

Population in the regions of Slovakia

2001

The analytical publication evaluates the population development in the districts and provinces of the Slovak Republic according to recent territorial and administrative organisation. Annex of tables contains main characteristics of population development in the districts of the SR in the selected years.

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Introduction

Population development in the Slovak Republic, similarly as in other transition countries, has recorded significant changes since the beginning of 1990s. In the reproduction area it is characterised mainly by a sharp decrease of fertility, deeply below the replacement level, decrease of abortion, especially the induced abortion, as well as by the decrease of nuptiality accompanied by the increase of cohabitations. In the field of migration, the Slovak Republic, after many years of migration losses, has changed into a country with migration gains. Population in the territory of the SR is ageing and this process is speeding up. This situation is reflected with a higher or lower intensity also in regions of the SR.

Whereas in Slovakia a more complex publication devoted to the demographic development in regions currently does not exist, we have decided to complete this gap and to elaborate an analysis of the demographic development at the level of regions of the SR, thus, at the level of provinces and districts, determined by the Act of Law on the territorial and administrative organization of the SR No. 221/1996 Coll. According to this Law, the territory of Slovakia is broken down into 8 provinces and 79 districts, of which 5 districts are situated in the territory of the capital Bratislava and 4 districts are placed in the area of Košice. With regard to the fact that districts in the territory of Bratislava and Košice are specific (with the atypical age structure and other related atypical demographic characteristics, by which they remarkably differ from other districts), we do not deal with them in the analysis at the level of districts, but we rather analyse cities as a whole.

This document is analysing the population development in the regions of the SR since 1993, i.e. from the inception of an independent Slovak Republic, until 2001. The time horizon was influenced by the availability of data at regional level. Owing to the situation that the beginning of period under analysis had been shifted prior to the date when the new Act of Law on the territorial and administrative organization of the SR entered into force, the preparation of regional data required the recalculation of data from 1993-1995 to the new territorial structure. The recalculation was done at the level of municipalities. However, when making recalculations, several problems emerged, which did not allow to include into analysis all required characteristics already from 1993. Those were mainly problems related to sorting of data and to the fact that some recalculations were very time consuming. Thus, in case of nuptiality we are presenting regional data only from 1994, in the area of abortion and migration the regional data are shown only from 1996. Regarding the migration data, also the total population increase was at the regional level available only from 1996. Similarly, the recalculated figures on the mid-year population for 1993-1995 were not available, thus we were forced to use at the regional level only the average (at the level of the SR the mid-year population was used). At the regional level it was not possible to calculate some intensity indicators, due to the lack of data (e.g. total divorce rate). All data used came from the data sources of the Statistical Office of the SR; in the chapter on migration, also some data from the Ministry of Interior of the SR and from the National Labour Office were used.

The document is divided into ten chapters and has a classical structure for this type of work. It is analysing demographic processes, including migration, number, age structure and increase of population. Each chapter is according to the regional level divided into three parts. The first part is devoted to the brief characterization of demographic process or structure at the level of the SR¹. The second part contains the analysis at the level of provinces by the means of basic and selected analytical demographic characteristics. The third part, the crucial one, provides a similar analysis at the level of districts. Chapters are supplemented by tables, maps and graphs. Basic demographic characteristics for the districts of the SR in the selected years are presented in the Annex at the end of document.

The submitted analysis is the result of work of authors from several workplaces. Except for the editor of this document, Ms. Danuša Jurčová from DRC (migration and population increase), only authors from the rising young generation of demographers contributed to it – Ms. Martina Lukáčová from DRC (abortion) and PhD students – Ms. Michaela Potančoková from the Faculty of Sciences of the Charles' University in Prague (fertility), Ms. Jana Širočková (nuptiality and divorce), Ms. Gabriela Haasová (mortality) and Mr. Branislav Bleha (age structure) from the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Comenius University in Bratislava.

The presented analysis of the population development certainly bears the stamp of all first works. Despite that we believe that it brings a new and deeper view on the demographic development in regions and it will assist in better understanding of some further relations in the development of society in the Slovak Republic.

The publication has been released in both the Slovak and English versions. Both versions are at the full extent available at the web site of Demographic Research Centre (www.infostat.sk/vdc).

¹ In parallel, a publication „Population of Slovakia 2002”, which assesses in details the population development at the nation-wide level, has been released.

1. Nuptiality

Nuptiality is a population process, which has a crucial meaning in the family behaviour of population, as well as in the whole reproductive process, because by contracting marriage the establishment of family starts.

The decrease of nuptiality in Slovakia had started in the 2nd half of 1970s but its sharp acceleration occurred only at the beginning of 1990s of the previous century. This development was related to several factors. The social changes and transformation of society evoked changes mainly in the economic and social position of young people. The prolongation of the period of preparation for occupation, possibilities for studying or working abroad etc., together with the growth of living costs, growth of unemployment, cessation of the mass construction of dwellings, similarly also the reform of the social policy, cancellation of financial advantages when contracting marriage – all those were factors, which acted towards the decrease of nuptiality.

During 1993 – 2001 the number of marriages decreased in Slovakia from 30,8 thousand down to 23,8 thousand, i.e. by 22,7%. The number of marriages decreased despite the fact that the powerful age groups born in seventies had matured to the age of highest nuptiality. In 1993, Slovakia had reached the crude nuptiality rate of 5,78‰, since 1996 the nuptiality stabilised at the relatively low levels around 5,11‰. Starting with 1998, again a decreasing tendency occurred and in 2001, the crude nuptiality rate reached its historical minimum by being at the level of 4,4‰.

Information on the development of intensity of nuptiality was available from the analysis of total first marriage rate (TFMR). From the beginning of 1990s, the TFMR was rapidly decreasing at both sexes. In case of men it fell from 0,708 in 1993 to 0,465 in 2001 and in case of women from 0,713 to 0,478, it was a decrease by approximately one third at both sexes.

In addition to the decrease of nuptiality, the characteristic features of this time period were the higher mean age at marriage and a higher occurrence of cohabitation, which should be considered as the features of demographic behaviour typical for the second demographic transition.

The group of indicators of age at marriage was at the relatively low level in the past and indicated prevalently the model of the youthful nuptiality. The mean age at marriage was lingeringly maintained at the level around 25 years for men and 23 years for women. In 1990s it had been gradually increasing and in 2001 it reached the level of 28,6 years for men and 25,6 years for women, what were still the values by 2 - 4 lower than those in West European populations. However, the mean age at first marriage grew significantly, which increased in case of men from 24,3 years in 1993 up to 26,3 years in 2001 and for women from 21,9 years up to 23,8 years, i.e. by 2 years at both sexes. At the same time during 1993-2001 a shift of the highest nuptiality from the group of men aged 20-24 years into a group of men aged 25-29 years occurred. As for women, the highest nuptiality was still remaining in the age category of 20-24 years, although recently a shift towards the older age category was visible.

The decrease of the share of first marriages and, on the contrary, a moderate increase of the share of the second order in case of men and women were the important features of the time period from 1993 until 2001. In case of men, the share of first marriages fell by 2,5 percentage points and in 2001 it stabilised at the level of 87,2%; for women, the decrease was a bit lower, from 91,1% down to 89,1%, i.e. by 2 points. If the marriages of the second order were concerned a moderate increase was recorded, for men from 9,5% up to 11,9% and for women from 8,2% up to 10,0%. Marriages of the third and higher orders represented only a very low share in the total number of marriages (lower than 1%)

According to marital status, traditionally the highest share was formed by the marriages of singles, thus, marriages of the first order. The nuptiality of divorced can be characterised by a slight increase. In this time period it increased in case of men from 9,3% up to 11,9%, and in case of women from 8,0% up to 10,0%. The marriages of widowed represented only a small share from the total number of marriages, which oscillated around 1%.

Also at the level of provinces of the SR we can talk about the well-known tendency – decrease of nuptiality during the period under observation. During 1994 – 2001 the number of marriages fell in all eight provinces of the Slovak Republic.

The decreasing trend was reflected also in the total first marriage rate (TFMR), although within the framework of provinces we can talk about the differences in its level. The sharpest decrease was recorded from 1999. Extremely lowest values of TFMR of men and women were reached in the province of Bratislava. In contrast, the highest values for men and also for women were in the provinces of Žilina, Prešov and Košice. At the same time, the province of Košice had recorded a sharp decrease since 1999 – in case of men nearly by one fifth (19%) and as for women by 17%. However, the most intensive decrease of TFMR of men and women during the whole time period was recorded in the province of Banská Bystrica. Total first marriage rate in this province had decreased in case of men by 33% and in case of women by 30%, and thus in 2001 the province of Banská Bystrica reached its historical minimum (men 0,410, women 0,416). A relatively similar development with the decreasing tendency in the total first marriage rate of men and women can be seen in the provinces of Nitra, Trenčín and Trnava. It is interesting that the total first

marriage rate of women was in all provinces higher than of men, except for the province of Bratislava, where the total first marriage rate of men slightly exceeded the total first marriage rate of women.

Tab. 1.1: Number of marriages in provinces

	Males								Females							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	3058	2807	2848	3042	2930	3062	3000	2782	2940	2696	2700	2926	2930	2929	2893	2711
TA	3001	2894	2762	2878	2883	2744	2716	2464	2987	2883	2757	2872	2883	2748	2720	2437
TC	3124	3062	3013	3032	2961	2949	2764	2513	3175	3088	3006	3053	2961	2985	2755	2571
NI	3750	3727	3630	3648	3524	3586	3284	3056	3669	3600	3538	3644	3524	3534	3255	3005
ZI	3749	3664	3697	3778	3701	3622	3563	3195	3774	3726	3816	3825	3701	3663	3609	3263
BC	3396	3284	3172	3236	3197	3171	2940	2593	3441	3357	3215	3244	3197	3200	2957	2570
PV	4154	4029	4143	4167	4307	4208	4071	3872	4170	4079	4200	4223	4307	4289	4165	3892
KI	3923	4022	4219	4174	3991	3998	3565	3320	3999	4060	4252	4168	3991	3992	3549	3346

Tab. 1.2: Share of marriages in provinces (SR = 100%)

	Males								Females							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	10,9	10,2	10,4	10,9	10,7	11,2	11,6	11,7	10,4	9,8	9,8	10,5	10,7	10,7	11,2	11,4
TA	10,7	10,5	10,0	10,3	10,5	10,0	10,5	10,4	10,6	10,5	10,0	10,3	10,5	10,1	10,5	10,2
TC	11,1	11,1	11,0	10,8	10,8	10,8	10,7	10,6	11,3	11,2	10,9	10,9	10,8	10,9	10,6	10,8
NI	13,3	13,6	13,2	13,0	12,8	13,1	12,7	12,8	13,0	13,1	12,9	13,0	12,8	12,9	12,6	12,6
ZI	13,3	13,3	13,5	13,5	13,5	13,2	13,8	13,4	13,4	13,6	13,9	13,7	13,5	13,4	13,9	13,7
BC	12,1	11,9	11,5	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,4	10,9	12,2	12,2	11,7	11,6	11,6	11,7	11,4	10,8
PV	14,8	14,7	15,1	14,9	15,7	15,4	15,7	16,3	14,8	14,8	15,3	15,1	15,7	15,7	16,1	16,4
KI	13,9	14,6	15,4	14,9	14,5	14,6	13,8	14,0	14,2	14,8	15,5	14,9	14,5	14,6	13,7	14,1

Tab. 1.3: Total first marriage rate in provinces

	Males								Females							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	0,571	0,511	0,484	0,516	0,482	0,505	0,491	0,458	0,553	0,499	0,468	0,502	0,468	0,487	0,477	0,451
TA	0,628	0,594	0,548	0,560	0,556	0,525	0,512	0,458	0,623	0,599	0,553	0,557	0,564	0,541	0,529	0,465
TC	0,603	0,584	0,557	0,547	0,540	0,523	0,491	0,440	0,617	0,586	0,557	0,554	0,544	0,536	0,501	0,463
NI	0,608	0,598	0,568	0,556	0,533	0,539	0,493	0,448	0,600	0,580	0,553	0,568	0,538	0,548	0,493	0,452
ZI	0,634	0,609	0,597	0,601	0,579	0,572	0,550	0,490	0,647	0,630	0,628	0,622	0,602	0,589	0,576	0,528
BC	0,608	0,570	0,540	0,537	0,532	0,510	0,472	0,410	0,599	0,581	0,549	0,540	0,541	0,533	0,487	0,416
PV	0,645	0,610	0,608	0,607	0,623	0,592	0,570	0,542	0,641	0,617	0,626	0,616	0,639	0,612	0,597	0,555
KI	0,594	0,604	0,625	0,601	0,570	0,562	0,494	0,456	0,608	0,611	0,630	0,605	0,576	0,567	0,505	0,471

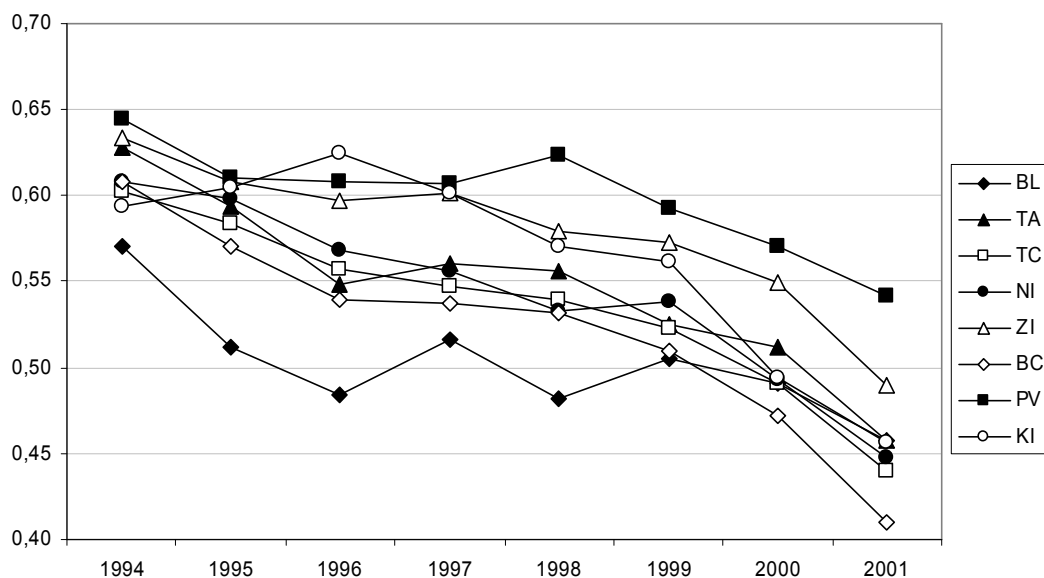
The low values of total first marriage rate of men and women in the provinces of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica can be assigned also to the impact of urbanisation. The urban environment has its specific conditions, it offers more possibilities for self-assertion, has a more liberal attitude towards the cohabitation. On the contrary, significantly higher values of total first marriage rate during the whole period were recorded in the provinces of Prešov and Žilina, what can be explained by a higher impact of traditions, religiosity and by more conservative attitudes of people to marriage and family. To compare, at the beginning of the period under observation the total first marriage rate of men was in the province of Bratislava at the level of 0,571 and of women at 0,553; in the province of Prešov it was 0,645 for men and 0,641 for women. At the end of the observed time period, the values decreased in the province of Bratislava to the level of 0,458 in case of men and 0,555 for women.

The share of first marriages of men and women decreased in the observed time period in all provinces. The most significant decrease was in the province of Bratislava, roughly by 2-3 percentage points, down to the values of 77,6% for men and 81,7% for women in 2001. At the same time, the province of Bratislava had also the lowest share of first marriages during the whole time period. A remarkable decrease of the share of first marriages was also in the provinces of Trnava and Banská Bystrica, where their share moved roughly below the level of 90%. The highest share of first marriages and, at the same time, the slightest decrease during the observed time period was recorded in the

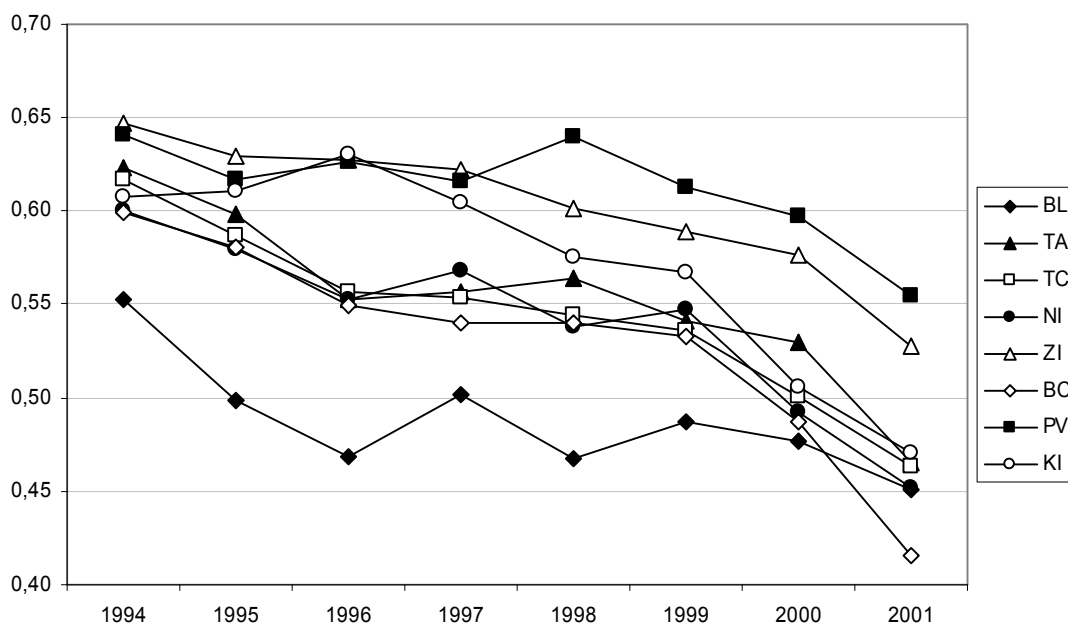
province of Prešov, where the share of first marriages oscillated around the value of 94–95%. The high share of first marriages – above the level of 90% - was observed also in the province of Žilina.

In terms of marriages of the second order at the level of provinces a slight increase at both sexes, in case of women a bit more moderate, can be observed. The highest share of marriages of the second order was recorded in 2001 in the province of Bratislava where in case of men they represented almost one fifth (19,9%) of all marriages in the province and 16,6% in case of women. The high share of second marriages was also in the province of Banská Bystrica (14,2% for men, 12,3% for women) and in the province of Nitra (13,4% for men and 12,0% for women). A remarkably lower shares of second marriages of men and women were in the provinces of Žilina and Prešov (in case of men 8,7%, and 6,2% respectively and in case of women 6,6%, and 5,3% respectively). The province of Bratislava maintained this highest share of second marriages during the whole period from 1994 until 2001. The share of marriages of the third order in particular provinces moved within the range of 0-3%, while during the whole period the highest share was reached in the province of Bratislava.

Graph 1.1: Total first marriage rate of men in provinces



Graph 1.2: Total first marriage rate of women in provinces



An interesting feature of nuptiality during the mentioned time period was the fact that as compared to 1994, the share of provinces of Prešov and Bratislava most significantly increased in the total number of marriages in the SR,

in case of men as well as for women. The increase of the share of the province of Bratislava can be assigned mainly to the increase of the share of marriages of second and third orders which are related especially to a greater freedom, anonymity of the urban environment, more liberal attitudes to marriage etc. in the capital, as well as to the fact that young people aged until 30 prefer another interests rather than a family formation. The province of Prešov has had since time its typical family behaviour with higher nuptiality, the nuptiality potential is here higher. The share of the province of Žilina was relatively stable during the whole time period. On the contrary, the shares of the provinces of Trnava, Trenčín, Nitra and Banská Bystrica had been step-by-step decreasing and the share of the province of Košice increased only in 2001.

Also at the level of provinces the tendency of growth in the mean age at first marriage has been confirmed. The highest mean age at first marriage during the whole time period was achieved by the province of Bratislava, on the contrary, the lowest was in the province of Prešov. The difference between the provinces of Bratislava and Prešov in the mean age at first marriage was in case of both sexes approximately 3 years.

The mean age at first marriage of men and women was during the whole period the highest in the province of Bratislava (for men around 30 years and for women around 27 years). The lowest mean age at marriage of men and women was maintained in the provinces of Prešov and Žilina. In the province of Prešov, men got married at the age of 26 years, at the average, women got married at the age of around 23 years; in the province of Žilina the mean age was higher by one year, i.e. for men it was around 27 years and for women around 24 years. For the whole period under observation we can see the growth of the mean age at marriage and the growth of the mean age at first marriage, while slowest increase was in the case of the mean age at first marriage of men and women in the province of Prešov. The causes can be found in the traditional behaviour and the religious structure of population of this region.

When assessing the nuptiality we can see the shift of the highest nuptiality of men to the older age category. While in 1994 in all provinces of the Slovak Republic the highest nuptiality of men was in the category of 20-24 years, in 2001 the highest nuptiality was reported by men aged 25-29. In 1994 the highest nuptiality of women in all provinces of the SR was in the age group of 20-24 years and is still kept in this category. The only exception was the province of Bratislava in 2001, where the age of highest nuptiality moved to the category of 25-29 years.

It is obvious that in the structure of betrothed couples by marital status the highest share is represented by singles, although the period of 1994-2001 was the period of a slight decrease of first marriages. On the contrary, the share of marriages of divorced couples in the observed time period was moderately increasing. Also here the leading position was kept by the province of Bratislava, which achieved the highest share of marriages in case of divorced men (increase from 18,2% in 1994 up to 21,2% in 2001). The high share of marriages of divorced men was also recorded in the provinces of Nitra and Banská Bystrica. The extremely lowest share of marriages of divorced men was reported by the provinces of Prešov (5,1% in 1994, 5,8% in 2001) and Žilina (7,1%, and 8,5% respectively). The marriages of widowed men represented only a small share in the total number of marriages, however, the highest one was again in the province of Bratislava, in 2001 it was even 1,3%.

The share of marriages contracted by single women decreased. In contrast, the share of marriages of divorced and widowed women was slightly increasing. The share of marriages of divorced women increased in the observed time period from approximately 14 up to 17%, the share of marriages of widowed women moved in scope of 1,2% - 1,4%. Also the highest share of marriages of divorced and widowed women was again in the province of Bratislava. This share was higher also in the provinces of Banská Bystrica and Nitra, while the provinces of Prešov and Žilina were marked by lower share (5,0% and 6,6% respectively).

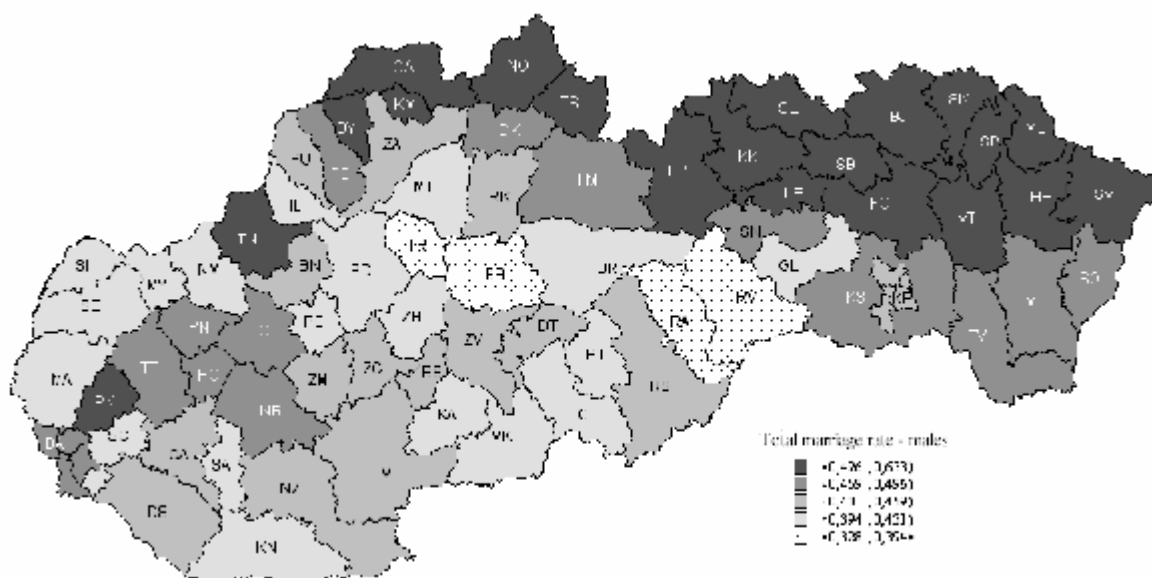
During the entire period from 1994 until 2001, the provinces of Prešov and Žilina reported a relatively higher nuptiality, lower mean age at marriage, lower mean age at first marriage, higher share of first marriages and a lower share of marriages contracted by divorced couples and of marriages of the second order. The opposite characteristics were reported mainly from the provinces of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica.

At the level of districts a noticeable regional differentiation of particular indicators appears. During 1994-2001 a decrease in the number of marriages as well as of total first marriage rate of men and women occurred at the level of districts of the SR.

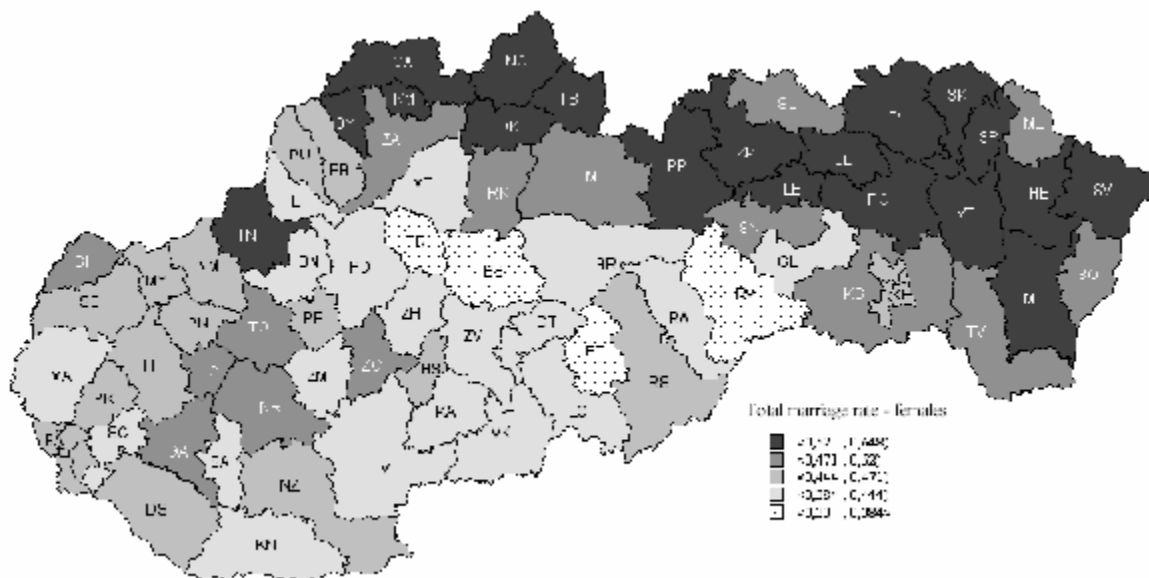
In the observed time period the territorial distribution of total first marriage rate was not changed. It was very similar in case of both, men and women, only in the region of Western Slovakia slight differences appeared. Based on the data from 2001, districts with the highest total first marriage rate of men and women are spread from Kysuce along the whole Northern part of Slovakia towards the East part of our territory, where they cover nearly the whole northern part of East Slovakia, except for the districts of Stará Ľubovňa and Medzilaborce in case of women, where the values were slightly lower. Traditionally higher level of first marriage in these districts is related to a greater impact of traditions, religiosity etc. The regional type of higher values of total first marriage rate was created also in West Slovakia. The highest values of total first marriage rate were achieved by the districts of Trenčín (for both men and women) and Pezinok (for men) and the highest values were reported also by the districts of Topoľčany, Hlohovec, Nitra, in case of men accompanied by the districts of Trnava and Piešťany, and in case of women by the district of Galanta and by a more to the east located district of Žarnovica. The lowest total first marriage rate of both

men and women was recorded in the districts of Middle and South Slovakia. In the cities of Bratislava and Košice, it oscillated around the average Slovak level.

Map 1.1: Total first marriage rate of men in districts of the SR in 2001 (in %)



Map 1.2: Total first marriage rate of women in districts of the SR in 2001 (in %)



Tab. 1.4: Districts with the highest share of first marriages (in %)

		Males		Females			
		1994	2001	1994		2001	
Námestovo	99,6	Námestovo	97,8	Námestovo	99,4	Námestovo	99,1
Bardejov	98,6	Tvrdošín	97,7	Tvrdošín	98,8	Stará Ľubovňa	97,7
Kežmarok	98,2	Stará Ľubovňa	97,5	Bardejov	98,6	Tvrdošín	96,7
Sabinov	97,9	Sabinov	96,6	Svidník	98,6	Svidník	96,6
Tvrdošín	97,8	Svidník	96,5	Levoča	98,1	Kežmarok	96,2
Bytča	97,1	Vranov nad Topľou	96,4	Bytča	97,6	Dolný Kubín	96,2

Tab. 1.5: Districts with the lowest share of first marriages (in %)

		Males		Females			
	1994		2001		1994		2001
Banská Bystrica	83,3	Martin	81,0	Banská Štiavnica	80,0	Pezinok	82,7
Liptovský Mikuláš	85,3	Šaľa	81,2	Martin	86,5	B. Štiavnica	82,9
Komárno	85,8	Komárno	82,4	Senec	86,9	Komárno	83,9
Martin	85,9	Nové Mesto nad Váhom	83,7	Levice	87,0	Banská Bystrica	84,2
Nové Zámky	86,7	Nové Zámky	84,0	Pezinok	87,1	Nové Mesto nad Váhom	85,7
Prievidza	87,7	Prievidza	84,4	Myjava	87,9	Dunajská Streda	86,2

First marriages represent the biggest part from all marriages, however, their share within particular districts is remarkably different. The decrease of the share of first marriages can be observed in case of men and women during the entire time period. The lowest share of first marriages of men and women was kept in the cities of Bratislava (74,4% in case of men and 79,9% in case of women) and Košice (81,9% for men and 85,5% for women). A relatively low share of first marriages was recorded in districts of Prievidza, Komárno, Nové Zámky, Liptovský Mikuláš, Martin, Levice, Banská Štiavnica and Banská Bystrica. Thus, in the districts of South and Middle Slovakia a lower share of first marriages prevailed as compared to other districts of the SR. In contrast, the highest share of first marriages was achieved mainly in the districts of North and East Slovakia, for example in Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Svidník, Stará Ľubovňa, Bytča and Kežmarok.

If the marriages of second order are concerned, we can observe during 1994-2002 a moderate increase of their share, most intensively in Bratislava (by 2-3%). In 2001 the city of Bratislava recorded the highest share (22,4% for men, 18,4% for women), what was related to the specific urban environment. There were more possibilities to enter into new contacts; the way of life was freer and less conservative. The above-average share of second marriages of men and women was recorded in the observed time period in the districts of Banská Bystrica, Banská Štiavnica, Levice, Zvolen, Lučenec, Pezinok and Žiar nad Hronom (with the levels for men between 14-20% and 12-17% for women). On the contrary, the below-average share of second marriages (2-8% for men and 1-6% for women) was reported by the districts of Bytča, Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Bardejov, Kežmarok, Sabinov, Stropkov, Svidník, Sobrance, Levoča, Medzilaborce, Snina, Stará Ľubovňa, Vranov nad Topľou, Kysucké Nové Mesto and Dolný Kubín.

The marriages of third order represented only very small share in the total number of marriages. During the whole observed time period they were significant only in Bratislava (2-3%).

From the standpoint of age, in 1994 the nuptiality of men was the highest in all districts in the age group of 20-24 years, except for Bratislava, where already at those times the highest nuptiality was recorded in the age group of 30-34 years and remained in this category also for the rest of the observed time period. Until 2001, in the majority of districts of the SR the highest nuptiality of men shifted to the age category of 25-29 years. The highest nuptiality of men aged 20-24 was henceforward maintained (also in 2001) only in the districts of Bánovce nad Bebravou, Myjava, Levice, Bytča, Čadca, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Banská Štiavnica, Veľký Krtíš, Bardejov, Kežmarok, Levoča, Snina, Stará Ľubovňa, Stropkov, Svidník, Vranov nad Topľou, Gelnica, Košice – okolie, Michalovce and Sobrance.

In 1994 the nuptiality of women was the highest in the age category of 20-24 years in all districts of the SR. However, it was relatively high also in the age category of 15-19 years, concretely in the districts of Sobrance, Bytča, Revúca, Veľký Krtíš and Turčianske Teplice. During the whole time period the city of Bratislava achieved, as compared to other districts of the SR, a relatively high nuptiality also in the age category of 25-29 years. In 2001, the city of Bratislava and the district of Banská Bystrica achieved the highest nuptiality of women in the age category of 25-29 years. In other districts of the SR, the highest nuptiality remained still in the age category of 20-24 years. However, in all districts the increase of nuptiality in the age category of 25-29 years occurred, the slowest was in the districts of North and East Slovakia.

When evaluating the mean age at first marriage we can say that during 1994-2001 the mean age at first marriage of men and women was increasing, however, within districts significant differences in these figures occurred. At the same time, the territorial distribution of districts according to the mean age at first marriage of men and women was similar, nevertheless, the mean age of women was lower than in case of men (approximately by 2 - 3 years).

The highest values for both men and women were during the whole time period reached by the capital Bratislava (with the extremely high value in the districts Bratislava I – even 29,8 years for men and 26,8 years for women in 2001) and by the city of Košice. It was related mainly to the fact that young people preferred for example studies, job, travelling, businesses etc. rather than marriage and family establishment. A high mean age at marriage (currently 26,8-27,3 years for men and 24,2-24,7 for women) was reached in the districts of Banská Bystrica, Liptovský Mi-

kuľáš, Pezinok, Myjava, Senec, Trnava, Partizánske, Ilava and in many other districts prevailingly with high urbanisation being situated in the West and Middle Slovakia.

On the contrary, traditionally the lowest mean age at marriage was reached by the districts of North and East Slovakia where the people did not have too many possibilities for self-realization and the traditional aim being family formation was here dominant. Among these districts were the following ones: Čadca, Stropkov, Svidník, Sobrance, Snina, Kežmarok, Námestovo, Vranov nad Topľou and other districts situated mainly in the North and East Slovakia. The district of Veľký Krtíš should be assigned to them too because during the whole time period it reached relatively low values of the mean age at marriage of men and women; the same was true for districts Poltár and Šaľa, with the similar position, however, less significant (see tab. 1.7).

The mean age at marriage of men and women is similarly differentiated as the mean age at first marriage. It reaches only a bit higher values because in addition to the singles it covers also divorced and widowed couples. During the whole time period the extremely high values were achieved in Bratislava. As compared to the Slovak average, in the city of Bratislava the single couples and other couples were older. In 2001, the mean age at marriage of men in particular districts of Bratislava moved in scope of 31–35 years, of women in the range of 28–30 years, thus Bratislava reported the mean age at marriage of men 32,4 years and of women 29,0 years. High values of the mean age at marriage of men and women occurred also in some districts of the West and Middle Slovakia and in Košice. The following districts might be the examples of high values for both sexes: Malacky (men 29,3 years, women 26,0 years, Pezinok (men 30,0 years, women 27,3 years), Banská Bystrica (men 30,5 years, women 27,4 years), Žarnovica (men 30,0 years, women 25,0 years). In contrast, the lowest mean age at marriage of men and women was reached by districts of North and East Slovakia - Čadca, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Námestovo, Tvrdošín, furthermore Bardejov, Kežmarok, Levoča, Sabinov, Snina, Stará Ľubovňa, Svidník and Vranov nad Topľou. In 2001, the values of the mean age at marriage were in these districts approximately between 26-28 years for men and 23-25 years for women.

Tab. 1.6: Districts with the highest mean age at first marriage

	Males			Females			
	1994	1997	2001	1994	1997	2001	
Pezinok	24,9	25,5	27,3	Myjava	22,5	22,5	24,7
Myjava	24,5	24,9	27,3	Púchov	22,6	22,3	24,5
Partizánske	24,5	24,7	27,3	Trnava	22,2	22,7	24,4
Liptovský Mikuláš	24,5	25,4	27,3	Trenčín	22,7	23,0	24,3
Žarnovica	25,2	24,4	27,0	Pezinok	22,4	22,9	24,3
Banská Bystrica	25,0	25,8	26,9	Senec	21,9	22,7	24,3
Trnava	24,8	25,1	26,8	Ilava	22,6	22,9	24,2
Senec	24,6	25,5	26,8	Liptovský Mikuláš	22,4	22,9	24,2
Púchov	24,6	24,7	26,8	Bánovce nad Bebravou	21,9	22,0	24,2
Zvolen	24,8	25,1	26,7	Partizánske	21,8	22,0	24,2

Tab. 1.7: Districts with the lowest mean age at first marriage

	Males			Females			
	1994	1997	2001	1994	1997	2001	
Kežmarok	24,0	24,4	24,8	Sobrance	20,9	22,0	22,0
Veľký Krtíš	23,8	24,5	24,8	Veľký Krtíš	20,9	21,6	22,4
Svidník	23,7	24,7	24,8	Kežmarok	21,7	22,1	22,6
Kysucké Nové Mesto	23,6	24,4	25,3	Snina	21,8	22,2	22,6
Vranov nad Topľou	23,8	24,5	25,3	Vranov nad Topľou	21,4	21,7	22,7
Snina	24,3	24,9	25,3	Poltár	21,8	21,6	22,8
Sobrance	24,3	24,9	25,3	Námestovo	22,0	22,5	22,8
Námestovo	24,0	24,2	25,4	Stará Ľubovňa	21,7	22,2	22,9
Čadca	24,0	24,5	25,4	Šaľa	21,9	22,3	22,9
Stropkov	24,5	25,7	25,4	Svidník	21,5	22,4	22,9

In all districts of Slovakia the marriages of single couples represented the highest share (Annex 1), the marriages of divorced people represented a lower share and the marriages of widowed people formed the lowest share. In general the decrease of marriages of singles appeared, on the contrary, a very moderate increase of marriages of divorced happened. This reality was, however, in particular districts very differentiated. During the whole time period the highest representation of divorced spouses was in Bratislava even with the growing tendency (in 2001

24,1% for men and 18,8% for women). The noticeable above-average shares of divorced spouses were recorded by the districts of Komárno, Levice, Nitra, Nové Zámky, Šaľa, Banská Bystrica, Banská Štiavnica, Rimavská Sobota and Lučenec. In these districts the share of marriages contracted by divorced men moved between 16–21%, in case of divorced women, in the range of 14 - 16%. On the contrary, the significantly below-average shares of marriages of divorced spouses were found in the districts of Bytča, Čadca, Dolný Kubín, Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Stará Ľubovňa, Svidník, Sabinov, Snina, Levoča and Humenné, with the values of 1–5% in case of men and 0–4% in case of women. The share of marriages of widowed spouses was very low (until 1%). Higher values in case of widowed spouses during the whole time period appeared again only in Bratislava (1,5% for men and 1,4% for women).

The regional differentiation of nuptiality in Slovakia is remarkable. The traditional attitude to marriage and family formation, often influenced by a high degree of religiosity of population, appeared mainly in the districts of North and East Slovakia. As a rule, the factor of the age structure of population can be applied in this group of districts too. The regions with the prevailing part of the children and reproductive category, i.e. with the higher nuptiality potential of population, were in question.

The numerous group of districts in South and Middle Slovakia, as well as in Bratislava, reached a lower level of first marriage of men and women, lower share of first marriages, a relatively higher share of second marriages and a higher share of marriages contracted by divorced spouses, higher age at marriage and higher age at first marriage of men and women. The districts of North and East Slovakia recorded relatively opposite values.

2. Divorce

Divorce is a negative demographic phenomenon not only from the standpoint of the family formation but also owing to the reproduction of population. At the same time it is a serious social phenomenon, which influences many social, legal and economic factors. On the other hand, from the demographic standpoint divorces expand the nuptiality potential of population and a significant part of divorced people contract a marriage again or takes part in the reproduction of population.

The basic feature of the recent time period was the increase of the number of divorces from 8,1 thousand in 1993 up to 9,8 thousand in 2001. In 1997, we recorded a moderate decrease but from 1998 again the increasing tendency took place. Similarly also in terms of a standardised divorce rate of men and women a slight increase was visible during 1993–2001. At the beginning of the period under observation it reached for men the level of 3,12 ‰, until 2001 it increased up to 3,62‰. For women, it reached 3,00‰ at the beginning of the observed time period, in 1997 almost 3,25‰ and at the end of the observed time period it increased up to 3,43‰.

Information on the development of the intensity of divorce is provided by the analysis of total divorce rate. Also in case of this indicator we can see the increase in values. In 1993 the total divorce rate was at the level of 0,21, in 1996–1998 we can observe a soft stabilisation of its values at the level of approximately 0,26. Since 2000 a sharper increase of its level can be observed, in 2001 up to the level of 0,29.

Divorce petitions were made mainly by women, the share of these petitions moved in scope of 67–69% of all petitions. Divorce petitions made by men represented in Slovakia lingeringly a lower share; in 2001 they represented only 32,7%.

Another feature of divorce is the increase of the mean age at divorce. This growth is related to the increasing age at marriage. In 2001 it reached the level of 38,6 years for men and 36,1 years for women. As compared to 1993, it increased by 2,8 years in case of men and by 2,9 years in case of women. The highest divorce of men was during the entire time period (1993–2001) in the age categories of 25–29 and 30–34 years. Since 1993 we can observe a still higher divorce of men exactly in the age group of 30–34 years. Divorces in case of women are more often recorded at lower age than in case of men, what is related to the lower age at marriage. The highest number of divorces in case of women is to be found in the age category of 25–29 years, in which we can see the increase since 1993 from the level of 1 779 up to 2 120 in 2001. The increase of divorce of women is visible in the age category of 30–34 years.

Among the mostly represented causes of divorce in Slovakia lingeringly belong the personality differences in case of both sexes. The share of this cause of divorce increased during 1993–2001 from 42% up to 56,9%. In case of men, it was furthermore alcoholism and infidelity. As for women, the second biggest group was formed by divorces, in which the court did not find out the fault and the third group was represented by other causes.

The average duration of marriage at divorce is increasing too. Until 2001 it increased up to 13,1 years, i.e. from 1993 it increased by 2,5 years.

The development of divorce rate is remarkable also in dependence to the number of children. While in the past the divorce rate in case of two dependent children was increasing most dynamically, in the recent years its share is decreasing. In 1993 it represented 29,5% and until 2001 it fell down to 24,2%. The highest representation was recorded in case of divorces with one child, in 2001 they represented even 40,4%. Their share is gradually increasing. A significant feature of divorce is also the growth of the number of divorces in child-less marriages, whose share increased from 1993 by more than 4 percentage points and reached the level of 29,9% in 2001. Recently the share of families with more children (divorces with three children and more) was decreasing. The higher the number of children, the lower the divorce rate; to a certain extent children are stabilizers of marriage and family. The increase of the number of divorces with one child and of divorces of child-less families can be related to the tendency in the decrease of natality in Slovakia.

Divorce in Slovakia is territorially differentiated. It is caused by several factors, among which we can rank the level of the economic development, national and religious structure of population, urbanisation, age structure and others.

During 1993–2001 at the level of provinces of the SR, the number of divorces increased in all provinces. At the beginning of the time period under observation, the provinces of Bratislava, Nitra and Banská Bystrica represented the highest share in total number of divorces in the SR (17,0%, 15,0% and 14,4% respectively). At the end of the observed time period the share of the province of Banská Bystrica increased (15,4%), however, the share of the provinces of Bratislava and Nitra decreased (14,6% and 14,4% respectively). The lowest share in the total number of divorces was during the whole time period maintained by the province of Prešov (8,4% in 1993, 9,1% in 2001).

Tab. 2.1: Number of divorces in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	1386	1420	1424	1572	1446	1603	1460	1434	1435
TA	844	888	998	941	859	867	970	956	993
TC	887	1015	1050	1001	943	912	1008	1050	1160
NI	1223	1356	1328	1434	1270	1313	1427	1360	1418
ZI	865	979	1014	1034	965	931	1049	993	1065
BC	1169	1260	1308	1407	1387	1447	1495	1428	1508
PV	684	689	756	867	842	825	839	791	889
KI	1085	1059	1100	1146	1426	1414	1416	1261	1349

Tab. 2.2: Share of divorces in provinces (SR = 100%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	17,02	16,39	15,86	16,72	15,82	17,21	15,11	15,46	14,62
TA	10,36	10,25	11,12	10,01	9,40	9,31	10,04	10,31	10,12
TC	10,89	11,71	11,70	10,65	10,32	9,79	10,43	11,32	11,82
NI	15,02	15,65	14,79	15,25	13,90	14,10	14,77	14,67	14,44
ZI	10,62	11,29	11,29	11,00	10,56	10,01	10,85	10,71	10,85
BC	14,36	14,54	14,57	14,96	15,18	15,54	15,47	15,40	15,35
PV	8,41	7,95	8,42	9,22	9,21	8,86	8,68	8,53	9,06
KI	13,32	12,22	12,25	12,19	15,61	15,18	14,65	13,60	13,74

Tab. 2.3: Standardised divorce rate in provinces – men²

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	4,66	4,72	4,73	5,13	4,68	5,19	4,69	4,58	4,79
TA	3,14	3,28	3,65	3,42	3,10	3,11	3,42	3,36	3,50
TC	2,97	3,38	3,47	3,29	3,08	2,97	3,26	3,36	3,74
NI	3,50	3,86	3,76	4,05	3,55	3,66	3,92	3,74	3,88
ZI	2,59	2,92	2,99	3,01	2,81	2,68	3,00	2,83	3,03
BC	3,62	3,89	4,01	4,30	4,22	4,37	4,50	4,27	4,51
PV	1,91	1,90	2,06	2,33	2,26	2,20	2,19	2,07	2,30
KI	2,99	2,90	2,98	3,09	3,81	3,77	3,72	3,29	3,55

Tab. 2.4: Standardised divorce rate in provinces – women²

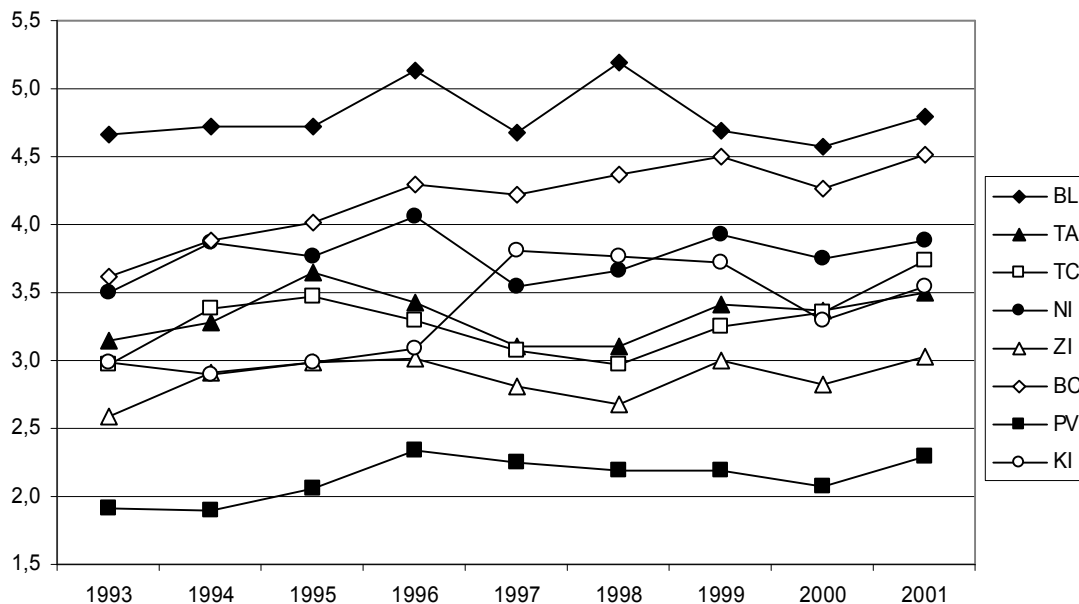
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	4,12	4,17	4,16	4,55	4,16	4,61	4,18	4,04	4,24
TA	3,02	3,15	3,51	3,28	2,95	2,97	3,25	3,19	3,34
TC	2,88	3,28	3,37	3,19	2,99	2,88	3,15	3,25	3,62
NI	3,37	3,72	3,61	3,88	3,41	3,50	3,77	3,58	3,71
ZI	2,54	2,84	2,91	2,94	2,73	2,61	2,92	2,75	2,94
BC	3,46	3,71	3,83	4,08	4,01	4,17	4,27	4,01	4,27
PV	1,82	1,81	1,97	2,23	2,16	2,10	2,10	1,97	2,20
KI	2,82	2,73	2,81	2,91	3,60	3,56	3,50	3,11	3,34

Standardised divorce rate of men and women for the observed time period is growing in all provinces of the SR. The highest standardised divorce rate was kept by the province of Bratislava, with the figures in 2001 being the 4,79‰ for men and 4,24‰ for women. The above-average levels were reached also in the province of Banská Bystrica, in 2001 it was 4,51‰ for men and 4,27‰ for women. A sharp increase of the standardised divorce rate of men and women can be seen in the province of Košice, mainly between 1996 a 1997. The situation in divorce in these regions can be explained by a higher urbanisation, higher anonymity of the urban environment and by a more liberal family behaviour. The lowest values of the standardised divorce rate at both sexes were reported by the provinces of Prešov and Žilina with the following values: 2,30‰ for men and 2,20‰ for women and 3,03‰ for men

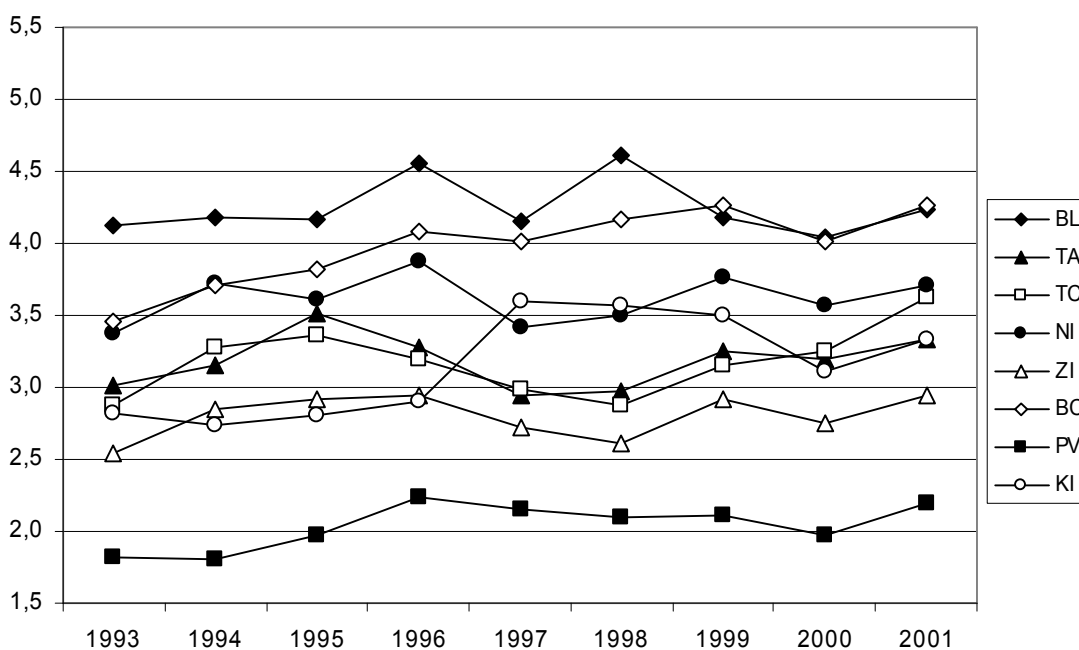
² Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993

and 2,94% for women respectively). For these two provinces a higher impact of the Catholicism and traditions is typical what influences the lower values of divorce rate. Other provinces had a relatively similar development of the growth of standardised divorce rate of men and women. During the whole time period the standardised divorce rate of men was higher in all provinces than the standardised divorce rate of women.

Graph 2.1: Standardised divorce rate of men in provinces



Graph 2.2: Standardised divorce rate of women in provinces



A characteristic feature of divorce in recent years is the increase of the average duration of marriage at divorce. This trend was confirmed also at the level of provinces of the SR. In 1993, the majority of provinces of the SR reached the average duration of marriage around 10 years; in 2002 it was already around 13 years. In 2001, the longest duration of marriage was in the province of Bratislava (13,6 years), however, also other provinces reported in this year the average duration of marriage being more than 13 years.

The increase of the mean age at divorce is related to the increase of the mean age at marriage because marriages are getting divorced mainly after a certain time of their duration. During 1993 – 2001 the mean age at divorce increased at both sexes in all provinces of the SR. The mean age of men at divorce was higher by 2 – 3 years than the age of women, what was again related to the mutual age of men and women at marriage. The highest age at divorce

of men and woman during the whole time period was in the province of Bratislava, in which the tendency of its continuous increase was visible. In case of men it achieved the level of 40,1 years and in case of women it was 37,5 years, what were remarkably the above-average values as compared to the age at divorce in other provinces. There were no significant differences in the values for other provinces; however, also here the tendency of an ongoing increase of the age at divorce appeared.

In 1993, the highest divorce rate was recorded in all provinces in relation to men aged 20-29, except for the provinces of Bratislava and Žilina, in which men aged 30-34 got divorced most frequently. In 2001, all provinces already reported the highest divorce rate for men aged 30-34. The increase of divorce was visible also in the category of men aged 35-39, which was relatively high in the provinces of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica.

In case of women, the highest divorce rate was in 1993 in the category of women aged 25-29 in all eight provinces of the SR. Until 2001 the situation changed, the highest divorce rate of women shifted to the age category of 30-34 years, nevertheless, only in the provinces of Nitra and Žilina it remained the highest in the age category of 25-29 years.

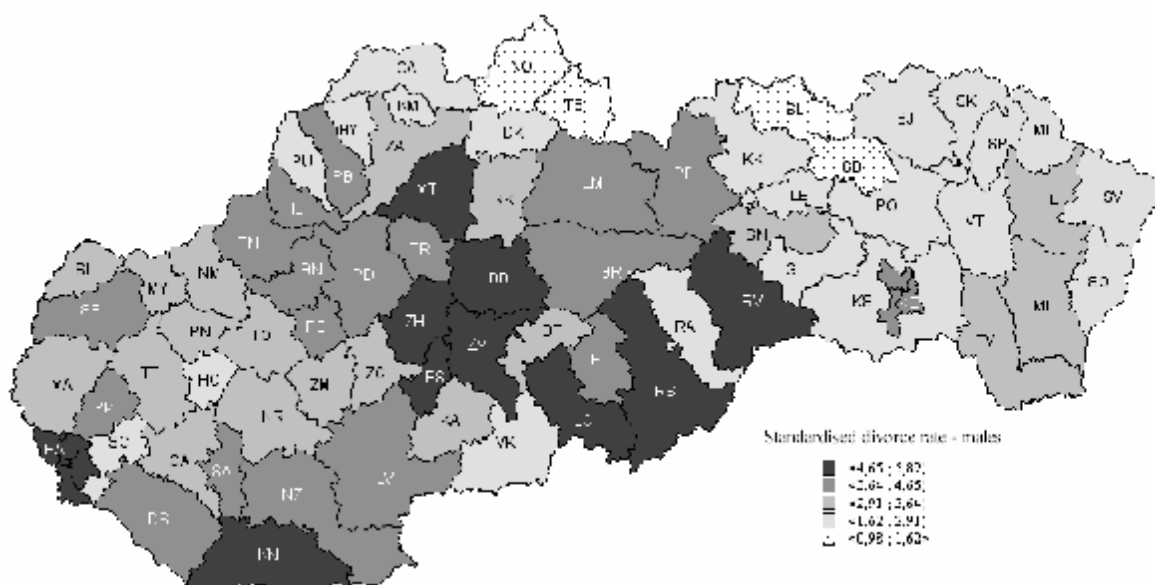
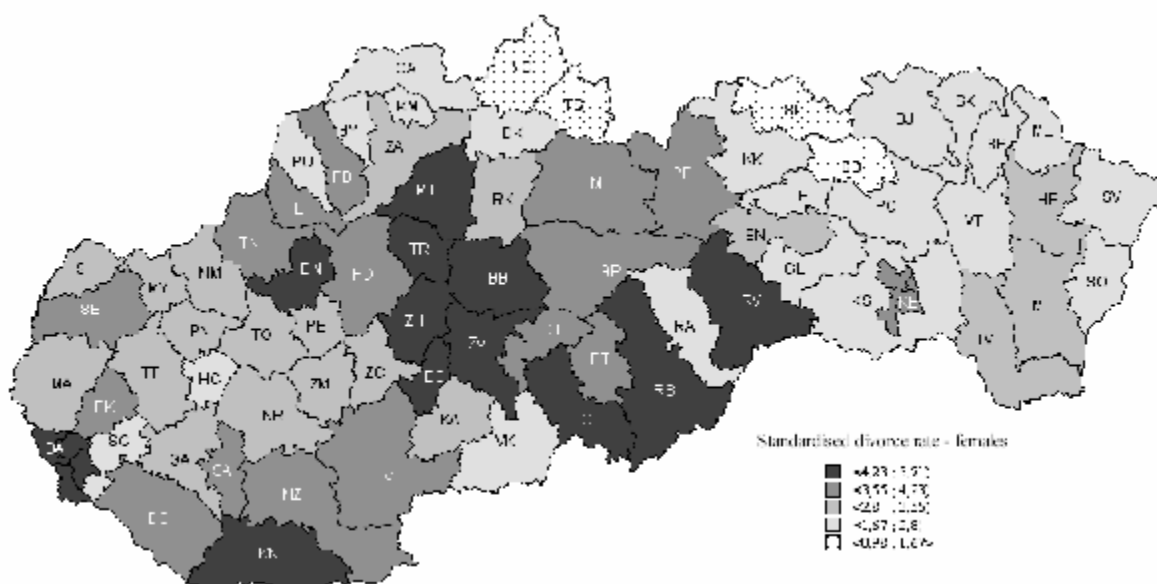
When passing the judgement on divorces according to the number of under-age children, we have to point out that during the observed time period a decrease of the number of divorces with two, three and more children occurred. Currently the highest share is represented by divorces with one child and this share is increasing in all provinces. In 2001, the share of divorces with one child was higher than 40% in the provinces of Nitra, Bratislava, Trnava and Trenčín. On the contrary, in the provinces of Prešov and Košice it did not reach 37%. During the observed time period an increase of the number of divorces in case of child-less partners occurred, most intensively in the provinces of Košice (by 7,7%), Prešov (by 5,8%), Bratislava and Žilina (by 5%). And at the same time, it has to be taken into account that it was the province of Bratislava, which had the highest share of divorces in case of child-less partners (28,9% - 33,9%), while the lowest one was in the province of Žilina (22,2% - 27,2%). The causes of the increase of the share of divorced marriages with one child and child-less marriages can be seen also in the decreasing natality in the SR and the preference of the one-child family model.

