
POPULATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2007^{*)}

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Abstract: This article describes the demographic situation in the Czech Republic in 2007 and evaluates it in the context of recent development. The study analyses the causes and structures of the population growth, increase in fertility and nuptiality, stagnation of abortion rate and divorce rate. Changes in the mortality statistics by causes of death are also discussed. The analysis is based on data processed by the Czech Statistical Office.

The demographic situation in the Czech Republic followed from development in the previous year. A positive natural increase was recorded again, and there was a continued increase in the number of births, marriages, immigrants and the total population size (Tab.1).

The natural increase in the population reached almost ten thousand, which was seven times more than in 2006. This was the biggest difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in the past 25 years. The last time a bigger difference was recorded was in 1982. Net migration was also at a record level in 2007: registered international migration added 83.9 thousand more people to the Czech Republic, almost as much as in the previous three years combined, and the number of both immigrants and emigrants changed substantially. In sum this meant an increase in population size by 93.9 thousand people in 2007, bringing the total population to 10 381.1 thousand. The size of the population in the Czech Republic has been increasing uninterruptedly for five years.

In 2007 there were 114.6 thousand live births, which was 8.8 thousand more than in 2006. That was the biggest inter-year increase since fertility first began rising after years of steep decline in the 1990s. The increase in the number of births is the secondary population wave of children of women born in the 1970s, who on the whole have been starting a family later than women in preceding generations did. One-half of the increase comprised second-order births, which were most often born to women aged 29–32. However, women born at the start of the 1980s are also beginning to reach peak reproductive age.

The number of deaths in 2007 remained around the level of 2006, with just a few hundred more deaths. This stagnation is due to the slight decline in mortality and to the fact that people currently around the age of high mortality are from numerically small cohorts. In 2007

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Table 1 Population change, 2000–2007

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Numbers							
Live births	90910	90715	92786	93685	97664	102211	105831	114632
Deaths	109001	107755	108243	111288	107177	107938	104441	104636
Infant deaths	373	360	385	365	366	347	352	360
Marriages	55321	52374	52732	48943	51447	51829	52860	57157
Divorces	29704	31586	31758	32824	33060	31288	31415	31129
Abortions, total	47370	45057	43743	42304	41324	40023	39959	40917
induced abortions	34623	32528	31142	29298	27574	26453	25352	25414
therapeutic	6472	6019	5606	5385	4597	4678	4779	4789
Immigrants	7802	12918	44679	60015	53453	60294	68183	104445
Emigrants	1263	21469	32389	34226	34818	24065	33463	20500
Natural increase	-18091	-17040	-15457	-17603	-9513	-5727	1390	9996
Net migration	6539	-8551	12290	25789	18635	36229	34720	83945
Total increase	-11552	-25591	-3167	8186	9122	30502	36110	93941
Population (1 July)	10272503	10287482	10189423	10201651	10206923	10234092	10266646	10322689
	Per 1,000 population							
Live births	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	11.1
Deaths	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.1
Marriages	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5
Divorces	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Abortions, total	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
induced abortions	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Immigrants	0.8	1.3	4.4	5.9	5.2	5.9	6.6	10.1
Emigrants	0.1	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.3	2.0
Natural increase	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	1.0
Net migration	0.6	-0.8	1.2	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.4	8.1
Total increase	-1.1	-2.5	-0.3	0.8	0.9	3.0	3.5	9.1

there were more deaths of children during the first year of life, but this occurred amidst higher fertility.

In 2007 there were 57.2 thousand marriages, which is 4.3 thousand more than the previous year. The number of marriages taking place each year has been increasing since it reached a low in 2003, when there were fewer than fifty thousand. The increase in 2007, the largest inter-year increase in the past four years, was mainly caused by the large number of marriages that took place in July, when 10.8 thousand couples married, which is 3.5 thousand more than in 2006. July 7, 2007 was a date with three 'lucky' sevens, and moreover fell on a Saturday, by far the most popular day in the week for weddings, and that date saw a record number of 4.4 thousand marriages take place. The characteristics of the group of couples who married that day were not unusual in any way. On average they were just slightly younger; there was a smaller share of university-educated people among them; and slightly more often it was the first marriage for the spouses. However, their differences from other couples that married in 2007 were small, and just slightly more significant among women. The belief that the number seven is lucky thus seems to cut across the population spectrum. There were 0.3 thousand fewer divorces in 2007 than in 2006.

After a seventeen-year decline (the development between 2005 and 2006 can be described as stagnation) the total number of abortions took the opposite turn in 2007. However, the increase was caused by an increase in miscarriages, while the number of induced abortions rose only very slightly, remaining almost exactly at the same level as in the previous year (25.4

thousand). Nevertheless, between 2005 and 2006 a decline in induced abortions was recorded, while the number of abortions overall remained almost unchanged.

Population size and structure by age and marital status

Despite the growth of the population due to natural increase in 2007 the numerical increase in the size of the population in the Czech Republic (by 93.9 thousand) was mainly the result of international migration (89.4%). The number of foreign nationals living in the Czech Republic has been increasing in the long term and in recent years more intensively, and not just because foreigners with certain types of long-term residence status have begun to be included in demographic statistics (since 2001). By the end of 2007, according to data from the Headquarters of the Foreign and Border Police at the Ministry of the Interior, there were 392.1 thousand foreigners legally residing in the Czech Republic. They accounted for 3.8% of the population of the Czech Republic. Ukrainians make up the largest group of foreigners residing in the Czech Republic, accounting for almost two-thirds of all foreigners (Tab. 2).

Table 2 Foreigners by citizenship [10 most frequent in given year, 2000 and 2007 (31 Dec)]

2000				2007			
Citizenship	Number	Share in population of foreigners (%)	Share in population of the CR (%)	Citizenship	Number	Share in population of foreigners (%)	Share in population of the CR (%)
Ukraine	50 212	24.99	0.49	Ukraine	126 526	32.27	1.22
Slovakia	44 265	22.03	0.43	Slovakia	67 880	17.31	0.65
Vietnam	23 556	11.72	0.23	Vietnam	50 955	13.00	0.49
Poland	17 050	8.48	0.17	Russia	23 301	5.94	0.22
Russia	12 964	6.45	0.13	Poland	20 607	5.26	0.20
Germany	4 968	2.47	0.05	Germany	15 701	4.00	0.15
Bulgaria	4 018	2.00	0.04	Moldova	7 972	2.03	0.08
Yugoslavia	3 680	1.83	0.04	Mongolia	5 967	1.52	0.06
China	3 551	1.77	0.03	Bulgaria	5 024	1.28	0.05
United States	3 238	1.61	0.03	China	4 760	1.21	0.05
Total	200 951	100.00	1.96	Total	392 087	100.00	3.78

Source: Directorate of Foreign Police, Ministry of Interior of the CR.

Not even a continued increase in the number of births in 2007 (natality has been rising since 2002) halted the decline in the number and share of children aged 15 and under in the population (Tab. 3). From 2006 to 2007 the size of the population group aged 0–14 decreased by 2.6 thousand and as a share of the population it shrank even more substantially, owing to an increase both in the number of people aged 15–65 and over the age of 65. As a result, while in 2006 the two groups grew even, or, more precisely, there were just slightly more people in the 65 and over age group than in the 15 and under age group, by 2007 there were 35.9 thousand more people in the post-productive age group. In the coming years this difference will probably continue to grow, as the large cohorts born in the wartime and post-war years will begin to reach the age of 65. In the next three years roughly 116–121 thousand people will reach the age of 65 each year, and, for example, in the next seven years the number of people reaching the age of 65 will be around 134–145 thousand. Even if the birth rate were to increase slightly more or at least remain at its current level, it could not reverse the inauspicious ratio between the two groups. The number of people aged 15–64 also grew, but the increase was just 66.1 thousand. Thus they continued to make up the same share of the population as in the previous two years – 71.2%. The dependency ratio also remained at the same level.

