
THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2008^{*)}

TEREZIE ŠTYGLEROVÁ^{**)}

Abstract: This article describes the demographic situation in the Czech Republic in 2008 and evaluates it in the context of recent development. The study analyses the causes and structures of population growth, the increase in fertility, divorce rate and abortion rate, and decrease in nuptiality and mortality. The issue of international migration data is also discussed. The analysis is based on data processed by the Czech Statistical Office.

Population development in 2008 recorded a further increase in the number of live-born children and total fertility. This resulted in a positive natural increase, and there was also a significant increase in the size of the population due to foreign migration. The total divorce rate surpassed the previous maximum in 2004, while conversely the marriage rate fell. In 2008 the trend of a halt to the previous decline in the induced abortion rate was confirmed.

The size of the population in the Czech Republic increased in 2008 by 86.4 thousand to reach 10 467.5 thousand people. The smaller population increase in 2008 than in 2007 (by 7.5 thousand) was the result of lower net migration. Conversely, the natural increase of 14.6 thousand was higher in 2008 than in the previous year by 4.6 thousand. The positive natural increases in the past three years (which followed a several-year period of decreases) were caused by the rise in the number of children born while the number of deaths stagnated. When the current wave of higher fertility ends (once the large cohorts of women born in the 1970s complete their fertility), the numbers of births will decrease.

The number of live-born children in 2008 was 4.9 thousand higher than in the previous year and reached 119.6 thousand. The last time the number of births was higher than this was in 1993 (121.0 thousand). But this was a smaller increase than that previously recorded between 2006 and 2007 (8.8 thousand). The rise in the number of live-born children recorded since 2002 has thus slowed. While between 2006 and 2007 first-order children accounted for one-quarter of the increase and second-order children one-half of the increase, between 2007 and 2008 first-order children made up almost sixty percent of the inter-year increase. There were also differences in the decomposition of the last two inter-year increases by child legitimacy: while between 2006 and 2007 there were almost equal shares of marital and extramarital

^{*)} This article was published in *Demografie* 2009, 51 (3), pp. 153–172. The contents of the journal are published on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at: <http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/demografie>.

^{**)} Direct all correspondence to: Mgr. Terezie Štyglerová, Czech Statistical Office, Na padesátém 81, 100 82 Praha 10, Czech Republic, terezie.styglerova@czso.cz.

Table 1 Population change, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Numbers							
Live births	90 715	92 786	93 685	97 664	102 211	105 831	114 632	119 570
Deaths	107 755	108 243	111 288	107 177	107 938	104 441	104 636	104 948
Infant deaths	360	385	365	366	347	352	360	338
Marriages	52 374	52 732	48 943	51 447	51 829	52 860	57 157	52 457
Divorces	31 586	31 758	32 824	33 060	31 288	31 415	31 129	31 300
Abortions, total	45 057	43 743	42 304	41 324	40 023	39 959	40 917	41 446
induced abortions	32 528	31 142	29 298	27 574	26 453	25 352	25 414	25 760
Immigrants	12 918	44 679	60 015	53 453	60 294	68 183	104 445	77 817
Emigrants	21 469	32 389	34 226	34 818	24 065	33 463	20 500	6 027
Natural increase	-17 040	-15 457	-17 603	-9 513	-5 727	1 390	9 996	14 622
Net migration	-8 551	12 290	25 789	18 635	36 229	34 720	83 945	71 790
Total increase	-25 591	-3 167	8 186	9 122	30 502	36 110	93 941	86 412
Population (1 July)	10 287 482	10 189 423	10 201 651	10 206 923	10 234 092	10 266 646	10 322 689	10 429 692
	Per 1,000 population							
Live births	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.5
Deaths	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1
Marriages	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0
Divorces	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Abortions, total	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
induced abortions	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Immigrants	1.3	4.4	5.9	5.2	5.9	6.6	10.1	7.5
Emigrants	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.3	2.0	0.6
Natural increase	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	1.0	1.4
Net migration	-0.8	1.2	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.4	8.1	6.9
Total increase	-2.5	-0.3	0.8	0.9	3.0	3.5	9.1	8.3

births in the increases, between 2007 and 2008 eighty percent of the increase in live births was made up of children born to unmarried women.

In 2008, 104.9 thousand people died, which was almost the same number as in the previous two years. Even with the increase in the number of live-born children fewer infants died last year. This signified a further decrease in the already very low infant mortality rate – to 2.8 per mille.

The number of marriages that took place in 2008 (52.5 thousand) was 4.7 thousand lower than in the previous year, but it was basically comparable to the numbers recorded in other years in the new century (except for 2003). However, 2007 was an exceptional year for nuptiality, owing largely to the strong marriage appeal of the date 7. 7. 2007. The year 2008 also provided such a date that drew more people than usual to the altar – 8. 8. 2008. On this day a total of 2.2 thousand weddings took place (on 7. 7. 2007 though the figure was 4.4 thousand). Unlike the July data of the previous year, however, this did not lead to an increase in the total yearly number of marriages. In 2008, a total of 31.3 thousand marriages divorced, which is almost the same figure as in 2005–2007.

The number of abortions registered in 2008 (41.4 thousand) was slightly higher than in 2007. Both the number of induced abortions and spontaneous abortions increased. The rising trend in the number of spontaneous abortions has been apparent since 2003 and is mainly related to the increase in the number of pregnancies and the rise in the average age of pregnant women. However, the trend in abortions in 2008 confirms that there has been a halt to the long-term (eighteen-year) decrease in the number of abortions, which was already apparent from the trend in 2007.

Based on data from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (ISEO)¹⁾ registered foreign migration in the Czech Republic in 2008 added

Table 2 Foreigners by citizenship, 2001 and 2008

Citizenship	Number 31 Dec 2001	Number 31 Dec 2008	Difference between 2008 and 2001	Index 2008/2001
Ukraine	51 825	131 965	80 140	2.5
Vietnam	23 924	60 258	36 334	2.5
Slovakia	53 294	76 034	22 740	1.4
Russia	12 423	27 178	14 755	2.2
Germany	4 937	17 496	12 559	3.5
Moldova	2 477	10 644	8 167	4.3
Mongolia	1 153	8 569	7 416	7.4
Poland	16 489	21 710	5 221	1.3
Serbia and Montenegro	0	3 214	3 214	x
United Kingdom	1 628	4 512	2 884	2.8
Uzbekistan	87	2 327	2 240	26.7
United States	3 160	5 272	2 112	1.7
China	3 309	5 205	1 896	1.6
Netherlands	726	2 604	1 878	3.6
Bulgaria	4 101	5 922	1 821	1.4
Total	210 794	438 301	227 507	2.1

71.8 thousand people to the population. Compared to 2007, net migration in 2008 was lower (71.8 thousand, a decrease of 12.2 thousand from 2007), but much higher than in previous years (e.g. 35–36 thousand in 2005–2006). In 2008, 77.8 thousand new immigrants were registered, but the number of emigrants was much smaller than in previous years (6.0 thousand).

Population size and structure by age and marital status

According to the statistical balance, at the end of 2008 the Czech Republic had a population of 10 467 542 people. In 2008 the population size increased by 86.4 thousand; the previous year the figure was higher at an increase of 93.9 thousand. The increase in 2007 was the largest since the early 1950s. The increases in population size that have been occurring again in the past six years (after a period of population decreases in 1994–2002) are mainly the result of foreign migration, and in 1994–2005 this was wholly the case. In 2006–2008, in addition to positive net migration, there was also a positive natural increase in the population. However, the total natural increase in these three years was just 26.0 thousand people.

