

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A full list of references
can be found here:



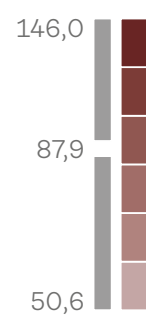
EN

INFANT MORTALITY IN PRAGUE

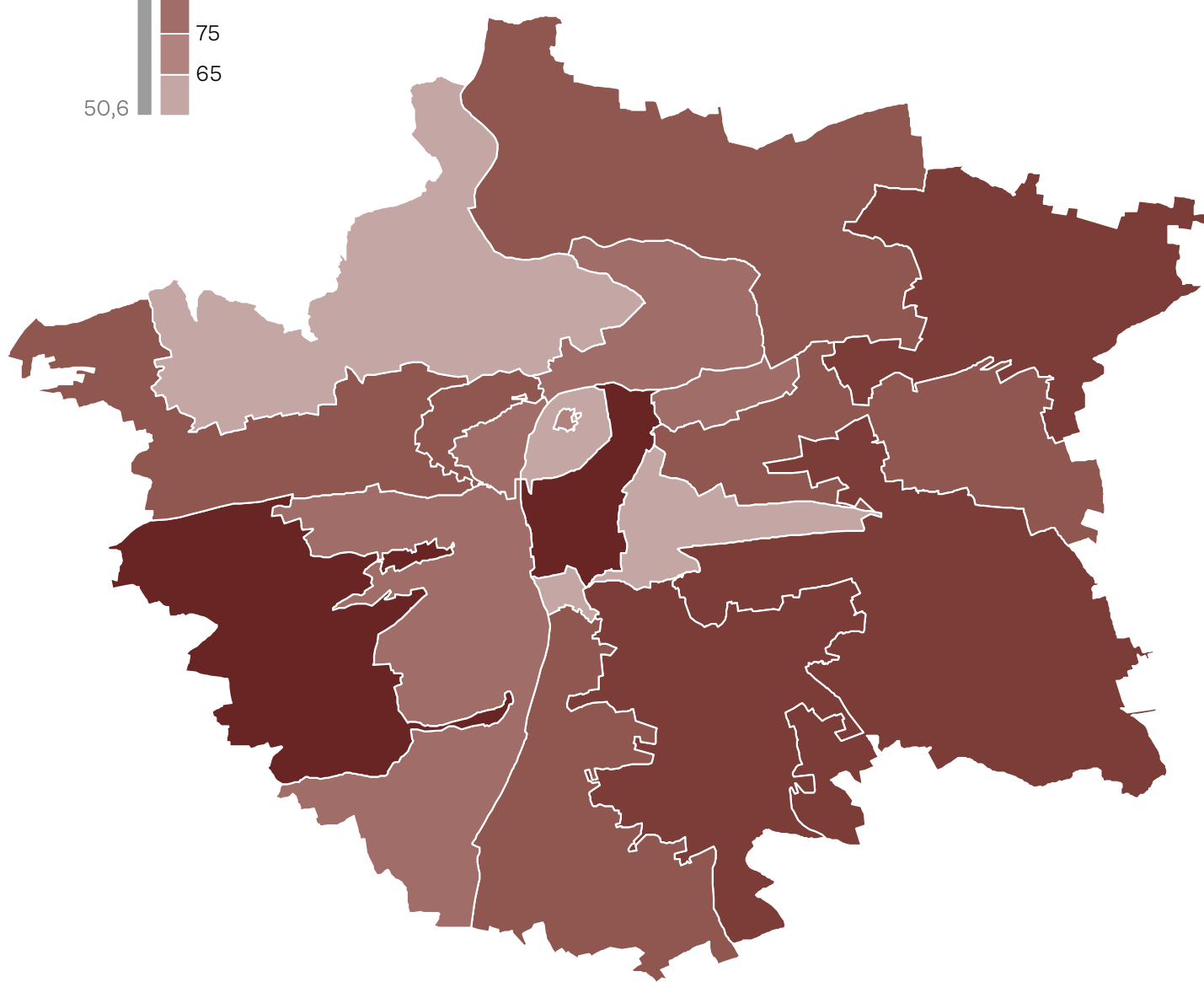
The decline in infant and neonatal mortality is a long-term trend. In the 1910s, about 1,500 children under one year of age died in Prague each year. About 590 of these children were less than a month old. With the growing quality of medical care, there was a significant decrease infant and neonatal morality. In Prague, currently, around 30 children under the age of one die each year, fewer than 19 within 28 days of birth. At the beginning of the 1930s, Nové Město with the Zemská porodnice (maternity hospital), Prague 9, Prague 14 (Nusle, Michle, Krč) and Prague 17 (Košíře, Motol, Jinonice) were among the districts with the highest infant mortality. Between 2017 and 2020, most infants died due to the number of live births in Řepy, Prague 11 and Prague 15. It should be emphasized that the infant mortality rate today is significantly low overall, and that the infant mortality rate was 2.3% in 2020 (1.9% in Prague between 2017 and 2020).

