

Population Change in the Slovak Republic

INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the Demographic Research Centre at INFOSTAT publishes the source book of demographic statistics '*The Population Change in the SR ('Source Publication')*'. This publication contains the results of a detailed processing of population change data for the Slovak Republic for the following files: marriages, divorces, births, abortions, deaths, causes of death and migration.

Since 1996, in connection with the technological change in the processing of demographic statistics, the processing of demographic data for individual files and contents of the source books is different from that until the year 1996.

In 1996, pursuant to Act No. 221/1996 Coll. of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the territorial and administrative division of the SR was changed with effect from 1 August 1996, whereby 8 regions and 79 districts were established, replacing the territorial and administrative division of the SR valid until 30 July 1996 (4 regions: Bratislava – the capital city of the SR, Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia and Eastern Slovakia and 38 districts).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The sections A – H of this publication contain the set of tables presenting statistics on population change and causes of death. The statistics refer to all persons (including foreigners) residing in a municipality in the Slovak Republic on the permanent basis, irrespective of their state citizenship.

The publication for the year 1992 contains only tables for the Slovak Republic (tables for the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic and for the Czech Republic were omitted).

Since the year 2007, the publication includes the table on the population change at the **municipal (LAU 2) level**: *Population change, municipalities (Tab. A2)*

Since the year 2008, the publication includes tables disaggregated by **state citizenship**, as follows:

Tab. B23 Marriages by Citizenship of the Engaged Couple

Tab. C21 Divorces by Citizenship of Spouses

Tab. D32 Births by Vitality, Legitimacy, Birth Order and by Citizenship of Mother

Tab. F16 Deaths by Age, Sex and Citizenship

Tab. H24 Immigration by Sex, Age, Education and Citizenship

Tab. H25 Emigration by Sex, Age, Education and Citizenship

Tab. H26 Net Migration by Sex, Age, Education and Citizenship

The **average age** is a weighted arithmetic mean of the number of the years lived by members of a given population till the time-point of occurrence of a demographic event (i.e. marriage, divorce, birth, abortion, deaths). Since the calculation of the absolute values of the age structure indicate the ages at last birthdays, the constant of 0.5 year is added to each age value.

Since 1 July 1954, the statistics on foreign migration comprises also data on migration of foreigners with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

Until 2010, data on **mid-year population** (i.e. the population number balanced on 1 July) were used in tables. However, since 2011, the **average number of population** (i.e. the arithmetic mean of the population numbers on 1 January and 31 December) is used instead of the mid-year population.

As of 1 January 2020, Nesvady municipality (in the Komárno district) was granted the town status. Thus, the total number of towns (i. e. urban municipalities) increased to 141 in the Slovak Republic in 2020.

The population changes in the SR since 1946

The introductory section contains statistics on the population changes since the year 1946. The **terminated pregnancies** are defined as the sum of live births, stillbirths and abortions. The **stillbirths rate** is defined as the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births. The **infant mortality rate** is defined as the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births, the **neonatal mortality rate** is defined as the number of deaths of children under 28 days of age per 1 000 live births. The **perinatal mortality rate** is defined as the number of stillbirths and deaths of children under 7 days of age (i.e. 0 – 6 completed days of life) per 1 000 births. The **natural increase** in the population shows the difference between the number of live-born children and number of the deceased. The **net migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants. The **total increase** it is the sum of natural increase and net migration.

A. The population changes

The A tables present basic absolute and relative data disaggregated by size of municipality, and by urban and rural municipalities. In addition to the

regional breakdown (NUTS 3), there are also included the data at NUTS 2 level, i.e. for the areas of Bratislavský kraj, Západné Slovensko, Stredné Slovensko and Východné Slovensko. The areas are defined in the Decree No. 438/2004 Coll. of the Statistical Office of the SR based on the principles of the international NUTS classification within the European Statistical System. The tables under other sections of this publication give data at NUTS 2 level as well.

The data take into account the number and structure of the population by age, sex, marital status and ethnicity found out in **population and housing census** in 1991 (data for 1991 – 2000), 2001 (data for 2001 – 2010) and 2011 (data from 2011).

Data from the population and housing census (1991, 2001, 2011) are the basis for annual balancing of the number and structure of the population by age, marital status and ethnicity in the next decade (i.e. the intercensal periods of 1991 – 2000, 2001 – 2010 and from 2011) on the basis of data on vital events (live births and deaths) and migration flow.

