

1. POPULATION, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Data on the number and structure of population is derived from population censuses (carried out roughly at ten-year interval) and from related information on population moves and their balances. The latter is obtained from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, and from data on migration, which is provided by the Information System of the Population Registration (ISEO). All the state indicators given since 2001 reflect final results of the Population and Housing Census 2001. Data on abortions are provided 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 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 evidence of life (breathing, heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles) and which birth weight is 500 g or more, or which birth weight is below 500 g, if it has survived over 24 hours after the birth. A **stillborn child** is a foetus showing no evidence of life, which birth weight is 1 000 g or more.

Abortions

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

- a) the foetus show no evidence of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g, or cannot be measured, if the pregnancy has been shorter than 28 weeks,
- b) the foetus shows at least one evidence of life and its birth weight is below 500 g, but it has not lived longer than 24 hours after the delivery,
- c) a gestational sack without a foetus or gestational tissue are extracted from a woman's uterus.

Abortions are death with in two chapters – Population and Health. In chapter Population the total abortion number and total abortion rate are processed, chapter Health is about respective types of abortions (spontaneous abortions, interruptions, 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 females of the same age.

Total fertility rate: The average number of live-born children per 1 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) of women of the given age per 1 000 women of the same age.

Total abortion rate: The average number of abortions per 1 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 and stillbirths, and all abortions (induced and spontaneous ones) in the given age per 1 000 women of the same age.

Total pregnancy rate: The average number of pregnancies per 1 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 men and women are calculated on the basis of mortality tables for selected years 1993 and 2009 using indicators of life expectancy at birth (by age groups) and tabular number of survivors (at exact age).

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

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 table result from materials from the Directorate of Alien Police (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).

The information source on households and families is results of two sample surveys: Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) and Living Conditions Sample Survey (LCSS). The aim of these surveys was 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.

Definitions of basic indicators:

Household: Relatives living together in the dwelling.

Two-parent family household: The household of a married couple (or a common-law husband and a common-law wife) with children or without them.

Lone-parent family household: The household of a single parent with, at least, one child.

Multi-person non-family household: The household of two or more persons that are relatives or not, who live on common budget.

Single-person household: The household of a single person.

Head of the household: The husband (common-law husband) is always the head of the household in a two-parent family regardless who is the user of the dwelling; in incomplete families of two generations it is always the parent; in three-generation families it is a member of the middle generation; in multi-person non-family households it is a person, who was marked as the head of the household on common budget.

Dependent children: Persons aged 0-25 years, who are economically inactive and live with one of their parents, at least.

Economically active: Employed persons or the unemployed.

Highest educational attainment

- Basic education refers to basic education, including incomplete one;
- Secondary vocational education without maturita examination includes vocational trainings and secondary vocational education without maturita examination;
- Secondary education with maturita examination includes, besides secondary general education with maturita examination and secondary technical education with maturita examination, also post-maturita examination studies, and higher professional education;
- Higher education includes all study programmes of higher education, including bachelor and doctoral studies.

Tables 1-25 and 1-29 give results of the sample survey of "Living Conditions 2009". The survey is carried out annually within the Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) and is compulsory for all EU Member States. It is implemented as a four-year rotational panel with a quarter of households being changed annually. Data on income published refers to the year 2008; other data refers to the survey reference period in 2009. Newly, table with a three-year-long time series was included for total households and also for households with children. The so far existing table with households by the size of municipality was cancelled. Tables were renumbered for this reason.

Definitions of indicators in tables of 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.

Groups of households were broken by the position of the household head.

Person in the head of the household in two-parent families is always a man (husband or common-law husband) irrespective of his economic activity. In determining the head of a 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 the **employment status of the head of the household**:

Households, total: This represents an average household.

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

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

Pensioner households without economically active members: The head of the household draws pension and does not work either at all or his/her economic activity is markedly restricted. The same condition applies also to other members of the household.

Unemployed households: The head of the household is an unemployed person irrespective of how long he/she has been unemployed or whether he/she has been drawing social security benefits provided to job applicants or not.

Dependent child – 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 accident, or a child unable to work due to a long-term adverse health condition.

Employed persons – persons performing for the whole year, or a prevailing part thereof, a paid employment (employees), or self-employed persons (self-employed assisted by family members). This also includes students, pensioners, and persons receiving parent benefits with regular income from an employment or business activity. Persons, who were unemployed over the whole year, or a prevailing part thereof, are excluded.

Education is subdivided into four levels: basic education, vocational training, secondary education with maturita examination, and higher 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 with deduced income tax and health and social insurance fees.

Equivalent disposable income is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size" and reflects demographic composition and size of the household. The **equivalent size** of the household was calculated by weighting of household members in compliance with EU methodology as follows:

- first adult household member is assigned the weight of 1.0;
- each child aged under 14 is assigned the weight of 0.3; and
- all other household members 14 years of age and older are assigned the weight of 0.5.

Persons at risk of income poverty (Table 1-29) come from households, which equivalised disposable income 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 (all persons have the same income).

Educational level of the household is determined by the highest educational attainment of the household head; in two-parent families the educational attainment of the second partner is also taken into account.

- Low level – person in the head has basic education or has no education at all, respectively; in two-parent families both the partners have the relevant educational attainment;
- Medium level – person in the head or, at least, one of the partners has secondary education; and
- High level – person in the head or, at least, one of the partners has higher education.

Poverty indicators published were selected from the set of indicators used for evaluation of the at-risk-of-poverty rate (Laeken indicators).

Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio) – The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income. The higher the coefficient value the more income is differentiated.

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.