1. POPULATION, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS

Information on the size and demographic structure of the population is derived from periodic **population and housing censuses**; the last one the results of which are available and were reflected in demographic statistics of this publication[1] 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 to the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) and from processing of data obtained 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 National Register of Reproduction Health (abortion module) kept by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR provides the CZSO with data on abortions. The data on migration the CZSO obtains from information systems of the Directorate of Foreign Police Service and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic since 2001 (external migration of foreigners) and since 2005 in an electronic form from information systems of the Directorate of Foreign Police Service (the Foreigners information system) and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (the information system of Population Records; before 2005, the statistics was based on processing of reports on migration). Data on the number of foreigners with residence permit are obtained from the Directorate of Foreign Police Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and from the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Since 1 May 2004, all data refer to citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, third-country nationals with temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days) or a long-term residence permit, nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and their family members with notified temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and foreigners with valid asylum status in the Czech Republic. Before 2001, data only referred to the population with permanent residence in the Czech Republic (irrespective of their citizenship). Since 2001, the data have newly also included foreigners with a visa for stay over 90 days and foreigners with asylum status.

The data also contain information on reported events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with the permanent residence in the Czech Republic that occurred abroad and were registered in the Czech Republic in a term, which allows their inclusion in the statistics.

To distinguish a live birth from a stillbirth as for a **childbirth**, the CZSO derives it from the item of live/still births in the Report on birth; it is assumed that the definition is complied with (the same as with other reports of demographic data). Nowadays (since 1 April 2012), the definition of a live/still birth of a born child is given in the Czech legislation, together with all types of abortions, in the guidelines for filling in the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)" (in the Decree No 297/2012 Sb, on the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)" as subsequently amended), namely for the needs of filling in of the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)". Before 1 April 2012, the term live/still birth was defined in the Decree of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialistic Republic No 11/1988, on Mandatory Notifications of Terminated Pregnancies, Death of a Child, and Death of the Mother[2].

In demographic statistics, **abortions** shall mean premature terminations of pregnancies classified by a doctor as a termination of pregnancy by abortion. The current legal regulation, the Act No 372/2011 Sb, on Health Services, effective since 1 April 2012, defines a foetus after abortion as 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. Before 1 April 2012, the abortion was defined in the Decree of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialistic Republic No 11/1988, on Mandatory Notifications of Terminated Pregnancies, Death of a Child, and Death of the Mother[2].

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[1] Results of the Population and Housing Census from 27 March 2021 will be reflected in demographic statistics in 2022 and it will be done so backwards for the year 2021, too.
[2] for details see: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population-change-methodology

Demographic statistics indicators used in this publication:

The **total first marriage rate (%)**: *the percentage of persons (of women, of men) who would enter the first marriage before attaining 50 years of age provided that marriage rates, death rates, and migration of the single population recorded in the reference calendar year remain unchanged. It is a resulting indicator of single decrement tables of first marriage rate (marriage rate of the single population, primonuptiality). The* **mean age** *(of women, of men)* **at first marriage** *is based on the distribution of the respective table numbers of marriages by age.*

The **total marriage rate of the divorced (%)**: *the percentage of divorced persons (of women, of men) who would enter a marriage again (remarry) after they divorced provided that marriage rates of the divorced by the length of time since they divorced recorded in the reference calendar year remain unchanged. The* **average length of time from a divorce to a remarriage** *(in divorced women, in divorced men) is based on the distribution of the respective rates.*

The **sex ratio**: *the ratio of the number of men to the number of women (here per 100 women) in a given population (here between boys and girls born, or rather among live births or stillbirths).*

The **age-specific fertility rates**: *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** *(the sum of age-specific fertility rates): 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 remain unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age of 15–49 years). The* **mean age of women at childbirth** *is based on the distribution of age-specific fertility rates.*

The **net reproduction rate**: *the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman and would survive until the age of their mother at the time of delivery provided that age-specific fertility and mortality rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age of 15–49 years).*

The **age-specific abortion rates**: *the number of abortions in women of the given age per 1 000 mid-year population of women of the same age.*

The **total abortion rate** *(the sum of age-specific abortion rates): the average number of abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age of 15–49 years). The* **mean age of women at abortion** *is based on the distribution of age-specific abortion rates.*

The **total induced abortion rate** *(the sum of age-specific induced abortion rates): the average number of induced abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific induced abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age of 15–49 years). The* **mean age of women at induced abortion** *is based on the distribution of age-specific induced abortion rates.*

The **total spontaneous abortion rate** *(the sum of age-specific spontaneous abortion rates): the average number of spontaneous abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific spontaneous abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (in her age of 15–49 years). The* **mean age of women at spontaneous abortion** *is based on the distribution of age-specific spontaneous abortion rates.*

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 2019; other data capture the situation at the moment of the survey in 2020.

Tables 1–34 through 1–43 give results of the "**Living Conditions 2020**" sample survey.

Definitions of indicators in tables from the Living Conditions sample survey:

A **private household** consists of an individual or a group of persons living in a selected dwelling who permanently live together and pay together for the basic and operational expenditure of the household.

Households were classified to respective groups by economic 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. To determine 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 status 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 or based on an agreement on work activity (in Czech "dohoda o pracovní činnosti") or an agreement on work performance (in Czech "dohoda o provedení práce").

- **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 or a freelancer in any field.

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

Working persons are persons who were in paid employment (employees) or self-employment (own-account workers, contributing family workers) all the year or most of the year. This category 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 all the year or most of the year are not included.

Educational attainment is subdivided into four levels as follows: primary education (including unfinished one / no education), secondary vocational education, secondary education with A-level examination, and higher education. Secondary education with A-level examination also includes secondary vocational education with an A-level examination and post-secondary, non-tertiary education. Graduation from a higher professional school is included in higher education. Higher education further includes all study programmes of higher education, including bachelor and doctoral study programmes.

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

paid statutory (mandatory) contributions to social insurance and health insurance schemes and to the state employment policy.

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

***Persons at risk of income poverty** (Table 1–43) 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). The equivalised disposable income of a household is calculated as the disposable income of the household divided by "equivalent sizes" of the household (according to the OECD-modified scale). The equivalised disposable income calculated this way is then attributed equally to each member of the 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:*

- *The low level means that the head of household has primary education or no education; in complete, two-parent families both the partners have this educational attainment;*

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

- *The high level means that 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 a measure of the inequality 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 the coefficient value, the more differentiated income.*

*The **relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap** (or poverty risk gap) measures the distance between the median equivalised income of people living below the poverty risk threshold and the value of that poverty risk threshold; it is expressed as a percentage of the threshold. The higher the coefficient value, the deeper person's fall below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (poverty risk threshold).*

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