

## **Methodological notes**

*Data in this publication are converted to relate to the territories of regions effective as of 1 January 2009.*

*All the data in this publication refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001, the figures include (in accordance with the Population and Housing Census 2001) foreigners with long-term stay (i.e., the stay based on visa over 90 days, as stipulated by Act No. 326/1999 Coll.) and foreigners with granted asylum status (in compliance with Act No. 325/1999 Coll.) on the territory of the Czech Republic. Since 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 the figures include also citizen of the European Union with temporary stay on the territory of the Czech Republic, and citizen of other countries with long-term state.*

*The 'age' always refers to completed age. Unless otherwise stated, the age data (or age difference) are given in terms of years. The length of life in days given for infant deaths refers to calendar age, i.e. to the difference between the date of birth and the date of death.*

*The regions are classified according to constitutional Act No. 347/1997 Coll. (as amended by Act No. 176/2001) on the establishment of higher self-governing territorial units (administrative regions) and Act No. 387/2004 Coll. on minor changes of regional boundaries.*

### **Number of municipalities by size**

*Municipalities are classified into size groups according to the population size as of 31 December of given year.*

### **Population and vital statistics overview**

*Foetal mortality is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births. Infant mortality is the number of children who died within 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality is the number of children who died within 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.*

*Natural increase is the difference between the numbers of live births and deaths; net migration is the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants. Total increase is the aggregate of the natural increase and the net migration and, simultaneously, the difference between population as of 31 December of given year and 31 December of previous year with following exceptions.*

### **Population by sex and age**

*Figures are as of 31 December of given year. The index of aging represents the population aged 65+ as a percentage of the population aged 0-14 years.*

### **Marriages**

*The demographic statistics on marriages is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 1-12 Notification of the entry into marriage'. Marriages are regionally classified by permanent residency of groom.*

## **Divorces**

*The demographic statistics on divorces is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 4-12 Notification of divorce' (if the document states that the marriage was finally divorced) sent by reporting units (courts of law) to regional courts. Divorces are regionally classified by last common permanent residency of spouses. Causes of marital breakdown are identified by the court of law and sorted according to ten codes, separately for women and men.*

## **Births**

*The demographic statistics on births is compiled from data reported on the statistical document 'Obyv 2-12 Notification of birth' sent by the register of births. Decree No. 11/1988 of the Ministry of Health of the CSR of 22 January 1988 defines a live-born child as a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, who gives a sign of life and whose weight is (a) 500 g or more or (b) lower than 500 g if it survives 24 hours after delivery. The signs of life include respiration, umbilicus pulsation or active movement of muscles even if umbilical cord is not interrupted or placenta delivered. A stillborn child is a child fully expelled or removed out of the mother's body, not showing any sign of life and whose birth weight is 1,000 g or more. Births are regionally classified by permanent residency of mother. Total fertility rate is the average number of live births delivered by woman during her reproductive age span (15-49 years) provided that age-specific fertility rates remain unchanged and at the level of given year during the span.*

*Late foetal mortality rate - the number of stillbirths per 1.000 total birth.*

*Premarital conceptions are the share of first childbirths within 7 months after marriage among first marital births.*

## **Abortions**

*The figures on abortions are compiled from data provided to the Czech Statistical Office by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic(IHIS). IHIS uses an extended classification of the marital status, includes a status "cohabitation". Total abortion rate is the average number of abortions underwent by woman during her reproductive age span (15-49 years) provided that age-specific abortion rates remain unchanged and at the level of given year during the span.*

## **Deaths**

*The demographic statistics on deaths is compiled from data provided on the statistical document 'Obyv 3-12 Notification of death' of the registry, kept by the municipality office.*

*Infant mortality rate – the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1.000 life birth.*

*Neonatal mortality rate - the number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1.000 life birth*

*Deaths by cause are classified by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision.*

*Life expectancy is an estimate of the average number of additional years that a person of a given age will live provided that the survivorship function established by life table remains unchanged. Regional life tables use*

two-year periods, 1999-2000 etc. up to 2007-2008 (in tables denoted 1999, 2000, ... 2008). The publication gives life expectancy at birth ( $e^0$ ) and life expectancy at age 60 ( $e^{60}$ ).

## **Migration**

*Migration statistics includes changes in the place of permanent residence from municipality to municipality or. The statistics measures the number of moves, not the number of migrants – one person could possibly move twice or more times. Until 2004 the statistical document 'Notification of migration' (Obyv 5-12) was forwarded to the CZSO by municipality registration offices in the place of arrival; migration of foreigners was registered by the district departments of the Alien and Border Police. Since 2005 the CZSO receives the data on migration from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of Interior.*

*Arrivals in and departures from the region refer to migration across the border of the region (they exclude intra-regional migration and include international migration). The figures for 1999-2000 include all citizens with permanent residence in the CR, including foreigners; the figures for 2001 and the following years include citizens of the CR with permanent residence in the CR, foreigners with the permits to permanently reside in the CR, foreigners with visa over 90 days, and foreigners with granted asylum. Intra-regional migration includes moves within the region, not across the border of the region. We distinguish migration between districts of the same region and migration between municipalities of the same district (i.e. within the district, not across the border of the district). In the Capital City of Prague, the intra-regional migration is not at disposal.*

### **Symbols used in tables:**

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