

European Population Conference

The European Population Conference (EPC) is one of the most important events of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS). The 13th EPC was held in Mainz at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (JGU) from 31 August to 3 September 2016. Approximately 900 participants attended the conference over the course of four days. During the conference, titled 'Demographic Change and Policy Implications', 529 papers and 236 posters were presented. The Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany, and the JGU were the co-organisers of the conference. The conference was supported by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Springer Science + Business Media B.V., Taylor & Francis, UK, and the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences.

At the opening ceremony, the President of JGU, *Georg Krausch*, initiated the European Population Conference in the auditorium of the hosting university. Afterwards, Francesco C. Billary, outgoing president of EAPS, presented his welcoming speech. The first paper, about population ageing and the need for generational friendliness, was presented by Günter Krings (State Secretary of the German Ministry of the Interior). Norbert F. Schneider (Director of the Federal Institute for Population Research) made a speech entitled 'Family Change in Europe: Convergence or Divergence?'

The conference programme was divided into 123 sessions which were arranged into 14 thematic groups. Each session included four or five papers and lasted 90 minutes. Up to twelve sessions were held concurrently. Fortunately, it is possible to get at least a general idea of their content from the extended or short abstracts published on the website dedicated to the conference (<http://epc2016.princeton.edu/>).

Each presentation lasted approximately 20 minutes. The remaining 30 minutes of the session were devoted to discussion and final remarks. Each session was led by a chair who introduced all the presenters and also moderated the discussion. In addition to oral sessions, there were three poster sessions organised with on average 80 posters per section. The thematic range of the sessions was very wide and sometimes it was very difficult to decide which one to choose, because

most of them promised very interesting posts. Most of the sessions (19) were devoted to the issue of fertility. Among the many other topics were, for instance, 'Families and Households', 'International Migration and Migrant Populations', and 'Health, Well-being and Morbidity'.

Besides these, the main points of the conference, there were several other side meetings for representatives of major research institutions or universities, who used the conference to organise their workshops or negotiations. In addition, during the congress some other events or exhibitions took place – for example, the presentation of selected institutions associated with demographic research (e.g. Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Springer, IPUMS-International, Institut National d'Études Démographiques), workshops (GIS Workshop, Improving Mortality Forecasts and Training workshop on web, social media, data and demographic research), and the Career Mentoring Event.

During the 15th General Assembly of EAPS Marc Luy (Secretary-General and Treasurer) introduced the Report on EAPS activities of the last four years as well as the financial status of the association. The latest statistics on the *European Journal of Population*, which primarily documented the effort to reduce the time it takes to review of articles, were presented by Helga de Valk (the journal's Editor-in-Chief). The above-mentioned journal is one the other activities of EAPS (together with The European Doctoral School of Demography, an initiative of Population Europe, and the Working Group on Health, Morbidity and Mortality). A large part of the General Assembly was dedicated to the transfer from the old to the new Council. The new Council is made up of the following members: *Zsolt Spéder* (President), Jane Falkingham (Vice-President / President elect), Hill Kulu (Secretary-General and Treasurer), Tomáš Sobotka and Helga de Valk (Members). An interesting moment at the General Assembly was the announcement of the location of the 14th EPC. Vrije Universiteit in Brussels will host this conference in 2018 (6–9 June).

