



BRIEF DEFINITIONS OF SPECIFIC STATISTICAL INDICATORS AND TERMS

A population census is a large-scale statistical survey specially organized at the state level, which allows to obtain economic and social data directly from the population, characterizing each inhabitant of the studied territory at a certain point in time.

A housing census is an event that provides an official record of all units of the housing stock, along with the collection of information on a selected set of characteristics of the housing stock.

Date of the population and housing census refers to the specific point in time (year, month, day and hour), when information about the population is collected and recorded – 00:00 hours on December 17, 2022

The total population includes all individuals residing in a certain territory.

The urban population includes persons residing in urban settlements, and rural – those residing in rural areas. Urban settlements are considered to be settlements approved by legislative acts as cities and towns of urban type, all other settlements are considered rural.

Population density is the ratio of the resident population per unit space (usually 1 square kilometer).

Age and sex composition of the population – distribution of the number of population by age groups separately for males and females.

Age group – a totality of persons of the same age. The age of a person is the period from birth to a certain point in his or her life. The group of persons younger than working age include persons aged 0–17 years. Persons at working age include women aged 18–56 years, men aged 18–61 years. The group older than working age includes women aged 57 years and older, men aged 62 years and older.

The reproductive period is the part of a woman's life during which she is capable of childbearing. The duration of the reproductive period is characterized by indicating the boundaries of reproductive age. In demography, reproductive age refers to the age of a woman from 15 to 49 years inclusive.

The average age is the age calculated as the arithmetic mean of the ages of all people. The calculation of the average age is based on the distribution of the population by the one-year age intervals.

Marital structure (marital status) – distribution of men and women by categories of marital status: never married and previously married (married, widowed, divorced and separated), information is given by age groups separately for men and women.

Population migration is any territorial movement of the population associated with the crossing of both external and internal borders of administrative-territorial formations in order to change the permanent place of residence or temporary staying in the territory to carry out studies or labor activity.

Depending on the nature of the borders crossed, a distinction is made between external and internal migration of the population.

The building is a structurally separate structure of various floors (building, house, permanent building) consisting of one or several premises (rooms), covered with one roof and usually having outer or dividing walls from the foundation to the roof. The structure may be detached or attached.

The premises – a part of buildings, separated by walls from its other parts and without internal communications with them, having an independent exit to the street, courtyard or stairwell.



RESULTS OF THE COMPLETE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF TURKMENISTAN – 2022

The residential premises are distinct, separate place of residence.

The total floor space of apartments is defined as the sum of the floor spaces of living and utility premises (kitchens, front and intra-apartment corridors, bathrooms or showers, toilets, storerooms or useful built-in closets), as well as mansards, terraces, verandas, etc., that are heated and habitable.

The total floor space **does not include** the space of:

- a common building stairwells, elevator halls, vestibules, corridors (except intra-apartment ones), lobbies, galleries, balconies, loggias, verandas and mansards (not heated);
- detached kitchens, baths, saunas, swimming pools, sheds, storerooms, garages, etc. non-residential premises.

The living floor space is defined as the floor space of living rooms intended and used for residing purposes.

The living floor space includes the area of: living rooms (common rooms and bedrooms) in residential apartments, dormitories and other buildings equated to them; rooms for recreation and extracurricular activities in dormitories, orphanages, establishment for the disabled and old people's homes, boarding schools, etc.; living rooms that are temporarily empty for any reason (repair, refurbishment).

Wired internet access – a household with fixed internet access if a modem, including Wi-fi, is installed and has a contract with service providers.

Access to the Internet via cell phone – a household in whose dwelling at least one member of the household has a cell phone signal and opens web pages through browsers (can be checked with a cell phone).

The household is persons living in an individual house, apartment or room, or part of an individual house or apartment, jointly providing themselves with food and other necessary means of subsistence, combining all or part of their income. These persons may be related by kinship or marriage, or they may be non-relatives. One household may include both relatives and non-relatives.

Households living in a traditional dwelling are called **private households**.

The collective households (or institutional population) includes the population living in old people's homes, nursing homes and boarding schools, military personnel serving under conscription, respondents serving punishment in correctional and penal institutions and others.

The Labor force – the employed and the unemployed make up the labor force in total. The term "labor force" refers to the current supply of labor to produce goods and services in exchange for payment or profit.

In accordance with the resolution of the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS), persons may be classified according to their status in the labor force as the following categories:

- employed;
- unemployed;
- not included in the labor force composition, including persons belonging to the potential labor force.

At the same time, employment has priority in relation to the other two categories, and unemployment has priority in relation to persons who are not in the labor force. Thus, all three categories of labor force status are mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

The employment status distinguishes the employed population between two the most important categories:

- employees;
- self-employed.

The employed persons or employees for hire are persons who perform work defined as "work for hire".

Self-employed persons are persons who perform work defined as "work at the own enterprise." This group unites employers, self-employed people, members of production cooperatives, and unpaid family workers.