Table 3 Age distribution characteristics, 2000–2007 (31 Dec)

Age group/Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Population, thousands							
Total	10 267	10 206	10 203	10 211	10 221	10 251	10 287	10 381
0–14	1 664	1 622	1 590	1 554	1 527	1 501	1 480	1 477
15–64	7 179	7 170	7 196	7 234	7 259	7 293	7 325	7 391
65+	1 423	1 415	1 418	1 423	1 435	1 456	1 482	1 513
– 85+	119	106	98	90	94	102	113	125
Structure (%)								
0–14	16.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.2
15–64	69.9	70.2	70.5	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.2	71.2
65+	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6
– 85+	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Synthetic indicators								
Index of ageing ¹⁾	85.5	87.2	89.2	91.6	94.0	97.0	100.2	102.4
Total dependency ratio ²⁾	43.0	42.3	41.8	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4
Mean age	38.8	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.3
Median age	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.1	39.1

Note: ¹⁾ Number of persons aged 65+ per 100 children aged 0–14.

²⁾ Number of children aged 0–14 and number of persons aged 65+ per 100 persons aged 15–64.

In 2007 the population structure by marital status continued to follow the same trends of past years: the number of singles and divorcees increased, while the number of married people decreased, and the number and share of widows and widowers remained roughly the same, decreasing just very slightly. Owing to the decline in nuptiality, which was moreover connected with the trend of postponing marriage to a later age, the share of married women aged 15 and over in the population fell below fifty per cent, but just very slightly below (Tab. 4). In this age group the share of married men was 53.3%. More than one-half of women and three-quarters of men aged 25–29 were single, and a high share of singles – 42.4% – was also observed among men aged 30–34. The largest share of divorcees was among men aged 40–54 and women aged 40–49. Overall the share of widows and widowers in the population aged 15 and over was five times higher among women, but in the older age group (85+) it was ‘just’ twice as high. Since 2000 this ratio decreased most in the 55–59 and the 60–64 age groups.

Nuptiality

Although in 2007 the number of marriages increased and there was a slight increase in nuptiality intensity – largely owing to the higher number of marriages in July and specifically on July 7 (the total inter-year increase was 4.3 thousand, while in July that increase was 3.5 thousand; in the other months there were sometimes more and sometimes fewer marriages) – in recent years nuptiality appears to have stabilised. This is especially the case of first-time marriages, i.e. marriages of singles. The nuptiality intensity of single men calculated from nuptiality tables has hovered around 63% and 64% in the past four years and around 70% and 71% for women (Tab. 5). Also, the average age at the start of first marriage has in recent years been rising at a slower pace. Between 2004 and 2007 it increased by seven tenths of a year for men and six tenths for women, while, for instance, over the previous four years (2000–2003) the increase had been twice that.

The increase in the number of marriages that took place between 2006 and 2007 occurred among singles and people who were not marrying for the first time. Around 40% of the total inter-year increase stemmed from people marrying for the second time or more. Owing to the high divorce rate and the lower marriage of divorcees, the number of divorcees and thus people

Table 4 Population distribution by sex, marital status and age groups (%), 2000 and 2007 (31 Dec)

Age group	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
	Males							
	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
15–19	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	90.3	96.9	9.2	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
25–29	53.2	75.8	42.3	22.1	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
30–34	23.1	42.4	66.0	49.8	10.8	7.7	0.1	0.1
35–39	14.2	21.8	72.2	63.1	13.4	14.9	0.2	0.2
40–44	11.1	14.1	73.7	66.5	14.7	19.0	0.5	0.4
45–49	8.8	11.0	75.2	68.6	15.1	19.6	0.9	0.7
50–54	6.6	8.8	78.0	71.2	13.8	18.6	1.6	1.3
55–59	5.2	6.6	81.0	75.1	11.2	15.9	2.6	2.4
60–64	4.2	4.7	83.3	78.7	8.1	12.4	4.4	4.2
65–69	3.6	3.7	83.0	80.7	6.0	8.9	7.4	6.7
70–74	3.3	3.1	79.8	80.0	4.7	6.1	12.2	10.9
75–79	3.3	2.7	74.2	75.1	3.7	4.6	18.8	17.5
80–84	2.7	2.7	67.1	66.2	3.0	3.4	27.2	27.7
85+	4.6	2.7	59.2	54.4	0.8	2.1	35.5	40.8
15+	30.2	33.8	58.7	53.2	8.5	10.2	2.6	2.8
	Females							
	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	15–19	99.1	99.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	76.1	90.2	22.5	9.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
25–29	31.5	57.0	60.8	38.7	7.4	4.2	0.3	0.1
30–34	10.8	25.5	74.9	62.6	13.7	11.4	0.7	0.4
35–39	6.0	11.0	76.9	68.6	15.8	19.4	1.3	1.0
40–44	4.4	6.3	76.3	69.3	16.9	22.5	2.5	1.9
45–49	3.6	4.5	75.2	70.3	17.1	21.7	4.1	3.5
50–54	3.2	3.6	74.0	70.5	15.3	19.9	7.5	6.1
55–59	2.9	3.0	70.7	69.0	13.0	17.2	13.4	10.7
60–64	2.6	2.8	64.5	64.8	10.0	14.3	22.9	18.1
65–69	2.4	2.5	53.7	56.4	8.7	11.0	35.3	30.1
70–74	2.7	2.2	39.6	44.4	7.7	8.8	50.0	44.6
75–79	3.2	2.2	25.3	29.9	6.8	7.7	64.7	60.1
80–84	3.1	2.7	14.3	16.7	5.4	6.8	77.2	73.7
85+	4.5	2.9	8.3	8.6	3.0	4.9	84.1	83.6
15+	20.7	23.9	54.5	50.0	10.2	12.2	14.6	13.9

eligible to marry has been increasing faster than singles. In the last two years the nuptiality rate of divorcees increased and did so relatively more than the increase among singles. Based on data from 2007, 47.8% of men and 46.5% of women would marry again. For 2006 the figures were 44.3% and 43.1%, respectively. The average amount of time between divorce and remarriage is currently around 7.5 years (Tab. 6). The distribution of the nuptiality intensity of divorcees is the same for men and women, and it holds for both that the intensity of remarriage generally decreases as the amount of time since the divorce grows longer. The highest intensity is within the first year after the legal termination of the previous marriage. Almost one-quarter of all marriages of divorcees occur within a year of their previous divorce. In 58.4% of cases in 2007 a divorced man married a woman with the same marital status, and in 38.5% of cases he married a single woman. This structure has changed little over recent years. The age difference between spouses tends to be greater in marriages of divorcees than marriages of singles. Also,

Table 5 Nuptiality indicators (based on nuptiality tables, 2000–2007)