Infant mortality, 1930–1933

Infant mortality quotient in ‰

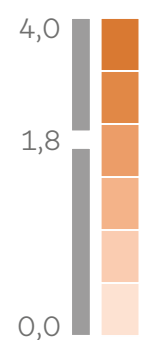


Note: Average annual number of death during the first year of life per 1000 live births

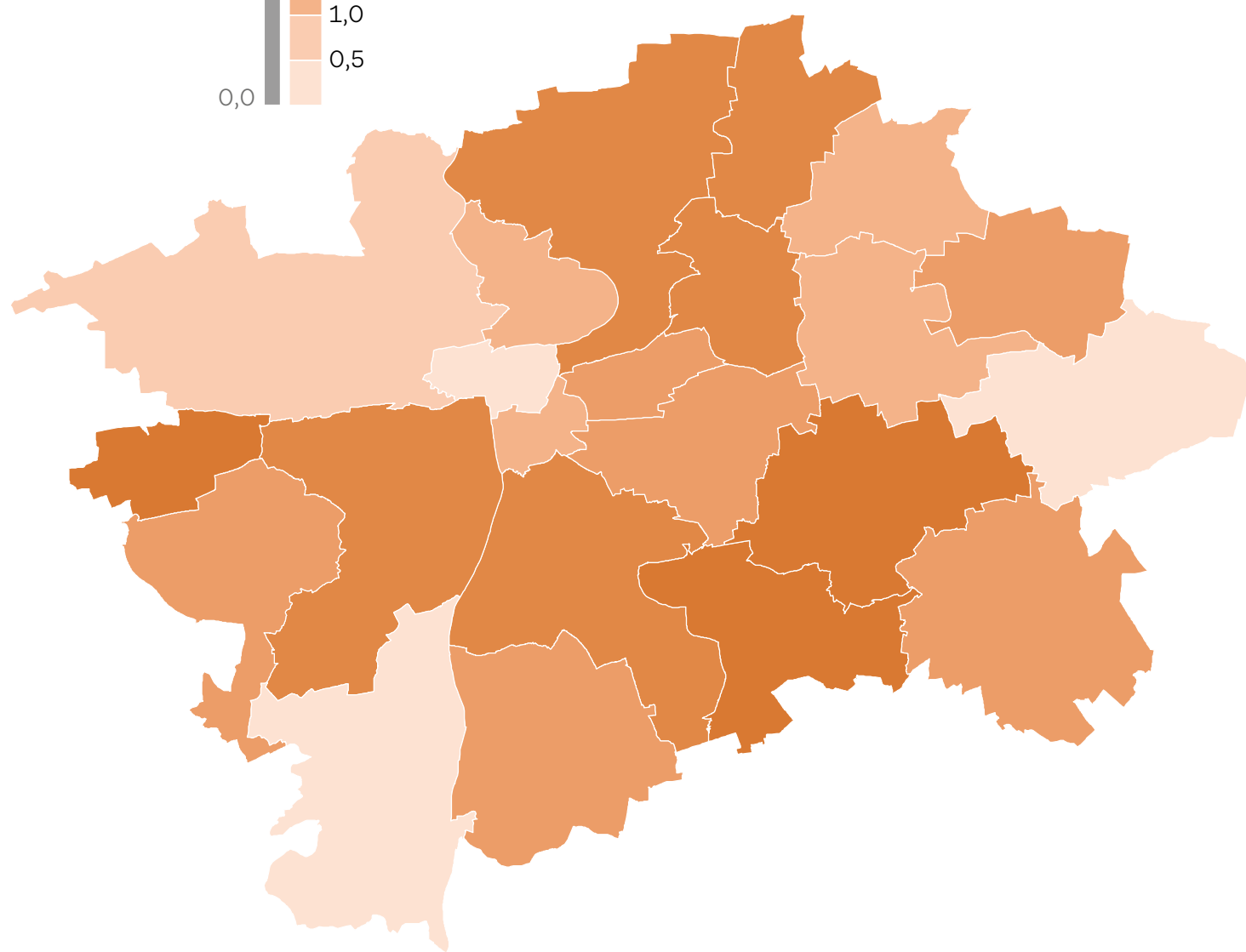


Infant mortality, 2017–2020

Infant mortality quotient in ‰



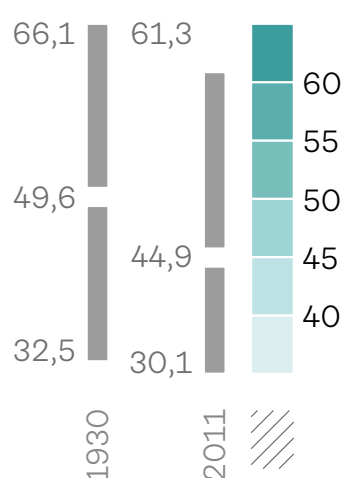
Note: Average annual number of deaths during the first year of life per 1000 live births



