

## **Methodological notes**

*Data in this publication are adjusted to relate to the territories of regions effective as of 1 January 2010.*

*All data refer to the resident population of the region, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001, the figures include (in accordance with the Population and Housing Census 2001) foreigners with long-term stay (i.e. the stay based on visa over 90 days, as stipulated by Act No. 326/1999 Coll.) and foreigners with granted asylum status (in compliance with Act No. 325/1999 Coll.). Since 1 May 2004, in accordance with amendment No. 326/1999 Coll., the figures include citizens of the European Union with temporary stay on the territory of the Czech Republic, and citizens of other countries with long-term stay. The data also contain information on events (marriages, births, deaths) of permanent residents of the CR that occurred abroad.*

*All data concerning 'age' always refer to completed age. Unless otherwise stated, the age data (or age difference) are given in terms of years. The length of life in days given for newborn deaths refers to calendar age, i.e. to the difference between the date of birth and the date of death.*

*The regions are classified according to constitutional Act No. 347/1997 Coll. (as amended by Act No. 176/2001) on the establishment of higher self-governing territorial units and Act No. 387/2004 Coll., on minor changes of regional boundaries. According to the Act No. 387/2004 Coll., a total of 25 municipalities were shifted from the region Vysočina to the region Jihomoravský (Borač, Borovník, Černvít, Dolní Loučky, Doubravník, Drahonín, Horní Loučky, Kaly, Katov, Křížinkov, Kuřimská Nová Ves, Kuřimské Jestřabí, Lubné, Nedvědice, Níhov, Olší, Pernštejnské Jestřabí, Rojetín, Říkonín, Senorady, Skryje, Tišnovská Nová Ves, Újezd u Tišnova, Vratislávka a Žďárec) and three municipalities from the region Moravskoslezský to Olomoucký (Huzová, Moravský Beroun, Norberčany). In the first mentioned shift, a total of 22 municipalities have not changed the determination during the following period. By contrast, the municipality Křížovice (formerly independent) was incorporated in the municipality Doubravník during the following period, the municipality Prosačín was incorporated in Kuřimská Nová Ves and Blahoňov into Kuřimské Jestřabí. These incorporated municipalities were also covered to the adjustments for years when they were independent.*

*Municipalities are classified into size groups according to the population size as of 31 December of given year.*

*The mid-year population is the population at midnight of 30 June to 1 July of given year. The population as of 31 December of given year states the number of inhabitants at midnight of given day.*

*Figures on population by sex are as of 1 July and 31 December of given year; figures on population by age are as of 31 December. The index of ageing represents the number of people aged 65 and over per 100 persons aged 0-14 years.*

*The population as of 31 December of given year is equal the population as of 1 January of the next year. And, the population as of 31 December of given year is computed as the population as of 1 January of given year plus total population increase. It is not true for years in which the population census was held, when the stock as of 31 December of the year before census is not equal the stock as of 1 January of census year. Here it refers to the Population and Housing Census 2001 - the population as of 1 January 2001 differs from the population as of 31 December 2000.*

*The demographic statistics on marriages is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 1-12 Notification of the entry into marriage'. Except 'Marriages by bride's place of residence' all marriages are regionally classified by permanent residency of groom.*

*The demographic statistics on divorces is compiled from data reported on the statistical document (if the document states that the marriage was finally divorced) sent by reporting units (courts of law) to regional courts.*

Divorces are regionally classified by last common permanent residency of spouses. Causes of marital breakdown are identified by the court of law and sorted according to ten codes, separately for women and men.

The demographic statistics on births is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 2-12 Notification of birth' sent by the register of births. Decree No. 11/1988 of the Ministry of Health of the CSR of 22 January 1988 defines a live-born child as a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, who gives a sign of life and whose weight is (a) 500 g or more or (b) lower than 500 g if it survives 24 hours after delivery. The signs of life include respiration, umbilicus pulsation or active movement of muscles even if umbilical cord is not interrupted or placenta delivered. A stillborn child is a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, not showing any sign of life and whose birth weight is 1,000 g or more. Births are regionally classified by permanent residency of mother.

Total fertility rate (the sum of fertility rates by age) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman with presumption that age-specific fertility rates of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15-49).

Premarital conceptions state the share (in %) of first marital childbirths within 7 months after marriage among all first marital births.

The figures on abortions are compiled from data provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS), including its nomenclature of the marital status of women (status 'cohabiting' is used as well). Total abortion rate is the average number of abortions per woman assuming that age-specific abortion rates of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15-49).

The demographic statistics on deaths is compiled from data provided on the statistical document 'Obyv 3-12 Notification of death' of the registry, kept by the municipality office.

Late foetal mortality is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Deaths by the primary cause of death are classified according 10<sup>th</sup> decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

Life expectancy indicates the expected remaining life duration for people at a given age with presumption of unchangeable mortality conditions of a given year or period. For the whole Czech Republic the figures for given year is stated, regional life tables use two-year periods, here 1999-2000 etc. up to 2007-2008 (in tables denoted as 1999, ... 2008). The publication gives life expectancy at birth ( $e^0$ ) and life expectancy at age 60 ( $e^{60}$ ).

Migration is the change in a place of permanent residence from municipality to municipality within the territory of the Czech Republic or across the borders of the Czech Republic (external migration). The total for both internal and external migration is stated in the Yearbook. The statistics measures the number of moves, not the number of migrants – one person could possibly move twice or more times. Until 2004 the statistical document 'Obyv 5-12 Notification of migration' was forwarded to the CZSO by municipality registration offices in the place of arrival; the district departments of the Alien and Border Police registered migration of foreigners. Since 2005 the CZSO receives the data on migration from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of Interior.

Arrivals in and departures from the region refer to migration across the border of the region (so as including international migration). The figures for 1999-2000 include migration of all citizens with permanent residence in the CR, including foreigners; since 2001 the figures include migration of all citizens of the CR with permanent residence in the CR, foreigners with the permits to permanently reside in the CR, foreigners with visa

over 90 days, and foreigners with granted asylum status. Intra-regional migration refers to the migration within the region, i.e. not across the border of the region. We distinguish migration between districts of the same region and migration between municipalities of the same district (i.e. within the district, not across the border of the district). There is no intra-regional migration in the Prague.

Natural increase is the difference between the numbers of live births and deaths; net migration is the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants. Total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration and, simultaneously, the difference between population as of 31 December of given year and 31 December of previous year.

**Symbols used in tables:**

- The symbol of dash in place of a figure indicates that the phenomenon did not occur.
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- x The symbol of small cross shows that the figure is not applicable.
- 0 The symbol of zero in a table designates figures smaller than half of the unit of measure chosen.