***4 Population***

***Methodological notes***

*Data on the size and structure of the population are obtained from population censuses that are followed by annual statistical balances of data on demographic events. Data on the numbers of births, deaths, and marriages stem from the processing of statistical reports provided by registry offices and from data from the Census information system. Data on the number of divorces are from statistical reports on divorces obtained from the information system of the Ministry of Justice. Data on migration the CZSO obtains from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior (Information system of population records also called Population registration information system (abbreviated as* ISEO *or* AISEO *in Czech)) and from the Directorate of the Foreign Police Service (Foreigners information system, abbreviated as “*CIS*” in Czech). For the statistics on causes of death, the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR provides to the CZSO primary data from the “Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)”. Differences in the mid-year population figures for the years 1990–1991, 2000–2001, 2010–2011, and 2020–2021 are due to differences between results of the population censuses and annual population balances.*

***Notes on Tables***

*All data in Tab.* ***4.1*** *to* ***4.21*** *refer to citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, third-country nationals with temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days) or a long-term residence permit, nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and their family members with notified temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic, and foreigners with international protection granted in the Czech Republic. Since 2022, they also refer to persons with temporary protection granted in the Czech Republic with usual residence in Czechia. The data also include events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with the permanent residence in the Czech Republic that occurred abroad and were registered in the Czech Republic within a period that allowed their inclusion into the statistics.*

*Before 2001, data only referred to the population with permanent residence in the Czech Republic (irrespective of their citizenship). Since 2001, following the 2001 Population and Housing Census, the data have also newly included foreigners with a visa for stay over 90 days and foreigners with asylum status.*

*In all tables, the age means a completed age, i.e. the age at the last birthday, with the exception of the Tab.* ***4.19.***

***Tab. 4.1 Vital statistics***

*The* ***mid-year population*** *is defined as the population as at 1 July of the reference year.*

*The* ***natural change*** *or natural population change is the number of live births minus the number of deaths.*

*The* ***net migration*** *is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.*

***Tab. 4.7 First marriages by age of groom and bride***

*The* ***total first marriage rate*** *is the proportion of males/females (in %) who would enter into the first marriage before their 50th birthday provided that age-specific marriage, mortality, and migration rates of single population of a reference year remained unchanged. It is the main output indicator of one-decrement nuptiality life tables. The mean age at first marriage is based on the distribution of marriage intensities by age.*

***Tab. 4.11 and 4.12 Births***

*Data of the CZSO on numbers of live births and stillbirths are based on this kind of information stated in the report on birth and are based on definitions valid for the given year (within the period that is presented in the publication, the definition for a live birth or a stillbirth changed as at 1 March 1988 and as at 1 April 2012).*

***Tab. 4.13 Fertility rates***

*The age-specific* ***fertility rate*** *shows the number of live births to women in a particular age group per 1 000 mid-year population of women in that age group.*

*The* ***total fertility rate*** *(the sum of age-specific fertility rates) expresses the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remained unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years). The mean age of women at childbirth is based on the distribution of age-specific fertility rates.*

***Tab. 4.15 and 4.16 Deaths by cause of death***

*The cause of death refers to an underlying cause of death, which is defined as (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the (b) circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. Causes of death have been coded according to the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) and its updates issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). The ICD-10 is used in the Czech Republic since data for the year 1994.*

***Tab. 4.17 Stillbirth rate and mortality rates of children under 1 year of age***

***Perinatal deaths*** *include stillbirths and early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths under 7 days).*

*The* ***early neonatal mortality rate*** *shows the number of deaths of infants aged under 7 days per 1 000 live births.*

*The* ***neonatal mortality rate*** *shows the number of deaths of infants aged under 28 days per 1 000 live births.*

*The* ***postneonatal mortality rate*** *shows the number of deaths of infants aged between 28 days and 1 year per 1 000 live births.*

*The* ***infant mortality rate*** *shows the number of deaths of infants aged under 1 year per 1 000 live births.*

*The* ***stillbirth rate*** *is the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births.*

*The* ***perinatal mortality rate*** *shows the number of stillbirths and deaths of infants aged under 7 days per 1 000 births.*

***Tab. 4.18 Life expectancy by age and sex***

*The* ***life expectancy*** *shows the average number of years an x-year-old individual can expect to live, given the mortality conditions of the reference period. It is a main indicator of life tables (also called mortality tables) reflecting mortality conditions in a given year.*

***Tab. 4.19 Internal migration by type of migration and age of the migrant***

*The* ***internal migration*** *refers to a change of the municipality of permanent residence, as for foreigners, also of   
other types of residence exceeding 90 days, within the territory of the Czech Republic. All data reflect the territorial breakdown of the Czech Republic valid as at 1 January of the year data refer to.*

***Tab. 4.20 and 4-21 International migration***

*The* ***international migration*** *refers to a change of the country of permanent residence; as for foreigners, also of other types of residence exceeding 90 days. The table shows 45 countries with the highest number of immigrants during the last year.*

***Tab. 4.22 to 4.24 Foreigners in the Czech Republic***

*Pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Foreigners in the Territory of the Czech Republic and amending certain acts, such a person is deemed a foreigner, who lacks Czech citizenship, including a national of the EU. The acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Czech Republic is governed by the Act No 186/2013 Sb, on Citizenship of the Czech Republic. The act became effective on 1 January 2014. Besides other changes brought by the act, it allows e.g. dual or multiple citizenship. On 6 September 2019, an amendment of the Act on Citizenship of the Czech Republic came into force pursuant to which it is newly possible for children and grandchildren of former Czechoslovak and Czech citizens to acquire citizenship of the Czech Republic by declaration.*

*The entry to the territory of the Czech Republic, residence in it, and departure from it fall within the competence of the Police of the CR, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreigners may reside in the territory of the Czech Republic temporarily or permanently. The tables contain the following categories of foreigners:*

*– nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein and their family members with permanent residence or notified temporary residence;*

*– third-country nationals with a permanent residence permit or a long-term residence permit;*

*– third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days);*

*– third-country nationals staying in the territory under temporary protection;*

*– foreigners with international protection granted (i.e. with asylum status or subsidiary protection granted).*

*Data on citizenship include data on the relevant dependent territories.*

*\* \* \**

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

– [www.csu.gov.cz/population](http://www.csu.gov.cz/population)

– [www.csu.gov.cz/foreigners](http://www.csu.gov.cz/foreigners)

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

– [www.uzis.cz/en](http://www.uzis.cz/en)