The Czech Republic was relatively well represented at the conference. Representatives of all Czech universities and research institutions associated with demography and population studies attended the conference. Although the list is not necessarily comprehensive, papers or posters were presented by: Boris Burcin, Dagmar Džúrová, Ludmila Fialová, Klára Hulíková Tesárková, Dan Kašpar, Jiřina Kocourková, Barbora Kuprová, Michala Lustigová, Tereza Pachlová, Jitka Rychtaříková, Anna Šťastná (all from the Charles University in Prague), Kornélia Cséfalvaiová, Tomáš Fiala, Jitka Langhamrová, Martina Miskolczi, Markéta Pechholdová, Jana Vrabcová Langhamrová, Pavel Zimmermann (all from the University of Economics, Prague), Jindra Reissigova (from the Institute of Computer Science, Czech Academy of Sciences), Renata Kyzlinková (from the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs), Beatrice Chromková Manea, Martin Guzi, Martin Lakomý, Marcela Petrová Kafková, Ladislav Rabušic, Lada Železná a Zuzana Žilinčíková (from Masaryk University, Brno), Mariola Pytlíková (from the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute), and Jan Šulák (from the Technical University of Ostrava). The conference was also attended by Czech colleagues working at institutions abroad, such as Klará Čapková (from Stockholm University), Tomáš Sobotka (from the Vienna Institute of Demography) and Kryštof Zeman (from the Wittgenstein Centre).

The Closing Ceremony was introduced by the speech of the new President of EAPS Zsolt Spéder. Five prizes were awarded during this ceremony. Wolfgang Lutz (Director of the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital), author and editor of 28 books and more than 200 refereed articles, received the EAPS Award for Population Studies for his

ground-breaking contributions to the study of population. The Dirk J. Van de Kaa Award for Social Demography was awarded to Brienna Perelli-Harris (University of Southampton) for her research work on couples and (non-marital) births in Europe. The Traiblazer Award for Demographic Analysis 2016 went to Emilio Zagheni (University of Washington) for his work in innovative data science approaches for demography and the use of formal demographic methods. The Gunther Beyer Award for the best paper of a young scholar was awarded to Ezgi Berktas from Hacettepe University Ankara (the paper was titled ‘Does Housework Rule? Fertility Intentions of Women in Turkey from a Gender Equity Perspective’). The following contributions were evaluated as the best posters in each section: P1 – ‘Does Housework Rule? Fertility Intentions of Women in Turkey from a Gender Equity Perspective’ (*Emilien Dupont*, Ghent University), P2 – ‘The U-shape Link between Education and Childlessness in Hungary – a New Central European Phenomenon’ (Laura Szabó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute), and P3 – ‘The Spatialities of Ageing in Britain: Is Residential Age Segregation Increasing?’ (Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews). At the end of the EPC the outgoing President, Francesco C. Billary, thanked the organisers and assessed the conference as very successful.

The lovely town of Mainz also contributed to the positive atmosphere of the conference. In future years, let's wish the conference much success, and let's wish the Czech Republic sufficient funds to expand its database, without which Czech demographers will have a hard time keeping up with elite European scholars.

Dan Kašpar – Barbora Kuprová – Tereza Pachlová

The 8th Conference of 'Young Demographers' Will Take Place in February 2017

Traditionally the Conference of Young Demographers offers an exceptional opportunity to spend two days discussing current demographic issues and above all an opportunity for students and young scientists to learn and get opinions and advice from their more experienced counterparts, colleagues, and teachers from all over the world or at least Europe. The 8th annual Conference of Young Demographers will take place on **16 and 17 February 2017** in Prague at the Faculty of Science (Albertov 6, Prague 2). The traditional topic of the conference, 'Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe', is as widely conceived as possible, so that the conference can be open to demographers and scientists with various research interests and orientations.

Along with the Young Demographers group, the event is supported by the Department of Demography and Geodemography, the Geographical Institute (Faculty of Science of Charles University in Prague), and the Czech Statistical Office.

At the conference all the participants will have an opportunity to present their current research and discuss it with colleagues from other countries or fields of study. Although the conference is primarily intended for PhD students of demography, all young (or slightly older) researchers (not just demographers) are welcome. The working language of the conference is English.

At the end of the conference the SAS Institute of the Czech Republic and the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, the partners of the conference, will hand out an award for the best presentation using SAS software and the best presentation with a social context.

A session for non-demographers is planned again. This session plans to be centred on topics on which demographers may share common scientific ground with researchers from other fields and new areas of cooperation may also be developed.

