

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN DISTRICTS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC FROM 2001 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION

The Czech Statistical Office recently constructed mortality tables for districts of the Czech Republic for the period from 2011 to 2015 (published in July 2016 on www.czso.cz). To eliminate random fluctuations, the tables for smaller territorial units are constructed for a multiannual period; for districts it is for a five-year period. The tables for the Czech Republic are also processed for a five-year period for the purpose of comparison. These are normally calculated for each calendar year. The aim of the paper is to evaluate the main output of mortality tables, i.e. life expectancy, from a regional perspective in a given period and compare it with the two previous periods: 2001–2005 and 2006–2010.²⁾ The article begins by describing regional differences in life expectancy at birth, revealing the differences in overall mortality, and proceeds then to describe, first, regional differences in life expectancy at age 45 and age 65 and, second, regional variability in mortality and the changes therein by sex.

The mortality tables for districts in the given years that are published by the Czech Statistical Office were used as the sources of data. The territorial division of input data always respects the territorial structure of the relevant year. During the whole observed period the district borders changed (in conformity with Government Decree No. 513/2006 Coll., which came into force on 1 January 2007). The district

the population belonged to changed in 119 municipalities. This affected 35 districts and in most of them the population has not changed significantly, except in Praha-východ (Prague-East), Plzeň-město (Pilsen-City), Brno-venkov (Brno-Rural) and Ostrava-město (Ostrava-City), which saw sizeable increases in population size, and the districts Plzeň-jih (Pilsen-South), Břeclav, and Frýdek-Místek, where was a greater decline in population size. It is necessary to point out that the time comparison of indicators may be affected by this administrative change.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

The level of mortality in the Czech Republic is still decreasing and this is due to many factors, such as the improving quality of medical care and prevention and changes in environment and lifestyle. Life expectancy at birth is one of the basic indicators for the assessment of mortality and mortality trends. This indicator has been rising in the Czech Republic. Between 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 life expectancy at birth increased by 3.0 years for men and by 2.5 years for women (see Table 2).

During the whole observed period, interregional differences in life expectancy at birth maintained some similar characteristics; in particular, the regional variability of this indicator did not change significantly during the decade. The level of mortality in most districts corresponded with the national level of mortality: life expectancy at birth in almost half of all districts (among men) and in up to 70%

1) Czech Statistical Office, contact: jana.krestanova@czso.cz.

2) From 2009 the Czech Statistical Office constructs mortality tables for districts (and for municipalities with extended competencies) annually. They were published only aggregate outcomes. For three observed periods, the complete mortality tables are already available on www.czso.cz/csu/czso/umrtnostni_tabulky.

of districts (among women) did not differ by more than one percent from the figure for the Czech Republic as a whole (see Table 1). During the whole observed period differences between districts in terms of life expectancy were also not significant. The difference between the minimum and maximum figures in districts was approximately 5 years for men

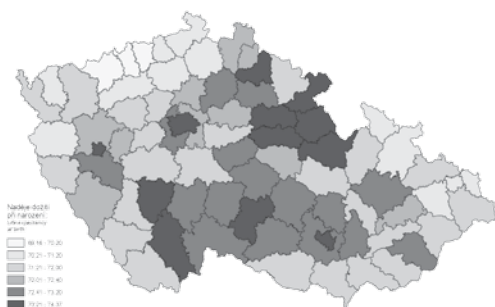
and approximately 4 years for women (see Table 2). The slightly greater differentiation of life expectancy that can be observed among men (rather than women) also indicates higher values of standard deviation and higher values of coefficient of variation. Regional view of mortality over time was also more stable for men than for women.

Table 1 Distribution of districts according to life expectancy at birth (e0) in the Czech Republic, men, women, 2001–2015

Relation between e_0 in district and e_0 in the Czech Republic	Men			Women		
	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
<98% CR	11	11	9	4	4	5
98–99% CR	12	13	15	9	11	11
99–101% CR	38	37	37	57	55	54
101–102% CR	11	13	13	7	7	7
>102% CR	5	3	3	0	0	0

Source: Czech Statistical Office; author's calculations.

Figure 1 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, men, 2001–2005



Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Figure 2 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, women, 2001–2005

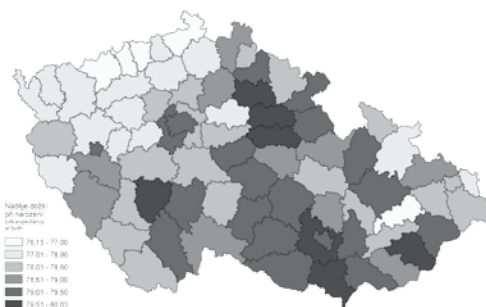
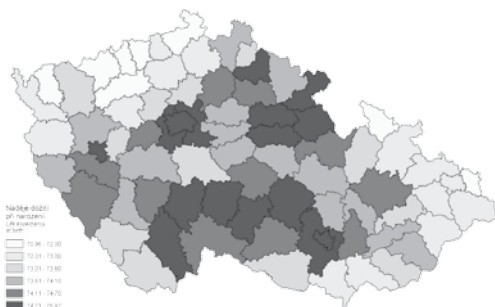


Figure 3 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, men, 2006–2010



Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Figure 4 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, women, 2006–2010

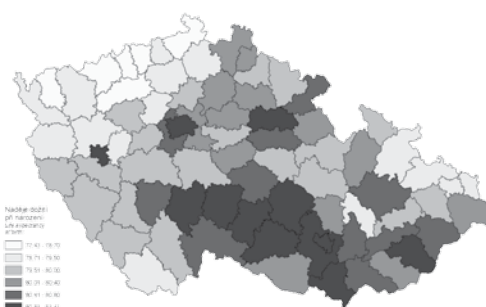
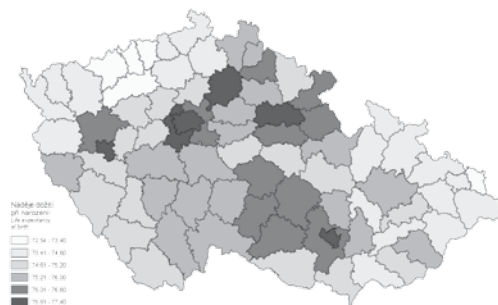


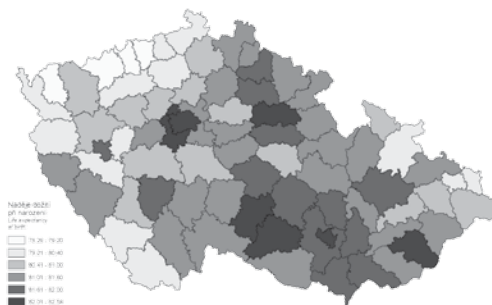
Figure 5 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, men, 2011–2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office; author's calculations.

