

STATISTICS IN CONTEXTS

Main Trends of Population Development in the SR in 2014

DEMOGRAPHIC
AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
2015

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Authors of the publication

Zuzana Podmanická (ed.)
Neonila Foltánová
Andrea Galvánková
Mária Katerinková
Michal Katuša
Monika Prochádzková

English translation

Michaela Chvílová
Andrea Okenková

Cover layout

Klára Smutná

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Social Statistics and Demography Directorate
Department of Population Statistics
Miletičova 3
824 67 Bratislava 26
Slovak Republic

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Information Services

Tel. 02/50 23 63 39
02/50 23 63 35

E-mail: info@statistics.sk

slovak.statistics.sk/

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Content

Introduction.....	5
1. Stock of population.....	6
2. Demographic processes	8
2.1 Nuptiality.....	8
2.2 Divorce.....	12
2.3 Fertility and Natality	16
2.4 Abortion	20
2.5 Mortality	23
2.6 Migration.....	27
3. Demographic structures	30
3.1 Population structure by sex.....	30
3.2 Population structure by age.....	31
3.3 Population structure by marital status	33
3.4 Population structure by nationality.....	35
3.5 Population structure by citizenship and country of birth.....	36
Conclusion	37
Literature	38
Data sources	38
Annexes – Thematic maps.....	39

Introduction

The publication records the main trends of population development in the Slovak Republic over the last ten years against the background of changes that have occurred within the demographic processes and the demographic population structures.

The authors analyse the basic demographic processes – nuptiality, divorce, natality, fertility, abortion, mortality, migration and their changes, and characterize the population structures by sex, age, marital status, nationality and citizenship.

The publication is supplemented by tables, charts and maps. The tables contain data from 2005, the charts illustrate the development of the basic population processes for the period of 1950-2014.

Data in the publication was drawn from processing of statistical reports OBYV 1-5/12 within the Programme of State Statistical Surveys. Abortion data are taken over from reporting forms of the Ministry of Health of the SR provided by the National Health Information Centre in Bratislava and subsequently processed by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

1. Stock of population

In 2014, the Slovak Republic had the highest number of inhabitants in the history of the country*

At the end of 2014, the number of inhabitants stood around 5,421,349, of which 2,642,328 were men and 2,779,021 women. The year-on-year increase was 5,400 persons (3,268 men and 2,132 women).

T 1 Population in the SR, 2005-2014

a) The data are published after the end of each reference year

Indicator	Year (reference date 31.12.)									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of inhabitants	5 389 180	5 393 637	5 400 998	5 412 254	5 424 925	5 435 273	5 404 322	5 410 836	5 415 949	5 421 349
Population growth (per cent)	0,08	0,08	0,14	0,21	0,23	0,19	-0,57	0,12	0,09	0,10

During the reference period, the number of inhabitants was increasing, though only slightly. The population growth, which performs updating function for the numbers and structures of the population had a negative balance only in the census year.

T 1 Population in the SR, 2005-2014

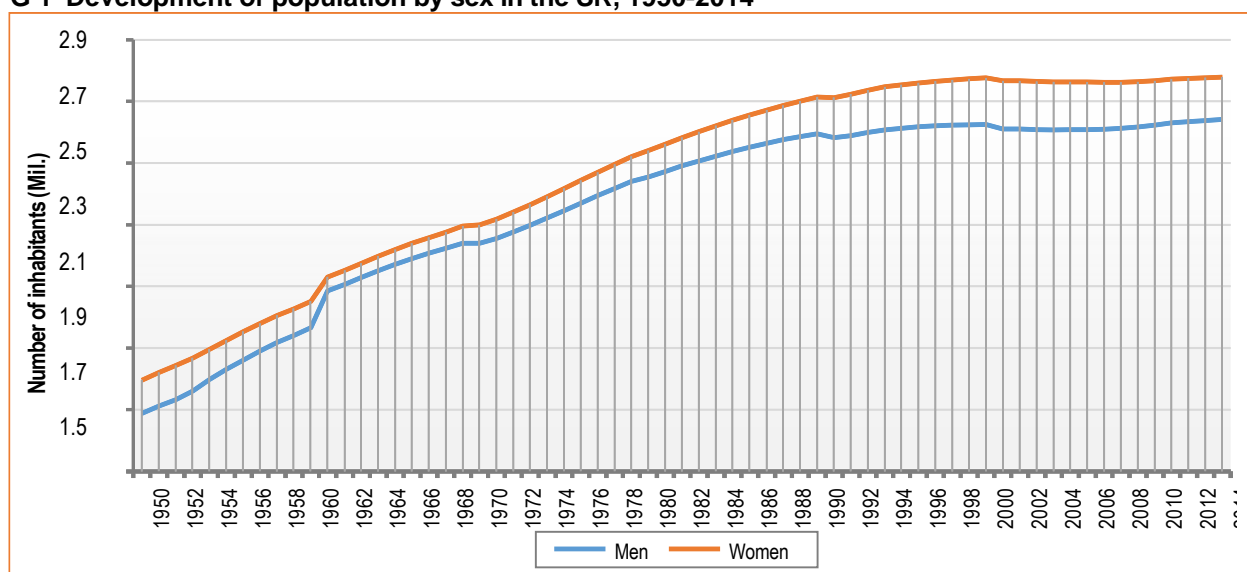
b) Revised data (*)

Indicator	Year (reference date 31.12.)									
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of inhabitants	5 372 928	5 373 180	5 376 064	5 382 401	5 390 410	5 392 446	5 404 322	5 410 836	5 415 949	5 421 349
Population growth (per cent)	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,12	0,15	0,04	0,22	0,12	0,09	0,10

Source: SO SR

In accordance with the Eurostat's revision policy, the revision of the number of inhabitants was carried out eliminating the leap in time series occurring during the transition to the number of inhabitants during the Census 2011.

G 1 Development of population by sex in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

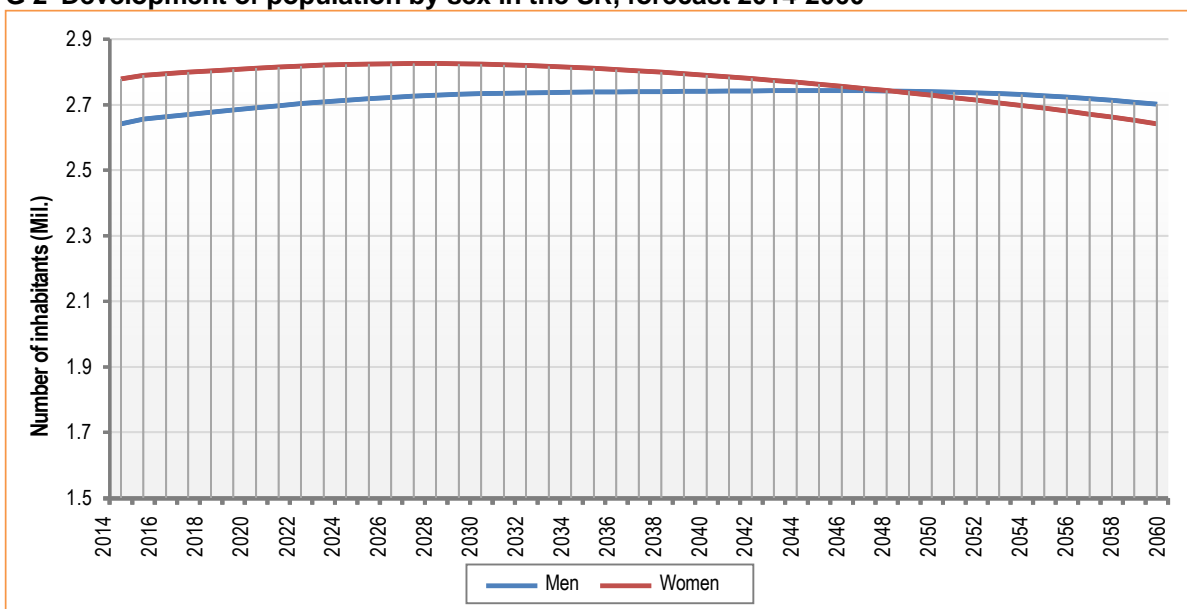
The average population density is stable, 110 inhabitants per 1 km²

Considering the low total population increase, the data on average density is relatively stable and it was 110 inhabitants per 1 km² during the entire reference period. In terms of realistic population distribution, it should however, be stressed that based on the territorial distribution to grids (1 km x 1 km), can be seen that less than one third of the territory (approximately 16 thousand squares with the area of 1 km²) is inhabited and the average population density of the occupied squares is 340 inhabitants per 1 km². [2]

The number of population will start decreasing around 2030

The last time the population of the Slovak Republic decreased, was during the World War II and it has been increasing since 1946. However, according to the forecast of the population development in the Slovak Republic, the population will start decreasing until the year 2060, and in 2030 at the latest, as a result of the transformation processes in the demographic behaviour of the Slovak population. [1]

G 2 Development of population by sex in the SR, forecast 2014-2060



Source: Infostat (VDC)

2. Demographic processes

2.1 Nuptiality

26,737 marriages were concluded in 2014.

The level of marriage rate remains low

During the reference period (the last 10 years), the number of marriages ranged between 25.4-28.3 thousand. In 1994, the number of marriages decreased under 30 thousand and until now, it has never exceeded this threshold.

In the second half of the 1970s when the highest number of marriages were concluded, their number was approximately 44 thousand a year.

T 2 Characteristics of nuptiality in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marriages	26,149	25,939	27,437	28,293	26,356	25,415	25,621	26,006	25,491	26,737
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9
Average age at marriage:										
Males	30.5	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.2
Females	27.4	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.3
Average age of both single partners at marriage:										
Males	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.9	29.2	29.5	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.6
Females	25.6	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.0

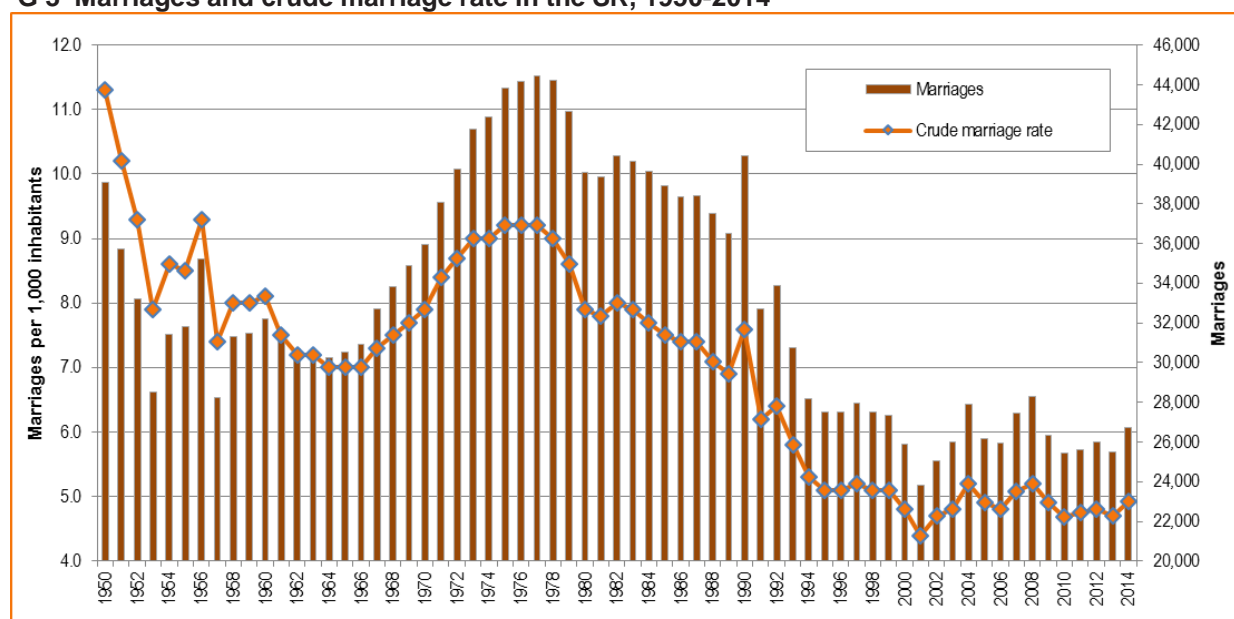
Source: SO SR

The number of marriages increased

In 2014, the number of marriages was higher than in 2013 (by 1,246). At present, there are 5 marriages per 1,000 population estimated at mid-year.

Their number was the lowest in 2001, when the number of concluded marriages was only 23,795.

G 3 Marriages and crude marriage rate in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

Level of marriage rate is still primarily affected by the first marriage rate

With respect to the marriage order, in the Slovak Republic, first marriages oscillated at approximately 90% both in case of men and women. However, there has been a gradual decrease. During the reference period, the rate of first marriage was 85-87% among men and 87-89% among women.

The share of first married couples was 80% of the total number of concluded marriages.

T 3 Marriages by marital status of engaged couples in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Grooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed	
	Absolute data						
2005	22,690	3,245	214	23,148	2,840	161	26,149
2006	22,106	3,634	199	22,694	3,099	146	25,939
2007	23,240	3,951	246	23,859	3,399	179	27,437
2008	24,131	3,931	231	24,676	3,446	171	28,293
2009	22,634	3,542	180	23,088	3,126	142	26,356
2010	21,868	3,359	188	22,355	2,917	143	25,415
2011	22,003	3,435	183	22,387	3,067	167	25,621
2012	22,211	3,621	174	22,648	3,237	121	26,006
2013	21,770	3,567	154	22,144	3,212	135	25,491
2014	22,859	3,707	171	23,198	3,385	154	26,737
	Share of total marriages (per cent)						
2005	86.8	12.4	0.8	88.5	10.9	0.6	100
2006	85.2	14.0	0.8	87.5	11.9	0.6	100
2007	84.7	14.4	0.9	87.0	12.4	0.6	100
2008	85.3	13.9	0.8	87.2	12.2	0.6	100
2009	85.9	13.4	0.7	87.6	11.9	0.5	100
2010	86.0	13.2	0.7	88.0	11.5	0.6	100
2011	85.9	13.4	0.7	87.4	12.0	0.7	100
2012	85.4	13.9	0.7	87.1	12.4	0.5	100
2013	85.4	14.0	0.6	86.9	12.6	0.5	100
2014	85.5	13.9	0.6	86.8	12.7	0.6	100

Source: SO SR

The average age of brides and grooms has been continuously increasing

This trend began during the early 1990s. In 2014, the average age at marriage for men was 33 years (33.2 years) and for women it exceeded 30 years (30.3 years) for the first time. There was a year-on-year increase by 0.3 years, it increased among both sexes by nearly 3 years over the last ten years. In terms of age, there was a long-term increase among those aged 20-24. This applied for men until 2000 and for women until 2004. At present, the highest number of marriages are concluded by men and women aged 25-29. In 2014, the proportion of the married in this age group represented 31% of the total number of married men and 38% of women, followed by the category of 30-34 year olds. In terms of long-term trends, there is an apparent decrease of marriage rate under age of 24. An increase of the marriage rate has been recorded in all the other older age groups.