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Proportion of singles at age	Males							
25	79.3	82.7	84.9	87.8	88.9	90.1	91.0	91.3
30	51.8	55.8	57.9	62.8	63.3	64.7	66.2	66.2
35	38.8	42.5	43.3	47.5	47.1	48.1	48.8	48.0
40	33.7	37.2	37.4	41.4	40.4	41.6	41.4	40.2
45	31.6	35.1	35.0	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.6	37.0
50	30.5	34.0	33.8	37.5	36.4	37.2	37.1	35.5
Total first marriage rate (%)	69.5	66.0	66.2	62.5	63.6	62.8	62.9	64.5
Mean age at first marriage	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.1
Proportion of singles at age	Females							
25	62.3	66.6	69.4	73.9	75.3	76.7	78.2	78.3
30	38.2	41.2	42.7	47.2	47.3	48.7	49.3	48.6
35	30.7	32.7	33.3	37.4	36.4	37.1	37.3	36.3
40	27.7	29.6	29.8	33.9	32.9	33.1	33.1	31.9
45	26.4	28.3	28.3	32.2	31.1	31.8	31.3	30.0
50	25.6	27.5	27.6	31.3	30.2	30.9	30.3	28.9
Total first marriage rate (%)	74.4	72.5	72.4	68.7	69.8	69.1	69.7	71.1
Mean age at first marriage	26.4	26.9	27.2	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.5

Table 6 Nuptiality of divorced indicators, 2000–2007

Sex	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Proportion of divorced people to enter into a new marriage (%)							
Males	44.7	43.2	43.4	40.4	41.8	41.7	44.3	47.8
Females	44.1	41.8	42.2	39.1	40.8	40.7	43.1	46.5
	Average time between divorce and other marriage (years)							
Males	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3
Females	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.5

Note.: The data in this table, in particular the data relating to the time elapsed between divorce and next marriage, differs slightly from previous data in the Czech Statistical Office's publication 'Population Development in the Czech Republic in...'. In this table the calculation is based on a more detailed categorisation of data enabled by working with a set of individual sentences.

among marriages of women divorcees there are more cases where the woman is older than the man: 34.2% in 2007, compared to 20.9% in marriages of people overall, without distinguishing by marital status, and compared to 17.8% of marriages where both spouses were single. Conversely, in 2007, 78.6% of divorced men who remarried married a younger woman.

Divorce

Since 2007 the Czech Statistical Office has been using the Ministry of Justice's new system of data collection on divorces. The data are collected in electronic format as individual records and record only those divorces that are granted and not all divorce proceedings, which was the case in the past, when data were collected from paper notifications of divorce. Given that the share of divorce petitions that are granted rose to almost ninety per cent in 2006 and that the subject of interest of demographic statistics is divorces, there has been basically no change. Another novelty was the introduction of a new item of data, 'effective date'; the duration of the marriage is now determined more precisely on this basis. However, divorces that had become effective before that year were also included in the divorces listed for 2007. The exact amount was 7.2% of the total, which is not a negligible figure. These were divorce proceedings that were delayed owing to appeal or some other reason.

Table 7 Divorce rate indicators, 2000–2007

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total divorce rate	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.49
Mean duration of marriage (years)	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.3
Proportion of first divorced (%) – males	80.3	80.6	80.5	80.9	80.5	80.1	80.0	80.0
– females	81.2	81.5	81.4	81.0	81.0	80.9	80.8	80.6
Divorced marriages without dependent children	10 637	11 037	11 346	12 119	12 255	12 078	12 412	12 721
Divorced marriages with dependent children	19 067	20 549	20 412	20 705	20 805	19 210	19 003	18 408
Total number of dependent children of divorced marriages	28 215	30 385	30 260	30 927	31 008	28 732	28 117	27 546

The development of divorce intensity in 2007 showed that it has stabilised at a level slightly below the rate of fifty per cent of marriages terminating in divorce. For the past five years the total divorce rate has ranged between 48% and 49% (Tab. 7). Between 2006 and 2007 the average duration of marriage increased by two-tenths of a year, although between 2005 and 2006 it had decreased slightly. It appears that the average duration of marriages terminating in divorce has stabilised at twelve years. The distribution of the divorce rate by marriage duration has not changed much either. Compared to the 1990s and the very start of the new century the interval of the highest divorce rate grew slightly, and there was also an increase in the divorce rate after a long period of marriage. The maximum divorce rate at present occurs after two to six years of marriage, while ten to fifteen years ago the highest divorce rate was concentrated in the period of two to four years of marriage.

What also remained unchanged in 2007 is the fact that most often, in two-thirds of cases, it is women who file for divorce (65.8% in 2007) and that one-fifth of people divorce more than once. The structure of divorce by order is almost identical for men and women, so, for instance, it is not true that one gender has a higher share of 'chronic divorcees'. Out of the total number of divorces registered in 2007, for 80.0% of men and 80.6% of women it was the first divorce, for 17.5% and 17.2%, respectively, it was the second, and for 2.5% and 2.2%, respectively, it was the third divorce or higher. The new method of data collection became apparent in a slight shift in the structure of divorces by cause of divorce, and 'different characters, views and interests' became more common. In 2007 this was the cause of 66.0% of men's divorces and 64.5% of women's divorces, while in 2006 the corresponding figures were 54.6% and 52.8%. The main reason is that if both spouses agree to divorce (the divorce is uncontested) then no fault is determined by the court (and thus none is listed), and until 2006 these divorces were artificially assigned to the categories 'different characters, views and interests' and 'other causes', while in 2007 they were assigned just to the first-cited category. Nevertheless, in 2007 'other causes' was still the second most frequently cited cause: 18.3% and 19.8%, respectively. The third most common cause among men in 2007, like in 2006 and other previous years, was 'infidelity', while among women it was 'the court found no fault'. Generally among men the court finds no fault on their side to a smaller degree: e.g. 2.7% compared to 9.7% for women in 2007.

In conformity with the trend in preceding years in 2007 the share of divorced couples with dependent children decreased: 59.1% in 2007 compared to 64.2% in 2000. The average number of dependent children in divorced marriages with dependent children remained unchanged throughout the observed period – 1.5 children. In 2007, 27.5 thousand dependent children experienced the divorce of their parents.

Fertility

In the past three years more than one hundred thousand children have been born each year, and each year more children have been born than the previous year (102.2 thousand, 105.8

thousand, and 114.6 thousand). The rising fertility that followed the sharp decline in the first half of the 1990s began three years earlier. The recent increase in the number of births stemmed mainly from the fact that women born in the large birth cohorts of the 1970s ceased postponing the start of a family to a later age and moreover were also often already expanding their families. Exactly fifty per cent of all live-born children in 2007 were had by women born in 1974–1979. Almost one-third of the children were had by younger women born in 1980 or later. With respect to first-order children, the share of such children born to these two groups of women was almost equal: 45.9% vs. 46.5%. In the case of second-order children the shares were 58.6% and 21.9%. On average almost 1.5 children are ‘already’ being born per woman in the generation from 1974 (which was the biggest cohort in the 1970s), but given the age of this cohort in 2007, at the time they gave birth (age 32 or 33), and considering the trend of postponing reproductive life to a later age it is realistic to expect that their completed fertility rate will be higher. The same applies to women born in subsequent years. For example, women born in 1979, who when they gave birth in 2007 were aged 27 and 28, had

Table 8 Fertility indicators, 2000–2007

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total fertility rate	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
– first birth	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
– second birth	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
– third and higher-order birth	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Probability of having 1st child	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Probability of having 2nd child after the 1st child	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Probability of having 3rd child after the 2nd child	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mean age of mothers	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.1
Mean age of mothers at 1st birth	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.9	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.1
Mean age of mothers at 2nd birth	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.1
Mean age of mothers at 3rd and higher-order birth	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.1
Premarital conception (%)	41.6	39.5	37.6	33.6	32.2	31.7	30.1	30.4
Net reproduction rate	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7

