

Comparison of Carpathian Ruthenia with other lands of Czechoslovakia

With its population number, Carpathian Ruthenia was the smallest land of Czechoslovakia, which was also true of the years 1919–1927, in which Silesia, too, was an independent land. The population of Bohemia was ten times higher, that of Moravia-Silesia five times and that of Slovakia four and a half times higher. However, Carpathian Ruthenia experienced the highest increase in the population number. In 1937 alone, it was one-third higher than in 1919, while in Bohemia, in which the rate was the smallest, it was only 9 % more. The development of a number of demographic indicators and their structure in Carpathian Ruthenia always significantly differed from the rest of the lands of Czechoslovakia.

Table 1 Proportion of Carpathian Ruthenia in the whole Czechoslovakia

	%				
	Population	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
1919	4,5	6,7	7,1	5,6	13,9
1920	4,4	4,1	5,8	7,8	0,9
1921	4,5	4,0	6,7	6,9	6,4
1922	4,5	3,9	7,4	5,9	9,7
1923	4,6	4,1	7,2	6,2	8,5
1924	4,6	4,3	7,8	6,2	10,1
1925	4,6	4,7	7,8	6,0	10,5
1926	4,7	4,8	7,9	6,6	10,3
1927	4,7	4,6	8,1	6,9	10,6
1928	4,8	4,6	8,5	6,3	12,6
1929	4,8	4,6	8,5	6,0	14,2
1930	4,9	4,9	8,7	6,4	12,6
1931	5,0	4,8	9,0	6,3	14,4
1932	5,0	5,0	9,3	6,8	14,3
1933	5,1	4,6	9,2	6,7	15,5
1934	5,1	4,6	9,4	6,7	16,1
1935	5,2	5,0	9,9	6,6	19,9
1936	5,3	4,9	9,9	7,3	18,3
1937	5,3	4,8	10,1	6,6	22,1

Marriages, separations and divorces

As far as the development of marriages is concerned, there was an obvious difference between Czechoslovakia's lands at the onset of the period under observation. In 1920, Bohemia recorded 19 % more marriages than in the previous year and Moravia-Silesia 6 % more, while in Slovakia, the number of marriages decreased by 28 % and in Carpathian Ruthenia by as much as 42 %. In the following years, the development in the compared lands was very similar and the periods of increase, stagnation and decline were almost identical. In the whole Czechoslovakia, the biggest number of marriages was concluded in its first year (1919), the smallest in 1924. This amounted to a 30-percent fall. When it comes to the figures per 1,000 population, apart from 1919, there was no significant difference in the gross marriage rate between the Czechoslovak lands

Table 2 Marriages

	Czecho- slovakia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	159 382	68 293	35 467	44 377	11 245
1920	157 561	81 286	37 753	32 039	6 483
1921	146 079	75 527	35 168	29 601	5 783
1922	124 647	64 483	29 838	25 429	4 897
1923	115 180	59 366	27 696	23 367	4 751
1924	112 018	57 396	27 115	22 678	4 829
1925	130 307	66 302	30 485	27 412	6 108
1926	130 805	65 538	30 637	28 321	6 309
1927	130 237	64 828	31 466	27 912	6 031
1928	137 311	69 119	33 255	28 675	6 262
1929	139 200	70 935	33 563	28 306	6 396
1930	136 959	68 842	32 316	29 029	6 772
1931	129 875	65 157	31 192	27 311	6 215
1932	127 990	64 777	30 298	26 500	6 415
1933	124 805	62 815	29 618	26 605	5 767
1934	118 586	59 140	28 107	25 827	5 512
1935	116 610	57 471	27 776	25 564	5 799
1936	120 465	58 923	29 563	26 127	5 852
1937	126 124	61 530	31 779	26 821	5 994

The average age of bridegrooms was in Bohemia and in Moravia-Silesia higher than in Carpathian Ruthenia throughout the period. At first, the difference was about two years and about 18 months at its close. In Slovakia, the data for bridegrooms were very similar to those for Carpathian Ruthenia. A comparison of brides gives a similar picture. In Bohemia and in Moravia-Silesia, the age was mostly higher than in Carpathian Ruthenia (and also Slovakia) by some two to three years. There were substantial differences mainly in the proportion of brides of a very low age. In Carpathian Ruthenia, brides under 16 years at first accounted for around 5 % of all brides and as much as 10 % by the end of the period, while in Bohemia and in Moravia-Silesia, the maximum proportion was about 0.7 %.

