

**INFOSTAT – INSTITUTE OF INFORMATICS AND STATISTICS**  
**Demographic Research Centre**

---

**POPULATION OF SLOVAKIA**  
**1945 - 2000**

**Published by: Akty**  
**Bratislava, September 2001**

**This analytical publication evaluates the population development in Slovakia from 1945 until 2000.**

**Authors:**

Danuša Jurčová  
Ján Mészáros  
Vladimír Srb  
Boris Vaňo – editor  
Markéta Velická  
Milan Žirko

**Layout and design:**

Ján Mészáros

**Translation**

František Bernadič

**This document has been made in INFOSTAT, Bratislava. The wording can be used only in reference to this document.**

**No language redaction has been made.**

# Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1. POPULATION OF SLOVAKIA DURING 1945-1950</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1 POPULATION DEVELOPMENT .....	7
1.2 AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION.....	10
1.3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION.....	11
1.4 POPULATION BY NATIONALITY .....	12
1.5 CONCLUSION.....	14
<b>2. POPULATION OF SLOVAKIA DURING 1950 – 2000</b> .....	<b>15</b>
2.1 NUPTIALITY .....	15
2.2 DIVORCE .....	17
2.3 FERTILITY .....	19
2.4 ABORTION.....	21
2.5 MORTALITY .....	23
2.6 MIGRATION.....	26
2.7 NUMBER AND INCREASE OF POPULATION .....	28
2.8 AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION.....	29
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>TABLES</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<i>Tab. 2.1: Basic characteristics of nuptiality</i> .....	33
<i>Tab. 2.2: Marriage rates by age (per 1000 men)</i> .....	34
<i>Tab. 2.3: Marriage rates by age (per 1000 women)</i> .....	35
<i>Tab. 2.4: Basic characteristics of divorce</i> .....	36
<i>Tab. 2.5: Divorce rates by age (per 1000 men)</i> .....	37
<i>Tab. 2.6: Divorce rates by age (per 1000 women)</i> .....	38
<i>Tab. 2.7: Divorces by causes</i> .....	39
<i>Tab. 2.8: Basic characteristics of natality and fertility</i> .....	40
<i>Tab. 2.9: Fertility rates by age (per 1 000 women)</i> .....	42
<i>Tab. 2.10: Live births by order</i> .....	43
<i>Tab. 2.11: Basic characteristics of abortion</i> .....	44
<i>Tab. 2.12: Basic characteristics of spontaneous abortion</i> .....	45
<i>Tab. 2.13: Basic characteristics of induced abortion</i> .....	46
<i>Tab. 2.14: Abortion rate by age (per 1000 women)</i> .....	47
<i>Tab. 2.15: Induced abortions by live births</i> .....	48
<i>Tab. 2.16: Basic characteristics of mortality</i> .....	49
<i>Tab. 2.17: Life expectancy at certain age</i> .....	50
<i>Tab. 2.18: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 men)</i> .....	51
<i>Tab. 2.19: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 women)</i> .....	53
<i>Tab. 2.20: Deaths by cause</i> .....	55
<i>Tab. 2.21: External migration</i> .....	56
<i>Tab. 2.22: External migration (without the Czech Republic)</i> .....	57
<i>Tab. 2.23: Migration between the Slovak and Czech Republic</i> .....	58
<i>Tab. 2.24: Internal migration</i> .....	59
<i>Tab. 2.25: Number of population</i> .....	60
<i>Tab. 2.26: Increase of population</i> .....	61
<i>Tab. 2.27: Increase of population (per 1 000 population)</i> .....	62
<i>Tab. 2.28: Population by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December</i> .....	63
<i>Tab. 2.29: Males by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December</i> .....	66
<i>Tab. 2.30: Females by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December</i> .....	69
<i>Tab. 2.31: Population by age groups on 31<sup>st</sup> December</i> .....	72
<b>LITERATURE</b> .....	<b>75</b>



## Introduction

Population belongs among factors, which significantly influence the operation of each country. Population is the carrier of everything that has happened in the society and, on the other hand, the social development retroactively influences the number of population, its structure and development. The current population development has attracted the attention of the professional and lay public. What is currently missing in Slovakia is the deeper view on population in terms of a longer time period.

This publication tries to fulfil this gap. We focused on the population characteristics from 1945 until 2000. This time period has not been chosen coincidentally. With regard to the social development it is a closed post-war time period. From the demographic point of view it is a time period, which follows the end of a demographic transition in Slovakia what means that Slovakia has ranked among the demographically advanced countries.

The objective of publication is to characterise the reproduction trends for a longer time period, to judge their mutual relations and the relations with other components of the social development and also to characterise the tendencies, which lingeringly influence the population development. In a situation of a quite strong inertia of demographic processes, it is one of the ways for a better understanding of the actual demographic situation as well as for the considerations on the future population development.

The publication is divided into two main parts, which differ in terms of the context as well as in the way how they have been elaborated.

The first chapter characterises the period closely after the World War II. This period is according the several points of view an extraordinary one, thus, we have analysed it separately. The post-war renewal of the country started, significant displacements in population occurred, the new trends in the population development were established. Despite the fact that this period is of a special importance for the next population development, from the demographic point of view it has not been yet sufficiently evaluated. The reason held probably in the complexity of this time period and also in the lack of statistical data. Also due to these facts, this part of work has a more extensive coverage than other chapters. We tried to complete the demographic characterisation by an socio-economic characterisation in order to achieve a more complex picture on this complicated and until now less analysed period in our country. All data in this chapter come from the Czech Statistical Office in Prague and are completed by calculations and estimations of the author.

The second chapter characterises the period of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. From the demographic point of view, the time period from 1950 until 2000 is not to be considered as a homogenous period, however, it can be described continuously as a sequence of several phases. It is mainly due to the fact that the differences between particular phases are the consequence of the “natural” development, i.e. they are not influenced by radical impacts on population like the war or post-war population displacements. As far as the period after 1950 is concerned, the publication offers only a demographic characterisation, which describes the main features of the number and change of population in Slovakia. Each sub-chapter in this part of work contains the description of some aspects of the population development that is completed by graphs and time series of data for the entire time period under observation. For each demographic process we have tried to include in tables the time series of all basic and the most important specific indicators. The high extent of data has not allowed us to place the tables directly into the wording and therefore they are situated in an Appendix. Only graphs are located directly in the text. All data being used in the second chapter come from the data sources of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

A well known Czech demographer Vladimír Srb, is the author of the first chapter. The second chapter has been elaborated by the members of the Demographic Research Centre – Danuša Jurčová, Jan Mészáros, Boris Vaňo and Markéta Velická. Data for the time period from 1950 until 2000 have been prepared by Milan Žirko from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The publication has been released in a limited number of copies in both Slovak and English languages. It will be distributed among the representatives of the government, research institutes, universities and media in a way that the informativeness of the professional and lay public will be ensured. The release of the English version allows to present the demographic development in Slovakia also abroad and will form a background which can be used within international studies, projects and comparisons. Both versions will be available at full extent also on the web site of the Demographic Research Centre (<http://www.infostat.sk/vdc>).

# 1. Population of Slovakia during 1945-1950

After the end of the World War II, Slovakia and the Czech Republic returned to their original borders from the time period prior to the war. After the international agreement with the Soviet Union from 1946, Czechoslovakia had to cede 13 municipalities of East Slovakia with the area of 141km<sup>2</sup> and 10 352 inhabitants (according to the number of population as of 1930). Czechoslovakia achieved the village Lekárovce from Podkarpatská Rus with the area of 11km<sup>2</sup> and 1 277 inhabitants (based on the census from 1950). By an agreement on peace with Hungary from 1947, three municipalities with the area of 66 km<sup>2</sup> and 3 112 inhabitants were allocated to Slovakia (according to the 1950 census). After these changes the area of Slovakia was 49 035 km<sup>2</sup> which is also the current figure. After 1918 as well as after 1945 the modifications of the state border occurred and it was not possible to recalculate all demographic data presented in this publication into this territory.

The first post-war demographic information on Slovakia originated from the results of the register of catered population being, which had been carried out on 4<sup>th</sup> October 1946, saying that the number of population was 3 327 803. These results together with the result of the population register carried out in the Czech Republic on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1947 were used as first post-war data on the renewed Czechoslovakia. Until the census in 1950, the statements on the number of catered persons were the source of information on population. Data were classified according to different needs and requirements, most frequently by sex and age.

From the obtained data, the Slovak and Czech demographic experts (Horváth, Svetoň, Korčák, Sekera, Srb) estimated the war losses. They were enumerated for Slovakia up to 111 thousand persons (of which 19 thousand were considered as direct war losses, 67 thousand as deported and murdered Jews, 25 thousand were losses due to higher mortality). The deportation of the prevailing part of German inhabitants during 1945 and 1947 was enumerated up to 176 thousand people. The “wild deportation” in 1945 affected 10 thousand people, the regular deportation was related to 156 thousand people and an additional deportation in 1947 counted for approximately 10 thousand people.

Also the changes in the number of population due to remigration during 1945 and 1948 were significant. According to the published data sources, the number of remigrants during 1945 and 1946 cannot be broken down between the Czech Republic and Slovakia. 54 036 persons are in question. In 1947, 1 032 persons returned back to Slovakia.

The exchange of population with Hungary, which was a consequence of an unsuccessful original plan on the deportation of the majority of Hungarians from Slovakia, brought further changes in the number of population. Based on the agreement between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian government, 89 660 inhabitants were deported to Hungary by an exchange of population and within the framework of a re-slovakisation action plan, 71 787 persons were moved from Hungary. Originally, 400 000 people enrolled with the re-slovakisation in Hungary. The government bodies tried to deport part of the Hungarian minority to the Czech Republic. Within the framework of evacuation, 44 129 persons were evacuated from November 1946 until February 1947 (originally for one year), however, nearly all of them returned to Slovakia until 1949.

The post-war number and development of population in Slovakia was remarkably influenced also by the participation of 110 000 persons in the post-war settlement of the Czech borderland. Although part of settlers relatively soon returned back to Slovakia, the major part remained in the Czech Republic forever.

First relatively reliable data on the number and structure of population were obtained only by the “national census” as of 1<sup>st</sup> March 1950. Both, the present as well as resident populations were the subjects of the census; however, the data were processed only for the present population. The data for the resident population were processed only since 1961. The number of resident population in Slovakia in 1950 was 3 502 625, however, the number of the present population was only 3 442 317 persons. This difference (60 308) has to be taken into account when interpreting some data on population.

Population is a long-term phenomenon. Its current number is the result of hundred-year former development and, at the same time, is the starting point for the development in next hundred years. Within the demographic history of each population there are some time periods or even moments, which can be marked as “crucial”. The retrospective of key data of the Slovak demographic history begins with the last pre-war census in 1930, which is also a starting point for further considerations on the number and change of population during 1945 and 1950.

**Tab. 1.1: Population during 1930 and 1950 (territory from 1947)**

Date	Population			Females (%)	Females per 1000 males
	Total	Males	Females		
1.12.1930	3 324 111	1 611 263	1 712 848	51,53	1 063
31.12.1937	3 555 157	1 734 337	1 820 820	51,22	1 050
30.09.1938	3 580 000	1 747 000	1 833 000	51,20	1 049
8.05.1945	3 460 000	1 690 000	1 770 000	51,16	1 047
31.12.1946	3 386 000	1 652 000	1 734 000	51,21	1 050
1.03.1950	3 442 317	1 671 142	1 771 275	51,45	1 060

Sources: Demografická příručka 1982, author's calculations

The second important moment is the end of 1937 because from the political standpoint the year 1938 is being considered as a first war one (with regard to the Munich agreement and the Vienna arbitration). The number of population as of 30<sup>th</sup> September 1938 is the first estimate because the intercensal balances ended in the half of the presented year. The number of population as of 8<sup>th</sup> May 1945 is a compromised estimate of demographic experts; the same is true for data as of December 1946, which were based on statistics related to the release of the bills for catering and the balance of deportation of the German minority. The figure as of 1<sup>st</sup> March 1950 is being originated from the census, which is to be considered as a most reliable post-war data on population.

The analysis of the population development of Slovakia for 1945-1950 therefore begins due to the mentioned reasons (population as a long-term phenomenon) with the retrospective for 1931-1937 and after the linking with the reconstructed data for 1938-1944 it continues with the data for 1945-1950. Again it has to be stressed that regarding the period after 1937 it is necessary to work with many estimates because the basis for the reconstruction were the data for the residual territory of Slovakia with the adding of available data for the severed borderland. These data are published in the statistical report of the Statistical Office after 1945.

## 1.1 Population development

Slovakia has always had a relatively dynamic population development. Its reproduction resulted from its economic, social, ethnic, religious and cultural structure. With regard to a still relatively “pyramid” age structure, it is possible to derive the basic information on the dynamics of population reproduction also from the crude rates of the particular components of this development.

**Tab. 1.2: Natural changes of population during 1931-1937**

Year	Mid-year population	Number					Per 1000 population				
		Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
1931	3 350 158	27 311	606	93 309	54 273	39 036	8,2	0,18	27,9	16,2	11,7
1932	3 388 339	26 500	620	93 140	52 992	40 148	7,8	0,18	27,5	15,6	11,9
1933	3 424 402	26 605	722	84 975	50 655	34 320	7,8	0,21	24,8	14,8	10,0
1934	3 455 922	25 827	813	83 493	50 178	33 315	7,5	0,24	24,2	14,5	9,7
1935	3 485 959	25 564	868	82 382	49 830	32 552	7,3	0,25	23,6	14,3	9,3
1936	3 514 546	26 127	930	80 923	48 547	32 376	7,4	0,26	23,0	13,8	9,2
1937	3 540 175	26 821	821	79 862	49 527	30 335	7,6	0,23	22,6	14,0	8,6

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

The fact that even the reproduction development during 1931 and 1937 indicated changes towards the weakening of reproduction to the “more western level” is worthy of notice. For example, the crude nuptiality rate between 1931 and 1937 decreased by 7.3% and the divorce rate increased by 27.8%. Thus, the divorce index increased from 2,2 up to 3.1, i.e. by 40%. The crude births rate fell down by 19%, the crude death rate decreased by 13.6% and the natural increase dropped by 26.5%.

The accomplished fertility measured by more precise indicators confirmed the changes in the natural reproduction of the population of Slovakia. The general fertility rate decreased by 18.7%, the total fertility rate fell by 16.5% and the net reproduction rate by 16.9%. In this direction Slovakia followed the development being recorded in the Czech Republic.

**Tab. 1.3: Fertility of women during 1931 and 1937**

Year	General fertility rate	Fertility of women by age							Total fertility rate	Net reproduction rate
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
1931	106,2	41,6	169,4	170,6	139,4	101,6	41,4	5,5	3,348	1,152
1932	106,4	46,1	166,2	169,4	135,8	98,2	41,7	5,3	3,313	1,145
1933	97,4	44,4	152,3	155,0	120,2	85,7	37,4	4,7	2,998	1,035
1934	95,2	38,6	148,3	154,8	117,0	82,1	36,5	4,2	2,908	1,000
1935	92,5	28,7	149,5	153,6	114,8	80,9	36,3	3,8	2,838	0,974
1936	89,3	27,0	148,3	156,0	111,8	79,0	34,5	3,7	2,802	0,963
1937	86,3	28,7	150,6	154,7	112,7	76,3	32,6	3,7	2,796	0,957

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

During 1931-1937 the age specific fertility of women in Slovakia decreased according to the model which had run in the demographically advanced countries. Within the age group 15-19 years, the fertility of women decreased by 31.0%, at the age of 20-24 years it was by 11.1% and at the age of 25-29 years by 9.3%, however, at

the age of 30-34 years it was a decrease even by 19.2%. The significant decrease of fertility at the age of 30 years and more confirmed the tendency to the diminishing of the family size in Slovakia.

The decrease in the accomplished fertility led in 1935 to the fall of the net reproduction rate below the replacement level (in the Czech Republic it had happened even in 1925).

The mortality in Slovakia was relatively high (e.g. as compared to the Czech Republic, in 1937 the difference in the life expectancy at birth for men was 9.0% and for women it was 10.6% detrimental for Slovakia). For the time period from 1929 until 1932, the indicator of the life expectancy at birth for Slovakia was calculated together with the Ruthenia. Although its population represented only 18% from the total number of population for both territorial areas, still the distortion detrimental for Slovakia was in question. Since 1937 the data are related only to Slovakia.

**Tab. 1.4: Life expectancy during 1929-1951**

Time period	Life expectancy at birth			Differences between time periods			Chain index $e_0$		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1929 – 1932 *	49,9	48,9	50,9	.	.	.	100,0	100,0	100,0
1937	53,3	51,8	54,7	3,4	2,9	3,8	106,8	105,9	107,5
1949 – 1951	60,7	59,0	62,4	7,4	7,2	7,7	113,9	113,9	114,1

\* inclusive Ruthenia

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

The high infant mortality rate remained a serious problem; it decreased from 162.2 down to 149.8, which was a decrease only by 7.9%. The neonatal mortality rate decreased during the same time period from 59.4 down to 53.8, i.e. by 9.6%.

The decreasing of the natural reproduction rate was the consequence not only of the increase in the education of population but partially it can be related also to the unfavourable economic development of thirties. The world economic crisis had spread very soon to the entire Europe, including Czechoslovakia. The industrial countries were affected to a high extent, the situation in agricultural countries was better. The crisis penetrated the agriculture slower and the unemployment in this sector was lower.

**Tab. 1.5: Unemployment – job seekers during 1931-1937**

Indicator	Year						
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of unemployed (in thousands)	17,3	58,6	88,0	87,0	92,3	87,7	77,8
Unemployed per 1000 population	5,2	17,3	25,7	25,2	26,5	25,0	22,0

Source: Štatistická ročenka 1938

This fact appeared also in Czechoslovakia. In Slovakia in 1931, 5.2 unemployed or job seekers fell per 1000 inhabitants (in the Czech Republic it was 25.4 unemployed per 1000 inhabitants). If recalculated per 100 inhabitants aged 15-59 years, in Slovakia it was 8.9 job seekers. The period of high unemployment culminated in 1935 when 26.5 unemployed fell per 100 inhabitants in the productive age.

Since the census as of 1<sup>st</sup> December 1930 until the end of 1937, the balanced number of population increased by 231 046 inhabitants. 245 782 were on the increase by a natural changes, thus, the decrease of 14 736 inhabitants accounted for the migration. The official data on external migration reported for Slovakia during 1931-1937 the decrease by 11 285 people. Slovakia lost 3 451 inhabitants due to the migration to the Czech Republic. This figure is likely undervalued although it has to be taken into account that during the economic crisis the migration from Slovakia to the Czech Republic was strongly restricted. However, solid information on the internal migration did not exist before 1950.

**Tab. 1.6: Natural changes of population in “inland” and “borderland” during 1938-1944 (per 1000 population)**

Year	„Inland“				„Borderland“			
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
1938	6,1	22,3	13,5	8,8	6,4	19,9	12,8	7,1
1939	6,8	23,8	13,7	10,1	7,0	19,7	13,4	6,3
1940	8,2	24,1	14,6	9,5	9,3	23,6	15,7	7,9
1941	8,1	24,1	14,7	9,4	9,5	24,5	16,4	8,1
1942	7,9	24,7	15,4	9,3	9,3	25,0	17,2	7,8
1943	8,5	25,1	14,4	10,7	8,6	24,7	14,8	9,9
1944	7,2	26,4	16,7	9,7	7,2	25,6	16,7	8,9

Source: Pohyb obyvateľstva na území Československa 1938 - 1944



The population development during 1938-1944 was relatively reliably traced only in the territory of the Slovak Republic, thus, without the borderland being occupied by the Hungary. It was necessary to reconstruct the data on the severed part of the South and East Slovakia, similarly as the data for the "inland" for the part of 1944. The result of reconstruction and the estimate for both territories are presented in table 1.6.

As far as the basic indicators are concerned, the "inland" reported the reproduction typical for the freed areas and it can be considered as a compensation for the previous suppression period (economic and political). The nuptiality rapidly grew and also during the war it remained at a high level. During the war also the number of born children grew, however, also the number of deaths. The crude rate of natural increase was high and oscillated above the level 9‰ annually.

In the "borderland" the development of reproduction was very similar to the development in the "inland". Also here one could see the continuous increase of the number of marriages and the growing nuptiality rate. Regarding the natality development a certain delay occurred as compared to the "inland" development, however, consequently followed by an increase up to the maximum in 1944. The natality in the "borderland" was higher than in the "inland" only in 1941 and 1942. The crude death rate had been growing until 1942, in 1940 until 1943 it was higher than in the "inland". The crude rate of natural increase was during the whole war period lower than in the "inland".

**Tab. 1.7: Natural changes of population during 1938-1945 (reconstruction and estimation)**

Year	Mid-year population	Number					Per 1 000 population				
		Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
1938	3 725 558	23 100	782	80 800	49 700	31 100	6,2	0,21	21,7	13,3	8,4
1939	3 577 010	24 500	805	81 200	48 800	32 400	6,8	0,23	22,7	13,6	9,1
1940	3 553 461	30 200	959	85 300	52 900	32 400	8,5	0,27	24,0	14,9	9,1
1941	3 541 627	30 000	928	85 700	53 600	32 100	8,5	0,26	24,2	15,1	9,1
1942	3 522 982	29 000	930	87 200	55 900	31 300	8,2	0,26	24,8	15,9	8,9
1943	3 503 154	29 900	841	87 700	50 900	36 800	8,5	0,24	25,0	14,5	10,5
1944	3 483 659	25 000	819	91 600	58 100	33 500	7,2	0,24	26,3	16,7	9,6

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

The reconstruction of data is marked by the imprecision of estimated indicators being derived from absolute data on particular components of the population development as well as by the inaccuracy of data on the number of population in both territories of the divided Slovakia of those days. The precision of data, at least with regard to the natural increase in particular years, could be derived from the age structure of population according to the age units inquired within the census in 1950. However, it is not possible to make corrections resulting from the illegal emigration during 1948-1949. The data for the entire Slovakia, presented in table 1.8, became the generally accepted indicators of the population development during 1945-1950.

**Tab. 1.8: Natural changes of population during 1945-1950**

Year	Mid-year population	Number					Per 1 000 population				
		Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
1945	3 459 058	26 010	623	81 880	67 505	14 375	7,5	0,18	23,7	19,5	4,2
1946	3 392 493	35 912	726	82 204	47 589	34 615	10,6	0,21	24,2	14,0	10,2
1947	3 398 671	37 583	818	87 659	41 491	46 168	11,1	0,24	25,8	12,2	13,6
1948	3 445 881	35 766	1 144	91 189	40 873	50 316	10,4	0,33	26,5	11,9	14,6
1949	3 446 781	36 747	632	91 053	41 727	49 326	10,7	0,18	26,4	12,1	14,3
1950	3 463 446	39 082	1 800	99 721	39 668	60 053	11,3	0,52	28,8	11,5	17,3

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

The natural changes of population during 1945-1950 (the year 1945 was reconstructed in a very sophisticated way) had been developing under changed political and social circumstances. An extraordinary increase of nuptiality was, on the one hand, the consequence of the compensation for the oscillating development in the previous war period and, on the other hand, it was the result of political attitudes of individual inhabitants to the political development (national aspects). However, the main factor was the decline of the adulthood age from 21 down to 18 years. Moreover, de facto the institute of dowry disappeared which was a braking factor when entering the marriage. The education of brides became the dowry, which acted as an additional population factor. Both the nuptiality and fertility rates reached the culmination point in 1950. After an extraordinary year 1945, the mortality started to decrease and thus the natural increase of population started to grow. The highest rate of natural increase being 17.9‰ was, however, reached only in 1952.

**Tab. 1.9: Fertility of women during 1945 - 1950**

Year	General fertility rate	Fertility of women by age							Total fertility rate	Net reproduction rate
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
1945	87,7	28,0	157,0	164,6	128,9	87,8	37,6	4,9	3,043	1,254
1946	89,6	23,1	155,2	193,5	126,8	87,1	36,6	4,3	3,134	1,288
1947	95,3	39,8	181,3	179,8	126,0	84,6	32,8	3,0	3,236	1,336
1948	98,1	45,1	191,4	180,8	121,4	83,5	33,1	2,9	3,292	1,353
1949	98,5	46,5	193,3	184,1	119,7	78,9	31,9	3,3	3,288	1,355
1950	108,4	51,7	209,9	195,2	136,7	86,9	34,3	3,3	3,590	1,475

Source: Demografická príručka 1982

Although more precise indicators of the natural reproduction of population and fertility of women were calculated even from 1945, the population change (mainly the huge migration movements) caused that the year 1947 is to be considered as a first demographically stable year. Those days the total fertility rate in Slovakia had the value of 3.24. In the next time period the total fertility rate had been continuously increasing and in 1950 it reached the value of 3.59 (for example in the Czech Republic it was 2.83). Also the net reproduction rate recorded the similar development. Since 1947 until 1950 it had increased from 1.336 up to 1.475.

From the data on the life expectancy during 1949-1951 had resulted that in comparison with the last pre-war year 1937, the life expectancy at birth increased in case of both genders (for men it was by 7.2 years and for women by 7.7 years), which was the increase approximately by 14%.

The population change from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1945 until 1<sup>st</sup> July 1950 recorded an increase of 4 388 present inhabitants. Consequently, the number of population increased by 217 000 due to a natural changes. The deportation of the German minority, participation in the settlement of Czech borderland and a negative balance resulting from the exchange of population with Hungary had a consequence in the migration losses being 304 000 inhabitants. Thus, according to this balance Slovakia had to have the population less by 87 000 than it was reported by the census in 1950. The difference between the present and resident population in 1950 was 60 000 persons. By that the balanced and unexplained difference decreased down to 17 000 inhabitants what was not a big difference when taking into account the changes of 5 million of inhabitants in the territory of Czechoslovakia during 1945-1950. The population balance for the Czech Republic was not precise as well. Even 130 000 inhabitants were missing here. The differences are caused by the inaccuracy of particular estimates.

## 1.2 Age structure of population

The age structure is one of the most important characteristics of population. Slovakia was from the inception of the Czechoslovak Republic the more dynamic and younger part of the new state. That was true for the whole duration of the first republic and also after the World War II. In 1930, children aged 0-14 years formed 31.8% of population and despite the fact that thirties recorded the slowdown of the population development, also in 1937 the share of children in the population of Slovakia did not diminish. On the other hand, population aged 60 years and over represented in 1930 and 1937 only 9.2% or 9.5% respectively from the total number of population.

The mentioned fact is being confirmed also by other characteristics. The ageing index reached values 28.9 or 29.8 respectively. In 1930, 53.9 and in 1937, 54.3 children fell per 1000 population in productive age. The characterisation of Slovakia as a relatively young country continued also in the post-war time period. The share of children aged 0-14 years was still quite high in 1945, it reached 28.6% and in 1950 even 28.8%. The share of population aged 15-59 years was stable, during the mentioned time period it reached the value of 61.7% and 61.3% respectively. The share of population aged 60 years and over increased in comparison with the pre-war time period only negligible, up to 9.7% or 9.9% respectively.

**Tab. 1.10: Age structure of population during 1930 - 1950 (mid-year population)**

Year	Total	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+
Number (in thousands)											
1930	3 315 459	400	413	238	655	536	357	282	235	143	57
1937	3 540 175	352	373	403	582	604	463	304	237	161	61
1945	3 459 058	344	322	326	668	456	508	367	241	157	70
1950	3 463 446	380	320	299	607	485	492	406	247	152	75
%											
1930	100,0	12,1	12,4	7,2	19,7	16,2	10,8	8,5	7,1	4,3	1,7
1937	100,0	9,9	10,5	11,4	16,4	17,1	13,1	8,6	6,7	4,5	1,8
1945	100,0	9,9	9,3	9,4	19,3	13,2	14,7	10,6	7,0	4,5	2,1
1950	100,0	11,0	9,2	8,6	17,5	14,0	14,2	11,7	7,1	4,4	2,3

Source: Vekové zloženie obyvateľstva v rokoch 1920 až 1937 a 1945 až 1979

The economic dependency ratio increased between 1945 and 1950 from 33.9 up to 34.4. The young age dependency ratio had in 1945 and 1950 the value 46.4 or 47.0 respectively, the old age dependency ratio had been moving from 15.7 to 16.2 during the post-war period.

Changes in the age structure of the Slovak population during 1930-1950 were related mostly to the slowly declining share of children younger than 15 years. Population aged 60 years and over had a relatively faster growth rate than the population in the productive age. However, population of Slovakia still belonged to the youngest in Europe.

### 1.3 Economic and social structure of population

The most important political and economic task after the inception of Czechoslovakia in 1918 was to move the Slovak economy closer to an advanced economy of the Czech Republic as soon as possible. It meant to decrease the share of population working in agriculture (60.4% according to the census in 1921) and, on the contrary, to increase the share of population working in manufacturing and construction (17.1% according to the census in 1921). Until 1930 this task was not completely fulfilled.

**Tab. 1.11: Population by branches of economic activity during 1930-1950**

Date	Population	Branch								
		Agriculture, forestry and water supply	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport and communication	Trade and banking	Public services	Personal services	Without earnings	Others
Number (in thousands)										
1.12.1930	3 330	1 888	486	105	186	165	161	72	189	78
31.12.1937	3 540	1 922	549	106	212	195	195	89	230	42
22.05.1947	3 402	1 615	628	296	197	129	129	70	138	200
1.03.1950	3 442	1 443	632	300	249	181	181	33	194	229
%										
1.12.1930	100,0	56,7	14,6	3,2	5,6	5,0	4,8	2,2	5,7	2,3
31.12.1937	100,0	54,3	15,5	3,0	6,0	5,5	5,5	2,5	6,5	1,2
22.05.1947	100,0	47,5	18,5	8,7	5,8	3,8	3,8	2,1	4,1	5,9
1.03.1950	100,0	41,9	18,4	8,7	7,2	5,3	5,3	1,0	5,6	6,7

Source: Čs. štatistika, Štatistická ročenka 1948 and author's calculation

In 1930, there were still 56.7% of inhabitants who depended on agriculture, forestry and water supply, 14.6% and 3.2% of population depended on manufacturing and construction respectively. 24.5% of population worked within the tertiary sector. According to the estimate, until 1937 the share of population related to the primary production sector decreased to 54.3% which was the rate corresponding to the situation in the Czech Republic. The share of dependants on the secondary sphere increased up to 18.5%, the share of dependants on the tertiary sector to 27.2%.

Data on the number and share of inhabitants depending on particular branches of economy were surveyed by a register of catered persons as of 4<sup>th</sup> October 1946 and they were, together with the results for the Czech Republic, reconstructed by the State Statistical Office as the number of population as of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1947.

Only the census as of 1<sup>st</sup> March 1950 provided more reliable data on the branch structure of population. First thousands of workers were drawn from agriculture, forestry and water supply and shifted to other branches. Mainly all sectors of tertiary sphere were reinforced which had been already feeding 31% of Slovak population.

It is necessary to add that since 1930 until 1950 the contents of particular branches had been continuously changing, thus, the data on the branch structure were not comparable to a full extent.

The social structure of population is being derived from the relation of economically active persons to the industrial goods, from the professional classification and the post in occupation. Before the war there were changes in the social layout of economically active persons and by that also persons being dependent on them mainly due to changes in the economic development of the society. After the war the social classification became a pure political issue in order to reinforce mainly the "working class" as much as possible, which had to be together with the co-operative farmers and the working intelligence the hegemony of the political power.

The classification from the pre-war time period held in the breakdown of social groups into workers, other employees (mainly so-called attendants who represented a bridge between workers and officials), self-employed persons (broken down into farmers and other self-employed). "Assistants in work" were classified according to the branch. The classification of dependants was derived from the social status of the nurturer.

**Tab. 1.12: Population by the social groups during 1930-1950**

Date	Population	Social groups					
		Workers	Other employees	Co-operative farmers	Other members of co-operatives	Self-employed farmers	Other self-employed
Number (in thousands)							
1.12.1930	3 330	1 586	150	.	.	1 250	344
31.12.1937	3 540	1 752	195	.	.	1 257	336
22.05.1947	3 402	963	633	0	0	1 381	425
1.03.1950	3 442	1 705	378	1	0	1 110	248
%							
1.12.1930	100,0	47,6	4,6	.	.	37,5	10,3
31.12.1937	100,0	49,5	5,5	.	.	35,5	9,5
22.05.1947	100,0	28,3	18,6	0,0	0,0	40,6	12,5
1.03.1950	100,0	49,5	11,0	0,0	0,0	32,2	7,3

Source: Demografická príručka 1982, Population register 1946 and author's calculation

In Slovakia in 1930, 47.6% of population belonged to the social group of workers. Other employees (i.e. other employed persons including persons depending on them) formed 4.6% of population. The group of self-employed persons and their relatives formed 47.8% of population.

After war firstly the number of the "working class" members diminished; this happened due to nationalisation activities and allocation of enterprises (mainly industrial and agricultural enterprises and small firms running under the licence for small trading) to the ownership of individuals. That was the way how the group of self-employed increased. The census in 1950 gave the picture on the new society, represented by classes, in different social categories. Nearly half of population was considered as a working class, part of population as a working intelligence (11.0%) and 39.5% were individual self-employed persons. The social group of the members of co-operatives (in agriculture as well as in other branches) reckoned only hundreds. The "capitalists" were separated from the self-employed persons by the means of estimation. In 1930 their number was estimated, including their relatives, up to 300 000 persons, in 1950 only up to 78 000 persons.

Similarly as the classification of branches of economic activity, also the classification of social groups (mainly the division of employees into workers and other employees) had changed and was not consistent. One has to tackle with data on these social phenomena taking into account these inaccuracies.

## 1.4 Population by nationality

Since the inception of the Czechoslovak Republic, the ethnic structure of population had been maybe the most important political problem of the new state. While the Czech Republic entered the new state with historical borders including the inhabitants with the well-known share of the German and Polish minorities, the borders of Slovakia were only under benchmarking. The state borders of the republic were stated by the Versailles and Trianon peace agreement. Although president Masaryk was willing to accept the south border of Slovakia north-erly from the Žitný ostrov, thanks to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Beneš, the south border was shifted easterly from Bratislava up to the river Danube and Ipel. By that the advantageous strategic border and a large area of a prosperous land had been achieved, however, the association of more than half a million of Hungarian minority was the price being paid for it. It had happened partially also with the support of a part of Hungarian and German inhabitants in the South Slovakia who were afraid of the blurred situation in the metropolitan Hungary.

From the political and tactic reasons, the unitary Czechoslovak nation was presented as a majority population of the new state in the international political forum. That was the way in which the nation was presented also in all official documents including the statistical ones. Demographic experts were aware that the unitary Czechoslovak nation was formed by two nationalities and this fact was respected in all surveys. Thus, it is possible to distinguish separately the Czech and Slovak ethnicity of the carriers of demographic phenomena already since 1918.

Within the census in 1930 the following figures were inquired for Slovakia: 2 250 616 inhabitants with the Slovak nationality (67.7%) and 121 696 with the Czech nationality (3.7%). The Hungarian ethnic minority represented 17.6%, the German 4.7%. From 107 280 Slovak citizens being in the category "other or unidentified nationality", there were 65 385 Jews (2.0%) and 30 626 Roma/Gypsies (0.9%). Jews were allowed to declare the Jewish nationality although they did not speak the Jewish language, which was a politically motivated exception from the definition for nationality recorded at the census (nationality had been declared, as a rule, according to the mother tongue language). In Slovakia in 1930, there were 136 737 Jews according to their religious belief which had meant the accordance of nationality and religion in 47.8% cases.

The population balances by nationality as of December 1937 being processed by the State Statistical Office recorded 3 274 192 Slovaks (67.1%) and 161 000 Czechs (4.5%). The share of Hungarians did not diminish

what was an appropriate political argument of Czechoslovak politicians against the Hungarian propaganda on the denationalisation policy of Czechoslovakia.

**Tab. 1.13: Population by nationality during 1930 - 1950**

Date	Population total	Nationality						
		Slovak	Czech	Ukrainian and Russian	Polish	Hungarian	German	Others
Number								
1.12.1930	3 324 111	2 250 616	121 696	95 783	7 023	585 434	156 279	107 280
31.12.1937	3 540 175	2 374 192	161 000	104 693	7 390	622 843	158 725	111 332
1.07.1945	3 459 058	2 858 058	35 000	45 000	2 000	470 000	34 000	15 000
1.03.1950	3 442 317	2 982 524	40 365	48 231	1 808	354 532	5 179	9 678
%								
1.12.1930	100,0	67,7	3,7	2,9	0,2	17,6	4,7	3,2
31.12.1937	100,0	67,1	4,5	3,0	0,2	17,6	4,5	3,1
1.07.1945	100,0	82,6	1,0	1,3	0,1	13,6	1,0	0,4
1.03.1950	100,0	86,6	1,2	1,4	0,1	10,3	0,1	0,3

Source: Demografická příručka 1982

Mainly after the World War II, the ethnic development in Slovakia was very complicated. The estimates for 1945 had resulted from the census as of March 1950, which were immediately after processing criticised mainly due to the surveyed number of the members of the Hungarian ethnic minority. It is true that the number of Hungarians being inquired within this census was not too trustworthy. However, not the falsification of data was in question but rather the reflection of the concerns of the Hungarian minority on the consequences of the declaration of Hungarian nationality. The fear of the possible deportation (if not to Hungary then at least to the Czech borderland) was obviously reflected in the declaration of nationality. The estimate for 1945 was based on the results of the census as of 1950 also in case of other nationalities and ethnic groups living in the territory of Slovakia. Only the census as of 1 March 1961 provided a more reliable picture on the ethnic structure of Slovakia.

Since 1921, Roma/Gypsies had a special position among the ethnic minorities in Slovakia. In Slovakia in 1921 only 8 035 inhabitants (0.27%) declared themselves for the Roma/Gypsy nationality, in 1930 this number increased up to 31 188 (0.94%). However, these figures were remarkably undervalued. The first post-war census of nomadic Roma/Gypsies (carried out since August 1947) found out 84 438 (2.47%) Roma/Gypsies living in Slovakia. Part of them was formed also by immigrants from different East European countries. A part of Slovak Roma/Gypsies step-by-step moved to the Czech Republic mainly within the framework of settling the Czech borderland. While within the post-war censuses (conversely to the first republic) it was not possible to declare the Roma/Gypsy nationality, according to the estimates Roma/Gypsies declared for the Slovak nationality (70%), Hungarian nationality (20%) and for other officially accepted nationalities (10%).

Finally, one aspect has to be mentioned which is related to the ethnic structure. Slovakia had significantly contributed to the re-settlement of the Czech borderland. According to the register as of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1947, 110 254 inhabitants who moved from Slovakia were among the present population living in the six districts of the Czech borderland. It was 8.7% of inhabitants being presented as of the date of register in these areas.