Figure 1 Total fertility rate, 1990–2007

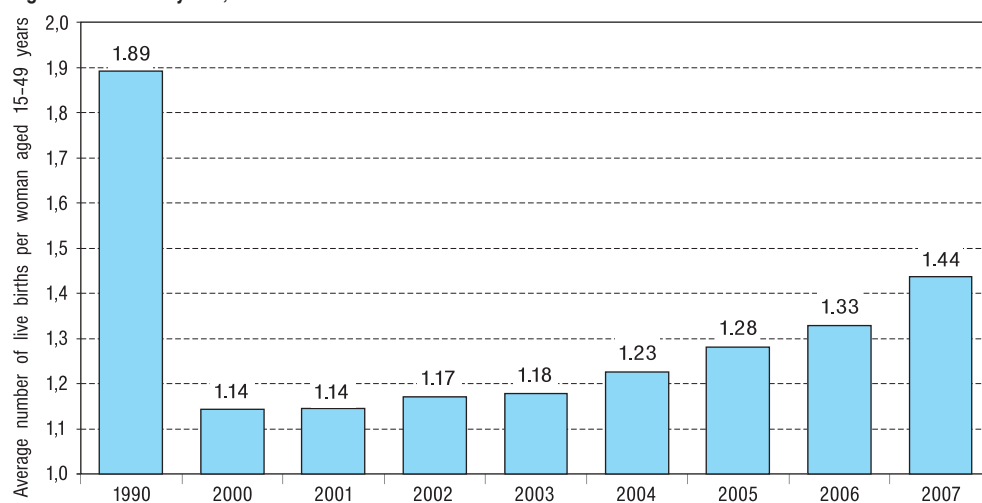
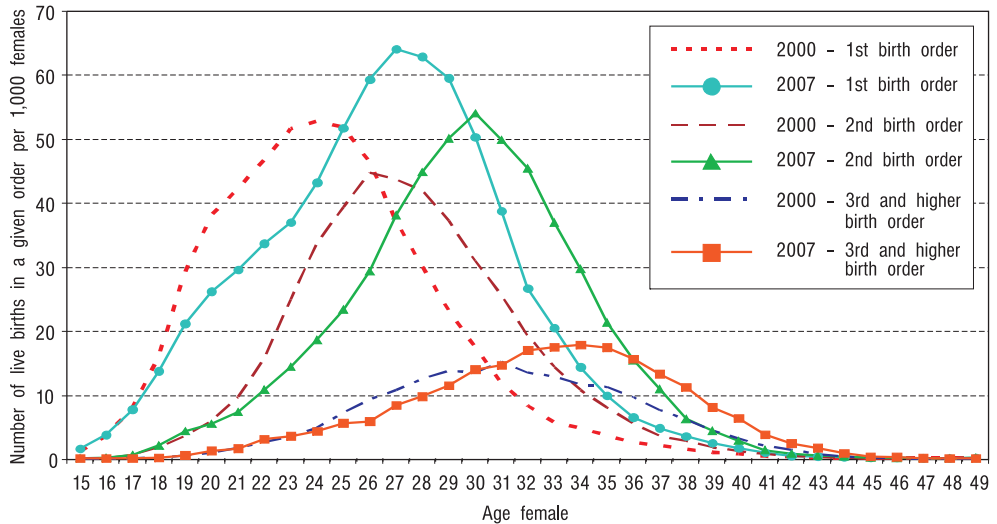


Figure 2 Total fertility rates by birth order, 2000 and 2007



on average 0.7 children. The one child per woman limit has thus far only been surpassed by women born in 1977 and earlier.

Total fertility rate in 2007 rose considerably – from 1.33 in 2006 to 1.44 (Fig. 1). The last time the figure was this high was in 1994. Despite this accelerated increase in fertility, in a long-term perspective the fertility rate is low and insufficient to ensure simple reproduction. The net reproduction rate, which expresses the number of live daughters born per woman that would live to the same age as their mother at the time of the daughter's birth was 0.70, which means that if the current fertility rate and mortality rate of women aged 15–49 is maintained (and given the low rate no big change is to be expected) only seventy per cent of the total number of the generation would reproduce. A further increase in the average age of mothers at birth to age 29.1 and to age 27.1 at first birth in 2007, demonstrates the continuing postponement of reproduction and the start of reproduction to a later age.

While between 2002 and 2006 (since 2002 fertility began to increase more markedly) total first-order fertility rate increased the most (but higher-order fertility also increased), in 2007 the biggest increase occurred in the case of total third- and second-order fertility rate, by 15% and 11% respectively (Tab. 8). Total first-order fertility rate increased by 5%, the theoretical childlessness rate if the fertility rate of 2007 and its age distribution remains unchanged in the coming years decreased to 30.6% (Fig. 2). However, other women will also probably stop postponing having children to a later age and this share will decrease further. How much, however, is still difficult to estimate, though it can be expected that the share of childless women will be higher than it was in the past. And the reason for this will probably not be only voluntary childlessness, but also a rise in childlessness owing to infertility.

In 2007, 34.5% of all live-born children were extramarital, and the year before that the share was exactly one-third (Tab. 9). Among first-order births the share of extramarital children was as high as 43.9%. The share of second-order extramarital births was the lowest of the birth orders – 24.0% in 2007. In the case of third-order births the figure was 28.4% and in the case of fourth-order or higher it was 39.9%. Also, among first-order children born in a marriage, 30.4% were born within eight months of the wedding and, but for some exceptions, must therefore have been conceived before the wedding. The majority of first-order children

are still born within the first year of the wedding: 41.5% in 2007, but 52.0% in 2000, and 67.1% in 1990. However, the average interval between the wedding and the birth of the first child to these couples has increased since the second half of the 1990s to 2.1 years in 2007 (from 1.2 years in 1994), and this is the case even when children born into a marriage but probably conceived before the wedding are not taken into account. This could mean that there is an increasing share of people for whom marriage is the next step in a partnership and is associated with starting a family, or it could mean that there is an increasing share of people for whom marriage does signify the start of family life but compared to the past are taking longer to conceive a child. Generally, in the past several years there have been more extramarital conceptions of first-order children. However, the subsequent behaviour of the parents has changed: while it used to be that the parents often married before child was born and just a

Table 9 Live births by legitimacy and birth order, 2000–2007

Birth order	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Live births, total							
1.	43 904	43 337	44 745	45 363	48 066	49 930	51 823	54 050
2.	33 873	34 216	34 448	34 823	35 669	37 993	39 038	43 400
3.	9 143	9 244	9 531	9 561	9 862	10 271	10 712	12 529
4.+	3 990	3 918	4 062	3 938	4 067	4 017	4 258	4 653
Total	90 910	90 715	92 786	93 685	97 664	102 211	105 831	114 632
Structure (%)								
1.	48.3	47.8	48.2	48.4	49.2	48.9	49.0	47.1
2.	37.3	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.5	37.2	36.9	37.9
3.	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.9
4.+	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1
Live births inside marriage								
1.	32 209	30 873	30 919	29 282	29 615	29 962	30 287	30 333
2.	29 127	29 026	28 621	28 262	28 672	30 079	30 237	32 999
3.	7 067	7 002	7 125	6 964	7 069	7 296	7 573	8 966
4.+	2 715	2 538	2 662	2 464	2 469	2 465	2 475	2 797
Total	71 118	69 439	69 327	66 972	67 825	69 802	70 572	75 095
Structure (%)								
1.	45.3	44.4	44.6	43.7	43.7	42.9	42.9	40.4
2.	41.0	41.8	41.3	42.2	42.3	43.1	42.9	44.0
3.	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.9
4.+	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
Total of all children	78.2	76.5	74.7	71.5	69.4	68.3	66.7	65.5
Live births outside marriage								
1.	11 695	12 464	13 826	16 081	18 451	19 968	21 536	23 717
2.	4 746	5 190	5 826	6 561	6 997	7 914	8 801	10 401
3.	2 076	2 242	2 406	2 597	2 793	2 975	3 139	3 563
4.+	1 275	1 380	1 401	1 474	1 598	1 552	1 783	1 856
Total	19 792	21 276	23 459	26 713	29 839	32 409	35 259	39 537
Structure (%)								
1.	59.1	58.6	58.9	60.2	61.8	61.6	61.1	60.0
2.	24.0	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	24.4	25.0	26.3
3.	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.0
4.+	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.7
Total of all children	21.8	23.5	25.3	28.5	30.6	31.7	33.3	34.5