When examining marriages according to the spouses' marital status, Carpathian Ruthenia mostly differed from Bohemia, while their structure was similar to the situation in Slovakia. In Carpathian Ruthenia, there was a higher representation of single and widowed spouses and smaller of the separated ones.

Separation of marriages was a phenomenon that did not occur in Carpathian Ruthenia in 1919, but there were three cases of it in 1920. In the following years, their number was growing and they exceeded 100 for the first time in 1924. However, the rise then did not continue and the number only considerably rose in the last year of the period under observation, namely to 141. In other Czechoslovak lands, the figures were considerably higher, which was caused not only by their bigger population size, but also by a much higher intensity of the end of marriage by separation. For example, in the second half of the 1930s, the number of separations in Slovakia exceeded 800, that in Moravia-Silesia 2,000 and in Bohemia 5,000.

Table 3 Separations

	<i>Czecho- slovakia</i>	<i>Bohemia</i>	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>
1919	2 154	1 640	416	98	-
1920	4 055	2 600	1 018	434	3
1921	5 444	3 642	1 260	511	31
1922	6 187	4 214	1 309	609	55
1923	5 342	3 450	1 233	587	72
1924	5 198	3 462	1 104	527	105
1925	5 136	3 417	1 168	476	75
1926	5 033	3 192	1 256	470	115
1927	5 228	3 376	1 249	495	108
1928	5 416	3 572	1 196	535	113
1929	5 379	3 367	1 283	631	98
1930	5 697	3 636	1 326	647	88
1931	5 945	3 874	1 378	606	87
1932	5 902	3 700	1 471	620	111
1933	6 075	3 722	1 518	722	113
1934	6 938	4 312	1 726	813	87
1935	7 322	4 457	1 902	868	95
1936	8 608	5 468	2 084	930	126
1937	8 230	5 223	2 045	821	141

Separated marriages in Carpathian Ruthenia had on average a shorter duration than in other Czechoslovak lands, which was connected with a later widening of the opportunity to end marriage in this way, especially by younger marital couples. A smaller average number of children in separated marriages may be connected with their shorter duration.

Table 4 Average duration of separated marriages and average number of children in such marriages

	<i>Average duration</i>				<i>Average number of children</i>			
	<i>Bohemia</i>	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	<i>Bohemia</i>	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>
1919	14,92	14,44	8,99	-	0,75	0,72	0,81	-
1920	13,43	13,53	9,32	.	0,87	0,96	0,74	.
1921	12,04	11,87	8,65	8,56	0,85	0,87	0,60	0,69
1922	11,57	11,45	9,69	7,79	0,84	0,88	0,77	0,54
1923	11,28	11,07	10,15	9,07	0,84	0,92	0,67	0,49
1924	11,05	10,99	9,37	8,36	0,87	0,95	0,73	0,46
1925	10,81	10,55	9,07	8,82	0,84	0,89	0,64	0,68
1926	10,09	10,07	9,37	8,86	0,80	0,87	0,66	0,42
1927	10,06	9,99	9,09	8,03	0,79	0,93	0,65	0,41
1928-1930	9,75	9,84	9,20	7,55	0,78	0,87	0,69	0,42
1931-1933	9,81	9,82	9,04	9,19	0,74	0,87	0,68	0,54
1934	9,87	9,93	9,79	8,22	0,76	0,87	0,68	0,65
1935	10,07	9,84	9,84	9,25	0,76	0,83	0,74	0,52
1936	10,02	9,88	9,89	9,13	0,75	0,86	0,66	0,62
1937	10,03	10,20	9,81	9,62	0,75	0,86	0,66	0,62

A comparison of the number of marriages of the divorced between Czechoslovak lands yields results that are similar to the comparison of marriages of separated couples. In Carpathian Ruthenia, there were only tens of them annually even at the close of the period under observation, while the figures in Bohemia regularly exceeded 4,500.

