

Notes on Methodology

General

Notes on Tables:

Where the table shows a dash (–) instead of a number this means that the item did not occur.

Zero (0; 0,0) means more than zero, but less than the smallest unit given in the table.

A cross (x) means that the entry is not possible for logical reasons.

Differences in data:

Compared to the publication of 2005, in particular in chapters Population, Families, Households (in respect of Table 1), Health (Table 2), but also Labour and Wages (change in the calculation of GPG) some methodological changes or changes in sources of data in time series have been made retroactively for the years that occurred in the previous issue of the publication.

Age and duration:

In the publication age (or duration) is understood as a completed figure (i.e. age-period upon the previous birthday/anniversary). For example, if the number “–19” appears in the text this shall mean “up to and including 19 completed years” or “persons who have not yet celebrated their twentieth birthday”. Similarly, the number “65+” shall mean “persons aged 65 and over” or “persons who have already celebrated their sixty-fifth birthday”. In the case of “20–24”, this shall mean the “age group of those who have already passed their twentieth birthday but have not yet reached their twenty-fifth birthday”.

Population by Sex, Age and Marital Status

(Graph 1)

Source: Demographic statistics of the Czech Statistical Office

The population tree is presented on the basis of absolute numbers of persons from specific types of marital status in specific age groups.

Up to the age of 29, people who have not yet married yet predominated in the Czech Republic's population (in the 20–24 age group more than 90 % of women and 96 % men were unmarried (single), whereas in the 25–29 age group 57 % of women and 76 % of men were still unmarried. In the 30–34 age group already only one quarter of women were unmarried, whereas almost half of men of the same age were not married. The married constitute more than a half of the whole number among men in the 35–39 age group (if we disregard the five-year age groups, among men, married men predominate at the age of 32 for the first time). Among women married women start to predominate at the age of 29.

The highest percentage of divorced women and men is in the 40–44 and 45–49 age groups, where about 20 % of women and men were divorced.

More than a half of the whole number of women live in married couples up to the age of 69. The first age group of men where the proportion of the married drops below 50 %, is the 90–94 age bracket (48 % of men of this age are still married). In the 65–69 age group, already 30 % of women are widowed (for comparison purposes: there are less than 7 % of widowed men of the same age). From the 75–79 age group onwards, most women are widowed. Although the graph does not present widowed women living in cohabitation, it is possible to make the conclusion that women live at higher age more frequently without a partner than men.



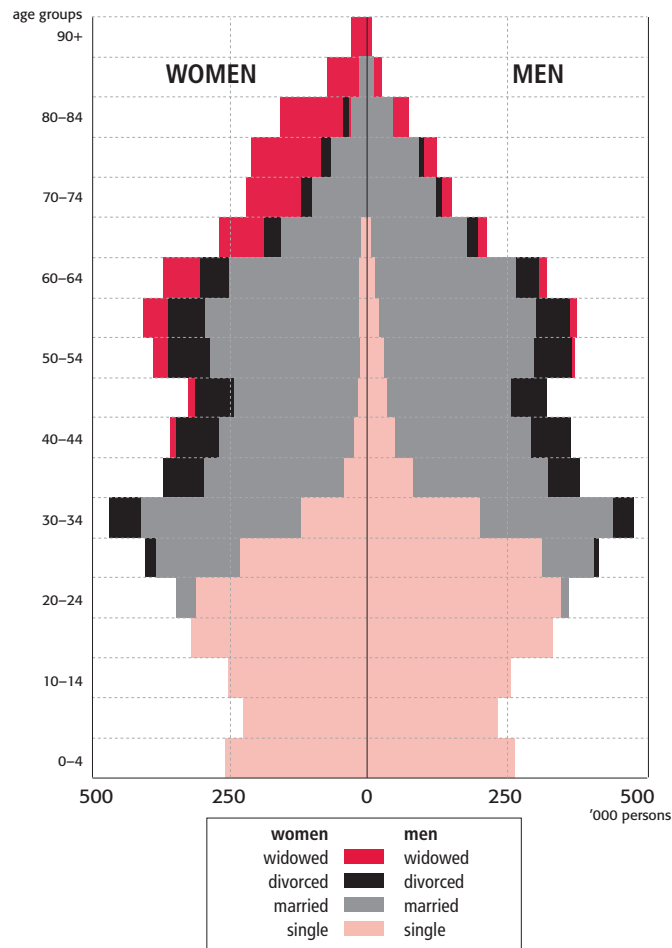
Basic Data on Reproductive Behaviour

(Table 1)

Source: Demographic statistics of the Czech Statistical Office

Average ages were mostly calculated on the basis of absolute figures taken from the (statistical) population concerned, hence, for their calculation weights in the form of measures (fertility rate, marriage rate, divorce rate) were not used.