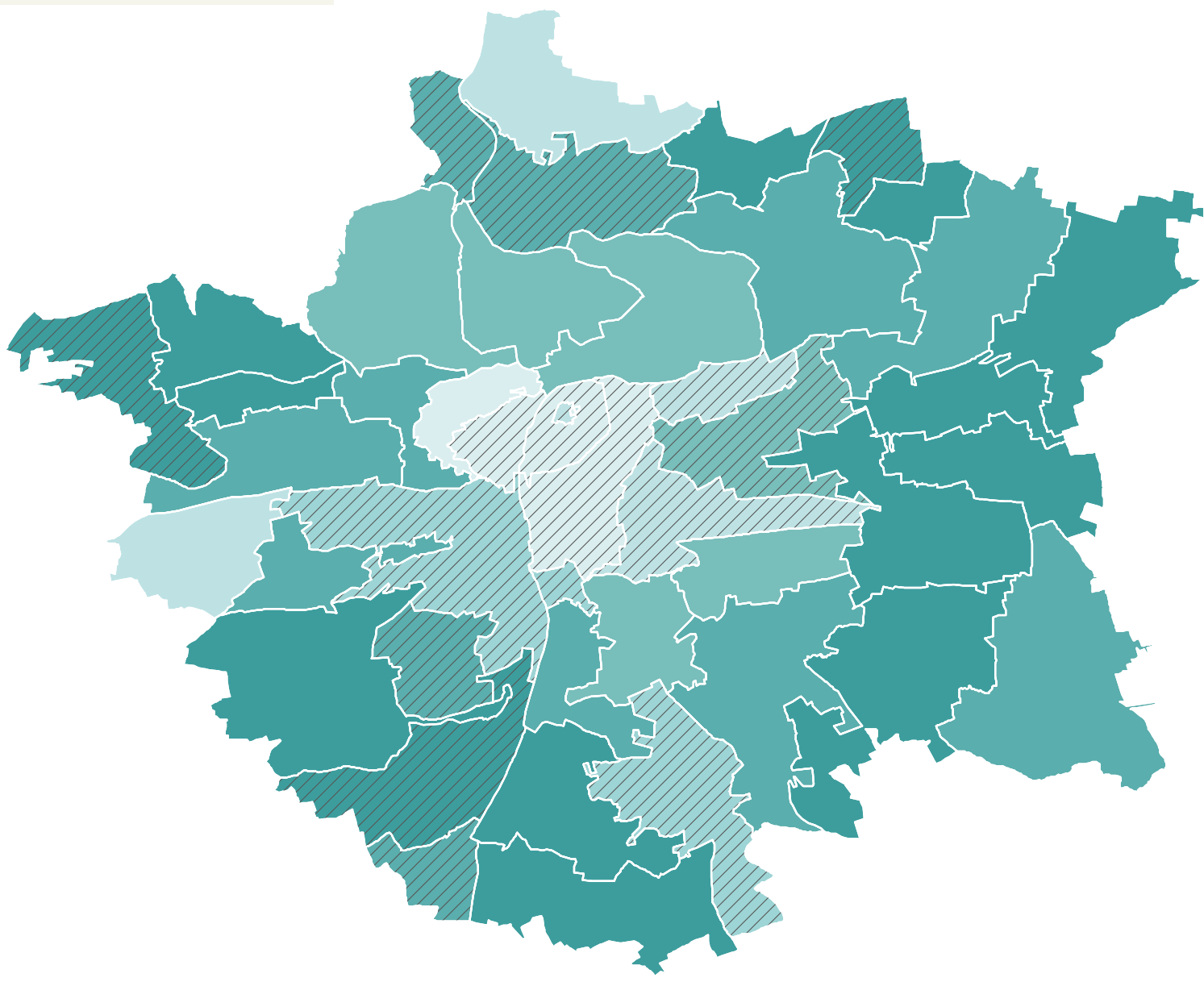
MARITAL STATUS IN PRAGUE

Marital status, 1930

