

4 POPULATION

Data on the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses, which are followed by annual statistical balances of data on births, marriages, divorces, deaths, and migration. Starting with 2021, the population size and structure follows from the results of the 2021 Population and Housing Census, whereas data for the previous years follow from the results of the 2011 Census. Data on the number of events come from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registry offices and from processing of data obtained from other information systems (administrative data sources). The information system of the Ministry of Justice is the source of data on divorces. The data on abortions and causes of death are provided to the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). The data on migration the CZSO obtains from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Foreign Police Service.

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. In 2022 the population also includes persons granted temporary protection in the Czech Republic who have applied for its extension. The data also include 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 within a period that allowed their inclusion into the statistics.

The territorial breakdown of data in this chapter corresponds to the territorial structure valid as at 1 January of a relevant year.

The **mid-year population** is the population of the given territory balanced as at midnight from 30 June to 1 July of the reference year, which is based on the population balance in the given territory from the beginning of the year to the end of June. The **natural change** of the population (or natural population change) is the number of live births minus the number of deaths. The **total population change** is the sum of the natural change and net migration. The **migration** is a change of permanent residence, as for foreigners it is also a change of temporary residence (see above), across the border of a given territory.

Marriages are included in a respective territory according to the place of residence of the groom. The **mean age at marriage** and the mean age at the first marriage are calculated from the distribution of the numbers of marriages by age of the groom/bride. **Divorces** are broken down by territory according to the last common place of residence of the spouses. The **mean age at divorce** is calculated from the distribution of the numbers of divorces by age of the male/female.

Births – a born child is counted in the Region (District) according to the place of residence of the mother at the childbirth. The **mean age of mother at childbirth** is calculated from the distribution of numbers of births by age of mother. The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children that would be born alive 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).

Abortions are broken down, as for the territory, according to the place of residence of the woman at the time of abortion. The **total abortion rate** is 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 (age 15–49 years).

The **stillbirth rate** is a ratio of the number of stillbirths to all births in total (here per 1 000 births). The **infant mortality rate** is a ratio of the number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1 000 live births). The **neonatal mortality rate** is a ratio of the number of deaths among infants under 28 days of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1 000 live births).

Data on **deaths by cause of death** are coded according to the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) and its subsequent updates issued by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The **ageing index** is a ratio of the population aged 65+ years to the number of children aged 0–14 years (usually per 100 children). The **life expectancy** shows the average number of years an x-year-old individual can expect to live, given the mortality conditions of the reference year (period). It is a resulting indicator from life tables, which reflects mortality conditions of the given year (period). With regards to elimination of random deviations, life tables for Regions are processed for two-year periods and for Districts for five-year periods. The life expectancy in Table 4-1 for a given year corresponds to the life expectancy for the period ending by the given year (e.g. the 2022 column provides the life expectancy in the Region in the period of 2021–2022).

A **foreigner** is a natural person who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic.

In Tables 4-11 and 4-12, the total number of foreigners includes foreigners with permanent residence, nationals of Member States of the EU, the EEA, and Switzerland and their family members with temporary residence, third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit or with long-term visas. Data come from the records of the Directorate of Foreign Police Service.