During the whole period under observation, the most frequent cause of divorce at both sexes was the personality difference. The highest representation of this cause was found in the province of Bratislava, with the share being 53,8% at the beginning and even 73,2% at the end of the observed time period. As compared to other provinces a higher share of this causes was recorded in the province of Trnava (49,4% at the beginning and 65,6% at the end of the observed time period); the lowest share was reported by the provinces of Žilina (47,6% - 58,3%) and Trenčín (32,0% - 46,3%).

The second most frequently reported cause of divorce in case of men was the alcoholism. As a cause of divorce it was less frequently represented in the provinces of Bratislava and Trnava. Other provinces reported a relatively higher representation, 10% and more, however, with a general decreasing tendency. The third most frequent cause of divorce in case of men was the infidelity, with the lowest representation in the province of Žilina, Trnava and Bratislava (7-13%). Relatively similar, however higher, representation of this cause of divorce (10-14%) was discovered in all other provinces, again with a decreasing tendency. The fourth most frequent cause of divorce in case of men was the lack of interest in family, including the dissolution of the partnership.

The second biggest group of causes of divorce in case of women was represented by divorces, in which the court did not find the fault (20-30%), with the lowest representation in the province of Bratislava (up to 20%). In other provinces the representation of this cause was relatively higher, however with the decreasing tendency. The third most frequent cause of divorce in case of women was a category, so called, other causes; they formed around 10% and their representation was diminishing in all provinces. The fourth cause of divorce in case of women was infidelity.

When assessing the number of divorces during the observed time period we can talk about their increase also at the level of districts of the SR. The number of divorces during this time period increased in 60 districts (less the districts in the cities of Bratislava and Košice), in contrast, 6 districts recorded a decrease and in 4 districts the situation did not change. Also in the city of Bratislava the number of divorces decreased by nearly 1%, however in the city of Košice the number of divorces slightly increased. The highest number of divorces during the observed time period was recorded in the districts of Prievidza, Komárno, Levice, Nitra, Nové Zámky and Banská Bystrica. The lowest number of divorces was recorded in the districts of Námestovo, Bytča, Tvrdošín, Levoča, Medzilaborce, Sabinov, Stará Lubovňa, etc. For example, in the district of Námestovo, there were only 9 divorces in 1993, however, until 2001 their number was threefold. The same was true also for the district of Bardejov and in the district of Rožňava, the number of divorces increased twofold.

Map 2.1: Standardised divorce rate of men in the districts of the SR in 2001³**Map 2.2: Standardised divorce rate of women in the districts of the SR in 2001³**

A more appropriate indicator for the assessment of divorce is the standardised divorce rate, in which the impact of age structure is eliminated. Standardised divorce has in case of men and women the same territorial distribution; however, for women it reaches a bit lower values. It was the highest in Bratislava (4,65-5,89% for men and 4,23-5,71% for women), in the Middle Slovakia it was high at both sexes – in the districts of Banská Bystrica, Martin, Žiar nad Hronom, Zvolen, Banská Štiavnica, Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota and in the isolation situated districts of Rožňava and Komárno; in case of women it was high also in the districts of Turčianske Teplice and Bánovce nad Bebravou. To the category of a higher standardised divorce of women and men also the districts of the West and Middle Slovakia can be placed, except for the northern districts. The districts of Kysuce and Orava regions and the whole area of the East Slovakia, except for the city of Košice, had, on the contrary, a below-average standardised divorce rate. Among the districts of East Slovakia, the standardised divorce rate achieved relatively higher values

³Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993

only in the districts of Trebišov, Michalovce and Humenné. The territorial differentiation of divorce is influenced by several factors, e.g. religious and national structure, traditions, economic development, urbanisation, etc.

The average duration of marriage at divorce during the observed time period increased also at the level of districts of the SR. The territorial distribution of the average duration of marriage at divorce is at the level of districts very differentiated and does not create any compact regional formations. For example, in 1993 the longest duration of marriage at divorce was reached by the districts of Bardejov (14,3 years), Tvrdošín (13,7 years) and Trnava (12,5 years); in 2001 the districts of Myjava (17,4 years), Medzilaborce (17,1 years), Stará Ľubovňa (15,7 years) and Tvrdošín (15,6 years) were in question. On the contrary, the lowest duration of marriage at divorce in 1993 was in the districts of Sabinov, Turčianske Teplice and Sobrance (8,5 years and less), in 2001 in the districts of Námestovo (9,5 years) and Banská Štiavnica (10,8 years).

The share of divorces without children has a various distribution at the level of districts of the SR. In the city of Bratislava, a remarkably high share of divorces less children dominated during the entire time period, in the districts of East Slovakia the situation was exactly the opposite. The general growing tendency of the share of divorces without children was, however, applied in all provinces.

The highest share of divorces was represented mainly by divorces with one child. Their territorial layout was at the level of districts also very lively with remarkable differences. The highest share of divorces dominated mainly in the districts of the West, Middle and South Slovakia, the lowest share was mainly in the area of Kysuce, Orava and in the East Slovakia. During the period under observation in case of 60 districts, i.e. in 86% of districts (less Bratislava and Košice) an increase of the share of divorces with one child was visible, what was related to already mention downsizing of the Slovak family and to the fall of natality.

Tab. 2.5: Divorces with one child in districts (v %)

The highest share of divorces				The lowest share of divorces			
1993		2001		1993		2001	
Levoča	48,4	Svidník	62,9	Stropkov	10,0	Kežmarok	22,0
Brezno	47,6	Sobrance	53,9	Sabinov	13,3	Kysucké Nové Mesto	25,5
Piešťany	47,5	Zlaté Moravce	52,3	Tvrdošín	14,3	Myjava	29,4
Pezinok	47,1	Malacky	50,9	Skalica	17,7	Dolný Kubín	30,2
Trenčín	46,6	Gelnica	50,0	Stará Ľubovňa	19,1	Bytča	31,0
Dunajská Streda	46,3	Dun. Streda	49,2	Bytča	22,2	Žarnovica	31,3
Gelnica	45,8	Topoľčany	49,1	Námestovo	22,2	Prešov	32,2
Topoľčany	44,3	Pezinok	48,8	Medzilaborce	26,7	Košice - okolie	32,2
Bánovce nad Bebravou	42,6	Komárno	47,9	Turčianske Teplice	27,3	Revúca	33,3

Also divorces with two children have a very manifold territorial distribution at the level of districts of the SR, with the general falling tendency. During the whole observed time period the highest share of divorces with two children (30-50%) was recorded in the districts of Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Medzilaborce, Stropkov and Kysucké Nové Mesto.

Divorces with three and more children represented a very low share in the total number of divorces. It is interesting that in 2001 the highest share was recorded in the districts of Kežmarok (15,3%), Námestovo (14,3%), Bytča (13,8%), Snina (13,9%) and Levoča (12,9%), what, however, were districts in which still the traditional family model with more children was dominating.

The age of husbands getting divorced is important for the judgement of the nature of divorce, mainly in connection to the changes in the level of fertility. This is prevalently related to women in the reproductive age groups because the fertility of divorced women is substantially lower than the fertility of married women.

Tab. 2.6: Mean age at divorce in districts

The highest mean age at divorce				The lowest mean age at divorce			
Males		Females		Males		Females	
Myjava	42,4	Myjava	39,4	Námestovo	34,0	Námestovo	31,0
Medzilaborce	41,9	Medzilaborce	38,8	Gelnica	35,4	Gelnica	33,3
Piešťany	40,5	Piešťany	38,0	Turčianske Teplice	35,9	Turčianske Teplice	33,4
Stará Ľubovňa	40,4	Stará Ľubovňa	38,0	Banská Štiavnica	36,0	Banská Štiavnica	33,5
Poltár	39,8	Dolný Kubín	37,9	Svidník	36,1	Malacky	33,8
Rimavská Sobota	39,8	Sabinov	37,6	Trebišov	36,5	Kysucké Nové Mesto	34,0
Poprad	39,7	Poltár	37,5	Vranov nad Topľou	36,6	Púchov	34,0

The high mean age of men and women at divorce was kept in the city of Bratislava, where for men it reached in 2001 the level of 40,7 years and for women 38,3 years (in the district of Bratislava I it was even 41,8 years for men and 39,5 years for women), what was given by a specific position of Bratislava as a capital and as a centre of the above-regional significance. The territorial distribution of the age at divorce was related also to the age at marriage, although the distribution of the mean age at divorce was much more differentiated. However, the highest age at divorce was in case of men and women in the districts of Myjava and Medzilaborce. Similarly high values were reached by the districts of Košice (39,8 years). The lower mean age at divorce was reported mainly by the districts of the North and East Slovakia. The distribution of the mean age at divorce was despite the mentioned facts very mosaic. During the observed time period the mean age at divorce at both sexes increased nearly in all districts of the SR, most significantly from 1996. It was due to the shift of the contraction of marriage towards the older age.

During 1993–2001 a shift of the highest divorce rate of men occurred, i.e. from age categories of 25–29 years and 30–34 years into the age categories of 30–34 years and 35–39 years in the majority of districts of the SR. The highest divorce rate of women was in the majority of districts of the SR in 1993 recorded in the age group of 25–29 years, but in 2001 the majority of districts recorded the highest divorce rate of women in the age category of 30–34 years. In the lower age category the divorces of men and women from the districts of the North and East Slovakia dominated during the whole time period under observation.

Almost in all districts of the SR the main cause of divorce in case of both men and women was the personality difference in and the share of divorces due to this cause was still increasing. At the end of the observed time period the lowest representation of this cause was in the district of Námestovo (10,7%), but in the city of Bratislava it covered almost three quarters of divorced marriages (the extremely high representation, even 99,1%, was in the district of Bratislava V). For the people getting divorced it was probably easier and less problematic to declare as a main reason exactly this cause. Among the other mostly represented causes of divorce on the part of men belonged the alcoholism, infidelity and the lack of interest in the family. From the part of women, the so called “other causes” took place and divorces in which the court did not find the fault formed also a big share. The main cause of divorce – the personality differences were mostly represented in the West and Middle Slovakia, the opposite situation was in the East and North Slovakia. Other causes of divorce of men and women were very lively differentiated among the districts of the SR, nevertheless, with the decreasing tendency.

At the level of districts, we were able to observe the increase of the divorce rate during the whole observed time period. With a certain generalisation we can speak about two types of regions. The higher level of divorce was maintained in the Middle and South Slovakia and in the cities of Bratislava and Košice. A lower divorce was traditionally in the area of Spiš, Kysuce, Orava and North Zemplín. These areas are under the great impact of traditions and religiosity. The majority of indicators of divorce created a lively mosaic distribution in the territory of the SR, however, during the time period under observation we could observe in all districts an increase of the average duration of marriage at divorce, the growth of the share of divorces with one child or without children. The increase of the mean age at divorce of men and women in the majority of districts of the SR can be put in connection to the increase of the age at marriage. The mean age at marriage at the level of districts was more equally territorially distributed as compared to the age at divorce. The reason was in several coincidental phenomena influencing the level of divorce, but their influence is not territorially so homogenous.

3. Fertility

Fertility of women is, together with mortality, a decisive process of the population reproduction. Its importance is recently growing relatively to its decrease, which significantly accelerated in the course of nineties. The number of live-births in the SR decreased as compared to the end of 1970s by nearly a half, between 1993-2001 it fell by 30%, i.e. from 73,3 thousand down to 51,1 thousand. The total fertility rate of women decreased during the same time period by 40%, while the sharpest decrease by 21% was until 1995. By decreasing below the level of 1,3 children per one woman, Slovakia ranked among countries with the so-called lowest-low fertility.

The decrease of intensity of fertility is closely connected to the postponement of births towards older age, to which also the increase of the mean age of woman at birth is related (from 25 years in 1993 up to 26,9 years in 2001), however, mainly at first birth (from 22,6 years in 1993 up to 24,4 years in 2001) because the birth is postponed mainly by child-less women. In addition to intensity, significant changes in the structure of fertility by age and order occur too. The entire nature of the reproductive behaviour of Slovak women is changing too.

The total fertility rate of women decreased from the value of 1,93 children in 1993 down to 1,19 in 2001. Of course, also the intensity of fertility by age decreased, practically in all age groups until 30 years, thus, at age when the intensity of fertility was traditionally the highest. At the same time, the maximum gradually shifted from the group of women aged 20-24 into the group of women aged 25-29. In future, this development would have a direct consequence in the increase of fertility of women aged 30-39, what was already reflected in the structure of the fertility distribution by age in 2000. The distribution of fertility by age has lost its noticeable maximum and fertility is less concentrated into a narrow age interval. While in the past 85% of women aged 30 already finished their reproduction, in 2000 it was 75%.

The change in the timing of births will surely have an impact on the change in the structure of fertility by order and mainly on the increase of childlessness. Due to the postponement, it will not be possible to realise a part of the planned number of children, what in the future will influence also the level of completed and total fertility rates. In the past, the reduction of births of higher order occurred and the attitude to a two-child family model was very strong. Less than 10% of women were childless. In the past, the women population was according to the number of births relatively homogeneous – nearly 50% of women had two children and 15% had one child. The transversal data from 2000 do not allow us to formulate relevant conclusions due to the fact that a new reproduction model has not appeared yet; the majority of women is henceforward postponing their motherhood. However, an increase of childlessness and the growth of the share of women with one child to the prejudice of women with two children can be expected.

A factor, which noticeably stipulates the intensity of fertility, is under our conditions traditionally the nuptiality. The decrease of the intensity of fertility is caused mainly by the fall of the proportion of married women in population. The extra-marital fertility increases relatively as a consequence of the increase of the number of single women. The share of children born outside marriage is increasing. While at the end of 1990s 93% of children were born in wedlock, in 2001 only 80%. It seems that the fertility is not necessarily determined by the marriage anymore.

Decrease of the number of live-births between 1993 and 2001 was homogenous and the proportion of particular provinces in the total number of live-births remained approximately the same. The share of provinces in East Slovakia slightly increased to the prejudice of the decrease of the share of provinces in West Slovakia, except for Bratislava.

Tab. 3.1: The number of live-births in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	6603	5751	5546	5076	5036	4904	4724	4895	4614
TA	7011	6239	5809	5524	5358	5248	5152	4986	4578
TC	7989	7130	6251	6066	5900	5633	5579	5466	4911
NI	8586	7798	7216	7303	6940	6685	6603	6306	5780
ZI	10460	9390	8737	8370	8176	8137	7787	7781	7072
BC	8510	7684	7216	7144	6966	6763	6673	6347	5986
PV	13185	12185	11259	11142	10938	10626	10407	10245	9693
KI	10912	10193	9393	9498	9797	9586	9298	9125	8502

Similarly, the standardised birth rate decreased too. The most significant was its decrease in the provinces of West Slovakia, again except for Bratislava, where the crude rate achieved in 2001 only 60% of its level from 1993. Only in the province of Košice the fall was lower than 30%. In case of Bratislava, the decrease of 36% was only

medial, mainly due to the fact that natality was here low already in 1993. During the observed time period the order of provinces did not change, the highest natality was still reported by the provinces in East Slovakia and in Žilina, the lowest was recorded in the provinces of West Slovakia.

Tab. 3.2: The share of live-births in provinces (SR =100%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	9,0	8,7	9,0	8,4	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,9	9,0
TA	9,6	9,4	9,5	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,2	9,0	9,0
TC	10,9	10,7	10,2	10,1	10,0	9,8	9,9	9,9	9,6
NI	11,7	11,7	11,7	12,1	11,7	11,6	11,7	11,4	11,3
ZI	14,3	14,1	14,2	13,9	13,8	14,1	13,9	14,1	13,8
BC	11,6	11,6	11,7	11,9	11,8	11,7	11,9	11,5	11,7
PV	18,0	18,4	18,3	18,5	18,5	18,5	18,5	18,6	19,0
KI	14,9	15,4	15,3	15,8	16,6	16,6	16,5	16,5	16,6

Tab. 3.3: Standardised live-births rate in provinces ⁴

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	11,43	9,78	9,26	8,34	8,17	7,82	7,43	7,61	7,32
TA	12,73	11,14	10,20	9,57	9,14	8,83	8,57	8,20	7,49
TC	13,26	11,68	10,10	9,68	9,29	8,77	8,60	8,34	7,53
NI	12,29	10,99	10,02	10,03	9,41	8,97	8,76	8,32	7,61
ZI	15,07	13,34	12,24	11,59	11,16	10,96	10,39	10,29	9,35
BC	13,22	11,77	10,90	10,66	10,30	9,87	9,65	9,12	8,53
PV	16,96	15,43	14,05	13,75	13,34	12,79	12,40	12,08	11,34
KI	14,42	13,26	12,04	12,00	12,26	11,86	11,41	11,11	10,28

Tab. 3.4: Total fertility rate in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	1,519	1,297	1,232	1,111	1,088	1,047	0,997	1,021	0,982
TA	1,728	1,514	1,385	1,297	1,240	1,198	1,161	1,113	1,019
TC	1,811	1,595	1,382	1,323	1,269	1,201	1,180	1,145	1,034
NI	1,663	1,485	1,356	1,357	1,274	1,214	1,187	1,126	1,032
ZI	2,080	1,840	1,685	1,591	1,535	1,510	1,426	1,413	1,223
BC	1,767	1,574	1,462	1,428	1,378	1,322	1,297	1,224	1,125
PV	2,307	2,099	1,912	1,869	1,816	1,737	1,687	1,642	1,476
KI	1,942	1,788	1,620	1,616	1,649	1,595	1,536	1,495	1,340

The sequence of provinces remains unchanged also when using the total fertility rate of women. The decrease of this indicator was so dramatic that the lowest value from 1993 (1,51 children per one woman in the province of Bratislava) was higher than the highest value in 2001 (1,48 in the province of Prešov). While in 1993 the provinces of Košice and Žilina exceeded the value of 2 children per one woman, from 1995 none of provinces ascended above this level and after eight years the total fertility rate in none of provinces reached the level above 1,5 children. The province of Bratislava approached the value of 1 child already in 1998; other provinces reached this level only in 2001. Except for the province of Košice, the total fertility rate of women decreased in all other regions by more than a third. The relative decrease was low in the province of Bratislava, whereas the total fertility rate was here low already in 1993 and the fall of fertility was the most dynamic one. In the provinces of Trenčín, Žilina and Trnava the value of this indicator decreased by more than 40%.

To the decrease of the intensity of fertility is closely connected the change in its distribution by age. The mean value of the distribution is the mean age of woman at birth, which increases in all provinces, however, with a different growth rate. While in the province of Bratislava it increased by 2,3 years (from 25,8 years in 1993 up to 28,1 years in 2001), in the province of Prešov only by one year (up to 26,8 years in 2001). Due to a different development in particular provinces, the variability of this indicator increases. In 1993, the highest mean age of woman at birth was recorded in the provinces of Žilina and Prešov (25,8 years), whereas the provinces with the highest fertility of higher orders were in question. The province of Bratislava was at the third position (it was mainly the consequence

⁴ Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993

of the postponement of births towards the older age). The lowest mean age was typical for provinces, in which the fertility was concentrated into a low age and where women aged until 20 contributed to a greater extent to the total fertility (provinces of Banská Bystrica, Nitra – until 25 years). In these provinces the mean age of woman at birth was the lowest also in 2001 (below 26,7 years). The highest values of the mean age in 2001 were typical for provinces, in which the majority of births was concentrated into the group of women aged 25-29 and the share of younger age groups in the total fertility decreased. The provinces of Bratislava (28,1 years) and Trenčín (27,3 years) were in question.

Tab. 3.5: Mean age of woman at birth in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	25,77	25,98	26,34	26,69	26,88	27,18	27,41	27,92	28,05
TA	24,91	25,14	25,36	25,58	25,85	26,05	26,1	26,38	26,69
TC	25,39	25,61	25,78	25,92	26,13	26,43	26,72	26,96	27,31
NI	24,83	24,96	25,17	25,44	25,61	25,92	26,03	26,25	26,56
ZI	25,82	25,99	26,12	26,31	26,48	26,66	26,78	26,94	27,22
BC	24,61	24,86	25,12	25,22	25,56	25,64	25,94	26,13	26,40
PV	25,78	25,82	25,91	26,13	26,35	26,34	26,53	26,59	26,81
KI	24,95	25,23	26,10	25,50	25,73	25,81	25,97	26,09	26,33

Tab. 3.6: Mean age of woman at first birth in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	23,65	23,80	24,15	24,66	24,95	25,21	25,58	26,08	26,18
TA	22,39	22,58	22,84	22,95	23,24	23,52	23,66	24,05	24,39
TC	22,73	23,02	23,13	23,39	23,39	23,83	24,31	24,52	24,78
NI	22,45	22,51	22,74	22,90	23,14	23,44	23,58	23,92	24,44
ZI	22,79	23,04	23,02	23,31	23,42	23,73	23,86	24,22	24,32
BC	22,33	22,48	22,75	22,75	22,97	23,27	23,47	23,81	23,97
PV	22,61	22,67	22,89	22,94	23,16	23,14	23,40	23,62	23,64
KI	22,52	22,66	22,72	22,87	23,11	23,15	23,32	23,58	23,73

The shortcoming of the indicator used is the fact that a higher mean age of women at child-birth can equally reflect the higher intensity of fertility of higher orders, as well as the postponement of births into older age. For the change in the reproductive behaviour, just the second situation is typical. Thus, it is more appropriate to use the mean age of woman at first birth. According to this indicator, the territory of Slovakia is more differentiated, whereas similarly as in the previous case, the most significant increase occurred in such areas where the value had already been high (increase by 2,0-2,5 years), while in provinces with a low mean age at first birth only an increase by 1 year occurred. The lowest values were in the provinces of Košice, Prešov and Banská Bystrica (until 24 years in 2001), where the model of early reproduction still prevailed (Annex 3). It seems that one of the factors influencing the low increase and the value of this indicator is also the higher number of Roma population. In the provinces of Žilina and Prešov, is, in addition to the low age of woman at first birth, at the same time a relatively high mean age of woman at birth, what can be confirmed by a higher intensity of fertility of higher orders.

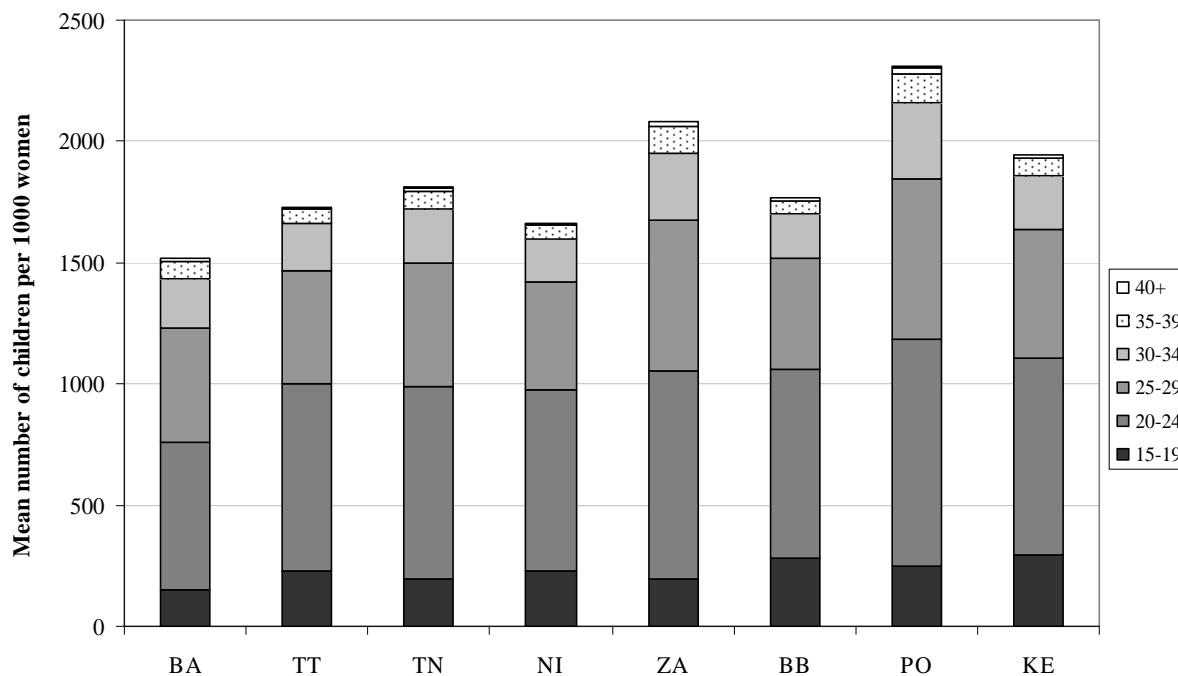
The province of Bratislava significantly differs from other provinces by the highest increase of mean age of woman at first birth (2,5 years) as well as by its highest value (26,2 years). Since 1993, the gap between Bratislava and other provinces had increased. Both, the increase as well as the value of indicator (24,8 years) were relatively high in the province of Trenčín. During 1993-2001 a polarisation of provinces took place, i.e. into the areas of East and North Slovakia with a low mean age of woman at birth and the area of West Slovakia with high values and a transition to a new type of reproductive behaviour.

A shift in the reproductive behaviour towards the new reproductive model is sufficiently visible also when using the fertility profiles of women by age. For comparison we have chosen a relative distribution of fertility by age, which expresses the share of particular age groups in total fertility (TFR =100%).

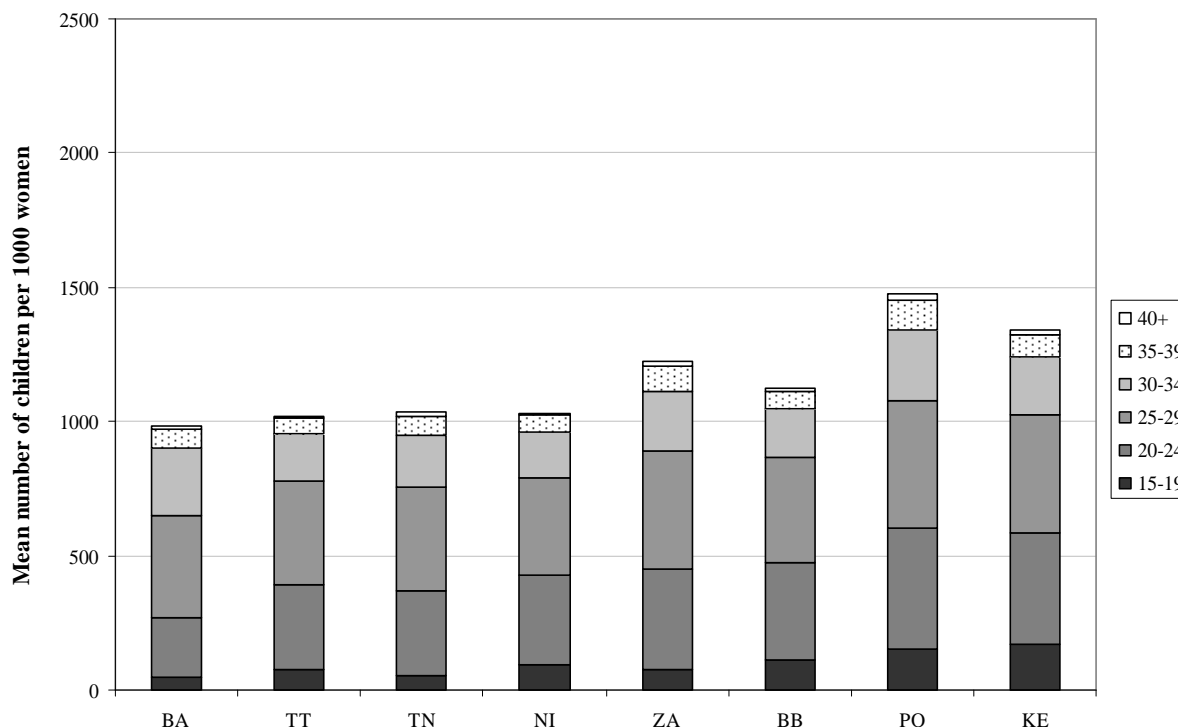
In 1993, the distribution of fertility in provinces did not significantly differ; however, the intensity of fertility was different. Fertility was concentrated in a group of women aged 20-24 (40-45%); women aged 30-34 contributed to the total fertility only by 10-13%. The greatest differences were related to the youngest age group of 15-19 with the share of 9-16%, which was the highest in the provinces of Košice and Banská Bystrica. Until 1997, the province of Bratislava had separated from other 7 provinces which did not mutually differ. The concentration of fertility into young age diminished in all provinces, the maximum slightly shifted too, i.e. from 21 years up to 23 years. However, in case of the province of Bratislava, the share of women aged 20-24 remarkably decreased as compared to the

previous time period as well as in comparison with other provinces. The peak of the distribution moved to the age of 25-26 years and both, the age groups of 25-29 years and of 30-34 years, contributed to the total fertility more significantly than in other provinces. Other provinces behaved homogeneously.

Graph 3.1: Total fertility rate in provinces in 1993



Graph 3.1: Total fertility rate in provinces 2001



In 2001, the province of Bratislava still had a specific position. The change in the reproductive behaviour was the most dynamic and, at the same time, the most intensive. The age group of 25-29 years contributed to the total fertility by more than a third, the highest fertility was in case of women aged 27. The representation of women aged 20-24 decreased down to 22%, on the contrary, the share of women aged 30-34 increased up to 25%. It was exactly the shift of fertility to the age above 30 years by which the province of Bratislava noticeably differed from

other provinces, because the share of this age group in case of other provinces moved in scope of 16-18%. Mainly the province of Trenčín was approaching the age profile of Bratislava, a bit less the province of Trnava, where still a relatively high share of women aged 15-19 in total fertility existed. Generally, in all provinces the weight of the age group of 20-24 years diminished to the prejudice of the age group of 25-29 years, the fertility of women aged 30-34 increased only minimally. The distribution of fertility by age shifted towards the older age and lost its significant maximum.

In the future we can expect also in the provinces of East and Middle Slovakia a similar change in the age profile of women's fertility as in the provinces of West Slovakia. Nevertheless, the intensity of fertility will remain different. It is also likely that the weight of groups of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 will not decrease to such extent as in the provinces in West Slovakia, mainly with regard to a higher share of women with a different reproductive behaviour, in case of whom the move of the core fertility towards higher age is not to be expected.

A phenomenon, which is regionally much differentiated, is undoubtedly the extramarital fertility. The share of births out of wedlock has exactly the highest variability from all fertility indicators used until now in relation not only to values, but also to the regional differentiation of this phenomenon. Traditionally, the highest share of extramarital births is in the provinces of Košice and Banská Bystrica. The value of this indicator was during the whole observed time period highly above the average of the SR. In 1993, 16,3% children were born out of wedlock in the province of Košice, 14% in the province of Banská Bystrica and until 2001 this share practically doubled up to 29,7% and 27,8% respectively. While in 1993 the province of Bratislava had the third highest share of children born out of wedlock (13%), the increase of this indicator was less intensive (40%) and in 2001 this province reached only the average level by the share being 18%. On the contrary, traditionally the lowest numbers of children born out of wedlock were in the provinces of Žilina (6,3 and 11,1% respectively), Trenčín (6,4 and 13,3% respectively) and Trnava (8,7 and 15,6% respectively). The increase of this indicator during the observed time period was different. The share of children born out of wedlock increased in all provinces by more than 75% (except for Bratislava). Increase being higher than twofold was related to the provinces with the low share of extramarital births (province of Trenčín) as well as to the provinces with high share of children born out of wedlock (province of Nitra).

Tab. 3.7: The share of extramarital live-births in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	13,02	14,6	13,54	15,86	16,26	16,23	18,08	17,94	18,57
TA	8,69	9,62	10,26	11,12	12,3	12,86	14,31	15,12	15,55
TC	6,43	7,17	8,43	9,13	9,58	10,14	11,90	12,26	13,26
NI	9,29	10,71	11,53	13,62	13,49	14,54	16,72	19,03	20,26
ZI	6,31	6,84	7,12	8,22	8,38	9,36	10,00	10,49	11,09
BC	14,01	15,15	16,26	18,88	20,89	21,23	22,76	25,49	27,81
PV	10,03	10,99	12,31	13,7	14,85	14,06	15,33	16,39	17,97
KI	16,25	18,03	19,8	19,98	22,25	22,13	23,96	26,89	29,68

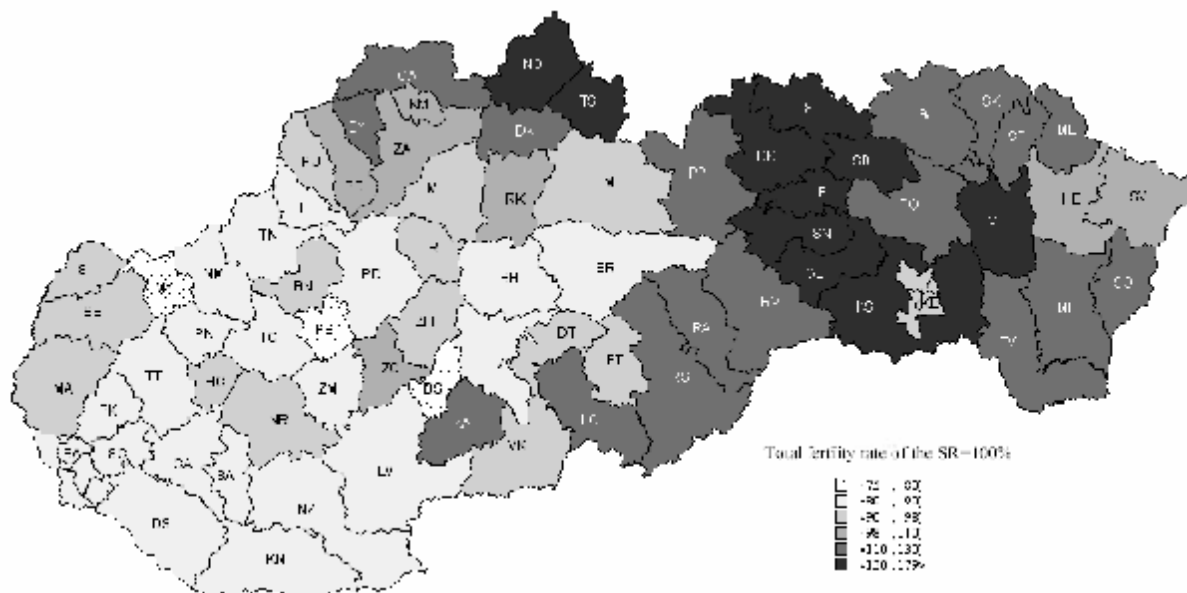
The increase of share of extramarital births is mainly a reflection of the increased number of unmarried, especially single, women in population. The intensity of extramarital fertility did not increase remarkably. The highest share of extramarital births is related to regions with the higher representation of Roma ethnic group. In case of Romas, the cohabitations are more often, because the coexistence of a couple must be adopted mainly by the community and by a tradition ceremony. The extent, to which Romas live according to the traditional way of life, plays an important role.

The inclination to a new reproductive behaviour is obvious in the province of Bratislava, a bit less in other provinces of West Slovakia, in which not only the decrease in the intensity of fertility occurred but mainly the change of its distribution by age took place. On the contrary, the provinces of Žilina and Prešov are the most conservative territorial units. It seems that the growth of share of extramarital births is not so much related to the inclination to the western type of the reproductive behaviour, where it was conditioned by the expansion of cohabitation, but rather it is a reflection of a change in the structure of women by marital status and, at the same time, the ethnicity of population is an important factor too.

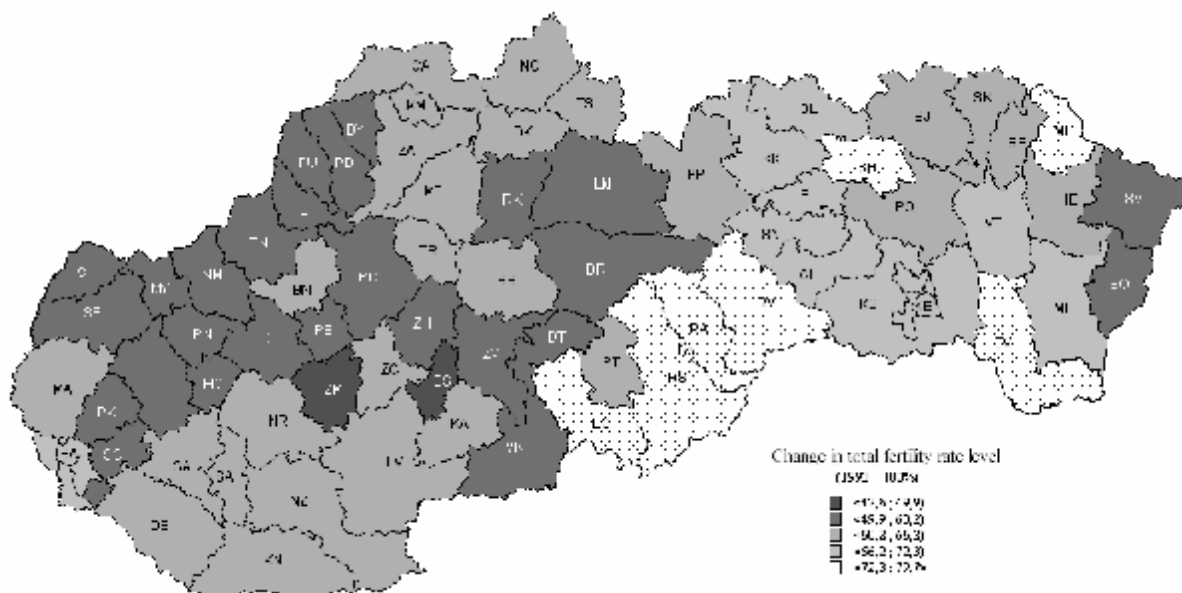
At the level of districts the differentiation of intensity of fertility appeared more significantly than at the level of provinces. In 1993, the total fertility rate had moved in the range of 1,42-3,24 children per one woman (Annex 3). In the next time period the intensity of fertility diminished in all districts and in 2001 the average number of children per one woman moved in scope of 0,88 – 2,08 children. The highest intensity of fertility was kept in the districts of North Slovakia, in Kysuce and Orava regions, mainly in the districts of Námestovo, Sabinov, Kežmarok and Stará Ľubovňa. At the same time, the decrease of total fertility rate was in these districts less intensive. In the districts of South and East Slovakia, except for the northeast part, the total fertility rate reached in 2001 only 66-80% of the level from 1993 (17 districts). Due to a lower decrease of the fertility rates, their

distance from the Slovak average ascended and the variability of the whole set of the districts grew noticeably. The total fertility in Námestovo is lingeringly almost 70% above the average of the SR; in Sabinov, Stará Ľubovňa and Kežmarok the average is exceeded by 60%, while in 2001 it was only by 40%. Also the number of such districts increased, in which the value of this indicator was above average (more than 110% of the nation-wide level), i.e. from 18 up to 27 during 1993-2001. In these districts, at the same time, the mean age of woman at first birth was growing at the slowest rate (only up to 1,2 years) and remained the lowest, in the range of 22,4-23,8 years in 2001 (Annex 3). The mean age of women at birth in the districts with the highest total fertility rate was, on the contrary, above the average of the SR (26,9 years) due to a higher share of children of higher order in families, whereas these children were mainly delivered by women at older age.

Map 3.1: Total fertility rate of women in the districts of the SR in 2001



Map 3.2: A change in the fertility level of women in the districts of the SR during 1993 – 2001



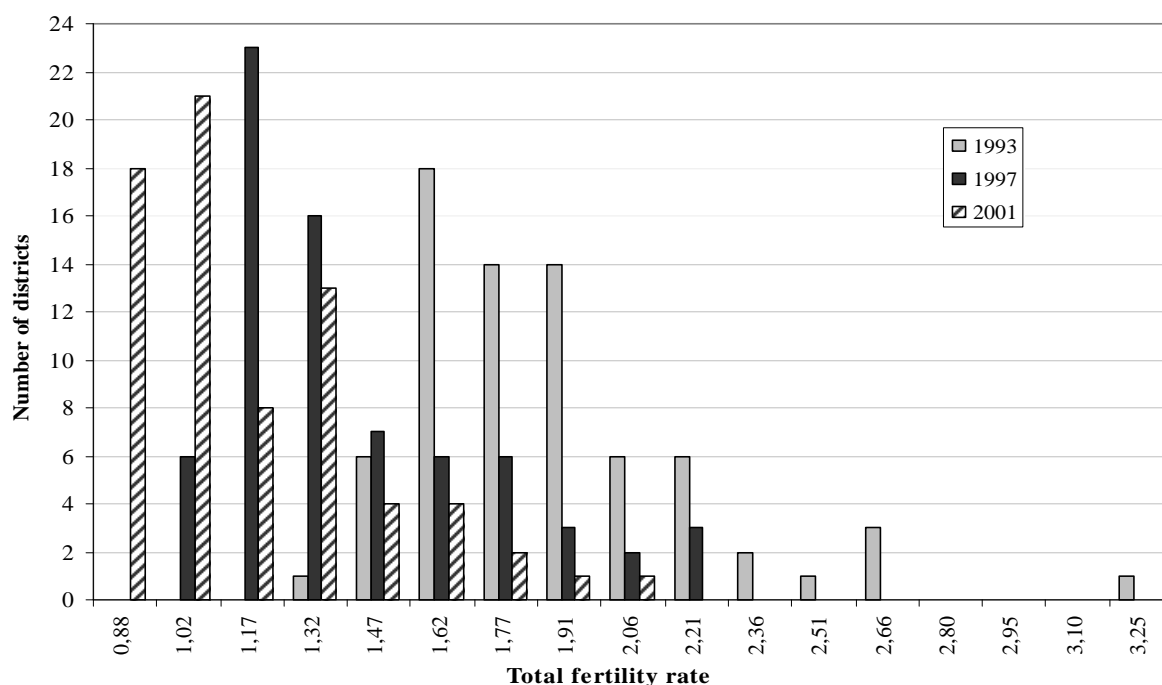
In contrast, the most significant fall of the total fertility rate was recorded by part of districts of Middle Slovakia and districts of West Slovakia, except for south districts (here both, the low intensity of fertility and the low mean age of women at first birth, were maintained) and the city of Bratislava. In 2001 their total fertility rate achieved only 40-60% of the level from 1993. While lingeringly a territory with the lowest total fertility rate was Bratislava, in 2001 smaller districts dominated – Myjava, Banská Štiavnica and Partizánske. This indicator most remarkably

decreased in Banská Štiavnica, Zlaté Moravce, i.e. by 50-60%. Below the average of the SR (total fertility rate was until 90% of the nation-wide level) were mainly big cities (Bratislava, Košice, Banská Bystrica, Trnava), the south part of West Slovakia and the central part of Middle Slovakia, 20 districts in total in 1993 and 23 districts in 2001.

Tab. 3.8: Development of the population differentiation by total fertility rate

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total (per one woman)									
Minimal value	1,425	1,229	1,177	1,035	1,041	0,976	0,720	0,953	0,876
Maximal value	3,250	2,786	2,641	2,488	2,346	2,459	2,250	2,216	2,076
Variation range	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,2
Variation coefficient (%)	17,1	18,6	19,3	20,1	21,7	22,1	22,0	21,7	23,4
Standard deviation	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
The Slovak Republic	1,932	1,669	1,523	1,470	1,428	1,374	1,329	1,292	1,161
15 – 19 (per 1000 women)									
Minimal value	27,0	20,8	16,3	12,4	13,6	9,5	4,9	6,9	6,7
Maximal value	83,3	70,9	65,5	61,2	57,0	60,9	58,2	61,4	52,0
Variation range	56,3	50,1	49,2	48,8	43,4	51,3	53,3	54,5	45,2
Variation coefficient (%)	27,9	30,5	36,0	38,7	42,5	48,5	52,0	54,2	61,2
Standard deviation	13,5	11,7	11,6	11,6	11,9	12,6	13,0	12,8	12,2
The Slovak Republic	48,4	38,5	32,3	30,0	27,9	26,0	25,0	23,6	20,0
20 – 24 (per 1000 women)									
Minimal value	109,0	88,5	79,7	64,5	58,8	51,8	31,6	43,4	37,5
Maximal value	229,9	210,4	186,3	171,2	160,6	166,0	158,1	149,8	129,5
Variation range	120,9	121,8	106,5	106,6	101,8	114,2	126,5	106,4	92,0
Variation coefficient (%)	13,4	15,4	16,7	17,6	19,6	22,3	23,9	24,9	27,7
Standard deviation	22,3	21,5	20,8	20,2	21,2	22,2	21,6	21,0	19,5
The Slovak Republic	166,8	139,6	124,6	115,2	107,8	99,3	90,6	84,1	70,3
25 – 29 (per 1000 women)									
Minimal value	66,9	65,2	63,9	67,7	64,6	67,5	60,2	65,7	64,3
Maximal value	204,2	165,2	164,7	146,1	145,4	156,5	133,5	134,3	129,1
Variation range	137,2	99,9	100,8	78,4	80,8	89,0	73,3	68,6	64,8
Variation coefficient (%)	21,3	20,2	20,3	19,3	19,7	19,0	18,3	15,5	16,8
Standard deviation	23,0	19,3	18,5	17,6	17,8	17,0	16,3	13,6	13,7
The Slovak Republic	108,0	95,7	90,7	91,1	90,4	89,6	89,1	87,7	81,2
30-34 (per 1000 women)									
Minimal value	22,1	19,8	23,8	23,5	23,1	22,3	20,2	22,5	25,8
Maximal value	101,3	107,0	100,7	83,8	88,6	89,1	82,5	85,1	72,2
Variation range	79,2	87,2	77,0	60,4	65,5	66,8	62,3	62,5	46,3
Variation coefficient (%)	33,5	37,1	33,9	32,1	33,6	29,1	26,0	29,0	23,9
Standard deviation	15,0	15,6	13,6	12,9	13,9	12,3	11,1	12,8	10,1
The Slovak Republic	44,9	42,1	40,0	40,1	41,4	42,1	42,8	44,0	42,2

Graph 3.3: A change in the distribution of districts by total fertility rate



In 1993, the highest mean age of women at first birth was typical for big cities – Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice and Prešov (23,2 – 24 years). The higher values of this indicator were reached also by the districts of West Slovakia, Kysuce and Orava (except for Čadca and Námestovo). In the northern districts the increase of this indicator was slow, on the other hand, in the districts of West Slovakia the development was dynamic and the mean age of women at first birth increased up to 24,5 – 25,4 years (while in 1993, it did not exceed 23,2 years). A remarkable distance from other districts was generated by Bratislava where the value of this indicator increased up to 24-27 years (Annex 3).

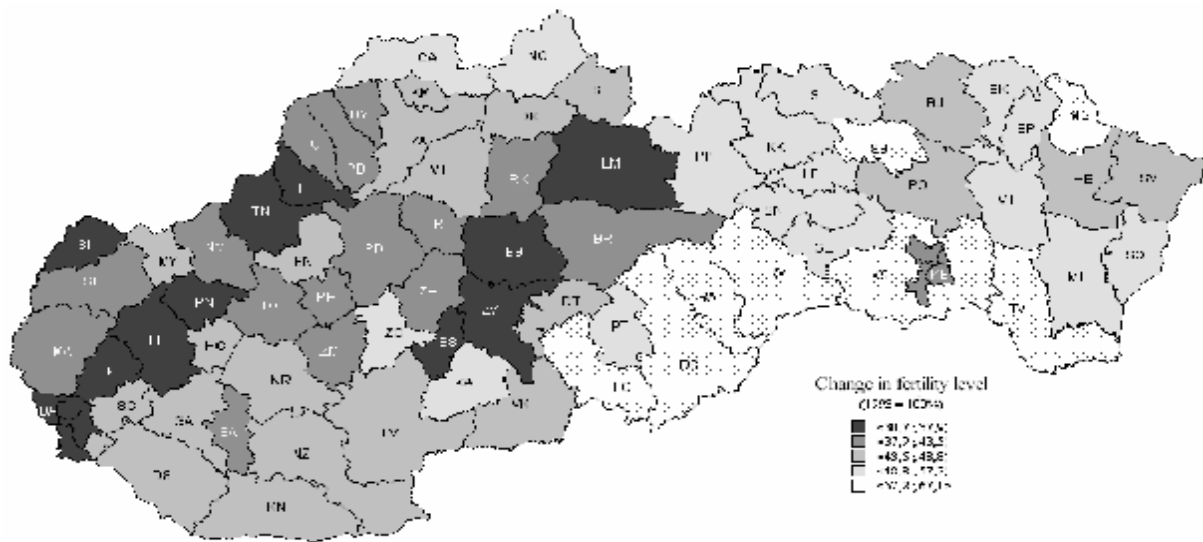
The decrease of total fertility did not run homogeneously in the whole territory of the SR. The decrease was least significant in such areas where the total fertility rate was high, due to which the gap between the nation-wide average and the following districts became greater: the districts of Orava and Kysuce regions, districts of East Slovakia (except for Košice, Snina and Humenné) and South-East Slovakia (where the decrease was the lowest at all). The consequence of the above mentioned development lied not only in the increase of variability but mainly in a more noticeable polarisation of regional differences. The areas with the above-average intensity of fertility had evidently separated and formed a compact region. On the contrary, the districts of West and Middle Slovakia generated a regional type of districts with a very low fertility intensity (until 1,2 children per one woman). It is necessary to point out that the situation in 2001 was relatively non-standard and predicated that the stabilisation of ongoing changes still did not take place, although the year 2000 already indicated the stabilisation. From the histogram of the distribution of districts by total fertility rate it was obvious that in the course of 1993-2000, the whole distribution had been moving to a lower intensity. The districts with highest fertility were slightly backward, the number of districts with the total fertility rate above 1,9 children decreased from 14 to 4 in 2001. The mode of distribution had been moving to approximately 1,2 children per one woman. In 2001 a bimodal distribution was generated due to the shift of big part of districts into an interval of 0,88 – 1,17 children per one woman, in which currently 39 districts of West and Middle Slovakia are classified. The second peak includes districts with the total fertility rate 1,32 – 1,47 children per one women. Above the level 1,5 children per one woman in 2001 only 12 districts with the highest fertility remained.

Tab. 3.9: Districts with extreme values of total fertility rate

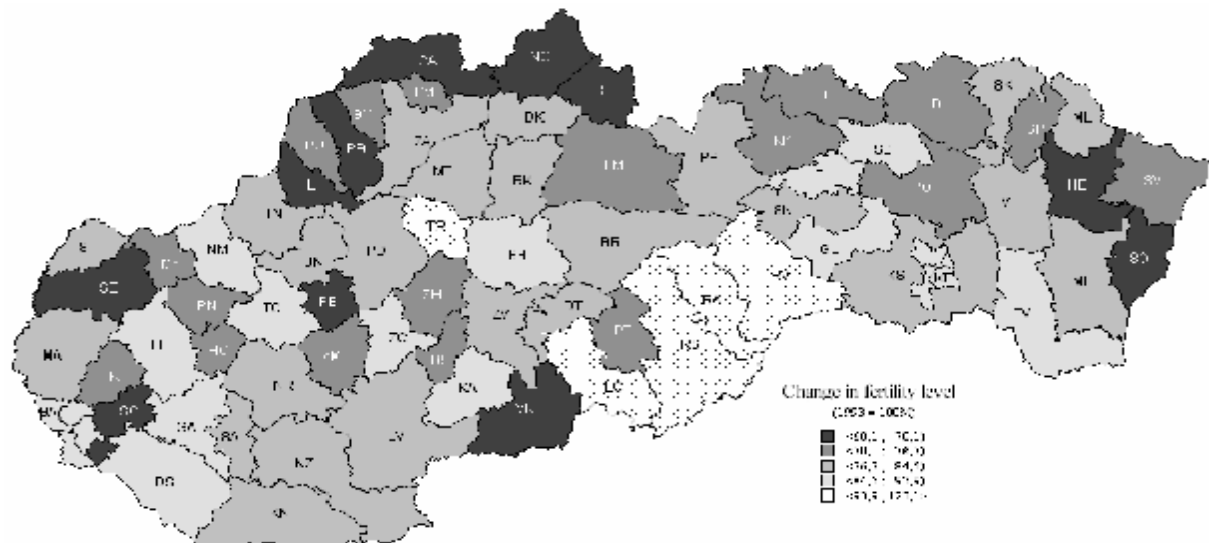
1993		1997		2001	
The highest total fertility rate					
Námestovo	3,250	Námestovo	2,346	Sabinov	2,076
Stará Ľubovňa	2,744	Stará Ľubovňa	2,301	Námestovo	2,014
Kežmarok	2,737	Kežmarok	2,255	Kežmarok	1,901
Sabinov	2,684	Sabinov	2,198	Stará Ľubovňa	1,858
Tvrdošín	2,536	Gelnica	2,125	Levoča	1,737
Levoča	2,458	Spišská Nová Ves	1,997	Vranov nad Topľou	1,695
Vranov nad Topľou	2,412	Levoča	1,952	Gelnica	1,626
Spišská Nová Ves	2,335	Vranov n/Topľou	1,939	Spišská Nová Ves	1,620
Bardejov	2,318	Košice okolie	1,913	Tvrdošín	1,608
Bytča	2,305	Tvrdošín	1,893	Košice okolie	1,604
The lowest total fertility rate					
Bratislava	1,425	Bratislava	1,041	Banská Štiavnica	0,876
Komárno	1,536	Pezinok	1,114	Partizánske	0,921
Šaľa	1,556	Banská Bystrica	1,146	Myjava	0,923
Nové Zámky	1,561	Piešťany	1,147	Banská Bystrica	0,964
Banská Bystrica	1,562	Nové Mesto n/Váhom	1,163	Šaľa	0,975
Galanta	1,588	Martin	1,170	Galanta	0,980
Myjava	1,602	Partizánske	1,183	Piešťany	0,985
Dunajská Streda	1,626	Trnava	1,191	Bratislava	0,992
Partizánske	1,639	Myjava	1,194	Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0,993
Levice	1,649	Malacky	1,202	Komárno	0,995

The highest relative decrease in the intensity of fertility touched the groups of women aged 15-19 and 20-24, whose fertility decreased by 30%. As the decrease was uneven, the variability in both cases increased twofold and the differences between regions deepened. Mainly the minimal values remarkably decreased. In those districts of East Slovakia where the intensity of fertility of women aged 15-19 was low, no change occurred, in other districts, the change was less intensive as compared to other districts in Slovakia (a fall until 50%, as compared to 1993). The consequence was the formation of a regional type with the above-average intensity of fertility of women aged 15-19, which involved districts of East Slovakia, southern part of Middle Slovakia, part of Kysuce region and the district of Námestovo. Also the districts of the northern part of Middle and West Slovakia had noticeably separated, in which the decrease was the most significant (70-85%) and the intensity of the phenomenon was the lowest (up to 85% of the Slovak level).

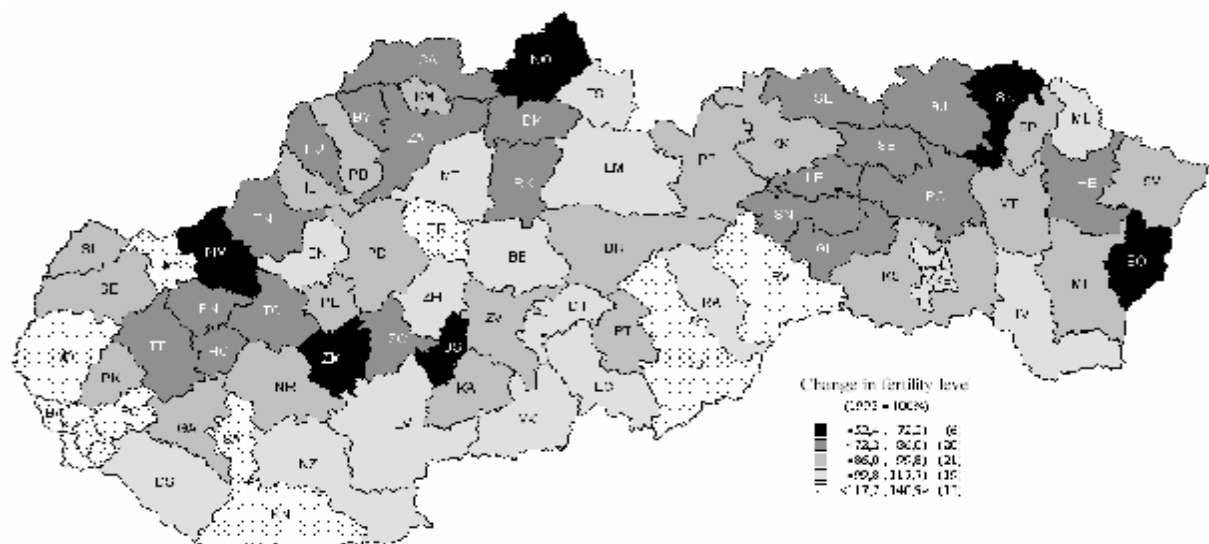
Map 3.3: A change in the level of fertility of women aged 20-24 between 1993 and 2001



Map 3.4: A change in the level of fertility of women aged 25-29 between 1993 and 2001



Map 3.4: A change in the level of fertility of women aged 30-34 between 1993 and 2001



Similarly a change in the intensity of fertility of women aged 20-24 took place; this group lost the position of being the category with the highest intensity of fertility. While in 1993 43% of the intensity of fertility had been concentrated in this category, in 2001 it was only 30%. In addition, in 1993 it was not so regionally differentiated. The above-average values were again typical for East and North Slovakia, the below-average intensity was recorded in cities of Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice, Zvolen, Trnava and Martin and in several districts of West Slovakia. In the majority of districts the values oscillated around the average. Until 2001 again a most significant fall occurred in the districts with the low intensity (by 60-70%). In contrast, the less remarkable decrease was in the districts of East Slovakia, except for Košice and Snina. Due to this reason the variability became twofold. 23 districts of North and East Slovakia and from the southern part of Middle Slovakia grouped in a regional type with highly above-average intensity of fertility (above 120% of the nation-wide level). The below-average intensity of fertility was in 13 districts of Bratislava and its surroundings, in the region of Považie, in the districts of Banská Bystrica, Zvolen and Košice. In these districts the most significant transformation of the fertility distribution by age occurred.