Programme of the conference will be released in January 2017. More information about the conference can be found online (<http://www.demografove.es-tranky.cz/en>) or you can follow us on Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/young.demographers>) or Google+ (<http://plus.google.com/u/0/10266551482224781605/posts>).

In the case of any questions please feel free to contact us at: y.d.demographers@gmail.com.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Prague!
On behalf of the Organising Committee:

Klára Hulíková – Olga Kurtinová – Dan Kašpar
– Barbora Kuprová – Tereza Pachlová

A Tribute to Felix Koschin

This year we mark 70 years since the birth of doc. RNDr. Felix Koschin, CSc.

In tribute to Koschin, who was one of the biggest Czech demographers, this year his family and friends laid a memorial plaque, bearing his name and dates of birth, death, and his fatal injury, in Symbolic Cemetery near Ostrva hill in the Tatry Mountains. It is located close to the place where



in 2009 he had a serious accident that ultimately led unfortunately to his death.

If you ever take a journey to the Tatry Mountains and areas nearby, stop and visit the cemetery for a few moments to see the plaque and remember this great person.

Petr Mazouch

Prof. Milan Myška, Dr. h. c. (* 13. 4. 1933 – † 8. 7. 2016)



One of the most significant Czech economic historians, Professor Milan Myška, passed away on July 8th, 2016. He was one of the most influential researchers in Czechia (and in the former Czechoslovakia) specializing in the historical processes of industrialization and proto-industrialization. He was born in Vítkovice (part of Ostrava), a place that appeared to predestine his later career; Vítkovice was a factory town built around a huge ironworks complex founded by the renowned financier Salomon Rothschild.

It was no surprise that the subject of Milan Myška's first book was the Vítkovice iron and steel works (*Založení a počátky Vítkovických železáren 1828 – 1880* [The foundation and early years of the Vítkovice ironworks 1828 – 1880], 1960).

The industrial region of Ostrava became the main topic of Milan Myška's research. He specialized in the metallurgical and textile industries, but he also inspired many other scholars to take an interest in different industries. In the 1960s Myška assembled a team of researchers to work on a project carrying out historical research on the Industrial Revolution in the Ostrava region, and he created the methodological and theoretical foundations for this research.¹⁾ It is important to mention that he did not focus solely on economic history. He was also keenly aware

1) MYŠKA, Milan, *Geneze ostravské průmyslové oblasti. Problémy, metody a projekt výzkumu*. [The genesis of the Ostrava industrial region. Issues, methods and research project.] In: *Geneze průmyslových oblastí. Vznik a vývoj ostravské průmyslové oblasti 1*. [The genesis of industrial regions. The emergence and development of the Ostrava industrial region 1.] Ostrava 1967, pp. 171–196. See also *The Industrial Revolution: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. In: Teich, Mikuláš, Porter, Roy (eds.), *The Industrial Revolution in National Context. Europe and the USA*. Cambridge 1996, pp. 247–267.

of the importance of social aspects of history, and this led him to take an interest in historical demography; he was the founder of demographic research at what was then the Pedagogical Faculty in Ostrava. It was Myška who introduced Louis Henry's demographic methods, and since that time demographic research has maintained a strong tradition at the University of Ostrava (founded 1991). Milan Myška even wrote some articles on historical demography; one of these studies deals with the huge migration of people who came from Galicia to Ostrava to work in the local coal mining industry.²⁾ This phenomenon of Galician migrants continues to fascinate researchers in economic, social and cultural history. After Milan Myška brought Lumír Dokoupil and his project team to Ostrava, he decided to pass on the baton of demographic research to Dokoupil, who continued to develop this line of research. A compact team of historical demographers – led by Professor Dokoupil – is still active in Ostrava today.

