

4. POPULATION

The data showing the size and structure of the population are derived from decennial population censuses and from additional information on population balances and changes. The latter is obtained by processing statistical reports on marriages, divorces, births and deaths. The reports are provided by registries and district courts. Differences in the mid-year population figures for the years 1980–1981, 1990–1991 and 2000–2001 are due to differences between population and housing censuses and current balances. The data on abortions are provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR. The source of the data on migration is the Population Database Information System of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.

Notes on tables

All data refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of citizenship. In accordance with the Population and Housing Census 2001, the figures include foreigners with visa over 90 days and since 1 May 2004 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 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 as balanced as at 1 July of the reference year.

Natural increase/decrease: the difference between births and 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 1 year of age per 1 000 live births.

Stillbirth rate: the number of deaths per 1 000 births.

Tables 4-10 and 4-12. **Births**

A **live birth** is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a child that breathes or shows any other 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, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

A **stillbirth** is 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.

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

Age-specific fertility rate: the number of live births per 1 000 women of the stated 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 of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49).

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

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

Age-specific abortion rate: the number of abortions per 1 000 women of the stated 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 of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49).

Age-specific pregnancy rate: the number of pregnancies (the sum of live births, stillbirths and abortions) per 1 000 women of the stated 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 of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49).

Table 4-13. Abortions

The tables listing abortions are prepared from a set of individual data provided to the CZSO by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR. The **abortion** is termination of pregnancy, in which:

- a) the foetus does not show any sign of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g; in case the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy takes 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 gestational decida is removed out of the female's uterus.

Considered as abortions are also cases of termination of ectopic pregnancy or induced abortions carried out as stipulated in special regulations. In 1987 ectopic pregnancies were included under other abortions, in 1988 to 1991 under induced abortions and in the following years under abortions total. Unlike the tables published by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR, the figures in this publication include abortions of all women permanently residing in the Czech Republic (i.e. including foreigners).

Table 4-15. Deaths: analysed by cause

On 1 January 1994, the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Problems (ICD-10) was put into use in the Czech Republic. The organization responsible for its use in practice is the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic.

Table 4-17. Life expectancy

Life expectancy (e_x) shows the number of years to be lived by an x-year-old individual, given the mortality conditions of the reference period. Synthetic indicator reflecting mortality conditions in all age groups in a given year.

Table 4-18. Internal migration: by type

Internal migration refers to a change of the municipality of permanent residence 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.

Since 2000 the Czech Republic is divided into 14 new regional units. Since 1 January 2005 internal migration reflects territorial changes, i.e. the transfer of 28 municipalities between regions and districts.

Since 1 January 2007 internal migration data have reflected the transfer of 119 municipalities from one district to the other within the regions.

Table 4-19. 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 4-20 and 4-21. Foreigners in the Czech Republic

By law, foreigners are persons without citizenship of the Czech Republic. Entry, stay and departure from the country are the responsibility 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 data on the following categories of foreigners:

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

Notes on graphs

First marriage rate, females is the proportion of women who as single entered into marriage at the age up to 50 provided that probability rates of marriage by age of women remained unchanged.

Total divorce rate is the share of marriages which ended up by divorce provided that the divorce rate by duration of marriage remained unchanged.

Premarital conception show the ratio of first born children in marriage after 8 month following the wedding to all first-born children inside marriage.

The data in the tables are fully comparable with those published in previous Statistical Yearbooks.

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More detailed information on the size, structure and change of the population is available in other CZSO publications published in accordance with the Catalogue of Publications 2009:

a) in thematic group 4 – POPULATION, ELECTIONS, subgroup 40 – Demography:

– 4007-09 „Vývoj obyvatelstva České republiky v roce 2008” – September 2009

– 4019-09 “Demographic Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2008” (Czech-English) – October 2009

b) in thematic group 1 – COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION, subgroups 11 – Analyses, 13 – Information on Regions, Towns and Municipalities, and 14 – Comprehensive Publications:

- 1118-09 „Život cizinců v ČR“ – December 2009
- 1301-09 “Population of Municipalities of the Czech Republic, 1 January 2009” (Czech-English) – May 2009
- 1302-09 “Small Lexicon of Municipalities of the Czech Republic 2009” (Czech-English) – December 2009
- 1413-09 “Focus on Women and Men” (Czech-English) – November 2009
- 1414-09 “Foreigners in the Czech Republic 2009” (Czech-English) – October 2009

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

- <http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/population>
- http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/population_and_housing_census

or on the website of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR at:

- http://www.uzis.cz/news.php?mnu_id=1100&lng=en