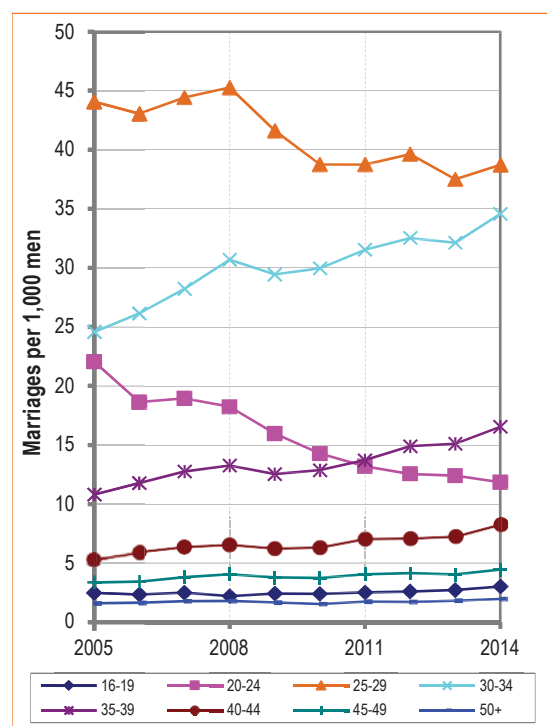
T 4 Marriages by age of engaged couples in the SR, 2005-2014

Grooms										
Year	Total	of which: at the age of								
		-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
2005	26,149	520	5,055	10,582	5,239	1,971	1,025	675	1,082	
2006	25,939	483	4,232	10,303	5,814	2,161	1,134	675	1,137	
2007	27,437	504	4,247	10,569	6,515	2,395	1,202	734	1,271	
2008	28,293	435	4,019	10,685	7,266	2,590	1,218	770	1,310	
2009	26,356	455	3,419	9,642	7,106	2,627	1,136	721	1,250	
2010	25,415	438	3,021	8,942	7,239	2,754	1,149	709	1,163	
2011	25,621	437	2,688	8,671	7,447	3,008	1,272	755	1,343	
2012	26,006	420	2,481	8,666	7,565	3,438	1,326	762	1,348	
2013	25,491	431	2,429	8,124	7,417	3,512	1,388	733	1,457	
2014	26,737	458	2,260	8,218	7,864	3,890	1,654	794	1,599	

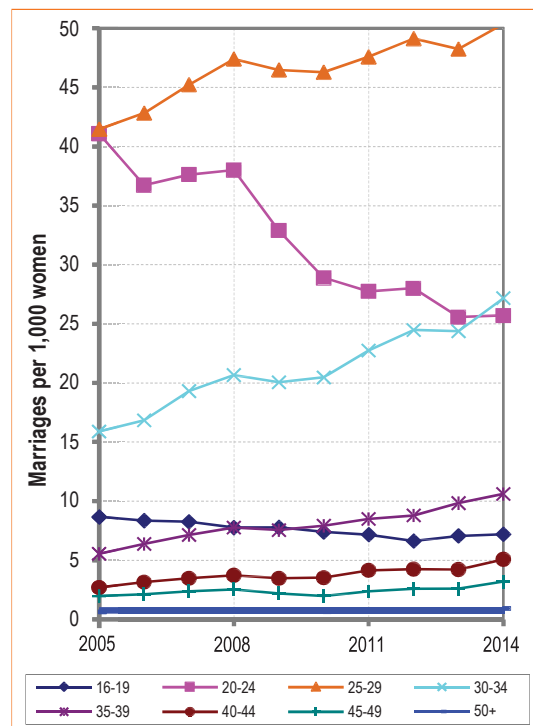
Brides										
Year	Total	of which: at the age of								
		-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
2005	26,149	1,752	9,027	9,586	3,294	998	515	401	576	
2006	25,939	1,649	8,001	9,858	3,629	1,148	598	422	634	
2007	27,437	1,597	8,101	10,336	4,296	1,308	653	462	684	
2008	28,293	1,465	8,054	10,714	4,690	1,475	688	486	721	
2009	26,356	1,399	6,768	10,282	4,643	1,534	625	421	684	
2010	25,415	1,300	5,866	10,207	4,736	1,640	632	379	655	
2011	25,621	1,191	5,439	10,147	5,082	1,789	733	444	796	
2012	26,006	1,024	5,324	10,305	5,394	1,926	775	475	783	
2013	25,491	1,063	4,807	10,039	5,327	2,169	784	472	830	
2014	26,737	1,040	4,699	10,290	5,842	2,361	983	570	952	

Source: SO SR

G 4 Age-specific marriage rate of men and women in the SR, 2005-2014



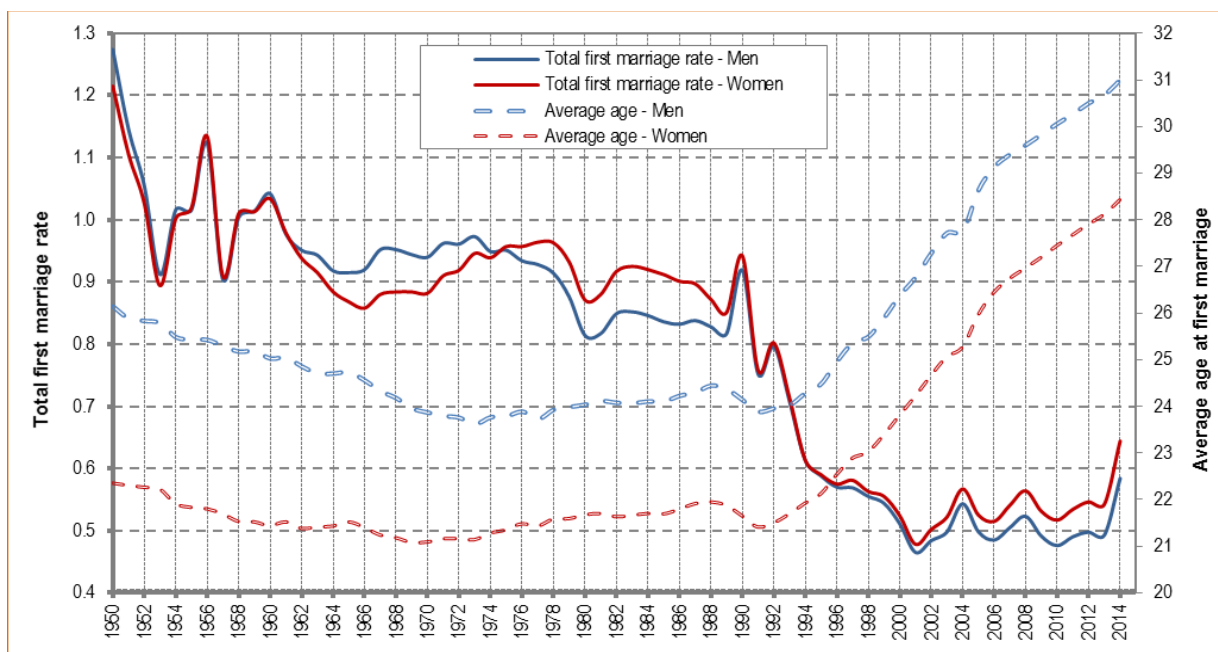
Source: SO SR



There is a decreased likelihood of entering into marriage

In the 1960s, the total first marriage rate was approximately 1, meaning that statistically all men and women were entering into marriage. These values were 0.9 until the end of the 1970s but in the early 1990s, the decrease has been accelerating significantly and nowadays, at the current level of marriage rate (and zero mortality rate), 40% of men and women never entered into marriage. However, an increase of these values owing to the trend of postponing marriages to a higher age, can still be assumed. The slight year-on-year increase of the total first marriage rate also confirms this assumption.

G 5 Total first marriage rate and average age of engaged couples in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

Marriage postponement is a current life strategy of the Slovak population

Currently, the marriageable population has a relatively high potential. However, the marriage postponements to a higher age lead to lower marriage rate among the younger age groups. For example, in the Slovak Republic in 2014, there were 88% single men and 78% single women among those aged 18-30.

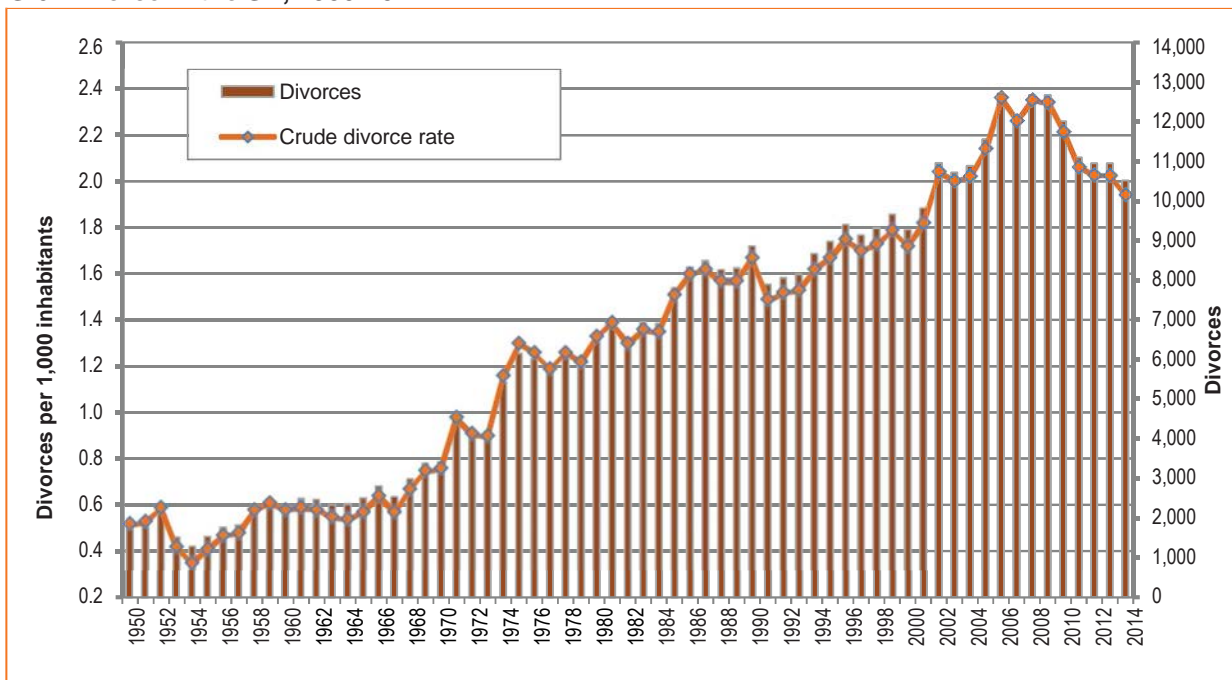
2.2 Divorce

10,514 marriages were divorced in 2014.

The intensity of divorce rate has declined, since 2008 the number of divorces has been decreasing

The year-on-year decrease represents a lower number of divorces by 432. However, the number of divorce proceedings resulting in dissolution of a marriage has been decreasing, at a very moderate pace, thus during the reference period (the last ten years) there were 2 divorces per 1,000 population (in 1950 it was only 0.5 divorce).

G 6 Divorce in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

The share of divorce proceedings resulting in dissolution of a marriage is increasing

Until the end of the 1990s, the proportion of divorce proceedings resulting in dissolution of a marriage was almost constantly around 70%. At the beginning of the reference period (year 2005) this share was already approaching 80%. At present, even 94% of divorce proceedings result in dissolution of a marriage. This share has been increasing mainly at the expense of the divorce proceedings resulting in the withdrawal of divorce petitions.

T 5 Characteristics of divorce in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of completed divorce petitions	14,346	14,007	13,048	13,412	13,415	12,731	11,767	11,650	11,637	11,232
Divorces:										
Absolute data	11,553	12,716	12,174	12,675	12,671	12,015	11,102	10,948	10,946	10,514
Per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Per 100 marriages	44.2	49.0	44.4	44.8	48.1	47.3	43.3	42.1	42.9	39.3
Average age at divorce:										
Males	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.5
Females	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.4	38.7	39	39.4	39.7

Source: SO SR

The mean marriage duration has been increasing

In 2014, the mean marriage duration reached 15 years.

The increasing trend of the mean marriage duration is mainly due to divorces among couples with marriage of longer duration, for example, in 2014, 1,900 couples were divorced who have been married longer than 25 years. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the number of divorces shortly after getting married, e.g. during the first year of a marriage only 68 couples were divorced.

While, during the reference period (2005-2014) there is a rather decreasing trend of divorces shortly after marriage, in 2014, the number of divorces after 25 years of marriage was the highest so far (for comparison: 20 years ago, the number of long-term marriages - 25 years plus ending in divorce was only 500).

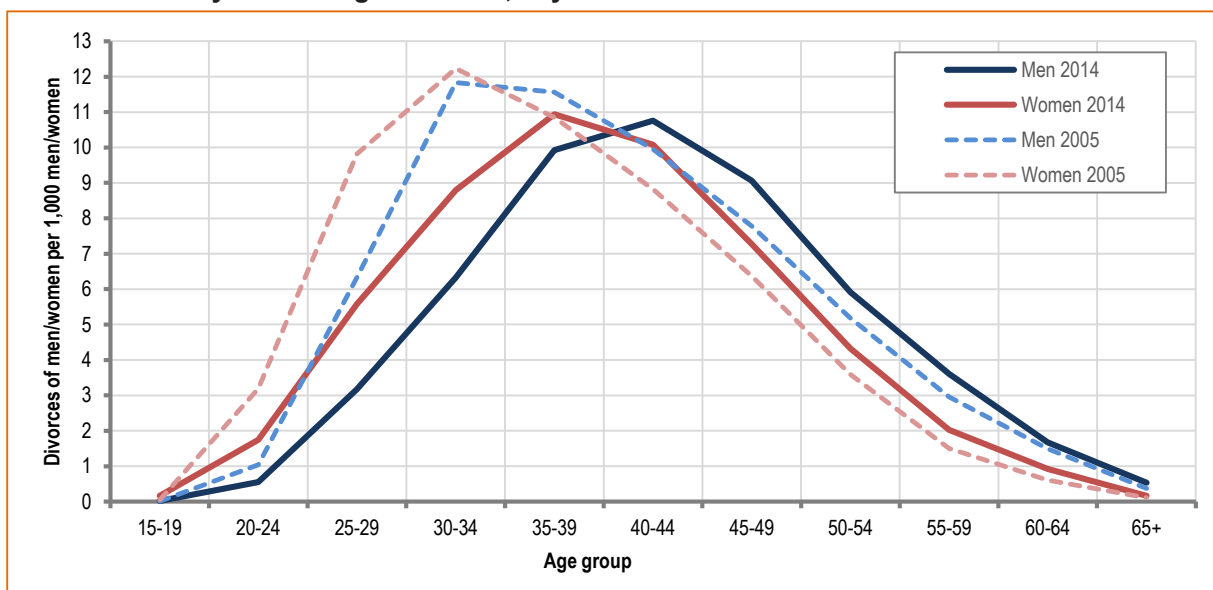
On the one hand, the trend mentioned could suggest a more responsible attitude towards the institution of marriage, but on the other, it may also result from a growing number of premarital cohabitations of partners.

T 6 Divorces by duration of divorced marriage in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Total divorces	Duration of marriage (years)									Mean duration of divorced marriage
		< 2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
2005	11,553	332	391	448	534	546	506	521	488	7,787	13.9
2006	12,716	311	454	502	548	538	559	610	573	8,621	14.2
2007	12,174	318	428	539	524	502	480	534	505	8,344	14.2
2008	12,675	378	435	543	576	592	503	507	492	8,649	14.2
2009	12,671	401	439	497	562	579	503	498	505	8,687	14.4
2010	12,015	377	506	481	526	512	479	432	428	8,274	14.6
2011	11,102	327	408	466	443	450	488	489	436	7,595	14.7
2012	10,948	291	363	477	495	482	461	403	438	7,538	14.9
2013	10,946	326	373	422	498	485	435	417	416	7,574	15.0
2014	10,514	332	365	398	454	473	471	428	412	7,181	15.1

Source: SO SR

G 7 Divorces by sex and age in the SR, in years 2005 and 2014



Source: SO SR

The average age at divorce has been increasing

In 2014, the average divorce age for men reached almost 43 years, for women reached 40 years. Over the last 10 years, it has increased by almost three years for both sexes. This growth is above all a result of an increase in the mean duration of a marriage and in an average marriage age as well.

The share of divorces with under-age children has been decreasing

In 2014, the share of divorces among couples with under-age children was 60%, representing a year-on-year decrease by 0.7 points.

In the Slovak Republic, the overall development trend of this indicator could be described as increasing from the 1950s (around 50%) until the 1990s (75%). From the mid 1990s until now, there has been a gradual decrease. We assume that in case of disrupted marriages there is a tendency to delay divorce until the children become independent. With the increase of the average age at marriage, the stability of marriages also increases whereas during the marriage postponement many couples with less stable relationships, are more likely to break up than enter into marriage.