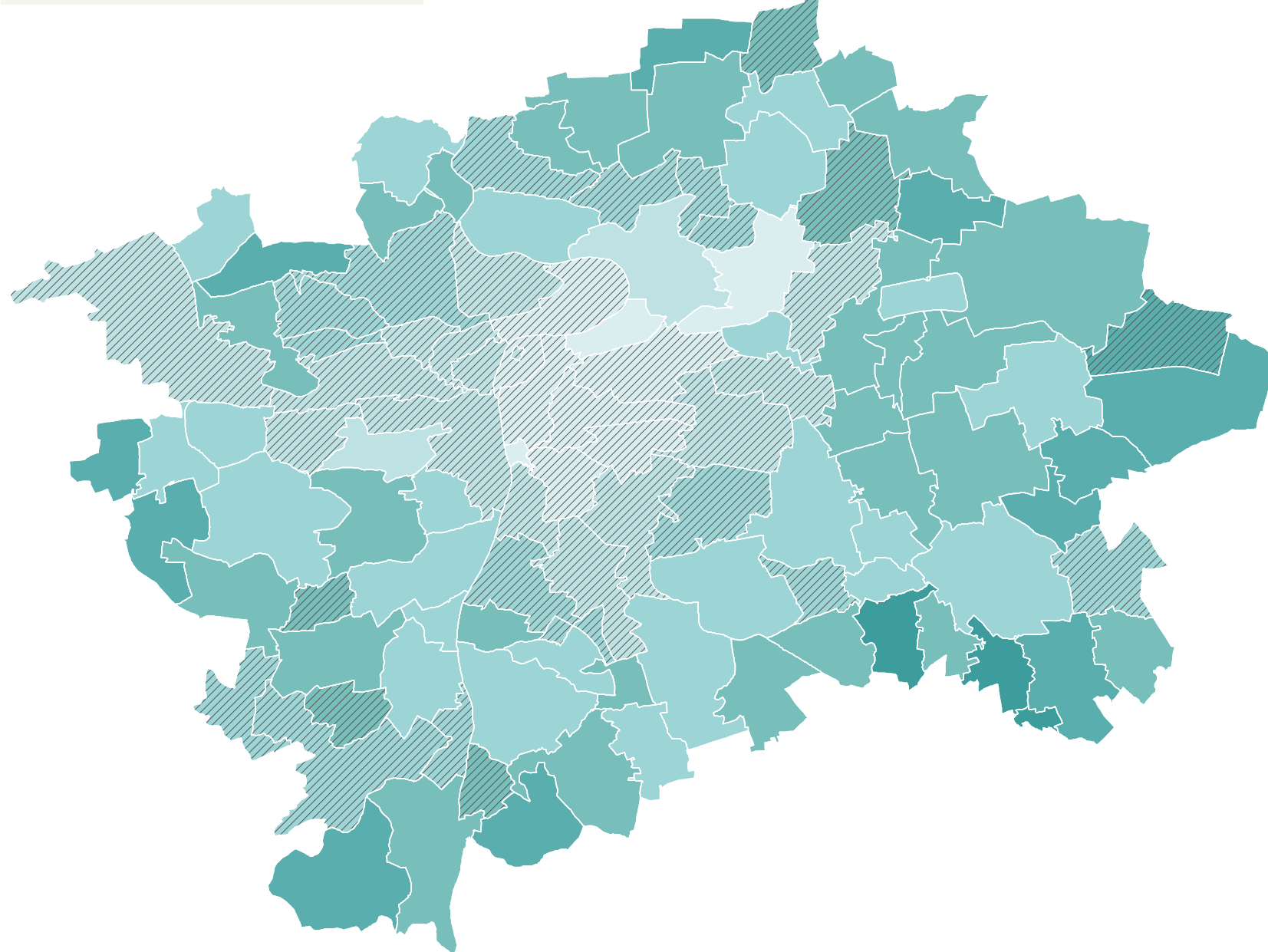
Number of married people over 15 years of age