The share of fertility of women aged 25-29 in the total fertility rate increased during the observed time period by 25% and achieved the level of 34%, by which this group became a group with the highest intensity of fertility. However, in reality its intensity increased only in districts of the southern part of Middle Slovakia, where in 1993 it was below the average of the SR. The most noticeable decrease was in the districts of North Slovakia, where in 1993 the intensity was above the average. In the majority of districts it decreased by 15-25%. Whereas the decrease was the most intensive in districts with the highest intensity of fertility and least intensive in the districts with the low intensity of fertility, during 1993-2001 a homogenisation of the territory and the fall of variability occurred. In the majority of districts the intensity of fertility of women aged 25-29 was moving from 78% up to 120% of the nation-wide level, the districts of North Slovakia were still above the average. Only 12 districts of West and Middle Slovakia ranked more remarkably below the average. Both, the diminishing of differences and the homogenisation of territory confirmed the shift of part of postponed births into this age group. The increase in the weight of this group in total was recalled mainly by a sharp decrease in the group of women aged 20-24, however, the intensity of fertility was stagnating, what was caused by a continuation of the postponement of births towards older age. We expect that a more significant increase of intensity of fertility in this age group will happen only in the forthcoming time period, mainly after 2005.

The move of births into older age and the decrease of intensity of fertility of women aged 15-19, and mainly 20-24, evoked a growing share of the group of women aged 30-34 in the total, i.e. from 11,6 up to 18,2%, what represented a growth by 66%. The variability at the level of districts decreased too, i.e. by 10%. Similarly as in the previous case, the fertility level of women aged 30-34 remained above the average in North Slovakia, in Kysuce region it significantly decreased, however, it remained at the average level. On the contrary, it remarkably increased in Bratislava and its hinterland, in the southern part of West and Middle Slovakia and in some additional districts of Middle Slovakia. In West Slovakia the intensity of fertility of women aged 30-34 still remained below the average level, while in Bratislava it was highly above the average. The new territorial structure confirmed the sustainability of the above-average intensity in regions with higher fertility of higher orders. It also clearly evidenced the transition to a new reproductive regime in Bratislava and its hinterland, where the births were moved to a greater extent into the age above 30 years.

Due to a different rate of both, decrease and growth of fertility indicators, the regional differences became greater. As far as both, the total fertility rate and the groups of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 are concerned, the variability increased. The decrease of fertility touched these groups most intensively. The increase of heterogeneity of population is typical for periods of changes and it is mostly only a temporary phenomenon, until a new balance is generated. On the contrary, in older age groups the variability is diminishing. The changes in fertility in Slovakia indicate a differentiated effect of social and economic changes, mainly in relation to the distribution of fertility by age and changes in fertility timing. Only the transition to an entirely lower intensity of fertility is unified. The differences between regions, mainly between the east and west part of the country, are increasing. Owing to a change in the reproductive behaviour we can in essence distinguish conservative regional type – Orava region, East Slovakia (except for Košice, Snina and Medzilaborce), southern districts of Middle Slovakia and partially also Kysuce region and a regional type with a dynamic transition to a different model of reproductive behaviour, into which the following districts belong: Bratislava and hinterland, districts of South and South-West Slovakia (except for the southern districts of Dunajská Streda, Nové Zámky, Komárno, Galanta and Šaľa) and districts of the northern and central part of Middle Slovakia.

In districts of East Slovakia and the southern part of Middle Slovakia, the above-average intensity of fertility is being kept in relation to the nation-wide level. Fertility at the age of 15-19 years remained high, at the age of 20-24 years the intensity decreased for the least. Due to this fact these districts maintained a low mean age of woman at first birth and, at the same time, a higher mean age at birth, the cause of which was the above-average fertility at the age of 25-29 years and 30-34 years. In districts of the southern part of Middle Slovakia the intensity of fertility of women aged 25-29 even slightly increased, in case of 30-34 years old women it decreased only medially.

Districts of Orava and Kysuce regions behaved in essence in the same way as the districts of the previous region, however, the difference was in a significant decrease of the intensity of fertility at the age of 25-29 years and 30-34 years, although also in 2001 it maintained at the average, even slightly above-average, level. This development can be explained by a likely decrease of the number of births of higher order.

The above-mentioned regions are maintaining the model of an early fertility as well as its high intensity in relation to the nation-wide average. The total fertility rate is moving around the level of 1,5 children per one woman, in northern districts also at the level of 1,8 children per one woman. The decrease of the intensity of fertility can be prevalingly connected to the reaction on the change in the socio-economic conditions, while this change has to a certain extent a form of crisis behaviour. The religiosity and ethnicity of population seem to be important factors of the development of fertility indicators too.

In contrast, the reproductive behaviour of population in terms of a swing to a so-called western fertility model changed in a most dynamical way in Bratislava and hinterland, in part of West and Middle Slovakia and in Košice. In these regions an increase of the mean age of woman at first birth occurred, the intensity of fertility at younger age groups significantly decreased and at the older age the intensity sustained at the average level. The total fertility rate was moving at level of 1,0-1,1 children per one woman.

The city of Bratislava confirmed its specific position. The so-called westernisation of the reproductive behaviour appeared here to a higher extent than in whichever other region. Women postponed the birth until the age of more than 30 years; the total fertility rate was very low.

From the development framework of West Slovakia the south districts were aside; they can be characterised by a higher share of population of Hungarian nationality. Although the total fertility rate was low, the decrease of the intensity of fertility in younger age groups was not so intensive. The fertility of women aged 15-19 was higher than in other districts of West Slovakia, the same was true for the fertility of women aged 20-24. Thus, no change in the distribution of fertility occurred, although intensity was decreasing.

Although the decrease of total fertility rate is a general phenomenon, which has touched all regions with no exception, not everywhere it is connected to the timing of fertility and to an inclination to a new model of reproductive behaviour. While in the western part of the country the development is relatively dynamic, intensity of fertility is very low and the shift of births to the age above 25 years is evident, the eastern part of the territory behaves still in line with the old reproductive model, although also here the decrease of total fertility rate has occurred. The consequence of such development is the polarisation of the territory into two distinctly behaving units, which can be further broken down into smaller regions with small deviations in the development of some partial indicators.

4. Abortion

Abortion is a demographic process, which negatively influences the reproduction of population because it decreases its dynamics. In general we can distinguish two main categories of abortion: spontaneous abortion and induced abortion.

Until fifties of 20th century the abortion in Slovakia was at a very low level because no legislation norm for induced abortion existed. Abortions carried out until those days were mainly spontaneous, the induced abortions were done only due to health reasons and their intensity was low. A change occurred at the end of 1957, when the possibility for an induced abortion due to social reasons was enacted. The justness of induced abortions was judged by Commissions for induced abortion being established in each district. Since those times we can observe an increase of induced abortion. Because the possibilities to use modern contraception means were limited, abortions of those times fulfilled often a role of an additional contraception.

The increase of abortion culminated in 1988, when 51 thousand abortions were recorded. Also the liberalisation of the Law on induced abortions in 1986, when the Commissions for induced abortions were cancelled and women were allowed individually to decide on their pregnancy, contributed to the increase of abortion at the end of eighties.

In 1990s a new model of reproductive population behaviour was enforced. A modern and highly effective contraception penetrated on the market and a greater attention started to be paid to sexual education and to issues related to planned parenthood. Thanks to effective contraception, the sexuality started to be separated from reproduction in those times.

Since the beginning of 1990s until nowadays we can see a continuous decrease of the number of abortions together with the abortion rate. From the beginning of the observed time period, when 30,9 thousand abortions were recorded (in 1996), the number of abortions decreased down to 22,8 thousand. Thus, during 6 years the number of abortions fell by 8,1 thousand, what represented a shortage of 26%. The highest year-on-year decrease in the number of abortions was recorded at the beginning of the observed time period in 1997, when the number of abortions was lower by 4000 abortions as compared to the previous year. Later the shortages were stabilised and oscillated around the value of one thousand of abortion per year. The exception was the year 2000, when the rate of decrease in abortion intensified again and the number of abortions decreased by almost 2000.

Also other monitored indicators of abortion decreased. The ratio of abortion fell from 51,2% in 1996 down to 44,4% in 2001. Thus, approximately 44 abortions currently fall per 100 births. The mean age of women at abortion oscillates around 28,8 years. Also the total abortion rate witnesses the favourable decreasing trend of abortions. In the SR, there were 0,55 abortions per one woman at the reproductive age.

With regard to a further differentiation of abortion, the separate exploration and characterisation of spontaneous and induced abortion is meaningful. The induced abortion is determined mainly by socio-economic conditions, the entire maturity of population as well as by the legislation of particular countries.

The ongoing decrease of number and share of induced abortions in the SR witnesses the favourable development of induced abortion. The number of induced abortions fell down from 25,2 thousand in 1996 to 18,0 thousand in 2001, what represented a decrease by 28%. The share of induced abortions in the total number of abortions decreased from 82% in 1996 down to 79% in 2001. In 1999, the number of induced abortions fell below 20 thousand, what was approximately the value from the beginning of sixties. At those times, however, the Slovak population was characterised by another model of reproductive behaviour, in which more pregnancies took place and thus more children were born.

The highest year-on-year decrease of induced abortion was visible in 1997, later the rate of decrease of induced abortion slowed down, but what was important, it did not cease. Also other indicators of induced abortion reported decreasing tendencies.

The ratio of induced abortion fell down from 41,7% in 1996 to 35,1% in 2001. It means that currently 35 induced abortions fall per 100 births in the SR. Also the decrease of total induced abortion is positive. While in 1996 0,63 induced abortions had fallen per one woman at reproductive age, until 2001 this number decreased to 0,44. The mean age of women at induced abortion is 29 years. The level of induced abortion decreased in all age groups of women. The fact, that the number of induced abortions in case of women in the youngest age groups is falling too, is also positive. It is to a great extent caused by a more responsible behaviour of these women. The highest level of induced abortion is recorded in categories of women aged 25-29, followed by categories of women aged 30-34 and 20-24.

A completely different nature has the spontaneous abortion, which is determined mainly biologically, as well as by the level of health-care system, sanitary conditions and by scientific and technical development. Spontaneous abortions were falling by a lower rate as induced abortions. In 1996, 5712 spontaneous abortions were registered, until 2001 their number decreased to the level of 4766, what represented a shortage by 17%. The share of spontaneous abortions was at the beginning of the surveyed time period 18% and at the end it slightly increased up to 21%, what, however, was logical, because the number of induced abortions fell significantly.

From regional point of view, at the level of provinces we can say that in all provinces a decreasing tendency appears in the abortion development. The highest decrease of the number of abortions can be seen in the province of Bratislava, i.e. from the value of 4165 in 1996 down to 2618 in 2001, what represents a shortage by 37%. On the contrary, the lowest fall in scope of the total number of abortions was reported by the province of Košice, from the value of 4935 in 1996 down to 4041 in 2001, what represented a shortcoming by 18%. The province of Košice has been lingeringly reporting the highest number of abortions. In this province during the whole observed time period the number of abortions did not fall below 4000 yearly. The lowest number of abortions was recorded also by the provinces of Trenčín and Trnava (expressed either absolutely or relatively). These indicators of the number and share of abortions are however to a certain extent distorted because the provinces of Trnava and Trenčín belong among the provinces with the lowest number of population. It means that there is also a lower number of women at the reproductive age, less pregnancies and in total also a lower number of births. For better comparison such indicators might be used as abortion ratio or total abortion rate, which take into account also the number and structure of population in particular provinces.

Tab. 4.1: Number and share of abortions in provinces

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number						Share (SR=100%)					
BL	4 165	3 670	3 413	3158	2 852	2 618	13,5	13,2	12,8	12,4	12,1	11,5
TA	3 125	2 776	2 661	2511	2 289	2 243	10,1	10,0	10,0	9,8	9,7	9,8
TC	3 110	2 756	2 549	2585	2 302	2 245	10,1	9,9	9,6	10,1	9,8	9,8
NI	4 211	3 781	3 646	3448	3 187	3 110	13,6	13,6	13,7	13,5	13,5	13,6
ZI	3 379	2 951	2 929	2844	2 604	2 515	10,9	10,6	11,0	11,1	11,0	11,0
BC	4 554	4 107	3 777	3704	3 514	3 380	14,7	14,8	14,2	14,5	14,9	14,8
PV	3 406	3 212	3 178	3076	2 821	2 640	11,0	11,6	11,9	12,0	12,0	11,6
KI	4 935	4 545	4 505	4231	4 024	4 041	16,0	16,4	16,9	16,6	17,1	17,7

Tab. 4.2: Number and share of induced abortions in provinces

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number						Share (SR=100%)					
BL	3 739	3 273	3 065	2800	2 517	2 300	14,9	14,7	14,5	14,0	13,6	12,8
TA	2 619	2 318	2 213	2089	1 894	1 864	10,4	10,4	10,5	10,5	10,3	10,3
TC	2 560	2 268	2 068	2066	1 849	1 858	10,2	10,2	9,8	10,4	10,0	10,3
NI	3 571	3 090	2 891	2693	2 554	2 545	14,2	13,8	13,7	13,5	13,8	14,1
ZI	2 594	2 190	2 113	2049	1 876	1 854	10,3	9,8	10,0	10,3	10,2	10,3
BC	3 895	3 540	3 174	3051	2 898	2 754	15,5	15,9	15,0	15,3	15,7	15,3
PV	2 213	2 030	2 022	1863	1 694	1 638	8,8	9,1	9,6	9,3	9,2	9,1
KI	3 982	3 609	3 563	3338	3 186	3 213	15,8	16,2	16,9	16,7	17,3	17,8

A remarkably higher abortion ratio as compared to the Slovak average was during the whole observed time period reported by four provinces – Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Nitra and Trnava. However, during the whole period the highest was in Bratislava. Its value in this province decreased from 81,7% in 1996 down to 56,6% in 2001, i.e. in 2001, 57 abortions fell per 100 births. It means that more than 36% of all pregnancies in Bratislava were terminated by an abortion. The lowest abortion ratio in the whole observed period was recorded in the province of Prešov. However, the abortion ratio in this province decreased too, i.e. from 30,4% in 1996 down to 27,1% in 2001, i.e. currently approximately 27 abortions fall per 100 births. The abortion ratio at the level of Slovak average was reported by the provinces of Košice and Trenčín. The abortion ratio being lower than the Slovak average was recorded also in the province of Žilina.

A decreasing tendency can be observed also in case of total abortion rate. In 1996, the total abortion rate reached in Slovakia the level of 0,77 abortions per one woman during her reproductive period. It was higher than the Slovak average in the provinces of Košice, Banská Bystrica, Nitra and Bratislava. The highest total abortion rate was reported by the province of Banská Bystrica, even 0,92, i.e. nearly one abortion per one woman at the reproductive age in this province. The lowest total abortion rate was in 1996 in the province of Prešov, with 0,59 abortions per one woman at fertile age. Lower total abortion rate as compared to the Slovak average was reported in 1996 in the provinces of Trnava, Trenčín, Žilina and Prešov.

In terms of differentiation of induced abortion the provinces are divided into two groups. The first group with the higher level of induced abortion consists of the provinces of Košice, Banská Bystrica, Bratislava and Nitra; the second group with its lower level includes the provinces of Trnava, Trenčín, Žilina and Prešov. The highest number

of induced abortion, similarly as in the case of total abortion during the whole investigated time period, was reported by the province of Košice. In 1996, 3982 induced abortions were registered in the province of Košice. Until 2001, the number of induced abortions fell down to the level of 3213, what represented a shortage by 19%. The lowest number of induced abortions was recorded during the observed time period in the province of Prešov, where in 1996 2213 induced abortions were registered. Until 2001 their number decreased down to the level of 1638, what represented a shortage by 26%.

Tab. 4.3: Total abortion rate in provinces

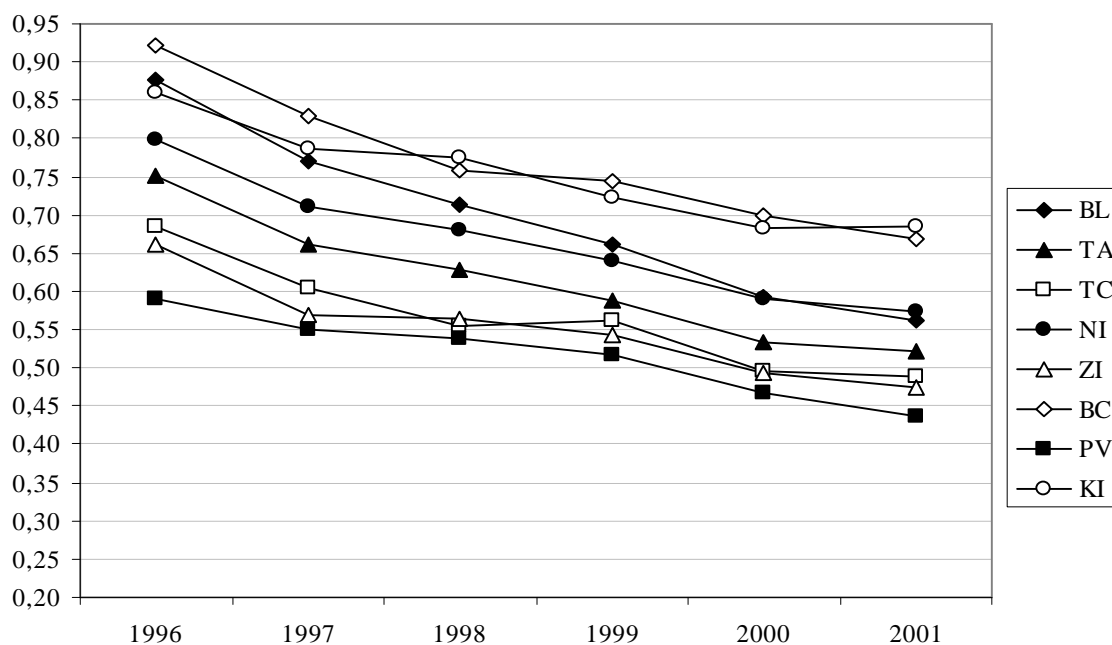
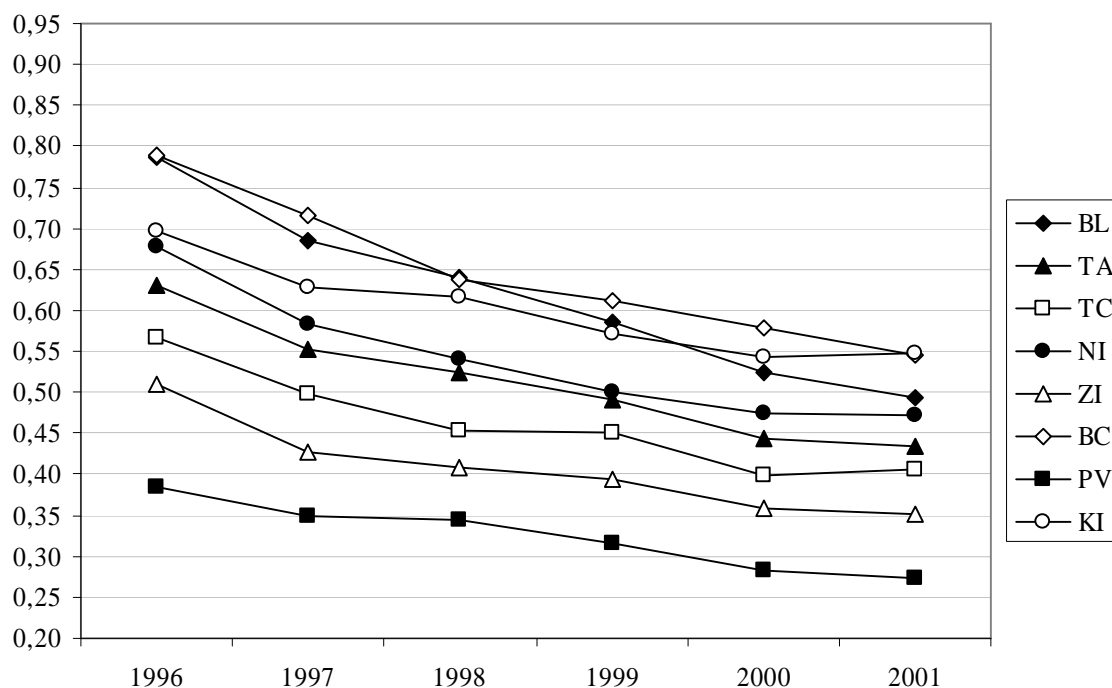
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Total						Induced					
BL	0,878	0,770	0,714	0,661	0,594	0,562	0,788	0,686	0,640	0,586	0,524	0,493
TA	0,752	0,660	0,627	0,588	0,534	0,521	0,631	0,553	0,524	0,490	0,444	0,434
TC	0,685	0,604	0,556	0,563	0,495	0,489	0,566	0,497	0,453	0,451	0,400	0,406
NI	0,798	0,711	0,680	0,639	0,590	0,575	0,679	0,582	0,541	0,501	0,474	0,471
ZI	0,660	0,570	0,564	0,543	0,493	0,476	0,510	0,426	0,409	0,394	0,358	0,351
BC	0,922	0,831	0,759	0,743	0,700	0,667	0,790	0,717	0,638	0,613	0,579	0,544
PV	0,589	0,550	0,538	0,517	0,468	0,436	0,385	0,349	0,344	0,316	0,283	0,272
KI	0,859	0,787	0,775	0,722	0,683	0,685	0,697	0,627	0,615	0,572	0,544	0,547

These indicators of the number of induced abortion do not closer reveal the actual level of induced abortion in particular provinces. More representative information is provided for example by induced abortion ratio. In 1996 in the SR 42 induced abortions fell per 100 births, until 2001 their number decreased down to 35. Approximately the same ratio of induced abortion as the Slovak average was reported by the provinces of Trnava, Trenčín and Košice. A higher induced abortion ratio was reported by three provinces - Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Nitra. In contrast, a lower induced abortion ratio in comparison with the Slovak average was observed in the provinces of Žilina and Prešov. The highest induced abortion ratio was recorded at the beginning of the observed time period in the province of Bratislava, even 73,4%, i.e. approximately 73 induced abortions per 100 births. Until 2001 this ratio decreased down to 49,7% in the province of Bratislava. However, it cannot be valued positively because still one third of total number of pregnancies is terminated by and abortions. The lowest ratio of induced abortion was during the entire period reported by the province of Prešov. Also here its values diminished, i.e. from 19,7% in 1996 to 16,8% in 2001, thus, less than 17 induced abortions fell in this province per 100 births (what is only 33% of the level of Bratislava).

The decreasing tendencies can be observed also in terms of total induced abortion rate. Total induced abortion rate being higher than the Slovak average was lingeringly reported by the provinces of Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Nitra and Košice. In 1996, the province of Banská Bystrica recorded the highest total induced abortion rate, where 0,79 induced abortions fell per one woman at the fertile age. In 2001, the province of Košice ranked at the first position, in which 0,56 induced abortion fell per one woman at reproductive age. A high total induced abortion rate was henceforward visible in the province of Banská Bystrica with the level being 0,54. On the contrary, the lowest total induced abortion rate was lingeringly kept by the province of Prešov, where in 1996 0,39 induced abortions fell per one woman at reproductive age; until 2001 this value decreased down to 0,27.

An important indicator of abortion rate is the age of women at abortion. The mean age of women at abortion is moving in particular provinces around 28-30 years. This indicator is, however, differentiated by marital status. The mean age of unmarried women at induced abortion is 25 years. We can assume that non-planned pregnancies and women, who do not want to have children now or at all, are in question. The mean age of married women who decided for an induced abortion is 31-32 years. Mainly the women who already have children or do not want more children are in question. With regard to the marital status, in all provinces the induced abortions of married women prevail above the induced abortions of unmarried women, however, the differences are not as big as they were in the past.

Lingeringly lowest values of both total abortion rate and induced abortion rate are reported by two provinces – Prešov and Žilina. One of the main reasons will possibly be the religiosity of population in these provinces. In the province of Prešov (which is according to the last census a province with the least share of unreligious population – only 5,6%), religious orientations are mixed – Roman Catholic, Evangelistic and Greek Catholic and Orthodox. And exactly the Roman Catholic and the Greek Catholic population live on the basis of those Christian values, which prefer the family model with more children. In the province of Žilina, the districts of Orava and Kysuce regions contribute to a great extent to the decrease of the abortion level, in which the population with the Roman Catholic faith prevails. The abortion of particular provinces is highly determined also by urbanisation. The highest abortion in the SR is concentrated into biggest cities - Bratislava, Košice, Banská Bystrica, Žilina, Nitra, Trnava. In these six cities in 2001, there were even 4 761 registered abortions, what represented 21% from the total number of abortions in the SR.

Graph 4.1: Total abortion rate in provinces**Graph 4.2: Total induced abortion rate in provinces**

The provinces of Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Nitra are characterized by a high number of total abortions as well as by induced abortions. Also the abortion rate of Nitra and Banská Bystrica can be to a certain extent connected to religiosity, preferring one-child family model, which is typical for Calvinist religion. Calvinism is spread mainly among population of Hungarian nationality the substantial number of which is living exactly in the South Slovakia (according to the last census even 52,7% of population of Hungarian nationality is concentrated into these two provinces – Nitra 37,8% and Banská Bystrica 14,9%).

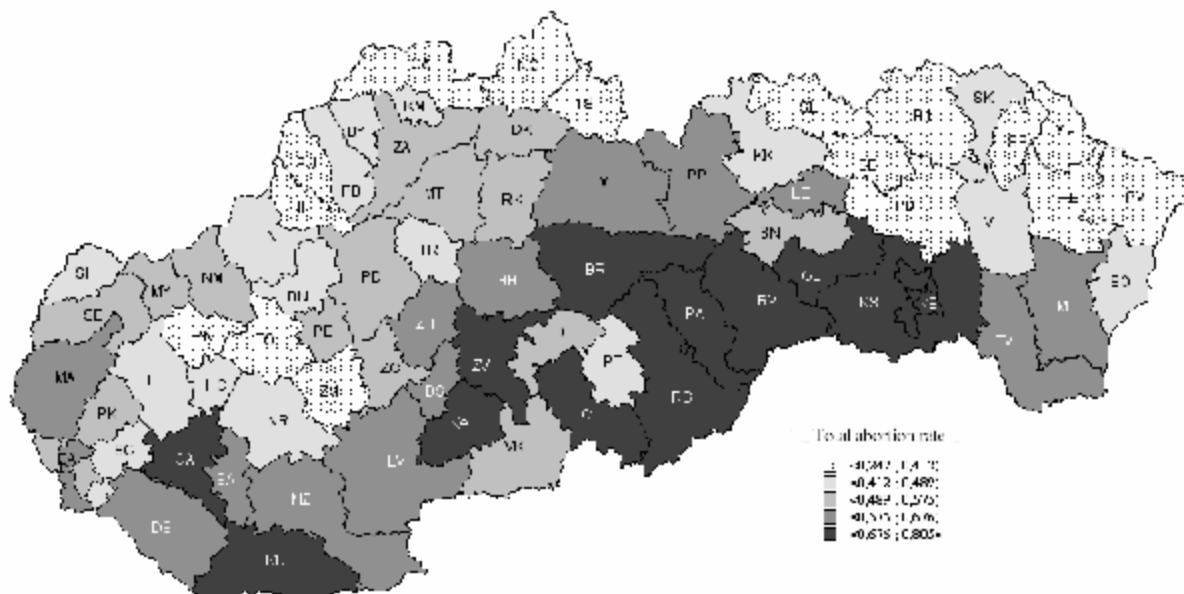
The spontaneous abortion is of another nature, which also reports decreasing tendencies in all provinces; however, the territorial distribution of provinces with lower and higher values is different. The highest decreases of spontaneous abortion even at the level of 30%, is recorded by the province of Trenčín. On the contrary, a decrease only by 5% is registered by the province of Banská Bystrica. During the whole observed time period the highest values of spontaneous abortion rate were reported by the province of Prešov, in which the spontaneous abortion rate

indeed fell by 16%, but despite that the province of Prešov was still a territory with the highest level of spontaneous abortion rate in the SR. In 2001, 0,14 spontaneous abortions fell in this province per one woman at fertile age. The lowest levels during the observed time period were maintained by the province of Bratislava where 0,07 spontaneous abortions fell per one woman at fertile age. Higher spontaneous abortion rate as compared to the Slovak average was reported furthermore by the provinces of Košice, Žilina and Banská Bystrica. Further three provinces - Trnava, Trenčín and Nitra – reported their level of spontaneous abortion rate below the Slovak average.

At the level of districts, the territorial distribution of abortion is even more visible. We can conclude that with regard to its level, two distinct regional types were formed in the SR. The first one, a west-south regional type, is marked by higher values of total abortion rate above 0,57. It starts with districts in the South Slovakia (Dunajská Streda, Galanta, Šaľa, Komárno, Nové Zámky, Levice), continues with districts of Middle Slovakia (Krupina, Banská Štiavnica, Zvolen, Žiar nad Hronom, Banská Bystrica, Brezno), goes on with the districts of South Slovakia (Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, Revúca, Rožňava) and is closed by districts in the province of Košice (city of Košice, districts of Gelnica, Trebišov and Michalovce).

The second one, north-west regional type, with the lower value of total abortion rate until 0,49 starts with northern districts of Trnava (Senica a Skalica), continues with districts in Považie region (Ilava, Považská Bystrica, Púchov), goes on through the northern districts of the province of Žilina (Bytča, Čadca, Námestovo, Tvrdošín) and ends in the east with districts of the province of Prešov (Kežmarok, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Prešov, Bardejov, Svidník, Stropkov, Medzilaborce and Snina).

Map 4.1: Total abortion rate in districts of the SR in 2001

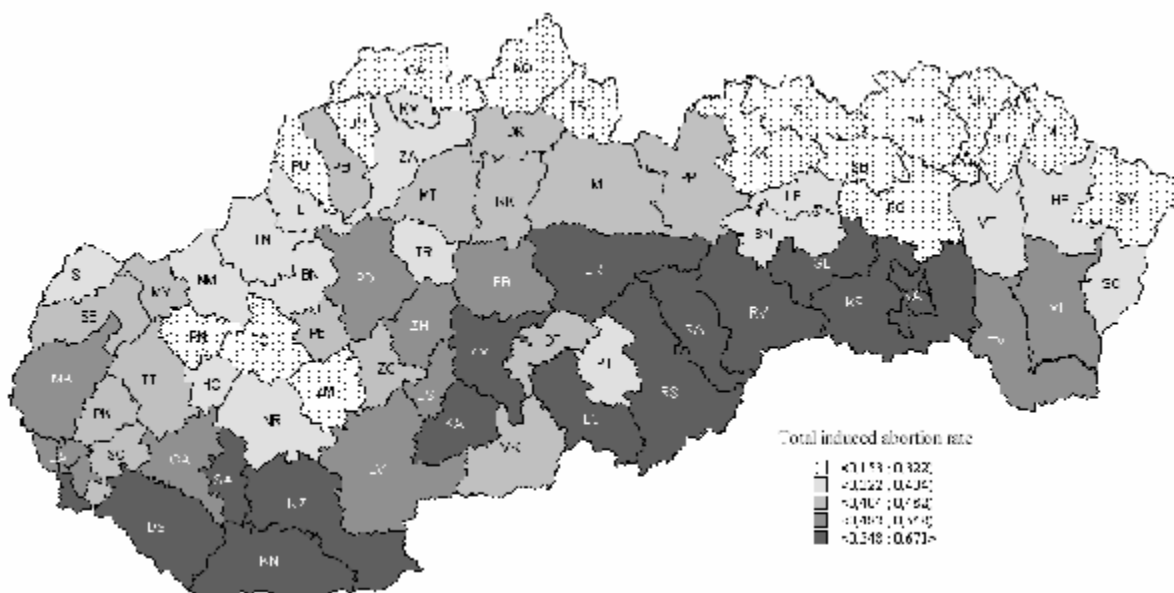


The decisive component of total abortion is induced abortion. Currently we can speak about the favourable trend because this indicator is characterised, similarly as in the case of total abortion, by decreasing tendencies nearly in all districts of Slovakia. The exception is only in case of two districts in North Slovakia - Dolný Kubín and Námestovo, which recorded a slight increase. Despite that these districts belong among districts with the lowest induced abortion rate in the SR. In 1996, the range of total induced abortion rate of districts of the SR started with 0,14 in the districts of Námestovo and Sabinov and went on up to 0,67 in the district of Revúca.

The lowest level of total induced abortion, similarly as in the case of total abortion, was reported in 2002 by districts of North Slovakia - Bytča, Čadca, Námestovo, Tvrdošín, and districts in East Slovakia - Kežmarok, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Prešov, Bardejov, Svidník, Stropkov, Medzilaborce, all with the value being 0,32 and less. To this group of districts, also the following districts can be assigned: Piešťany with the value of 0,21, Topoľčany and Zlaté Moravce (both with the value being 0,28). On the contrary, the highest rate of total induced abortion was observable again in the districts of South Slovakia, i.e. in Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, Revúca a Rožňava. In these districts more than 0,60 induced abortions fall per one woman during her fertile period. Among first ten districts with the high level of total induced abortion belong also the city of Košice, districts of Krupina, Komárno, Šaľa, Nové Zámky and Gelnica with the level of 0,57 and more. In districts of the provinces of Trnava and Nitra, the already mentioned differentiation was visible, i.e. distinction between the northern districts with lower values of induced abortion and southern with higher values of induced abortion. Also districts of the province of Bratislava can be divided into two

parts – city of Bratislava and the district of Malacky, with higher level of induced abortion, i.e. 0,50 and more (the district of Bratislava V even 0,57), and districts of Pezinok and Senec with lower levels of induced abortion (0,43 and 0,42).

Map 4.2: Total induced abortion rate in districts of the SR in 2001



Owing to territorial differentiation of total induced abortion we can separate two regional types of districts – first with very high level of induced abortion (above 0,55), which is formed by three compact regions, and second with very low level of induced abortion (do 0,32), which is also represented by three regions.

The first region with very high abortion is situated in South Slovakia. It is formed by Dunajská Streda, Komárno, Šaľa and Nové Zámky. The second such region is represented by Middle-Slovakian districts of Krupina, and Zvolen. The third compact region with very high levels of abortion is formed by districts of Brezno, furthermore by districts of Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, Revúca and Rožňava, in the East Slovakia by the district of Gelnica, city of Košice and by the districts of Košice-okolie.

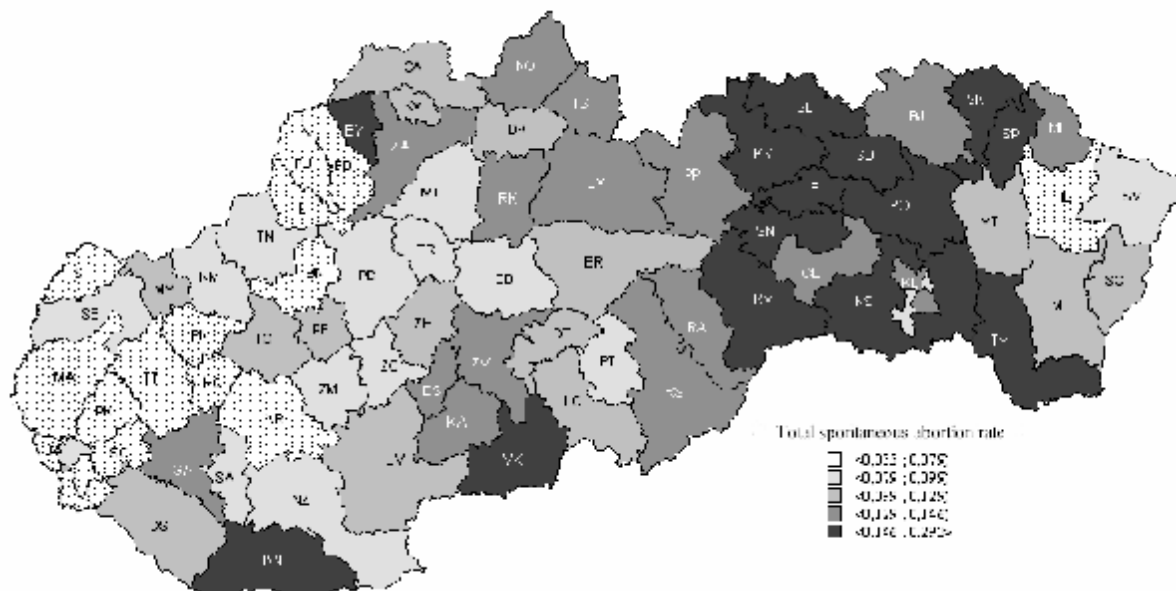
In contrast, among regions with the lingeringly lowest level of induced abortion belongs the region of North Slovakia - Bytča, Čadca, Námestovo and Tvrdošín. The second region is formed by districts in the East Slovakia - Kežmarok, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Prešov, Bardejov, Svidník, Stropkov and Medzilaborce. And finally, the region of northern parts of the province of Trnava (Piešťany) and Nitra (Topoľčany a Zlaté Moravce), in which also the lower levels of total induced abortion can be observed, is in question. To these three regions with low values the isolated district of Púchov can be assigned too (with the value of 0,29).

The low induced abortion in districts of North-East Slovakia is related mainly to already mentioned high degree of religiosity of their population, its strong attitude to traditional values, among which also family belongs, with the preference of a family model with more children. The family has a stable position in the life of this population and induced abortions are not so accepted by the public as in the south and west districts of Slovakia. Similar situation is in districts of North Slovakia (Bytča, Čadca, Námestovo and Tvrdošín), where mainly the population being of a Roman Catholic religion is in question. According to the last census in 2001, more than 92% of population declared them selves as professing the Roman Catholic religion.

The degree of urbanisation is to be considered as another important determinant because, for example, in the province of Žilina, the total induced abortion rate is higher exactly in the districts with higher degree of urbanisation (Martin, Žilina, Ružomberok and Liptovský Mikuláš – above 0,40). Mainly district seats are increasing the level of induced abortion.

The high level of abortion in districts of South Slovakia can be related to a lower religiosity and a minor attitude to traditions (in comparison with districts in North Slovakia and districts of the province of Prešov). A certain impact on the level of abortion in southern districts of the SR can be attributed also to population professing Calvinist religion and in districts of Banská Bystrica also the population professing Evangelistic religion (zone of Revúca – Tisovec – Detva – Krupina – Banská Štiavnica), whose families usually have less children than Roman Catholic families in North and East Slovakia.

The territorial differentiation of spontaneous abortion differs from the territorial distribution of induced abortion. We can say that in regions with lower level of induced abortion the higher values of spontaneous abortion are observable and vice versa.

Map 4.3: Total spontaneous abortion in districts of the SR in 2001

With regard to the level of spontaneous abortion, Slovakia can be divided into three parts –western, middle and eastern. The western part is characterised by districts with prevalingly low level of spontaneous abortions, except for districts of Komárno and Galanta with slightly higher levels. The middle part is marked by mixed districts, thus with districts with high and also low level of spontaneous abortion. The eastern part is formed by districts with mainly high values; lower values are reported only by districts of Humenné and Svidník.

In 1996 the range of spontaneous abortion started with 0,01 in the district of Detva and went on up to 0,28 in the district of Prešov. Until 2001 a decrease of spontaneous abortion in the majority of districts had been recorded (only 9 districts recorded an increase of spontaneous abortion). Perpetually lowest values of spontaneous abortion were reported by the city of Bratislava and surrounding districts of Senec, Pezinok and Malacky, all with less than 0,08 spontaneous abortions per one woman during her reproductive period. To these districts also the following can be assigned: districts of Trnava, Hlohovec, Piešťany, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Ilava, Považská Bystrica and Púchov. On the contrary, among ten districts with highest level of spontaneous abortion belong districts in East Slovakia - Stropkov, Svidník, Rožňava, Trebišov, Kežmarok, Levoča, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Prešov and separately positioned district of Bytča, with values 0,15 and more. The low level of spontaneous abortion in districts of the province of Bratislava is related to a denser network of hospitals as well as to their better equipment and a trouble-free access to them. In contrast, districts in North and East Slovakia are characterised by worse accessibility and equipment of health-care facilities.

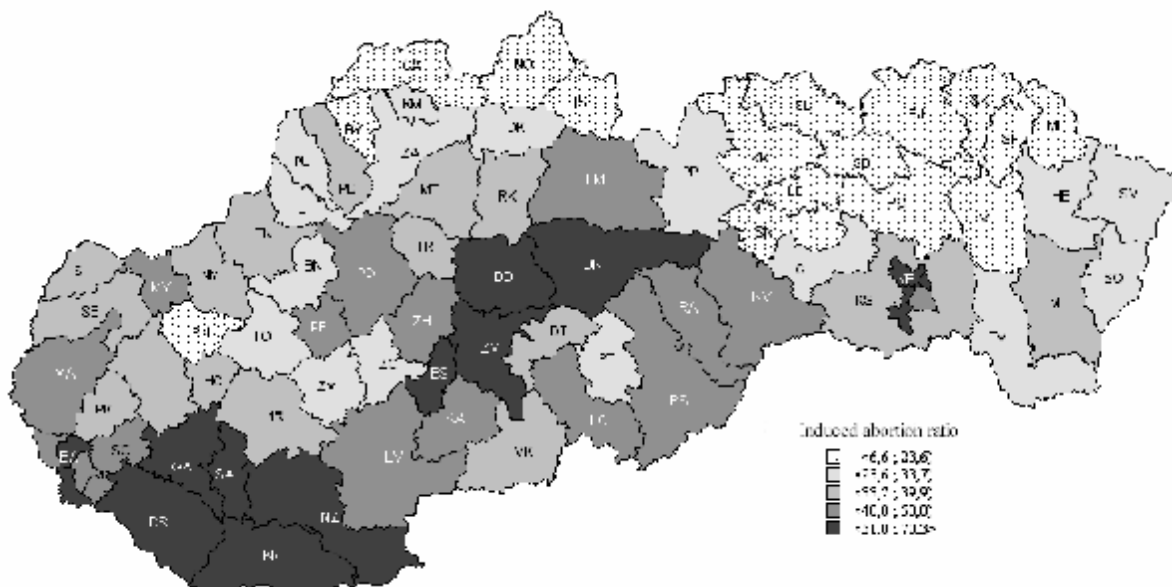
Another interesting indicator of the level of abortion is abortion ratio, which characterises the reproductive behaviour of population in particular districts of Slovakia in a more complex way. At the beginning of the observed time period, in 1996, the abortion ratio moved in scope of 13,8% in district of Námestovo up to 93,2% in the city of Bratislava. All districts of Bratislava reported very high values of the abortion ratio, over 81,5%, i.e. more than 81 abortions fell per 100 births. The extremely negative fluctuation was recorded in the district – Bratislava V, where the abortion ratio in 1996 was at the level of 120,4%, what meant that abortions highly prevailed over births. Although the abortion ratio of Bratislava V until 2001 significantly decreased, down to 78,8%, it still was the highest level of this ratio from all districts of the SR.

Until 2001, the abortion ratio decreased in the majority of districts of the SR. The ascending tendencies were recorded only in 13 districts. The territorial distribution of this indicator, similarly as in case of the total abortion rate, did not change; it remained more or less identical. The lowest number, only 14 abortions per 100 births are reported in the district of Námestovo, on the contrary, the highest number, even 71 abortions per 100 births are reported in the district of Komárno.

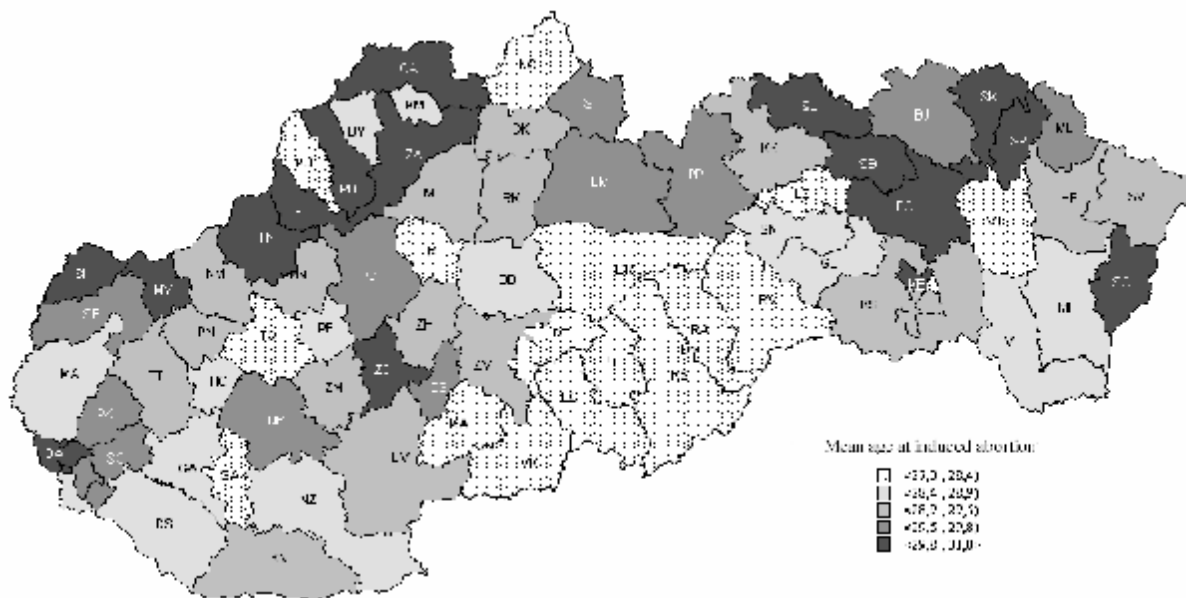
The lowest values of abortion ratio until 30% were in the districts of North Slovakia - Bytča, Čadca, Námestovo, Tvrdošín (despite slightly increasing tendencies) and in the districts of East Slovakia - Kežmarok, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Bardejov, Stropkov, Medzilaborce, Prešov and Vranov nad Topľou. Among these districts with the lowest value of abortion ratio ranked in 2001 also district of Piešťany with the value being 24,5%. Even 8 districts with the abortion ratio until 30% are situated in the province of Prešov. The majority of abortions falling per 100 births, 60 and more in 2001, was recorded in districts of Komárno, Banská Štiavnica, Zvolen, Šaľa, Galanta, Nové Zámky, Brezno, Banská Bystrica, Dunajská Streda and in cities of Bratislava and Košice. By the levels of abortion ratio until

47%, the districts of Žilina and Trenčín are marked. In these provinces higher values of abortion ratio are reported only by districts of Liptovský Mikuláš, Prievidza and Partizánske (around 55%). In districts of the provinces of Trnava and Nitra we can observe the already mentioned territorial differentiation, to northern districts with a lower abortion ratio and southern districts with higher abortion ratio.

Map 4.4: Ratio of induced abortion in districts of the SR in 2001 (in %)



Map 4.5: Mean age of woman at induced abortion in districts of the SR in 2001



In 1996, the ratio of induced abortion moved in scope of 5,5% in the district of Námestovo, up to 84,2% in the districts of Bratislava, until 2001 this interval diminished. The minority of induced abortions, only 6,6% per 100 births were in districts of Sabinov and, on the contrary, the majority of induced abortions per 100 births are reported by women in district of Šaľa, even 56,8%. Among districts with the lowest induced abortion ratio belong the following ones: Čadca Námestovo, Tvrdošín, Kežmarok, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Bardejov, Prešov, Stropkov and Medzilaborce. In all mentioned districts the value of induced abortion ratio is 17% and less, what means, that in these districts only 17 and less induced abortions fall per 100 births. Again, it is recognisable that all those districts are districts with the lowest total induced abortion.

The highest number being 51 and more induced abortions per 100 births is registered in districts of South Slovakia - Šaľa, Galanta, Komárno, Dunajská Streda, Nové Zámky, in districts of Middle Slovakia - Zvolen, Banská Bystrica, Banská Štiavnica, Brezno, and in cities of Bratislava and Košice. In the city of Bratislava, the district of Bratislava V has to be mentioned again, which in 1996 reported the ratio of induced abortion even 108,6%, what meant, that more induced abortions than births were registered here. Despite the remarkable decrease of the ratio of induced abortion in this district, still even 70 induced abortions fall pre 100 births.

The development of ratio of induced abortion can be assessed positively not only due to decreasing tendencies in the majority of districts but also due to the fact that in all other districts the births currently prevail over induced abortions.

The mean age of women at abortion does not significantly change, it moves in scope of 27-32 years, with a slightly ascending tendency. As far as the mean age of women at abortion is concerned, we can see an interesting situation. In districts with highest abortion the mean age of women at induced abortion is prevalingly lower and, on the contrary, in districts with the lowest abortion, the mean age at induced abortion is a bit higher. In 2001, the mean age of women at induced abortion moved from 27,3 years in the district of Topoľčany up to 31,0 years in the district of Žarnovica. The highest mean age at induced abortion is recorded in case of women from the districts of East Slovakia (Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, Prešov, Svidník, Stropkov) and from North and West Slovakia (Čadca, Žilina, Považská Bystrica, Ilava, Trenčín, Myjava a Skalica), in all cases at the level of 29,8 years and more. In contrast, the lowest mean age of women at induced abortion has been surveyed in case of women from the district of Šaľa, in districts of southern and eastern parts of the province of Banská Bystrica (Krupina, Veľký Krtíš, Detva, Poltár, Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, Revúca, Brezno) and in the district of Rožňava, with the value being 28,3 years and less.

An interesting indicator of the level of abortion is also the marital status. Differences in the number of abortions between married and unmarried women are diminishing also at the level of districts. However, differences are in the age, at which women decide for induced abortion. Recently the structure of applicants for induced abortion has essentially changed according to the number of children. In some districts the most numerous group is the group of childless women or with one child, but in the majority of districts women with two children still prevail among the applicants for induced abortion. Differentiation of spontaneous abortions by the number of children does not change. Lingeringly the most numerous group is formed by childless women – even 37,80, followed by women with one child. Both, the number and share of miscarriages in other categories of women by the number of children is step-by-step decreasing.

5. Mortality

Mortality of population is an important component of natural changes. Both, the level and structure of mortality currently play a crucial role when assessing the health state of population and they indicate the achieved level of health-care system; the social, economic and cultural conditions of the country are reflected in them together with the natural conditions in terms of the quality of environment.

The main feature of the mortality development in the observed time period is a tendency to a moderate decrease in the number of deaths - from 52,7 thousand in 1993 to 52,0 thousand in 2001. However, the development of the number of deaths was not even. In the first half the values were alternately increasing and consequently decreasing, in the middle of the time period a more significant increase of the number of deaths occurred with the maximum being 52,3 thousand in 1998. The end of the observed time period was on the contrary marked by a decrease in the number of deaths. At the same time, the numbers of dead men during the observed period fell by 1,0 thousand deaths down to 27,7 thousand deaths in 2001, for women the number of deaths during the observed time period slightly increased, i.e. from 24,0 thousand deaths in 1993 up to 24,3 thousand deaths at the end of period.

In 1993, men contributed to the total number of deaths by 54,5% but in the course of the period a gradual decrease of their share occurred, down to 53,3% in 2001, in case of women, on the contrary, a slow increase occurred (45,5% in 1993, 46,7% in 2001). The standardised death rate of men recorded a decrease too. From 11,15‰ at the beginning of period it was step-by-step decreasing to the level of 10,60‰. For women the development of standardised death rate was uneven, the increases alternated decreases. Currently the standardised death rate of women is at the level of 8,77‰, what is nearly the same value as at the beginning of the observed time period (8,78‰). In general we can say that the prevention, availability of new and higher quality drugs, promotion of the health care, being disseminated recently not only by health-care organisations, remarkably contribute to the improvement of absolute as well as relative indicators.

An important indicator by the help of which the mortality level can be characterised is the life expectancy. The development of life expectancy at birth had an increasing trend in case of men. The life expectancy of men increased by 0,8 years to the level of 69,14 years in 2001. For women, the increase of life expectancy at birth was a bit lower, i.e. by 0,6 years. Thus, in total an increase from 76,65 years up to 77,22 years occurred. The significant differences between sexes are remarkable, by even 8,08 years for the benefit of women. If we take into account, for example, life expectancy at the age of 60 years, men have the hope to live nearly further 16 years and women more than 20 years.

Infant mortality is a sensitive indicator of the development of society. Its changes are also closely connected to the changes in the economic and cultural level. During the whole surveyed time period the infant mortality decreased very remarkably. At the beginning of the period its values were high, with the maximum being 11,19‰ in 1994 and at the end of time period it reached only 6,24‰. This decrease during 1990's indicates the significant improvement in the health care not only in case of children but also in case of mothers during the entire pregnancy and points out the increase of the advancement of the whole country. The development of infant mortality is, however, related also to the number of births, whose number has been during the last years decreasing.

In the structure of mortality by causes of death mainly two groups are dominating, i.e. circulatory system diseases and neoplasm diseases, which contribute to the total number of deaths by 55,2% and 22,8% respectively. For men these groups represent a share of 48,5% or 25,4%, while in case of women these shares are noticeably different; the share of first group represents 62,9%, the share of the second one 20,0%. The share of deaths due to circulatory system diseases for men is compensated by an increased share of deaths in the group of external causes of death (8,8%, while for women only 2,5%). Standardised death rates in these two groups do not show big fluctuation. The standardised death rate due to circulatory system diseases is moving in case of men at the level of 5,26 ‰, while until 1998 it slightly increased and then it fell down to the level of 5,14‰. Also in case of women the standardised death rates in this group were increasing until 1998, in which they reached the peak level of 5,64‰, however until the end of the time period they fell down to 5,46‰.

Currently very actual is mortality due to neoplasm diseases. As for men, it had an increasing tendency until the half of the observed time period, with the peak level being 2,80‰ in 1998 and reached higher values than in case of women. At the end of the time period a moderate fall occurred, i.e. to the current level of 2,69‰. Also for women an increasing trend is obvious in this group of causes of death, currently it reaches the level of 1,74‰.

The decrease of values at both sexes has been recorded in case of deaths due to respiratory system diseases (as for men from 0,72‰ down to 0,59‰, in case of women from 0,59‰ to 0,41‰); deaths due to external causes decreased mainly in case of women.

At the provincial level the highest shares of deaths are recorded by the province of Nitra (15,35%). High share fall also on the provinces of Banská Bystrica (13,88%) and Košice (13,80%). The lowest shares are reported by provinces in West Slovakia, i.e. in the provinces of Bratislava, Trnava and Trenčín (around 10%). The highest increase of the number of deaths during the observed time period was recorded by the

province of Žilina. The number of deaths increased by 600 and the share of the province in the total number of deaths in the SR increased by more than 1 percentage point. The increase by 0,45 percentage points was recorded also in the province of Prešov. However, the share of other provinces in the total number of deaths in the SR decreased, although insignificantly.

Tab. 5.1: Number of deaths in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	5730	5503	5874	5700	5662	5745	5671	5839	5553
TA	5621	5421	5515	5368	5418	5501	5556	5538	5426
TC	5756	5429	5662	5707	5828	5963	5697	5757	5566
NI	8415	8198	8161	7855	8011	8195	8108	8054	7980
ZI	5919	6049	6283	5899	6139	6235	6370	6348	6441
BC	7504	7324	7515	7288	7233	7607	7276	7300	7216
PV	6481	6249	6356	6325	6535	6594	6535	6544	6626
KI	7280	7213	7320	7093	7298	7315	7188	7347	7174

Tab. 5.2: Share of deaths in provinces (the SR = 100%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	10,87	10,71	11,15	11,12	10,86	10,81	10,82	11,07	10,68
TA	10,66	10,55	10,47	10,48	10,39	10,35	10,60	10,50	10,44
TC	10,92	10,57	10,75	11,14	11,18	11,22	10,87	10,92	10,71
NI	15,97	15,95	15,49	15,33	15,37	15,42	15,47	15,28	15,35
ZI	11,23	11,77	11,93	11,51	11,78	11,73	12,16	12,04	12,39
BC	14,24	14,25	14,26	14,22	13,88	14,31	13,88	13,85	13,88
PV	12,30	12,16	12,06	12,34	12,54	12,40	12,47	12,41	12,75
KI	13,81	14,04	13,89	13,84	14,00	13,76	13,72	13,93	13,80

Tab. 5.3: Standardised death rate in provinces – men⁵

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	10,27	9,61	10,42	10,27	10,11	10,04	9,81	10,12	9,98
TA	11,67	10,87	10,83	10,50	10,60	10,96	11,07	10,67	10,60
TC	10,68	9,59	10,02	10,26	10,50	10,70	10,46	10,38	10,05
NI	12,98	12,51	12,12	11,88	11,87	12,46	12,37	12,17	12,05
ZI	9,97	10,17	10,35	9,60	9,99	10,21	10,36	10,45	10,61
BC	12,51	12,10	12,37	12,17	11,96	12,99	12,15	12,17	12,22
PV	9,79	9,18	9,42	9,31	9,29	9,52	9,17	9,27	9,25
KI	10,88	10,88	10,73	10,35	10,63	10,59	10,49	10,68	10,21

Tab. 5.4: Standardised death rate in provinces – women⁵

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BL	8,51	8,33	8,69	8,26	8,28	8,61	8,63	8,86	8,63
TA	9,02	9,01	9,35	9,10	9,16	9,09	9,14	9,45	9,14
TC	8,36	8,30	8,59	8,49	8,63	8,88	8,28	8,57	8,37
NI	10,54	10,39	10,66	10,07	10,51	10,46	10,35	10,41	10,39
ZI	7,54	7,62	8,04	7,62	7,87	7,89	8,09	7,90	8,04
BC	10,21	10,03	10,33	9,85	9,89	10,04	9,87	9,95	9,67
PV	7,43	7,28	7,21	7,13	7,59	7,44	7,55	7,41	7,54
KI	8,62	8,36	8,71	8,43	8,63	8,65	8,39	8,56	8,56

Standardised death rates of men were moving in 2001 in scope of 9,25 until 12,22%, the highest values were reached by the provinces of Banská Bystrica and Nitra, the lowest were in the provinces of Prešov and Bratislava. The development in the province of Nitra had until 1997 a decreasing tendency, consequently an increase occurred again. The lowest values of the standardised death rate are related to the province of Prešov, where the development was lively, with minimum values of 9,18 and 9,17% in 1994 and 1999. Also other provinces, except for the province of Žilina, recorded a fall of values of standardised death rate. In the province of Žilina from the half of the observed time period an increase of standardised death rates of men occurred, from 9,60% in 1996 up to 10,61% in 2001. As for women, the standardised death rates are moving at lower values, in the range of 7,54 -10,39%. The significantly

⁵ Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993.

highest values – above the level of 10‰ – were achieved during the whole observed time period by the province of Nitra. On the contrary, in the province of Prešov, the values remained deeply below 8‰.

