

Demographic replacement rate is the ratio between the number of persons aged 15 - 19 years and the number of persons aged 60 - 64, i.e. people entering and people exiting the working-age population.

The total rates of natural movement of the population (fertility, mortality, marriage and divorce rate) indicate respectively the number of live-born children, the number of deceased persons, the number of marriages and the number of divorces per 1000 persons of the population. They are calculated as a ratio (in per thousand) of the respective number of each event during the year and the average annual population for the same year.

Natural increase is calculated as a difference between the number of live births and deaths.

The natural increase rate shows the number of increase (decrease) of the population per 1000 persons. It is calculated as a ratio (in per thousand) of the difference between the live-borns and deaths during the year and the average annual number of the population for the same year.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births. It is calculated as a relation (in per thousand) of the number of children who died during the year at an age of up to 1 year, and the number of live-born children during the same year.

Perinatal mortality is the ratio of the total number of still-born infants and the infants who have died in the first 6 days of their life inclusive, per 1000 live and still-births and indicates mortality from the 28-th week of gestation to the end of the first 6 days of life.

Neonatal mortality is the rate of the number of infants who have died between the 1-st and the 27-th day of their life per 1000 live-born infants.

Late-neonatal mortality is the ratio between the number of infants who have died between the 7-th and the 27-th day of their life, and the number of live-born infants per 1000.

Post-neonatal mortality is the ratio between the number of infants who have died between the 28-th day after their birth and the 1-st year of their age per 1000

and the number of live-born infants decreased by the number of infants who have died before the 27-th day of their life.

Crude fertility rate is the ratio between the number of live-born infants and the average annual number of women of reproductive age. It indicates the average number of infants born alive per 1000 women of reproductive age in the reference year.

Total fertility rate is a sum of the age-specific fertility rates during the reference year. It indicates the average number of children (boys and girls) a woman could bear during the period of her reproductive age according to her age-specific fertility observed in the year under review.

Net reproduction rate represents the average number of female children a woman might bear in her reproductive age, who would live to the age she was at their birth, if fertility and mortality remain the same as they were during the reference year, i.e. how many girls would replace a mother under the rate of reproduction in the given year.

Abortion rate is the ratio between the number of abortions and the average annual number of women at reproductive age (15 to 49 years old). It indicates the average number of abortions per 1000 women at reproductive age for the respective year.

The indicator of the average life expectancy indicates the average duration of the future life of the new-borns under the hypotheses for a constant intensity of the age specific mortality observed for the respective year.

Migration increase (mechanical increase) in territorial aspect represents the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants to (from) the given administrative region.

The population metadata are included into the International Monetary Fund 'General Data Dissemination System'.

More population information can be found in the annual bulletin 'Population' and the annual publication 'Population and Demographic Processes', NSI publication, as well as on the NSI WEB site.