Table 10 Fertility rates by age and marital status (per 1,000 women), 2000 and 2007

Age	All females		Single females		Married females		Divorced females	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
20	44.9	32.7	20.6	25.4	314.8	294.3	140.5	150.9
21	53.5	38.3	20.4	27.6	252.0	237.3	80.8	95.9
22	65.0	47.3	20.7	30.4	217.8	231.2	90.4	127.3
23	79.9	54.7	23.4	32.5	199.2	204.6	69.7	89.0
24	91.3	65.9	24.2	33.9	182.1	205.4	63.0	103.7
25	98.2	80.4	28.0	38.6	162.5	203.8	60.9	82.5
26	100.2	94.3	30.0	44.6	146.3	193.9	52.9	83.0
27	91.4	110.4	31.9	52.0	120.9	195.5	54.7	83.8
28	84.3	117.3	34.3	56.7	105.3	185.3	46.8	82.3
29	74.0	120.9	36.7	64.6	87.2	170.3	46.0	77.9
30	61.7	118.1	33.9	68.9	70.4	153.1	40.6	76.8
31	52.4	103.1	35.0	70.1	57.6	124.6	37.8	62.4
32	40.8	88.8	31.3	66.1	43.7	102.6	32.0	59.4
33	32.7	74.7	28.8	64.1	33.9	82.2	28.6	52.6
34	27.0	61.6	25.5	57.0	28.2	65.8	21.5	48.9
35	22.7	48.4	21.3	51.1	23.0	49.5	21.1	42.2
36	17.5	37.3	19.1	39.9	17.2	37.1	18.1	36.7
37	13.1	28.8	16.2	34.2	12.3	28.3	15.7	27.6
38	10.3	20.7	12.4	23.2	9.4	19.8	13.2	23.0
39	7.1	14.7	10.0	13.8	6.3	14.5	9.2	15.3

small percentage of children had unmarried parents at the time of their birth, at present the connection has reversed, and more of these children at the time of their birth have parents who did not get married once the woman became pregnant.

Since 2007 the Czech Statistical Office has collected data on fathers in the case of extramarital as well as marital births. Out of the total number of 39.5 thousand live-born extramarital children, in 72.0% of cases information was given on the father, and in 28.0% of cases this information was missing. The lower the level of education of the mother, the higher the share of extramarital births and the higher the share of cases lacking information about the father: 82.3% of births to women with basic education were extramarital births and in one-half of these cases information on the father is missing. This statistics on the presence/absence of information on the father of children born to unmarried women raises the question of whether in those cases where the information was not provided the child is going to be raised by the mother alone. If this simplified hypothesis were true, that would mean that the share of children born to a two-parent, functional family would increase to 90.3%.

The decrease in the number of married women in the first half of the 1990s had a big effect on the number of marital births. The effect of the decline in marital fertility was much smaller. In the past three years marital fertility has grown, but while fifteen years ago ninety per cent of total fertility rate fell to married women, in 2007 it was only two-thirds. The total fertility rate of single women in 2007 was not even half that of married women, but compared to the situation in previous years it had increased appreciably (Tab. 10). The fertility of divorced women has also increased since the end of the 1990s.

Abortion

In 2007 the number of abortions, and specifically the number of induced abortions, ceased to decrease. The number of miscarriages continued to increase at the same time as fertility and the related number of planned pregnancies also increased. The rising age of pregnant women has also had an effect on the increase in the number of miscarriages. In 2007 there were 14.1

Table 11 Abortion rate indicators, 2000–2007

Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total abortion rate	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.54
Total induced abortion rate	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.34
Total spontaneous abortion rate	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18
Average age								
– at abortion	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9
– at induced abortion	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.6
– at spontaneous abortion	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.4
Per 100 abortions								
– induced abortions	73.1	72.2	71.2	69.3	66.7	66.1	63.4	62.1
– spontaneous abortions	23.9	24.7	25.7	27.6	30.0	30.6	33.3	34.5
Per 100 live births								
– abortions	52.0	49.5	47.0	45.0	42.2	39.0	37.7	35.6
– induced abortions	38.0	35.8	33.5	31.2	28.2	25.8	23.9	22.1
– spontaneous abortions	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	12.6	12.3
Per 100 pregnancies								
– abortions	34.2	33.1	32.0	31.0	29.7	28.1	27.4	26.3
– induced abortions	25.0	23.9	22.8	21.5	19.8	18.6	17.4	16.3
– spontaneous abortions	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.1	9.0
Therapeutic abortions								
– number	6 472	6 019	5 606	5 385	4 597	4 678	4 779	4 789
– per cent	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.4	16.7	17.7	18.9	18.8
Termination of ectopic pregnancy	1 432	1 411	1 321	1 288	1 339	1 324	1 278	1 401

thousand miscarriages recorded. The termination of ectopic pregnancies was also higher in 2007 than in 2006 (1.4 thousand compared to 1.3 thousand). Despite the increase in the number of these two categories of abortions, induced abortion continues to account for the major share of all abortions. However, health reasons are cited in less than twenty per cent (18.8% in 2007) of cases (Tab. 11). Leaving aside the speculation that the health reasons are cited as the motivation for some induced abortions to avoid the fee for performing an abortion, which might be suggested by the jump (roughly doubling) that has occurred in the share of induced abortions for health reasons since 1992 – the year a fee was introduced for performing abortions for other than health reasons – it could be said that currently one-half of all abortions (20.6 thousand in 2007) are performed solely for personal reasons. Nevertheless, in the late 1980s and the early 1990s, for instance, this applied to more than eighty per cent of all abortions. However, based on the data available for demographic statistics, it is not possible to distinguish whether it was the health of the mother or the health of the foetus that was at issue, and in the case of miscarriages it is not always possible to determine the cause. The majority of miscarriages are however caused by a genetic defect of the foetus. Given the rising age of mothers (and fathers) at the time of conception it is possible to assume an increase in both categories of reasons, both due to foetal defects, which occur more often as women grow older, and also due to problems associated with the woman's health. In addition, diagnostic technology has made it possible now to reveal some serious defects in time, and a woman can thus also choose to have an abortion¹⁾. On the other hand, the system of monitoring the health of pregnant women probably makes it possible to avoid or reduce some health complications.

