

The presented diploma thesis aims to analyse and evaluate the development of demographic situation in the Czech-German borderland in the transformational period (1992–2007). We define the Czech-German borderland as the area of 14 Czech districts bordering on Germany, which we further divide according to the borders with the neighbouring federal country to the Bavarian and the Saxon section. 11 indicators in total enter the comparative analysis, which characterize the age structure and the aging of the population, fertility and mortality, natural reproduction, migration and the total population development. The comparison is carried out in three dimensions: a) between the Czech-German borderland and the average level of the Czech Republic; b) between the Bavarian and Saxon section; c) among the districts in the Czech-German borderland. Analysis verifies specific position of the surveyed area from the point of the population development in the Czech Republic. The Czech-German borderland features younger age structure, higher level of fertility and natural reproduction, worse mortality and lower rate of net migration. Significant differences in the demographic situation occur between Bavarian and Saxon section. The inter-district variability of the most of the demographic indicators in the Czech-German borderland was getting higher during the transformational period.