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Magdaléna Baštecká – Roman Kurkin

ESTIMATION OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD – PART I.

The Czech Statistical Office has carried out a feasibility study according to Regulation (EU) No. 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics that analyses possible ways of estimating the usually resident population by sex, age, and NUTS 3 region and detailed statistics of live births and deaths by usual residence. This is one of two papers based on this study. This first paper focuses mainly on analysing the components entered into the model for estimating the population by usual residence, but it also looks at the current legislative definition of the population of the Czech Republic and the available data sources.

Laco Toušek – Václav Walach – Petr Kupka – Ondřej Plachý – Kateřina Tvrdá – Ľubomír Lupták – Alica Brendzová

THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED LOCALITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic, the issues of marginalisation, social inequality, and poverty are predominantly discussed in relation to the 'socially excluded population' living in 'socially excluded localities' (SEL). However, comprehensive information on the composition of the population in these localities is not yet available. Based on a quantitative survey (N = 2 566) carried out in socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic, this paper presents the demographics of the population while highlighting its distinguishing characteristics.

Zhaniya Karmenova

THE MARITAL AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG WOMEN IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION

This paper primarily addresses nuptiality and fertility patterns among youth in the East Kazakhstan region. The data are obtained from censuses, vital statistics, and the survey 'Marital and Reproductive

Behaviour of Young Women in Ust-Kamenogorsk' conducted in 2016. The aim of the paper is to study marital and reproductive behaviour in the East Kazakhstan region and in particular differentials by sex, age, nationality, place of residence, education, and living conditions.

Ladislav Průša

A NEW PROJECTION OF THE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF THE CARE ALLOWANCE TO THE YEAR 2030 IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The first projection of the number of recipients of the care allowance was recently calculated, but it is not now up to date. The conditions for assessing the level of dependence and the value of the care allowance have changed; therefore, the original data need to be updated. The consolidation of data in the information systems of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs allows us to draw on data on the structure of the recipients of the care allowance according to gender, age and dependence rates in 2010–2016. Two models were chosen for a new projection of the number of recipients of the care allowance – a static model and a dynamic one. Based on these models, it can be expected that by 2030 the number of recipients of the care allowance will increase from the current 350,000 to 469–489,000, and the most significant increases can be expected on the third and fourth levels of dependence. Society is not prepared for this increase in the number of recipients, so it is necessary to fundamentally change the system for financing social services and to strongly support the development of home care.

Pavlína Habartová

RECENT HOUSEHOLD TRENDS IN EUROPE: A CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Over the past few decades, significant changes in family and household structure have been observed. Despite common trends, recent household distribution has been found to vary among countries and reflects the demographic behaviour, the effect of economic and social conditions, the quality of healthcare, cultural differences, and the overall lifestyle of each society. The most significant impact on the transformation of the current household distribution of the most developed countries is attributed to population ageing and new forms of living arrangements. The paper sets out to analyse recent household trends in Europe on the basis of harmonised 2011 census data and focuses both on new forms of families such as consensual unions and young adults living with their parents and on traditional families. Finally, in the second part of the paper European countries are classed into six groups according to shared household trends.

Ondřej Nývlt

THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND EARLY CAREER IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The analysis focuses on finding relevant predictors that influence school results of children in school, and their chances of studying at the secondary school and university of their choice. It also focuses on unemployment after graduation. The article is based on CHPS data and a special ad hoc module within the MML-TGI, in which respondents are asked retrospectively about the time in life when they were a student and about the first years after their graduation. Logistic regression analysis using the forward step-wise method was used. The method sequentially includes predictors according to whether or not they increase the explanatory power of the model. As a result, it shows which characteristics increase the chances of success or, on the other hand, failure to study and start working life. These characteristics take into account the demographic (age, gender, household type, household size) geographical (size category of residence, NUTS2 residence), or social (the level of highest education and unemployment of parents) aspects of individuals and households.

Jiří Nemeškal – Jana Jíchová

THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF CRIME IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The paper focuses on assessing the spatial distribution of crime in the Czech Republic and on identifying the deeper connection between crime structure and the characteristics of areas. The analyses work with police districts as a relatively detailed unit of analysis and draw on current data from 2013–2015. Before examining the influence of socio-economic, sociocultural, and demographic factors the spatial pattern of total crime distribution is described. Police districts are compared using Ward's Method of clustering on the basis of their crime structure. The results show, among others, a link between low-crime areas and cultural and migration stability. By contrast, a high level of crime is typical for structurally affected regions or the suburban hinterland of larger cities.

