

Abstracts of Articles Published in the Journal *Demografie* in 2024 (Nos. 1–3)

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VIACROZMERNÁ ANALÝZA POPULAČNÉHO STARNUTIA V OKRESOCH SLOVENSKA V ROKOCH 2011 A 2021

Population ageing is a typical feature of population development in the majority of countries in the world. In each population, this process is specific –whether in terms of the timing of its onset or the factors that modify the process of population ageing. The main aim of this article is to identify the processes of population ageing in the districts of Slovakia. A regional analysis of this process focused on population ageing in Slovak districts in the years 2011 and 2021 using cluster analysis. The results of the cluster analysis of population ageing identified northern and eastern Slovakia as districts whose populations have a younger age structure. The western and southwestern districts of Slovakia have populations with an old age structure. In 2021, this age polarity began to change the territory of Slovakia. The suburbanised region of the capital, Bratislava, is becoming significant, as the population in the districts there is getting younger.

Keywords: population ageing, districts, evaluation of ageing, cluster analysis, Slovakia

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Bety Ukolova – Boris Burcin

ANALÝZA FAKTORŮ ASOCIOVANÝCH S VÍCEČETNÝMI PŘÍČINAMI SMRTI V ČESKU V ROCE 2018 POMOCÍ XGBOOST REGRESE A METODY SHAP

This study focuses on the factors that are associated with recording multiple causes as the cause of death in Czechia. An XGBoost multiple regression is used in the analysis and its results are interpreted with SHAP values. The most significant factors associated with the number of causes of death, ranked in order of importance, are the place of death, the region, and the underlying cause of death. Age and autopsy also contribute, albeit to a lesser extent. Several important interactions were identified as well.

Keywords: multiple causes of death, death certificate, mortality, Czechia

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Štěpánka Lehmann – Jana Barvíková

DYNAMIKA VYJEDNÁVÁNÍ O USPOŘÁDÁNÍ PÉČE O DĚTI PO ROZCHODU ČI ROZVODU RODIČŮ

Based on data from a questionnaire survey and in-depth qualitative interviews with parents who have separated, the text describes the dynamics of the negotiations relating to physical custody of a child. When negotiating a custody arrangement, parents develop their strategies in relation to the prevailing model in Czech society of granting mothers sole custody. Most women prefer to maintain this arrangement, while fathers more often seek to move towards an equal division of care. When fathers are granted sole custody it is not usually on the basis of a consensual agreement being reached between parents. Custody arrangements enforced without parental consent are potentially conflictual and unstable.

Keywords: physical custody of a child, preferences, parental conflict, court proceeding, dynamics

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Anne Herm – Allan Puur – Michel Poulain

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AS AN INDICATOR OF THE INTEGRATION OF OLDER ETHNIC RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS IN ESTONIA

This study is about living arrangements of older ethnic Russians living in Estonia most of whom are long-term immigrants. Studies involving immigrant populations have suggested that the integration process would decrease their differences with the host population, including their living arrangement preferences. Our investigation shows that despite long-term residence in country, living arrangements' pattern of ethnic Russians in Estonia is rather different from that of Estonians and that can be explained by low integration. The study is based on the microdata of the Estonian 2011 population and housing census and the 5% sample of the Russian 2010 census from the IPUMS database. In the first part of the analysis, we employ origin-destination perspective to comparing living arrangements of Russians in Estonia with Estonians and Russians in Russia. In the second part, we use binary logistic regression to study the association between living arrangements, migration background and integration to host society.

Keywords: older persons, living arrangements, integration, immigrants, ethnic group, education, marital status, Estonia

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Jitka Šlabá – Barbora Janáková Kuprová

THE MARITAL FERTILITY OF MEN AND WOMEN IN CZECHIA BEFORE THE FIRST DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND IN THE CURRENT POPULATION

The aim of this study is to analyse the changes in the marital fertility of men and women in Czechia before the first demographic transition (data obtained by excerpting the parish registers of Škvorec manor in the years 1760–1839) and in the current population (data from the Czech GGS II based on interviews between 2020 and 2022) using a unified methodology. The results confirm previous findings on historical and modern marital fertility – determining the overall intensity of marital fertility by the duration of marriage in the historical population, the decrease in marital fertility by the decrease in the number of higher-order births in the modern population, etc. The results show that the timing of the first childbirth in marriage is similar in both (the historical and the modern) populations. Historical marriages with the same number of children have a much shorter reproductive window than modern marriages, with no differences at the beginning of the reproductive period, but with differences especially at the end. The timing of reproduction (median age at birth of the first child) does not differ for first marriage in modern and historical populations. In the historical population, women's fertility was limited at a lower age than men's fertility. In the modern population, the intensity of fertility by sex does not differ. In both populations the median duration of the reproductive window does not differ according to either sex or marriage order.

Keywords: marital fertility, first and second demographic transition, female and male fertility

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Filip Čábelka – Luděk Šídlo

DEMOGRAFICKÉ STÁRNUTÍ V ČESKU MEZI LETY 2012–2022 PROSTŘEDNICTVÍM VYBRANÝCH RETROSPEKTIVNÍCH A PROSPEKTIVNÍCH UKAZATELŮ

Demographic ageing is considered a significant phenomenon and one of the most important population issues of the 21st century. It is a process that has no parallel in human history but is completely natural. The ageing of the population itself is a consequence of the changing quality of life, a new approach to lifestyle, and improvements in the health status of the population, all of which lead to improvements in the level of mortality, especially at old age. The concept of prospective age is not based on the number of years that a given person has already lived, but on the number of years that people probably have left to live. This paper presents the concept of prospective age and the development of prospective indicators using the example of Czechia between 2012 and 2022, focusing on a comparison of retrospective indicators with prospective ones. The paper also reveals the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on demographic ageing indicators.

Keywords: demographic ageing, prospective age, retrospective and prospective indicators, Covid-19, Czechia

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Branislav Šprocha

OSOBY RÓMSKEJ NÁRODNOSTI PODĽA TYPU CENZOVEJ DOMÁCNOSTI NA SLOVENSKU VO VÝSLEDKOKCH SČÍTANIA OBYVATEĽOV 2021

The aim of the article was to analyse the census households of persons of Roma nationality in Slovakia according to the results of the Population and Household Census 2021. Moreover, we also tried to point out some factors that could influence possible differences between the structure of the census households of the Roma and non-Roma population.

Our results show that people of Roma nationality more often live in complete family households with dependent children and form their family at a younger age. Cohabiting couples also make up a significant portion of households. In the context of high non-marital fertility, single parent households are probably also a very important social group. Conversely, households of individuals are less common compared in the Roma than in the non-Roma population. A specific feature of Roma households is also the more frequent presence of men and women living in multi-person non-family households.

Keywords: Roma population, census households, complete family, cohabitation, single parent household, multi-person non-family household, Slovakia
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