
Abstracts of Articles Published in the Journal *Demografie* in 2022 (Nos. 1–3)

Pavol Ďurček – Lenka Gašparová

DIFFERENCES IN THE MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: LOCATION AS A DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR

The main aim of the paper is to compare the mortality rate of urban and rural areas of the Slovak Republic in three time periods: 1971–1975, 1988–1992, and 2015–2019. The urban areas here are represented by the centres of functional commuter regions defined in the work of Halás et al. (2012). The rural areas are the hinterlands of these centres. Methodologically the analysis is based on the concept of relative regional differentiation. Basic measures of variability are used to monitor the overall and component unevenness of the standardised crude mortality rates. The most important findings of our study are the answers to our hypothetical questions. While the hypothesis was confirmed for the periods 1971–1975 and 1988–1992, the results did not confirm the validity of the hypothesis for the period 2015–2019. Using a regression analysis, we found that the spatial picture of the intensity of mortality did not change much between the 1970s and the present. The results of the regression analysis also show a difference in the intensity of mortality between the north and the south of the Slovak Republic.

Keywords: mortality, city, countryside, differentiation, location, regression analysis *Demografie*, 2022, **64**: 3–23
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0291>

Luděk Sýkora – Otakar Bursa

YOUNG ADULTS IN THE PRAGUE METROPOLITAN REGION: A TICKING TIME-BOMB IN THE LIGHT OF METHODOLOGICAL TWISTS AND TURNS IN GEODEMOGRAPHY AND DEMOGEOGRAPHY

This article analyses the changing population of young adults aged 18–26 and its geographic distribution in the Prague metropolitan region between 2002 and 2017. It reveals a dynamically declining proportion of young adults in all parts of the metropolitan region as the result of major changes that have occurred in the general age structure of the population and age-specific migration to the suburbs. However, the number of young adults living in the Prague hinterland has increased as the result of massive suburban population growth. While young adults have been somewhat less visible until now, they will gain increasing importance in the coming decades, as the large cohorts of children born to suburbanites will gradually reach the age of young adulthood.

Keywords: young adults, suburbanisation, Prague metropolitan region *Demografie*, 2022, **64**: 24–45
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0294>

Eva Waldaufová – Anna Štátná

THE ROLE OF REPRODUCTIVE AGEING IN THE INCREASE IN CAESAREAN BIRTHS IN CZECHIA

The study explores trends in the field of obstetrics in Czechia in the context of fertility postponement and attempts to identify whether and to what extent the increase in caesarean section (CS) births can be attributed to increasing maternal age and to what extent other factors play a role. The study examines the incidence of CS births using data published by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS CR), and the detailed analysis employs anonymous individual data extracted from the National Health Information System in 2018 that cover maternal age and other characteristics relating to both mothers and newborns in Czechia. The analysis revealed that the increase in the total share of CS births between 1994 and 2018 was due both to the expansion of CS in all age groups and the change in the age structure of mothers, which accounted for 22% of the increase in the overall CS rate.

Keywords: caesarean section, labour, fertility postponement, maternal age, Czechia, ART **Demografie, 2022, 64: 91–105**
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0296>

Robert Šanda

THE USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SOURCES IN POPULATION CENSUSES WITH A FOCUS ON THE CZECH 2011 CENSUS

This article summarises the use of administrative data sources in population and housing censuses. It discusses the main advantages and drawbacks of combined and fully register-based censuses compared to traditional ones. The move from traditional to register-based censuses seems inevitable given the public's decreasing willingness to participate in the traditional form of enumeration. The article also describes the methods applied in the Czech 2011 census regarding record linkage and identifying overcoverage in the population register (ISEO) and highlights the most important impacts the use of administrative data has on census results.

