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THE AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN SLOVAKIA

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Dans cette contribution l'auteur s'occupe de la structure d'âge de la population de Slovaquie. Il suit le développement de la pyramide d'âge de Slovaquie, de ses arrondissements depuis 1900 jusqu'à 1980, il analyse les groupes d'âge biologiques, principaux et productifs et leur répartition régionale, il établit les types des villages suivant la moyenne nationale des groupes d'âge principaux, il analyse la structure de la population suivant le sexe et il suit l'influence des différences régionales dans la structure d'âge sur la part des hommes et des femmes dans la population, il donne la caractéristique de la structure d'âge de la population suivant les nationalités, de la population active économiquement, suivant les groupes sociaux et d'emploi, pour les villes et les villages de campagne. Dans ce travail il avait traité les résultats du recensement de 1980.

The age composition of population belongs to the main indices of its structure. It is the basis of all population analyses, the picture of inner dynamics of population and the result of summing up the two determining demographic phenomena, natality and mortality. On the age composition we can trace the sum of factors influencing the development of population roughly to seventy years backward to the past. The whole previous development of generations is reflected in it and the numerousness of the youngest generations will be deciding for forming the general composition during at least fifty future years. The age composition in connection with further characteristic, especially economic, affords a basis for solving many important questions. In connection with the data of natural and migrational movements it enables making current estimates and perspective calculations, and that is why it is one of significant elements of planning in many spheres.

The age composition of Slovakia's population is substantially a summing up of the two basic demographic factors, natality and mortality. Since natality is not more under the influence of biological factors and is more an expression of a conscious decision, chiefly social and socio-economic factors exert influence on it. In exploring regional differences it is to take into account the fact that besides natality and mortality also another significant factor exerts influence on the age composition, namely migration. We know that at present there is a large migration to towns and industrial centres, predominantly young people in productive age going away there. Those contribute

to the growth of younger age groups on one hand, and enhance natality on the other, since they move also with their own family members.

THE AGE PYRAMID OF SLOVAKIA AND ITS DISTRICTS

The most illustrative picture of the age composition of population is given by an age pyramid. We have worked up an age pyramid according to age units for 1980 and also age pyramids according to five-year age groups for all population censuses since 1900 to pursue changes. The age pyramid of Slovakia has an intermediary form between progressive and stationary type of age composition. Three characteristic incisions are observable on it: the first one within the age group 8—19 years, which is a reflection of lowering of natality in 1961—1972, the second incision in the age group 41—49, expressing a lowered share of persons born in 1933—1941 (influence of economic crisis), and the third, the most striking one, concerning the age 62—65, caused by an intensive lowering of the number of born in 1916—1919 in the period of World War I. Another significant phenomenon readable from the graph is the predominance of males in younger aged groups, a gradual equalizing of the number of males and females age 30—35 and each time a stronger predominance of females in older age groups.

The deformations in the age pyramid of Slovakia, which are the traces of both the past and presence, will manifest themselves in population also further on in the near future, in accordance with time they will shift also to higher age groups being influenced only by further dying out, or also by moving. In this way, for instance, by 1990 the third incision on the graph will shift to a level of age 72—75 and through a lowered number it will weaken the growth of the share of the post-productive age group. The first incision will shift to the productive group of age 18—29.

If we trace the development of the population age pyramid of Slovakia according to five-year age groups since 1900, we can ascertain that the most ideal course of progressive pyramid in the population of Slovakia was in 1900 and still also 1910. On the age pyramid in 1921 there is the first large incision in the group of aged 0 to 4, caused by World War I by the lowered natality. Owing to these reasons also the group of age 5 to 9 was already weaker numerously. The incision from World War I, which represented a large intervention into population age composition, gradually shifted also to the age pyramid in 1930 (aged 10 to 14), in 1950 (aged 30 to 34), in 1961 (aged 40 to 44), and in 1970 (aged 50 to 54). On the age pyramid in 1950, 1961 and 1970 also the second incision is already evident, caused by the large economic crisis in the thirties and on the age pyramid in 1970 the basis of the pyramid narrowed in the years of lowered natality.

These deformations are observable also on the population age pyramids of the districts. In a regional distribution the pyramids have various forms in dependence from factors that acted on their forming. The age pyramids of Bratislava and Kašice have larger the first incision, but strong classes of productive age, evidently owing to a large immigration above all of younger classes of the productive group. A prevailing portion of the districts has a bell-shaped pyramid, which is a mark of stationary age composition. The third group is formed by age pyramids of a progressive type, with a broad

base, from which the pyramid becomes narrower gradually (Dolný Kubín, Bardejov, Poprad, Stará Ľubovňa, Vranov n. T.).

BIOLOGICAL, MAIN AND PRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS

The division of population according to age units, or also according to five-year age groups is, it is true, the most precise expression of an age composition, nevertheless rather not clearly arranged as to its numerical expression. Consequently, a better arranged classification of population age composition has been in use in population practice, namely according to delimited age groups and according to their share in total population.

In dividing the age composition of population according to age groups a classification by biological, main and productive age groups are used most frequently. All the three modes divide population into three age groups, where the youngest age group of aged 0 to 14 is common to all, being distinguished only in defining the further two groups. In dividing into biological age groups there is a reproduction group of aged 15—49 and a post-reproduction one of aged 50 and more, while in dividing into main age groups the matter is in a group of aged 15—59 and another one of 60-aged and more, and in dividing into productive age groups we can distinguish a productive age (males aged 15—59), females aged 15—54) and a post-productive one (males aged 60 and more, females aged 54 and more).

The population division from the viewpoint of biological age groups into pre-reproductional, reproductional and post-reproductional age groups is substantially Sundbärg's classification. In a detailed study population age composition of many countries Gunnar Sundbärg arrived at a conclusion that the so called reproduction group of aged 15 to 49 does not change in the individual populations, in all it is approximately the same, so that the populations differ mutually only in the size of child group (aged 0—14) and of the post-reproductional age group (aged 50 and more). On the basis of percentage share of child quota in the quota of persons aged 50 and more he distinguished three types of age structure, namely:

a) a progressive age composition with a strong component of the youngest age group,

b) a stationary type, stagnant, non-growing, and

c) a regressive type, which is a mark of aging population. Although since 1910, when Sundbärg submitted his work to the International Congress of Statisticians, the share of the individual age contingents has shifted and the prolongation of average length of life has exerted influence on the lowering of the share of reproductional age group of population for the share of reproduction age group of population for the benefit of the post-reproductional one — one can yet observe in Slovakia's population the greatest movement to be in the base and in the upper part of the age pyramid. Although Sundbärg's theory calls for a revision today and extraordinary disturbances in the age composition of contemporaneous populations hinder its application. the three biological age groups mentioned and their correlations are a good tool for a quick orientation in the age composition of population in the SSR districts and in their division into the three basic types. The following values were used by Z. Jureček for characterizing the types of age composition of

the ČSSR district: for the regressive type — children under 14 less than 24 per cent, persons aged 50 and more than 32 per cent, index $\frac{0-14}{50+} \cdot 100$ less than 75, age median more than 34, average age more than 30.5, for the stationary type — children under 14 20—30 per cent, persons aged 50 and more 22—32 per cent, values of the index $\frac{0-14}{50+} \cdot 100$ range from 75 to 135, age median within 28—34, average age from 31.5 to 36.5, and at last for the progressive type — children under 14 more than 30 per cent, persons aged 50 and more less than 22 per cent, values of the index $\frac{0-14}{50+} \cdot 100$ over 135, age median under 28 and average age under 31.5 years. On the basis of these indices two groups of types of the age composition of districts can be distinguished in Slovakia in 1980, namely the progressive type, to which the district Poprad, Dolný Kubín, Spišská Nová Ves and Košice-Mesto [Košice-Tow] may be ordered, and the stationary type, to which all the other districts belong, the districts Levice, Lučenec, Veľký Krtíš and Rimavská Sobota lying on the border of the stationary type in direction to the regressive type and the districts Čadca, Prešov, Bardejov, Stará Ľubovňa, Vranov n. T. lying with their values on the border in direction to the progressive type. Any districts with a regressive age composition do not occur in Slovakia. The worst age composition among the districts of Slovakia is in the district Levice, where the group of aged 50 and more attains 30.1 per cent and the child group is the lowest of all the districts (22.7 per cent). The most favourable age composition is in the districts Poprad (the share of aged 0—14 is 30.6 per cent, those of 50 and more 18.9 as the lowest in Slovakia) and Dolný Kubín (with the lowest share of the child age group in the SSR, namely 32.4 per cent and with the share of aged 50 and more 19.1 per cent).