The stagnation in the number of induced abortions in 2007 at the level of 2006 (25.4 thou-

¹⁾ Over time the share of induced abortions after the 1st trimester (around the 16th week of pregnancy it is standard practice to carry out tests for genetic defects, in the case of positive results a genetic ultrasound of the foetus can be conducted in the 20th–22nd week; from the 13th week induced abortions can only be carried out for health reasons).

sand), with just a negligible difference in the size of the sample of women of reproductive age in each year (and given that the age-specific abortion rates at a similar level across the age span the effect of the difference in the structure by age is small), was also evident in the stagnation of the total induced abortion rate at a level of 0.34 abortions per woman of reproductive age. After the sharp fall in the intensity of induced abortion in the first half of the 1990s the decrease in subsequent years occurred more gradually and in the new century it even slowed slightly. Subsequent development will indicate whether the potential decline in the traditionally high rate of induced abortion in the Czech Republic has already been exhausted and a certain portion of women will continue to regard induced abortion as a solution to an unwanted pregnancy (which they are enabled to do by the liberal abortion legislation) instead of preventing pregnancy by using modern, reliable birth control methods (but which they have to pay for and not always for a negligible price), or whether the data from 2007 only confirm that the process is slowing. The trend in miscarriages in the past decades was the opposite of that of induced abortions. Were the age-specific intensity of miscarriages to remain the same as in 2007 then there would be 0.18 miscarriages per woman of reproductive age. This figure is almost half that of the induced abortion rate. But at ages 28–29, which is the age at which miscarriage intensity is highest, the curves for the age-specific intensity of miscarriages and of induced abortions are very similar (Fig. 3). But while the distribution of miscarriage rates by age – with a clear maximum within a narrow age interval – essentially parallels the distribution of fertility, the different distribution applies in the case of induced abortion. It was also different in the past, before the sharp decline in the 1990s, but not as much. Although the age interval in which abortion rates are high has typically always been wider, the maximum being less pronounced, today the same high rate of abortion applies to the wide age interval of ages 20–36, that is, for half of the entire reproductive age. At the start and end of reproductive life the intensity of induced abortion is lower.

Figure 3 Induced and spontaneous abortion rates by age (per 1,000 women), 2000 and 2007

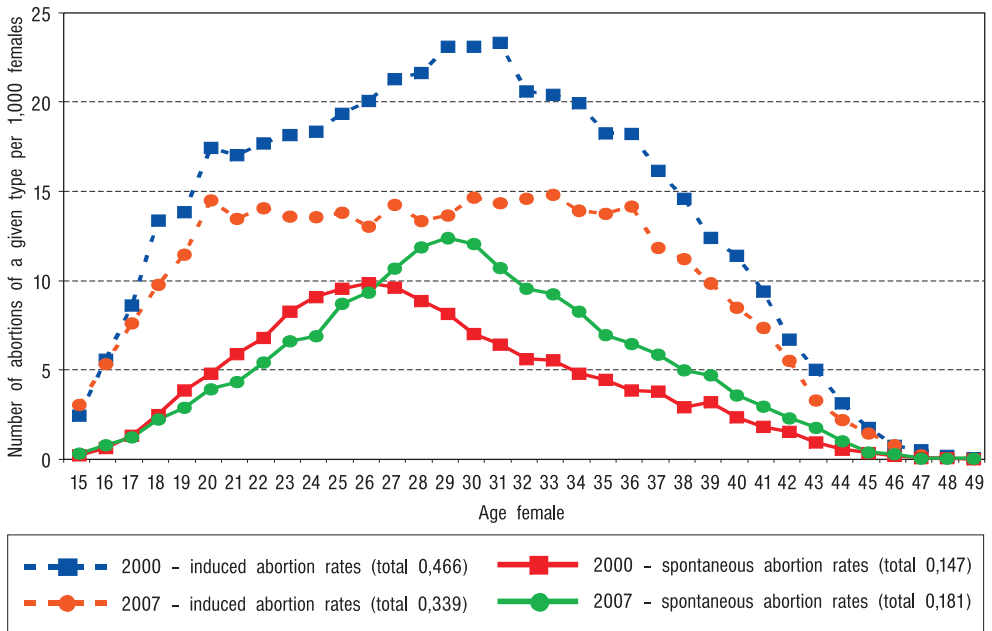


Table 12 Induced abortion rates by age and marital status (per 1,000 women), 2000 and 2007

Age group	All females		Single females		Married females		Divorced females	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
15-19	8.9	7.6	8.7	7.3	32.0	x	x	x
20-24	17.8	13.9	16.2	12.9	21.0	20.1	42.4	46.2
25-29	21.0	13.7	18.3	12.3	20.6	14.0	34.5	25.2
30-34	21.5	14.5	19.7	14.2	20.4	13.3	28.5	20.1
35-39	16.1	12.3	14.1	12.6	15.3	11.2	20.5	15.4
40-44	6.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.6	4.8	8.5	7.1
45-49	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8

Table 13 Structure of induced abortions by marital status of woman and number of previous induced abortions (%), 2000 and 2007

Number of previous induced abortions	All females		Single females		Married females		Divorced females	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
0	54.3	60.9	72.3	71.5	48.6	56.9	33.4	38.9
1	26.3	23.6	18.8	18.9	29.5	26.0	31.7	31.9
2	11.9	9.6	5.7	6.0	13.6	10.9	20.3	17.1
3+	7.5	5.9	3.2	3.6	8.3	6.2	14.6	12.1

At present induced abortions account for more than sixty per cent of all abortions. With regard to the marital status of women, in 2007 for the first time married women did not account for the largest number of abortions. Owing to the effect of the decreasing share of married women in the population and the more pronounced reduction in the intensity of induced abortion in recent years their share has gradually decreased and in 2007 single women formed the largest group of women undergoing an induced abortion. However, the difference was only one percentage point: 43.3% of induced abortions in 2007 fell to women who had never been married and 42.2% to married women. Also, the induced abortion rate of married and single women is today almost the same from age 25 (Tab. 12). In 2007 divorced women had 12.9% of all induced abortions, but in their case the total induced abortion rate is higher than that of single and married women.

In 2007 the difference between the number of women undergoing their first (and today in most cases also their last) abortion and the number of women who have had repeated abortions has increased. The highest percentage of second or higher abortions out of all induced abortions conducted in 2007 was among divorced women (Tab. 13). Among 61.2% of divorced women who underwent an abortion in 2007 it was at least the second abortion in their life. The high share of repeated abortions was also still observed among married (43.1%) and widowed women. However, the number of abortions that widows had is in the hundreds; for instance, in 2007 there were 309. Given that the number is so small, the figure fluctuates from year to year. For this reason data are not presented on the abortion rates of widows.

When the order of abortion and the number of children the given woman already has are combined it is indeed found that for some women who have already had the number of chil-

Table 14 Structure of induced abortions by marital status of woman and number of live births (%), 2000 and 2007

Number of live births	All females		Single females		Married females		Divorced females	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
0	24.0	28.0	65.2	56.4	3.6	6.7	3.6	3.7
1	25.1	26.1	22.3	25.7	24.8	24.9	34.1	30.8
2	38.3	33.1	8.5	12.2	55.0	50.7	44.4	45.6
3+	12.6	12.8	4.0	5.7	16.6	17.7	17.9	19.9

dren they want abortion is used to regulate fertility, and this occurs repeatedly. Out of all the abortions to women with three or more children in 2007 almost two-thirds of the women were having a repeated abortion and more than fifty per cent were having their third or higher abortion. Among women with two children around one-half of them were having their first abortion and one-half were having at least their second abortion. Conversely, among childless women who had an abortion in 2007, for the clear majority it was their first abortion. Among childless women who had an abortion in 2007 for 14% it was their second or third or even more (Tab. 14).

Mortality

The year 2007 was also positive from the perspective of the overall mortality trend. Although the increase in life expectancy at birth was not very large, as it was in 2006 and in some previous years, male and female life expectancy at birth increased by more than two-tenths of a year, which on average was more than in 2002–2003 and 2005 (Tab. 15). There was clearly a further decrease in mortality intensity in older and old age: among men over the age of 65, among women over the age of 60, and among middle-aged men, specifically in the 40–55 age interval. This improvement contributed most to the overall increase in life expectancy (Tab. 16). A worsening of mortality intensity among young men aged 18–39 had the opposite effect. However, compared to 2000, the reference year, but for some exceptions (when the age units are taken into consideration; moreover, these are ages at which the number of deaths is very low) it is possible to observe a lower mortality rate across the age structure. In 2007 infant mortality also decreased, to 3.1 per mille, and this was owing to a decline in neonatal mortality.

