

Methodological notes

The designation of the municipality as the town, has undergone a long-term historical development. It was designated by the elevation of the municipality to town and later by laws with the list of towns or newly designated towns. The development of the determination of municipalities as towns is discussed in more detail in the publication of the Czech Statistical Office Historical lexicon of municipalities of the Czech Republic 1869-2011 (<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/historicky-lexikon-obci-1869-az-2015>).

As of 1 January 2020, there were 607 towns in the Czech Republic, and as of 22 July 2020 the municipality of Štěpánov (in the Olomouc district) was designated as the town.

The number of towns by regions and districts (as of 31 December 2020)

Region, District	Number	Region, District	Number	Region, District	Number
Hlavní město Praha	1	Karlovarský	38	Vysočina	35
Středočeský	84	Cheb	10	Havlíčkův Brod	9
Benešov	9	Karlovy Vary	15	Jihlava	5
Beroun	6	Sokolov	13	Pelhřimov	9
Kladno	8	Ústecký	59	Třebíč	6
Kolín	6	Děčín	14	Žďár nad Sázavou	6
Kutná Hora	4	Chomutov	8	Jihomoravský	50
Mělník	7	Litoměřice	11	Blansko	8
Mladá Boleslav	8	Louny	7	Brno-město	1
Nymburk	7	Most	6	Brno-venkov	14
Praha-východ	8	Teplice	9	Břeclav	9
Praha-západ	10	Ústí nad Labem	4	Hodonín	8
Příbram	8	Liberecký	39	Vyškov	5
Rakovník	3	Česká Lípa	11	Znojmo	5
Jihočeský	56	Jablonec nad Nisou	8	Olomoucký	31
České Budějovice	9	Liberec	11	Jeseník	5
Český Krumlov	7	Semily	9	Olomouc	7
Jindřichův Hradec	13	Královéhradecký	48	Prostějov	5
Písek	5	Hradec Králové	6	Přerov	6
Prachatice	6	Jičín	10	Šumperk	8
Strakonice	7	Náchod	11	Zlínský	30
Tábor	9	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	9	Kroměříž	7
Píseňský	57	Trutnov	12	Uherské Hradiště	7
Domažlice	9	Pardubický	38	Vsetín	6
Klatovy	15	Chrudim	13	Zlín	10
Plzeň-město	7	Pardubice	8	Moravskoslezský	42
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
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The publication contains data on the population and population change of the individual towns in the ten-year time series 2011–2020 with all data referring to the territory of a given town valid as at 1 January of a given year. Besides natural change and net migration, changes in population size of towns thus can also result from joining or separating of municipalities or their parts. The following territorial administrative changes occurred in the period covered by this publication:



The territorial administrative changes of towns concerned:

Town	Change of territory (Population positive = merging of municipality or its part Population negative = separating of municipality of its part)		
	Year (1 January)	Population	Municipality
Bruntál	2020	-92	Kunov
Jičín	2020	68	Hubálov
Ledeč nad Sázavou	2016	-84	Kozlov
Nový Jičín	2011	-1567	Libhošť
Valašské Meziříčí	2013	-1998	Krhová
Valašské Meziříčí	2013	-1699	Poličná
Vyškov	2017	-5	Prusy-Boškůvky

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 means completed age (in years).

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).

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 births are territorially classified according to the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

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. Territorially, abortions are classified according to the woman's place of residence at the time of the abortion.

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).

Migration is a change of permanent residence, or in case of foreigners also of temporary residence (see above), from a municipality to a municipality in the Czech Republic (internal migration) or across the borders of the Czech Republic (external migration). The publication presents data for total migration, i.e. in aggregate of internal and external migration.

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.*