Table 5 Divorces

	Czecho- slovakia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	4 128	3 062	1 052	14	-
1920	5 623	4 207	1 363	53	-
1921	5 595	4 237	1 307	50	1
1922	4 767	3 578	1 136	42	11
1923	4 408	3 230	1 128	35	15
1924	4 446	3 334	1 068	33	11
1925	4 208	3 021	1 141	21	25
1926	4 165	3 001	1 082	44	38
1927	4 428	3 275	1 087	29	37
1928	4 639	3 512	1 046	42	39
1929	4 862	3 741	1 073	24	24
1930	4 312	2 983	1 245	59	25
1931	5 085	3 928	1 078	53	26
1932	5 035	3 879	1 075	57	24
1933	5 319	4 162	1 076	52	29
1934	5 348	4 266	1 025	29	28
1935	5 297	4 282	972	18	25
1936	5 610	4 615	944	20	31
1937	5 373	4 500	830	20	23

Births

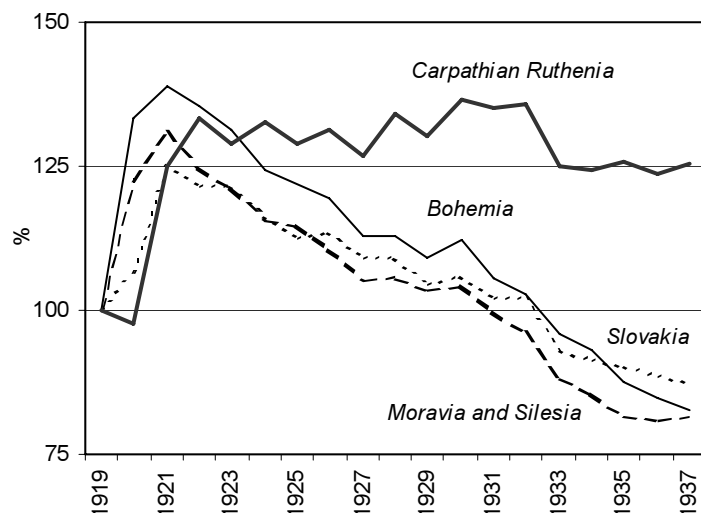
During the first two years after Czechoslovakia's birth, the number of new-born children was considerably growing (in 1921, it reached almost 100,000, which was one-third more than the initial number). Afterwards, the number of births was mostly falling, but apart from 1933 (8 %), the declines were not big, mostly amounting to some 2 %.

Table 6 All births

	Czecho- slovakia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	309 539	120 187	74 510	93 184	21 658
1920	371 974	160 174	91 288	99 413	21 099
1921	408 266	166 824	97 445	116 942	27 055
1922	397 672	162 789	92 834	113 182	28 867
1923	389 327	157 660	90 402	113 358	27 907
1924	372 561	149 286	86 215	108 321	28 739
1925	364 326	146 411	85 286	104 718	27 911
1926	359 955	143 511	82 199	105 846	28 399
1927	343 372	135 721	78 441	101 744	27 466
1928	344 794	135 569	78 682	101 508	29 035
1929	333 589	131 018	76 980	97 363	28 228
1930	340 704	134 861	77 524	98 780	29 539
1931	325 430	126 839	74 207	95 161	29 223
1932	319 761	123 727	71 584	95 009	29 441
1933	294 473	115 141	65 624	86 672	27 036
1934	287 456	111 760	63 636	85 147	26 913
1935	277 041	105 146	60 682	84 015	27 198
1936	271 429	101 799	60 292	82 558	26 780
1937	268 592	99 379	60 583	81 491	27 139

While the development in Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia and Slovakia was largely similar to that in the whole Czechoslovakia, Carpathian Ruthenia basically differed. The years of increase and decrease in the number of births were regularly alternating from 1922 on. The development resulted in 1937 in a number of the births that was almost the same as in 1921, while in the whole Czechoslovakia there was a one-third fall, while the biggest decline occurred in Bohemia, followed by Moravia-Silesia and Slovakia.

Chart 1 Index of number of births, average for 1919–1937 = 100 %



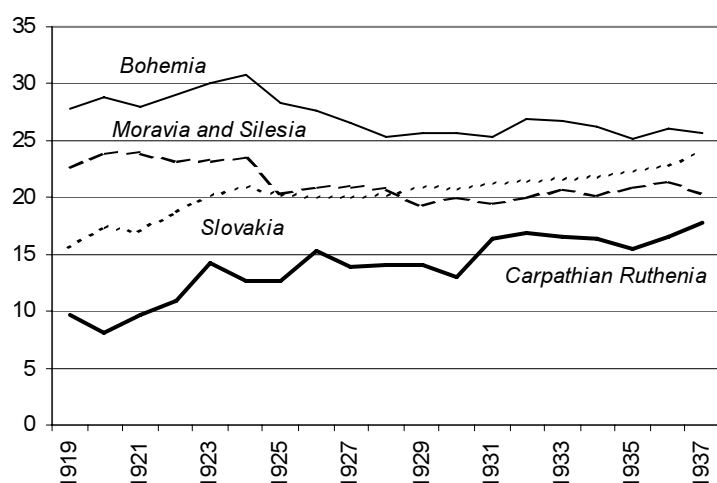
There was not any substantial difference in the average age of mothers at childbearing. Unlike the rest of Czechoslovak lands, women from Carpathian Ruthenia were older when giving birth (but mostly by less than twelve months), but the average age hides a structural diversity according to the mothers' age. In Carpathian Ruthenia, there was a higher proportion of mothers of both a low and high ages.

