results of comparison is a bit reduced by not-using the same time of observation speaking about stock data from the Database of foreigners and Census.

Both datasets don't cover any unambiguous personal identification (name or ID number). For that reason linking the datasets and selecting people who weren't covered by Census is not possible. It is necessary to compare the distribution among some important characteristics and through that approach (and with some knowledge of typical behaviour of various groups of foreigners and their conditions in the Czech Republic) try to assess who and why was not covered by Census.

If I take the stock of foreigners from Database of foreigners as reality, I have to say, that 32% of foreigners was not covered by Census. For men it is 41% and for women 15%. Talking about the type of stay in the Czech Republic and a sex the most problematic are men on 90-days-and-over-visa (49% not covered). 70% of men with the citizenship of Ukraine, 49% of men with citizenship of Russia, 61 % of Chinese (regardless of sex) were not covered. These are the most problematic citizenships only. Talking about age, the biggest lapses were among economically active age (20-59 years) and this brought on almost 2,5 years difference between average ages among Census and evidence (3 years for men and 1,8 year for women). Lower average age was in evidence. In regional view is the difference bigger in more urban districts and around big cities (Praha, Ostrava, Brno, Plzeň). Non-covered Ukrainian men make about one half of all non-covered men and 39% of all non-covered by Census (all Ukrainians make more than half count of all non-covered).

Based on the previously mentioned findings, it is possible to assume, that the biggest problems with the right census processing were among lodging-houses of big industrial companies and in big cities or around them. In these houses in the Czech Republic live (or have official residence permit placed) majority of workers from Ukraine, other former Soviet Union countries and partly from Poland too. For these collective households there was more difficult collecting of filled up questionnaires. Other problem is that some Ukrainians (and citizens of similar former Soviet

Union countries) often “live” in lodging-houses just for purpose of the obtaining of the residence permit and in fact live illegally in some flat (owner of the flat doesn't pay taxes from the rent and/or in such a flat live a lot of foreigners - some of them without necessary visas or permits). In such a case either owner of the flat or foreigners themselves don't want to cooperate on Census especially if they could think that the Czech Statistical Office could transfer the individual data to Foreign and Border Police or tax collector's office. This could be the worst result of the media-massage then.

Other problems are with very close communities in the Czech Republics like Chinese, citizens of other South-Eastern Asian countries and Arabians generally, but regardless of Chinese, this under-coverage isn't so relevant. People from these communities don't want to co-operate with any kind of public authority at all. There is one exception – Vietnamese. During preparation and realization of the Census Czech Statistical Office co-operated with some persons well known among the community. These people opened the way into that community and for that reason under-coverage of Vietnamese isn't so eminent. I think that this is the only way how to improve the coverage among close communities in the future.

5. Result

We have then a bit problematic data from Census, common practise of population balance based on census, serious demand on population data by citizenship and population register which is now in reconstruction and now not able to provide such an information. We have to decide what to do.

Census data are in that time used for common population balances by age, sex and region or age and sex and family status but not for balance by citizenship. Until population register is ready for this purpose, we have to use the Database of Foreigners for deriving such information. For that reason some stock data won't be together consistent.

6. Further international mobility information

As you can see in Annex 1, there are many characteristics relevant to international mobility in the Census. In this chapter I summarise main of them.

- **Working or studying abroad** – 32 723 people was working or studying abroad – i.e. 0,3 % of whole population. 17 786 men (average age 35,2) and 14 937 women (average age 28,5). 29 633 of them were Czech citizens only; other citizenships are represented by less then 500 people (492 both Czech and German citizenship; 327 both Czech and Slovak citizenship, 303 German citizenship). 10 540 people is working or studying in Germany, 4 036 in Austria, 3 419 in the USA, 3 268 in the UK and 2 000 in Slovakia (rest o countries is represented by less than 1 000 people – follow Italy, Switzerland, Poland, France, Australia and Canada). 24 631 are employed, self-employed, employers and helping family members, 142 are working pensioners, 1 076 are working students and 6 874 are pupils, students and apprentices.
- **Permanent residence 1 year before Census** - 22 805 people had lived in another country 1 year before Census than the Czech Republic (53% men; 64% long-term) i.e. 0,2% of whole population. Among these people were 5 012 Czech citizens, 4 247 Slovak, 3 985 Ukrainians, 1 347 Russians and from other citizenships under 1 000. 5 799 of them had lived in Slovakia, 4 068 in Ukraine, 1 744 in the USA, 1 474 in Germany and 1 344 in Russia (other countries under 1 000).
- **Country of the residence of mother at birth** – other then the Czech Republic – that was the case of 453 460 people (46% men, 54 women) i.e. 4,4% of whole population. 77% (350 912 were Czech citizens only, 11 023 were both Czech and one other citizens and 91

