

The explanatory notes of the concepts used in the census are to be found both in the national volumes by subject-matters and in the county-volumes. Following the census, the CSO compiled a summarizing, up-to-date collection of concepts, the so-called STAR: "List of definitions of statistical concepts".

The conceptual definitions of STAR are occasionally different from the conceptual system of the census, therefore, when using the census data the knowledge of the concepts indicated in the census publications is expedient.

The following enumeration includes but the most important demographic, occupational, household-, family- and housing concepts. Its objective is to offer only a general review by subject-matter areas, without the demand for more detailed breakdown or for comprehensiveness.

## POPULATION

"De facto population" covers the population having stayed at the place of enumeration on the census day.

The "resident population" is composed of two groups, and namely, of the scope of persons being permanently registered at the given place and possessing no temporary dwelling elsewhere - and of those possessing temporarily registered dwelling at the given place, irrespectively of the fact whether they were present or absent on the census day.

"De jure population" comprises the data of persons possessing permanently registered place of residence at the given place.

## REGION

Downtown is that part of towns and communities which, in general, does not cover agricultural or forestry areas and the boundaries of which are included in the general organizatory plan of the town and community, resp. Beyond the built-in and public areas (street, road, place, parks etc.) the downtown covers also areas to be used for ground-plots and building constructions.

A town or community may have more than one downtown area. Central downtown is that inner area where the administrative organs and the majority of service institutions of the given town or community are to be found. Other downtown areas are those parts of towns or of communities which are not connected with the inner downtown (city) in the geographical sense, but the developing of which (building over, establishing of groundplot and service institutions) is carried out on basis of the regulations valid for the city.

Periphery is that area which lies between the administrative boundaries of the town or community and the outer boundaries of the central and other downtown districts. These areas are in general agricultural and forestry territories.

## INHABITED PERIPHERIC AREA (outskirts)

It is a settlement generally of lower number of inhabitants, to be found in the peripheries of towns or communities. Considering the form of settlement, it may be isolated (e.g. watch-house, detached farmstead), it may be a group-settlement (e.g. group of farmsteads, housing estates etc.), or a village-type settlement etc. Peripheries where farmsteads are not isolated but are rather densely situated are not treated separately, but form a single peripheric inhabited area, by districts.

Peripheries where at least one residential- or group quarter-building is to be found and where no population was staying there on the census day, are also recorded among the inhabited peripheric areas.



## POPULATION GROWTH

The actual increase or decrease in the area in question is given by the difference in the population enumerated by means of two successive censuses. Between 1869 and 1890 the censuses refer to the increase of the civil population while beginning with the census of 1900 the increase of the total population. The actual growth in the period 1891-1900 relates only to the civil population, thus it differs from the growth figure elaborated on the basis of the censuses of 1890 and 1900, resp.

Natural growth and decline, resp. represents the balance of live-births and deaths of a given region.

Migration balance means the difference between the total number of actual (or natural) increase and decrease, resp.

The calculation of the actual increase or decrease in percentage was made as compared to the census data at the beginning of the period in question.

## COHORTS (AGE-GROUPS)

The breakdown of the distribution of population by age was based on the age completed on the census day, and was given according to years and age-groups.

The number of women in the child-bearing age includes the females aged between 15 and 49.

Under economically active age the males aged between 15-59 and the females aged 15-54 are to be understood. Within this, young economically active are the persons aged between 15-39 while those between 40-59 for males and 40-54 for females are considered as older ones.

## MARITAL STATUS

The breakdown of the population by marital status took place according to the legal status prevailing on the census day. Consequently,

- single persons (bachelors and spinsters) are who are not yet married
- married is the person whose legal marriage was not dissolved by final judgement, whose spouse is alive, irrespectively of the fact whether they are living together or not
- widowed is that person whose spouse deceased and he/she did not contract a new marriage
- divorced is the person whose marriage was dissolved by final judgement and did not contract a new marriage.

Data of persons living separated from each other without final judgement are indicated among the married.

The definition of the marital status of persons living together without being officially married was made similarly on basis of the legal status.

## LIVE-BORN CHILDREN

Live-born is the foetus if it gave sign of any life function (respiration or cardiac action and umbilical cord pulsation, resp.), irrespectively of the time it had been staying in the mother's uterus and how long was he/she alive.