In all three observed five-years periods there remains a higher level of mortality in North and Northwest Bohemia, while a lower level of mortality is in the districts of major cities (see Figure 1 to Figure 6). More specifically, throughout the three periods the lowest life expectancies at birth for men are found in districts in the Ústecký (Ústí nad Labem) and Karlovarský (Karlovy Vary) regions and in North Moravia (especially in districts in the Moravskoslezský/Moravia-Silesia region). The highest life expectancies at birth were in the districts of larger cities (Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague, Brno, Plzeň/Pilsen) and district Hradec Králové (see Annex 1). Furthermore, in years 2001–2005 and 2006–2010 the highest figures for this indicator for men were in districts in the Jihočeský (South Bohemia) region and the Vysočina region and throughout the Královéhradecký (Hradec Králové) region, while in the most recent period the importance of these areas diminished slightly. In the case of women, in all three periods lower life expectancies at birth are found (as with men) in districts in North and Northwest Bohemia, but are slightly higher in North Moravia. According to data for the 2011–2015 period, the highest life expectancies at birth for women (and also for men) are in the districts of major cities; however, in the first five-year period (2001–2005) life expectancy at birth was highest in other areas, namely in districts in the Jihomoravský (South Moravia) region (especially in the area around district Brno-město/Brno-City) and also in the Vysočina region and Královéhradecký (Hradec Králové) region. Alongside these areas Zlín district can also be included among the districts where the level of this indicator is higher (among women) in all three periods.

Figure 6 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, women, 2011–2015



The slight changes in the regional variability of life expectancy at birth during the given periods can be specifically demonstrated using Spearman's rank correlation coefficients, which express the degree of ranking consensus of the districts by life expectancy at birth between two selected periods. The closer the coefficient is to +1, the stronger the consensus is. The coefficients for men reached 0.91 and 0.89 between two adjacent periods and 0.90 between the first and the last period; for women it was 0.84 and 0.88 and then 0.84, respectively (see Table 2). However, in case of some districts their order changed quite significantly. Between 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 the order by figures for life expectancy at birth for men worsened and 15 districts fell in the ranking by 10 or more places; and 2 districts fell by more than 20 places (Kutná Hora and Karlovy Vary). For women the order by indicator worsened in 16 districts which fell in the ranking by 10 or more places. In the districts of Chrudim, Přerov and Plzeň-jih (Pilsen-South) the decline was even by as much as 20 or more places. However, due to the territorial changes in 2007 there was a population decline in Plzeň-jih (Pilsen-South), which may have contributed to the change in ranking. The order change reflected the transfer of a given district from a group of districts with an above-average level of life expectancy in the 2001–2005 period to a group of districts with a below-average life expectancy in the 2011–2015 period. However, the level of life expectancy in that district did not itself decrease. Conversely, between the first and the last period 11 districts improved by 10 or more places in the ranking in the case of men and 13 districts did so in the case of women.

Table 2 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic in selected statistical indicators, 2001–2015

Indicators	Males			Females		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Life expectancy at birth in the Czech Republic*)	72.3	73.9	75.3	78.7	80.1	81.2
Maximum in districts	74.4	76.0	77.4	80.0	81.4	82.5
Minimum in districts	69.2	71.0	72.4	76.2	77.4	78.3
Standard deviation	1.06	1.13	1.05	0.82	0.80	0.89
Coefficient of variation (%)	1.47	1.53	1.39	1.04	1.00	1.09
Difference between the two periods	I–II	II–III	I–III	I–II	II–III	I–III
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.84

Note: Figures are given for five-year periods.

Source: Czech Statistical Office; author's calculations.

A similar picture is provided by the ranking of districts according to the highest and lowest life expectancy figures (see Table 3 and Table 4). In all three periods Hradec Králové, Hlavní město Praha (Capital City of Prague) and Plzeň-město (Pilsen-City) were among the five districts with the highest life expectancies for men. The same five districts were in case found with the lowest levels of life expectancy at birth: Chomutov, Most, Teplice, Karviná, and Louny. It was similar for women: in the three observed periods the lowest life expectancies for women were in Teplice and Most. The districts where women's life expectancy at birth is highest have changed over the years (see Table 4). Districts that in all three periods had a relatively high life expectancy included

Jihlava, Brno-město (Brno-City), Brno-venkov (Brno-Rural), and Zlín.

Between the 2001–2005 period and the 2011–2015 period life expectancy at birth increased in all districts for both men and women. The biggest increase in life expectancy at birth between the first and the third observed period was in the case of males in the Plzeň-sever (Pilsen-North) district (4.3 years), which was significantly different from the increases in other districts, where the increases were lower by more than 0.4 years (see Table 5). For women, life expectancy at birth grew most, by 3.7 years, in Domažlice. Conversely, the smallest increases were in Kutná Hora for men (1.7 years) and in Sokolov for women (1.1 years). The increases between 2006–2010

Table 3 Districts with the highest and the lowest life expectancy at birth, Czech Republic, men, 2001–2015

Highest life expectancy					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Hradec Králové	74.4	Hradec Králové	76.0	Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	77.4
Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	74.1	Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	75.9	Hradec Králové	76.8
Brno-město/Brno-City	74.0	Praha-západ/Prague-West	75.5	Praha-západ/Prague-West	76.8
Náchod	73.9	Plzeň-město/Pilsen-City	75.3	Brno-město/Brno-City	76.7
Plzeň-město/Pilsen-City	73.8	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	75.3	Plzeň-město/Pilsen-City	76.7
Lowest life expectancy					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Chomutov	69.2	Teplice	71.0	Chomutov	72.5
Most	69.8	Chomutov	71.4	Teplice	72.6
Teplice	70.1	Most	71.5	Most	72.9
Karviná	70.3	Karviná	71.6	Karviná	73.0
Louny	70.5	Louny	71.7	Louny	73.1

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Table 4 The districts with the highest and the lowest life expectancy at birth, Czech Republic, women, 2001–2015

Highest life expectancy					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Zlín	80.0	Jihlava	81.4	Brno-město/ <i>Brno-City</i>	82.5
Brno-venkov/ <i>Brno-Rural</i>	79.9	Pelhřimov	81.3	Hradec Králové	82.3
Břeclav	79.8	Třebíč	81.1	Hlavní město Praha/ <i>Capital City of Prague</i>	82.2
Jičín	79.8	Hradec Králové	81.1	Praha-západ/ <i>Prague-West</i>	82.2
Písek	79.7	Brno-město/ <i>Brno-City</i>	81.0	Jihlava	82.1
Lowest life expectancy					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Teplice	76.2	Teplice	77.4	Most	78.3
Most	76.3	Most	77.7	Teplice	78.5
Chomutov	76.8	Louny	78.3	Chomutov	78.8
Děčín	76.9	Sokolov	78.3	Sokolov	78.9
Louny	77.3	Děčín	78.5	Karviná	79.3