T 7 Divorces with under-age children in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Divorced marriages, of which marriages with under-age children							
	Total	by number of children						Average number of children
		1	%	2	%	3 and more	%	
2005	7,609	4,469	58.7	2,651	34.9	489	6.4	1.5
2006	8,474	4,968	58.6	2,945	34.8	561	6.6	1.5
2007	7,994	4,684	58.6	2,738	34.2	572	7.2	1.5
2008	8,281	4,857	58.7	2,902	35.0	522	6.3	1.5
2009	8,155	4,775	58.6	2,826	34.7	554	6.8	1.5
2010	7,627	4,456	58.4	2,578	33.8	593	7.8	1.5
2011	7,012	4,154	59.2	2,384	34.0	474	6.8	1.5
2012	6,764	3,980	58.8	2,298	34.0	486	7.2	1.5
2013	6,644	3,866	58.2	2,302	34.6	476	7.2	1.5
2014	6,305	3,660	58.0	2,218	35.2	427	6.8	1.5

Source: SO SR

The higher trend of women filing for divorce still persists

Typically, women tend to file for divorce more often than men. During the reference period, two thirds of divorce applications were submitted by women. In 2014, of the total number of divorce applications, their number decreased from 67% to 65%. Thus, the number of men filing for divorce increased by 2 points, year-on-year.

The main cause of divorce is the difference of characters, attitudes and interests

Around 60% of couples claimed the difference of characters, attitudes and interests as the most frequent cause of divorce. Currently, it has a slightly increasing trend, in 2014, it was reported by 63% of divorcing couples.

For women the other causes for divorce were “court has not found out guilt”. In terms of development, it is noteworthy that this cause has a declining trend. While in 2005, in case of 2 thousand women (17%), “court has not found out guilt”, in 2014, it was only in 1.3 thousand cases (12%). For men, adultery (10%) was the second most common cause for divorce.

T 8 Divorces by cause of breakdown of marriage in the SR, 2005-2014

Cause the breakdown of marriage	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Males										
Conclusion of marriage without careful consideration before	245	281	232	202	177	170	174	136	120	116
Addiction to alcohol	1,200	1,255	1,064	1,044	1,064	1,067	944	872	815	747
Adultery	1,373	1,292	1,341	1,396	1,370	1,320	1,231	1,206	1,149	1,072
Lack of interest in family life	628	653	532	555	531	508	433	424	331	360
Bad treatment, conviction of crime	194	225	198	208	203	163	142	112	126	129
Difference of characters, attitudes and interests	6,844	7,796	7,519	7,759	7,743	7,171	6,758	6,750	6,875	6,588
Medical reasons, incl. infertility	28	19	36	28	31	25	27	28	29	16
Sexual disagreement	71	57	47	31	41	34	42	51	52	51
Other	696	833	883	1,083	1,163	1,220	1,030	1,032	1,131	1,076
Court has not found out guilt	274	305	322	369	348	337	321	337	318	359
Females										
Conclusion of marriage without careful consideration before	245	281	232	202	177	170	174	136	120	116
Addiction to alcohol	128	149	125	105	126	112	94	130	117	114
Adultery	720	767	781	817	810	806	765	822	776	766
Lack of interest in family life	251	268	249	247	246	245	214	234	195	248
Bad treatment, conviction of crime	24	19	19	19	16	9	2	22	21	14
Difference of characters, attitudes and interests	6,844	7,796	7,519	7,759	7,743	7,171	6,758	6,750	6,875	6,588
Medical reasons, incl. infertility	46	38	50	36	31	45	29	33	30	20
Sexual disagreement	71	57	47	31	41	34	42	51	52	51
Other	1,218	1,391	1,344	1,598	1,621	1,716	1,534	1,324	1,384	1,311
Court has not found out guilt	2,006	1,950	1,808	1,861	1,860	1,707	1,490	1,446	1,376	1,286

Source: SO SR

2.3 Fertility and Natality

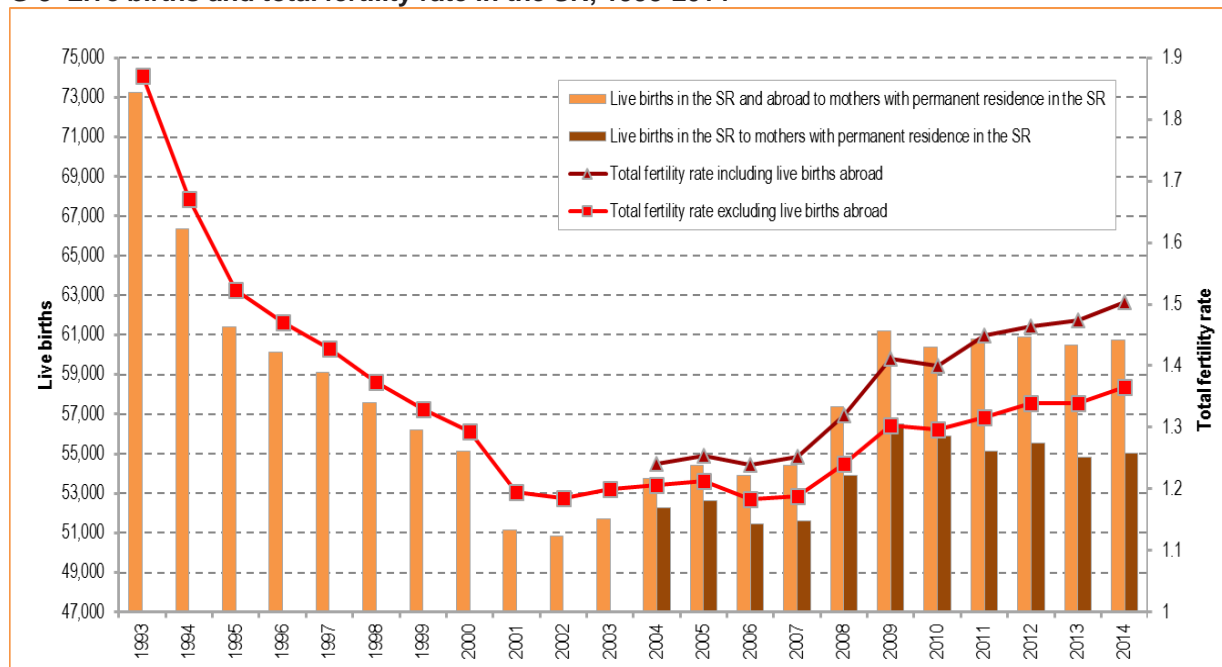
55,033 live children were born in 2014.

The total fertility rate is below the replacement level of the population's reproduction

In 2014, the total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive period) reached 1.4 children per woman. It slightly increased by 0.03 points, year-on-year.

When including children born abroad to mothers with permanent residence in the SR which is prohibited by the Act No. 253/1998 Coll. on the Reporting of Residence of the Slovak Republic Citizens and on register of the Slovak Republic Inhabitants, the total fertility rate would reach 1.5 children per woman. However, both values give evidence of an insufficient reproduction level of Slovakia's population, i.e. below 2.1 children born per woman, which is the level of simple reproduction. Over the whole reference period (2005-2014), the development of the total fertility rate has a slight upward trend.

G 8 Live births and total fertility rate in the SR, 1993-2014



Source: SO SR

In terms of reproduction women are not adequately replacing themselves

From the beginning of the 1990s, women are not adequately replacing themselves. At the current level of fertility and mortality, in the Slovak Republic, the number of the potential mothers will decrease by 34%, within one generation (net reproduction rate).

T 9 Reproduction rates in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross reproduction rate	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.67
Net reproduction rate	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.64	0.65	0.66
Total fertility rate	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.32	1.41	1.40	1.45	1.34	1.34	1.37

Source: SO SR

In the 1950s, there were on average 1.5 live born female babies per woman, in terms of development. It was followed by a long-term downward trend and from the 1990s the level of replacement is below 1.

The average age of mothers has been increasing continuously

In 2014, the average age of mothers at live birth reached 29.4 years. During the last ten years, it increased by almost 2 years. Similarly, the average age of first-time mothers increased also by 2 years.

This phenomenon was mainly the consequence of the postponement of motherhood to a higher age.

T 10 Natality in the SR, 2005-2014

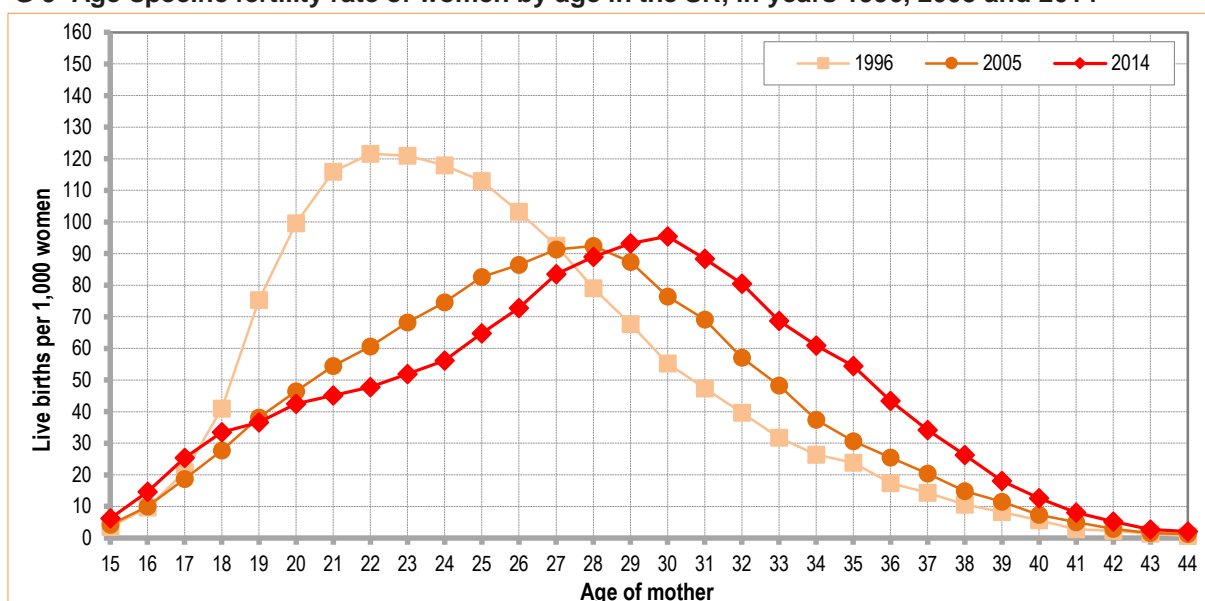
Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013	2014
Births in total	54,625	54,122	54,631	57,586	61,445	60,599	61,003	55,715	54,986	55,199
of which:										
Live births	54,430	53,904	54,424	57,360	61,217	60,410	60,813	55,535	54,823	55,033
Stillbirths	195	218	207	226	228	189	190	180	163	166
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.2
Stillbirths per 1,000 births	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
Average age of mother:										
At all live births	27.51	27.78	28.07	28.31	28.59	28.83	29.13	29.11	29.22	29.36
At 1 st live birth	25.66	25.97	26.30	26.59	26.95	27.31	27.78	27.29	27.43	27.61

Source: SO SR

* Since 2012, the total number of births has excluded children who were born abroad to mothers with permanent residence in the SR.

During the reference period, women aged 25-29 had the largest number of births, followed by those aged 30-34, from the perspective of age. In 2014, the highest number of children was born to women aged 30-34, for the first time in history.

G 9 Age-specific fertility rate of women by age in the SR, in years 1996, 2005 and 2014



Source: SO SR

T 11 Live births by age of mother in the SR, 2005-2014

Age of mother	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Live births									
-14	35	35	38	36	31	45	41	48	38	45
15-19	4,080	3,986	3,979	4,059	3,987	4,017	3,653	3,417	3,325	3,425
20-24	13,397	12,332	11,628	11,606	11,728	10,861	10,265	9,426	9,265	8,938
25-29	20,354	19,473	19,047	19,444	20,372	19,252	19,067	17,594	17,033	16,544
30-34	12,151	13,394	14,525	16,237	17,941	18,411	19,153	16,862	16,609	16,906
35-39	3,688	3,954	4,398	5,116	6,132	6,748	7,445	7,106	7,444	7,891
40-44	691	694	772	811	978	1,025	1,116	1,036	1,076	1,242
45-49	34	33	36	48	45	49	68	45	33	42
50+	0	3	1	3	3	2	5	1	0	0
Total 15-49	54,395	53,866	54,385	57,321	61,183	60,363	60,767	55,486	54,785	54,988
	Live births per 1,000 women									
15-19	20.2	20.2	20.6	21.5	21.8	22.9	22.0	21.6	22.0	23.7
20-24	61.0	56.6	54.0	54.8	56.4	53.5	52.3	49.0	49.3	48.9
25-29	88.0	84.6	83.4	86.0	91.4	87.3	89.4	83.4	81.8	81.0
30-34	58.6	62.1	65.3	71.5	77.9	79.6	85.7	76.1	76.0	78.6
35-39	20.5	22.0	24.0	26.9	30.9	32.6	35.4	32.8	33.7	35.4
40-44	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.4	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.4
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total 15-49	37.9	37.7	38.2	40.4	43.2	42.9	44.2	40.7	40.5	41.0

Source: SO SR

First order births have been prevailing

In 2014, 46% of children were born in the first order (approximately 25 thousand), from 2012 more than one third has been in the second order.

The third order births have the stability; during the entire reference period, 11% of children were born in the third order.

During the reference period (2005-2014), a more significant decline in the fourth and higher birth order was recorded (from 10% to 8.7%).

The growing trend of extra marital fertility continues

In 2014, 38.9% children were born outside the wedlock, representing a growth by 1.9 points.

The development trend shows that extra-marital fertility is a phenomenon in the Slovak population which begins to be accepted and it has been accelerating since the 1990s. The value shares of children born outside the wedlock has been continuously increasing from 10% to the current nearly 40%.

It is not possible to estimate to what extent it concerns the single mothers or premarital conceptions or parental cohabitations.