In the life expectancy at birth, a differentiation also at the level of provinces appears⁶. The values of the life expectancy at birth of men moved during 1998-2000 between 67,63- 71,12 years. The longest life expectancy was recorded in the province of Bratislava, where its value, in comparison with the period of 1995-1997, increased by 1,19 years, up to 71,12 years. The highest increase in this time period, by 1,21 years, was, however, recorded by the province of Trenčín and with the level of 70,06 years it ranked to the second position among the provinces. In contrast, in provinces of East Slovakia, which at the beginning of time period belonged among the provinces with the longest life expectancy for men a decrease of this indicator took place. In the province of Prešov, the life expectancy decreased from 70,81 years down to 69,36 years, what meant a fall from the first position into a current third position. A fall occurred also in case of men in the province of Žilina. The last position was maintained during the whole observed time period by the province of Banská Bystrica, whose life expectancy at birth in case of men had not been reaching 68 years during the period of 1998-2000.

Tab. 5.5: Life expectancy at birth

	1995-1997		1996-1998		1997-1998		1998-2000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
BL	69,93	77,51	70,31	77,70	70,73	77,80	71,12	77,97
TA	68,48	76,66	68,98	76,85	68,96	76,89	69,18	76,88
TC	68,85	77,21	69,78	77,29	69,90	77,69	70,06	78,04
NI	67,67	76,64	68,48	76,75	68,35	76,73	68,43	76,94
ZI	69,02	77,50	69,05	77,76	68,88	77,84	68,77	78,12
BC	67,55	76,25	67,57	76,55	67,71	76,66	67,63	76,98
PV	70,81	77,19	69,04	77,13	69,23	77,03	69,36	77,32
KI	69,44	76,03	67,77	76,22	67,84	76,45	68,03	76,69
SR	68,71	76,80	68,77	76,95	68,84	77,06	68,95	77,29

As far as women are concerned, the life expectancy at birth moved during 1998-2000 in scope of 76,69 - 78,12 years. No significant differences or fluctuations appeared; all provinces recorded a growth in values. The highest values were achieved by the province of Žilina (78,12 years) and Trenčín (78,04 years), in which the most remarkable growth occurred (by 0,83 years). At the beginning of time period, the province of Bratislava was at the first position, at the end of the observed period it fell down to a third position. In contrast, the lowest values of life expectancy at birth of women were during 1995-1997 and 1998-2000 recorded in the province of Košice.

If we trace the life expectancy in the category of people aged 60-64, thus in the category related to the age of retirement, then it is likely that men will live 15-17 years more at the average. The highest life expectancy at this age is in the province of Bratislava, the lowest in the province of Banská Bystrica. Women will hopefully live approximately by 20 years more, and there are no big differences between particular provinces. Some social problems, e.g. unemployment, worse economic situation might have also an impact on the reduction of life expectancy in East Slovakia.

The infant mortality was during the whole period remarkably lively, however, in total we can say that a continuous decrease occurred in all provinces. Currently, it falls into the interval from 4,33 up to 9,17‰. The highest values are still in the provinces of East Slovakia, although a noticeable decrease has taken place in them. In the province of Košice, the infant mortality decreased from 16,19‰ in 1994 down to 9,17‰ at the end of the period, in the province of Prešov from 13,12‰ down to 7,22‰. The provinces of Bratislava and Žilina recorded the lowest values i.e. 3‰ and 4,67‰ respectively. The infant mortality is influenced by several factors but most significantly by the level of health-care system. High values of infant mortality in provinces of East Slovakia are connected also to a higher share of non-integrated Roma ethnic group in population, in case of which the mortality is higher due to insufficient hygiene and child-care. Also the lower availability of health-care services in some districts plays a certain role.

In the structure of mortality by causes of death the highest standardised rates are related to the group of circulatory system diseases. In 2001 they were between the levels of 4,52 - 6,04‰ for men. The extreme position has the province of Banská Bystrica, which exceeded the level of 6‰ at the beginning as well as at the end of observed time period. The lowest death rate in this group of causes of death was in the province of Prešov, the values of which did not exceed the level of 5‰. In other provinces only minimal fluctuations appeared.

For women, the values of standardised death rate due to the circulatory system diseases were approximately in the same interval, nevertheless they were by several decimals higher. Death rate above 6‰ was recorded in case of women in two provinces, Banská Bystrica and Nitra, while similarly as in case of men, also in case of women the

⁶ The life expectancy at regional level is calculated for a longer time period than one year in order to eliminate annual fluctuations in the number of deaths.

values were initially increasing until the half of the observed time period and then their decrease occurred. The lowest values - below 5‰ – were in the provinces of Prešov and Žilina.

The neoplasm diseases are the second most numerous groups of causes of death, with the standardised death rate of men around 2 - 3‰. The highest values in this group of causes of death were in the province of Nitra with the death rate being 3,19‰, while during the last two years a slight decrease took place. Also in the province of Banská Bystrica this value ascended up to 3,14‰ as of the middle of the observed time period, however, at the end of the period the situation improved. The lowest value is currently in the province of Prešov, i.e. 2,42‰. The values of death rate due to neoplasm diseases in other provinces were moderately fluctuating.

As far as women are concerned, the death rate due to neoplasm diseases is lower by 1 percentage point at the average. The highest death rate in this group of causes of death is in the provinces of Bratislava (2,16‰) and Nitra (2,11‰). In contrast, the lowest is in the province of Prešov (1,30‰), although during the whole time period it was slightly increasing. A fall in this group of causes of death was recorded also in the province of Košice. Overall, we can say that mortality due to neoplasm diseases is slowly increasing.

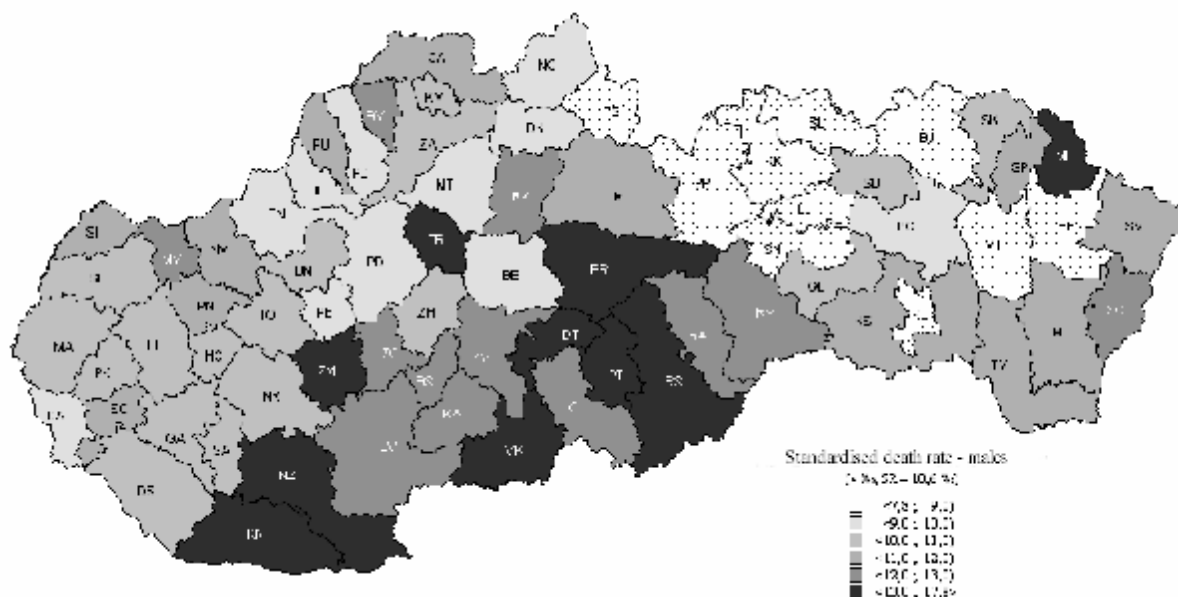
On the other hand the mortality due to respiratory system diseases is continuously decreasing. For men the values of death rate in this group of causes of death were in the range of 0,4- 0,7‰, for women, they were a bit lower and fall into the interval of 0,2 - 0,4‰, while in case of men the differences between provinces were more obvious than in case of women. The only province, in which an increase of mortality due to respiratory system diseases occurred, was the province of Nitra.

Mortality of men due to digestive system diseases did not significantly change in provinces, except for the province of Nitra, in which it was decreasing during the whole observed time period. On the contrary, this group of illnesses recorded a moderate increase in case of women.

The values of death rate due to external causes were low, the maximum was achieved in the provinces of Banská Bystrica (1,00‰) and Žilina (1,09‰). In case of women, the values were even lower. For this group of causes of death it is hard to predict its future development because this category includes also injuries, murders and suicides.

At the level of districts, the highest standardised death rates of men being above 13‰ was in the districts of South and South-East Slovakia, commencing with the couple of districts of Komárno and Nové Zámky and a group of districts of Veľký Krtíš, Detva, Brezno, Poltár and Rimavská Sobota. These two groups are connected to districts in which the standardised death rate achieves high values too (12-13‰). In isolation there are districts Medzilaborce (16,09‰) and Turčianske Teplice, which reached the highest value being 17,84‰ and Zlaté Moravce (13,01‰). The region of low values of standardised death rate is situated in the North and North-East Slovakia. It consists from districts of Tvrdošín, Poprad, Kežmarok, Levoča, Spišská Nová Ves, Stará Ľubovňa and Bardejov. In East Slovakia there is another couple of districts, Humenné and Vranov nad Topľou and the city of Košice where the standardised death rate is at the level of 7-9‰.

Map 5.1: Standardised death rate of men in districts of the SR in 2001 (in ‰)⁷

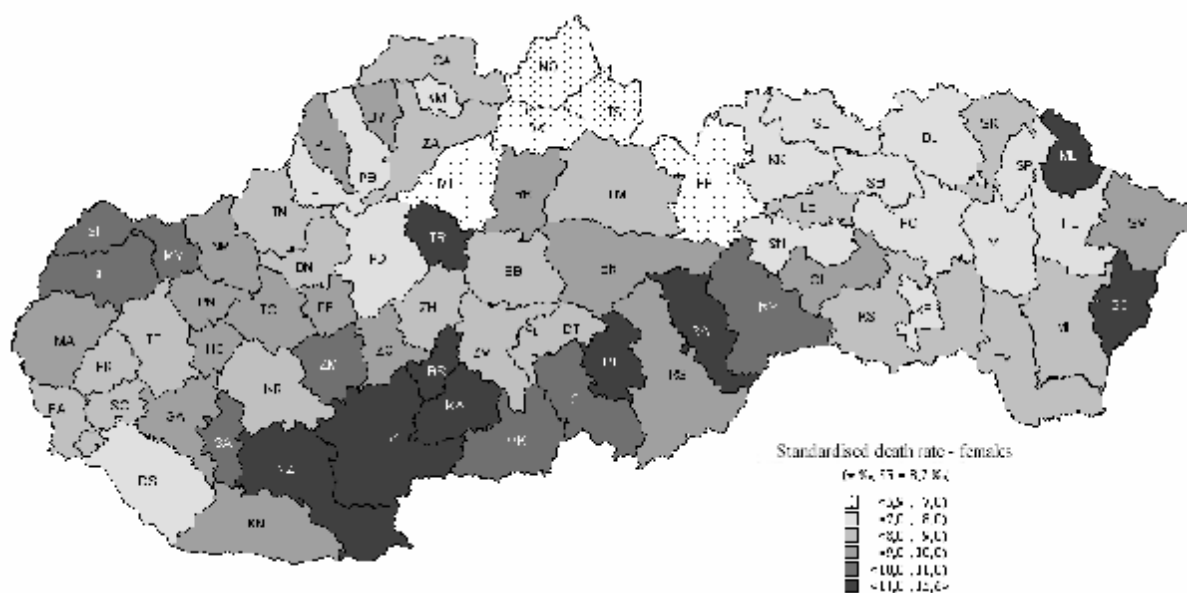


⁷ Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993.

A more remarkable development of standardised death rate of men is obvious in several districts. In Bratislava it reached, at the beginning and at the end of the observed time period, the same values (9,60‰), although in the first half a decrease occurred, followed by an repeated increase of values. In the district of Senica its level had decreased since 1993 (13,12‰) nearly by three points; in the district of Považská Bystrica the decrease was by almost 2 points. In the district of Krupina, which belongs among districts with high values, the development of standardised death rate was perhaps the most interesting one; it was noticeable fluctuating, values were falling or increasing in scope of 14-17 points, while in 2001 the mortality level decreased to 12,85‰. In Medzilaborce, as in the district with unfavourable mortality conditions, a decrease down to 12,19‰ took place until the half of the period, at the end an increase up to the level of 16,09‰ was recorded.

In case of women, similarly as in case of men, the differences between districts achieve more than 9 points. The maximal values are related to the group of districts of the South-West Slovakia. The regional type of high values is formed by districts of Nové Zámky, Levice, Krupina, Banská Štiavnica and in isolation located districts of Turčianske Teplice, Poltár, Revúca, and Medzilaborce and Sobrance in the eastern part of Slovakia. The area of minimal values is in Orava region, in the districts of Námestovo, Dolný Kubín a Tvrdošín, together with the district of Martin and isolated district of Poprad with the standardised death rate below 7‰.

Map 5.2: Standardised death rate of women in districts of the SR in 2001 (v ‰)⁸



In some districts the development was positive, the standardised death rates decreased even by 2 points. For example, in the district of Senec the values fell from 10,31‰ down to 8,86‰, in the district of Malacky from 11,28‰ to 9,48‰. In the district of Hlohovec, on the contrary, the values changed in a negative direction, they grew with moderate fluctuations from 7,64‰ up to 9,45‰. In the district of Púchov, also an increase by 2 points took place, from 7,99‰ in 1993 up to 9,80‰ in 1997, and until 2001 the standardised death rate sustained at the level 9‰. In districts, which record the highest values, as Turčianske Teplice and Sobrance, a sharper fall and a consequent increase of values even by several points was characteristic for the development trends. The values of standardised death rate would be less lively, if the year-on-year fluctuations were removed. In general we can say that highest values of standardised death rate at both sexes are connected to districts with higher share of older age categories. On the contrary, the lowest are in districts where the big cities with younger age structure take place.

Also the life expectancy at birth is noticeably differentiated by sex. During 1996-2000, the differences between territories with the highest life expectancy at birth of men (city of Bratislava) and of women (district of Liptovský Mikuláš) achieve even 8,25 years for the benefit of women.

For men, the maximal differences in life expectancy at birth between districts represent 6,86 years. The highest life expectancy (above 70 years) is in the West and North-West Slovakia in the districts of Trenčín, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Partizánske, Prievidza, Žilina and Martin, in isolation located districts of Piešťany (71,15 years), Tvrdošín and Poprad. To them belong also a pair of districts of Bardejov and Svidník, and cities of Bratislava and Košice, while our capital achieves the highest value being 71,43 years. In contrast, the below-average values do not form any

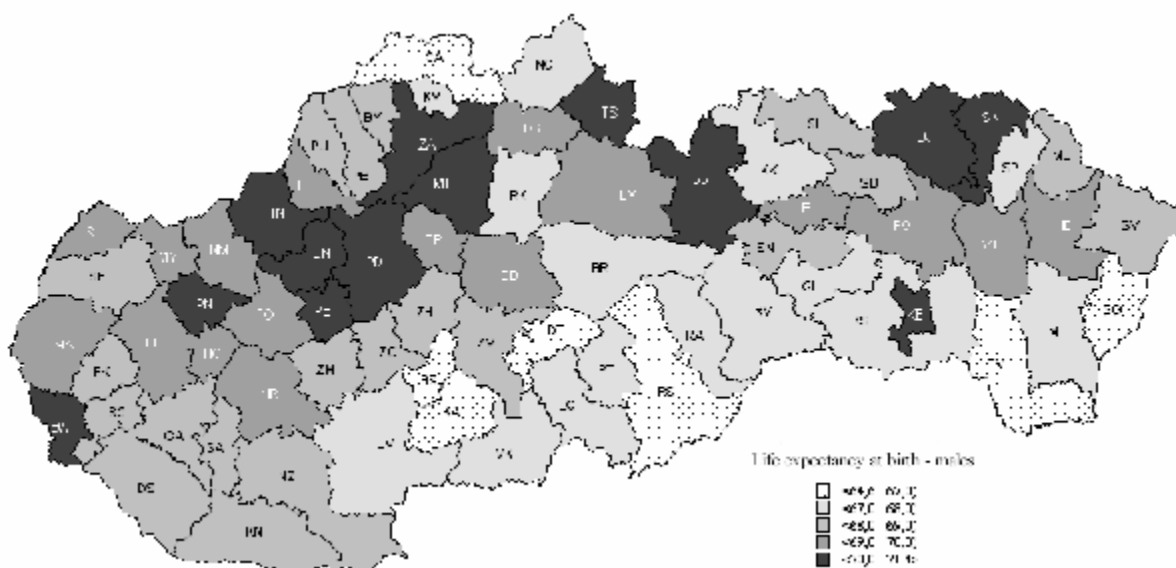
⁸ Standard: age structure of the SR in 1993.

compact region. They are to be found in the districts of Krupina and Banská Štiavnica, Detva, Rimavská Sobota and Čadca. In East Slovakia, in districts of Trebišov and Sobrance the values fall below the level of 66 years and in the districts of Krupina, the life expectancy of men at birth reaches only 64,5 years.

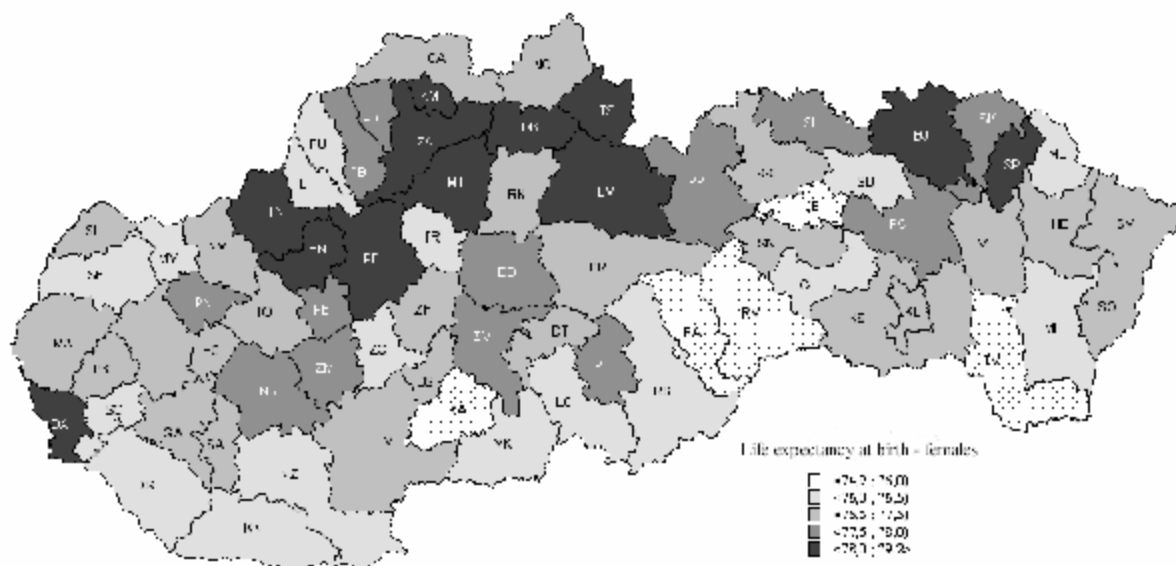
Tab. 5.6: Districts by standardised death rate in 2001

	The highest		The lowest				
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Turčianske Teplice	17,84	Turčianske Teplice	15,06	Levoča	7,80	Tvrdošín	5,99
Medzilaborce	16,09	Sobrance	13,68	Humenné	8,46	Námestovo	6,06
Poltár	15,36	Medzilaborce	12,76	Tvrdošín	8,49	Poprad	6,21
Komárno	13,96	Krupina	12,16	Spišská Nová Ves	8,59	Dolný Kubín	6,39
Detva	13,89	Levice	11,89	Bardejov	8,65	Martin	6,69

Map 5.3: Life expectancy at birth of men in districts of the SR during 1996-2000



Map 5.4: Life expectancy at birth of women in districts of the SR during 1996-2000



For women, the maximal differences in life expectancy at birth between districts are 4,29 years. The zone of maximal values above 78 years is spread in the north-west and north direction and is formed by districts of Trenčín, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Prievidza, Martin, Žilina, Kysucké Nové Mesto, continues through districts of Dolný Kubín, Tvrdošín up to Liptovský Mikuláš (the highest value being 79,23 years). To them can be connected the city of Bratislava (78,28 years, but in the city of Košice it reaches only 76,98 years) and districts of Bardejov and Stropkov. Minimal values of life expectancy are in district Krupina, where it reaches only 74,9 years. In districts of Rožňava, Revúca, Levoča and Trebišov the values of life expectancy fall below 76 years. Also other districts in South and South-West Slovakia have low values of this indicator (see map 5.4).

If the differences between sexes within particular districts have to be assessed, then we can say that the differences move in scope of 5,6 until 10,8 years for the benefit of women. The highest differences in life expectancy for the benefit of women were recorded in the districts of Sobrance and Stropkov (in both cases even 10,8 years), in the district of Detva (10,6 years), in the districts of Čadca, Námestovo, Kysucké Nové Mesto (10,3 years), as well as in the district of Krupina (10,4 rokov). The lowest differences were in the district of Levoča (5,6 years), in the district of Ilava (6,1 years), Turčianske Teplice (6,5 years), in the districts of Partizánske and Piešťany (6,8 years), in the district of Skalica and in cities of Bratislava and Košice (6,9, and 7,0 years respectively).

In general, the prolongation of life expectancy at birth occurs in Slovakia, although we still haven't reached the level of advanced countries. The life expectancy is influenced by several factors, mainly by the level of health-care, but also by the impacts of social and natural environment as well as by the overall life style and habits.

Tab. 5.7: Districts with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth during 1996 - 2000

	The highest life expectancy at birth		The lowest life expectancy at birth			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Bratislava	71,43	Liptovský Mikuláš 79,23	Krupina	64,57	Krupina	74,94
Piešťany	71,15	Trenčín 79,02	Detva	65,58	Levoča	75,23
Tvrdošín	70,91	Tvrdošín 78,94	Trebišov	65,75	Trebišov	75,49
Trenčín	70,77	Stropkov 78,67	Sobrance	66,13	Revúca	75,60
Prievidza	70,47	Dolný Kubín 78,63	Čadca	66,16	Rožňava	75,70

Very interesting information is available from the data on life expectancy at the beginning of retiring age in particular districts. At both sexes the differences between districts range approximately at the level of 3-4 years. For men, the maximum is being achieved by the districts of Dolný Kubín, Poprad, Piešťany, Trenčín and Bratislava (Bratislava and Dolný Kubín above 17 years). The deepest fall of this indicator was below 13 years, i.e. in the districts of Krupina and Banská Štiavnica and low values were recorded also in Turčianske Teplice, Stropkov, Rožňava, Trebišov, Detva.

For women the area of maximal values of life expectancy at this age is to be found in North Slovakia in the districts of Liptovský Mikuláš (maximal value being 22,38 years), Dolný Kubín, Martin, Tvrdošín, but also Trenčín, in which the life expectancy of women aged 60-64 is more than 21 years. Low values are in the districts of Dunajská Streda, Komárno, and in Malacky and Senica. The lowest value is in the district of Krupina, where the life expectancy of women aged 60-64 reaches only 18,95 years.

An indicator, which sensitively responds to changes in the health-care system, is the infant mortality. It is hard to evaluate the infant mortality at the level of districts in particular years because the values range in broader intervals; thus it is more appropriate to analyse this indicator by means of the average for multiple years (e.g. for the whole observed time period 1993–2001), in order to remove the year-on-year influences. In total, an improvement of infant mortality development occurs but at the level of districts the differentiation is still noticeable. The difference between districts achieves even 11,24 points. The territory with maximal values – more than 13‰ – has been formed in East Slovakia. It is represented by districts of Rožňava, Gelnica, Košice-okolie (14,36‰), from north a zone of districts of Kežmarok, Sabinov (second highest value being 15,26‰) and Prešov is linked to this triplet, from east it is the district of Trebišov (highest value being 15,61‰) together with the district of Michalovce. The district of Medzilaborce (14,63‰) is isolated. The lowest values, below 6‰, are to be found in isolation located districts of Pezinok, Hlohovec, Komárno, Žiar nad Honom, Bytča (lowest value of 4,38‰) and Tvrdošín (4,74‰). These districts are neighbored in the east with districts, which have the values higher by one point, what means that values are increasing in the direction from west to east. The high values in East Slovakia are connected to already mentioned Roma population, which is concentrated in several districts.

The assessment of the mortality structure by causes of death is an important part of the mortality analysis. We used again the standardised death rates for five groups of causes of death, which represent the highest share in the structure of deaths. The most significant are two groups, i.e. deaths due to circulatory system diseases and neoplasm diseases, which represent three quarters of all deaths. The standardised death rate in relation to the circulatory system diseases for men is in the range of 4-9‰, what indicates a fact that in some districts this group dominates. Maximal values of standardised death rate due to circulatory system diseases – above 6,50‰ – are related to districts in the

southern part of Middle Slovakia, i.e. Lučenec, Poltár (8,55‰) and Rimavská Sobota, furthermore, Myjava, Turčianske Teplice (the highest value being 9,65‰), Krupina and in East Slovakia the districts of Sobrance, Snina and Medzilaborce (8,62‰). The lowest death rate level, below 4‰ in this group of causes of death, is in three districts of North-East Slovakia - Stará Ľubovňa (3,41‰), Kežmarok, Levoča, furthermore in the district of Tvrdošín, in the city of Košice (3,99‰) and in the capital Bratislava (4,60‰). In the district of Turčianske Teplice, the death rate due to circulatory system diseases was increasing, but with fluctuations, from 7,56‰ up to 9,65‰ in 2001 and the increasing trend was recorded also in the district of Púchov (from 4,90‰ up to 6,09‰). In some districts a significant fall occurred in the second half of the observed time period (Stropkov, Banská Štiavnica). The district of Krupina, with the death rate being 10,50‰ in the half of the period and 6,79‰ at the end of period, is another example.

In case of women the situation is similar, however, the values of standardised death rate due to circulatory system are higher, they move in the range of 4 - 10‰. The group of districts with highest values – above 7‰, has been formed in South Slovakia; it consists from the following districts: the district of Krupina with the highest standardised death rate (10,89‰), districts of Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec, Detva and Poltár, separately located districts of Nové Zámky, Turčianske Teplice (9,57‰), districts of Rožňava and Sobrance. The group of districts with minimal values is formed by the districts in Orava region - Dolný Kubín, Námestovo (3,79‰) and Tvrdošín (3,65‰), furthermore by a couple of districts of Poprad and Spišská Nová Ves (obidva 3,95‰) and by the district of Kysucké Nové Mesto. Low values around 4‰ were recorded in the districts of Martin, Sabinov, Prešov and in the city of Košice (4,20‰). The city of Bratislava has the values of standardised death rate in this group of causes of death higher (4,78‰). While in case of men the mortality due to cardiovascular diseases is successfully slowly decreasing, in case of women during the whole time period no remarkable decreasing/increasing tendency appears. Among districts with the highest death rate due to this group of causes of death for women belongs the district of Sobrance, however, also in this district a decrease of values is obvious from the half of the time period, from 10,08‰ in 1997 to 7,78‰ in 2001. It is possible to prevent these illnesses by appropriate way of living (by avoiding stress, etc.).

The second group with the highest share in the structure of causes of death is the group of neoplasm diseases. Death rate due to these diseases is lingeringly increasing. However, there is no such remarkable variance between districts as it was in the first group of causes of death. For men, the differences achieve nearly 2,47 points. The highest standardised death rate in this group is in South-West Slovakia, i.e. in districts of Komárno, Nové Zámky, Levice, Žarnovica and Veľký Krtíš. To them the isolated districts of Turčianske Teplice (3,98‰), Poltár and Medzilaborce (highest value was 4,06‰) can be assigned. Minimal values do not create any remarkable groups of districts. They are concentrated in districts of Námestovo and Tvrdošín (1,59 a 2,11‰), in the pair of districts of Považská Bystrica and Púchov (2,00‰), and in the district of Banská Bystrica. Low values are also in several districts of East Slovakia, i.e. in the districts of Spišská Nová Ves, Humenné and Snina, as well as in the city of Košice (2,21‰). A slow, but rather even, increasing tendency of death rate due to neoplasm diseases appeared also in the district of Zvolen, where the values increased from 1,87‰ in 1993 up to 3,23‰ in 2001; the increase was recorded also by the districts of Revúca, from 1,81‰ up to 3,11‰.

In case of women the maximal values of mortality due to neoplasm diseases are essentially scattered in the whole territory of Slovakia - in the districts of Piešťany, Skalica, in Bratislava, in the districts of Topoľčany, Komárno, Zlaté Moravce, Žarnovica (2,83‰ – the highest value), Turčianske Teplice, in East Slovakia in the districts of Medzilaborce and Sobrance. Their values are above the level of 2,2‰. The lowest values of mortality due to neoplasm diseases are below the level of 1‰ in districts of Stará Ľubovňa and Sabinov (0,78‰ and 0,81‰). Low values are also in districts of Svidník, Vranov nad Topľou, Banská Štiavnica, Kysucké Nové Mesto and Námestovo. Death rate in this group of causes of death was increasing in several districts, by 0,8 – 1,0 points at the average. Neoplasm diseases are to a great extent influenced on the one hand by way of living, unhealthy habits (mainly smoking), and on the other hand by genetic predispositions.

Mortality due to respiratory system diseases recently decreased most remarkably and these tendencies are confirmed also by the values from the recent observed time period. Differences between districts are not big, by one point at maximum. The highest levels of death rate in this group of causes of death ascend above the level of 1‰, concretely in districts of Detva, Krupina a Žarnovica. The highest mortality level is recorded also in districts of Námestovo, Brezno and Kysucké Nové Mesto. The lowest level is reached by districts of Bardejov, Sabinov, Vranov nad Topľou, Humenné, Malacky and Partizánske. For women, the values are approximately at the same level as in case of men; maximal values are in Turčianske Teplice, Revúca, Detva, Levoča and Medzilaborce. Low mortality due to respiratory system diseases for women is in districts of Senec, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Tvrdošín, Lučenec, and Bardejov. The district of Zvolen can be characterised by an interesting and the deepest decrease, where at the beginning of time period the death rate in this group of causes of death was at the level of 2 ‰ and more, however, it was gradually falling down to 0,65‰. A decrease by one point was recorded in districts of Považská Bystrica, Liptovský Mikuláš, Detva nad Stará Ľubovňa. The values slightly increased in districts of Medzilaborce and Nové Zámky. The respiratory system diseases represent only 5,24% in the structure of causes of death. In the past their share was higher. The decrease of the number of deaths due to these illnesses can be related to the effort to solve ecological problems.

The digestive system diseases are even at the fifth position in causes of death, their share is 5,01%. The differences between districts are small, the values range between 0,2 -1,6‰ for men and 0,0-0,6‰ for women. In case of men, the remarkably highest mortality due to this cause of death was recorded in the district of Detva (1,46‰).

External causes of death represent a share of 5,85% in the structure of deaths by causes of death. The values for men are higher, they ranged between 0,3-1,6‰, for women between 0,0-0,5‰. The development of mortality in this group of causes of death is influenced by several pathological phenomena, as criminality, suicides, traffic accidents, etc.

From the analysis of mortality during 1993-2001, several summary conclusions result. It can be said that mortality increases in the direction from northeast to south, even southwest. It means that the high mortality is related to districts concentrated in the South and South-West Slovakia. On the contrary, the lowest mortality level is in districts of North-East and North Slovakia, excluding few exceptions. Unlike other demographic processes mortality does not provide such unambiguous territorial picture.

Two significant indicators of mortality were developing favourably, i.e. life expectancy at birth and infant mortality. In both cases positive changes have recently occurred, life expectancy is prolonging (although differences between sexes remain) and infant mortality decreased noticeably, what witnesses the improvement of our health-care system but what is also related to a lower number of births. In the structure by causes of death mainly two groups are dominating, i.e. circulatory system diseases and neoplasm diseases. Other three groups of causes of death are not achieving high values and their share is henceforth diminishing.

6. Migration

After 1989, when the possibility to travel abroad was opened for the Slovak population, the number of people crossing the borders of the SR noticeably increased. The Slovak Republic, which until those times had reported only migration losses, already in 1990, recorded gains of population from external migration (without the Czech Republic). At the same time the turnover of external migration essentially increased to which also the increased remigration of former citizens of Czechoslovakia contributed. The migration exchange between the Czech Republic (CR) and the Slovak Republic was very intensive too, which culminated in the time period of the split of common state, when the citizens were deciding in which state they would live. The migration between the SR and the CR after the split of the common state became part of external migration.

At the end of previous century the migration increases were falling in successive steps. In 2001, the gain from external migration, including the CR (901 people), did not form a third of the increase in 1995 (2842 people). After the inception of the independent SR the evidence of emigrants worsened, especially to the CR. For example in 2001 the SR reported only 398 people who emigrated to the CR, but the CR recorded even 3078 immigrants from the SR. If the data on immigrants from the SR to the CR from the Czech Statistical office were included, the SR would be still recording losses from migration.

After 1989 also illegal migrants appeared in the territory of the SR. Their move is related to the instable areas in the world. Slovakia became a transition country for foreigners from economically weaker and politically instable countries who routed to the western European countries. In 2001 their number was 15 thousand people.

Since 1993 a new type of legal migrants appeared in the SR – refugees, i.e. people to whom the asylum has been granted. Their number is increasing each year. In 2001 8,2 thousand people applied for asylum in the SR. For the whole period of asylum granting in the SR until the end of 2001, the asylum was granted to 516 people and 52 people received the Slovak citizenship.

Still more and more important is the labour migration directed to the SR, but mainly from the SR, which can be, but needn't be, connected to the change of permanent residence. At the end of 2001, 76 thousand SR citizens worked abroad, of whom more than 80% were in the CR for the purposes of job-seeking. However in the SR, only around 4,4 thousand foreigners worked of whom approximately 1,9 thousand citizens from the CR. Labour migration and family reunion are main reasons based on which the foreigners receive a permit for permanent residence or for long-term stay.⁹ The number of foreigners living in the SR based on the residence permit was recently at the level of around 29 thousand people.

After 1989 significant changes occurred also in the area of internal migration. The volume of internal migration, which was during 1989-1990 at the level of approximately 110 thousand people, gradually decreased until 1995 to 78,5 thousand people; since those times the development was fluctuating. In 2001, 79,9 thousand people changed their permanent residence within the SR. The development of the number of migrants was influenced also by administrative interventions, mainly by intensive disintegration of municipalities at the beginning of 1990s, as well as by the change in the territorial and administrative arrangement in 1996. Such interventions appear in time series as break points. However, certain tendencies are obvious. The share of short distance migration – from municipality to municipality within one district - is increasing. In 2001 it represented even 46% of total migration. The share of migration between districts gradually decreased to 31%. The migration between provinces reported certain stagnation; their share reaches around 23%. It means that increasing regional differences (mainly economic) do not create until now sufficiently strong premises for the mobility of population connected to the change in permanent residence for longer distances. Even some territories with high unemployment rate benefit from migration. Traditional templates of migration behaviour persist in the same way as the insufficient housing construction and nearly non-existing market with dwellings are in question. This situation supports the growth of other forms of spatial mobility (e.g. commuting, even to longer distances).

Changes appeared also in migration by size groups of municipalities. At the beginning of 1990s, the municipalities with the population up to 5 thousand people lost due to migration and municipalities belonging to higher size groups increased. After that the population in categories above 10 000 people commenced to decrease due to migration, later also in categories from 5 up to 10 thousand inhabitants and the migration gains were recorded exactly by municipalities up to 5 thousand people. In 1998, the municipalities in all size groups up to 5 thousand people recorded gains from migration and municipalities above 5 thousand people recorded losses due to migration. In the smallest municipalities, in the category up to 199 people, the situation is not crystallised, small shortages are alternated by small increases. Thus, it is obvious that big cities record losses from migration and population is routed mainly to smaller cities and municipalities in their hinterland, what is a completely different situation as compared to 1970s and 1980s.

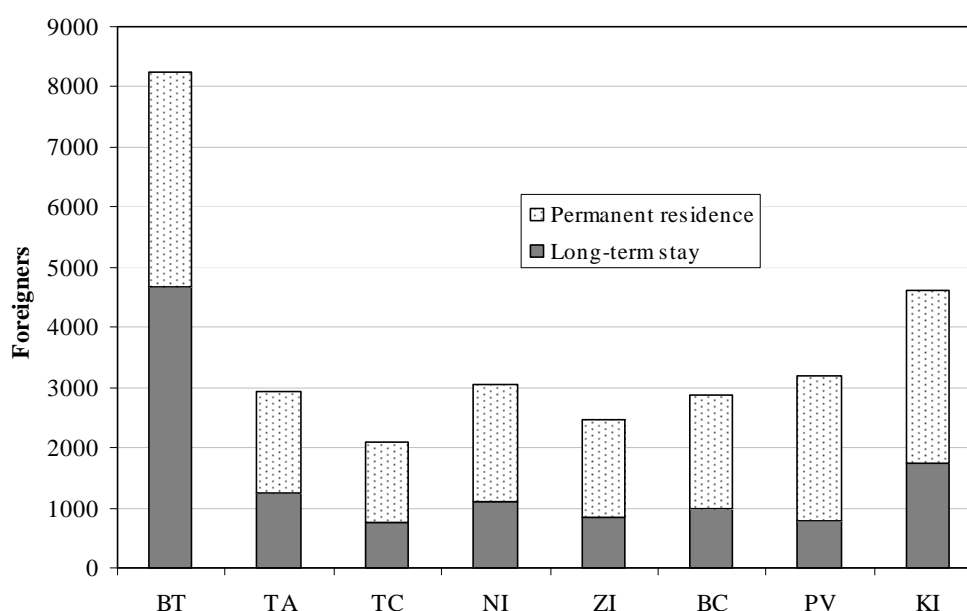
⁹ Since 1 April 2002 an institute of temporary stay for the period longer than 90 days in one half-year and less than one year has been introduced instead of a long-term stay concept (Act No. 48/2002 Coll.).

Attractivity of particular regions of the SR for foreigners can be judged by analysis of external migration. With regard to the external migration during 1996-2001 the majority of immigrants, even 25-32%, headed to the province of Bratislava. In 1997, also the province of Košice was attractive for the immigrants from abroad, i.e. approximately 15% of immigrants headed to this province what was related mainly to foreign investment in this region. However, in 2001, the provinces of Košice and Trenčín were attractive only for 8% of the total number of immigrants from abroad to the SR. The share of other districts was developing unevenly, approximately at the level of 8-11%. In 2001, the share was in case of all provinces approximately the same and stabilised at the level of 10-11% of immigrants. As far as emigrants from particular provinces are concerned, the situation was not so unambiguous.¹⁰ Except for 1996, when only 6% of emigrants fell per the province of Bratislava and even one third fell per the province of Košice, in 2001 the situation was completely different – around one third of emigrants to abroad fell on the province of Bratislava and only 6% on the province of Košice. A higher share of emigrants during the whole period fell also on the province of Trenčín (22% in 1996, 14% in 2001). On the other hand, very low shares of emigrants (0,2-2,9%) were recorded in the second half of 1990s by the provinces of Trnava and Banská Bystrica, currently their share is about 9%. All provinces record gains from external migration. The highest increases are, according to the registered external migration, concentrated into the province of Bratislava (around 2,2 thousand people during the whole observed time period), the lowest into the province of Trenčín (approximately 0,5 thousand people) and in other provinces the situation is relatively balanced (between 1,0 - 1,3 thousand people).

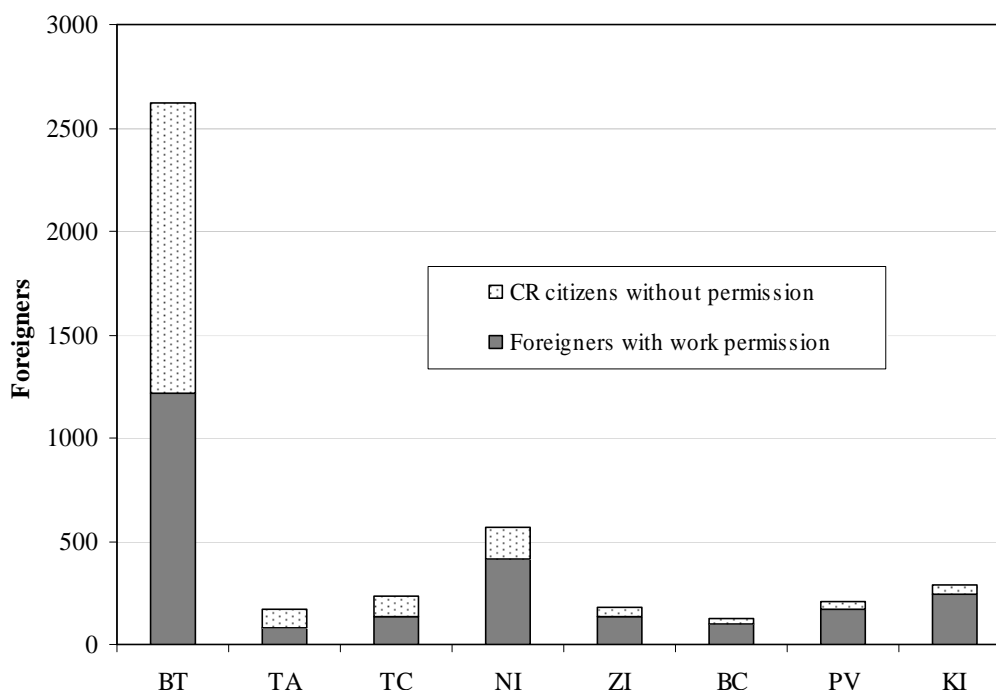
Tab. 6.1: External migration

	Immigration from abroad							Gains from external migration								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	Share (SR=100%)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	Share (SR=100%)
BL	659	573	563	599	730	585	3709	28,1	645	352	177	374	411	242	2201	23,9
TA	363	205	249	228	229	225	1499	11,4	362	204	244	189	142	132	1273	13,8
TC	189	233	178	163	179	164	1106	8,4	141	169	63	63	70	19	525	5,7
NI	234	240	240	208	209	224	1355	10,3	186	183	179	155	154	117	974	10,6
ZI	282	177	179	167	212	211	1228	9,3	278	161	171	149	182	116	1057	11,5
BC	262	299	193	171	232	211	1368	10,4	244	262	156	117	153	139	1071	11,6
PV	222	213	181	280	247	241	1384	10,5	206	189	134	241	204	147	1121	12,2
KI	266	363	269	256	236	162	1552	11,8	193	211	182	166	147	100	999	10,8

Graph 6.1: Residence permits to foreigners in provinces on 31 December 2001



¹⁰ The differences can be to a great extent related, similarly as in other countries, to an insufficient register of emigrants to abroad.

Graph 6.2: Foreign workers in provinces in 2001

Foreigners living in the SR based on the residence permit prefer the province of Bratislava, especially the capital, as a place of permanent residence or long-term stay, as it is evidenced by data from 2001. Even 28% from the total number of foreigners (29 000) in the SR lived in the province of Bratislava and around 16% choose the province of Košice. In other provinces, except for the provinces of Trenčín and Žilina, the share of foreigners is even and moves around the level of 10%.

Tab. 6.2: Internal migration between provinces of the SR

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Immigrants							
BL	3624	3459	3406	3241	3450	3878	21058
TA	2767	3032	3467	3012	2656	2842	17776
TC	2001	2099	1924	1649	1668	1716	11057
NI	2772	3005	3196	2894	2513	2588	16968
ZI	1725	1546	1614	1590	1444	1403	9322
BC	2107	2047	2396	1945	1957	1967	12419
PV	1867	1828	1733	1833	1609	1708	10578
KI	2226	2104	1969	2028	2037	2027	12391
Emigrants							
BL	3031	3416	3816	3285	2850	2920	19318
TA	2354	2453	2427	2162	2092	2209	13697
TC	2194	2126	2267	2045	1949	2127	12708
NI	2445	2461	2546	2263	2161	2249	14125
ZI	2068	2011	1990	1775	1788	1855	11487
BC	2175	2221	2061	2019	2012	2073	12561
PV	2488	2240	2325	2370	2482	2481	14386
KI	2334	2192	2273	2273	2000	2215	13287
Net migration							
BL	593	43	-410	-44	600	958	1740
TA	413	579	1040	850	564	633	4079
TC	-193	-27	-343	-396	-281	-411	-1651
NI	327	544	650	631	352	339	2843
ZI	-343	-465	-376	-185	-344	-452	-2165
BC	-68	-174	335	-74	-55	-106	-142
PV	-621	-412	-592	-537	-873	-773	-3808
KI	-108	-88	-304	-245	37	-188	-896

The province of Bratislava is the most attractive one also for foreign workers in the SR. In 2001, 60% foreigners worked in this province from the total number, being 4,4 thousand, of foreigners working in the SR. At the same time, more than a half (54%) of foreigners employed in this region was represented by citizens from the CR. Approximately 13% of foreigners worked in the province of Nitra. The lowest number of foreigners worked in the province of Banská Bystrica, less than 3 % of the total number of foreigners working in the SR. The situation might be possibly changed in connection to the planned foreign investment in the SR.

As it has already been mentioned, the share of migration between provinces in the SR is relatively stable and is represented by approximately one fourth of the volume of internal migration.

Within the migration between provinces the highest migration turnover was recorded during 1996-2001 by the province of Bratislava with more than 40,4 thousand migrants, followed by, with a significant gap, the provinces of Trnava (31,5 thousand) and Nitra (31,1 thousand). Other provinces reported essentially lower numbers of moves between provinces. They reached the level of approximately 24-25 thousand people, except for the province of Žilina with less than 21 thousand migrants. The highest gains from migration were achieved for the whole period by the province of Trnava, with the increase almost 4,1 thousand people; also the province of Nitra was profitable, with the increase of 2,8 thousand and the province of Bratislava gained 1,7 thousand people. Other provinces were losing population in relation to this type of migration, the highest decreases were recorded by the provinces of Prešov (3,8 thousand people) and Žilina (2,2 thousand people). However, during the whole five-year time period the development of increases was uneven.

An interesting situation is in terms of mutual migration between provinces. We can say that in the territory of the SR, four regions were formed. One of them covers approximately the territory of the former province of East Slovakia. The provinces of Prešov and Košice are as to be closed in terms of migration, i.e. the half of emigrants from the province of Prešov (50,4% in 2001) headed to the province of Košice and nearly half of emigrants (46,4% in 2001) from the province of Košice headed to the province of Prešov. The rest devolve to other provinces of Slovakia. The biggest region is formed by the provinces of Trnava, Trenčín, Nitra and Žilina. From each of them the highest share of migrants is headed to Bratislava and the rest prevailing to the neighbouring provinces. The province of Bratislava has a separate position; approximately half of emigrants from this province is headed to the neighbouring province of Trnava. Also the province of Banská Bystrica has a specific position, from which in 2001 approximately the same number of migrants headed to the provinces of Nitra (22,8%) and Bratislava (21,8%) and the same share routed to the provinces of Žilina and Trenčín (12,5%).

Also in external migration at the level of districts huge differences are visible. During the observed time period (1996-2001) even around 24 % of immigrants to the SR from abroad headed to Bratislava and at the same time, one fifth of increase of the SR from external migration gained the capital Bratislava. The city of Košice contributed to the total number of immigrants by approximately 5%, but its gain from migration represented only around 2% of increase of the SR resulting from external migration. It means that nearly 30% of immigrants from abroad and around 22% of the migration increase headed into two biggest cities and only the rest fell to the whole remaining territory of the SR.

Tab. 6.3: External migration in cities

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	Share (SR=100%)
Immigrants from abroad								
Bratislava	576	481	484	526	622	463	3152	23,9
Košice	110	202	131	89	54	43	629	4,8
Banská Bystrica	63	60	55	48	49	26	301	2,3
Trnava	47	41	47	47	59	40	281	2,1
Nitra	53	39	51	40	59	33	275	2,1
Prešov	22	28	19	31	43	56	199	1,5
Žilina	35	30	23	32	20	52	192	1,5
Piešťany	46	27	33	23	36	26	191	1,4
Net migration from abroad								
Bratislava	570	276	167	324	324	167	1828	19,8
Banská Bystrica	61	60	50	46	49	15	281	3,0
Trnava	47	41	47	47	41	29	252	2,7
Košice	42	57	67	12	-9	22	191	2,1
Piešťany	46	27	33	23	36	26	191	2,1
Žilina	35	29	23	27	20	52	186	2,0
Holíč	65	20	20	17	16	11	149	1,6
Nitra	44	19	34	23	32	-4	148	1,6

Even 69,2% of all migrants from abroad headed to cities, thus only less than 31% to rural areas. Whereas mainly the citizens of cities move to abroad, with regard to the profit from migration, the rural areas gained more, i.e. 35% from the increase of the SR from external migration. The highest numbers of immigrants, as well as the highest

increases, are thus related prevalingly to districts with big cities, e.g. Trnava, Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Žilina, possibly to districts from the frontier zones (Skalica, Žilina) or districts with spas (Piešťany). The maximal increases from external migration at the level of districts are not high, for the whole time period of 1996-2001 they were at the level of 260-330 people and owing to a lower number of registered emigrants to abroad, the numbers of immigrants to districts were much higher. The only district, i.e. the district of Prievidza should be considered as a district with a significant shortage of population caused by external migration, which lost during the observed time period due to this type of mobility 240 people. It can be related to the suppression of mining in this region and job-seeking abroad, mainly in Germany, because a relatively high number of ethnic Germans is living in this district. Other districts do not report summary shortages of population caused by an external migration (except for the district of Detva – a shortage of 1 person during the whole time period, this low number is, however, to be considered as only a fluctuation).

Tab. 6.4: External migration in districts of the SR

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	Share (SR=100%)
Immigrants from abroad								
<i>Bratislava</i>	576	481	484	526	622	463	3152	23,9
<i>Košice</i>	110	202	131	89	54	43	629	4,8
<i>Trnava</i>	75	52	73	81	80	48	409	3,1
<i>Nitra</i>	60	60	87	56	77	56	396	3,0
<i>Skalica</i>	135	53	61	45	44	28	366	2,8
<i>Banská Bystrica</i>	72	70	63	55	56	37	353	2,7
<i>Žilina</i>	56	44	30	45	38	69	282	2,1
<i>Piešťany</i>	58	34	56	35	49	40	272	2,1
<i>Prešov</i>	29	41	27	41	60	71	269	2,0
<i>Michalovce</i>	36	46	37	58	69	21	267	2,0
Net migration from abroad								
<i>Bratislava</i>	570	276	167	324	324	167	1828	19,8
<i>Trnava</i>	75	52	73	81	62	37	380	4,1
<i>Banská Bystrica</i>	70	70	56	52	53	25	326	3,5
<i>Skalica</i>	135	52	59	19	22	-14	273	3,0
<i>Žilina</i>	56	43	30	40	36	68	273	3,0
<i>Piešťany</i>	57	34	55	31	48	34	259	2,8
<i>Nitra</i>	49	37	69	35	50	18	258	2,8
<i>Michalovce</i>	31	43	31	52	62	20	239	2,6
<i>Levice</i>	33	34	28	43	28	52	218	2,4
<i>Čadca</i>	97	24	26	30	11	13	201	2,2
<i>Košice</i>	42	57	67	12	-9	22	191	2,1

Neither the numbers of foreigners working in particular districts of the SR are high. Beside the capital of the SR, in which in 2001 1155 foreigners (without the CR) and 1391 citizens of the CR (who did not need a working permit), the majority of foreigners worked in the district of Nitra (425 foreigners, of whom 86 citizens from the CR). 36 citizens from the CR and 177 people from the other countries worked in the city of Košice. In other districts only few tenths of people worked from abroad and in some small districts no foreign worker was working.

Internal migration at the level of districts includes all people with the permanent residence in the territory of the SR who moved to or from the given district. The migration between districts within the province, as it has already been said, represents currently approximately 31% of the volume of internal migration, thus around one third of migrants who move from district to district does not cross the borders of the province. The migration between districts outside the borders of the given province is already included in the migration between provinces. In this part, however, we are analysing the mutual migration between districts.

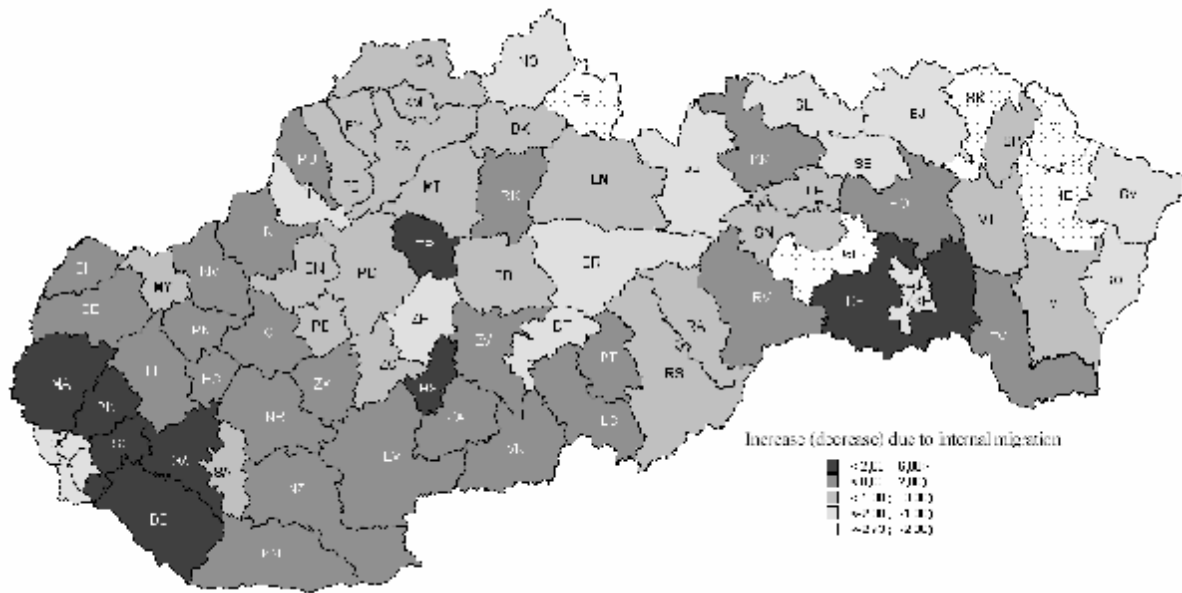
In 1980s, only 6 immigration spaces were essentially in the SR (according to the territorial and administrative organisation of those times) – cities of Bratislava and Košice, districts of Banská Bystrica, Martin, Považská Bystrica and Veľký Krtíš. The biggest losses were reported by hinterlands of big cities. Approximately 60% of emigrants from the district of Košice (current district of Košice-surroundings) headed to the city of Košice, similarly around 60% emigrants from the former district of Bratislava-country headed to the city of Bratislava. The hinterland of Košice was the territory with the biggest migration losses. High losses were reported also by the district of Čadca, with the typical migration routed to the neighbouring territory – to the Ostrava region. In 1990s the situation in internal migration was completely different. Except for the district of Veľký Krtíš with the minimal migration increase (0,13%) in the whole observed time period, the territories of other immigration spaces from 1980s, except for

some parts of them (current district of Púchov and district of Turčianske Teplice), recorded losses from migration. Among the spaces with highest losses currently belong our biggest cities of Bratislava and Košice. In addition to them, the highest migration losses are reported mainly by districts with the low number of population in East and North Slovakia. However, also these losses are lower than the losses in emigration districts in eighties. While the district of Košice-vidiek was losing in 1980's 9 from 1000 population of the district, currently the district with highest losses – Medzilaborce – is losing three times less. The highest profits are recorded exactly in the districts situated in the hinterland of big cities – districts in the hinterland of Bratislava and Košice, what can be confirmed also by the deepening of sub-urban processes. Also cities in the districts of Stupava, Modra, Šamorín, Svätý Jur, or Moldava nad Bodvou in Košice-surroundings benefit from the internal migration. Among cities the highest increase from internal migration in the whole time period was recorded in a city situated in the hinterland of Bratislava - Stupava. On the contrary, Bratislava during 1996-2001 lost due internal migration almost 3,5 thousand inhabitants, what was its average annual increase in eighties. At the same time, it is interesting that districts with high unemployment rate are often immigratory. This is true also for the district of Košice – surroundings, but also for the districts of Veľký Krtíš, Trebišov, Levice (with the unemployment rate above 25% at the end of 2001) and others. During the whole observed time period, there were 20 immigratory districts in the SR, i.e. districts with yearly increases from internal migration (from 70 districts without urban districts of Bratislava and Košice).

Tab.6.5: Increase (decrease) of population by internal migration in districts

	Net migration							Grude rate of net migration						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Districts with the highest relative internal migration increase														
Senec	98	165	260	254	552	523	1852	1,95	3,28	5,15	5,02	10,82	10,08	6,08
Malacky	232	364	431	276	320	332	1955	3,69	5,77	6,78	4,33	4,99	5,16	5,12
Pezinok	56	183	217	260	310	348	1374	1,05	3,42	4,04	4,82	5,72	6,42	4,26
Košice-okolie	489	316	498	271	292	406	2272	4,79	3,07	4,80	2,60	2,78	3,79	3,63
Galanta	191	398	325	241	308	163	1626	2,03	4,23	3,44	2,54	3,25	1,72	2,87
Banská Štiavnica	-23	96	96	45	13	23	250	-1,35	5,65	5,67	2,64	0,76	1,34	2,45
Turčianske Teplice	-2	-19	89	132	-6	47	241	-0,12	-1,13	5,32	7,86	-0,36	2,79	2,39
Dunajská Streda	121	244	355	247	162	280	1409	1,09	2,19	3,17	2,20	1,44	2,49	2,10
Zvolen	85	84	261	-1	148	212	789	1,25	1,24	3,83	-0,01	2,17	3,13	1,93
Skalica	151	58	86	57	37	78	467	3,23	1,24	1,82	1,21	0,78	1,67	1,66
Districts with the highest relative internal migration decrease														
Medzilaborce	-71	-20	-1	-38	-74	-5	-209	-5,50	-1,56	-0,08	-2,98	-5,84	-0,40	-2,73
Gelnica	-193	-5	-41	-42	-86	-96	-463	-6,44	-0,17	-1,36	-1,39	-2,83	-3,11	-2,55
Svidník	-102	-66	-50	-46	-66	-120	-450	-3,07	-1,98	-1,50	-1,38	-1,97	-3,58	-2,25
Tvrdošín	-93	-60	-71	-102	-68	-53	-447	-2,73	-1,75	-2,06	-2,94	-1,95	-1,51	-2,16
Humenné	-77	-91	-232	-141	-164	-119	-824	-1,18	-1,40	-3,56	-2,16	-2,52	-1,84	-2,11
Košice	-207	-298	-969	-647	-262	-431	-2814	-0,86	-1,23	-4,00	-2,68	-1,08	-1,83	-1,95
Stará Ľubovňa	-32	-81	-47	-57	-173	-125	-515	-0,65	-1,63	-0,94	-1,14	-3,42	-2,46	-1,71
Sabinov	-104	-47	-92	-83	-78	-116	-520	-2,00	-0,90	-1,74	-1,56	-1,46	-2,14	-1,64
Námestovo	-103	-56	-79	-32	-105	-124	-499	-1,93	-1,04	-1,45	-0,58	-1,89	-2,21	-1,52
Detva	-83	-52	-2	-33	-72	-29	-271	-2,44	-1,53	-0,06	-0,98	-2,14	-0,87	-1,34
Brezno	-154	-75	-37	-69	-28	-145	-508	-2,33	-1,14	-0,56	-1,05	-0,43	-2,20	-1,28
Bratislava	207	-669	-1 318	-834	-582	-245	-3441	0,46	-1,48	-2,93	-1,86	-1,30	-0,57	-1,28

According to the marital status, single men and married women prevail within the framework of migration between districts; according to education, migrants who graduated secondary schools prevail. Among the reasons, the accommodation reasons and family member follow-up prevail. The labour reasoning is until now not a sufficient impulse for a change of permanent residence between districts of the same province (related only to 3% of moves).