Myška continued to focus on economic history, but in 1972 he was fired from the Pedagogical faculty in Ostrava due to political reasons, and he remained unemployed for over ten years. He made his living by publishing scholarly papers and articles in journals abroad,³⁾ or in Czechoslovak periodicals – though here he had to publish under pseudonyms (such

as his wife's name). He began to conduct intensive research on the phenomenon of proto-industrialization. He made a major impact on the audience at the 8th Economic History Congress in Budapest in 1982; he had been invited to the congress by its chairman Professor György Ránki, because he was not allowed to travel with the official Czechoslovak delegation. After the Velvet Revolution he returned to faculty life, heading the Department of History at the newly-established University of Ostrava. His books on proto-industrialization were published soon afterwards.⁴⁾

In the 1990s Milan Myška responded to new trends in economic history and introduced new research methods; he also branched out to study entrepreneurship (including biographies of entrepreneurs and businessmen).⁵⁾ He was an inventive and imaginative historian. He trained many of his students and young researchers to become proficient scholars, and created what was essentially his own school of economic history in Ostrava. He continued to work right up until his death, and he was the driving force behind a large-scale project on the historical process of modernization – a project that unfortunately he did not live to see completed.

Radek Lipovski

-
- 2) MYŠKA, Milan, Fosfores ex Galicia. Udział emigrantów z Galicji w formowaniu się klasy robotniczej w górnictwie węglowym Morawskiej Ostrawy w drugiej połowie XIX wieku. [Fosfores ex Galicia. The role of Galician migrants in the formation of the working class in the coal mining industry of Moravian Ostrava in the second half of the 19th century.] *Małopolskie Studia Historyczne* 9, 1966, no. 3–4, pp. 55–78; *Historicko-demografická charakteristika západní části ostravské průmyslové oblasti na konci 19. století*. [Historical-demographic characteristics of the western part of the Ostrava industrial region at the end of the 19th century.] In: *Ostrava 5*. Ostrava 1969, pp. 86–97.
- 3) E.g. MYŠKA, Milan, *Pre-Industrial Iron Making in the Czech Lands: The Labour Force and Production Relations circa 1350 – circa 1840*. *Past and Present* 82, 1979, pp. 44–72.
- 4) MYŠKA, Milan, *Opožděná industrializace. Lnářský a bavlnářský průmysl na Frýdecku a Místecku do počátků tovární výroby* [Belated industrialization. The flax and cotton industries in the Frýdek and Místek region up to the beginnings of factory production], Turnov 1991, Frýdek-Místek 22013; *Proto-industriální železářství v českých zemích*. [Proto-industrial ironmaking in the Bohemian Crown Lands] Ostrava 1992. See also *Proto-Industrialisierung in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien*. In: Cerman, Markus (Hg.), *Protoindustrialisierung in Europa. Industrielle Produktion vor dem Fabrikszeitalter*. (= Beiträge zur historischen Sozialkunde 5). Wien 1994, pp. 177–191, 209–236; *Proto-industrialization in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. In: Ogilvie, Sheilagh, Cerman, Markus (eds.), *European Proto-industrialization*. Cambridge 1996, pp. 188–207.
- 5) See MYŠKA, Milan: *Business History in der Tschechischen Republik*. In: Teichová, Alice, Matis, Herbert, Resch, Andreas (Hg.), *Business History. Wissenschaftliche Entwicklungstrends und Studien aus Zentraleuropa*. Wien 1999, pp. 67–76. See also *Rothschild Manager Paul Kupelwieser, Creator of the Social System of an Industrial Town*. In: Zářický, Aleš (ed.), *The Involvement of Businessmen in Local and Regional Public Life in Central Europe 1800–1914*. Ostrava 2009, pp. 165–173.

The Outstanding Czech Sociologist Ivo Možný Has Passed Away

In mid-August I was sitting in the splendid Café Savoy in Brno with Ivo, debating about life, wine, society, and – last but not least – sociology. This was one of our frequent, pleasant friendly meetings that had occurred almost regularly in recent years, alternating between Brno and Prague, tasting Moravian wines, and endlessly in discussion. The next such meeting was planned for mid-September. Unfortunately, no ‘next’ meeting took place and never will do.

