

Methodological notes

All data 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), 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 valid asylum status in the Czech Republic.

The data include also 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 allows their inclusion in the statistics.

For definitions of demographic events and the most commonly, used demographic indicators see <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population-change-methodology>.

Age (in years, days) means completed age.

From 2021, the **territory of regions** (NUTS 3) is defined by the Act No 51/2020 Sb, on the Territorial Administrative Division of the State. Regions are defined by the Administrative Districts of Municipalities with Extended Powers (see Decree No 346/2020 Sb, on the determination of administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers, the territory of districts of the capital city of Prague and the inclusion of certain municipalities to another district).

The publication contains data on the population and population change of the individual regions (and the Czech Republic) in the ten-year time series 2011-2020 with all data referring to the **territory of a given region valid as of 1 January 2021**. The presented data for individual regions are thus fully comparable over time¹.

In this period, the territorial change of regions took place only once, by Act No 15/2015 Sb, effective from 1 January 2016, which abolished the Brdy Military Area in the Central Bohemian Region (Středočeský kraj) and set up new boundaries for other Military Areas. In accordance with the change in the territorial determination of the cadastral areas concerned, the borders and population size of the Central Bohemian Region, the Plzeň Region (Plzeňský kraj), the Karlovy Vary Region (Karlovarský kraj), the Ústí nad Labem Region (Ústecký kraj), the South Moravian Region (Jihomoravský kraj) and the Olomouc Region (Olomoucký kraj) were changed. Part of the population from the abolished Brdy Military Area (inhabitants living in the cadastral area of the municipality of Skořice) in the Central Bohemian Region was newly integrated into the Plzeň Region. Part of the population of the Hradiště Military Area in the Karlovy Vary Region was integrated into the Ústí nad Labem Region (inhabitants living in the cadastral areas of the municipalities of Podbořanský Rohozec and Radonice). The population of the Březina Military Area in the South Moravian Region was newly integrated into the population of the Olomouc Region (into the municipalities of Krumsín and Otaslavice).

¹ In the case of a change in the territorial determination of a region in a given time series, the data presented here for the years prior to this change differ from the data presented in other outputs of demographic statistics of the Czech Statistical Office and in the Public database for a given region and year.



Mid-year population is used to calculate annual relative indicators, which show the number of events per 1,000 population. Mid-year population represents the population of a given area at midnight between the 30th June and the 1st July of the reference year, as a result of population balance of a given area from the beginning of the year to the end of June.

Marriages are territorially classified according to the groom's place of residence (unless otherwise stated). The average age of the groom/bride at marriage is based on the distribution of the number of marriages by age of groom/bride.

Data on divorces are provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. Divorces are territorially classified according to the last common residence of the married couple. The duration of the marriage is based on the date of the marriage and the date when divorce became legally effective. The average age of the man/woman at divorce is based on the distribution of the number of divorces by age of man/woman.

The births are territorially classified according to the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. Until 2013, the birth order of the child took all children born to the woman into account (i.e. including stillbirths), from 2014, the birth order is collected only for live births and from live births. The average age of mother at childbirth is based on the distribution of the number of live births by age of mother.

The stillbirth rate is the ratio of the number of stillbirths to the number of total births (here per 1,000 total births).

The total fertility rate shows the average number of live births that would be born to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (15–49 years).

The data on abortions are provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS CR). The classifications used by IHIS CR are adopted without change (here it concerns more detailed classification of marital status of a woman than the Czech Statistical Office uses in the demographic statistics). Territorially, abortions are classified according to the woman's place of residence at the time of the abortion.

The total abortion rate shows the average number of abortions that would occur per woman, provided that the age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (15–49 years).

The infant mortality rate is the ratio of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1,000 live births).

The neonatal mortality rate is the ratio of the number of deaths of infants under 28 days of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1,000 live births).

Life expectancy is an indicator of life tables, which the Czech Statistical Office computes for individual regions for two-year calendar periods to exclude random fluctuations. The figure for 2020 relates to the life table for the period 2019–2020, etc. For the Czech Republic, life expectancies are based on one-year life tables.

Causes of death are 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). Since 2011, the Czech Statistical Office has been selecting the underlying cause of death automatically, using the programme for automated coding (IRIS).

Symbols used in the tables:

- Hyphen (-)* *in place of the number indicates that the phenomenon did not occur*
Dot (.) *in place of the number indicates that the data is not available or is unreliable*
Letter (x) *a horizontal cross in place of the number indicates that record is not possible for logical reasons*

