

## 1. POPULATION, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Data on the number and structure of population are derived from population censuses (carried out roughly at ten-year intervals), events of vital statistics and their balances. Vital statistics data are obtained from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, and from data on migration, which are provided by the Population Database Information System of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR. All the state indicators given during the years 2001-2010 reflect final results of the 2001 Population and Housing Census; in 2011, numbers of inhabitants result from the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. Data on abortions are provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR. Data on the number of foreigners with residence permit granted are taken over from the Directorate of Alien Police Service and from the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

### Births

The definition of a live birth is determined in the Decree No. 11/1988 Sb. of the Ministry of Health of the CR. According to this definition a **live-born child** is a foetus, which has shown some sign of life (breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles) and with birth weight of 500 g or more, or below 500 g if it has survived over 24 hours after the delivery. A **stillborn child** is a foetus showing no sign of life, with birth weight of 1 000 g or more. On 1 April 2012 the methodology changed: a stillborn child is a foetus showing no sign of life, with birth weight 500 g or more; provided that the birth weight cannot be measured, the condition is that the pregnancy lasted for at least 22 weeks. This definition does not apply to the published data.

### Abortions

**An abortion shall mean a termination of pregnancy of a woman, at which:**

- 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,
- 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,
- 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 as stipulated in special regulations are also considered as abortions.

Abortions are dealt with in two chapters – "Population, families and households" and "Health". In the part "Population" the number of abortions and total abortion rate are processed, chapter Health pays special attention to respective types of abortions (spontaneous abortions, induced abortions, and terminated ectopic pregnancies).

### Age-specific reproduction rates

**Age-specific fertility rate:** The number of live-born children to women of a given age per 1 000 women of the same age.

**Total fertility rate:** The average number of live-born children per woman aged 15-49 years, provided that fertility rates by age would have remained unchanged in the given calendar year.

**Gross reproduction rate:** The average number of live-born girls per woman aged 15-49 years, provided that fertility rates by age would have remained unchanged in the given calendar year.

**Net reproduction rate:** The average number of live-born girls per woman aged 15-49 years, who would reach the age of their mothers at the time of delivery under unchanged fertility and mortality rates. In order to maintain the stationary number of population in the future, the net reproduction rate must be kept at one (1).

**Age-specific abortion rate:** The number of abortions (all types) in women of the given age per 1 000 women of the same age.

**Total abortion rate:** The average number of abortions per woman aged 15-49 years provided that abortion rates would have remained unchanged in the given calendar year.

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

**Total pregnancy rate:** *The average number of pregnancies per woman aged 15-49 years, provided that age-specific fertility and abortion rates would have remained unchanged in the given calendar year.*

**Contributions of age groups to the difference in life expectancy** between 2001 to 2011 for women and men are calculated on the basis of mortality tables using indicators of life expectancy at birth (by individual years of age) and tabular number of survivors (at exact age).

The sum of contributions of respective age groups gives the difference of life expectancy at birth for women and men between respective years or, in other words, the share by which mortality of a given age group contributed to the difference in life expectancy at birth of women and men between 2001 and 2011.

### **Foreigners in the CR**

A foreigner in the Czech Republic is a person, who does not have citizenship of the Czech Republic. Foreigners with residence permits are divided into: foreigners with permanent residence, third-country (non-EU) citizens with long-term residence, EU citizens and their dependants with temporary residence, and also foreigners, who were granted asylum in the Czech Republic. Data contained in the table result from materials from the Directorate of Alien Police Service (foreigners with permanent, temporary, and long-term residence), and from the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (foreigners, who were granted asylum in the Czech Republic).

### **Households and families**

The source of information on households and families is results of the Living Conditions sample survey. 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 Europe-wide survey EU-SILC (European Union – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions); it is carried out as a four-year rotation panel, in which a fourth of households are regularly replaced. Published data on income are for the year 2010; other data capture the situation at the moment of the survey in 2011.

Tables 1-20 to 1-28 give results of the “**Living Conditions 2011**” sample survey.

### **Definitions of indicators in tables from the Living Conditions sample survey**

**Private household** is based on the declaration of persons in a given dwelling they live there together and on common budget.

Households were divided to groups by the position 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. In determining the head of household in lone-parent families (one parent with children) the economic activity 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 classification of households by activity status of the **head of household**:

**Households, total** represent the average household.

**Employee households:** The head of household is in employment or service relations under employment contract, contract for work, or contract for services.

**Self-employed households:** The head of household is a self-employed person, i.e. a person undertaking independent business in any branch.

**Pensioner households without working members:** The head of household receives a pension and does not work either at all or his/her economic activity is very limited. The same condition applies also to other members of the household.

**Unemployed households:** The head of household is an unemployed person irrespective of how long he/she has been unemployed or whether he/she is receiving unemployment benefit or not.

The **dependent child** is a child before finishing his/her compulsory school education and then a child preparing himself/herself continuously for his/her future occupation, however, to the age of 26 as maximum, or a child unable to prepare himself/herself for the occupation due to sickness or injury, or a child unable to work due to a long-term adverse health condition.

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

**Education** is subdivided into four levels: basic, secondary vocational, full secondary, and higher education. Full secondary education includes also secondary vocational with A-level examination and post-A-level education. In accordance with the International Classification of Education (ISCED97) higher professional schools are included in higher education. Higher education, furthermore, encompasses all study programmes of higher education, including bachelor and doctoral study programmes.

**Gross money income** of the household includes income tax and health and social insurance fees and is net of drawn savings, borrowings, and loans. Gross income from business activity is an economic result (difference between income and expenditure) with deduced social insurance contributions, contributions to the state employment policy, and general health insurance fees, if applicable.

**Net money income** of the household shall mean income of all household members after deduction of income tax and health and social insurance fees.

The **equivalised disposable income** is constructed as the ratio of the net disposable household income per the household equivalent size (calculated according to the Eurostat methodology). This income is attributed to all persons of the household. **Equivalent sizes** represent the composition of households calculated by weights of consumption of respective household members. The weights of equivalent sizes, as defined in the OECD equivalence scale, are as follows: first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 13+) = 0.7; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.5. The weights of equivalent sizes, as defined in the OECD-modified scale, are as follows: first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 13+) = 0.5; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.3.

**Persons at risk of income poverty** (Table 1-28) come from households, equivalised disposable income of which is lower than 60% of the value of the equivalised disposable income median calculated from incomes of all household members. Equivalised disposable income was calculated in each household as household's total disposable income divided by its equivalent size. This income was allocated to all persons of the relevant household.

The **education level of a household** is determined by the highest educational attainment of the head of household; in two-parent families the educational attainment of the partner is also taken into account.

- Low level –head of household has basic education or has no education at all; in two-parent families both the partners have the relevant educational attainment;
- Medium level –head of household or, at least, one of the partners has secondary education; none of the partners has higher education;
- High level –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.

**Inequality of income distribution** (the **income quintile share ratio** or the **S80/S20 ratio**) – 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). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income. The higher the coefficient value the more differentiated income is.

**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (indicator of a relative fall in income)** – is calculated as the difference between the median of 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 of equivalised disposable income). The higher the coefficient the deeper persons fall below the poverty threshold.

The **Gini coefficient** is defined as the relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of equivalised disposable income, to the cumulative share of the equivalised total disposable income received by them. The higher its value the higher inequality in income is.