**Tab. 1.14: Contribution of Slovakia to the settlement of the Czech borderland from 1<sup>st</sup> May 1945 until 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1947**

Borderland	Immigrants	Of which from Slovakia		Immigrants from Slovakia (%)
		Number	%	
West Czechia	257 913	27 460	10,6	24,9
North-west Czechia	331 035	30 252	9,1	27,5
North and north-east Czechia	290 498	22 978	7,9	20,8
East Czechia, North Moravia and Silesia	257 497	21 950	8,5	19,9
South Moravia	69 874	3 707	5,3	3,4
South Czechia	56 521	3 907	6,9	3,5
Total	1 263 338	110 254	8,7	100,0

The highest share of the present population (10.6%) was formed by the immigrants from Slovakia in the most western borderland. Towards the east their share diminished. In the South Moravian borderland, the share was only 5.3% from the number of population.

Although the part of immigrated population had returned back to Slovakia, in 1950 the settlers from Slovakia formed in some districts a significant part of population (in the districts of Cheb – 16%, Český Krumlov – 15,7%, Bruntál – 13.5%, Sokolov – 11.7%, Tachov – 11.3%, Chomutov – 10.8%, Karlovy Vary – 10.7%). In all these districts they maintain a high national identity, which is witnessed also by the results of next censuses, although part of them consequently started to declare themselves for the majority population. However, the sig-

nificant share in the re-settlement of the borderland and also in the increase of the natural reproduction of the Czech population will remain a historical fact.

## **1.5 Conclusion**

The population development of Slovakia during 1945-1950 followed the previous long-term development while the time period 1930-1937 was the starting point for the analysed time period 1945-1950. The firm milestones were the censuses in 1930 and 1950. As far as the data for 1937 and 1945 are concerned, it was necessary to support them partially by estimates. The basis for these estimates was statistical data for the non-occupied territory of Slovakia in scope of 73.6% of population from 1930 and 78.7% from the pre-war territorial area. Other information was, however, only fragmentary. Despite this fact, it can be assumed that also the reconstructed data have their historical meaning and value.

Data in our publication confirm that in Slovakia a favourable age structure of population existed also after 1945, which was the base for the ongoing demographic development. The industrialisation of the country as the precondition for the increase of the standard of living was until 1950 slow, however, the conditions for its acceleration were made. The impulse for the development of the tertiary sphere was also favourable and it was continuously growing. With regard to the nationality aspect, Slovakia remained a multiethnic state also after the World War II. It can be assumed that this former political disadvantage can nowadays contribute to the acceleration of the process of integration of the country to European structures.



## 2. Population of Slovakia during 1950 – 2000

The decisive time period, which crucially influenced the whole social development in Slovakia in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was the beginning of 1948 when the communist party took over the power in the former Czechoslovakia. A 40 years time period followed which was marked by breaching the human and citizen rights, state paternalism suppressing the individual initiative and responsibility, egalitarianism and by an ineffective economy.

The social development step-by-step contributed to the creation of model of the reproductive behaviour, which was typical for the countries of the former East block and differed from the demographic development in democratic European countries. The social climate supported by many pronatalist measures created favourable conditions for the high reproduction of population. The marriage was contracted at a very young age and more than 90% of men and women entered it. There were most frequently two children per family, however, families with more children were not an exception. 95% of children were born within the marriage, however, many of them were conceived before the marriage. The induced abortions were an integral part of the reproductive behaviour of population. Divorce had an increasing trend, although its level did not reach the above average European level. The mortality development was lingeringly unfavourable, mainly in case of men. While the development of nuptiality, fertility and the high increase of population resulting from them became a part of the state propaganda, the unfavourable developments of mortality, abortion and divorce were not so much the subject of discussion.

Only the fall of communist regimes at the turn of eighties and nineties meant the re-approaching of the population development towards the European population development. Some specific differences between countries were obviously maintained because their origin was held in historical and cultural traditions that could not disappear in the course of several decades even under the pressure of the political and social development. The changes in the reproductive behaviour of population were in nineties so significant that they can be marked as a transformation to a new model of reproductive behaviour. The nuptiality and fertility remarkably decreased, the share of children born outside marriage was threefold, the abortion decreased by more than a half, the period of the mortality stagnation was terminated and the life expectancy at both genders increased.

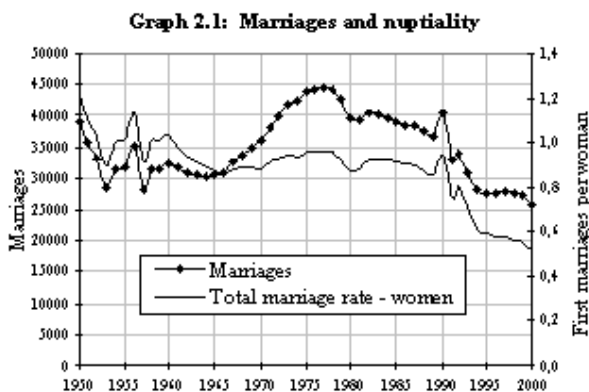
As it can be seen, the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was not a homogenous time period also from the demographic point of view. However, because there were no such crucial impacts on population as during the World War II or closely after it, the population development was relatively continuous. From the standpoint of population development in Slovakia in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century we can distinguish three main time periods:

- From the beginning of fifties until the half of sixties – the period of the post-war compensation is being finalised and the demographic development is step-by-step stabilising; after the adoption of the laws on the induced abortion, a sharp decrease of reproduction follows at the turn of fifties and sixties;
- From the end of sixties until the end of eighties – after the initial recovery of reproduction a continuous and permanent decrease follows since the second half of seventies;
- Nineties – after the change in political and social conditions a significant change in the demographic development occurs which can be indicated as a transformation to a new model of the reproductive behaviour.

### 2.1 Nuptiality

Until the half of sixties, the nuptiality in Slovakia (similarly as in the whole Europe) increased or was maintained at the high level (from the contemporary aspect). It was common that more than 90% of men and women contracted the marriage at least once a life. The dominant model of a partner co-existence was a married couple with children. At the turn of sixties and seventies, a significant change in the population development occurred in Europe. The nuptiality decreased, marriages started to be replaced by consensual unions. In Slovakia, similarly as in other countries of the former East block, the nuptiality did not fall, conversely, the traditional forms of the partner co-existence reinforced even more. Such a situation prevailed until the end of eighties (Table 2.1, Graph 2.1).

The social conditions of those days were the main reason for such a development. Insufficient possibilities for the individual, social and professional self-realisation



were linked to privileging of young families by an entire system of preferences (starting from preferable loans up to the privileging at the assignment of dwellings). If we add to it the contraception, which practically did not exist (many marriages were contracted prematurely due to the pregnancy of the woman) and a relatively strong influence of the Christian morality, it is obvious that the high nuptiality and a very low average age at marriage were the result of such a situation.

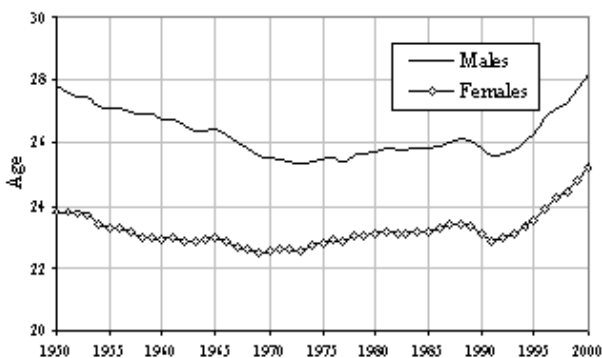
Crucial changes in the demographic behaviour, especially in case of the young generation occurred in Slovakia after the change in political conditions at the beginning of nineties. Both the marriage and family had to compete with the extended possibilities for the self-realisation. The economic pressure forced the young people more to consider the serious steps of life. Nuptiality reacted very fast on the change in social conditions. The lower intensity of nuptiality, the higher age at marriage and a higher occurrence of consensual unions were the typical part of the demographic behaviour in advanced countries. As it had been expected, these features became quite common also in Slovakia after political changes in 1989. On the one hand it is the result of new life opportunities, which the young people are currently faced with. On the other hand, after 1990 the old patterns of reproductive behaviour being with only minor changes valid for 30 years have become unusable.

In the development of nuptiality during the last decade is suspicious its one-shot increase in 1990 and a consequent decrease in 1991 which is an evident reaction to the news on the cancellation of loans for newly married couples being those times under preparation. Many couples who intended to contract a marriage have speeded up the marriage in order to carry it out before the end of 1990. A real break point in the nuptiality development, which has brought a change in the demographic behaviour, begins after 1992 and is related to the economic and social transformation of the country (increase of living costs, social policy reforming, cancellation of loans for newly married couples, ceasing of the massive construction of dwellings). Nuptiality fell most radically in 1993 and 1994. Since 1995, the nuptiality has stabilised at the relatively low values (the crude nuptiality rate was around 5.1‰), despite the fact that powerful age categories born in seventies have matured to the age of the highest nuptiality. At the same time the change in the age structure of married couples occurs, the consequence of which is the increase of the average age at marriage. There are no direct statistical data on the consensual unions. An indirect evidence on their increase is given, e.g. by the figure on the births outside marriage whose share in the total number of births increased in nineties nearly 2.5 times. The year 2000 recorded after five years of stagnation also further decrease in nuptiality. The crude marriage rate fell down to the level of 4.8‰ and the total marriage rate to the value of 0.511 for men and 0.524 for women (Table 2.1). Those are the historically lowest values for both indicators in Slovakia. As compared to 1999, the nuptiality decreased in case of men by 6.1% and for women by 5.6%. It is the result mainly of the nuptiality development at the age of 20-24 years. At both genders the fall in nuptiality in this age group has doubled as compared to the previous years. Although this development is unexpected (rather a converse development has been expected), to make some far-reaching conclusions from one year would be premature.

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the average age at first marriage was relatively high (around 26.5 years for men and 23 years for women). However, in fifties it declined by approximately one year and for the following 30 years it has been maintained at the levels of 22 years for women, while for men this fall continued from the age of around 25.5 years down to 24.5 years. After 1990, a change occurred and the average age at first marriage started to grow up again. In 2000, the average age at first marriage was 26.4 years for men and 23.9 years for women what means an increase from 1992 by 2.2 years and 2.1 years respectively.

A similar course was recorded also in case of the development of the average age at all marriages, however, the fall in fifties and sixties was slower and since the half of seventies it has been replaced by a moderate growth. It is also a consequence of the increasing share of marriages of higher order. Irregularities in the development of the average age in nineties are the result of above described irregularities in the nuptiality development. In 2000, the average age at marriage was 28.2 years for men and 25.2 years for women (Graph 2.2).

**Graph 2.2: Mean age at marriage**



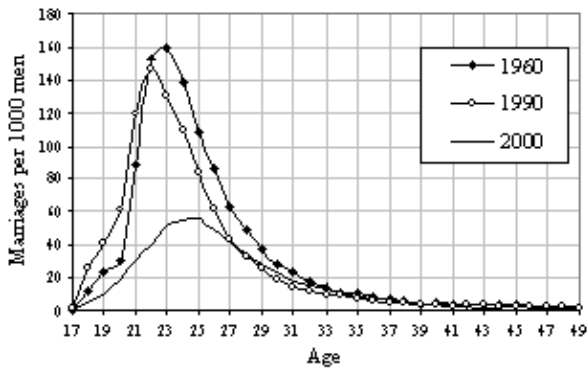
The nuptiality behaviour is best described by marriage rates by age (Table 2.2, Table 2.3). It is remarkable that especially in case of women those rates practically did not change between 1960 and 1990 (in case of men they stabilised a little bit later), what witnesses the stability of the nuptiality behaviour. After 1992 the nuptiality was decreasing in all age categories while at the lower age the fall was faster. Formally this fact appeared as an increase of the average age at marriage, which in Slovakia belonged in the past among the lowest in Europe. Since 1995 the decrease of nuptiality of men and women aged 25 years and over changed into a slow increase what can be considered as an indication of the compensation effect, i.e. contracting of a part of the postponed marriages. Only from



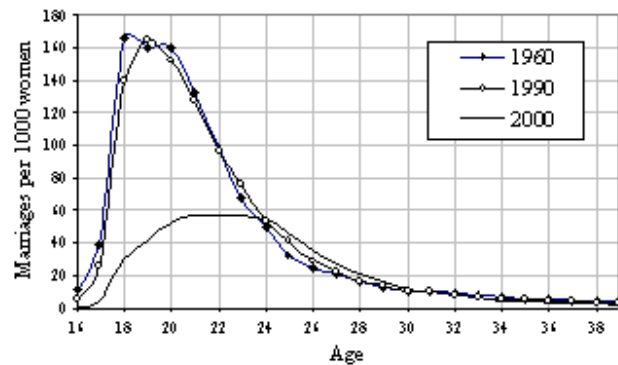
those times we can talk about the real increase in the age at marriage (Graph 2.3, Graph 2.4).

The difference in age of grooms and brides at marriage is also related to age. Since fifties, the average difference between the age of groom and bride step-by-step decreased from the value of around 4 years to the values of approximately 2.5 years at the end of seventies. Since this time the difference in age of grooms and brides has grown again. In 2000 the groom was older than bride by 3 years at the average.

**Graph 2.3: Nuptiality by age - males**



**Graph 2.4: Nuptiality by age - females**



From the long-term standpoint a noticeable feature of nuptiality in the Slovak Republic is not only the decline of the nuptiality level but furthermore also the diminishing of the share of first marriages what means that the fall in nuptiality of singles is even sharper. As compared to 1990, the share of first marriages decreased for men by 1.5 percentage point and for women by 1.2 percentage point. Even more remarkable is the shortage of widowed grooms or brides what, however, is not from the demographic point of view so essential. The most moderate was the decrease of divorced grooms and brides, during last years their share and even also their absolute number slowly increase. Lingeringly the marriages between grooms and brides with the same family status are prevailing. Such marriages created in 2000 more than 88% of total marriages.

If we look in a span of time on the nuptiality development in Slovakia in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century we can evaluate it as a permanent decrease with the break in seventies and eighties. Until eighties the nuptiality was relatively high, however, during last eight years the level of nuptiality significantly decreased. It has been generally predicted that the cease of the nuptiality decrease in the second half of nineties might mean the beginning of the contracting of postponed marriages from the previous time period. The question is whether the development in 2000 was only a short-term shift in this trend or it is the signal of a further shift in the attitudes of the young generation to alternative forms of the partner co-existence. If the second option is true, the further decrease in nuptiality cannot be excluded.

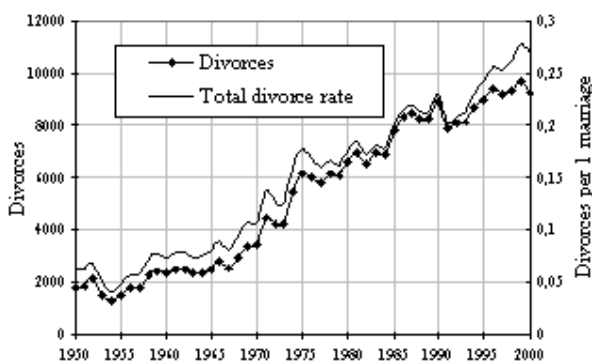
## 2.2 Divorce

The divorce intensity is related to many factors – social, economic, legal, and, at last but not at least, also to the level of nuptiality. In addition to the high nuptiality also the low age at marriage and the contracting of high number of marriages due to the pregnancy of women contribute to the high divorce rates.

In the former Czechoslovakia divorce was enacted as a sole form of the termination of marriage in 1950. Since the half of sixties we can observe an increase in divorce rates in Europe. In Slovakia divorce increased substantially only in seventies and from those times the periods of stagnation are replacing by the periods of a moderate growth (Graph 2.5).

The number of divorces in Slovakia had been continuously increasing during the post-war time period and the highest values were reached at the end of nineties (Table 2.4). After the initial increase the number of divorces until the half of sixties oscillated around the level of 2 thousand cases per year, in the next time period it step-by-step increased up to the level of 8 thousand divorces per year in the half of eighties. After a short decrease in the beginning of nineties, an increase occurred again and divorce at the end of nineties has recorded the historically highest values in Slovakia. The highest number of divorces as well as the

**Graph 2.5: Divorces and total divorce rate**

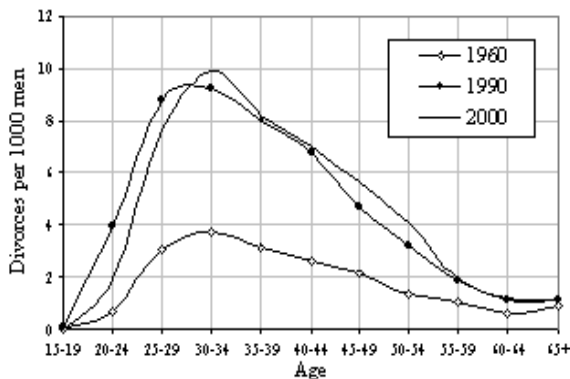


highest divorce rates were in Slovakia recorded in 1999. As compared to 1999, in 2000 the divorce decreased, however, this fall is from the divorce development point of view negligible (Table 2.4).

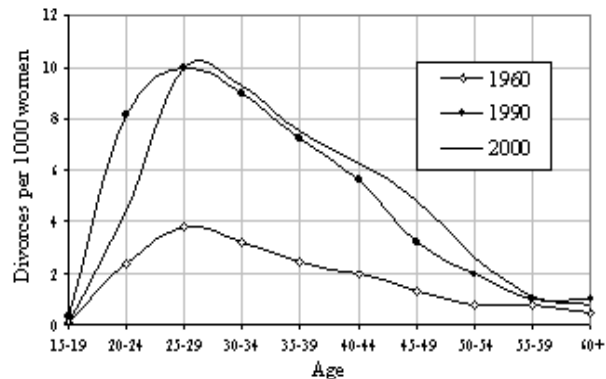
The divorce development is more unfavourable also due to the recent decrease of nuptiality. This fact is witnessed also by the value of divorce index which recorded the historically highest value directly in the year 2000 (35.8 divorces per 100 marriages) what, as compared to 1960, means almost a fivefold increase.

The distribution of divorces by age has had during the last 50 years a similar shape and development at both genders (Graph 2.6, Graph 2.7). The age of the highest divorce for women is, as compared to men, shifted by several years towards the younger age that is logical if we take into account the average difference in age between married couple. Divorced men are mostly aged 30-34 years while almost 70% of divorced men are aged from 25 up to 44 years.

Graph 2.6: Divorce by age - males



Graph 2.7: Divorce by age - females



The average age at divorce for men is currently 38.2 years (Table 2.5). Among the women getting divorced, women aged 20-24 years represent the highest number (Table 2.6). The average age at divorce for women is 25.5 years. The average age at divorce slightly increased in nineties for both genders what is related to the increase of the average age at marriage, as well as to the growth of the average duration divorced marriage.

Due to the fact that the age of married couple getting divorced and the duration of wedlock are mutually closely linked, the tendencies in divorce are according to both criteria very similar. Most marriages are getting divorced after 7-8 years, approximately half of divorced marriages takes no more than 10 years. The average duration of a divorced marriage has a slightly increasing tendency (in 2000, it reached the value 12.7 years).

Divorce is a very traumatic issue for all parties. The instability and problems in families have undoubtedly an impact on the whole society. Certainly, children are mostly hurt by divorce. It is a sad reality that since 1970 only 25-30% of divorced marriages is without under-age children. Lingeringly, the average number of under-age children living in marriages getting divorced is increasing (as compared to 1960, it is an increase by 60%). In the second half of nineties the share of divorce with under-age children slightly decreased. In 2000, divorces with under-age children represented 70.2% of total divorces what means a fall approximately to the level from the beginning of eighties.

Until 1970 (before a significant increase in divorce), the main causes of divorce on the part of men were alcoholism and infidelity and on the part of women it was the infidelity. However, continuously the personality differences have taken place as a main cause of divorce at both genders while, at the same time, it can be assumed that behind this general formulation many of other concrete reasons might be hidden. The lingeringly high share of divorces where the court has not identified the fault on the part of woman is an interesting fact. On the part of man there were the following causes of divorce in 2000: personality differences (52.7%), followed by alcoholism (11.9%), infidelity (10.2%) and lack of interest in family (9.6%). All other reasons caused only 15% of divorces. For women, personality differences were the most frequent cause of divorce (similarly as for men 52.7%). This cause is followed by divorces where the court has not identified the fault on the part of woman (22.6%), infidelity (6.7%) and the lack of interest in family (4.7%) (Table 2.7).

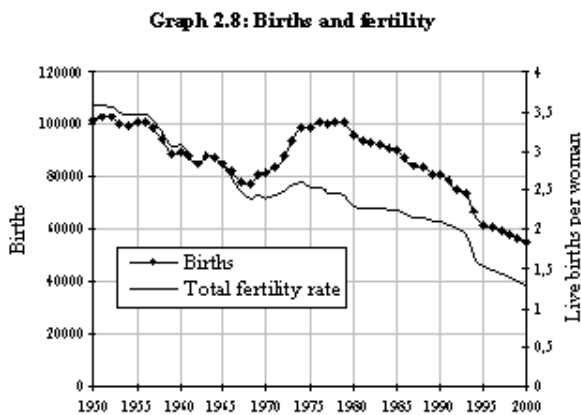
Approximately 75% of all divorce petitions end by divorce. From one quarter of divorce petitions being not carried out, the refused petitions represent only less than 10%, conversely, petitions being taken back represent almost 75%.

During the last 50 years the development of divorce in Slovakia was directly opposite to the development of nuptiality. Divorce has been increasing in the course of the entire above mentioned time period, however, from the European standpoint it is still relatively low. Nevertheless, the situation when the number of divorced marriages per year corresponds approximately to one third of marriages being contracted during the year cannot be assessed as a favourable one. Similarly, the entire trend of the divorce development is also unfavourable. Some indications had occurred, however, it was shown that the decrease was only a temporary one. It is very hard to predict the further development of divorce. During the very next years both the current decrease in nuptiality and

a generally more considerable approach to entering the marriage might contribute to the decrease in divorce. Conversely, the increase in divorce might be influenced by the expansion of the western way of living where divorce is a more common way of solving not only problems in marriage but, for example, also the change in life preferences or aspirations. In case of a better situation in housing, this influence might not be a negligible one. It can be assumed that presented contradictory impacts on the divorce development can be of the approximately same weight. Thus, if a change occurs in the development of divorce in a very next future, it will probably not be a significant change.

## 2.3 Fertility

After the end of the World War II, the compensation population trends, reflected mainly in the increase of fertility and natality, were fading away in the whole Europe. The sixties, which brought to the fertility development several noticeable changes, were an important boundary-stone of the current population development. By impact of the political situation, the demographic development in the Eastern and Western Europe started to differentiate. It was related, on the one hand, to the family and reproduction issues (intensity of nuptiality and divorce, the nature and level of fertility) and, on the other hand, to the mortality. The reasons were held in more



and more differences in the way of living of the politically divided Europe of those days. The continuous decrease of fertility and natality, which has started at the beginning of fifties after a short-term post-war baby boom, persists with short interruptions also nowadays. The fall in fertility in the Western Europe started earlier and had a more continuous course. In the Eastern Europe, as a result of several government measures, the fluctuations sometimes occurred which interrupted the long-term fall of fertility. The decrease of fertility in Western European countries was accompanied by an increase of the average age of mothers at birth (up to the level of 27-29 years). The share of children being born in the third and higher orders diminished, the share of children born outside marriage increased. In the Eastern Europe, the average age of mothers sustained at the low level of 24-25 years and the share of children born in the third and higher orders was higher as well. The demographic behaviour of population in Eastern European countries started quickly to change after the fall of totalitarian regimes at the beginning of nineties. The nuptiality fell and consequently also the fertility fell as well. The new social and economic position of young people and changes in the way of life have rapidly led the fertility closer to the level being achieved by the western countries continuously during the last 30-35 years.

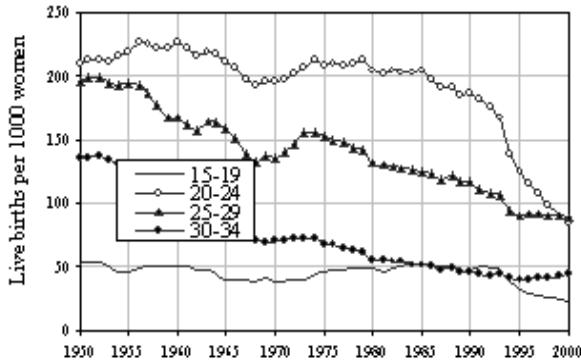
The situation in Slovakia has developed similarly as in other transition countries. The decrease in fertility started at the beginning of fifties and was reinforced by the adoption of a law on induced abortion in 1958. Until 1968 the total fertility rate decreased down to the level of 2.40, i.e. by 34% as compared to 1951 (Table 2.8). At the beginning of sixties and mainly during the first half of seventies not only a cease but even a growth of fertility occurred. It was mainly due to the promise and provision of pronatalist measures and the adoption of the programme on the assistance for families with small children (maternity allowances, prolongation of the maternity leave, provision of loans for newly married couples). Since 1974, the permanent decrease of fertility occurred, since 1978 also the fall in the number of births was recorded (Graph 2.8). After 1980, the family and fertility situations worsened, new generation of women took the previous pronatalist measures for granted, however, the new motivating measures did not take place. During 1974-1989 the fertility fell by further 27% and the total fertility rate reached the value of 2.07. Until the end of eighties Slovakia, despite the decrease, belonged among the countries with the highest fertility in Europe (e.g. the total fertility rate in 1990 in Poland was 2.04, in the Czech Republic it was 1.89, Germany recorded 1.48). The religiosity of the Slovak population and the fact that the family and the links with relatives were in Slovakia of a high value significantly influenced the fertility level.

After November 1989, the positive political changes could not result into the increase of fertility because, at the same time, they were accompanied by a weakening of the social certainties of families with children, unemployment and the opening of new personal perspectives. The decision to have children competed with the opportunity of an own self-realisation and the attempt for an increase of the standard of living. If we add to the above-mentioned facts the pressure on the increase of responsibility in the reproductive behaviour, supported by an extension in contraception, it is obvious that another fall in fertility followed. Within the new social conditions the new models of the reproductive behaviour were formed being similar to the models in Western Europe.

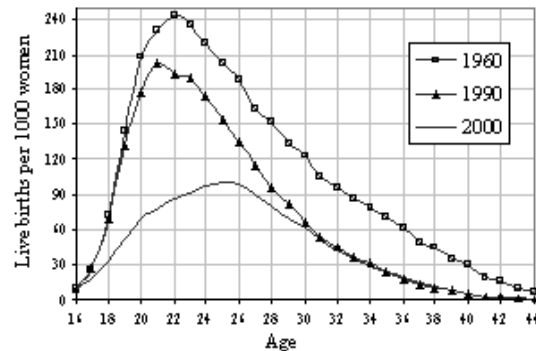
The changed social situation was remarkably reflected in both the natality and fertility indicators. The decrease of fertility was the most intensive in 1993-1995.

During two years the total fertility rate decreased by 21.2% down to the level of 1.52 while, for example, during the whole eighties the fall represented only 10%. After 1995, the decrease slowed down, during 1996-2000 the total fertility decreased by further 12% down to the current level of 1.29. It has happened despite the fact that there is still a relatively high number of women at the age of the highest fertility.

**Graph 2.9: Fertility by age**

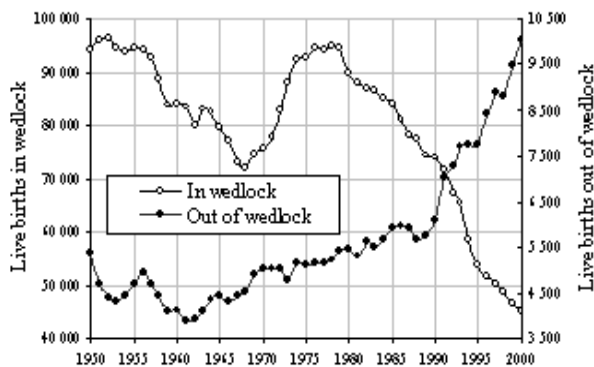


**Graph 2.10: Fertility by age**

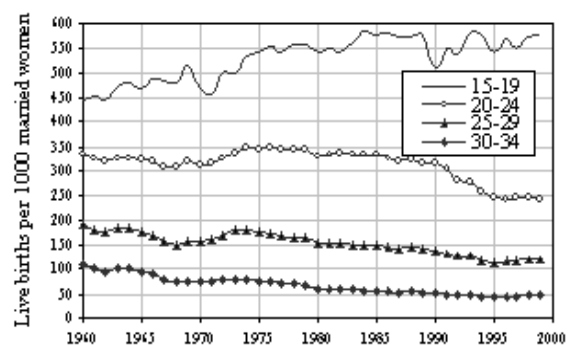


In addition to the level of fertility, also its structure is interesting (Table 2.9). Since the beginning of sixties until 1992, the total fertility rate of women aged less than 25 years had exceeded the level 1.3, which was more than elsewhere in Europe. Women older than 30 years contributed to the value of total fertility rate only to a minor extent. During nineties this situation changed. While in seventies almost 45% of children were born by women aged 20-24 years, in 2000 the share of this age group was less than 35%. On the contrary, in 1970 in the age group of women aged 25-29 years only 25% of children were born, while in 2000 the share of this group in the number of births increased up to 34%. The share of the age group of women aged 25-34 years in total number of births increased from 1992 until 2000 from 38% up to 48%. As far as the distribution of fertility by age is concerned, significant changes occurred after 1990. The fertility of women younger than 25 years noticeably decreased while the fertility of women older than 28 years is more or less stabilised (Graph 2.9). It is related mainly to the postponement of births towards the older age. The average age of woman at birth is currently 26.2 years, at first birth nearly 24 years. In comparison with the Western Europe, this age is still low. At the same time the highest fertility of women is at the age of 25 years and the curve of the age-specific fertility rates, as compared to the past, has a more rounded shape without any remarkable maximum (Graph 2.10).

**Graph 2.11: Live births by legitimacy**



**Graph 2.12: Fertility of married women by age**

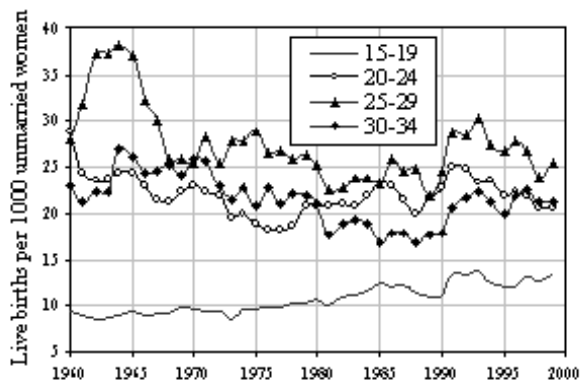


Another factor, which together with age significantly influences the level of fertility, is the marital status. Before 1990, the share of children born outside marriage oscillated around the level of 5-6% from the total live births. A remarkable feature of the new model of reproductive behaviour is the growth of the share of children born outside marriage for the last 10 years up to level of 18% (Graph 2.11). Despite this fact, the marital fertility remains the decisive component of fertility in Slovakia.

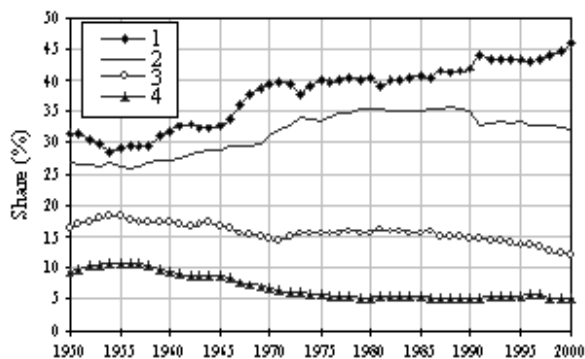
The fertility of married women in all age groups, except for the group of women aged 15-19 years, had been permanently decreasing since 1976 (Graph 2.12, Graph 2.13). Since 1996, however, we can observe the cease of the fall of fertility, especially for married women older than 20 years. Despite that, the fertility for the age group of married women aged 15-19 years is still growing what witnesses still on the quite close link between the nuptiality and fertility. In fifties and sixties the most significant fall was recorded in the older age

groups. It was related to the legislative changes regarding the induced abortion and the decrease in the number of births of higher order. For the last ten years, the highest decrease of fertility was recorded in the group of married women aged 20-24 years, where the fertility rates fell by 27% (in the group of women aged 25-29, it was by 14%). In other age groups of women the fall of marital fertility was minimal and its slightly fluctuating course during the last decade could be marked as stagnation.

**Graph 2.13: Fertility of unmarried women by age**



**Graph 2.14: Live births by order**



Changes in the reproductive behaviour are reflected also in the distribution of births by order (Graph 2.14). After 1958 the representation of births of the third and higher orders had been decreasing and step-by-step the model of a family with two children took place while, at the same time, families with more children were not exceptional. The increase of the share of births of first and second orders had a mutually similar course (except for the periods of higher fertility at the beginning of sixties and seventies). The share of births of third order in sixties diminished, nevertheless, in the course of seventies up to nineties it had a stable level around 15% (Table 2.10). In nineties the number of births of the third order decreased by 40% and until those days similar development trend in the groups of firstly and secondly born children in 1990 changed. The share of births of first order increased while the share of births of second order diminished and this difference has been deepening until nowadays where the share of births of first order is almost 46% from the total number of births. This fact up to now signals rather the preference of the model of family with one child to the detriment of families with two-three children. It is likely that exactly this change is contributing to the current fall of fertility.

Until the end of eighties, Slovakia belonged among countries with the highest fertility in Europe. The average age of women at birth was very low and the substantial part of fertility was performed at the beginning of the reproduction period. The question is whether the low level of fertility is currently related to the postponement of the births towards the older age, to the entire fall of fertility or to the planned childlessness. The development of nuptiality and fertility after 1996 supports more the first hypothesis. This means that a part of women postpone births toward the older age. However, it is currently very hard to estimate how big this group of women is.

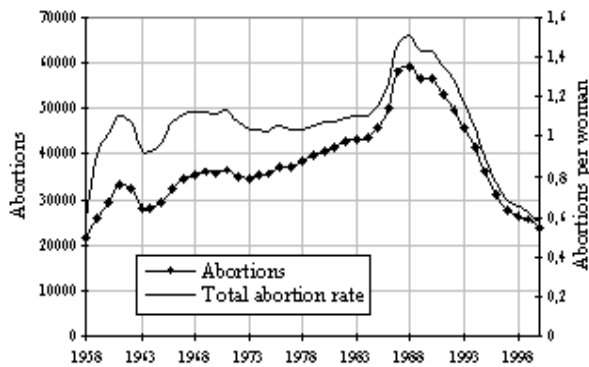
## 2.4 Abortion

Abortion had attracted the attention in Slovakia only at the beginning of fifties. During 1953-1957, mainly the spontaneous abortions were registered. The induced abortions, until 1957 carried out only due to the health reasons, were very rare. The intensity of induced abortion depends not only on the embodying of the possibility for the induced abortion in the law but also on the reception of the function of induced abortion by the public and on the entire status and climate of the society.

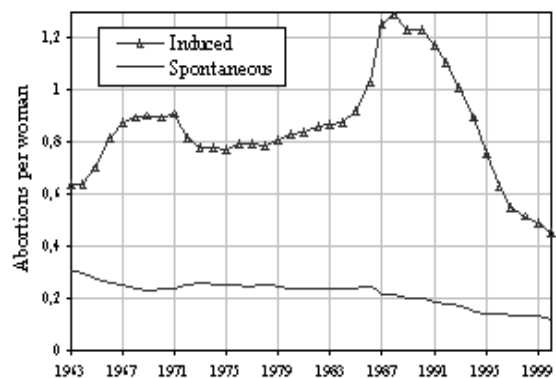
Although the Nordic and Western European countries were the first in which the modern a effective contraception was used, in Eastern Europe the possibility for the induced abortion was enacted much more earlier. The Soviet Union was in 1920 the first country, which had legalised the performance of induced abortion without any restrictions during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. In Czechoslovakia, a law allowing under the declared conditions to perform the induced abortion within the health care facilities was adopted in December 1957. The background for this act was the reasonable application made by a pregnant woman and the permission of the abortion commission. The law was adopted without any extensive public discussion in the time period when no sexual education existed. During sixties and seventies it was several times changed. In 1986 the commissions were cancelled and women achieved an absolute right to decide on their pregnancy. Differently from the later liberalisation of induced abortions in western countries, in our country the adoption of this law was not preceded by a massive expansion and availability of several types of contraception. Induced abortions became a kind of contraception *ex post*. This was the reason why after the adoption of this law and after performing a huge number of induced abortions a significant decrease in fertility occurred. Induced abortions

ber of induced abortions a significant decrease in fertility occurred. Induced abortions were the tool for the termination of an unwilling pregnancy and led to the underrating of the importance of contraception.

**Graph 2.15: Abortions and total abortion rate**



**Graph 2.16: Total abortion rate**

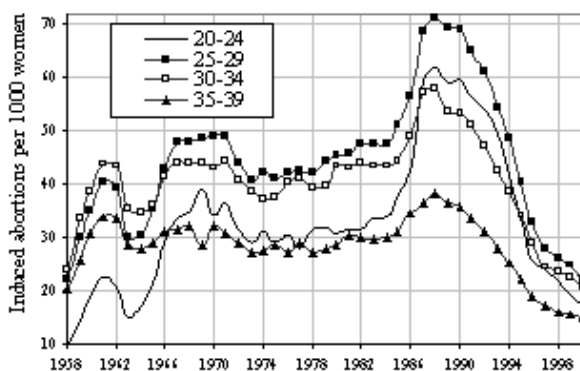


Until one year after the adoption of the law on induced abortion, the total induced abortion rate increased 6.5 times, the number of performed induced abortions exceeded the level 12 thousand and the number of live births decreased by more than 5 thousand (Table 2.13). 11% from all pregnancies were terminated by an induced abortion. The period of a 40-years' increase of abortion that culminated at the end of eighties was 2 times shortly interrupted (Graph 2.15). At the beginning of sixties, there was a decrease of induced abortion from 24 thousand down to 19 thousand which was caused by a more strict executive rules; at the beginning of seventies their number fell from 28 thousand down to 25.3 thousand due to the adoption of pronatalist measures.

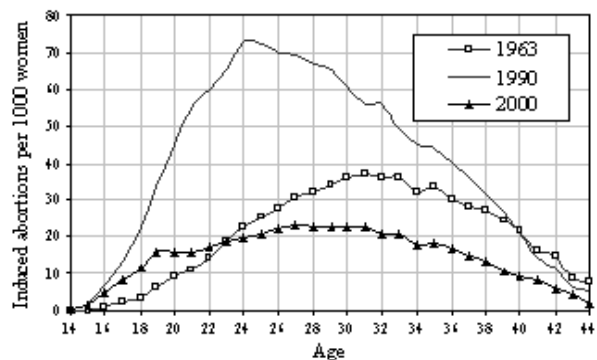
The end of eighties (in 1986 a definitive liberalisation of induced abortions and the cancellation of commissions on induced abortions occurred) is marked as a period of abortion-boom (Graph 2.16). The maximal number of induced abortions was achieved in 1988 when 51 000 induced abortion were carried out. The total induced abortion rate reached the value almost 1.3 and 35% of pregnancies were terminated by an induced abortion. However, despite these high numbers, in comparison with other countries of the East and Central Europe, Slovakia did not belong among the countries with the highest abortion.

