

The main goal of this study is to analyse population development in Prague districts in between 2001 and 2013. Within this frame the processes of mortality, fertility, migration and population aging are also examined. As a part of this study, a sample survey on the policies of districts regarding issues with demographic structure was made. The results prove, that life expectancy at birth generally rose in Prague, with differences from district to district. It also rose faster for the population of men. The total fertility rate also grew, as well as the mean age of mothers giving birth. The center of the city lost some of its population from migration, mainly due to migration to the outer districts. Whereas, districts on the outskirts saw an increase in migration.