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Table 5 Districts with the largest and the smallest increases in life expectancy at birth between 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 (in years), Czech Republic

Largest increases				Smallest increases			
Men		Women		Men		Women	
Plzeň-sever/ <i>Pilsen-North</i>	4.3	Domažlice	3.7	Kutná Hora	1.7	Sokolov	1.1
Příbram	3.9	Beroun	3.6	Ústí nad Orlicí	2.4	Karviná	1.6
Praha-východ/ <i>Prague-East</i>	3.8	Česká Lípa	3.4	Náchod	2.4	Plzeň-jih/ <i>Pilsen-South</i>	1.6
Děčín	3.8	Karlovy Vary	3.3	Pelhřimov	2.4	Břeclav	1.8
Praha-západ/ <i>Prague-West</i>	3.7	Jablonec nad Nisou	3.2	Písek	2.4	Brno-venkov/ <i>Brno-Rural</i>	1.8

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

and 2011–2015 were slightly smaller than the increases between 2001–2005 and 2006–2010; the pace of the increase in life expectancy has slowed slightly. From the 2001–2005 period to the 2006–2010 period in the increase in life expectancy for the country as a whole was 1.6 years for men and 1.4 years for women; between 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 it was 1.4 years for men and 1.1 years for women (see Table 2).

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 45 AND AGE 65

The life expectancy indicator can also be studied at the district level for each age. Since the life tables created for the 2001–2005 period the Czech Statistical Office has been constructing district mortality tables with one-year age intervals (prior to that they were constructed for five-year age groups). To analyse

mortality in middle age the age 45 was chosen; to study mortality at older ages the age 65 was chosen. The structure of the districts by the highest and the lowest levels of life expectancy at age 45 and age 65 (see Annex 2 and 3) was very similar to the structure at age 0. The ranking of districts by life expectancy at age 45 was almost identical to the distribution of life expectancy at birth. At age 65 slight differences appeared, as evidenced by the lower Spearman's coefficients for this age. However, no district showed dramatic differences in their life expectancy by age, i.e. no district had an above-average life expectancy at birth and a below-average indicator at age 65, and vice versa.

The differentiation between districts by life expectancy grows with age. The coefficient of variation at age 65 was in every case/district higher than at age 45, which in turn was higher than at age 0; again

Table 6 Life expectancy at age 45 and 65 in districts of the Czech Republic in selected statistical indicators, 2001–2015

Age	Indicators	Males			Females		
		I	II	III	I	II	III
		2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
45	Life expectancy at age 45 in the Czech Republic*)	29.5	30.8	31.9	34.9	36.1	37.0
	Maximum in districts	31.1	32.4	33.7	36.1	37.2	38.4
	Minimum in districts	26.8	28.4	29.4	32.7	33.8	34.5
	Standard deviation	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.73	0.69	0.81
	Coefficient of variation (%)	3.14	3.10	2.89	2.11	1.92	2.20
	Difference between two periods	I–II	II–III	I–III	I–II	II–III	I–III
65	Life expectancy at age 65 in the Czech Republic*)	14.1	15.1	15.8	17.3	18.3	19.1
	Maximum in districts	15.2	16.1	17.0	18.3	19.3	20.4
	Minimum in districts	12.0	13.4	14.1	15.6	16.6	17.1
	Standard deviation	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.54	0.55	0.66
	Coefficient of variation (%)	4.48	4.20	3.85	3.16	3.3	3.49
	Difference between two periods	I–II	II–III	I–III	I–II	II–III	I–III
	Spearman's rank correlation coefficient	0.87	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.81	0.77

Note: Figures are given for five-year periods.

Source: Czech Statistical Office; author's calculations.

Table 7 Districts with the largest and the smallest increases in life expectancy at age 45 from 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 (in years), Czech Republic

Largest increases				Smallest increases			
Men		Women		Men		Women	
Plzeň-sever/ <i>Pilsen-North</i>	3.6	Domažlice	3.3	Rokycany	1.3	Sokolov	1.0
Děčín	3.6	Jablonec nad Nisou	3.1	Kutná Hora	1.5	Plzeň-jih/ <i>Pilsen-South</i>	1.4
Prachatice	3.5	Beroun	3.0	Teplíce	1.8	Karviná	1.5
Příbram	3.2	Karlovy Vary	2.8	Pelhřimov	1.8	Břeclav	1.5
Praha-západ/ <i>Prague-West</i>	3.2	Brno-město/ <i>Brno-City</i>	2.8	Plzeň-jih/ <i>Pilsen-South</i>	1.8	Prachatice	1.6

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Table 8 Districts with the largest and the smallest increases in life expectancy at age 65 from 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 (in years), Czech Republic

Largest increases				Smallest increases			
Men		Women		Men		Women	
Plzeň-sever/ <i>Pilsen-North</i>	2.7	Domažlice	2.9	Kutná Hora	0.8	Sokolov	0.6
Děčín	2.7	Jablonec nad Nisou	2.9	Prostějov	0.9	Karviná	1.1
Mladá Boleslav	2.3	Karlovy Vary	2.5	Písek	1.0	Plzeň-jih/ <i>Pilsen-South</i>	1.1
Jeseník	2.3	Praha-západ/ <i>Prague-West</i>	2.4	Vsetín	1.1	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	1.2
Prachatice	2.3	Beroun	2.4	Kroměříž	1.1	Rokycany	1.2

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

the coefficient was higher for men than for women (see Table 6). The differences between the life expectancy levels in districts slightly decreased between 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 in the case of men, while in the case of women variation in the coefficient had a slightly increasing trend in the last five years. The lower Spearman's rank correlation coefficients for the indicator at age 65 indicate a smaller consensus in district ranking by life expectancy at this age (smaller than at age 0 and age 45).

The differentiation between districts by life expectancy grows with age. The coefficient of variation at age 65 was in every case/district higher than at age 45, which in turn was higher than at age 0; again the coefficient was higher for men than for women (see Table 6). The differences between the life expectancy levels in districts slightly decreased between 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 in the case of men, while in the case of women variation in the coefficient had a slightly increasing trend in the last five years. The lower Spearman's rank correlation coefficients for the indicator at age 65 indicate a smaller consensus in district ranking by life expectancy at this age (smaller than at age 0 and age 45).