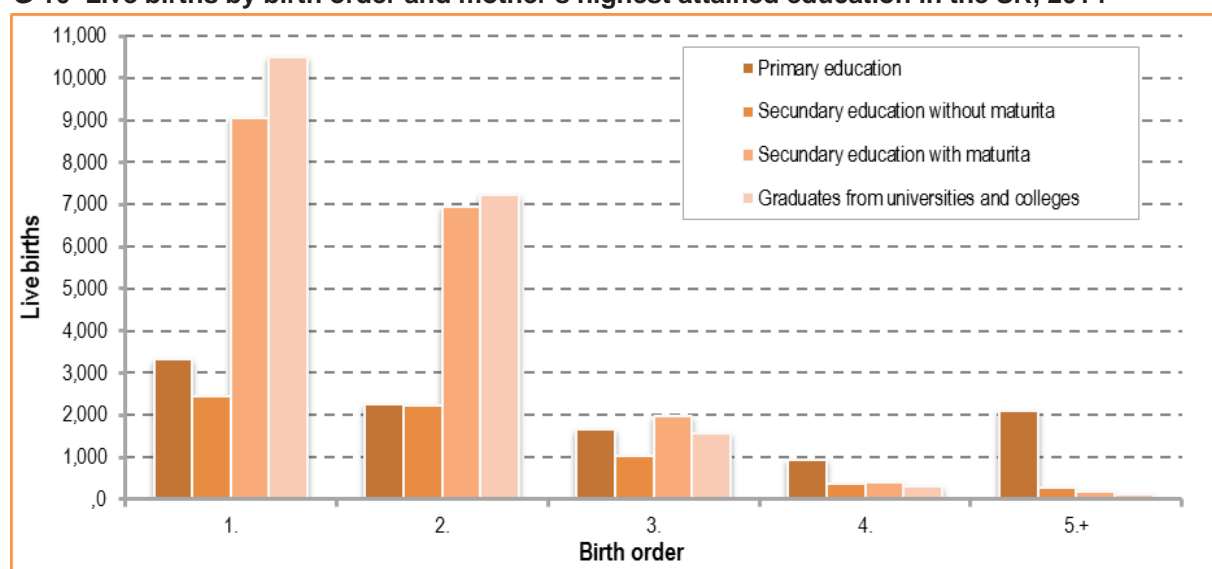
T 12 Live births by birth order and legitimacy in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Total live births	of which: birth order					Total live births outside marriage
		1	2	3	4	5+	
2005	54,430	25,250	17,336	6,220	2,484	3,140	14,136
2006	53,904	25,239	17,160	6,111	2,396	2,998	14,820
2007	54,424	25,697	17,435	6,139	2,195	2,958	15,666
2008	57,360	27,857	17,958	6,289	2,318	2,938	17,287
2009	61,217	29,444	19,565	6,872	2,353	2,983	19,324
2010	60,410	29,537	18,897	6,756	2,284	2,936	19,912
2011	60,813	30,463	18,749	6,495	2,195	2,911	20,703
2012	55,535	25,234	19,016	6,365	2,176	2,744	19,632
2013	54,823	25,113	18,773	6,252	2,103	2,582	20,276
2014	55,033	25,335	18,687	6,250	2,059	2,702	21,431
		Structure (per cent)					
2005	100.0	46.4	31.9	11.4	4.5	5.8	26.0
2006	100.0	46.8	31.8	11.3	4.5	5.6	27.5
2007	100.0	47.2	32.0	11.3	4.0	5.5	28.8
2008	100.0	48.6	31.3	11.0	4.0	5.1	30.1
2009	100.0	48.1	32.0	11.2	3.8	4.9	31.6
2010	100.0	48.9	31.3	11.2	3.8	4.9	33.0
2011	100.0	50.1	30.8	10.7	3.6	4.8	34.0
2012	100.0	45.4	34.2	11.5	3.9	4.9	35.4
2013	100.0	45.8	34.2	11.4	3.8	4.7	37.0
2014	100.0	46.0	34.0	11.4	3.7	4.9	38.9

Source: SO SR

The most children were born to mothers with tertiary education

In 2014, the most children were born to mothers with tertiary education (36%). Almost 19% of children were born to mothers with primary education. The majority of first and second order live births occurred among mothers with tertiary education. Proportions of higher order live births were shifted towards mothers with lower education. Live births of fifth or higher order have been dominating among women with primary education (up to 78%).

G 10 Live births by birth order and mother's highest attained education in the SR, 2014

Source: SO SR

2.4 Abortion

15,615 pregnancies terminated by abortion in 2014.

T 13 Terminated pregnancies in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Terminated pregnancies*			From 100 pregnancies were terminated by	
	by Birth	by Abortion	Total	Birth	Abortion
2005	54,625	19,332	73,957	73.6	26.4
2006	54,122	19,054	73,176	74.0	26.0
2007	54,631	18,318	72,949	74.9	25.1
2008	57,586	18,452	76,038	75.7	24.3
2009	61,445	17,935	79,380	77.4	22.6
2010	60,599	17,218	77,817	77.9	22.1
2011	61,003	16,872	77,875	78.3	21.7
2012	55,715	16,377	72,092	77.3	22.7
2013	54,986	16,347	71,333	77.1	22.9
2014	55,199	15,615	70,814	77.9	22.1

Source: SO SR

* Terminated pregnancies are defined as sum of live births, stillbirths and abortions.

Abortion rate has still been decreasing

The downward trend in the number of abortions began in 1989. Since then, there has been an annual year-on-year decrease in their number, except during 2008. While in the 1990s, the decrease of abortions is counted in thousands year-on-year (3 thousand on average), over the last decade it is counted only in hundreds (500 on average). In 2014, the year-on-year decrease represented 732 abortions.

T 14 Characteristics of abortion in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total abortions	19,332	19,054	18,318	18,452	17,935	17,218	16,872	16,377	16,347	15,615
of which:										
Induced*	14,427	14,243	13,424	13,394	13,240	12,582	11,789	11,214	11,105	10,582
(per cent)	74.6	74.8	73.3	72.6	73.8	73.1	69.9	68.5	67.9	67.8
Spontaneous	4,905	4,811	4,894	5,058	4,695	4,636	5,083	5,163	5,242	5,033
(per cent)	25.4	25.2	26.7	27.4	26.2	26.9	30.1	31.5	32.1	32.2
Abortions per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Abortions per 100 births	35.4	35.2	33.5	32.0	29.2	28.4	27.7	29.4	29.7	28.3

Source: SO SR

* Induced abortions, extra-uterine pregnancy and other

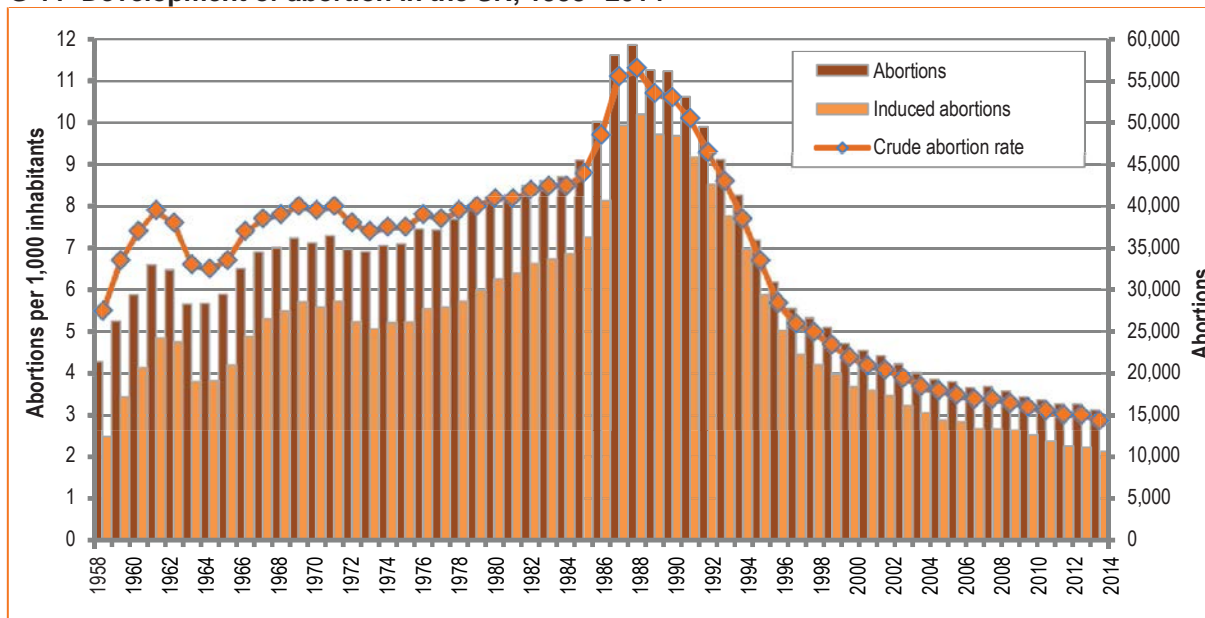
The average number of abortions per woman is decreasing

During the reference period (2005-2014) there were 0.4-0.5 abortions per woman. Induced abortions oscillated around 0.3 abortions per woman in her reproductive period. At the time of maximum, i.e. at the end of the 1980s when about 50 thousand pregnancies were terminated by induced abortion, there were 1.3 abortions per woman.

The share of spontaneous abortions is increasing

During the reference period, the share of spontaneous abortions increased by 7 points. While a decade ago, they comprised one quarter, in 2014 represented almost one third of the total abortions (32.2%).

G 11 Development of abortion in the SR, 1958*-2014



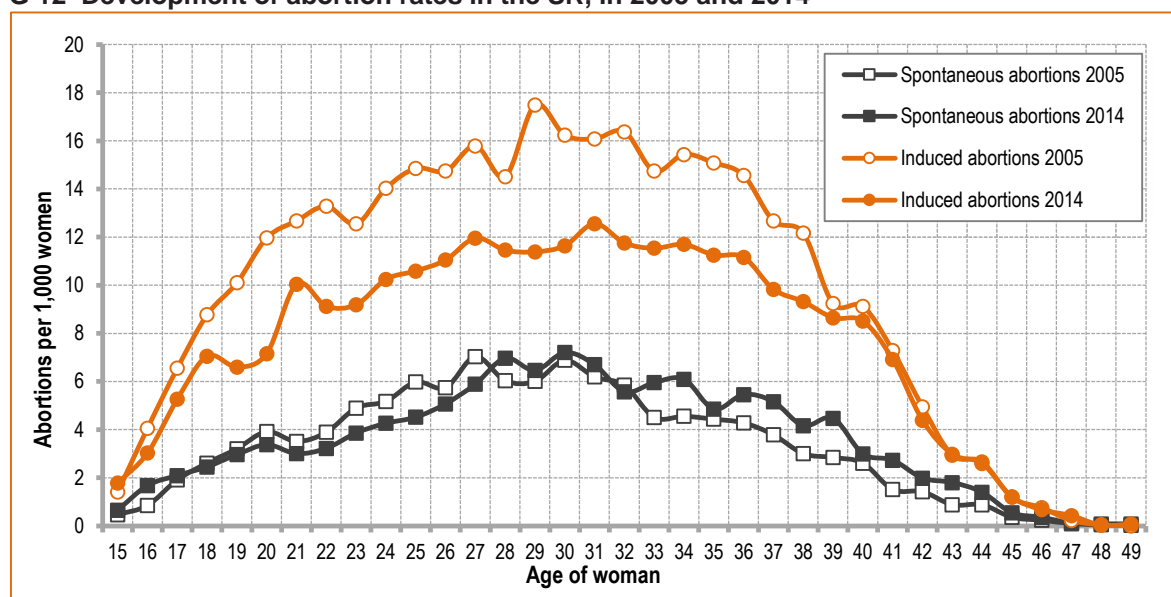
Source: SO SR

* Start date of entry into force of the Act No. 68/1957 Coll. on induced abortion

The average age of a woman at induced abortion is increasing

In 2014, the average age of a woman at induced abortion was 31 years. Since 2005, it has increased by 1.5 years.

G 12 Development of abortion rates in the SR, in 2005 and 2014



Source: SO SR

2.4 Abortion

The average age of a woman at induced abortion was 31 years and it increased by 2 years during the reference period. In 2014, the average age of married women undergoing abortion (34 years) was by 5 years higher than the average age of single women undergoing abortion (29 years).

Since 2007, the highest number of abortions occurs among women aged 30-34.

T 15 Abortions by age of women in the SR, 2005-2014

Age of mother	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Abortions of women at the age of:										
-14	20	18	20	20	21	20	26	20	27	9
15-19	1,624	1,530	1,483	1,523	1,439	1,358	1,279	1,084	1,072	986
20-24	3,766	3,635	3,437	3,366	3,119	2,878	2,733	2,594	2,506	2,332
25-29	5,003	4,842	4,414	4,392	4,302	4,016	3,933	3,755	3,728	3,496
30-34	4,542	4,744	4,734	4,660	4,594	4,508	4,326	4,324	4,199	3,902
35-39	2,944	2,967	2,858	3,105	3,155	3,133	3,255	3,272	3,403	3,315
40-44	1,314	1,228	1,251	1,258	1,175	1,201	1,209	1,224	1,312	1,446
45-49	116	86	119	126	123	103	108	102	95	125
50+	3	4	2	2	7	1	3	2	5	4
Total	19,332	19,054	18,318	18,452	17,935	17,218	16,843	16,377	16,347	15,615
Abortions per 1,000 women at the age of:										
15-19	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.8
20-24	17.1	16.7	16	15.9	15	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.3	12.8
25-29	21.6	21	19.3	19.4	19.3	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.9	17.1
30-34	21.9	22	21.3	20.5	20	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.2	18.1
35-39	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.3	15.9	15.1	15.5	15.1	15.4	14.9
40-44	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.5
45-49	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Total 15-49	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.1	11.6

Source: SO SR

Three quarters of all abortions are of first order

In 2014, out of the 10,582 abortions there were 8,038 induced abortions of first order (76%). At the beginning of the reference period, the induced abortions of first order represented 68%.

The lower abortion rate itself is the most significantly reflected at the abortions of higher order. While the ratio of first order abortions decreased in 2014 compared with 2005 by nearly 20%, the number of second order abortions by more than 40% and the number of third, fourth and higher order abortions was reduced to half.

More than half of single women (52%) undergoing abortions has not yet had a birth. Among married women, there were 4,516 induced abortions, of which 622 were abortions of women who had no prior live births.

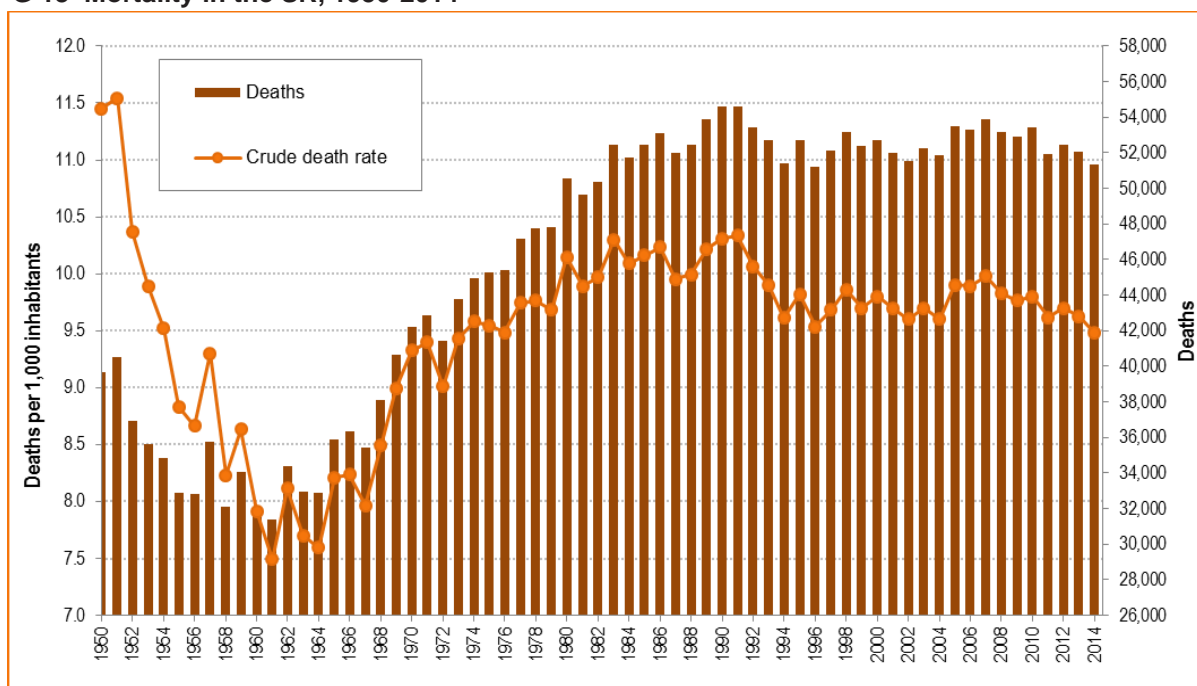
2.5 Mortality

51,346 persons died in 2014.

The number of deaths has been stable

During the reference period (2005-2014), the number of deaths ranged between 51 to 54 thousand, the lowest number of deaths was recorded in 2014.

G 13 Mortality in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

The crude death rate has remained under 10 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants since the beginning of the 1990s.

Life expectancy has been continually increasing

In 2014, life expectancy reached for the first time 73 years for men and 80 years for women. Compared with 2005, life expectancy at birth increased by 3 years for men and by 2 years for women.

Life expectancy at other ages is also increasing, for example from 2005, it increased at age 50, by 2 years for men and by 1 year for women.