Graph 1: Population by Sex, Age and Material Status, 31 December 2007



Miscarriage (or spontaneous abortion): spontaneous expulsion of the foetus before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy.

Legally induced abortion (or induced abortion, LIA): legal termination of pregnancy up to the 12th week, or on health grounds, up to the 24th week of pregnancy.

Vacuum aspiration: legal termination of pregnancy up to the 7th week for first-time mothers and the 8th week for second-time mothers.

Separate classification applies to abortions as a result of an accident and abortions following a criminal act (rape) and the legal termination of extrauterine (ectopic) pregnancies.

From 1993 to 2007, the following changes have occurred in the Czech population's reproductive behaviour:

The average age in years of grooms and brides increased for the first marriage and other marriages as well. The average age of men at first marriage turned over 30 years, for women it is in the region of 27 years.

From 1993 to 2001 the total fertility rate fell by one-third. The downward trend then ended and an increase occurred. In 2007, the total fertility rate was 1.4, i.e. the levels of 1993 were not yet resumed.

In the 1920s, (legally) induced abortion rates have been steadily declining. In 2007, this figure stood at 0.34. In 1993, induced abortions made up almost one half of all types of abortions (induced abortions, vacuum aspirations and spontaneous abortions), whereas in 2007 it stood at around 43 %. On the other hand, the proportion of induced abortions increased from 9.3 % to almost one fourth (24.0 %).

The proportion of mothers up to 17 fell significantly and the average age of mothers at first childbirth rose. Also the proportion of children born outside of marriage increased significantly. In 2003 it was less than 13 %, in 2004, already 31 % of children in the Czech Republic were born outside of marriage and in 2007 this figure already made up more than one third (34.5 %). Despite these results, the data cannot be interpreted as the rising proportion of single mothers being single parents, since women living in cohabitation comprise a relatively large proportion.

People get divorced at a later age. The average length of marriage before divorce has risen by 4 years since 1993.

The average age at which a spouse becomes a widower (widow) is rising – in 2007, this was 68 for women (compared to 1993, this figure has risen

Table 1: Basic Data about Reproductive Behaviour

		1993	2004	2007
Mean age in years at first marriage	bride	23.2	26.3	27.4
	groom	25.4	29.0	30.1
Mean age in years at marriage	bride	24.8	29.8	30.8
	groom	27.9	32.7	33.8
Total fertility rate	x	1.7	1.2	1.4
Percentage of mothers up to 17 of all mothers	%	1.8	1.0	0.7
Mean age of mother in years when first child born	x	22.6	26.6	27.1
Mean age of mother in years when child born	x	25.0	28.4	29.1
Share of birth outside marriage	%	12.7	30.6	34.5
Number of spontaneous abortions	abs. numbers	13 228	12 402	14 102
Number of induced abortions	abs. numbers	70 634	27 574	25 414
Vacuum aspiration	abs. numbers	57 938	21 715	19 201
Total induced abortion rate	x	1.0	0.4	0.3
Mean age in years at divorce	wife	33.3	37.3	38.4
	husband	36.1	40.0	41.2
Mean duration of marriage at divorce	years	10.3	13.4	14.0
Mean age in years on death of spouse	widow	63.5	67.6	68.3
	widower	68.2	70.1	71.0
Number of widows per 100 widowers as of 31 st December	x	562.2	543.1	531.7

by five years on the average) and 70 for men (this figure has risen by three years on the average). For every hundred widowers, there are more than five times more widows – however, a slightly downward trend has been seen compared to 1993.