## FAMILY STATUS

Family status expresses the kindship or other (economic) relation of persons living within or with a family, based on the connection to the husband in the case of married couples, and to the father or mother in the case of families comprising one parent and child (children).

## FAMILY

The family is the narrowest scope of persons living together in conjugal union, blood- or affinal relationship, i.e. a married couple without child or with single child (children), a single parent with unmarried child (children, i.e. the so-called "one parent with child"). Fosterparents are qualified also as "parents".

Families comprise also the consensual unions of persons living together without being married.



## FAMILY COMPOSITION

The composition of families means the breakdown of families according to the following:

- married couple (as well as man and woman living together in consensual union) without a child or with single child (children)
- parent living without spouse (single parent) with single child (children).

## HOUSEHOLD

Household is generally the group of persons living together in a common housing unit or in a part of it, who share the costs of living partly or totally, and have their meals together on one or more days of the week. Persons living in the same dwelling but having independent claims to live there are not qualified as a common household even if the above detailed criteria were existing. Thus co-tenants, home-owner or tenant with sub-tenant or night-lodger form by no means common household.

## PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD (in family)

The number of persons living in households was determined according to the concept of the resident population. Thus it does not cover the persons registered temporarily elsewhere even if they happened to be "at home" i.e. in their permanent place of residence on the census day. Naturally, neither the persons staying in a household as guests are qualified as members of the household.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The educational attainment of the population was stated on basis of the highest qualification obtained within the frame of the standard educational system. Persons who continued their studies at higher level without having completed them, were reported according to the lower-level (finished) educational attainment. For the time being, the following educational institutions are comprised by the school-type, standard educational system:

### primary level

- primary (elementary) schools
- educational institutes for the handicapped

### second level

- secondary schools of vocational training
- secondary sanitary schools
- typewriters' and stenographers' schools
- secondary schools (grammar-schools, vocational secondary schools)

### higher educational institutes

- universities, academies and other kinds of higher educational institutes.

The institutions of the previous educational system may be brought in accordance with the actual types of school and number of classes as follows:

- 1-8 classes of the elementary schools correspond to 1-8 classes of the primary school
- 1-4 classes of the higher elementary school to 5-8 classes of the primary school
- 1-4 classes of former secondary schools to 5-8 classes of the primary school
- 5-8 classes of the former secondary schools to 1-4 classes of the present secondary schools.

The data equally comprise the attainments obtained in day-, evening- and correspondence courses.

In establishing the highest educational attainment in the case of vocational schools (apprentice-schools, professional training) only those obtained in 1961 or later, in the case of sanitary schools as well as of typewriters' and stenographers' schools only those obtained in 1976 or later were taken into account.

Qualifications obtained in vocational schools obtained in 1961 or later are indicated in the summary tables under "vocational schools" while in the others under "secondary vocational schools". Similarly, qualifications obtained in professional schools in 1976 or later were recorded as "secondary professional qualification" while the qualifications obtained prior to 1976 as "other vocational qualification".



Uncompleted secondary or higher qualifications are

- 1-3 classes of vocational school without skilled worker certificate
- 1-3 classes of professional secondary school without obtaining a diploma or specialist examination
- 1-3 classes of secondary schools
- 1-6 classes of higher education, without a diploma or leaving certificate.

Finished secondary and higher level qualifications are

- skilled worker's certificate obtained in apprentice school
- leaving certificate or specialist certificate obtained in vocational school
- maturity exam, qualifying exam or finishing the last class of secondary schools
- obtaining a diploma or leaving certificate in higher educational institutions.

From among the old-type schools:

- higher educational institutions were: academies, the State Technical High-School, high-level engineering colleges, Economic and Technical College, teachers' training colleges (from 1960 on);
- secondary schools were: gymnasiums of 8 classes, ladies' colleges, industrial-, commercial- and agricultural colleges, secondary schools for modern languages and sciences, second-level industrial-, commercial-, horticulture-schools, kindergarteners' training schools, secondary schools for girls, agricultural-, technical- and paedagogical gymnasiums, secondary schools of modern languages, modern schools, sports gymnasiums, Colleges for Artists, teachers' training schools, technical engineering schools, specialized maturity exams obtained between 1949-1955 (if followed at least by uncompleted higher qualification).

