

Abstract

This work deals with comparison of selected demographic indicators in Western and Eastern Germany since the second half of 20th century until present. At the same time it describes the development of these indicators on the regional level and its differentiation between federal lands. It observes the population movement and its variance resulting from functioning within different political systems, i.e. the democratic country with minimum of population governmental interventions on the one hand compared to strongly influenced population development within nondemocratic country. After unification of both countries the Eastern part assumes values and lifestyle of Western Germany, which was reflected in development of demographic indicators. After adaptation of the eastern population the differences in level of demographic indicators between both parts of the country decreases. Only migration remains different during the whole observed period.