The expansion of demographic statistics to include foreigners with a long-term residence permit (since 2001) led to an acceleration of the increase in the number and share of foreigners recorded in the population of the Czech Republic. As of 31. 12. 2008 the Directorate of Alien Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic recorded a total of 438.3 thousand foreigners with a residence permit in the Czech Republic, who make up 4.2% of the population. Between 2001 and 2008 their numbers more than doubled. The largest group of foreigners at present or in the past several years is made up of Ukrainians (132.0 thousand as of the end of 2008, 30.1% out of the total number of foreigners) and Slovaks (76.0 thousand, 17.3%), followed by Vietnamese citizens (60.3 thousand, 13.7%), Russians (27.2 thousand, 6.2%), and Poles (21.7 thousand, 5.0%).

The low fertility rate after 1993 intensified the decrease in the number and share of children in the population, which (following the rise in the 1970s) began roughly in the mid-1980s.

¹⁾ As of 2008 the source of data on the foreign migration of Czech citizens and foreign nationals is the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. Until 2007 the source of data on foreign migrations was the Information System on Foreigners (Directorate of Alien Police of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic).

Table 3 Age distribution characteristics, 2001–2008 (as of 31 December 2008)

Age group/indicator	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Population, thousands							
Total	10 206	10 203	10 211	10 221	10 251	10 287	10 381	10 468
0–14	1 622	1 590	1 554	1 527	1 501	1 480	1 477	1 480
15–64	7 170	7 196	7 234	7 259	7 293	7 325	7 391	7 431
65+	1 415	1 418	1 423	1 435	1 456	1 482	1 513	1 556
– 85+	106	98	90	94	102	113	125	137
	Structure (%)							
0–14	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.1
15–64	70.2	70.5	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.0
65+	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.9
– 85+	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
	Synthetic indicators							
Index of ageing ¹⁾	87.2	89.2	91.6	94.0	97.0	100.2	102.4	105.1
Total dependency ratio ²⁾	42.3	41.8	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9
Mean age	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.5
Median age	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.2

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.

The slight increase in the number of births that has been occurring since 2002 was then in 2008 reflected in a halt in the decline in the absolute number of children under the age of 15 (an increase of 3.0 thousand between 2007 and 2008), but their relative share continued to decrease. The current share of children aged 0–14 in the population at 14.1% is 5.3 percentage points lower than in 1993 and in absolute figures 530 thousand lower.

The larger share of seniors over the age of 65 than children under the age of 15 in the population is influenced by the low fertility rate but also by the fact that the large cohorts born after the Second World War are entering the over-65 age group. The first large war-year cohorts (1940–1943) have crossed the 65-year mark, and this has led to rise in the share of this age group in the population. The index of ageing first surpassed the 100 mark in 2006 and in 2008 it was 105. In the following years the difference between the number of children and the number of elderly people in the population began to grow at an increased pace – people from the subsequent large wartime and post-war cohorts began to reach the age of 65. Soon the current wave of higher fertility will peak (if that did not already happen in 2008) and the intensity of demographic ageing will increase further.

In 2008 the number of people aged 15–64 grew (40.0 thousand), but after three years of stagnating at 71.2% their share of the population decreased (by two-tenths of a percentage point). The dependency ratio increased slightly. In the coming years the trend will reflect the irregularities in past development. In the category of people of productive age, crucial developments will be the continuing inflow of numerically small cohorts (born in the low fertility period of the 1990s) and, conversely, the outflow of people born during the period of rising fertility after the Second World War.

The declining marriage rate and continued postponement of marriage to a later age resulted in a further increase in the share of singles in the population in 2008, and not just in the younger age groups. The share of married women among women over the age of 15 fell below the fifty-percent mark, while among men, despite gradual decreases, it has managed to remain above that level (52.6% in 2008). The share of married men is highest in the 65–74 age group, where it is eighty percent, and among women it is highest in the 45–54 age group at around seventy percent. The number of widows rapidly increases with age, and in

Table 4 Distribution of the population over 15 by marital status (%), 2001–2008 (as of 31 December 2008)

Marital status	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Males							
Single	30.9	31.3	31.9	32.3	32.8	33.3	33.7	34.3
Married	57.4	56.7	55.9	55.2	54.5	53.8	53.3	52.6
Divorced	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4
Widowed	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Females								
Single	21.1	21.5	22.1	22.5	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.4
Married	53.5	52.9	52.2	51.6	51.0	50.4	50.0	49.5
Divorced	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4
Widowed	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.7

Table 5 Proportion of married women in a given age group (%), 2001–2008 (as of 31 December 2008)

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
15–19	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
20–24	19.5	17.0	14.5	12.4	10.8	9.6	9.2	8.4
25–29	57.4	54.1	50.2	46.6	43.6	40.8	38.7	36.2
30–34	73.4	71.9	70.1	68.0	66.1	64.3	62.6	60.4
35–39	75.7	74.6	73.3	72.0	70.7	69.5	68.6	67.6
40–44	75.7	74.9	73.8	72.6	71.6	70.4	69.3	68.2
45–49	74.6	74.1	73.5	72.8	72.1	71.3	70.3	69.3
15–49	53.8	52.5	51.1	49.9	48.7	47.5	46.7	45.7

the oldest age group (85 and older) last year the share was 82.9%, while among men the figure was roughly half that – 40.0%. The maximum differences in the shares of widowers and widows are conversely observed in the youngest age group, but the number of such people in this age group is very low. Much smaller differences between men and women are observed among divorced people, both with regard to the total share of divorced people in the population and with regard to the shares in individual age groups. As in the case of widowed people, among divorced people the relative share is always higher among women. Divorced women somewhat less often remarry than divorced men. Given that the divorce rate has risen while the rate of repeat marriage has stagnated (following a decrease in the first half of the 1990s), the share of divorced people in the population over the age of 15 has gradually increased.

Nuptiality

The lowest number of marriages recorded in a calendar year was in 2003 (49 thousand marriages, when in the surrounding years there were 51–53 thousand marriages a year), and the total nuptiality of singles was lowest in 2008. The absolute number of marriages was only slightly different than, for example, the number in 2006. Were the 2008 marriage rate to remain constant, only 66.1% of single women and 59.6% of single men would marry before reaching the age of 50.

In 2008 the marriage rate continued to decline in the younger age groups. Compared to 2007, and to 2006, the probability of marriage (for men and women) was lower up to the age of 33. Compared just to 2007, marriage rates by age were also lower among people aged 34+ (with some exceptions). The year 2007 probably contained a slight accumulation of marriages, likely owing to the occurrence of the three lucky number 7s that year. The average age at first marriage increased slightly again and in 2008 reached 31.4 years for men and 28.7 years for women, which was an increase of 0.3 and 0.2 years, respectively, from 2007.

Figure 1a Distribution of the population by age groups and marital status (%) – males (as of 31 December 2008)

