Methodological notes

Data in this publication are converted to relate to the territories of regions effective as of 1 January 2005

All the data in this publication refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, 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.) on the territory of the Czech Republic. Since 1st May 2005 the figures include also citizen of the European Union with temporary stay on the territory of the Czech Republic, and citizen of other countries with long-term state.

The 'age' always refers to completed age. Unless otherwise stated, the age data (or age difference) are given in terms of years. The length of life in days given for infant deaths refers to calendar age, i.e. to the difference between the date of birth and the date of death.

The regions are classified according to constitutional Act No. 347/1997 Coll. (as amended by Act No. 176/2001) on the establishment of higher self-governing territorial units (administrative regions) and Act No. 387/2004 Coll. on minor changes of regional boundaries.

Aggregate figures for the Czech Republic are stated for comparison (figures for migration are not stated because here the figure for CR is not the aggregate of regional figures).

Number of municipalities by size

Municipalities are classified into size groups according to the population size as of 31 December of given year.

Population and vital statistics overview

Foetal mortality is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births. Infant mortality is the number of children who died within 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality is the number of children who died within 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Natural increase is the difference between the numbers of live births and deaths; net migration is the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants. Total increase is the aggregate of the natural increase and the net migration and, simultaneously, the difference between population as of 31 December of given year and 31 December of previous year with following exceptions. Due to application of Census 2001 results the population as of 31 December 2000 plus total increase in 2001 does not equal the population as of 2001. Minor corrections cause discrepancies between population as of 31 December 1994 and 1 January 1995 in Středočeský and Královéhradecký Region (1 person) and between population as of 31 December 1995 and 1 January 1996 in Středočeský Region and Capital City of Prague (25 persons).

Data on external migration in the Czech Republic include numbers of immigrants and emigrants from and to foreign countries. Figures for 1991 and 1992 include migration from and to Slovak Republic though the two republics were the members of the same state at that time.

Population by sex and age

Figures are as of 31 December of given year. The index of aging represents the population aged 65+ as a percentage of the population aged 0-14 years.

Marriages

The demographic statistics on marriages is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 1-12 Notification of the entry into marriage'. Marriages are regionally classified by permanent residency of groom. In 1991-1994, state citizenships of spouses were not recorded.

Divorces

The demographic statistics on divorces is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 4-12 Notification of divorce' (if the document states that the marriage was finally divorced) sent by reporting units (courts of law) to regional courts. Divorces are regionally classified by last common permanent residency of spouses. Causes of marital breakdown are identified by the court of law and sorted according to ten codes, separately for women and men.

Births

The demographic statistics on births is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 2-12 Notification of birth' sent by the register of births. Decree No. 11/1988 of the Ministry of Health of the CSR of 22 January 1988 defines a live-born child as a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, who gives a sign of life and whose weight is (a) 500 g or more or (b) lower than 500 g if it survives 24 hours after delivery. The signs of life include respiration, umbilicus pulsation or active movement of muscles even if umbilical cord is not interrupted or placenta delivered. A stillborn child is a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, not showing any sign of life and whose birth weight is 1,000 g or more. Births are regionally classified by permanent residency of mother. Total fertility rate is the average number of live births delivered by woman during her reproductive age span (15-49 years) provided that age-specific fertility rates remain unchanged and at the level of given year during the span.

Abortions

The figures on abortions are compiled from data provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic. In 1991, ectopic pregnancies were included in induced abortions and from 1992 in other abortions. Since 1 January 1994, the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic has also been using the category 'cohabiting' for the classification of marital status. Regional data are not available for 1991 except for the Capital City of Prague and the Středočeský (Central-Bohemian) Region (these regions were defined in the same boundaries in 1991 as they are at present). Total abortion rate is the average number of abortions underwent by woman during her reproductive age span (15-49 years) provided that age-specific abortion rates remain unchanged and at the level of given year during the span.

Deaths

The demographic statistics on deaths is compiled from data provided on the statistical document 'Obyv 3-12 Notification of death' of the registry, kept by the municipality office. Deaths by cause are classified by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, 9th revision for 1991- 1993 and the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision in 1994-2006.

Life expectancy is an estimate of the average number of additional years that a person of a given age will live provided that the survivorship function established by life table remains unchanged. Regional life tables use two-year periods, 1991-1992, 1992-1993 etc. up to 2002-2003 (in tables denoted 1992, 1993, … 2003). The publication gives life expectancy at birth (e0) and life expectancy at age 60 (e60).

Migration

Migration statistics includes changes in the place of permanent residence from municipality to municipality or. The statistics measures the number of moves, not the number of migrants – one person could possibly move twice or more times. Until 2004 the statistical document 'Notification of migration' (Obyv 5-12) was forwarded to the CZSO by municipality registration offices in the place of arrival; migration of foreigners was registered by the district departments of the Alien and Border Police. Since 2005 the CZSO receives the data on migration from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of Interior.

Arrivals in and departures from the region refer to migration across the border of the region (they exclude intra-regional migration and include international migration). The figures for 1991-2000 include all citizens with permanent residence in the CR, including foreigners; the figures for 2001 and the following years include citizens of the CR with permanent residence in the CR, foreigners with the permits to permanently reside in the CR, foreigners with visa over 90 days, and foreigners with granted asylum. Intra-regional migration includes moves within the region, not across the border of the region. We distinguish migration between districts of the same region and migration between municipalities of the same district (i.e. within the district, not across the border of the district). In the Capital City of Prague, the intra-regional migration is not at disposal.

Symbols used in tables:

-     The symbol of dash in place of a figure indicates that the phenomenon did not occur.
.   The symbol of dot shows that the figure is not available or cannot be relied on.
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.