There is a convergence trend (though with minor year-on-year fluctuations) of the life expectancy for men and women. In 2014 compared with 2005, there was a difference by 6.8 years, i.e. a decrease by 1 year (7.8 in 2005).

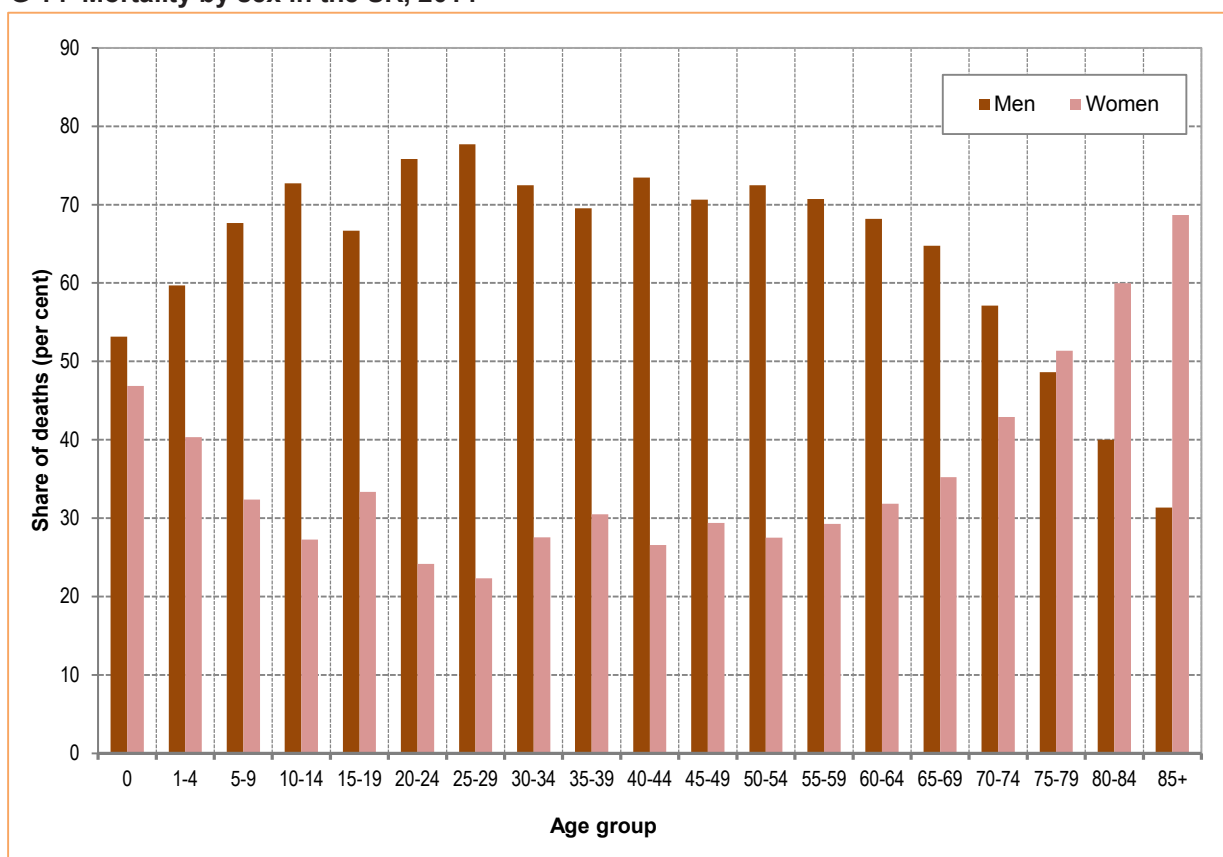
T 16 Mortality in the SR 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Deaths in total	53,475	53,301	53,856	53,164	52,913	53,445	51,903	52,437	52,089	51,346
of which: Males	28,151	28,091	28,226	27,994	27,446	27,645	26,797	26,884	26,866	26,499
Females	25,324	25,210	25,630	25,170	25,467	25,800	25,106	25,553	25,223	24,847
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)										
Males	70.11	70.40	70.51	70.85	71.27	71.62	72.17	72.47	72.90	73.19
Females	77.90	78.20	78.08	78.73	78.74	78.84	79.35	79.45	79.61	80.00
Difference	7.79	7.80	7.57	7.88	7.47	7.22	7.18	6.98	6.71	6.80

Source: SO SR

The excess mortality of men persists

In 2014, the number of deceased men represented 52% of the total deaths. There were 1,066 deceased men per 1,000 deceased women.

G 14 Mortality by sex in the SR, 2014

Source: SO SR

The unequal male and female mortality rate is apparent mainly in the productive age group. In 2014, the excess male mortality was the highest among those aged 25-29 where male deaths represented 78% of the total number of deaths in this category. The excess mortality of men persists up to 75 years, over that age the excess mortality occurs in women, due to significantly higher number and proportion of women in higher ages.

The majority of deaths steadily resemble the five basic chapters of the ICD¹

Up to 93-94% of all deaths are caused by circulatory system diseases, neoplasms, external causes, respiratory diseases and digestive system diseases. Circulatory system diseases were the biggest cause of death for both men and women, of which in 2014, male deaths represented 43% and female 55%.

The second leading cause of death (again both sexes) were neoplasms. About 12 to 13 thousand persons die due to this diagnosis every year. The “external causes” (traffic accidents, accidental injuries, intentional self-harm) are the third most common cause of death in men (2 thousand deaths, i.e. 8%). It is a less frequent cause of death among women (600-700 deaths annually). Such a structure of death causes is a long-term phenomenon. Currently, there is a slight decrease in the number of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system and deaths due to neoplasms are on an increase.

T 17 Mortality of men by selected causes of death in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Causes of death						
	Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	External causes of morbidity and mortality	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Other	Total
	IX	II	XX=(XIX)	X	XI		
Males (Absolute data)							
2005	13,468	6,944	2,456	1,786	1,668	1,829	28,151
2006	13,538	6,815	2,454	1,678	1,802	1,804	28,091
2007	13,505	6,881	2,346	1,838	1,844	1,812	28,226
2008	13,141	6,877	2,570	1,697	1,865	1,844	27,994
2009	12,845	6,782	2,325	1,846	1,793	1,855	27,446
2010	12,859	7,064	2,281	1,840	1,795	1,806	27,645
2011	12,289	7,027	2,133	1,869	1,725	1,754	26,797
2012	12,416	6,936	2,069	1,868	1,768	1,827	26,884
2013	11,720	7,700	2,133	1,915	1,588	1,810	26,866
2014	11,472	7,581	2,055	1,831	1,613	1,947	26,499
Structure (per cent)							
2005	47.9	24.7	8.7	6.3	5.9	6.5	100
2006	48.2	24.3	8.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	100
2007	47.9	24.4	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	100
2008	46.9	24.6	9.2	6.1	6.7	6.6	100
2009	46.8	24.7	8.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	100
2010	46.5	25.6	8.3	6.7	6.5	6.5	100
2011	45.9	26.2	8.0	7.0	6.4	6.5	100
2012	46.2	25.8	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.8	100
2013	43.6	28.7	7.9	7.1	5.9	6.7	100
2014	43.3	28.6	7.8	6.9	6.1	7.3	100

Source: SO SR

¹ ICD – International Classification of Diseases

T 18 Mortality of women by selected causes of death in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Causes of death						
	Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	External causes of morbidity and mortality	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Other	Total
	IX	II	XX=(XIX)	X	XI		
Females (Absolute data)							
2005	15,663	4,930	676	1,328	1,117	1,610	25,324
2006	15,759	4,917	608	1,283	1,067	1,576	25,210
2007	15,784	5,085	622	1,320	1,141	1,678	25,630
2008	15,361	5,115	604	1,284	1,165	1,641	25,170
2009	15,420	5,184	632	1,333	1,158	1,740	25,467
2010	15,682	5,121	666	1,471	1,050	1,810	25,800
2011	15,017	5,044	688	1,400	1,145	1,812	25,106
2012	15,357	5,261	658	1,489	1,075	1,713	25,553
2013	14,470	5,655	693	1,551	1,004	1,850	25,223
2014	13,726	5,888	722	1,448	1,023	2,040	24,847
Structure (per cent)							
2005	61.9	19.4	2.7	5.2	4.4	6.4	100
2006	62.5	19.5	2.4	5.1	4.2	6.3	100
2007	61.6	19.8	2.4	5.2	4.5	6.5	100
2008	61.0	20.3	2.4	5.1	4.6	6.5	100
2009	60.6	20.4	2.5	5.2	4.6	6.8	100
2010	60.8	19.8	2.6	5.7	4.1	7.0	100
2011	59.8	20.1	2.7	5.6	4.6	7.2	100
2012	60.1	20.6	2.6	5.8	4.2	6.7	100
2013	57.4	22.4	2.7	6.1	4.0	7.3	100
2014	55.2	23.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	8.2	100

Source: SO SR

2.6 Migration

94,039 persons, changed their place of permanent residence within the Slovak Republic, on the inter-state level 9,001 persons in 2014.

The volume of internal migration is increasing

Since 2012, the volume of internal migration is increasing. Even a significant year-on-year increase (by as much as 11%) was recorded in 2014.

More women than men have been migrating in the Slovak Republic

The share of women in the volume of internal migration has remained relatively stable (53-54%).

T 19 Internal migration of population by sex in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Total internal migrants in the SR					
	Total	of which:				Total per 1,000 inhabitants
		Males		Females		
		Absolute num.	per cent	Absolute num.	per cent	
2005	87,170	40,535	46.5	46,635	53.5	16.2
2006	91,504	42,485	46.4	49,019	53.6	17.0
2007	89,718	41,452	46.2	48,266	53.8	16.6
2008	89,097	41,134	46.2	47,963	53.8	16.5
2009	80,474	37,412	46.5	43,062	53.5	14.8
2010	87,877	41,002	46.7	46,875	53.3	16.2
2011	85,347	39,187	45.9	46,160	54.1	15.8
2012	83,127	38,341	46.1	44,786	53.9	15.4
2013	84,563	38,911	46.0	45,652	54.0	15.6
2014	94,039	43,827	46.6	50,212	53.4	17.4

Source: SO SR

Population at the productive age migrate the most

In 2014, population at the productive age represented 73% of migrants within the Slovak Republic.

People were most likely to migrate due to “reasons related to housing” (almost 35%) and “following a family member” (29%).

Migration from one municipality to the other one in the same district prevails

The volume of internal migration is the most represented by persons moving from municipality to the other one within the same district (46%), followed by migration within the same region. The share of those who migrated from one region to the other one represented only a quarter of the volume.

T 20 Internal migration of population in the SR, 2005-2014

Year	Total migrants								
	From municipality to municipality in the same district			From district to district in the same region			From region to region		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Absolute data									
2005	19,252	21,512	40,764	12,009	14,016	26,025	9,274	11,107	20,381
2006	20,017	22,409	42,426	12,556	14,785	27,341	9,912	11,825	21,737
2007	19,440	22,332	41,772	12,190	14,095	26,285	9,822	11,839	21,661
2008	18,973	21,852	40,825	12,068	14,075	26,143	10,093	12,036	22,129
2009	17,199	19,451	36,650	11,016	12,739	23,755	9,197	10,872	20,069
2010	18,999	21,249	40,248	12,235	13,871	26,106	9,768	11,755	21,523
2011	18,336	21,065	39,401	11,527	13,665	25,192	9,324	11,430	20,754
2012	17,731	20,332	38,063	11,208	13,243	24,451	9,402	11,211	20,613
2013	18,136	20,934	39,070	11,220	13,102	24,322	9,555	11,616	21,171
2014	20,193	22,833	43,026	12,855	14,671	27,526	10,779	12,708	23,487
Migrants per 1,000 inhabitants									
2005	7.4	7.8	7.6	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.6	4.0	3.8
2006	7.6	8.1	7.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.0
2007	7.4	8.0	7.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.0
2008	7.2	7.9	7.6	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.1
2009	6.5	7.0	6.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
2010	7.2	7.6	7.4	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.7	4.2	4.0
2011	7.0	7.6	7.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.8
2012	6.7	7.3	7.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.8
2013	6.9	7.5	7.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.2	3.9
2014	7.6	8.2	7.9	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.3

Source: SO SR

Slovak Republic is a migration profitable country since 1993

However in 2014, the volume of international migration increased year-on-year for the third year in a row, the merit lies mainly in the emigration of the population.

The number of immigrants reached 5.4 thousand, and the number of emigrants increased up to 3.6 thousand persons. It represents 40% of the volume of international migration (in 2005 the emigrants comprised only 26% of the volume).

International migration has had a positive balance since 1993. However since 2008, it has decreasing.

In 2014, the net international migration of the Slovak Republic was 1.7 thousand persons. In 2014, the net international migration decreased fourfold than in the year of its maximum (2008).

T 21 International migration of population in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Migration volume	7,149	7,324	10,455	10,470	8,325	7,161	6,692	7,422	7,919	9,001
Immigrants	5,276	5,589	8,624	8,765	6,346	5,272	4,829	5,419	5,149	5,357
Emmigrants	1,873	1,735	1,831	1,705	1,979	1,889	1,863	2,003	2,770	3,644
Net migration	3,403	3,854	6,793	7,060	4,367	3,383	2,966	3,416	2,379	1,713

Source: SO SR

International migration is dominated by migration within Europe

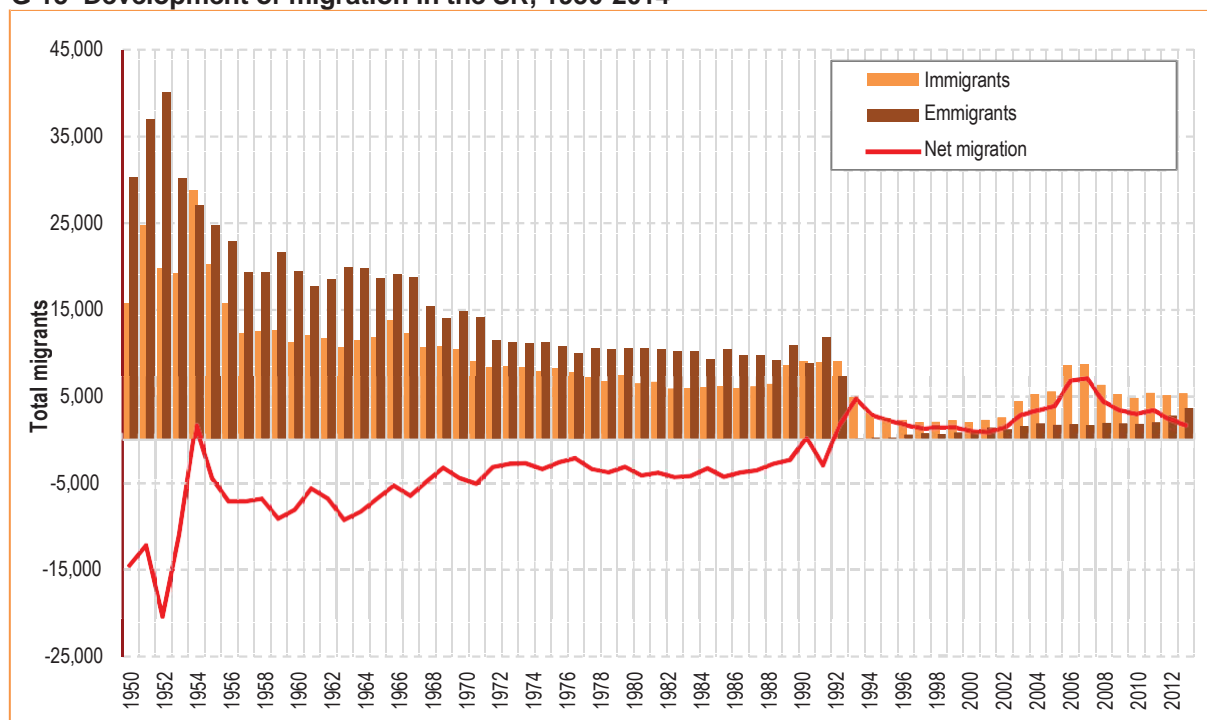
Migrants “from” and “to” the countries of the old continent are involved on a long-term basis in the international migration. In 2014, the Europeans represented up to 90.2% of the total number of immigrants of the Slovak Republic. The second most numerous group consisted of immigrants from the American continent (4.8%).