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Regarding economic activity, the population is composed by the groups of active earners, inactive earners and dependants.

Active earners are the persons carrying on earning activity, and receiving wages, salaries, income; who had been actually working or stood on the payroll, who had been engaged as outworkers or worked as members of cooperatives in the last week of 1979, namely:

- employees by enterprises, institutions, offices, cooperatives or by own-account workers
- members of cooperatives
- own-account workers.

Included are further:

- unpaid family members of non-agricultural own-account workers
- seasonal workers, further those unpaid family members in the agriculture who had been working at least 90 days in 1979
- day-workers and casual workers
- persons changing their working place and being temporarily unemployed, if they had been working in 1979
- persons serving as regular soldiers or as soldiers in reserve if they were active earners prior to their joining up
- persons serving their sentence in imprisonment if they had been already working previously.

Retired persons who receive their pension beyond carrying on active earning activity are qualified also as active earners.

Inactive earners are those persons who do not carry on earning activity but receive income, namely:

- pensioners on own-, disabled- or widower's right, persons receiving national assistance, annuitants even if they are employed without the interruption of their pension
- women receiving children-care allowance
- the so-called other inactive earners who support themselves from leasing their plots, houses or from keeping boarders, lodgers or receive income on basis of contract concluded to support for life.

Dependants are the persons who do not belong either to the group of active or of inactive earners, do not receive income and are supported by private persons or by an institution. Dependants are:

- children aged under 14 attending no school
- pupils and students attending day-courses of schools (primary-, secondary schools or higher educational institutions even if they receive scholarship; apprentices even if they receive wages)



- persons looking for job for the first time in their life
- physically or mentally handicapped
- other dependants (persons aged 14 and above if they do not belong to either of the above mentioned groups such as e.g. family members, unpaid family members in the agriculture if they worked less than 90 days in 1979).

## ECONOMIC SECTOR

Active and inactive earners (and together with them their dependants) were ranked in the corresponding economic sector, branch and sub-sector according to the Standard Sectoral Classification System on basis of the present or the last employer (in certain cases of the working place) in the course of the census.

The ranking in economic sectors, branches and sub-sectors took place as follows:

- a) the employees and members of cooperatives representing the great majority of active earners were ranked irrespectively of their occupation in that sector, branch or sub-sector where the employer, the cooperative, the institution etc. belonged to, according to the Standard Sectoral Classification System, on basis of the main activity carried out.

In certain cases, as e.g. in the case of employees of administrative, educational, health care etc. institutions, the sectoral ranking was determined by the working place rather than by the employer. (For example, if the employer of physicians was said to be the local council while their working place was a hospital or an out-patients' clinic, their sectoral classification was made on basis of these latter.)

- b) The ranking of own-account workers was determined by their own individual occupation (e.g. an own-account brick-layer belonged to the building and construction while a retail dealer to the trade sector, and within it to the corresponding subsector).
- c) Unpaid family members - with the exception of family members in auxiliary economic units - were ranked in the branch where the person whom they helped belonged to. Family members of auxiliary household plots were ranked in the sector of general agricultural production.
- d) The sectoral ranking of persons who cannot be classified according to the Standard Sectoral Classification System is the following:
  - agricultural day-workers belong to the sub-sector of "agricultural services"; while
  - employees of foreign employers working in Hungary,
  - Hungarian citizens working abroad,
  - casual and day-workers (except agricultural day-workers),
  - other inactive earners; further
  - public dependants were ranked in the economic sector "Public, administrative and other services", or in the case of breakdown by branches they were recorded as "Other, not classifiable".
- e) The ranking of retired on own right and of women receiving children care allowance took place on basis of their last employer while the ranking of widow's, pensioners on basis of the last employer of that late person by the right of whom they receive pension.

## SOCIAL SECTOR

The grouping of active and inactive earners (and their dependants together with them) by types of ownership took place as follows:

- The state sector covers the employees and pensioners of state enterprises and institutions, party- and other mass-organizations, social organs, further employers of other socialist countries.
- The co-operative sector covers the members, employees and pensioners of agricultural and non-agricultural cooperatives, associations, cooperative enterprises, cooperative centres and societies, working- and creative teams. Included are further the unpaid family members in auxiliary economic units (formerly they belonged to the private sector).
- The private sector covers own-account craftsmen, retail dealers, hauliers, independent farmers as well as their employees and unpaid family members, professionals, employees of the churches, domestic aids, day- and casual workers and the porters of block of freehold flats owned by private persons. From among the pensioners those whose last occupation belonged to one of the above listed ones. Here are included further the employees and pensioners of employers (citizens of non-socialist countries), and finally the "other inactive earners".