Table 7 Age of mothers

	Bohemia			Moravia and Silesia			Slovakia			Carpathian Ruthenia		
	1925	1931	1937	1925	1931	1937	1925	1931	1937	1925	1931	1937
Average age	28,3	27,7	28,4	28,9	28,2	28,8	28,2	28,2	28,8	28,9	29,0	29,6
Proportion of mother: by age (%)												
-19	4,6	5,7	3,8	3,9	5,1	3,5	5,9	6,8	5,6	5,3	6,1	5,1
40+	4,1	3,2	3,3	5,2	4,1	3,8	5,4	4,6	5,0	6,2	6,7	7,3

According to the official data, late foetal mortality, or the proportions of stillbirths in the total number of births, was the smallest of all Czechoslovak lands in Carpathian Ruthenia throughout the period. However, the general trend was different; while in Carpathian Ruthenia (and in Slovakia, too) the rate was rising, it was falling in the remaining two lands. Both the comparison of the data and the character of the trends provoke doubts about the accuracy of the officially recorded cases of stillbirths in Carpathian Ruthenia (in Slovakia, too).

Chart 2 Late foetal mortality rate (the number of stillbirths per 1,000 births)



The structure of births according to order largely differed among Czechoslovak lands. While in Carpathian Ruthenia children of the first order accounted for 22–24 % of all births, those of the second and the third order accounted for 17–19 % and 15–18 %, respectively, and the proportion of the children of the first and second orders was rising in the westward direction (such as in Bohemia to 38–44 % and 26–27 %) and the number of the children of higher order was falling. In Carpathian Ruthenia, children of the fourth and higher order accounted for over 40 % of all births and those of the seventh and higher order for 14 %, while in Bohemia it was only 16–20 % of the first proportion and 4 % of the second, respectively. The named discrepancies were also visible in the average order of new-born children – in Carpathian Ruthenia it was 3.7, in Slovakia 3.3, in Moravia-Silesia 2.6 and in Bohemia 2.4. While in Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia the average order was continually falling, in Slovakia it remained roughly the same, and in Carpathian Ruthenia it rose from 3.5 to 3.8 during the period for which data are available, which means for 1925–1937.

The proportion of extra-marital births distinguished itself in the individual Czechoslovak lands not only by differing values, but also by the trends of development. At the beginning of the period, the figures were the lowest in Carpathian Ruthenia (5.9 % in 1919) and the highest in Bohemia (13.7 % in 1920). Toward the end of the period, the proportion was still the highest in Bohemia, but it was falling (down to 11.1 %), while in Carpathian Ruthenia the proportion was the second highest and there was a significant increase (to 10.7 % by 1937, but in 1934 to as much as 11.1 %).

Deaths

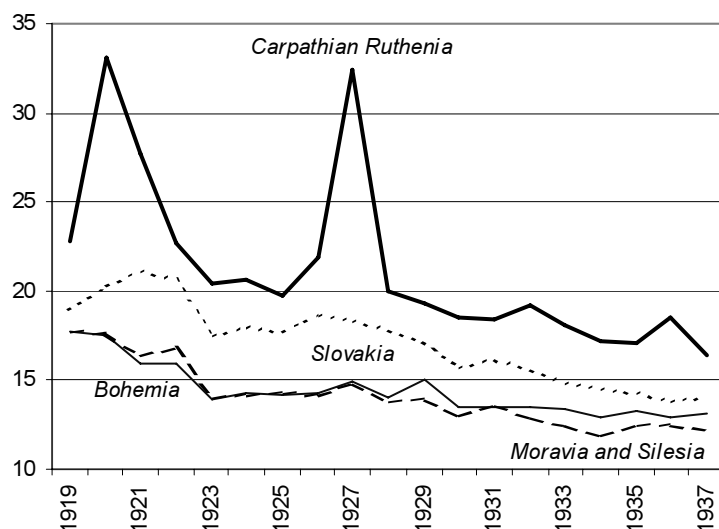
Although due to the smallest absolute numbers of deaths Carpathian Ruthenia distinguished itself with the highest annual oscillations, the basic development trends were largely identical with those in other Czechoslovak lands. What differed was the development in the first three years. In 1920, there was a much stronger growth than in the rest, but in the next two years there was a significant fall.