In terms of frequency, the highest number of immigrants were from the Czech Republic (1,232), the United Kingdom (706), Hungary (408) and Austria (405).

The European countries were the main target countries also for the 90.6% of emigrants from Slovakia. 5.3% of the population emigrated from Slovakia to the American countries (133 to the USA, 57 to Canada, 4 to the other countries).

The largest number of Slovaks emigrated to the Czech Republic (1,162), Austria (848), United Kingdom (351) and Germany (293).

G 15 Development of migration in the SR, 1950-2014



Source: SO SR

There is a higher share of male immigrants residing in Slovakia than females, the share of females among emigrants from Slovakia prevail over the males

In terms of gender, the share of male immigrants (58%) was higher than female and among emigrants there is a higher share of female (60%).

3. Demographic structures

3.1 Population structure by sex

The balanced ratio of men to women is stable in the long run, there is a higher number of women than men

The number of boys born is higher all the time (biological principle) than the number of girls born. However, it is characterized by an excess mortality of men and a higher life expectancy of women. As a result of this, there was a prevalence of women (51.3%), in 2014. There were 1,052 women per 1,000 men.

T 22 Population structure by sex in the SR, 2005-2014

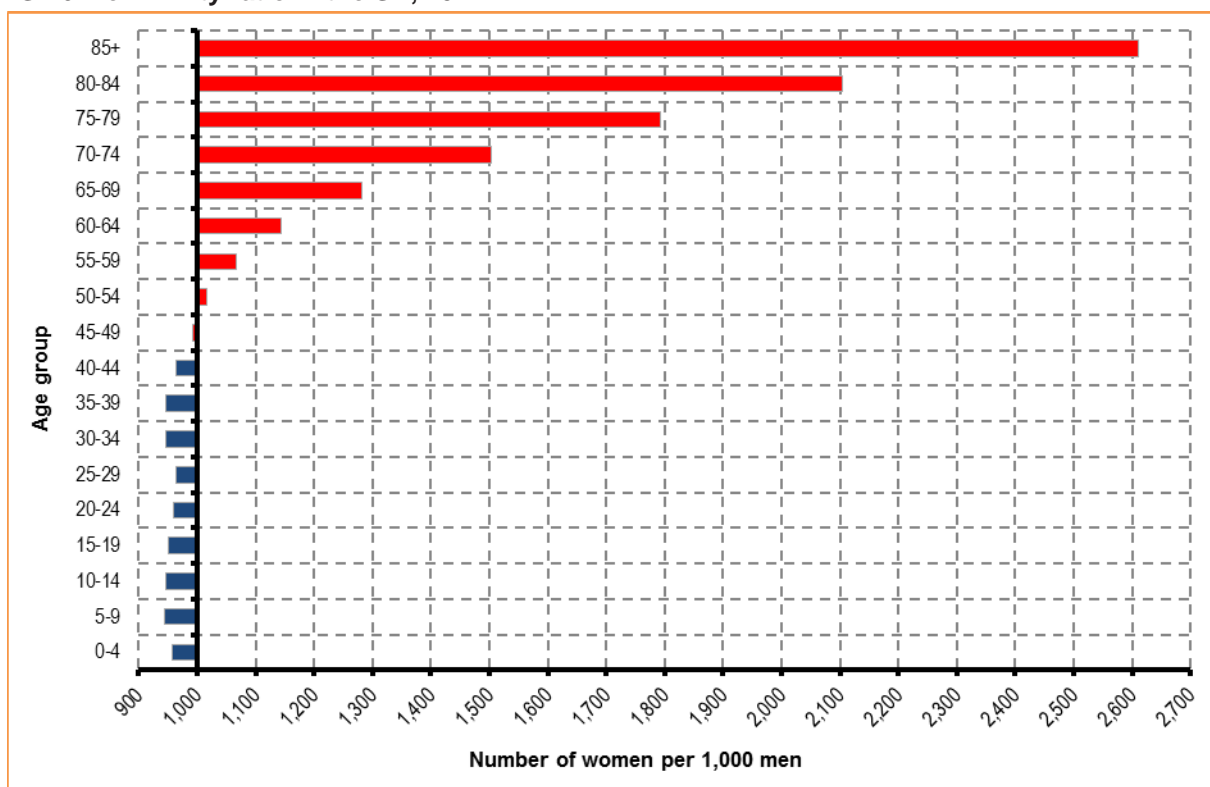
Indicator	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share of women (per cent)	51.46	51.46	51.43	51.41	51.39	51.39	51.30	51.28	51.27	51.26
Share of women per 1,000 men	1,060	1,060	1,059	1,058	1,057	1,057	1,054	1,053	1,052	1,052
Secondary sex ratio	1,058	1,056	1,052	1,048	1,066	1,023	1,048	1,067	1,049	1,044

Source: SO SR

There are more than 2,600 women per 1,000 men aged 85 and over

In terms of age, the prevalence of women over men starts in the 50-54 age group.

G 16 Femininity ratio in the SR, 2014



Source: SO SR

3.2 Population structure by age

There is a convergence of the share of children and retired

There is an apparent convergence between the pre-productive age group (0-14 years) and the post-productive age group (65+). While in 2005, there was a difference in favour of children by nearly 5 points, in 2014, it was only by 1.4 points.

The share of those aged 65 and over represented almost 14%, at the end of 2014. Compared with 2005, it is an increase by 20% (2.2 points). On the other hand, the share of those aged less than 15 years decreased by more than 7% (or by 1.3 points).

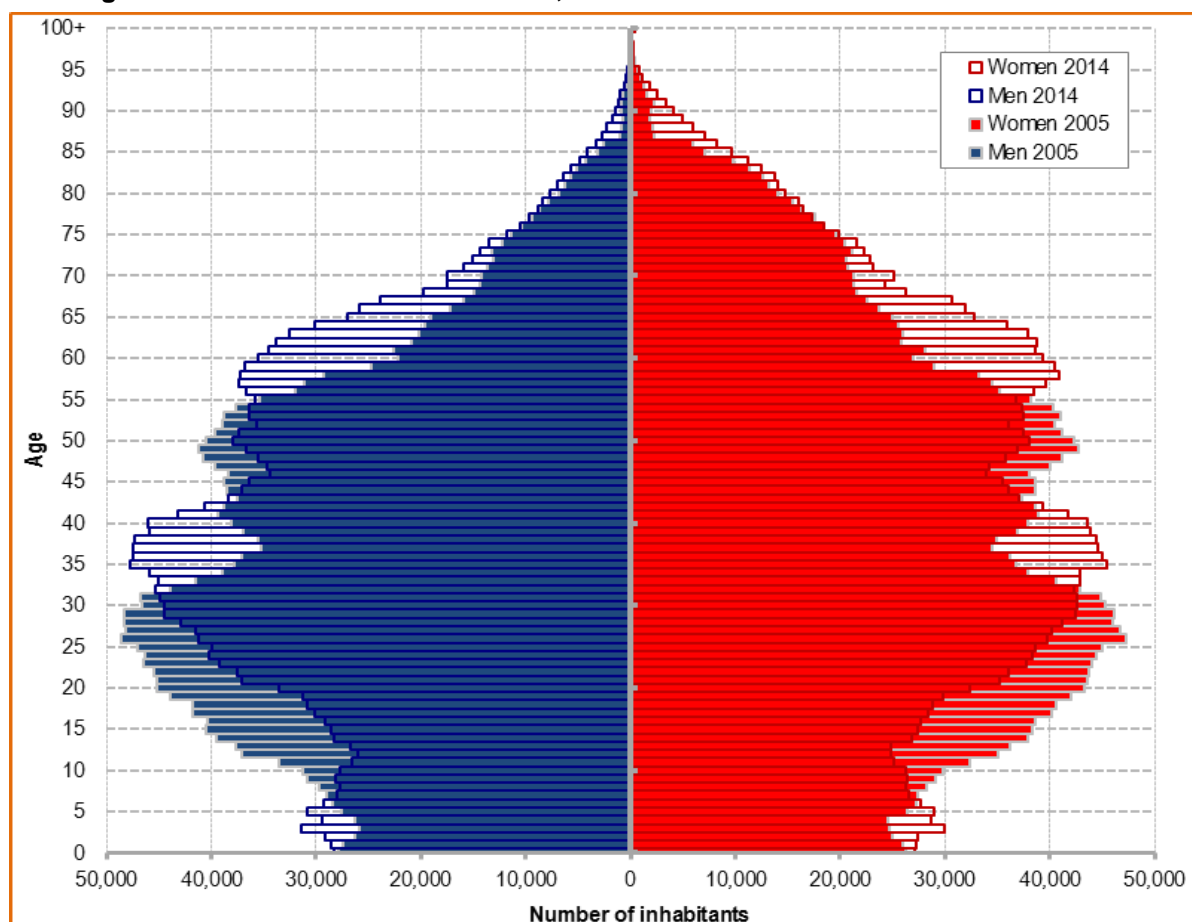
T 23 Main age groups of inhabitants in the SR, 2005-2014

Age group	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of inhabitants										
0-14	894,308	870,622	851,044	836,069	831,320	830,457	832,572	830,576	829,925	830,181
15-64	3,862,234	3,883,376	3,903,172	3,921,880	3,928,471	3,932,092	3,881,088	3,870,038	3,852,888	3,834,289
65+	632,638	639,639	646,782	654,305	665,134	672,724	690,662	710,222	733,136	756,879
Total	5,389,180	5,393,637	5,400,998	5,412,254	5,424,925	5,435,273	5,404,322	5,410,836	5,415,949	5,421,349
Structure (per cent)										
0-14	16.59	16.14	15.76	15.45	15.32	15.28	15.41	15.35	15.32	15.31
15-64	71.67	72.00	72.27	72.46	72.42	72.34	71.81	71.52	71.14	70.73
65+	11.74	11.86	11.98	12.09	12.26	12.38	12.78	13.13	13.54	13.96

Source: SO SR

The population is ageing faster than ever

G 17 Age structure of inhabitants in the SR, in 2005 and 2014



Source: SO SR

3.2 Population structure by age

The age pyramid of the Slovak population has some specific features.

In particular, we can observe a significantly larger number of post-World War “baby boom” cohorts reaching retirement age in a few years and will be even more emphasizing the population ageing (ageing from the middle of the age pyramid) and those born in years with a strong birth-rate (1970s).

As a result of birth postponement and a significantly lower fertility of the “baby boomers” (born in the 1970s), there are no strong Millennial cohorts. This phenomenon is called ageing from the bottom of the age pyramid.

The increased numbers of (absolute and relative) older persons is called ageing from the top and it is related to the prolongation of the population's life expectancy.

Half of the population is aged 39 years and older

The considerable population ageing in Slovakia is documented by age indicators: average age, median age, ageing index, economic dependency ratio.

In 2014, the average age of the Slovak population was 39.9 years. The average age of men is approximately 3 years lower (38.2 for men, 41.4 for women) than the average age of women.

The median age, i.e. which divides the population into two equal parts, increased by nearly 3.5 years, during the reference period. There is a more significant increase of men (by 3.7 years), the median age of women exceeded the level of 40 years already in 2013.

T 24 Age characteristics in the SR, 2005-2014

Indicator	Sex	Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average age	Males	35.80	36.06	36.34	36.60	36.84	37.09	37.41	37.68	37.96	38.24
	Females	39.00	39.25	39.54	39.80	40.05	40.28	40.61	40.87	41.15	41.43
	Total	37.40	37.71	37.99	38.25	38.49	38.73	39.05	39.32	39.60	39.87
Median age	Males	33.85	34.21	34.59	34.96	35.36	35.76	36.26	36.68	37.10	37.57
	Females	37.46	37.74	38.03	38.31	38.59	38.87	39.37	39.74	40.10	40.56
	Total	35.59	35.89	36.21	36.54	36.87	37.23	37.74	38.15	38.60	39.01
Ageing index *	Males	51.60	53.48	55.25	56.90	58.23	59.00	60.89	63.16	65.68	68.23
	Females	90.80	94.47	97.83	100.67	102.94	104.07	106.20	109.07	112.20	115.34
	Total	70.70	73.47	76.00	78.25	80.01	81.01	82.96	85.51	88.34	91.17
Economic dependency ratio**											
	Total	39.54	38.89	38.37	38.00	38.09	38.23	39.25	39.81	40.57	41.39

Source: SO SR

* Number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 0-14 years.

** Number of persons aged 0-14 years and persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15-64 years.

Since 2005, the ageing index has increased by 20 points, thus in 2014, there were 91 persons aged 65 and over per 100 persons aged 0-14.

During the reference period, the economic dependency ratio of the productive population (aged 15-64) increased by nearly 2 points to 41.4%. This means that there were 41 non-productive persons (aged 0-14 and 65+) per 100 productive persons. According to the population forecast, the economic dependency ratio will reach 118.8% until 2060.

3.3 Population structure by marital status

There is no significant change in the population structure by marital status

Over the past decade, the share of population by marital status has not changed significantly. However, a decreasing share of married women and married men and an increasing share of the divorced can be observed.

T 25 Population by marital status in the SR, 2005-2014

Marital status	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Men	Number of persons (Thous.)									
Single	1,243.0	1,246.2	1,249.7	1,253.8	1,260.5	1,266.5	1,255.9	1,260.0	1,271.2	1,275.9
Married	1,203.5	1,198.5	1,196.5	1,194.9	1,191.0	1,186.6	1,126.4	1,123.4	1,107.6	1,101.6
Divorced	121.7	128.4	134.3	140.9	147.7	154.0	188.7	193.7	200.7	205.6
Widowed	47.7	45.3	42.6	40.2	37.8	35.2	60.7	58.9	59.6	59.1
Total	2,615.9	2,618.3	2,623.1	2,629.8	2,636.9	2,642.2	2,631.8	2,636.0	2,639.1	2,642.3
Men	Structure (per cent)									
Single	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	47.8	48.2	48.3
Married	46.0	45.8	45.6	45.4	45.2	44.9	42.8	42.6	42.0	41.7
Divorced	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.8
Widowed	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Women	Number of persons (Thous.)									
Single	1,066.4	1,068.7	1,070.4	1,072.9	1,078.4	1,084.7	1,070.8	1,074.0	1,081.2	1,084.2
Married	1,213.5	1,207.5	1,203.9	1,200.6	1,195.9	1,190.7	1,137.8	1,134.2	1,124.5	1,120.6
Divorced	169.5	177.8	185.2	193.2	201.5	209.2	236.2	242.3	250.1	255.9
Widowed	323.9	321.4	318.4	315.7	312.3	308.5	327.7	324.3	321.0	318.4
Total	2,773.3	2,775.4	2,777.9	2,782.5	2,788.0	2,793.0	2,772.6	2,774.9	2,776.9	2,779.0
Women	Structure (per cent)									
Single	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.0
Married	43.8	43.5	43.3	43.2	42.9	42.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3
Divorced	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.2
Widowed	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5

Source: SO SR

Single men prevail in the male population, married women prevail in the female population

As of December 31, 2014 the male population of the SR consisted of 48.3% single, 41.7% married, 7.8% divorced and 2.2% widowed persons. In the female population there were 39% of single, 40.3% of married, 9.2% of divorced and up to 11.5% widowed women.