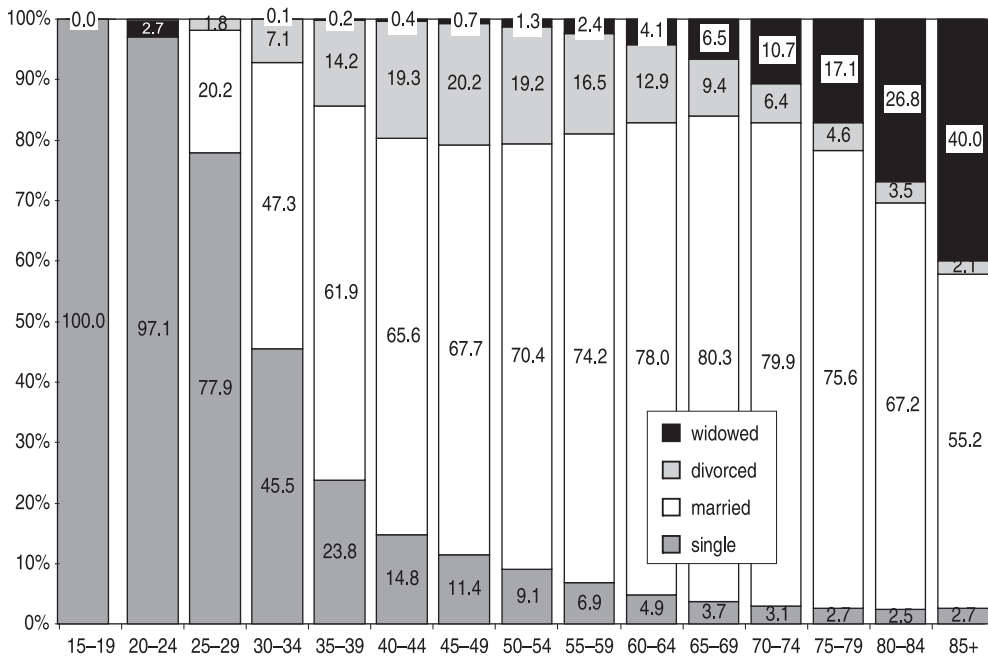


Figure 1b Distribution of the population by age groups and marital status (%) – females (as of 31 December 2008)

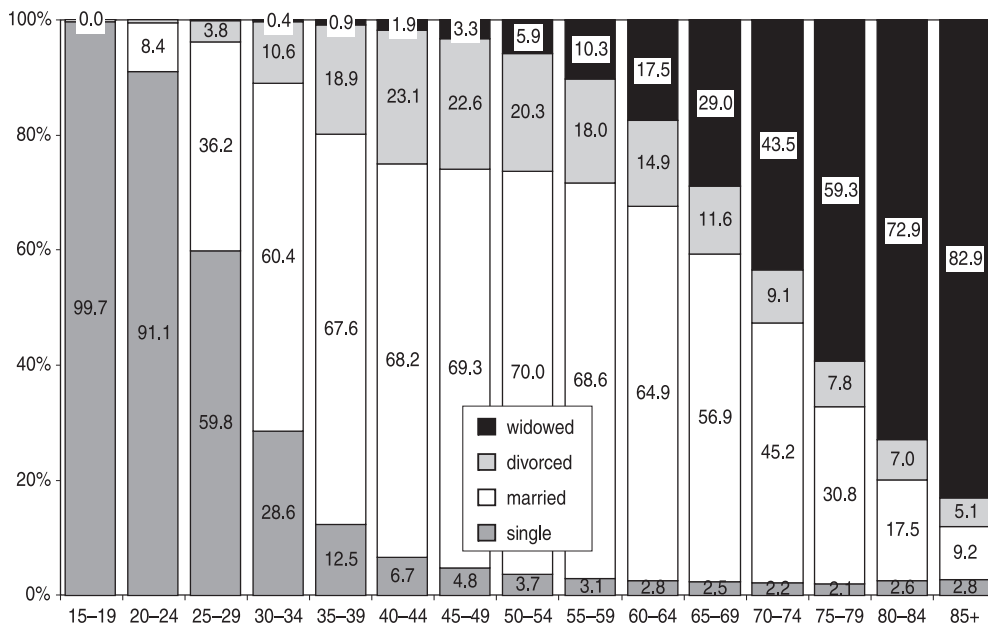
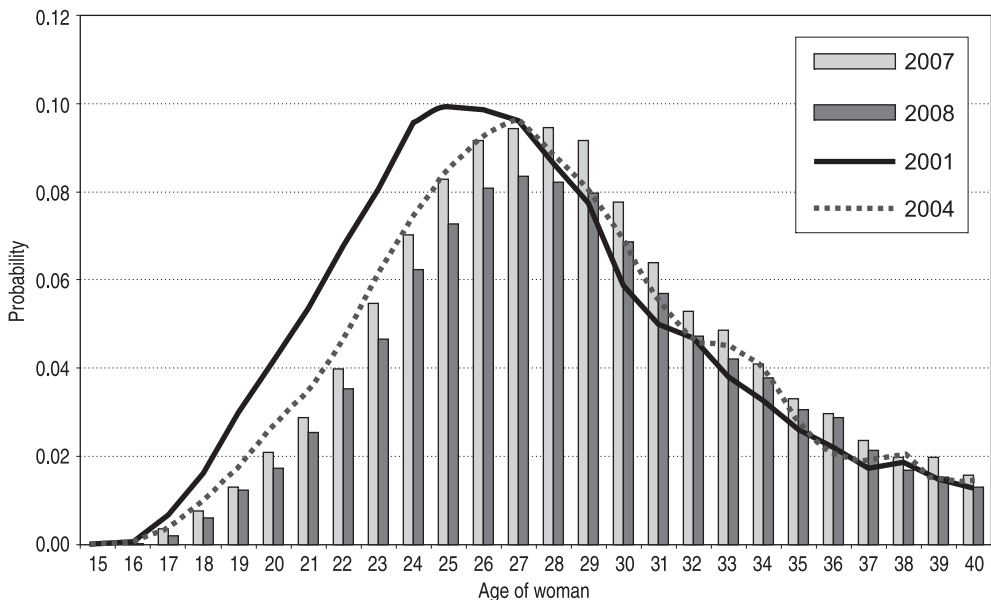


Table 6 Nuptiality indicators (from nuptiality tables), 2001–2008

Indicator	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proportion of singles at age	Males							
25	82.7	84.9	87.8	88.9	90.1	91.0	91.3	92.5
30	55.8	57.9	62.8	63.3	64.7	66.2	66.2	70.0
35	42.5	43.3	47.5	47.1	48.1	48.8	48.0	52.8
40	37.2	37.4	41.4	40.4	41.6	41.4	40.2	45.1
45	35.1	35.0	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.6	37.0	41.9
50	34.0	33.8	37.5	36.4	37.2	37.1	35.5	40.4
Total first marriage rate (%)	66.0	66.2	62.5	63.6	62.8	62.9	64.5	59.6
Mean age at first marriage	29.2	29.7	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.1	31.4
Proportion of singles at age	Females							
25	66.6	69.4	73.9	75.3	76.7	78.2	78.3	80.9
30	41.2	42.7	47.2	47.3	48.7	49.3	48.6	53.4
35	32.7	33.3	37.4	36.4	37.1	37.3	36.3	41.2
40	29.6	29.8	33.9	32.9	33.1	33.1	31.9	36.8
45	28.3	28.3	32.2	31.1	31.8	31.3	30.0	34.8
50	27.5	27.6	31.3	30.2	30.9	30.3	28.9	33.9
Total first marriage rate (%)	72.5	72.4	68.7	69.8	69.1	69.7	71.1	66.1
Mean age at first marriage	26.9	27.2	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.7

Figure 2 Probability of getting married for single women by age, 2001–2008

In 2008 the number of protogamous marriages, where both partners are marrying for the first time, further decreased. In 2008 there were 32.8 thousand such marriages and they accounted for just 62.6% of all marriages. The year before that they accounted for 63.4% of all marriages, but at the start of the 1990s the figure was around 70%. The number of second or more marriages also increased, thus so did the share of remarriage rate out of the total marriage rate. Although the number and share of divorced people in the population has increased

in recent years (in the observed period since the second half of the 1990s), the absolute number of higher-order marriages does not exhibit the same trend. Except for some slight fluctuations in an increasing trend in 1997 and 2007, when the number of marriages of singles also increased, the number hovered around 13–14 thousand a year (for men and women).