Trends in Total Fertility Rate and Total Induced Abortion Rate 1950–2007

(Graph 2)

Source: Demographic statistics of the Czech Statistical Office

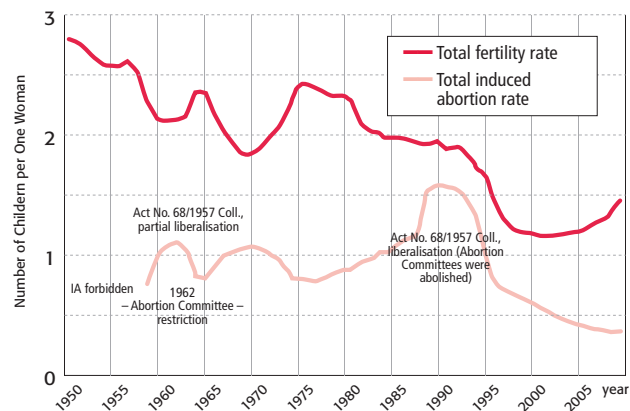
The total fertility rate can be expressed as the number of children born to a woman during the whole of her reproductive age (15–49 years), if the course of her fertility by age is the same as in the relevant calendar year. This is calculated as the aggregate of age-specific fertilities. Age-specific fertility of a woman can be calculated as a proportion of the number of live births the woman has had at this age for the calendar year and the mid-year women at this age. The total induced abortion rate is analogous to the total fertility rate for induced abortions during the entire reproductive age.

The development of legally induced abortions is greatly influenced by the legislation on abortion. When this is restrictive, a fall can be expected, although this is offset by a rise in illegal abortions. If it is liberal, the accessibility and breadth of modern contraceptive methods in the relevant society are important, as these have played a role in particular in reducing the abortion rate over the recent years. The Czech Republic liberalized its abortion legislation for the first time in 1958, however, in the first half of the 1960s certain restrictive measures were introduced, chiefly the setting-up of the so-called abortion committees. Definitive liberalization of the legislation on abortion took place in 1986.

In the monitored period fertility in the Czech Republic recorded three peaks: the highest number of children were born in the fifties (in 1950 and 1951, the highest ever total fertility rate was recorded – 2.8). If the total post-war period were included, in 1946 the total fertility rate exceeded 3.2. In the sixties, the total fertility rate reached 2.3–2.4 (the period 1963–1964), after a slight fall, it reached again 2.4 in the seventies (in the period 1974–1976,

WOMEN AND MEN in Data

Graph 2: Trends in Total Fertility Rate and Total Induced Abortion Rate 1950–2007



the total fertility rate was in the region of 2.4). The lowest total fertility rate was recorded between 1999 and 2001, when it stood at 1.1. Compared to “the most fertile” year 1950, this was a fall of 1.7. Over the recent years (from 2002 to 2007), the total fertility rose to 1.4, but still it was lower than the 1993 level of this indicator, when the total fertility rate stood at 1.7.

A positive development was the trend recorded in legally induced abortion, the total rate of which has been steadily falling in the recent years and currently it stands at 0.3. The total induced abortion rate in the Czech Republic peaked at the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. The highest ever figure was recorded in 1988 and 1989 when it stood at 1.6 (transition to the liberal legislation on abortion not yet offset by the sufficient use of modern contraceptive methods which made itself felt only in the following years).



Fertility and Induced Abortion by Age

(Graph 3)

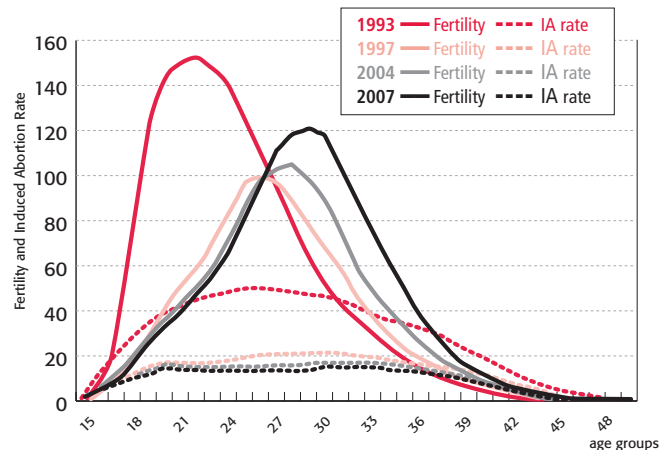
Source: Demographic statistics of the Czech Statistical Office (data for 1993, 2001, 2004 and 2007)

Fertility and induced abortion by age (age-specific fertility and abortion rates) can be calculated as a proportion of live births or the number of induced abortions for women at a specific age and mid-year population of women at this age. Children born to women younger than 15 or older than 49 years (completed, i.e. mother's age on her previous birthday) are added to those children born to women aged 15 or 49. The same definition applies to induced abortions.

