

4. POPULATION

4

The data on the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses (roughly at decennial intervals) and information on population changes and balances. They result from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registries and from processing of data taken over from other information systems. The information system of the Ministry of Justice is the source of data on divorces. The data on abortions and causes of death (stated on the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)") are provided to the CZSO by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). The data on migration are taken by the CZSO from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Alien Police Service. Differences in the mid-year population figures for the years 1980–1981, 1990–1991, 2000–2001, and 2010–2011 are due to differences between results of a population and housing census and the respective annual population balance.

Notes on Tables

All data refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of their citizenship. Since 2001 (in relation to 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 data apply also to EU nationals with temporary residence on the territory of the Czech Republic. Third countries citizens with long-term residence permit. The data contain also information on events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with he permanent residence in the Czech Republic that occurred abroad.

Table 4-1 Population and vital statistics

The **mid-year population** is number of inhabitants balanced 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.

The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths under one year of age per 1 000 live births.

Tables 4-10 to 4-14 Births and abortions

As at 1 April 2012, the Decree of the Ministry of Health No 11/1988 Sb, on mandatory notifications of terminated pregnancies, death of a child, and death of the mother was cancelled; in the period from 1 March 1988 to 31 March 2012 it defined a **live birth** as the complete expulsion or extraction of a child from its mother provided that the child shows at least one of the signs of life and its birth weight is:

- a) 500 g or more, or
- b) lower than 500 g, if it survives the first 24 hours after birth.

The signs of life were: breathing or beating of the heart or pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles, although the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been delivered.

A **stillbirth** was understood as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a foetus that shows none of the signs of life and its birth weight is 1 000 g or more.

An **abortion** was understood as the termination of a pregnancy of a woman, at which:

- a) the foetus shows none of the signs of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 g and in case the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy lasted less than 28 weeks;
- b) the foetus shows at least one of the signs of life and its birth weight is below 500 g, but it does not survive the first 24 hours after birth;
- c) the foetal egg without a foetus or decidua was removed out of the female's uterus.

Cases of terminations of ectopic pregnancies or induced abortions carried out as stipulated in special regulations were also considered as abortions.

Existing legal regulation, the Act No 372/2011 Sb, on Health Services, as amended, defines only a **foetus after abortion**, which is a foetus, which after the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother shows none of the signs of life and at the same time its birth weight is lower than 500 g and provided that the weight cannot be measured, if the pregnancy lasted less than 22 weeks.

The national legislation currently does not contain general definitions of a live birth and a stillbirth. These definitions along with all cases of abortions are stated only in the guidelines for filling in the "Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)" (in the Decree No 297/2012 Sb, on the Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person) as amended), namely for the needs of filling in of the Death certificate. Definitions of a live birth and a stillbirth are also in the EU legislation: a stillbirth in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics on causes of death, and a live birth in the Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics, which is for the purposes of the respective regulations.

Table 4-11 Age-specific reproduction rates

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

The **total fertility rate** (the sum of age-specific fertility rates) is the average number of live-born children 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 (age 15–49 years).

The **gross reproduction rate** is the average number of live-born daughters 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 (age 15–49 years).

The **net reproduction rate** is the average number of live-born daughters that would be born to a woman and would survive until the age of their mother at childbirth provided that age-specific fertility and mortality rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

The age-specific **abortion rate** is the number of abortions of women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

The **total abortion rate** (the sum of age-specific abortion rates) 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 age-specific **pregnancy rate** is the number of pregnancies (the sum of live births, stillbirths, and all abortions) of women in a particular age group per 1 000 women in that age group.

The **total pregnancy rate** (the sum of age-specific pregnancy rates) is the average number of pregnancies that a woman would have provided that age-specific pregnancy rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).

Tables 4-15 and 4-16 Deaths by cause of death

Data on causes of death are taken over from the “Death certificate (Report on examination of the deceased person)”, from 2013 through the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). The underlying cause of death is selected by a programme for automated coding (IRIS) in compliance with valid updates of the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). The IHIS CR is responsible for the use of ICD-10.

Table 4-17 Stillbirth rate and infant mortality rates

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

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths and infants deceased within 0–6 days.

The **perinatal mortality rate** is the number of stillbirths and infants deceased in the age of 0–6 days per 1 000 births.

Table 4-19 Life expectancy

The **life expectancy** shows the number of years an x-year-old individual can expect to live, given the mortality conditions of the reference period. It is a synthetic indicator reflecting mortality conditions in all age groups in a given year.

Table 4-20 Internal migration by type

The **internal migration** refers to a change of the municipality of permanent residence (as for foreigners also other types of residence exceeding 90 days) within the territory of the Czech Republic.

Before 2005 data on migration from one municipality to another included also migration within Prague (migration between 10 city districts before 1992 and migration between city-planning districts from 1992), even though it was migration within a municipality. Since 2005 migration within Prague is not included in internal migration.

Table 4-21 External migration by citizenship

The **external migration** refers to a change of the country of permanent residence (as for foreigners also other types of residence exceeding 90 days).

Tables 4-22 and 4-23 Foreigners in the Czech Republic

Pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Aliens 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.

The entry to the territory of the Czech Republic, residence on it, and departure from it come under the competence of the Police of the CR, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreigners may reside on 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 including their dependants who were granted a temporary or permanent residence permit;
- third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days);
- third-country nationals with a long-term or a permanent residence permit;
- foreigners with asylum status.

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Further data can be found on the websites of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population
- www.czso.cz/csu/czso/population-censuses
- www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/1-ciz_pocet_cizincu

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

- www.uzis.cz/en