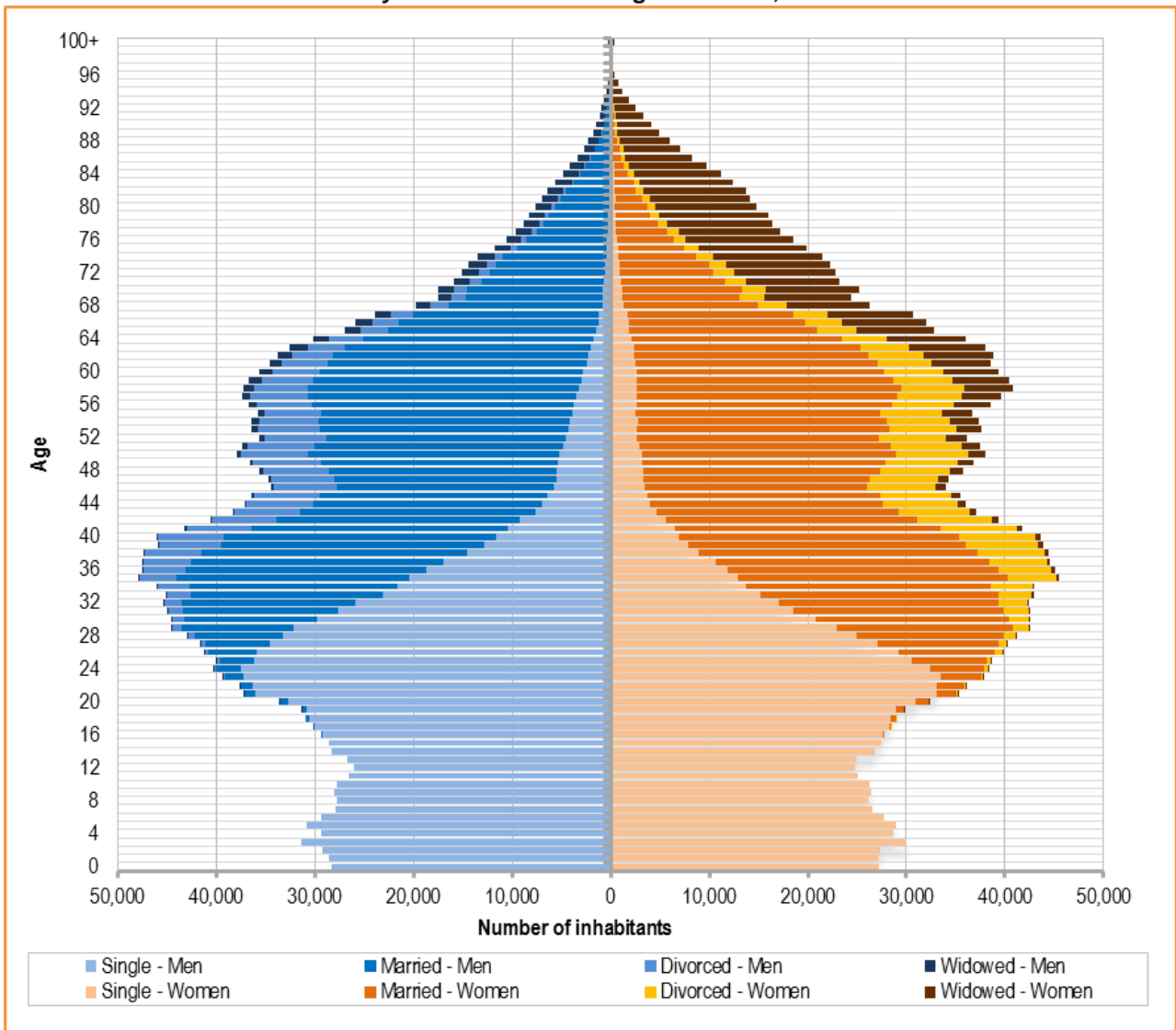
The share of the single persons exceeds the level of 90% until 25 years in men and until 22 years for women. The 50% level of singles is exceeded by men above the age of 33 and women above the age of 29.

The maximum share of married men can be recorded in the 64-75 age group (above 77%, maximum 79.5%) and the highest share of married women in the 45-57 age group (above 66%, maximum 68.1%).

There is the highest share of divorced men in the 43-53 age group (above 17%) and divorced women in the 42-51 age group (above 19%).

As of December 31, 2014, the number of widowed women in the Slovak population was five times higher (318,369) than of widowed men (59,124). Compared with men, women live longer and they usually outlive their spouses. That is why the highest numbers of widowed women are registered in the 70-83 age group (more than 9,000 widowed women in each age range).

G 18 Structure of inhabitants by marital status and age in the SR, 2014



Source: SO SR

3.4 Population structure by nationality

Slovak nationality is the main nationality

The national structure of the Slovak population is not dynamically changing. The most significant change could be registered between 2010 and 2011, after updating the population structures according to The 2011 Population and Housing Census, when the share of persons with Slovak nationality decreased from 85% to 81%. The decreased share of those having Slovak nationality was at the expense of the other and unknown nationality (approximately 7%).

Hungarian nationality is the largest ethnic minority

The number and proportion of the Hungarian nationality has had a downward trend during the reference period (2005-2014). In 2014, the share of Hungarian nationality was 8.4% with a year-on-year decrease by 0.1 point.

T 26 Population by nationality in the SR, 2005-2014

Nationality	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Number of persons (Thous.)									
Slovak	4,614.0	4,613.7	4,613.9	4,617.0	4,624.1	4,630.4	4,357.3	4,360.3	4,388.2	4,399.4
Hungarian	515.2	514.2	513.7	513.6	513.8	513.1	458.4	458.1	458.0	457.0
Romany	98.2	100.1	102.0	104.0	105.7	107.2	106.6	108.0	107.9	108.9
Czech, Moravian, Silesian	48.4	49.1	49.8	50.7	51.6	52.3	34.0	34.5	37.7	38.1
Ruthenian	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	33.4	33.4	32.3	31.9
Ukrainian	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	7.5	7.6	8.6	8.9
German	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	4.8	4.9	6.9	7.0
Polish	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.2	3.3	5.6	5.8
Other and unknown	68.8	70.7	74.9	78.9	81.3	83.3	399.1	400.7	370.6	364.3
Total	5,389.2	5,393.6	5,401.0	5,412.3	5,424.9	5,435.3	5,404.3	5,410.8	5,415.9	5,421.3
	Structure (per cent)									
Slovak	85.6	85.5	85.4	85.3	85.2	85.2	80.6	80.6	81.0	81.1
Hungarian	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Romany	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Czech, Moravian, Silesian	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Ruthenian	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ukrainian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
German	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Polish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other and unknown	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.7

Source: SO SR

The Romany are the second largest ethnic minority in Slovakia with a 2% share and a slightly increasing frequency trend.

3.5 Population structure by citizenship and country of birth

The population structures by citizenship and the country of birth have been updated in the demographic statistics since the Census 2011.

Foreigners represent only a small percentage of the population

98.9% of the Slovak population proclaim to have Slovak citizenship. This means that the share of foreign nationals in the population represents only 1.1% (62 thousand). Persons with Czech citizenship (nearly 12 thousand, i.e. 0.22%), Hungarian citizenship (nearly 9 thousand, i.e. 0.16%), Romanian and Polish citizenship (5 thousand, i.e. 0.10%) belonged to the most populous groups of foreigners.

T 27 Structure of inhabitants by citizenship and country of birth in the SR, 2014

Citizenship	Number of inhabitants	Share of inhabitants (per cent)	Country of birth	Number of inhabitants	Share of inhabitants (per cent)
Slovak Republic	5,359,583	98.86	Slovak Republic	5,243,725	96.72
Czech Republic	11,861	0.22	Czech Republic	87,989	1.62
Hungary	8,629	0.16	Hungary	17,058	0.31
Romania	5,252	0.10	Ukraine	10,092	0.19
Poland	5,192	0.10	Romania	8,299	0.15
Germany	3,650	0.07	Poland	6,721	0.12
Ukraine	2,845	0.05	United Kingdom	5,501	0.10
Italy	2,134	0.04	Germany	4,817	0.09
Austria	1,851	0.03	Austria	3,361	0.06
Bulgaria	1,645	0.03	France	2,938	0.05
United Kingdom	1,632	0.03	Italy	2,841	0.05
Other	17,075	0.31	Other	28,007	0.52
Total	5,421,349	100.0	Total	5,421,349	100.0

Source: SO SR

Three percent of the current population was born outside the territory of the Slovak Republic

The population structure by the country of birth resembles the population structure by citizenship. 96.7% of the population was born in the Slovak Republic, nearly 88 thousand (1.6%) in the Czech Republic and just over 17 thousand persons (0.3%) in Hungary. More than 10 thousand persons were born in the Ukraine (0.2%).

Conclusion

As of December 31, 2014 the Slovak Republic had 5,421,349 inhabitants, of which 2,779,021 were women (51.3%).

There were 55,033 live births (by 210 more than in 2013) and 51,346 deaths (by 743 less than in 2013). The crude live birth rate slightly increased year-on-year to 10.2 per mile (by 0.1 point) and the crude mortality rate decreased to 9.5 per mile (by 0.1 point).

There were 26,737 marriages. Compared with 2013, the number of marriages increased by 1,246. There were 10,514 divorces (compared with the previous year, the number of divorces dropped by 432). There were 39 divorces per 100 concluded marriages.

The natural increase reached the value 3,687 and was by 953 persons higher than in 2013. Net foreign migration reached 1,713 persons, i.e. by 666 persons less than in 2013. Total increase represented 5,400 persons (by 287 persons more than in 2013).

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Internal databases SO SR

Public databases SO SR: Datacube: <http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

Slovstat: <http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/vbd>

Annexes – Thematic maps

Abbreviations and symbols

EU- European Union

SR- Slovak Republic

SO SR- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

BE- Belgium

BG- Bulgaria

CZ- Czech Republic

DK- Denmark

DE- Germany

EE- Estonia

IE- Ireland

GR- Greece

ES- Spain

FR- France

HR- Croatia

IT- Italy

CY- Cyprus

LV- Latvia

LT- Lithuania

LU- Luxembourg

HU- Hungary

MT- Malta

NL- Netherlands

AT- Austria

PL- Poland

PT- Portugal

RO- Romania

SL- Slovenia

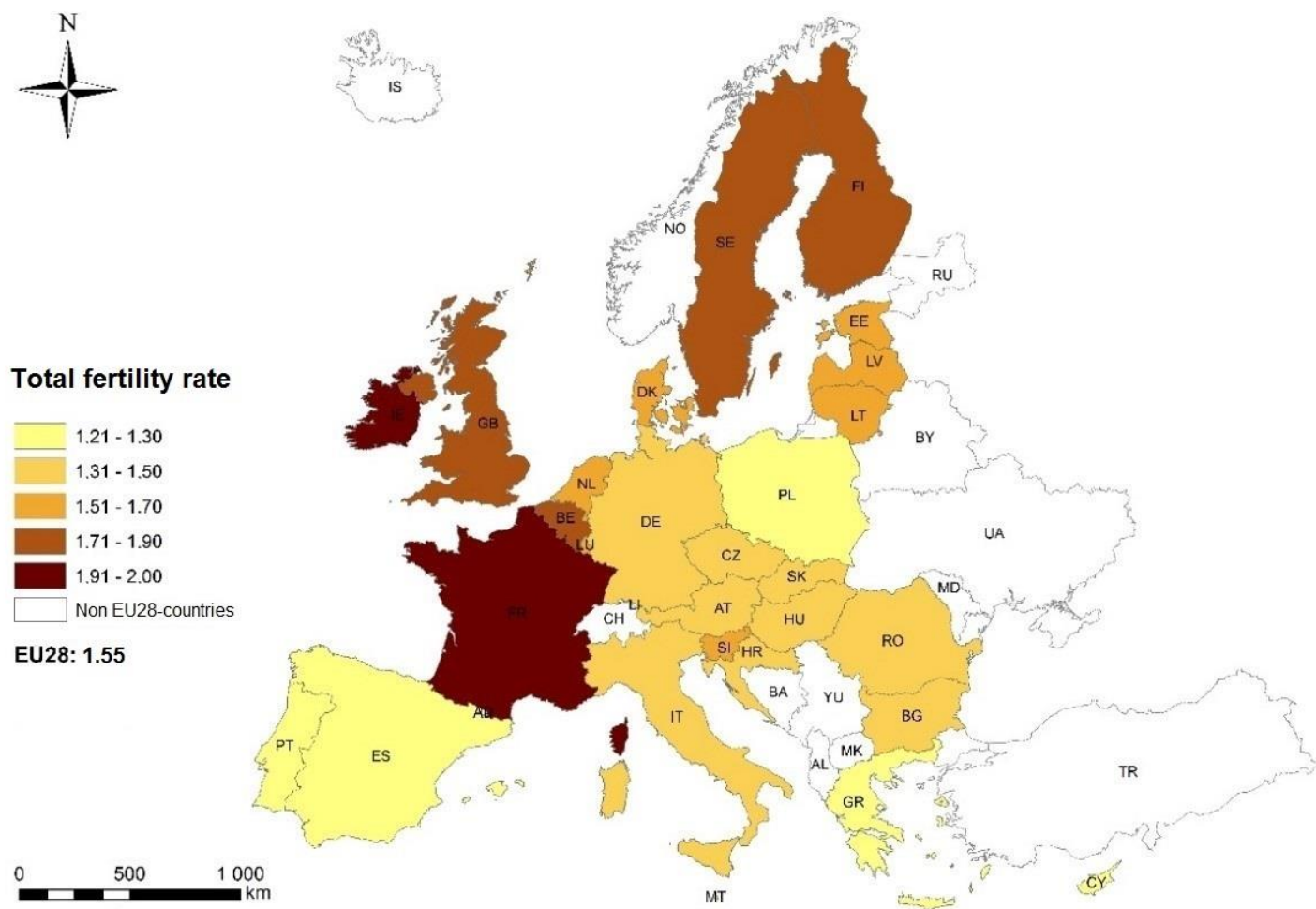
SK- Slovakia

FI- Finland

SE- Sweden

GB- Great Britain

M1 Total fertility rate in the EU countries, 2013

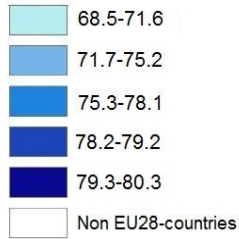


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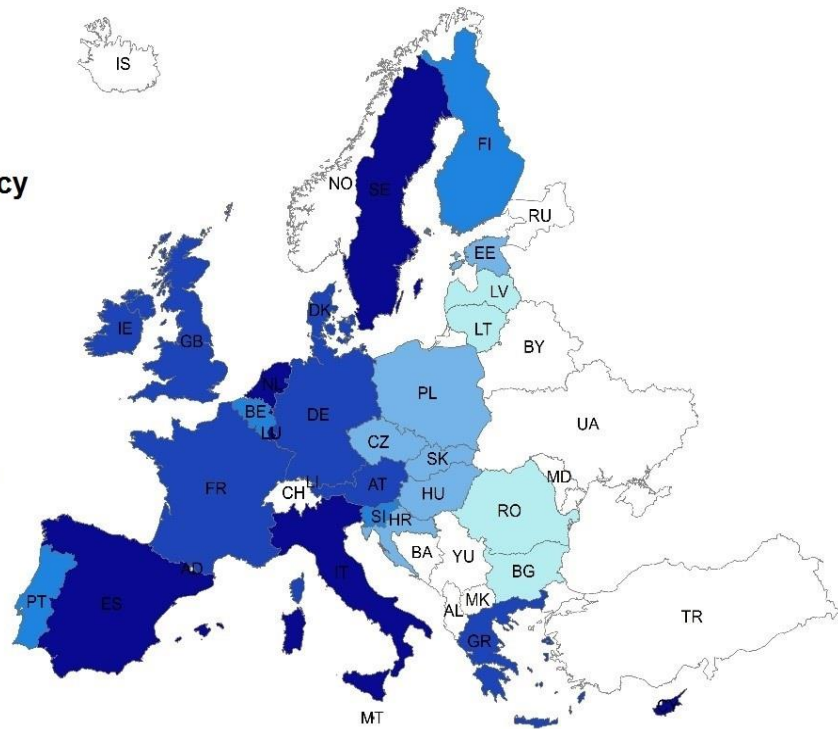
M 2 Male and female life expectancy at birth in the EU countries, 2013