The population classification into three main, or also productive groups are used most frequently, the latter being distinguished from the former only by ordering the five-year age group of females aged 55 to 59 into the third generation. Thus the matter is in the child group of aged 0—14, the population in the working age, and the age group of old population. The development of population composition in Slovakia according to the main and productive age groups from 1900 to 1980 is illustrated on Table 1. The basic characteristic of the development of age composition of population in Slovakia in the period mentioned is in the decrease of the child group aged 0—14 as well as a permanent increase of the share of the oldest age group.

The child group of population is extraordinarily significant for the future of our population, since in the course of the next 20 years this will determine not only the number of females in the period of their largest fertility, but also the numerousness of the rising generation for the working market as well as the number of economically active persons in the period of their most effective age. From these points of view the continuing decrease of children aged under 14 is a very important fact, which we can state in comparing the present development with the data from the previous censuses. In 1900 and 1910 the share of child group made more than a third of the total population. In 1910 it attained the upmost value of 37.8 per cent,

Tab. 1. Population composition in Slovakia by biological, main and productive age groups in 1900—1980 (percentage)

Year	Biological age groups			Main age groups			Productive age groups		
	0—14	15—49	50+	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	males 15—59 females 15—54	males 60+ females 55+
1900	37.0	46.8	16.2	37.0	55.0	8.0	37.0	53.2	9.8
1910	37.8	45.6	16.6	37.8	54.0	8.2	37.8	52.1	10.1
1921	32.7	50.1	17.2	32.7	58.6	8.7	32.7	56.5	10.8
1930	31.9	50.9	17.2	31.9	58.7	9.4	31.9	56.7	11.4
1950	28.9	51.8	19.3	28.9	61.1	10.0	28.9	59.0	12.1
1961	31.5	46.4	22.1	31.5	57.3	11.2	31.5	54.7	13.8
1970	26.8	50.1	23.1	26.8	58.9	14.3	26.8	56.4	16.8
1980	26.1	49.5	24.4	26.1	60.4	13.5	26.1	57.5	16.4

since 1921, however, it was decreasing systematically. A certain change recorded in the 1961 census was only of an intermediate duration as shown by the tendency of natality in the next years. Also the increasing of the older age groups in consequence of age prolongation exerts an influence on the decrease of the share of the child group in the sum of population. The utmost representation of the child group in the territorial division of Slovakia is displayed by the territory of northern Slovakia — the Kysuce and Orava lands, the surroundings of Žilina and Považská Bystrica, and almost all eastern Slovakia, but mainly its northern part (the districts Poprad, Spišská Nová Ves, Stará Ľubovňa, Prešov, Bardejov, Vranov n. T. as well as southern part of the district Humenné), in southwest of Slovakia it is in turn a prevailing part of the district Dunajská Streda. An area with an under-average representation of the child group is southern Slovakia, chiefly the territory east of Komárno, southeastern part of the district Nové Zámky, the district Levice, southern part of the district Žiar n. Hr., further the districts Zvolen, Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec, and a part of the district Rimavská Sobota.

With the productive age group also the question of labour is associated immediately, which is of a fundamental significance for the development of national economy. In 1980 there were 2,870,470 persons in productive age in Slovakia, i. e. 57.5 per cent of the population sum, which is by 317,608 persons more than in the previous census in 1970. In 1900 the share of population in productive age made 53.2 per cent, in 1910 52.1 per cent, then gradually increasing to 59.0 per cent up to 1950. After an intermediate decrease in 1961 to 54.7 per cent, it increased again to 56.4 per cent in 1970 and to 57.5 per cent in 1980. A significant stating is there in this age group, namely that the growth of population in the productive age is more rapid in Slovakia than the total growth of population. While during the decennium 1961—1970 the number of population in Slovakia increased by 8.7 per cent, the number of persons in productive age increased by 11.8 per cent and in the decennium 1970—1980 by 10.0 per cent, or by 12.4 per cent respectively.

The population in the productive age can be divided into four groups: the first is formed by the age 15—19, in which the matter is in the rising genera-

tion, while the next two groups aged 20—34 and 35—44 represent the most effective workers with a certain nuance, and the fourth group age 45—59 (females under 54) represents workers less effective at physical work, nevertheless well introducing themselves in places requiring a multiannual experience and practice. In 1980 there were 24.7 per cent of persons aged 20—34, 11.1 per cent of those aged 34—44, 13.5 per cent of those aged 45—59 (females under 54) of the sum of population in Slovakia. Of the population in productive age it was 43.0 per cent, or 19.3 per cent, or 23.5 per cent respectively.

Both the world wars exerted influence on the quota of the middle age group. Without them the decrease in mortality would result in a slow, however, a regular increase of this component. The influence of World War I manifested itself in the fact that the increase of the share of the middle age group caused a decrease of the child group, provoked by a low natality in the years of the war and later in 1950, when these weak classes shifted from World War I to the middle age group, leading to its relative weakening. At present these weak classes have shifted into the post-productive age group.

The share of the oldest age group of 60 and more (or of the post-productive age group M 60+ and F 55+) in the total number of population systematically increases since 1900 in consequence of decreasing in mortality. While the share of aged 60 and more made only 8.0 per cent in the population of Slovakia in 1900, today it is 13.5 per cent. In the productive age group it was 9.8 per cent in 1900, and 16.4 per cent in 1980. Chiefly two questions connect with the population of the old age group, namely a permanent increase of its number caused by the lowering of mortality and by the prolongation of human life as well as the increase of its share caused by decrease in natality and another significant question concerning the active joining in the working process, or also the question of an active old age. A significant characteristic of the old age group is the relatively high share of females, which rapidly increases in older age groups. If all the population in Slovakia is divided to males and females in relation 49.1 per cent and 50.9 per cent, the share of females will increase to 57.1 per cent in the age group of aged over 60.

Within the division of the age group of 60 and more, or also of the post-productive age group, the values are reversed in relation to the child age group. The greatest number of old population is displayed by communities of the district Levice, Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, but also some communities in the district Banská Bystrica, Liptovský Mikuláš, Rožňava, in northern part of the district Topolčany, in the Myjavská Pahorkatina hilly land, in northern part of the districts Svidník and Humenné in eastern Slovakia. The lowest representation of this age group is in communities in the Orava land, in the district Dunajská Streda and in a prevailing portion of the East-Slovakian Region.

