

Methodological notes

*In 1929–1941, the State Statistical Office issued a set of vital demographic data for Czechoslovakia for the years 1919 to 1937 in the publications *Population Movement in the Czechoslovak Republic*. The publications gave the data for the five lands of which Czechoslovakia was composed (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia) for 1919–1927. After the law on the organisation of political administration No. 125 of July 14, 1927 was enacted and after it took effect on July 1, 1928, changes in territorial distribution were implemented. The government decree No. 174 of October 27, 1928 established a new distribution of Czechoslovakia into lands. The decree that took effect on December 1, 1928 merged Moravia and Silesia into a single land.*

In 1919–1920, Carpathian Ruthenia was divided into 22 administrative districts. From 1921 on, after the law No 126 of February 29, 1920 on the establishment of regional and district offices was passed, the number of districts fell to 16 and the statistical office no longer presented the data for the original districts of Bočkov, Dovhé, Kosino, Rosvegovo and Seredné. Instead of the districts of Berehovo-město and Berehovo-venkov, the district of Berehovo was formed. Starting 1931, another change occurred by the abolition of district offices in Nižné Verecky and Teresva. They were abolished by the government decree No 93 of June 28, 1928, which defined the boundaries and seats of district offices in Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia.

When the tables in the publication were compiled, earlier terminology was adapted whenever possible to the current usage and a number of analogous concepts were unified into a single one. This means that, e.g., instead of the original concepts of „unknown,” „not given,” „unidentified,” the concept „not found” was used. The differing concepts of „including” and „out of” were used in a way that corresponds with their current meaning. However, tables giving the marital status or end of marriage have preserved the original concept of „separation“ (of marriage) as the simultaneously used concept of „divorce” (of marriage) then had a different meaning than now. „Divorce“ meant a separation of spouses without the opportunity to conclude another marriage (there was also the use of the concept of „divorce from bed-and-board”). „Separation“ meant a final end of a marriage along with the opportunity to remarry. The then concept of „separation” is therefore close to the present-day concept of „divorce.”

The publication does include the population numbers as they are not in the given source of data. We only present the proportion of Carpathian Ruthenia in Czechoslovakia’s population as the figure could be calculated from other relative data. Besides, there are no data on abortions and migration as they were not registered in the years on which this publication focuses.

*There were some changes in the definition of some published indicators in the publications *The Population Movement in the Czechoslovak Republic* such as the published age groups. Whenever possible, the missing data were subsequently calculated.*

If there is a summary for a number of years, it is so because even the original source of data does not give the figures for individual years.

Symbols used in tables

- The symbol of dash in place of a figure indicates that the phenomenon did not occur.
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- 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.