In nineties, significant changes step-by-step happened in all demographic processes, however, the changes were reflected mainly in abortion. The induced abortion remarkably decreased. As compared to 1988, the value of induced abortion fell by 65% and the number of performed induced abortions decreased by 63%. At the beginning of nineties all abortion indicators sharply fell in all age groups (Table 2.14). The expansion of the supply of contraception as well as the increase in the users of contraception contributed to this situation. In the age group of women aged 20-39 the induced abortion decreased by more than 50%. The distribution of the curve of induced abortion got a different shape; as a contrast to the past no significant maximum existed. The differences in the level of abortion rates between particular age groups noticeably diminished (Graph 2.17, Graph 2.18).

**Graph 2.17: Induced abortion by age**



**Graph 2.18: Induced abortion by age**

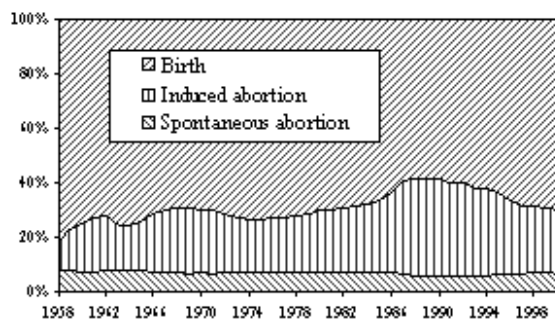


Although the induced abortion of married and unmarried women has a similar course, it differs by the level. At the beginning of sixties, the highest induced abortion rate was among the married women aged 25-39 years, thus, at age when the fertility is falling. At the beginning of nineties the induced abortion rate increased in case of married women aged 15-19 years. During nineties, after the sharp decrease in the age group of married women aged 20-29 years, the induced abortion is the highest exactly in the youngest age group of married women.

From the distribution of induced abortion by the number of births it can be seen in a best way what role the induced abortions play. As a contrast to the Western Europe, where among the applicants for the induced abortion prevail the childless unmarried women up to 24 years, in our country the situation is exactly opposite. Married women with two and more children prevail among the applicants, similarly as in the past (more than 85%), also nowadays (46%). Thus, those are not women who do not want children yet but rather those who do not want to have children anymore. The situation in the second half of nineties started slowly to change. There are still more and more childless applicants for the induced abortion (currently 22%, in 1990 they represented only 12%).

The spontaneous abortion, similarly as mortality, is conditioned by the biological features of the organism and its level reflects mainly the health conditions of women at the reproductive age and the entire level of the health-care system. The spontaneous abortion reports in all age groups lower values as induced abortion. Changes in the values of indicators on spontaneous abortion more or less reflect the changes in the values of the fertility indicators. Since sixties, the spontaneous abortion has been slowly decreasing (Graph 2.16). The share of spontaneous abortions in all terminated pregnancies has step-by-step decreased from the value of 7.7% down to 6.5%. A more significant fall was recorded in nineties; this is, however, mainly related to the decrease in the number of births.

**Graph 2.19: Structure of registered pregnancies**



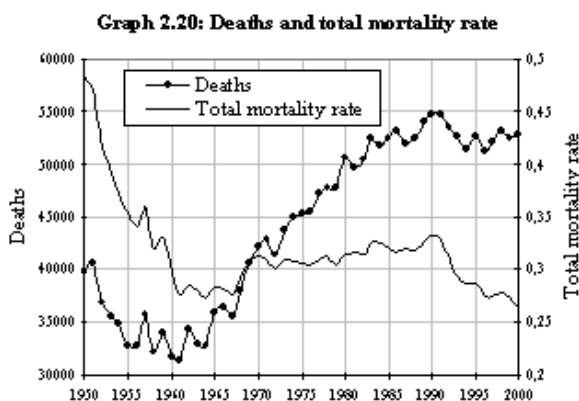
end by a birth (Graph 2.19).

Slovakia, despite the remarkable fall during the recent years, still belongs among the countries with a relatively high abortion. As a contrast to other European countries, the induced abortion in Slovakia is still a noticeable tool for the parenthood planning. For the further decrease of induced abortion, a long-term generation change in the attitudes to the function of induced abortion is needed. Similarly, it is necessary to remove the information vacuum, which still persists, especially in case of women at older age categories of the reproductive age.

The share of abortions in the total number of registered pregnancies significantly changes in line with age. Among the registered pregnancies births are prevailing over abortion up to 25 years of age (more than 77% of pregnancies end by a birth). After this age, the share of induced abortion is growing to the detriment of births and in the age of 35 years and over, it is exactly the induced abortion, which becomes the most frequent way of the termination of pregnancy (more than 46%). At the age of 45 years and over, 60% of naturally ended pregnancies end by a spontaneous abortion and in total only 12% of pregnancies end by a birth. For the last ten years, the number of induced abortions decreased by 60%, nevertheless, despite the significant decrease in all age groups, still one third of pregnancies does not

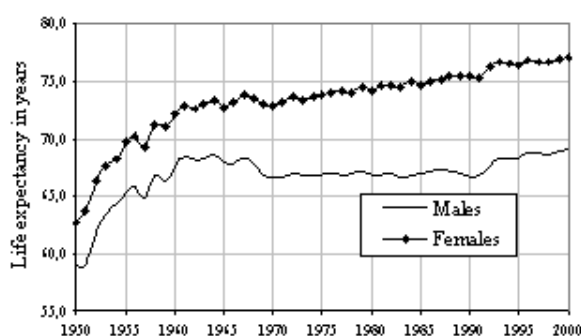
## 2.5 Mortality

The development of mortality in Slovakia since fifties can be characterised globally by three time periods. *First period* (fifties and the beginning of sixties) is marked by a general decrease of mortality, similarly as in the most of European countries. This fact can be documented by the development of basic mortality characteristics

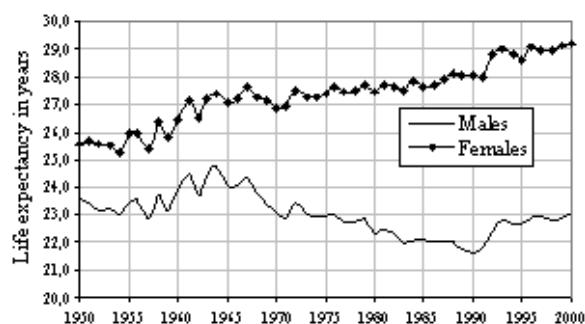


(Graph 2.20 and Table 2.16). Possibly the sharp decrease in the infant mortality during this time period had an enormous impact on the improvement of mortality (Graph 2.25). *Second time period* (end of sixties until the beginning of nineties) demonstrates the increase in mortality. It is mainly a consequence of the political, economic and social development. This growth ceased only at the beginning of nineties. At this point the *third period* of the mortality development started (the beginning of nineties until nowadays) which can be characterised as a moderate continuous improvement. For example in 2000, the crude death rate reported the value of 9.8‰, which is a fall by 4.9‰ against the 1990; the total mortality rate decreased by 20%.

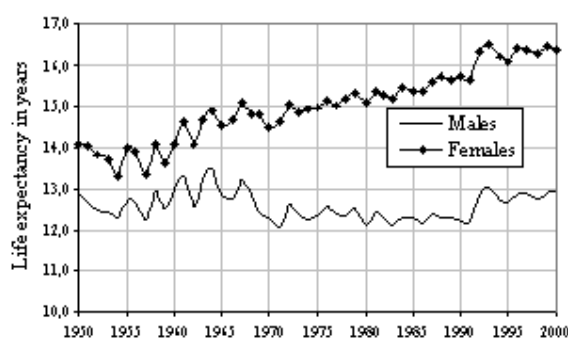
Graph 2.21: Life expectancy at birth



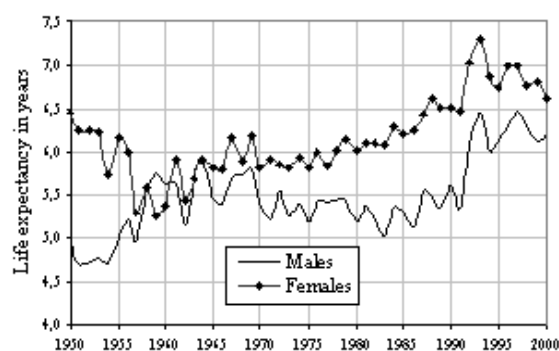
Graph 2.22: Life expectancy at age 50



Graph 2.23: Life expectancy at age 65

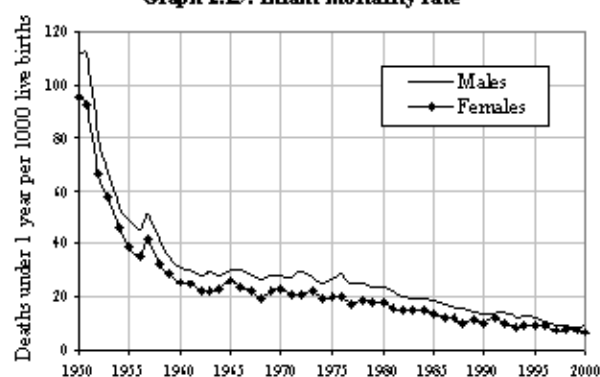


Graph 2.24: Life expectancy at age 80

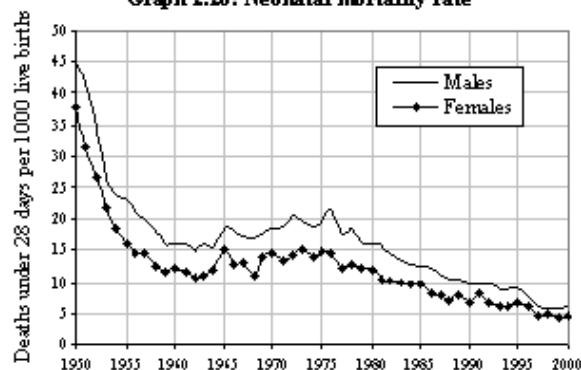


The above mentioned time periods of the mortality development can be explored also differentially by sex by the life expectancy (Table 2.17). The life expectancy at birth (Graph 2.21) is at the first glance marked by a similar course for both genders during the whole time period under observation. The vehement improvement of the indicator for both genders during the first time period was replaced by a different development during the second time period. In case of women we can see a remarkable slowdown of the increase and in case of men a moderate worsening is observable followed by a long-term stagnation. During the third time period, the tendencies of the development of life expectancy at birth for women did not change (a slight increase), however as far as men are concerned, the stagnation stopped and a moderate improvement started to take place. In 2000, the life expectancy at birth reached the value 69.1 years for men and 77.2 years for women. If we look at the life expectancy at the age of 50 years (Graph 2.22) and 65 years (Graph 2.23) we can see a different development for men and women. While for women the indicators are slowly getting better during the whole time period under observation, for men a worsening is observable, mainly in seventies and eighties. The nineties begin for both genders equally, i.e. by an improvement, nevertheless, followed by stagnation. For the life expectancy at the age of 80 years (Graph 2.24), during the first period an opposite development of this indicator is characteristic – worsening for women and improvement for men. Later the tendencies exchanged. Such situation lasted until the beginning of nineties where after the sharp improvement the stagnation for men and an aggravation of the situa-

Graph 2.25: Infant mortality rate



Graph 2.26: Neonatal mortality rate

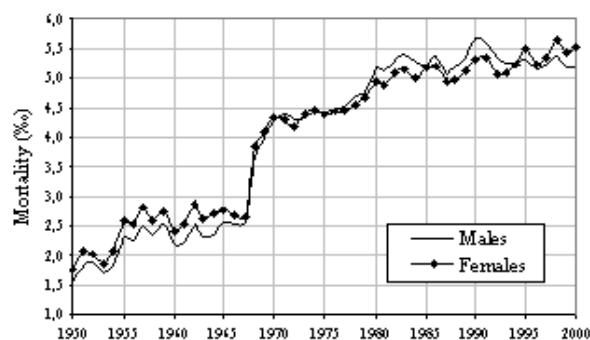




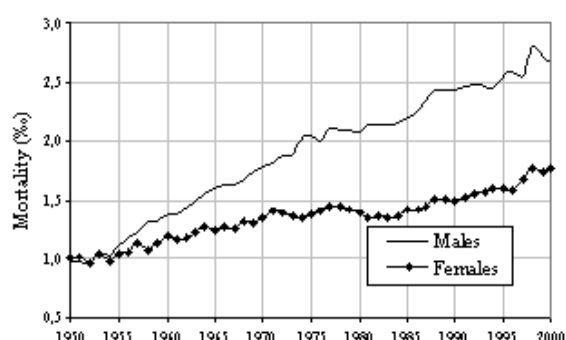
tion for women occurred.

An important component of the mortality development in Slovakia is represented by deaths under one year being characterised by an infant mortality rate (Graph 2.25) and its components – perinatal, neonatal (Graph 2.26) and post-neonatal mortality rate. After a sharp fall of infant mortality rate in fifties, the stagnation occurred followed by a slight decrease persisting until nowadays. The stagnation was caused mainly by the neonatal mortality rate by its moderate increase in sixties and seventies.

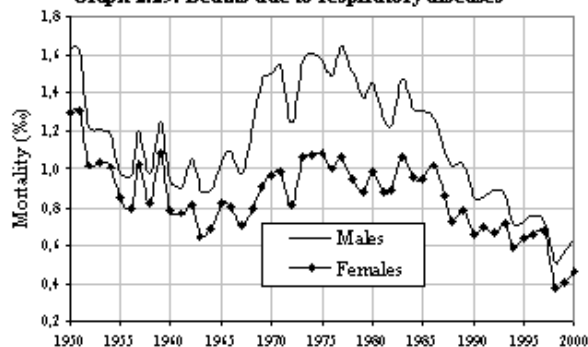
**Graph 2.27: Deaths due to circulatory diseases**



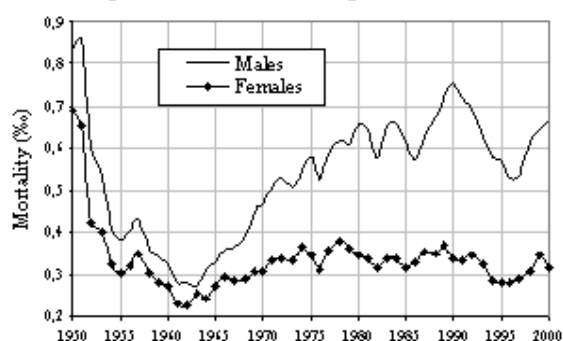
**Graph 2.28: Deaths due to neoplasms**



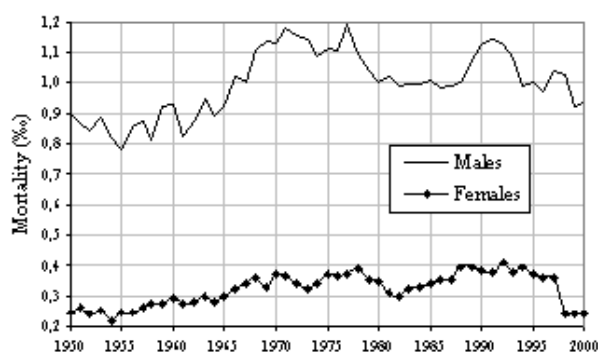
**Graph 2.29: Deaths due to respiratory diseases**



**Graph 2.30: Deaths due to digestive diseases**



**Graph 2.31: Deaths due to external causes**



The development of mortality by age in case of women is characterised by a favourable general decrease (Table 2.19). The most rapid decrease, in addition to already mentioned infant mortality rate, was in the age group of women aged 15-24 years. The slowest one was at the age of 70 years and more. For men, the mortality development by age groups was remarkably different (Table 2.18). As compared to the fall of mortality for women a substantially slower decrease can be observed for younger age groups (1-29 years). For the age group of men aged 30-69, the fall in mortality in sixties had been a characteristic feature, however, followed by an increase in mortality until the beginning of nineties when a slight improvement occurred.

For the purposes of the investigation of mortality by the causes of death we have chosen five most important classes of the causes of death, i.e. circulatory diseases, neoplasms, respiratory system diseases, digestive system diseases and external causes (Table 2.20). Deaths due to circulatory diseases were marked in fifties and sixties by a slow increase for both genders and by a slight excess female mortality (Graph 2.27). At the end of sixties a vehement increase of mortality due to this cause of death occurred during several years. Also a moderate excess male mortality had appeared. In the beginning of nineties a moderate improvement for men was recorded followed by a consequent stagnation in the mortality development due to which an excess female mortality reappeared. The deaths due to neoplasms can be characterised by a permanent increase for both genders (Graph 2.28). A faster increase in case of men caused a deepening of excess male mortality. The falling tendency in

deaths due to respiratory diseases was broken in the beginning of seventies by a sharp increase of the mortality of men due to this cause of death (Graph 2.29). For women this worsening did not appear to such a great extent. The improvement for men occurred at the beginning of seventies, however for women, it happened only at the end of eighties. The excess male mortality due to this cause of death has a tendency to slowly diminish.

The deaths due to digestive system diseases had been favourably developing during fifties and during the first half of sixties (Graph 2.30). This was followed by an aggravation, mainly for men, until the beginning of nineties what caused also the increase of the excess male mortality. After a temporary decrease of deaths due to digestive system diseases during the first half of nineties, it's worsening reappeared. From the development of deaths due to external causes (Graph 2.31) we can disclose a very high excess male mortality during the entire observed time period. The mortality of women due to this cause of death does not report any significant changes. A remarkable worsening can be seen for men in seventies and in the beginning of nineties. However, recently a slight indication of an improvement can be seen for both genders.

To conclude we can say that the mortality development during the observed time period had run through significant changes, which influenced the current state. After the unfavourable mortality development during the previous time period, the entire tendencies of the current development are quite favourable. Thanks to the potential for the improvement of mortality, which was generated in Slovakia mainly in seventies and eighties, we can expect a continuation of the favourable development of mortality also in the future.

## 2.6 Migration

### Internal migration (without the Czech Republic)

According to data of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, the external migration (without the Czech Republic) was until the beginning of nineties (except for 1966 and 1967) always of a minor importance within the migration of the population in the Slovak Republic. At the beginning of fifties, the data on migration were distorted by the fact that only migration of Czechoslovak citizens was traced. The foreign citizens were included into the migration statistics only since the half of 1954. The official data did not cover the illegal emigration after February 1948 and after August 1968.

Until 1980 the Slovak Republic recorded nearly always some minor surplus from the external migration, however, during the whole eighties migration generated losses for the Slovak Republic (Table 2.22). A significant but only a temporary break-through in the external migration was the period of the political release during 1966-1967. During those days the Slovak Republic gained from the external migration (without the Czech Republic) approximately 3.5 thousand inhabitants, for the time period 1965-1969 it was in total 4.2 thousand inhabitants while, at the same time, men were slightly prevailing within the framework of migration gain. The change in the political situation after August 1968 influenced also the migration of population. The gains from the external migration diminished down to a one tenth of the gains from the previous time period or they changed into migration losses. The illegal emigration had grown and persisted until the next break-through in 1989. Also according the data of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, the whole eighties were marked by a slight decrease of population caused by an external migration (163 persons annually at the average). After 1989, the SR had been again recording the increases from the external migration. The highest numbers of immigrants are linked to the years 1991-1994 when 7.5 thousand people immigrated to the SR. This figure might be, however, influenced also by a remigration of people who registered themselves as residents of the SR due to the legal right for the property restitution. The highest gains from the external migration (without the Czech Republic) were recorded in the SR during 1992-1994 in amount of 1.7-2.0 thousand persons per year. The whole period of nineties is the period of the most significant surplus of the SR from the external migration, which counted for approximately 12 thousand people.

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, for the whole time period 1950-2000, the SR gained approximately 18 000 people from the external migration (without the Czech Republic) of which more than a half falls on the years 1993-2000. However, data can be distorted by an incomplete register of emigrants. Among immigrants sometimes men were prevailing, at some other time women, among emigrants always women were prevailing in each five-year time periods.

### Migration between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic

The population development from the World War II until the split of Czechoslovakia was significantly influenced also by internal population migration of those days within Czechoslovakia – migration between the Slovak and the Czech Republic. This migration was remarkable not only from the standpoint of a mutual influencing of the population development but also from the standpoint of the socio-economic development of both republics.

With regard to the SR, the migration between Slovakia and the Czech Republic represented always a substantial part of population migration. However, after the split of Czechoslovakia also this kind of migration

became an external one, nevertheless even in the external migration it still remained the most important item with the mutual relations exceeding the standard.

During the existence of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia generated always losses in this migration except for 1954. At the same time, the most intensive migration exchange between Slovakia and the Czech Republic is linked to the first half of fifties when the migration turnover reached 270 thousand persons. In this migration the SR lost 57.5 thousand people, most of them – 20.6 thousand in 1952, which was the year of the most intensive territorial movements also within the SR. The second half of fifties was from the migration point of view weaker, 177 thousand people moved and the SR lost nearly 35 thousand people. In the next time period the mutual exchange had been step-by-step losing its intensity although in the first half of seventies the migration turnover counted for 100 thousand people. Mutual migration exchange has increase closely before the split of Czechoslovakia when the families were completed, citizens in the post-productive age were returning to their birthplaces etc. For example in 1992, the migration turnover achieved 18.5 thousand people and the SR lost almost 5 thousand inhabitants (Table 2.23).

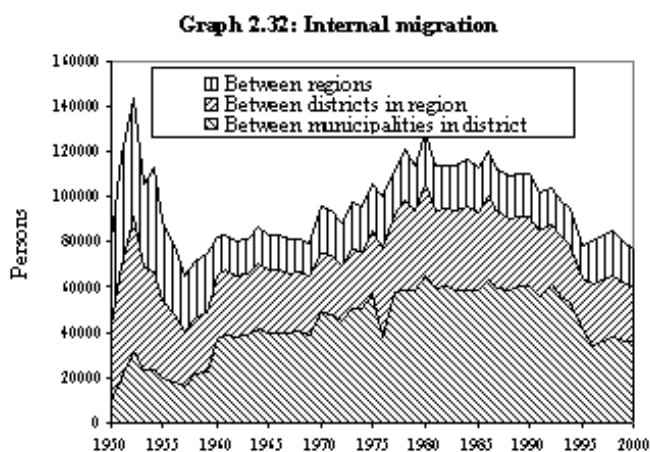
Intensive migration movements during fifties, sixties and seventies especially directed towards the Czech Republic were typically kinds of an economic migration. They were very often related to the enrolment of workers to mines, construction of big investment goods while, at the same time, in many cases commuting changed into emigration. Population at the productive age represented two-thirds up to three-quarters of all migrants between the SR and the CR. Mainly young families with children moved. Thus, during the whole time period the population aged 20-29 years and children aged 0-4 years, or also 5-10 years, were prevailing in the net migration. For example, in the second half of sixties the population aged 0-24 years contributed to the migration loss of the SR for the benefit of the CR almost by 90%. At the same time, men aged 20-24 years represented almost 40% of the net migration of men. Among the immigrants and emigrants men were nearly always prevailing, since 1994 (except for 1999) women were prevailing among emigrants. In the net migration men were prevailing with the only exception being the second half of fifties and seventies.

During the existence of Czechoslovakia from 1950 until the end of 1992, 679.5 thousand people moved from Slovakia to the Czech Republic, of which 370.2 thousand men and 309.3 thousand women. 242.4 thousand men and 197.6 thousand women moved from the Czech Republic to Slovakia, i.e. 440 000 inhabitants. The migration losses of the SR amounted for 239.6 thousand people. However, after the split of Czechoslovakia data on the mutual migration, especially data on emigrants, are less reliable. According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, the SR in this time period benefits from migration and it gains 8.1 thousand people from this type of migration. For the time period 1950-2000, the Slovak Republic lost by this type of migration 231.5 thousand inhabitants.

## Internal migration of the Slovak population

As it has already been mentioned, large migration movements of population are related to the time period immediately after the World War II. It is true not only for the external as well as for the internal migration but also for the migration between the Slovak and Czech Republic.

In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the volume of internal migration was the highest in 1951-1954 and consequently in 1975-1992 when the number of migrants oscillated around 100 thousand people annually. It reached the maximum value in 1952 when more than 143 thousand people changed the place of residence. Since 1993 the territorial mobility of population within the SR is much more lower, approximately 80 thousand people move per year (Graph 2.32). It means that while in the half of fifties 3% of the Slovak population changed their permanent residence, at the end of nineties it was only 1.5%. The volume of the internal migration during 1950-2000 reached 4 918.8 thousand people.



At the beginning of fifties the moves of population within the SR for longer distances prevailed – between regions and between districts within the same region. Migration between municipalities in the same district did not reach a quarter of the migration volume. However, at the end of fifties the migration between municipalities formed 30% of the volume of migration and the migration between districts and regions was even higher (35%). These movements were related to the post-war industrialisation of the SR (long distance migration) and to the population move for the job-seeking purposes mainly to the closest cities in order to obtain an apartment (short distance migration).

Since 1976 in the SR the project on the urbanisation of Slovakia had been carried out which created a hierarchic structure of the settlement of the SR. This project directed the population migration into so-called central municipalities and to the district centres. By that the short distance migration was even more reinforced – between the city and its hinterland, which was reflected mainly in the migration between municipalities within the same district that in those days represented approximately half of the total migration. The internal migration was prevalingly of a concentrated nature. However, after 1989 the situation has changed. The lack of dwellings in cities and the non-developed market with dwellings have forced the population to better utilise the existing housing stock in the country, especially in the hinterland of big cities and in an acceptable commuting distance. Population moves from cities towards their hinterland (which is evident for example in the area of Bratislava – the capital of Slovakia). This population movement started to indicate the initial sub-urbanisation processes.

The structure of population migration inside the SR was to a great extent influenced also by changes in the territorial organisation of the SR (i.e. by changes in the number of districts and regions) as well as by the processes of integration and disintegration of municipalities. The integration of municipalities faded away at the end of eighties and at the beginning of nineties. Starting with 1990, the process of an intensive disintegration of municipalities has begun which still continues, although to a less extent. Also the new classification of migration between city wards in Bratislava and Košice, which is to be considered since 1976 or 1982 respectively as a migration between districts, has influenced the volume of migration; this amount was later influenced also by the migration between city parts, which is to be considered as a migration between municipalities. This is also the reason why the migration between municipalities within the same district has prevailed since 1960, when a change in the territorial arrangement occurred, within the structure of the internal migration of the SR. New territorial and administrative organisation in 1996 (8 regions and 79 districts) has forced migration between districts and between regions (Table 2.24).

## 2.7 Number and increase of population

As it has been already mentioned in the first chapter, the register of catered persons as of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1947 means the achievement of first more reliable data on the number of population in the former Czechoslovakia during the post-war time period.

Census	Population
1.03.1950	3 442 317*
1.03.1961	4 174 046
31.12.1970	4 537 290
1.11.1980	4 991 168
3.03.1991	5 274 335

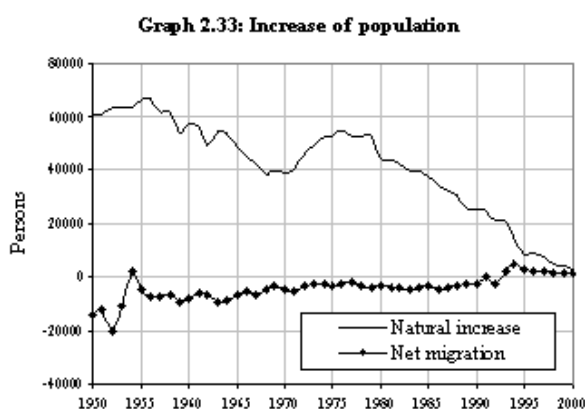
Source: Census

\* present population

The first regular post-war census was carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1950 when the present and resident population were counted; however, the processing was made for the present population only. In all following censuses the processing is related to the resident population.

According to the census in 1950, there were 3 442 317 present inhabitants in Slovakia. Until 1991 the number of population increased approximately by 52%, i.e. by more than a half, although the territory of Slovakia generated during 1950-1991 migration losses (except for 1954) (Graph 2.33).

During the whole period under observation (1950-2000), the number of population has been developing unevenly (Table 2.25). The highest increases are related to the intercensal period 1950-1961, mainly to the beginning of fifties, which is usually called as a period of a post-war baby boom. In this period the natality oscillated between 27-29‰. In this intercensal period the number of population increased by more than one fifth despite the illegal emigration after February 1948 and migration losses for the benefit of the Czech Republic (9.2 thousand people annually at the average).



The intercensal period 1961-1970 was the period of a continuous slowdown of the population development. The total increase reached only a half of the increase from the previous intercensal period. Thus, the number of population increased only by 363.2 thousand people, i.e. by 8.7%. The presented development is not only a consequence of the decreased fertility but also of the illegal emigration of population at the end of sixties, although in the second half of sixties the official statistics reported an increase of approximately 4.2 thousand persons from the external migration (without the Czech Republic). In sixties, the Slovak Republic has been losing 6.2 thousand people annually for the benefit of the Czech Republic.

The intercensal period 1970-1980 was the period of the recovery of the demographic development. The pronatalist measures being introduced as well as the high number of women at the age of the highest fertility resulted into the increase of the number of live births; during 1974-1979 this number reached 98-100 thousand people annually. In a situation of a slight increase in mortality, the natural increase reached around 52 thousand people per year and in 1976 it was even more than 54 thousand people. As compared to the previous time period, migration between the SR and the CR as well as the external migration were step-by-step losing their intensity. While in sixties, 29.8 thousand people were moving at the average and the average migration loss was 6.4 thousand people annually, during seventies only 19.9 thousand people were moving and the average annual migration loss reached the level of 3.3 thousand people. The number of population of the Slovak Republic increased during this intercensal period by 10%.

At the beginning of eighties the population development in the SR entered another suppression phase. A breaking-point occurred in several demographic characteristics which was related not only to the decrease of the number of women at the age of highest fertility but also to the increase of the cost of living in families due to price changes. At the same time, a successive fall of the synthetic reproduction rates started being directed towards the replacement level. Both a decreasing fertility and a slightly increasing mortality diminished the dynamics of the natural changes of population. Until 1989, the natural increase fell down to 26.2 thousand people (44.5 thousand in 1980). If the crude rates were in question, it would mean a decrease from 11.4‰ in 1976 down to 8.9‰ in 1980 and to 5‰ in 1989. The SR lost by migration 3.7 thousand people annually at the average and at the same time 95% of these losses fell on the migration with the Czech Republic. Thus, the number of population of the SR during the intercensal period 1980-1991 increased only by 5.7%, i.e. by 283.2 thousand people.

During the following time period (1991-2000) the digressive tendencies of the demographic development have even more deepened. The natural increase recorded a rapid decrease especially in the first half of nineties. While in 1991 it reached almost 24 thousand people, in 1994 it was only 15.0 thousand people and until 1999 it fell down to 3.8 thousand people. In 2000 it decreased to the level of 2.4 thousand people what expressed by the means of a crude rate represented only 0.4‰. In a situation of a sharp decrease of the natural increase, the impact of migration has been growing; during the period under observation it has recorded significant changes. After a relatively high migration loss in 1992, which was related to the split of Czechoslovakia, the Slovak Republic, according to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, has become highly profitable from the migration. Since 1993, a migration increase in the amount of 17.6 thousand people has been recorded (Table 2.26). However, this number might be influenced, similarly as in other countries, by incomplete records of emigrants.

According to the balance of population, 5 402.5 thousand people were living in 2000 in Slovakia. During the time period from the census in 1991 until the end of 2000, the number of population of the SR increased only by 128.2 thousand people, i.e. by 2.4%. The total increase of population expressed by the crude rates was lower than 1‰ in 2000 and it can be assumed that during the very next future it will be further diminishing (Table 2.27).

## 2.8 Age structure of population

The age structure of population is one of the basic characteristics of each population. The age pyramid is the most frequently used form of a graphic presentation of the age structure, which reflects all events having influenced the demographic development for the time period of 100 years.

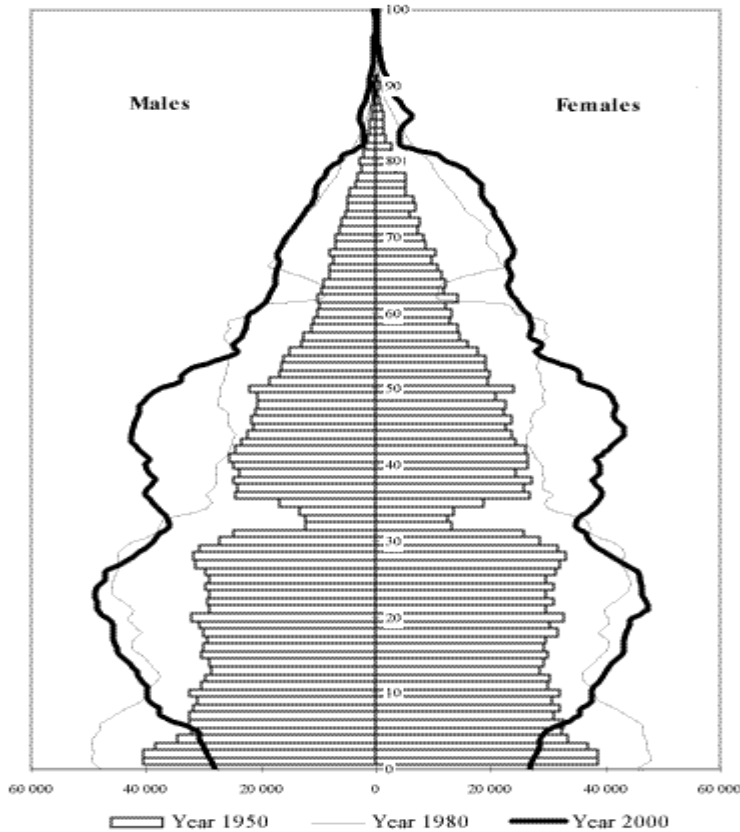
The age structure of population of the SR recorded during 1950-2000 significant changes (Table 2.28, Table 2.29, Table 2.30 and Graph 2.34). All irregularities, which appeared in the age pyramid from 1950, have been reproduced during the successive time period, although to a less extent. For the initial pyramid from 1950, the broader base was typical, i.e. the increasing number of people in the younger age groups which characterised the compensation population growth after the World War II. The representation of persons aged 5 years and over by the age units was relatively even. The pyramid has only one remarkable cut – for the population aged 32-35 years, which is the result of a very low fertility after the World War I.

The pyramid from 1980 is characterised by a broad population base, which is related to the increased level of fertility during 1973-1979. The secondary growth is in question being given by a high number of women at the age of the highest fertility, which was at the same time reinforced by pronatalist measures. Population born in fifties forms another noticeable extension of the age pyramid for the age groups of 25-30 years. At the same time, the weak population age groups of people being born during the World War I shifted as a “war cut” to the age of 60 years and over. The pyramid reflects also the lower level of natality at the end of sixties and at the beginning of seventies (population aged 8-13 years).

The age pyramid from 2000 pictures the population development of the Slovak population towards the regressive population type. It is characterised by an annual decrease of population at younger age groups, which is related to a sharply decreasing fertility being typical for the period of the last 20 years. Two significant expansions in the age of 21-27 years and around 44-50 years are the periods of high fertility from seventies and fifties. The “war cut”, which expressed in the age pyramid from 1980 the age category 62-65 years, has appeared in

2000 as only a slice for population aged 82-85 years. With regard to the numerousness of these age groups, this slice is not so strong for men as for women. From the pyramid it is obvious that a higher number of women aged 65 years and over (62% from the population aged 65 years and more) is currently living in the SR, which is related mainly to the different mortality situation for men and women at this age.

**Graph 3.34: Structure of population by age and sex**



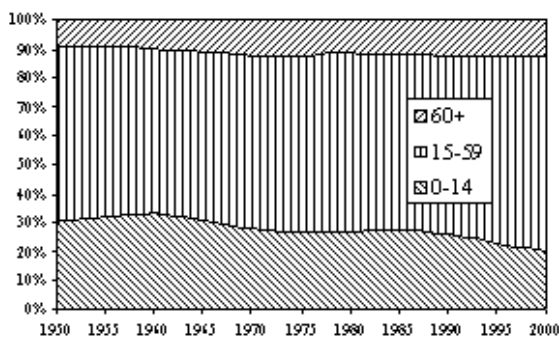
A mutual ratio between the number of men and women in population is expressed by the masculinity index or the femininity index. Generally speaking, there is a higher number of women than men in our population which is the result of the influence of several factors (emigration, war losses, excess male mortality). Thus, also the masculinity index has during the observed time period developed unevenly. For population from 1950 and from 2000 it was nearly the same, 940 or 946 men per 1000 women respectively. Men had the highest representation in population during sixties when the masculinity index reached the value 976 up to 979.

The representation of men and women is, however, different at particular age categories. As more boys are born than girls, men prevail at younger age categories, however, their share diminishes successively with age. It is interesting that age, from which women start to prevail, has been gradually shifted towards the older age categories. In 1950, women prevailed in population from the age of 20 years, but also in some younger age units, in

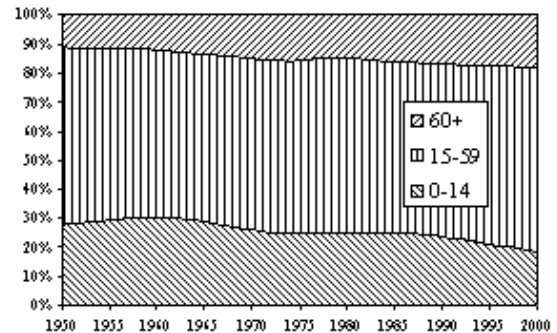
1980 almost from 34 years, but in 2000 even from age of 44 years. With the older age the prevalence of women gradually increases. For example, in the year 2000 only 665 men aged 60 years and over fell per 1000 women and even only 482 men aged 80 years and over. It means that men aged 60 years and over formed only 40% of population above 60 years of age and men aged 80 years and over represented only 32.5% of this age group.

Women were prevailing also in case of population aged 15-59 years, until 1960 more significantly, later only moderately and in 2000, the ratio of men and women was even in this age category. Only in the children component of population (age group 0-14 years) men were slightly prevailing during the whole time period 1950-2000.

**Graph 2.35: Males by main age groups**



**Graph 2.36: Females by main age groups**



The number of population in the pre-productive age has been developing unevenly. Two maxima can be recorded in this development – first in the first half of sixties when this category consisted from powerful post-

war age groups and the second in the second half of eighties when this category covered the age groups from the natality wave of seventies. Since 1976, the children component of population has successively slowed down. While in sixties the share of this population moved around the level of 31.5%, currently this age group is achieving its post-war minimum by the share being 19.2%.