' On the basis of the share of main age groups and of their relation to the whole-Slovakian averages we have divided communities of Slovakia into 6 types in a triangular correlation diagram. The first is formed by communities having the share of aged 0—14 greater than the whole-Slovakian average and the shares of both other groups under the whole-Slovakian average. They are 302 in Slovakia in 1980. In the second group there are communities having a greater share than the whole-Slovakian average or equal to the whole-Slovak-

Tab. 2. Characteristics of population age composition by regions and districts in the SSR in 1980

Territory, region, district	Resident population	Percentage of population in age							0-14 and more 100	60 and more 100	Age median	Average age	Females per 1000 males
		0-14	15-49	50 and more	15-59	60 and more	M 15-59 F 15-54	M 60 and more F 55 and more 8					
a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ČSSR	15,283,095	24.3	48.2	27.5	59.9	15.8	56.7	19.0	88.3	65.1	31.7	34.4	1,053.9
ČSR	10,291,927	23.4	47.6	29.0	59.6	17.0	56.3	20.2	80.8	72.3	33.0	35.4	1,063.3
SSR	4,991,168	26.1	49.5	24.4	60.4	13.5	57.5	16.4	106.7	51.8	29.0	32.5	1,034.7
Bratislava, Capital of SSR	380,259	23.8	51.0	25.2	63.4	12.8	60.0	16.2	94.4	53.8	31.0	33.4	1,097.8
West-Slovakian Region	1,683,891	25.0	48.9	26.1	60.2	14.8	57.1	17.8	95.9	59.3	29.9	33.5	1,037.4
Bratislava-Vidiek	144,129	25.7	49.3	25.0	60.4	13.8	57.4	16.8	103.1	53.6	29.2	32.8	1,033.2
Dunajská Streda	104,096	27.0	51.0	22.0	60.9	12.1	58.5	14.5	122.5	44.9	27.8	31.4	1,005.9
Galanta	140,912	25.3	49.6	25.1	60.5	14.2	57.6	17.1	100.9	56.1	29.4	33.0	1,024.0
Komárno	110,369	23.7	49.4	26.9	61.2	15.1	58.2	18.1	88.4	63.8	31.0	34.2	1,038.7
Levice	122,240	22.7	47.2	30.1	59.3	18.0	55.9	21.4	75.2	79.1	32.4	35.8	1,071.3
Nitra	205,697	24.8	49.0	26.2	60.3	14.9	57.2	18.0	94.8	60.0	29.9	33.5	1,038.8
Nové Zámky	153,199	23.0	48.0	29.0	60.1	16.9	56.8	20.2	79.2	73.4	32.0	35.2	1,058.7
Senica	143,530	26.0	47.7	26.3	58.8	15.2	55.8	18.2	98.9	58.4	29.5	33.3	1,023.0
Topoľčany	155,908	26.3	49.1	24.6	59.7	14.0	56.9	16.8	106.9	53.4	28.8	32.6	1,029.9
Trenčín	176,039	24.4	48.9	26.7	60.5	15.1	57.4	18.2	91.2	61.9	30.4	33.9	1,037.9
Trnava	227,772	25.8	49.4	24.8	60.2	14.0	57.2	17.0	103.8	54.3	29.3	32.8	1,042.7
Central-Slovakian Region	1,524,766	28.0	49.6	22.4	60.4	13.5	57.6	16.3	125.2	51.7	28.8	32.5	1,022.8
Banská Bystrica	161,619	25.3	50.1	24.6	61.2	13.6	58.2	16.5	102.7	53.7	29.6	32.8	1,049.8
Čadca	120,375	28.3	50.4	21.3	60.4	11.3	57.9	13.8	132.9	39.9	26.2	30.6	979.6
Dolný Kubín	106,980	32.4	48.5	19.1	57.4	10.2	55.2	12.4	169.9	31.3	24.5	28.8	984.7

Liptovský Mikuláš	126,127	21.9	48.8	26.3	60.6	14.5	57.4	17.7	94.8	58.2	29.7	33.5	1,045.2
Lučenec	95,557	22.9	47.6	29.5	59.8	17.2	56.5	20.6	73.7	75.2	32.2	35.4	1,047.9
Martin	105,228	26.4	50.8	22.8	61.5	12.1	58.8	14.8	115.4	45.9	28.7	32.0	1,020.5
Považská Bystrica	153,923	26.6	51.0	22.4	61.3	12.1	58.7	14.8	118.2	45.7	28.0	31.6	1,001.8
Prievidza	128,621	27.0	51.4	21.6	61.4	11.7	58.8	14.3	124.5	43.5	27.8	31.3	994.4
Rimavská Sobota	98,638	24.3	46.6	29.1	58.5	17.2	55.1	20.5	83.8	70.6	30.8	34.8	1,055.3
Veľký Krtíš	45,887	22.9	47.7	29.4	59.5	17.7	56.4	20.7	77.7	77.3	32.4	35.5	1,041.9
Zvolen	117,323	24.8	49.0	26.2	60.4	14.9	57.4	17.9	94.3	60.0	30.5	33.7	1,036.8
Žiar nad Hronom	93,271	23.9	48.9	27.2	60.6	15.5	57.3	18.8	87.9	65.0	30.7	34.2	1,035.4
Žilina	171,217	26.7	50.2	23.1	61.0	12.3	58.2	15.1	115.2	46.0	28.2	31.8	1,025.6
East-Slovakian Region	1,402,252	26.1	49.5	24.4	59.9	12.1	57.2	14.8	107.0	43.3	27.3	31.2	1,027.8
Bardejov	72,494	29.3	48.2	22.5	58.0	12.7	55.4	15.3	130.1	43.4	26.5	30.9	1,011.2
Humenné	105,700	26.8	49.9	23.3	60.8	12.3	58.0	15.2	115.5	46.0	28.1	31.9	1,014.4
Košice-Mesto	202,368	29.0	52.5	18.5	61.5	9.5	59.2	11.8	157.0	32.8	28.0	30.0	1,069.9
Košice-Viedek	99,227	26.7	48.6	24.7	59.5	13.8	56.8	16.5	108.5	51.6	27.7	32.3	1,008.1
Michalovce	108,404	25.3	48.0	26.7	60.0	14.7	56.7	18.0	94.7	58.2	29.6	33.4	1,039.4
Poprad	137,681	30.6	50.5	18.9	59.8	9.6	57.4	12.0	162.2	31.4	25.4	29.1	1,012.4
Prešov	181,502	28.8	49.8	21.4	59.7	11.6	57.2	14.1	134.0	40.3	26.4	30.6	1,025.4
Rožňava	85,622	25.0	48.4	26.6	59.9	15.1	56.9	18.1	93.9	60.3	29.7	33.6	1,042.8
Spišská Nová Ves	139,365	29.1	49.6	21.3	59.2	11.7	56.6	14.2	137.1	40.0	26.0	30.5	1,017.9
Stará Ľubovňa	42,200	29.8	47.6	22.6	57.5	12.7	54.9	15.2	132.1	42.5	25.6	30.6	983.5
Svidník	41,461	27.5	48.2	24.3	58.8	13.7	56.0	16.5	113.2	49.8	27.7	32.1	1,005.7
Trebišov	117,643	25.8	49.0	25.2	60.6	13.6	57.5	16.7	102.4	52.6	28.5	32.7	1,044.6
Vranov nad Topľou	68,385	29.1	48.1	22.8	58.5	12.4	55.8	15.1	127.7	42.6	26.2	30.9	1,006.6

ian average in the age group 0—14 and 15—59, while the share of aged 60 and more is under the whole-Slovakian average. They are 164 communities. The third group of communities is formed by those having the share of the age group 15—59 under the whole-Slovakian average, the further two groups being over the whole-Slovakian average, or equal. They are 308. The fourth type represent communities with the share of aged 15—59 over the whole-Slovakian average and both the other groups have a lower share than the whole-Slovakian average. Such communities are 108 in number. In the fifth group there are communities, in which the share of the age group of 0—14 is lesser than the whole-Slovakian average and both the other groups are over the whole-Slovakian average or are equal. They are 670. At last the last, the sixth type of communities has the share of aged 60 and more over the whole-Slovakian average and both the other age groups under the whole-Slovakian average. They are most frequent communities in Slovakia, namely 1173.