During the observed years, life expectancy at age 45 and 65 increased; it was relatively greater than at age 0. In the Czech Republic between 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 life expectancy at age 45 increased by 2.5 years (by 8%) for men and 2.2 years (by 6%) for women; at age 65 it increased by 1.7 years (12%) for men and 1.8 years (10%) for women (see Table 6). The largest increase (absolutely and relatively) in life expectancy for men at age 45 and 65 was in the Plzeň-sever (Pilsen-North) and Děčín districts and for women it was in Domažlice (see Table 7 and Table 8); this was the same as in the case of life expectancy at birth (see Table 5). As with life expectancy at birth for women, a significantly smaller increase at age 45 and age 65 was observed in Sokolov district. Between 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 the increases for both ages were slightly smaller than they were between years 2001–2005 and 2006–2010.

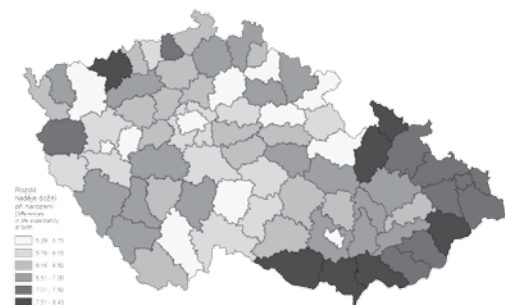
REGIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXES

The structure of districts by excess mortality, i.e. the difference in life expectancy at birth between women and men, is more difficult to define regionally

(see Figure 7 to Figure 9). However, it is possible to see that the most significant disproportion between men and women was found in districts in Moravia throughout the period. In the first two periods higher excess male mortality was observed in districts in the Moravskoslezský (Moravia-Silesia) region, Zlínský (Zlín) region, and the southern part of Jihomoravský (South Moravia) region; and in the third period they were joined by Olomoucký (Olomouc) region (except in the district of Přerov). From a district perspective, in 2011–2015 the biggest difference was in Šumperk district (7.5 years); in the two previous periods it was in Břeclav district (see Table 9). While in Břeclav the difference was caused by an improvement in women's mortality, in Šumperk district men had, in a national comparison, a slightly worse mortality level and women had a slightly better mortality level, so the difference was not clearly caused by just one side. In districts in North and Northwest Bohemia the differences were about average in all three periods (except in the district of Chomutov, which in the first and the second period ranked among the districts with higher excess male mortality). The higher mortality rates that characterise this area were more similar for both sexes in this area. The smallest differences were found mainly in the districts of larger cities (especially in the districts of Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague and Plzeň/Pilsen), which was mainly due to the much better mortality level of men in a national comparison. In 2001–2005 the districts with the smallest differences came to include also Vysočina, where both sexes reached similar above-average values. In 2006–2010 small differences were also observed in the area of eastern Bohemia, which was again due to a significant improvement in men's mortality. In the last period the smallest difference was found in the Plzeň-sever (Pilsen-North) district (4.2 years), where from a national perspective men had an above-average level of mortality and women had a more below-average level, which had the effect of minimising the difference between sexes.

During the observed years the differences between sexes at birth and at age 45 declined; at age 0

Figure 7 The difference in life expectancy between men and women at age 0 in districts of the Czech Republic, 2001–2005

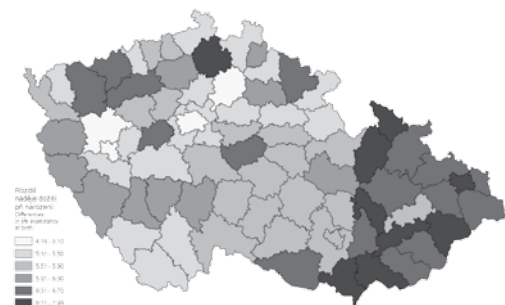


Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Figure 8 The difference in life expectancy between men and women at age 0 in districts of the Czech Republic, 2006–2010



Figure 9 The difference in life expectancy between men and women at age 0 in districts of the Czech Republic, 2011–2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office.

the average difference decreased from 6.5 years in 2001–2005 to 5.9 years in 2011–2015; and at age 45 from 5.5 years to 5.1 years. At age 65 the difference did not have a clear development trend; the differences in life expectancy between men and women in the observed periods were similar (see Table 10). The regional variability of the difference (measured by coefficient of variation) was the highest at age 65 in all three periods. The lower Spearman's rank correlation coefficients indicate the small consensus in district order by difference between men and women in life expectancy at the given ages, especially at age 65 and between the 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 periods.

Table 9 The largest and smallest differences in life expectancy between men and women (in years) by district, Czech Republic, 2001–2015

Largest differences					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Břeclav	8.4	Břeclav	8.0	Šumperk	7.5
Vsetín	7.8	Hodonín	7.8	Hodonín	7.4
Hodonín	7.7	Jeseník	7.7	Vsetín	7.0
Šumperk	7.7	Vsetín	7.5	Břeclav	7.0
Znojmo	7.6	Karviná	7.3	Ostrava-město/Ostrava-City	6.8
Smallest differences					
2001–2005		2006–2010		2011–2015	
Hradec Králové	5.3	České Budějovice	4.8	Plzeň-sever/Pilsen-North	4.2
Ústí nad Orlicí	5.3	Plzeň-sever/Pilsen-North	5.0	Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	4.8
Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	5.4	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	5.0	Mladá Boleslav	4.9
Brno-město/Brno-City	5.4	Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague	5.0	Plzeň-město/Pilsen-City	5.1
Plzeň-město/Pilsen-City	5.5	Semily	5.1	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	5.1

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Table 10 Differences in life expectancy between men and women at ages 0, 45, and 65 in districts of the Czech Republic in selected statistical indicators, 2001–2015

Indicator	0 years			45 years			65 years		
	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Maximum	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.3	4.4	4.0	4.4
Minimum	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Mean	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
Standard deviation	0.68	0.72	0.61	0.62	0.6	0.56	0.4	0.4	0.45
Coefficient of variation (%)	10.48	11.54	10.37	11.29	11.18	10.84	12.29	12.22	13.23
Difference between two periods	I–II	II–III	I–III	I–II	II–III	I–III	I–II	II–III	I–III
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient	0.69	0.57	0.66	0.67	0.52	0.61	0.55	0.33	0.38

Note: Figures are given for five-year periods.

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

CONCLUSION

In the Czech Republic the mortality rates are decreasing. Between 2001–2005 and 2011–2015 life expectancy at birth increased by 3.0 years for men and by 2.5 years for women. Between 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 the increases were slightly lower than between 2001–2005 and 2006–2010; the pace of the increase in life expectancy has slowed slightly. The improvement in mortality is not spread evenly across regions; however, during the observed years the inter-district variability was relatively low and did not change significantly. There remains a higher level of mortality in North and Northwest Bohemia, while mortality continues to be lower in the districts of larger cities (Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague, Brno, Plzeň/Pilsen).