In 2007 the reduction in total male and female mortality was primarily caused by the decrease in mortality from cardiovascular diseases. Diseases in this group are cited as underlying cause of death in at least one-half of all deaths in a given year, and in 2007 it was exactly 50.1%. Among men the share was lower, at 44.7%, and among women 55.7%. It is therefore logical that every reduction in mortality from this illness has a significant impact on the total increase in life expectancy. In 2007 mortality from the second-largest cause-of-death category, neoplasms, also decreased, down from 2006 by 3% among men and by 5% among women. A smaller decrease was observed for diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, but mortality from injuries and poisonings and from the other causes listed the opposite was true.

Mortality statistics by cause of death in 2007 (and later) were probably influenced by the work of the European Commission grant project 'Transition Facility Multi-Beneficiary Programme for Statistical Integration' in 2004, which was conducted in 2006–2007, and its sub-project on 'The Improvement of Cause-of-Death Statistics'. These activities were aimed at improving the quality of these statistical data, both input and output. In the latter case was to improve the coding procedures of the underlying cause of death, in particular by eliminating procedures that do not comply with the rules of the World Health Organisation. However, distinguishing the effect of the efforts to improve quality and harmonise coding from mortality itself would require a detailed analysis beyond the scope of this article. Moreover, it would be necessary to evaluate data over a longer time period than just one year in order to truly reveal whether some deeply ingrained incorrect procedures have or have not been successfully eradicated. Neoplasms could be such a case. An examination of the accuracy of coding the underlying cause of death was made at the start of the project and revealed a preference for citing neoplasms as cause of death in cases where the physician had also listed other 'serious' diseases in the sequence of causes leading to death on the Death Certificate. The order of causes listed is decisive in such a case, but that was not always respected in the selection procedure. When the success of the project was then evaluated, it was found that this practice has only slightly altered. Nevertheless, the standardised mortality rates for 2007 were lower for

Table 15 Mortality indicators, 2000–2007

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Male life expectancy at age – 0	71.6	72.1	72.1	72.0	72.5	72.9	73.4	73.7
– 45	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.9	30.4	30.6
– 65	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0
– 80	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6
Female life expectancy at age – 0	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.9
– 45	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.7	35.2	35.2	35.7	35.9
– 65	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.2
– 80	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5
Difference in life expectancy at birth between females and males	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Infant mortality rate	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1
Neonatal mortality rate	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
Perinatal mortality rate	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0

Note: Perinatal mortality rate = stillbirths and deaths at completed age 0–6 days per 1,000 live births.

Table 16 Contributions of age groups to difference between life expectancies at birth, 2000 and 2007

Age group	Between years 2007 and 2000				Females – Males			
	Males		Females		2000	2007	2000	2007
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	0.07	3.2	0.08	5.1	0.08	1.2	0.09	1.5
1–4	0.02	0.8	0.02	1.6	0.01	0.2	0.02	0.4
5–9	0.03	1.3	0.02	1.2	0.02	0.3	0.01	0.1
10–14	0.02	1.0	0.02	1.6	0.01	0.2	0.02	0.3
15–19	0.03	1.6	0.03	1.7	0.10	1.5	0.10	1.6
20–24	0.02	0.9	0.03	2.1	0.19	2.8	0.20	3.2
25–29	0.00	0.1	0.02	1.3	0.16	2.4	0.18	2.9
30–34	0.04	2.0	0.02	1.5	0.17	2.5	0.15	2.4
35–39	0.03	1.7	0.01	0.8	0.20	3.0	0.19	3.0
40–44	0.13	6.2	0.02	1.3	0.30	4.4	0.19	3.0
45–49	0.19	9.4	0.09	5.9	0.44	6.5	0.33	5.3
50–54	0.18	8.8	0.08	5.1	0.61	9.1	0.52	8.3
55–59	0.14	7.0	0.08	5.3	0.77	11.5	0.74	11.9
60–64	0.17	8.3	0.07	4.7	0.93	13.9	0.88	14.1
65–69	0.28	14.1	0.19	12.4	0.92	13.7	0.83	13.3
70–74	0.27	13.1	0.27	17.4	0.80	11.9	0.79	12.7
75–79	0.24	11.7	0.27	17.4	0.58	8.7	0.58	9.3
80–84	0.13	6.4	0.17	10.7	0.32	4.8	0.33	5.4
85+	0.05	2.3	0.05	3.0	0.10	1.5	0.09	1.4
Total	2.02	100.0	1.55	100.0	6.70	100.0	6.23	100.0

both men and women than in 2006, which corresponds to the trend in some previous years, but it can be assumed that better coding to a small degree also contributed to the decrease. Where evidence of this effect was clear, for instance, was in the rate of mortality from chronic ischemic heart disease (Tab. 17). Thanks to the project, the share of deceased from atherosclerosis decreased – to below five per cent, when in some previous years it was around as much as ten per cent. However, compared to countries with automated cause-of-death coding (and in countries without it) it is still a very high share. The decline in mortality from cerebrovascular diseases has the same cause as the decline in mortality from atherosclerosis as it suffered from the incorrect practice of being overvalued in situations where the physician list-

Table 17 Standardised death rates by selected causes of death (per 100,000), 2000–2007

Causes of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Males							
Neoplasms	326.7	317.5	323.3	321.1	315.2	296.8	286.8	277.5
Malignant neoplasm of lung (C34)	89.9	85.6	83.9	80.8	81.8	77.1	73.6	71.0
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and colon (C18–C21)	52.1	50.8	51.8	51.6	50.7	46.6	45.4	40.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	576.9	567.6	560.6	568.5	530.9	508.1	477.8	453.7
Hypertension (I10–I12)	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.4	14.0	12.3	10.5	17.9
Myocardial infarction (I21–I23)	135.1	126.0	113.1	106.1	91.3	81.3	72.7	69.3
Chronic ischemic heart disease (I25)	118.8	123.8	127.0	130.0	126.9	146.9	147.3	166.2
Heart failure (I50)	11.7	11.5	13.5	13.4	11.9	20.5	25.6	14.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	156.5	148.6	144.7	148.0	127.2	123.0	113.4	91.6
Atherosclerosis (I70)	92.9	96.0	99.5	107.5	109.1	76.2	56.8	41.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	56.9	55.6	55.6	59.7	55.4	65.9	60.3	59.4
Diseases of the digestive system	48.5	50.7	50.3	50.8	50.4	52.4	50.2	49.5
Injury and poisoning	93.0	90.4	91.4	96.3	89.0	82.8	77.6	78.0
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	22.2	20.8	20.5	20.7	18.3	17.9	15.5	17.4
Suicides (X60–X89)	24.9	24.9	23.3	26.2	24.3	23.8	21.1	20.8
Other causes	59.6	61.7	65.1	68.5	65.7	70.7	71.5	73.1
Diabetes (E10–E14)	12.4	10.1	11.0	12.4	11.2	11.9	12.1	19.3
Total	1161.6	1143.6	1146.3	1164.9	1106.6	1076.7	1024.1	991.2
	Females							
Neoplasms	178.7	179.3	175.3	177.5	173.0	166.2	164.9	157.0
Malignant neoplasm of lung (C34)	18.1	19.1	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.7	19.7	19.1
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and colon (C18–C21)	25.3	25.4	24.6	26.4	24.6	22.3	21.3	19.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	379.0	381.7	379.5	384.4	356.9	351.1	318.2	306.8
Hypertension (I10–I12)	7.7	8.1	8.3	9.3	10.5	10.2	8.2	14.5
Myocardial infarction (I21–I23)	60.0	56.9	52.4	48.1	41.6	37.2	34.4	32.1
Chronic ischemic heart disease (I25)	75.8	77.5	80.1	83.6	80.1	99.3	93.1	112.0
Heart failure (I50)	7.0	7.6	9.4	8.9	8.0	13.5	15.6	8.2
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	121.9	122.5	119.5	120.6	100.7	99.2	90.8	73.1
Atherosclerosis (I70)	74.0	75.9	78.2	78.9	82.1	58.8	40.5	30.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	29.1	26.6	27.2	30.9	25.5	33.5	30.3	29.3
Diseases of the digestive system	25.4	25.8	26.0	27.5	25.7	26.8	26.0	25.5
Injury and poisoning	34.2	33.8	32.8	35.4	34.0	29.3	25.4	26.1
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	4.5	5.1
Suicides (X60–X89)	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.6
Other causes	44.2	44.9	45.1	48.0	46.7	50.3	48.5	50.6
Diabetes (E10–E14)	10.1	9.0	9.0	10.1	8.9	9.7	9.4	15.2
Total	690.5	692.2	685.9	703.6	661.9	657.2	613.2	595.4