## OCCUPATIONAL RELATION

The classification of active earners (and together with them of their dependants) on basis of their legally established relation to the employer and to the productive means, resp. is the following:

- employees
- members of cooperatives
- own-account workers
- unpaid family members.

Employees: being in labour relation with state enterprises, offices, institutions, cooperatives, own-account workers etc. and receiving salaries for their work performed. Members, workers and employees of State Productive and Sales Cooperatives, cooperative undertakings and ventures, cooperative centres and associations, work-panels, creative teams and artistic associations, further the members and employees of the Hungarian Writers' Association and of the Arts Foundation are classified also here.

Members of cooperatives: persons being in membership relation with the cooperative employing them. This relation involves work performance, or, in lack of such obligation, they work with the cooperative on basis of separate agreement.

Own-account workers are the independent peasants, own-account artisans, retail dealers, hauliers working on basis of licence, further persons carrying on non-manual (intellectual) activity without labour relations, cooperative-, outworker-, work-team, creative team- etc. membership.

Unpaid family members are those persons who, without establishing labour relation, cooperative membership relation or licence

- participate regularly in the work of own-account artisans, retail dealers, hauliers etc. without receiving wages, or

- had been working at least 90 days in 1979 in household plots of agricultural cooperative members, or in common farms, independent agricultural own-account worker's farm or in the auxiliary economic unit of persons of whatever occupation.

From among the unpaid family members

- those of agricultural cooperative's workers are indicated, for the most part separately, among the members of cooperatives and are included always in the total number of these latter;

- unpaid family members of own-account workers as well as those working in auxiliary farms are indicated in the tables - in lack of separate reference - together with the own-account workers under the denomination "own-account worker, unpaid family member".

Inactive earners (and together with them their dependants) are - from the aspect of labour relation - employees, members of cooperatives or own-account workers. Pensioners by own right, persons receiving national assistance and women receiving children care allowance were classified on basis of their legal status with their last employer; widow's pensioners on basis of the deceased relative's legal status which had existed with the last employer.

The so-called other inactive earners are qualified as own-account workers.

## OCCUPATION

The classification system of occupations is based essentially on the Uniform Classification System of Occupation (UCSO) introduced in 1975. Considering the main occupational groups, difference is to be found only in the main group "agricultural manual occupations" which, differently from the UCSO, includes also agricultural unskilled workers and day-workers by taking them out of the main group of "other manual occupations". The occupations of physicians and pharmacutists was amalgamated.

The nature of activity is the basic grouping of occupations and spheres of work, making distinction between

- manual and
  - non-manual (intellectual)
- activities.

Main occupational groups are such groups formed within the manual and non-manual (intellectual) activities, where in the case of the former primarily the branch affiliation of the occupation, while in the case of the latter the nature of the occupations themselves are homogeneous or different.



Main manual occupational groups are:

- industry
- building and construction
- agriculture
- transport and communication
- trade and catering trade
- water supply and water economy
- handler of mechanical equipment, storeman and manipulator
- other manual.

Main non-manual (intellectual) occupational groups, are:

- technical
- administrative, jurisdictional, economic groups; those of traffic and trade turnover
- health-care and cultural
- book-keeping, financial and other administrative groups.

Individual occupation is the activity which was carried out by the active earner regularly as the main source of subsistence on the census day; in case of pensioners by own right, of persons receiving national assistance and of women receiving children-care allowance (of widow's pensioners according to the deceased relative) the activity carried on for the last time. The individuals were ranked in any of the occupational groups, and within it into the corresponding individual occupations generally on basis of the nature of the duty declared, and independently from the educational level, position held and employer.

#### STAFF GROUP, POSITION HELD

The aspects of ranking the employees and cooperative members in staff groups differ from each other depending on the nature of the activities carried out.

The staff groups of manual workers according to the degree of qualification of the activity to be carried out as well as on basis of the wages established by the employer are the following:

Skilled workers are the persons who possess the qualification corresponding to their job, further who although do not possess the respective certificate have acquired the skilled worker's qualification through several-years' experience and on this basis they are employed as skilled workers; finally those who declared themselves to be skilled workers.