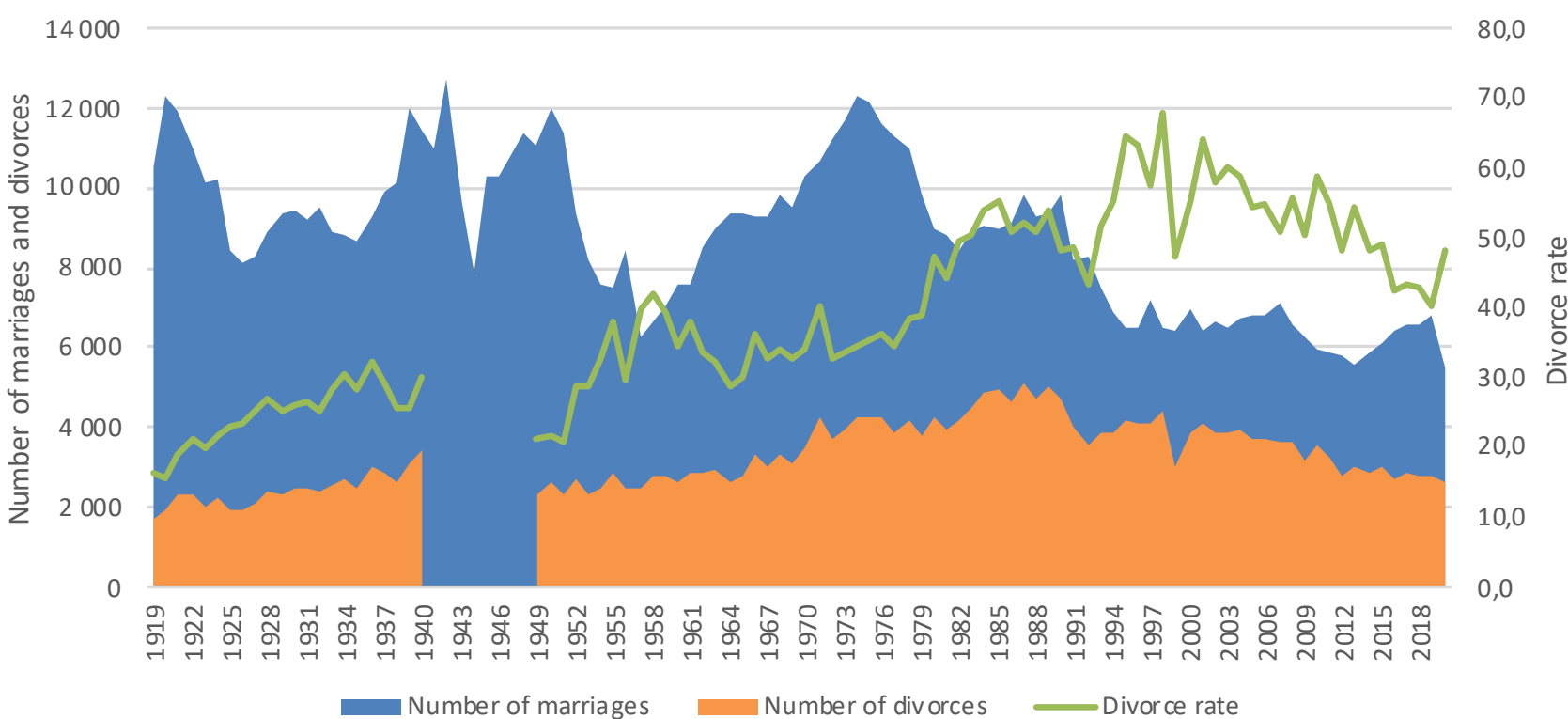
Cadastral territories with a share of widowed persons above average



Marital status, 2011



Marriages and divorces in Prague 1919–2020