The relations between the main age groups during the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century were developing for the benefit of population aged 15-59 years whose share was among 57.1% (in sixties) and 65.3% (in the year 2000). Although this group of population is mostly influenced by migration losses, the number of population in this age group is still increasing and currently reaches its maximum.

The number and share of population in the age group of 60 years and over has a slightly increasing trend, more significant for women than for men, with only a negligible decrease in the second half of seventies. This shortage is related to the shift of weak population age groups born during the World War I into this age category. People aged 60 years and more formed in 2000 nearly 15.5% of the Slovak population (9.9% in 1950). In 2000, the number of women in the age group 0-14 years and in the age group 60 years and over was almost even (530.2 thousand or 530.6 thousand) what evidenced that process of ageing of women's part of population is deepening. Also the men population is ageing, however, this process is ongoing slower than for women. This slowdown is the result of high mortality of men aged 40-60 years (Table 2.32, Tab.2.33, Graph 2.35, and Graph 2.36).

The process of population ageing, which is a characteristic feature of most of European countries for several years, is related, on the one hand, to the rapid decrease of fertility and, on the other hand, to the decrease of mortality at older age groups by which the relations between the groups 0-14 years and 60 years and over are changing more and more for the benefit of the older population.

## Conclusion

The post-war time period of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1945-2000) was rich in important events – political, social and demographic. The war ended, which brought suffering and death for millions of people, huge material losses and broken relations between states and nations. It was followed by a period of the post-war recovery, which covered also the search for a new political arrangement. The division of world into spheres of interest, from which the hostile political blocks successively developed, was the result of the agreement between the most powerful countries. The political breakdown touched mainly Europe and it lasted four decades. Only the fall of communist regimes meant for European countries the beginning of getting closer and closer which has been continuing also up to nowadays. All these noticeable events of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had their political, economic, social, cultural and demographic background and consequences. They touched Slovakia and its population to a full extent.

The post-war population changes, compensation for the demographic development deformed by the War, a different demographic development in the politically divided Europe and its rapid approachability at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, those are the significant demographic events during 1945-2000. From the demographic standpoint, the most important event of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the transition to a new model of the reproductive behaviour that was related to the majority of advanced countries of the world. In Western Europe it began in the half of sixties, in Eastern Europe with more than twenty years of delay. The nuptiality and natality significantly decreased, divorce increased, the fall of mortality was ongoing. From the demographic standpoint all these changes took place during a very short time period (mainly in Eastern Europe). Due to this development the natural increase of population is decreasing, population is ageing, the structure of families is changing, the number of consensual unions is growing. Such development is in terms of its importance undoubtedly exceeding the period of several decades and belongs to revolutionary demographic events of the human history.

The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was from the demographic point of view rich in events. Europe after several decades of the demographic far-off started to get closer again. It is natural that some differences between countries or regions are still persisting and will be persisting also in the future. This variety has its roots in the recent time period but mainly in the far past. The question is what will this dramatic development bring for the future. Will the changes be continuing by the same intensity or will they slow down or a stagnation occurs or will there be even a breaking-point in this development? The situation at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has already indicated a lot. Some processes are unambiguous and non-reversible, some of them remain open if the future development is concerned. The decrease of fertility and the prolongation of human life cause the fall of the natural increase of population, the population is ageing. The increase in fertility and a positive net migration can slow this process down, however, they cannot stop it. If the slowdown does not occur, the decrease of population and its ageing will have a dramatic course.

Such demographic development brings many serious consequences. The society must be prepared for the increase of the share of older and old people, integration of a higher number of foreigners (often from culturally very different conditions) and for the higher pressure within the relations between generations. Due to the fact that processes, which are characteristic for the population development in advanced countries, are ongoing also in Slovakia, their consequences are actual also in our country. We know that the process of the decrease and ageing of population has not moved yet in Slovakia in such a way as in some countries of the Western Europe. However, we know very well that these processes are non-reversible and will gradually speed up; their consequences will be more and more falling also on our society.

We have the advantage that we are very well aware of problems we shall be faced with. Moreover, the time delay offers us to observe how the countries, in which these processes have already progressed more, tackle with this situation. Thus, we have more time for seeking the optimal solutions for our country. During the first phase it is possible mainly to try at least partially to alleviate the process of decrease and ageing of population. Nevertheless, it is necessary to adopt in time such measures, which can help to alleviate the expected unfavourable impacts on the society and population. We have always to be aware that the ongoing processes are within the horizon of the very next decades non-reversible and only the intensity by which they will fall on the society is in question. The effectiveness of population measures is a long-term issue. Thus, it is necessary to start with them as soon as possible. Moreover, all these measures have to be prepared and carried out with the clear aim and in the mutual relation. Any postponement of the solution means to shut our eyes to a problem and a disproportionate burden for future generations because the time lost nowadays cannot be caught up in the future.



## Tables

**Tab. 2.1: Basic characteristics of nuptiality**

Year	Marriages	Crude marriage rate	First marriages (%)		Mean age at marriage		Total marriage rate	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1950	39 082	11,28	91,40	93,16	27,85	23,83	1,274	1,215
1951	35 703	10,18	91,33	93,15	27,58	23,79	1,146	1,106
1952	33 229	9,34	90,83	92,59	27,51	23,74	1,055	1,027
1953	28 495	7,92	91,43	93,47	27,48	23,70	0,912	0,894
1954	31 444	8,59	93,00	94,66	27,21	23,38	1,016	1,002
1955	31 816	8,54	92,85	94,64	27,15	23,29	1,016	1,019
1956	35 199	9,29	92,85	94,78	27,13	23,26	1,123	1,134
1957	28 299	7,36	92,39	94,10	26,99	23,16	0,904	0,909
1958	31 302	8,03	92,49	94,35	26,89	22,99	1,004	1,010
1959	31 494	7,98	92,33	94,16	26,90	22,99	1,014	1,013
1960	32 179	8,06	92,29	94,35	26,73	22,90	1,042	1,034
1961	31 543	7,52	92,10	94,08	26,75	22,98	0,977	0,979
1962	30 712	7,25	92,47	94,10	26,56	22,85	0,951	0,938
1963	30 659	7,16	92,42	93,90	26,40	22,87	0,943	0,915
1964	30 220	6,98	92,24	94,06	26,38	22,90	0,918	0,884
1965	30 512	6,98	91,70	93,32	26,40	23,00	0,915	0,868
1966	30 917	7,00	92,06	93,71	26,23	22,87	0,920	0,858
1967	32 682	7,34	92,36	93,77	26,01	22,71	0,952	0,880
1968	33 801	7,54	92,48	93,99	25,86	22,64	0,952	0,884
1969	34 877	7,72	92,42	94,20	25,64	22,54	0,944	0,884
1970	35 961	7,94	92,47	94,05	25,55	22,55	0,940	0,882
1971	38 088	8,35	92,16	93,64	25,50	22,62	0,962	0,910
1972	39 771	8,65	91,93	93,45	25,45	22,62	0,961	0,919
1973	41 770	9,00	91,99	93,42	25,33	22,59	0,973	0,946
1974	42 389	9,04	91,35	92,82	25,47	22,73	0,949	0,939
1975	43 835	9,25	91,03	92,41	25,48	22,81	0,951	0,957
1976	44 165	9,22	90,47	92,05	25,57	22,93	0,934	0,957
1977	44 474	9,19	90,91	92,04	25,43	22,88	0,928	0,964
1978	44 241	9,04	90,64	92,15	25,62	23,04	0,914	0,963
1979	42 638	8,63	90,33	91,95	25,68	23,05	0,876	0,932
1980	39 578	7,94	90,15	91,55	25,73	23,13	0,814	0,871
1981	39 352	7,84	90,16	91,48	25,82	23,15	0,817	0,880
1982	40 398	7,99	90,14	91,31	25,79	23,08	0,849	0,917
1983	40 130	7,88	90,00	91,30	25,79	23,11	0,852	0,925
1984	39 626	7,73	89,94	91,11	25,83	23,15	0,846	0,920
1985	38 930	7,54	89,69	91,27	25,82	23,14	0,836	0,912
1986	38 341	7,38	89,54	90,98	25,93	23,25	0,832	0,901
1987	38 395	7,35	88,93	90,07	26,01	23,37	0,838	0,897
1988	37 493	7,14	88,78	89,77	26,15	23,41	0,828	0,872
1989	36 525	6,92	88,80	90,14	26,07	23,32	0,817	0,851
1990	40 435	7,63	89,52	90,93	25,85	23,11	0,919	0,942
1991	32 721	6,19	90,05	91,38	25,60	22,87	0,752	0,758
1992	33 880	6,38	89,92	91,11	25,67	22,96	0,796	0,802
1993	30 771	5,78	89,70	91,08	25,82	23,09	0,708	0,713
1994	28 155	5,27	89,33	90,86	26,08	23,31	0,613	0,613
1995	27 489	5,13	89,39	91,23	26,28	23,52	0,588	0,590
1996	27 484	5,11	88,25	90,08	26,76	23,92	0,570	0,575
1997	27 955	5,19	87,77	89,37	27,16	24,28	0,569	0,581
1998	27 494	5,10	88,32	89,89	27,29	24,42	0,555	0,563
1999	27 340	5,07	87,96	89,86	27,70	24,77	0,544	0,555
2000	25 903	4,80	87,90	89,73	28,19	25,19	0,511	0,524

**Tab. 2.2: Marriage rates by age (per 1000 men)**

Year	-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
1950	11,36	96,76	97,34	36,86	16,54	9,65	7,31	6,29	5,03	3,97
1951	12,82	92,69	84,29	30,11	13,38	8,46	6,39	5,59	4,33	3,97
1952	13,82	82,87	82,16	25,91	11,57	7,36	5,57	5,04	3,90	3,47
1953	10,00	73,07	74,07	20,30	8,94	6,01	4,63	3,78	3,43	2,72
1954	10,27	81,05	85,16	21,46	9,11	5,39	4,02	3,39	2,86	2,09
1955	9,05	87,27	81,50	20,18	8,86	5,64	4,19	3,36	2,48	2,05
1956	8,44	102,81	86,07	21,85	10,17	5,81	4,01	3,59	2,98	2,32
1957	7,67	87,84	65,63	16,44	7,10	4,74	3,30	2,90	2,61	1,83
1958	7,33	100,80	72,48	18,09	7,53	4,75	3,55	2,65	2,44	2,49
1959	7,74	103,54	70,58	18,99	7,86	4,68	3,25	3,04	2,39	2,20
1960	6,96	112,17	68,50	19,09	7,56	4,66	3,46	2,65	2,52	1,90
1961	7,08	104,57	63,82	18,18	7,44	4,52	3,14	2,62	1,93	2,22
1962	6,69	105,01	59,29	17,27	6,97	4,23	3,02	2,24	1,79	1,79
1963	6,72	107,22	56,98	16,48	6,56	4,11	2,83	2,19	2,00	1,65
1964	5,99	107,70	54,05	14,95	6,28	4,09	2,75	2,33	2,03	1,55
1965	6,35	106,47	54,66	14,85	6,72	3,83	3,26	2,48	2,10	1,80
1966	6,74	108,97	53,67	14,25	6,32	3,75	2,87	2,20	2,29	1,59
1967	7,42	113,27	56,06	13,83	6,06	3,88	2,60	2,34	2,28	1,47
1968	7,78	113,03	55,74	14,70	6,00	3,62	2,69	2,25	1,86	1,56
1969	8,88	113,59	53,94	14,09	5,65	3,53	2,79	2,36	1,98	1,29
1970	8,59	115,12	52,28	13,97	5,81	3,42	2,73	2,57	2,07	1,46
1971	8,97	117,25	53,63	15,47	6,60	3,91	2,56	2,35	2,08	1,48
1972	8,97	116,99	54,58	15,32	6,65	3,86	2,72	2,55	2,16	1,51
1973	9,77	118,28	56,10	15,08	6,50	3,96	2,74	2,45	1,79	1,46
1974	10,28	115,89	53,40	15,03	6,96	4,11	3,07	2,69	2,33	1,60
1975	11,90	115,74	53,23	14,36	7,30	4,63	3,30	2,55	2,15	1,80
1976	11,69	113,70	52,27	14,53	7,88	4,83	3,47	2,25	2,35	1,59
1977	12,07	115,10	50,26	13,65	7,29	4,70	3,07	2,34	2,03	1,47
1978	11,31	112,93	49,90	13,70	7,28	4,43	3,29	2,62	2,31	1,44
1979	11,18	108,60	47,68	13,12	6,61	4,50	3,26	2,33	2,03	1,68
1980	10,32	100,48	45,09	12,20	6,51	3,98	2,73	2,16	1,78	1,49
1981	9,90	100,67	45,69	12,34	6,05	4,01	2,68	2,38	1,91	1,41
1982	11,14	104,75	46,96	12,12	6,11	4,13	2,98	2,18	1,89	1,59
1983	11,60	104,58	47,59	12,12	6,09	3,74	2,95	2,22	1,76	1,48
1984	12,05	103,49	47,06	12,06	5,87	3,91	2,96	2,08	1,65	1,45
1985	12,37	102,25	46,52	11,67	5,99	3,69	3,01	1,97	1,52	1,18
1986	12,51	101,54	45,37	12,04	6,08	3,93	3,01	1,84	1,68	1,20
1987	12,44	102,42	46,23	12,22	6,10	4,07	3,12	2,32	1,53	1,48
1988	11,64	100,29	46,58	12,35	6,41	3,88	3,18	2,22	1,57	1,19
1989	11,46	99,34	45,74	12,24	5,93	3,83	2,98	1,85	1,64	1,16
1990	12,83	113,36	49,78	13,07	6,08	4,06	3,18	2,04	1,57	1,17
1991	11,82	93,63	38,51	10,42	4,94	2,86	2,57	1,70	1,17	0,99
1992	12,58	98,56	41,08	11,23	5,13	3,10	2,32	1,69	1,24	0,99
1993	11,30	85,39	37,64	10,74	4,72	3,07	2,45	1,63	1,39	0,92
1994	8,02	70,49	35,82	11,30	4,91	2,77	2,12	1,64	1,36	0,89
1995	6,81	65,04	36,22	11,64	5,10	2,81	2,35	1,61	1,28	0,73
1996	5,88	59,89	38,33	12,59	5,14	3,26	2,21	2,20	1,52	1,03
1997	4,98	56,19	40,88	13,25	6,40	3,29	2,63	2,18	1,64	1,11
1998	4,63	51,42	41,84	14,06	6,47	3,22	2,38	2,10	1,42	0,98
1999	4,05	46,79	43,30	14,80	6,65	3,62	2,58	2,21	1,53	0,91
2000	3,23	39,47	42,60	16,44	6,72	3,41	2,62	2,09	1,64	1,14

**Tab. 2.3: Marriage rates by age (per 1000 women)**

Year	-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
1950	76,60	108,60	39,14	17,76	8,87	6,45	4,83	2,47	1,79
1951	73,13	99,44	33,36	14,62	8,18	5,31	4,09	3,01	1,62
1952	70,64	92,17	29,91	13,75	7,15	4,67	3,83	2,86	1,58
1953	58,67	83,91	25,13	10,81	5,78	4,10	2,92	2,06	1,32
1954	65,19	96,45	27,79	10,82	5,50	3,41	2,33	1,80	0,90
1955	68,35	97,28	26,77	10,50	6,02	3,36	2,62	1,72	1,08
1956	75,61	109,53	29,70	10,80	6,68	3,70	2,68	1,82	1,35
1957	67,15	84,49	20,82	8,69	5,46	3,73	2,23	1,53	1,20
1958	74,36	95,99	22,71	9,03	5,37	3,40	2,23	1,72	1,07
1959	74,66	97,49	21,69	9,01	5,18	3,39	2,53	1,68	0,99
1960	74,24	102,87	21,12	8,79	5,01	3,36	2,55	1,61	1,07
1961	71,23	96,07	20,36	8,10	5,22	3,88	2,51	1,66	1,06
1962	67,86	93,03	20,38	7,38	4,32	3,46	2,31	1,42	1,00
1963	63,56	93,86	19,32	7,44	4,50	3,32	2,61	1,32	0,94
1964	58,82	93,76	18,61	6,56	4,22	3,10	2,35	1,50	1,10
1965	55,06	94,88	18,70	6,69	4,12	3,54	2,72	1,74	0,98
1966	55,31	93,51	18,16	6,38	3,89	2,88	2,71	1,63	1,23
1967	55,92	97,67	18,50	6,72	3,52	2,92	2,36	1,70	1,23
1968	53,83	101,45	18,14	6,39	3,67	2,51	2,20	1,71	1,07
1969	54,19	101,00	18,93	6,20	3,28	2,49	2,22	1,65	0,88
1970	53,61	101,70	19,16	6,14	3,24	2,40	2,15	1,49	1,20
1971	53,79	105,30	21,00	7,27	3,51	2,56	2,11	1,64	0,89
1972	54,84	105,81	22,57	7,00	3,81	2,46	2,11	1,64	1,07
1973	56,46	108,54	24,08	7,41	3,59	2,50	1,85	1,46	0,98
1974	58,08	105,26	24,39	7,65	4,18	2,51	1,84	1,80	1,19
1975	61,71	104,33	25,39	8,57	4,24	2,71	2,28	1,62	1,17
1976	61,61	104,11	25,37	9,00	4,46	2,87	2,27	1,58	1,37
1977	62,79	104,78	25,36	8,74	4,59	2,96	2,01	1,43	1,03
1978	61,55	105,03	25,05	8,89	4,27	3,07	2,34	1,66	1,12
1979	61,35	100,06	24,75	8,56	4,01	2,53	2,10	1,61	1,09
1980	57,57	93,06	23,00	8,17	4,37	2,72	2,00	1,28	1,06
1981	57,48	94,99	23,07	7,94	4,26	2,46	2,05	1,40	0,97
1982	61,11	98,40	23,50	8,29	4,26	2,62	2,22	1,35	0,77
1983	62,09	99,04	23,72	8,39	4,18	2,55	2,09	1,22	0,78
1984	61,58	99,13	23,60	8,00	3,93	2,63	1,99	1,42	0,79
1985	60,35	99,12	22,81	7,94	4,14	2,56	1,72	1,31	0,69
1986	59,30	97,46	22,80	8,46	4,13	2,65	2,01	1,38	0,65
1987	58,68	97,34	23,76	8,25	4,37	2,97	2,25	1,41	0,86
1988	56,51	94,69	23,55	8,51	4,70	2,93	2,10	1,48	0,62
1989	54,48	92,86	22,76	7,92	4,35	2,64	1,88	1,35	0,68
1990	62,61	101,23	24,40	8,41	4,31	2,77	2,04	1,49	0,83
1991	53,66	78,99	18,58	6,57	3,22	2,22	1,85	1,02	0,55
1992	55,48	84,35	20,59	7,06	3,51	2,15	1,64	0,97	0,66
1993	47,59	75,99	18,64	6,36	3,12	2,13	1,57	1,32	0,55
1994	36,88	66,64	18,08	6,29	3,15	1,93	1,51	1,03	0,64
1995	32,35	64,74	19,35	6,25	2,95	2,00	1,47	0,99	0,70
1996	28,32	63,52	21,39	7,24	3,34	2,22	1,51	1,02	0,68
1997	24,96	64,23	23,92	7,56	3,48	2,24	1,86	1,17	0,68
1998	22,41	62,02	26,02	7,39	3,38	2,15	1,72	1,16	0,48
1999	19,76	60,31	27,65	8,10	3,68	2,06	1,80	1,19	0,60
2000	15,65	55,16	29,82	8,37	3,72	2,00	1,68	1,16	0,59

**Tab. 2.4: Basic characteristics of divorce**

Year	Divorces	Crude divorce rate	Divorce index	Mean age at divorce		Total divorce rate	Divorces with un- der-age children (%)
				Males	Females		
1950	1 800	0,52	4,61	.	.	0,061	.
1951	1 864	0,53	5,22	.	.	0,063	.
1952	2 107	0,59	6,34	.	.	0,070	.
1953	1 517	0,42	5,32	.	.	0,049	.
1954	1 291	0,35	4,11	37,08	33,06	0,042	.
1955	1 535	0,41	4,82	36,89	33,43	0,049	.
1956	1 762	0,47	5,01	38,14	34,65	0,056	.
1957	1 827	0,48	6,46	38,52	35,26	0,059	46,96
1958	2 281	0,58	7,29	38,63	34,89	0,074	49,93
1959	2 409	0,61	7,65	38,22	34,88	0,077	55,42
1960	2 321	0,58	7,21	37,68	34,35	0,074	59,80
1961	2 488	0,59	7,89	38,09	34,59	0,080	60,89
1962	2 466	0,58	8,03	38,03	34,76	0,079	58,80
1963	2 337	0,55	7,62	37,78	34,28	0,075	61,83
1964	2 356	0,54	7,80	38,01	34,42	0,075	62,69
1965	2 506	0,57	8,21	38,04	34,66	0,080	61,73
1966	2 809	0,64	9,09	38,10	34,66	0,090	62,23
1967	2 537	0,57	7,76	37,98	34,61	0,081	64,84
1968	2 994	0,67	8,86	37,70	34,20	0,095	67,23
1969	3 386	0,75	9,71	37,61	34,48	0,107	66,36
1970	3 420	0,76	9,51	37,61	34,20	0,107	66,40
1971	4 458	0,98	11,70	37,39	34,25	0,138	67,29
1972	4 190	0,91	10,54	37,70	34,50	0,128	67,61
1973	4 187	0,90	10,02	36,88	33,78	0,126	66,87
1974	5 445	1,16	12,85	37,49	34,48	0,160	67,77
1975	6 154	1,30	14,04	36,84	33,69	0,177	68,87
1976	6 017	1,26	13,62	36,48	33,45	0,170	68,07
1977	5 781	1,19	13,00	36,43	33,38	0,160	68,83
1978	6 151	1,26	13,90	36,33	33,33	0,167	69,79
1979	6 050	1,22	14,19	35,91	32,94	0,162	69,85
1980	6 645	1,33	16,79	35,76	32,82	0,176	70,11
1981	6 987	1,39	17,76	35,42	32,63	0,184	70,33
1982	6 550	1,30	16,21	35,51	32,76	0,172	72,29
1983	6 935	1,36	17,28	35,57	32,85	0,181	72,56
1984	6 908	1,35	17,43	35,67	32,97	0,179	72,81
1985	7 800	1,51	20,04	35,80	33,00	0,202	73,13
1986	8 325	1,60	21,71	35,66	33,04	0,215	73,60
1987	8 486	1,62	22,10	35,77	33,21	0,219	74,36
1988	8 270	1,57	22,06	36,08	33,46	0,214	73,10
1989	8 304	1,57	22,74	35,86	33,32	0,214	74,05
1990	8 867	1,67	21,93	35,80	33,35	0,229	74,26
1991	7 893	1,49	24,12	35,90	33,36	0,204	74,17
1992	8 057	1,52	23,78	35,61	33,00	0,209	75,05
1993	8 143	1,53	26,46	35,78	33,19	0,213	74,28
1994	8 666	1,62	30,78	35,81	33,22	0,229	74,41
1995	8 978	1,67	32,66	35,99	33,46	0,241	75,45
1996	9 402	1,75	34,21	36,31	33,74	0,257	74,47
1997	9 138	1,70	32,69	37,30	34,70	0,254	72,99
1998	9 312	1,73	33,87	37,60	35,10	0,262	72,54
1999	9 664	1,79	35,35	37,90	35,30	0,278	70,74
2000	9 273	1,72	35,80	38,20	35,70	0,269	70,25

**Tab. 2.5: Divorce rates by age (per 1000 men)**

Year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1950	0,00	0,43	1,85	3,29	2,78	2,18	2,18	2,24	1,48	0,78	0,83
1951	0,03	0,47	1,98	2,86	2,95	2,50	2,28	1,81	1,55	1,03	0,91
1952	0,04	0,62	2,53	3,22	3,16	2,61	2,30	2,11	1,54	1,12	0,98
1953	0,03	0,58	1,79	2,33	2,44	2,00	1,51	1,28	1,17	0,65	0,25
1954	0,01	0,54	1,84	2,06	2,42	1,52	1,03	0,77	0,68	0,33	0,52
1955	0,00	0,82	2,21	2,22	2,47	1,88	1,22	0,98	0,68	0,57	0,54
1956	0,01	0,70	2,31	2,56	2,50	2,16	1,53	1,25	1,09	0,73	0,87
1957	0,00	0,59	2,48	2,37	2,66	2,11	1,77	1,49	1,14	0,67	0,79
1958	0,02	0,65	2,89	3,19	3,36	2,50	2,09	1,72	1,45	0,96	0,97
1959	0,00	0,69	3,24	3,40	3,21	2,84	2,50	1,68	1,42	0,71	0,78
1960	0,03	0,74	3,05	3,68	3,11	2,67	2,16	1,37	1,09	0,67	0,91
1961	0,00	0,81	2,84	3,80	3,16	2,74	2,35	1,47	0,89	0,88	0,69
1962	0,01	0,91	3,07	3,60	2,83	2,76	2,04	1,52	1,00	0,80	0,85
1963	0,01	0,89	3,01	3,40	2,72	2,40	2,25	1,41	0,77	0,67	0,69
1964	0,01	1,01	3,04	3,22	2,86	2,28	2,10	1,25	0,99	0,72	0,91
1965	0,00	1,01	3,32	3,55	2,64	2,52	2,08	1,68	1,12	0,66	0,72
1966	0,01	1,02	3,55	3,98	3,30	2,82	2,19	1,91	1,08	0,72	0,87
1967	0,00	0,97	3,36	3,48	2,81	2,39	2,34	1,68	0,87	0,61	0,81
1968	0,00	1,27	3,97	4,16	3,45	2,60	2,43	1,68	1,22	0,81	0,86
1969	0,02	1,25	4,66	4,54	3,92	3,12	2,67	2,06	1,22	0,81	0,90
1970	0,01	1,22	4,76	4,82	3,68	3,16	2,64	2,00	1,30	0,85	0,99
1971	0,02	1,71	6,21	5,99	5,00	4,47	3,02	2,86	1,59	1,02	1,22
1972	0,01	1,54	5,40	5,96	4,60	3,63	3,17	2,50	1,45	1,17	1,42
1973	0,01	1,71	5,48	6,09	4,42	3,52	2,97	2,36	1,43	0,99	0,88
1974	0,01	1,81	6,86	7,32	5,77	5,07	3,78	3,17	2,24	1,30	1,33
1975	0,02	2,35	7,59	8,22	6,52	5,60	4,10	3,08	2,33	1,50	1,21
1976	0,06	2,47	7,15	7,79	6,32	5,32	3,82	3,11	2,10	1,26	1,23
1977	0,04	2,22	6,86	7,15	5,78	5,13	3,99	2,76	1,67	1,48	1,10
1978	0,05	2,53	6,98	7,22	6,23	5,24	4,10	2,85	1,93	1,25	1,38
1979	0,04	2,51	7,00	7,37	5,86	4,29	3,84	2,87	1,80	1,37	1,16
1980	0,04	2,79	7,68	7,45	6,43	5,47	4,07	2,78	1,81	1,16	1,41
1981	0,02	2,86	8,26	8,12	6,30	5,55	4,01	2,68	1,68	1,17	1,63
1982	0,05	2,73	7,30	7,28	6,08	5,56	3,79	2,56	1,67	0,90	1,30
1983	0,03	2,71	7,61	7,89	6,57	5,32	3,94	2,49	1,85	1,10	1,60
1984	0,04	2,38	7,61	7,66	6,66	5,27	4,07	2,56	1,46	1,25	1,61
1985	0,01	2,90	8,26	8,71	7,22	6,07	4,40	3,12	1,92	1,23	1,87
1986	0,03	3,15	8,47	8,97	7,84	7,17	4,91	2,86	1,68	1,14	1,33
1987	0,04	3,09	8,65	9,13	8,12	6,82	4,60	3,04	1,87	1,09	1,41
1988	0,03	3,25	8,09	8,60	7,70	6,54	4,91	2,96	1,89	1,33	1,23
1989	0,04	3,40	8,34	8,40	7,98	6,54	4,41	2,98	1,68	1,05	1,13
1990	0,07	3,89	8,82	9,20	7,97	6,77	4,72	3,22	1,87	1,16	1,12
1991	0,08	3,53	8,28	7,87	7,16	5,86	4,40	2,72	1,64	1,13	1,07
1992	0,05	3,68	8,78	8,23	7,28	6,02	3,98	2,41	1,32	1,01	0,94
1993	0,04	3,52	8,85	8,30	7,32	6,01	4,25	2,60	1,53	0,79	0,84
1994	0,03	3,64	8,96	9,00	7,80	6,45	4,82	3,02	1,32	0,91	0,78
1995	0,05	3,46	9,30	9,19	8,12	6,75	5,05	2,76	1,56	0,84	0,97
1996	0,03	3,23	9,66	9,71	8,03	7,34	5,17	3,45	1,73	0,93	0,93
1997	0,02	2,81	8,75	9,42	8,27	6,71	5,36	3,19	2,11	1,09	1,09
1998	0,02	2,42	8,32	9,56	8,64	7,46	5,35	3,61	1,99	0,89	0,99
1999	0,03	2,42	8,35	9,69	8,59	7,57	5,96	3,95	2,36	1,02	0,92
2000	0,01	1,91	7,65	9,88	8,25	6,99	5,65	4,07	1,91	1,18	1,17

**Tab. 2.6: Divorce rates by age (per 1000 women)**

Year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
1950	0,33	1,51	2,64	2,54	2,12	1,67	1,67	1,10	0,73	0,63
1951	0,31	1,57	2,46	2,63	2,13	1,80	1,67	1,27	0,97	0,66
1952	0,35	2,15	2,82	3,14	2,42	1,90	1,32	1,33	0,81	0,83
1953	0,25	1,63	2,16	2,07	1,75	1,32	1,06	0,82	0,62	0,36
1954	0,21	1,51	2,08	1,99	1,38	0,94	0,66	0,49	0,39	0,29
1955	0,09	2,02	2,24	2,22	1,71	1,22	0,79	0,68	0,49	0,35
1956	0,08	2,07	2,57	2,36	1,86	1,37	1,12	0,88	0,68	0,68
1957	0,09	1,88	2,76	2,32	1,83	1,65	1,29	0,88	0,62	0,88
1958	0,06	2,37	3,33	2,95	2,65	1,93	1,56	1,08	0,70	0,67
1959	0,10	2,48	3,36	3,37	2,65	2,03	1,70	1,02	0,86	0,57
1960	0,12	2,41	3,78	3,22	2,51	1,95	1,30	0,82	0,82	0,53
1961	0,12	2,59	3,69	3,34	2,61	2,10	1,51	0,99	0,61	0,71
1962	0,19	2,80	3,43	2,99	2,60	2,16	1,44	1,00	0,66	0,78
1963	0,14	2,63	3,63	2,73	2,43	2,03	1,38	0,88	0,43	0,67
1964	0,22	2,67	3,32	2,82	2,46	1,97	1,40	0,95	0,57	0,60
1965	0,14	2,86	3,65	2,69	2,60	2,14	1,64	1,06	0,62	0,66
1966	0,10	3,19	4,04	3,21	2,89	2,27	1,69	1,39	0,63	0,68
1967	0,09	2,98	3,55	2,87	2,37	2,18	1,60	1,08	0,55	0,66
1968	0,08	3,42	4,47	3,60	2,63	2,41	1,61	0,99	0,81	0,79
1969	0,14	3,39	4,91	3,99	3,36	2,59	2,07	1,12	0,80	0,89
1970	0,12	3,35	5,29	3,92	3,10	2,81	1,88	1,36	0,81	0,73
1971	0,19	4,12	6,75	5,45	4,09	3,26	2,75	1,69	0,91	0,99
1972	0,13	3,75	6,00	5,12	3,64	3,36	2,31	1,48	1,00	1,18
1973	0,14	3,69	6,19	5,27	3,55	3,11	2,29	1,43	0,82	0,78
1974	0,18	4,35	7,68	6,20	4,95	4,06	2,77	2,38	1,49	1,21
1975	0,25	5,27	8,43	7,13	5,60	4,36	3,13	2,11	1,44	1,07
1976	0,34	5,19	7,83	6,85	5,40	4,27	3,03	1,85	1,16	1,15
1977	0,34	5,02	7,33	6,22	5,13	4,11	2,92	1,94	1,09	1,03
1978	0,31	5,39	7,51	6,52	5,44	4,06	3,12	2,00	0,97	1,34
1979	0,30	5,33	7,85	6,38	4,80	3,68	2,95	1,68	1,08	1,20
1980	0,29	6,23	8,10	6,65	5,80	4,06	3,09	1,76	1,04	1,19
1981	0,37	6,55	8,73	6,89	5,90	4,24	2,78	1,74	1,13	1,11
1982	0,31	5,81	8,08	6,79	5,37	4,34	2,41	1,65	0,83	1,01
1983	0,36	5,95	8,67	7,06	5,71	4,25	2,62	1,80	0,91	0,95
1984	0,39	5,93	8,14	7,11	5,77	4,41	2,92	1,58	0,94	0,71
1985	0,42	6,54	9,58	7,90	6,20	5,00	3,14	1,72	1,01	0,91
1986	0,29	7,01	9,75	8,54	7,27	5,57	3,05	1,82	0,95	0,71
1987	0,29	7,36	9,39	9,03	7,24	5,33	3,20	1,82	0,99	0,93
1988	0,36	7,12	9,41	8,29	6,93	5,14	3,36	1,96	1,09	0,97
1989	0,34	7,24	9,54	8,41	7,05	5,11	3,32	1,74	0,88	0,88
1990	0,35	8,17	9,95	8,96	7,21	5,63	3,18	1,97	1,05	1,01
1991	0,37	7,32	9,11	7,71	6,43	4,89	3,03	1,68	0,88	0,90
1992	0,48	7,55	10,10	7,72	6,59	4,97	2,65	1,33	0,83	0,72
1993	0,42	7,33	9,75	8,21	6,76	4,89	2,90	1,58	0,76	0,61
1994	0,37	7,12	10,53	8,62	7,04	5,48	3,35	1,52	0,82	0,56
1995	0,29	7,29	10,35	8,90	7,41	5,79	3,50	1,71	0,77	0,65
1996	0,28	7,00	10,87	9,16	7,81	6,17	3,86	1,82	0,94	0,73
1997	0,18	5,87	10,42	9,40	7,47	6,03	4,07	2,01	0,97	0,75
1998	0,20	5,33	9,87	9,79	8,19	6,13	4,23	2,37	0,93	0,73
1999	0,18	5,41	10,08	9,80	7,89	6,84	4,53	2,57	1,14	0,70
2000	0,12	4,46	9,99	9,25	7,52	6,23	4,80	2,63	1,06	0,80

Tab. 2.7: Divorces by causes

Year	Males						Females				
	Infidelity	Personality differences	Alcoholism	Lack of interest in the family	Caused not given	Other causes	Infidelity	Personality differences	Lack of interest in the family	Caused not given	Other causes
1950	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1958	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1959	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1960	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1962	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1963	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1964	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1965	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1966	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1967	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1968	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1969	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1970	679	482	685	173	271	1 130	595	545	186	1 149	945
1971	979	618	939	284	337	1 301	912	663	415	1 320	1 148
1972	980	578	858	311	314	1 149	812	593	425	1 409	951
1973	1 015	603	780	275	336	1 178	816	626	412	1 444	889
1974	1 228	877	1 115	334	440	1 451	980	894	556	1 896	1 119
1975	1 499	989	1 226	352	481	1 607	1 172	1 010	558	2 244	1 170
1976	1 424	822	1 499	417	496	1 359	1 116	822	674	2 301	1 104
1977	1 323	915	1 519	315	530	1 179	941	915	467	2 539	919
1978	1 299	1 006	1 762	363	524	1 197	1 094	1 006	587	2 610	854
1979	1 290	1 196	1 514	292	549	1 209	1 003	1 196	458	2 451	942
1980	1 417	1 348	1 672	344	608	1 256	1 039	1 348	508	2 702	1 048
1981	1 479	1 484	1 737	286	885	1 116	1 122	1 484	457	3 069	855
1982	1 522	1 403	1 802	282	949	592	1 118	1 403	276	3 286	467
1983	1 532	1 415	1 800	498	995	695	1 112	1 414	350	3 567	492
1984	1 632	1 396	1 792	492	967	629	1 177	1 396	451	3 450	434
1985	1 682	1 454	2 080	462	1 254	868	1 460	1 454	400	3 936	550
1986	1 423	2 244	1 669	842	567	1 580	1 274	2 244	447	2 681	1 679
1987	1 428	2 511	1 447	899	484	1 717	1 181	2 511	485	2 343	1 966
1988	1 371	2 391	1 577	893	469	1 569	1 099	2 391	518	2 416	1 846
1989	1 316	2 569	1 554	827	552	1 486	1 163	2 569	412	2 358	1 802
1990	1 377	2 767	1 599	995	525	1 604	1 155	2 767	477	2 515	1 953
1991	1 150	2 641	1 341	883	442	1 436	966	2 641	432	2 095	1 759
1992	1 010	3 036	1 346	856	379	1 430	872	3 036	406	1 971	1 772
1993	970	3 420	1 280	856	335	1 282	743	3 420	409	1 953	1 618
1994	1 106	3 692	1 318	870	374	1 306	873	3 710	424	2 058	1 601
1995	1 101	4 109	1 240	984	350	1 194	807	4 127	488	2 144	1 412
1996	1 044	4 616	1 200	947	336	1 259	740	4 616	428	2 142	1 476
1997	971	4 640	1 109	858	311	1 249	662	4 640	385	2 030	1 421
1998	987	4 962	1 069	847	286	1 161	661	4 962	358	2 025	1 306
1999	1 052	4 947	1 159	1 006	309	1 191	591	4 947	424	2 359	1 343
2000	946	4 883	1 100	893	323	1 128	625	4 883	433	2 095	1 237

