1. POPULATION, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS

The basis of information on the demographic structure of the population and its changes is **population and housing censuses**, carried out periodically, the last of them took place as at 26 March 2011. Data measured in censuses are followed by intercensal **statistical population balances** and annually processed **statistics on marriages**, **divorces**, **births**, **deaths**, **abortions**, and **migration**. They result from processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registries and from processing of data taken over from other information systems. Since 2007 the Information System of the Ministry of Justice is the source of data on divorces (before 2007 the statistics was based on processing of reports on divorce). The Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR provides the Czech Statistical Office with data on abortions. The data on migration the CZSO takesover from information systems of the Directorate of the Alien Police Service and the Ministry of the Interior since 2001 (migration of foreigners) and since 2005 in an electronic form from information systems of the Directorate of the Alien Police Service and the Ministry of the Interior. Before 2005 the statistics was based on processing of reports on migration. Data on the number of foreigners with residence permit are taken over from the Directorate of the Alien Police Service and from the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Births

The **number of born children** (live births, stillborn) is obtained by summarization of individual statistical reports on births. It does not include children born during secret childbirths (including found children) pursuant to the Act No 20/1966 Sb, on public health care, as amended by the Act No 422/2004 Sb.

Pursuant to the Decree of the Ministry of Health of the CSR No 11/1988, on mandatory notifications of terminated pregnancies, death of a child, and death of the mother, which was repealed on 1 April 2012 by the Act No. 372/2011 Sb, on health services, a **live birth** is a foetus that after delivery shows at least one sign of life and whose birth weight is 500 g or more or below 500 g provided that it has survived 24 hours after the delivery. Signs of life are breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, and movement of voluntary muscles.

A **stillborn child** is a foetus showing no sign of life and its birth weight is 1 000 g or more.
The Czech legislation valid now (as at the date of the publication release) does not include general definitions of the terms "delivery of a live birth" and "delivery of a stillborn child". The live birth is defined in Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics, where it refers to the birth of a child who breathes or shows any other evidence of life. A stillborn child is defined in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and safety at work, as regards statistics on causes of death, namely for the purposes of the Regulation. The guidelines for filling in the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)" also contain the definition of a stillborn child, namely for the needs of filling in of the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)". The regulation and guidelines show that a stillborn child is considered to be one that shows no signs of life and has a birth weight of 500 g or more.

Abortions

In demographic statistics **abortions** shall mean premature terminations of pregnancies classified by a doctor as termination of pregnancy by abortion. Pursuant to the Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the CSR No. 11/1988, on mandatory notifications of terminated pregnancies, death of a child, and death of the mother, which was repealed on 1 April 2012 by the Act No. 372/2011 Sb, on health services, An abortion is a termination of pregnancy of a woman, at which:
a) The foetus shows no sign of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g or, provided that it cannot be measured, if the pregnancy has been shorter than 28 weeks;
b) The foetus shows at least one sign of life and its birth weight is below 500 g, but it has not lived longer than 24 hours after the delivery; and
c) a gestational sack without a foetus or gestational tissue were extracted from a woman's uterus.

Cases of termination of ectopic pregnancy or induced abortions carried out the way as determined by special regulations are also considered abortions.

The current legal regulations (the Act No 372/2011 Sb, on health services) define only a **foetus after abortion**, which is a foetus that after the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother

shows none of the signs of life and at the same time its birth weight is lower than 500 g and provided that the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy lasted less than 22 weeks.

Abortions are dealt with in two chapters – "Population, Families, and Households" and "Health". The former chapter shows the total number of abortions and total abortion rate, and the latter chapterpays special attention to respective types of abortions (spontaneous abortions, induced abortions, and terminated ectopic pregnancies).

Age-Specific Reproduction Rates

*The **age-specific fertility rate** is the number of live births to women of a given age per 1 000 women of the same age in the mid-year population.*

*The **total fertility rate**, which is the sum of age-specific fertility rates shows the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in the reference calendar year would have remained unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years).*

*The **gross reproduction rate** is the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in the reference calendar year would have remained unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years).*

*The **net reproduction rate** is the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman and would survive until the age of her mother at the time of delivery provided that age-specific fertility and mortality rates recorded in a reference calendar year would have remained unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years). In order to maintain the stationary number of population in the future, the net reproduction rate must be equal to one.*

*The **age-specific abortion rate** is the number of abortions of all types in women of the given age per 1 000 mid-year population of women of the same age.*

*The **total abortion rate** is the average number of abortions that a woman in the given population would have during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years) provided that age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year would have remained unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years).*

*The **age-specific pregnancy rate**: the number of all pregnancies (i.e. the sum of live births, stillbirths, and all abortions) in women of the given age per 1 000 women of the same age.*

*The **total pregnancy rate**: the average number of pregnancies that a woman would have during her childbearing period (in her age 15–49 years) provided that pregnancy rates (in this case calculated from births, total) and age-specific abortion rates recorded in the reference calendar year would have remained unchanged during the entire childbearing period of the woman.*

Households and Families

Results of the Living Conditions sample survey are the source of information on households and families. The aim of the survey is to acquire representative data on the level and structure of income and on basic social and demographic characteristics of households and their members necessary for the income indicators analysis. The survey takes place every year as a national modification of the pan-European survey of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). It is carried out as a four-year rotation panel, in which one fourth of the households is replaced every year. Published data on income are for the year 2017; other data capture the situation at the moment of the survey in 2018.