In 2008 the marriage rate of divorced people returned to its 2006 level after showing a slight rise in between these two years. Were the situation in 2008 to remain constant, 44.5% of divorced men and 44.2% of divorced women would remarry; men on average 7.5 years after divorce, and women on average 7.9 years. While the marriage intensity of divorced people by time elapsed since their last divorce has basically remained at a constant at an average of 42–43 % since the second half of the 1990s (with small inter-year fluctuations; a bigger change was observed in 2007), the length of time from divorce to remarriage has grown longer and by no insignificant amount – the increase between 1995 and 2008 was 2.5 years. The reason is that there was a significant decrease in the remarriage rate occurring within one year of divorce, the category in which this time indicator is the highest (the marriage intensity of divorced men and women is falling generally as the time elapsed since the end of the last marriage has been growing). There has also been a slightly smaller, but still significant, decrease in the remarriage rate one to two years after divorce. Conversely, the remarriage rates several years (5 and more) after divorce are currently slightly higher than they were in the mid-1990s.

Table 7 Structure of marriages of divorces by the elapsed time since divorce (%), 2001–2008

Elapsed time from divorce (years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0	18.2	17.1	16.9	16.3	14.9	13.2	13.0	12.9
1	12.2	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.5
2	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.1
3	10.1	7.1	8.3	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.1
4	8.1	8.3	5.9	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.4
0–4	57.2	54.9	53.3	54.3	52.0	49.6	49.2	47.8
5–9	24.0	25.2	25.4	23.7	23.8	24.6	24.8	24.3
10–14	10.2	10.7	11.4	11.4	12.7	13.5	13.6	14.3
15+	8.6	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.5	12.3	12.3	13.6

Among the demographic characteristics observed here, relatively strong marital homogamy is still typical of nuptiality in the Czech Republic. Marriages between men and women of the same marital status clearly prevail (78% in 2008, 80% in 1995), the average age difference between marrying partners has remained level at three years (3.1 in 2008 and in 1995), and more than half of all marriages are between men and women with the same level of education (58% in 2008 – out of those marriages in which the partners provided information about their highest completed level of education, and 57% in 1995), and the figure is 95% if the difference in education is just one degree. The places of residence of the bride and groom (before marriage) tend to be relatively close: around three-quarters (75% in 2008, 70% in 1995) of marriages are between men and women who live in the same district and the registered addresses of one-half of them are even in the same municipality (53% in 2008, 49% in 1995). This piece of data may be slightly overvalued given that some men and women will have changed their registered address before marriage to prepare for living together.

Divorce

The number of divorces in the past four years remained just above 31 thousand. The numbers recorded in recent years were also not far from this figure. The biggest exception was in 1999, when in connection with the new amendment to the Family Act there was a temporary decrease in the number of new divorces (23.7 thousand). Fluctuations in the opposite direc-

Table 8 Divorce rate indicators, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total divorce rate	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.50
Mean duration of marriage (years)	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.3
Proportion of multiple divorces (%) – males	19.4	19.5	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.3
– females	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	18.9
Divorced marriages without minors	11 037	11 346	12 119	12 255	12 078	12 412	12 721	13 104
Divorced marriages with minors	20 549	20 412	20 705	20 805	19 210	19 003	18 408	18 196
Proportion of divorces without minors (%)	65.1	64.3	63.1	62.9	61.4	60.5	59.1	58.1
Total number of minors of divorced marriages	30 385	30 260	30 927	31 008	28 732	28 117	27 546	27 034
Average number of minors of divorced marriages	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Proportion of divorces filed for by woman (%)	67.2	66.6	66.2	66.9	66.4	66.7	66.0	65.0
Proportion of divorces by cause "different characters, views and interests" (%)								
– on the part of male	46.5	49.1	50.6	51.3	52.1	54.6	66.0	70.4
– on the part of female	47.4	49.6	50.3	51.0	50.5	52.8	64.5	69.5

tion but smaller in scope occurred in 1996 and 2004 (33.1 thousand). Although the annual number of marriages significantly and rapidly decreased from the start of the 1990s, given the rise in the divorce rate and the fact that the divorce rate is highest in the first years after marriage this had almost no impact on the number of divorces in subsequent years.

The total divorce rate indicator rose to 49.6% last year. This is the highest divorce rate so far in the Czech Republic. The highest rate previously recorded was in 2004 (49.3%). Initial assumptions that the divorce rate had peaked in 2004 and that it would continue to hover around 48–49% were thus not fulfilled. The difference from the previous maximum in 2004 (and from 2007) is small, but the total divorce rate in 2008 suggested that there is a real possibility that the divorce rate could surpass the level where fifty percent of all marriages end in divorce, like in Belgium and Sweden, and that this could occur soon. Compared to 2007 in 2008²⁾ on average the divorce rate increased most in the first years after marriage and, at the opposite end, after a longer period of marriage – roughly after fifteen years. A more significant rise in the divorce rate after fifteen years of marriage is typical for the divorce rate trend in the Czech Republic during the past two decades. The maximum divorce rate even last year continued to occur two to six completed years after the marriage took place. The average duration of a marriage ending in divorce in 2008 was 12.3 years, similar to the figure in 2007, but almost two years longer than that observed in the mid-1990s.

Just as the basis curve of the divorce rate by marriage duration has remained essentially the same, so too the distribution of the divorce rate by age (the number of divorces to the number of married people) has remained similar, but the numbers have changed. In 2008 the maximum divorce rate continued to be in the 20–24 age group, as in 2008 an average of 35 men per 1000 married men and 38 women per 1000 married women divorced, while in 1995 the averages were 31 men and women per 1000 married men and women in the given age group. Age-specific divorce intensities rose during the observed period in almost every age group.

²⁾ Collecting data from the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic electronically in the form of a file of individual records on each divorce (from data for 2007) provided a methodologically tidier way of calculating the duration of marriage based on the date on which the divorce comes into effect (previously the mailing date had been used because no other date was available). However, the file on divorces for a given year also includes divorces that came into effect earlier. Consequently, the divorce rates according to the interval since marriage cannot be calculated most accurately by categorising divorces according to marriage duration and the year of marriage, and instead they are only calculated by categorising divorces based on the marriage duration.

Table 9 Fertility indicators, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total fertility rate	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.28	1.33	1.44	1.50
– first birth	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.73
– second birth	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.55
– third and higher-order birth	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.21
Probability of having 1st child	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.73
Probability of having 2nd child after the 1st child	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.76	0.75
Probability of having 3rd child after the 2nd child	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.29
Mean age of mothers	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.1	29.3
Mean age of mothers at 1st birth	25.3	25.6	25.9	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.1	27.3
Mean age of mothers at 2nd birth	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.5
Mean age of mothers at 3rd and higher-order birth	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3
Premarital conception (%)	39.5	37.6	33.6	32.2	31.7	30.1	30.4	28.1
Net reproduction rate	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.70	0.72

The biggest changes were observed in the divorce rate in the 50–64 age group (between the years 1995 and 2008 the rate more than doubled), which reflects the rise in the average marrying age and in the intensity of divorce after a relatively long interval since the marriage date.

In 2008 exactly sixty percent of divorces were filed for by women. Seventeen percent of divorces were second divorces (for both men and women), and third- or higher-order divorces accounted for two percent of cases. Statistics on divorce by cause of break up increasingly identify the dominant cause of divorce as ‘different characters, views and interests’, which in 2008 was cited by 70% of men and 69% of women. The year 2008 saw the continued decrease in the share of divorces with minors: 42% of divorced couples did not have any minors at the time of divorce, 33% had one, 22% two, and 3% had 3 or more minors. A total of 27 thousand minors had parents who divorced in 2008. Generally this means that currently one-quarter of children of a minor age experience the divorce of their parents.