In recent years, the average age of women at first marriage and the average age of women at first childbirth has been rising. The downward trend was followed by a slightly upward trend. The age-specific fertility rate peaked in 1993 at the age of 22 (the fertility rate in this age group was 151.2), in 2001, the fertility rate was highest at the age of 26 (99.1) and in 2007 at the age of 29 (120.9). Compared to 1993, in 2007 women from the 27th year onwards have recorded higher fertility rates, up to the age of 46.

The induced abortion rate has significantly declined since 1993 in all age

Graph 3: Fertility and Induced Abortion Rate by Age



groups. Moreover, a shift to higher age occurred in the highest induced abortion rate. In 1993, it was highest at the age of 25, whereas in 2007 at the age of 33.

A marked fall in the induced abortion rate is obvious in particular in the 25–29 age group. For instance, at the age of 25, when per 1,000 mid-year population of women of reproductive age in 1993 there were about 46 induced abortions in 1993, their number was reduced to 14 induced abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age in 2007.



Trends in Use of Contraception – Women between 15 and 49

(Graph 4)

Source: IHIS CR – Annual report on the activities of health establishments – gynaecology (A018)

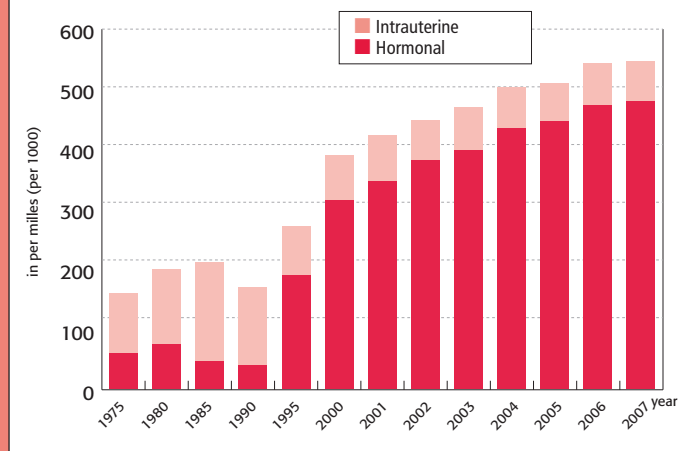
The graph only contains two types of modern contraception for women – hormonal and intrauterine. Other, traditional forms of contraception (use of pessary, following “fertile and infertile days”), the use of contraception solely by the male partner (condom, coitus interruptus), other, statistically insignificant methods (sterilization) and no application of contraceptive methods were not included in the graph.

The use of modern contraception shows a positive trend of falling induced abortion rates and the regulation of the fertility rate (to a large extent it reduces the number of unwanted born children).

In terms of modern contraceptive methods, the 90' saw a breakthrough for the Czech Republic. Till 1990, inclusive, women used more intrauterine than hormonal contraception – and both these methods were used relatively rarely. Since 1995, women started to prefer significantly hormonal contraception, while this type of contraception is used increasingly by more women of reproductive age (in the 15–49 age group). The use of hormonal contraception increased five times compared to the 1975 figures (for the same period, the application of intrauterine contraception dropped by one third), from 2000 to 2007 then the use of hormonal contraception rose one and a half times.

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Graph 4: Trends in Use of Contraception – Women between 15–49



Foreigners by Most Frequent Citizenship and Age

(Graph 5)

Source: The Foreigners' and Border Police (processed in the Czech Statistical Office) – as at 31 December 2007

The number of foreigners includes all foreigners with permanent, long-term and temporary residence, with valid asylum and 90-days-and-over visa.

