

## Methodological notes

The determination, which municipality is the town, had passed a long-term historical progress. It was done by promotion to town, later by law with list of towns or newly set towns. For more details see the publication *Historical lexicon of municipalities of the Czech Republic 1869-2005* (<http://www.czso.cz/csu/2004edicniplan.nsf/p/4128-04/>).

There were a total of 598 towns, i.e. municipalities with authorized municipal office, in the Czech Republic as of 1 January 2012.

### The number of towns by regions and districts

<b>Region , District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Region , District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Region , District</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Hlavní město Praha</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Karlovarský</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Vysočina</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Středočeský</b>	<b>82</b>	Cheb	10	Havlíčkův Brod	8
Benešov	9	Karlovy Vary	14	Jihlava	5
Beroun	6	Sokolov	13	Pelhřimov	9
Kladno	8	<b>Ústecký</b>	<b>58</b>	Třebíč	6
Kolín	6	Děčín	14	Žďár nad Sázavou	6
Kutná Hora	4	Chomutov	8	<b>Jihomoravský</b>	<b>49</b>
Mělník	7	Litoměřice	11	Blansko	8
Mladá Boleslav	8	Louny	7	Brno-město	1
Nymburk	7	Most	6	Brno-venkov	13
Praha-východ	8	Teplice	9	Břeclav	9
Praha-západ	9	Ústí nad Labem	3	Hodonín	8
Příbram	7	<b>Liberecký</b>	<b>39</b>	Vyškov	5
Rakovník	3	Česká Lípa	11	Znojmo	5
<b>Jihočeský</b>	<b>54</b>	Jablonec nad Nisou	8	<b>Olomoucký</b>	<b>30</b>
České Budějovice	9	Liberec	11	Jeseník	5
Český Krumlov	6	Semily	9	Olomouc	6
Jindřichův Hradec	13	<b>Královéhradecký</b>	<b>48</b>	Prostějov	5
Písek	5	Hradec Králové	6	Přerov	6
Prachatice	6	Jičín	10	Šumperk	8
Strakonice	6	Náchod	11	<b>Zlínský</b>	<b>30</b>
Tábor	9	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	9	Kroměříž	7
<b>Píseňský</b>	<b>56</b>	Trutnov	12	Uherské Hradiště	7
Domažlice	8	<b>Pardubický</b>	<b>38</b>	Vsetín	6
Klatovy	15	Chrudim	13	Zlín	10
Plzeň-město	7	Pardubice	8	<b>Moravskoslezský</b>	<b>42</b>
Plzeň-jih	2	Svitavy	7	Bruntál	9
Plzeň-sever	10	Ústí nad Orlicí	10	Frýdek-Místek	6
Rokycany	6			Karviná	7
Tachov	8			Nový Jičín	9
				Opava	7
				Ostrava-město	4

The population as of 31 December of given year is equal the population as of 1 January of the next year. And, the population as of 31 December of given year is computed as the population as of 1 January of given year plus total population increase. It is not true for years in which the population census was held, when the stock as of 31 December of the year before census is not equal the stock as of 1 January of census year.

Besides natural increase and net migration the changes in numbers of inhabitants are referable to merging or separating of municipalities or their parts. The administrative changes concerning here-published towns are stated in the following table.

### The changes in administrative definition of selected towns:

Town	Change of territory		
	Year (1 January)	Population	Municipality
Břeclav <sup>1)</sup>	2007	-1 196	Ladná
Česká Lípa	2005	54	Častolovice
Králuv Dvůr	2003	231	Zahořany
Nechanice	2002	-50	Třesovice
Nový Jičín	2011	-1567	Libhošť
Pardubice <sup>2)</sup>	2007	243	Hostovice
Pízeň	2003	912	Lhota, Malesice
Prostějov <sup>1)</sup>	2007	-1 251	Držovice
Stříbro	2002	-33	Benešovice
Švihov	2002	106	Jino, Kaliště, Stropčice
Tišnov	2002	-7	Předklášteří
Týnec nad Sázavou	2007	137	Řehenice
Veselí nad Moravou	2003	5	Vnorovy
Vysoké Mýto	2003	158	Domoradice
Zlín	2009	-1 943	Želechovice nad Dřevnicí

<sup>1)</sup> Separating of municipality became effective as of 1 July 2006, but it was reflected into the population balance as of 1 January 2007.

<sup>2)</sup> Merging of municipalities became effective as of 19 October 2006, but it was reflected into the population balance as of 1 January 2007.

All data refer to the resident population of the town, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001, the figures include (in accordance with the Population and Housing Census 2001) foreigners with long-term stay (i.e. the stay based on visa over 90 days, as stipulated by Act No. 326/1999 Coll.) and foreigners with granted asylum status (in compliance with Act No. 325/1999 Coll.). Since 1 May 2004, in accordance with amendment No. 326/1999 Coll., 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 also contain information on events (marriages, births and deaths) of permanent residents of CR that occurred abroad.

All data concerning 'age' always refer to completed age. The index of ageing is the number of persons aged 65 and over per 100 persons aged 0-14.

Except 'Marriages by bride's place of residence' all marriages are regionally classified into towns by permanent residency of groom. Divorces are regionally classified by last common residency of spouses; births are regionally classified by permanent residency of mother; abortions by permanent residency of woman and deaths by permanent residency of deceased.

Deaths by the primary cause of death are classified according 10<sup>th</sup> decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

Migration is the change in a place of permanent residence from municipality to municipality within the territory of the Czech Republic or across the borders of the Czech Republic (external migration). The total for both internal and external migration is described in the publication.

Natural increase is the difference between the numbers of live birth and deaths; net migration is the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants. Total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration.

#### Symbols used in tables:

- The symbol of dash in place of a figure indicates that the phenomenon did not occur.
- .
- x The symbol of small cross shows that the figure is not applicable.
- 0 The symbol of zero in a table designates figures smaller than half of the unit of measure chosen.