Fertility

In 2008 the rise in the number of births continued. This is a trend that began in 2002 after the sharp decrease in the first half of the 1990s. This increase initially stemmed mainly from the fact that women from the large cohorts born in the 1970s stopped putting off starting a family to a later age, and then this was combined with the fact that some of them expanded their families and that other women from subsequent relatively large birth cohorts, 1980–1982, reached the age of higher fertility. While in 2002 women in 1976–1977 most often had their first child, in 2008 these women most often had their second child, while it was women born in 1979 and 1980 who most often had first children. But even the number of first-order children born to women one to two years younger (the 1981 and 1982 cohorts) were higher than the number of first-order children born to women from the larger cohorts from the 1970s (1974–1977 cohorts). In terms of shares in the absolute inter-year increases in live-born children, in 2002–2004, 2006, and 2008 first-order children had the greatest weight. Second-order children accounted for the greatest share in the increase mainly in 2007, when the biggest increase in the number of children born was also recorded.

As in the case of the absolute number of live-born children, the increase in total fertility in 2008 was also lower than in 2007. However, the increase was still significant: rising to 1.50 from 1.44. The trend in order-specific fertility is responding to changes in birth timing. While at the start of the current revival of fertility it was first-order fertility that increased most, in 2007, by contrast, when the fertility of women in the large birth cohorts from the 1970s prob-

Table 10 Fertility rates by age and marital status of women, 2001 and 2008

Age	All females		Single females		Married females		Divorced females	
	2001	2008	2001	2008	2001	2008	2001	2008
20	40.1	34.2	19.9	27.4	310.2	278.3	113.2	303.8
21	49.9	39.1	21.9	28.9	250.3	244.3	66.9	128.1
22	58.4	45.3	22.4	30.8	211.3	216.0	73.1	119.3
23	70.6	52.8	22.3	32.9	197.3	199.4	68.8	103.3
24	82.8	66.8	24.4	37.2	180.6	208.7	62.1	92.2
25	95.7	79.9	27.7	42.2	170.4	199.9	62.2	100.9
26	99.1	94.0	32.2	47.4	151.2	198.9	56.9	91.0
27	97.3	107.9	37.6	52.3	131.8	197.3	54.7	87.5
28	89.4	119.2	37.3	60.5	113.6	191.4	46.3	87.6
29	78.1	123.4	39.5	66.1	93.1	178.8	45.6	89.8
30	68.2	124.6	43.4	73.3	77.0	166.1	43.7	80.8
31	58.4	111.9	38.1	75.8	65.3	137.2	38.5	72.7
32	45.3	99.0	38.7	72.4	48.0	115.8	35.1	68.6
33	37.6	80.3	31.0	65.9	39.1	89.1	33.5	60.3
34	29.4	66.8	28.2	62.4	30.4	71.0	24.8	54.6
35	23.3	54.4	24.6	54.4	23.2	56.9	22.4	45.4
36	19.3	41.5	23.8	46.6	18.8	41.9	18.9	36.4
37	14.6	32.3	19.0	39.5	13.9	30.6	16.4	34.0
38	9.9	21.9	11.1	28.2	9.3	20.7	12.3	23.3
39	8.5	17.4	12.7	22.7	7.8	16.2	9.9	19.1

ably peaked, second-order and high-order fertility increased most. In 2008 again the biggest increase was in first-order fertility, by 6% (second-order by 4%).

In 2008 the trend of postponing motherhood to a later age continued. The average age of women at the time of birth of the first child increased between 2007 and 2008 by 0.2 years to reach an average age of 27.3 years. The average age of all mothers also increased, by two-tenths of a year to reach an average age of 29.3 years. The average age of fathers at the time of birth of a child was 33.0 years in 2008 (this piece of data applies to 90% of live-born children, in the remaining cases the information about the father was not provided), and the average age of fathers at the birth of a first child to a woman was 31.3 years. The difference between the average age of the man and the woman at the birth of a first child was thus 4 years.

The highest fertility rate in 2008 was recorded among 30-year-old women, and the fertility of women a year younger was just very slightly lower. In 2007 the exact opposite was true, and just the difference in the age-specific fertility rates was slightly larger. In comparison with 2007, the fertility of women over the age of 30 increased, while the fertility of women under the age of 30 was almost the same.

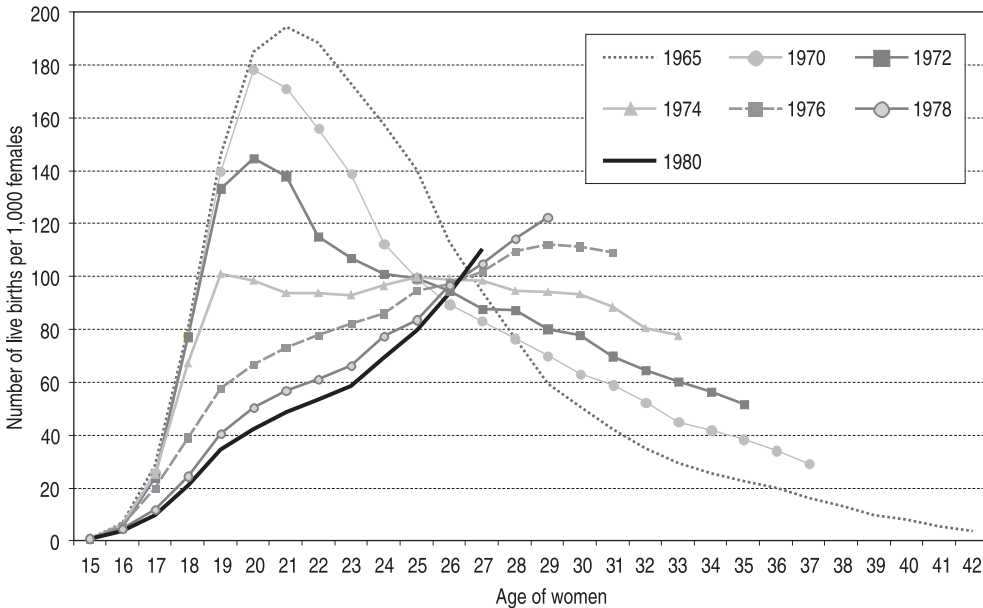
The trend in the changes to the timing of childbirth towards a later age is apparent in the cohort-specific fertility rates. For example, while an average of 1.70 children were born per 30-year old woman born in 1965, for a woman of the same age born in 1970 the figure was 1.49 and for a woman born in 1977 it was lower lower at 1.09. The age of maximum fertility for the 1970 cohort was 20–21 years, and although it was still around 20 years for the 1973 cohort, the rate was lower, and a higher intensity was observed in subsequent age units. The age-specific fertility rates for the cohort born in 1974 followed an atypical course, as this cohort was around the age of 20 during the fall of fertility in 1990s, and fertility did not increase at older ages, so the highest fertility rate formed a wide interval (19–30 years). Among women of the next generations maximum fertility gradually shifted to a later age, but even in these younger cohorts faster rise in the fertility rate after age 19 is marked.

Table 11 Cumulated fertility rates by age and birth cohort of women

Cohort	Age					Total (by 2008)	Aged ^{*)}
	20	25	30	35	40		
1965	0.45	1.30	1.70	1.85	1.92	1.93	43
1966	0.45	1.28	1.67	1.84	1.91	1.92	42
1967	0.44	1.25	1.63	1.81	1.89	1.90	41
1968	0.44	1.22	1.59	1.78	1.88	1.88	40
1969	0.44	1.18	1.55	1.76		1.85	39
1970	0.43	1.11	1.49	1.73		1.80	38
1971	0.41	1.03	1.44	1.71		1.77	37
1972	0.39	0.95	1.38	1.68		1.70	36
1973	0.36	0.87	1.33	1.64		1.64	35
1974	0.30	0.78	1.26			1.54	34
1975	0.24	0.68	1.19			1.42	33
1976	0.19	0.61	1.14			1.30	32
1977	0.15	0.53	1.09			1.15	31
1978	0.13	0.48	0.98			0.98	30
1979	0.12	0.45				0.83	29
1980	0.11	0.43				0.69	28

Note: Cohort-age rates (from parallelograms with horizontal sides in Lexis diagram).
^{*)}Fertility rate for that age itself is roughly half (will be final with data for 2009).