**Tab. 2.8: Basic characteristics of natality and fertility**

Year	Births	Live births				Stillbirths	
		Total	Of which girls	Out of wedlock		Total	Of which girls
				Total	%		
1950	101 587	99 721	48 828	5 370	5,39	1 866	806
1951	102 596	100 663	49 540	4 680	4,65	1 933	780
1952	102 657	100 824	49 441	4 397	4,36	1 833	788
1953	100 222	99 124	48 335	4 300	4,34	1 098	492
1954	99 469	98 310	47 849	4 439	4,52	1 159	478
1955	100 634	99 305	48 779	4 671	4,70	1 329	623
1956	100 672	99 467	48 927	4 931	4,96	1 205	595
1957	98 554	97 311	47 367	4 696	4,83	1 243	537
1958	94 380	93 272	45 879	4 453	4,77	1 108	501
1959	89 014	87 991	43 103	4 065	4,62	1 023	474
1960	89 383	88 412	43 303	4 127	4,67	971	475
1961	88 353	87 359	43 047	3 851	4,41	994	441
1962	84 792	83 899	41 147	3 898	4,65	893	422
1963	88 030	87 158	43 252	4 055	4,65	872	402
1964	87 720	86 878	42 689	4 346	5,00	842	370
1965	85 046	84 257	40 604	4 452	5,28	789	378
1966	82 223	81 453	40 147	4 327	5,31	770	358
1967	78 261	77 537	37 997	4 433	5,72	724	343
1968	77 017	76 370	37 715	4 527	5,93	647	300
1969	80 412	79 769	39 197	4 894	6,14	643	318
1970	81 331	80 666	39 541	5 005	6,20	665	318
1971	83 763	83 062	40 721	5 013	6,04	701	346
1972	88 461	87 794	43 197	5 006	5,70	667	321
1973	93 636	92 953	45 874	4 768	5,13	683	308
1974	98 292	97 585	47 909	5 147	5,27	707	344
1975	98 372	97 649	48 212	5 113	5,24	723	346
1976	100 528	99 814	50 747	5 130	5,14	714	349
1977	100 257	99 533	48 558	5 126	5,15	724	347
1978	100 892	100 193	49 349	5 218	5,21	699	341
1979	100 889	100 240	49 470	5 429	5,42	649	317
1980	95 720	95 100	46 545	5 450	5,73	620	287
1981	93 862	93 290	45 924	5 320	5,70	572	265
1982	93 192	92 618	45 359	5 457	5,89	574	286
1983	92 528	92 053	45 039	5 504	5,98	475	204
1984	91 345	90 843	44 636	5 668	6,24	502	239
1985	90 645	90 155	44 204	5 922	6,57	490	238
1986	87 641	87 138	42 699	5 963	6,84	503	228
1987	84 422	84 006	41 365	5 924	7,05	416	202
1988	83 659	83 242	40 858	5 667	6,81	417	179
1989	80 482	80 116	39 309	5 764	7,19	366	169
1990	80 390	79 989	39 049	6 085	7,61	401	190
1991	78 948	78 569	38 506	7 029	8,95	379	178
1992	74 997	74 640	36 387	7 286	9,76	357	183
1993	73 583	73 256	35 662	7 729	10,55	327	158
1994	66 644	66 370	32 618	7 772	11,71	274	123
1995	61 668	61 427	30 119	7 747	12,61	241	107
1996	60 363	60 123	29 194	8 430	14,02	240	116
1997	59 356	59 111	28 847	8 923	15,10	245	104
1998	57 863	57 582	28 187	8 827	15,33	281	148
1999	56 482	56 223	27 644	9 480	16,86	259	131
2000	55 366	55 151	27 026	10 132	18,37	215	99



**Tab. 2.8: Basic characteristics of natality and fertility - continuation**

Year	Crude birth rate	General fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Mean age		Crude reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate
				at birth	at 1. birth		
1950	28,79	108,36	3,558	27,57	23,18	1,726	1,475
1951	28,69	109,09	3,578	27,46	23,20	1,735	1,487
1952	28,34	108,95	3,572	27,44	23,22	1,733	1,552
1953	27,54	107,13	3,501	27,49	23,27	1,698	1,540
1954	26,85	105,81	3,449	27,46	23,26	1,673	1,539
1955	26,65	106,32	3,470	27,44	23,30	1,683	1,583
1956	26,26	106,00	3,464	27,30	23,04	1,680	1,590
1957	25,31	103,32	3,388	27,31	23,01	1,643	1,525
1958	23,92	98,71	3,246	27,20	22,85	1,574	1,492
1959	22,30	92,98	3,062	26,93	22,77	1,485	1,407
1960	22,13	93,12	3,073	26,84	22,66	1,490	1,426
1961	20,84	89,54	2,960	26,73	22,55	1,435	1,385
1962	19,80	85,33	2,833	26,62	22,57	1,374	1,324
1963	20,35	87,74	2,933	26,65	22,52	1,423	1,364
1964	20,07	86,55	2,910	26,64	22,46	1,411	1,357
1965	19,26	82,59	2,802	26,54	22,47	1,359	1,302
1966	18,45	77,86	2,674	26,33	22,40	1,297	1,251
1967	17,42	72,08	2,494	26,11	22,30	1,209	1,163
1968	17,03	69,12	2,397	25,87	22,20	1,163	1,119
1969	17,65	70,70	2,433	25,67	22,15	1,180	1,139
1970	17,81	70,80	2,399	25,55	22,22	1,164	1,125
1971	18,22	72,35	2,430	25,50	22,30	1,178	1,141
1972	19,10	75,76	2,488	25,40	22,29	1,207	1,171
1973	20,03	79,53	2,557	25,38	22,36	1,240	1,213
1974	20,80	82,82	2,597	25,26	22,36	1,260	1,234
1975	20,60	82,25	2,526	25,17	22,44	1,225	1,209
1976	20,84	83,41	2,524	25,16	22,49	1,224	1,193
1977	20,56	82,55	2,467	25,12	22,55	1,196	1,171
1978	20,48	82,48	2,452	25,11	22,59	1,189	1,174
1979	20,29	81,96	2,435	25,11	22,65	1,181	1,170
1980	19,08	77,27	2,307	25,09	22,68	1,119	1,098
1981	18,59	75,47	2,278	25,23	22,74	1,105	1,090
1982	18,32	74,64	2,271	25,19	22,70	1,101	1,084
1983	18,08	73,89	2,269	25,23	22,70	1,100	1,086
1984	17,72	72,50	2,253	25,22	22,71	1,092	1,080
1985	17,47	71,48	2,254	25,21	22,71	1,093	1,075
1986	16,78	68,58	2,200	25,26	22,73	1,067	1,051
1987	16,08	65,49	2,145	25,23	22,75	1,040	1,030
1988	15,85	64,20	2,145	25,29	22,77	1,040	1,027
1989	15,18	61,06	2,081	25,27	22,73	1,009	0,998
1990	15,10	60,24	2,085	25,25	22,67	1,011	0,993
1991	14,87	58,70	2,049	25,06	22,45	0,994	0,980
1992	14,07	55,55	1,993	25,12	22,41	0,966	0,957
1993	13,76	53,87	1,932	25,16	22,45	0,937	0,915
1994	12,41	47,74	1,669	25,26	22,56	0,810	0,801
1995	11,45	43,65	1,523	25,36	22,71	0,738	0,730
1996	11,19	42,30	1,470	25,50	22,87	0,713	0,700
1997	10,98	41,27	1,427	25,67	23,08	0,692	0,683
1998	10,68	40,01	1,374	25,82	23,31	0,666	0,659
1999	10,42	38,90	1,329	25,99	23,56	0,645	0,641
2000	10,21	38,03	1,292	26,21	23,93	0,627	0,625

**Tab. 2.9: Fertility rates by age (per 1 000 women)**

Year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1950	51,66	209,88	195,25	136,67	86,91	34,26	3,32
1951	54,12	212,78	198,91	135,96	82,65	33,04	3,12
1952	53,18	213,48	198,24	137,81	79,73	31,31	3,07
1953	49,97	211,15	194,10	135,33	75,36	31,09	3,07
1954	45,48	216,35	192,58	131,64	72,57	29,05	2,80
1955	46,36	219,42	193,60	129,32	76,53	28,99	2,76
1956	49,54	225,89	192,73	125,62	74,92	24,11	2,13
1957	50,52	224,23	185,69	120,81	73,06	21,26	2,33
1958	50,15	221,99	177,76	113,07	64,77	17,93	1,82
1959	49,91	221,47	166,58	100,26	55,04	16,05	1,68
1960	50,50	226,64	166,94	98,38	52,36	18,47	1,50
1961	49,78	221,26	161,12	94,00	48,93	16,01	0,93
1962	46,94	215,59	156,63	86,91	43,92	15,46	0,77
1963	46,79	219,64	163,69	92,70	46,37	14,42	0,73
1964	44,21	217,59	162,93	93,00	45,82	13,87	0,84
1965	40,44	212,23	158,37	88,25	43,25	12,83	1,02
1966	39,77	207,61	151,10	82,03	39,18	11,18	1,09
1967	39,33	196,31	139,13	74,79	36,08	9,89	0,91
1968	38,60	192,03	132,58	71,14	32,78	9,27	0,74
1969	41,12	195,17	137,64	70,13	32,02	8,62	0,68
1970	39,18	194,73	136,78	70,46	29,92	8,29	0,60
1971	38,94	197,00	140,89	70,41	29,86	8,08	0,42
1972	40,48	201,00	146,32	71,96	30,23	7,65	0,39
1973	39,75	207,38	155,90	72,41	29,25	7,78	0,47
1974	44,40	213,25	155,66	72,71	29,21	6,97	0,47
1975	46,35	208,49	152,46	68,60	27,11	6,21	0,36
1976	47,96	209,71	150,13	68,78	26,00	5,89	0,39
1977	47,52	207,94	147,31	64,37	24,52	5,50	0,34
1978	48,78	210,12	142,89	63,89	23,16	5,14	0,34
1979	48,77	212,47	141,34	62,02	20,82	4,20	0,32
1980	48,19	204,79	131,14	55,98	18,92	4,29	0,23
1981	46,20	201,55	129,87	56,07	19,39	3,80	0,25
1982	48,27	203,81	128,09	54,20	18,08	3,52	0,18
1983	50,47	202,73	127,20	54,05	18,73	3,21	0,22
1984	51,48	202,40	125,13	52,38	17,51	3,16	0,24
1985	51,79	203,41	123,64	51,38	17,81	2,82	0,12
1986	50,54	197,02	122,32	49,70	16,72	2,77	0,14
1987	50,16	191,53	118,99	47,57	16,02	2,72	0,12
1988	48,38	190,59	120,80	48,16	15,96	2,62	0,15
1989	46,69	185,28	116,77	46,00	15,49	2,64	0,11
1990	45,26	187,10	116,56	46,31	15,23	2,86	0,12
1991	50,03	182,35	111,64	44,82	15,00	3,04	0,12
1992	49,44	176,42	108,14	43,40	15,25	3,16	0,07
1993	47,64	166,74	106,69	44,64	15,23	3,03	0,11
1994	38,13	139,58	95,01	42,11	14,81	2,86	0,16
1995	32,27	124,42	90,58	40,00	13,76	2,84	0,09
1996	30,32	114,95	91,44	40,04	14,73	2,57	0,14
1997	28,42	107,47	91,02	41,10	15,14	2,74	0,13
1998	26,67	99,09	90,39	41,65	14,80	2,81	0,13
1999	25,45	90,48	89,93	42,44	15,31	2,77	0,09
2000	23,83	84,11	88,47	43,98	15,89	2,94	0,11

**Tab. 2.10: Live births by order**

Year	Number					%				
	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+
1950	31 319	26 876	16 281	9 413	15 832	31,4	27,0	16,3	9,4	15,9
1951	31 425	26 879	17 048	9 825	15 486	31,2	26,7	16,9	9,8	15,4
1952	30 575	26 794	17 597	10 384	15 474	30,3	26,6	17,5	10,3	15,3
1953	29 426	26 012	17 809	10 287	15 590	29,7	26,2	18,0	10,4	15,7
1954	28 090	26 408	17 967	10 542	15 303	28,6	26,9	18,3	10,7	15,6
1955	28 798	26 142	18 119	10 728	15 518	29,0	26,3	18,2	10,8	15,6
1956	29 288	25 966	17 715	10 789	15 709	29,4	26,1	17,8	10,8	15,8
1957	28 738	25 452	16 865	10 546	15 710	29,5	26,2	17,3	10,8	16,1
1958	27 406	25 181	16 242	9 716	14 727	29,4	27,0	17,4	10,4	15,8
1959	27 401	24 004	15 326	8 534	12 726	31,1	27,3	17,4	9,7	14,5
1960	27 956	24 093	15 368	8 395	12 600	31,6	27,3	17,4	9,5	14,3
1961	28 364	24 166	14 952	8 129	11 748	32,5	27,7	17,1	9,3	13,4
1962	27 656	23 588	13 961	7 542	11 152	33,0	28,1	16,6	9,0	13,3
1963	28 171	24 725	14 994	7 785	11 483	32,3	28,4	17,2	8,9	13,2
1964	27 991	24 882	15 137	7 717	11 151	32,2	28,6	17,4	8,9	12,8
1965	27 438	24 381	14 184	7 462	10 792	32,6	28,9	16,8	8,9	12,8
1966	27 580	23 895	13 288	6 861	9 829	33,9	29,3	16,3	8,4	12,1
1967	27 870	22 821	12 100	6 004	8 742	35,9	29,4	15,6	7,7	11,3
1968	28 683	22 385	11 627	5 611	8 064	37,6	29,3	15,2	7,3	10,6
1969	30 819	23 797	11 935	5 658	7 560	38,6	29,8	15,0	7,1	9,5
1970	31 635	24 966	11 860	5 404	6 801	39,2	30,9	14,7	6,7	8,4
1971	32 850	26 552	11 950	5 215	6 495	39,5	32,0	14,4	6,3	7,8
1972	34 501	28 497	13 160	5 387	6 249	39,3	32,5	15,0	6,1	7,1
1973	35 029	31 878	14 277	5 616	6 153	37,7	34,3	15,4	6,0	6,6
1974	38 054	32 967	15 034	5 674	5 856	39,0	33,8	15,4	5,8	6,0
1975	38 829	32 799	15 154	5 411	5 456	39,8	33,6	15,5	5,5	5,6
1976	39 444	34 261	15 600	5 403	5 106	39,5	34,3	15,6	5,4	5,1
1977	39 596	34 585	15 571	5 286	4 495	39,8	34,7	15,6	5,3	4,5
1978	40 190	34 755	15 710	5 298	4 240	40,1	34,7	15,7	5,3	4,2
1979	39 981	35 457	15 621	5 150	4 031	39,9	35,4	15,6	5,1	4,0
1980	38 165	33 577	14 641	4 951	3 766	40,1	35,3	15,4	5,2	4,0
1981	36 324	33 163	15 079	4 998	3 726	38,9	35,5	16,2	5,4	4,0
1982	36 837	32 652	14 749	4 917	3 463	39,8	35,3	15,9	5,3	3,7
1983	36 680	32 218	14 554	4 953	3 648	39,8	35,0	15,8	5,4	4,0
1984	36 472	31 910	14 184	4 754	3 523	40,1	35,1	15,6	5,2	3,9
1985	36 487	31 674	13 931	4 815	3 248	40,5	35,1	15,5	5,3	3,6
1986	35 106	30 949	13 682	4 421	2 980	40,3	35,5	15,7	5,1	3,4
1987	34 700	29 902	12 406	4 141	2 857	41,3	35,6	14,8	4,9	3,4
1988	34 148	29 805	12 437	4 116	2 736	41,0	35,8	14,9	4,9	3,3
1989	33 130	28 423	11 847	4 074	2 642	41,4	35,5	14,8	5,1	3,3
1990	33 348	28 146	11 718	4 043	2 734	41,7	35,2	14,6	5,1	3,4
1991	34 668	25 874	11 374	3 981	2 672	44,1	32,9	14,5	5,1	3,4
1992	32 435	24 775	10 545	3 982	2 903	43,5	33,2	14,1	5,3	3,9
1993	31 740	24 551	10 350	3 848	2 767	43,3	33,5	14,1	5,3	3,8
1994	28 757	22 116	9 267	3 478	2 752	43,3	33,3	14,0	5,2	4,1
1995	26 604	20 582	8 343	3 241	2 657	43,3	33,5	13,6	5,3	4,3
1996	25 786	19 768	8 108	3 483	2 978	42,9	32,9	13,5	5,8	5,0
1997	25 559	19 401	7 765	3 328	3 058	43,2	32,8	13,1	5,6	5,2
1998	25 274	18 961	7 325	2 942	3 080	43,9	32,9	12,7	5,1	5,3
1999	25 143	18 194	6 926	2 889	3 071	44,7	32,4	12,3	5,1	5,5
2000	25 240	17 601	6 554	2 709	3 047	45,8	31,9	11,9	4,9	5,5

**Tab. 2.11: Basic characteristics of abortion**

Year	Abortions	Crude abortion rate	Abortion index	General abortion rate	Abortions per 100 registered pregnancies	Mean age at abortion	Total abortion rate
1950	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1958	21 433	5,50	22,71	22,68	18,51	.	0,738
1959	26 267	6,66	29,51	27,76	22,79	.	0,905
1960	29 389	7,36	32,88	30,95	24,74	.	1,010
1961	32 942	7,86	37,28	33,76	27,16	.	1,105
1962	32 343	7,63	38,14	32,89	27,61	.	1,073
1963	28 256	6,60	32,10	28,44	24,30	30,36	0,932
1964	28 323	6,54	32,29	28,22	24,41	30,16	0,928
1965	29 417	6,73	34,59	28,83	25,70	30,15	0,969
1966	32 491	7,36	39,52	31,06	28,32	29,55	1,067
1967	34 467	7,74	44,04	32,04	30,58	29,15	1,120
1968	35 043	7,82	45,50	31,71	31,27	29,05	1,127
1969	36 144	8,00	44,95	32,03	31,01	27,84	1,125
1970	35 565	7,85	43,73	31,21	30,42	28,83	1,118
1971	36 401	7,98	43,46	31,71	30,29	28,69	1,136
1972	34 809	7,57	39,35	30,04	28,24	28,60	1,067
1973	34 479	7,43	36,82	29,50	26,91	28,48	1,032
1974	35 226	7,51	35,84	29,90	26,38	28,42	1,032
1975	35 437	7,48	36,02	29,85	26,48	28,41	1,020
1976	37 233	7,77	37,04	31,11	27,03	28,37	1,048
1977	37 110	7,67	37,01	30,78	27,02	28,81	1,032
1978	38 405	7,85	38,06	31,62	27,57	28,24	1,035
1979	39 616	8,02	39,27	32,39	28,20	28,43	1,053
1980	40 691	8,16	42,51	33,06	29,83	28,90	1,074
1981	41 387	8,25	44,09	33,48	30,60	28,97	1,080
1982	42 532	8,41	45,64	34,28	31,34	29,04	1,099
1983	43 071	8,46	46,55	34,57	31,76	29,02	1,104
1984	43 594	8,50	47,72	34,79	32,31	29,14	1,111
1985	45 594	8,83	50,30	36,15	33,47	29,15	1,155
1986	50 124	9,65	57,19	39,45	36,38	29,22	1,268
1987	58 081	11,12	68,80	45,28	40,76	28,76	1,469
1988	59 352	11,30	70,95	45,77	41,50	28,81	1,505
1989	56 307	10,67	69,96	42,91	41,16	28,85	1,429
1990	56 176	10,60	69,88	42,30	41,13	28,83	1,426
1991	53 141	10,06	67,31	39,70	40,23	28,84	1,355
1992	49 530	9,33	66,04	36,86	39,77	28,75	1,282
1993	45 552	8,55	61,91	33,50	38,24	28,68	1,174
1994	41 264	7,72	61,92	29,68	38,24	28,52	1,037
1995	35 879	6,69	58,18	25,50	36,78	28,73	0,895
1996	30 885	5,75	51,17	21,73	33,85	28,79	0,766
1997	27 798	5,16	46,83	19,41	31,90	28,76	0,684
1998	26 658	4,95	46,07	18,52	31,54	28,72	0,652
1999	25 557	4,74	45,25	17,68	31,15	28,78	0,622
2000	23 593	4,37	42,61	16,27	29,88	28,77	0,571

**Tab. 2.12: Basic characteristics of spontaneous abortion**

Year	Spontaneous abortions	Share (%)	Crude abortion rate	Abortion index	General abortion rate	Abortions per 100 registered pregnancies	Mean age at abortion	Total abortion rate
1950	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,170
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,234
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,274
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,259
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,262
1958	8 949	41,75	2,29	9,48	9,47	7,73	.	0,309
1959	8 975	34,17	2,27	10,08	9,48	7,79	.	0,305
1960	8 599	29,26	2,15	9,62	9,06	7,24	.	0,292
1961	8 640	26,23	2,06	9,78	8,86	7,12	.	0,285
1962	8 504	26,29	2,01	10,03	8,65	7,26	.	0,275
1963	9 121	32,28	2,13	10,36	9,18	7,84	29,40	0,296
1964	9 110	32,16	2,10	10,39	9,08	7,85	29,58	0,291
1965	8 351	28,39	1,91	9,82	8,19	7,30	29,47	0,270
1966	8 028	24,71	1,82	9,76	7,67	7,00	28,81	0,258
1967	7 869	22,83	1,77	10,05	7,32	6,98	28,60	0,250
1968	7 632	21,78	1,70	9,91	6,91	6,81	28,24	0,238
1969	7 600	21,03	1,68	9,45	6,74	6,52	26,84	0,228
1970	7 691	21,63	1,70	9,46	6,75	6,58	27,92	0,232
1971	7 770	21,35	1,70	9,28	6,77	6,47	27,54	0,233
1972	8 569	24,62	1,86	9,69	7,39	6,95	27,48	0,251
1973	9 115	26,44	1,96	9,73	7,80	7,11	27,16	0,258
1974	9 114	25,87	1,94	9,27	7,73	6,83	27,01	0,253
1975	9 263	26,14	1,95	9,42	7,80	6,92	26,82	0,251
1976	9 517	25,56	1,99	9,47	7,95	6,91	26,87	0,253
1977	9 203	24,80	1,90	9,18	7,63	6,70	27,08	0,240
1978	9 728	25,33	1,99	9,64	8,01	6,98	26,54	0,248
1979	9 619	24,28	1,95	9,53	7,86	6,85	26,65	0,244
1980	9 421	23,15	1,89	9,84	7,65	6,91	27,22	0,239
1981	9 413	22,74	1,88	10,03	7,62	6,96	27,26	0,237
1982	9 401	22,10	1,86	10,09	7,58	6,93	27,19	0,237
1983	9 410	21,85	1,85	10,17	7,55	6,94	27,23	0,237
1984	9 297	21,33	1,81	10,18	7,42	6,89	27,25	0,234
1985	9 272	20,34	1,80	10,23	7,35	6,81	27,45	0,233
1986	9 468	18,89	1,82	10,80	7,45	6,87	27,40	0,239
1987	8 385	14,44	1,61	9,93	6,54	5,88	26,81	0,214
1988	8 352	14,07	1,59	9,98	6,44	5,84	26,78	0,213
1989	7 705	13,68	1,46	9,57	5,87	5,63	26,76	0,197
1990	7 739	13,78	1,46	9,63	5,83	5,67	26,87	0,198
1991	7 222	13,59	1,37	9,15	5,40	5,47	26,81	0,186
1992	6 899	13,93	1,30	9,20	5,13	5,54	26,71	0,181
1993	6 700	14,71	1,26	9,11	4,93	5,62	26,91	0,173
1994	5 854	14,19	1,09	8,78	4,21	5,42	26,82	0,146
1995	5 725	15,96	1,07	9,28	4,07	5,87	27,11	0,142
1996	5 712	18,49	1,06	9,46	4,02	6,26	27,32	0,140
1997	5 480	19,71	1,02	9,23	3,83	6,29	27,41	0,134
1998	5 549	20,82	1,03	9,59	3,86	6,57	27,50	0,134
1999	5 608	21,94	1,04	9,93	3,88	6,84	27,65	0,135
2000	5 125	21,72	0,95	9,26	3,53	6,49	27,82	0,122

**Tab. 2.13: Basic characteristics of induced abortion**

Year	Induced abortions	Share (%)	Crude abortion rate	Abortion index	General abortion rate	Abortions per 100 registered	Mean age at abortion	Total abortion rate
1950	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,019
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,032
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,048
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,053
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0,066
1958	12 484	58,25	3,20	13,23	13,21	10,78	.	0,427
1959	17 292	65,83	4,38	19,43	18,27	15,00	.	0,598
1960	20 790	70,74	5,20	23,26	21,90	17,50	.	0,717
1961	24 302	73,77	5,80	27,51	24,91	20,04	.	0,818
1962	23 839	73,71	5,62	28,11	24,24	20,35	.	0,796
1963	19 135	67,72	4,47	21,74	19,26	16,46	31,38	0,635
1964	19 213	67,84	4,44	21,90	19,14	16,56	31,14	0,636
1965	21 066	71,61	4,82	24,77	20,65	18,40	30,82	0,699
1966	24 463	75,29	5,54	29,75	23,39	21,33	30,05	0,809
1967	26 598	77,17	5,98	33,99	24,73	23,59	29,55	0,870
1968	27 411	78,22	6,11	35,59	24,81	24,46	29,46	0,889
1969	28 544	78,97	6,32	35,50	25,30	24,49	28,27	0,898
1970	27 874	78,37	6,16	34,27	24,46	23,85	29,25	0,886
1971	28 631	78,65	6,28	34,18	24,94	23,83	29,11	0,904
1972	26 240	75,38	5,71	29,66	22,64	21,29	29,10	0,816
1973	25 364	73,56	5,47	27,09	21,70	19,80	29,14	0,774
1974	26 112	74,13	5,57	26,57	22,16	19,56	29,02	0,779
1975	26 174	73,86	5,52	26,61	22,05	19,56	29,10	0,769
1976	27 716	74,44	5,79	27,57	23,16	20,12	28,97	0,794
1977	27 907	75,20	5,76	27,84	23,15	20,32	29,47	0,792
1978	28 677	74,67	5,86	28,42	23,61	20,59	28,91	0,786
1979	29 997	75,72	6,07	29,73	24,53	21,35	29,05	0,809
1980	31 270	76,85	6,27	32,67	25,41	22,92	29,46	0,836
1981	31 974	77,26	6,37	34,06	25,87	23,64	29,53	0,843
1982	33 131	77,90	6,55	35,55	26,70	24,41	29,61	0,862
1983	33 661	78,15	6,61	36,38	27,02	24,82	29,55	0,867
1984	34 297	78,67	6,69	37,55	27,37	25,42	29,67	0,877
1985	36 322	79,66	7,04	40,07	28,80	26,66	29,61	0,922
1986	40 656	81,11	7,83	46,39	32,00	29,51	29,66	1,029
1987	49 696	85,56	9,51	58,87	38,74	34,87	29,09	1,256
1988	51 000	85,93	9,71	60,96	39,33	35,66	29,14	1,291
1989	48 602	86,32	9,21	60,39	37,04	35,53	29,17	1,231
1990	48 437	86,22	9,14	60,25	36,48	35,47	29,14	1,228
1991	45 919	86,41	8,69	58,16	34,31	34,76	29,15	1,170
1992	42 631	86,07	8,03	56,84	31,73	34,23	29,08	1,102
1993	38 852	85,29	7,30	52,80	28,57	32,61	28,98	1,001
1994	35 410	85,81	6,62	53,13	25,47	32,81	28,79	0,890
1995	30 154	84,04	5,62	48,90	21,43	30,91	29,02	0,754
1996	25 173	81,51	4,68	41,70	17,71	27,59	29,11	0,626
1997	22 318	80,29	4,15	37,60	15,58	25,61	29,08	0,551
1998	21 109	79,18	3,92	36,48	14,67	24,97	29,03	0,518
1999	19 949	78,06	3,70	35,32	13,80	24,32	29,08	0,487
2000	18 468	78,28	3,42	33,36	12,74	23,39	29,03	0,449

All abortions except spontaneous

**Tab. 2.14: Abortion rate by age (per 1000 women)**

Year	Induced abortions							Spontaneous abortions						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1950	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1958	1,70	9,80	21,90	23,80	20,40	7,00	0,70	2,80	14,40	16,00	12,80	10,20	4,70	0,80
1959	2,90	14,00	30,00	33,30	25,90	12,30	1,10	2,60	14,90	15,40	13,00	9,30	5,10	0,70
1960	3,50	19,00	35,00	38,70	30,50	15,70	0,90	2,70	14,50	14,50	11,70	8,80	5,40	0,80
1961	4,10	22,40	40,20	43,60	33,80	18,60	0,90	2,70	14,90	13,50	11,40	8,00	5,70	0,70
1962	4,20	20,80	39,30	43,30	33,50	17,10	0,90	2,60	14,70	13,80	11,10	7,30	5,00	0,40
1963	2,56	14,98	29,98	35,48	28,67	14,58	0,82	2,89	15,15	15,63	11,66	8,50	4,95	0,52
1964	2,79	17,10	30,30	34,69	27,97	13,10	1,30	2,59	14,70	15,27	11,67	8,50	4,73	0,83
1965	3,28	21,46	35,51	36,27	29,02	12,87	1,41	2,34	13,75	13,87	11,46	7,91	3,85	0,89
1966	4,89	29,10	42,81	41,42	31,08	11,30	1,18	2,98	14,00	13,30	10,38	6,91	3,43	0,53
1967	5,73	33,29	48,00	43,98	31,34	10,80	0,90	2,74	14,05	13,26	9,28	6,82	3,34	0,44
1968	6,28	34,89	47,97	44,21	31,96	11,48	0,92	3,09	13,57	12,03	9,28	6,36	2,80	0,50
1969	11,10	39,00	48,41	44,16	28,49	7,96	0,43	5,17	13,38	11,33	8,25	5,36	1,86	0,16
1970	7,01	34,06	49,01	42,93	32,10	11,17	0,91	3,02	13,31	12,11	8,71	6,12	2,74	0,37
1971	7,64	36,43	48,96	44,56	30,68	11,73	0,76	3,12	13,51	12,65	8,89	5,47	2,66	0,25
1972	7,55	31,21	44,00	40,61	28,80	10,31	0,64	3,12	14,58	13,94	9,67	5,83	2,80	0,28
1973	7,37	29,08	40,63	38,76	27,38	10,89	0,64	3,40	15,91	13,90	9,74	5,75	2,60	0,31
1974	6,99	30,97	42,10	37,29	27,58	10,31	0,56	3,78	15,66	13,65	8,74	5,69	2,70	0,30
1975	7,35	28,80	40,86	37,47	28,58	10,03	0,71	3,90	15,58	14,01	8,81	5,21	2,33	0,27
1976	7,91	30,49	42,05	40,28	27,17	10,22	0,72	4,19	15,76	13,20	9,38	5,34	2,48	0,34
1977	5,85	27,75	42,38	41,09	29,00	11,37	0,90	3,12	15,22	13,50	8,69	4,94	2,17	0,44
1978	7,50	31,19	42,15	39,32	27,06	9,43	0,63	4,51	16,35	13,46	8,30	4,62	2,05	0,35
1979	7,58	31,62	44,34	39,67	27,89	9,99	0,66	4,45	15,89	13,53	7,94	4,86	1,78	0,29
1980	6,42	30,51	45,43	43,57	28,66	11,48	1,03	3,24	15,32	13,08	8,73	4,90	2,12	0,31
1981	6,37	31,34	45,81	42,95	30,17	11,12	0,80	3,32	15,55	12,98	8,35	4,62	2,18	0,49
1982	6,95	31,32	47,53	44,24	30,14	11,47	0,82	3,62	15,75	12,44	8,58	4,83	1,82	0,29
1983	7,73	33,34	47,47	43,29	29,69	10,99	0,86	3,60	16,20	12,76	7,96	4,65	1,91	0,35
1984	8,02	33,89	47,55	43,42	30,15	11,49	0,85	3,89	15,89	12,44	7,73	4,89	1,74	0,28
1985	8,33	37,46	51,04	44,30	30,84	11,41	1,02	3,62	15,53	12,53	8,19	4,39	2,08	0,31
1986	9,88	42,29	56,58	48,81	34,42	12,73	1,01	3,75	16,67	12,66	7,74	4,70	2,00	0,32
1987	15,67	59,09	68,64	57,28	36,46	12,98	1,00	4,91	15,03	11,02	6,47	3,67	1,39	0,21
1988	15,85	61,52	70,91	57,78	38,14	13,06	0,98	4,63	15,55	10,89	6,62	3,55	1,31	0,11
1989	14,75	58,77	69,28	53,90	36,48	12,12	0,96	4,40	14,21	10,32	5,80	3,39	1,21	0,13
1990	14,94	59,58	68,80	53,29	35,89	12,15	0,88	4,49	14,06	10,01	6,00	3,45	1,45	0,17
1991	14,31	56,64	65,22	51,12	33,56	12,18	0,87	4,28	13,43	9,08	5,60	3,23	1,27	0,21
1992	15,27	54,12	61,10	47,04	30,96	11,10	0,76	4,31	13,16	9,17	5,25	2,77	1,27	0,17
1993	15,16	49,25	54,40	42,39	27,74	10,30	0,97	4,20	12,09	8,67	5,10	3,11	1,31	0,19
1994	14,14	41,68	48,75	38,55	25,24	8,92	0,81	3,20	9,79	7,78	4,79	2,67	0,92	0,13
1995	11,50	33,29	40,48	34,08	22,14	8,52	0,76	3,04	8,95	7,48	4,82	2,77	1,12	0,15
1996	10,17	25,96	32,89	28,85	19,08	7,60	0,63	2,79	8,69	7,28	4,96	3,05	1,14	0,12
1997	8,86	23,78	27,90	24,43	17,34	7,21	0,58	2,63	7,75	7,45	4,74	2,89	1,14	0,15
1998	8,83	21,78	26,15	23,27	15,99	6,98	0,55	2,65	7,63	7,40	4,81	3,09	1,13	0,12
1999	8,22	19,43	24,85	22,46	15,63	6,37	0,47	2,44	7,21	7,88	5,21	3,08	1,04	0,13
2000	8,41	17,44	22,08	20,71	14,72	5,85	0,44	2,21	6,35	7,13	4,65	2,91	1,06	0,15





**Tab. 2.16: Basic characteristics of mortality**

Year	Deaths		Crude mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Deaths					
	Males	Females			Under 1 year		Under 28 days		Under 7 days	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1950	20 187	19 481	11,45	103,35	5 730	4 576	2 333	1 821	1 453	1 073
1951	20 928	19 577	11,54	102,32	5 809	4 491	2 177	1 537	1 318	921
1952	18 931	17 966	10,37	74,38	4 245	3 254	1 797	1 308	1 227	855
1953	18 145	17 453	9,89	62,43	3 434	2 754	1 374	1 038	890	674
1954	17 597	17 269	9,52	50,40	2 762	2 193	1 220	881	835	588
1955	16 914	16 003	8,83	44,34	2 528	1 875	1 170	769	802	494
1956	16 994	15 821	8,66	40,79	2 339	1 718	1 080	706	743	457
1957	18 440	17 315	9,30	46,66	2 581	1 960	1 016	687	688	444
1958	16 768	15 338	8,23	37,20	1 997	1 473	878	563	600	370
1959	17 740	16 337	8,64	32,47	1 609	1 248	729	493	534	341
1960	16 457	15 152	7,91	28,59	1 425	1 103	723	520	526	381
1961	16 431	14 971	7,49	27,78	1 367	1 060	717	501	559	357
1962	18 059	16 339	8,12	25,49	1 229	910	641	440	481	315
1963	17 478	15 500	7,70	26,21	1 321	963	713	469	520	348
1964	17 339	15 536	7,60	25,63	1 267	960	687	503	525	366
1965	18 975	16 935	8,21	28,53	1 346	1 058	825	611	689	494
1966	19 479	16 878	8,24	27,02	1 259	942	769	511	637	416
1967	19 021	16 437	7,97	25,33	1 128	836	684	498	576	413
1968	20 605	17 471	8,49	23,15	1 048	720	656	417	561	346
1969	22 374	18 249	8,99	25,50	1 161	873	727	539	618	446
1970	23 040	19 200	9,33	25,69	1 186	886	775	572	640	458
1971	23 638	19 218	9,40	24,42	1 182	846	812	538	645	434
1972	22 952	18 458	9,01	25,38	1 344	884	933	615	776	491
1973	23 995	19 764	9,43	24,85	1 314	996	941	691	755	560
1974	24 790	20 144	9,58	22,83	1 301	927	940	665	807	545
1975	25 023	20 225	9,55	23,70	1 334	973	980	707	818	579
1976	25 020	20 400	9,48	24,46	1 423	1 018	1 060	732	884	598
1977	26 231	20 950	9,75	21,52	1 290	852	907	582	778	462
1978	26 451	21 327	9,77	21,82	1 280	906	953	630	814	510
1979	26 368	21 469	9,68	20,94	1 218	881	836	596	719	495
1980	27 952	22 627	10,15	20,90	1 160	828	787	552	673	451
1981	27 511	22 121	9,89	19,22	1 073	720	743	477	640	398
1982	27 788	22 605	9,97	17,94	968	694	685	458	599	372
1983	28 871	23 562	10,30	17,53	933	681	637	445	528	359
1984	28 586	23 153	10,09	17,15	890	668	595	423	503	343
1985	28 613	23 851	10,16	16,32	856	615	580	425	476	353
1986	28 933	24 200	10,23	15,02	779	530	548	351	462	303
1987	28 362	23 618	9,95	14,17	689	501	473	322	393	270
1988	28 958	23 517	9,99	13,31	672	436	448	286	378	238
1989	29 668	24 234	10,22	13,46	604	474	429	309	360	246
1990	30 263	24 356	10,31	11,99	568	391	404	265	325	208
1991	29 942	24 676	10,34	13,22	570	469	385	313	295	245
1992	29 477	23 946	10,07	12,58	555	384	377	246	316	182
1993	28 750	23 957	9,90	10,63	465	314	334	216	261	162
1994	27 662	23 724	9,61	11,19	437	306	293	195	209	138
1995	28 128	24 558	9,82	10,99	388	287	280	203	199	137
1996	27 535	23 701	9,53	10,23	338	277	236	179	160	117
1997	27 788	24 336	9,68	8,70	285	229	186	135	117	88
1998	28 630	24 526	9,86	8,79	278	228	173	137	108	102
1999	28 102	24 300	9,71	8,31	259	208	166	123	118	78
2000	28 157	24 567	9,76	8,58	280	193	173	124	114	84