475 foreigners). Distribution among citizenships corresponds with their distribution in a whole sample of foreigners and about 75% of citizens of particular state were not born in the Czech Republic. Interesting from that point of view are Germans where only 56% of all Germans were born out of the Czech Republic. Probably it is caused by return of people who lived in Sudetenland till 1945 and after the 2nd world war were banned from it based on the result of Postupim and Jalta conference. Or it could be the case of remigration similarly as from the USA (61% of U.S. citizens was born out of the Czech Republic). Average age of these people is higher then for total population (about 49,5 years for men and 53,6 for women). 93% of foreigners whose mother had resided in other country than in the Czech Republic at their birth has the citizenship of the country where had been the residence at birth placed.

- **Mother tongue**- other then Czech and Romany relegated 422 584 people, i.e. 4,1% of whole population (47 % of men and 53% of women). For almost half of this people it was Slovakian, for 12% Polish, for 10% German. Unfortunately mother tongue wasn't coded to some detail (special codes were for Czech, Slovakian, Romany, Polish, German, English, Russian languages). For that reason category "other" covers about 25% of all foreign mother tongues. 301 922 Czech citizens relegated mother tongue other than Czech and Romany. For 60% of them it was Slovakian, 12,6 Polish, and 12,3 German.

Some of these information are very interesting and need deeper analysis. There is planned several publications on some of the themes marked here. They will be processed and published during this year.

15 Completed education

To be completed only by persons aged over 15 according to highest level of completed education.

- ☐ without education ☐ incomplete elementary education
- ☐ elementary education
- ☐ secondary vocational
- ☐ secondary technical
- ☐ secondary vocational with certificate
- ☐ secondary general with certificate
- ☐ secondary technical with certificate
- ☐ post-secondary, graduation two or more secondary school
- ☐ first stage of tertiary education (post-secondary)
- ☐ university- bachelor's degree (Bc., BcA.)
- ☐ university
- ☐ second stage of university education

16 Field of study including apprenticeship

To be fulfilled by persons with higher than elementary education. State the subject of study or type of apprenticeship.

.....

codes
do not
fill in

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17 Economic activity

Indicate your group of occupation from the following:

I. group - employed

- ☐ employees, employers, self-employed
- ☐ working pensioners
- ☐ working students and apprentices
- ☐ women on maternity leave (28 or 37 weeks)

II. group - unemployed

- ☐ unemployed

III. group - economically not active

- ☐ not working pensioners ☐ homemakers
- ☐ others with own means of support ☐ pre-school children and other dependent persons
- ☐ pupils, students, apprentices

Answer the questions according to your group:

I. group - employed: Answer all of the following questions

II. group - unemployed: Answer only questions Nos. 18 to 20 according to the last occupation

III. group - economically not active: pupils, students, apprentices: Answer only questions Nos. 22 to 25,

- other economically not active: End the completion of the questionnaire here

18 Occupation

State your current occupation as accurately as possible:

.....

.....

codes
do not
fill in

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19 Position in employment

- ☐ employers; state the number of your employees
- ☐ employees in paid employment
- ☐ other employees (having contracts etc.)
- ☐ self-employed (including entrepreneurs without employees)
- ☐ members of producers' co-operatives
- ☐ contributing family workers

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20 Branch of economic activity

With reference to the list given in the explanatory note, state the branch (industry) of your current job.

.....

.....

codes
do not
fill in

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21 Secondary (or another) job

- ☐ yes, as self-employed ☐ yes, other ☐ no

22 Place of work, school

Students and apprentices state commuting to school, even if working

- ☐ in the place of your residence
(if yes, do not answer the following questions)

- ☐ elsewhere, fill in the address of your place of work

street,
No.

.....

--	--	--

locality,
No.

.....

--	--	--

district

.....

