

## 4. POPULATION

The data on the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses (roughly at decennial intervals) and from additional 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 of the CR 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 Czech Statistical Office 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 of the CR and the Directorate of 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 population and housing censuses and current balances.

### Notes on Tables

All data refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001 (in relation to the 2001 Population and Housing Census) data include also foreigners with visa for stay over 90 days and foreigners with asylum granted. Since 1 May 2004 data apply to EU nationals with temporary residence on the territory of the Czech Republic and third-country nationals with long-term residence. The data contain also information on events (marriages, births, and deaths) of permanent residents of the CR that occurred abroad.

Table 4-1. **Population and vital statistics**

**Mid-year population:** the number of inhabitants balanced as at 1 July of the reference year.

**Natural increase/decrease:** the difference between live births and the total number of deaths.

**Neonatal mortality rate:** the number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1 000 live births.

**Infant mortality rate:** the number of deaths under one year of age per 1 000 live births.

**Stillbirth rate:** the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births.

Tables 4-10 to 4-13. **Births** and Table 4-14. **Abortions**

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

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

The signs of life are: 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 no sign 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 does not show any sign of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g and in case the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy lasts 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 24 hours after delivery;
- c) the foetal egg without a foetus or decidua was removed out of the female's uterus.

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

Existing legal regulations, the Act No. 372/2011 Sb., on health services, as amended, define only **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.

General definitions of terms live birth and stillbirth are not contained in the currently valid legislation. 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)), namely for the needs of filling in of the Death certificate. A stillbirth is also defined 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, namely for the purposes of the regulation.

Table 4-11. **Age-specific reproduction rates**

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

**Total fertility rate** (the sum of age-specific fertility rates): the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference year would remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

**Gross reproduction rate:** the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference year would remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

**Net reproduction rate:** the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman and would survive until the age of their mother at the time of delivery assuming that age-specific fertility and mortality rates recorded in a reference year would remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

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

**Total abortion rate** (the sum of age-specific abortion rates): the average number of abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference year would remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

**Age-specific pregnancy rate:** the number of pregnancies (the sum of live births, stillbirths, and all abortions) of women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

**Total pregnancy rate** (the sum of age-specific pregnancy rates): the average number of pregnancies that a woman would have provided that age-specific pregnancy rates recorded in a reference year would remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

Table 4-16. **Deaths analysed by cause**

On 1 January 1994, the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) was put into use in the Czech Republic. On 1 January 2009, the second edition of the ICD-10, which includes updates from 2004–2008 issued by the World Health Organization (WHO), came into operation. Further, since 1 January 2011, updates of the ICD-10 promulgated by the WHO with effect from 2010 were implemented in the processing of statistics of deaths analysed by cause. The Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic is responsible for the use of ICD-10 in practice. Since 2011, selection of basic causes of death is made by a programme for automated coding (IRIS). Since 2013, data on causes of death are taken over from the Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person) via the IHIS CR.

Table 4-18. **Life expectancy**

**Life expectancy** shows the 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 4-19. **Internal migration by type**

**Internal migration** refers to a change of the municipality of permanent residence (or other types of stay of foreigners over 90 days) within the Czech Republic.

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

Table 4-20. **External migration by citizenship**

**External migration** refers to a change of the country of permanent residence (or other types of stay of foreigners over 90 days).

Tables 4-21 and 4-22. **Foreigners in the Czech Republic**

By law, foreigners are persons without citizenship of the Czech Republic. Entry, stay, and departure from the Czech Republic come under the competence of the Police of the CR, Ministry of the Interior of the CR, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CR. Foreigners may have temporary or permanent residence in the Czech Republic. The tables contain the following categories of foreigners:

- nationals of the EU, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein including members of their families who were granted a temporary or permanent residence permit;
- third-country nationals staying in the Czech Republic on the basis of a visa for stay over 90 days;
- third-country nationals with a long-term or permanent residence permit;
- foreigners with asylum status;
- foreigners staying in the Czech Republic under temporary protection.

\* \* \*

*Further data can be found on the web pages of the Czech Statistical Office at:*

- [www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/population](http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/population)
- [www.czso.cz/sldb2011/eng/redakce.nsf/i/home](http://www.czso.cz/sldb2011/eng/redakce.nsf/i/home)

*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)