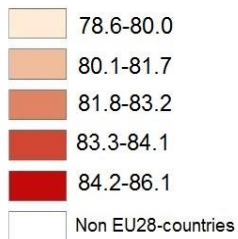
Male life expectancy at birth (years)



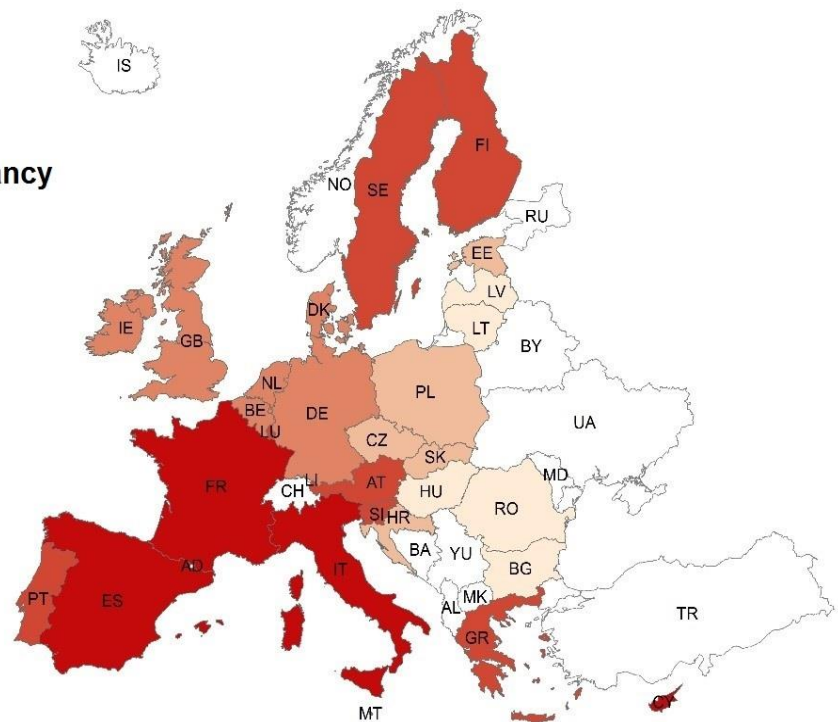
EU28: 76.5



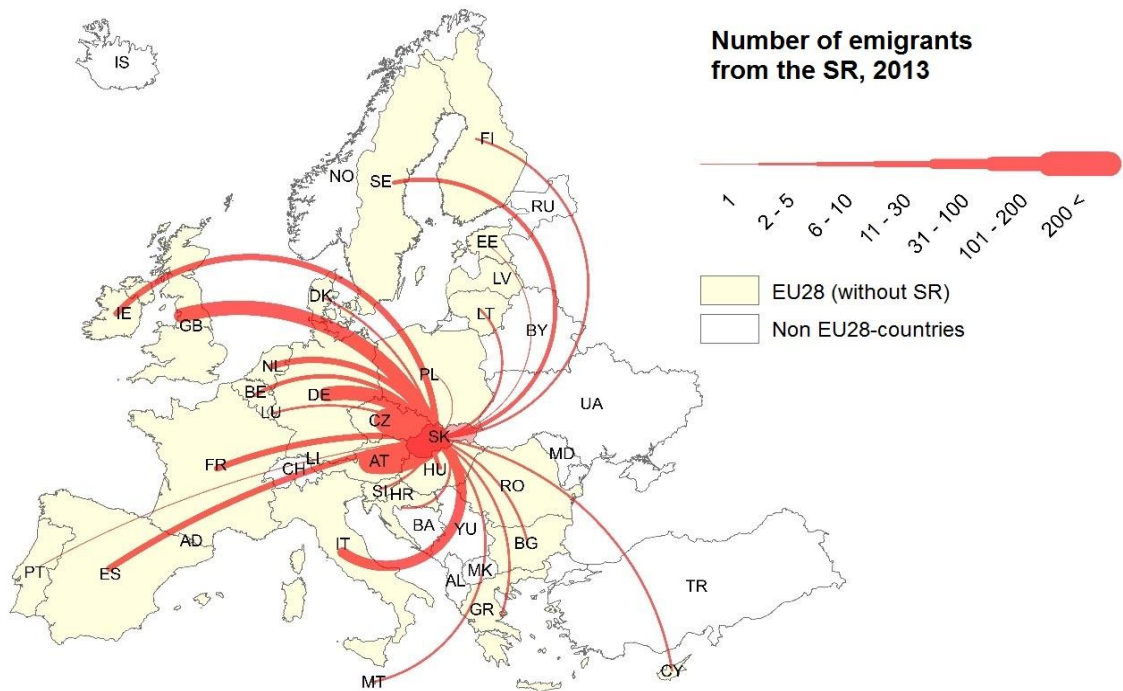
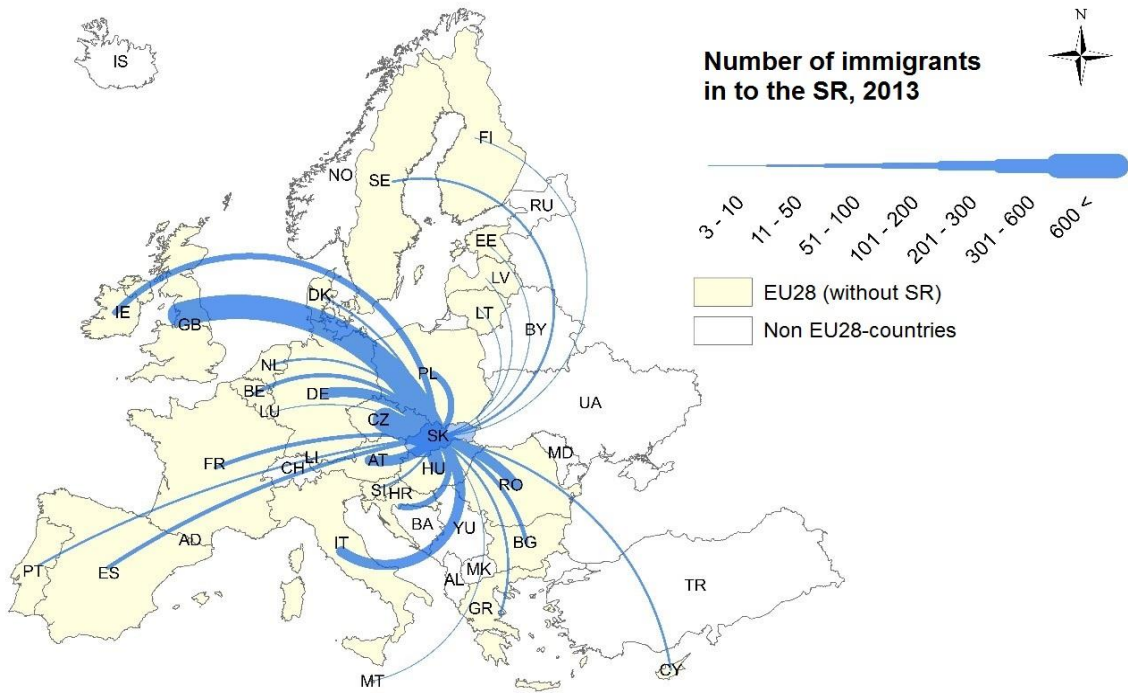
Female life expectancy at birth (years)



EU28: 82.5



M 3 Foreign migration of the SR within the EU, 2013



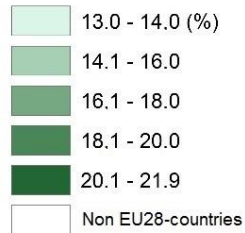
0 250 500 750 1 000 Km

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Source: © ESRI, EUROSTAT

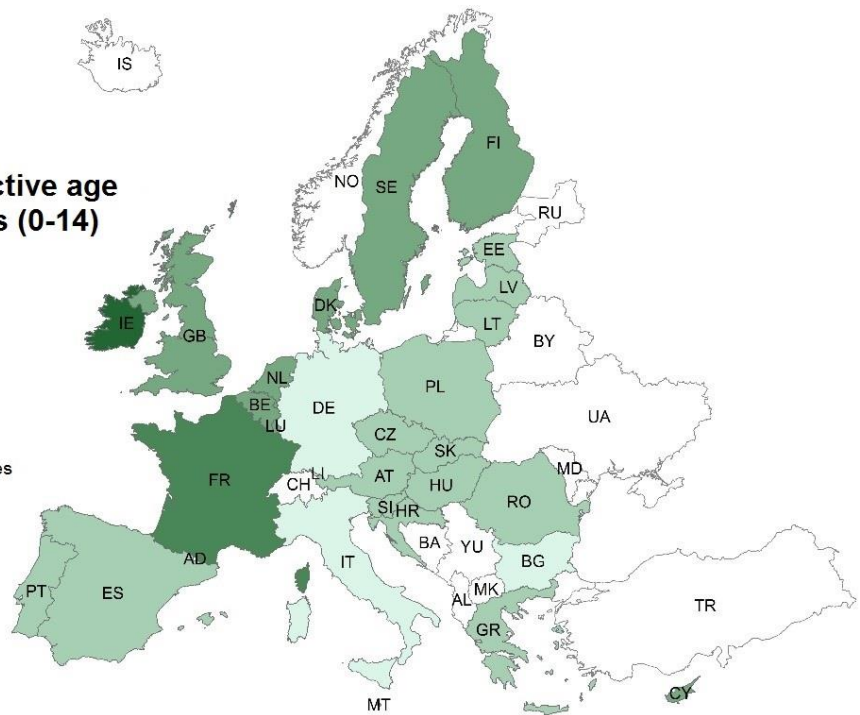
M 4 Selected age groups in the EU countries, 2013



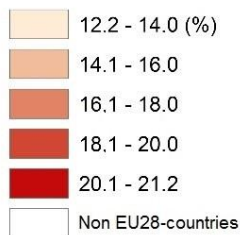
Share of pre-productive age group of inhabitants (0-14)



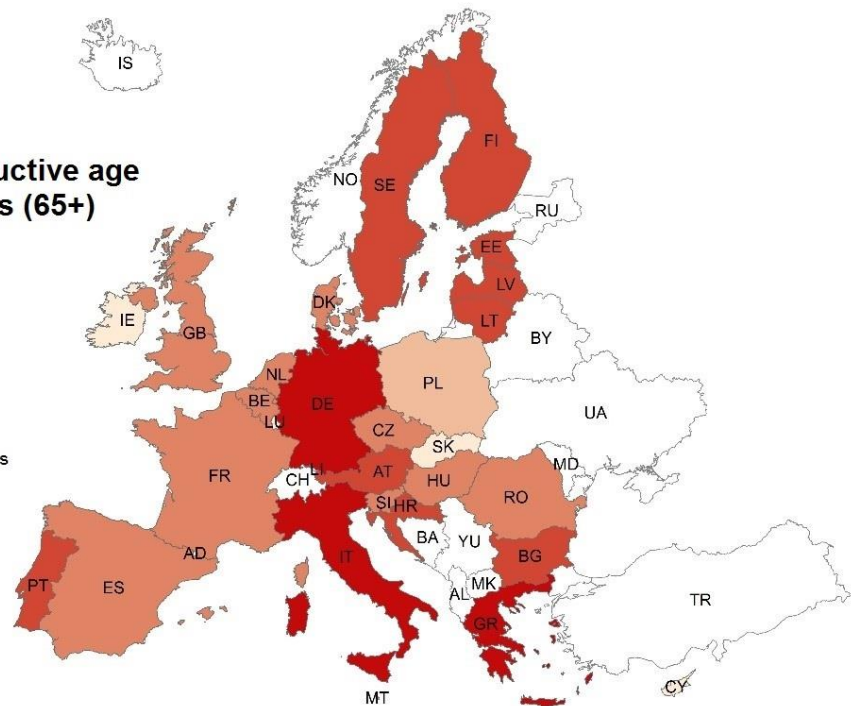
EU28: 15.6 %



Share of post-productive age group of inhabitants (65+)



EU28: 18.2 %



0 500 1 000 km

M 5 Total increase/decrease of population in the EU countries, 2013

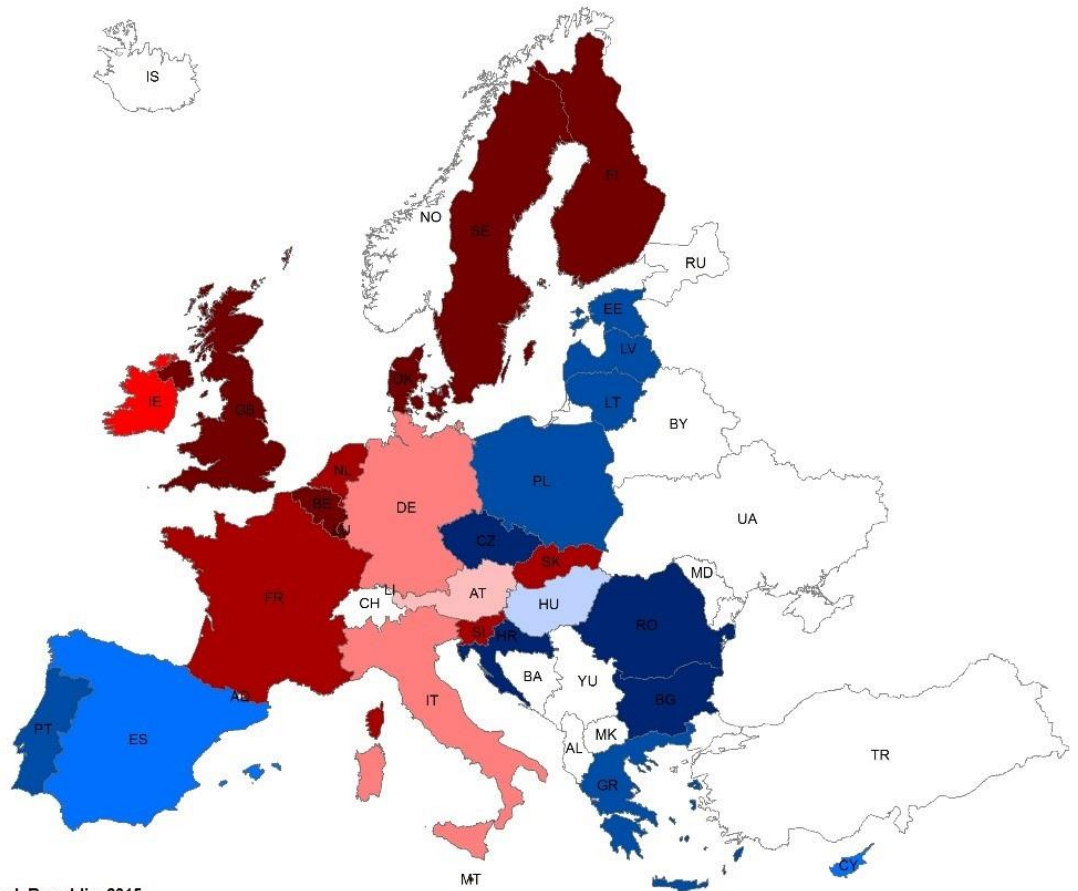


Total population change

- (MI > NI)
- (NI > MI)
- (NI > MD)
- (MI > ND)
- (MI and null NI)
- (ND > MI)
- (MD > NI)
- (MD > ND)
- Non EU28-countries

NI - natural increase
 ND - natural decrease
 MI - migration increase
 MD - migration decrease

0 500 1 000 km



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 Source: © ESRI

Main Trends of Population Development in the SR in 2014

The text publication, supplemented by tables, graphs and maps, captures main trends of population development in the Slovak Republic in 2014 in the light of changes in demographic processes (marriage, divorce, natality, fertility, abortion, mortality, migration) and demographic structures of population.



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Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Miletičova 3
824 67 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Tel.: +421 2 502 36 111
Fax: +421 2 554 24 587
E-mail: info@statistics.sk

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