The distribution of the six types of communities mentioned in 1970 is shown by the map Types of Communities by Average Values of Main Age Groups published in the Atlas of the SSR (1) and for 1961 in turn in the Slovensko, III, Lud, 1. Časť (22). On them one can lay out the territories with favourable and less favourable age composition of population in Slovakia. Its results correspond roughly with areas of the distribution of the child and old age groups as mentioned above.

POPULATION COMPOSITION BY THE SEX AND THE INFLUENCE OF REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN AGE STRUCTURE ON THE SHARE OF MALES AND FEMALES IN POPULATION

The development of population in Slovakia according to sex since 1869 is shown on Table 3. In all the censuses more than 1,000 females fall to 1,000 males. The greatest number was in 1900, namely 1,146.0. This may be explained by the mass emigration from Slovakia, in which the male component prevailed. In early century whole families started moving and the mortality lowered, consequently the growth of male population was more rapid than the growth of female population and in the last census before World War the predominance of females decreased from 1146.0 to 1072.0, i. e. by 74 per 1,000 males. In further decennia the feminity of population was lowering further on and in 1940 there were 1048.2 females per 1,000 males in this country. An increased feminity in population of Slovakia was displayed by the next population census in 1950, when the number of females per 1,000 males in contrast with the previous censuses increased by 11.7. This was caused both by war losses in male population, but also by migration of a greater number of males from Slovakia to the Czech borderland. In 1961 the number of females per 1,000 males decreased to 1,022.3, in the 1970 census it increased something, namely to 1,026.3 and in the last census in 1980 to 1,034.7.

If we take into account current years being not influenced by extraordinary events, the main component forming the relation between the sexes is the relation of sexes in live-born and dead. As known, in Slovakia more boys than girls are born, although certain variations are observable. The masculinity of live-born manifests itself in the lower part of the age pyramid. An inversed phenomenon can be observed in the relation of sexes of dead. Here a greater

Tab. 3. Population by sex composition in Slovakia in 1869—1980

Date of census	Population		Females (%)	Females per 1000 males	Males per 1000 females	
	Total	Of them				
		Males				Females
1869, Dec. 31	2,481,811	1,211,149	1,270,662	51.2	1,049.1	953.2
1880, Dec. 31	2,477,521	1,195,354	1,282,167	51.7	1,072.6	932.2
1890, Dec. 31	2,595,180	1,237,801	1,357,379	52.3	1,096.0	911.9
1900, Dec. 31	2,782,925	1,296,815	1,486,110	53.4	1,146.0	872.6
1910, Dec. 31	2,916,657	1,407,666	1,508,991	51.7	1,072.0	932.9
1921, Feb. 15	2,993,859	1,456,123	1,537,736	51.4	1,056.0	946.9
1930, Dec. 1	3,324,111	1,611,263	1,712,848	51.5	1,063.0	940.7
1950, Mar. 1	3,442,317	1,671,142	1,771,175	51.4	1,059.9	943.5
1961, Mar. 1	4,174,046	2,064,043	2,110,003	50.5	1,022.3	978.2
1970, Dec. 1	4,537,290	2,239,201	2,298,089	50.6	1,026.3	974.4
1980, Nov. 1	4,991,168	2,453,065	2,538,103	50.9	1,034.7	966.5

mortality in males is shown than in females, i. e. a male over-mortality. The mortality of females is lower in all the age groups of population than that of males, which in turn causes a gentle equalizing of the number of males and females. It can be well-observed on the age pyramid of Slovakia and also of the individual districts. Approximately up to an age of 30, males prevail over females, then the number of both the sexes is being equalized and after aging to 35 there is already an evident predominance of females.

Also in regional distribution of the sex structure in Slovakia one may observe the influence of migrations. In the period of capitalism masses of people went away from Slovakia. Males moved still to a greater measure than females, and consequently in the last decennia of the 19th century femininity increased especially in those parts of Slovakia, which were affected by the greatest emigration. After World War II migration abroad is of no significance and its influence on the sex composition is minimal after 1950. On the other hand, the composition of population in Slovakia by sex is much more influenced at present than in the past by the inner migration between Slovakia and the Czech lands. The masculinity in emigration rate from Slovakia to Bohemia attained an extent from 1,051 up to 1,160 in 1960—1964. The structure of sex in Slovakia's population is considerably influenced also by a striking lowering of mortality, which affects more males than females, being regionally differentiated.

The differences in the age composition of population in the individual districts and regions have an influence upon the share of males and females in population, too. This influence manifests itself in the fact that in the adult component of population females prevail and in older age groups this predominance increases rapidly, while in the child group boys prevail. The age median was 30.1 in females, 27.9 in males, the average age 33.7 in females, 31.4 in males in 1980. A striking dependence between the share of older age groups of population and a higher share of females may be seen also in a regional section, namely from Table 2, in which the districts are classified according to the share of aged 50 and more and according to the number of females falling to 1,000 males.

Of 16 districts having an under-average share of persons aged 50 and more, 15 districts have an under-average share of females as well, of 22 districts with an over-average share of persons aged 50 and more, 17 districts have an over-average share of females, too, from the sum of population. Quite the same results may be attained by us, if instead of the share of aged 50 and more either age median or average age are substituted.

Districts, which have a progressive age composition of population, or a stationary one close to the progressive (Dolný Kubín, Poprad, Spišská Nová Ves and others), have an under-average share of females, some of them having even less females than males (Čadca, Dolný Kubín, Prievidza, Stará Ľubovňa). Exceptional is the district Košice-Mesto (Košice-Town) with an over-average share of females (1,069.9). Reversely, the districts with a stationary age composition that approximates to the regressive type of age composition have an over-average share of females (Levice, Nové Zámky, Veľký Krtíš, Rimavská Sobota, Lučenec). The greatest predominance of females in Slovakia is in Bratislava (1,097.8 females per 1,000 males).

THE AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY ETHNIC NATIONALITIES

From the previous analyses it has resulted that the age composition of population in Slovakia displays a persistent process of demographic aging of population. This holds good to different extent also with the population of all the nationalities living in Slovakia, although also amidst them there are striking differences. The causes of them are to be found in the general population development of inhabitants of the individual nationalities on one hand, and in outer influences, which intervened in this development chiefly after 1945 on the other.

In the first instance the differences of indices of natural change of population are projected into the age composition of population of the individual nationalities in Slovakia. With reference to the long-term character of the population development the differences in indices of population natural change in the past are projected to the whole age composition of population of the individual nationalities, at present in turn they form directly the development of the youngest age groups. In addition to population development also some other influences are reflected in the age composition of population by nationalities in Slovakia, for instance, the displacement of German population in 1945—1947 and its continuing decrease, or the influence of migration on the high share of females in the five-year age group 55—59 in population of Ukrainian and Russian nationalities (they are persons immigrated to our territory close after the end of the war, which then stayed in this country), further the changes in declaring nationality and the influence of assimilation (e. g. mixed marriages), which substantially modify the natural development of population age composition.

! The most favourable age structure in Slovakia is in Slovaks, in which 26.8 per cent fall to the child group (0 to 14 years) and 23.8 per cent to the group of aged 50 and more, so that the share of the child component is by 3 per cent greater than the share of the post-reproductional component. In 1961 and 1970 the age composition of Slovak nationality was even more favourable. In 1961 the child age formed almost a third of population,

exceeding the post-reproductional component more than by a half, in 1970 the child age group formed 26.9 per cent and its share exceeded the post-reproductional component nearly by a quarter. The decrease of the child age group was caused by a lowered natality. While in 1961 22.1 live-born fell to 1,000 inhabitants of Slovak nationality, in 1970 they were only 17.9 and in 1980 19.1. Slovak nationality has also the lowest age median amongst nationalities living in Slovakia.

