

4. POPULATION

The data showing the size and distribution of the population are derived from population censuses, which are followed by annual statistical balances of data on births, marriages, divorces, deaths, and migration. Unless otherwise stated, statistical reports from registries are the data sources. The territorial breakdown of data in the chapter corresponds to the territorial structure valid as at 1 January of the relevant year. Demographic data in a longer time series converted to a comparable territorial structure are provided in the publication called *Demographic Yearbook of Regions of the Czech Republic* (as at 1 January 2016, territories of the following regions changed: the Středočeský Region, the Plzeňský Region, the Karlovarský Region, the Ústecký Region, the Jihomoravský Region, and the Olomoucký Region).

All data refer to the entire population permanently resident on the given territory, no matter what their citizenship is. Since 2001 (following 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, nationals of the EU Member States with temporary residence on the given territory and third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit on the given territory of the Czech Republic are also included.

The **mid-year population** is the population of the given territory balanced as at 1 July of the reference year. The **natural change** of the population is the difference between live births and the total number of deaths. The **total population change** is the sum of the natural change and net migration. The **migration** is a change of permanent residence or long-term residence of a person across the border of a given territory. The CZSO receives the data on migration from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Alien Police Service.

Births – a born child is counted in the region (district) according to the residence of the mother at the delivery. The **average age of mother** at childbirth is calculated from the distribution of numbers of births by age of mother. The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

Tables on **abortions** are compiled from a set of individual data received by the CZSO from the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR. The **total abortion rate** is the average number of abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

The **stillbirth rate** is the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births in total. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths among children under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births. The **neonatal mortality rate** is the number of deaths among children under 28 days of age per 1 000 live births.

Data on **deaths by cause of death** are classified according to the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) in force since 1 January 1994. Since 2013, data on causes of death come from the Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person) and are received via the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR.

The **ageing index** is the ratio of the population aged 65+ years per 100 persons aged 0–14 years. The **life expectancy** (the expectation of life) shows the number of years to be lived by an x-year-old individual, given the mortality conditions of the reference period from the life table. With regards to elimination of random deviations, life tables for regions are processed for two-year periods and for districts for five-year periods. The life expectancy in Table 4-1. for a given year corresponds to the life expectancy for the period ending by the given year (e.g. the 2017 column provides the life expectancy in the Region in the period of 2016–2017).

Marriages are included in a respective territory according to the place of residence of the groom. The **average age** at the conclusion of a marriage and the average age at the conclusion of the first marriage are calculated from the distribution of the numbers of marriages by age of the groom. **Divorces** are broken down by territory according to the last common place of residence of the spouses. The CZSO receives the data from the information system of the Ministry of Justice. The **average age** at the divorce is calculated from the distribution of the numbers of divorces by age of the male/female.

A **foreigner** is a natural person who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic.

In tables 4-11. and 4-12. the total number of foreigners includes foreigners with permanent residence, nationals of Member States of the EU, the EEA, and Switzerland and their family members with temporary residence, third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit or with long-term visas. Data come from the records of the Directorate of the Alien Police Service.