Table 8 Deaths

	Czecho- slovakia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	248 113	118 095	59 333	56 866	13 819
1920	257 621	116 926	59 636	61 084	19 975
1921	241 607	106 370	54 951	63 507	16 779
1922	240 422	107 279	56 087	62 902	14 154
1923	209 488	94 745	47 590	54 176	12 977
1924	215 837	97 395	48 703	56 322	13 417
1925	215 590	97 630	48 820	56 171	12 969
1926	222 684	98 993	49 408	59 589	14 694
1927	230 625	104 342	51 137	59 172	15 974
1928	219 217	98 630	48 434	58 320	13 833
1929	225 527	106 082	49 411	56 447	13 587
1930	207 709	95 638	46 521	52 268	13 282
1931	212 280	95 816	48 718	54 273	13 473
1932	210 341	96 716	46 281	52 992	14 352
1933	205 291	95 873	45 033	50 655	13 730
1934	199 406	92 767	43 147	50 178	13 314
1935	204 123	95 677	45 201	49 830	13 415
1936	202 383	93 719	45 374	48 547	14 743
1937	202 358	94 901	44 657	49 527	13 273

Mortality, as expressed by the number of deaths per population number, was higher in Carpathian Ruthenia than in the other Czechoslovak lands throughout the period. However, here, too, there was an apparent decline in the long run.

Chart 3 Deaths per 1,000 population



Compared with other Czechoslovak lands, there was a major difference in the age composition of those who died. In Carpathian Ruthenia, the youngest age group (below one year), had a substantially higher proportion in the total number of deaths, especially in comparison with Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia. The following children's age group (aged 1–4 years) had a larger proportion in the total number of deaths than in the other Czechoslovak lands.

Table 9 Proportion of deaths under four years

	Age 0				Age 1-4			
	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	14,3	18,4	21,0	23,7	4,2	6,0	6,8	8,7
1920	22,5	25,4	29,7	24,8	3,4	4,2	7,2	10,1
1921	26,0	28,1	32,9	29,6	3,5	4,8	10,5	17,3
1922	23,4	25,5	31,8	35,6	3,7	5,3	9,7	13,9
1923	22,2	24,8	32,1	36,4	3,7	5,4	8,6	13,8
1924	20,8	23,4	30,4	37,2	4,0	4,9	8,9	13,0
1925	19,3	22,3	30,5	36,4	3,7	4,9	9,7	12,3
1926	19,1	22,1	31,2	37,6	3,8	5,3	10,5	13,9
1927	17,9	21,0	29,9	34,2	4,2	4,9	9,4	17,0
1928	17,1	20,1	30,4	36,4	3,6	4,2	9,1	12,4
1929	16,0	18,3	27,9	34,8	3,3	3,8	7,5	11,9
1930	17,1	19,2	29,9	36,7	3,3	4,5	7,1	12,8
1931	14,6	17,4	27,9	36,7	2,6	4,2	6,9	11,0
1932	14,0	17,2	29,6	38,5	2,9	4,2	7,5	12,1
1933	13,6	14,7	24,2	32,8	2,9	3,9	6,2	10,6
1934	13,1	14,5	25,6	34,1	2,6	3,8	7,0	11,5
1935	11,6	13,0	23,4	32,4	2,4	3,2	5,4	11,6
1936	10,9	13,3	24,7	32,2	2,3	3,6	5,6	14,3
1937	10,6	12,7	24,2	31,8	2,2	2,5	6,0	9,9

As far as the composition of deaths by causes of death is concerned, there were many substantial differences among the lands. They are very likely connected with the differing practice when at least a group of the cause of death was to be determined. In 1921–1923, “poorly defined diseases” accounted for one-quarter of deaths in Carpathian Ruthenia. Although the proportion was falling in the next years, it was still higher than in other Czechoslovak lands. When the revision from 1929 was valid, the occurrence of deaths from “infectious and parasitic diseases,” “diseases of digestive system,” “diseases of the breathing apparatus,” “diseases of early age” as well as the group called “decrepitude” was disproportionately high. On the other hand, there was a smaller occurrence of the groups „cancer and other tumours, “ „diseases of the blood circulation system “ and „violent deaths and accidents.“

Table 10 Proportion of selected groups of causes of death in all deaths, 1919–1930