*Tables 1-28 to 1-39 give results of the "**Living Conditions 2018**" sample survey.*

Definitions of indicators in tables from the Living Conditions sample survey

*A **private household** is a set of persons who share a dwelling and basic expenditure (on nutrition, household operation, maintenance of the dwelling, etc.).*

Households were classified to respective groups by activity status of the head of household.

*The **head of household** in two-parent families is always a man (husband or common-law husband) irrespective of his economic activity. Determining the head of household in lone-parent families (one parent with children) the economic activity of the family members is considered first and only then the amount of financial income of individual household members. The same rules are applied to more complicated (multi-generation) types of private households.*

*Basic division of households by **economic activity of the head of household:***

- ***Households, total** represent the average household in the Czech Republic.*

- ***Households of employees** are households, in which the head of household is in employment or service relation under employment contract, contract for work, or contract for services.*

- ***Households of the self-employed** are households, in which the head of household is a self-employed person, i.e. a person undertaking a self-employing business in any industry.*

- ***Pensioner households without economically active members** are households with the head of household receiving a pension and not working either at all or his/her economic activities are very limited. The same condition applies to other members of the household as well.*

- ***Households of the unemployed** are households, in which the head of household is an unemployed person irrespective of whether he/she is receiving an unemployment benefit or not.*

*A **dependent child** is a child up to 26 years of age at the latest if he/she is permanently schooling or training for his/her future occupation even if he/she has his/her own income (orphan pension, scholarship, social benefits, income from short-term work activities), or who is unable to undergo such schooling or training due to adverse mental or physical health condition, or is unable to earn his/her living and has not been granted his/her disability pension, yet.*

***Working persons** are persons, who were in paid employment (employees) or self-employment (own-account workers, family workers) for all the year, or most of the year. This also includes persons who have regular income from employment or self-employment and are studying, receiving pension or parental benefits at the same time. Persons, who were unemployed for all the year, or most of the year, are not included.*

***Educational attainment** is subdivided into four levels as follows: primary education (including no education), secondary education without A-level examination, which includes vocational traininig, secondary education with A-level examination, and higher education. Secondary education includes also secondary education without A-level examination and secondary education with A-level examination and post-secondary, non tertiary education. Graduation from the higher professional school is included in higher education. Higher education, furthermore, encompasses all study programmes of bachelor, master, and doctoral study programmes at universities.*

*The **gross money income** of a household includes income tax and health and social insurance schemes contributions and is net of drawn savings, credits, and loans. Gross income from business activity is an economic result (difference between income and expenditure) with deduced contributions to the, state employment policy, and statutory contributions to social insurance and health insurance schemes.*

*The **net money income** of a household is income of all household members after deduction of income tax and contributions to health and social insurance schemes.*

Persons at risk of income poverty *(Table 1-38 are persons living in households, equivalised disposable income of which is below 60% of the value of the equivalised disposable income median calculated for total households (i.e. below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold). Equivalised disposable income of a household is calculated as the household disposable income divided by its equivalent size, according to the OECD-modified scale. This way calculated income is then allocated to all persons of the relevant household.*

*The **education level of a household** is determined by educational attainment of the head of household. In complete, two-parent families educational attainment of the partner is also taken into account. It is classified as follows:*

- *Low level means the head of household has primary education or has no education at all; in complete, two-parent families both the partners have the relevant educational attainment;*

- *Medium level means the head of household or, at least, one of the partners has secondary education and none of the partners has higher education; and*

- *High level means the head of household or, at least, one of the partners has higher education.*

Published poverty indicators belong to the set of indicators used for evaluation of the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

*The **income quintile share ratio** (or the **S80/S20 ratio**) is the measure of the inequatlity of income distribution. It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile). All incomes are compiled as equivalised disposable incomes using the OECD-modified scale. The higher coefficient value, the more differentiated income.*

***Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap** is calculated as the difference between the median equivalised disposable income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60% of national median equivalised disposable income). The higher the coefficient value, the deeper person's fall below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.*

*The **Gini coefficient** is calculated from a whole population of persons arranged upward by by the level of their equivalised disposable income, according to the OECD-modified scale. It expresses the relation in between the cumulative share of the number of persons to the cumulative share of their equivalised disposable income. The higher the coefficient value, the higher income inequality.*