Ludmila Fialová – Branislav Šprocha

THE MARITAL AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG WOMEN IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION

During the interwar period the development of the population in Czechoslovakia reflected long-term reproductive trends (decreasing fertility and mortality) and the effects of contemporary political and economic developments. The populations of Czechia and Slovakia followed more or less similar paths of development, the difference being that fertility in Czechia tended to be lower than in Slovakia and the mortality conditions in Czechia were also better.

Jitka Rychtaříková

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA DURING THE SOCIALIST ERA

During the socialist era, marriage was contracted early and became more frequent. Children were born to younger parents and at short intervals. The proportion of childless women was low, as was the percentage of extramarital births. A higher risk of death for adults and the elderly was observed particularly among men in the period 1965–1975. Slovak demographic patterns became more similar to Czech patterns.

Tomáš Fiala – Jitka Langhamrová – Markéta Pechholdová – Pavol Ďurček – Branislav Šprocha

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT OF CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA AFTER 1989

Population development in Czechia and Slovakia after 1989 has in many ways resulted in historically unique changes in the character of demographic reproduction. These are characterised by a dramatic decline in nuptiality, fertility and induced abortion, postponement of childbirth, and delayed entry into first marriage. At the same time, divorce rates and life expectancy have increased. There has been an upturn in foreign migration, which has become one of the most important factors of population growth. However, in contrast to a general convergence between Czechia and Slovakia achieved under a common state, the demographic trends after 1993 have diverged.

Branislav Bleha – Boris Burcin – Tomáš Kučera – Branislav Šprocha – Boris Vaňo

THE POPULATION PROSPECTS OF CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA UNTIL 2060

The article compares the aggregated estimates and results of two current national population forecasts to the year 2060 that were produced in 2012 for Slovakia and in 2018 for Czechia. It comments in detail on the basic irregularities in the age-sex structure that have formed over the past one hundred years and their expected transformation in the next more than forty years and on the future development of the initial age-sex structure of the population. Special attention is devoted to the demographic ageing process, its probable future development, and its specific features and internal differentiation. The results of both forecasts point to considerable population inertia and age-structures with 'a long memory'. Nevertheless, a near quarter-century of low fertility, much lower in Slovakia than in Czechia, a less optimistic outlook for future fertility and migration development, and the somewhat higher mortality intensity among the population in Slovakia will very likely lead in the near future to depopulation and accelerated ageing of the population. The different revolutionary paths of the two countries, naturally the demographic ones, contribute to the differences in the pace and parameters of the culmination of the ageing process.

Branislav Šprocha – Pavol Ďurček

A DECOMPOSITION OF COHORT FERTILITY TRENDS IN CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA ON THE BASIS OF CHANGES IN PARITY PROGRESSION RATIO

The long-term trend in cohort fertility in Czechia and Slovakia has led to a significant decrease to fewer than two children. Significant changes in the structure of the female population by parity are taking place in the background of this decline. This article seeks to analyze the development of completed cohort fertility in Czechia and Slovakia in the context of the parity transformation and to identify which parity has contributed most to the decline in fertility to such low levels.

Luděk Šídlo – Jana Křesťanová

WHO WILL CARE? ELDERLY CARE HOMES IN CZECHIA IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC AGEING

One important consequence of demographic ageing is the need to ensure adequate and quality care for the elderly. The aim of the article is to outline the main challenges concerning the current state of elderly care in Czechia, focusing on elderly care homes, since this form of social care is used most by the elderly population. The capacity of elderly care homes is already insufficient, and care providers are not planning to increase the number of places. In the last decade or so, the occupancy rate of elderly care homes has been at 100% and the number of applicants who are rejected is growing each year. There were on average 53 people aged 65+ and 11 people aged 80+ per one place in the elderly care homes, but this share is growing as is the gap between the number of beds available and the number of beds required. Model projections up to 2050 will be used to highlight what the potential consequences might be for society if elderly care homes do not increase their current capacity in the short to medium term. If the current ratio of care home capacity to size of the population aged 65 and over is to remain the same, the number of beds needs to increase by 26% to the year 2030 and by 59% to theyear 2050.