

## 4. POPULATION

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The data on the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses (roughly at decennial intervals) and information on population changes and balances. They result from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registries and from processing of data taken over from other information systems. The information system of the Ministry of Justice is the source of data on divorces. The data on abortions and causes of death (stated on the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)") are provided to the CZSO by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). The data on migration are taken by the CZSO from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Alien Police Service. Differences in the mid-year population figures for the years 1980–1981, 1990–1991, 2000–2001, and 2010–2011 are due to differences between results of a population and housing census and the respective annual population balance.

### Notes on Tables

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 permanent residence permit, nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and their dependants with notified temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and foreigners with valid asylum status in the Czech Republic.

Before 2001, data referred only to the resident population of the Czech Republic (irrespective of their citizenship). Since 2001, following the 2001 Population and Housing Census, the data have newly included also foreigners with a visa for stay over 90 days and foreigners with asylum status.

The data contain also information on events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with the permanent residence in the Czech Republic that occurred abroad.

In all tables, the age means a completed age (i.e. the age at the last birthday).

#### Table 4-1 Population and vital statistics

The **mid-year population** is defined as the population as at 1 July of the reference year.

The **natural change** or natural population change is the number of live births minus the number of deaths.

The **net migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.

#### Tables 4-11 to 4-15 Births and abortions

The national legislation currently does not contain general **definitions of a live birth and a stillbirth**. These definitions along with all cases of abortions are stated only 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 amended), namely for the needs of filling in of the Death certificate. Definitions of a live birth and a stillbirth are also in the EU legislation: a stillbirth 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 health and safety at work, as regards statistics on causes of death, and a live birth in the Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics, which is for the purposes of the respective regulations.

Existing legal regulation, the Act No 372/2011 Sb, on Health Services, as amended, defines only a **foetus after abortion**, which is a foetus, which 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.

In the period from 1 March 1988 to 31 March 2012 a **live birth** was defined by the Decree of the Ministry of Health No 11/1988 Sb on mandatory notifications of terminated pregnancies, death of a child, and death of the mother, as the complete expulsion or extraction of a child from its mother provided that the child shows at least one of the signs of life and its birth weight is:

- a) 500 g or more, or
- b) lower than 500 g, if it survives the first 24 hours after birth.

The signs of life were: breathing or beating of the heart or pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles, although the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been delivered.

A stillbirth was understood as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a foetus that shows none of the signs of life and its birth weight is 1 000 g or more.

An abortion was understood as the termination of a pregnancy of a woman, at which:

- a) the foetus shows none of the signs of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g and in case the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy lasted less than 28 weeks;
- b) the foetus shows at least one of the signs of life and its birth weight is below 500 g, but it does not survive the first 24 hours after birth;

c) the foetal egg without a foetus or decidua was removed out of the mother's uterus.

Cases of terminations of ectopic pregnancies or induced abortions carried out as stipulated in special regulations were also considered as abortions.

In the period from 1 January 1965 to 29 February 1988, internationally recommended definitions of a child were valid in the Czech Republic, according to which: a birth of a live foetus (a live-born foetus) is a complete expulsion or extraction of a foetus from its mother (regardless the length of the pregnancy), provided that the foetus after the delivery is breathing or shows other signs of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or movement of voluntary muscles, although the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been delivered; a birth of a dead foetus (a stillborn foetus) is a birth of a foetus that died prior to the expulsion or extraction from its mother (regardless the length of the pregnancy). The death is indicated by the fact that the foetus does not breathe or show any other sign of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles (the Decree of the Ministry of Health No 194/1964 Sb, on mandatory notifications of a live-born and a stillborn foetus, death of a child within seven days of birth and death of the mother). A foetus born after 28 weeks of pregnancy or, when the duration of pregnancy cannot be determined, a foetus weighting at least 1 000 g is considered to be a stillborn child. Every stillborn foetus born before the 28th week of pregnancy or (when the duration of pregnancy cannot be determined) a foetus that weighted less than 1 000 g is considered to be an abortion.