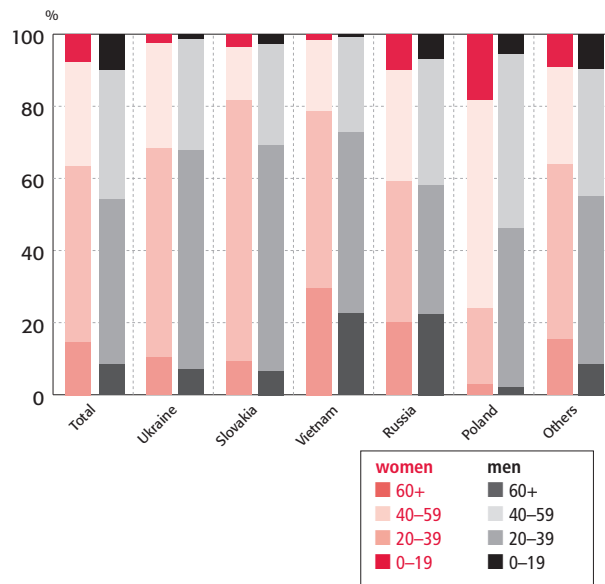
As at 31 December 2007, 394,345 foreigners lived in the Czech Republic, of which 39.6 % were women, which is by about 3 percentage points less than as at 31 December 2004. The largest group of foreigners were citizens of Ukraine (32.1 %) which is by 6 percentage points more than as at 31 December 2004. The proportion of Slovak citizens (17.2 %) remains almost unchanged. Vietnamese citizens (13.0 %) ranked third on this list, followed by Russian citizens (6.0 %) and Polish citizens (5.2 %). Other nationalities in the territory of the Czech Republic made up 26.4 %.

Among the five most frequent groups of citizens in the territory of the Czech Republic, women outnumbered men only in the case of Russian citizens (women comprised 52.9 % of Russian citizens). The proportion of women among foreigners, excluding the most frequent citizenship groups, was 33.7 %.

In all monitored twenty-year age groups, excluding the oldest one, the 60 years and over age bracket, the largest number of Ukrainians, both women and men was recorded. In the 60 years and over age group, Polish women constituted the largest number, among men aged 60 years and over, Slovak citizens predominated.

In the youngest age group, under 19, the proportions of women were very close to that of men, in the 20–39 age bracket, a very low proportion of women (28.8 %) was found among Polish citizens. As regards the higher 40–59 age group, Polish citizens constituted one of five most frequent citizenships in the Czech Republic, where the proportion of women exceeded 50 %. In the oldest 60 years and over age bracket (except for Slovak citizens) among the five most frequent citizenship groups women outnumbered men. For citizenships included in the “other” category, men predominate in the given age group.

Graph 5: Foreigners by Most Frequent Citizenship and Age



	0-19		20-39		40-59		60+	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Ukraine	5 191	5 417	29 166	46 168	14 975	23 860	1 059	963
Slovakia	2 551	2 552	19 934	25 183	4 130	11 552	939	1 048
Vietnam	6 226	6 821	10 380	14 978	4 226	8 053	292	183
Russia	2 538	2 494	4 878	3 970	3 876	3 978	1 234	722
Poland	280	305	1 958	4 850	5 483	5 372	1 699	654
Others	5 442	6 199	16 997	31 738	9 615	24 737	3 076	6 403
Total	22 228	23 788	83 313	126 887	42 305	77 552	8 299	9 973

Types of Households

(Graph 6)

Source: Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC), Living Conditions 2007, the survey conducted by the Czech Statistical Office

A household of individual comprises precisely one person. In contrast with censuses it does not include subtenants, etc. A category different from two-parent families without children and couples without children, are households of childless couples with whom at least one additional person lives and this person is not a child up to the age of 18. In the case of childless couples, the proportion between sexes is not 50:50, because same-sex couples are included.

Households of individuals and lone-parent families constituted on the basis of the EU SILC survey a total of 29.7 % of Czech households. In these households, women predominated. Among two-parent families and childless couples, the distribution by sex was almost 50:50 (for minor differences, see the methodology).

The highest proportion of women and men living separately (alone) in households was found in the most heavily populated cities with the population over 100,000. Conversely, the lowest proportion was recorded in the smallest municipalities with the population up to 4,999. Always the rule applied that the proportion of women living alone was higher than that of men. For women, a trend can be observed that with the increasing number of the population in the municipality, the proportion of women who live alone in the household is rising. On the other hand, the share of households of men – individuals in all types of households in the municipalities with the population of up to 4,999 and 9,999 remains almost unchanged, it only rises in the cities with the population over 100,000.

Graph 6: Types of Households, 2007