I regret the unexpected event, as most certainly do dozens of Možný’s current and previous colleagues and in all likelihood hundreds of his former students.

Ivo Možný was an outstanding figure in contemporary Czech sociology – a scholar, a founder and a public figure. He started as a sociologist/journalist at a courageous radio station in the late 1960s, surviving honestly as a sociology lecturer at Brno University the two inert decades of the normalisation period in the 1970s. In the limited conditions of the time, the informal meetings of researchers on ‘the socialist way of life as a social reality’ that he convoked in the 1980s provided rare occasions for open debate. His doctoral thesis, *The Families of University Graduates*, published by the university press in 1983, marked the start of his focus on family sociology, which he continued to advance in later decades.

Beginning in 1990, the rich and prolific potential of this man virtually exploded. He started to write, teach, and organise with remarkable energy and astonishing commitment. Completed already by 1990, his elucidating essay *Why So Easy ... on Some Family Roots of the Velvet Revolution* soon became the most quoted book in Czech sociology and has remained so ever since.

When the doors to the world swung open he was able to profit from some invitations from prestigious foreign institutions: The Netherland Institute for Advanced Studies in Wassenaar, the Institute

for Human Sciences in Vienna, Collegium Budapest. Each of the fellowships provided him with an otherwise rare quiet time in which to write. The main focus was on family. His books *Sociology of Family* (1999) and *Family and Society* (2006) remain the main sources of the discipline. The book *Czech Society: the Most Important Facts about the Quality of Our Life* (2002) presented a unique picture of the problems of the nation.

Not only was Možný a founding-father of an important sociological discipline in the country, he was also key agent in building an important sociological institution – the Faculty of Social Studies of Masaryk University in Brno. The idea started out as the School of Social Science within the Faculty of Philosophy and soon it led to the creation of a new Faculty of Social Studies. As its first Dean he managed to find a core of respectable professors

and they established the institutes of sociology, political science, psychology, environmental studies, and others. As a result of Možný’s activity, the faculty moved to a stately residence that was skilfully reconstructed – again, according to his ideas and under his supervision.

Možný was also a genuine ‘public intellectual’ who made appearances in the media and at public forums. In frequent articles he worried about the demographic development of Czech population, issues of the family in the postmodern world, and the problems – if not the inertia – of Czech universities not developing as they were expected to as a result of inbreeding and irresolute management. He was a member and active in numerous committees, councils and institutes, and he was rightfully also a member of the *Learned Society of the Czech Republic*. In this prestigious body, sociology was still represented by three outstanding scholars in the early 2010s – Jiří Musil, Miloslav Petrušek, and Ivo Možný. Currently, there is no one.



PhDr. Milan Aleš in Memoriam

On 12 November 2016 PhDr. Milan Aleš, a prominent Czech demographer and statistician, and a member of what was first the Czechoslovak and then the Czech Demographic Society, and an employee of the Federal and Czech Statistical Office, passed away at the age of 78.

Milan Aleš worked in the field of demographic research at the Czech Statistical Office for more than thirty years. He specialised in the study and analysis of population development, researching the causes, conditions, and consequences of demographic phenomena and the processes and changes these phenomena undergo, primarily in reference to changes occurring in society as a whole. Milan Aleš also worked on numerous fundamental methodological and conceptual

studies, including work on issues connected with the international comparability of demographic data. He made an extraordinary contribution to the field through his work and efforts in searching for, refining, and publishing historical time series of demographic statistics dating all the way back to 1785. He was also a long-time member of the Editorial Board of *Demography* and for several decades he had an influential hand in shaping the direction and maintaining the scientific standards of this journal.

Milan Aleš will long be remembered for his enormous contribution to Czech demography and as a distinguished figure in the field's recent history.