Figure 3 Fertility rates by age and birth cohort of women



In 2008 there were 43.5 thousand extramarital births. The share of children born to unmarried women increased from 2007 by 1.8 percentage points to reach 36.3%. This figure is even higher in the cases of first-order births (46.2% in 2008), very young women (89.3% in the group up to the age of 19), and women with basic education (71.1%). Young single women

Table 12 Live births by legitimacy and birth order, 2001–2008

Birth order	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Live births, total							
1.	43 337	44 745	45 363	48 066	49 930	51 823	54 050	56 941
2.	34 216	34 448	34 823	35 669	37 993	39 038	43 400	45 291
3.	9 244	9 531	9 561	9 862	10 271	10 712	12 529	12 758
4.+	3 918	4 062	3 938	4 067	4 017	4 258	4 653	4 580
Total	90 715	92 786	93 685	97 664	102 211	105 831	114 632	119 570
	Structure (%)							
1.	47.8	48.2	48.4	49.2	48.9	49.0	47.1	47.6
2.	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.5	37.2	36.9	37.9	37.9
3.	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.9	10.7
4.+	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8
	Live births inside marriage							
1.	30 873	30 919	29 282	29 615	29 962	30 287	30 333	30 638
2.	29 026	28 621	28 262	28 672	30 079	30 237	32 999	33 883
3.	7 002	7 25	6 964	7 069	7 296	7 573	8 966	8 895
4.+	2 538	2 662	2 464	2 469	2 465	2 475	2 797	2 697
Total	69 439	69 327	66 972	67 825	69 802	70 572	75 095	76 113
	Structure (%)							
1.	44.4	44.6	43.7	43.7	42.9	42.9	40.4	40.3
2.	41.8	41.3	42.2	42.3	43.1	42.9	44.0	44.5
3.	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.9	11.7
4.+	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5
Total of all children	76.5	74.7	71.5	69.4	68.3	66.7	65.5	63.7
	Live births outside marriage							
1.	12 464	13 826	16 081	18 451	19 968	21 536	23 717	26 303
2.	5 190	5 826	6 561	6 997	7 914	8 801	10 401	11 408
3.	2 242	2 406	2 597	2 793	2 975	3 139	3 563	3 863
4.+	1 380	1 401	1 474	1 598	1 552	1 783	1 856	1 883
Total	21 276	23 459	26 713	29 839	32 409	35 259	39 537	43 457
	Structure (%)							
1.	58.6	58.9	60.2	61.8	61.6	61.1	60.0	60.5
2.	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	24.4	25.0	26.3	26.3
3.	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9
4.+	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.3
Total of all children	23.5	25.3	28.5	30.6	31.7	33.3	34.5	36.3

predominate among unmarried mothers, while the share of divorced women in extramarital fertility has decreased over time. However, it cannot be determined from ordinary demographic statistics what share of extramarital fertility involves single women and what share involves women living in unmarried cohabitation, i.e. what proportion of children born to unmarried mothers are born into two-parent, functional families, and what proportion of children are born to single women. By linking data on mothers who give birth while unmarried to data on brides getting married it becomes apparent that some women first have a child and then get married. For example, of the women who had their first child in 2004 and were unmarried when they gave birth, 30% had married within five years (by the end of 2008; this occurred somewhat more often among more educated women). Most of them married in the next calendar year after the child's birth – 8% of all unmarried mothers in 2004, and a year

Table 13 Live births outside marriage, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Proportion of live births by marital status of woman (%)							
Single females	76.9	77.1	77.7	78.6	79.5	80.2	81.0	81.8
Divorced females	21.9	21.7	21.2	20.4	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.5
Proportion of live births by order (of the total number of children given order; %)								
1.	28.8	30.9	35.4	38.4	40.0	41.6	43.9	46.2
2.	15.2	16.9	18.8	19.6	20.8	22.5	24.0	25.2
3.	24.3	25.2	27.2	28.3	29.0	29.3	28.4	30.3
4.+	35.2	34.5	37.4	39.3	38.6	41.9	39.9	41.1
Proportion of live births by education of mother (of the total number of children of women given education; %)								
Basic	58.7	61.5	64.5	67.1	67.6	69.0	68.7	71.1
Secondary without GCSE	25.2	27.9	32.7	35.9	37.2	39.7	41.2	44.9
Secondary with GCSE	14.9	16.6	19.7	21.9	23.8	25.7	28.0	30.0
University	8.9	8.9	10.8	12.3	13.7	15.3	16.3	18.3
Proportion of live births by age of mother (of the total number of children of women given age; %)								
–19	71.6	76.8	81.8	85.2	86.7	87.7	88.2	89.3
20–29	21.4	23.6	27.3	30.2	32.3	34.9	37.5	40.5
30–39	21.0	21.4	23.8	24.8	25.4	26.7	27.1	28.7
40+	27.2	29.7	35.2	34.4	36.5	36.0	40.2	38.4

later slightly fewer at 7%. From this it can be inferred that probably a significant portion of the children born to unmarried women who later married were born into a family with two parents. Among those born in 2007 and later it is also possible to observe whether the woman married the father of the child if she listed him in the statistical report. Data on the father are provided in the statistical report on the birth for approximately ninety percent of children born (88% in 2008). It could be indirectly inferred from this that in these cases the father also cares for the child in some way. As with the share of extramarital births, the lower the level of education of the mother, the more often the information about the father is omitted.

Abortion

Starting in 2006, the decline in the abortion rate halted, and the total abortion rate actually increased very slightly (from 0.53 abortions per woman of reproductive age in 2005–2006 to 0.54 abortions in 2007–2008). The induced abortion rate has remained at the same level, at 0.34 abortions, for the past three years, while the rate of spontaneous abortions has risen slightly – from 0.16 in 2005 to 0.18 in 2008. The number of spontaneous abortions has been rising in parallel to the increase in the number of pregnancies; last year 14.3 thousand spontaneous abortions were recorded.

The substantial decrease in induced abortions in recent years tends to be linked to the spread of the use of modern contraceptives. The share of women who use prescription contraceptives has increased steadily since 1992 – from 17.2% of women of reproductive age to 54% in 2007 (ÚZIS, 2008). The share of women using ‘reliable’ contraceptives thus increased even during the years when the induced abortion rate had already stagnated. ÚZIS data on women using prescription contraceptives unfortunately do not distinguish them by age. The trend in age-specific induced abortion rates has shown in the current period of stagnation that the induced abortion rate among young and the youngest women (to the age of 28) has slightly increased, while among older women, on average, the decrease has continued. Thus it cannot be determined whether a similar or opposite trend has occurred in the individual age groups with regard to the use of modern contraceptives.

Table 14 Abortion rate indicators, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total abortion rate	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54
Total induced abortion rate	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34
Total spontaneous abortion rate	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18
Mean age – at abortion	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.9
– at induced abortion	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.6	29.5
– at spontaneous abortion	29.1	29.2	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.4	30.6
Therapeutic abortions – number	6 019	5 606	5 385	4 597	4 678	4 779	4 789	4 569
– per cent	18.5	18.0	18.4	16.7	17.7	18.9	18.8	17.7
Termination of ectopic pregnancy	1411	1321	1288	1339	1324	1278	1401	1413

From the perspective of the order of induced abortions, the halt in the long-term decrease in the induced abortion rate was caused by the slight increase in first-order abortions. The total rate of third- and fourth-order induced abortions decreased in 2006–2008, while in the case of second-order abortions the decrease already occurred between 2006 and 2007 and since then has just stagnated. This trend has resulted in a reduction in the share of women who have never had an abortion and conversely an increase in the share of women who have had one. Were the 2008 rates to remain constant in the coming period, the share of women who had one induced abortion would be 13.3% and the share of women who had at least one induced abortion would be 20.2%.