#### Table 4-12 Fertility rates and abortion rates

The age-specific **fertility rate** shows the number of live births to women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

The **total fertility rate** (the sum of age-specific fertility rates) expresses the average number of live-born children that would be born to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years). The mean age of women at childbirth is based on the distribution of age-specific fertility rates.

The age-specific **spontaneous abortion rate** shows the number of spontaneous abortions of women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

The **total spontaneous abortion rate** (the sum of age-specific spontaneous abortion rates) expresses 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 (age 15–49 years). The mean age of women at spontaneous abortion is based on the distribution of age-specific spontaneous abortion rates.

The age-specific **induced abortion rate** shows the number of induced abortions of women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

The **total induced abortion rate** (the sum of age-specific induced abortion rates) expresses 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 (age 15–49 years). The mean age of women at induced abortion is based on the distribution of age-specific induced abortion rates.

#### Tables 4-17 and 4-18 Deaths by cause of death

Data on causes of death are taken over from the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)," from 2013 through the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). Since 1994, causes of death have been coded according to the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) and its updates issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). Since 2011, selection of the underlying cause of death has been made by a programme for automated coding (IRIS). The IHIS CR is responsible for the use of ICD-10.

#### Table 4-19 Stillbirth rate and mortality rates of children under 1 year of age

**Perinatal deaths** include stillbirths and early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths under 7 days).

The **early neonatal mortality rate** shows the number of deaths of infants aged under 7 days per 1 000 live births.

The **neonatal mortality rate** shows the number of deaths of infants aged under 28 days per 1 000 live births.

The **postneonatal mortality rate** shows the number of deaths of infants aged between 28 days and 1 year per 1 000 live births.

The **infant mortality rate** shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1 000 live births.

The **stillbirth rate** is the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births.

The **perinatal mortality rate** shows the number of stillbirths and deaths of infants aged under 7 days per 1 000 births.

**Table 4-20 Life expectancy**

The **life expectancy** (the expectation of life) is an indicator of life tables, which shows the average number of years an x-year-old individual can expect to live, given the mortality conditions of the reference period. It is a synthetic indicator reflecting mortality conditions in all age groups in a given year.

**Table 4-21 Internal migration by type of migration and age of the migrant**

The **internal migration** refers to a change of the municipality of permanent residence (as for foreigners, it refers also to a change of the municipality of other types of residence exceeding 90 days) within the territory of the Czech Republic.

Before 2005, data on migration from a municipality to a municipality included also migration within Prague (migration between 10 city districts before 1992 and migration between city-planning districts from 1992), even though it was migration within one municipality. Since 2005, migration within Prague has not been included in internal migration.

**Table 4-22 External migration by citizenship**

The **external migration** refers to a change of the country of permanent residence (as for foreigners, it refers also to a change of the country of other types of residence exceeding 90 days).

**Tables 4-23 and 4-24 Foreigners in the Czech Republic**

Pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Foreigners in the Territory of the Czech Republic and amending certain acts, such a person is deemed a foreigner, who lacks Czech citizenship, including a national of the EU. The acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Czech Republic is governed by the Act No 186/2013 Sb, on Citizenship of the Czech Republic. The act became effective on 1 January 2014. Besides other changes brought by the act, it allows e.g. dual or multiple citizenship.

The entry to the territory of the Czech Republic, residence in it, and departure from it fall within the competence of the Police of the CR, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreigners may reside in the territory of the Czech Republic temporarily or permanently. The tables contain the following categories of foreigners:

- nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein including their dependants with temporary or permanent residence;
- third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days);
- third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit or a permanent residence permit;
- foreigners with asylum status.

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Further information can be found on the websites of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- [www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population](http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population)
- [www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population-censuses](http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population-censuses)
- [www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/1-ciz\\_pocet\\_cizincu](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/1-ciz_pocet_cizincu)

or on the website of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR at:

- [www.uzis.cz/en](http://www.uzis.cz/en)