A less favourable age composition is in members of Magyar nationality. As compared to 1970, this has been deteriorated. The share of the child age group represented 22.1 per cent, the share of persons aged 50 and more 28.0 per cent in 1980, while in 1970 24.5 and 27.0 respectively. It is a consequence of a lesser number of live-born compared to Slovak nationality. In 1980 the number of live-born per 1,000 inhabitants attained a value of 16.1 in Magyar nationality (in Slovak one 19.6) and the number of dead per 1,000 inhabitants 11.0 (in Slovak one 10.0).

The population of Ukrainian and Russian nationalities have even worse indices of age composition, although still in 1961 the age composition of these nationalities was more favourable than that of Magyar one. The share of the child age group 0—14 makes 16.1 per cent in Ukrainian nationality, 8.0 per cent in Russian one, the share of aged 50 and more 32.4 per cent in Ukrainian nationality and 47.4 per cent in Russian one.

In the age composition of population of Czech nationality in Slovakia chiefly labour reasons are reflected in population shifting. The share of the most productive age group 15—49 made 61.5 per cent in 1980.

In population of Polish nationality the child age group made only 6.7 per cent in 1980. The age composition of the population of German nationality displays extreme values: the child age group represents 5.0 per cent only, the reproduction age group 15—49 makes 35.1 per cent and the post-reproductional group of aged 50 and more 59.8 per cent.

THE AGE COMPOSITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, OF SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

As to the age composition and the sex composition of economically active population, the basic mark is in different shares of males and females in occupation. Males have a clear predominance in the economic activity. Of 100 males 55.2 were active in Slovakia in 1980, 44.5 of 100 females. If we take into account population over 15, this difference is even more marked. Of 100 males over 15 years 75.8 were active, of 100 females 59.5. Equally significant as the differences in sex is the age composition of economically active persons. In it the matter is above all in the share of younger, physically stronger classes, which are a guarantee of further growth of the productive component of population, as well as of older classes, physically although weaker, nevertheless more experienced and more skilful. We have divided the active population into three age groups, we can say, generational ones: a younger age group of active population in the productive age (from 15 to 34 years), an older age group of active population in the productive age, and a group of active persons in the post-productive age. Since the unequal number of years of the productive age of males and females makes difficult a comparison, the

Tab. 4. Age composition in economically active persons by main social groups and by sex in 1980

Age group	Agricultural workers		Other manual workers		Non manual workers		Cooperative farmers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Of 100 males — females of the same social group							
15—34	43.6	27.9	51.5	51.4	41.4	57.6	41.0	25.6
35—59	47.5	65.4	41.3	46.2	52.2	41.1	49.8	66.9
60+	8.9	6.7	4.2	2.4	6.4	1.3	12.2	7.5
	Of 100 economically active ones there were males — females in the same age group							
15—34	65.8	34.2	67.9	32.1	34.2	65.8	66.6	33.4
35—59	47.2	52.8	64.1	35.9	48.9	51.1	46.5	53.5
60+	62.2	37.8	77.5	22.5	80.4	19.6	67.0	33.0

second age group of active ones have been defined by us to the upper limit of 55 years commonly for both males and females, whereby we have got two equally large groups with a quantity of twenty age classes. In 1980 there were 48.6 per cent of males (of the total number of active males) and 51.7 per cent (of active females) in the age group of 15—34 in Slovakia, 37.7 per cent of males and 41.2 per cent of females in the age group 35—54 and 13.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent of females in the age group over 55. A significant fact in the age composition of active population in Slovakia is a predominance of younger classes born in 1945—1960, which in the time of census (in 1980) were 20—34.

If we trace the relation of economically active population to the sum of persons of the same age and sex, we can ascertain that in 1980 75.7 per cent of active ones (78.6 per cent of males, 72.6 per cent of females) were in the age group 15—34 in Slovakia, 88.8 per cent of active ones (95.7 per cent of males, 82.3 per cent of females) in the age group 35—54, 58.5 per cent of active ones (83.9 per cent of males 36.2 per cent of females) in the age group 55—59, and 15.1 per cent 26.5 per cent of males, 6.6 per cent of females) in the age group of 60 and more. In older classes of adults (aged 35—54) the occupational activity is more intensive (88.8 per cent) than in younger groups (75.6 per cent), which is caused by a late onset in that portion of young people that is studying and also by a considerable number of women that do not turn back immediately to the work after maternity.

The age pyramids of economically active population by the main social groups suggest that the most favourable age composition is in workers (manual). In all the social groups the share of males and females of middle age (aged 35 to 59) is relatively most balanced. The most unfavourable age structure is in cooperative farmers. 9.9 per cent of cooperative farmers aged 60 and more work in Slovakia. In non-manual workers females prevail strikingly in the age group 15—35. The workers (manual) have a predominance of males already from 20 years. It is caused by the fact that women enter a job with

a lower qualification more frequently than men and later a part of them goes away to work in connection with maternity. It is interesting to pursue also the relation between sexes in the individual social groups. Of 100 economically active ones in Slovakia 44.5 per cent of females were in cooperative farmers, 58.1 per cent in non-manual workers, 44.8 per cent in workers in agriculture, and 33.4 per cent in the other workers. A survey of the age composition of economically active population (in percentage) according to the main social groups is presented in Table 4.

In the age composition of economically active persons by the main production branches there are large differences, too (Table 5). The age pyramid of those employed in agriculture was considerably deformed due to departure of a large number of people from agriculture to other economic branches and due to a relatively small growth of young people in agriculture. In industry 64.9 per cent of economically active population is employed aged to 40, in building industry 64.7 per cent, in transport and communications 56.4 per cent, in trade and public boarding 65.4 per cent, and in the other non-productive branches 61.0 per cent, while in agriculture only 48.4 per cent. The agriculture has the oldest age composition, since up to 9.0 per cent of aged 60 and more work in it, while in building industry only 3.7 per cent, in transport and communications 3.4 per cent, in trade and public boarding 3.3 per cent, in the other non-productive branches 4.1 per cent and in industry 2.8 per cent.

THE AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND TOWNS

If we construct age pyramid for rural settlements and towns separately, we ascertain on them to display considerable differences. The pyramid of rural settlements is of a stationary type, while the towns have an age pyramid of the progressive type. The towns have a larger share of the child age group and of population in the productive age, while the rural communities in turn a larger share of the age group 60 and more. From this it results that also in the age composition of population the task of towns as immigration centres is reflected, to which above all the economically active population is directed, i. e. that in the productive age, which are mainly members of younger age classes.

If we pursue the age composition of population in the towns in a more detailed way, we can ascertain large differences resulting from their development, character, size and functions. Smaller towns with population of 5–10 thousand have the largest share of the age group of 60 and more 12.0 per cent on average, and the smallest share of population aged from 15 to 59. Towns with 10–20 thousand population have the largest share of aged 0 to 14 (29.2 per cent), while in large towns with population of 100 thousand and more (Bratislava, Košice) the children under 14 make a smaller component (25.6 per cent), while the group of aged 15 to 59 is most numerous of all the size types of towns, attaining 62.8 per cent. Relatively strongly is represented in them also the age group of aged 60 and more (11.1 per cent).

