

001

Between 1945 and 1952, the definitions of a live birth and a stillbirth were different from those recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). A live birth was defined as any fetus having a heartbeat or breathing.

002

From 1953 to 1964, a live birth was defined as a fetus of at least 28 weeks gestation, with a body length of at least 35 centimeters, a birthweight of at least 1000 grams, and breathing. A fetus that did not meet these criteria was counted as a live birth only if it survived 24 hours, otherwise it was counted as a spontaneous abortion. A fetus of at least 28 weeks gestation, with a body length of at least 35 centimeters, a birthweight of at least 1000 grams, and not breathing was considered as a stillbirth. This definition was different from the one recommended by the WHO.

003

In 1965, the former Czechoslovakia started using the internationally recommended definition of a live birth. A live birth was defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. The 1965 administrative change in the definition of a live birth resulted in an increase in the infant mortality rate in 1965 from 19.1 per thousand (based on the 1964 definition) to 23.7 per thousand (based on the 1965 definition). The difference was due to 700 live births in 1965 that would have been considered spontaneous abortions in 1964.

004

Since 1988, the Statistical Office of the Czech Republic has used the following criteria to define a live birth. A live birth is defined as: the complete expulsion or extraction of a fetus weighing at least 500 grams from its mother, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. If the fetus weighs less than 500 grams, it is recorded as a live birth only if it survives for at least 24 hours after delivery, otherwise it is classified as a spontaneous abortion (i.e., miscarriage). A stillbirth is defined as a fetus showing no sign of life at delivery and weighing at least 1000 grams. A similar fetus weighing less than 1000 grams is defined as a spontaneous abortion.

005

Post-censal population estimates. The Czech Statistical Office officially acknowledges that discontinuities in the population figures between the year prior to a census and the following census year are due to differences between population and housing censuses and current population balances estimated on the basis of routine statistics (for more details see Background and Documentation).

006

Official population estimates covering the resident population (i.e., those with citizenship or a long term residential permit).

007

Population estimates based on the 2001 Census. They cover the resident population (i.e., those with citizenship or a long term residential permit) and take into account foreign migrants with visas over 90 days.

008

Official "*present population*" estimates. The present population refers to the people who were officially registered as permanent residents and are present in their place of residence at the time of enumeration. These figures should be treated with caution due to very significant unregistered migration throughout the period.

009

Official population estimates based on the 2011 Census.