Higher life expectancy figures are found in districts in Southeast Bohemia and South Moravia. Differences also persist between men and women's mortality rates, but the differences between sexes at birth and at age 45 decreased over the three observed periods (by 0.6 years at age 0 and by 0.4 years at age 45); there was no clear trend observed between periods for the difference at age 65. However, there was greater variability in the difference between men and women than there was in the life expectancy of life expectancy for men and for women in selected years. The smallest differences between sexes were mainly found in the districts of major cities (Hlavní město Praha/Capital City of Prague, Plzeň/Pilsen), while excess male mortality continues to be higher in the districts of Moravia.

Annex

Annex 1 Life expectancy at birth in districts of the Czech Republic, males, females, 2001–2015

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Praha	Hlavní město Praha	CZ0100	74.1	75.9	77.4	79.5	80.9	82.2
Středočeský kraj	Benešov	CZ0201	71.9	73.3	75.2	78.1	79.6	80.8
Středočeský kraj	Beroun	CZ0202	71.7	74.3	74.8	77.9	79.7	81.4
Středočeský kraj	Kladno	CZ0203	71.7	73.4	74.7	78.1	79.4	80.5
Středočeský kraj	Kolín	CZ0204	71.8	73.8	75.4	78.2	80.0	81.0
Středočeský kraj	Kutná Hora	CZ0205	72.9	73.7	74.6	79.2	80.1	81.1
Středočeský kraj	Mělník	CZ0206	72.1	73.1	75.1	78.4	79.7	80.5
Středočeský kraj	Mladá Boleslav	CZ0207	73.0	74.2	76.6	78.7	80.3	81.5
Středočeský kraj	Nymburk	CZ0208	72.2	73.7	75.4	78.0	80.3	80.9
Středočeský kraj	Praha-východ	CZ0209	72.3	75.0	76.2	78.5	80.1	81.3
Středočeský kraj	Praha-západ	CZ020A	73.1	75.5	76.8	79.1	80.7	82.2
Středočeský kraj	Příbram	CZ020B	71.5	73.6	75.4	78.4	79.7	80.6
Středočeský kraj	Rakovník	CZ020C	71.8	73.0	74.9	78.0	79.7	80.5
Jihočeský kraj	České Budějovice	CZ0311	73.5	75.1	76.0	79.1	79.9	81.4
Jihočeský kraj	Český Krumlov	CZ0312	71.8	73.2	74.8	78.1	79.5	80.1
Jihočeský kraj	Jindřichův Hradec	CZ0313	72.8	74.6	75.5	78.7	80.5	81.3
Jihočeský kraj	Písek	CZ0314	73.3	74.3	75.7	79.7	80.6	81.9
Jihočeský kraj	Prachatice	CZ0315	71.3	73.0	74.8	78.1	79.8	80.1
Jihočeský kraj	Strakonice	CZ0316	71.8	74.1	74.6	78.5	79.6	80.6
Jihočeský kraj	Tábor	CZ0317	72.6	74.9	75.4	79.3	80.8	81.4
Plzeňský kraj	Domažlice	CZ0321	71.8	74.0	75.4	77.9	80.0	81.6
Plzeňský kraj	Klatovy	CZ0322	72.1	74.5	75.1	78.7	80.0	81.1
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-město	CZ0323	73.8	75.3	76.7	79.2	80.9	81.7
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-jih	CZ0324	72.7	74.6	75.1	78.7	79.7	80.3
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-sever	CZ0325	72.0	74.1	76.3	77.9	79.0	80.5
Plzeňský kraj	Rokycany	CZ0326	72.4	73.6	74.9	78.0	78.9	80.2
Plzeňský kraj	Tachov	CZ0327	71.1	72.3	74.0	78.2	79.0	80.0
Karlovarský kraj	Cheb	CZ0411	71.4	72.9	74.4	77.7	79.4	80.0
Karlovarský kraj	Karlovy Vary	CZ0412	71.9	73.2	74.4	77.5	79.2	80.9
Karlovarský kraj	Sokolov	CZ0413	70.8	71.7	73.4	77.8	78.3	78.9
Ústecký kraj	Děčín	CZ0421	70.6	72.0	74.4	76.9	78.5	79.9
Ústecký kraj	Chomutov	CZ0422	69.2	71.4	72.5	76.8	78.5	78.8
Ústecký kraj	Litoměřice	CZ0423	71.0	72.9	73.7	77.5	79.2	79.8
Ústecký kraj	Louny	CZ0424	70.5	71.7	73.1	77.3	78.3	79.5
Ústecký kraj	Most	CZ0425	69.8	71.5	72.9	76.3	77.7	78.3
Ústecký kraj	Teplice	CZ0426	70.1	71.0	72.6	76.2	77.4	78.5
Ústecký kraj	Ústí nad Labem	CZ0427	70.7	72.7	74.2	77.8	79.1	79.8
Liberecký kraj	Česká Lípa	CZ0511	70.7	72.6	74.2	77.6	79.0	80.9
Liberecký kraj	Jablonec nad Nisou	CZ0512	72.1	73.5	75.4	78.3	80.3	81.5
Liberecký kraj	Liberec	CZ0513	72.2	73.9	75.6	78.8	80.3	81.0

(continue)