The fall in the number and share of repeat abortions continued in 2008: 61.5% of abortions were first-order, but even despite the decrease for a total of 14.6% of the women this was a third- or higher-order abortion. An analysis of the structure of abortion by the number of live-born children per woman shows that the highest share of abortions are had by women who already have two children – 32.5% in 2008. The share of this group has gradually declined over time, while the share of abortions had by childless women has increased. In 2008, 28.9% of all abortions were had by childless women.

Table 15 Total induced abortion rates by order, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Total induced abortion rate							
1.	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21
2.	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
3.+	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Probability								
1st induced abortion	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21
2nd induced abortion	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.37
3rd induced abortion	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.39
Proportion of women								
With no abortion	76.1	76.5	77.8	78.7	79.2	80.0	79.1	78.7
With 1 induced abortion	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.7	13.0	13.3
With 2 induced abortion	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9
With 3 induced abortion	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0

Mortality

The declining trend in total mortality continued in 2008. The speed at which mortality decreased in 2008 and in the previous two decades was not, unlike the decrease in fertility, unexpected, and it occurred relatively fluidly and without significant fluctuations. The maximum inter-year increase in life expectancy at birth was 0.75 years among men (in 1993) and

Table 16 Life expectancy, 2001–2008

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Males								
0	71.6	72.1	72.1	72.0	72.5	72.9	73.4	73.7	74.0
45	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.8
65	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.1
80	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6
Females									
0	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.1
45	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.7	35.2	35.2	35.7	35.9	36.1
65	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.4
80	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6
Difference females – males									
0	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
45	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
65	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
80	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0

Table 17 Infant mortality rate structure and perinatal mortality, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Infant mortality rate	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Neonatal mortality rate (0–27 days)	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8
– early neonatal mortality rate (0–6 days)	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
– late neonatal mortality rate (7–27 days)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Post-neonatal mortality rate (28–364 days)	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Perinatal mortality rate ^{*)}	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.3

Note: ^{*)} Stillbirths and deaths at completed age 0–6 per 1000 live births.

0.57 years among women (in 1998 and 2006), with an average annual increase of just under four-tenths of a year for men and three-tenths for women. Owing to the somewhat faster improvement in mortality conditions among men, male excess mortality has decreased. In 2008 life expectancy at birth of men rose by 0.3 years to age 74.0 and of women by just under 0.25 years to age 80.1. The biggest contributor to this recent inter-year increase was the decrease in mortality intensity among men aged 70–79 (0.1 years) and 55–64 (0.07 years), and among women the biggest contributor was the decrease in mortality intensity over the age of 60 (0.23 years).

Infant mortality decreased in 2008 to 2.8 infant deaths per 1000 live-born children (from 3.1 in 2007). Both neonatal and post-neonatal mortality were lower than in the previous year.

In sum, in 2008 there was a decrease in the intensity of male and female mortality from all three of the main causes of death: diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms, and injury and poisoning. Mortality from respiratory diseases and diseases of the digestive system were also lower in 2008 than the previous year. But the biggest change once again occurred in the rate of mortality from cardiovascular diseases. Among men the standardised mortality rate has been declining yearly by five percent and among women by as much as six percent. This category of causes of death in 2008 no longer accounted for more than half of all causes of death among women (49.8%), this however was not true for men (55.4%). The intensity of mortality from neoplasms decreased by three and two percent, respectively, and the decrease in the intensity of mortality from respiratory diseases and external causes of death was slightly larger. In the category of cardio- and cerebrovascular disease, there was a slight improvement in mortality from acute (myocardial infarction) and chronic forms of ischemic heart disease and cer-

Table 18 Standardised death rates by selected causes of death (per 100,000), 2001–2008

Causes of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Males							
Neoplasms	317.5	323.3	321.1	315.2	296.8	286.8	277.5	272.8
Malignant neoplasm of the lung (C34)	85.6	83.9	80.8	81.8	77.1	73.6	71.0	67.5
Malignant neoplasm of the rectum and colon (C18–C21)	50.8	51.8	51.6	50.7	46.6	45.4	40.6	40.4
Malignant neoplasm of the prostate (C61)	26.4	26.7	27.0	27.7	24.6	23.8	21.8	21.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	567.6	560.6	568.5	530.9	508.1	477.8	453.7	437.1
Hypertension (I10–I12)	10.9	10.7	10.4	14.0	12.3	10.5	17.9	13.7
Myocardial infarction (I21–I23)	126.0	113.1	106.1	91.3	81.3	72.7	69.3	68.7
Chronic ischemic heart disease (I25)	123.8	127.0	130.0	126.9	146.9	147.3	166.2	155.4
Heart failure (I50)	11.5	13.5	13.4	11.9	20.5	25.6	14.6	17.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	148.6	144.7	148.0	127.2	123.0	113.4	91.6	86.5
Atherosclerosis (I70)	96.0	99.5	107.5	109.1	76.2	56.8	41.4	41.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	55.6	55.6	59.7	55.4	65.9	60.3	59.4	58.1
Diseases of the digestive system	50.7	50.3	50.8	50.4	52.4	50.2	49.5	48.2
Injury and poisoning	90.4	91.4	96.3	89.0	82.8	77.6	78.0	76.5
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	20.8	20.5	20.7	18.3	17.9	15.5	17.4	15.7
Suicides (X60–X89)	24.9	23.3	26.2	24.3	23.8	21.1	20.8	20.2
Other causes	61.7	65.1	68.5	65.7	70.7	71.5	73.1	73.9
Diabetes (E10–E14)	10.1	11.0	12.4	11.2	11.9	12.1	19.3	15.8
Total	1143.6	1146.3	1164.9	1106.6	1076.7	1024.1	991.2	966.5
	Females							
Neoplasms	179.3	175.3	177.5	173.0	166.2	164.9	157.0	155.2
Malignant neoplasm of the lung (C34)	19.1	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.7	19.7	19.1	19.2
Malignant neoplasm of the rectum and colon (C18–C21)	25.4	24.6	26.4	24.6	22.3	21.3	19.5	18.9
Malignant neoplasm of the breast (C50)	27.5	27.5	27.1	27.5	26.2	25.5	22.1	21.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	381.7	379.5	384.4	356.9	351.1	318.2	306.8	292.3
Hypertension (I10–I12)	8.1	8.3	9.3	10.5	10.2	8.2	14.5	11.4
Myocardial infarction (I21–I23)	56.9	52.4	48.1	41.6	37.2	34.4	32.1	31.5
Chronic ischemic heart disease (I25)	77.5	80.1	83.6	80.1	99.3	93.1	112.0	104.5
Heart failure (I50)	7.6	9.4	8.9	8.0	13.5	15.6	8.2	9.2
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	122.5	119.5	120.6	100.7	99.2	90.8	73.1	70.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	75.9	78.2	78.9	82.1	58.8	40.5	30.9	28.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	26.6	27.2	30.9	25.5	33.5	30.3	29.3	28.6
Diseases of the digestive system	25.8	26.0	27.5	25.7	26.8	26.0	25.5	25.2
Injury and poisoning	33.8	32.8	35.4	34.0	29.3	25.4	26.1	25.4
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	6.7	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	4.5	5.1	4.9
Suicides (X60–X89)	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.6	4.2
Other causes	44.9	45.1	48.0	46.7	50.3	48.5	50.6	49.9
Diabetes (E10–E14)	9.0	9.0	10.1	8.9	9.7	9.4	15.2	11.8
Total	692.2	685.9	703.6	661.9	657.2	613.2	595.4	576.7

ebrovascular diseases. In the category of neoplasms, in 2008 there was a continued decrease among men in mortality from neoplasms of the lung (among women it stagnated) and from neoplasms of the colon and rectum (among both men and women). In the latter case the decrease was smaller than the decrease between 2006 and 2007. In 2008 mortality from another common cause-of-death neoplasm was also lower than in 2007 – namely malignant neoplasm of the prostate among men and malignant neoplasm of the breast among women.