The industrial towns and strong immigration centres have a wide age basis, an extraordinarily numerous group of the productive age and a small number of aged 60 and more. The old mining towns have little children, but

Tab. 5. Persons economically active by branch composition according to 5-year age groups in the SSR in 1980

Economic branch		Total	Population economically active in age							
			15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65+ and non ascertained
Agriculture	abs.	340,051	11,928	75,522	76,627	73,995	40,173	31,083	10,816	19,601
	%	100.0	3.5	22.3	22.6	21.1	11.3	9.1	3.2	5.8
Forestry	abs.	41,107	965	7,354	9,263	3,920	5,388	4,910	1,269	1,658
	%	100.0	2.4	17.3	22.5	24.3	13.8	11.9	3.1	4.0
Industry	abs.	889,124	62,132	305,458	208,624	168,674	72,776	47,043	12,094	12,898
	%	100.0	7.0	34.3	23.5	18.9	8.2	5.3	1.4	1.4
Building industry	abs.	284,981	16,046	99,758	68,544	49,455	22,128	16,312	4,947	5,791
	%	100.0	5.6	35.0	24.1	17.4	7.3	6.4	1.7	2.0
Transport and communications	abs.	158,466	5,219	43,351	40,790	34,078	15,610	14,148	2,954	2,316
	%	100.0	3.3	27.3	25.8	21.5	9.8	8.9	1.9	1.5
Trade and public boarding	abs.	217,930	14,449	77,032	51,075	37,713	18,514	12,022	5,442	3,733
	%	100.0	6.6	35.4	23.4	17.3	8.5	5.5	1.6	1.7
Other non-productive branches	abs.	526,819	12,330	153,640	152,435	107,289	43,310	30,035	10,192	11,528
	%	100.0	2.3	29.3	28.9	20.4	8.3	5.7	1.9	2.2
Non-ascertained	abs.	26,394	1,888	10,550	5,406	3,243	1,459	1,404	784	1,860
	%	100.0	7.1	40.0	20.5	12.3	5.5	5.3	3.0	6.3
Total	abs.	2,484,912	124,957	775,965	612,784	483,827	222,684	159,022	46,498	59,185
	%	100.0	5.0	31.2	24.7	19.5	8.9	6.4	1.9	2.4

also the group of productive age is developed only weakly, nevertheless a strong group of old ones. The progressive age pyramid with a broad basis is typical for rapidly developing towns in northern and eastern Slovakia, in areas of a higher natality and of an intensive building of industry.

CONCLUSION

Concluding one can state that the results of population censuses display differences in the age composition of population of the individual regions, districts and communities in Slovakia. These ones connect with both social and economic factors, which are reflected in the age composition either indirect through the natural change of population, or direct through the moving of population. Also some specific influences act here, for instance, ethnic peculiarities (some districts in southern Slovakia with Magyar population have indices of the age composition of population deeply under the whole-Slovakian average, although they are purely agricultural). The age composition of population in Slovakia is a result of long-term population processes, and this should be taken into account also in evaluating the regional differences. On the basis of comparing data on the age composition of population in districts and communities of Slovakia from the 1961, 1970 and 1980 censuses a trend can be seen that the areas with a favourable age composition will preserve it also in the near future, while the territories displaying non-favourable values in the age composition, must reckon with them also in perspectives. The differences in age composition of the individual areas will probably further enlarged under the influence of migration movements caused by industrialization and urbanization of the landscape.

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Ján Verešík

VEKOVÁ SKLADBA OBYVATELSTVA SLOVENSKA

Autor sa v danej štúdií zaoberá vekovou skladbou obyvateľstva Slovenskej socialistickej republiky. Sleduje v nej vývoj vekovej pyramídy Slovenska a jeho okresov, analyzuje biologické, hlavné a produktívne vekové skupiny a ich regionálne rozloženie, vymedzuje typy obcí podľa celoslovenských priemerov hlavných vekových skupín, rozoberá skladbu obyvateľstva podľa pohlavia a sleduje vplyv regionálnych rozdielov vo vekovej skladbe na podiel mužov a žien v obyvateľstve, podáva charakteristiku vekovej skladby obyvateľstva Slovenska podľa národností, ekonomicky aktívneho obyvateľstva, sociálnych a zamestnaneckých skupín, za mestá a vidiecke obce. V práci použil dáta zo sčítania ľudu z r. 1980.

V rokoch 1900 a 1910 Slovensko malo ideálny tvar progresívnej vekovej pyramídy. V súčasnosti má veková pyramída Slovenska prechodný tvar medzi progresívnym a stacionárnym typom. Možno na nej pozorovať tri deformácie (zárezy), spôsobené znížením natality v rokoch 1961—1972 vo vekovej skupine 8—19-ročných, v rokoch veľkej hospodárskej krízy (1933—1941) u 41—49-ročných a v rokoch prvej svetovej vojny (1916—1919) u 62—65-ročných. Na pyramíde sa javí prevaha mužov v mladých vekových ročníkoch, postupné vyrovnávanie počtu mužov a žien u 30—35-ročných a čoraz silnejšie zastúpenie žien v starších vekových skupinách. Podobný priebeh majú aj vekové pyramídy okresov, ale majú rozdielny tvar v závislosti od činiteľov, ktoré pôsobili na ich utváranie.

Na základe percentuálneho zastúpenia jednotlivých biologických vekových skupín, vzťahu predreprodukčnej a poreprodukčnej vekovej skupiny podľa indexu $\frac{0-14}{50+} \cdot 100$, vekového mediánu a priemerného veku autor rozlíšil na Slovensku 2 skupiny okresov: okresy s progresívnou vekovou skladbou (počtom 4) a okresy so stacionárnou vekovou skladbou (počtom 34). Okresy s regresívnou vekovou skladbou sa na Slovensku nevyskytujú. Najhoršiu vekovú skladbu z okresov Slovenska má okres Levice, kde zložka 50-ročných a starších dosahuje 30,1 % a detská zložka je najnižšia zo všetkých okresov (22,7 %). Najpriazivejšiu vekovú skladbu majú okresy Poprad (podiel 0—14-ročných je 30,6 %, podiel 50-ročných a starších 18,9 %, najnižší na Slovensku) a Dolný Kubín (má najvyšší podiel detskej vekovej skupiny v SSR 32,4 % a podiel poreprodukčnej vekovej skupiny 19,1 %).

Charakteristickou črtou vývoja hlavných a produktívnych vekových skupín je pokles podielu detskej zložky [r. 1900 tvorila viac ako tretinu obyvateľstva Slovenska — 37,0 %, r. 1980 26,1 %] a trvalé narastanie vekovej skupiny 60-ročných a starších (r. 1900 8,0 %, r. 1980 13,5 %), resp. poproduktívnej skupiny (muži nad 60 rokov,

ženy nad 55 rokov, r. 1990 9,8 %, r. 1980 16,4 %). S veľkosťou produktívnej vekovej skupiny je bezprostredne spojená otázka pracovných síl, ktorá má pre vývoj národného hospodárstva zásadný význam. Roku 1980 podiel osôb v produktívnom veku tvoril 57,5 % z úhrnu obyvateľstva, teda o 317 608 osôb viac ako r. 1970. Na základe podielov hlavných vekových skupín a ich vzťahu k celoslovenskému priemeru autor vymedzil 6 typov obcí. Nadpriemerné zastúpenie detskej zložky vykazujú obce na severnom Slovensku {Kysuce, Orava, okolie Žiliny a Považskej Bystrice} a takmer na celom východnom Slovensku [najmä v okresoch Poprad, Spišská Nová Ves, Stará Ľubovňa, Prešov, Bardejov, Vranov nad Topľou, v južnej časti okresu Humenné], na juhozápadnom Slovensku značná časť obcí v okrese Dunajská Streda. Najviac obyvateľov 60-ročných a starších majú obce v okresoch Levice, Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec a Rimavská Sobota, ale aj časť obcí v okresoch Nové Zámky, Banská Bystrica, Liptovský Mikuláš, Rožňava, v severnej časti okresu Topoľčany, v juhozápadnej časti okresu Trenčín a na východnom Slovensku v severnej časti okresov Svidník a Humenné.