Keywords: Population and housing census, Czechia, administrative data sources, overcoverage **Demografie, 2022, 64: 106–123**
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0298>

Jana Palonciová

FACTORS AFFECTING REPRODUCTIVE PLANS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

This article aims to contribute to the discussion of the factors that could affect reproductive plans over the next three years. According to the results of the Contemporary Czech Family survey, which was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic in December 2020 and April 2021, the desire to have a (or another) child in the near future is primarily influenced by the number of children a family already has and by the values associated with parenthood. Socioeconomic changes brought about by the pandemic are not yet being reflected in parental plans.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, reproductive plans, Czech Republic **Demografie, 2022, 64: 124–138**
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0301>

Branislav Šprocha

CHILDLESSNESS AND THE POSTPONEMENT OF FIRST BIRTHS IN THE VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

Fertility postponement and fertility ageing are the most important changes in demographic reproduction that have occurred in post-communist countries in Europe. This process has been found to have begun earlier and to be more dynamic in the Central European post-communist countries]. It turns out that fertility postponement has mainly affected first births. Closely related to this finding is the question of whether these maternal starts will be completed at an older age and what the total childlessness rates will be. Post-communist countries have long been among the countries in Europe with a relatively low rate of childlessness. The dynamic postponement of fertility and the first findings on the postponement transition among the affected cohorts suggest that this situation could change rapidly.

The main aim of the paper is to analyse the process of the postponement and recuperation of first-order fertility in Visegrad countries from a cohort perspective. Using the benchmark model, we identified the beginning, dynamics, and development of the postponement and recuperation measures and derived recuperation index from these measures. The results show that not only are there some differences between countries at the beginning of the postponement, but there are also differences in the extent of this postponement and in the success of subsequent recuperation at an older age. As a result, an intercohort deepening of differences in childlessness rates can be expected. The resulting scenarios indicate that Czech women could be the most successful in this respect, while in other countries childlessness can be expected to exceed 20%. The worst situation may occur in Poland.

Keywords: Childlessness, first births, postponement, recuperation, V4

Demografie, 2022, **64**: 139–157

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0302>

David Morávek – Jitka Langhamrová

DESCRIBING MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VARIOUS EFFECTS ON LIFE EXPECTANCY AND LIFE DISPARITY USING DECOMPOSITION METHODS: THE CASE OF CZECHIA

The growth in life expectancy has accelerated since the 1990s in Czechia, which preceded a long period of stagnation or even a decrease during the communist era from the 1960s. This article aims to evaluate differences in mortality in terms of the impact of various effects on life expectancy and life disparity before and after the Velvet Revolution in Czechia. Three indicators were considered – life expectancy at birth, temporary life expectancy between ages 0 and 65, and the life disparity measure e_{\dagger} . In the article, we followed the decomposition method according to Arriaga (1984). Based on this method, the effect of mortality was further decomposed into an exclusive effect reflecting improved or worsened mortality in the given age group and into an interaction effect reflecting changes in mortality as a whole. Based on the results, it was found that the indirect effect prevailed in the case of life expectancy, while the direct effect dominated in the life disparity measure. Furthermore, we focused on the differences in life expectancy at birth between the sexes and between the two countries forming parts of the former Czechoslovakia – Czechia

and Slovakia. For this purpose, we followed the contour decomposition method, so that we distinguished the effect of changes in mortality corresponding to the initial period and the effect of changes corresponding to changes in mortality in terms of time.

Keywords: mortality, life expectancy, life disparity, decomposition method, contour decomposition, Czechia, Slovakia
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0304>

Demografie, 2022, 64: 201–216

Ondřej Nývlt

PROJECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC UNTIL 2050

Projections of the economic activity of persons aged 60 and over fall into the category of derived projections that are based on the general population projection. The introductory part of this article outlines the trend in economic activity among the elderly in the Czech Republic since the 1990s. This period was characterised by a steady increase in economic activity among older people. The projection in this article highlights a combination of two fundamental factors that will lead to a significant increase in the number of people who are economically active aged 60 and over. First, the effect of population ageing in the Czech Republic will become apparent after 2030, when the large birth cohorts from the 1970s will reach the age of 60 and over. The intensification of the increase in the rate of economic activity among people aged 60 and over that will result from the age of retirement being raised will be the second reason for the expected increase in the number of economically active among people aged 60 and over. Three projection variants are presented, each of which suggests a different intensity of growth in economic activity among people 60+ depending on the specific input parameters. The middle variant is based on the assumption that the intensity of the increase in economic activity will grow only as a result of the retirement age being raised. The high variant expects the intensity of economic activity to grow even after people reach the age of 65. Conversely, the low variant expects a lower rate of growth in economic activity among people just before they reach retirement age.

Keywords: economic activity, projection, retirement age
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54694/dem.0306>

Demografie, 2022, 64: 217–234