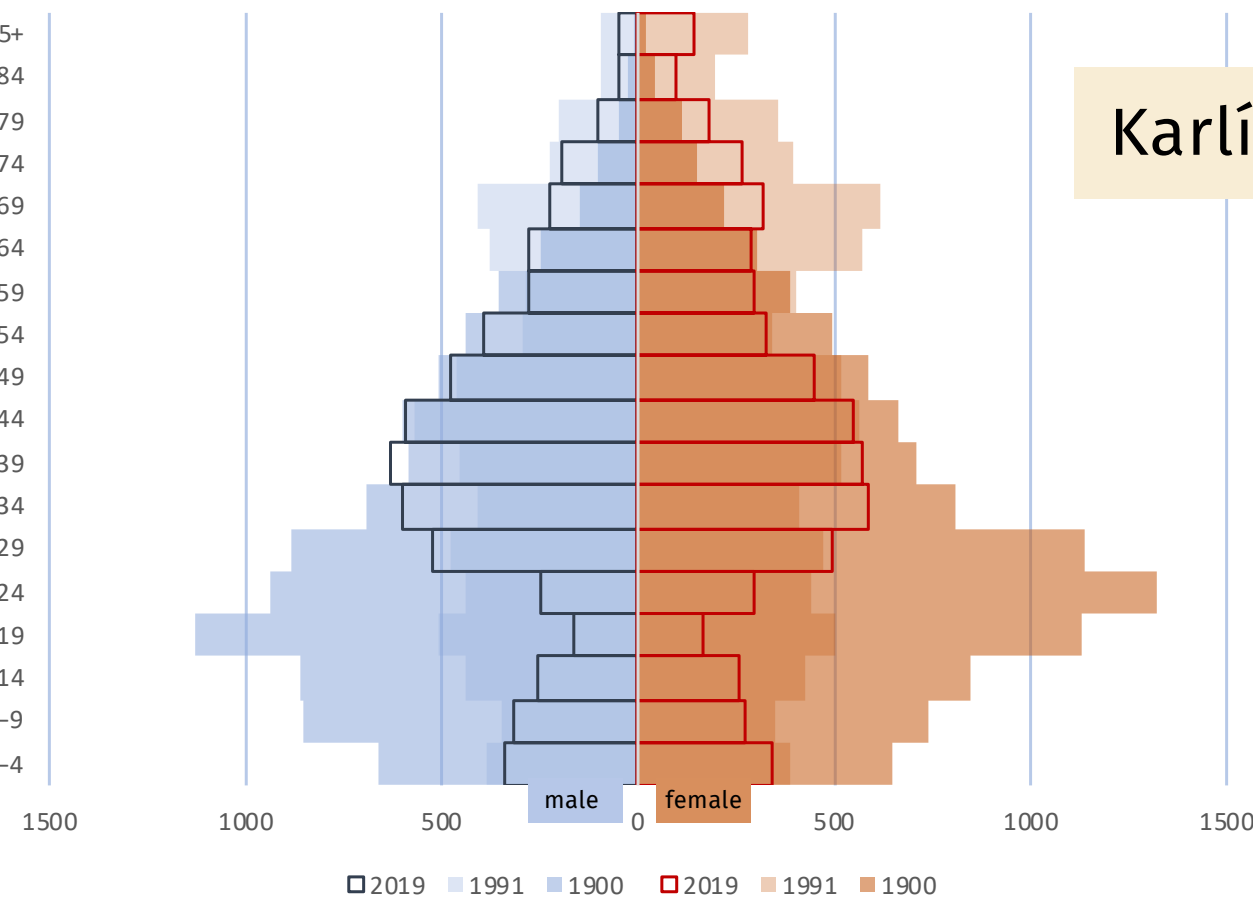
Note: Data between 1941 and 1948 are not available for divorces. The divorce index indicates the ratio of the number of divorces in a given year to the number of marriages.