--	--	--	--

country

.....

--	--	--

23 Frequency of journey to work and school

(from your permanent residence)

- ☐ daily ☐ weekly ☐ once-twice per month ☐ otherwise

24 Duration of daily journey to work and school

State how long one journey takes you from your residence or the place of your temporary stay to your place of work or school:

- ☐ up to 14 min. ☐ 30 - 44 min. ☐ 60 - 89 min.
- ☐ 15 - 29 min. ☐ 45 - 59 min. ☐ 90 min. and more

25 Means of transport

State the means of transport you usually use for everyday journey to work or school:

- ☐ coach (other than city public transport) ☐ motorcycle
- ☐ train ☐ bicycle
- ☐ city public transport ☐ another means of transport
- ☐ car (as a driver) ☐ no means of transport
- ☐ car (as a passenger)

Thank you for having completed the Person-Questionnaire.



OSOBNÍ LIST B

.....
Date, name and surname of the person, who filled the Questionnaire



Census Questionnaire Buildings

Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů
k 1.3.2001

Protection of individual data is guaranteed by the Act No. 158/99 Coll. The Czech Statistical Office shall be responsible for protection of individual data.

Model: correct datum ☒ encircle the incorrect datum ☒

Model for writing of
numbers:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

correction

3 4

0	3
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codes - do not fill in

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district

--	--	--	--

census district

--	--	--	--	--	--

house No.

building No.

Please, use a black ball-point pen for filling in the questionnaire.

① Address of the house

street No.

locality

② Number of dwellings in the house

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③ Type of the house

- ☐ detached family house
☐ semi-detached family house
☐ terraced family house
☐ block of flats
☐ other, state by the main usage of the building

codes
do not
fill in

--	--

④ Occupancy status

- ☐ occupied permanently (at least one person resides in the dwelling)
not occupied permanently for the following reasons:
☐ - occupied temporarily ☐ - not lived in after building approval yet
☐ - change of the user ☐ - inheritance proceedings
☐ - used for recreation ☐ - not suitable for housing
☐ - reconstruction ☐ - another reason

⑤ Owner of the house (natural person or legal entity)

- ☐ natural person ☐ legal entity newly established for
privatisation of the house
☐ municipality, state
☐ housing association ☐ other legal entity
☐ foreign owner ☐ more owners

⑥ Period of (re)construction

- ☐ 1899 and before ☐ 1946 - 1960 ☐ 1981 - 1990
☐ 1900 - 1919 ☐ 1961 - 1970 ☐ 1991 - 1995
☐ 1920 - 1945 ☐ 1971 - 1980 ☐ 1996 and later

⑦ Material used for outer walls

- ☐ bricks, shaped bricks ☐ unburnt bricks
☐ stone ☐ wood
☐ stone and bricks ☐ other combination of
materials and others
☐ prefabricated panels

⑧ Number of floors (above the ground)

- ☐ 1 storey ☐ 5 storeys
☐ 2 storeys ☐ 6 - 8 storeys
☐ 3 storeys ☐ 9 - 12 storeys
☐ 4 storeys ☐ 13 storeys and more

⑨ Water supply system

- ☐ piped water in the building - from a public main ☐ piped water outside the building
☐ piped water in the building - from a private source ☐ no piped water

⑩ Sewage disposal system

- ☐ piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant ☐ cesspool, sump
☐ private sewage disposal plant ☐ no sewage disposal system

⑪ Gas

- ☐ piped gas available from a public gas network ☐ gas available from own reservoir ☐ no gas

⑫ Central heating

- ☐ solid-fuel-burning district heating system
☐ other-fuel-burning district heating system
☐ solid-fuel-burning block boiler plant
☐ other-fuel-burning block boiler plant
☐ solid-fuel-burning central heating with a boiler room in the house
☐ central heating system with a gas boiler room in the house
☐ other-fuel-burning central heating system with a boiler room in the house
☐ no central heating system

⑬ Lift

- ☐ yes ☐ no

DOMOVNÍ LIST A



EXPLANATORY NOTES: BUILDINGS

The Building Census Questionnaire is to be filled in by the building owner. If the building is run by a building manager, the building manager is to fill it in.

1. ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE

If a person is counted to an individual recreational house, they are to state the relevant street evidence number instead of the regular street number.