Map 6.1: Increase (decrease) of population due to internal migration in 1996 - 2001 (in %)

7. Increase of population

A change in reproduction situation at the turning point of the 1980s and 1990s, the changes in the volume and directions of external migration – in the numbers of immigrants and emigrants, together with the split of a common state – Czechoslovakia in 1993 – all those were the events, which were reflected also into significant changes in the development of the number, increases and structure of population of the Slovak Republic.

At the end of 1989, there were 5276,2 thousand inhabitants in the SR. At the beginning of 1990s the annual increases of population were thanks to migration very variable, the lowest were in 1992 when the splitting of the common state was under preparation. The natural increase in this time period was stepwise falling, between 1989 and 1992 by approximately 5 thousand people. However, more dramatic changes in the development of increases occurred after 1993. Already in 1993 the SR changed from a country with migration losses into a country with migration gains. This tendency has persisted until nowadays, although the level of migration gains is lively and with a decreasing tendency. The maximal migration gain at the level of 4,8 thousand people was in 1994, the minimal gain at the level of only 1,0 thousand people was in 2001 (if the crude rate is taken into account a fall from 0,89‰ to 0,19‰ was in question).

Even more dramatic was the development of natural increase, which until 2001 changed to a natural decrease. And while in 1993 the natural increase had achieved the level of 20,5 thousand people (2,8‰), in 2000 it was only 2,4 thousand people (0,45‰), what was less than 12 % of the increase from 1993 and only 9% from 1989. In 2001, the number of deaths exceeded the number of live-births by 844 people. The level of natural increase under the condition of a nearly stagnating number of deaths is influenced mainly by the number of live-births. This number in the previous period had been continuously decreasing, with the most remarkable decrease in the half of 1990s (between 1993 and 1994 a decrease by 5,6 thousand people and between 1994 and 1995 a fall by 6,2 thousand people was recorded). This fall was only once interrupted, in 1996, by a negligible increase (146 people). Also at the beginning of millennium the decrease was significant, between 2000 and 2001 by 3,3 thousand people. Despite the low increase of population from external migration, also this low increase was sufficient to cover the losses from natural change, thus the SR is currently acting as a country with the population increase which is approaching zero. The total increase in 2001 achieved 168 people, what was only 0,75% from the increase of 22,3 thousand people in 1993 and only 1,5 % from the increase of 11,1 thousand people in 1996.

A peculiarity of the population development in the SR was lingeringly a high share of women in the natural increase. In 2000, women contributed to the natural increase even by 97% and in 2001 men were exactly those who recorded a natural decrease at the level of 1266 people. This phenomenon is related not only to a decreasing natality but mainly to the ageing of population caused by excess male mortality in older age categories. For example, in 2001 the share of women aged 65 and over in population of this age group was even 62% and represented 13,8% of the women's population, while men at this age represented only 9% of men's population.

On 31 December 2001 5379,0 thousand inhabitants lived in the SR. This number was lower than in 2000 (5402,5 thousand people) and it was related to the fact that in question were the data, which in 2001 referenced to the 2001 census and data from 2000 had been linked to the previous census (from 1991). It is likely that this incomplete calculation was related also to the incomplete recording of migration to abroad after the inception of the SR.¹¹

From the inception of the SR (1 January 1993) until the end of 2001 the number of population of the SR increased by 64,8 thousand people, i.e. by 1,22%, what means an annual increase by 7,2 thousand people at the average. Provided that the tendencies of natural increase development and migration development will continue, we can assume that the number of population of the SR will be decreasing in the very forthcoming time period.

The population increases of the SR report a significant regional differentiation. As it has already been mentioned, owing to a change in the territorial and administrative arrangement in 1996, in the area of migration the data are available from 1996 only, thus, also the total increases at regional level can be evaluated only from this year. The development at regional level reports certain trends also in this relatively short time period and differences between provinces are noticeable. However, data for the purposes of the natural increase analysis are available also from 1993.

Exactly during 1993-1995 an increase of 44,9 thousand people by natural change was recorded in the SR, what were nearly two thirds of the natural increase for the period of 1993-2001. It was reflected also at the level of provinces. As the level of natural increase is closely related to natality, the highest natural increases of population are traditionally concentrated into areas with the highest natality and the youngest age structure in East and North Slovakia – in provinces of Košice, Prešov and in the northern part of the province of Žilina. Only these three provinces

¹¹ Thus, the increases resulting from population balances will not match the increases calculated by comparing the numbers of population at the beginning and at the end of the period.

reported during the whole time period a natural increase of population, although as far as the level was concerned, remarkably different. These increases were during the whole time period diminishing and in 2001 they were essentially lower as in the initial years. In the province of Žilina the natural increase represented in 2001 only 14% from the natural increase in 1993, what was one fourth of the natural increase in 1996, in the province of Košice only 37% from the level of 1993 and 55% from the level of 1996; in the province of Prešov the fall was the lowest down to the 46% of the level from 1993 and nearly two thirds of the level from 1996. All other provinces reported for the whole time period from 1996 a summary natural decrease of population. The highest decrease was found in the province of Nitra, which had been recording a natural decrease since 1994 and the provinces of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica with the natural decrease being recorded from 1995. The province of Trnava is loss-making from 1997 and the province of Trenčín from 1998. The level of decreases is fluctuating. Since 1993 the province of Nitra had lost by natural change nearly 10 thousand people. The development in the province of Bratislava was unlike the other provinces quite even from 1996, during last two years it stabilised at the decrease level of 940 people. From 1996, however, the province of Bratislava lost by a natural change nearly 5 thousand people and the decrease being 4 thousand people was recorded in those times in the province of Banská Bystrica. The highest of population decrease was recorded in the province of Prešov, from 1993 around 41 thousand people, of whom nearly 24 thousand from 1996. If crude rates are taken into consideration, in 1996 an increase of 6 people fell on 1000 inhabitants in the province of Prešov, currently only approximately 4 people. While in 1996 the most significant decrease was related to the province of Bratislava – if expressed relatively, 1 person fell on 1000 inhabitants, in 2001 the major natural decrease was recorded in the province of Nitra – 3 persons per 1000 inhabitants.

Tab. 7.1: Natural increase of population in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1993-1995	1996-2001
BL	873	248	-328	-624	-626	-841	-947	-944	-939	793	-4 921
TA	1390	818	294	156	-60	-253	-404	-552	-848	2 502	-1 961
TC	2233	1701	589	359	72	-330	-118	-291	-655	4 523	-963
NI	171	-400	-945	-552	-1 071	-1 510	-1 505	-1 745	-2 198	-1 174	-8 581
ZI	4541	3341	2454	2 471	2 037	1 902	1 417	1 433	631	10 336	9 891
BC	1006	360	-299	-144	-267	-844	-603	-953	-1 230	1 067	-4 041
PV	6704	5936	4903	4 817	4 403	4 032	3 872	3 701	3 067	17 543	23 892
KI	3631	2980	2073	2 404	2 499	2 270	2 109	1 778	1 328	8 684	12 388

Tab. 7.2: Increase (decrease) of population by migration in provinces¹²

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
BL	1 238	395	-233	330	1 011	1 200	3 941
TA	775	783	1 284	1 039	706	765	5 352
TC	-52	142	-280	-333	-211	-392	-1 126
NI	513	727	829	786	506	456	3 817
ZI	-65	-304	-205	-36	-162	-336	-1 108
BC	176	88	491	43	98	33	929
PV	-415	-223	-458	-296	-669	-626	-2 687
KI	85	123	-122	-79	184	-88	103

Migration increases or decreases at regional level are the result of internal migration between regions and of external migration¹³. Thus, at the level of provinces they include mutual migration between provinces and migration between provinces and the rest of the world.

The situation in migration is to a certain extent opposite to the situation in natural change. The decreases from migration for the whole time period are related exactly to the provinces with natural increase. The highest decrease for the whole time period from 1996 was recorded in the province of Prešov, by migration it lost nearly 2,7 thousand people. The decrease was recorded also in the province of Žilina. Except for 1997, also the province of Trenčín recorded relatively high decreases, together with the province of Žilina they lost during the observed time period by 1,1 thousand people. In all other provinces the losses from internal migration were alleviated by the external migra-

¹² From internal and external migration.

¹³ Both types of migration were analysed in the chapter on migration. In this chapter the total benefits or losses from migration are in question.

tion. Other provinces gained from migration, the external migration was even increasing the gains from internal migration. The external migration contributed to the migration gains of the province of Bratislava in the whole time period by almost 60%, in the provinces of Trnava and Nitra by one fourth and in the province of Banská Bystrica it actually ensured the whole migration increase of population. The highest increases from migration were not recorded in the province of Bratislava, but in the province of Trnava with the benefit of more than 5 thousand people. The minimal increase from migration in the whole time period was reported by the province of Košice.

Total increase is the result of natural changes and migration. The only province, the increases of which are being achieved by natural change as well as by migration is the province of Košice. Also in provinces, which recorded losses from migration - Prešov and Žilina, the natural increase was sufficiently powerful for the compensation of migration losses (was multiple times higher), thus, the total increase remained the highest in these provinces too. In contrast, migration remarkably compensated the natural decrease in the province of Trnava (except for 2001). It can be assumed that with regard to foreign investment in this province, the net migration will develop in a positive direction (car company Peugeot). In the province of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica, the losses from the natural change were too high as compared to the profits from migration, thus, the number of population was decreasing in these provinces. In the province of Nitra, which ranked after the province of Trnava in terms of the highest profits from migration gained during the whole time period, the fall of natural increase was so high that this province should be considered as a province with the highest entire decrease at all, with the loss being 4,7 thousand people. In the province of Trenčín, the migration losses had been combined with natural decreases since 1998, thus, in the mentioned time period this province acted as a province with a degressive development too.

Tab. 7.3: Total increase (decrease) of population in provinces

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
BL	614	-231	-1 074	-617	67	261	-980
TA	931	723	1 031	635	154	-83	3 391
TC	307	214	-610	-451	-502	-1 047	-2 089
NI	-39	-344	-681	-719	-1 239	-1 742	-4 764
ZI	2 406	1 733	1 697	1 381	1 271	295	8 783
BC	32	-179	-353	-560	-855	-1 197	-3 112
PV	4 402	4 180	3 574	3 576	3 032	2 441	21 205
KI	2 489	2 622	2 148	2 030	1 962	1 240	12 491

When assessing the whole time period of 1996-2001, we can say that the total increases of population in East and North Slovakia are still ensured by a relatively high natality, on the contrary, in West Slovakia – in the province of Trnava, the migration is to be considered as a source of increases (low entire decrease in 2001 might be a coincidence). In essence, different types of reproductive and migration behaviour are in question. In provinces in South-West and South Slovakia - Bratislava, Nitra and Banská Bystrica the situation is similar as in the province of Trnava, however losses – from the natural change (in some years or during the whole observed time period) cannot be compensated by migration. The province of Trenčín is in a specific position, as it has already been mentioned, with losses in both components – from natural change as well as from migration.

Although the level of natality in the SR noticeably decreased, the natural change in some districts was till sufficiently high to cover the possible migration losses and to rank these districts among the districts with the highest total population increase. The highest natural increases were traditionally concentrated in districts of East Slovakia and in the northern part of Middle Slovakia.

During 1993-1995 the natural increase in several districts was still relatively high. The natural increase being higher than 3 thousand people was recorded in the district of Prešov and in the city of Košice. In other 15 districts of East and North Slovakia it was higher than 1000 people. Also the capital Bratislava was in this time period profitable (661 people), however, in 1995 a natural decrease appeared. The natural decrease was recorded in the whole time period by 15 districts, prevailingly in the southern part of Middle and West Slovakia. In East Slovakia the natural decrease was reported only by two districts – Medzilaborce a Sobrance.

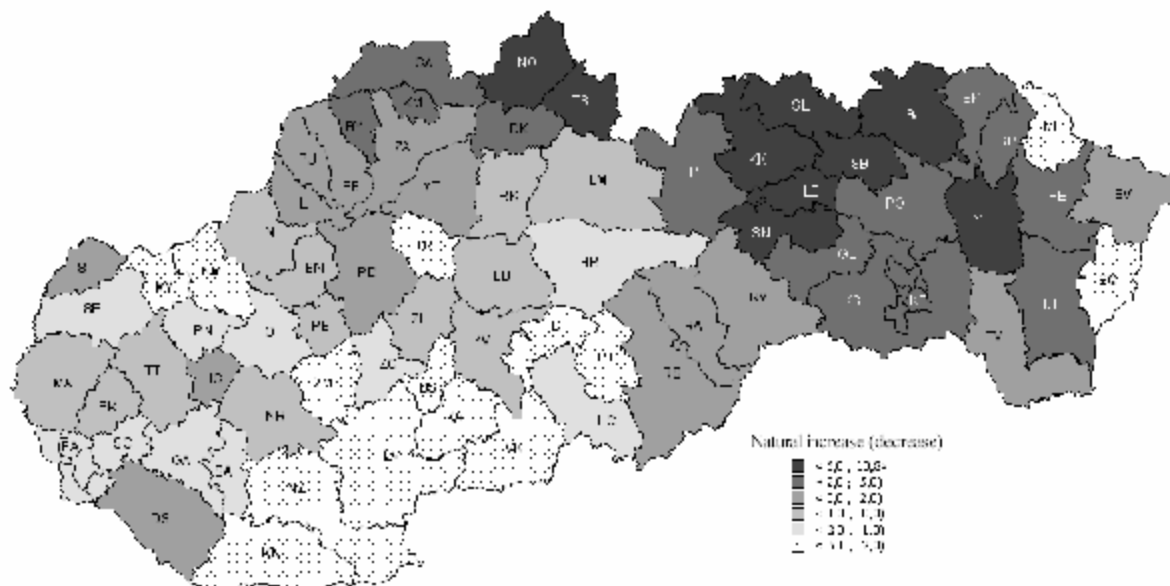
Among districts with the highest natural increase lingeringly belongs the district of Námestovo. During 1996 – 2000, a growth of more than 10 people per 1000 inhabitants occurred yearly. Despite a moderate decrease in 2001 currently it still ranks at the first position among districts. To Námestovo, also the district of Tvrdošín can be assigned (4th position) with the values being 9,64-7,06‰, however, with a noticeable decrease down to 5,73‰ in 2001 (fall to 6th position). Beside Námestovo, the high values were reached also by Kežmarok (10,52-9,55‰) and Sabinov (10,60-8,44‰), nevertheless also with a decrease in 2001 down to the level of around 7,60‰. We can say that districts with the highest relative natural increase (above 5‰) for 1996-2001 had formed two regions: first was represented by districts of Námestovo, Tvrdošín and the second by districts starting with Kežmarok, through Stará

Lubovňa, Levoča, Spišská Nová Ves, Sabinov and Bardejov. To them also the district of Vranov nad Topľou can be assigned. All districts had a young age structure and relatively high natality. Maximal decreases, being recorded in the districts of Turčianske Teplice (-5,01‰), Myjava (-4,05‰) and Medzilaborce (-3,55‰), were related mainly to the age structure – aged population and thus with high mortality and a low natality. The districts of Liptovský Mikuláš a Nitra oscillated around 0‰ (with minimal losses) and Hlohovec a Skalica (with minimal gains).

Tab. 7.4: Natural increase and decrease of population in districts of the SR

	Natural increase						Crude rate of natural increase							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Districts with the highest crude rate of natural increase														
Námestovo	572	600	685	590	597	472	3 516	10,71	11,13	12,57	10,71	10,74	8,42	10,70
Kežmarok	632	575	615	562	598	483	3 465	10,52	9,49	10,04	9,08	9,55	7,63	9,37
Sabinov	552	470	466	491	448	411	2 838	10,64	8,99	8,83	9,24	8,37	7,60	8,94
Tvrdošín	328	307	253	259	246	201	1 594	9,64	8,96	7,34	7,47	7,06	5,73	7,69
Stará Ľubovňa	422	439	349	383	362	325	2 280	8,57	8,86	6,98	7,63	7,16	6,41	7,59
Spišská Nová Ves	599	675	596	564	564	474	3 472	6,68	7,48	6,56	6,18	6,15	5,07	6,34
Levoča	187	195	189	191	169	189	1 120	6,11	6,33	6,10	6,12	5,38	5,92	5,99
Vranov nad Topľou	499	477	465	404	407	407	2 659	6,73	6,38	6,19	5,34	5,36	5,32	5,88
Bardejov	470	486	420	371	300	269	2 316	6,33	6,50	5,59	4,92	3,96	3,55	5,13
Districts with the highest crude rate of natural decrease														
Turčianske Teplice	-73	-67	-69	-86	-65	-145	-505	-4,32	-4,00	-4,12	-5,12	-3,88	-8,60	-5,01
Myjava	-157	-78	-109	-112	-135	-127	-718	-5,26	-2,62	-3,68	-3,79	-4,60	-4,34	-4,05
Medzilaborce	-23	-34	-68	-28	-61	-58	-272	-1,78	-2,65	-5,31	-2,19	-4,81	-4,58	-3,55
Nové Zámky	-314	-431	-480	-586	-613	-679	-3 103	-2,06	-2,84	-3,17	-3,87	-4,06	-4,54	-3,42
Banská Štiavnica	-54	-45	-52	-19	-72	-88	-330	-3,18	-2,65	-3,07	-1,12	-4,23	-5,14	-3,23
Krupina	-60	-35	-131	-78	-48	-60	-412	-2,60	-1,52	-5,69	-3,40	-2,10	-2,62	-2,99
Sobrance	-42	-83	-57	-85	-57	-81	-405	-1,78	-3,54	-2,44	-3,66	-2,45	-3,41	-2,88
Levice	-151	-316	-342	-332	-356	-508	-2 005	-1,25	-2,61	-2,82	-2,75	-2,95	-4,23	-2,77
Poltár	-66	-49	-64	-66	-23	-111	-379	-2,80	-2,08	-2,73	-2,82	-0,99	-4,69	-2,69

Map 7.1: Natural increase (decrease) of population in districts of the SR during 1996-2001 (in ‰)



The districts of Bratislava and Košice have a specific position; the impact of the atypical age structure is reflected in them in a most remarkable way. Since 1996, only Bratislava IV had been recording increases, other districts were falling off; on the contrary, among the districts of Košice, only Košice IV recorded decreases, other districts were profitable. In 1993-1995 also the district of Bratislava V was profitable; mainly thanks to Petržalka and all districts of Košice were profitable at those times. While for the city of Bratislava the natural decrease of population was typical

lingeringly (from 1996 in scope of -1,11‰ up to -1,69‰), for the city of Košice, a stepwise falling natural increase was typical (from 1996 in the range of 3,55 ‰ up to 1,36‰). In these different levels of natural change still a remarkably different reproductive behaviour of population of these big cities is reflected. As compared to the districts in East Slovakia, the city of Košice (except for the districts of Snina, Rožňava and Trebišov) had a relatively lowest natural increase. The natural decrease in East Slovakia was recorded also in this time period only by districts of Medzilaborce and Sobrance. Districts with natural increase are situated mainly in South and South-West Slovakia. If we do not take the urban districts into account, i.e. districts of Bratislava and Košice, then in the assessment of the period of 1996-2001 the districts in Slovakia are broken down exactly into two halves - 35 districts with natural increase and 35 with the natural decrease of population. Districts with decreases had been reporting losses at least 4 years and the majority of them were recording decreases during the whole observed time period. The year 2001, at the same time, brought a slowdown of increases in districts with the highest increases, if expressed by crude rates by nearly 1-2 points.

Migration increases and decreases in regions are formed by both internal and external migration. At the level of districts both, the increases and decreases from migration were not high; they were related to entirely low mobility of population. In the observed time period, taking the crude rate into account, the maximal migration increases were at the level of 6,6‰ and maximal decreases at 2,4 ‰.

As it has already been mentioned in the chapter on migration, the internal migration mainly contributed to migration increases in the majority of districts. Thus, the highest increases from migration were related to districts with the highest increases from internal migration. In question were the districts in the hinterland of Bratislava, which formed a continuous region - Senec, Malacky, Pezinok, Galanta, Dunajská Streda, and in the east the district Košice-okolie in the hinterland of the city of Košice can be assigned to them. The district of Senec, which recorded the highest increases in 2000 a 2001, often becomes a new permanent residence mainly for the inhabitants of Bratislava, who move prevalently in order to live in an environment of a higher quality at the acceptable distance from the capital, where they are usually building family houses. To the mentioned districts, additional districts can be allocated - Skalica, Turčianske Teplice, Banská Štiavnica and Zvolen. In each of these districts the crude rate of migration increase was higher than 2‰, however, in the hinterland of Bratislava it reached 4,7 - 6,6‰. On the contrary the highest migration decreases are prevalently related to districts with a high natural increase. Decreases above 2‰ were recorded in districts of Gelnica, Tvrdošín and Medzilaborce.

Tab. 7.5: Increase (decrease) of population from migration in districts of the SR

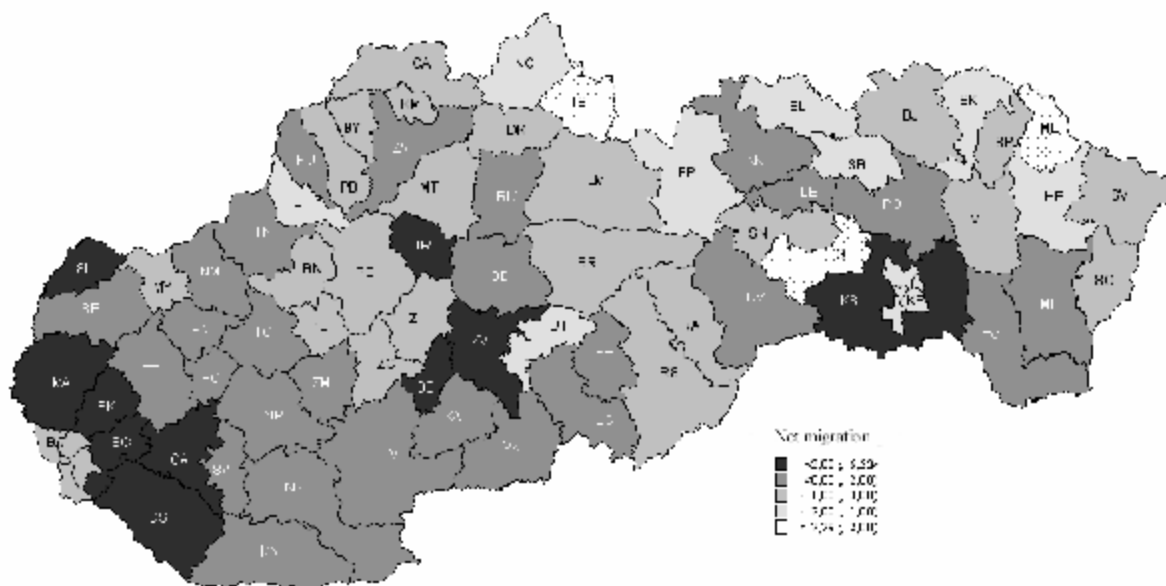
	Net migration							Crude rate of the net migration						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Districts with the highest crude rate of migration increase														
Senec	125	183	283	268	576	550	1 985	2,49	3,64	5,60	5,29	11,29	10,60	6,52
Malacky	262	391	416	307	361	350	2 087	4,17	6,20	6,55	4,82	5,63	5,44	5,47
Pezinok	74	214	219	265	332	378	1 482	1,39	4,00	4,08	4,92	6,13	6,98	4,59
Košice okolie	538	333	513	287	304	412	2 387	5,27	3,24	4,95	2,75	2,89	3,85	3,82
Galanta	208	409	330	256	303	193	1 699	2,21	4,34	3,49	2,70	3,19	2,04	3,00
Skalica	286	110	145	76	59	64	740	6,12	2,34	3,08	1,61	1,25	1,37	2,62
Banská Štiavnica	-18	100	97	46	15	26	266	-1,06	5,89	5,73	2,70	0,88	1,52	2,61
Turčianske Teplice	0	-12	91	134	-5	48	256	0,00	-0,72	5,44	7,98	-0,30	2,85	2,54
Dunajská Streda	146	261	377	253	169	300	1 506	1,31	2,34	3,37	2,25	1,50	2,67	2,24
Zvolen	97	109	262	-8	150	213	823	1,43	1,60	3,84	-0,12	2,20	3,15	2,02
Districts with the highest crude rate of migration decrease														
Gelnica	-192	11	-32	-36	-80	-86	-415	-6,41	0,37	-1,06	-1,19	-2,64	-2,79	-2,29
Tvrdošín	-87	-53	-69	-97	-64	-63	-433	-2,56	-1,55	-2,00	-2,80	-1,84	-1,80	-2,09
Medzilaborce	-50	-11	10	-34	-70	-3	-158	-3,87	-0,86	0,78	-2,66	-5,52	-0,24	-2,06
Svidník	-97	-50	-44	-34	-56	-108	-389	-2,92	-1,50	-1,32	-1,02	-1,67	-3,23	-1,94
Humenné	-60	-74	-205	-120	-153	-120	-732	-0,92	-1,13	-3,15	-1,84	-2,35	-1,85	-1,87
Košice	-165	-241	-902	-635	-271	-409	-2623	-0,68	-1,00	-3,72	-2,63	-1,12	-1,73	-1,81
Sabinov	-103	-41	-88	-75	-74	-99	-480	-1,99	-0,78	-1,67	-1,41	-1,38	-1,83	-1,51
Stará Ľubovňa	-21	-64	-37	-41	-163	-120	-446	-0,43	-1,29	-0,74	-0,82	-3,22	-2,37	-1,49
Detva	-81	-50	-1	-36	-74	-30	-272	-2,38	-1,47	-0,03	-1,07	-2,20	-0,90	-1,34
Námestovo	-81	-49	-77	-21	-91	-108	-427	-1,52	-0,91	-1,41	-0,38	-1,64	-1,93	-1,30

Also the relative decreases in the city of Košice belonged among the highest in the SR (1,8‰). Among the highest belonged also losses in districts of Humenné, Stará Ľubovňa and Sabinov. However, more compact regions were not created. On the other hand, the districts with the highest unemployment rate in the SR did not belong to districts with migration losses. The situation was exactly opposite. The districts of Košice-okolie, Lučenec and Levice with

high unemployment rate belonged among districts with the highest migration gains. In the city of Bratislava the situation was completely different as compared to the situation in the city of Košice. The losses of population due to internal migration in the city of Bratislava were alleviated by the external migration and during the observed time period it had decreased them by more than a half.

During 1996-2001, 30-38 districts recorded losses from migration and in the whole time period 32 districts reported losses, what was nearly a half (without the districts of Bratislava and Košice). The territorial distribution of relative migration increases and decreases is presented by a map 7.2. The difference between the maps 7.2 and 6.1. essentially show what changes the external migration brings into migration at regional level, i.e. where it reinforces the internal migration and where it weakens its effects.

Map 7.2: Net migration in districts of the SR during 1996-2001 (in ‰)

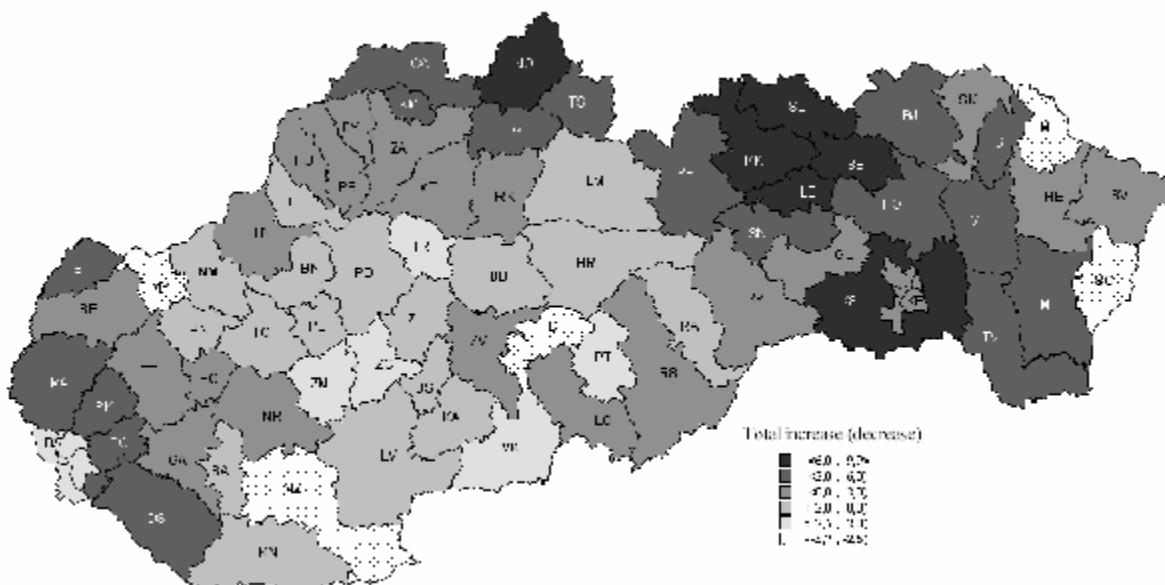


Tab. 7.6: Total increase (decrease) of population in districts of the SR during 1996-2001

	Total increase (decrease)							Crude rate of total increase (decrease)						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Districts with the highest crude rate of total increase														
Kežmarok	595	661	653	594	659	486	3 648	9,91	10,90	10,66	9,59	10,53	7,68	9,87
Námestovo	491	551	608	569	506	364	3 089	9,19	10,22	11,16	10,33	9,10	6,49	9,40
Sabinov	449	429	378	416	374	312	2 358	8,65	8,21	7,17	7,83	6,99	5,77	7,42
Košice okolie	859	761	882	709	699	667	4 577	8,41	7,40	8,51	6,78	6,64	6,23	7,32
Levoča	198	199	230	188	163	176	1 154	6,47	6,46	7,42	6,02	5,19	5,52	6,17
Stará Ľubovňa	401	375	312	342	199	205	1 834	8,14	7,56	6,24	6,81	3,93	4,04	6,11
Spišská Nová Ves	571	624	505	426	570	428	3 124	6,37	6,92	5,56	4,67	6,21	4,57	5,71
Vranov nad Topľou	481	536	434	448	380	293	2 572	6,49	7,17	5,77	5,93	5,00	3,83	5,69
Tvrdošín	241	254	184	162	182	138	1 161	7,09	7,41	5,34	4,67	5,22	3,93	5,60
Prešov	959	950	894	796	763	655	5 017	6,06	5,97	5,59	4,95	4,72	4,05	5,22
Districts with the highest crude rate of total decrease														
Medzilaborce	-73	-45	-58	-62	-131	-61	-430	-5,65	-3,50	-4,53	-4,86	-10,33	-4,82	-5,61
Myjava	-145	-65	-123	-137	-136	-175	-781	-4,86	-2,19	-4,15	-4,64	-4,63	-5,98	-4,40
Sobrance	-127	-102	-91	-49	-40	-106	-515	-5,39	-4,35	-3,90	-2,11	-1,72	-4,46	-3,66
Detva	-90	-86	-70	-146	-181	-110	-683	-2,64	-2,53	-2,07	-4,32	-5,38	-3,28	-3,37
Nové Zámky	-244	-304	-279	-432	-411	-736	-2 406	-1,60	-2,00	-1,84	-2,85	-2,72	-4,92	-2,65
Turčianske Teplice	-73	-79	22	48	-70	-97	-249	-4,32	-4,71	1,31	2,86	-4,17	-5,75	-2,47
Poltár	-31	-56	-57	-151	26	-63	-332	-1,31	-2,38	-2,43	-6,46	1,11	-2,66	-2,36
Žarnovica	-99	-47	-52	-48	-51	-59	-356	-3,56	-1,69	-1,88	-1,74	-1,85	-2,13	-2,14
Zlaté Moravce	-161	-105	-31	7	-157	-109	-556	-3,69	-2,41	-0,71	0,16	-3,61	-2,50	-2,13
Bratislava	235	-893	-1 848	-1 255	-947	-802	-5 510	0,52	-1,98	-4,10	-2,80	-2,11	-1,87	-2,06

The total increase was the result of a natural change and migration of population. Although the level of natality significantly decreased in the SR, and hence also the natural increase fell, in districts with the highest natural increase this increase was still high enough to compensate migration losses.

Map 7.3: Total increase (decrease) of population in districts of the SR during 1996-2001 (%)



Actually, the majority of districts with high natural increase belonged also to districts with the highest total increase of population. Thus, in the territory of North and East Slovakia two noticeable regions were formed with the high total population increase. The greatest covers nearly the whole East Slovakia, except for districts of Medzilaborce and Sobrance. This region consists of two cores with the highest total population increase. One of them is represented by the district Košice-okolie (with the increase being 7,3 ‰), the second core is formed by the districts of Kežmarok (nearly 10‰), Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov and Levoča. The second region covers the districts of Orava and Kysuce with the core being in the districts of Námestovo (9,4‰) and Tvrdošín. Hence, these regions are growing prevalingly due to natural changes of population. The region with higher total increase was formed in South-West Slovakia. Essentially it is formed by districts from Nitra up to the borders with the CR, which are generating certain zones around the capital city. The zone of high increases from 2 up to 6‰ is represented by the districts of Malacky, Pezinok, Senec and Dunajská Streda, separately a district of Skalica is located. They are followed by a zone with increases until 2‰. This region completely differs from the previous two regions, it is a region with low natural increase, even with a decrease, and its total increase is ensured exactly by migration. The territory of population decreases covers the area located between those two regions. The highest decreases of population are related to isolated districts of Myjava, Nové Zámky, Detva, Medzilaborce and Sobrance.

The capital Bratislava, in previous decades with high profits from natural changes and migration (with 16 % increase in the number of population in 1980s), became after 1996 a territory with total population decrease. The natural changes as well as migration contributed to this decrease. Also the city of Košice records losses from migration, however, the natural increase of population is still high enough to compensate the migration losses, thus, the city still ranks among the spaces with the total increase of population. Currently the number of cities with the total population decrease is growing. While in 1996 from 136 cities there were 33 cities which reported the total population decrease, i.e. nearly one fourth, in 2001 the number of population decreased in 91 cities what were two thirds from 138 cities.

8. Age structure

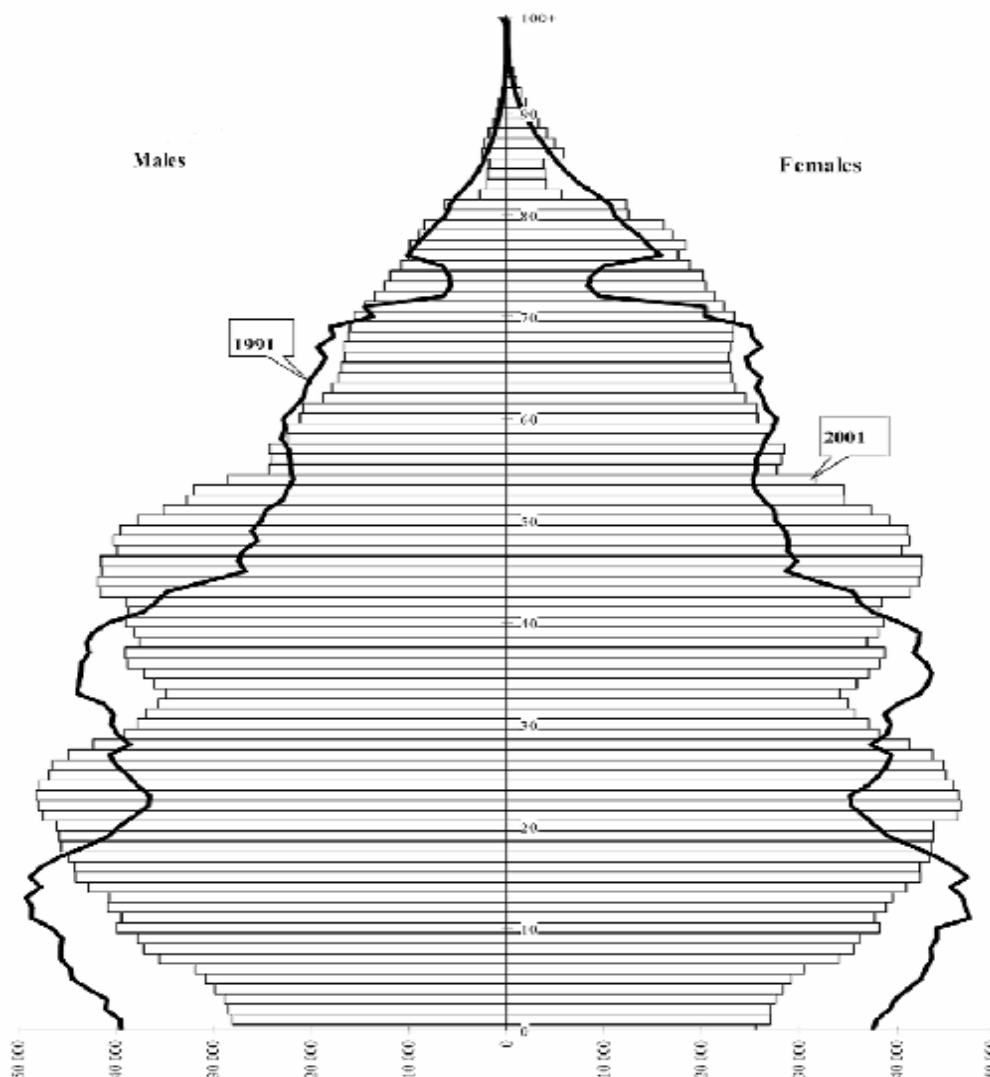
Both age and sex structures belong to basic demographic characteristics of population. At the same time a link between the sex structure, and mainly the age structure, with particular components of demographic dynamics (natality, mortality and migration) is stressed. These components are mutually causally influenced. The share of particular age groups in population is currently a result of the impact of above mentioned processes of natural changes and migration during the last approximately 100 years. It is logical that the importance of these processes is not the same and that it has been changing in the course of formation of current age structure. In general we can say that the natural changes of population have had a more significant influence on the formation of population age structure in Slovakia than migration.

In 2000, women prevailed in the Slovak population with proportion 51,39%. The masculinity ratio, or femininity ratio, expressing the mutual share of individual sexes, reached in the given year the values of 946 and 1057‰ respectively. Positive femininity is a phenomenon typical for the majority of demographically advanced populations. The masculinity ratio records a long-term decrease; in 1993 it reached the value of 950. Although more boys are born than girls, what is given biologically, already in child-age a moderate excess mortality of boys appears which becomes more intensive at older age. From the age of approximately 45 years, women prevail in population, thus, the generations of men are less numerous. In the oldest age groups the number of women significantly prevails over the number of men. In 2000 in the category of people aged 80 and over the number of women was more than twofold higher than of men (if expressed absolutely by more than 36 thousand women higher). Based on the ongoing tendency of a slow equalisation of differences in the mortality level of male and female a gradual insignificant decrease of the level of positive femininity can be expected, however, at the same time the process of population ageing acts here in a contradictive way. Another typical feature is a higher percentage share of men at productive age, while also the growth of the proportion of this category during the observed time period 1993-2000 was higher in case of men (+ 4,4% against nearly 3,5% in case of women).

A higher relevance is currently attributed to changes in age structure. The relative share of main age groups is changing (0-14 years, 15-60 years and 60 or 65 years and over), or of age groups used until now in the SR in relation to productivity (children aged 0-14, men aged 15-59 and women aged 15-54, men aged 60 and over or women aged 55 and over). In 1993, the share of the group of 0-14 years or 60 years and over had been 23,5% and 15% respectively, in 2000 it was 19,2, and 15,5% respectively. After 1989 an acceleration of population ageing has occurred. During the period under observation, the share of productive population increased (approximately by 4%) due to the shift of the natality wave cohort from 1970s into productive age. However, for the future one has to reckon also with a decrease of both, the number and share of population at productive age to the prejudice of population at post-productive age (the weak age groups born in 1990s will cross the border of 15 years, the powerful age groups from the post-war wave will leave the productive age). Thus, the economic dependency of productive population will increase. Currently a population ageing is in Slovakia ongoing, mainly ageing of population at the base. It means that the share of young population is decreasing due to a significant decrease of natality. It appears by a fast narrowing of the age pyramid basis. The number of people at post-productive age (60 years and over) per 100 people at pre-productive age, expressed by ageing index, reached in 2000 a value of 80,9%, while in 1993 it was only 63,9%. The female ageing index exceeded in 2000 for the first time the values of 100% (100,1%). As compared to the level for men it was higher by nearly 40 percentage points. In comparison with the neighbouring countries (the CR, Hungary, Poland) in Slovakia the share of old population is still lower and the dynamics of the growth of this share is approximately the same, except for Poland where it is higher. Also the mean age of population is increasing (in 1993- 34,04 years, in 2000 even 35,97).

In addition, a typical feature of the age structure of Slovakia, similarly as currently it is the case of majority of European populations, is its irregularity characterised by cuts, which are the results mainly of political and socio-economic impacts. These cuts or their shifts influence the mutual relations of main age groups. The most significant cut was the consequences of the World War II (a decreased natality, higher mortality), after which, on the contrary, powerful age groups (population aged 44-54) of the compensation phase successively took place in the age pyramid. An important point will be the accession of these age groups into post-productive age in the forthcoming years. The numerously most powerful are the age groups from the natality wave from the half of 1970s (23, 24, 25 years old). In the pyramid, furthermore, a cut caused by an economic crisis from 1930s appeared (62-64 years old), when simultaneously the weak population age groups from World War I (82-85 years old) accessed into the reproductive age. Neither the influence of emigration from Slovakia in the first half of 20th century can be omitted. For the future, a further transformation of the shape of Slovak population age pyramid towards a regressive type can be expected. From the age pyramid a significant narrowing of its base, as compared to 1991, is obvious, together with the transition of cohorts with different number of people into older age during 1991-2001 (based on census data).

Graph 8.1: Age structure of population



Eight Slovak territorial and administrative provinces form, in terms of area, population number and its structure, a heterogeneous group. From the demographic standpoint, also the particular provinces represent uneven units. In the entire period under analysis the sequence of provinces does not change owing to population density. The highest number of population is recorded by the provinces of Prešov and Košice. These two provinces of East Slovakia contribute to the total number of population by almost 30%. The lowest population density is in the provinces of Trnava and Trenčín. The highest population density is in the province of Bratislava. At the same time the share of two most populous provinces and of the province of Žilina in the total population is slightly increasing, what is related mainly to the natural changes of population. The share in the total population is most significantly decreasing in the provinces of Nitra and Banská Bystrica. The share of the province of Trnava is stable. The number of population decreased from 1993-2000 only in the provinces of Banská Bystrica and Nitra, most remarkably it increased in the province of Prešov.

From the sex structure standpoint, if expressed by masculinity ratio, certain differences between provinces can be observed. The province of Košice is closely approaching the average value of the SR (945 in the year 2000), the majority of provinces reach above-average values (967 and 966‰ in the provinces of Prešov and Žilina respectively), the below-average values are reached in the provinces of Nitra, Banská Bystrica, and mainly in the province of Bratislava, which by the value of 903‰ noticeably differs from other provinces. The range of variance thus reaches the value of 64%. To great extent, but also in general, it is possible to explain the level and the territorial distribution of this indicator in terms of age structure. Older age structures, in which women prevail, have logically a lower masculinity ratio. To a certain extent also other factors act at this point. For example, deformations, which were caused by migration in the previous development, specific features of the structure of nationalities etc., are in question. The specific position of the province of Bratislava is caused by a significant prevalence of women, especially at productive age. The lower values of the ratio (also thanks to a provincial seat) at productive age are reached also by

the province of Košice, but owing to the proportion of the city of Košice in the total population of this province, this fact does not appear in the total value of masculinity ratio too noticeably.

The basic feature of age structure is the proportion of main age groups. If in 1993 in all provinces the pre-productive age group represented more than 20% of population, until 2000 this share significantly decreased and only in the provinces of Prešov, Košice and Žilina it was above the level of 20%. At the same time the decrease of the share in the province of Bratislava was by 33% higher than in the province of Košice and by 30% higher than in the province of Prešov. The fall of the share of children component is caused mainly by a decrease of fertility. In the province of Bratislava, both the decrease of fertility and a consequent tendency of ageing of population at the base were the most intensive factors during the transformation period. Therefore the share of children component is here currently by 1,9 points lower as compared to, e.g. the province of Nitra, although in 1993 the children component was represented in both provinces to approximately the same extent.

Tab. 8.1: Number and share of population in provinces

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of population								Share (SR=100%)							
BL	614428	616871	618290	618904	618673	617599	616982	617049	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,4	11,4
TA	545566	547173	547967	548898	549621	550652	551287	551441	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2
TC	606995	608990	609828	610135	610349	609739	609288	608786	11,4	11,4	11,4	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3
NI	718146	718358	717624	717585	717241	716560	715841	714602	13,5	13,4	13,4	13,3	13,3	13,3	13,3	13,2
ZI	679443	682983	685365	687771	689504	691201	692582	693853	12,7	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8
BC	663606	664072	663992	664024	663845	663492	662932	662077	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3
PV	757469	763911	768719	773121	777301	780875	784451	787483	14,2	14,3	14,3	14,4	14,4	14,5	14,5	14,6
KI	750802	753849	756005	758494	761116	763264	765294	767256	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,2	14,2	14,2
	Share of population aged 0-14 (%)								Share of population aged 60+(%)							
BL	21,4	20,4	19,6	18,8	17,9	17,1	16,4	15,6	15,5	15,5	15,6	15,6	15,7	15,8	15,9	16,1
TA	22,6	21,9	21,3	20,6	19,9	19,2	18,6	18,0	15,0	15,1	15,1	15,1	15,2	15,3	15,4	15,6
TC	23,2	22,2	21,7	21,0	20,3	19,6	18,9	18,3	15,2	15,3	15,4	15,5	15,6	15,8	15,9	16,1
NI	21,7	21,1	20,4	19,9	19,3	18,7	18,1	17,5	16,9	16,9	17,0	17,0	17,0	17,0	17,1	17,2
ZI	24,7	24,1	23,5	22,9	22,4	21,8	21,2	20,6	14,2	14,3	14,4	14,5	14,5	14,6	14,7	14,8
BC	22,5	21,9	21,3	20,8	20,2	19,6	19,0	18,4	16,3	16,3	16,2	16,2	16,2	16,2	16,3	16,4
PV	27,0	26,5	25,9	25,4	24,8	24,3	23,7	23,0	13,4	13,5	13,5	13,6	13,6	13,7	13,7	13,8
KI	24,4	23,8	23,2	22,7	22,2	21,7	21,2	20,6	14,2	14,3	14,4	14,4	14,5	14,5	14,6	14,7

However, the province of Nitra has in its structure a relatively highest proportion of old population. It has to be stressed that the variation range of values of the share of population aged 60 and over is not as great as in the pre-productive age. Similarly, neither the increase of the share of this group in the observed time period is as obvious as the fall of the share of pre-productive group. This fact is caused, inter alia, by the situation that the numerously weaker age groups born in the period of economic crisis shifted during the observed time period towards the post-productive age, and in contrast, significant parts of cohorts born within the compensation phase after the World War I left the population. This phenomenon is generally valid for the whole Slovak territory what can be witnessed by relatively even values of the growth of share in particular provinces. The factor of an uneven age structure will influence the proportion of age groups also in future, however, in the very next years in the direction of population ageing – a shift of numerous cohorts to older age together with less numerous base of the age pyramid. The position of oldest inhabitants (aged 80 and over) is specific, not only from the demographic point of view, because they usually require specific care (social and medical). Currently their share in population of the SR represents less than 2%, the nation-wide value is exceeded by the provinces of Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Nitra. The share of the oldest inhabitants in the province of Prešov was the lowest (1,6%). The highest share of population at productive age is lingeringly in the province of Bratislava, the lowest in the province of Prešov (68% and 63,1% respectively).

Only in the province of Bratislava the share of people aged 60 and over is exceeding the group of children aged 0-14. If we express the ageing of population by ageing index, the picture of territorial distribution will not change. The oldest population is to be found in the provinces of Bratislava and Nitra, where more than 103 (or 98) inhabitants aged 60 and over fall on 100 children; above the nation-wide average are the following provinces: Trnava, Trenčín and Banská Bystrica. In contrast, in the youngest province of Prešov, there are approximately 60 post-productive inhabitants per 100 pre-productive people. A similar picture is available from the values on the mean age of population, which ranged in 2000 from 33,67 years (Prešov) until 37,88 years (Bratislava). Ageing index has confirmed, inter alia, the already mentioned significant positive femininity at older age. For example, in the province of Bratislava, the ageing index of men was 79,95% (the year 2000), and of women even 127,61%.

Slovak provinces represent from the demographic standpoint (not only) heterogeneous units, in which the rural and urban population, together with population of different nationality, are involved to a different extent. Also the share of big cities is different and also other factors which are to a certain extent increasing and, at the same time,

decreasing the differentiation between provinces. Nevertheless, on the basis of above analysed indicators a basic synthetic picture on the differentiation in the territorial sex and age structure of population and the ongoing population ageing can be made. Owing to the intensity and the current state of the process of ageing, the highest rate of ageing is in the province of Bratislava. Until now it is the only province in which the post-productive population is prevailing over the pre-productive population. The intensive ageing of the population at the base of age pyramid is obvious here. The typical young age structures are not represented significantly in this province. In the age structure of population of this province, the deformations caused by migration in the second half of the 20th century can be observed. Also the population in the province of Nitra is relatively old. To a significant extent the population of Hungarian nationality with the older age structure and lower dynamics is represented here. Into the next group the following provinces can be ranked - Trnava, Trenčín and Banská Bystrica – with values which are closely approaching the nation-wide average (values are slightly above the average). Relatively younger age structure of population is to be found in the provinces of Žilina and Košice. The province of Prešov has a specific position. Here, similarly as in the province of Nitra, a factor of nationality structure is taking place, however, in the direction of a lower rate of population ageing. The share of Roma population is also higher, whose age structure is remarkably younger and the dynamics is higher too, as compared to the Slovak nationality population.

The set of 79 Slovak districts represent, as compared to the set of provinces, a more heterogeneous group, where the variation range of values of indicators under observation is at significantly higher levels. On the other hand, the particular districts can be considered as more homogenous units than the above analysed provinces.

According to the population number on 31 December 2000, the most populous Slovak districts are Nitra, Prešov, Žilina and Nové Zámky. Those are the only districts, where the number of population is exceeding 150 000 people. At the same time, in first three districts, the district city contributes to this number approximately by two thirds. According to the number of population, the smallest districts are Banská Štiavnica, Turčianske Teplice and Medzilaborce, which have less than 20 000 inhabitants. The average Slovak district has a bit more than 68 000 inhabitants, 50 districts have the number of population less than the Slovak average.

The masculinity ratio reached in 2000 the variation range of 141‰, and moved in scope of 887 (in the city of Bratislava, if the urban districts are not taken into account) up to 1028 ‰ (Námestovo). Námestovo is the only district with the prevalence of men. The majority of districts with lower values of masculinity ratio is situated in South-West Slovakia, in the south of Middle Slovakia, a higher positive femininity is recorded also in population of the city of Bratislava and Košice. Thus, the relation between the femininity of population and the population age structure is visible. In East Slovakia, for example, an older age structure of population in the district of Medzilaborce is to be found with a remarkably lower masculinity ratio as compared to neighbouring districts. An opposite example is represented by a young age structure of Námestovo and in some other neighbouring districts. The linkage between the masculinity and ageing of population is confirmed also by a decrease of masculinity ratio during 1993-2000 in the majority of districts of Slovakia. The most noticeable decrease, by more than 10 points, was recorded in terms of masculinity ratio in the following districts: Námestovo, Svidník, Zlaté Moravce, Dunajská Streda; in the district of Kysucké Nové Mesto it was even by 20 points, from 996 to 976‰. The increase of masculinity ratio was recorded in 17 districts, including some urban districts, the most significant increase was in Levoča (+12,7) and Žarnovica (+11). The spatial distribution of these districts in Slovakia is mosaic, they represent variously old age structures; have a different homogeneity degree with regard to the nationality structure. However, in majority of cases the increase of masculinity ratio did not exceed the level of 10 or 5 ‰ and for the explanation of this increase a more detailed analysis of migration flows or preceding deformations in sex and age structures of these districts will be required.

Age can be considered as an additional factor, which increases the variation range of the masculinity ratio in the set of districts of Slovakia. Ratio of masculinity is decreasing in relation to the increase of age. Ratio of persons aged 0-14 ranged between 951 - 1101‰ (2000), only in two districts, at the same time, women were prevailing in this main age category (Turčianske Teplice 951‰ and Snina 999‰). The territorial picture of the spatial distribution of values is mosaic again. The masculinity ratio at the age group of 15-59 years is changing more; however at the same time, the more compact territorial groupings of districts started to form. In general, thanks to well-known regularities (a gradual prevalence of women at older age – excess male mortality) it reaches lower values. In this category the number of men and women is essentially equal (1 763 707 women and 1 763 886 men, ratio=1000,1‰) in Slovakia.

In 23 districts (urban are counted too) women prevail (most significantly in Bratislava – 916, Košice 940, Banská Bystrica – 940), in 61 districts men, most significantly in Čadca, Turčianske Teplice and Námestovo (1091‰). Lower ratio of masculinity is reached by some districts with a higher degree of urbanisation, mainly urban districts. This phenomenon is sometimes attributed to an increased ability of cities to generate working possibilities for women. The districts with different masculinity ratio of people aged 15-59 differ, at the same time, significantly at the age when the prevalence of women in population has started. While, for example in the district of Námestovo, the prevalence of women started at the age of 55 years (in 2000), in Bratislava already at the age of 26 years, what is in comparison with the Slovak population by 20 years sooner, and as compared to the district of Námestovo, it is rather nearly by 30 years. Ratio of masculinity of people aged 60 and over achieves again lower values than the ratio of people aged 15-59. In all districts women are dominating, masculinity ratio is moving in scope of 556 - 811‰. The lowest masculinity ratio is in districts of Banská Štiavnica (556), Krupina (584) and Levice (592). Banská Štiavnica

is a specific district with higher excess male mortality related in the past to mining activities and the consequent illnesses caused by occupation (in terms of ageing it is not included in the category of the oldest Slovak districts). Districts in the cities of Bratislava and Košice achieve also extreme values, either at the bottom or upper level of the interval of values; but as a whole, city of Bratislava and Košice do not significantly differ from nation-wide average. Thus, the prevalence of women at productive age most remarkably contributes to the positive femininity of population in the cities of Bratislava and Košice. The districts are according to the numerousness distributed relatively equally around the nation-wide value (655), 44 of them reach the lower values and 35 higher values than the Slovak average.

Both, the age structure and the level of population ageing directly related to it can be relatively good assessed based on a proportion of main age groups in population. Similarly as at the Slovak-wide and provincial level, we are monitoring the tendency to change in the proportion of main age groups during 1993-2000. The number and the share of the pre-productive category are decreasing. During 1993-1997 the number of population aged 0-14 decreased in 77 districts from the total of 79 districts. This decrease is a direct result of the natality decrease, cohorts of people born within the framework of this tendency are diminishing each year, and at the same time, the relatively powerful age groups born earlier are leaving this category. If we are assessing the change of the proportion, during 1993 - 1997 a decrease of population at pre-productive age occurred in all districts. A remarkable decrease (by more than 3 percentage points) occurred in case of the city of Bratislava (-3,6%), in districts of Banská Bystrica (-3,3%), Ilava (-3,2%) and Poprad (-3,2%). The lowest decrease by one percentage point was recorded in districts of Gelnica and Sabinov, furthermore Námestovo (-1,3%) and Sobrance (-1,3%). To the group of districts with a lower decrease belong not only districts which maintained their relatively higher level of natality (Sabinov, Námestovo and others), but also districts in which the trend of decreasing natality has started earlier, is to be considered as a long-term one, and the rate of decrease in natality, and thus also of the share of pre-productive component, has not been so fast (Medzilaborce -1,6%, Sobrance -1,6%). Although the fertility decrease is a crucial factor, which influences the development of the share of pre-productive component, the whole series of other factors are in question too: mortality development, shift of variously numerous age groups towards the older age and thus also the change in proportions between main age groups.

During 1997-2000 an absolute decrease of population number occurred in the category of persons aged 0-14 already in the entire set of districts of Slovakia. In general, the territorial proportions in the intensity of decrease in the pre-productive component within districts haven't changed significantly as compared to the firstly analysed time period.

Changes were recorded also in next two main age groups. The tendency of growth in the number of population at productive age of 15-59 years was typical for all districts (a move of the cohort of the natality wave from 1970's into an older age). However, this tendency will gradually be weakening in districts (weaker age groups will be shifted from pre-productive age and, at the same time, the powerful age group will access the post-productive age). In general, during 1993-2000 an increase by more than 5 percentage points was recorded by the district of Malacky, city of Bratislava and the districts of Banská Bystrica. Less than 2% of growth was recorded by Gelnica. 30 districts in Slovakia, including urban districts, did not exceed the Slovak average in 2000 (65,3%) in terms of the share of productive component. All these districts (except for Poprad and Košice) are situated in West and Middle Slovakia. While in Bratislava nearly 68,8% of population is at the productive age, in some districts of East Slovakia (Sabinov, Medzilaborce) the share is roughly by 9% lower. As compared to 1993, the territorial distribution of districts more or less did not change.

