

## 4 POPULATION

### Methodological notes

Data on the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses (approximately at decennial intervals) and from data on population changes and their balances. These data come from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registry offices and from the processing of data obtained 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 the CZSO obtains from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Foreign Police Service. Differences in the mid-year population figures for the years 1990–1991, 2000–2001, 2010–2011, and 2020–2021 are due to differences between results of the relevant population and housing censuses and annual population balances.

### 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 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, also persons with temporary protection granted in the Czech Republic who asked for its prolongation are included in the population.

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

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.

In all tables, the age means a completed age, i.e. the age at the last birthday, with the exception of the Table 4-19.

### Table 4-1 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.

### Table 4-7 First marriages by age of groom and bride

The **total first marriage rate** is the proportion of males/females (in %) who would enter into the first marriage before their 50th birthday provided that age-specific marriage, mortality, and migration rates of single population of a reference year remained unchanged. It is the main output indicator of one-decrement nuptiality life tables. The mean age at first marriage is based on the distribution of marriage intensities by age.

### Tables 4-11 to 4-14 Births and abortions

The Act No 372/2011 Sb, on Health Services, as subsequently amended, defines a **foetus after abortion** that is a foetus, which after the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother shows no evidence 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. All types of abortion along with the definitions of a **live birth** and a **stillbirth** are stated 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 the Death certificate. Data of the CZSO on numbers of live births and stillbirths are based on this kind of information stated in the report on birth; the compliance with the definition is assumed.

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 showed at least one evidence of life and its birth weight was:

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

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

A stillbirth was understood as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a foetus that showed no evidence of life and its birth weight was 1 000 g or more.

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

- a) the foetus showed no evidence of life and its birth weight was below 1 000 g and in case the weight could not be measured, if the pregnancy lasted less than 28 weeks;
- b) the foetus showed at least one evidence of life and its birth weight was below 500 g, but it did 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.

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 evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles, although the umbilical cord had not been cut or the placenta had not been delivered; a birth of a dead foetus (a stillborn foetus) is a birth of a foetus that died prior to the complete 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 evidence 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 4-14 Fertility and abortion rates

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

The **total fertility rate** (the sum of age-specific fertility rates) expresses the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remained 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 mid-year population of 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 remained 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 mid-year population of women in that age group.

The **total legally 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 remained 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 4-16 and 4-17 Deaths by cause of death

Data on causes of death are obtained 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). From the causes of death stated in the Report on examination of the deceased person, the Czech Statistical Office selects the underlying cause of death that is used for tabulations. Since 2011, selection of the underlying cause of death has been made by the programme for automated coding (IRIS). 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). The ICD-10 is used in the CR since data for the year 1994. The IHIS CR is responsible for translation of the ICD-10 to Czech and for implementation of its updates.

#### Table 4-18 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 aged under 1 year 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 4-19 Life expectancy by age and sex**

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 period. It is a main indicator of mortality life tables reflecting mortality conditions in a given year.

#### **Table 4-20 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 also refers to a change of the municipality of other types of residence exceeding 90 days, within the territory of the Czech Republic. All data reflect the territorial breakdown of the Czech Republic valid as at 1 January of the year data refer to.

#### **Tables 4-21 and 4-22 International migration**

The **international migration** refers to a change of the country of permanent residence; as for foreigners, it also refers 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. On 6 September 2019, an amendment of the Act on Citizenship of the Czech Republic came into force pursuant to which it is newly possible for children and grandchildren of former Czechoslovak and Czech citizens to acquire citizenship of the Czech Republic by declaration.

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 family members 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;
- third-country nationals with temporary protection granted.

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

– [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)