2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN THE HOUSE

The number of dwellings shall include all **permanently occupied** dwellings which are individual construction units (e.g. a dwelling divided administratively into two units is to be counted as one dwelling unit) plus all dwellings that are **not occupied** and dwellings currently and temporarily used for other purposes than living.

3. TYPE OF THE BUILDING

A family house may have up to three individual dwellings, up to two over-ground levels and one under-ground level and an attic. Ownership is not decisive. This category includes also recreation houses used for recreation.

A detached family house is not connected, by any peripheral wall or any part of it, on any side to any other building on a neighbouring plot.

A semi-detached family house is a house, whose peripheral wall or a part of it is connected to a building on a neighbouring plot.

A terraced family house is to be stated if at least three family houses are connected by a part of their peripheral wall.

A block of flats is composed of a large number of dwellings accessible from a common passage or staircase and it is not a family house. The number of storeys is not decisive. This category includes also villas which do not meet the conditions set out for family houses.

Other – state the type of the building in your own words according to the main usage of the building, e.g. old people's home, social care home, convent or monastery, children's home, student dormitory, hotel, hospital, spa resort, recreational home, humanitarian centre, refugee camp, hostel, administrative building, school, etc.

4. OCCUPANCY STATUS

A house is **occupied permanently** if at least one person occupied it permanently.

A house is **occupied temporarily** if there is/are only a dwelling/dwellings occupied temporarily, i.e. a dwelling that serves for temporarily occupancy – e.g. because of job, studying. There cannot be any permanently occupied dwelling nor a permanently living person in it.

5. OWNER OF THE HOUSE (NATURAL PERSON OR LEGAL ENTITY)

In case of co-proprietry, state the owner with larger part.

Natural person - to be stated by owners of family houses, villas and block of houses. To be stated also in case of several co-owners who are relatives.

Municipality, state - to be stated also in cases of houses belonging to former People's Housing Associations, whose houses have not been transferred yet.

Housing Association - to be stated in cases where the owner is a housing association in accordance with the Act No. 27/1995 Coll. or a housing association, which was formed on the basis of a split from the original housing association. This category also includes buildings whose occupants required transfer of dwellings to their ownership but a contract has not been concluded yet.

Legal entity newly established for privatisation of the house – to be stated if the house belongs to a legal entity, which may have the form of co-operative, limited company (s.r.o.) or joint-stock company (a.s.) and was established by members or founders of the legal entity in question for privatisation of the house. This is mainly the case of originally municipality houses. In the Real Estates Cadastre, the adequate legal entity is registered as the owner, not individual dwelling users.

Other legal entity - to be stated in case of houses belonging to other legal entities (joint-stock company (a.s.), agricultural co-operative, common organization, etc.)

More owners - they are buildings where all or most dwellings were transferred to ownership of individual users (in accordance with the Act No. 72/1994 Coll.) and buildings with dwellings that were acquired into individual ownership in accordance with regulations in force formerly (Act No. 52/1966 Coll.) Co-ownership originates upon transfer of dwellings into ownership. In the Real Estates Cadastre, owners of individual dwellings are registered. If they formed a legal entity (notably for the purpose of administration of the common part of the building), it does not affect the nature of proprietary relations to the building. They are also buildings owned by more owners in case the majority owner cannot be determined.

6. PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

Period of reconstruction is the period when the building was handed over for the purpose of its use – upon approval by a building officer. If there was a reconstruction during which a part of bearing or peripheral walls was replaced by new ones, or if there was an extension to the building which is bigger than the original building, and individual dwellings were also up-dated, it is considered as a reconstruction and this period of reconstruction is to be stated.

7. MATERIAL OF BEARING WALLS

Bearing walls are those walls that support ceilings and the roof. If the bearing walls are made of more materials, state the prevailing one.

8. NUMBER OF OVER-GROUND FLOORS

State the number of **over-ground floors, including the ground floor**. Over-ground floors are ground floor, mezzanine, each floor and the attic. Basement is not an over-ground floor. Bungalows are one-storey houses. The first over-ground floor is the floor situated on the level of the natural ground level or higher.

If a building is built in a slope and the natural ground level is higher on one side of the building than on the other, and there is a different number of storeys at each side, state the number of storeys that can be seen on the side of the main entrance.

10. SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

For answering this question, the decisive fact is disposal system of waste water and not rain water.

12. CENTRAL HEATING

Central heating in one-dwelling family houses is such heating whose source is located in individual rooms outside the dwelling (e.g. in the cellar).

13. LIFT

If there is only a goods lift in the building and cannot be used by dwelling users (e.g. in operation buildings), state that there is not a lift.

You are welcome to address all your questions concerning filling in the Census Questionnaire: Buildings to your enumerator.

Date, first name and family name of the person who filled in the questionnaire



Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů
k 1.3.2001

Census Questionnaire

Housing Units

Protection of individual data is guaranteed by the Act No. 158/99 Coll. The Czech Statistical Office shall be responsible for protection of individual data.

Model: correct datum ☒ encircle the incorrect datum ☒

Model for writing
of numbers:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

correction

2 5

0 3

codes - do not fill in

district

census district

house No.

building No.

dwelling No.

No. of persons in the dwelling

Please, use a black ball-point pen for filling in the questionnaire.

1 Type of housing

- ☐ dwelling ☐ emergency accommodation
☐ mobile housing unit ☐ weekend house / cottage

2 Occupancy status of dwelling

- ☐ occupied permanently (at least one person resides there permanently)
not occupied permanently for the following reasons:
☐ - occupied temporarily ☐ - not occupied pending building
☐ - change of user ☐ - inheritance proceedings
☐ - used for recreation ☐ - not suitable for occupation
☐ - reconstruction ☐ - other reason

3 Legal reason for the use of the dwelling

- ☐ dwelling in own house ☐ dwelling belonging to a member of the Housing Association (newly formed during privatisation)
☐ ownership of the dwelling
☐ other type of free use of the dwelling ☐ caretaker's dwelling, tied dwelling
☐ tenement dwelling *) ☐ other reason for the use of dwelling
☐ dwelling belonging to a member of the Housing Association (formed in the 60s)

4 Floor space of the dwelling (round to a whole number)

m² m² m²
kitchen rooms (without kitchen) other parts of the dwelling

5 Number of rooms (without kitchen)

having the area of having the area of
4 - 7,9 m² 8 m² and more

6 Location of the dwelling

- ☐ basement, cellar ☐ 3rd floor
☐ ground floor ☐ 4th floor
☐ ground floor and 1st floor ☐ 5th - 7th floor
☐ 1st floor ☐ 8th - 11th floor
☐ 2nd floor ☐ 12th and higher floor

7 Gas

- ☐ piped gas available in the housing unit ☐ no piped gas available in the housing unit

8 Water supply system

- ☐ piped water in the housing unit ☐ piped water outside the housing unit ☐ no piped water

9 Hot water

- ☐ source outside the building (remote) ☐ other or combined sources
☐ electric boiler, flow heater
☐ gas boiler, flow heater ☐ no hot water

10 Main type of heating

- ☐ central heating, boiler room outside the building ☐ stove (including accumulation and direct heaters)
☐ central heating, boiler room in the building
☐ heating with boiler in the housing unit ☐ other or combined heating

11 Energy used for heating

- ☐ energy from boiler room outside the building ☐ natural gas
☐ coal ☐ propane, butane (LPG)
☐ wood ☐ electricity
☐ fuel oil, heating gas oil ☐ other type (solar, wind energy)

12 Bathroom (shower)

- ☐ in the housing unit ☐ shared, outside the housing unit
☐ private, outside the housing unit ☐ no bathroom

13 Toilet facilities

- ☐ flush toilet in the housing unit ☐ flush toilet outside the building
☐ private flush toilet outside the housing unit ☐ no flush toilet available
☐ shared flush toilet outside the housing unit

14 Number of cars

- ☐ no car ☐ one car ☐ two or more cars

15 Telephone

- ☐ only fixed telephone ☐ fixed and mobile telephones
☐ only mobile telephone ☐ no telephone in the housing unit

16 Holiday house

State recreational possibilities of your household:

- ☐ own weekend-house ☐ used free of charge
☐ permanently rented ☐ no possibility to use a holiday house
☐ jointly owned

17 Personal computer

- ☐ yes, with Internet ☐ yes, without Internet ☐ no

BYTOVY LIST A



CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE

Please, continue filling in the form on the other side.