The third essential feature of the development of main age groups representation is the increase of number of population at post-productive age. Similarly as in preceding main age groups, there are differences in the intensity of this process, the number of population in the set of 18 districts has even decreased in this category (in districts of Rimavská Sobota and Levice by more than 500 people). The highest increase of post-productive population was recorded in Bratislava, Košice and in some more populous Middle-Slovakian districts (Prievidza, Žilina, Martin) and East-Slovakian districts (Prešov, Spišská Nová Ves). When looking at the change of relative representation of this age group (1993-2000) the spatial distribution of districts seems to be interesting. The compact spaces, in which a higher increase or decrease of the post-productive component has occurred, cannot be generally determined. This fact is caused by combined influences - mutual relations between main age groups. In some districts the intensity of ageing of population at the base was higher, and thus also the share of post-productive category increased faster. Also another factor takes place, i.e. in several districts the cohorts entering the productive age (thus leaving the pre-productive age) and, at the same time, the cohorts leaving it, were not of the same size. Therefore among districts with the highest increase of the share of old population ranked, in addition to the city of Košice and the district of Partizánske, also more progressive districts of Kysucké Nové Mesto and Tvrdošín. Also in districts with the fall of the share, the districts typically demographically depressive (Levice), together with progressive regions (Stará Ľubovňa), can be found. For the future an increase of the share of old population in all districts of Slovakia can be expected.

The basic feature of the territorial distribution of districts owing to the representation of main age groups is the concentration of districts with a higher share of pre-productive population in East Slovakia (mainly the districts of Spiš). In addition, it is a consequence of a higher share of Roma population with a much younger age structure. Only Košice and Medzilaborce reach the value lower than Slovak average. The second territorial grouping with the above-average share of children component is represented by Orava and Kysuce regions. On the contrary, the lowest pro-

portions of the youngest category are reached by the city of Bratislava and some districts of West, South (older Hungarian population) and Middle Slovakia (some more urbanised districts: Banská Bystrica, Zvolen and other – lower share of pre-productive category to the prejudice of the productive category).

Also other indicators have a very good expressing power in terms of territorial differentiation, which characterise the age structure or the level of population ageing. One of them is the mean age. The Slovak average in 1993 (34,04 years) was significantly exceeded by the districts of Medzilaborce (37,56 years) and Sobrance (37,16 years), the population of which represents a very old age structure. Further more, the districts of Turčianske Teplice (36,70 years), Myjava (36,54 years), Poltár (36,42 years) and others were in question. The lowest mean age was in the district of Námestovo (28,64 years). Very big differences were also between particular urban districts in Bratislava or Košice. Until 1997, the nation-wide value increased by more than one year up to 35,09 years, until 2000 by nearly one year more to 35,97 years. Although the increase of the mean age is a process running in all districts, its intensity is very uneven. The mean age during the whole observed time period increased most significantly in Bratislava (+2,89), Ilava (+ 2,89), Banská Bystrica (+2,74), and Košice (+2,73). In contrast, the slowest growth, less than one year, was recorded in addition to three urban districts, also in districts of Krupina and Sabinov.

Tab. 8.2: Mean age in selected districts

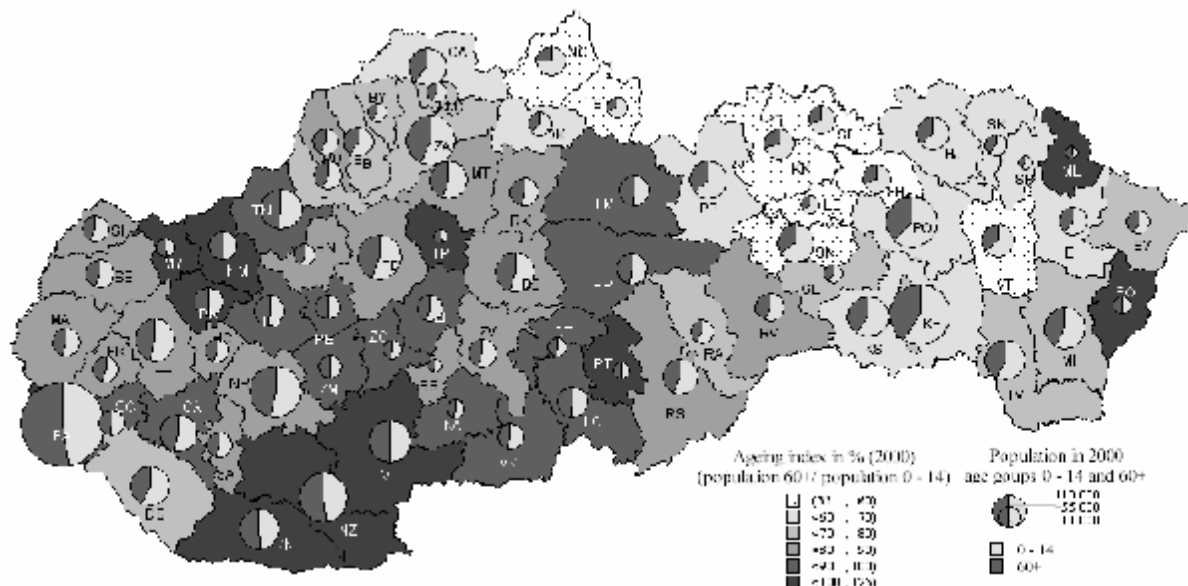
	1993			2000			Difference 2000-1993	
	Males	Females	Difference	Males	Females	Difference	Males	Females
Námestovo	27,72	29,6	1,88	29,04	30,88	1,84	1,32	1,29
Kežmarok	28,59	31,19	2,59	29,74	32,42	2,67	1,15	1,23
Sabinov	29,77	32,03	2,26	30,67	33,03	2,37	0,89	1,01
Tvrdošín	28,67	30,95	2,27	30,85	33,38	2,53	2,18	2,43
Stará Ľubovňa	29,65	32,09	2,44	30,82	33,21	2,4	1,17	1,12
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	34,59	37,79	3,19	36,58	39,54	2,96	1,99	1,75
Bratislava	33,91	36,89	2,97	36,69	39,87	3,18	2,78	2,99
Medzilaborce	35,54	39,46	3,92	36,68	40,82	4,13	1,15	1,36
Myjava	35,13	37,87	2,74	36,86	39,73	2,87	1,73	1,85
Turčianske Teplice	35,31	38,05	2,74	37,05	39,92	2,87	1,74	1,87

The increasing of mean age is at the first glance paradoxically slower also in some demographically depressive regions, where the ageing trend is a long-term one, the share of older population is higher (e.g. district of Krupina, Medzilaborce) and in which the significantly higher mortality of numerous generations at older age causes the slowest ascending of the mean age value (despite lower natality). The below-average growth rates of the mean age have been reached also in the majority of districts with a higher share of Roma population, whose higher natality causes the slowest narrowing of age pyramid base. Despite the different growth of mean age, until 2000 the spatial picture of the distribution of values did not significantly change (in comparison with 1993). To a great extent it corresponds to some other indicators of age structure, e.g. the share of basic age groups. The mean age of women reaches higher values, most significantly in districts, where the prevalence of women at post-productive age is the highest. In 1993, the difference between the mean age of women and men was the highest in the oldest districts: Levice (difference +4,11), Krupina (+4,09), Medzilaborce (+3,92). At the same time, the value for the SR was 2,93 years, the lowest values were reached by Námestovo (+1,88) and Kysucké Nové Mesto (+2,05). Until 2000, the assumption on a moderate growth in differences at mean age of men and women was confirmed in the majority of districts of Slovakia.

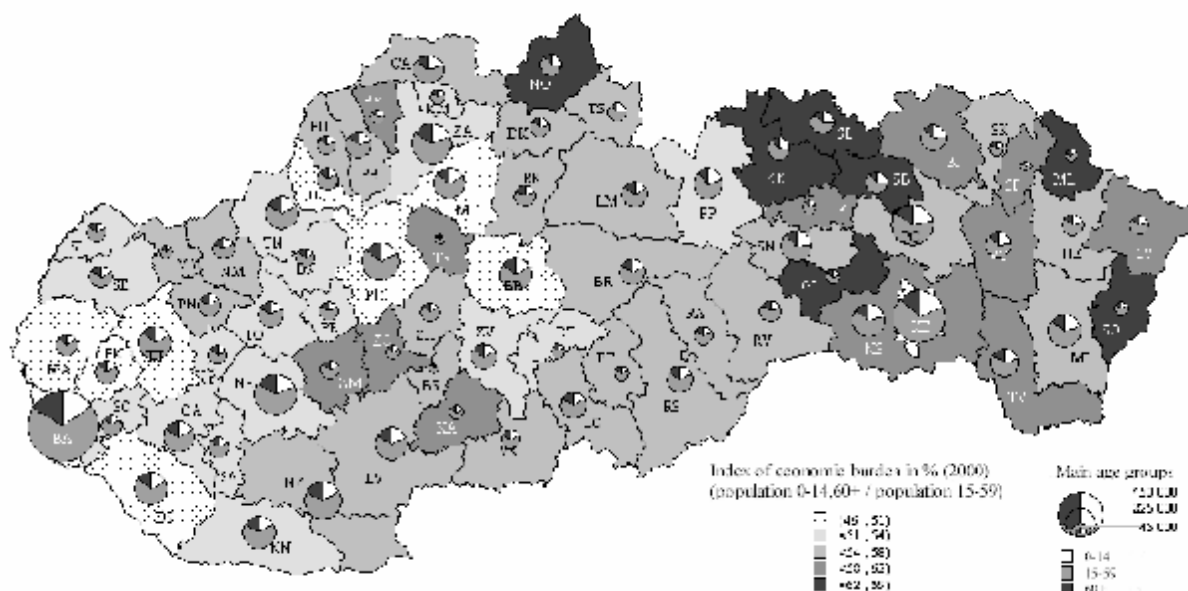
Ageing index, which expresses the relation between the post-productive and pre-productive age category, is another indicator used very often. Ageing of population at the base, which ran in 1990s in all districts, can be very well expressed exactly by the increase of ageing index values. In 2000, 10 districts and Bratislava achieved the value of index higher than 100%, i.e. post-productive population prevailed over the pre-productive population. In 1993, there were only two such districts (Medzilaborce a Sobrance), except for three urban districts. The highest increase of index was recorded until 2000 by Bratislava (by more than 30 percentage points); other districts of West Slovakia, mainly from the province of Trenčín, Piešťany, Banská Bystrica, Medzilaborce etc. reached the value above 20%. The lowest increase of index characterises districts where the rate of fertility decrease was lower – districts of East and North Slovakia (values below 5% increase). In 2000, several relatively compact spaces with different values of ageing index appeared. Districts of East Slovakia (except for Sobrance and Medzilaborce), districts of Orava and Kysuce regions record the lowest values (the value less than 40 inhabitants aged 60 and over per 100 inhabitants aged 0-14 has been reached only by one district – Námestovo, in contrast, more than 120 has been reported only by Medzilaborce, in case of three urban districts of Bratislava, the values are even higher). The noticeable territorial grouping is represented by a large part of West and Middle Slovakia, mainly with above-average values of index; districts from Ilava until Kysucké Nové Mesto reach the values being below the Slovak average. The position of the cities of Bratislava and Košice in terms of ageing is different; the value of index for Košice is lower than Slovak average. Similarly as in case of the mean age, sex acts as a differentiating factor also in case of ageing index. With

regard to a higher number of women at older age and lower numbers of girls at pre-productive age, the ageing index reaches higher values in case of women; in 2000, 40 districts, including Bratislava, achieved values above 100%.

Map 8.1: Ageing index in districts



Map 8.2: Index of economic burden in districts



Index of economic burden expresses the number of people at pre-productive and post-productive age per 100 people at productive age (15-59 years). This indicator provides a synthetic picture, because the proportions of each three main age groups influence its value. The spatial distribution of values at the level of districts does not correspond entirely to the several other indicators. It results from the fact that the representation of three main age groups can be proportionally different. In some regions the high share of pre-productive category and at the same time the low share of productive category contributes to the high level of this index. The districts with the highest values of index are in question: Námestovo, Stará Ľubovňa, Sabinov, furthermore districts also with the lower representation of productive category and a high share of post-productive category: Medzilaborce, Sobrance (with the maximal value of 67,4%) and others. Unambiguously the lowest values of index (less than 50 %) are reached by cities of Bratislava and Košice and districts for which a higher share of productive category is characteristic. At the same time, in question are average districts in terms of ageing (share of old population) or the children component is not extensively represented in them. The essential feature is a remarkable decrease of values of this indicator in all districts of Slovakia (for the SR from 62,8 down to 53,1%), in the numerous group of 31 districts and the city of Bratislava by more than 10%. The increase of the number of people at productive age, and mainly the decrease of the number of people at pre-productive age contribute to this situation. The gradual increasing of the number and share

of old population does not have until now a sufficient weight, what needn't be the truth for the future. Variation range of values does not achieve such level as in the case of ageing index (22%).

The age pyramids of Slovak districts represent a lively mosaic of shapes with various characteristics. Several indicators, as well as the shape of age pyramid, indicate that the youngest Slovak district is Námestovo; it has only a slightly narrowed base and a gradually constricting shape of pyramid. To such shape mostly some districts of East Slovakia are getting closer, mainly Sabinov, Stará Ľubovňa, Kežmarok and some others. In contrast, a heavily narrowed base and numerous older aged groups are characteristic for districts of South Slovakia with the population of Hungarian nationality and some districts of West Slovakia, Turčianske Teplice, Medzilaborce and Sobrance. The urban structures of Bratislava and Košice have a specific shape, characterised by an expansion of age pyramid at productive age (impact of migration in the second half of the 20th century).

If the year-on-year changes of selected indicators of age structure between 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001 are subject of assessment, we can conclude with certain shifts in the values of selected indicators. However, to a certain extent a factor of heterogeneity of statistical data plays a role, in terms of data which have been included into the comparison procedure. Data as of 31 December 2001 already follow the results of 2001 census. On the one hand the results of census can be judged as a most reliable source of statistical information but on the other hand, when assessing the year 2001, as part of longer time series, a different source of data is in question as for the year 2000 (and the preceding years), which have followed the 1991 census. This fact has to be taken into account or to reckon with some deviations resulting from the above mentioned situation. For example, after the period of an ongoing increase of the number of population (although with decreasing growth rate), during 2000 – 2001 a decrease of population number occurred. The biases can be reflected also in the age structure at the nation-wide level as well as on lower territorial level.

At the nation-wide level the trend of increasing feminity remained kept, ratio of masculinity decreased to 944‰ (from 946‰). A relatively significant decrease is in question, if compared to the decrease by 0.4 per mille in the incomparably longer time period of 1993-2000. As compared to 2000, a further decrease of the representation of pre-productive age category by 0.5% occurred, what is below the value of an average annual decrease of the representation in the observed time period 1993-2000 (-0.6% annually). The proportion of a post-productive category (60+) did not change (15.5%); to the prejudice of pre-productive category, the share of productive category increased up to 65.8%. The diminished share of the pre-productive category contributed also to the increase of ageing index by approximately 2 percentage points up to 82.9%.

The already mentioned tendency of a decrease of the share of category of people aged 0-14 has already appeared at the level of provinces, mostly in provinces of Bratislava and Trenčín; the lowest decrease was recorded in provinces of East Slovakia. The sequence of provinces in terms of the share of pre-productive category did not change. In three provinces the share of post-productive category increased (Bratislava, Trnava and Trenčín), in others no significant decrease of the share occurred (mostly in Banská Bystrica -0.1%). Another province, in addition to Bratislava, in which the ageing index in 2001 exceeded the level of 100%, is the province of Nitra (100.8). These two provinces remain unambiguously the oldest with regard to the age structure; the opposite pole is occupied by the province of Prešov with the value of ageing index being 61%.

In the entire set of districts of Slovakia, except for the districts of Sobrance, Poltár, Sabinov a Košice - okolie, between 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001 a decrease of share of pre-productive category occurred. A more differentiated was the development of the proportion of post-productive category. If we do not take the urban districts into account, the set under analysis is broken down into two equal parts (with regard to the decrease and increase of the representation of post-productive category). A small group of districts recorded a decrease of this representation by more than 0.5% - Sobrance, Turčianske Teplice and Banská Štiavnica. These changes in relations of two non-productive age groups influenced also the development of ageing index in the set of districts. In the file of 16 districts a decrease of ageing index took place, mostly in districts of Poltár, Sobrance (decrease by more than 4%) and Turčianske Teplice (by more than 3%). At the same time such districts are in question, in which the ageing index has already remarkably exceeded the level of 100%, thus demographically older populations. In this case deformations in the age structure of given districts, combined with heterogeneity of sources of compared data might appear (small districts, statistical units are in question). The city of Bratislava (with the similar initial value) recorded an increase of index by 6.7%, up to nearly 117%; a relatively significant increase was observable also in other districts, for example, from the province of Nitra, in the district of Zvolen etc.

Despite certain changes in the set of districts in terms of the representation of main age groups in 2000 – 2001 and the cessation of ageing intensity expressed by the ageing index in the same group of districts, the territorial distribution of districts remain essentially the same, for nearly the whole set of districts an ongoing slowly ageing of population at the base is characteristic; a more differentiated is the development of the share of the post-productive category, what is reflected also in the growth and/or fall of ageing index.

The analysis of statistical data from 1993-2000, as well as the comparison of both 1991 and 2001 censuses, speaks unambiguously about the ageing of Slovak population and a gradual increasing of the share of post-productive population. For the future an intensification of this process can be expected. Population ageing has, and will have, economic and social consequences. The territorial assessment at the level of provinces and mainly at the level of districts, in addition to a different initial state has proved the unevenness of intensity of this process. A different development in particular regions can be expected. It is mainly the consequence of a different population dynamics

of regions. In connection to the accession of Slovakia into European structures an increase of the migration intensity can be assumed, which will have an influence on the formation of both the sex and, mainly, age structures. A higher migration openness of some Slovak regions can be presupposed what can act as an accelerator of the increase of differences in the population development of regions and thus also in their sex and age structure. In essence, we can determine in Slovakia two basic territories with distinct characteristics in terms of age structure: territory of West Slovakia and a larger part of Middle Slovakia with the older population age structure and the area of North and East Slovakia with younger population age structure. Specific age structures are represented mainly by the cities of Bratislava, and Košice, by demographically depressive districts of South Slovakia, Medzilaborce, Sobrance and by regions with lingeringly relatively high population dynamics and its slower decrease, what is reflected in a lower intensity of ageing expressed by different characteristics and indicators: Kysuce, Orava regions and districts (mainly) of North-East Slovakia. Distinctions can be found in the age structure of nationalities, a noticeably older age structure has been explored in case of people declaring themselves as population of Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Russian, Czech, German and Polish nationality. An older age structure has been disclosed also in case of Hungarian nationality population. On the contrary, a remarkably more progressive age structure has been recorded in the case of people, who within the census declare themselves as Romas.

Conclusion

The analysis of demographic development in the regions of the SR for 1993-2001 brings a view on trends, which have formed its particular components and endeavours to reflect them into the level of regions. It confirms some well-known tendencies and has brought several interesting facts.

Demographic development, similarly as other areas of social reproduction, is regionally differentiated. It is influenced by several factors – from historical, through natural, cultural up to socio-economic factors. The basis of regional differences in the population development is, however, linked to its age structure, which creates the background for reproduction processes as well as for the migration of population. Changes in the reproductive behaviour of population, which appear in the fall of nuptiality, the remarkable decrease of fertility and abortion, the moderate decrease of mortality but also in growth of divorce and ageing of population, and which are typical for the period under observation, have also its territorial dimension. Essentially they spread from southwest to northeast and are consequently reflected also into the development of regions with a different intensity.

From the demographic standpoint, the Slovak Republic can be divided roughly into two noticeable regions – north and east with the progressive development and south and east with the regressive development.

In essence, two distinct types of reproductive and migration population behaviour are in question. The attitude to a new model of reproductive behaviour is mostly evident in the province of Bratislava, a bit less in other provinces of West Slovakia and the regions of Prešov and Žilina act as the most conservative ones. This situation is reflected also in the age structure of population, as well as in all components of the reproduction process. For the provinces of Prešov and Žilina a progressive age structure is typical, with higher share of population at pre-productive age (above 20%) and a lower share of population aged 60 and over. They are flagged also by a higher fertility, lower mean age at first marriage and first birth and by a more negative attitude to abortion and divorce. A similar situation, with some exceptions (e.g. high abortion) is in the province of Košice.

On the contrary, in the province of Bratislava, the share of population at post-productive age is higher than at the pre-productive age and a similar development is obvious also in the province of Nitra. The ageing of population is here the most intensive one. In other regions this process is less intensive. For all these regions the following factors are typical: a deeper decrease of total fertility rate, higher mean age at first marriage and at first birth, and despite a certain decrease also higher abortion. A high divorce rate is typical mainly for the provinces of Bratislava and Banská Bystrica.

The increases of population in East and North Slovakia are during the entire time period ensured still by a relatively high natality. Two thirds of population increases of the SR in this time period fall on the province of Prešov. High increases are related also to the provinces of Košice and Žilina. In contrast, in the western part of Slovakia – in the province of Trnava, the source of increases is migration. In provinces in the southwest and south of Slovakia – in Bratislava, Nitra and Banská Bystrica, the situation is similar as in the province of Trnava; however, the losses from natural changes cannot be sufficiently compensated from migration. A specific position has the province of Trenčín with losses in both components – from natural changes as well as from migration.

To assess the demographic development in districts is complicated due to their high heterogeneity in terms of their size and population number. The largest district according to its area is the district of Levice (1553 km²), the smallest is the district of Kysucké Nové Mesto (174 km²). According to the population number, the most numerous is the district of Nitra, in which in 2001 lived 163,6 thousand inhabitants. The least numerous is the district of Medzilaborce, in which only 12,6 thousand people lived in 2001, i.e. 13 times lesser than in the district of Nitra.

Although in general for the demographic development in districts the same tendencies are valid as for provinces, the regional differences at the level of districts are bigger. It seems that new territorial and administrative arrangement by splitting some of original districts into lower units has revealed the “source areas” for the increase of the number of population or the areas with the degressive development. A remarkable decrease of fertility in the observed time period did not appear with the same intensity in all districts. Therefore, the districts with progressive development, high intensity of fertility (even 60-70% above the average of the SR) remained in northern and north-east parts of Slovakia – Námestovo, Sabinov, Kežmarok and Stará Ľubovňa. In contrast, the below-average values of total fertility rate were recorded in „small“ districts of Myjava, Banská Štiavnica and Partizánske, in districts of Bratislava and its hinterland, and in some other districts of West and Middle Slovakia. Even in 10 districts of Slovakia the total fertility rate fell below the value of one child per woman during her reproductive time period.

Neither the territorial distribution of nuptiality has changed significantly. The highest nuptiality is still related to districts of North and East Slovakia. The divorce rate, on the contrary, has increased even in 60 districts of Slovakia (without the districts of Bratislava and Košice). The decreasing tendencies appear also in abortion, most significantly in Bratislava and its hinterland. In contrast, it is the highest in East Slovakia and in the south of Middle Slovakia. In mortality area a decreasing trend is persisting in the majority of districts. The ageing of population has deepened. Even in 10 districts and in the city of Bratislava the share of population at post-productive age has been higher than the share of population at pre-productive age. Mainly the districts of West Slovakia are in question.

Significant changes are typical also for internal migration of population. Its intensity has decreased and new immigration and emigration spatial areas have been formed. The cities of Bratislava and Košice, which in 1980s had withdrawn the population mainly from their hinterland, became emigratory ones in 1990s. They are losing population for the benefit of their hinterland. Migration increases are thus recorded in districts in the neighbourhood of Bratislava and Košice – Malacky, Pezinok, Senec, Galanta, Dunajská Streda or Košice-okolie. Also small districts of Turčianske Teplice and Banská Štiavnica are profitable.

Among the districts, smallest districts are remarkably segregated - Medzilaborce and Sobrance in the East Slovakia and districts of Turčianske Teplice and Poltár in Middle Slovakia together with the district of Myjava in West Slovakia. Those are districts with old age structure (with the population ageing in progress), high mortality, low fertility and thus also with the natural decrease of population. Except for Turčianske Teplice, these districts are recording losses from migration and all of them are marked by a total decrease of population.

A specific position in terms of several indicators has the capital of the SR - Bratislava, in which the change of reproductive behaviour has appeared in a most significant way. Total fertility is very low and the mean age of woman at first birth is even 27 years. Bratislava belongs among the areas with the highest divorce rate in the SR and becomes a remarkable emigration territory, which offers a noticeable demographic potential for its hinterland.

Annex

Annex 1: Basic characteristics of nuptiality

	Marriages						Total marriage rate					
	1994		1997		2001		1994		1997		2001	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bratislava I	262	221	296	225	210	224	0,699	0,612	0,670	0,552	0,462	0,536
Bratislava II	650	575	566	513	516	476	0,620	0,560	0,494	0,463	0,482	0,447
Bratislava III	357	320	281	281	298	269	0,638	0,630	0,492	0,512	0,491	0,460
Bratislava IV	453	457	486	477	430	410	0,460	0,494	0,462	0,497	0,452	0,446
Bratislava V	443	465	534	588	573	620	0,441	0,461	0,474	0,475	0,454	0,452
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>2165</i>	<i>2038</i>	<i>2163</i>	<i>2084</i>	<i>2027</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>0,547</i>	<i>0,528</i>	<i>0,496</i>	<i>0,489</i>	<i>0,464</i>	<i>0,461</i>
Malacky	333	364	346	334	276	278	0,635	0,659	0,581	0,525	0,414	0,432
Pezinok	295	287	271	254	278	255	0,620	0,593	0,543	0,499	0,533	0,466
Senec	265	251	262	254	201	179	0,608	0,555	0,554	0,558	0,397	0,384
Dunajská Streda	636	629	641	626	501	499	0,648	0,612	0,597	0,586	0,452	0,451
Galanta	474	453	436	438	416	417	0,580	0,552	0,508	0,503	0,454	0,474
Hlohovec	283	284	234	271	205	206	0,702	0,736	0,572	0,635	0,474	0,501
Piešťany	335	322	340	331	282	276	0,629	0,622	0,590	0,588	0,478	0,471
Senica	327	352	338	338	262	268	0,626	0,659	0,587	0,573	0,430	0,464
Skalica	254	237	254	255	199	216	0,626	0,590	0,552	0,561	0,423	0,472
Trnava	692	710	635	613	599	555	0,619	0,642	0,536	0,520	0,478	0,451
Bánovce nad Bebravou	194	188	188	213	153	155	0,617	0,574	0,536	0,594	0,431	0,425
Ilava	313	314	276	277	239	247	0,583	0,592	0,494	0,492	0,417	0,441
Myjava	163	174	151	166	106	116	0,663	0,679	0,570	0,620	0,399	0,449
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	324	319	294	295	246	266	0,604	0,603	0,535	0,525	0,399	0,457
Partizánske	241	258	249	232	183	197	0,592	0,605	0,567	0,525	0,401	0,460
Považská Bystrica	312	300	338	338	271	268	0,581	0,563	0,591	0,600	0,469	0,467
Prievidza	754	772	722	732	577	582	0,596	0,619	0,532	0,559	0,414	0,440
Púchov	247	257	239	238	191	191	0,626	0,691	0,557	0,575	0,446	0,460
Trenčín	576	593	575	562	547	549	0,614	0,644	0,564	0,547	0,522	0,527
Komárno	563	545	537	553	425	404	0,581	0,577	0,528	0,562	0,394	0,396
Levice	598	583	616	610	501	499	0,577	0,558	0,550	0,562	0,437	0,433
Nitra	872	835	883	871	744	744	0,625	0,605	0,584	0,606	0,483	0,487
Nové Zámky	792	825	734	727	639	648	0,604	0,637	0,532	0,532	0,447	0,466
Šaľa	302	300	294	287	239	220	0,615	0,627	0,588	0,557	0,429	0,412
Topoľčany	379	373	380	393	339	342	0,621	0,603	0,571	0,606	0,487	0,518
Zlaté Moravce	244	208	204	203	169	148	0,684	0,578	0,558	0,548	0,442	0,406
Bytča	206	208	176	177	147	148	0,807	0,808	0,653	0,649	0,522	0,545
Čadca	495	502	576	610	521	533	0,612	0,638	0,681	0,724	0,595	0,641
Dolný Kubín	179	176	188	187	174	185	0,547	0,549	0,524	0,555	0,467	0,533
Kysucké Nové Mesto	196	200	182	175	162	160	0,649	0,706	0,587	0,590	0,519	0,526
Liptovský Mikuláš	361	347	350	331	316	327	0,548	0,544	0,538	0,511	0,463	0,514
Martin	505	518	530	516	401	406	0,578	0,581	0,571	0,555	0,404	0,439
Námestovo	327	330	353	373	318	319	0,669	0,711	0,671	0,767	0,605	0,648
Ružomberok	321	315	300	304	250	263	0,661	0,640	0,560	0,583	0,457	0,501
Turčianske Teplice	92	103	73	78	61	51	0,647	0,707	0,462	0,550	0,387	0,356
Tvrdošín	224	250	187	194	172	182	0,736	0,866	0,579	0,619	0,518	0,571
Žilina	843	825	863	880	673	689	0,657	0,638	0,621	0,637	0,459	0,486
Banská Bystrica	528	532	537	547	422	417	0,553	0,545	0,524	0,519	0,375	0,379
Banská Štiavnica	72	60	82	68	73	76	0,473	0,385	0,561	0,472	0,437	0,454
Brezno	420	419	313	312	247	245	0,729	0,702	0,520	0,511	0,409	0,406
Detva	181	184	162	188	138	140	0,601	0,652	0,553	0,633	0,436	0,440
Krupina	104	100	83	94	82	87	0,566	0,541	0,406	0,473	0,403	0,439
Lučenec	376	350	369	348	287	290	0,614	0,555	0,540	0,537	0,412	0,421
Poltár	127	139	142	154	87	69	0,660	0,697	0,647	0,716	0,421	0,332
Revúca	229	222	211	193	143	150	0,653	0,611	0,520	0,502	0,353	0,387
Rimavská Sobota	411	428	420	426	360	351	0,627	0,612	0,569	0,568	0,434	0,451
Veľký Krtíš	244	243	210	209	167	178	0,640	0,619	0,518	0,516	0,403	0,436
Zvolen	341	372	314	327	286	273	0,577	0,607	0,498	0,541	0,441	0,420
Žarnovica	139	158	138	145	115	125	0,649	0,681	0,611	0,564	0,435	0,498
Žiar nad Hronom	224	234	255	233	186	169	0,510	0,545	0,565	0,524	0,419	0,395
Bardejov	421	435	406	409	379	363	0,688	0,716	0,604	0,630	0,542	0,542
Humenné	350	350	338	362	305	315	0,651	0,616	0,577	0,620	0,501	0,554
Kežmarok	327	309	390	373	372	368	0,642	0,589	0,689	0,658	0,633	0,642
Levoča	164	157	169	171	149	155	0,631	0,626	0,646	0,629	0,533	0,559
Medzilaborce	59	66	53	53	60	52	0,544	0,634	0,514	0,487	0,550	0,492
Poprad	550	533	545	526	582	554	0,626	0,599	0,568	0,551	0,588	0,561
Prešov	840	844	785	811	713	753	0,633	0,636	0,576	0,592	0,496	0,533
Sabinov	282	291	301	320	261	269	0,637	0,654	0,631	0,692	0,546	0,571
Snina	220	230	203	193	176	181	0,666	0,709	0,584	0,577	0,504	0,524
Stará Ľubovňa	257	265	264	282	238	217	0,646	0,651	0,637	0,678	0,549	0,505
Stropkov	102	121	107	114	109	99	0,593	0,741	0,589	0,668	0,530	0,538
Svidník	158	141	209	205	169	175	0,588	0,514	0,731	0,674	0,583	0,587
Vranov nad Topľou	424	428	397	404	359	391	0,701	0,680	0,610	0,598	0,530	0,561
Gelnica	165	183	169	178	120	117	0,641	0,732	0,656	0,720	0,427	0,426
Košice I	344	332	361	341	279	275	0,546	0,595	0,563	0,563	0,435	0,465
Košice II	388	393	376	397	351	313	0,489	0,507	0,528	0,530	0,475	0,412
Košice III	119	133	129	161	150	169	0,484	0,444	0,411	0,442	0,429	0,420
Košice IV	348	354	361	355	300	301	0,557	0,561	0,521	0,549	0,444	0,495
<i>Košice</i>	<i>1199</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>1227</i>	<i>1254</i>	<i>1080</i>	<i>1058</i>	<i>0,517</i>	<i>0,527</i>	<i>0,515</i>	<i>0,529</i>	<i>0,449</i>	<i>0,450</i>
Košice okolie	506	505	562	525	469	455	0,582	0,592	0,622	0,599	0,485	0,475
Michalovce	528	568	700	686	510	533	0,588	0,619	0,699	0,680	0,494	0,520
Rožňava	351	349	327	339	195	188	0,708	0,692	0,612	0,628	0,328	0,331
Sobrance	152	148	115	119	97	97	0,861	0,820	0,597	0,633	0,475	0,499
Spišská Nová Ves	525	538	547	529	413	444	0,660	0,695	0,660	0,651	0,470	0,513
Trebišov	497	496	527	538	436	454	0,604	0,598	0,601	0,605	0,461	0,490
SR	28155	28155	27955	27955	23795	23795	0,613	0,613	0,569	0,574	0,465	0,478

Annex 1: Basic characteristics of nuptiality (continuation)

	First marriages (%)						Mean age at first marriage					
	1994	1997	2001	1994	1997	2001	1994	2001	1994	1997	2001	
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
Bratislava I	78,24	70,61	69,05	84,62	82,22	78,13	27,3	27,8	29,8	25,9	26,8	
Bratislava II	77,38	72,44	75,39	81,91	79,34	79,20	25,8	27,2	28,0	23,8	24,4	
Bratislava III	77,31	78,29	75,17	86,25	84,34	81,04	26,8	26,6	28,5	24,1	23,7	
Bratislava IV	77,04	75,51	77,67	83,59	84,07	80,73	25,3	26,7	28,3	24,1	24,8	
Bratislava V	69,30	71,54	72,60	78,92	77,04	80,00	25,1	26,0	26,8	23,8	23,2	
Bratislava	75,75	73,42	74,40	82,58	80,76	79,89	25,9	26,8	28,0	24,2	24,2	
Malacky	92,19	89,31	84,78	91,76	84,73	87,05	24,7	24,5	26,5	21,6	22,1	
Pezinok	87,80	87,82	87,05	87,11	84,65	82,75	24,9	25,5	27,3	22,4	22,9	
Senec	88,68	85,11	86,57	86,85	88,19	92,18	24,6	25,5	26,8	21,9	22,7	
Dunajská Streda	90,25	87,99	87,03	89,67	89,30	86,17	24,1	24,3	26,0	21,3	21,9	
Galanta	90,08	89,68	87,02	90,51	88,36	88,97	24,1	24,8	26,6	21,7	22,0	
Hlohovec	91,52	94,87	91,22	96,48	90,77	94,17	24,1	24,6	26,2	22,0	22,4	
Piešťany	88,66	84,12	86,17	90,68	87,61	86,59	24,9	25,4	26,7	22,7	22,8	
Senica	90,83	89,05	88,55	90,63	87,28	89,93	24,5	24,5	26,0	21,8	21,8	
Skalica	91,73	87,01	86,93	93,67	87,84	88,43	24,0	24,4	25,8	21,5	22,6	
Trnava	89,88	88,35	87,31	89,72	89,07	87,75	24,8	25,1	26,8	22,2	22,7	
Bánovce nad Bebravou	93,30	90,43	92,81	94,68	91,08	92,26	25,2	25,0	26,1	21,9	22,0	
Ilava	88,50	87,32	87,87	89,49	87,36	90,69	25,0	25,3	26,3	22,6	22,9	
Myjava	92,02	89,40	89,62	87,93	88,55	91,38	24,5	24,9	27,3	22,5	22,5	
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	88,58	91,16	83,74	90,28	88,47	85,71	24,5	24,9	26,2	22,1	22,6	
Partizánske	91,29	90,76	90,16	90,70	91,81	93,91	24,5	24,7	27,3	21,8	22,0	
Považská Bystrica	91,99	90,24	91,88	93,33	91,72	90,67	24,6	25,2	26,1	22,0	22,5	
Prievidza	87,67	84,90	84,40	89,51	87,84	87,46	24,1	24,7	26,3	22,0	22,3	
Púchov	91,90	89,54	89,53	96,11	91,18	91,62	24,6	24,7	26,8	22,6	22,3	
Trenčín	89,41	85,91	87,02	92,24	87,90	87,98	25,0	25,4	26,7	22,7	23,0	
Komárno	85,79	86,22	82,35	88,81	87,34	83,91	24,4	24,7	25,9	21,3	21,9	
Levice	87,79	85,23	84,43	86,96	87,87	83,37	24,2	24,5	26,5	21,6	22,0	
Nitra	88,99	86,30	87,63	90,78	90,82	88,17	24,5	24,8	26,4	22,4	22,4	
Nové Zámky	86,74	85,69	84,04	90,42	87,76	85,96	24,0	24,5	26,4	21,3	22,2	
Šaľa	87,75	88,78	81,17	90,00	86,06	83,18	24,1	24,8	26,1	21,9	22,3	
Topoľčany	93,93	89,47	89,38	91,96	90,59	91,52	24,4	25,4	26,4	22,1	23,0	
Zlaté Moravce	93,03	91,18	91,12	92,31	91,13	93,92	24,1	24,8	25,7	21,6	22,1	
Bytča	97,09	95,45	93,88	97,60	96,05	93,24	24,2	25,0	25,9	21,2	21,9	
Čadca	96,57	94,79	93,47	96,61	94,10	94,00	24,0	24,5	25,4	21,5	22,0	
Dolný Kubín	92,18	89,36	90,80	94,89	93,58	96,22	24,6	25,7	26,6	22,9	22,9	
Kysucké Nové Mesto	93,88	92,86	93,83	97,00	94,86	93,13	23,6	24,4	25,3	21,4	22,3	
Liptovský Mikuláš	85,32	89,71	87,34	88,47	90,33	92,97	24,5	25,4	27,3	22,4	22,9	
Martin	85,94	84,91	81,05	86,49	86,82	86,95	24,7	25,3	26,4	22,2	22,9	
Námestovo	97,55	97,17	97,80	99,39	97,86	99,06	24,0	24,2	25,4	22,0	22,5	
Ružomberok	91,90	88,33	89,60	93,02	90,79	90,49	24,9	25,3	26,7	22,3	22,9	
Turčianske Teplice	90,22	86,30	86,89	90,29	91,03	90,20	24,6	24,5	26,1	20,7	21,8	
Tvrdošín	97,77	95,19	97,67	98,80	94,85	96,70	24,2	25,0	25,9	21,8	22,9	
Žilina	92,05	89,22	88,71	92,97	90,23	91,15	24,3	25,2	26,3	22,4	22,7	
Banská Bystrica	83,33	81,38	78,67	86,09	84,10	84,17	25,0	25,8	26,9	22,6	23,3	
Banská Štiavnica	83,33	90,24	82,19	80,00	91,18	82,89	24,0	25,2	26,6	21,3	22,9	
Brezno	90,00	88,18	86,23	89,74	88,14	88,57	24,7	24,6	26,5	21,8	22,1	
Detva	91,71	96,91	90,58	95,11	93,09	86,43	24,5	24,9	26,6	22,2	22,0	
Krupina	94,23	85,54	89,02	93,00	88,30	89,66	24,6	24,3	26,7	21,6	22,4	
Lučenec	86,17	81,84	83,97	85,71	88,22	85,17	24,5	24,5	25,9	22,0	21,8	
Poltár	89,76	85,92	94,25	92,09	87,66	95,65	24,3	24,0	26,0	21,8	21,6	
Revúca	91,70	84,83	84,62	90,99	87,56	86,00	24,0	24,5	26,0	21,0	21,5	
Rimavská Sobota	93,92	89,05	83,33	91,36	89,20	88,60	24,5	24,3	25,6	21,4	21,8	
Veľký Krtíš	90,98	88,10	89,22	90,12	89,00	90,45	23,8	24,5	24,8	20,9	21,6	
Zvolen	84,75	83,76	84,62	84,41	88,38	83,52	24,8	25,1	26,7	22,4	22,6	
Žarnovica	93,53	92,75	84,35	89,87	86,21	89,60	25,2	24,4	27,0	21,6	21,7	
Žiar nad Hronom	83,93	86,27	88,17	83,76	83,26	88,76	24,8	24,7	26,2	22,5	22,4	
Bardejov	98,57	94,33	94,99	98,62	96,33	95,32	24,1	24,9	25,8	21,8	22,5	
Humenné	94,00	92,01	91,15	92,86	92,54	94,92	24,1	24,9	25,8	21,8	22,1	
Kežmarok	98,17	92,82	94,89	96,76	92,49	96,20	24,0	24,4	24,8	21,7	22,1	
Levoča	92,07	96,45	95,30	98,09	95,32	96,13	25,2	24,8	25,6	22,3	22,2	
Medzilaborce	93,22	96,23	95,00	93,94	88,68	92,31	23,8	24,8	26,2	21,4	22,0	
Poprad	89,09	87,52	90,21	90,99	90,30	91,70	24,6	25,0	26,2	22,3	22,4	
Prešov	90,12	91,85	91,44	91,94	92,60	92,43	24,6	25,2	26,3	22,7	22,8	
Sabinov	97,87	95,68	96,55	97,59	96,25	95,54	24,0	24,2	25,9	21,8	22,4	
Snina	94,55	93,10	95,45	95,22	92,75	93,92	24,3	24,9	25,3	21,8	22,2	
Stará Ľubovňa	98,44	98,48	97,48	96,60	97,52	97,70	24,6	24,4	25,3	21,7	22,2	
Štropkov	97,06	92,52	89,91	97,52	95,61	93,94	24,5	25,7	25,4	22,4	23,1	
Svidník	97,47	94,26	96,45	98,58	92,20	96,57	23,7	24,7	24,8	21,5	22,4	
Vranov nad Topľou	96,23	94,46	96,38	96,26	94,06	95,14	23,8	24,5	25,3	21,4	21,7	
Gelnica	95,76	95,86	89,17	94,54	97,19	88,89	24,4	24,8	26,1	21,9	22,5	
Košice I	79,94	80,06	81,00	87,65	85,63	87,64	25,4	26,4	28,2	23,2	24,0	
Košice II	78,09	84,31	80,34	79,90	82,37	81,79	25,1	25,8	27,5	23,4	23,2	
Košice III	75,63	78,29	86,00	78,95	86,34	89,35	25,1	24,4	26,2	22,4	21,6	
Košice IV	87,36	85,87	82,67	91,53	89,86	85,38	24,1	25,0	27,3	22,3	23,2	
Košice	81,07	82,89	81,94	85,31	85,89	85,54	24,9	25,6	27,4	22,9	23,2	
Košice okolie	93,28	93,95	93,18	93,66	94,86	92,31	24,4	24,6	25,5	21,3	21,9	
Michalovce	90,34	87,29	89,02	93,84	89,21	90,43	23,9	24,4	25,6	21,8	22,0	
Rožňava	91,74	89,30	85,13	91,69	90,27	88,30	23,9	24,3	26,0	21,6	21,4	
Sobrance	98,03	93,04	90,72	95,95	90,76	91,75	24,3	24,9	25,3	20,9	22,0	
Spišská Nová Ves	92,57	92,32	91,53	93,87	93,76	92,12	24,3	25,1	26,2	22,4	22,5	
Trebišov	92,15	91,08	89,45	94,56	91,26	92,95	24,3	24,5	26,0	21,9	22,1	
SR	89,33	87,77	87,19	90,86	89,37	89,09	24,5	25,0	26,3	22,1	22,5	

Annex 2: Basic characteristics of divorce

	Divorces			Standardised divorce rate (‰)						Mean duration of marriage		
	1993	1997	2001	1993		1997		2001		1993	1997	2001
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Bratislava I	114	72	105	5,25	4,69	3,09	2,81	4,82	4,15	10,7	13,1	14,4
Bratislava II	283	288	243	5,30	4,64	5,25	4,52	4,60	3,97	10,3	11,3	12,7
Bratislava III	154	156	175	5,19	4,70	5,12	4,67	5,92	5,27	9,7	11,6	12,2
Bratislava IV	210	241	270	4,66	3,96	4,74	4,03	5,55	4,87	11,1	11,8	13,5
Bratislava V	379	409	337	5,85	4,87	6,48	5,70	5,72	5,07	11,3	13,8	15,5
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>1140</i>	<i>1166</i>	<i>1130</i>	<i>5,26</i>	<i>4,54</i>	<i>5,18</i>	<i>4,48</i>	<i>5,32</i>	<i>4,60</i>	<i>10,7</i>	<i>12,4</i>	<i>13,8</i>
Malacky	79	102	110	2,64	2,53	3,28	3,17	3,33	3,09	11,4	10,9	12,2
Pezinok	87	108	123	3,35	3,13	3,90	3,70	4,37	4,13	11,6	12,2	13,0
Senec	80	70	72	3,27	3,09	2,81	2,61	2,76	2,53	11,7	13,5	12,9
Dunajská Streda	203	192	242	3,63	3,44	3,35	3,15	4,09	3,82	9,8	10,5	12,3
Galanta	111	144	156	2,41	2,33	3,04	2,89	3,23	3,05	12,0	12,5	12,9
Hlohovec	70	44	63	3,19	3,14	1,91	1,87	2,69	2,63	12,0	15,1	12,7
Piešťany	99	113	100	3,24	3,04	3,57	3,35	3,16	2,99	10,6	12,2	15,3
Senica	89	89	113	3,07	2,94	2,94	2,82	3,64	3,58	11,4	11,5	12,4
Skalica	62	70	84	2,74	2,67	2,98	2,89	3,42	3,29	11,1	10,5	12,7
Trnava	210	207	235	3,36	3,24	3,25	3,05	3,58	3,41	12,5	10,8	13,1
Bánovce nad Bebravou	47	45	86	2,52	2,41	2,36	2,29	4,46	4,23	9,5	13,3	13,2
Ilava	105	88	126	3,36	3,18	2,73	2,66	3,93	3,80	11,0	13,7	14,2
Myjava	38	43	51	2,64	2,56	2,84	2,76	3,30	3,24	10,3	11,3	17,4
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	68	101	106	2,18	2,14	3,20	3,13	3,29	3,26	10,9	12,4	13,5
Partizánske	65	79	87	2,82	2,63	3,42	3,15	3,65	3,45	10,1	11,2	13,7
Považská Bystrica	84	110	133	2,56	2,49	3,26	3,21	3,90	3,83	11,2	11,8	13,8
Prievidza	268	306	293	3,80	3,71	4,24	4,11	4,01	3,90	10,9	11,2	13,2
Púchov	64	57	64	2,84	2,83	2,43	2,46	2,74	2,68	11,3	11,4	11,3
Trenčín	148	114	214	2,74	2,64	2,04	1,96	3,77	3,59	9,8	11,9	12,3
Komárno	215	227	288	4,00	3,86	4,14	3,97	5,15	4,91	10,1	11,1	11,6
Levice	222	232	249	3,76	3,66	3,84	3,69	4,05	3,91	10,9	11,0	12,9
Nitra	278	249	271	3,54	3,34	3,07	2,90	3,23	3,05	10,7	11,6	12,5
Nové Zámky	255	287	320	3,47	3,32	3,82	3,64	4,21	4,01	9,8	11,3	12,7
Šaľa	98	107	113	3,57	3,45	3,85	3,65	4,04	3,77	10,7	10,4	12,5
Topoľčany	106	110	112	2,94	2,86	2,98	2,94	2,91	2,86	8,9	11,5	13,6
Zlaté Moravce	49	58	65	2,92	2,32	2,73	2,74	3,01	2,94	10,7	11,5	12,9
Bytča	18	31	29	1,26	1,29	2,17	2,14	1,89	1,87	11,1	11,7	14,2
Čadca	71	78	109	1,53	1,59	1,62	1,68	2,26	2,27	9,9	10,2	12,6
Dolný Kubín	40	45	53	2,17	2,06	2,36	2,25	2,79	2,63	10,3	12,4	15,3
Kysucké Nové Mesto	45	39	47	2,70	2,74	2,29	2,28	2,61	2,63	11,9	11,0	12,9
Liptovský Mikuláš	111	135	165	3,04	2,92	3,64	3,43	4,36	4,19	10,4	10,5	13,8
Martin	230	223	237	4,70	4,51	4,44	4,24	4,65	4,34	10,2	11,4	12,6
Námestovo	9	27	28	0,41	0,43	0,98	0,98	0,99	0,99	12,0	10,5	9,5
Ružomberok	80	120	97	2,81	2,70	4,13	3,94	3,34	3,16	11,6	11,8	12,7
Turčianske Teplice	22	20	36	2,68	2,74	2,37	2,47	4,45	4,40	8,4	10,7	11,4
Tvrdošín	14	17	22	0,94	0,85	1,06	0,99	1,23	1,26	13,7	11,8	15,6
Žilina	225	230	242	2,95	2,83	2,94	2,81	3,07	2,90	10,9	13,0	13,4
Banská Bystrica	258	304	317	4,63	4,11	5,43	4,78	5,61	5,01	9,9	12,5	13,4
Banská Štiavnica	41	44	41	5,08	4,85	5,15	5,00	4,98	4,58	8,9	12,7	10,8
Brezno	82	138	123	2,49	2,45	4,17	4,11	3,67	3,56	9,4	11,4	12,5
Detva	38	50	61	2,18	2,27	2,81	2,96	3,47	3,55	10,9	12,9	13,1
Krupina	25	30	34	2,30	2,31	2,73	2,66	3,07	3,06	11,6	10,7	13,7
Lučenec	153	187	210	4,36	4,13	5,27	4,95	5,83	5,39	9,5	11,6	12,5
Poltár	27	43	49	2,39	2,33	3,69	3,69	4,09	3,97	10,7	10,3	15,3
Revúca	65	58	60	3,30	3,14	2,87	2,68	2,88	2,77	10,2	11,9	12,1
Rimavská Sobota	112	153	214	2,89	2,73	3,84	3,65	5,18	4,86	12,0	12,0	14,7
Veľký Krtíš	67	73	68	2,94	2,88	3,16	3,11	2,85	2,77	10,2	11,9	12,2
Zvolen	139	173	167	4,22	3,93	5,08	4,68	4,81	4,50	10,7	11,3	13,5
Žarnovica	45	46	48	3,35	3,41	3,40	3,39	3,44	3,46	9,7	13,6	12,3
Žiar nad Hronom	117	88	116	4,92	4,80	3,65	3,54	4,68	4,54	10,4	12,0	13,6
Bardejov	31	79	90	0,92	0,89	2,17	2,13	2,38	2,32	14,3	10,2	12,1
Humenné	66	81	106	2,10	2,01	2,54	2,47	3,22	3,13	9,9	13,0	13,9
Kežmarok	59	60	59	2,26	2,18	2,14	2,03	2,01	1,90	11,4	11,8	14,2
Levoča	31	25	31	2,20	2,13	1,69	1,58	1,99	1,99	10,8	11,0	13,4
Medzilaborce	15	12	16	2,54	2,63	1,95	1,96	2,44	2,63	10,1	13,0	17,1
Poprad	168	176	224	3,48	3,14	3,55	3,20	4,34	3,95	11,0	12,3	13,8
Prešov	163	214	143	2,20	2,03	2,77	2,57	1,81	1,71	10,6	11,6	11,4
Sabinov	15	23	25	0,63	0,63	0,93	0,90	1,00	1,00	8,1	9,7	14,8
Snina	34	46	36	1,79	1,82	2,31	2,31	1,86	1,81	11,2	9,8	12,5
Stará Ľubovňa	21	35	34	0,94	0,92	1,49	1,46	1,44	1,41	10,4	11,9	15,7
Stropkov	10	15	17	1,01	1,00	1,49	1,48	1,62	1,67	9,9	15,3	13,6
Svidník	25	23	35	1,62	1,56	1,43	1,39	2,06	1,95	9,7	12,4	12,5
Vranov nad Topľou	46	53	73	1,35	1,30	1,51	1,45	1,96	1,89	9,5	12,8	12,9
Gelnica	24	30	34	1,64	1,69	2,04	2,06	2,27	2,22	11,1	8,9	11,6
Košice I	191	213	167	6,24	5,46	6,11	5,41	4,73	4,19	10,6	11,6	12,7
Košice II	184	240	180	4,55	3,96	5,72	5,12	4,54	4,03	10,8	12,3	13,9
Košice III	53	74	75	3,20	3,11	4,74	3,82	5,22	4,83	10,6	12,6	14,9
Košice IV	91	147	113	3,36	3,04	4,87	4,32	4,00	3,55	11,2	12,3	12,7
<i>Košice</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>4,45</i>	<i>3,89</i>	<i>5,59</i>	<i>4,94</i>	<i>4,54</i>	<i>4,00</i>	<i>10,8</i>	<i>12,1</i>	<i>13,4</i>
Košice okolie	89	100	118	1,80	1,85	1,95	1,98	2,25	2,21	10,0	11,0	12,5
Michalovce	125	210	164	2,45	2,31	3,99	3,77	3,04	2,84	9,8	12,0	12,6
Rožňava	94	115	182	3,14	3,10	3,82	3,61	5,88	5,71	10,2	11,8	13,1
Sobrance	20	26	26	1,86	1,91	2,34	2,42	2,24	2,40	8,5	10,4	12,7
Spišská Nová Ves	99	98	139	2,36	2,26	2,19	2,13	3,00	2,92	10,2	11,7	14,3
Trebišov	115	173	151	2,40	2,33	3,49	3,37	2,91	2,80	11,3	12,0	11,4
SR	8143	9138	9817	3,12	3,00	3,42	3,25	3,62	3,43	10,6	11,8	13,1

Annex 2: Basic characteristics of divorce (continuation)

	Divorces by number of under-aged children											
	1993				1997				2001			
	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2	3+
Bratislava I	43	45	25	1	26	33	11	2	43	51	10	1
Bratislava II	98	128	51	6	92	129	57	10	84	100	53	6
Bratislava III	53	69	31	1	58	62	33	3	74	66	32	3
Bratislava IV	66	81	57	6	85	100	53	3	90	104	65	11
Bratislava V	77	135	144	23	114	157	119	19	120	144	65	8
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>29</i>
Malacky	22	29	21	7	23	39	29	11	24	56	26	4
Pezinok	19	41	20	7	34	44	28	2	31	60	30	2
Senec	22	30	23	5	24	22	20	4	20	27	23	2
Dunajská Streda	43	94	57	9	49	87	48	8	64	119	49	10
Galanta	28	46	31	6	41	60	33	10	54	65	30	7
Hlohovec	14	21	26	9	16	14	13	1	19	27	14	3
Piešťany	31	47	19	2	41	50	19	3	33	38	24	5
Senica	18	32	29	10	19	45	20	5	20	50	33	10
Skalica	20	11	26	5	21	24	21	4	24	37	21	2
Trnava	57	84	57	12	65	84	46	12	64	100	67	4
Bánovce nad Bebravou	8	20	14	5	9	17	15	4	19	34	28	5
Ilava	25	43	24	13	15	28	35	10	34	56	30	6
Myjava	9	16	13	0	10	22	10	1	19	15	13	4
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	16	28	18	6	28	37	31	5	30	37	34	5
Partizánske	17	20	23	5	17	31	25	6	21	35	22	9
Považská Bystrica	15	30	32	7	20	44	36	10	33	56	36	8
Prievidza	82	90	79	17	73	129	84	20	87	125	70	11
Púchov	15	25	16	8	16	17	19	5	14	30	17	3
Trenčín	31	69	37	11	37	32	39	6	68	86	49	11
Komárno	59	90	57	9	51	108	55	13	79	138	59	12
Levice	65	81	63	13	63	89	69	11	77	99	56	17
Nitra	77	102	80	19	79	85	74	11	84	118	54	15
Nové Zámky	78	95	71	11	68	135	75	9	104	142	61	13
Šaľa	30	39	24	5	29	43	27	8	38	38	30	7
Topoľčany	18	47	33	8	27	45	29	9	31	55	20	6
Zlaté Moravce	14	17	13	5	9	26	18	5	12	34	13	6
Bytča	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	3	10	9	5	5
Čadca	11	28	25	7	11	37	23	7	26	40	30	13
Dolný Kubín	8	13	13	6	8	14	18	5	12	16	19	6
Kysucké Nové Mesto	10	19	14	2	5	16	14	4	11	12	19	5
Liptovský Mikuláš	24	47	35	5	34	45	43	13	46	73	41	5
Martin	54	78	80	18	48	111	53	11	73	98	56	10
Námestovo	1	2	5	1	5	9	9	4	4	13	6	5
Ružomberok	14	30	31	5	30	40	41	9	26	35	30	6
Turčianske Teplice	10	6	4	2	6	9	4	1	4	17	12	3
Tvrdošín	2	2	8	2	6	3	6	2	5	9	8	0
Žilina	55	80	73	17	61	84	68	17	73	97	57	15
Banská Bystrica	53	105	88	12	83	121	84	16	86	129	90	12
Banská Štiavnica	6	15	19	1	9	17	15	3	6	16	15	4
Brezno	20	39	17	6	34	55	40	9	36	48	33	6
Detva	11	15	11	1	15	19	14	2	20	21	15	5
Krupina	11	8	5	1	3	13	11	3	6	13	13	2
Lučenec	47	61	40	5	48	73	51	15	64	83	50	13
Poltár	10	10	7	0	6	22	12	3	12	20	14	3
Revúca	15	27	23	0	16	27	13	2	15	20	22	3
Rimavská Sobota	30	39	37	6	41	47	53	12	69	73	61	11
Veľký Krtíš	16	21	26	4	17	29	24	3	20	30	13	5
Zvolen	41	59	33	6	50	79	34	10	50	70	39	8
Žarnovica	9	16	18	2	11	13	14	8	13	15	16	4
Žiar nad Hronom	29	46	33	9	26	28	28	6	32	47	29	8
Bardejov	12	10	8	1	18	23	29	9	27	31	23	9
Humenné	20	27	16	3	23	28	20	10	38	35	27	6
Kežmarok	14	19	16	10	17	17	19	7	18	13	19	9
Levoča	3	15	5	8	11	6	8	0	6	11	8	6
Medzilaborce	4	4	7	0	5	3	3	1	8	7	1	0
Poprad	38	51	63	16	45	67	48	16	71	85	56	12
Prešov	40	46	54	23	46	88	63	17	44	46	44	9
Sabinov	6	2	4	3	5	11	5	2	10	9	2	4
Snina	10	11	12	1	10	16	12	8	7	16	8	5
Stará Ľubovňa	5	4	5	7	5	11	12	7	12	12	6	4
Stropkov	2	1	5	2	5	4	3	3	3	7	5	2
Svidník	7	7	9	2	7	9	6	1	6	22	6	1
Vranov nad Topľou	10	18	14	4	12	20	12	9	24	29	15	5
Gelnica	6	11	5	2	6	11	10	3	7	17	6	4
Košice I	52	74	54	11	66	93	48	6	50	61	44	12
Košice II	50	71	45	18	58	94	75	13	59	65	48	8
Košice III	3	24	21	5	25	28	20	1	33	23	15	4
Košice IV	24	38	23	6	57	56	27	7	38	47	22	6
<i>Košice</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>30</i>
Košice okolie	24	34	24	7	31	39	22	8	42	38	25	13
Michalovce	26	50	38	11	60	76	62	12	61	61	32	10
Rožňava	27	30	33	4	29	46	38	2	47	63	57	15
Sobrance	8	6	4	2	6	13	6	1	6	14	4	2
Spišská Nová Ves	19	30	37	13	27	36	29	6	46	51	32	10
Trebišov	24	45	37	9	54	58	47	14	41	56	43	11
SR	2094	3103	2403	543	2468	3611	2498	561	2937	3965	2375	540