Jiřina Růžková

Health Surveys in the Czech Republic: EHIS and EHES 2014

J. E. Purkyně Czech Medical Association (Česká lékařská společnost Jana Evangelisty Purkyně), the Society for Social Medicine and Healthcare Management (Společnost sociálního lékařství a řízení péče o zdraví), and the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (Ústav zdravotnických informací a statistiky České republiky) jointly organised a seminar titled 'Surveys on Health in the Czech Republic – EHIS and EHES 2014', which took place on 26 October 2016.

The seminar had a very rich programme. To begin, participants welcomed Eva Gottvaldová from the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, who in her keynote speech emphasised the importance of population health. The entire seminar was moderated by Šárka Daňková from the Czech Institute of Health Information and Statistics (IHIS), who in her opening paper presented basic information about the EHIS and EHES 2014 surveys.

EHIS (European Health Interview Survey) is a unique survey that provides information about health and health-related issues. In some fields of research EHIS is almost the only way to obtain information on health, and it allows for multiple different issues to be surveyed in combination. Because it is fielded in all the countries of the European Union using the same methodology and principles, it is possible, within some limits, to compare individual countries with each other. Šárka Daňková also highlighted the position of EHIS in health statistics. She talked about the history of HIS type surveys in the Czech Republic and described the E(HIS) survey in an international context. She noted the practical applications of EHIS data at the regional, national, and international levels. She then discussed the organisation of EHIS 2014 in the Czech Republic and the course and content of the survey, and described the Minimum

European Health Module (MEHM), the questions from which are part of other survey instruments (SILC). Detailed information on EHIS is available at: <http://www.uzis.cz/ehis>.

The next paper presented at the seminar was by *Simona Měřínská* from the Department for the Coordination of Household Surveys at the Czech Statistical Office and was titled 'The EHIS 2014 Health Survey'. She described the cooperation between the Czech Statistical Office and the Czech Institute of Health Information and Statistics on the EHIS 2014 survey. IHIS was responsible for the survey methodology and the Czech Statistical Office was in charge of field work, technical support, and the initial data processing. The questionnaire was created in cooperation between these two institutions. The survey was implemented in the third and fourth quarters of 2014, and the field surveying ran from 15 June 2014 to 31 January 2015. The survey was carried out in all the regions and districts of the Czech Republic and was linked to the Integrated Survey of Households (IŠD). A total of 9561 randomly selected household members were contacted who had taken part in earlier waves of the IŠD, and 6737 of them were surveyed.

A paper titled 'Using EHIS Data to Assess Screening Programmes for Tumour Diseases in the Czech Republic' was presented by *Ondřej Ngo* from the Institute of Biostatistics and Analysis (Institut biostatistiky a analýz) of Masaryk University together with members of IHIS. He focused in detail on the issue of screening programmes for colorectal cancer, breast cancer, and cervical cancer. The Institute of Biostatistics and Analysis of Masaryk University processes the data and provides informational support, monitors epidemiological data on the population, screening processes at screening centres, and screening programmes. The paper reported on the coverage of the target group of the population for breast cancer screening in individual years and in the framework of age groups and also in the regions and districts. Ngo also highlighted the use of EHIS 2014 data to assess the screening programmes for neoplasm diseases. EHIS is important for the evaluation of preventive programmes, as it can be used to describe the group of people who do not participate in screening programmes. Important factors determining participation in screenings are age, education, and net household income.

After a short break the seminar continued with a paper by *Šárka Daňková*, who focused first on the issue of data processing. She drew attention to the problem of the use of weighting in the results calculations in reference to the type of sample and response rates. Analyses at the national level adhere to the list of recommended indicators formulated by Eurostat. Daňková focused on the accessibility and presentation of data and the results published by Eurostat. She pointed out that for presenting data for the Czech Republic a new webpage devoted to the surveys will be available on the IHIS website.