**Tab. 2.17: Life expectancy at certain age**

Year	Males				Females			
	e <sub>0</sub>	e <sub>50</sub>	e <sub>65</sub>	e <sub>80</sub>	e <sub>0</sub>	e <sub>50</sub>	e <sub>65</sub>	e <sub>80</sub>
1950	58,94	23,59	12,90	4,96	62,76	25,59	14,09	6,46
1951	59,01	23,43	12,71	4,69	63,67	25,72	14,05	6,24
1952	61,85	23,14	12,47	4,74	66,27	25,54	13,82	6,25
1953	63,27	23,19	12,42	4,77	67,52	25,51	13,72	6,22
1954	64,48	23,00	12,29	4,72	68,28	25,24	13,29	5,73
1955	65,33	23,42	12,73	5,02	69,76	25,97	13,99	6,16
1956	65,88	23,47	12,70	5,22	70,24	25,97	13,90	5,99
1957	64,91	22,91	12,23	4,98	69,23	25,36	13,35	5,30
1958	66,72	23,70	12,94	5,57	71,18	26,39	14,11	5,59
1959	66,34	23,15	12,51	5,75	71,02	25,87	13,60	5,26
1960	67,61	23,98	12,98	5,63	72,12	26,47	14,09	5,37
1961	68,54	24,51	13,32	5,63	72,96	27,14	14,64	5,92
1962	68,02	23,72	12,55	5,15	72,60	26,52	14,07	5,45
1963	68,24	24,40	13,21	5,67	73,10	27,19	14,66	5,68
1964	68,75	24,75	13,47	5,93	73,40	27,39	14,90	5,91
1965	67,86	24,09	12,86	5,45	72,80	27,06	14,54	5,80
1966	67,76	24,07	12,79	5,40	73,21	27,18	14,69	5,80
1967	68,30	24,38	13,20	5,69	73,82	27,66	15,12	6,17
1968	67,72	23,85	12,84	5,73	73,48	27,25	14,82	5,90
1969	66,87	23,33	12,44	5,79	73,15	27,13	14,81	6,19
1970	66,67	23,07	12,31	5,44	72,88	26,85	14,51	5,81
1971	66,59	22,88	12,06	5,21	73,22	26,94	14,61	5,91
1972	66,91	23,42	12,59	5,55	73,71	27,52	15,07	5,85
1973	66,77	23,05	12,38	5,26	73,32	27,23	14,86	5,80
1974	66,84	22,93	12,25	5,39	73,65	27,26	14,92	5,93
1975	66,79	22,96	12,32	5,19	73,81	27,37	14,99	5,80
1976	66,97	23,04	12,53	5,41	74,01	27,63	15,16	6,00
1977	66,76	22,78	12,37	5,41	74,17	27,42	15,04	5,84
1978	66,91	22,75	12,34	5,45	74,01	27,52	15,22	6,01
1979	67,13	22,86	12,49	5,44	74,51	27,71	15,33	6,14
1980	66,75	22,32	12,09	5,19	74,24	27,45	15,13	6,03
1981	66,80	22,50	12,41	5,37	74,63	27,72	15,36	6,10
1982	66,99	22,35	12,30	5,22	74,72	27,65	15,29	6,10
1983	66,64	21,98	12,10	5,03	74,50	27,50	15,20	6,08
1984	66,79	22,06	12,31	5,36	74,89	27,82	15,45	6,28
1985	66,92	22,13	12,29	5,32	74,73	27,66	15,36	6,21
1986	67,07	22,00	12,14	5,12	74,96	27,73	15,35	6,25
1987	67,24	22,07	12,38	5,54	75,11	27,93	15,60	6,43
1988	67,12	22,01	12,27	5,49	75,48	28,09	15,73	6,61
1989	66,88	21,76	12,28	5,37	75,36	28,05	15,66	6,50
1990	66,65	21,64	12,22	5,60	75,43	28,06	15,71	6,50
1991	66,77	21,79	12,19	5,37	75,21	27,99	15,66	6,47
1992	67,58	22,45	12,86	6,05	76,27	28,81	16,34	7,03
1993	68,34	22,84	13,05	6,46	76,65	29,00	16,53	7,29
1994	68,34	22,71	12,75	6,03	76,48	28,78	16,22	6,86
1995	68,39	22,66	12,68	6,15	76,33	28,59	16,07	6,75
1996	68,87	22,90	12,86	6,29	76,80	29,04	16,41	6,98
1997	68,89	22,98	12,91	6,47	76,72	28,92	16,37	6,98
1998	68,61	22,81	12,76	6,28	76,70	28,93	16,28	6,75
1999	68,95	22,91	12,89	6,13	77,03	29,14	16,47	6,81
2000	69,14	23,04	12,91	6,18	77,22	29,18	16,38	6,60

**Tab. 2.18: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 men)**

Year	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
1950	132,41	4,24	1,17	1,14	2,17	3,13	2,89	2,88	3,52
1951	127,98	4,77	1,14	0,95	2,07	2,75	2,77	3,46	3,68
1952	90,19	3,33	0,86	0,95	1,63	2,53	2,51	2,87	3,23
1953	71,22	3,54	0,84	0,78	1,51	2,29	2,20	2,79	3,12
1954	57,19	2,64	0,80	0,76	1,29	2,00	2,02	2,32	3,25
1955	51,59	2,43	0,80	0,69	1,37	1,87	2,10	2,39	2,81
1956	47,57	2,04	0,79	0,71	1,21	1,79	2,14	2,13	2,62
1957	52,84	2,37	0,84	0,72	1,33	1,85	2,14	2,15	2,65
1958	42,12	2,01	0,72	0,68	1,20	1,61	2,05	2,04	2,46
1959	35,65	2,01	0,81	0,70	1,37	1,86	1,90	2,50	2,50
1960	32,28	1,76	0,58	0,59	1,24	1,74	1,86	2,28	2,70
1961	30,95	1,54	0,51	0,53	1,22	1,82	1,58	2,03	2,67
1962	28,71	1,40	0,54	0,45	1,11	1,69	1,66	2,12	2,59
1963	30,84	1,46	0,63	0,52	1,19	2,02	1,76	2,00	2,64
1964	29,10	1,55	0,70	0,49	1,18	1,83	1,67	1,94	2,45
1965	31,53	1,81	0,64	0,49	1,14	1,82	1,66	2,01	2,67
1966	30,56	1,63	0,62	0,57	1,16	2,05	1,80	2,24	2,87
1967	28,43	1,33	0,61	0,43	1,20	1,71	1,95	2,16	2,84
1968	27,15	1,47	0,62	0,50	1,13	2,10	1,74	2,46	2,85
1969	29,67	1,36	0,72	0,48	1,25	1,99	1,94	2,33	3,25
1970	29,66	1,29	0,52	0,58	1,15	1,86	1,74	2,63	3,39
1971	27,93	1,35	0,60	0,44	1,16	1,82	1,98	2,48	3,12
1972	31,52	0,96	0,57	0,48	1,22	1,86	1,83	2,40	2,94
1973	29,24	1,15	0,60	0,52	1,26	1,70	1,62	2,25	3,09
1974	27,41	1,19	0,52	0,51	1,16	1,47	1,63	2,27	3,31
1975	27,42	1,13	0,58	0,44	1,13	1,53	1,84	2,28	3,33
1976	28,87	1,01	0,55	0,48	0,95	1,35	1,57	2,29	3,37
1977	25,75	1,00	0,55	0,47	1,03	1,46	1,52	2,41	3,58
1978	25,58	0,97	0,46	0,40	0,78	1,59	1,53	2,10	3,26
1979	24,39	0,85	0,46	0,47	0,89	1,32	1,52	2,06	3,57
1980	23,75	0,84	0,48	0,46	0,87	1,30	1,34	2,01	3,59
1981	22,76	0,75	0,45	0,43	0,94	1,45	1,56	2,26	3,23
1982	20,76	0,75	0,43	0,39	0,95	1,24	1,58	2,05	3,16
1983	20,07	0,66	0,43	0,39	0,79	1,37	1,59	1,98	3,30
1984	19,36	0,67	0,37	0,29	0,87	1,22	1,48	2,18	3,16
1985	18,81	0,62	0,45	0,33	0,85	1,30	1,47	2,09	3,14
1986	17,45	0,65	0,31	0,28	0,87	1,25	1,44	1,92	2,83
1987	16,01	0,65	0,32	0,25	0,73	1,06	1,33	1,88	3,03
1988	15,98	0,59	0,27	0,32	0,86	1,19	1,37	1,96	3,08
1989	14,67	0,60	0,29	0,29	0,78	1,04	1,34	2,20	3,35
1990	14,02	0,50	0,31	0,27	0,84	1,31	1,48	2,22	3,44
1991	14,32	0,59	0,33	0,37	0,76	1,31	1,48	2,15	3,33
1992	14,08	0,49	0,30	0,37	0,72	1,37	1,51	1,97	3,50
1993	12,15	0,47	0,27	0,28	0,75	1,31	1,31	1,74	2,89
1994	12,33	0,52	0,25	0,29	0,81	1,09	1,30	1,81	2,74
1995	12,01	0,44	0,31	0,28	0,75	1,10	1,32	1,66	2,74
1996	10,92	0,54	0,26	0,27	0,65	1,14	1,29	1,59	2,44
1997	9,36	0,50	0,29	0,31	0,77	1,20	1,25	1,70	2,71
1998	9,35	0,57	0,29	0,27	0,70	1,20	1,26	1,79	2,69
1999	8,95	0,50	0,27	0,31	0,59	1,13	1,23	1,67	2,53
2000	9,91	0,48	0,21	0,30	0,58	1,09	1,26	1,71	2,37

**Tab. 2.18: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 men) - continuation**

Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
1950	4,70	7,04	10,37	16,22	23,41	34,85	54,95	93,29	148,58	397,33
1951	4,64	7,24	10,45	15,71	24,42	35,27	53,02	95,53	166,04	422,82
1952	4,57	6,62	10,99	16,74	23,79	36,23	59,38	99,13	165,06	276,77
1953	4,39	6,45	10,35	16,26	24,44	38,88	56,56	97,79	171,35	270,33
1954	4,06	6,34	10,48	16,20	26,07	38,79	60,98	95,88	179,42	254,54
1955	3,69	6,37	9,97	16,04	25,39	35,96	57,94	86,73	159,62	250,66
1956	3,95	5,84	10,11	15,67	24,37	37,90	61,53	85,84	154,53	277,53
1957	3,67	6,35	9,96	16,61	26,59	41,07	62,50	94,08	164,70	334,67
1958	3,37	5,56	9,39	15,41	25,35	36,65	57,07	87,98	145,20	313,91
1959	4,00	5,98	9,52	15,99	28,04	40,53	64,09	94,85	144,67	331,09
1960	3,56	5,44	8,79	14,78	23,26	35,94	58,12	89,70	143,01	286,88
1961	3,03	4,63	8,05	13,34	22,20	33,92	53,03	87,31	133,80	230,38
1962	3,08	5,02	7,87	14,58	24,28	35,52	60,67	100,02	153,94	288,09
1963	3,61	5,20	7,98	13,92	22,15	33,82	55,99	88,27	134,17	242,76
1964	3,65	4,84	7,71	12,96	21,77	34,38	52,68	82,89	129,42	237,43
1965	3,62	5,40	8,31	13,20	22,94	37,30	57,07	90,68	144,61	248,24
1966	3,80	5,10	8,43	13,46	22,28	38,61	56,52	90,10	148,11	245,95
1967	3,76	5,57	8,51	12,92	23,37	36,30	53,68	83,28	138,93	217,11
1968	3,98	6,05	8,97	14,82	24,33	38,00	58,11	92,33	137,28	234,50
1969	4,80	6,51	8,90	15,53	25,88	41,72	63,83	96,17	140,46	230,67
1970	4,71	7,01	9,35	16,67	25,77	41,50	64,10	99,89	147,23	237,36
1971	4,78	7,45	10,26	15,89	25,38	41,76	67,20	103,20	157,82	256,48
1972	4,95	7,67	10,13	15,69	24,21	39,91	60,80	94,28	144,11	235,16
1973	4,99	7,51	11,03	17,08	24,48	39,91	62,49	97,69	152,59	255,27
1974	4,99	7,38	11,57	15,93	25,73	40,65	65,95	99,56	151,50	254,36
1975	5,21	7,57	11,72	16,48	24,46	39,57	62,20	101,25	155,33	243,92
1976	4,61	7,93	11,84	16,78	25,13	38,86	62,58	94,48	146,67	238,47
1977	5,09	8,20	12,70	17,42	25,82	39,70	65,66	95,79	152,08	264,54
1978	5,41	8,09	12,16	18,05	26,34	40,34	65,47	97,80	150,70	244,90
1979	5,08	8,16	12,26	17,96	25,79	39,35	62,59	96,95	149,02	242,87
1980	5,18	8,14	13,07	19,00	26,19	42,14	67,18	101,49	159,49	258,40
1981	5,71	8,73	12,62	19,52	27,64	40,97	63,31	97,46	147,27	243,52
1982	5,43	8,19	12,75	19,78	28,14	42,40	63,32	97,92	153,89	242,17
1983	5,52	9,00	13,82	20,33	29,78	43,42	64,53	101,70	158,39	247,92
1984	5,67	9,03	14,28	20,47	30,96	41,52	63,24	97,93	147,15	233,93
1985	5,31	9,00	14,36	19,42	30,45	41,71	63,15	97,53	147,73	231,74
1986	5,38	8,75	12,97	20,99	31,06	41,98	63,65	99,97	154,10	238,79
1987	5,50	9,11	14,10	21,11	30,68	43,76	62,45	94,13	140,26	211,30
1988	5,24	9,22	14,28	20,43	31,36	44,19	64,79	95,52	142,52	216,86
1989	5,57	9,91	14,52	22,12	32,67	45,90	61,54	91,95	145,26	217,82
1990	5,90	9,90	15,71	21,83	32,84	46,38	62,81	94,04	143,25	214,80
1991	5,90	9,83	13,99	21,40	33,19	45,19	61,59	99,23	143,94	240,41
1992	5,34	8,81	13,86	20,71	30,75	43,73	58,42	86,99	127,62	173,27
1993	5,20	8,35	13,38	19,27	29,35	41,84	61,76	83,70	126,04	174,00
1994	4,85	7,85	12,59	19,25	29,30	42,98	61,91	85,54	135,55	207,65
1995	4,85	7,58	12,63	19,10	29,79	42,33	62,63	88,79	133,29	221,12
1996	4,31	7,44	12,13	18,31	29,10	42,16	63,40	82,60	136,33	203,97
1997	4,58	7,36	12,56	18,42	27,43	41,06	63,46	86,20	131,04	202,51
1998	5,08	7,93	12,23	18,94	28,47	42,11	63,09	89,59	137,36	197,80
1999	4,76	7,34	12,36	18,43	28,75	40,79	60,20	90,02	127,31	192,61
2000	4,21	7,34	12,19	17,57	28,08	41,20	60,63	87,56	126,82	195,27

**Tab. 2.19: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 women)**

Year	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
1950	111,04	4,13	0,92	0,78	1,69	2,55	2,49	2,67	2,91
1951	103,70	4,65	0,76	0,75	1,45	2,10	2,15	1,98	2,57
1952	72,60	3,19	0,51	0,64	1,14	1,59	1,79	2,21	2,54
1953	60,42	3,14	0,58	0,45	0,87	1,07	1,43	1,77	2,22
1954	48,34	2,69	0,59	0,44	0,74	1,20	1,32	1,72	2,19
1955	40,56	2,24	0,52	0,46	0,61	0,95	1,33	1,37	1,92
1956	36,70	1,86	0,57	0,42	0,62	0,97	1,17	1,36	1,96
1957	42,49	2,14	0,58	0,39	0,63	0,89	1,15	1,41	2,01
1958	32,89	1,72	0,45	0,38	0,59	0,79	0,87	1,35	1,62
1959	29,11	2,07	0,43	0,34	0,51	0,74	0,82	1,20	1,53
1960	26,45	1,38	0,34	0,35	0,39	0,74	0,78	1,03	1,48
1961	25,21	1,14	0,42	0,28	0,44	0,68	0,70	0,90	1,36
1962	22,31	1,22	0,42	0,30	0,42	0,50	0,74	0,85	1,49
1963	23,68	1,17	0,43	0,31	0,47	0,63	0,69	0,92	1,30
1964	23,17	1,13	0,36	0,22	0,42	0,49	0,67	1,01	1,33
1965	25,93	1,40	0,40	0,29	0,40	0,53	0,73	1,04	1,29
1966	23,82	1,28	0,36	0,27	0,40	0,53	0,64	0,86	1,32
1967	22,06	1,19	0,36	0,31	0,41	0,54	0,65	0,79	1,22
1968	19,66	1,14	0,35	0,29	0,42	0,53	0,67	1,08	1,32
1969	23,44	1,15	0,46	0,33	0,39	0,51	0,51	0,88	1,37
1970	23,22	1,15	0,38	0,31	0,45	0,53	0,53	0,96	1,46
1971	21,02	1,04	0,36	0,20	0,37	0,52	0,67	0,70	1,46
1972	21,66	0,91	0,40	0,22	0,36	0,48	0,64	1,00	1,43
1973	22,98	1,05	0,35	0,29	0,44	0,47	0,70	0,84	1,41
1974	20,29	0,88	0,33	0,28	0,39	0,44	0,60	0,90	1,32
1975	20,93	0,85	0,45	0,29	0,37	0,40	0,46	0,78	1,30
1976	21,57	0,72	0,37	0,28	0,43	0,43	0,57	0,87	1,22
1977	17,96	0,64	0,33	0,25	0,38	0,40	0,43	0,76	1,16
1978	18,96	0,75	0,38	0,24	0,40	0,40	0,55	0,89	1,18
1979	18,26	0,62	0,23	0,21	0,38	0,41	0,46	0,74	1,13
1980	17,65	0,69	0,24	0,21	0,36	0,34	0,49	0,74	1,28
1981	15,95	0,56	0,31	0,29	0,34	0,46	0,52	0,67	1,27
1982	15,53	0,56	0,26	0,22	0,30	0,35	0,48	0,72	1,15
1983	15,38	0,55	0,28	0,22	0,34	0,36	0,37	0,76	1,19
1984	15,20	0,56	0,24	0,24	0,30	0,29	0,38	0,68	1,17
1985	14,12	0,52	0,26	0,22	0,32	0,39	0,54	0,61	1,28
1986	12,42	0,44	0,22	0,19	0,43	0,38	0,47	0,63	1,21
1987	12,12	0,65	0,24	0,16	0,34	0,30	0,55	0,64	1,28
1988	10,78	0,59	0,19	0,14	0,31	0,35	0,52	0,88	1,04
1989	12,01	0,52	0,25	0,18	0,37	0,36	0,53	0,65	1,15
1990	10,13	0,50	0,21	0,22	0,37	0,41	0,49	0,68	1,28
1991	12,40	0,48	0,27	0,18	0,35	0,36	0,45	0,76	1,11
1992	10,19	0,50	0,26	0,17	0,30	0,40	0,38	0,64	1,13
1993	8,64	0,50	0,19	0,18	0,36	0,35	0,45	0,62	1,11
1994	9,07	0,36	0,18	0,20	0,31	0,35	0,32	0,55	1,13
1995	9,25	0,44	0,19	0,18	0,30	0,25	0,42	0,66	0,98
1996	9,44	0,30	0,23	0,17	0,29	0,26	0,29	0,62	0,98
1997	7,97	0,41	0,22	0,12	0,34	0,33	0,33	0,58	1,06
1998	8,08	0,56	0,19	0,21	0,31	0,28	0,40	0,64	1,03
1999	7,53	0,33	0,23	0,20	0,23	0,34	0,39	0,50	0,98
2000	7,13	0,30	0,19	0,15	0,33	0,27	0,38	0,39	0,86

**Tab. 2.19: Mortality rates by age (per 1 000 women) - continuation**

Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
1950	3,56	4,90	7,42	11,76	18,67	29,49	53,07	76,28	120,15	260,29
1951	3,52	4,81	7,07	11,29	17,28	29,50	51,28	78,77	119,61	292,98
1952	3,19	4,23	7,26	11,41	16,97	30,67	52,90	84,86	123,06	218,03
1953	2,72	4,60	6,69	10,86	17,55	31,35	53,79	86,13	125,11	212,86
1954	2,70	4,28	6,51	9,97	17,75	31,64	54,65	94,67	134,10	206,25
1955	2,83	4,25	6,27	9,65	16,56	28,08	49,58	87,71	117,88	192,39
1956	2,61	3,82	6,07	9,41	16,26	28,14	50,64	86,84	119,69	166,53
1957	2,59	3,76	6,49	9,40	17,45	30,77	51,74	92,06	140,77	179,97
1958	2,45	3,67	5,62	8,30	15,29	25,44	45,59	82,29	131,20	166,93
1959	2,48	3,73	5,57	8,71	15,87	27,34	50,38	88,21	145,29	175,95
1960	2,24	3,26	5,03	8,45	14,54	25,18	45,92	79,22	141,36	155,44
1961	2,00	3,41	4,66	8,11	12,94	23,91	43,10	74,94	123,74	200,02
1962	2,11	3,34	4,99	8,17	14,04	24,98	45,73	84,05	135,54	237,82
1963	2,25	3,22	4,88	7,51	13,24	23,77	39,85	74,12	125,60	208,44
1964	1,99	3,53	5,00	7,76	13,03	22,04	40,79	71,09	121,10	196,17
1965	2,12	3,23	4,93	7,52	13,23	23,92	42,53	76,90	127,08	222,70
1966	2,07	2,90	4,93	7,81	13,33	23,07	41,88	73,12	129,49	213,15
1967	1,97	3,06	4,81	7,66	12,60	21,90	40,60	67,18	121,56	203,02
1968	2,30	3,19	5,40	8,17	12,79	23,35	40,10	72,72	121,76	215,11
1969	2,02	3,41	5,46	8,28	13,58	24,19	42,28	73,98	116,75	204,49
1970	1,98	3,50	5,25	8,66	13,67	23,43	45,15	75,78	127,18	212,63
1971	2,17	3,47	5,61	8,39	13,69	22,98	43,79	75,99	124,10	228,38
1972	2,05	3,24	5,41	7,92	12,37	21,91	37,59	68,32	123,32	219,32
1973	2,06	3,43	5,35	8,31	13,03	22,45	40,02	71,72	125,68	226,13
1974	2,08	3,30	5,32	8,42	13,20	22,97	39,03	72,44	119,41	235,80
1975	1,81	3,19	5,12	8,13	13,28	21,69	38,37	70,08	123,52	221,09
1976	1,96	3,06	4,95	7,93	12,67	20,89	39,08	67,73	119,49	220,20
1977	2,11	3,19	5,12	8,08	13,65	22,17	37,62	69,87	119,88	220,81
1978	2,31	3,35	5,55	8,24	13,75	21,20	38,25	67,30	118,19	208,88
1979	1,94	3,11	5,01	8,48	12,51	20,87	37,94	67,00	115,93	215,82
1980	2,13	3,10	4,80	8,53	13,52	21,23	39,30	69,42	119,20	225,14
1981	1,84	3,12	5,26	8,23	12,35	21,43	37,51	66,10	115,27	201,96
1982	1,83	3,08	4,86	8,18	12,91	22,71	37,80	66,52	113,84	204,37
1983	2,09	3,28	5,13	8,50	13,37	24,00	38,12	67,05	116,41	210,19
1984	1,98	3,21	5,52	7,48	13,33	21,68	36,82	65,70	110,59	203,64
1985	1,93	3,45	5,20	8,59	12,88	20,99	38,29	65,49	113,23	202,29
1986	2,03	3,28	5,16	8,19	13,06	19,90	38,93	68,30	112,41	206,64
1987	1,89	3,59	5,51	7,82	13,11	20,73	38,78	62,82	107,76	187,93
1988	1,73	3,35	4,88	8,01	13,19	21,49	38,16	61,66	104,08	184,97
1989	1,87	3,00	4,67	8,01	13,07	21,44	37,30	61,04	109,00	192,43
1990	1,98	3,16	5,16	8,29	12,56	21,70	34,97	61,91	106,32	186,08
1991	2,00	3,36	5,30	7,99	12,83	21,64	35,37	63,76	107,60	199,24
1992	1,81	3,02	4,63	7,55	11,76	20,70	32,98	58,58	96,09	160,30
1993	1,69	2,73	4,48	7,67	11,54	19,97	33,50	58,47	94,05	161,03
1994	1,74	2,80	4,32	7,10	12,01	19,32	34,88	57,41	100,27	187,05
1995	1,61	2,58	4,76	7,04	12,20	20,35	34,44	56,71	105,12	190,85
1996	1,56	2,71	4,08	6,75	11,55	19,56	32,25	55,58	99,42	182,80
1997	1,66	2,71	4,59	7,28	11,10	19,24	33,28	55,97	102,02	181,69
1998	1,66	2,56	4,24	6,90	11,13	19,11	31,82	57,33	103,64	182,17
1999	1,50	2,79	4,32	6,77	10,68	18,25	30,56	57,88	95,25	180,29
2000	1,53	2,54	3,96	6,22	10,65	17,84	31,27	56,30	97,86	182,48

**Tab. 2.20: Deaths by cause**

Year	Males					Females				
	Neo-plasms	Circulatory system	Respiratory system	Digestive system	External causes	Neo-plasms	Circulatory system	Respiratory system	Digestive system	External causes
1950	1 623	2 604	2 746	1 393	1 510	1 785	3 136	2 317	1 234	446
1951	1 662	3 110	2 752	1 460	1 470	1 833	3 763	2 364	1 179	481
1952	1 669	3 260	2 101	1 051	1 452	1 766	3 738	1 876	774	442
1953	1 845	2 981	2 104	928	1 552	1 956	3 419	1 927	746	467
1954	1 854	3 222	2 102	726	1 450	1 849	3 909	1 901	610	412
1955	2 042	4 203	1 774	693	1 419	1 998	4 974	1 621	581	467
1956	2 201	4 178	1 785	747	1 573	2 067	4 902	1 550	618	483
1957	2 312	4 680	2 251	805	1 632	2 228	5 568	2 018	690	519
1958	2 513	4 460	1 855	687	1 551	2 145	5 137	1 649	607	556
1959	2 552	4 858	2 395	657	1 780	2 302	5 515	2 177	566	562
1960	2 679	4 290	1 847	632	1 819	2 434	4 927	1 610	552	602
1961	2 848	4 637	1 859	585	1 711	2 475	5 382	1 618	485	592
1962	3 015	5 281	2 205	587	1 825	2 524	6 198	1 750	481	609
1963	3 185	4 943	1 909	579	2 010	2 675	5 643	1 400	550	652
1964	3 317	5 046	1 894	668	1 912	2 776	5 921	1 498	531	615
1965	3 476	5 529	2 267	707	2 003	2 738	6 105	1 821	603	660
1966	3 552	5 497	2 392	784	2 225	2 829	5 959	1 800	651	726
1967	3 581	5 641	2 134	807	2 204	2 827	5 956	1 587	645	769
1968	3 706	8 136	2 729	865	2 447	2 994	8 715	1 800	661	815
1969	3 876	8 949	3 257	997	2 529	2 965	9 352	2 070	699	759
1970	3 963	9 514	3 355	1 045	2 521	3 094	9 904	2 217	703	854
1971	4 103	9 843	3 470	1 138	2 652	3 258	9 938	2 268	771	841
1972	4 268	9 723	2 825	1 202	2 618	3 243	9 741	1 890	788	792
1973	4 351	9 880	3 588	1 156	2 610	3 209	10 384	2 506	784	768
1974	4 683	10 242	3 706	1 260	2 515	3 219	10 664	2 566	867	805
1975	4 779	10 376	3 659	1 356	2 599	3 326	10 509	2 612	831	891
1976	4 728	10 524	3 504	1 233	2 611	3 404	10 825	2 436	760	887
1977	5 006	10 793	3 916	1 405	2 827	3 578	11 002	2 618	880	912
1978	5 033	11 311	3 637	1 491	2 639	3 604	11 352	2 350	945	969
1979	5 081	11 560	3 337	1 487	2 516	3 562	11 759	2 211	912	883
1980	5 086	12 702	3 557	1 610	2 449	3 512	12 494	2 480	869	884
1981	5 260	12 618	3 119	1 583	2 505	3 451	12 483	2 252	859	797
1982	5 322	13 227	3 042	1 439	2 449	3 500	13 056	2 282	809	774
1983	5 340	13 492	3 656	1 628	2 478	3 489	13 377	2 759	868	839
1984	5 408	13 322	3 310	1 647	2 508	3 569	13 038	2 479	882	866
1985	5 547	13 246	3 306	1 570	2 544	3 734	13 589	2 475	824	893
1986	5 783	13 687	3 238	1 458	2 493	3 774	13 766	2 685	866	938
1987	6 012	12 965	2 787	1 618	2 526	3 857	13 174	2 290	944	942
1988	6 256	13 350	2 610	1 728	2 567	4 033	13 299	1 943	941	1 057
1989	6 267	13 827	2 656	1 856	2 784	4 068	13 759	2 122	1 000	1 058
1990	6 297	14 735	2 195	1 960	2 904	4 057	14 393	1 784	915	1 037
1991	6 353	14 426	2 204	1 857	2 939	4 141	14 445	1 870	904	1 021
1992	6 403	13 861	2 288	1 801	2 914	4 222	13 733	1 814	933	1 113
1993	6 410	13 637	2 238	1 628	2 815	4 306	13 906	1 950	883	1 034
1994	6 367	13 697	1 865	1 514	2 582	4 389	14 395	1 621	787	1 081
1995	6 657	13 926	1 890	1 484	2 617	4 418	15 097	1 753	775	1 025
1996	6 747	13 475	1 978	1 385	2 542	4 394	14 423	1 807	770	991
1997	6 683	13 725	1 890	1 396	2 709	4 613	14 796	1 857	797	985
1998	7 352	14 122	1 357	1 621	2 684	4 882	15 607	1 034	852	665
1999	7 132	13 553	1 491	1 687	2 428	4 803	15 115	1 124	951	666
2000	7 015	13 605	1 641	1 751	2 452	4 915	15 380	1 271	879	663

**Tab. 2.21: External migration**

Year	Immigrants			Emigrants			Net migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	10 220	5 594	15 814	19 063	11 209	30 272	-8 843	-5 615	-14 458
1951	15 150	9 642	24 792	22 660	14 302	36 962	-7 510	-4 660	-12 170
1952	12 166	7 629	19 795	24 685	15 467	40 152	-12 519	-7 838	-20 357
1953	12 748	6 507	19 255	17 512	12 696	30 208	-4 764	-6 189	-10 953
1954	19 469	9 323	28 792	15 780	11 321	27 101	3 689	-1 998	1 691
1955	12 369	7 918	20 287	13 529	11 211	24 740	-1 160	-3 293	-4 453
1956	8 955	6 873	15 828	12 185	10 753	22 938	-3 230	-3 880	-7 110
1957	6 614	5 675	12 289	10 176	9 225	19 401	-3 562	-3 550	-7 112
1958	6 637	5 912	12 549	10 049	9 296	19 345	-3 412	-3 384	-6 796
1959	6 684	5 914	12 598	11 232	10 449	21 681	-4 548	-4 535	-9 083
1960	5 812	5 485	11 297	10 108	9 269	19 377	-4 296	-3 784	-8 080
1961	6 104	5 990	12 094	9 047	8 683	17 730	-2 943	-2 693	-5 636
1962	6 117	5 618	11 735	9 808	8 706	18 514	-3 691	-3 088	-6 779
1963	5 497	5 214	10 711	10 648	9 308	19 956	-5 151	-4 094	-9 245
1964	5 858	5 675	11 533	10 493	9 329	19 822	-4 635	-3 654	-8 289
1965	6 004	5 882	11 886	9 788	8 875	18 663	-3 784	-2 993	-6 777
1966	6 953	6 876	13 829	10 145	8 984	19 129	-3 192	-2 108	-5 300
1967	6 258	6 033	12 291	9 971	8 793	18 764	-3 713	-2 760	-6 473
1968	5 323	5 325	10 648	8 013	7 440	15 453	-2 690	-2 115	-4 805
1969	5 254	5 505	10 759	7 222	6 787	14 009	-1 968	-1 282	-3 250
1970	5 333	5 108	10 441	7 491	7 407	14 898	-2 158	-2 299	-4 457
1971	4 468	4 583	9 051	7 145	6 995	14 140	-2 677	-2 412	-5 089
1972	4 141	4 244	8 385	5 726	5 814	11 540	-1 585	-1 570	-3 155
1973	4 337	4 200	8 537	5 765	5 549	11 314	-1 428	-1 349	-2 777
1974	4 250	4 119	8 369	5 563	5 517	11 080	-1 313	-1 398	-2 711
1975	4 000	3 891	7 891	5 721	5 547	11 268	-1 721	-1 656	-3 377
1976	4 209	4 050	8 259	5 524	5 350	10 874	-1 315	-1 300	-2 615
1977	4 004	3 812	7 816	4 897	5 062	9 959	-893	-1 250	-2 143
1978	3 669	3 501	7 170	5 182	5 364	10 546	-1 513	-1 863	-3 376
1979	3 495	3 220	6 715	5 047	5 414	10 461	-1 552	-2 194	-3 746
1980	3 862	3 617	7 479	5 224	5 384	10 608	-1 362	-1 767	-3 129
1981	3 314	3 188	6 502	5 317	5 291	10 608	-2 003	-2 103	-4 106
1982	3 371	3 311	6 682	5 195	5 277	10 472	-1 824	-1 966	-3 790
1983	2 978	2 940	5 918	5 158	5 070	10 228	-2 180	-2 130	-4 310
1984	3 062	2 931	5 993	5 184	4 971	10 155	-2 122	-2 040	-4 162
1985	3 000	3 067	6 067	4 831	4 528	9 359	-1 831	-1 461	-3 292
1986	3 105	3 091	6 196	5 459	5 001	10 460	-2 354	-1 910	-4 264
1987	2 932	3 026	5 958	5 016	4 704	9 720	-2 084	-1 678	-3 762
1988	3 094	3 088	6 182	4 949	4 752	9 701	-1 855	-1 664	-3 519
1989	3 251	3 224	6 475	4 882	4 364	9 246	-1 631	-1 140	-2 771
1990	4 413	4 205	8 618	5 862	5 078	10 940	-1 449	-873	-2 322
1991	4 769	4 307	9 076	4 904	3 957	8 861	-135	350	215
1992	4 625	4 304	8 929	6 401	5 467	11 868	-1 776	-1 163	-2 939
1993	4 688	4 418	9 106	3 873	3 482	7 355	815	936	1 751
1994	2 711	2 211	4 922	70	84	154	2 641	2 127	4 768
1995	1 617	1 438	3 055	93	120	213	1 524	1 318	2 842
1996	1 306	1 171	2 477	94	128	222	1 212	1 043	2 255
1997	1 232	1 071	2 303	241	331	572	991	740	1 731
1998	1 078	974	2 052	304	442	746	774	532	1 306
1999	1 067	1 005	2 072	241	377	618	826	628	1 454
2000	1 181	1 093	2 274	313	498	811	868	595	1 463

During 1950-1953 only Czechoslovak citizens, since 1<sup>st</sup> July 1954 also foreigners.

In 1950-1951 sex structure estimated.



**Tab. 2.22: External migration (without the Czech Republic)**

Year	Immigrants			Emigrants			Net migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	300	268	568	90	86	176	210	182	392
1951	200	194	394	60	98	158	140	96	236
1952	182	137	319	35	45	80	147	92	239
1953	148	98	246	12	45	57	136	53	189
1954	268	252	520	124	196	320	144	56	200
1955	385	522	907	231	422	653	154	100	254
1956	202	240	442	117	195	312	85	45	130
1957	189	235	424	128	177	305	61	58	119
1958	74	105	179	80	164	244	-6	-59	-65
1959	81	161	242	164	266	430	-83	-105	-188
1960	59	140	199	186	323	509	-127	-183	-310
1961	200	208	408	128	198	326	72	10	82
1962	375	266	641	191	238	429	184	28	212
1963	257	258	515	150	263	413	107	-5	102
1964	191	258	449	425	530	955	-234	-272	-506
1965	460	527	987	286	440	726	174	87	261
1966	1 383	1 520	2 903	241	394	635	1 142	1 126	2 268
1967	970	1 141	2 111	359	483	842	611	658	1 269
1968	537	500	1 037	372	492	864	165	8	173
1969	424	432	856	279	325	604	145	107	252
1970	518	353	871	329	431	760	189	-78	111
1971	294	330	624	374	521	895	-80	-191	-271
1972	386	449	835	176	270	446	210	179	389
1973	481	426	907	158	384	542	323	42	365
1974	491	516	1 007	185	530	715	306	-14	292
1975	388	420	808	303	567	870	85	-147	-62
1976	381	452	833	198	386	584	183	66	249
1977	513	520	1 033	172	448	620	341	72	413
1978	323	379	702	225	409	634	98	-30	68
1979	301	330	631	176	441	617	125	-111	14
1980	236	310	546	140	403	543	96	-93	3
1981	182	254	436	159	506	665	23	-252	-229
1982	174	233	407	182	390	572	-8	-157	-165
1983	121	206	327	184	449	633	-63	-243	-306
1984	172	190	362	155	390	545	17	-200	-183
1985	139	175	314	93	336	429	46	-161	-115
1986	156	212	368	147	407	554	9	-195	-186
1987	177	232	409	226	447	673	-49	-215	-264
1988	196	218	414	175	394	569	21	-176	-155
1989	244	305	549	190	385	575	54	-80	-26
1990	552	392	944	418	449	867	134	-57	77
1991	1 011	741	1 752	290	237	527	721	504	1 225
1992	1 154	952	2 106	58	70	128	1 096	882	1 978
1993	982	892	1 874	32	47	79	950	845	1 795
1994	942	836	1 778	26	33	59	916	803	1 719
1995	824	734	1 558	43	62	105	781	672	1 453
1996	778	706	1 484	49	84	133	729	622	1 351
1997	752	684	1 436	146	214	360	606	470	1 076
1998	679	596	1 275	192	303	495	487	293	780
1999	647	569	1 216	138	272	410	509	297	806
2000	527	479	1 006	171	330	501	356	149	505

During 1950-1953 only Czechoslovak citizens; since 1<sup>st</sup> July 1954 also foreigners.

In 1950-1951 sex structure estimated.