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Liberecký kraj	Semily	CZ0514	73.7	74.9	76.1	79.2	79.9	81.6
Královéhradecký kraj	Hradec Králové	CZ0521	74.4	76.0	76.8	79.7	81.1	82.3
Královéhradecký kraj	Jičín	CZ0522	72.8	74.3	75.8	79.8	80.2	81.7
Královéhradecký kraj	Náchod	CZ0523	73.9	75.2	76.2	79.4	80.5	81.4
Královéhradecký kraj	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	CZ0524	73.4	75.3	76.1	79.3	80.3	81.3
Královéhradecký kraj	Trutnov	CZ0525	71.7	74.1	75.1	78.3	79.9	81.4
Pardubický kraj	Chrudim	CZ0531	72.2	73.7	75.0	78.9	79.8	80.9
Pardubický kraj	Pardubice	CZ0532	73.5	75.3	76.2	79.6	80.5	81.7
Pardubický kraj	Svitavy	CZ0533	71.8	73.8	75.0	78.6	79.7	81.0
Pardubický kraj	Ústí nad Orlicí	CZ0534	73.5	74.2	75.9	78.8	79.9	81.5
Kraj Vysočina	Havlíčkův Brod	CZ0631	73.0	74.3	76.2	79.1	80.7	81.8
Kraj Vysočina	Jihlava	CZ0632	73.4	75.1	76.3	79.5	81.4	82.1
Kraj Vysočina	Pelhřimov	CZ0633	73.0	74.8	75.4	78.6	81.3	81.1
Kraj Vysočina	Třebíč	CZ0634	73.0	74.5	76.3	79.4	81.1	82.0
Kraj Vysočina	Žďár nad Sázavou	CZ0635	73.1	75.1	76.2	79.4	80.9	81.9
Jihomoravský kraj	Blansko	CZ0641	72.7	73.8	76.0	78.9	80.2	81.7
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-město	CZ0642	74.0	75.2	76.7	79.4	81.0	82.5
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-venkov	CZ0643	73.0	75.0	76.0	79.9	80.8	81.7
Jihomoravský kraj	Břeclav	CZ0644	71.4	72.8	74.7	79.8	80.8	81.6
Jihomoravský kraj	Hodonín	CZ0645	71.8	72.7	74.4	79.4	80.5	81.8
Jihomoravský kraj	Vyškov	CZ0646	72.7	74.2	75.2	79.3	80.5	81.7
Jihomoravský kraj	Znojmo	CZ0647	71.8	73.3	75.1	79.4	80.3	81.5
Olomoucký kraj	Jeseník	CZ0711	70.8	71.9	74.0	78.4	79.6	80.8
Olomoucký kraj	Olomouc	CZ0712	72.7	74.3	75.5	79.4	80.6	81.8
Olomoucký kraj	Prostějov	CZ0713	71.9	73.9	74.5	78.6	79.5	81.2
Olomoucký kraj	Přerov	CZ0714	72.3	73.3	74.9	78.8	79.8	80.7
Olomoucký kraj	Šumperk	CZ0715	71.6	73.5	74.0	79.2	80.1	81.4
Zlínský kraj	Kroměříž	CZ0721	71.7	73.7	74.3	78.5	80.5	81.0
Zlínský kraj	Uherské Hradiště	CZ0722	71.8	73.2	74.9	78.9	80.2	81.5
Zlínský kraj	Vsetín	CZ0723	71.5	72.9	74.3	79.3	80.4	81.3
Zlínský kraj	Zlín	CZ0724	72.6	73.7	75.6	80.0	81.0	82.0
Moravskoslezský kraj	Bruntál	CZ0801	70.7	72.2	73.5	78.0	79.0	79.9
Moravskoslezský kraj	Frýdek-Místek	CZ0802	71.3	73.0	74.4	78.5	80.1	80.8
Moravskoslezský kraj	Karviná	CZ0803	70.3	71.6	73.0	77.8	79.0	79.3
Moravskoslezský kraj	Nový Jičín	CZ0804	71.0	72.9	74.5	78.5	80.0	80.9
Moravskoslezský kraj	Opava	CZ0805	71.4	72.8	74.4	78.7	79.5	81.0
Moravskoslezský kraj	Ostrava-město	CZ0806	70.9	72.4	73.4	78.1	79.4	80.3

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Annex 2 Life expectancy at age 45 in districts of the Czech Republic, males, females, 2001–2015

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Praha	Hlavní město Praha	CZ0100	30.9	32.4	33.7	35.5	36.8	37.9
Středočeský kraj	Benešov	CZ0201	29.4	30.4	32.0	34.1	35.8	36.8
Středočeský kraj	Beroun	CZ0202	29.0	31.1	31.5	34.1	35.7	37.1
Středočeský kraj	Kladno	CZ0203	28.9	30.2	31.4	34.1	35.1	36.3
Středočeský kraj	Kolín	CZ0204	29.1	30.5	31.9	34.4	35.9	36.8
Středočeský kraj	Kutná Hora	CZ0205	29.8	30.4	31.4	35.0	36.1	36.8
Středočeský kraj	Mělník	CZ0206	29.2	30.0	31.7	34.5	35.8	36.4
Středočeský kraj	Mladá Boleslav	CZ0207	29.9	31.0	33.0	34.7	36.2	37.4
Středočeský kraj	Nymburk	CZ0208	29.4	30.4	31.9	34.1	36.3	36.7
Středočeský kraj	Praha-východ	CZ0209	29.5	31.5	32.4	34.5	35.9	37.1
Středočeský kraj	Praha-západ	CZ020A	30.1	32.0	33.3	35.4	36.5	38.1
Středočeský kraj	Příbram	CZ020B	28.6	30.5	31.8	34.2	35.6	36.6
Středočeský kraj	Rakovník	CZ020C	28.9	30.2	31.4	33.8	35.5	36.4
Jihočeský kraj	České Budějovice	CZ0311	30.5	31.8	32.8	35.2	36.0	37.4
Jihočeský kraj	Český Krumlov	CZ0312	28.8	29.7	31.4	34.1	35.5	36.1
Jihočeský kraj	Jindřichův Hradec	CZ0313	29.9	31.4	32.2	34.9	36.4	37.2
Jihočeský kraj	Písek	CZ0314	30.6	31.3	32.5	36.0	36.6	37.8
Jihočeský kraj	Prachatice	CZ0315	28.4	30.2	31.8	34.2	35.6	35.8
Jihočeský kraj	Strakonice	CZ0316	29.2	30.8	31.5	34.6	35.7	36.6
Jihočeský kraj	Tábor	CZ0317	30.1	31.8	32.1	35.4	36.6	37.3
Plzeňský kraj	Domažlice	CZ0321	29.0	30.7	31.8	34.1	35.8	37.4
Plzeňský kraj	Klatovy	CZ0322	29.4	31.0	31.8	34.8	36.0	37.0
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-město	CZ0323	30.7	31.9	33.2	35.1	36.8	37.6
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-jih	CZ0324	29.9	31.2	31.7	34.8	35.6	36.2
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-sever	CZ0325	28.9	30.6	32.6	34.1	35.2	36.4
Plzeňský kraj	Rokycany	CZ0326	30.1	30.5	31.5	34.5	35.2	36.1
Plzeňský kraj	Tachov	CZ0327	28.4	29.8	30.6	34.2	35.1	35.8
Karlovarský kraj	Cheb	CZ0411	28.8	30.1	31.3	33.9	35.6	36.0
Karlovarský kraj	Karlovy Vary	CZ0412	29.1	30.4	31.4	34.1	35.4	36.9
Karlovarský kraj	Sokolov	CZ0413	28.1	28.9	30.2	34.1	34.5	35.0
Ústecký kraj	Děčín	CZ0421	28.0	29.1	31.6	33.5	34.8	36.0
Ústecký kraj	Chomutov	CZ0422	26.8	28.6	29.7	33.4	34.6	35.0
Ústecký kraj	Litoměřice	CZ0423	28.6	30.1	30.6	34.0	35.4	35.9
Ústecký kraj	Louny	CZ0424	27.9	29.1	30.2	33.5	34.7	35.5
Ústecký kraj	Most	CZ0425	27.1	28.5	30.1	32.7	34.0	34.5
Ústecký kraj	Teplice	CZ0426	27.6	28.4	29.4	32.7	33.8	34.5
Ústecký kraj	Ústí nad Labem	CZ0427	28.0	29.6	31.1	34.2	35.2	36.0
Liberecký kraj	Česká Lípa	CZ0511	28.2	29.6	31.2	34.0	35.0	36.7
Liberecký kraj	Jablonec nad Nisou	CZ0512	29.4	30.7	31.9	34.5	36.3	37.7
Liberecký kraj	Liberec	CZ0513	29.2	30.7	32.2	34.8	36.3	36.9
Liberecký kraj	Semily	CZ0514	30.5	31.5	33.0	35.1	35.5	37.1
Královéhradecký kraj	Hradec Králové	CZ0521	31.1	32.4	33.4	35.9	37.0	38.1
Královéhradecký kraj	Jičín	CZ0522	30.0	31.0	32.5	35.7	36.2	37.6