The next paper, titled 'The European Health Examination Survey', was presented by *Jana Kratěnová* from the National Institute of Public Health (Státní zdravotní ústav) in Prague. The European Health Examination Survey (EHES) ties in with EHIS. EHES is a medical survey in which measurements are taken of respondents' height, weight, waste circumference, and blood pressure, and a blood sample and analysis (total and HDL cholesterol and glycated haemoglobin for determining long-term glucose levels). The EHES only concerns respondents aged 25–64 years and is an international project that many European countries take part in. EHES was designed to unify the methodology of examinations in Europe, initiate a uniform sustainable system of collecting comparable and good-quality national data on the health and health risks of the European adult population. The main focus is the prevalence of risk factors, especially cardiovascular diseases. It identifies, among other things, how large a share of the regular population is unaware of their risk factors or are not receiving proper treatment. Kratěnová also focused on the history of EHES. She highlighted the relationship between EHES and EHIS and mentioned that EHES lacks support in legislation. Joint implementation of EHES and EHIS would be considered the optimum approach.

Kristýna Žejglicová, from the National Institute of Public Health, presented a paper titled 'The EHES Study – Results'. She acquainted participants with the results of EHES. She focused on the issue of hypertension as the most common forms of coronary disease and one of the main risk factors for cardiovascular illnesses. She also dealt with the problem of hypercholesterolemia, where high cholesterol is also a significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease,

and with the problems of diabetes mellitus, obesity, and cardiovascular risk based on abdominal obesity. She compared the results of EHES and EHIS data. Žejglicová highlighted the fact that the results of the EHES survey provide internationally compatible data that are not accessible from other sources. The results are important for the preparation and implementation of preventive measures in the field of health.

Šárka Daňková concluded the seminar by summing up how important it is for the implementation of the EHIS and EHES surveys to continue. The next survey is planned for 2019 and work on preparing the survey will already begin next year and will be aimed at ensuring the continued high quality of collected data and the comparability of data internationally and across time.

The questionnaire forms from EHIS 2014 were available for viewing at the seminar, along with the showcards for respondents and the survey guidelines. The state of health of the Czech population was described in the EHES 2014 study that was published by the National Institute of Public Health in Prague in 2016.

Detailed information about EHIS 2014 is available on the website of IHIS (<http://www.uzis.cz/ehis/>). Presentations from the seminar are also available there.

The seminar was very successful and provided participants with a clear and intelligible introduction and overview of the EHIS and EHES surveys in 2014.

Jitka Langhamrová – Jana Vrabcová Langhamrová

SOCIOLOGICKÝ ČASOPIS / CZECH SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 2016, VOLUME 52, NUMBER 3

ARTICLES

Josef Bernard, Jiří Šafr | Incumbency in Multi-Level Political Systems and Recruitment Advantage: The Case of the Czech Regional Assemblies

Tomáš Katrňák, Lucia Tyrychtrová | Social Determinants of Suicides in the Czech Republic between 1995 and 2010

Malina Voicu, Bogdan Voicu | Civic Participation and Gender Beliefs: An Analysis of 46 Countries

Kateřina Zábrodská, Jiří Mudrák, Petr Květon, Marek Blatný, Kateřina Machovcová, Iva Šolcová | Keeping Marketisation at Bay: The Quality of Academic Worklife in Czech Universities

Petr Fučík | Where Are The Effects of Family Structure? The Educational Level, Current Partnership and Income Level of the Czech Adult Population Socialised in Single-Parent Families

Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review

is a peer-reviewed journal. It aims to serve as an international platform for advancing sociological theory and methodology in Central and Eastern Europe and invites submissions from all branches of sociology and related disciplines. Contents of the Review (since 1993) and the full text of articles (since 1995) are published on the internet at <http://sreview.soc.cas.cz>

Review is published bimonthly (4 issues in Czech, 2 issues in English).

The price of a single issue of the journal is 85 CZK, 4.5 EURO, 5 USD.

Subscriptions, Sales and Distribution:

Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review – Editorial Office, Jilská 1, 110 00 Praha 1, tel. 221 183 217–218, Fax: 222 220 143, e-mail: sreview@soc.cas.cz