**Tab. 2.23: Migration between the Slovak and Czech Republic**

Year	Immigrants			Emigrants			Net migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	9 920	5 326	15 246	18 973	11 123	30 096	-9 053	-5 797	-14 850
1951	14 950	9 448	24 398	22 600	14 204	36 804	-7 650	-4 756	-12 406
1952	11 984	7 492	19 476	24 650	15 422	40 072	-12 666	-7 930	-20 596
1953	12 600	6 409	19 009	17 500	12 651	30 151	-4 900	-6 242	-11 142
1954	19 201	9 071	28 272	15 656	11 125	26 781	3 545	-2 054	1 491
1955	11 984	7 396	19 380	13 298	10 789	24 087	-1 314	-3 393	-4 707
1956	8 753	6 633	15 386	12 068	10 558	22 626	-3 315	-3 925	-7 240
1957	6 425	5 440	11 865	10 048	9 048	19 096	-3 623	-3 608	-7 231
1958	6 563	5 807	12 370	9 969	9 132	19 101	-3 406	-3 325	-6 731
1959	6 603	5 753	12 356	11 068	10 183	21 251	-4 465	-4 430	-8 895
1960	5 753	5 345	11 098	9 922	8 946	18 868	-4 169	-3 601	-7 770
1961	5 904	5 782	11 686	8 919	8 485	17 404	-3 015	-2 703	-5 718
1962	5 742	5 352	11 094	9 617	8 468	18 085	-3 875	-3 116	-6 991
1963	5 240	4 956	10 196	10 498	9 045	19 543	-5 258	-4 089	-9 347
1964	5 667	5 417	11 084	10 068	8 799	18 867	-4 401	-3 382	-7 783
1965	5 544	5 355	10 899	9 502	8 435	17 937	-3 958	-3 080	-7 038
1966	5 570	5 356	10 926	9 904	8 590	18 494	-4 334	-3 234	-7 568
1967	5 288	4 892	10 180	9 612	8 310	17 922	-4 324	-3 418	-7 742
1968	4 786	4 825	9 611	7 641	6 948	14 589	-2 855	-2 123	-4 978
1969	4 830	5 073	9 903	6 943	6 462	13 405	-2 113	-1 389	-3 502
1970	4 815	4 755	9 570	7 162	6 976	14 138	-2 347	-2 221	-4 568
1971	4 174	4 253	8 427	6 771	6 474	13 245	-2 597	-2 221	-4 818
1972	3 755	3 795	7 550	5 550	5 544	11 094	-1 795	-1 749	-3 544
1973	3 856	3 774	7 630	5 607	5 165	10 772	-1 751	-1 391	-3 142
1974	3 759	3 603	7 362	5 378	4 987	10 365	-1 619	-1 384	-3 003
1975	3 612	3 471	7 083	5 418	4 980	10 398	-1 806	-1 509	-3 315
1976	3 828	3 598	7 426	5 326	4 964	10 290	-1 498	-1 366	-2 864
1977	3 491	3 292	6 783	4 725	4 614	9 339	-1 234	-1 322	-2 556
1978	3 346	3 122	6 468	4 957	4 955	9 912	-1 611	-1 833	-3 444
1979	3 194	2 890	6 084	4 871	4 973	9 844	-1 677	-2 083	-3 760
1980	3 626	3 307	6 933	5 084	4 981	10 065	-1 458	-1 674	-3 132
1981	3 132	2 934	6 066	5 158	4 785	9 943	-2 026	-1 851	-3 877
1982	3 197	3 078	6 275	5 013	4 887	9 900	-1 816	-1 809	-3 625
1983	2 857	2 734	5 591	4 974	4 621	9 595	-2 117	-1 887	-4 004
1984	2 890	2 741	5 631	5 029	4 581	9 610	-2 139	-1 840	-3 979
1985	2 861	2 892	5 753	4 738	4 192	8 930	-1 877	-1 300	-3 177
1986	2 949	2 879	5 828	5 312	4 594	9 906	-2 363	-1 715	-4 078
1987	2 755	2 794	5 549	4 790	4 257	9 047	-2 035	-1 463	-3 498
1988	2 898	2 870	5 768	4 774	4 358	9 132	-1 876	-1 488	-3 364
1989	3 007	2 919	5 926	4 692	3 979	8 671	-1 685	-1 060	-2 745
1990	3 861	3 813	7 674	5 444	4 629	10 073	-1 583	-816	-2 399
1991	3 758	3 566	7 324	4 614	3 720	8 334	-856	-154	-1 010
1992	3 471	3 352	6 823	6 343	5 397	11 740	-2 872	-2 045	-4 917
1993	3 706	3 526	7 232	3 841	3 435	7 276	-135	91	-44
1994	1 769	1 375	3 144	44	51	95	1 725	1 324	3 049
1995	793	704	1 497	50	58	108	743	646	1 389
1996	528	465	993	45	44	89	483	421	904
1997	480	387	867	95	117	212	385	270	655
1998	399	378	777	112	139	251	287	239	526
1999	420	436	856	103	105	208	317	331	648
2000	654	614	1 268	142	168	310	512	446	958

During 1950-1953 only Czechoslovak citizens, since 1<sup>st</sup> July 1954 also foreigners.

In 1950-1951 sex structure estimated.

**Tab. 2.24: Internal migration**

Year	Volume of internal migration	Type of migration			Per 1000 population	Structure (%)		
		between municipalities in district	between districts in region	between regions		between municipalities in district	between districts in region	between regions
1950	80 370	10 495	33 307	36 568	23,2	13,1	41,4	45,5
1951	118 203	20 055	49 076	49 072	33,7	17,0	41,5	41,5
1952	143 071	31 523	59 647	51 901	40,2	22,0	41,7	36,3
1953	104 969	23 703	44 808	36 458	29,2	22,6	42,7	34,7
1954	112 719	23 697	43 482	45 540	30,8	21,0	38,6	40,4
1955	89 663	19 853	34 346	35 464	24,1	22,1	38,3	39,6
1956	78 241	18 046	29 443	30 752	20,7	23,1	37,6	39,3
1957	65 601	16 503	24 574	24 524	17,1	25,2	37,5	37,4
1958	71 312	21 354	25 145	24 813	18,3	29,9	35,3	34,8
1959	75 074	22 203	26 443	26 428	19,0	29,6	35,2	35,2
1960	81 692	36 731	28 917	16 044	20,5	45,0	35,4	19,6
1961	82 816	38 017	29 398	15 401	19,8	45,9	35,5	18,6
1962	80 354	37 472	27 931	14 951	19,0	46,6	34,8	18,6
1963	80 749	37 858	28 508	14 383	18,9	46,9	35,3	17,8
1964	86 027	41 604	29 072	15 351	19,9	48,4	33,8	17,8
1965	82 457	39 821	27 609	15 027	18,9	48,3	33,5	18,2
1966	82 806	40 368	27 521	14 917	18,8	48,8	33,2	18,0
1967	80 551	40 037	26 185	14 329	18,1	49,7	32,5	17,8
1968	80 858	41 055	26 329	13 474	18,0	50,8	32,6	16,7
1969	78 965	38 623	26 559	13 783	17,5	48,9	33,6	17,5
1970	95 234	48 722	25 981	20 531	21,0	51,2	27,3	21,6
1971	94 190	47 718	26 048	20 424	20,7	50,7	27,7	21,7
1972	88 585	44 966	24 426	19 193	19,3	50,8	27,6	21,7
1973	97 510	50 562	26 325	20 623	21,0	51,9	27,0	21,1
1974	95 874	50 300	25 203	20 371	20,4	52,5	26,3	21,2
1975	105 619	56 754	27 728	21 137	22,3	53,7	26,3	20,0
1976	100 131	36 966	40 481	22 684	20,9	36,9	40,4	22,7
1977	112 601	57 125	35 345	20 131	23,3	50,7	31,4	17,9
1978	120 818	58 202	39 722	22 894	24,7	48,2	32,9	18,9
1979	113 598	58 415	35 886	19 297	23,0	51,4	31,6	17,0
1980	127 763	65 321	39 922	22 520	25,6	51,1	31,2	17,6
1981	114 007	59 194	34 981	19 832	22,7	51,9	30,7	17,4
1982	113 696	59 651	34 815	19 230	22,5	52,5	30,6	16,9
1983	113 809	57 981	36 055	19 773	22,4	50,9	31,7	17,4
1984	116 335	58 643	36 958	20 734	22,7	50,4	31,8	17,8
1985	113 004	58 283	34 584	20 137	21,9	51,6	30,6	17,8
1986	120 278	62 552	37 207	20 519	23,2	52,0	30,9	17,1
1987	112 301	59 504	34 409	18 388	21,5	53,0	30,6	16,4
1988	108 589	58 150	31 976	18 463	20,7	53,6	29,4	17,0
1989	109 723	59 606	31 983	18 134	20,8	54,3	29,1	16,5
1990	109 956	59 888	31 829	18 239	20,8	54,5	28,9	16,6
1991	101 627	56 043	28 540	17 044	19,2	55,1	28,1	16,8
1992	103 705	60 743	26 911	16 051	19,5	58,6	25,9	15,5
1993	97 072	55 169	26 376	15 527	18,2	56,8	27,2	16,0
1994	94 419	52 875	25 484	16 060	17,7	56,0	27,0	17,0
1995	78 466	42 129	22 193	14 144	14,6	53,7	28,3	18,0
1996	80 188	34 004	27 095	19 089	14,9	42,4	33,8	23,8
1997	82 555	35 856	27 537	19 162	15,3	43,4	33,4	23,2
1998	84 757	37 594	27 458	19 705	15,7	44,4	32,4	23,2
1999	78 965	35 693	25 080	18 192	14,6	45,2	31,8	23,0
2000	76 898	35 243	24 321	17 334	14,3	45,8	31,6	22,5

Changes of territorial organization in 1960, 1968, 1996

Since 1976 also migration between city wards in Bratislava

Since 1982 also migration between city wards in Košice

**Tab. 2.25: Number of population**

Year	Mid-year population			Population on 31 <sup>st</sup> December		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	1 678 970	1 784 476	3 463 446	1 688 740	1 796 790	3 485 530
1951	1 700 135	1 808 563	3 508 698	1 712 071	1 821 211	3 533 282
1952	1 724 275	1 833 862	3 558 137	1 732 792	1 844 060	3 576 852
1953	1 744 174	1 854 587	3 598 761	1 761 164	1 868 261	3 629 425
1954	1 779 490	1 881 947	3 661 437	1 798 195	1 896 365	3 694 560
1955	1 815 526	1 911 075	3 726 601	1 831 270	1 925 225	3 756 495
1956	1 847 245	1 939 866	3 787 111	1 862 181	1 953 856	3 816 037
1957	1 876 939	1 967 338	3 844 277	1 890 660	1 979 821	3 870 481
1958	1 905 577	1 994 174	3 899 751	1 918 374	2 006 477	3 924 851
1959	1 929 314	2 016 725	3 946 039	1 941 448	2 028 234	3 969 682
1960	1 954 011	2 040 259	3 994 270	1 966 279	2 052 126	4 018 405
1961	2 072 974	2 119 003	4 191 977	2 085 605	2 131 222	4 216 827
1962	2 096 366	2 141 690	4 238 056	2 107 029	2 152 520	4 259 549
1963	2 118 791	2 164 074	4 282 865	2 129 248	2 175 236	4 304 484
1964	2 140 848	2 187 101	4 327 949	2 151 833	2 198 365	4 350 198
1965	2 163 556	2 210 039	4 373 595	2 172 205	2 219 563	4 391 768
1966	2 182 889	2 230 964	4 413 853	2 191 198	2 240 366	4 431 564
1967	2 200 511	2 250 369	4 450 880	2 208 347	2 258 823	4 467 170
1968	2 216 195	2 267 461	4 483 656	2 224 367	2 276 292	4 500 659
1969	2 232 871	2 285 902	4 518 773	2 240 915	2 295 640	4 536 555
1970	2 234 330	2 294 129	4 528 459	2 240 386	2 299 504	4 539 890
1971	2 249 450	2 309 891	4 559 341	2 256 758	2 318 249	4 575 007
1972	2 266 909	2 329 421	4 596 330	2 277 139	2 341 097	4 618 236
1973	2 287 854	2 352 819	4 640 673	2 299 103	2 365 550	4 664 653
1974	2 311 796	2 379 218	4 691 014	2 323 020	2 391 573	4 714 593
1975	2 334 640	2 404 661	4 739 301	2 346 067	2 417 550	4 763 617
1976	2 358 581	2 430 871	4 789 452	2 371 148	2 444 248	4 815 396
1977	2 383 408	2 457 411	4 840 819	2 395 346	2 470 259	4 865 605
1978	2 407 722	2 483 951	4 891 673	2 418 567	2 496 077	4 914 644
1979	2 430 767	2 509 456	4 940 223	2 441 734	2 521 567	4 963 301
1980	2 451 661	2 532 670	4 984 331	2 455 591	2 540 738	4 996 329
1981	2 465 110	2 551 922	5 017 032	2 473 708	2 562 173	5 035 881
1982	2 482 511	2 572 259	5 054 770	2 491 641	2 582 675	5 074 316
1983	2 499 515	2 592 022	5 091 537	2 507 808	2 601 818	5 109 626
1984	2 515 989	2 611 730	5 127 719	2 523 546	2 621 022	5 144 568
1985	2 531 431	2 630 358	5 161 789	2 539 291	2 639 676	5 178 967
1986	2 545 398	2 647 391	5 192 789	2 552 671	2 656 037	5 208 708
1987	2 559 329	2 664 280	5 223 609	2 565 068	2 671 904	5 236 972
1988	2 571 170	2 679 950	5 251 120	2 576 818	2 687 402	5 264 220
1989	2 582 014	2 694 172	5 276 186	2 586 495	2 701 168	5 287 663
1990	2 590 571	2 707 203	5 297 774	2 595 913	2 714 798	5 310 711
1991	2 577 971	2 705 433	5 283 404	2 583 230	2 712 647	5 295 877
1992	2 587 606	2 718 933	5 306 539	2 590 230	2 723 925	5 314 155
1993	2 594 672	2 729 960	5 324 632	2 600 047	2 736 408	5 336 455
1994	2 604 994	2 742 419	5 347 413	2 608 901	2 747 306	5 356 207
1995	2 612 229	2 751 447	5 363 676	2 613 712	2 754 078	5 367 790
1996	2 616 356	2 757 454	5 373 810	2 618 434	2 760 498	5 378 932
1997	2 620 368	2 762 846	5 383 214	2 622 005	2 765 645	5 387 650
1998	2 622 990	2 767 667	5 390 657	2 623 692	2 769 690	5 393 382
1999	2 624 080	2 771 244	5 395 324	2 625 126	2 773 531	5 398 657
2000	2 625 691	2 774 988	5 400 679	2 626 061	2 776 486	5 402 547

**Tab. 2.26: Increase of population**

Year	Natural increase			Net migration			Total increase		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	31 512	28 541	60 053	-8 843	-5 615	-14 458	22 669	22 926	45 595
1951	30 975	29 183	60 158	-7 510	-4 660	-12 170	23 465	24 523	47 988
1952	33 240	30 687	63 927	-12 519	-7 838	-20 357	20 721	22 849	43 570
1953	33 136	30 390	63 526	-4 764	-6 189	-10 953	28 372	24 201	52 573
1954	33 342	30 102	63 444	3 689	-1 998	1 691	37 031	28 104	65 135
1955	34 235	32 153	66 388	-1 160	-3 293	-4 453	33 075	28 860	61 935
1956	34 141	32 511	66 652	-3 230	-3 880	-7 110	30 911	28 631	59 542
1957	32 041	29 515	61 556	-3 562	-3 550	-7 112	28 479	25 965	54 444
1958	31 126	30 040	61 166	-3 412	-3 384	-6 796	27 714	26 656	54 370
1959	27 622	26 292	53 914	-4 548	-4 535	-9 083	23 074	21 757	44 831
1960	29 127	27 676	56 803	-4 296	-3 784	-8 080	24 831	23 892	48 723
1961	28 322	27 634	55 956	-2 943	-2 693	-5 636	25 379	24 941	50 320
1962	25 115	24 386	49 501	-3 691	-3 088	-6 779	21 424	21 298	42 722
1963	26 830	27 350	54 180	-5 151	-4 094	-9 245	21 679	23 256	44 935
1964	27 220	26 783	54 003	-4 635	-3 654	-8 289	22 585	23 129	45 714
1965	25 056	23 291	48 347	-3 784	-2 993	-6 777	21 272	20 298	41 570
1966	22 185	22 911	45 096	-3 192	-2 108	-5 300	18 993	20 803	39 796
1967	20 862	21 217	42 079	-3 713	-2 760	-6 473	17 149	18 457	35 606
1968	18 350	19 944	38 294	-2 690	-2 115	-4 805	15 660	17 829	33 489
1969	18 516	20 630	39 146	-1 968	-1 282	-3 250	16 548	19 348	35 896
1970	18 403	20 023	38 426	-2 158	-2 299	-4 457	16 245	17 724	33 969
1971	19 049	21 157	40 206	-2 677	-2 412	-5 089	16 372	18 745	35 117
1972	21 966	24 418	46 384	-1 585	-1 570	-3 155	20 381	22 848	43 229
1973	23 392	25 802	49 194	-1 428	-1 349	-2 777	21 964	24 453	46 417
1974	25 230	27 421	52 651	-1 313	-1 398	-2 711	23 917	26 023	49 940
1975	24 760	27 641	52 401	-1 721	-1 656	-3 377	23 039	25 985	49 024
1976	24 396	29 998	54 394	-1 315	-1 300	-2 615	23 081	28 698	51 779
1977	25 091	27 261	52 352	-893	-1 250	-2 143	24 198	26 011	50 209
1978	24 734	27 681	52 415	-1 513	-1 863	-3 376	23 221	25 818	49 039
1979	24 719	27 684	52 403	-1 552	-2 194	-3 746	23 167	25 490	48 657
1980	20 890	23 631	44 521	-1 362	-1 767	-3 129	19 528	21 864	41 392
1981	20 120	23 538	43 658	-2 003	-2 103	-4 106	18 117	21 435	39 552
1982	19 757	22 468	42 225	-1 824	-1 966	-3 790	17 933	20 502	38 435
1983	18 347	21 273	39 620	-2 180	-2 130	-4 310	16 167	19 143	35 310
1984	17 860	21 244	39 104	-2 122	-2 040	-4 162	15 738	19 204	34 942
1985	17 576	20 115	37 691	-1 831	-1 461	-3 292	15 745	18 654	34 399
1986	15 734	18 271	34 005	-2 354	-1 910	-4 264	13 380	16 361	29 741
1987	14 481	17 545	32 026	-2 084	-1 678	-3 762	12 397	15 867	28 264
1988	13 605	17 162	30 767	-1 855	-1 664	-3 519	11 750	15 498	27 248
1989	11 308	14 906	26 214	-1 631	-1 140	-2 771	9 677	13 766	23 443
1990	10 867	14 503	25 370	-1 449	-873	-2 322	9 418	13 630	23 048
1991	10 299	13 652	23 951	-135	350	215	10 164	14 002	24 166
1992	8 776	12 441	21 217	-1 776	-1 163	-2 939	7 000	11 278	18 278
1993	9 002	11 547	20 549	815	936	1 751	9 817	12 483	22 300
1994	6 213	8 771	14 984	2 641	2 127	4 768	8 854	10 898	19 752
1995	3 287	5 454	8 741	1 524	1 318	2 842	4 811	6 772	11 583
1996	3 510	5 377	8 887	1 212	1 043	2 255	4 722	6 420	11 142
1997	2 580	4 407	6 987	991	740	1 731	3 571	5 147	8 718
1998	913	3 513	4 426	774	532	1 306	1 687	4 045	5 732
1999	608	3 213	3 821	826	628	1 454	1 434	3 841	5 275
2000	67	2 360	2 427	868	595	1 463	935	2 955	3 890

**Tab. 2.27: Increase of population (per 1 000 population)**

Year	Natural increase			Net migration			Total increase		
	per 1000 population			per 1000 population			per 1000 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1950	18,77	15,99	17,34	-5,27	-3,15	-4,17	13,50	12,85	13,16
1951	18,22	16,14	17,15	-4,42	-2,58	-3,47	13,80	13,56	13,68
1952	19,28	16,73	17,97	-7,26	-4,27	-5,72	12,02	12,46	12,25
1953	19,00	16,39	17,65	-2,73	-3,34	-3,04	16,27	13,05	14,61
1954	18,74	16,00	17,33	2,07	-1,06	0,46	20,81	14,93	17,79
1955	18,86	16,82	17,81	-0,64	-1,72	-1,19	18,22	15,10	16,62
1956	18,48	16,76	17,60	-1,75	-2,00	-1,88	16,73	14,76	15,72
1957	17,07	15,00	16,01	-1,90	-1,80	-1,85	15,17	13,20	14,16
1958	16,33	15,06	15,68	-1,79	-1,70	-1,74	14,54	13,37	13,94
1959	14,32	13,04	13,66	-2,36	-2,25	-2,30	11,96	10,79	11,36
1960	14,91	13,56	14,22	-2,20	-1,85	-2,02	12,71	11,71	12,20
1961	13,66	13,04	13,35	-1,42	-1,27	-1,34	12,24	11,77	12,00
1962	11,98	11,39	11,68	-1,76	-1,44	-1,60	10,22	9,94	10,08
1963	12,66	12,64	12,65	-2,43	-1,89	-2,16	10,23	10,75	10,49
1964	12,71	12,25	12,48	-2,17	-1,67	-1,92	10,55	10,58	10,56
1965	11,58	10,54	11,05	-1,75	-1,35	-1,55	9,83	9,18	9,50
1966	10,16	10,27	10,22	-1,46	-0,94	-1,20	8,70	9,32	9,02
1967	9,48	9,43	9,45	-1,69	-1,23	-1,45	7,79	8,20	8,00
1968	8,28	8,80	8,54	-1,21	-0,93	-1,07	7,07	7,86	7,47
1969	8,29	9,02	8,66	-0,88	-0,56	-0,72	7,41	8,46	7,94
1970	8,24	8,73	8,49	-0,97	-1,00	-0,98	7,27	7,73	7,50
1971	8,47	9,16	8,82	-1,19	-1,04	-1,12	7,28	8,12	7,70
1972	9,69	10,48	10,09	-0,70	-0,67	-0,69	8,99	9,81	9,41
1973	10,22	10,97	10,60	-0,62	-0,57	-0,60	9,60	10,39	10,00
1974	10,91	11,53	11,22	-0,57	-0,59	-0,58	10,35	10,94	10,65
1975	10,61	11,49	11,06	-0,74	-0,69	-0,71	9,87	10,81	10,34
1976	10,34	12,34	11,36	-0,56	-0,53	-0,55	9,79	11,81	10,81
1977	10,53	11,09	10,81	-0,37	-0,51	-0,44	10,15	10,58	10,37
1978	10,27	11,14	10,72	-0,63	-0,75	-0,69	9,64	10,39	10,02
1979	10,17	11,03	10,61	-0,64	-0,87	-0,76	9,53	10,16	9,85
1980	8,52	9,33	8,93	-0,56	-0,70	-0,63	7,97	8,63	8,30
1981	8,16	9,22	8,70	-0,81	-0,82	-0,82	7,35	8,40	7,88
1982	7,96	8,73	8,35	-0,73	-0,76	-0,75	7,22	7,97	7,60
1983	7,34	8,21	7,78	-0,87	-0,82	-0,85	6,47	7,39	6,94
1984	7,10	8,13	7,63	-0,84	-0,78	-0,81	6,26	7,35	6,81
1985	6,94	7,65	7,30	-0,72	-0,56	-0,64	6,22	7,09	6,66
1986	6,18	6,90	6,55	-0,92	-0,72	-0,82	5,26	6,18	5,73
1987	5,66	6,59	6,13	-0,81	-0,63	-0,72	4,84	5,96	5,41
1988	5,29	6,40	5,86	-0,72	-0,62	-0,67	4,57	5,78	5,19
1989	4,38	5,53	4,97	-0,63	-0,42	-0,53	3,75	5,11	4,44
1990	4,19	5,36	4,79	-0,56	-0,32	-0,44	3,64	5,03	4,35
1991	4,00	5,05	4,53	-0,05	0,13	0,04	3,94	5,18	4,57
1992	3,39	4,58	4,00	-0,69	-0,43	-0,55	2,71	4,15	3,44
1993	3,47	4,23	3,86	0,31	0,34	0,33	3,78	4,57	4,19
1994	2,39	3,20	2,80	1,01	0,78	0,89	3,40	3,97	3,69
1995	1,26	1,98	1,63	0,58	0,48	0,53	1,84	2,46	2,16
1996	1,34	1,95	1,65	0,46	0,38	0,42	1,80	2,33	2,07
1997	0,98	1,60	1,30	0,38	0,27	0,32	1,36	1,86	1,62
1998	0,35	1,27	0,82	0,30	0,19	0,24	0,64	1,46	1,06
1999	0,23	1,16	0,71	0,31	0,23	0,27	0,55	1,39	0,98
2000	0,03	0,85	0,45	0,33	0,21	0,27	0,36	1,06	0,72

**Tab. 2.28: Population by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
1950	390 457	318 938	300 867	301 497	303 178	310 324	183 338
1951	405 623	324 041	303 417	297 491	301 952	307 236	217 419
1952	420 431	333 407	307 864	290 725	303 079	298 351	255 283
1953	433 356	347 585	310 617	290 987	299 769	293 603	291 352
1954	447 874	360 173	314 801	291 263	301 943	291 581	301 628
1955	457 598	379 460	314 145	294 120	296 541	296 877	303 672
1956	466 675	396 027	319 699	296 357	291 371	296 225	301 357
1957	464 328	414 337	330 552	302 118	284 072	298 477	293 899
1958	462 599	426 136	344 987	305 847	282 958	294 797	289 720
1959	453 281	440 332	357 329	310 509	281 044	293 646	286 074
1960	444 027	450 119	376 357	310 395	283 571	286 780	290 713
1961	438 034	466 699	421 442	326 447	299 102	286 076	301 181
1962	425 826	465 621	435 547	340 663	303 901	279 290	302 583
1963	419 764	461 254	445 952	358 008	306 969	276 846	299 064
1964	418 663	452 117	456 777	371 019	312 776	277 873	293 933
1965	413 540	442 935	461 240	395 234	312 428	281 927	288 143
1966	407 783	431 711	462 988	418 510	316 707	287 650	281 108
1967	401 672	419 531	461 769	432 291	330 599	292 870	274 450
1968	391 976	414 094	457 988	442 718	348 160	296 852	272 436
1969	385 509	413 585	449 305	453 852	361 906	303 165	273 814
1970	387 413	411 137	441 232	458 286	378 561	296 184	272 061
1971	389 438	405 292	431 017	460 116	403 345	300 615	276 882
1972	399 571	398 690	420 202	459 711	419 233	315 070	282 132
1973	415 585	389 630	414 169	456 616	432 279	332 352	286 151
1974	434 169	382 240	413 663	448 474	444 620	346 435	292 352
1975	445 709	384 358	409 689	439 348	450 856	370 994	293 022
1976	462 293	386 670	403 983	429 298	453 388	396 215	297 552
1977	474 124	396 962	397 457	418 687	453 436	412 320	311 852
1978	481 286	412 933	388 324	412 682	450 493	425 375	328 985
1979	483 924	431 341	380 917	412 122	442 195	437 523	343 141
1980	480 696	443 617	379 402	408 085	431 817	441 208	368 501
1981	474 597	459 755	381 688	402 373	422 306	443 408	391 989
1982	468 175	471 241	392 122	396 545	411 352	442 759	407 221
1983	461 078	477 837	408 166	387 023	406 379	439 598	419 011
1984	452 597	480 197	425 704	380 370	406 284	431 523	430 481
1985	448 553	477 695	442 147	378 008	402 208	423 274	436 327
1986	442 766	471 956	458 247	380 221	396 435	413 934	438 493
1987	434 701	465 676	469 759	390 678	390 676	403 076	437 984
1988	426 475	458 617	476 494	406 761	381 418	398 406	435 008
1989	416 470	450 447	479 048	424 246	374 926	398 546	427 224
1990	407 317	446 486	476 706	440 460	372 497	394 985	419 257
1991	394 356	438 063	469 055	454 894	373 720	387 590	406 351
1992	386 371	429 812	462 721	466 088	384 067	382 217	396 492
1993	378 295	421 858	455 879	473 380	400 836	374 114	392 650
1994	366 616	411 448	447 924	476 491	419 816	368 977	393 797
1995	350 069	401 231	443 988	474 244	437 169	368 101	391 247
1996	332 131	394 369	438 397	468 888	453 484	372 042	386 978
1997	316 838	386 592	430 248	462 738	465 307	383 729	382 248
1998	301 513	378 337	421 991	455 831	472 523	400 785	373 990
1999	291 639	366 407	411 329	447 769	475 460	419 214	368 484
2000	285 576	349 770	401 080	443 826	473 094	436 168	367 378

**Tab. 2.28: Population by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
1950	237 044	247 982	217 477	191 381	137 982	112 346	89 666
1951	214 596	248 202	220 114	195 710	147 503	112 012	92 297
1952	185 826	249 883	222 032	201 002	154 484	113 591	91 542
1953	160 714	247 496	227 763	205 193	161 383	113 784	95 930
1954	159 535	246 575	233 441	210 888	168 428	118 583	96 165
1955	178 881	230 625	239 729	207 668	179 572	125 651	97 333
1956	212 987	209 192	240 759	210 918	184 199	134 790	97 236
1957	251 544	182 249	243 897	214 047	190 431	141 671	99 160
1958	287 948	158 211	242 411	220 474	195 073	148 688	99 601
1959	297 295	156 960	241 254	225 887	200 558	154 903	104 034
1960	299 134	175 963	225 724	232 169	197 482	165 864	110 251
1961	305 813	216 451	216 431	245 260	211 504	178 504	126 250
1962	301 551	253 669	188 808	248 556	214 834	184 407	134 128
1963	296 626	292 149	162 081	248 144	221 032	189 803	139 893
1964	295 526	299 969	160 982	247 117	227 972	194 140	146 412
1965	297 061	305 179	177 128	232 844	232 517	194 851	153 814
1966	297 296	301 631	212 542	210 418	235 207	197 215	159 064
1967	298 627	297 513	248 977	183 461	238 491	200 571	164 600
1968	295 486	292 702	286 691	157 407	237 951	206 466	169 067
1969	290 670	291 630	294 424	156 532	236 780	212 619	172 663
1970	282 668	290 793	297 349	169 362	223 439	214 971	170 830
1971	275 052	290 927	294 465	202 080	201 546	217 188	172 695
1972	268 259	291 369	289 776	237 015	176 436	220 188	175 486
1973	265 861	288 154	284 560	273 847	150 711	220 080	180 814
1974	266 342	283 750	282 902	284 315	146 950	218 703	186 978
1975	269 240	278 567	284 367	287 250	161 192	207 397	190 625
1976	274 223	271 160	284 556	284 670	192 249	186 962	192 921
1977	279 469	264 425	285 051	279 917	225 284	163 423	195 448
1978	283 311	262 043	281 711	274 875	259 887	139 497	195 227
1979	289 362	262 403	277 347	273 176	269 888	136 079	194 425
1980	289 182	265 756	271 398	274 568	272 864	151 200	182 422
1981	294 174	270 744	264 400	274 187	269 063	180 992	163 730
1982	308 677	275 412	257 885	274 834	264 926	211 128	142 113
1983	325 841	278 930	255 873	271 233	260 048	241 889	121 226
1984	340 194	284 290	256 428	266 615	258 744	247 351	121 331
1985	364 580	284 607	259 320	261 163	259 643	250 692	133 699
1986	388 003	289 512	264 266	254 521	258 954	247 180	159 982
1987	402 974	303 922	268 641	248 102	259 267	243 158	186 189
1988	414 605	320 977	272 066	246 179	255 911	238 582	212 753
1989	426 095	335 151	277 248	246 674	251 535	237 138	217 313
1990	431 810	359 018	277 437	249 184	246 303	237 856	219 774
1991	430 567	378 906	281 060	253 197	239 407	237 234	216 069
1992	429 892	393 529	294 745	257 410	233 362	237 545	212 453
1993	427 484	404 972	311 264	260 878	231 708	234 356	209 253
1994	420 707	416 815	325 320	266 576	232 623	230 621	208 798
1995	413 133	423 192	348 995	266 974	235 712	226 290	209 918
1996	404 691	426 215	371 566	272 045	240 541	220 899	210 018
1997	395 185	426 150	386 428	285 863	244 962	216 018	210 824
1998	391 336	423 493	397 868	302 051	248 559	214 775	208 390
1999	392 180	416 406	409 295	315 608	253 981	215 710	205 300
2000	389 613	408 968	415 563	338 424	254 570	218 947	201 881



**Tab. 2.28: Population by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
1950	65 856	44 542	22 809	7 715	1 719	371	41
1951	66 205	46 617	22 813	7 788	1 780	423	43
1952	69 263	45 039	24 463	7 931	2 127	450	79
1953	68 645	45 632	24 531	8 244	2 458	291	92
1954	70 132	45 352	25 049	8 180	2 576	271	122
1955	71 181	45 348	25 011	9 914	2 518	538	113
1956	73 295	45 725	26 576	9 508	2 393	623	125
1957	72 930	48 401	24 894	10 463	2 079	788	144
1958	77 795	48 062	25 848	10 185	2 326	1 030	155
1959	77 668	49 406	25 537	10 684	2 074	1 096	111
1960	78 884	50 166	25 551	10 473	3 393	1 014	375
1961	82 518	53 943	27 654	10 690	2 425	390	13
1962	83 946	54 031	28 883	10 354	2 518	430	3
1963	86 972	56 519	29 488	10 785	2 622	480	33
1964	91 692	58 005	30 608	11 263	2 805	454	95
1965	98 278	58 500	31 179	11 347	2 944	551	128
1966	104 541	60 065	31 568	11 811	3 016	546	187
1967	111 347	61 829	32 061	12 615	3 011	660	225
1968	115 988	63 777	33 998	12 800	3 141	690	271
1969	120 617	66 931	35 014	13 340	3 150	756	293
1970	126 137	70 046	33 363	12 748	2 880	414	16
1971	129 759	74 021	34 126	13 021	2 977	421	24
1972	134 155	78 952	34 950	13 364	3 194	450	33
1973	137 569	82 320	36 367	13 801	3 258	495	34
1974	140 532	85 730	38 449	14 152	3 315	473	49
1975	140 235	91 169	41 248	14 390	3 430	514	17
1976	142 018	94 354	44 056	14 615	3 633	495	85
1977	144 400	97 417	46 744	14 917	3 644	538	90
1978	148 997	99 845	48 934	15 736	3 839	568	96
1979	154 418	102 563	51 063	16 720	4 079	536	79
1980	157 005	101 385	54 051	18 413	4 031	598	130
1981	158 742	102 953	56 129	19 681	4 229	614	127
1982	160 906	105 139	57 803	20 905	4 381	656	136
1983	160 555	108 649	59 096	21 624	4 758	673	139
1984	160 299	112 711	60 572	22 917	5 074	744	142
1985	150 251	114 789	60 974	24 518	5 580	796	143
1986	134 213	115 782	61 988	25 299	5 908	1 048*	.
1987	116 428	117 877	63 741	26 488	6 495	1 140*	.
1988	99 247	118 343	66 545	27 527	6 988	1 318*	.
1989	100 052	118 928	69 108	28 493	7 502	1 519*	.
1990	110 652	111 316	70 710	28 709	8 474	1 760*	.
1991	131 885	97 777	69 900	27 765	7 154	927*	.
1992	153 438	84 814	71 790	28 611	7 742	1 056*	.
1993	174 662	72 650	72 677	30 102	8 272	1 165*	.
1994	179 022	74 850	73 535	32 036	8 894	1 341*	.
1995	181 378	83 384	68 923	33 032	9 174	1 636*	.
1996	179 638	99 971	61 734	33 817	9 560	1 756	192
1997	177 306	116 736	53 813	35 494	9 504	1 554	113
1988	174 666	132 065	45 937	35 827	10 581	2 457	407
1999	174 885	135 335	48 492	36 700	11 212	2 721	530
2000	176 285	137 300	54 563	34 219	11 588	3 009	725

\*age group 95+

**Tab. 2.29: Males by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
1950	199 154	159 856	150 534	150 237	148 751	152 434	89 557
1951	206 842	162 546	152 062	147 832	148 824	150 458	106 197
1952	214 579	167 639	153 791	145 197	148 592	146 112	124 437
1953	221 645	174 946	155 913	145 407	147 556	143 282	142 536
1954	229 681	182 267	157 600	145 428	150 805	143 135	147 661
1955	234 790	192 919	156 998	146 650	149 083	145 951	149 086
1956	239 670	201 469	159 988	147 938	146 016	146 817	147 795
1957	238 669	211 356	166 056	150 656	142 957	147 521	144 323
1958	237 414	217 849	173 435	153 412	142 155	146 208	141 644
1959	232 493	225 648	180 643	155 516	140 474	146 335	140 175
1960	228 000	230 680	191 126	155 175	141 477	143 197	142 295
1961	224 240	237 846	214 698	165 147	151 668	142 748	149 526
1962	217 969	237 387	222 094	172 735	153 711	139 540	150 107
1963	215 042	234 956	227 614	181 749	155 412	138 066	148 429
1964	214 474	230 406	233 157	188 560	158 168	138 104	146 330
1965	211 613	226 227	235 151	201 208	157 556	140 507	143 220
1966	208 662	220 735	235 828	213 158	159 503	143 545	139 512
1967	205 443	214 581	235 256	220 355	166 871	145 866	136 304
1968	200 503	211 991	233 101	225 804	176 048	148 212	135 050
1969	197 121	211 782	228 838	231 566	183 267	151 315	135 232
1970	198 387	210 342	225 832	233 940	192 556	146 968	133 887
1971	199 629	207 213	220 763	234 639	205 737	149 324	136 515
1972	204 569	203 899	215 180	234 436	214 137	157 208	139 029
1973	212 300	199 310	212 085	232 758	221 104	166 357	141 338
1974	221 699	195 469	211 741	228 854	227 390	174 310	144 615
1975	227 129	196 706	209 490	224 684	230 034	187 828	144 737
1976	235 760	198 110	206 465	219 724	231 002	201 279	147 241
1977	242 191	203 120	203 174	214 279	231 150	209 919	155 036
1978	245 926	210 825	198 586	211 239	229 701	216 934	164 192
1979	246 967	220 135	194 712	210 913	225 907	223 209	172 214
1980	245 653	226 054	194 043	208 703	221 843	224 237	185 558
1981	242 185	234 381	195 358	205 612	217 178	225 441	197 825
1982	238 724	240 620	200 444	202 585	211 387	225 448	206 024
1983	235 366	243 908	208 418	197 668	208 724	223 916	212 372
1984	231 310	244 859	217 277	194 173	208 350	220 187	218 366
1985	229 113	243 999	225 239	193 211	205 539	216 671	221 224
1986	226 381	240 723	233 560	194 467	202 241	212 049	222 337
1987	221 969	237 360	239 771	199 590	199 209	206 229	222 437
1988	217 631	234 062	243 125	207 594	194 341	203 642	221 051
1989	212 562	230 153	244 196	216 372	190 836	203 418	217 394
1990	208 044	228 006	243 453	224 240	189 723	200 918	213 960
1991	201 510	223 978	239 184	231 754	190 578	196 269	206 343
1992	197 660	219 426	235 899	237 845	195 499	193 467	201 176
1993	193 897	215 157	232 743	241 550	203 895	189 361	199 140
1994	187 806	209 927	228 943	242 784	213 635	186 831	199 528
1995	179 097	204 973	226 783	242 033	222 092	186 836	197 834
1996	170 181	201 501	224 155	238 939	230 528	189 154	195 609
1997	162 197	197 739	219 632	235 773	236 947	194 848	193 144
1998	154 499	193 879	215 180	232 625	240 635	203 444	188 960
1999	149 503	187 657	209 819	228 763	241 827	212 885	186 244
2000	146 420	178 915	204 872	226 577	241 056	221 131	186 118