Semi-skilled workers are the persons who do not possess qualification in their profession, carry on the skilled workers' activities generally on basis of training-in, and are employed as semi-skilled workers; finally those who declared themselves to be semi-skilled workers.

Unskilled workers are those employed in scope of activities which do not require qualification or training-in, and who declared themselves to be unskilled workers.

In the case of non-manual workers (intellectuals) the three categories established by means of amalgamating the detailed staff groups according to UCSO express the position occupied by the employees in the hierarchic order of labour distribution. These categories are the following:

Managers: all persons who fulfil the job of direction and managing in enterprises, cooperatives, offices, institutes, at central and regional state administrative organs, in party- and mass-organizations, in health care- and educational institutions both in the professional and general sense. Thus this category covers e.g. the ministers, state-secretaries, general directors, directors, presidents, head book-keepers, chief engineers, heads of department, heads of section and their deputies, resp., works managers in factories, works managers in agriculture and forestry, engineers in charge of workshops, building engineers, direct managers in the field of transport, communication and postal services, heads of plants, regional units and storehouses in the field of trade, heads and deputy heads of shops, catering trade- and service-units of more than three employees. Work group leaders do not belong to the managers, but to the group of subordinated executives.

Subordinated executives are the officers in charge, professional officials and executives employed in technical, administrative, jurisdictional, economic, transport, postal, communication, commercial, health-care, educational cultural, accounting and financial spheres of work.

Subordinated administrative workers (clerks) perform general, mainly paper-work in the field of book-keeping, finance and management.



## BREAKDOWN TO CLASSES AND STRATA

Aiming at the standardization of the statistical system in connection with the social classes and social stratification, the order No 2/1975. (V. 3.) KSH issued by the president of the Central Statistical Office established the main groups of classes and strata according to the system of ownership, the organizational pattern of economic units, the Standard Sectoral Classification System and the Unified Classification System of Occupations, resp. Accordingly, the workers' class covers

a) the manual workers active in the state manufacturing industry, building and construction, agriculture, forestry, transport and communication, trade, water economy and water supply as well as in the fields of health care, cultural services and other non-productive spheres

b) manual workers of non-agricultural cooperatives

c) technicians, works managers and dispatchers in the state enterprises and cooperatives as enumerated under a) and b) above;

the cooperative peasantry covers manual worker members (and their unpaid family members) and employees (including both agricultural and non-agricultural workers as well as production-managers and employees in agricultural co-operatives, in independent joint ventures and enterprises of co-operatives ranked in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fishing cooperatives

non-manual (intellectual) workers are the persons holding intellectual posts and being not qualified as direct production managers (this stratum is referred to in the text and in the diagrams as "intellectual and other non-manual")

small-scale producers and retail dealers are the agricultural and non-agricultural own-account workers and their unpaid family members as well as unpaid family members working in auxiliary farms.

## SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Aiming at the comparability with the census results of 1970 the data on households, families and housing were published also in a breakdown by socio-occupational groups. The composition of this latter is the following:

From among the persons belonging to the workers' class, the cooperative peasantry and small-scale producers or retail dealers:

- the first group is formed by agricultural manual workers, and
- the second by non-agricultural manual workers.

The third group is composed by the stratum of non-manual (intellectual) workers and by direct production managers belonging either to the workers' class or to the cooperative peasantry.

The classification of households by classes and strata or by socio-occupational groups, resp. was made on basis of the place occupied in the social stratification and of the occupational group of

- the husband or father or mother in the case of single-family household
- the active earner from among the persons of the above family status in the case of several-families' household
- the single person himself (herself) in one-person-households
- the oldest active earner in households of other composition.

If there was no active earner in the household, the classification was made on basis of the place in the social stratification and of the occupational group, resp. of the supporter.

Persons defined this way were indicated as head of family in the text.

The social stratification and occupational group, resp. of the other active earners of the household was left out of consideration in the course of ranking.

The grouping in the tables indicating the housing data, and the housing conditions of households by social class and stratum as well as by socio-occupational groups, resp. was made on basis of the relative criteria of the home-owner or tenant. Where two and more households were living by different claims or in case of co-tenancy, the classification was made on basis of the above criteria of the household living there for the longest period. The social stratification and occupational group of the other inhabitants of the dwelling were left out of consideration in the course of further breakdown.