%

MKN (1920)		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
I+II	<i>Epidemical endemic and infectious diseases</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	23,7	20,4	15,8	16,1	15,8	15,3	15,5	15,7	17,0	15,1	15,7	15,3
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	27,2	23,6	19,0	19,2	18,9	17,8	18,3	18,5	18,5	17,2	16,6	16,9
	<i>Slovakia</i>	23,4	21,4	20,0	18,2	17,8	17,2	18,4	18,6	18,3	17,6	16,6	16,3
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	29,2	37,9	30,4	21,7	20,8	19,5	19,8	23,3	26,7	21,0	21,4	21,7
III	<i>All diseases not given above</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	7,4	7,4	8,3	8,6	10,0	10,4	10,5	11,0	10,6	11,5	11,0	12,2
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	6,3	6,6	7,3	7,3	8,8	9,4	9,7	10,0	9,9	10,6	10,6	11,5
	<i>Slovakia</i>	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,8	2,9	0,0	4,1	4,3	4,6	4,8	5,2
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	1,0	0,7	1,1	1,1	1,7	1,8	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,9	2,8	3,0
IV	<i>Diseases of the system of nervous and sense organs</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	9,5	10,7	11,5	11,3	11,4	11,1	10,9	9,9	9,6	10,1	9,5	10,0
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	9,0	10,4	10,8	10,5	11,2	10,9	10,3	9,3	9,1	9,6	9,4	9,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	5,5	6,0	5,8	6,5	6,9	6,8	6,9	6,4	6,2	6,4	6,4	6,7
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	3,7	3,2	3,2	3,6	3,9	4,0	4,4	4,1	3,5	4,3	3,7	3,7
V	<i>Diseases of circulatory system</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	10,3	10,1	10,3	10,9	12,5	13,3	13,6	15,1	15,4	16,5	17,3	17,5
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	8,5	8,4	8,6	8,9	10,2	11,6	11,6	12,6	13,3	13,8	14,5	15,0
	<i>Slovakia</i>	4,0	4,6	4,2	4,0	5,1	6,3	5,1	6,4	6,5	6,6	7,3	7,4
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	1,8	1,5	1,5	2,0	2,2	2,7	2,8	4,2	4,7	5,1	4,9	5,8
VI	<i>Diseases of respiratory system</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	12,3	12,5	12,9	14,2	11,7	12,4	12,1	12,9	13,8	12,5	13,3	11,5
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	12,6	13,2	13,3	15,5	12,3	12,9	13,5	14,3	15,1	13,7	13,9	12,9
	<i>Slovakia</i>	12,1	12,1	12,9	14,2	12,3	12,8	14,8	17,5	17,3	17,1	16,7	16,5
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	12,3	11,3	9,9	11,7	12,4	13,7	16,5	19,3	19,2	21,3	21,0	21,1
VII	<i>Diseases of digestive system</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	6,5	9,1	10,9	8,9	9,1	8,5	9,0	9,3	8,4	8,6	8,2	8,5
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	6,5	8,5	10,8	8,0	8,6	8,0	8,2	9,0	8,5	8,4	8,3	8,3
	<i>Slovakia</i>	4,1	5,5	6,9	6,0	7,0	6,6	7,4	8,6	8,7	8,9	8,4	8,6
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	3,9	2,6	3,3	3,4	4,3	5,1	6,5	6,8	10,3	10,3	9,7	9,9
XIII	<i>Early age</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	4,7	6,4	7,3	6,3	6,6	6,0	5,3	4,8	4,4	4,7	4,2	4,5
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	6,1	7,4	8,2	7,2	7,6	7,0	6,5	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,2	5,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	13,0	15,2	16,5	15,7	16,6	15,5	14,6	12,0	12,1	12,3	11,9	12,6
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	14,3	11,7	13,7	16,8	18,5	18,4	17,8	15,5	12,8	13,9	14,2	14,6
XIV	<i>Senility</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	16,7	14,3	13,4	14,6	13,9	13,8	12,4	10,5	10,8	10,2	10,3	9,1
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	14,9	13,7	13,2	14,6	13,7	13,8	12,1	10,2	10,5	10,4	10,7	9,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	17,8	16,3	15,0	16,7	16,3	17,8	16,0	14,6	15,7	15,2	16,6	16,0
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	11,5	9,6	8,6	9,4	10,6	10,8	12,1	9,7	9,6	11,0	12,1	10,6
XV	<i>External causes</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	3,2	3,7	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,1	4,5	4,9	4,7	5,3	5,1	5,5
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,3	3,8	3,9	4,3	4,7	4,4	5,0	5,2	5,2
	<i>Slovakia</i>	4,0	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,6	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9	3,2	3,3	3,4
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	1,7	1,2	1,2	2,0	0,0	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,4	2,5	2,9
XVI	<i>Poorly defined diseases</i>												
	<i>Bohemia</i>	1,8	1,2	1,5	1,6	1,0	1,1	1,4	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	1,8	1,6	2,0	2,2	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	12,0	12,4	12,4	12,3	10,4	9,1	7,9	6,2	5,2	4,9	4,8	4,1
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	18,3	18,8	25,2	26,3	23,2	20,1	13,2	10,1	5,7	4,7	4,4	3,0