ed chronic heart disease in the sequence of diseases that led directly to death. Between 2006 and 2007 the standardised rates decreased by twenty per cent for both men and women – such a dramatic decrease was not even recorded during the period of rapid improvement of mortality conditions in the 1990s. Other causes of death whose mortality in 2007 differs significantly from previous years is diabetes mellitus, heart failure, and hypertension. In the last case this mainly involved an increase in mortality from primary (essential) hypertension (code I10 according to ICD-10). In the past this diagnosis was practically ‘banned’ from being selected as the underlying cause of death.

Table 18 Net migration by citizenship (10 highest in given year), 2000 and 2007

2000			2007		
Citizenship	Number	Per cent	Citizenship	Number	Per cent
Czech Republic	2 473	37.8	Ukraine	30 902	36.8
Ukraine	1 102	16.9	Slovakia	13 129	15.6
Slovakia	917	14.0	Vietnam	11 281	13.4
Russia	394	6.0	Russia	5 765	6.9
Vietnam	279	4.3	Mongolia	2 879	3.4
Germany	126	1.9	Moldova	2 455	2.9
Bulgaria	100	1.5	Poland	2 233	2.7
Belarus	93	1.4	Germany	1 731	2.1
Kazakhstan	83	1.3	Belarus	983	1.2
United States	79	1.2	United States	867	1.0
Total	6 539	100.0	Total	83 945	100.0

A new feature of death statistics maintained by the Czech Statistical Office since 2007 is observe the locations where death took place. In 2007, 18.1% of deaths were recorded in the home environment, 60.5% in a hospital, 8.5% in a medical institution, 4.7% in a social institution (senior citizens' home), 1.9% on the street (in a public place), and 6.3% elsewhere.

International Migration

Active net migration was absolutely the highest in the history of the Czech Republic in 2007. According to data from the Foreign and Border Police Headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior, it amounted to 83.9 thousand persons. There was also a record volume of migration. Ukrainians accounted for the 36.8% of the increase in foreign migration, Slovaks accounted for 15.6%, and the third-largest group, like in 2006, was made up of Vietnamese, making up 13.4% of the total population increase from foreign migration. The following places were also occupied by citizens of states to the East of the Czech Republic. The only Western countries in the top ten states with the highest positive migration balance in the Czech Republic in 2007 were (again) Germany and the United States (Tab. 18).

Official net migration of citizens of the Czech Republic, which was slightly negative in 2007 (–142), will probably not correspond to reality in 2007 either, owing to the underestimation of the number of emigrants by those who left the country without cancelling their permanent residence.

Internal Migration

In 2007, 255.7 thousand changes of registered residence were recorded within the country, which was the largest number since the start of the 1990s. But the share of foreigners in the total volume of internal migration also increased (Tab. 19). It exceeded ten per cent for the first time in 2006, and in 2007 it was as much as seventeen per cent, while they accounted for 3.1% and 3.8%, respectively, of the population. However, in 2007 (and in 2006) there was also an increase in the number of changes of residence by Czech citizens. A rough comparison of the share of changes of residence by foreigners in the volume of internal migration and their share in the population points to the higher intensity of internal migration of foreigners in the Czech Republic, but foreigners have a significantly different – younger – age structure compared to the domestic population, and that is usually associated with a higher migration rate. When the effect of the age structure is eliminated the much higher mobility of foreigners is confirmed. It is approximately 3.5 times higher. However, it is impossible to overlook the fact that not all moves by Czech citizens are accompanied by an officially recorded change of residence.

Table 19 Structure of volume of internal migration, 2000–2007

Volume of migration	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	199 716	204 622	223 103	211 487	216 831	213 688	225 241	255 690
Between regions	57 333	62 593	70 921	67 146	67 679	75 669	81 358	98 403
Between districts within the region	32 592	33 706	37 227	36 089	37 311	41 414	43 700	47 745
Between municipalities within the district	109 791	108 323	114 955	108 252	111 841	96 605	100 183	109 542
Between regions – per cent of total	28.7	30.6	31.8	31.7	31.2	35.4	36.1	38.5
Between districts within the region – per cent of total	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.2	19.4	19.4	18.7
Between municipalities within the district – per cent of total	55.0	52.9	51.5	51.2	51.6	45.2	44.5	42.8
People with Czech citizenship	199 129	198 635	213 220	201 187	205 106	195 755	202 268	212 934
People with foreign citizenship	587 ^{*)}	5 987	9 883	10 300	11 725	17 933	22 973	42 756
People with Czech citizenship – per cent of total	99.7	97.1	95.6	95.1	94.6	91.6	89.8	83.3
People with foreign citizenship – per cent of total	0.3 ^{*)}	2.9	4.4	4.9	5.4	8.4	10.2	16.7

Note: *) In 2000, in the case of foreigners only changes in permanent residence were recorded.

The biggest number of changes of residence among foreigners in 2007, like in 2006, was recorded among Ukrainians: 23.1 thousand changed their place of residence. They most often moved to the capital city. Assuming that each one changed residence only once, that would mean that 18.3% of Ukrainians residing in the Czech Republic in 2007 moved within the country. In the case of Mongolian and Moldovan citizens the figures were even higher: 28.9% and 27.0%, respectively. However, they account for a much smaller share in the total volume of internal migration of foreigners.

In 2007 significantly large migration flows from big cities to their hinterlands continued. In 2007 the districts of Prague-West and Prague-East followed by Brno-Rural had the largest population increases from internal migration. However, the migration exchange also occurred in the opposite direction. For example, in 2007 the population of Prague grew most owing to an influx of people whose previous residence had been Prague-West, Prague-East and Mělník. The capital city of Prague was the territorial unit that grew most from internal migration with an increase of 24.2 thousand. However, almost one-half of the increase was caused by the migration of foreign nationals. The district in second place was Prague-East, which gained 7.6 thousand inhabitants from internal migration, while the districts of Brno-Rural and Prague-West also gained 7.0 thousand.

Conclusion

Seventeen years have passed since 1989. After a period of dramatic changes, the demographic behaviour of the Czech population has settled, and what had seemed unimaginable in the previous several decades became a regular part of contemporary life. And that is also the way it is viewed. Today's generation of young people (and not just them) consider it normal that they are going to have on average fewer children than their parents and grandparents or that it is possible to live with a partner without entering a formal union and with no negative reaction from those around them they will also be able to have a child (children) in that situation. Birth control is taken as a given by a significant portion of the population of reproductive age, as are widely applied advances in medical science, and the fact that the population of the Czech Republic is slowly becoming more diverse in terms of the number of foreign nationals residing in the country.

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