**Tab. 2.29: Males by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
1950	113 506	120 520	104 950	89 329	62 418	48 489	38 369
1951	102 274	120 798	105 572	92 758	66 380	48 822	38 969
1952	88 823	120 697	106 727	95 532	69 890	49 108	38 792
1953	76 789	119 296	109 384	98 358	72 739	50 211	40 134
1954	76 974	118 111	112 779	100 686	76 983	52 220	40 507
1955	87 149	109 991	115 835	99 264	82 648	55 785	41 107
1956	103 962	99 413	116 638	100 303	86 181	59 498	41 393
1957	122 783	86 999	117 452	102 208	89 455	62 935	41 802
1958	141 089	75 539	116 574	105 204	92 329	65 613	42 837
1959	145 354	75 673	115 166	108 370	94 502	69 227	44 539
1960	146 530	85 604	107 217	111 360	93 133	74 694	47 615
1961	150 749	106 347	106 605	121 467	102 470	83 872	55 474
1962	149 185	124 347	92 849	122 974	104 263	87 191	59 283
1963	146 542	143 360	79 565	122 405	107 714	90 168	62 307
1964	145 928	147 207	79 171	121 548	111 497	92 259	65 824
1965	146 828	150 019	86 879	114 359	113 756	92 674	69 538
1966	147 119	148 206	104 048	103 017	115 285	93 660	72 524
1967	147 550	146 685	121 513	89 636	116 751	95 390	75 486
1968	146 044	144 153	139 955	76 745	116 033	98 676	77 729
1969	144 055	143 414	143 635	76 442	114 988	101 822	79 191
1970	139 556	142 846	144 588	82 380	108 201	102 608	78 048
1971	135 326	143 063	143 234	97 866	97 183	103 786	78 732
1972	131 858	143 122	141 326	114 303	84 808	104 895	80 178
1973	130 453	141 678	138 586	131 877	72 330	104 514	82 824
1974	130 280	139 528	137 705	136 654	70 468	103 589	85 838
1975	131 907	136 706	138 429	137 860	77 098	98 045	87 445
1976	134 625	132 639	138 582	136 593	91 433	87 891	88 630
1977	137 092	129 173	138 643	134 557	106 485	76 547	89 524
1978	139 254	127 762	137 095	131 936	122 470	65 182	89 093
1979	142 411	127 489	134 976	130 977	126 880	63 475	88 446
1980	141 889	129 276	131 724	131 435	127 971	70 175	82 553
1981	144 818	131 818	127 883	131 312	125 957	83 363	73 589
1982	152 737	133 864	124 612	131 420	124 219	96 496	63 557
1983	161 866	135 919	123 297	129 616	121 662	109 991	53 925
1984	169 831	138 608	123 174	127 271	120 808	111 872	54 042
1985	182 916	138 652	124 631	124 379	121 095	113 140	59 083
1986	195 159	141 570	127 169	120 812	120 705	111 246	69 977
1987	203 157	149 412	129 058	117 663	120 500	109 535	80 595
1988	209 421	158 465	131 009	116 407	118 880	107 092	91 533
1989	215 382	166 293	133 544	116 206	116 599	106 243	92 768
1990	218 187	178 951	133 433	117 363	113 897	106 124	93 517
1991	216 684	188 890	135 283	119 212	110 126	105 585	91 441
1992	216 507	196 555	142 661	120 950	107 079	105 452	89 892
1993	215 357	202 537	151 285	122 928	106 000	103 963	88 125
1994	212 269	208 743	159 080	125 717	106 096	102 324	87 729
1995	209 013	211 726	171 694	125 741	107 713	100 247	88 087
1996	204 918	213 259	183 318	128 573	110 170	97 516	88 125
1997	199 891	213 549	191 015	135 953	112 131	95 264	88 447
1998	198 024	212 239	197 132	144 429	114 183	94 441	87 408
1999	198 223	208 907	203 099	151 915	116 701	94 550	86 151
2000	196 529	205 798	206 028	163 854	116 804	96 211	84 541

**Tab. 2.29: Males by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
1950	29 459	18 622	9 252	2 809	422	68	4
1951	29 934	19 482	8 830	2 960	480	43	8
1952	30 663	19 316	9 146	3 064	634	46	7
1953	30 288	19 670	9 160	3 131	699	16	4
1954	30 163	19 693	9 524	3 294	672	10	2
1955	29 840	20 117	9 728	3 510	762	57	0
1956	30 215	20 598	10 484	2 863	866	74	0
1957	30 182	21 249	10 362	2 880	706	108	1
1958	31 668	20 918	10 946	2 707	676	155	2
1959	31 673	20 800	10 972	3 142	619	127	0
1960	32 190	20 377	11 400	3 413	580	211	5
1961	34 382	21 937	11 224	4 178	889	136	2
1962	34 847	21 877	11 639	3 987	908	135	1
1963	36 245	22 653	11 846	4 109	905	152	9
1964	38 348	23 235	12 137	4 343	975	140	22
1965	41 504	23 342	12 241	4 342	1 032	175	34
1966	44 363	24 001	12 264	4 524	1 028	154	62
1967	47 490	24 592	12 402	4 908	1 006	190	72
1968	49 619	25 491	12 950	4 924	1 063	192	84
1969	51 891	26 599	13 318	5 020	1 133	204	82
1970	54 286	27 760	12 398	4 632	1 036	128	7
1971	55 946	29 387	12 497	4 725	1 069	113	11
1972	58 109	31 246	12 789	4 763	1 128	134	22
1973	59 551	32 697	13 244	4 780	1 142	150	25
1974	60 631	34 161	13 901	4 847	1 159	145	36
1975	60 271	36 458	15 005	4 876	1 169	179	11
1976	61 016	37 762	16 017	4 923	1 244	168	44
1977	62 064	39 204	16 807	4 957	1 197	186	41
1978	64 151	39 877	17 780	5 150	1 157	217	40
1979	66 788	40 825	18 523	5 444	1 212	187	44
1980	67 631	39 920	19 526	5 961	1 235	176	28
1981	68 502	40 421	20 263	6 352	1 260	167	23
1982	69 140	41 445	20 763	6 643	1 323	170	20
1983	68 781	42 896	21 021	6 887	1 398	161	16
1984	68 438	44 513	21 477	7 333	1 448	195	14
1985	63 872	45 309	21 483	7 901	1 603	224	7
1986	56 669	45 863	21 744	8 059	1 698	242*	.
1987	48 936	46 502	22 544	8 490	1 825	286*	.
1988	41 285	46 599	23 595	8 766	1 984	336*	.
1989	41 647	46 770	24 514	9 075	2 142	381*	.
1990	45 555	43 531	25 028	9 008	2 528	447*	.
1991	53 627	37 578	24 533	8 487	1 949	219*	.
1992	61 584	32 385	25 027	8 764	2 148	254*	.
1993	69 498	27 509	25 339	9 216	2 256	291*	.
1994	70 727	28 431	25 659	9 920	2 413	339*	.
1995	71 306	31 367	24 104	10 112	2 535	419*	.
1996	70 285	37 188	21 363	10 451	2 661	487	53
1997	69 505	42 725	18 679	11 242	2 804	483	37
1998	67 910	47 902	15 732	11 208	3 021	717	124
1999	67 915	48 584	16 648	11 542	3 237	781	175
2000	68 456	48 873	18 630	10 802	3 324	883	239

\* age group 95+

**Tab. 2.30: Females by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
1950	191 303	159 082	150 333	151 260	154 427	157 890	93 781
1951	198 781	161 495	151 355	149 659	153 128	156 778	111 222
1952	205 852	165 768	154 073	145 528	154 487	152 239	130 846
1953	211 711	172 639	154 704	145 580	152 213	150 321	148 816
1954	218 193	177 906	157 201	145 835	151 138	148 446	153 967
1955	222 808	186 541	157 147	147 470	147 458	150 926	154 586
1956	227 005	194 558	159 711	148 419	145 355	149 408	153 562
1957	225 659	202 981	164 496	151 462	141 115	150 956	149 576
1958	225 185	208 287	171 552	152 435	140 803	148 589	148 076
1959	220 788	214 684	176 686	154 993	140 570	147 311	145 899
1960	216 027	219 439	185 231	155 220	142 094	143 583	148 418
1961	213 794	228 853	206 744	161 300	147 434	143 328	151 655
1962	207 857	228 234	213 453	167 928	150 190	139 750	152 476
1963	204 722	226 298	218 338	176 259	151 557	138 780	150 635
1964	204 189	221 711	223 620	182 459	154 608	139 769	147 603
1965	201 927	216 708	226 089	194 026	154 872	141 420	144 923
1966	199 121	210 976	227 160	205 352	157 204	144 105	141 596
1967	196 229	204 950	226 513	211 936	163 728	147 004	138 146
1968	191 473	202 103	224 887	216 914	172 112	148 640	137 386
1969	188 388	201 803	220 467	222 286	178 639	151 850	138 582
1970	189 026	200 795	215 400	224 346	186 005	149 216	138 174
1971	189 809	198 079	210 254	225 477	197 608	151 291	140 367
1972	195 002	194 791	205 022	225 275	205 096	157 862	143 103
1973	203 285	190 320	202 084	223 858	211 175	165 995	144 813
1974	212 470	186 771	201 922	219 620	217 230	172 125	147 737
1975	218 580	187 652	200 199	214 664	220 822	183 166	148 285
1976	226 533	188 560	197 518	209 574	222 386	194 936	150 311
1977	231 933	193 842	194 283	204 408	222 286	202 401	156 816
1978	235 360	202 108	189 738	201 443	220 792	208 441	164 793
1979	236 957	211 206	186 205	201 209	216 288	214 314	170 927
1980	235 043	217 563	185 359	199 382	209 974	216 971	182 943
1981	232 412	225 374	186 330	196 761	205 128	217 967	194 164
1982	229 451	230 621	191 678	193 960	199 965	217 311	201 197
1983	225 712	233 929	199 748	189 355	197 655	215 682	206 639
1984	221 287	235 338	208 427	186 197	197 934	211 336	212 115
1985	219 440	233 696	216 908	184 797	196 669	206 603	215 103
1986	216 385	231 233	224 687	185 754	194 194	201 885	216 156
1987	212 732	228 316	229 988	191 088	191 467	196 847	215 547
1988	208 844	224 555	233 369	199 167	187 077	194 764	213 957
1989	203 908	220 294	234 852	207 874	184 090	195 128	209 830
1990	199 273	218 480	233 253	216 220	182 774	194 067	205 297
1991	192 846	214 085	229 871	223 140	183 142	191 321	200 008
1992	188 711	210 386	226 822	228 243	188 568	188 750	195 316
1993	184 398	206 701	223 136	231 830	196 941	184 753	193 510
1994	178 810	201 521	218 981	233 707	206 181	182 146	194 269
1995	170 972	196 258	217 205	232 211	215 077	181 265	193 413
1996	161 950	192 868	214 242	229 949	222 956	182 888	191 369
1997	154 641	188 853	210 616	226 965	228 360	188 881	189 104
1998	147 014	184 458	206 811	223 206	231 888	197 341	185 030
1999	142 136	178 750	201 510	219 006	233 633	206 329	182 240
2000	139 156	170 855	196 208	217 249	232 038	215 037	181 260

**Tab. 2.30: Females by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
1950	123 538	127 462	112 527	102 052	75 564	63 857	51 297
1951	112 322	127 404	114 542	102 952	81 123	63 190	53 328
1952	97 003	129 186	115 305	105 470	84 594	64 483	52 750
1953	83 925	128 200	118 379	106 835	88 644	63 573	55 796
1954	82 561	128 464	120 662	110 202	91 445	66 363	55 658
1955	91 732	120 634	123 894	108 404	96 924	69 866	56 226
1956	109 025	109 779	124 121	110 615	98 018	75 292	55 843
1957	128 761	95 250	126 445	111 839	100 976	78 736	57 358
1958	146 859	82 672	125 837	115 270	102 744	83 075	56 764
1959	151 941	81 287	126 088	117 517	106 056	85 676	59 495
1960	152 604	90 359	118 507	120 809	104 349	91 170	62 636
1961	155 064	110 104	109 826	123 793	109 034	94 632	70 776
1962	152 366	129 322	95 959	125 582	110 571	97 216	74 845
1963	150 084	148 789	82 516	125 739	113 318	99 635	77 586
1964	149 598	152 762	81 811	125 569	116 475	101 881	80 588
1965	150 233	155 160	90 249	118 485	118 761	102 177	84 276
1966	150 177	153 425	108 494	107 401	119 922	103 555	86 540
1967	151 077	150 828	127 464	93 825	121 740	105 181	89 114
1968	149 442	148 549	146 736	80 662	121 918	107 790	91 338
1969	146 615	148 216	150 789	80 090	121 792	110 797	93 472
1970	143 112	147 947	152 761	86 982	115 238	112 363	92 782
1971	139 726	147 864	151 231	104 214	104 363	113 402	93 963
1972	136 401	148 247	148 450	122 712	91 628	115 293	95 308
1973	135 408	146 476	145 974	141 970	78 381	115 566	97 990
1974	136 062	144 222	145 197	147 661	76 482	115 114	101 140
1975	137 333	141 861	145 938	149 390	84 094	109 352	103 180
1976	139 598	138 521	145 974	148 077	100 816	99 071	104 291
1977	142 377	135 252	146 408	145 360	118 799	86 876	105 924
1978	144 057	134 281	144 616	142 939	137 417	74 315	106 134
1979	146 951	134 914	142 371	142 199	143 008	72 604	105 979
1980	147 293	136 480	139 674	143 133	144 893	81 025	99 869
1981	149 356	138 926	136 517	142 875	143 106	97 629	90 141
1982	155 940	141 548	133 273	143 414	140 707	114 632	78 556
1983	163 975	143 011	132 576	141 617	138 386	131 898	67 301
1984	170 363	145 682	133 254	139 344	137 936	135 479	67 289
1985	181 664	145 955	134 689	136 784	138 548	137 552	74 616
1986	192 844	147 942	137 097	133 709	138 249	135 934	90 005
1987	199 817	154 510	139 583	130 439	138 767	133 623	105 594
1988	205 184	162 512	141 057	129 772	137 031	131 490	121 220
1989	210 713	168 858	143 704	130 468	134 936	130 895	124 545
1990	213 623	180 067	144 004	131 821	132 406	131 732	126 257
1991	213 883	190 016	145 777	133 985	129 281	131 649	124 628
1992	213 385	196 974	152 084	136 460	126 283	132 093	122 561
1993	212 127	202 435	159 979	137 950	125 708	130 393	121 128
1994	208 438	208 072	166 240	140 859	126 527	128 297	121 069
1995	204 120	211 466	177 301	141 233	127 999	126 043	121 831
1996	199 773	212 956	188 248	143 472	130 371	123 383	121 893
1997	195 294	212 601	195 413	149 910	132 831	120 754	122 377
1998	193 312	211 254	200 736	157 622	134 376	120 334	120 982
1999	193 957	207 499	206 196	163 693	137 280	121 160	119 149
2000	193 084	203 170	209 535	174 570	137 766	122 736	117 340

**Tab. 2.30: Females by age on 31<sup>st</sup> December - continuation**

Year	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
1950	36 397	25 920	13 557	4 906	1 297	303	37
1951	36 271	27 135	13 983	4 828	1 300	380	35
1952	38 600	25 723	15 317	4 867	1 493	404	72
1953	38 357	25 962	15 371	5 113	1 759	275	88
1954	39 969	25 659	15 525	4 886	1 904	261	120
1955	41 341	25 231	15 283	6 404	1 756	481	113
1956	43 080	25 127	16 092	6 645	1 527	549	125
1957	42 748	27 152	14 532	7 583	1 373	680	143
1958	46 127	27 144	14 902	7 478	1 650	875	153
1959	45 995	28 606	14 565	7 542	1 455	969	111
1960	46 694	29 789	14 151	7 060	2 813	803	370
1961	48 136	32 006	16 430	6 512	1 536	254	11
1962	49 099	32 154	17 244	6 367	1 610	295	2
1963	50 727	33 866	17 642	6 676	1 717	328	24
1964	53 344	34 770	18 471	6 920	1 830	314	73
1965	56 774	35 158	18 938	7 005	1 912	376	94
1966	60 178	36 064	19 304	7 287	1 988	392	125
1967	63 857	37 237	19 659	7 707	2 005	470	153
1968	66 369	38 286	21 048	7 876	2 078	498	187
1969	68 726	40 332	21 696	8 320	2 017	552	211
1970	71 851	42 286	20 965	8 116	1 844	286	9
1971	73 813	44 634	21 629	8 296	1 908	308	13
1972	76 046	47 706	22 161	8 601	2 066	316	11
1973	78 018	49 623	23 123	9 021	2 116	345	9
1974	79 901	51 569	24 548	9 305	2 156	328	13
1975	79 964	54 711	26 243	9 514	2 261	335	6
1976	81 002	56 592	28 039	9 692	2 389	327	41
1977	82 336	58 213	29 937	9 960	2 447	352	49
1978	84 846	59 968	31 154	10 586	2 682	351	56
1979	87 630	61 738	32 540	11 276	2 867	349	35
1980	89 374	61 465	34 525	12 452	2 796	422	102
1981	90 240	62 532	35 866	13 329	2 969	447	104
1982	91 766	63 694	37 040	14 262	3 058	486	116
1983	91 774	65 753	38 075	14 737	3 360	512	123
1984	91 861	68 198	39 095	15 584	3 626	549	128
1985	86 379	69 480	39 491	16 617	3 977	572	136
1986	77 544	69 919	40 244	17 240	4 210	806*	.
1987	67 492	71 375	41 197	17 998	4 670	854*	.
1988	57 962	71 744	42 950	18 761	5 004	982*	.
1989	58 405	72 158	44 594	19 418	5 360	1 138*	.
1990	65 097	67 785	45 682	19 701	5 946	1 313*	.
1991	78 258	60 199	45 367	19 278	5 205	708*	.
1992	91 854	52 429	46 763	19 847	5 594	802*	.
1993	105 164	45 141	47 338	20 886	6 016	874*	.
1994	108 295	46 419	47 876	22 116	6 481	1 002*	.
1995	110 072	52 017	44 819	22 920	6 639	1 217*	.
1996	109 353	62 783	40 371	23 366	6 899	1 269	139
1997	107 801	74 011	35 134	24 252	6 700	1 071	76
1998	106 756	84 163	30 205	24 619	7 560	1 740	283
1999	106 970	86 751	31 844	25 158	7 975	1 940	355
2000	107 829	88 427	35 933	23 417	8 264	2 126	486

\* age group 95+

**Tab. 2.31: Population by age groups on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14(%)	15-59(%)	60+(%)	80+(%)	Mean age	Ageing index
1950	1 010 262	2 130 203	345 065	32 655	28,98	61,12	9,90	0,94	30,20	23,04
1951	1 033 081	2 150 223	349 978	32 847	29,24	60,86	9,91	0,93	30,22	23,03
1952	1 061 702	2 160 665	354 485	35 050	29,68	60,41	9,91	0,98	30,18	22,69
1953	1 091 558	2 178 260	359 607	35 616	30,08	60,02	9,91	0,98	30,12	22,52
1954	1 122 848	2 205 282	366 430	36 198	30,39	59,69	9,92	0,98	30,08	22,07
1955	1 151 203	2 227 685	377 607	38 094	30,65	59,30	10,05	1,01	30,07	21,89
1956	1 182 401	2 243 365	390 271	39 225	30,99	58,79	10,23	1,03	30,07	21,61
1957	1 209 217	2 260 734	400 530	38 368	31,24	58,41	10,35	0,99	30,08	21,41
1958	1 233 722	2 277 439	413 690	39 544	31,43	58,03	10,54	1,01	30,15	21,48
1959	1 250 942	2 293 227	425 513	39 502	31,51	57,77	10,72	1,00	30,24	21,63
1960	1 270 503	2 301 931	445 971	40 806	31,62	57,28	11,10	1,02	30,35	22,05
1961	1 326 175	2 408 265	482 387	41 172	31,45	57,11	11,44	0,98	30,61	22,91
1962	1 326 994	2 433 855	498 700	42 188	31,15	57,14	11,71	0,99	30,76	23,68
1963	1 326 970	2 460 919	516 595	43 408	30,83	57,17	12,00	1,01	30,92	24,63
1964	1 327 557	2 487 167	535 474	45 225	30,52	57,17	12,31	1,04	31,08	25,71
1965	1 317 715	2 522 461	551 592	46 149	30,00	57,44	12,56	1,05	31,24	27,07
1966	1 302 482	2 561 069	568 013	47 128	29,39	57,79	12,82	1,06	31,43	28,47
1967	1 282 972	2 597 279	586 919	48 572	28,72	58,14	13,14	1,09	31,65	30,11
1968	1 264 058	2 630 403	606 198	50 900	28,09	58,44	13,47	1,13	31,85	31,62
1969	1 248 399	2 662 773	625 383	52 553	27,52	58,70	13,79	1,16	32,01	33,06
1970	1 239 782	2 668 703	631 405	49 421	27,31	58,78	13,91	1,09	32,02	33,59
1971	1 225 747	2 705 028	644 232	50 569	26,79	59,13	14,08	1,11	32,15	34,84
1972	1 218 463	2 739 001	660 772	51 991	26,38	59,31	14,31	1,13	32,26	36,16
1973	1 219 384	2 770 531	674 738	53 955	26,14	59,39	14,46	1,16	32,33	37,29
1974	1 230 072	2 796 140	688 381	56 438	26,09	59,31	14,60	1,20	32,35	38,18
1975	1 239 756	2 834 836	689 025	59 599	26,03	59,51	14,46	1,25	32,39	38,85
1976	1 252 946	2 883 311	679 139	62 884	26,02	59,88	14,10	1,31	32,41	39,28
1977	1 268 543	2 930 441	666 621	65 933	26,07	60,23	13,70	1,36	32,43	39,67
1978	1 282 543	2 979 362	652 739	69 173	26,10	60,62	13,28	1,41	32,46	40,02
1979	1 296 182	3 007 157	659 962	72 477	26,12	60,59	13,30	1,46	32,49	40,42
1980	1 303 715	3 023 379	669 235	77 223	26,09	60,51	13,39	1,55	32,55	39,74
1981	1 316 040	3 032 644	687 197	80 780	26,13	60,22	13,65	1,60	32,62	38,46
1982	1 331 538	3 039 611	703 167	83 881	26,24	59,90	13,86	1,65	32,69	36,95
1983	1 347 081	3 043 936	718 609	86 290	26,36	59,57	14,06	1,69	32,76	35,39
1984	1 358 498	3 054 929	731 141	89 449	26,41	59,38	14,21	1,74	32,84	35,61
1985	1 368 395	3 069 130	741 442	92 011	26,42	59,26	14,32	1,78	32,92	35,86
1986	1 372 969	3 084 339	751 400	94 243	26,36	59,22	14,43	1,81	33,02	36,72
1987	1 370 136	3 105 320	761 516	97 864	26,16	59,30	14,54	1,87	33,14	37,83
1988	1 361 586	3 131 331	771 303	102 378	25,86	59,48	14,65	1,94	33,27	39,13
1989	1 345 965	3 161 645	780 053	106 622	25,45	59,79	14,75	2,02	33,42	40,34
1990	1 330 509	3 190 951	789 251	109 653	25,05	60,09	14,86	2,06	33,56	41,44
1991	1 301 474	3 205 692	788 711	105 746	24,58	60,53	14,89	2,00	33,67	42,37
1992	1 278 904	3 237 802	797 449	109 199	24,07	60,93	15,01	2,05	33,85	43,78
1993	1 256 032	3 277 286	803 137	112 216	23,54	61,41	15,05	2,10	34,04	45,28
1994	1 225 988	3 321 122	809 097	115 806	22,89	62,01	15,11	2,16	34,27	47,18
1995	1 195 288	3 358 767	813 735	112 765	22,27	62,57	15,16	2,10	34,53	49,15
1996	1 164 897	3 396 450	817 585	107 059	21,66	63,14	15,20	1,99	34,81	51,22
1997	1 133 678	3 432 610	821 362	100 478	21,04	63,71	15,25	1,86	35,09	53,40
1988	1 101 841	3 466 436	825 105	95 209	20,43	64,27	15,30	1,77	35,38	55,39
1999	1 069 375	3 498 397	830 885	99 655	19,81	64,80	15,39	1,85	35,67	57,53
2000	1 036 426	3 527 604	838 517	104 104	19,18	65,30	15,52	1,93	35,97	59,78



**Tab. 2.32: Males by age groups on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14(%)	15-59(%)	60+(%)	80+(%)	Mean age	Ageing index
1950	509 544	1 031 702	147 494	12 555	30,17	61,09	8,73	0,74	29,27	19,43
1951	521 450	1 041 093	149 528	12 321	30,46	60,81	8,73	0,72	29,28	19,31
1952	536 009	1 046 007	150 776	12 897	30,93	60,37	8,70	0,74	29,21	18,97
1953	552 504	1 055 347	153 313	13 010	31,37	59,92	8,71	0,74	29,14	18,66
1954	569 548	1 072 562	156 085	13 502	31,67	59,65	8,68	0,75	29,09	18,24
1955	584 707	1 085 657	160 906	14 057	31,93	59,28	8,79	0,77	29,06	17,98
1956	601 127	1 095 063	165 991	14 287	32,28	58,81	8,91	0,77	29,05	17,72
1957	616 081	1 104 354	170 225	14 057	32,59	58,41	9,00	0,74	29,05	17,41
1958	628 698	1 114 154	175 522	14 486	32,77	58,08	9,15	0,76	29,10	17,48
1959	638 784	1 121 565	181 099	14 860	32,90	57,77	9,33	0,77	29,18	17,51
1960	649 806	1 125 988	190 485	15 609	33,05	57,26	9,69	0,79	29,28	17,82
1961	676 784	1 196 727	212 094	16 429	32,45	57,38	10,17	0,79	29,77	18,95
1962	677 450	1 209 711	219 868	16 670	32,15	57,41	10,43	0,79	29,91	19,58
1963	677 612	1 223 242	228 394	17 021	31,82	57,45	10,73	0,80	30,07	20,40
1964	678 037	1 236 513	237 283	17 617	31,51	57,46	11,03	0,82	30,23	21,39
1965	672 991	1 254 332	244 882	17 824	30,98	57,74	11,27	0,82	30,39	22,62
1966	665 225	1 273 393	252 580	18 032	30,36	58,11	11,53	0,82	30,56	23,89
1967	655 280	1 291 531	261 536	18 578	29,67	58,48	11,84	0,84	30,78	25,35
1968	645 595	1 308 044	270 728	19 213	29,02	58,81	12,17	0,86	30,97	26,65
1969	637 741	1 323 914	279 260	19 757	28,46	59,08	12,46	0,88	31,11	27,82
1970	634 561	1 324 922	280 903	18 201	28,32	59,14	12,54	0,81	31,07	28,10
1971	627 605	1 342 887	286 266	18 415	27,81	59,51	12,68	0,82	31,18	29,08
1972	623 648	1 360 227	293 264	18 836	27,39	59,73	12,88	0,83	31,27	30,20
1973	623 695	1 376 481	298 927	19 341	27,13	59,87	13,00	0,84	31,32	31,17
1974	628 909	1 389 804	304 307	20 088	27,07	59,83	13,10	0,86	31,32	31,92
1975	633 325	1 409 283	303 459	21 240	27,00	60,07	12,93	0,91	31,34	32,43
1976	640 335	1 433 118	297 695	22 396	27,01	60,44	12,55	0,94	31,34	32,76
1977	648 485	1 456 334	290 527	23 188	27,07	60,80	12,13	0,97	31,33	33,00
1978	655 337	1 480 583	282 647	24 344	27,10	61,22	11,69	1,01	31,33	33,18
1979	661 814	1 494 976	284 944	25 410	27,10	61,23	11,67	1,04	31,34	33,46
1980	665 750	1 502 636	287 205	26 926	27,11	61,19	11,70	1,10	31,36	32,60
1981	671 924	1 507 844	293 940	28 065	27,16	60,95	11,88	1,13	31,41	31,34
1982	679 788	1 512 296	299 557	28 919	27,28	60,69	12,02	1,16	31,45	29,87
1983	687 692	1 515 040	305 076	29 483	27,42	60,41	12,17	1,18	31,49	28,37
1984	693 446	1 520 768	309 332	30 467	27,48	60,26	12,26	1,21	31,55	28,48
1985	698 351	1 528 318	312 622	31 218	27,50	60,19	12,31	1,23	31,61	28,56
1986	700 664	1 536 509	315 498	31 743	27,45	60,19	12,36	1,24	31,69	29,15
1987	699 100	1 547 255	318 713	33 145	27,25	60,32	12,43	1,29	31,80	29,92
1988	694 818	1 560 810	321 190	34 681	26,96	60,57	12,46	1,35	31,90	30,81
1989	686 911	1 576 044	323 540	36 112	26,56	60,93	12,51	1,40	32,02	31,63
1990	679 503	1 590 672	325 738	37 011	26,18	61,28	12,55	1,43	32,14	32,32
1991	664 672	1 595 139	323 419	35 188	25,73	61,75	12,52	1,36	32,22	32,77
1992	652 985	1 611 739	325 506	36 193	25,21	62,22	12,57	1,40	32,38	33,70
1993	641 797	1 632 053	326 197	37 102	24,68	62,77	12,55	1,43	32,54	34,63
1994	626 676	1 654 683	327 542	38 331	24,02	63,42	12,55	1,47	32,76	35,94
1995	610 853	1 674 682	328 177	37 170	23,37	64,07	12,56	1,42	33,01	37,31
1996	595 837	1 694 468	328 129	35 015	22,76	64,71	12,53	1,34	33,27	38,70
1997	579 568	1 713 251	329 186	33 245	22,10	65,34	12,55	1,27	33,56	40,36
1998	563 558	1 731 671	328 463	30 802	21,48	66,00	12,52	1,17	33,81	41,53
1999	546 979	1 748 564	329 583	32 383	20,84	66,61	12,55	1,23	34,10	42,97
2000	530 207	1 763 895	331 959	33 878	20,19	67,17	12,64	1,29	34,39	44,46

**Tab. 2.33: Females by age groups on 31<sup>st</sup> December**

Year	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14(%)	15-59(%)	60+(%)	80+(%)	Mean age	Ageing index
1950	500 718	1 098 501	197 571	20 100	27,87	61,14	11,00	1,12	31,07	26,70
1951	511 631	1 109 130	200 450	20 526	28,09	60,90	11,01	1,13	31,11	26,83
1952	525 693	1 114 658	203 709	22 153	28,51	60,45	11,05	1,20	31,08	26,48
1953	539 054	1 122 913	206 294	22 606	28,85	60,10	11,04	1,21	31,04	26,48
1954	553 300	1 132 720	210 345	22 696	29,18	59,73	11,09	1,20	31,02	26,02
1955	566 496	1 142 028	216 701	24 037	29,42	59,32	11,26	1,25	31,02	25,92
1956	581 274	1 148 302	224 280	24 938	29,75	58,77	11,48	1,28	31,04	25,63
1957	593 136	1 156 380	230 305	24 311	29,96	58,41	11,63	1,23	31,07	25,55
1958	605 024	1 163 285	238 168	25 058	30,15	57,98	11,87	1,25	31,14	25,63
1959	612 158	1 171 662	244 414	24 642	30,18	57,77	12,05	1,21	31,25	25,93
1960	620 697	1 175 943	255 486	25 197	30,25	57,30	12,45	1,23	31,37	26,47
1961	649 391	1 211 538	270 293	24 743	30,47	56,85	12,68	1,16	31,43	27,05
1962	649 544	1 224 144	278 832	25 518	30,18	56,87	12,95	1,19	31,58	27,96
1963	649 358	1 237 677	288 201	26 387	29,85	56,90	13,25	1,21	31,75	29,04
1964	649 520	1 250 654	298 191	27 608	29,55	56,89	13,56	1,26	31,91	30,22
1965	644 724	1 268 129	306 710	28 325	29,05	57,13	13,82	1,28	32,08	31,72
1966	637 257	1 287 676	315 433	29 096	28,44	57,48	14,08	1,30	32,27	33,25
1967	627 692	1 305 748	325 383	29 994	27,79	57,81	14,40	1,33	32,50	35,08
1968	618 463	1 322 359	335 470	31 687	27,17	58,09	14,74	1,39	32,71	36,81
1969	610 658	1 338 859	346 123	32 796	26,60	58,32	15,08	1,43	32,90	38,54
1970	605 221	1 343 781	350 502	31 220	26,32	58,44	15,24	1,36	32,95	39,35
1971	598 142	1 362 141	357 966	32 154	25,80	58,76	15,44	1,39	33,10	40,89
1972	594 815	1 378 774	367 508	33 155	25,41	58,89	15,70	1,42	33,23	42,40
1973	595 689	1 394 050	375 811	34 614	25,18	58,93	15,89	1,46	33,31	43,69
1974	601 163	1 406 336	384 074	36 350	25,14	58,80	16,06	1,52	33,35	44,74
1975	606 431	1 425 553	385 566	38 359	25,08	58,97	15,95	1,59	33,41	45,55
1976	612 611	1 450 193	381 444	40 488	25,06	59,33	15,61	1,66	33,46	46,09
1977	620 058	1 474 107	376 094	42 745	25,10	59,67	15,22	1,73	33,50	46,64
1978	627 206	1 498 779	370 092	44 829	25,13	60,05	14,83	1,80	33,55	47,16
1979	634 368	1 512 181	375 018	47 067	25,16	59,97	14,87	1,87	33,60	47,67
1980	637 965	1 520 743	382 030	50 297	25,11	59,85	15,04	1,98	33,71	47,18
1981	644 116	1 524 800	393 257	52 715	25,14	59,51	15,35	2,06	33,80	45,90
1982	651 750	1 527 315	403 610	54 962	25,24	59,14	15,63	2,13	33,89	44,34
1983	659 389	1 528 896	413 533	56 807	25,34	58,76	15,89	2,18	33,98	42,71
1984	665 052	1 534 161	421 809	58 982	25,37	58,53	16,09	2,25	34,08	43,05
1985	670 044	1 540 812	428 820	60 793	25,38	58,37	16,25	2,30	34,18	43,47
1986	672 305	1 547 830	435 902	62 500	25,31	58,28	16,41	2,35	34,30	44,62
1987	671 036	1 558 065	442 803	64 719	25,11	58,31	16,57	2,42	34,44	46,08
1988	666 768	1 570 521	450 113	67 697	24,81	58,44	16,75	2,52	34,59	47,79
1989	659 054	1 585 601	456 513	70 510	24,40	58,70	16,90	2,61	34,75	49,41
1990	651 006	1 600 279	463 513	72 642	23,98	58,95	17,07	2,68	34,91	50,96
1991	636 802	1 610 553	465 292	70 558	23,48	59,37	17,15	2,60	35,05	52,39
1992	625 919	1 626 063	471 943	73 006	22,98	59,70	17,33	2,68	35,26	54,30
1993	614 235	1 645 233	476 940	75 114	22,45	60,12	17,43	2,74	35,46	56,42
1994	599 312	1 666 439	481 555	77 475	21,81	60,66	17,53	2,82	35,71	58,94
1995	584 435	1 684 085	485 558	75 595	21,22	61,15	17,63	2,74	35,98	61,51
1996	569 060	1 701 982	489 456	72 044	20,61	61,65	17,73	2,61	36,27	64,33
1997	554 110	1 719 359	492 176	67 233	20,04	62,17	17,80	2,43	36,55	67,03
1998	538 283	1 734 765	496 642	64 407	19,43	62,63	17,93	2,33	36,86	69,91
1999	522 396	1 749 833	501 302	67 272	18,84	63,09	18,07	2,43	37,16	72,77
2000	506 219	1 763 709	506 558	70 226	18,23	63,52	18,24	2,53	37,47	75,82

## Literature

- Demografická příručka. Federální statistický úřad, Praha, 1982.
- Demografická příručka. Český statistický úřad, Praha, 1996.
- Korčák, J.: Přirozená měna obyvatelstva za okupace. Statistický zpravodaj č. 3, Praha, 1945.
- Korčák, J.: Vzestup porodnosti za války. Statistický zpravodaj č. 5, Praha, 1945.
- Korčák, J.: Odhad počtu obyvatelstva na Slovensku. Statistický zpravodaj č. 6, Praha, 1945.
- Kučera, M.: Populace České republiky 1918 – 1991. Česká demografická společnost, Praha, 1994.
- Mládek, J. (ed.): Demografia Slovenska. Univerzita Komenského, Bratislava, 1998.
- Pavlík, Z., Kučera, M. (ed.): Populační vývoj České republiky 2000. Přírodovědecká fakulta UK, Praha, 2001.
- Pohyb obyvatelstva v SR (1950 – 2000). Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava.
- Recent demographic development in Europe. Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2000.
- Sčítání lidu 1921. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.
- Sčítání lidu 1930. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.
- Sčítání lidu 1950. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.
- Sčítání lidu, domu a bytu 1961. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.
- Sčítanie ľudu, domov a bytov 1970. Slovenský štatistický úrad, Bratislava.
- Sčítanie ľudu, domov a bytov 1980. Slovenský štatistický úrad, Bratislava.
- Sčítanie ľudu, domov a bytov 1991. Slovenský štatistický úrad, Bratislava.
- Sekera, V.: Po odsunu Němci, Statistický zpravodaj č. 12, Praha, 1946.
- Sekera, V.: War Losses in Czechoslovakia in 1938-1945. In: Statistical Bulletin of Czechoslovakia I, Praha, 1956.
- Seznam obcí republiky československé, které byly připojeny k Německu, Maďarsku a Polsku. Státní úřad statistický, Praha, 1938.
- Srb, V.: Osídlení pohraničí v letech 1945-1952. Státní úřad statistický, Praha, 1953.
- Srb, V.: Porodnost v Československu a v cizině za války 1939-1945. Statistický zpravodaj č. 2, Praha 1947.
- Srb, V.: Pohyb obyvatelstva na území Československa 1938-1944. Demografie 35, 2, str. 73-94.
- Srb, V.: Obyvatelstvo Československé republiky v letech 1918-1938. Demografie 40, 1, str. 3-22.
- Staněk, T.: Odsun Němci z Československa 1945-1947. Academia – Naše vojsko, Praha, 1991.
- Statistická ročenka Republiky československé 1938. Státní úřad statistický, Praha, 1938.
- Statistická ročenka Republiky československé 1948. Státní úřad statistický, Praha, 1948.
- Šutaj, Š.: Akcia Juh – odsun Maďarov zo Slovenska do Čiech v roku 1949. Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, Praha, 1993.
- Vaňo, B. (ed.): Populačný vývoj v SR 1999. INFOSTAT, Bratislava, 2000.
- Vývoj obyvatelstva v Slovenskej republike (1992-2000). Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava.

Published by: **Institute of Informatics and Statistics**  
**Dúbravská 3, 842 21 Bratislava, Slovakia**

Edition: **Akty**

Number of edition: **9**

Number of pages: **76**

Number of issues: **100**

Printing by: **DAMI ART, s.r.o.**

**33-2001-A/9e**