The population stock on 31 December is calculated by the demographic balancing equation from the population stock on 1 January, the numbers of live births, deaths and changes of permanent residence (immigrants, emigrants) registered by the Statistical Office of the SR each year.

The population and housing censuses were carried out in the course of the year, i.e. not in the beginning (1 January), nor in the end (31 December) of the year. Therefore, population stock on 1 January of the census year (1991, 2001 and 2011) was computed by re-balancing of the census results as of 1 January of the census year. This process is illustrated by the following equation: The population stock on 1 January of the census year = the population stock on the census date - the number of live births (from 1 January until the census date) + the number of deaths (from 1 January until the census date) - net migration (from 1 January until the census date).

B. Marriage

All the B tables present the marriages by permanent residence of the groom. The only exception stands for the Table B3 presenting the marriages by permanent residence of the bride. Tables B12 and B23 (included since the year 2008) refer to the marriages concluded within the region (i.e. intra-regional marriages) when both partners have permanent residence in the same region.

C. Divorce

The filled-in divorce petitions and cases of annulment of marriage are given in the Table C 1. Other C tables are the cross tables only for the divorced marriages.

The **under-age child** means a child less than 18 years of age.

D. Birth

According to the Decree No. 22/1988 Coll. of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the reporting duty as regards the termination of pregnancy, a **live-born child** means a child showing at least one of the following signs of life at birth such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, active movement of muscles though the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been born. At the same time, the birth weight is

- a) 500 and more grams or
- b) 499 grams and less if a child survives 24 hours after its birth.

For **stillbirths**, data collection is limited to the following groups:

- (a) birth weight from 500 g to 999 g or when birth weight does not apply gestational age from 22 to 27 completed weeks, or when neither of the two applies crown-heel length from 25 to 34 cm; and
- (b) birth weight of 1 000 g and more or when birth weight does not apply gestational age after 27 completed weeks or when neither of the two applies crown-heel length of 35 cm or more.

Since 2012, the number of live births does not include children born abroad to mothers with a permanent residence in the Slovak Republic, they are included in the number of immigrants at the first registration for permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

E. Abortion

The E tables are compiled from the primary data relating to abortions, which are obtained from the sector surveying of the Ministry of Health of the SR realized by the National Health Information Centre in Bratislava and processed by the Statistical Office of the SR.

According to the Decree No. 22/1988 Coll. of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the reporting duty as regards the termination of pregnancy, the **abortion** means premature spontaneous or artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy where the foetus does not show signs of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 grams, or the foetus shows some sign of life and its birth weight is below 500 grams but it does not survive

24 hours, or if the weight of the foetus cannot be established and duration of gestation is below 28 weeks.

Induced abortion means artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy.

Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) means spontaneous termination of pregnancy, i.e. an abortion due to biological causes, without an obvious external intervention.

Since 2019, there has been a change in the methodology for classifying abortions: abortions with diagnoses O021 (Missed abortion) and O028 (Other specified abnormal products of conception) have been reclassified from the group of induced abortions (type of abortion – other) to spontaneous abortions.

F. Death

The age (expressed in years, months and weeks) given in the F tables as well as in other section tables always means the completed age. Only the length of life before death expressed in days means the calendar age, i.e. the difference between the date of birth and the date of death.

G. Cause of Death

Since 1 January 1994, causes of death for the deceased have been processed according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, the tenth revision. In previous reference years (1992 and 1993), they were processed according to the ICD – 9th revision. The three-digit alphanumeric code is used for the basic statistical processing. For the purpose of this publication, only selected ICD-10 causes of death and ICD-10 causes of death chapters are presented. The detailed list of causes of death contains only those causes for which there occurred at least one death in the year.

In 2020, on the basis of instructions given by the World Health Organization (WHO), codes for the cause of death in connection with the COVID-19 infection were included in the ICD-10. The codes were included into the Chapter XXII.

H. Migration

The H tables contain statistics on internal and foreign migration of the population of the SR. The **internal migration** means each change of municipality of the permanent residence of people within the territory of the SR regardless of the fact whether he/she is the Slovak citizen or the non-national with permanent residence permit in the territory of Slovakia. The internal migration between

municipalities within the district includes also the permanent address change between the urban parts of Bratislava and Košice.

The **foreign migration** means a change of the country of permanent residence, irrespective of citizenship.

Abbreviations:

SR – Slovak Republic

EU – European Union

EFTA – European Free Trade Association; it includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

EEA – European Economic Area; it includes EU 27 and EFTA countries, except Switzerland.