V štruktúre pohlaví prevládajú ženy (1034,7 žien na 1000 mužov r. 1980). Rozdiely vo vekovej skladbe obyvateľstva jednotlivých krajov a okresov majú vplyv na podiel mužov a žien v obyvateľstve. Z tab. 2 možno vyčítať výraznú závislosť medzi podielom starších vekových skupín obyvateľstva a vyšším podielom žien. Zo 16 okresov Slovenska, ktoré majú podpriemerný podiel osôb 50-ročných a starších, má 15 okresov takisto podpriemerný podiel žien, z 22 okresov s nadpriemerným podielom osôb 50-ročných a starších má 17 okresov taktiež nadpriemerný podiel žien z úhrnu obyvateľstva. Okresy s progresívnou vekovou skladbou alebo stacionárnou vekovou skladbou blízku k progresívnemu typu {Dolný Kubín, Poprad, Spišská Nová Ves a iné} majú podpriemerný podiel žien, niektoré majú dokonca menej žien ako mužov {Čadca, Dolný Kubín, Prievidza, Stará Ľubovňa}. Naopak, tie okresy so stacionárnou vekovou skladbou, ktorá sa približuje k regresívnemu typu vekovej skladby, majú nadpriemerný podiel žien {Levice, Nové Zámky, Veľký Krtíš, Rimavská Sobota, Lučenec}. Najväčšiu prevahu žien na Slovensku má Bratislava (1097,9 žien na 1000 mužov).

Z národnosti zisťujúcich na Slovensku najpriaznivejšiu vekovú skladbu majú Slováci, u ktorých na detskú zložku pripadá 26,8 % a na poreprodukčnú (50-ročných a starších) 23,8 %. Menej priaznivú vekovú skladbu majú príslušníci maďarskej národnosti (podiel detskej zložky 22,1 %, poreprodukčnej 28,0 %), ukrajinskej národnosti (16,1 %, resp. 32,4 %) a ruskej národnosti (8,0 %, resp. 47,4 %). Vo vekovej skladbe obyvateľov českej národnosti na Slovensku sa odzrkadľujú hlavne pracovné dôvody presunov obyvateľstva (vysoký podiel reprodukčnej skupiny 15–49-ročných 61,5 %). U obyvateľov poľskej národnosti detská zložka tvorí len 6,7 %. Veková skladba nemeckej národnosti vykazuje extrémne hodnoty (detská zložka púhych 5,0 %, reprodukčná veková skupina 35,1 % a poreprodukčná 59,8 %).

V skladbe pohlaví ekonomicky aktívneho obyvateľstva majú jasnú prevahu muži; zo 100 mužov nad 15 rokov bolo r. 1980 ekonomicky aktívnych 75,7, zo 100 žien 59,5. Vo vekovej skladbe aktívneho obyvateľstva sa javí prevaha mladších ročníkov produktívneho veku. Z hlavných sociálnych skupín najpriaznivejšiu vekovú skladbu majú robotníci, najnepriaznivejšiu družstevní roľníci (10,1 % z nich pracuje vo veku 60 rokov a viac). Vo vekovej skladbe ekonomicky aktívnych osôb hlavných hospodárskych odvetví sú takisto veľké rozdiely. Veková pyramída zamestnaných v poľnohospodárstve sa značne zdeformovala odchodom veľkého počtu ľudí z poľnohospodárstva do iných výrobných odvetví a pomerne malým prírastkom mladých ľudí v poľnohospodárstve. Vo veku do 40 rokov je zamestnaných v priemysle 64,9 % aktívneho obyvateľstva, v stavebníctve 64,7 %, v doprave a spojoch 56,4 %, v obchode a verejnom stravovaní 65,4 %, v ostatných nevýrobných odvetviach 61,0 %, kým v poľnohospodárstve iba 48,4 %.

Vekové pyramídy vidieckych obcí a miest sú značne rozdielne. Vidiecke obce majú stacionárny typ pyramídy, kým mestá majú vekovú pyramídu viac progresívneho typu. Mestá majú väčší podiel detskej a produktívnej vekovej skupiny, v čom sa odzrkad-

Iuje úloha miest ako imigračných centier. Rozdiely vo vekovej skladbe jednotlivých miest vyplývajú z ich vývoja, charakteru, veľkosti a funkcií.

V závere štúdie autor konštatuje, že výsledky zo sčítania ľudu vykazujú výrazné rozdiely vo vekovej skladbe obyvateľstva jednotlivých krajov, okresov a obcí na Slovensku. Tieto súvisia so spoločenskými a ekonomickými činiteľmi, ktoré sa odrážajú vo vekovej skladbe buď nepriamo prostredníctvom prirodzenej meny obyvateľstva, alebo priamo sťahovaním obyvateľstva. Pôsobia tu aj niektoré špecifické vplyvy, napr. etnické osobitosti a iné. Veková skladba obyvateľstva Slovenska je výsledkom dlhotrvajúcich populačných procesov, čo treba mať na zreteli aj pri hodnotení regionálnych rozdielov. Na základe porovnania údajov o vekovej skladbe okresov a obcí z predošlých cenzov javí sa trend, že oblasti s priaznivou vekovou skladbou si aj v blízkej budúcnosti zachovávajú priaznivú vekovú skladbu, kým územia, ktoré vykazujú nepriaznivé hodnoty vekovej skladby, musia s nimi rátať aj perspektívne. Na rozdiely vo vekovej skladbe jednotlivých oblastí budú značne vplývať migračné pohyby, spôsobené industrializáciou a urbanizáciou krajiny.

Tab. 1. Zloženie obyvateľstva Slovenska podľa biologických, hlavných a produktívnych vekových skupín v r. 1900—1980 (v %).

Tab. 2. Charakteristiky vekovej skladby obyvateľstva v krajoch a okresoch SSR r. 1980.

Tab. 3. Štruktúra pohlaví obyvateľstva Slovenska v r. 1869—1980.

Tab. 4. Veková skladba ekonomicky aktívnych osôb podľa hlavných sociálnych skupín a pohlavia r. 1980.

Tab. 5. Odvetvová skladba osôb ekonomicky aktívnych podľa päťročných vekových skupín v SSR r. 1980.

Ян Верешик

ВОЗРАСТНОЙ СОСТАВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ СЛОВАКИИ

В данной статье автором прослеживается развитие возрастной пирамиды Словакии и ее районов, анализируются биологические, главные и продуктивные возрастные группы и их региональное распределение, выделяются типы поселений (общин) по общесловацким средним за главные возрастные группы, рассматривается состав населения в зависимости от пола и прослеживается влияние региональных различий на возрастной состав, в частности на долю мужского и женского населения, далее автором дается характеристика возрастного состава населения Словакии в зависимости от национального состава, экономически активного населения (занятости), от социальных и профессиональных групп — по городам и поселениям сельского типа. Автором использованы данные переписи населения за 1980 г.

В 1900 и 1910 гг. для Словакии была характерна идеальная форма прогрессивной возрастной пирамиды. В настоящее время эта пирамида имеет переходную форму между прогрессивным и стационарным типом. На ней наблюдаются три деформации (углубления), вызванные понижением рождаемости в 1961—1972 гг. в возрастной группе 8—19-летних, в годы великого экономического кризиса (1933—1941) в случае группы 41—49-летних и в годы Первой мировой войны (1916—1919) в случае группы 62—65-летних. На пирамиде прослеживается преобладание мужчин в молодых возрастах, постепенное выравнивание численности мужчин и женщин среди 30—35-летних и все возрастающая численность женщин в более старших возрастных группах. Подобным характером обладают также возрастные пирамиды по районам, однако, форма у них видоизменяется в зависимости от преобладания факторов, воздействовавших на их формирование.

