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# Abstracts of Articles Published in the Journal *Demografie* in 2019 (Nos. 1–3)

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Ladislav Průša

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## WHO CARES FOR OUR SENIORS?

Population ageing is exerting a direct effect on all EU countries. Population structures are changing significantly, and the demands placed on individual social systems are increasing. In expert discussions, continuous attention is being devoted to issues surrounding long-term pension-system sustainability and, in recent years, attention has also focused on social services and health-care issues. The lessons learned so far have revealed that the social services system is not prepared for the consequences of an ageing population. Many social services providers are already facing a shortage of social workers and in most regions waiting times for placement in residential facilities are increasing, field social services are not being further developed, and the support provided by carers is insufficient. The aim of this paper is to attempt to quantify the expected increase in the need for skilled workers in the social services sector so that these services will continue to be provided at a high-quality level.

**Keywords:** social services, population ageing, international comparisons, care allowance

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Katarína Rožeková – Michala Lustigová

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## THE IMPACT OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY ON THE RISK OF DEATH FROM CANCER IN THE CZECH POPULATION

The article analyses the population's attributable mortality risk on selected malignant neoplasms in 2016 that could be attributed to excessive BMI in the Czech population, taking into account the eight-year gap between exposure and cancer mortality by gender. In Czechia there were 1,902 deaths in 2016 (7% of all malignant neoplasm cases) diagnosed as due to one of the selected types of neoplasms as a result of a long-term high BMI.

**Keywords:** Czechia, Body Mass Index, cancer, mortality

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Jana Křesťanová – Luděk Šídlo – Branislav Šprocha

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## POPULATION CHANGE IN CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA ON THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL IN 1996–2015 EXAMINED USING THE WEBB DIAGRAM

The Webb diagram is a method that can be used to compare how much natural change and net migration in a region population contribute to the increase or decrease in the total population. The aim of the article is to evaluate the dynamics of population development in Czechia and Slovakia at the municipal level between 1996 and 2015. By using the Webb diagram, it is possible to clearly compare how natural and migration change

is reflected in the populations in the smallest regional units in both countries. In Czechia the development was more dynamic than in Slovakia, especially in 2006–2010, when there was a bigger change in the spatial pattern of population movement. Population growth in the municipalities was found to be more the result of migration growth and the process of suburbanisation. Population declines were caused by several factors, such as the attractiveness of the given area or the status of the municipality in the hierarchy of municipalities (core vs periphery).

**Keywords:** Webb diagram, municipalities, natural population change, migration population change, Czechia, Slovakia

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Anna Šťastná – Jitka Slabá – Jiřina Kocourková

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### REASONS FOR THE UNPLANNED POSTPONEMENT AND TIMING OF THE BIRTH OF A SECOND CHILD

The two-child family continues to constitute the most common family model in the Czech Republic. However, the postponement of family formation and childbearing means that second births are being shifted to an older age. Employing data from the 'Women 2016' survey, we analyse both the reasons behind women postponing second childbirth to a later age than originally planned and the effect of fertility postponement on the length of the birth interval between the first and second child.

**Keywords:** Second birth, fertility postponement, fertility timing, birth interval, the Czech Republic

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Hana Hašková – Radka Dudová – Kristýna Pospíšilová

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### WHY AN ONLY CHILD? FACTORS CONNECTED WITH HAVING A SINGLE CHILD IN THE CR

The article discusses the phenomenon of having a single child in the Czech Republic and summarises the existing knowledge on this topic. Based on Census data from 2011 and representative survey data from the Life Course 2010, it analyses the factors connected with having and intending to have one child. The findings indicate that there is a larger share of mothers with a single child among divorced women than among single and married women of the same age, and that there are associations between being the mother of a single child and living in a larger city and certain professional orientations and occupations. The findings also support the thesis of the effect of values, external conditions and sequential decision-making on the intention to have a single child.

**Keywords:** one-child families, small families, fertility intentions, low fertility, Czech Republic

Demografie, 2019, 61: 93–110

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Ondřej Nývlt

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### DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY IN CZECHIA BASED ON DATA FROM THE HOUSEHOLD PANEL STUDY

The basic aim of the article is to analyse which characteristics are related to the number of children in Czech families. In demography, this subject is referred to as differential fertility. The overall level of fertility is further broken down according to basic demographic, educational, occupational, value, and geographical variables. Unlike standard demographic fertility outputs, the level of fertility is also analysed in relation to men. Historically, the population census has always been the basic source of data on differential fertility. However, this study is mainly based on data from the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS)], which allows a more detailed breakdown. In addition, individual characteristics do not relate only to an exact point in time but are derived from the respondents' life course. The results of differential fertility can also take the form of conclusions about a successful or unsuccessful life strategy of the total number of children in Czech families.

**Keywords:** differential fertility, household survey,  
number of children in families

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### IMPACT OF THE MOTHER'S AGE AT CHILDBIRTH ON THE HEALTH OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN IN CZECHIA

The postponement of the fertility of women to higher ages is reflected in increased health risks that may pose a threat to both the mother and the new-born child. The aim of the article is to assess the impact of the age of women at childbirth on the health of the child and the risk of the occurrence of complications during hospitalisation following the delivery. We assume that the health of new-born children can be determined from the course of the hospitalisation. Complications during the hospitalisation of the child or longer hospitalisation periods may be related to the increased need for health care as a result of a weakened state of health following the delivery. The analysis makes use of individual anonymised data obtained from the General Health Insurance Company of the Czech Republic (GHIC CZ) on reported health care for children born in 2014. Using the descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression methods we identify the influence of the mother's age on the incidence of complications with new-born children so as to control other influences that are closely associated with such complications. The results revealed that the advancing age of the mother is related to an increase in the chances of complications during the hospitalisation of the new-born child.

**Keywords:** mother's age at childbirth, new-born child, health condition,  
birth weight, IVF, Czechia

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Radek Zdeněk – Jana Lososová

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## OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE POVERTY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CZECH REGIONS

This article is focused on the actual and required incomes of Czech households and their differences among regions (NUTS 3). The source data is taken from the SILC survey from 2005 to 2015. Equalised net annual income is selected as the income indicator. For the characteristics of poverty, the poverty rate, the poverty gap ratio and the depth of poverty are used. The required minimum subjective household income is modelled as a function of actual income, household size and region by a regression model with random effects. In addition, the objective and subjective conceptions of poverty and the degree of their compliance in regions are confronted.

**Keywords:** objective poverty, subjective poverty, regions, random effects

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