Annex 3: Basic characteristics of fertility

	Live-births			Standardised birth rate			Total fertility rate		
	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001
Bratislava I	474	364	295	11,81	8,64	7,03	1,567	1,141	0,934
Bratislava II	1223	937	879	11,23	8,31	7,95	1,477	1,079	1,043
Bratislava III	587	470	419	10,37	7,81	6,80	1,401	1,044	0,909
Bratislava IV	1089	860	750	10,99	7,79	7,32	1,423	1,016	0,963
Bratislava V	1111	837	796	10,50	7,26	6,37	1,401	0,989	0,869
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>4484</i>	<i>3468</i>	<i>3139</i>	<i>10,81</i>	<i>7,89</i>	<i>7,15</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>0,992</i>
Malacky	788	603	593	12,63	8,86	8,13	1,710	1,202	1,107
Pezinok	699	534	455	13,10	9,31	7,50	1,774	1,272	1,020
Senec	632	431	427	12,60	8,22	7,51	1,694	1,114	1,020
Dunajská Streda	1408	1125	969	12,23	9,19	7,74	1,626	1,225	1,035
Galanta	1112	946	749	11,82	9,53	7,17	1,588	1,285	0,980
Hlohovec	616	465	400	13,36	9,47	7,81	1,863	1,295	1,071
Piešťany	793	538	479	13,01	8,45	7,22	1,770	1,147	0,985
Senica	857	643	536	14,10	9,80	7,81	1,923	1,336	1,068
Skalica	662	471	408	14,17	9,26	7,74	1,937	1,267	1,054
Trnava	1563	1170	1037	12,30	8,66	7,25	1,692	1,191	0,997
Bánovce nad Bebravou	511	383	351	13,19	9,34	8,11	1,801	1,256	1,097
Ilava	894	625	496	14,25	9,65	7,55	1,929	1,321	1,035
Myjava	341	270	211	11,79	8,70	6,70	1,602	1,194	0,923
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	744	550	485	12,20	8,47	7,26	1,675	1,163	0,993
Partizánske	578	447	356	11,99	8,67	6,67	1,639	1,183	0,921
Považská Bystrica	1048	703	594	15,82	10,30	8,61	2,151	1,406	1,184
Prievidza	1831	1340	1117	12,84	8,94	7,29	1,740	1,219	1,003
Púchov	662	525	398	14,39	10,84	7,94	1,989	1,485	1,098
Trenčín	1380	1057	903	12,78	9,17	7,56	1,761	1,251	1,035
Komárno	1215	1080	843	11,39	9,62	7,36	1,536	1,297	0,995
Levice	1411	1186	962	12,21	9,65	7,63	1,649	1,297	1,028
Nitra	2069	1579	1443	12,97	9,31	8,17	1,759	1,268	1,111
Nové Zámky	1698	1429	1173	11,62	9,30	7,51	1,561	1,247	1,008
Šaľa	647	523	427	11,62	9,01	7,31	1,556	1,214	0,975
Topoľčany	924	740	595	12,64	9,58	7,32	1,737	1,326	1,018
Zlaté Moravce	622	403	337	14,70	9,27	7,37	2,033	1,261	1,012
Bytča	502	382	329	16,54	11,76	9,76	2,305	1,623	1,341
Čadca	1486	1215	1009	15,38	11,98	9,71	2,182	1,661	1,342
Dolný Kubín	619	503	449	15,81	12,21	10,33	2,155	1,675	1,418
Kysucké Nové Mesto	513	422	349	14,65	11,57	9,31	2,018	1,607	1,273
Liptovský Mikuláš	990	780	603	13,54	10,17	7,69	1,838	1,381	1,047
Martin	1285	899	891	13,03	8,64	8,36	1,759	1,170	1,135
Námestovo	1281	996	903	22,73	16,49	14,37	3,250	2,346	2,014
Ružomberok	840	628	545	14,61	10,27	8,68	1,997	1,412	1,201
Turčianske Teplice	206	153	132	12,42	9,00	7,65	1,688	1,238	1,057
Tvrdošín	633	506	455	17,94	13,39	11,34	2,536	1,893	1,608
Žilina	2105	1692	1407	13,64	10,41	8,35	1,862	1,414	1,145
Banská Bystrica	1298	984	866	11,88	8,61	7,21	1,562	1,146	0,964
Banská Štiavnica	247	155	119	15,35	9,03	6,45	2,053	1,217	0,876
Brezno	912	703	535	13,63	10,26	7,68	1,807	1,359	1,033
Detva	452	329	289	13,03	9,17	7,99	1,822	1,270	1,095
Krupina	321	303	226	14,66	13,33	9,52	1,986	1,835	1,308
Lučenec	876	783	757	12,62	10,73	9,93	1,680	1,419	1,322
Poltár	296	261	210	13,11	10,88	8,34	1,763	1,455	1,114
Revúca	546	523	443	13,33	11,98	9,97	1,772	1,606	1,359
Rímovská Sobota	1100	1056	952	13,74	12,46	10,70	1,817	1,658	1,429
Veľký Krtíš	648	492	407	14,50	10,57	8,52	1,932	1,407	1,133
Zvolen	836	634	535	12,70	9,11	7,39	1,693	1,220	1,006
Žarnovica	350	290	256	13,40	10,61	8,85	1,840	1,427	1,213
Žiar nad Hronom	628	453	391	13,42	9,25	7,73	1,851	1,284	1,066
Bardejov	1265	1093	895	16,76	13,61	10,81	2,318	1,887	1,500
Humenné	968	728	634	14,70	10,46	8,99	2,006	1,422	1,233
Kežmarok	1230	1090	983	20,00	16,58	14,09	2,737	2,255	1,901
Levoča	561	469	443	18,14	14,41	12,81	2,458	1,952	1,737
Medzilaborce	147	132	124	11,98	10,39	9,82	1,669	1,454	1,329
Poprad	1595	1191	1176	15,48	10,86	10,10	2,071	1,462	1,371
Prešov	2654	2172	1815	16,81	13,17	10,60	2,265	1,778	1,439
Sabinov	1031	898	890	19,34	15,93	15,23	2,684	2,198	2,076
Snina	588	461	363	14,78	11,26	8,51	2,025	1,552	1,181
Stará Ľubovňa	975	864	731	19,83	16,75	13,63	2,744	2,301	1,858
Stropkov	315	263	220	15,04	12,20	9,48	2,059	1,707	1,341
Svidník	533	444	374	15,89	12,50	10,16	2,172	1,703	1,359
Vranov nad Topľou	1323	1133	1045	17,89	14,37	12,60	2,412	1,939	1,695
Gelnica	497	473	381	16,25	15,26	11,88	2,255	2,125	1,626
Košice I	932	810	598	13,41	11,29	8,25	1,736	1,463	1,068
Košice II	1137	937	791	13,32	11,25	9,56	1,749	1,489	1,276
Košice III	316	287	279	11,87	8,85	7,44	1,588	1,218	1,021
Košice IV	714	690	532	11,31	9,83	8,20	1,551	1,356	1,114
<i>Košice</i>	<i>3099</i>	<i>2724</i>	<i>2200</i>	<i>11,18</i>	<i>10,37</i>	<i>8,38</i>	<i>1,649</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,126</i>
Košice okolie	1612	1502	1347	15,99	13,98	11,74	2,220	1,913	1,604
Michalovce	1589	1316	1232	15,01	11,62	10,39	2,002	1,545	1,390
Rožňava	826	751	708	14,23	12,04	10,86	1,906	1,612	1,474
Sobrance	354	246	225	16,09	10,96	9,52	2,200	1,498	1,314
Spišská Nová Ves	1574	1429	1239	17,02	14,60	11,94	2,335	1,997	1,620
Trebišov	1361	1356	1170	13,90	13,15	10,62	1,872	1,775	1,425
SR	73256	59111	51136	13,72	10,55	8,83	1,932	1,428	1,161

Annex 3: Basic characteristics of fertility (continuation)

	Share of extra-marital births			Mean age at birth			Mean age at first birth		
	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001
Bratislava I	17,30	14,29	16,61	27,25	28,83	29,28	25,64	27,10	27,83
Bratislava II	13,49	18,25	20,36	25,80	27,09	28,31	23,96	25,30	26,44
Bratislava III	14,48	16,17	14,32	26,32	27,26	28,40	24,48	25,71	27,04
Bratislava IV	11,20	12,21	15,20	26,66	27,51	28,62	23,99	25,51	26,77
Bratislava V	17,37	22,82	25,00	25,49	26,71	28,14	23,40	24,91	26,53
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>14,43</i>	<i>17,16</i>	<i>19,15</i>	<i>26,07</i>	<i>27,25</i>	<i>28,71</i>	<i>24,03</i>	<i>25,44</i>	<i>26,96</i>
Malacky	11,93	16,09	21,42	24,84	25,73	26,74	22,06	23,37	24,35
Pezinok	8,73	13,67	14,07	25,54	26,10	27,62	23,15	23,70	25,42
Senec	9,18	12,53	15,22	25,21	26,33	27,22	22,82	23,77	24,64
Dunajská Streda	11,65	16,09	23,22	24,17	25,13	26,06	21,80	22,69	23,77
Galanta	9,71	14,59	18,83	24,54	25,40	26,31	21,97	22,77	24,24
Hlohovec	7,14	6,45	14,25	25,10	26,18	26,42	23,00	23,18	24,15
Piešťany	6,43	12,08	10,44	25,49	26,70	27,35	22,86	23,87	25,02
Senica	6,07	11,20	14,37	25,07	25,49	26,47	22,34	22,91	24,24
Skalica	9,37	12,53	12,99	24,88	26,15	26,88	22,27	23,31	24,58
Trnava	8,19	9,74	10,51	25,35	26,42	27,38	22,87	24,05	24,95
Bánovce nad Bebravou	6,07	9,40	12,82	25,21	25,84	27,01	22,98	23,23	24,55
Iľava	6,94	10,56	12,30	25,43	26,66	27,74	23,08	23,70	24,73
Myjava	5,87	10,74	12,32	24,45	25,69	27,06	22,60	23,74	24,85
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	7,12	11,64	12,99	25,53	25,68	26,72	22,87	23,37	24,59
Partizánske	7,61	9,40	14,89	25,31	25,81	26,90	22,72	23,00	24,81
Považská Bystrica	4,96	8,53	9,76	25,74	26,46	27,67	22,70	23,31	24,92
Prievidza	7,59	10,97	18,26	24,97	25,83	27,04	22,35	23,24	24,43
Púchov	4,38	7,24	11,06	25,70	26,18	27,68	22,59	23,21	24,96
Trenčín	6,09	7,85	10,74	25,72	26,49	27,60	22,98	23,73	25,22
Komárno	11,60	20,09	29,54	24,31	25,35	26,05	22,23	22,84	24,08
Levice	12,54	16,78	24,12	24,71	25,49	26,63	22,36	22,85	24,15
Nitra	8,22	9,75	15,59	25,13	25,90	26,92	22,67	23,50	25,05
Nové Zámky	8,66	11,97	21,74	24,70	25,48	26,53	22,40	22,95	24,14
Šaľa	8,35	13,77	22,01	24,26	25,42	25,95	22,43	23,22	23,39
Topoľčany	7,58	10,00	9,75	25,18	25,80	26,90	22,56	23,58	25,22
Zlaté Moravce	6,27	12,16	17,21	25,47	25,72	26,35	22,45	23,10	24,04
Bytča	3,19	3,14	8,51	25,74	26,45	27,02	22,98	22,78	23,58
Čadca	5,32	6,42	7,83	25,60	26,42	26,62	22,26	22,89	23,69
Dolný Kubín	6,14	5,77	7,57	26,60	27,28	27,80	23,09	23,94	24,67
Kysucké Nové Mesto	6,82	11,61	16,33	25,58	25,67	27,02	22,68	23,32	23,61
Liptovský Mikuláš	9,19	12,56	18,91	25,11	26,11	27,01	22,90	23,66	25,08
Martin	10,19	14,68	20,09	25,58	26,23	27,15	23,11	23,77	24,78
Námestovo	2,42	2,91	2,66	26,87	27,47	27,69	22,55	22,96	23,33
Ružomberok	7,98	9,87	12,29	25,79	26,68	27,64	22,88	23,52	24,92
Turčianske Teplice	16,99	15,69	15,15	24,43	24,57	26,39	21,58	22,33	24,70
Tvrdošín	1,42	3,56	6,59	26,25	27,42	27,64	23,18	23,69	23,95
Žilina	6,08	9,10	10,80	25,92	26,23	27,37	22,90	23,63	24,76
Banská Bystrica	11,40	14,74	19,17	25,41	26,19	27,51	23,32	24,24	25,59
Banská Štiavnica	12,55	20,00	24,37	24,54	25,40	26,02	22,05	22,20	24,13
Brezno	15,13	19,49	22,24	24,71	25,57	26,82	22,01	22,84	24,04
Detva	7,08	8,51	15,92	24,88	26,26	27,04	22,03	23,24	24,17
Krupina	11,53	15,18	19,91	24,30	26,62	26,56	21,41	23,27	23,47
Lučenec	18,61	26,69	39,63	24,26	25,03	25,71	22,23	22,36	23,56
Poltár	12,16	18,01	24,76	24,27	25,22	26,07	22,21	22,50	23,32
Revúca	21,06	29,25	37,25	24,10	24,64	25,35	22,07	21,98	22,77
Rímovská Sobota	22,64	33,71	41,18	23,79	25,07	25,47	21,68	22,36	22,89
Veľký Krtíš	11,42	17,07	28,26	24,23	24,98	25,61	21,57	22,39	22,93
Zvolen	9,81	15,77	20,75	25,17	25,87	27,25	23,13	23,57	24,92
Žarnovica	9,14	14,14	11,72	25,07	25,82	27,16	22,48	22,47	24,01
Žiar nad Hronom	8,76	17,22	24,30	24,81	26,42	26,66	22,51	23,51	24,04
Bardejov	8,22	10,61	15,08	25,88	26,41	27,00	22,79	23,02	23,61
Humenné	6,40	9,48	11,67	25,71	26,00	26,85	22,86	23,13	23,94
Kežmarok	12,68	23,03	18,92	25,76	26,53	26,52	22,09	22,40	22,72
Levoča	13,55	19,62	23,02	25,57	26,20	26,46	22,68	22,68	22,94
Medzilaborce	10,88	16,67	34,68	25,82	25,84	26,10	22,54	23,75	23,37
Poprad	13,42	15,95	21,43	25,53	26,09	26,77	22,64	23,71	24,37
Prešov	10,47	14,13	19,50	26,13	26,59	27,25	23,29	23,65	24,28
Sabinov	12,03	18,60	21,57	25,94	26,44	26,60	22,04	22,57	22,90
Snina	3,23	7,81	6,61	25,34	26,45	26,53	22,13	22,85	23,64
Stará Ľubovňa	6,46	12,15	13,54	26,66	26,93	27,15	22,52	22,68	23,46
Stropkov	6,67	9,51	11,36	25,37	26,39	27,01	22,63	23,86	24,41
Svidník	5,44	6,98	7,75	25,55	25,88	26,64	22,54	23,23	24,19
Vranov nad Topľou	12,17	18,80	21,72	25,31	26,04	26,33	21,88	22,91	22,69
Gelnica	20,12	22,41	32,81	24,94	26,17	26,18	21,58	23,09	22,37
Košice I	13,63	15,19	20,40	25,69	26,45	27,34	23,40	24,20	25,46
Košice II	16,27	24,01	30,72	25,33	26,01	27,02	23,09	23,92	25,02
Košice III	16,46	22,30	25,81	24,81	26,95	27,90	22,90	25,01	26,18
Košice IV	16,67	19,57	22,56	25,71	26,55	27,18	23,67	24,31	24,84
<i>Košice</i>	<i>15,59</i>	<i>20,08</i>	<i>25,32</i>	<i>25,44</i>	<i>26,43</i>	<i>27,43</i>	<i>23,28</i>	<i>24,24</i>	<i>25,35</i>
Košice okolie	14,45	20,64	29,47	24,95	25,69	26,26	21,97	22,46	23,10
Michalovce	14,47	20,67	27,19	24,85	25,21	25,82	22,51	22,56	23,17
Rožňava	22,03	24,23	39,27	23,76	24,58	25,58	22,02	22,22	22,91
Sobrance	9,04	16,26	12,89	25,01	25,88	26,39	22,25	22,33	22,63
Spišská Nová Ves	18,93	28,06	32,77	25,21	25,89	26,21	22,28	23,07	23,19
Trebišov	15,80	23,75	33,85	24,47	25,38	25,72	22,04	22,44	22,73
SR	10,55	15,10	19,76	25,27	26,06	26,88	22,63	23,39	24,38

Annex 4: Basic characteristics of abortion

	Abortions			Total abortion rate			Abortion ratio			Mean age at abortion		
	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001
Bratislava I	316	262	185	0,996	0,798	0,598	93,5	72,0	62,5	29,3	29,6	30,1
Bratislava II	731	677	423	0,858	0,775	0,518	81,5	72,2	48,0	28,7	29,2	29,5
Bratislava III	413	356	255	0,919	0,776	0,585	81,9	75,6	60,9	29,6	29,0	30,0
Bratislava IV	738	583	425	0,913	0,695	0,558	85,7	67,6	56,4	29,0	29,0	30,8
Bratislava V	998	889	630	0,990	0,906	0,640	120,4	106,1	78,8	29,8	29,8	28,6
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>3196</i>	<i>2767</i>	<i>1918</i>	<i>0,920</i>	<i>0,780</i>	<i>0,580</i>	<i>93,2</i>	<i>79,7</i>	<i>60,9</i>	<i>29,3</i>	<i>29,3</i>	<i>29,8</i>
Malacky	387	373	295	0,839	0,776	0,582	62,1	61,7	49,7	28,6	28,2	28,4
Pezinok	292	282	209	0,715	0,676	0,489	49,6	52,8	45,7	29,7	29,5	29,6
Senec	290	248	196	0,773	0,621	0,487	63,7	57,4	45,8	28,7	29,3	29,5
Dunajská Streda	817	737	589	0,923	0,816	0,650	73,2	65,3	60,6	28,1	28,1	28,4
Galanta	627	572	499	0,890	0,787	0,676	63,8	60,3	66,0	28,4	28,0	28,4
Hlohovec	217	188	156	0,639	0,563	0,444	46,1	40,2	38,9	27,7	28,6	28,3
Piešťany	281	212	118	0,605	0,456	0,247	47,0	39,1	24,5	30,5	29,3	29,3
Senica	294	299	234	0,651	0,639	0,494	45,9	46,2	43,7	29,5	28,3	29,4
Skalica	221	204	173	0,626	0,552	0,476	44,4	43,0	42,4	28,4	28,3	29,4
Trnava	668	564	474	0,695	0,581	0,478	54,2	48,0	45,6	28,3	28,3	28,8
Bánovce nad Bebravou	199	151	132	0,682	0,501	0,439	54,4	39,3	37,5	28,4	28,0	29,0
Ilava	284	278	191	0,597	0,573	0,397	46,9	44,4	38,4	28,9	29,1	29,7
Myjava	156	142	118	0,724	0,641	0,553	62,2	52,4	55,9	29,9	30,6	29,4
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	315	264	230	0,687	0,562	0,496	52,6	48,0	47,2	29,2	28,9	28,7
Partizánske	242	262	196	0,667	0,703	0,531	46,1	58,6	55,1	28,2	28,7	28,3
Považská Bystrica	313	272	241	0,624	0,550	0,484	41,4	38,5	40,4	29,2	29,6	30,0
Prievidza	882	766	615	0,827	0,696	0,570	63,2	57,0	54,9	29,5	28,4	29,3
Púchov	203	177	121	0,601	0,524	0,347	40,4	33,6	30,3	28,7	29,3	28,6
Trenčín	516	444	401	0,626	0,535	0,477	47,5	41,8	44,3	28,9	29,1	29,6
Komárno	830	688	600	1,023	0,843	0,731	72,7	63,4	70,8	27,7	28,3	28,8
Levice	715	638	558	0,808	0,698	0,620	56,4	53,7	57,9	29,2	28,4	28,7
Nitra	798	790	583	0,663	0,625	0,466	48,8	49,8	40,3	29,0	28,5	29,3
Nové Zámky	961	810	748	0,872	0,714	0,665	65,2	56,6	63,5	28,6	28,7	28,5
Šaľa	352	357	284	0,837	0,837	0,668	62,7	67,7	66,4	28,1	28,4	28,1
Topoľčany	374	331	220	0,692	0,608	0,385	47,2	44,7	36,9	28,3	28,8	27,5
Zlaté Moravce	181	167	117	0,587	0,532	0,367	39,6	41,1	34,3	27,9	28,7	28,6
Bytča	128	113	97	0,605	0,524	0,426	32,4	29,5	29,2	28,5	28,6	28,3
Čadca	382	308	244	0,563	0,447	0,343	30,7	25,3	24,1	29,6	29,0	29,3
Dolný Kubín	174	145	168	0,589	0,498	0,546	35,0	28,7	37,4	29,1	29,2	29,4
Kysucké Nové Mesto	173	154	126	0,705	0,609	0,479	47,9	36,4	35,8	29,1	29,8	28,3
Liptovský Mikuláš	450	418	326	0,813	0,730	0,575	58,4	53,5	53,8	29,7	29,1	29,3
Martin	595	526	423	0,793	0,695	0,554	63,4	57,9	47,3	28,7	29,0	29,0
Námestovo	135	148	126	0,337	0,358	0,295	13,8	14,8	13,9	27,6	26,8	28,2
Ružomberok	276	271	253	0,642	0,612	0,574	39,5	43,1	46,3	29,4	28,3	29,0
Turčianske Teplice	84	58	56	0,720	0,498	0,468	54,9	37,9	42,1	28,8	29,1	28,3
Tvrdošín	92	73	84	0,352	0,287	0,308	17,3	14,4	18,4	27,9	27,8	29,2
Žilina	890	737	612	0,756	0,622	0,513	48,6	43,4	43,5	29,2	29,9	30,0
Banská Bystrica	827	759	550	0,924	0,845	0,615	80,1	77,0	63,3	29,5	29,6	28,9
Banská Štiavnica	94	117	80	0,778	0,961	0,616	57,7	75,5	67,2	28,2	28,2	29,3
Brezno	479	415	341	0,987	0,855	0,678	66,0	58,7	63,4	28,8	29,3	28,2
Detva	153	129	134	0,620	0,591	0,527	43,0	39,1	46,2	28,1	27,7	28,5
Krupina	134	101	121	0,844	0,629	0,730	47,0	33,2	52,8	28,5	28,1	28,6
Lučenec	556	526	426	1,031	0,970	0,769	67,8	66,8	56,0	28,7	28,8	28,1
Poltár	120	111	83	0,711	0,654	0,462	49,6	42,5	39,5	29,2	28,8	27,8
Revúca	322	268	253	1,042	0,836	0,805	64,1	50,9	56,6	27,5	28,6	28,0
Rimavská Sobota	688	572	510	1,124	0,934	0,797	66,0	54,0	53,3	28,0	28,3	27,6
Veľký Krtíš	298	259	201	0,872	0,736	0,570	59,1	52,5	49,4	27,7	27,6	27,8
Zvolen	405	382	359	0,781	0,747	0,687	57,6	59,9	66,9	29,2	29,0	29,2
Žarnovica	147	159	101	0,764	0,831	0,509	57,2	54,5	39,5	28,6	29,4	30,3
Žiar nad Hronom	331	309	221	0,945	0,902	0,621	61,3	68,1	56,2	29,1	29,9	29,2
Bardejov	269	232	200	0,484	0,418	0,345	25,4	21,1	22,2	28,4	29,1	28,6
Humenné	252	257	197	0,519	0,508	0,397	32,4	35,0	31,0	28,7	28,7	28,6
Kežmarok	245	249	203	0,543	0,524	0,412	21,6	22,8	20,5	28,3	27,3	28,0
Levoča	160	200	162	0,687	0,844	0,654	33,4	42,5	36,4	27,5	27,3	27,5
Medzilaborce	43	52	33	0,502	0,644	0,366	29,3	39,1	26,6	28,6	28,7	27,2
Poprad	640	582	498	0,804	0,735	0,604	50,4	48,5	42,3	29,2	29,5	29,1
Prešov	738	591	489	0,614	0,476	0,397	34,0	27,0	26,8	29,4	29,8	29,3
Sabinov	197	178	144	0,523	0,447	0,362	19,5	19,6	16,2	28,6	28,0	28,8
Snina	189	178	111	0,656	0,635	0,365	38,5	38,5	30,5	28,4	28,4	28,9
Stará Ľubovňa	154	192	150	0,433	0,526	0,397	18,3	22,1	20,4	29,4	28,5	28,8
Stropkov	83	62	50	0,560	0,427	0,319	34,3	23,5	22,7	29,8	30,0	29,3
Svidník	126	127	113	0,499	0,507	0,436	28,1	28,4	30,1	28,0	28,2	29,9
Vranov nad Topľou	310	312	290	0,559	0,561	0,486	27,4	27,4	27,6	28,4	28,9	27,2
Gelnica	154	180	156	0,729	0,855	0,704	34,8	38,0	40,7	28,4	28,7	28,6
Košice I	480	475	403	0,900	0,844	0,716	60,4	58,2	66,8	29,1	29,3	29,9
Košice II	707	607	478	1,046	0,909	0,748	79,3	64,6	60,1	29,3	29,3	29,2
Košice III	222	207	177	0,830	0,782	0,701	70,9	71,9	63,2	29,7	28,9	28,0
Košice IV	393	380	323	0,878	0,823	0,740	63,0	54,9	60,1	27,9	28,1	28,7
<i>Košice</i>	<i>1802</i>	<i>1669</i>	<i>1381</i>	<i>0,921</i>	<i>0,839</i>	<i>0,722</i>	<i>68,7</i>	<i>61,0</i>	<i>62,3</i>	<i>29,0</i>	<i>29,0</i>	<i>29,1</i>
Košice okolie	605	600	599	0,826	0,803	0,759	43,7	39,7	44,2	28,3	28,8	28,8
Michalovce	688	602	544	0,845	0,710	0,644	49,7	45,4	43,8	27,7	27,8	28,1
Rožňava	423	381	365	0,946	0,839	0,787	57,2	50,5	51,4	28,0	27,8	27,3
Sobrance	127	102	78	0,814	0,668	0,486	46,2	41,3	34,4	28,8	30,1	29,6
Spišská Nová Ves	491	454	399	0,715	0,668	0,542	36,6	31,7	32,0	27,9	27,5	27,9
Trebišov	645	557	519	0,870	0,725	0,662	48,0	40,8	44,0	28,5	27,9	28,2
SR	30885	27798	22792	0,766	0,685	0,552	51,2	46,8	44,4	28,8	28,7	28,8

Annex 4: Basic characteristics of abortion (continuation)

	Induced abortions			Total induced abortion rate			Induced abortion ratio			Mean age at induced abortion		
	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001
Bratislava I	266	225	153	0,837	0,697	0,497	78,7	61,8	51,7	29,0	29,4	30,0
Bratislava II	688	632	395	0,807	0,742	0,484	76,7	67,4	44,8	28,6	29,1	29,6
Bratislava III	362	321	215	0,805	0,715	0,494	71,8	68,2	51,3	29,6	29,3	29,8
Bratislava IV	670	514	366	0,830	0,638	0,484	77,8	59,6	48,6	29,0	28,8	30,8
Bratislava V	900	805	562	0,881	0,787	0,570	108,6	96,1	70,3	29,9	29,9	28,6
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>2886</i>	<i>2497</i>	<i>1691</i>	<i>0,830</i>	<i>0,710</i>	<i>0,510</i>	<i>84,2</i>	<i>71,9</i>	<i>53,7</i>	<i>29,3</i>	<i>29,4</i>	<i>29,6</i>
Malacky	334	309	256	0,728	0,641	0,505	53,6	51,1	43,1	28,7	28,1	28,4
Pezinok	259	248	178	0,635	0,603	0,417	44,0	46,4	38,9	30,0	29,7	29,6
Senec	260	219	175	0,695	0,588	0,435	57,1	50,7	40,9	28,9	29,4	29,5
Dunajská Streda	697	641	496	0,789	0,720	0,548	62,5	56,8	51,0	28,4	28,3	28,5
Galanta	520	459	394	0,740	0,645	0,536	53,0	48,4	52,1	28,8	28,4	28,7
Hlohovec	183	161	135	0,538	0,471	0,386	38,9	34,4	33,7	27,5	28,7	28,5
Piešťany	254	192	99	0,547	0,417	0,208	42,5	35,4	20,5	30,9	29,3	29,4
Senica	240	239	196	0,533	0,527	0,415	37,5	36,9	36,6	29,6	29,0	29,6
Skalica	178	148	144	0,504	0,410	0,401	35,7	31,2	35,3	28,5	28,6	29,8
Trnava	547	478	400	0,569	0,494	0,404	44,4	40,6	38,5	28,5	28,5	28,9
Bánovce nad Bebravou	174	127	115	0,597	0,434	0,383	47,5	33,1	32,7	28,7	28,2	29,2
Ilava	247	233	162	0,520	0,486	0,339	40,8	37,2	32,5	29,1	29,1	30,1
Myjava	128	128	94	0,600	0,604	0,443	51,0	47,2	44,5	30,9	30,9	29,9
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	246	224	184	0,538	0,484	0,399	41,1	40,7	37,8	29,8	29,1	29,0
Partizánske	207	219	151	0,572	0,605	0,410	39,4	49,0	42,4	28,5	29,0	28,5
Považská Bystrica	257	206	206	0,514	0,411	0,414	34,0	29,2	34,5	29,4	29,7	29,9
Prievidza	724	630	522	0,680	0,583	0,486	51,9	46,9	46,6	30,0	28,8	29,6
Púchov	156	145	102	0,465	0,431	0,292	31,1	27,5	25,5	29,4	30,0	28,2
Trenčín	421	356	322	0,514	0,427	0,385	38,8	33,6	35,6	29,2	29,4	30,0
Komárno	705	556	475	0,873	0,690	0,580	61,7	51,2	56,1	28,0	28,6	29,0
Levice	591	495	453	0,669	0,553	0,505	46,6	41,7	47,0	29,6	28,7	28,9
Nitra	678	655	487	0,565	0,538	0,390	41,4	41,3	33,7	29,4	28,7	29,5
Nové Zámky	842	693	636	0,766	0,621	0,566	57,1	48,4	54,0	28,7	29,0	28,7
Šaľa	321	307	243	0,765	0,728	0,571	57,2	58,3	56,8	28,3	28,8	27,8
Topoľčany	303	262	163	0,561	0,483	0,283	38,3	35,4	27,3	28,3	29,3	27,3
Zlaté Moravce	131	122	88	0,429	0,399	0,278	28,7	30,0	25,8	28,9	29,3	29,1
Bytča	90	78	58	0,433	0,374	0,257	22,8	20,4	17,5	29,2	29,9	28,7
Čadca	296	208	172	0,442	0,304	0,244	23,8	17,1	17,0	30,4	29,8	29,8
Dolný Kubín	120	104	138	0,405	0,352	0,444	24,1	20,6	30,7	29,2	29,8	29,0
Kysucké Nové Mesto	141	121	96	0,576	0,488	0,367	39,1	28,6	27,3	29,4	30,3	28,5
Liptovský Mikuláš	386	352	253	0,697	0,626	0,446	50,1	45,0	41,7	29,9	29,5	29,5
Martin	511	443	349	0,682	0,587	0,457	54,4	48,7	39,0	28,9	29,4	29,0
Námestovo	54	49	66	0,138	0,118	0,154	5,5	4,9	7,3	28,0	27,2	28,0
Ružomberok	212	192	191	0,491	0,445	0,435	30,4	30,5	35,0	29,6	28,9	29,1
Turčianske Teplice	70	50	45	0,606	0,433	0,376	45,8	32,7	33,8	29,2	29,2	28,3
Tvrdošín	47	31	44	0,183	0,120	0,163	8,9	6,1	9,6	29,0	28,7	29,5
Žilina	667	562	442	0,569	0,478	0,372	36,4	33,1	31,4	29,7	30,5	30,5
Banská Bystrica	713	677	462	0,796	0,758	0,517	69,0	68,7	53,2	29,8	29,5	28,8
Banská Štiavnica	81	100	62	0,670	0,811	0,482	49,7	64,5	52,1	28,4	28,4	29,7
Brezno	387	345	277	0,803	0,709	0,550	53,3	48,8	51,5	29,2	29,4	28,3
Detva	150	129	105	0,609	0,515	0,413	42,1	39,1	36,2	28,1	27,7	28,3
Krupina	106	79	99	0,669	0,494	0,593	37,2	26,0	43,2	29,1	28,4	28,0
Lučenec	489	458	355	0,905	0,847	0,644	59,6	58,1	46,6	29,0	29,2	28,3
Poltár	102	90	67	0,609	0,527	0,368	42,1	34,5	31,9	30,0	29,3	27,5
Revúca	254	226	211	0,832	0,731	0,671	50,6	42,9	47,2	28,5	26,9	28,1
Rimavská Sobota	582	487	419	0,954	0,800	0,655	55,8	45,9	43,8	28,3	28,6	27,8
Veľký Krtíš	238	193	149	0,697	0,564	0,422	47,2	39,1	36,6	28,1	27,9	28,0
Zvolen	387	374	291	0,746	0,724	0,557	55,0	58,6	54,2	29,2	29,0	29,3
Žarnovica	118	125	81	0,616	0,662	0,411	45,9	42,8	31,6	29,1	30,1	31,0
Žiar nad Hronom	288	257	176	0,822	0,736	0,497	53,3	56,6	44,8	29,3	29,9	29,3
Bardejov	157	141	115	0,288	0,258	0,200	14,8	12,8	12,8	29,6	30,3	29,5
Humenné	194	201	159	0,401	0,404	0,322	24,9	27,4	25,0	28,9	28,7	29,1
Kežmarok	143	153	110	0,324	0,333	0,230	12,6	14,0	11,1	29,0	28,3	29,4
Levoča	111	129	89	0,481	0,548	0,361	23,2	27,4	20,0	28,3	27,6	28,0
Medzilaborce	33	36	20	0,395	0,432	0,237	22,4	27,1	16,1	29,5	30,1	29,7
Poprad	503	453	378	0,633	0,563	0,462	39,6	37,8	32,1	29,5	29,7	29,5
Prešov	402	304	235	0,336	0,251	0,191	18,5	13,9	12,9	30,0	30,5	30,2
Sabinov	101	83	59	0,274	0,219	0,153	10,0	9,2	6,6	29,5	28,9	30,6
Snina	132	121	86	0,463	0,418	0,282	26,9	26,2	23,6	29,3	28,4	29,2
Stará Ľubovňa	68	80	68	0,192	0,227	0,183	8,1	9,2	9,2	29,8	30,5	29,8
Stropkov	49	27	24	0,334	0,185	0,155	20,2	10,2	10,9	30,7	30,8	31,0
Svidník	79	81	69	0,316	0,325	0,265	17,6	18,1	18,4	28,9	29,7	30,3
Vranov nad Topľou	241	221	226	0,436	0,400	0,381	21,3	19,4	21,5	28,6	29,4	27,5
Gelnica	121	132	125	0,587	0,631	0,566	27,4	27,8	32,6	29,2	29,3	28,8
Košice I	417	405	325	0,783	0,747	0,576	52,5	49,6	53,9	29,4	29,5	30,2
Košice II	610	519	417	0,900	0,779	0,652	68,5	55,2	52,4	29,5	29,5	29,4
Košice III	202	176	153	0,756	0,660	0,614	64,5	61,1	54,6	30,1	29,1	28,1
Košice IV	332	310	260	0,738	0,690	0,602	53,2	44,8	48,4	28,0	28,4	28,9
<i>Košice</i>	<i>1561</i>	<i>1410</i>	<i>1155</i>	<i>0,798</i>	<i>0,720</i>	<i>0,606</i>	<i>59,5</i>	<i>51,5</i>	<i>52,1</i>	<i>29,2</i>	<i>29,2</i>	<i>29,3</i>
Košice okolie	481	465	477	0,664	0,627	0,607	34,8	30,8	35,2	29,2	29,1	29,1
Michalovce	555	475	447	0,685	0,584	0,531	40,1	35,8	36,0	28,2	28,6	28,4
Rožňava	353	323	284	0,792	0,722	0,614	47,7	42,8	40,0	28,5	28,4	27,6
Sobrance	98	67	61	0,634	0,444	0,379	35,6	27,1	26,9	29,3	30,3	30,1
Spišská Nová Ves	335	323	289	0,496	0,470	0,396	24,9	22,5	23,2	28,6	28,0	28,4
Trebišov	478	414	375	0,649	0,558	0,483	35,6	30,3	31,8	29,3	28,8	28,7
SR	25173	22318	18026	0,626	0,550	0,438	41,7	37,6	35,1	29,1	29,1	29,0

Annex 5: Basic characteristics of mortality

	Deaths - males			Deaths - females			Standardised death rate - males			Standardised death rate - females		
	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001	1993	1997	2001
Bratislava I	378	345	287	363	346	342	17,03	15,87	13,98	13,81	13,43	14,12
Bratislava II	601	643	575	590	576	593	11,50	12,33	11,59	9,79	9,48	10,13
Bratislava III	416	392	360	370	365	381	13,80	13,13	12,69	10,69	10,58	11,53
Bratislava IV	362	352	370	279	333	336	8,42	7,58	8,43	5,86	6,49	6,83
Bratislava V	268	359	341	244	257	278	4,23	5,75	5,87	3,59	3,83	4,40
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2091</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1846</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>1930</i>	<i>9,60</i>	<i>9,83</i>	<i>9,64</i>	<i>7,80</i>	<i>7,84</i>	<i>8,46</i>
Malacky	377	318	337	360	317	312	12,32	10,32	10,70	11,28	9,84	9,48
Pezinok	319	278	276	262	245	246	12,44	10,67	10,51	9,70	8,92	8,81
Senec	275	285	282	266	251	237	11,27	11,69	11,22	10,31	9,68	8,86
Dunajská Streda	610	588	561	494	451	459	11,22	10,73	10,23	8,83	7,96	7,97
Galanta	531	472	487	443	474	484	11,64	10,26	10,57	9,31	9,84	9,99
Hlohovec	240	213	236	176	204	216	10,81	9,52	10,58	7,64	8,78	9,37
Piešťany	345	312	354	297	302	315	11,24	10,15	11,53	8,90	9,07	9,48
Senica	387	372	316	305	333	317	13,12	12,56	10,61	9,90	10,78	10,19
Skalica	293	231	260	222	208	241	12,95	10,05	11,37	9,40	8,68	10,07
Trnava	703	656	630	575	602	550	11,45	10,63	10,18	8,96	9,31	8,43
Bánovce nad Bebravou	194	206	195	170	197	176	10,26	10,93	10,36	8,59	9,95	8,88
Iľava	289	285	281	250	239	245	9,46	9,27	9,24	8,00	7,56	7,75
Myjava	204	164	184	176	184	154	14,00	11,37	12,98	11,36	12,02	10,22
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	377	389	362	338	355	306	12,00	12,42	11,73	10,23	10,79	9,38
Partizánske	231	229	228	202	232	227	9,74	9,67	9,73	8,17	9,38	9,24
Považská Bystrica	369	345	295	268	248	250	11,56	10,62	9,21	8,18	7,45	7,54
Prievidza	678	672	637	513	520	544	9,77	9,64	9,23	7,25	7,26	7,62
Púchov	251	263	248	183	228	210	11,22	11,64	11,03	7,99	9,80	9,02
Trenčín	584	590	545	479	482	479	10,68	10,65	9,94	8,31	8,26	8,27
Komárno	741	643	734	567	565	558	13,91	12,12	13,96	10,14	10,10	9,98
Levice	855	742	727	822	760	743	14,73	12,77	12,64	13,06	12,06	11,89
Nitra	882	790	792	744	765	738	11,25	10,01	10,02	8,91	9,10	8,73
Nové Zámky	1034	929	946	878	931	906	14,04	12,71	13,18	11,04	11,80	11,65
Šaľa	290	319	282	257	268	283	10,93	11,97	10,71	9,27	9,61	10,23
Topoľčany	424	438	396	380	371	356	11,64	12,06	10,92	10,04	9,80	9,42
Zlaté Moravce	290	261	275	251	229	242	13,49	12,33	13,01	11,13	10,24	10,77
Bytča	189	170	190	132	140	153	12,78	11,45	12,51	8,65	9,11	9,81
Čadca	513	509	508	356	379	414	11,30	11,04	11,02	7,84	8,18	8,86
Dolný Kubín	156	169	187	105	148	128	8,29	8,77	9,66	5,46	7,48	6,39
Kysucké Nové Mesto	170	165	175	128	140	122	10,36	10,02	10,49	7,77	8,39	7,14
Liptovský Mikuláš	357	387	411	282	309	320	9,87	10,62	11,43	7,44	8,06	8,42
Martin	445	475	442	354	340	336	9,36	9,91	9,28	7,16	6,78	6,69
Námestovo	221	223	263	158	173	168	8,42	8,14	9,27	6,27	6,52	6,06
Ružomberok	332	370	346	292	316	303	11,51	12,71	12,00	9,63	10,33	9,91
Turčianske Teplice	108	105	148	117	115	129	12,94	12,76	17,84	13,55	13,46	15,06
Tvrdošín	140	116	149	83	83	105	8,45	6,77	8,49	5,01	4,85	5,99
Žilina	700	700	788	581	607	656	9,32	9,18	10,36	7,38	7,57	8,17
Banská Bystrica	524	542	490	491	443	483	9,77	10,04	9,17	8,39	7,50	8,24
Banská Štiavnica	111	116	104	96	84	103	13,51	14,10	12,63	10,94	9,60	11,58
Brezno	425	391	419	343	328	332	13,12	12,18	13,05	10,07	9,67	9,83
Detva	240	207	229	164	158	140	14,13	12,28	13,89	9,54	9,23	8,23
Krupina	192	182	142	176	156	144	17,17	16,33	12,85	14,76	13,12	12,16
Lučenec	471	423	432	388	406	404	13,48	12,14	12,44	10,20	10,64	10,60
Poltár	147	184	176	128	126	145	12,74	16,13	15,36	10,48	10,39	11,87
Revúca	220	212	243	245	228	244	11,10	10,61	12,19	11,75	10,91	11,64
Rímovská Sobota	519	515	541	491	464	406	13,03	12,91	13,45	11,59	10,95	9,47
Veľký Krtíš	369	278	310	288	307	261	16,16	12,22	13,71	11,96	12,77	10,82
Zvolen	344	366	393	288	323	295	10,66	11,18	12,10	8,26	9,15	8,38
Žarnovica	174	137	171	146	135	137	12,78	10,11	12,64	10,17	9,50	9,71
Žiar nad Hronom	277	289	255	247	233	217	11,72	12,20	10,93	9,99	9,36	8,76
Bardejov	379	333	325	298	274	301	10,52	8,98	8,65	8,12	7,27	7,88
Humenné	267	320	269	234	262	252	8,45	9,98	8,46	7,19	7,90	7,62
Kežmarok	284	280	273	213	235	227	9,93	9,30	8,70	7,31	7,70	7,11
Levoča	158	134	123	149	140	131	10,81	8,88	7,80	9,79	8,92	8,12
Medzilaborce	107	76	99	84	90	83	17,06	12,19	16,09	12,58	13,61	12,76
Poprad	416	383	443	298	330	333	8,55	7,70	8,73	5,82	6,27	6,21
Prešov	720	703	723	550	611	602	9,56	9,06	9,17	6,97	7,49	7,25
Sabinov	240	231	277	213	197	202	9,54	8,84	10,27	8,43	7,53	7,45
Snina	199	222	225	158	151	183	10,22	11,34	11,56	8,04	7,58	9,07
Stará Ľubovňa	216	246	222	172	179	184	9,02	9,94	8,81	7,21	7,21	7,21
Stropkov	99	125	116	71	78	84	9,91	12,48	11,07	6,94	7,57	7,95
Svidník	197	138	171	130	141	140	12,24	8,46	10,45	7,88	8,31	8,18
Vranov nad Topľou	355	354	330	274	302	308	9,92	9,60	8,73	7,45	7,98	7,95
Gelnica	206	173	152	135	138	154	14,02	11,69	10,01	8,88	9,07	9,83
Košice I	333	336	309	253	309	289	10,90	10,50	9,59	7,46	8,69	8,02
Košice II	254	283	289	189	210	234	6,39	7,09	7,51	4,55	4,99	5,65
Košice III	60	60	90	49	49	72	3,88	3,84	6,01	2,98	2,97	4,56
Košice IV	346	320	296	322	352	301	11,94	11,08	10,87	10,19	11,20	10,05
<i>Košice</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>8,65</i>	<i>8,58</i>	<i>8,71</i>	<i>6,58</i>	<i>7,33</i>	<i>7,27</i>
Košice okolie	558	625	616	486	449	476	11,15	12,22	11,59	9,65	8,69	8,82
Michalovce	605	577	587	504	488	497	11,67	10,99	11,11	9,20	8,77	8,83
Rožňava	391	394	362	339	343	346	13,19	13,27	12,08	10,75	10,83	10,84
Sobrance	200	157	139	144	172	167	17,18	13,72	12,03	11,84	14,33	13,68
Spišská Nová Ves	397	396	396	344	358	369	9,16	8,90	8,59	7,75	7,83	7,77
Trebišov	621	610	562	545	499	471	12,67	12,40	11,19	10,46	9,50	8,78
SR	28750	27788	27705	23957	24336	24275	11,15	10,60	10,60	8,78	8,81	8,77

Annex 5: Basic characteristics of mortality (pokračovanie)

	Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy at birth		Life expectancy at birth	
	1993	1997	2001	Males		Females	
				1995-1999	1996-2000	1995-1999	1996-2000
Bratislava I	18,99	0,00	3,39	71,26	71,58	78,10	78,43
Bratislava II	6,54	10,67	1,14	70,50	70,69	77,47	77,53
Bratislava III	10,22	6,38	4,77	70,88	71,39	78,40	78,53
Bratislava IV	12,86	9,30	5,33	71,98	72,17	78,19	78,48
Bratislava V	8,10	13,14	6,28	70,79	70,97	77,61	78,06
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>10,26</i>	<i>9,23</i>	<i>4,14</i>	<i>71,19</i>	<i>71,43</i>	<i>78,07</i>	<i>78,28</i>
Malacky	12,69	8,29	5,06	68,50	69,31	76,48	76,72
Pezinok	2,86	11,24	0,00	68,01	68,38	77,03	77,42
Senec	4,75	9,28	9,37	68,10	68,37	76,27	76,47
Dunajská Streda	9,94	5,33	3,10	67,97	68,19	75,96	76,12
Galanta	8,99	6,34	6,68	68,34	68,53	77,09	77,05
Hlohovec	1,62	0,00	2,50	69,37	69,31	77,36	77,44
Piešťany	12,61	0,00	4,18	71,15	71,15	78,00	77,89
Senica	14,00	9,33	5,60	68,30	68,79	76,02	76,01
Skalica	4,53	8,49	2,45	69,29	69,88	76,35	76,87
Trnava	9,60	9,40	8,68	69,05	69,16	76,75	77,00
Bánovce nad Bebravou	7,83	7,83	11,40	70,21	70,08	78,18	78,52
Ilava	7,83	4,80	0,00	69,60	69,58	75,71	76,45
Myjava	8,80	7,41	9,48	69,10	69,23	76,34	76,31
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	5,38	5,45	6,19	69,97	69,94	76,92	77,28
Partizánske	5,19	11,19	8,43	70,47	70,33	77,14	77,58
Považská Bystrica	10,50	1,42	13,47	68,51	68,77	77,04	77,69
Prievidza	4,92	5,97	1,79	70,50	70,47	78,17	78,25
Púchov	10,57	7,62	2,51	68,34	68,63	75,80	76,35
Trenčín	6,52	4,73	3,32	70,52	70,77	78,98	79,02
Komárno	7,41	8,33	4,74	68,23	68,63	75,75	76,02
Levice	10,63	7,59	10,40	66,87	67,08	76,53	76,81
Nitra	13,53	2,53	4,16	69,24	69,47	77,50	77,83
Nové Zámky	5,30	7,70	5,12	68,24	68,36	76,19	76,27
Šaľa	4,64	1,91	2,34	68,71	68,85	76,88	76,74
Topoľčany	18,40	4,05	3,36	69,14	69,02	77,13	77,25
Zlaté Moravce	12,86	2,48	5,93	68,24	68,43	77,39	77,56
Bytča	3,98	2,62	0,00	68,31	68,64	77,37	77,68
Čadca	6,73	12,35	4,96	66,23	66,16	76,46	76,72
Dolný Kubín	14,54	13,92	4,45	69,63	69,78	79,07	78,63
Kysucké Nové Mesto	7,80	7,11	5,73	67,62	67,68	77,89	78,26
Liptovský Mikuláš	6,06	8,97	3,32	70,23	69,84	79,53	79,23
Martin	11,67	8,90	7,86	69,80	70,13	78,08	78,42
Námestovo	15,61	7,03	4,43	66,68	67,08	76,77	77,23
Ružomberok	4,76	6,37	9,17	67,47	67,99	76,30	76,98
Turčianske Teplice	14,56	0,00	7,58	69,03	69,80	76,27	76,08
Tvrdošín	11,06	3,95	2,20	70,76	70,91	78,96	78,94
Žilina	10,45	5,32	2,84	70,14	70,00	77,81	78,23
Banská Bystrica	14,64	3,05	3,46	69,67	69,90	77,52	77,88
Banská Štiavnica	20,24	6,45	0,00	66,87	66,66	76,30	76,53
Brezno	6,58	5,69	3,74	67,06	67,30	76,79	77,03
Detva	6,64	3,04	0,00	65,42	65,58	76,19	76,69
Krupina	9,35	9,90	4,42	64,40	64,57	74,95	74,94
Lučenec	13,70	11,49	6,61	67,04	67,15	76,04	76,09
Poltár	13,51	0,00	9,52	67,43	67,49	77,06	77,69
Revúca	3,66	3,82	6,77	67,42	67,65	74,98	75,60
Rimavská Sobota	11,82	16,10	7,35	66,90	66,93	75,61	76,12
Veľký Krtíš	10,80	12,20	7,37	66,98	67,09	75,65	76,18
Zvolen	11,96	11,04	13,08	68,80	68,80	77,64	77,64
Žarnovica	17,14	6,90	3,91	68,06	68,36	75,98	76,42
Žiar nad Hronom	11,15	6,62	7,67	68,17	68,59	77,02	77,17
Bardejov	12,65	10,98	11,17	70,18	70,17	78,13	78,00
Humenné	11,36	12,36	7,89	69,67	69,62	77,01	77,18
Kežmarok	16,26	11,93	4,07	67,25	67,11	76,58	76,63
Levoča	14,26	14,93	11,29	68,95	69,51	75,11	75,23
Medzilaborce	6,80	7,58	0,00	67,68	68,03	76,77	76,00
Poprad	11,91	5,88	3,40	69,99	70,08	77,82	77,58
Prešov	13,56	11,97	7,16	69,73	69,97	77,61	77,70
Sabinov	23,28	18,93	6,74	68,45	68,67	75,83	76,14
Snina	6,80	2,17	2,75	68,14	68,74	76,38	77,04
Stará Ľubovňa	9,23	9,26	6,84	68,17	68,41	77,46	77,82
Stropkov	3,17	7,60	9,09	67,77	67,42	78,21	78,67
Svidník	5,63	4,50	8,02	69,87	70,02	78,09	77,96
Vranov nad Topľou	15,87	11,47	11,48	69,17	69,25	76,97	77,04
Gelnica	14,08	10,57	7,87	66,57	67,02	76,33	76,30
Košice I	13,95	6,17	8,36	70,36	70,83	78,01	78,26
Košice II	13,19	10,67	13,91	70,12	70,24	77,45	77,71
Košice III	15,82	6,97	0,00	70,90	71,20	76,47	76,49
Košice IV	11,20	11,59	7,52	68,02	68,23	74,72	75,19
<i>Košice</i>	<i>13,23</i>	<i>9,18</i>	<i>9,09</i>	<i>69,72</i>	<i>70,01</i>	<i>76,69</i>	<i>76,98</i>
Košice okolie	10,55	13,98	12,62	67,07	67,15	76,07	76,64
Michalovce	15,73	11,40	8,12	67,17	67,35	76,26	76,48
Rožňava	16,95	15,98	7,06	66,33	67,05	75,44	75,70
Sobrance	14,12	12,20	13,33	66,64	66,13	76,97	76,90
Spišská Nová Ves	8,89	10,50	5,65	67,92	68,20	76,27	76,85
Trebišov	8,82	19,91	11,11	65,87	65,75	75,59	75,49
SR	10,63	8,70	6,24	x	x	x	x

Annex 6: Basic characteristics of migration

	Immigrants			Emigrants			External migration			Net migration per 1000 population		
	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	Net migration			1996	1997	2001
							1996	1997	2001			
Bratislava I	109	75	60	2	78	68	107	-3	-8	2,24	-0,06	-0,18
Bratislava II	155	147	138	1	33	44	154	114	94	1,36	1,01	0,87
Bratislava III	85	56	83	1	12	36	84	44	47	1,30	0,68	0,77
Bratislava IV	126	106	105	0	47	86	126	59	19	1,30	0,60	0,20
Bratislava V	101	97	77	2	35	62	99	62	15	0,76	0,48	0,12
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>1,26</i>	<i>0,61</i>	<i>0,39</i>
Malacky	30	27	39	0	0	21	30	27	18	0,48	0,43	0,28
Pezinok	21	41	45	3	10	15	18	31	30	0,34	0,58	0,55
Senec	32	24	38	5	6	11	27	18	27	0,54	0,36	0,52
Dunajská Streda	25	17	28	0	0	8	25	17	20	0,22	0,15	0,18
Galanta	17	11	45	0	0	15	17	11	30	0,18	0,12	0,32
Hlohovec	17	9	15	0	0	10	17	9	5	0,37	0,20	0,11
Piešťany	58	34	40	1	0	6	57	34	34	0,89	0,53	0,53
Senica	36	29	21	0	0	1	36	29	20	0,59	0,48	0,33
Skalica	135	53	28	0	1	42	135	52	-14	2,89	1,11	-0,30
Trnava	75	52	48	0	0	11	75	52	37	0,59	0,41	0,29
Bánovce nad Bebravou	6	19	9	4	0	0	2	19	9	0,05	0,49	0,23
Ilava	21	20	14	0	0	43	21	20	-29	0,34	0,32	-0,47
Myjava	20	49	6	0	0	2	20	49	4	0,67	1,65	0,14
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	15	1	24	0	4	2	15	-3	22	0,23	-0,05	0,35
Partizánske	10	7	8	9	0	2	1	7	6	0,02	0,14	0,13
Považská Bystrica	20	25	18	1	0	0	19	25	18	0,29	0,38	0,28
Prievidza	42	56	43	34	57	87	8	-1	-44	0,06	-0,01	-0,31
Púchov	18	18	11	0	0	0	18	18	11	0,39	0,39	0,24
Trenčín	37	38	31	0	3	9	37	35	22	0,33	0,31	0,20
Komárno	35	31	16	0	0	5	35	31	11	0,32	0,28	0,10
Levice	47	39	52	14	5	0	33	34	52	0,27	0,28	0,43
Nitra	60	60	56	11	23	38	49	37	18	0,30	0,23	0,11
Nové Zámky	36	39	33	19	18	60	17	21	-27	0,11	0,14	-0,18
Šaľa	19	14	22	0	1	0	19	13	22	0,35	0,24	0,41
Topoľčany	20	43	23	4	9	1	16	34	22	0,22	0,46	0,30
Zlaté Moravce	17	14	22	0	1	3	17	13	19	0,39	0,30	0,44
Bytča	7	4	7	0	0	2	7	4	5	0,23	0,13	0,16
Čadca	98	31	29	1	7	16	97	24	13	1,05	0,26	0,14
Dolný Kubín	13	3	1	0	0	8	13	3	-7	0,33	0,08	-0,18
Kysucké Nové Mesto	15	10	10	0	5	0	15	5	10	0,45	0,15	0,30
Liptovský Mikuláš	21	15	26	0	0	0	21	15	26	0,28	0,20	0,35
Martin	28	24	35	0	0	43	28	24	-8	0,29	0,24	-0,08
Námestovo	22	8	17	0	1	1	22	7	16	0,41	0,13	0,29
Ružomberok	14	24	13	3	2	11	11	22	2	0,18	0,37	0,03
Turčianske Teplice	2	7	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	0,12	0,42	0,06
Tvrdošín	6	7	3	0	0	13	6	7	-10	0,18	0,20	-0,29
Žilina	56	44	69	0	1	1	56	43	68	0,36	0,27	0,43
Banská Bystrica	72	70	37	2	0	12	70	70	25	0,62	0,62	0,22
Banská Štiavnica	5	4	3	0	0	0	5	4	3	0,29	0,24	0,18
Brezno	20	29	52	0	0	7	20	29	45	0,30	0,44	0,68
Detva	4	7	7	2	5	8	2	2	-1	0,06	0,06	-0,03
Krupina	9	65	2	1	8	5	8	57	-3	0,35	2,47	-0,13
Lučenec	28	15	31	0	0	14	28	15	17	0,38	0,21	0,23
Poltár	6	9	1	0	0	0	6	9	1	0,25	0,38	0,04
Revúca	10	10	7	0	0	1	10	10	6	0,24	0,24	0,15
Rimavská Sobota	28	19	23	2	0	1	26	19	22	0,32	0,23	0,26
Veľký Krtíš	24	7	6	0	0	1	24	7	5	0,51	0,15	0,11
Zvolen	23	49	24	11	24	23	12	25	1	0,18	0,37	0,01
Žarnovica	7	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	4	0,25	0,00	0,14
Žiar nad Hronom	26	15	14	0	0	0	26	15	14	0,54	0,31	0,29
Bardejov	25	21	24	1	2	4	24	19	20	0,32	0,25	0,26
Humenné	17	17	23	0	0	24	17	17	-1	0,26	0,26	-0,02
Kežmarok	9	17	12	0	0	6	9	17	6	0,15	0,28	0,09
Levoča	8	5	4	0	0	3	8	5	1	0,26	0,16	0,03
Medzilaborce	21	10	2	0	1	0	21	9	2	1,63	0,70	0,16
Poprad	37	21	23	1	2	8	36	19	15	0,35	0,19	0,14
Prešov	29	41	71	9	17	29	20	24	42	0,13	0,15	0,26
Sabinov	3	8	17	2	2	0	1	6	17	0,02	0,11	0,31
Snina	14	16	13	0	0	0	14	16	13	0,35	0,41	0,33
Stará Ľubovňa	12	17	5	1	0	0	11	17	5	0,22	0,34	0,10
Stropkov	10	2	1	0	0	0	10	2	1	0,49	0,10	0,05
Svidník	5	16	13	0	0	1	5	16	12	0,15	0,48	0,36
Vranov nad Topľou	32	22	33	2	0	19	30	22	14	0,40	0,29	0,18
Gelnica	1	16	10	0	0	0	1	16	10	0,03	0,53	0,32
Košice I	29	120	20	22	41	15	7	79	5	0,11	1,17	0,07
Košice II	32	37	12	20	56	3	12	-19	9	0,15	-0,23	0,11
Košice III	11	8	1	10	15	0	1	-7	1	0,03	-0,22	0,03
Košice IV	38	37	10	16	33	3	22	4	7	0,36	0,07	0,12
<i>Košice</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0,17</i>	<i>0,24</i>	<i>0,09</i>
Košice okolie	49	17	12	0	0	6	49	17	6	0,48	0,17	0,06
Michalovce	36	46	21	5	3	1	31	43	20	0,29	0,40	0,18
Rožňava	4	13	20	0	1	12	4	12	8	0,07	0,20	0,13
Sobrance	9	18	8	0	2	0	9	16	8	0,38	0,68	0,34
Spišská Nová Ves	20	27	25	0	1	22	20	26	3	0,22	0,29	0,03
Trebišov	37	24	23	0	0	0	37	24	23	0,36	0,24	0,22
SR	2477	2303	2023	222	572	1011	2255	1731	1 012	0,42	0,32	0,19