Table 11 Proportion of selected groups of causes of death in all deaths, 1931–1937

%

MKN (1929)		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
I	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	15,0	14,3	14,5	14,2	14,0	13,1	13,1
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	16,8	16,2	16,2	15,7	15,1	14,7	13,8
	<i>Slovakia</i>	16,6	15,4	15,9	15,4	14,7	14,3	14,7
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	21,3	18,8	18,9	19,2	19,5	20,2	19,2
II	<i>Neoplasms</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	11,0	11,3	11,3	11,7	11,5	12,2	11,8
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	9,9	10,4	10,9	11,6	11,6	11,8	12,0
	<i>Slovakia</i>	4,4	4,7	5,2	5,3	5,9	6,1	6,0
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	2,6	2,6	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,9	3,2
IX	<i>Diseases of digestive system</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	7,8	7,5	7,2	7,4	6,8	6,7	6,2
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	7,3	8,0	6,7	6,9	5,9	6,3	5,7
	<i>Slovakia</i>	8,1	11,2	7,4	9,2	7,8	8,2	8,0
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	9,8	14,2	9,0	13,6	10,6	10,3	11,4
VII	<i>Diseases of circulatory system</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	18,3	18,9	19,3	19,8	20,8	21,9	22,6
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	15,7	16,1	16,7	17,0	18,3	18,6	19,8
	<i>Slovakia</i>	7,8	8,0	9,0	9,4	10,4	10,9	10,9
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	5,5	5,3	5,7	5,4	5,9	5,5	6,8
VIII	<i>Diseases of respiratory system</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	11,0	11,8	12,2	10,6	11,5	10,8	11,2
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	13,6	12,7	13,3	12,2	12,6	12,8	12,4
	<i>Slovakia</i>	16,7	16,4	17,7	16,4	16,5	16,3	17,2
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	20,7	21,4	25,2	21,8	22,5	24,8	20,2
XV	<i>Specific diseases of early age</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	4,4	4,3	4,1	4,1	3,7	3,6	3,4
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	5,3	5,5	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,4	4,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	11,3	11,2	9,7	9,6	9,6	9,7	8,8
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	15,1	14,9	12,9	12,2	13,2	11,6	12,7
XVI	<i>Senility</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	10,2	9,5	9,4	9,0	9,8	9,2	8,9
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	10,3	10,0	10,7	10,2	10,9	9,7	9,6
	<i>Slovakia</i>	17,2	16,0	18,6	17,1	18,4	17,5	17,1
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	11,7	11,1	12,9	12,2	12,6	12,3	13,6
XVII	<i>Accidents and other violent deaths</i>							
	<i>Bohemia</i>	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,9	5,4	5,3	5,3
	<i>Moravia and Silesia</i>	5,1	5,3	5,0	5,0	4,6	4,9	5,1
	<i>Slovakia</i>	3,3	3,4	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	3,8
	<i>Carpathian Ruthenia</i>	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,1	2,8

Natural increase

Natural increase, which means excess of live births over deaths, was achieved in all Czechoslovak lands and all years during the period under observation, with a single exception, the year 1919 in Bohemia. In relative terms (per 1,000 population), the index within Czechoslovakia increased in the eastern direction and the average value for Carpathian Ruthenia was four times higher than in Bohemia during the whole period.