18) List of all persons in the dwelling - including all persons having a permanent residence but temporarily absent and all persons temporarily present

Number of person	First name and surname First, write the persons having a permanent residence and then all the persons temporarily present at a given address and having their place of permanent residence elsewhere (e.g. visitors)	Relationship to the dwelling user State the relationship of all persons to the dwelling user, e.g. husband, wife, partner, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, grand-son, grand-daughter, great-grandson, great-granddaughter, brother, sister, or other relatives, roomer, another person, etc.
1.		<i>dwelling user</i>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

19) Common housekeeping by the household members

Household	Persons in common housekeeping Please, write in the number of those persons (according to question 18) who live together in one household, including all children belonging to that household
1st household includes persons with number:	
2nd household includes persons with number:	
3rd household includes persons with number:	
4th household includes persons with number:	
5th household includes persons with number:	

Common housekeeping means that main costs of the household (food, living costs, operational costs and others) are paid for jointly.

If there are more than 10 persons or more than 5 households in your dwelling, continue filling in the data on the form "Continuation of page 2 of the Questionnaire - Housing Units" which is to be provided by your enumerator.

Thank you for filling in the Questionnaire - Housing Units

Page 2 of the Questionnaire - Housing Units is to ensure the completeness of the census and to remove all data entered twice and also to provide information on household structure. Information on first names and surnames shall not be registered to electronic carriers nor saved in computer databases.

Example of filling in question 18:

No. of person	First name and surname	Relationship to the dwelling user
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Example of filling in question 19:

Household	Persons in common housekeeping
1st household	1 + 2 + 5
2nd household	3 + 4
3rd household	



BYTOVÝ LIST B

.....
Date, name and surname of the person, who filled in the Questionnaire

Housing fund, CZ at 1st March 2001

	Housing fund total		incl.					
			Family houses		Flat houses		Other	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Houses total	1 969 568	100.0	1,732,519	100.0	196,430	100.0	40,619	100.0
permanently tenanted	1 630 705	82.8	1,407,248	81.2	194,826	99.2	28,631	70.5
non-tenanted	338 863	17.2	325,271	18.8	1,604	0.8	11,988	29.5
flats in non-tenanted houses	353 296	x	331,708	x	9,000	x	12,588	x
Permanently tenanted	1,630,705	100.0	1,407,248	100.0	194,826	100.0	28,631	100.0
Owner								
private physical body	1,397,923	85.7	1,362,175	96.8	28,703	14.7	7,045	24.6
municipality, state	79,066	4.8	12,335	0.9	55,506	28.5	11,225	39.2
housing co-operative	41,808	2.6	2,900	0.2	38,908	20.0	-	-
other	103,613	6.4	24,461	1.7	70,849	36.4	8,303	29.0
Time of construction								
1899 and earlier	135,218	8.3	118,141	8.4	12,161	6.2	4,916	17.2
1900 - 1945	446,041	27.4	398,460	28.3	40,226	20.6	7,355	25.7
1946 - 1970	354,229	21.7	285,860	20.3	64,389	33.0	3,980	13.9
1971 - 1990	500,795	30.7	431,592	30.7	64,303	33.0	4,900	17.1
1991 and later	171,092	10.5	154,936	11.0	11,448	5.9	4,708	16.4
Material of Bearing Walls								
bricks, profilated bricks	991,080	60.8	875,362	62.2	102,551	52.6	13,167	46.0
stone and bricks	432,181	26.5	400,149	28.4	22,257	11.4	9,775	34.1
wall panels	79,867	4.9	12,695	0.9	65,457	33.6	1,715	6.0
other	113,088	6.9	107,745	7.7	3,677	1.9	1,666	5.8
Water-conduct								
in the house	1,594,743	97.8	1,373,784	97.6	194,598	99.9	26,361	92.1
outside the house	2,514	0.2	2,460	0.2	14	0.0	40	0.1
no water-conduct	22,271	1.4	21,936	1.6	73	0.0	262	0.9
Central heating								
long-distance or boiler-room for block	98,473	6.0	9,360	0.7	85,482	43.9	3,631	12.7
boiler room in house	1,093,700	67.1	1,047,022	74.4	32,243	16.5	14,435	50.4
no long-distance- or central-heating	420,416	25.8	336,245	23.9	75,899	39.0	8,272	28.9