

Abstracts of Articles Published in Demografie in 2016 (Nos. 1–3)

Ladislav Kázmér

SOCIO-SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN MORTALITY AMONG THE POPULATIONS OF LARGE CZECH TOWNS IN 2001–2011

Research on the spatial distribution of population mortality and its social and economic determinants occupies an important place in both social and epidemiological science, in particular owing to its practical implications. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the structural and spatial mortality distribution of selected Czech urban populations (Prague, Brno, Plzeň, and Ostrava) during the inter-censal period of 2001–2011. It also relates mortality conditions to the specific social characteristics of the population living in a given area.

Keywords: mortality, urban population, socioeconomic inequalities, spatial analysis, Bayesian mapping, ecological approach

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 5–28

Markéta Arltová – Michaela Antovová

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SUICIDALITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TIME SERIES

Suicide is a common feature in society today and a very controversial topic worldwide. The suicide rate is one of the indicators in the mental and physical health indexes of societies. It is possible to take steps to combat this phenomenon. These steps can be based on analyses of trends in suicide rates and the factors that contribute to suicide. This article focuses on assessing these trends in the Czech Republic and identifying potential factors that could impact suicide rates.

Keywords: suicide, statistics, time series, modelling, Czech Republic

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 29–48

Lucie Vidovičová – Marcela Petrová Kafková

REGIONAL APPLICATION OF THE ACTIVE AGEING INDEX (AAI)

This paper introduces the Active Ageing Index into the context of the Czech Republic through an analysis of the index and its application at the regional level (Regional Active Ageing Index – RAAI). The strengths and limitations of the Active Ageing Index are discussed, particularly with respect to its limited applicability for policy-making. The regional application to NUTS2 is done using SHARE data. The results show regional and gender disparities in RAAI, with the region of Prague reaching the top ranking.

Keywords: Active Ageing Index (AAI), regional, population ageing, older people, Czech Republic, SHARE

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 49–66

Renáta Kyzlinková – Anna Šťastná

REPRODUCTIVE PLANS OF YOUNG MEN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The paper discusses the circumstances and structural conditions of the male transition between childlessness and the first child based on an extensive sample survey 'Životní a pracovní dráhy 2010' (Life and Work Trajectories 2010). The analysis revealed that the chances that a man plans children in his life is significantly influenced particularly by his level of education, partner history and his views on the value of having children in life. Men with a university education who have a partner and believe that a life without children cannot be as fulfilling as a life with children were shown to have the highest chances of having children in the future.

Keywords: fatherhood, male fertility, logistic regression, reproductive plans, childlessness

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 111–128

Michaela Klapková – Luděk Šídlo – Branislav Šprocha

THE CONCEPT OF PROSPECTIVE AGE AND ITS APPLICATION TO SELECTED INDICATORS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AGEING

Demographic ageing is often called a phenomenon of the 21st century. However, it is a natural process, which we more or less consciously influence. Population ageing is the result of improvements to the health status of the population and the enhancement of the quality of human life that began in the 18th century as part of the demographic revolution. Current concerns about the sustainability of national welfare systems in the context of population ageing are obviously reasonable, but these concerns are based on the standard characteristics of the age structure, which often use a fixed age of entry into the final stage of life. However, with the lengthening of human life the natural boundaries of old age change. Alternative indicators based on the concept of prospective age do not use the number of years a person has already lived, but the number of years that a person will probably live. This paper presents the concept of a prospective age using data on the population of the Czechia, Slovakia, Sweden and Italy in the years 1950–2013, focusing on a comparison of the development of standard and prospective indicators of demographic ageing in time.

Keywords: prospective age, demographic ageing, alternative measures of population ageing, natural boundary of old age

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 129–141

Jana Křestánová

AN ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY TRENDS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC FROM 1950 TO THE PRESENT USING DECOMPOSITION METHODS

This paper seeks to trace fertility trends in the Czech Republic from 1950 to 2013 using decomposition methods. These methods provide deeper insight into changes in fertility. The results show that the reasons for the differences in fertility rates between selected years lie in the intensity of fertility and in the age structure. The paper also explores changes in fertility rates in relation to differences in marital status structure and differences in birth order and in the timing of reproduction.

Keywords: fertility, decomposition methods, birth order, timing of fertility, Czech Republic

Demografie, 2016, 58: 142–158

Ondřej Nývlt

WOMEN IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AND THEIR POSITION IN THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1989

The period since 1989 in the Czech Republic has been characterised by significant changes in demographic behaviour that affect household structure. The postponement of entry into a partner household combined with a decline in fertility has resulted in a decline in the number of women living with children in partner households. Conversely, the rising divorce rate has led to an increase in the number of women living with children in one-parent households. One of the objectives of this study is to capture the trends in the cohabitation structure of families with children in the Czech Republic in the last twenty years. Other objectives of the study are to shed light on the conditions for achieving a work/life balance in the Czech Republic, especially in recent years, and to analyse how care for a child of preschool age affects the participation of mothers in the labour market and how this is reflected in higher unemployment. The study also aims to analyse the phenomenon in the context of the division of work and family responsibilities between partners. For this purpose use was made of data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which focuses primarily on the labour market.

Keywords: family households with children, household, work/life balance, Labour Force Survey

Demografie, 2016, 58: 197–212

Markéta Růžičková – Dana Hamplová

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND FERTILITY IN THE 2011 CENSUS (INCLUDING THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER VARIABLES)

The article explores the relationship between the number of live-born children women have and the women's religious affiliation based on 2011 Census data. First, it describes how religious groups differ according to the number of live-born children women have and the differences by women's marital statuses. Second, it employs Poisson regression to estimate the average number of live births to women in different religious groups, controlling for age, marital status, education, and municipality size.

Keywords: religious belief, fertility, census

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 213–229

Branislav Šprocha

THE TRANSFORMATION OF NUPTIALITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN A TRANSVERSAL AND A COHORT PERSPECTIVE

The apparent decline in first-marriage rates and the dynamic increase in the mean age at first marriage in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic has been described as one of the great reproduction changes in the last quarter century. Despite significant changes in matrimonial behaviour and fertility legitimacy, nuptiality is still very important for the level of demographic reproduction. The transversal approach and the cohort approach in particular point to a historically unprecedented increase in the proportion of permanently single men and women in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. In addition, we are witnessing a continuous extension of the period in which these people remain single thanks to the continuous postponement of marriage. The main aim of this paper is to analyse the transformation of nuptiality in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in a transversal and a cohort perspective with a focus on changes in quantum and tempo in intensity of nuptiality and timing since the early 1990s and therefore particularly among the cohorts born after 1965. The final part of the paper attempts to construct projection scenarios of the possible development of the cohort proportion men and women who have been married and were born between 1965 and 1985 in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Keywords: nuptiality, transformation, transversal and cohort approach, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic

Demografie, 2016, **58**: 230–248

Michaela Němečková – Anna Štátná

THE DETERMINANTS OF MISSING DATA ON FATHERS IN BIRTH REPORTS

The article deals with statistics relating to the data on live-born children's fathers and whether the fathers are or are not listed on the statistical birth report if the child is born outside marriage. It evaluates the share of anonymous fathers out of total live births and live births outside marriage, depending on specific variables such as the age or educational attainment of women or the birth order of the child, and in relation to regional level (NUTS3).

Keywords: births outside marriage, live births, father, region, Czech Republic

Demografie, 2016, 58: 249–262

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