Chart 4 Natural increase per 1,000 population

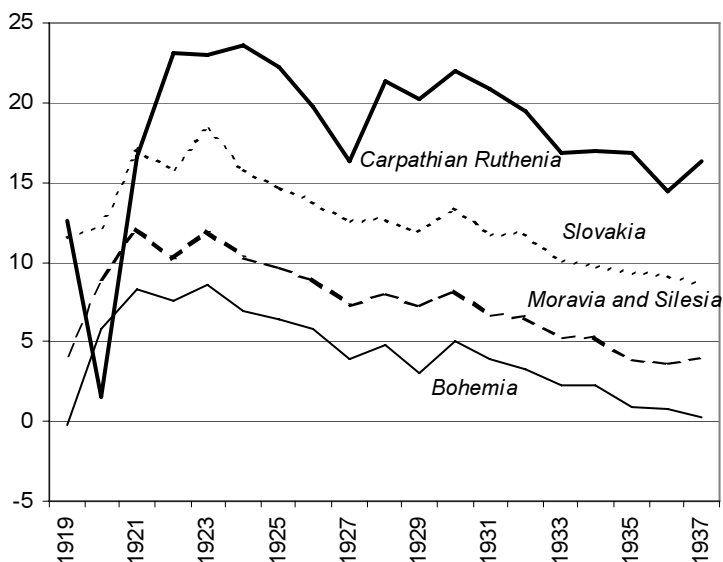


Table 12 Selected indicators per 1,000 population

	Marriages				Live births			
	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	12,16	12,96	16,47	20,32	17,55	22,33	30,58	35,36
1920	13,88	13,03	11,87	12,23	23,34	26,90	32,55	34,73
1921	12,83	11,96	10,96	10,95	24,30	28,58	38,25	44,23
1922	10,91	10,02	9,40	8,92	23,48	26,81	36,46	45,79
1923	9,95	9,20	8,47	8,38	22,55	25,85	35,89	43,40
1924	9,55	8,87	8,10	8,37	21,20	24,38	33,83	44,31
1925	9,59	8,84	8,65	9,28	20,57	23,90	32,47	41,89
1926	9,42	8,79	8,85	9,41	20,04	23,07	32,47	41,68
1927	9,27	8,98	8,64	8,85	18,87	21,90	30,91	39,79
1928	9,82	9,45	8,80	9,04	18,78	21,85	30,59	41,38
1929	10,05	9,49	8,61	9,07	18,09	21,31	29,08	39,49
1930	9,71	9,09	8,76	9,42	18,53	21,32	29,22	40,52
1931	9,14	8,73	8,15	8,47	17,34	20,32	27,85	39,18
1932	9,05	8,44	7,82	8,58	16,82	19,50	27,49	38,67
1933	8,74	8,22	7,77	7,58	15,59	17,82	24,81	34,86
1934	8,20	7,77	7,47	7,12	15,09	17,22	24,16	34,14
1935	7,95	7,66	7,33	7,37	14,17	16,35	23,63	33,95
1936	8,14	8,14	7,43	7,33	13,69	16,21	23,02	32,89
1937	8,49	8,73	7,58	7,41	13,35	16,27	22,56	32,76

	Deaths				Natural increase			
	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia	Bohemia	Moravia and Silesia	Slovakia	Carpathian Ruthenia
1919	17,73	18,19	18,96	22,78	-0,18	4,14	11,62	12,58
1920	17,54	18,00	20,36	33,15	5,80	8,90	12,19	1,58
1921	15,94	16,51	21,13	27,70	8,36	12,07	17,12	16,53
1922	15,94	16,58	20,65	22,70	7,54	10,23	15,81	23,09
1923	13,97	13,93	17,51	20,47	8,58	11,92	18,38	22,93
1924	14,27	14,11	17,96	20,69	6,93	10,28	15,87	23,62
1925	14,13	14,16	17,73	19,71	6,44	9,74	14,74	22,18
1926	14,22	14,16	18,65	21,90	5,82	8,90	13,82	19,78
1927	14,92	14,60	18,31	23,45	3,95	7,30	12,60	16,34
1928	14,03	13,76	17,90	19,98	4,75	8,09	12,69	21,40
1929	15,03	13,97	17,18	19,26	3,06	7,34	11,90	20,23
1930	13,49	13,08	15,76	18,47	5,04	8,24	13,46	22,05
1931	13,44	13,63	16,20	18,37	3,90	6,69	11,65	20,81
1932	13,51	12,89	15,64	19,19	3,31	6,61	11,85	19,48
1933	13,35	12,50	14,79	18,03	2,24	5,32	10,02	16,83
1934	12,87	11,93	14,52	17,21	2,22	5,29	9,64	16,93
1935	13,24	12,46	14,29	17,06	0,93	3,89	9,34	16,89
1936	12,95	12,49	13,81	18,47	0,74	3,72	9,21	14,42
1937	13,09	12,27	13,99	16,40	0,26	4,00	8,57	16,36