(continue)

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Královéhradecký kraj	Náchod	CZ0523	30.7	31.7	32.8	35.5	36.6	37.1
Královéhradecký kraj	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	CZ0524	30.1	31.9	32.6	35.4	36.3	37.2
Královéhradecký kraj	Trutnov	CZ0525	28.9	31.1	31.7	34.5	35.7	37.1
Pardubický kraj	Chrudim	CZ0531	29.3	30.7	32.0	35.2	35.8	37.0
Pardubický kraj	Pardubice	CZ0532	30.4	32.2	32.7	35.7	36.3	37.4
Pardubický kraj	Svitavy	CZ0533	29.1	30.8	31.9	34.7	35.7	37.0
Pardubický kraj	Ústí nad Orlicí	CZ0534	30.3	31.0	32.5	34.8	36.0	37.3
Kraj Vysočina	Havlíčkův Brod	CZ0631	29.7	31.3	32.9	35.0	36.3	37.5
Kraj Vysočina	Jihlava	CZ0632	30.2	31.9	32.7	35.6	37.2	37.9
Kraj Vysočina	Pelhřimov	CZ0633	30.1	31.8	31.9	34.8	36.9	37.4
Kraj Vysočina	Třebíč	CZ0634	30.5	31.2	32.9	35.5	36.9	37.9
Kraj Vysočina	Žďár nad Sázavou	CZ0635	30.3	31.7	32.8	35.6	36.8	37.7
Jihomoravský kraj	Blansko	CZ0641	29.8	30.9	32.5	34.9	36.3	37.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-město	CZ0642	30.8	31.9	33.2	35.6	37.0	38.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-venkov	CZ0643	30.0	31.7	32.7	35.9	36.7	37.6
Jihomoravský kraj	Břeclav	CZ0644	28.4	30.0	31.4	35.8	36.5	37.3
Jihomoravský kraj	Hodonín	CZ0645	29.0	30.2	31.4	35.6	36.5	37.7
Jihomoravský kraj	Vyškov	CZ0646	29.3	30.8	31.8	35.4	36.2	37.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Znojmo	CZ0647	29.0	30.2	31.6	35.6	36.1	37.5
Olomoucký kraj	Jeseník	CZ0711	27.9	29.2	31.1	34.5	35.7	36.7
Olomoucký kraj	Olomouc	CZ0712	30.0	31.4	32.2	35.6	36.6	37.7
Olomoucký kraj	Prostějov	CZ0713	29.3	30.7	31.2	34.8	35.5	37.1
Olomoucký kraj	Přerov	CZ0714	29.5	30.2	31.6	35.2	36.1	36.8
Olomoucký kraj	Šumperk	CZ0715	29.0	30.8	31.1	35.4	36.4	37.4
Zlínský kraj	Kroměříž	CZ0721	29.3	30.6	31.1	35.0	36.6	37.2
Zlínský kraj	Uherské Hradiště	CZ0722	29.1	30.4	32.1	35.2	36.4	37.6
Zlínský kraj	Vsetín	CZ0723	28.9	29.9	31.0	35.3	36.4	37.2
Zlínský kraj	Zlín	CZ0724	29.6	30.6	32.2	36.1	36.8	37.8
Moravskoslezský kraj	Bruntál	CZ0801	28.1	29.2	30.1	34.3	35.3	36.2
Moravskoslezský kraj	Frýdek-Místek	CZ0802	28.4	29.9	31.2	34.6	36.2	36.8
Moravskoslezský kraj	Karviná	CZ0803	27.7	29.0	29.7	34.0	35.1	35.5
Moravskoslezský kraj	Nový Jičín	CZ0804	28.3	29.8	31.2	34.8	36.1	36.7
Moravskoslezský kraj	Opava	CZ0805	28.5	29.4	31.1	34.9	35.5	36.7
Moravskoslezský kraj	Ostrava-město	CZ0806	28.0	29.2	30.2	34.2	35.5	36.2

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

Annex 3 Life expectancy at age 65 in districts of the Czech Republic, men, women, 2001–2015