Consistent with the overall trend in Czechia, the number of marriages in Prague is declining. The marriage rate peaked between the late 1930s and early 1940s as well as at the end of World War II. This initial peak may have been a question of compensation for the previous low marriage rate and a defense against the total deployment. In the 1970s, the high level of marriage was supported by the adoption of the Spouses' State Aid Act (1973). As a result of coronavirus restrictions, the lowest number of weddings was recorded in Prague in 2020. The highest number of divorces was reached in Prague in 1987. The lowest share of married people in the 1930s would have been found in the central parts of Prague. At the same time, it is a cadastre with a higher share of widows. In 2011, the situation was similar, the cadastres in the center reached the lowest share of married persons. On the contrary, cadastres in the peripheral parts tend to attract families. Cadastres with an above-average share of widows occur mainly in the central and inner parts of the city.

AGE STRUCTURE OF PRAGUE SUBURBS

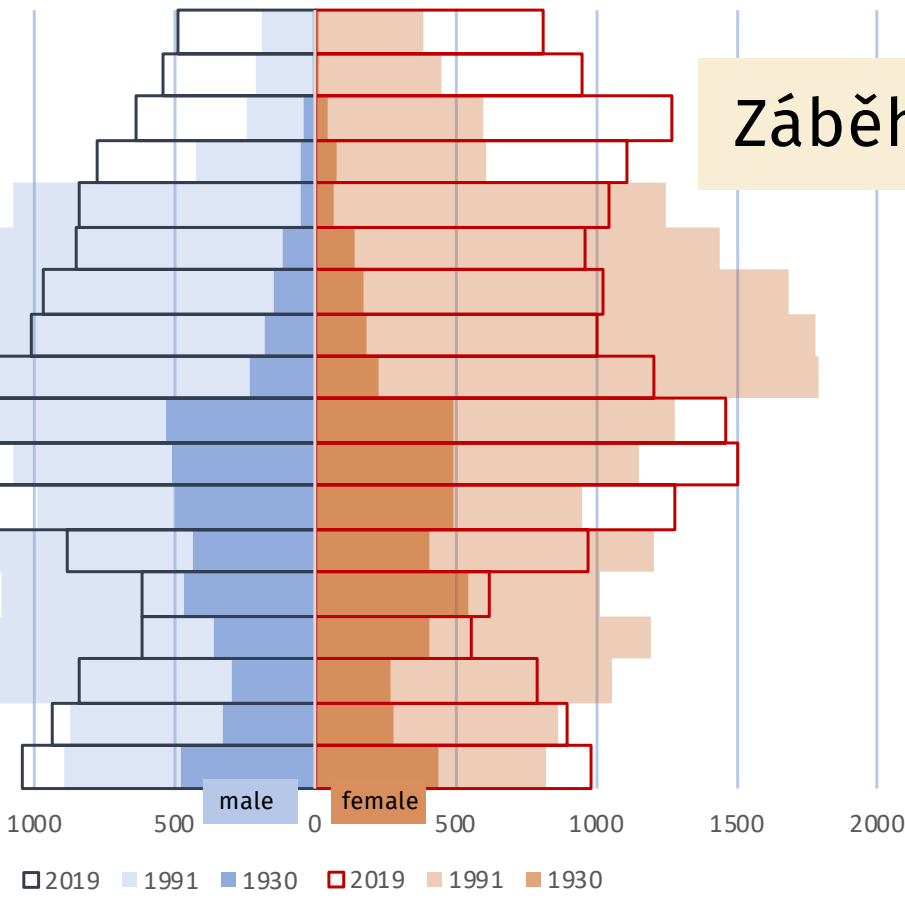
The age pyramids graphically show the changing age structure and population size of the four Prague suburbs. Karlín reached its population maximum in the 1920s and young people employed in manual occupations predominated among its inhabitants. Today individual age groups are much more evenly represented in its population. Unlike in the 1990s, when the population in the cadastre area was mainly aging, young adults and middle-aged people are now more often represented in Karlín thanks to new housing construction and the districts overall attractiveness. Záběhlce reached its population maximum in the 1970s. In the 1990s, the population was dominated by grown-up children, young people and people in their fifties and sixties. Less than 30 years later we can talk about a generational change. Families with children are significantly represented and women dominate the oldest age groups. This age structure of the population indicates the attractiveness of Záběhlce for family households. Jižní Město reached its population peak in the early 1990s. In this period, the most numerous groups were young families with children—the preferred groups that were placed in socialist prefabricated buildings. In 2019, the population was dominated by the elderly and those born during the 1970s and early 1980s, when the birth rate peaked. The age pyramid of Jižní Město ideally illustrates the generational shift of individual age groups and, to a certain extent, the stability of the local population with only a slight rejuvenation of the local population. Dolní Břežany is currently the youngest municipality. Families with children predominate there, similar to Jižní Město in the early 1990s. The age structure of Dolní Břežany is mainly influenced by the suburbanisation process.