## HOUSING UNIT

Housing unit is a room or group of rooms built or transformed for residential purposes irrespective of whether it is inhabited or not; it means also room-units or group of room-units built for other purposes but serving for dwelling purposes and being occupied on the census day.



The concept of housing unit covers the following:

- a) dwelling (including the inhabited, uninhabited and only seasonally occupied dwellings e.g. detached farmstead)
- b) other inhabited housing units, namely
  - rooms serving originally for economic purposes, i.e. for the purpose of shops, offices, workshops, storerooms, laundry, garage, press-house etc., which - without any reconstruction - served as dwelling at least for one person on the census day;
  - temporary, mobile or other housing unit (cottage, booth, tow-boat, railway carriage, cave etc.) i.e. the inhabited part of any of these.

Dwellings used on the census day as shops, workshops, offices etc., built, however, for residential purposes, further holiday home units used exclusively for recreation- and weekend purposes were not enumerated. Thus the data on housing units of former censuses contain similarly the corresponding number of dwellings.

The publication does not include the data of group quarters (infants' and children's homes, colleges, student-homes, bunkhouses, welfare homes, hospitals, hotels, state-owned holiday homes etc.) providing for the institutional board of at least five persons.

## DWELLING

The technically (architecturally) connected units (living- cooking-, hygienic- etc. rooms) built originally or transformed later for residential purposes and serving also for the time being as human dwelling which has direct access from outside (street, square) or through a garden or a common hall (stairway, corridor) within the building is understood as dwelling. The dwelling may consist also of one single room.

Units of the so-called home-buildings (for pensioners, boarders, young married couples) where the inhabitants keep an own household, are also qualified as dwellings.

The group of room-units connected technically with each other is qualified as a single dwelling unit also if the gangway of one or more room-units are temporarily (not by walls) closed and the dwelling units separated this way serve as homes for more than one households (e.g. in the case of co-tenancy).

The technical (architectural) unit - accepted also in the international statistical practice for defining the concept of "one dwelling" - was applied for the first time in the census of 1960.

Inhabited is the dwelling if there was at least one person registered there permanently or temporarily on the census day.

Unoccupied is the dwelling in which no inhabitant was either permanently or temporarily registered on the census day. (Such dwellings are e.g. the temporarily vacant dwellings, new dwellings after the technical hand-over but before put into use, and the dwellings used only seasonally - e.g. detached farmsteads in the agriculture).

## THE SIZE OF DWELLINGS

The grouping of dwellings in categories by size was made partly on basis of the number and size of rooms and partly by the floor space.

The ranking by number and size of rooms - as compared to the grouping used in former censuses by "rooms of more than 6 m<sup>2</sup> floor space" - takes in consideration simultaneously each room greater than 4 m<sup>2</sup>, further the living rooms (12 m<sup>2</sup> and above), half-rooms and small rooms (4-12 m<sup>2</sup>) and shows the following groups:

- grouping by the total number of rooms (floor space of rooms of less than 4 m<sup>2</sup> having been left out of consideration) was made on basis of the total number of rooms, small rooms and half-rooms (thus, e.g. a dwelling consisting of one room and two half-rooms is considered as a three-room dwelling)
- in the case of grouping by rooms and half-rooms the dwellings possessing also rooms of 4-12 m<sup>2</sup> floor space were also classified by half-rooms. If a dwelling comprises more than one half-rooms of 7-12 m<sup>2</sup> floor-space, two half-rooms form a single room. (For instance, a dwelling comprising one room and two half-rooms of 7-12 m<sup>2</sup> is considered as a two-roomed dwelling.) Similarly, two small rooms of 4-6 m<sup>2</sup> or an unpaired small-room is classified as one half-room according to this grouping.

The grouping according to size of the floor space took place in three different ways, namely:



- the total floor space of the dwelling, according to the size expressed in square metres of the summarized floor space of the room-units belonging to the given dwelling,
- the summarized floor space of rooms, according to the size expressed in square metres of the summarized floor space of all rooms belonging to the given dwelling,
- the floor space of the living space, according to the size expressed in square metres of the living rooms and kitchens belonging to the given dwelling.