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Praha	Hlavní město Praha	CZ0100	15.1	16.1	17.0	17.8	19.0	19.9
Středočeský kraj	Benešov	CZ0201	13.5	14.4	15.3	16.4	17.7	18.6
Středočeský kraj	Beroun	CZ0202	13.5	15.0	15.1	16.6	17.7	19.0
Středočeský kraj	Kladno	CZ0203	13.6	14.6	15.4	16.6	17.4	18.5
Středočeský kraj	Kolín	CZ0204	13.9	14.8	15.6	16.9	18.2	18.9
Středočeský kraj	Kutná Hora	CZ0205	14.1	14.4	15.0	17.1	18.0	18.5
Středočeský kraj	Mělník	CZ0206	13.9	14.3	15.4	17.1	18.1	18.4
Středočeský kraj	Mladá Boleslav	CZ0207	14.2	15.3	16.6	17.2	18.2	19.4
Středočeský kraj	Nymburk	CZ0208	13.8	14.7	15.5	16.6	18.2	18.5
Středočeský kraj	Praha-východ	CZ0209	13.8	15.1	15.7	16.7	18.0	18.9
Středočeský kraj	Praha-západ	CZ020A	14.3	15.6	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.9
Středočeský kraj	Příbram	CZ020B	13.4	14.6	15.2	16.6	17.8	18.6
Středočeský kraj	Rakovník	CZ020C	13.6	14.4	15.1	16.4	17.8	18.2
Jihočeský kraj	České Budějovice	CZ0311	14.6	15.3	16.1	17.5	18.1	19.3
Jihočeský kraj	Český Krumlov	CZ0312	13.4	14.2	15.2	17.0	17.9	18.3
Jihočeský kraj	Jindřichův Hradec	CZ0313	14.0	15.3	15.7	17.1	18.4	19.2
Jihočeský kraj	Písek	CZ0314	14.7	15.4	15.7	17.8	18.5	19.5
Jihočeský kraj	Prachatice	CZ0315	13.1	14.5	15.4	16.7	18.0	18.1
Jihočeský kraj	Strakonice	CZ0316	13.6	15.0	15.4	16.8	17.7	18.5
Jihočeský kraj	Tábor	CZ0317	14.1	15.5	15.7	17.6	18.5	19.0
Plzeňský kraj	Domažlice	CZ0321	13.5	14.6	15.4	16.4	18.0	19.4
Plzeňský kraj	Klatovy	CZ0322	13.6	15.0	15.5	17.1	18.2	19.0
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-město	CZ0323	14.5	15.6	16.4	17.3	18.7	19.5
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-jih	CZ0324	14.0	14.9	15.2	16.9	17.5	18.0
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň-sever	CZ0325	13.3	14.5	16.1	16.4	17.4	18.3
Plzeňský kraj	Rokycany	CZ0326	14.0	14.6	15.2	16.8	17.4	18.1
Plzeňský kraj	Tachov	CZ0327	13.2	13.8	14.3	16.5	17.4	18.1
Karlovarský kraj	Cheb	CZ0411	13.4	14.5	15.3	16.8	18.0	18.3
Karlovarský kraj	Karlovy Vary	CZ0412	13.8	14.7	15.4	16.7	17.7	19.2
Karlovarský kraj	Sokolov	CZ0413	12.9	13.9	14.6	17.0	17.4	17.6
Ústecký kraj	Děčín	CZ0421	13.1	13.8	15.8	16.2	17.5	18.4
Ústecký kraj	Chomutov	CZ0422	12.0	13.4	14.1	16.2	17.3	17.7
Ústecký kraj	Litoměřice	CZ0423	13.3	14.5	14.8	16.6	17.7	18.3
Ústecký kraj	Louny	CZ0424	13.0	13.9	14.5	16.2	17.0	17.5
Ústecký kraj	Most	CZ0425	12.3	13.4	14.5	15.6	16.7	17.1
Ústecký kraj	Teplice	CZ0426	12.4	13.5	14.1	15.7	16.6	17.1
Ústecký kraj	Ústí nad Labem	CZ0427	13.1	14.4	15.4	16.7	17.8	18.5
Liberecký kraj	Česká Lípa	CZ0511	13.3	14.4	15.0	16.8	17.3	18.8
Liberecký kraj	Jablonec nad Nisou	CZ0512	14.0	15.3	15.7	17.0	19.0	19.9
Liberecký kraj	Liberec	CZ0513	13.9	15.0	16.0	17.3	18.7	19.0
Liberecký kraj	Semily	CZ0514	14.8	15.4	16.6	17.5	17.8	19.1
Královéhradecký kraj	Hradec Králové	CZ0521	15.2	15.8	16.6	17.9	18.9	19.8
Královéhradecký kraj	Jičín	CZ0522	14.1	14.9	16.0	17.8	18.5	19.4

(continue)

Area			Men			Women		
Region	District	code LAU1	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
Královéhradecký kraj	Náchod	CZ0523	14.7	15.7	16.2	17.5	18.5	19.0
Královéhradecký kraj	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	CZ0524	14.4	15.7	15.8	17.7	18.2	18.9
Královéhradecký kraj	Trutnov	CZ0525	13.5	15.1	15.4	16.8	18.0	19.0
Pardubický kraj	Chrudim	CZ0531	13.8	14.6	15.9	17.2	17.8	18.8
Pardubický kraj	Pardubice	CZ0532	14.6	16.1	16.1	18.0	18.4	19.3
Pardubický kraj	Svitavy	CZ0533	13.7	15.1	15.7	17.1	18.0	19.1
Pardubický kraj	Ústí nad Orlicí	CZ0534	14.4	15.1	15.9	17.0	17.9	19.1
Kraj Vysočina	Havlíčkův Brod	CZ0631	13.9	15.0	16.0	17.2	18.2	19.2
Kraj Vysočina	Jihlava	CZ0632	14.3	15.7	16.0	17.6	19.3	19.8
Kraj Vysočina	Pelhřimov	CZ0633	14.1	15.4	15.5	16.9	18.7	18.9
Kraj Vysočina	Třebíč	CZ0634	14.8	15.2	16.5	17.5	18.7	19.7
Kraj Vysočina	Žďár nad Sázavou	CZ0635	14.6	15.6	16.2	17.6	18.5	19.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Blansko	CZ0641	14.2	15.1	16.4	17.3	18.5	19.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-město	CZ0642	15.2	16.1	16.8	18.1	19.1	20.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Brno-venkov	CZ0643	14.2	15.6	16.1	18.0	18.8	19.4
Jihomoravský kraj	Břeclav	CZ0644	13.5	14.5	15.4	17.9	18.4	19.2
Jihomoravský kraj	Hodonín	CZ0645	13.6	14.7	15.3	17.8	18.5	19.3
Jihomoravský kraj	Vyškov	CZ0646	13.9	15.2	15.3	17.5	18.3	19.5
Jihomoravský kraj	Znojmo	CZ0647	14.0	14.6	15.7	17.7	18.4	19.7
Olomoucký kraj	Jeseník	CZ0711	13.0	14.2	15.3	17.2	17.9	19.0
Olomoucký kraj	Olomouc	CZ0712	14.4	15.6	16.1	17.9	18.9	19.8
Olomoucký kraj	Prostějov	CZ0713	14.3	15.3	15.2	17.2	17.8	19.3
Olomoucký kraj	Přerov	CZ0714	14.4	15.0	15.6	17.5	18.3	19.1
Olomoucký kraj	Šumperk	CZ0715	14.0	15.5	15.3	17.7	18.9	19.7
Zlínský kraj	Kroměříž	CZ0721	14.0	15.0	15.2	17.3	18.8	19.1
Zlínský kraj	Uherské Hradiště	CZ0722	13.9	14.9	16.0	17.2	18.5	19.4
Zlínský kraj	Vsetín	CZ0723	14.1	14.8	15.2	17.6	18.6	19.4
Zlínský kraj	Zlín	CZ0724	14.6	15.2	15.9	18.3	18.9	19.8
Moravskoslezský kraj	Bruntál	CZ0801	13.1	14.1	15.0	17.0	17.7	18.7
Moravskoslezský kraj	Frydek-Místek	CZ0802	13.6	14.8	15.5	17.2	18.6	18.9
Moravskoslezský kraj	Karviná	CZ0803	13.1	14.1	14.5	16.9	17.8	18.0
Moravskoslezský kraj	Nový Jičín	CZ0804	13.5	14.6	15.5	17.3	18.5	18.7
Moravskoslezský kraj	Opava	CZ0805	13.7	14.2	15.1	17.3	17.7	18.7
Moravskoslezský kraj	Ostrava-město	CZ0806	13.5	14.4	15.0	17.2	18.2	18.9

Source: Czech Statistical Office.