На основе процентной доли отдельных биологических возрастных групп, отношения дорепродукционной и послерепродукционной возрастных групп по индексу $\frac{0-14}{50+} \cdot 100$, возрастной медианы и среднего возраста, автором для Словакии выделены две группы районов: районы с прогрессивной возрастной структурой (4 района) и районы со стационарной возрастной структурой (34 районов). Районы с регрессивной возрастной структурой в Словакии не встречаются. Самой худшей возрастной структурой среды районов Словакии отличается район Левице, в котором доля 50-летних и старше достигает 30,1 % и детская составная достигает минимального значения (22,7 %). Самую благоприятную возрастную структуру можно наблюдать в районах Попрад (доля 0-14-летних составляет 30,6 %, доля 50-летних и старше — 18,9 % — минимальное значение по всей Словакии) и Дольни-Кубин (в нем максимальная доля детской возрастной группы в ССР — 32,4 % и доля послерепродукционной возрастной группы составляет 19,1 %).

Отличительной чертой развития главных и продуктивных возрастных групп является понижение доли детской составной (в 1900 г. она составляла более одной трети населения Словакии — 37,0 %, в 1980 г. 26,1 %) и постоянное возрастание возрастной группы 60 лет и старше (в 1900 г. 8,0 %, в 1980 г. 13,5 %) или же послерепродуктивной группы (мужчины старше 60 лет, женщины старше 55 лет, в 1900 г. 9,8 %, в 1980 г. 16,4 %). С абсолютными значениями численности продуктивной возрастной группы непосредственно связан вопрос рабочей силы, имеющей для развития народного хозяйства существенное значение. В 1980 г. доля населения в продуктивном возрасте составляла 57,5 % от общей численности населения, на 317 608 занятых больше чем в 1970 г. На основе доли главных возрастных групп и их отношения к общесловацкому среднему автором выделено 6 типов поселений. Выше средней доля детской составной наблюдается в поселениях северной Словакии — на Кисуце, Ораге, в окрестностях г. Жилина и г. Поважска-Бистрица и почти во всей восточной Словакии (главным образом в районах Попрад, Спишска-Нова-Вес, Стара-Любовня, Прешов, Бардейов, Вранов-над-Топлей и на юге района Гуменне), в юго-западной Словакии сюда относится значительная доля поселений района Дунайска-Стреда. Максимум населения в возрасте 60 лет и старше насчитывается в поселениях районов Левице, Вельки-Кртиш, Лученец и Римауска-Собота, но также и в некоторых поселениях районов Нове-Замки, Банска-Бистрица, Липтовски-Микулаш, Рожнява, на севере района Топольчаны, на юго-западе района Тренчин и в восточной Словакии на севере районов Свидлик и Гуменне.

В структуре населения по полу преобладают женщины (1034,7 женщин приходится на 1000 мужчин в 1980 г.). Различия в значениях возрастной структуры населения в отдельных областях и районах влияют на долю мужчин и женщин в населении. По таблице 2 можно выявить отчетливую зависимость между долей старших возрастных групп и повышенной долей женщин. Среди 16 районов Словакии, в которых наблюдается нижесредняя доля населения 50 лет и старше, в 15 районах также наблюдается нижесредняя доля женщин, среди 22 районов с вышесредней долей населения 50 лет и старше в 17 районах также наблюдается вышесредняя доля женщин, рассчитанная из общей численности населения. В районах с прогрессивной возрастной структурой или со стационарной возрастной структурой близкой к прогрессивному типу (Дольни-Кубин, Попрад, Спишска-Нова-Вес и др.) наблюдается нижесредняя доля женщин, в некоторых из них имеется даже меньше женщин чем мужчин (Чацца, Дольни-Кубин, Преведиза, Стара-Любовня). Наоборот, в районах со стационарной возрастной структурой, приближающейся к регрессивному типу возрастной структуры, наблюдается вышесредняя доля женщин (Левице, Нове-Замки, Вельки-Кртиш, Римауска-Собота, Лученец). Максимальное преобладание женщин в пределах Словакии встречается в г. Братислава (1097,8 женщин приходится на 1000 мужчин).

Среди национальностей, проживающих на территории Словакии, самую благоприятную возрастную структуру можно наблюдать у словаков. У них на долю детской составной приходится 26,8 % и на долю послерепродукционной (50 лет и старше) 23,8 %. Менее благоприятная возрастная структура наблюдается у венгерского национального меньшинства (доля детской составной — 22,1 %, послерепродукционной — 28,0 %), украинского национального меньшинства (соответственно 16,1 % и 32,4 %) и русского национального меньшинства (соответственно 8,0 % и 47,4 %). В возрастной структуре населения чешской

национальности в Словакии отражаются, главным образом, трудовые причины перемещения населения (высокая доля репродукционной группы 15—49-летних — 61,5 %). У населения польской национальности детская составная достигает лишь 6,7 %. В возрастной структуре немецкой национальности встречаются экстремальные значения (детская составная лишь 5,0 %, репродукционная возрастная группа 35,1 % и послерепродукционная — 59,8 %).

В структуре экономически активного населения по полу явно преобладают мужчины: из 100 мужчин старше 15 лет в 1980 г. было занято 75,7, из 100 женщин — 59,5. В возрастной структуре активного населения наблюдается преобладание младших групп продуктивного возраста. Среди главных социальных групп наиболее благоприятная возрастная структура наблюдается среди рабочих, наиболее неблагоприятная — среди кооперативных крестьян (10,1 % трудится в возрасте 60 лет и более). В возрастной структуре экономически активного населения по главным экономическим отраслям также наблюдаются значительные различия. Возрастная пирамида занятых в сельском хозяйстве в значительной степени деформировалась в результате перехода значительного количества людей из сельского хозяйства в другие производственные отрасли, а также вследствие прибавления лишь небольшой численности молодого населения в отрасли сельского хозяйства. В возрасте до 40 лет в промышленности занято 64,9 % активного населения, в строительстве 64,7 %, в транспорте и связи 56,4 %, в торговле и общественном питании 65,4 %, в остальных непродуцированных отраслях 61,0 %, тем временем как в сельском хозяйстве лишь 48,4 %.

Возрастные пирамиды сельских поселений по сравнению с городскими значительно отличаются. Пирамида сельских поселений имеет стационарный тип, для городов характерна возрастная пирамида более прогрессивного типа. В городах имеется большая доля детской и продуктивной возрастных групп, в чем отражается роль городов как иммиграционных центров. Расхождения в возрастной структуре отдельных городов имеют причины в их развитии, характере, величине и функции.

В заключении статьи автор констатирует, что на основании результатов переписи населения наблюдаются значительные различия в возрастной структуре населения отдельных областей, районов и поселений Словакии. Эти различия вызваны общественными и экономическими факторами, отражающимися в возрастной структуре или же косвенно, посредством естественной смены населения, или же прямо — посредством перемещения населения. В этом процессе можно также наблюдать некоторые специфические влияния, например, этническое своеобразие и др. Возрастная структура населения Словакии является результатом длительных популяционных процессов, что необходимо учитывать при оценке региональных различий. В результате сравнения данных о возрастной структуре районов и поселений всех предыдущих переписей населения наблюдается следующая тенденция: области с благоприятной возрастной структурой сохраняют эту благоприятную структуру и в ближайшем будущем, тем временем как территории с неблагоприятными показателями возрастной структуры и впредь не изменят свой характер. На различия в возрастной структуре населения отдельных областей будет воздействовать миграция, вызываемая в результате индустриализации и урбанизации страны.

Табл. 1. Состав населения Словакии по биологическим, главным и продуктивным возрастным группам в 1900—1980 гг. (в %).

Табл. 2. Характеристики возрастной структуры населения в областях и районах ССР в 1980 г.

Табл. 3. Структура населения Словакии в зависимости от пола в 1869—1980 гг.

Табл. 4. Возрастная структура экономически активного населения в зависимости от главных социальных групп и от пола в 1980 г.

Табл. 5. Отраслевая структура экономически активного населения по пятилетним возрастным группам в ССР в 1980 г.

Перевод: Л. Правдова