In determining the floor space, the separating walls and structural elements (chimney, pillars, window-recess etc.) were left out of consideration. At the same time the built in installation (kitchen, garderobe) was to be included in the floor space of the given rooms.

The half floor space of loggias, closed verandahs as well as the attics of two-level dwellings, further the horizontal projection of staircases also had to be taken into account.

In case of an independent dwelling unit built in the loft the entire floor space had to be taken into account.

## ROOM UNITS OF THE DWELLING

Room: provided with direct natural lighting and ventilation (door, window), being of at least  $4\text{ m}^2$  floor space, serving for the purposes of sleeping there or staying there in the course of the day (bedroom, children's room, dining room etc.) Without natural lighting the room is called "hall" and is considered as "other room", independently of its floor space.

Living room: room of more than  $12\text{ m}^2$  floor space. (The definition "living room" in the previous censuses meant a room of more than  $6\text{ m}^2$  floor space, except sleeping alcove, hall and servant's room.)

Half-room: greater than  $6\text{ m}^2$  of floor space but smaller than  $12\text{ m}^2$ .

Small room: at least  $4\text{ m}^2$  but not more than  $6\text{ m}^2$  of floor space.

Sleeping- and dining-alcoves connected without door but rather with an opening in the walling to a given room are not qualified as separate rooms or room-units. Their floor space is to be added to that of the connecting room.

Kitchen: serving the purposes of cooking (and eventually eating) there, being at least  $4\text{ m}^2$  of floor space, generally with direct, natural lighting and ventilation (window). (The dining-alcove connected generally without door to the kitchen is not qualified as separate room; its floor space has to be added to that of the kitchen.)

Living space: room and kitchen together.

Cooking alcove: room less than  $4\text{ m}^2$  of floor space, built and used for cooking purposes (tea-kitchen, cooking cabinet included).

Bathroom (shower, wash-basin alcove): a room in the dwelling serving hygienic purposes - furnished with bath-tub, shower and other hygienic installation as well as with sewage conduit.

Other room-units: room-units belonging to the dwelling, which serve the comfort of the inhabitants and are not included in either of the above enumerated groups (e.g. entrance-hall, closed verandah, hall, servant's alcove less than  $4\text{ m}^2$  of floor space, pantry, garderobe-alcove, WC, open kitchen etc.).

## FACILITIES

The grouping of dwellings by facilities ("comfort") took place on basis of two major aspects, namely: bathroom (shower) within the dwelling and water-closet.

This more simple grouping - which provides for the comparability with respective data of 1970 and the former censuses - differs from the 1/1971/ÉVM housing order launched in 1971 in that it neglects criteria as floor space of the room, cooking place, public utilities (electricity, gas, sewage conduit), type of heating and hot water supply. The instructions for data collection, however, include indirect rules for taking these criteria into account. (Thus e.g. "bathroom - in general - is a room-unit furnished with bath-tub and sewage conduit" etc.).

Dwellings provided with modern convenience are indicated in aggregated form.

The dwelling is considered as being provided with facilities ("comfort") if it has bathroom and indoor WC.

Of "semi-comfort degree" is the dwelling where there is either a bathroom (wash-basin alcove) or a WC.



The dwelling is without comfort if it has neither bathroom nor WC. Here are included further temporary lodgings and single-room dwellings, too. ("Other" occupied housing units - being these not qualified as dwellings - were not ranked in groups by facilities.)

## DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT

The dwelling is provided with water system if the supply of water is ensured through a water-tap connected into the public waterworks or into an own water conduit.

The dwelling is provided with water system outside the dwelling if the water-tap is to be found outside the dwelling but within the building, on the walling or in a commonly used room unit of the building (e.g. corridor) or in the ground (garden) of the building, and if the water is received from the tap at the street, resp.

Dwelling having other kind of water supply is that form where the water is received from a private well or fountain in the ground or garden of the building, or from a common well, resp.

The dwelling is supplied with gas, if the supply takes place through the gas distributing system or local pipe-line, or if it is provided through bottled-gas network or butane-propane bottle, resp.

The dwelling is furnished with water-closet if the WC is to be found within the dwelling or in a room unit belonging to the dwelling, and if the dwelling is connected to public- or private sewage conduit.