Annex 7: Increase (decrease) of population

	Natural increase (decrease)			Net migration			Total increase (decrease)		
	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001	1996	1997	2001
Bratislava I	-361	-327	-334	126	-169	-169	-235	-496	-503
Bratislava II	-332	-282	-289	226	55	218	-106	-227	-71
Bratislava III	-254	-287	-322	214	177	519	-40	-110	197
Bratislava IV	169	175	44	912	137	17	1 081	312	61
Bratislava V	236	221	177	-701	-593	-663	-465	-372	-486
Bratislava	-542	-500	-724	777	-393	-78	235	-893	-802
Malacky	-70	-32	-56	262	391	350	192	359	294
Pezinok	47	11	-67	74	214	378	121	225	311
Senec	-59	-105	-92	125	183	550	66	78	458
Dunajská Streda	64	86	-51	146	261	300	210	347	249
Galanta	-7	0	-222	208	409	193	201	409	-29
Hlohovec	46	48	-52	47	-43	-19	93	5	-71
Piešťany	-71	-76	-190	47	14	101	-24	-62	-89
Senica	25	-62	-97	-20	86	15	5	24	-82
Skalica	58	32	-93	286	110	64	344	142	-29
Trnava	41	-88	-143	61	-54	111	102	-142	-32
Bánovce nad Bebravou	-7	-20	-20	-61	29	-34	-68	9	-54
Iľava	50	101	-30	51	-79	-159	101	22	-189
Myjava	-157	-78	-127	12	13	-48	-145	-65	-175
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	-120	-194	-183	49	-31	53	-71	-225	-130
Partizánske	63	-14	-99	-62	-3	1	1	-17	-98
Považská Bystrica	148	110	49	-31	30	-100	117	140	-51
Prievidza	243	148	-64	-106	-8	-216	137	140	-280
Púchov	94	34	-60	44	17	16	138	51	-44
Trenčín	45	-15	-121	52	174	95	97	159	-26
Komárno	-66	-128	-449	90	135	26	24	7	-423
Levice	-151	-316	-508	319	268	116	168	-48	-392
Nitra	50	24	-87	190	162	181	240	186	94
Nové Zámky	-314	-431	-679	70	127	-57	-244	-304	-736
Šaľa	-10	-64	-138	-33	25	97	-43	-39	-41
Topoľčany	8	-69	-157	-31	28	22	-23	-41	-135
Zlaté Moravce	-69	-87	-180	-92	-18	71	-161	-105	-109
Bytča	68	72	-14	-60	-13	-26	8	59	-40
Čadca	379	327	87	30	-87	-76	409	240	11
Dolný Kubín	207	186	134	39	-21	-65	246	165	69
Kysucké Nové Mesto	110	117	52	-102	-64	-5	8	53	47
Liptovský Mikuláš	93	84	-128	14	-90	-47	107	-6	-175
Martin	201	84	113	-21	-8	-113	180	76	0
Námestovo	572	600	472	-81	-49	-108	491	551	364
Ružomberok	81	-58	-104	76	88	-23	157	30	-127
Turčianske Teplice	-73	-67	-145	0	-12	48	-73	-79	-97
Tvrdošín	328	307	201	-87	-53	-63	241	254	138
Žilina	505	385	-37	127	5	142	632	390	105
Banská Bystrica	36	-1	-107	149	-19	67	185	-20	-40
Banská Štiavnica	-54	-45	-88	-18	100	26	-72	55	-62
Brezno	30	-16	-216	-134	-46	-100	-104	-62	-316
Detva	-9	-36	-80	-81	-50	-30	-90	-86	-110
Krupina	-60	-35	-60	54	72	-18	-6	37	-78
Lučenec	-107	-46	-79	45	99	113	-62	53	34
Poltár	-66	-49	-111	35	-7	48	-31	-56	-63
Revúca	28	83	-44	-98	-82	-17	-70	1	-61
Rímovská Sobota	121	77	5	62	-20	-146	183	57	-141
Veľký Krtíš	-50	-93	-164	14	14	-53	-36	-79	-217
Zvolen	29	-55	-153	97	109	213	126	54	60
Žarnovica	-84	18	-52	-15	-65	-7	-99	-47	-59
Žiar nad Hronom	42	-69	-81	66	-17	-63	108	-86	-144
Bardejov	470	486	269	-12	-52	-79	458	434	190
Humenné	290	146	113	-60	-74	-120	230	72	-7
Kežmarok	632	575	483	-37	86	3	595	661	486
Levoča	187	195	189	11	4	-13	198	199	176
Medzilaborce	-23	-34	-58	-50	-11	-3	-73	-45	-61
Poprad	567	478	400	33	-99	-104	600	379	296
Prešov	878	858	490	81	92	165	959	950	655
Sabinov	552	470	411	-103	-41	-99	449	429	312
Snina	137	88	-45	-65	-17	-53	72	71	-98
Stará Ľubovňa	422	439	325	-21	-64	-120	401	375	205
Stropkov	37	60	20	-77	-56	19	-40	4	39
Svidník	169	165	63	-97	-50	-108	72	115	-45
Vranov nad Topľou	499	477	407	-18	59	-114	481	536	293
Gelnica	113	162	75	-192	11	-86	-79	173	-11
Košice I	233	165	0	873	1 052	50	1 106	1 217	50
Košice II	447	444	268	-518	-728	-12	-71	-284	256
Košice III	184	178	117	-285	-231	-211	-101	-53	-94
Košice IV	-8	18	-65	-235	-334	-236	-243	-316	-301
Košice	856	805	320	-165	-241	-409	691	564	-89
Košice okolie	321	428	255	538	333	412	859	761	667
Michalovce	303	251	148	-11	-12	-41	292	239	107
Rožňava	0	14	0	78	103	13	78	117	13
Sobrance	-42	-83	-81	-85	-19	-25	-127	-102	-106
Spišská Nová Ves	599	675	474	-28	-51	-46	571	624	428
Trebišov	254	247	137	-50	-1	94	204	246	231
SR	8 887	6 987	-844	2 255	1 731	1 012	11 142	8 718	168

Annex 7: Increase (decrease) of population (continuation)

	Natural increase (decrease)			Per 1000 population			Total increase (decrease)		
	1996	1997	2001	Net migration			1996	1997	2001
				1996	1997	2001			
Bratislava I	-7,55	-6,89	-7,46	2,64	-3,56	-3,78	-4,92	-10,44	-11,24
Bratislava II	-2,94	-2,50	-2,67	2,00	0,49	2,02	-0,94	-2,01	-0,66
Bratislava III	-3,94	-4,46	-5,24	3,32	2,75	8,45	-0,62	-1,71	3,21
Bratislava IV	1,74	1,79	0,47	9,40	1,40	0,18	11,14	3,19	0,66
Bratislava V	1,81	1,71	1,46	-5,39	-4,58	-5,47	-3,58	-2,87	-4,01
Bratislava	-1,20	-1,11	-1,69	1,72	-0,87	-0,18	0,52	-1,98	-1,87
Malacky	-1,11	-0,51	-0,87	4,17	6,20	5,44	3,06	5,69	4,57
Pezinok	0,88	0,21	-1,24	1,39	4,00	6,98	2,27	4,20	5,74
Senec	-1,17	-2,09	-1,77	2,49	3,64	10,60	1,31	1,55	8,83
Dunajská Streda	0,58	0,77	-0,45	1,31	2,34	2,67	1,89	3,11	2,22
Galanta	-0,07	0,00	-2,35	2,21	4,34	2,04	2,14	4,34	-0,31
Hlohovec	1,01	1,05	-1,15	1,03	-0,94	-0,42	2,04	0,11	-1,57
Piešťany	-1,11	-1,19	-2,97	0,73	0,22	1,58	-0,37	-0,97	-1,39
Senica	0,41	-1,02	-1,59	-0,33	1,42	0,25	0,08	0,40	-1,35
Skalica	1,24	0,68	-1,99	6,12	2,34	1,37	7,36	3,02	-0,62
Trnava	0,32	-0,70	-1,12	0,48	-0,43	0,87	0,81	-1,12	-0,25
Bánovce nad Bebravou	-0,18	-0,52	-0,52	-1,58	0,75	-0,88	-1,76	0,23	-1,40
Ilava	0,80	1,62	-0,48	0,82	-1,27	-2,56	1,62	0,35	-3,05
Myjava	-5,26	-2,62	-4,34	0,40	0,44	-1,64	-4,86	-2,19	-5,98
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	-1,86	-3,02	-2,88	0,76	-0,48	0,83	-1,10	-3,50	-2,05
Partizánske	1,30	-0,29	-2,06	-1,28	-0,06	0,02	0,02	-0,35	-2,04
Považská Bystrica	2,26	1,67	0,75	-0,47	0,46	-1,53	1,78	2,13	-0,78
Prievidza	1,72	1,05	-0,46	-0,75	-0,06	-1,54	0,97	0,99	-1,99
Púchov	2,05	0,74	-1,31	0,96	0,37	0,35	3,01	1,11	-0,96
Trenčín	0,40	-0,13	-1,07	0,46	1,53	0,84	0,85	1,40	-0,23
Komárno	-0,61	-1,17	-4,14	0,83	1,24	0,24	0,22	0,06	-3,90
Levice	-1,25	-2,61	-4,23	2,64	2,21	0,97	1,39	-0,40	-3,27
Nitra	0,31	0,15	-0,53	1,17	0,99	1,11	1,48	1,14	0,57
Nové Zámky	-2,06	-2,84	-4,54	0,46	0,84	-0,38	-1,60	-2,00	-4,92
Šaľa	-0,18	-1,17	-2,56	-0,60	0,46	1,80	-0,79	-0,72	-0,76
Topoľčany	0,11	-0,93	-2,12	-0,42	0,38	0,30	-0,31	-0,55	-1,82
Zlaté Moravce	-1,58	-2,00	-4,13	-2,11	-0,41	1,63	-3,69	-2,41	-2,50
Bytča	2,25	2,38	-0,45	-1,99	-0,43	-0,84	0,26	1,95	-1,30
Čadca	4,12	3,54	0,94	0,33	-0,94	-0,82	4,45	2,60	0,12
Dolný Kubín	5,33	4,76	3,40	1,00	-0,54	-1,65	6,33	4,22	1,75
Kysucké Nové Mesto	3,32	3,53	1,50	-3,08	-1,93	-0,15	0,24	1,60	1,39
Liptovský Mikuláš	1,24	1,12	-1,73	0,19	-1,20	-0,64	1,43	-0,08	-2,37
Martin	2,05	0,86	1,16	-0,21	-0,08	-1,16	1,84	0,77	0,00
Námestovo	10,71	11,13	8,42	-1,52	-0,91	-1,93	9,19	10,22	6,49
Ružomberok	1,36	-0,97	-1,75	1,27	1,47	-0,39	2,63	0,50	-2,14
Turčianske Teplice	-4,32	-4,00	-8,60	0,00	-0,72	2,85	-4,32	-4,71	-5,75
Tvrdošín	9,64	8,96	5,73	-2,56	-1,55	-1,80	7,09	7,41	3,93
Žilina	3,24	2,46	-0,24	0,82	0,03	0,91	4,06	2,49	0,67
Banská Bystrica	0,32	-0,01	-0,96	1,32	-0,17	0,60	1,64	-0,18	-0,36
Banská Štiavnica	-3,18	-2,65	-5,14	-1,06	5,89	1,52	-4,24	3,24	-3,62
Brezno	0,45	-0,24	-3,28	-2,03	-0,70	-1,52	-1,57	-0,94	-4,80
Detva	-0,26	-1,06	-2,39	-2,38	-1,47	-0,90	-2,64	-2,53	-3,28
Krupina	-2,60	-1,52	-2,62	2,34	3,13	-0,79	-0,26	1,61	-3,41
Lučenec	-1,46	-0,63	-1,08	0,62	1,36	1,55	-0,85	0,73	0,47
Poltár	-2,80	-2,08	-4,69	1,48	-0,30	2,03	-1,31	-2,38	-2,66
Revúca	0,68	2,03	-1,08	-2,39	-2,01	-0,42	-1,71	0,02	-1,49
Rimavská Sobota	1,47	0,94	0,06	0,75	-0,24	-1,76	2,23	0,69	-1,70
Veľký Krtíš	-1,07	-1,99	-3,51	0,30	0,30	-1,13	-0,77	-1,69	-4,64
Zvolen	0,43	-0,81	-2,26	1,43	1,60	3,15	1,86	0,79	0,89
Žarnovica	-3,02	0,65	-1,88	-0,54	-2,34	-0,25	-3,56	-1,69	-2,13
Žiar nad Hronom	0,86	-1,42	-1,68	1,36	-0,35	-1,31	2,22	-1,77	-2,99
Bardejov	6,33	6,50	3,55	-0,16	-0,70	-1,04	6,17	5,81	2,51
Humenné	4,46	2,24	1,74	-0,92	-1,13	-1,85	3,54	1,10	-0,11
Kežmarok	10,52	9,49	7,63	-0,62	1,42	0,05	9,91	10,90	7,68
Levoča	6,11	6,33	5,92	0,36	0,13	-0,41	6,47	6,46	5,52
Medzilaborce	-1,78	-2,65	-4,58	-3,87	-0,86	-0,24	-5,65	-3,50	-4,82
Poprad	5,56	4,67	3,83	0,32	-0,97	-1,00	5,89	3,70	2,84
Prešov	5,55	5,39	3,03	0,51	0,58	1,02	6,06	5,97	4,05
Sabinov	10,64	8,99	7,60	-1,99	-0,78	-1,83	8,65	8,21	5,77
Snina	3,47	2,23	-1,14	-1,65	-0,43	-1,34	1,82	1,80	-2,47
Stará Ľubovňa	8,57	8,86	6,41	-0,43	-1,29	-2,37	8,14	7,56	4,04
Stropkov	1,82	2,95	0,95	-3,79	-2,76	0,90	-1,97	0,20	1,85
Svidník	5,09	4,96	1,88	-2,92	-1,50	-3,23	2,17	3,46	-1,34
Vranov nad Topľou	6,73	6,38	5,32	-0,24	0,79	-1,49	6,49	7,17	3,83
Gelnica	3,77	5,40	2,43	-6,41	0,37	-2,79	-2,64	5,77	-0,36
Košice I	3,52	2,44	0,00	13,18	15,57	0,73	16,69	18,01	0,73
Košice II	5,43	5,41	3,36	-6,29	-8,87	-0,15	-0,86	-3,46	3,21
Košice III	5,73	5,55	3,80	-8,88	-7,20	-6,86	-3,15	-1,65	-3,06
Košice IV	-0,13	0,30	-1,14	-3,89	-5,54	-4,13	-4,02	-5,24	-5,26
Košice	3,55	3,33	1,36	-0,68	-1,00	-1,73	2,86	2,33	-0,38
Košice okolie	3,14	4,16	2,38	5,27	3,24	3,85	8,41	7,40	6,23
Michalovce	2,81	2,32	1,36	-0,10	-0,11	-0,38	2,70	2,21	0,98
Rožňava	0,00	0,23	0,00	1,27	1,68	0,21	1,27	1,91	0,21
Sobrance	-1,78	-3,54	-3,41	-3,61	-0,81	-1,05	-5,39	-4,35	-4,46
Spišská Nová Ves	6,68	7,48	5,07	-0,31	-0,57	-0,49	6,37	6,92	4,57
Trebišov	2,50	2,43	1,32	-0,49	-0,01	0,91	2,01	2,42	2,22
SR	1,65	1,30	-0,16	0,42	0,32	0,19	2,07	1,62	0,03

Annex 8: Age structure of population (31.12.)

	Population			Ageing index					
	1993	1997	2000	1993	Males 1997	2000	1993	Females 1997	2000
Bratislava I	48358	47165	45687	139,32	138,68	142,19	248,22	263,85	267,97
Bratislava II	112672	112760	111599	88,28	101,89	113,01	131,25	153,17	174,01
Bratislava III	64743	64253	63400	114,52	126,16	134,47	176,67	211,34	221,41
Bratislava IV	91870	97766	98303	48,75	52,72	62,63	69,24	74,97	88,79
Bratislava V	131142	129451	128356	15,42	25,66	42,30	24,36	38,88	61,76
Bratislava	448785	451395	447345	58,44	71,10	85,87	89,53	111,54	135,16
Malacky	62564	63288	64202	52,78	59,73	66,38	85,46	97,10	106,96
Pezinok	52810	53626	54282	51,20	56,12	63,62	87,94	97,95	111,01
Senec	50269	50364	51220	54,44	63,18	70,95	88,03	104,12	115,16
Dunajská Streda	110526	111657	112489	48,10	55,41	63,59	69,82	81,22	94,30
Galanta	93284	94418	94960	54,32	61,59	69,75	87,41	99,58	112,03
Hlohovec	45353	45693	45791	51,27	57,57	65,17	82,72	96,70	108,96
Piešťany	64095	63993	63850	61,82	71,29	79,47	96,93	112,13	128,99
Senica	60419	60531	60622	54,13	59,14	63,67	83,12	92,48	103,63
Skalica	46199	47036	47347	51,19	55,24	62,33	76,26	88,62	100,05
Trnava	125690	126293	126382	50,22	58,95	67,35	79,89	93,50	108,26
Bánovce nad Bebravou	38726	38666	38612	53,16	60,11	65,37	79,04	91,56	105,48
Ilava	61958	62406	62260	41,30	50,13	60,46	60,49	76,32	93,74
Myjava	30059	29728	29332	75,95	85,85	92,20	106,23	120,42	137,66
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	64538	64128	63788	68,26	78,21	87,78	104,65	119,64	132,23
Partizánske	48435	48412	48163	56,66	67,77	77,33	80,98	100,37	119,58
Považská Bystrica	64973	65837	65847	43,84	49,60	56,85	63,81	73,49	85,05
Prievidza	140494	141461	141046	48,09	57,95	67,27	70,07	84,90	99,58
Púchov	45370	45892	45937	52,28	57,77	63,20	75,38	86,29	97,55
Trenčín	112442	113819	113801	59,32	66,71	76,49	87,11	104,47	119,51
Komárno	109206	109058	108289	65,22	72,54	81,12	100,24	115,85	131,62
Levice	121047	121115	120603	63,51	67,13	72,63	108,87	117,91	128,78
Nitra	162175	163018	163419	52,81	59,76	66,38	86,07	100,56	112,61
Nové Zámky	153090	151832	150710	65,75	73,39	81,44	108,26	122,42	135,97
Šaľa	54345	54529	54354	54,03	59,03	67,49	81,79	94,15	105,76
Topoľčany	74283	74182	73901	57,45	65,17	74,29	86,99	100,90	115,75
Zlaté Moravce	44000	43507	43326	63,37	68,09	74,17	98,42	110,17	123,08
Bytča	30110	30265	30598	50,42	53,34	55,95	85,59	89,11	94,34
Čadca	91094	92540	93024	41,37	44,50	48,22	67,70	74,56	81,87
Dolný Kubín	38236	39101	39530	39,76	45,89	50,14	56,76	67,13	76,91
Kysucké Nové Mesto	32900	33178	33532	46,40	53,07	59,16	64,15	75,41	85,62
Liptovský Mikuláš	74222	74730	74555	59,11	65,13	71,38	88,54	103,42	117,87
Martin	97270	98091	98121	50,61	59,69	68,22	69,36	85,71	100,08
Námestovo	51847	54189	55872	27,21	27,35	28,12	39,42	41,28	43,14
Ružomberok	59324	59745	59867	55,93	60,20	66,47	85,62	94,61	102,64
Turčianske Teplice	16954	16753	16753	77,98	89,68	96,01	107,36	122,07	134,85
Tvrdošín	33311	34377	34905	29,38	33,01	36,43	41,54	49,69	56,02
Žilina	154175	156535	157096	49,46	55,39	60,57	72,51	85,05	96,47
Banská Bystrica	112265	112975	112588	48,03	56,01	67,63	71,68	86,92	105,83
Banská Štiavnica	17011	16989	17004	54,52	56,60	62,12	95,56	103,78	116,86
Brezno	66505	66016	65715	58,96	63,54	69,31	89,15	101,14	112,27
Detva	34228	33928	33531	60,64	69,54	74,05	83,69	98,44	111,46
Krupina	23071	23068	22878	64,11	63,77	64,66	106,32	111,64	118,58
Lučenec	72931	73077	73081	62,29	67,69	70,64	97,81	109,30	120,30
Poltár	23757	23511	23329	73,30	78,12	82,54	106,94	120,78	133,52
Revúca	40786	40901	40944	51,29	53,57	56,88	83,02	90,43	97,04
Rimavská Sobota	82209	82346	82463	57,20	59,17	62,42	90,27	96,27	102,47
Veľký Krtíš	46927	46761	46515	61,38	66,52	70,05	96,57	102,28	114,02
Zvolen	67555	68009	68215	54,65	59,30	64,38	87,03	101,79	113,22
Žarnovica	27991	27733	27582	65,01	67,72	70,17	91,66	104,06	117,83
Žiar nad Hronom	48370	48531	48232	54,72	62,12	70,92	84,57	95,93	111,96
Bardejov	73032	74958	75811	42,55	45,73	48,13	59,40	67,97	75,07
Humenné	64323	65184	65163	41,93	47,80	53,10	59,73	70,82	82,94
Kežmarok	58080	60983	62889	29,69	30,76	31,92	47,50	49,33	52,29
Levoča	29985	30913	31494	40,17	41,58	43,55	64,52	69,65	74,78
Medzilaborce	12923	12848	12597	84,69	93,73	93,30	128,08	143,01	157,14
Poprad	100264	102444	103342	36,89	42,96	49,03	52,08	63,46	74,00
Prešov	154955	159579	162032	41,79	45,41	49,57	60,56	69,18	77,76
Sabinov	50703	52500	53668	37,43	37,72	39,04	53,33	55,60	57,94
Snina	39246	39559	39623	53,29	59,18	63,44	70,67	79,92	90,66
Stará Ľubovňa	48112	49780	50633	36,28	37,50	38,23	53,95	56,90	59,71
Štropkov	20253	20292	20557	47,05	49,81	50,29	68,15	77,81	86,12
Svidník	32718	33330	33481	43,68	47,68	52,13	64,17	74,59	82,55
Vranov nad Topľou	72875	74931	76193	41,16	43,81	46,31	58,04	64,95	71,52
Gelnica	29942	30098	30324	47,09	51,02	53,00	80,93	84,34	88,18
Košice I	64702	68070	68510	61,49	59,76	60,58	95,29	95,09	100,10
Košice II	81504	82001	82748	26,75	36,97	50,79	35,71	48,12	65,38
Košice III	31991	32016	31809	12,75	22,50	31,18	19,00	31,96	42,36
Košice IV	60689	60083	59013	54,51	66,67	76,10	95,23	111,14	127,32
Košice	238886	242170	242080	38,89	47,70	56,85	59,56	72,01	85,76
Košice okolie	100683	103250	105540	50,90	53,30	55,11	74,50	81,42	84,86
Michalovce	106925	108274	109263	49,07	52,11	53,90	75,02	85,19	92,14
Rožňava	61290	61469	61809	56,62	58,24	61,01	92,79	100,29	107,40
Sobrance	23787	23403	23223	80,11	83,34	82,86	121,50	130,31	133,51
Spišská Nová Ves	88089	90553	92054	33,46	38,03	41,68	51,86	57,88	65,05
Trebišov	101200	101899	102963	50,97	53,38	55,90	81,31	90,68	97,74
SR	5336455	5387650	5402547	50,83	56,63	62,61	77,65	88,96	100,07

Annex 8: Age structure of population (31.12.) (continuation)

	Population aged 0-14						Population aged 0-14 (%)					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000
Bratislava I	3 820	3 330	3 017	3 401	2 949	2 738	17,25	15,45	14,43	12,97	11,51	11,05
Bratislava II	9 910	9 052	8 331	9 526	8 765	8 089	18,94	17,38	16,18	15,79	14,45	13,46
Bratislava III	5 516	4 775	4 323	5 217	4 479	4 227	18,32	16,02	14,72	15,06	13,00	12,42
Bratislava IV	9 755	10 053	9 457	9 562	9 743	8 973	22,36	21,66	20,30	19,82	18,97	17,35
Bratislava V	19 047	12 804	8 870	18 381	12 449	8 533	30,10	20,52	14,33	27,09	18,56	12,84
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>48 048</i>	<i>40 014</i>	<i>33 998</i>	<i>46 087</i>	<i>38 385</i>	<i>32 560</i>	<i>22,72</i>	<i>18,85</i>	<i>16,17</i>	<i>19,42</i>	<i>16,05</i>	<i>13,73</i>
Malacky	7 290	6 367	5 856	6 974	6 144	5 574	23,81	20,57	18,63	21,83	19,00	17,01
Pezinok	6 061	5 413	4 920	5 672	5 110	4 625	23,57	20,72	18,66	20,93	18,58	16,57
Senec	5 698	4 962	4 596	5 397	4 684	4 347	23,34	20,32	18,52	20,87	18,06	16,46
Dunajská Streda	12 742	11 279	10 355	12 179	10 852	9 909	23,40	20,57	18,82	21,72	19,10	17,24
Galanta	10 759	9 668	8 744	10 017	9 148	8 386	23,56	20,96	18,89	21,03	18,94	17,23
Hlohovec	5 360	4 798	4 375	5 064	4 454	4 038	24,09	21,39	19,43	21,92	19,15	17,35
Piešťany	7 037	6 196	5 631	6 895	6 026	5 323	22,91	20,17	18,37	20,66	18,11	16,04
Senica	7 147	6 385	5 813	6 850	6 100	5 455	24,20	21,55	19,59	22,18	19,74	17,62
Skalica	5 440	4 996	4 582	5 408	4 763	4 316	24,10	21,72	19,78	22,89	19,82	17,85
Trnava	14 424	12 648	11 308	13 791	12 126	10 811	23,47	20,51	18,36	21,47	18,77	16,69
Bánovce nad Bebravou	4 652	4 079	3 728	4 537	3 921	3 468	24,60	21,64	19,81	22,90	19,78	17,52
Ilava	8 010	6 992	6 027	7 475	6 508	5 685	26,16	22,73	19,70	23,85	20,56	17,95
Myjava	3 048	2 665	2 396	3 067	2 694	2 366	20,93	18,47	16,82	19,79	17,61	15,68
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	6 975	6 082	5 484	6 687	5 845	5 309	22,18	19,44	17,68	20,21	17,79	16,20
Partizánske	5 625	4 852	4 287	5 264	4 534	4 014	23,73	20,50	18,22	21,29	18,33	16,29
Považská Bystrica	8 411	7 689	6 916	8 198	7 451	6 730	26,24	23,68	21,36	24,90	22,33	20,11
Prievidza	16 875	14 744	13 181	16 110	14 147	12 626	24,27	21,13	18,97	22,70	19,73	17,64
Púchov	5 371	4 890	4 519	5 272	4 808	4 413	23,97	21,63	20,03	22,96	20,65	18,88
Trenčín	12 821	11 482	10 271	12 401	10 845	9 728	23,43	20,72	18,56	21,49	18,57	16,64
Komárno	11 579	10 387	9 350	10 801	9 640	8 715	21,76	19,56	17,77	19,29	17,23	15,66
Levice	13 050	11 924	10 936	12 485	11 338	10 410	22,46	20,52	18,93	19,84	18,00	16,57
Nitra	19 013	16 905	15 282	17 880	15 789	14 388	24,20	21,42	19,35	21,39	18,77	17,04
Nové Zámky	16 393	14 428	12 956	15 564	13 634	12 367	22,27	19,76	17,87	19,58	17,30	15,81
Šaľa	6 163	5 587	5 001	6 041	5 314	4 788	23,20	20,97	18,88	21,74	19,05	17,19
Topoľčany	8 627	7 520	6 681	8 246	7 230	6 418	23,67	20,71	18,47	21,79	19,09	17,01
Zlaté Moravce	5 007	4 450	4 054	4 817	4 316	3 964	23,33	21,04	19,32	21,38	19,30	17,74
Bytča	3 723	3 491	3 376	3 504	3 352	3 196	25,12	23,46	22,41	22,92	21,79	20,57
Čadca	11 894	11 101	10 304	11 180	10 508	9 810	26,12	24,07	22,28	24,54	22,64	20,97
Dolný Kubín	5 244	4 740	4 380	4 989	4 558	4 175	27,75	24,60	22,54	25,80	22,98	20,78
Kysucké Nové Mesto	4 047	3 678	3 401	3 981	3 607	3 373	24,65	22,32	20,53	24,15	21,60	19,88
Liptovský Mikuláš	8 602	7 732	6 973	8 134	7 199	6 408	23,73	21,24	19,22	21,42	18,79	16,74
Martin	11 384	10 145	9 082	11 048	9 744	8 757	23,88	21,16	18,99	22,27	19,43	17,41
Námestovo	8 421	8 357	8 292	7 971	7 982	7 914	31,84	30,35	29,28	31,38	29,94	28,72
Ružomberok	7 086	6 385	5 804	6 775	6 173	5 759	24,50	21,94	19,96	22,28	20,14	18,70
Turčianske Teplice	1 762	1 531	1 403	1 767	1 595	1 475	21,13	18,63	17,08	20,51	18,69	17,27
Tvrdošín	4 983	4 698	4 444	4 706	4 375	4 118	29,90	27,31	25,47	28,27	25,48	23,59
Žilina	18 586	16 905	15 499	18 147	16 383	14 976	24,70	22,15	20,27	22,99	20,42	18,57
Banská Bystrica	13 124	11 357	9 719	12 756	10 930	9 353	24,44	21,06	18,12	21,78	18,51	15,86
Banská Štiavnica	2 003	1 811	1 626	1 914	1 720	1 560	24,33	22,02	19,85	21,81	19,62	17,70
Brezno	7 454	6 791	6 338	7 324	6 565	6 037	23,00	21,17	19,86	21,48	19,34	17,86
Detva	3 717	3 372	3 098	3 709	3 271	2 985	21,87	20,05	18,72	21,52	19,12	17,58
Krupina	2 661	2 501	2 354	2 563	2 371	2 196	23,86	22,40	21,26	21,51	19,92	18,61
Lučenec	7 942	7 236	6 726	7 944	7 148	6 513	22,77	20,74	19,28	20,88	18,72	17,06
Poltár	2 532	2 239	2 056	2 479	2 190	1 978	21,93	19,65	18,21	20,30	18,07	16,43
Revúca	4 847	4 534	4 235	4 618	4 233	3 949	24,37	22,66	21,15	22,10	20,26	18,88
Rimavská Sobota	9 755	9 032	8 396	9 268	8 520	7 972	24,49	22,60	20,99	21,87	20,10	18,77
Veľký Krtíš	5 399	4 892	4 498	5 097	4 699	4 300	23,65	21,52	19,95	21,15	19,55	17,94
Zvolen	7 672	6 867	6 373	7 231	6 364	5 864	23,62	20,99	19,42	20,61	18,03	16,57
Žarnovica	3 167	2 906	2 705	3 202	2 809	2 501	23,26	21,42	20,05	22,27	19,82	17,75
Žiar nad Hronom	5 579	4 989	4 447	5 328	4 844	4 347	23,60	21,10	18,95	21,55	19,46	17,55
Bardejov	9 900	9 389	8 884	9 608	8 930	8 398	27,36	25,25	23,65	26,07	23,64	21,96
Humenné	8 441	7 650	6 978	7 992	7 338	6 658	26,65	23,89	21,82	24,48	22,13	20,06
Kežmarok	8 986	8 991	8 834	8 597	8 559	8 345	31,24	29,66	28,29	29,33	27,90	26,35
Levoča	4 127	3 980	3 835	3 946	3 776	3 561	28,07	26,23	24,67	25,82	23,99	22,33
Medzilaborce	1 326	1 212	1 149	1 314	1 202	1 092	21,21	19,43	18,83	19,69	18,18	16,82
Poprad	13 419	12 064	10 980	13 084	11 636	10 636	27,48	24,22	21,87	25,44	22,11	20,02
Prešov	20 904	19 762	18 397	19 742	18 736	17 600	27,63	25,39	23,31	24,90	22,92	21,18
Sabinov	7 515	7 559	7 397	7 213	7 139	7 042	29,70	28,82	27,60	28,39	27,18	26,21
Snina	4 980	4 512	4 147	4 869	4 561	4 153	25,49	23,02	21,24	24,70	22,85	20,67
Stará Ľubovňa	7 375	7 114	6 851	6 945	6 843	6 617	30,61	28,66	27,18	28,91	27,42	26,02
Štropkov	2 642	2 421	2 269	2 546	2 352	2 183	26,40	24,21	22,41	24,85	22,85	20,93
Svidník	4 505	4 100	3 727	4 234	3 880	3 553	27,89	25,08	22,73	25,56	22,85	20,80
Vranov nad Topľou	10 368	9 828	9 273	10 031	9 429	8 810	28,85	26,57	24,66	27,16	24,85	22,83
Gelnica	3 782	3 636	3 515	3 602	3 500	3 385	25,71	24,53	23,49	23,65	22,91	22,03
Košice I	7 488	7 686	7 470	7 034	7 311	7 018	24,45	23,86	23,05	20,64	20,39	19,44
Košice II	11 182	10 158	8 694	10 603	9 623	8 365	28,08	25,46	21,68	25,44	22,86	19,62
Košice III	4 573	2 995	2 434	4 473	2 929	2 427	29,44	19,19	15,75	27,18	17,85	14,84
Košice IV	5 511	4 839	4 540	5 133	4 559	4 217	18,99	16,83	16,10	16,21	14,55	13,69
<i>Košice</i>	<i>28 754</i>	<i>25 678</i>	<i>23 138</i>	<i>27 243</i>	<i>24 422</i>	<i>22 027</i>	<i>25,00</i>	<i>22,05</i>	<i>19,92</i>	<i>21,99</i>	<i>19,43</i>	<i>17,49</i>
Košice okolie	12 901	12 353	11 890	12 217	11 683	11 404	25,70	24,08	22,67	24,20	22,49	21,48
Michalovce	13 553	12 494	11 687	12 856	11 751	11 040	26,08	23,79	22,10	23,39	21,08	19,58
Rožňava	7 270	6 643	6 260	6 841	6 295	5 916	24,48	22,35	20,93	21,66	19,83	18,54
Sobrance	2 675	2 413	2 246	2 498	2 323	2 247	23,01	21,14	19,94	20,54	19,38	18,79
Spišská Nová Ves	12 485	11 721	10 965	11 871	11 418	10 751	28,68	26,24	24,19	26,64	24,88	23,01
Trebišov	12 679	11 768	11 011	12 172	11 251	10 549	25,86	23,87	22,09	23,33	21,39	19,86
SR	641 797	579 980	530 209	614 235	553 970	506 216	24,68	22,12	20,19	22,45	20,03	18,23

Annex 8: Age structure of population (31.12.) (continuation)

	Population aged 15-59						Population aged 15-59 (%)					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000
Bratislava I	12 998	13 606	13 599	14 375	14 881	14 706	58,71	63,13	65,05	54,83	58,10	59,34
Bratislava II	33 666	33 818	33 746	38 318	38 477	37 942	64,34	64,92	65,54	63,50	63,42	63,12
Bratislava III	18 276	19 003	19 223	20 200	20 506	20 455	60,70	63,76	65,48	58,32	59,52	60,09
Bratislava IV	29 109	31 059	31 217	32 067	34 307	34 766	66,73	66,92	66,99	66,46	66,80	67,24
Bratislava V	41 303	46 300	49 259	44 997	49 773	52 672	65,26	74,21	79,60	66,31	74,22	79,24
Bratislava	135 352	143 786	147 044	149 957	157 944	160 541	64,00	67,74	69,94	63,19	66,05	67,71
Malacky	19 481	20 780	21 691	19 011	20 228	21 232	63,62	67,14	69,00	59,51	62,55	64,79
Pezinok	16 551	17 670	18 312	16 435	17 390	18 161	64,36	67,65	69,46	60,66	63,22	65,05
Senec	15 611	16 327	16 960	15 710	16 379	17 050	63,95	66,85	68,34	60,75	63,14	64,58
Dunajská Streda	35 586	37 304	38 078	35 387	37 158	38 218	65,35	68,03	69,21	63,11	65,39	66,50
Galanta	29 058	30 495	31 444	28 850	30 042	30 892	63,64	66,12	67,93	60,58	62,20	63,47
Hlohovec	14 142	14 870	15 285	13 850	14 502	14 842	63,56	66,30	67,90	59,95	62,34	63,75
Piešťany	19 333	20 099	20 551	19 797	20 498	21 004	62,93	65,44	67,04	59,32	61,59	63,28
Senica	18 521	19 473	20 152	18 338	19 156	19 848	62,70	65,71	67,93	59,38	62,00	64,12
Skalica	14 351	15 248	15 728	14 091	15 048	15 547	63,57	66,28	67,89	59,65	62,62	64,29
Trnava	39 782	41 575	42 678	39 431	41 150	42 265	64,74	67,41	69,28	61,38	63,69	65,24
Bánovce nad Bebravou	11 788	12 315	12 657	11 690	12 309	12 664	62,33	65,35	67,25	59,00	62,10	63,99
Ilava	19 304	20 261	20 925	19 339	20 173	20 650	63,04	65,87	68,39	61,71	63,74	65,22
Myjava	9 198	9 473	9 641	9 173	9 364	9 463	63,17	65,67	67,68	59,19	61,19	62,73
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	19 711	20 442	20 726	19 406	20 009	20 435	62,68	65,35	66,81	58,64	60,92	62,37
Partizánske	14 895	15 533	15 924	15 201	15 654	15 823	62,83	65,61	67,69	61,47	63,28	64,22
Považská Bystrica	19 951	20 968	21 536	19 495	20 439	21 009	62,25	64,57	66,50	59,21	61,26	62,78
Prievidza	44 536	46 488	47 432	43 568	45 527	46 367	64,06	66,62	68,27	61,39	63,51	64,79
Púchov	14 222	14 897	15 186	13 720	14 323	14 658	63,49	65,88	67,31	59,74	61,52	62,71
Trenčín	34 304	36 268	37 218	34 509	36 234	37 102	62,68	65,45	67,25	59,80	62,03	63,47
Komárno	34 080	35 193	35 691	34 367	35 135	35 477	64,05	66,26	67,82	61,38	62,80	63,74
Levice	36 767	38 184	38 885	36 865	38 295	39 023	63,28	65,71	67,32	58,57	60,78	62,10
Nitra	49 512	51 915	53 539	50 339	52 430	53 863	63,02	65,78	67,80	60,21	62,35	63,78
Nové Zámky	46 425	48 009	48 979	47 080	48 481	49 041	63,08	65,74	67,57	59,22	61,52	62,69
Šaľa	17 068	17 752	18 119	16 801	17 575	18 007	64,26	66,64	68,39	60,47	63,01	64,64
Topoľčany	22 861	23 886	24 522	22 420	23 350	23 888	62,73	65,79	67,80	59,25	61,65	63,30
Zlaté Moravce	13 286	13 669	13 925	12 976	13 287	13 497	61,89	64,63	66,35	57,58	59,43	60,42
Bytča	9 222	9 529	9 799	8 785	9 044	9 323	62,22	64,03	65,05	57,46	58,79	60,02
Čadca	28 723	30 083	30 977	26 808	28 073	28 933	63,08	65,22	66,98	58,84	60,48	61,86
Dolný Kubín	11 571	12 352	12 858	11 515	12 216	12 710	61,22	64,11	66,16	59,55	61,59	63,25
Kysucké Nové Mesto	10 493	10 848	11 155	9 947	10 373	10 703	63,91	65,83	67,33	60,35	62,11	63,09
Liptovský Mikuláš	22 564	23 640	24 327	22 635	23 678	24 317	62,24	64,93	67,06	59,61	61,79	63,53
Martín	30 525	31 737	32 544	30 889	32 057	32 778	64,03	66,20	68,05	62,28	63,92	65,17
Námestovo	15 734	16 889	17 697	14 288	15 380	16 223	59,49	61,34	62,49	56,25	57,70	58,88
Ružomberok	17 872	18 869	19 411	17 827	18 634	19 124	61,80	64,85	66,77	58,64	60,80	62,10
Turčianske Teplice	5 203	5 315	5 463	4 951	4 992	5 076	62,39	64,67	66,52	57,47	58,50	59,44
Tvrdošín	10 219	10 956	11 383	9 984	10 623	11 034	61,32	63,68	65,25	59,98	61,86	63,20
Žilina	47 471	50 044	51 569	47 619	49 907	51 218	63,08	65,58	67,45	60,33	62,21	63,51
Banská Bystrica	34 268	36 206	37 335	36 671	38 621	39 710	63,82	67,14	69,62	62,61	65,40	67,35
Banská Štiavnica	5 139	5 388	5 555	5 034	5 260	5 430	62,41	65,52	67,82	57,35	60,01	61,61
Brezno	20 553	20 972	21 183	20 250	20 733	20 986	63,43	65,38	66,38	59,38	61,09	62,09
Detva	11 024	11 105	11 155	10 420	10 615	10 672	64,87	66,01	67,41	60,47	62,05	62,84
Krupina	6 787	7 069	7 199	6 629	6 885	7 003	60,85	63,31	65,00	55,63	57,84	59,33
Lučenec	21 991	22 756	23 416	22 337	23 226	23 840	63,05	65,22	67,11	58,70	60,82	62,43
Poltár	7 158	7 404	7 537	7 081	7 284	7 420	62,00	64,99	66,76	57,99	60,10	61,63
Revúca	12 557	13 045	13 383	12 444	12 832	13 136	63,13	65,20	66,82	59,55	61,42	62,80
Rimavská Sobota	24 493	25 581	26 361	24 747	25 667	26 324	61,50	64,02	65,91	58,39	60,55	61,99
Veľký Krtíš	14 115	14 585	14 900	14 080	14 525	14 763	61,83	64,16	66,08	58,43	60,45	61,60
Zvolen	20 613	21 776	22 346	21 553	22 452	22 890	63,47	66,56	68,08	61,44	63,61	64,67
Žarnovica	8 387	8 690	8 891	8 241	8 437	8 640	61,61	64,07	65,89	57,32	59,55	61,33
Žiar nad Hronom	15 009	15 553	15 863	14 895	15 399	15 554	63,49	65,79	67,61	60,23	61,87	62,80
Bardejov	22 067	23 498	24 411	21 538	22 777	23 538	60,99	63,20	64,97	58,44	60,29	61,55
Humenné	19 694	20 720	21 295	19 883	20 622	21 005	62,18	64,70	66,59	60,90	62,20	63,30
Kežmarok	17 113	18 553	19 570	16 632	17 892	18 956	59,49	61,21	62,68	56,74	58,33	59,86
Levoča	8 916	9 538	10 039	8 792	9 334	9 726	60,65	62,86	64,58	57,52	59,30	60,98
Medzilaborce	3 802	3 889	3 882	3 675	3 690	3 686	60,82	62,35	63,61	55,08	55,82	56,76
Poprad	30 471	32 560	33 849	31 526	33 617	34 623	62,39	65,37	67,41	61,31	63,87	65,17
Prešov	46 014	49 084	51 404	47 604	50 062	51 826	60,82	63,07	65,13	60,03	61,23	62,36
Sabinov	14 972	15 821	16 513	14 343	15 161	15 748	59,18	60,31	61,62	56,46	57,71	58,61
Snina	11 901	12 416	12 751	11 401	11 755	12 176	60,92	63,35	65,29	57,84	58,89	60,60
Stará Ľubovňa	14 042	15 041	15 737	13 327	14 220	14 858	58,28	60,59	62,43	55,49	56,98	58,44
Štropkov	6 123	6 372	6 717	5 964	6 111	6 367	61,18	63,73	66,33	58,21	59,37	61,05
Svidník	9 677	10 294	10 726	9 617	10 207	10 599	59,92	62,96	65,42	58,05	60,11	62,04
Vranov nad Topľou	21 307	22 850	24 038	21 080	22 394	23 477	59,28	61,78	63,92	57,08	59,01	60,84
Gelnica	9 149	9 333	9 584	8 713	8 822	8 992	62,19	62,96	64,06	57,21	57,76	58,53
Košice I	18 534	19 938	20 410	20 339	21 590	22 062	60,52	61,89	62,98	59,69	60,22	61,11
Košice II	25 645	25 985	26 996	27 297	27 849	28 808	64,41	65,13	67,31	65,48	66,14	67,56
Košice III	10 378	11 935	12 265	11 134	12 547	12 896	66,81	76,49	79,34	67,66	76,45	78,87
Košice IV	20 504	20 688	20 205	21 649	21 704	21 227	70,66	71,95	71,65	68,36	69,28	68,89
Košice	75 061	78 546	79 876	80 419	83 690	84 993	65,27	67,44	68,76	64,91	66,58	67,50
Košice okolie	30 726	32 372	34 008	29 170	30 746	32 008	61,21	63,09	64,84	57,77	59,19	60,29
Michalovce	31 769	33 511	34 892	32 452	33 996	35 173	61,13	63,81	65,99	59,05	60,97	62,38
Rožňava	18 316	19 217	19 827	18 399	19 132	19 633	61,67	64,64	66,30	58,25	60,28	61,54
Sobrance	6 807	6 991	7 158	6 629	6 638	6 711	58,55	61,24	63,54	54,51	55,37	56,12
Spišská Nová Ves	26 868	28 481	29 786	26 531	27 866	28 989	61,72	63,77	65,72	59,54	60,72	62,03
Trebišov	29 888	31 241	32 688	30 101	31 155	32 249	60,96	63,38	65,57	57,70	59,22	60,72
SR	1 632 053	1 713 600	1 763 886	1 645 233	1 718 880	1 763 707	62,77	65,35	67,17	60,12	62,15	63,52

Annex 8: Age structure of population (31.12.) (continuation)

	Population aged 60 and over						Population aged 60 and over (%)					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000	1993	1997	2000
Bratislava I	5 322	4 618	4 290	8 442	7 781	7 337	24,04	21,43	20,52	32,20	30,38	29,61
Bratislava II	8 749	9 223	9 415	12 503	13 425	14 076	16,72	17,70	18,28	20,72	22,13	23,42
Bratislava III	6 317	6 024	5 813	9 217	9 466	9 359	20,98	20,21	19,80	26,61	27,48	27,49
Bratislava IV	4 756	5 300	5 923	6 621	7 304	7 967	10,90	11,42	12,71	13,72	14,22	15,41
Bratislava V	2 937	3 285	3 752	4 477	4 840	5 270	4,64	5,27	6,06	6,60	7,22	7,93
<i>Bratislava</i>	<i>28 081</i>	<i>28 450</i>	<i>29 193</i>	<i>41 260</i>	<i>42 816</i>	<i>44 009</i>	<i>13,28</i>	<i>13,40</i>	<i>13,89</i>	<i>17,39</i>	<i>17,90</i>	<i>18,56</i>
Malacky	3 848	3 803	3 887	5 960	5 966	5 962	12,57	12,29	12,37	18,66	18,45	18,19
Pezinok	3 103	3 038	3 130	4 988	5 005	5 134	12,07	11,63	11,87	18,41	18,20	18,39
Senec	3 102	3 135	3 261	4 751	4 877	5 006	12,71	12,84	13,14	18,37	18,80	18,96
Dunajská Streda	6 129	6 250	6 585	8 503	8 814	9 344	11,25	11,40	11,97	15,17	15,51	16,26
Galanta	5 844	5 955	6 099	8 756	9 110	9 395	12,80	12,91	13,18	18,39	18,86	19,30
Hlohovec	2 748	2 762	2 851	4 189	4 307	4 400	12,35	12,31	12,66	18,13	18,51	18,90
Piešťany	4 350	4 417	4 475	6 683	6 757	6 866	14,16	14,38	14,60	20,02	20,30	20,69
Senica	3 869	3 776	3 701	5 694	5 641	5 653	13,10	12,74	12,48	18,44	18,26	18,26
Skalica	2 785	2 760	2 856	4 124	4 221	4 318	12,34	12,00	12,33	17,46	17,56	17,86
Trnava	7 244	7 456	7 616	11 018	11 338	11 704	11,79	12,09	12,36	17,15	17,55	18,07
Bánovce nad Bebravou	2 473	2 452	2 437	3 586	3 590	3 658	13,08	13,01	12,95	18,10	18,11	18,48
Ilava	3 308	3 505	3 644	4 522	4 967	5 329	10,80	11,40	11,91	14,43	15,69	16,83
Myjava	2 315	2 288	2 209	3 258	3 244	3 257	15,90	15,86	15,51	21,02	21,20	21,59
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	4 761	4 757	4 814	6 998	6 993	7 020	15,14	15,21	15,52	21,15	21,29	21,43
Partizánske	3 187	3 288	3 315	4 263	4 551	4 800	13,44	13,89	14,09	17,24	18,40	19,48
Považská Bystrica	3 687	3 814	3 932	5 231	5 476	5 724	11,50	11,75	12,14	15,89	16,41	17,11
Prievidza	8 116	8 544	8 867	11 289	12 011	12 573	11,67	12,24	12,76	15,91	16,76	17,57
Púchov	2 808	2 825	2 856	3 974	4 149	4 305	12,53	12,49	12,66	17,30	17,82	18,42
Trenčín	7 605	7 660	7 856	10 802	11 330	11 626	13,90	13,82	14,19	18,72	19,40	19,89
Komárno	7 552	7 535	7 585	10 827	11 168	11 471	14,19	14,19	14,41	19,34	19,96	20,61
Levice	8 288	8 005	7 943	13 592	13 369	13 406	14,26	13,77	13,75	21,59	21,22	21,33
Nitra	10 041	10 102	10 144	15 390	15 877	16 203	12,78	12,80	12,85	18,41	18,88	19,19
Nové Zámky	10 778	10 589	10 552	16 850	16 691	16 815	14,64	14,50	14,56	21,20	21,18	21,50
Šaľa	3 330	3 298	3 375	4 941	5 003	5 064	12,54	12,38	12,74	17,78	17,94	18,18
Topoľčany	4 956	4 901	4 963	7 173	7 295	7 429	13,60	13,50	13,72	18,96	19,26	19,69
Zlaté Moravce	3 173	3 030	3 007	4 741	4 755	4 879	14,78	14,33	14,33	21,04	21,27	21,84
Bytča	1 877	1 862	1 889	2 999	2 987	3 015	12,66	12,51	12,54	19,62	19,42	19,41
Čadca	4 920	4 940	4 969	7 569	7 835	8 031	10,80	10,71	10,74	16,61	16,88	17,17
Dolný Kubín	2 085	2 175	2 196	2 832	3 060	3 211	11,03	11,29	11,30	14,65	15,43	15,98
Kysucké Nové Mesto	1 878	1 952	2 012	2 554	2 720	2 888	11,44	11,85	12,14	15,50	16,29	17,02
Liptovský Mikuláš	5 085	5 036	4 977	7 202	7 445	7 553	14,03	13,83	13,72	18,97	19,43	19,73
Martin	5 761	6 056	6 196	7 663	8 352	8 764	12,09	12,63	12,96	15,45	16,65	17,42
Námestovo	2 291	2 286	2 332	3 142	3 295	3 414	8,66	8,30	8,23	12,37	12,36	12,39
Ružomberok	3 963	3 844	3 858	5 801	5 840	5 911	13,70	13,21	13,27	19,08	19,06	19,20
Turčianske Teplice	1 374	1 373	1 347	1 897	1 947	1 989	16,48	16,71	16,40	22,02	22,81	23,29
Trváčov	1 464	1 551	1 619	1 955	2 174	2 307	8,78	9,01	9,28	11,75	12,66	13,21
Žilina	9 193	9 363	9 387	13 159	13 933	14 447	12,22	12,27	12,28	16,67	17,37	17,92
Banská Bystrica	6 303	6 361	6 573	9 143	9 500	9 898	11,74	11,80	12,26	15,61	16,09	16,79
Banská Štiavnica	1 092	1 025	1 010	1 829	1 785	1 823	13,26	12,46	12,33	20,84	20,37	20,69
Brezno	4 395	4 315	4 393	6 529	6 640	6 778	13,56	13,45	13,77	19,14	19,57	20,05
Detva	2 254	2 345	2 294	3 104	3 220	3 327	13,26	13,94	13,86	18,01	18,82	19,59
Krupina	1 706	1 595	1 522	2 725	2 647	2 604	15,29	14,29	13,74	22,87	22,24	22,06
Lučenec	4 947	4 898	4 751	7 770	7 813	7 835	14,18	14,04	13,62	20,42	20,46	20,52
Poltár	1 856	1 749	1 697	2 651	2 645	2 641	16,07	15,35	15,03	21,71	21,83	21,94
Revúca	2 486	2 429	2 409	3 834	3 828	3 832	12,50	12,14	12,03	18,35	18,32	18,32
Rimavská Sobota	5 580	5 344	5 241	8 366	8 202	8 169	14,01	13,37	13,10	19,74	19,35	19,24
Veľký Krtíš	3 314	3 254	3 151	4 922	4 806	4 903	14,52	14,32	13,97	20,42	20,00	20,46
Zvolen	4 193	4 072	4 103	6 293	6 478	6 639	12,91	12,45	12,50	17,94	18,35	18,76
Žarnovica	2 059	1 968	1 898	2 935	2 923	2 947	15,13	14,51	14,07	20,41	20,63	20,92
Žiar nad Hronom	3 053	3 099	3 154	4 506	4 647	4 867	12,91	13,11	13,44	18,22	18,67	19,65
Bardejov	4 212	4 294	4 276	5 707	6 070	6 304	11,64	11,55	11,38	15,49	16,07	16,49
Humenné	3 539	3 657	3 705	4 774	5 197	5 522	11,17	11,42	11,59	14,62	15,67	16,64
Kežmarok	2 668	2 766	2 820	4 084	4 222	4 364	9,27	9,13	9,03	13,93	13,76	13,78
Levoča	1 658	1 655	1 670	2 546	2 630	2 663	11,28	10,91	10,74	16,66	16,71	16,70
Medzilaborce	1 123	1 136	1 072	1 683	1 719	1 716	17,97	18,21	17,57	25,22	26,00	26,42
Poprad	4 950	5 183	5 383	6 814	7 384	7 871	10,14	10,41	10,72	13,25	14,03	14,81
Prešov	8 736	8 973	9 119	11 955	12 962	13 686	11,55	11,53	11,55	15,08	15,85	16,47
Sabinov	2 813	2 851	2 888	3 847	3 969	4 080	11,12	10,87	10,78	15,14	15,11	15,18
Snina	2 654	2 670	2 631	3 441	3 645	3 765	13,59	13,62	13,47	17,46	18,26	18,74
Stará Ľubovňa	2 676	2 668	2 619	3 747	3 894	3 951	11,11	10,75	10,39	15,60	15,60	15,54
Stropkov	1 243	1 206	1 141	1 735	1 830	1 880	12,42	12,06	11,27	16,94	17,78	18,02
Svidník	1 968	1 955	1 943	2 717	2 894	2 933	12,19	11,96	11,85	16,40	17,04	17,17
Vranov nad Topľou	4 267	4 306	4 294	5 822	6 124	6 301	11,87	11,64	11,42	15,76	16,14	16,33
Gelnica	1 781	1 855	1 863	2 915	2 952	2 985	12,11	12,51	12,45	19,14	19,33	19,43
Košice I	4 604	4 593	4 525	6 703	6 952	7 025	15,03	14,26	13,96	19,67	19,39	19,46
Košice II	2 991	3 755	4 416	3 786	4 631	5 469	7,51	9,41	11,01	9,08	11,00	12,83
Košice III	583	674	759	850	936	1 028	3,75	4,32	4,91	5,16	5,70	6,29
Košice IV	3 004	3 226	3 455	4 888	5 067	5 369	10,35	11,22	12,25	15,43	16,17	17,42
<i>Košice</i>	<i>11 182</i>	<i>12 248</i>	<i>13 155</i>	<i>16 227</i>	<i>17 586</i>	<i>18 891</i>	<i>9,72</i>	<i>10,52</i>	<i>11,32</i>	<i>13,10</i>	<i>13,99</i>	<i>15,00</i>
Košice okolie	6 567	6 584	6 552	9 102	9 512	9 678	13,08	12,83	12,49	18,03	18,31	18,23
Michalovce	6 650	6 511	6 299	9 645	10 011	10 172	12,80	12,40	11,91	17,55	17,95	18,04
Rožňava	4 116	3 869	3 819	6 348	6 313	6 354	13,86	13,01	12,77	20,10	19,89	19,92
Sobrance	2 143	2 011	1 861	3 035	3 027	3 000	18,43	17,62	16,52	24,95	25,25	25,09
Spišská Nová Ves	4 178	4 458	4 570	6 156	6 609	6 993	9,60	9,98	10,08	13,82	14,40	14,96
Trebišov	6 463	6 282	6 155	9 897	10 202	10 311	13,18	12,74	12,35	18,97	19,39	19,41
SR	326 197	328 425	331 966	476 940	492 795	506 563	12,55	12,53	12,64	17,43	17,82	18,24

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