A more detailed breakdown of the structure of mortality by cause of death reveals that a successful change (at least to some) to coding practices was made: i.e. the incorrect identifi-

Table 19 Net migration of foreigners based on migration change and net migration of foreigners based on differences of stocks of foreigners, 2001–2008

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Net migration of foreigners (CSO)	-9 243	12 557	24 235	17 020	36 780	34 737	84 087	72 330
Net migration based on differences of stocks of foreigners (DAPMI CR)	9 843	20 814	8 813	13 873	24 018	43 144	70 631	46 214
Difference	-19 086	-8 257	15 422	3 147	12 762	-8 407	13 456	26 116

Source:

DAPMI CR – Directorate of Alien Police of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

2008: CSO takes data on external migration from the Central Population Register Record (ISEO).

cation of atherosclerosis as a underlying cause of death when other (specified in the rules of WHO) causes of death are also present (e.g. ischemic heart disease). The share of deaths from atherosclerosis in both 2007 and 2008, upon completion of the research project dealing with this issue,³⁾ fell below 5%, whereas in previous years it had been around ten percent. However, compared with other countries with automated cause-of-death coding (and in some countries without it) this share is still very high. This disease is frequently cited by doctors when they fill in death certificates. In 2008 mortality from cerebrovascular diseases was lower (than in the period before the project term), which thanks to the project for improving cause-of-death mortality statistics was shown to be over-represented, while conversely ischemic heart disease was under-represented. It can be inferred that in these cases the use of incorrect methods has gradually been substantially reduced. Conversely, it seems that there are some concerns about selecting diabetes and hypertension as underlying causes of death. Mortality rate from these diseases decreased in 2008 following an increase in 2007 and returned to their previous levels. However, data on just one or two years are not sufficient to refute or confirm this hypothesis. Nevertheless, the trend in cause-of-death coding is moving in the direction of automated coding, where the (very extensive) rules for selecting cause of death are integrated into a program, and very likely sooner or later this method will also be applied in the Czech Republic.

Foreign migration

Based on data from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (ISEO), in 2008 there was registered foreign migration in the Czech Republic of 71.8 thousand people. Net migration in 2008 was 12.2 thousand lower than in 2007, wherein the number of immigrants was fewer (77.8 thousand compared to 104.4 thousand in 2007), but so too was the number of emigrants (6.0 thousand compared to 20.5 thousand in 2007). Net migration in the past two years has been double what it was in the previous two years (and that was even more so the case in 2007). In comparison with other years in this century the numbers of emigrants, especially in 2008, seem improbable. The problems with data on foreign migration are also illustrated by the different figure for net migration that is obtained from data on migration change of foreigners (immigrants and emigrants) compared to the figure for the net migration of foreigners obtained when the stocks of foreigners in the country at the end of two given years in a row are deducted.

In 2008 citizens of Ukraine added most to the foreign migration figure (18.6 thousand). In second place were Vietnamese citizens (13.3 thousand), followed by Slovaks in third place (7.0 thousand). The net foreign migration of Czech citizens in 2008, like in the previous year, was a negative figure (-540 people).

³⁾ A project of the European Commission titled 'Transition Facility Multi-Beneficiary Programme for Statistical Integration in 2004', which was conducted in 2006–2007, one outcome of which was the project 'Improving Cause-of-Death Statistics'.

Table 20 Structure of the volume of internal migration, 2001–2008

Volume of migration	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	204 622	223 103	211 487	216 831	213 688	225 241	255 690	250 071
Between regions	62 593	70 921	67 146	67 679	75 669	81 358	98 403	97 914
Between districts within the region	33 706	37 227	36 089	37 311	41 414	43 700	47 745	47 444
Between municipalities within the district	108 323	114 955	108 252	111 841	96 605	100 183	109 542	104 713
Between regions – per cent of total	30.6	31.8	31.7	31.2	35.4	36.1	38.5	39.2
Between districts within the region – per cent of total	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.2	19.4	19.4	18.7	19.0
Between municipalities within the district – per cent of total	52.9	51.5	51.2	51.6	45.2	44.5	42.8	41.9
People with Czech citizenship	198 635	213 220	201 187	205 106	195 755	202 268	212 934	207 328
People with foreign citizenship	5 987	9 883	10 300	11 725	17 933	22 973	42 756	42 743
People with Czech citizenship – per cent of total	97.1	95.6	95.1	94.6	91.6	89.8	83.3	82.9
People with foreign citizenship – per cent of total	2.9	4.4	4.9	5.4	8.4	10.2	16.7	17.1

Men make up more than half of the increase to the population size of the Czech Republic from foreign migration – 63% in 2008. In terms of age young people predominate, specifically people aged 20–29 accounted for more than forty percent of the net migration in 2008. The average age of people in the net migration in 2008 was 29.6 years, which is much younger than the average age of the Czech population as a whole (40.5 years).

Internal migration

In 2008, 250.1 thousand changes of address within the Czech Republic were registered. This was somewhat fewer than in 2007, but still higher than in the previous several years. The higher volume of internal migration in the past two to three years is connected with the increase in the share of migration of foreigners in the total volume of migration, and there are also more people at the age of the highest migration intensity. People however usually do not migrate far: 104.7 thousand migrations in 2008 were between municipalities within the same district (not including migrations within the City of Prague). However, the share of short-distance migration has been decreasing over time.

The share of foreigners in the volume of internal migration has gradually increased, though at a slower rate in 2008 than in the years previous to that. The number of cases of migrations involving foreign nationals was almost identical in 2007 and 2008, but in 2008 the number of changes of residences involving Czech citizens was lower. The biggest increase in the share of foreigners in the volume of internal migration was observed between 2006 and 2007, evidently in connection with the significant increase in the number of immigrants to the Czech Republic. Foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic are much more mobile than Czech citizens.

The proportions of men and women in the volume of internal migration is relatively equal, unlike foreign migration, or more precisely women very slightly predominate (50.6% in 2008), and in terms of age internal migrants are only very slightly older than cross-border migrants (31.0 compared to 30.7 years).

The main migration flows in 2008 were: from Prague to certain districts of Central Bohemia (Prague-East, Prague-West, Mělník, Kladno, Beroun), from Brno-City to the district of Brno-Rural and vice versa, from the hinterland districts of Prague-East and Prague-West to the City of Prague, and from Pilsen-City to the district of Pilsen-North. These then are suburbanisation and urbanisation processes, and the former predominates over the latter.

References

- Štyglerová, T. 2008. Vývoj obyvatelstva České republiky v roce 2007. *Demografie*, 50 (3), pp. 153–172.
- Pohyb obyvatelstva v České republice v roce 2001, ..., 2008*. Praha: ČSÚ.
- Stav a pohyb obyvatelstva v České republice v roce 2008*. 2008. Praha: ČSÚ.
- Vývoj obyvatelstva České republiky v roce 2007*. 2008. Praha: ČSÚ.
- Pohyb obyvatelstva – rok 2008. Rychlá informace*. 2008. Praha: ČSÚ.

TEREZIE ŠTYGLEROVÁ studied demography at the Faculty of Sciences, Charles University. Upon completing her studies, in 1999 to 2006 she worked at the Czech Statistical Office where she specialised mainly in the analysis of demographic development, the issue of cause-of-death statistics, and work in the area of population forecasting. After parental leave she returned to the Czech Statistical Office and since May 2009 she has been in charge of the Department of Demographic Statistics.