The dwelling is supplied with sewage disposal if it has a drainage connected into the public canalization or to a system considered as such. The dwelling is furnished with private canalization if the sewage water is drained off through a closed system into a settling pan and cleaning installation, resp.

## HEATING

The way of heating of the dwelling may be individual or central. Forms of central heating are:

- District or block heating, where the heat is provided by a power plant, heating plant or natural thermal energy for the heating of several buildings (building estates).
- Individual boiler-heating of buildings: providing for the heating of several dwellings within the building through a boiler-house within or in the direct neighbourhood of the building.
- Separate central heating for one flat: common heating of the rooms of one dwelling or of one stock, or of a one-dwelling house.

The classification of individual heating installations (oven, fire-place, gas-stove etc.) was made primarily on basis of the sort of fuel used for heating (e.g. electricity, gas, oil, wood, coal and other fuels).

## WALLING

The grouping of the housing units by the outer (main) walling was made in a simplified way, on basis of the construction technology and the endurance demands, resp. namely:

- the traditional manual walling with brick, stone and manual walling elements
- wooden walling
- mud wall and wall made of beaten earth.

In this latter case we indicate separately the existence and the lack, resp. of stable foundation; brick, stone, concrete); further we distinguish the wallings prepared by applying more developed construction technologies, that is to say middle-size and large blocks, panels, cast walls etc.

Dwelling of other walling: dwelling built with sheet iron-, wooden-, cardboard sheet- or other walling in a non-permanent building.

The dwelling of mixed walling was ranked in the group of the material representing the major part of the walling.

## CONSTRUCTION YEAR

In the case of newly erected or entirely reconstructed dwellings or in the case of converted flats the construction year is identical with the year of issuing the permit of occupation. If the dwelling has no such licence (is of old construction or used without permit (it is identical with the year of the first inhabitants' moving in.



The year of reconstruction or reparation cannot be considered as the year of construction.

## NATURE OF OWNERSHIP

The determining of the nature of ownership of the dwelling is independent from the title of right on the basis of which the inhabitants are living there.

The data of dwellings in private proprietorship according to the construction and maintenance form of the dwelling, were published in the following breakdown:

- dwelling in buildings of family-house character (single family house or maisonette) and in buildings of undivided proprietorship;
- dwelling in blocks of flats and free-hold-flats which may be situated also in a building of mixed proprietorship;
- dwelling of housing cooperative, if it is situated in a building under the treatment of a co-operative providing for at least 12 dwellings.

State-owned dwellings are the tenement-dwellings in the buildings treated by councils and by enterprises, all the residential buildings treated by state organs, further dwellings in buildings of mixed proprietorship which are indicated in the real estate register as the property of the Hungarian State. As state property are qualified the dwellings in the ownership of other (non-state) organizations (productive, commercial- and service cooperatives, their associations, joint ventures and centres, the water-economy ventures, the social organs, associations etc.).

Dwellings of other proprietorship are the dwellings owned by the churches or by foreign legal entities.

## TITLE OF RIGHT FOR LIVING IN THE DWELLING

Owner-occupied are the dwellings in private proprietorship where the home-owner or his/her relative is living without paying a rent for it. The dwellings inhabited by usufructuaries are classified also here.

The title of right of tenant relates to dwellings rented from state organ, cooperative or from private person for exclusive use. Dwellings rented from enterprises and offices are included also in this group, as well as the cases of tied tenancy or the official quarters, as special grants. (These latter were recorded among "official and other" dwellings in the census of 1970.

Dwellings used according to a certain division of the dwelling, on basis of the allocation of authorities are used by the right of co-tenancy. (The legal relation of a co-lessee (for instance the spouse of the tenant) for using a dwelling is not co-tenancy but tenancy.)

Other title of right for living in a dwelling covers cases not mentioned in the foregoing - e. g. dwellings inhabited by so-called favour inhabitants paying no rent for living there or persons (families) living in the dwelling without a title of right for using it.

## INHABITANTS

The data published on the inhabitants of dwellings relate to the resident population.

## AGE-COMPOSITION OF THE INHABITANTS

The grouping of inhabitants of the dwellings by age was made on basis of their age completed on the census day. The age-groups applied here are the following:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| - young       | 0-29 years old |
| - middle-aged | 30-59 " "      |
| - elderly     | 60-X " "       |