85+
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
0–4



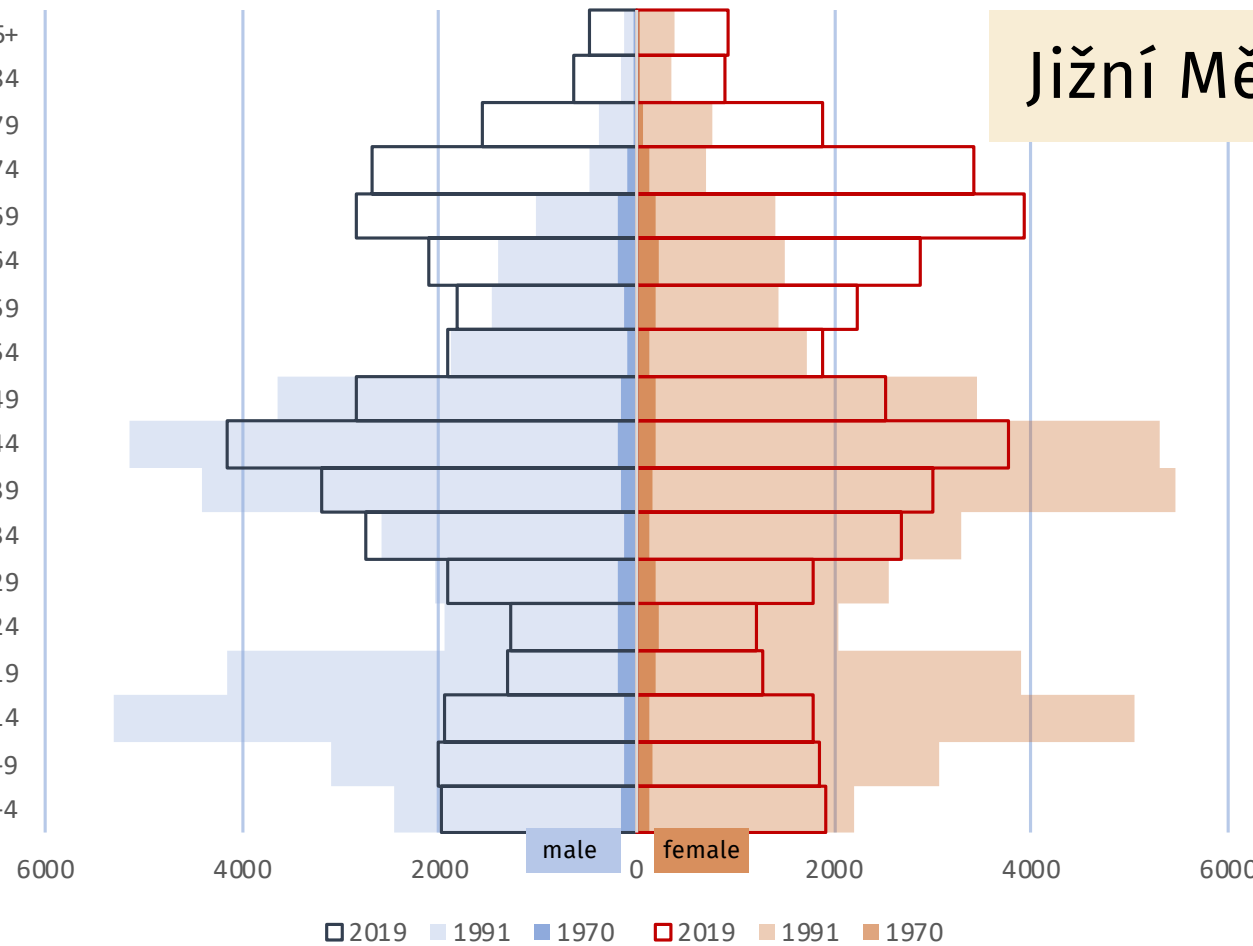
Karlín

85+
80–84
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70–74
65–69
60–64
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20–24
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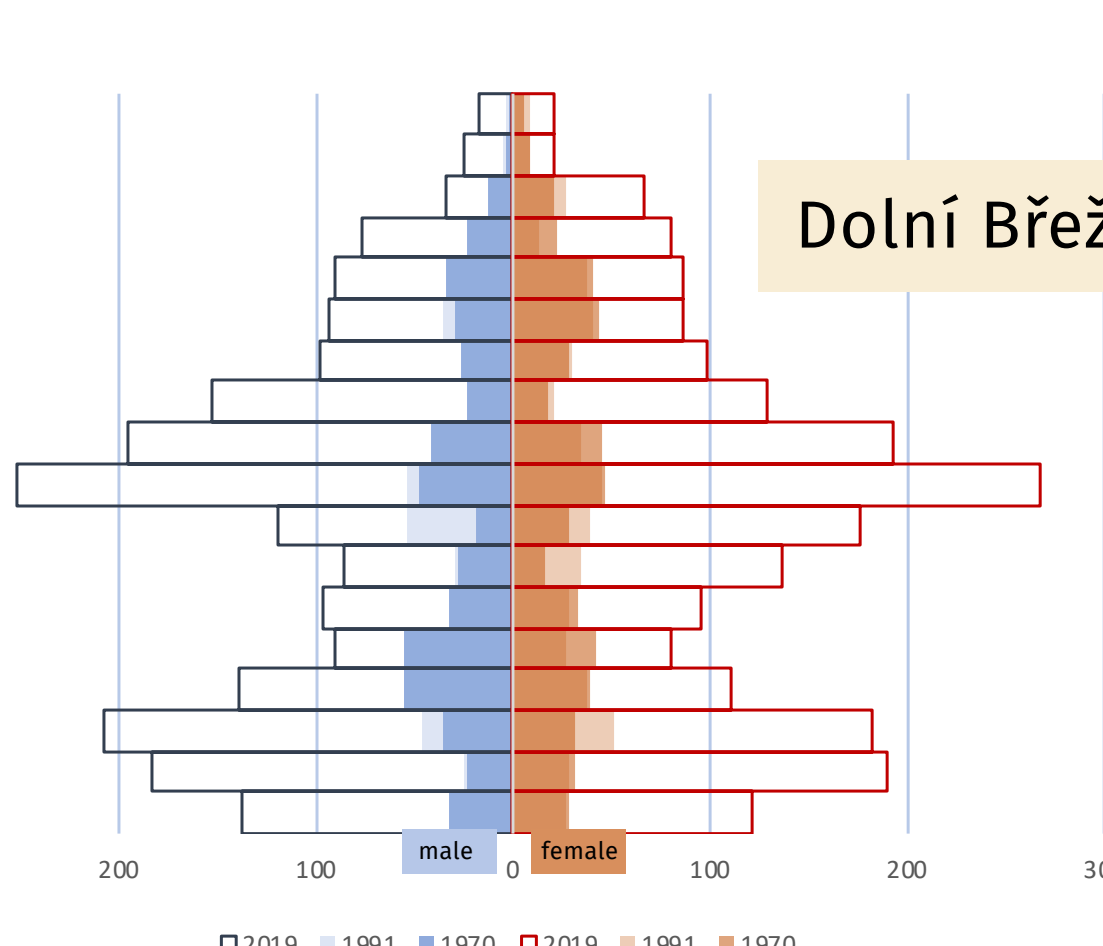
Záběhlce

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20–24
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Jižní Město

85+
80–84
75–79
70–74
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55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
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Dolní Břežany