

## General Notes on Methodology

### 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.

Aggregates in the structure that do not add up exactly to 100 % are due to rounding by the computer program.

Some values of older data may not conform to that in the previous publication. This is due to methodological harmonisation.

### Age and Duration (period):

In the publication, age (period) 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”.



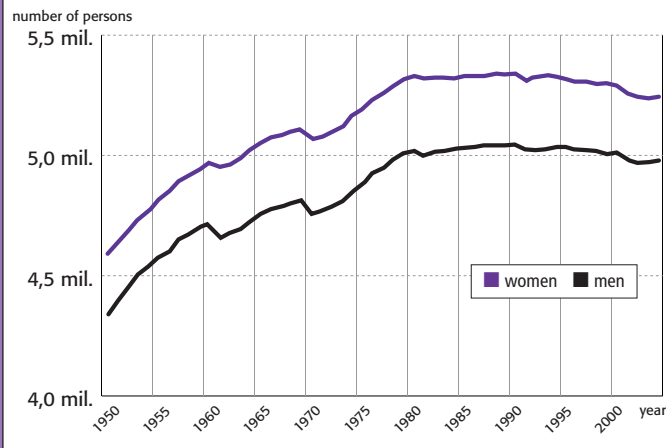
Since 1950, when the population in the Czech Republic was 8,925,122, of which 51.4 % were women, its number has risen to 10,206,923 (women 51.3 %) in 2004. This means that during this period, the population grew by 1,281,801 (647,769 women and 634,032 men). The largest number of people lived in the Czech Republic in 1990 (10,362,740), the largest number of women in 1989 (5,326,995), and the largest number of men in 1990 (5,036,486).

Since 1990, when the population reached its peak, there has been a downward tendency in the size of the population, with numbers falling by 126,018 (79,577 women and 46,441 men) up to 2002. The largest fall was recorded in 2002, when compared with 2001 the size of the population fell by 23,418 (9,065 women and 14,353 men). This fall came to a halt in 2003, when compared with 2002 the population rose by 877 (due to an increase of 3,591 in the number of men against a fall of 2,714 in the number of women). The following year also saw a rise, this time of 5,272 (1,731 more women and 3,541 more men). It should be remembered, however, that the increase was due mainly to immigration and that any natural change only had a very minor effect.

Every year women make up the larger part of the population. The largest difference in the proportions of men and women was recorded between 1970 and 1976 and in 1981, when it amounted to 3.1 %, while the smallest difference (2.5 %) was registered from 1958 to 1960. In 2004, the proportion of women in the Czech population was 51.3 %, and men 48.7 % (i.e. a difference of 2.6 %).

The index for the number of women per hundred men between 1950 and 1960 did not exceed 106 and indeed was falling (from 105.8 in 1950 to 105.2 between 1957 and 1960, which represented the lowest recorded index for the period 1950–2004). From 1961 to 1986 the index exceeded 106 (the highest figure of 106.5 was recorded between 1970 and 1973). After 1987 this again fell below 106 (with the exception of the years 1991 and 1992, when the index registered exactly 106) and the number of women per hundred men has been falling ever since (in 1993 – 105.9, in 2004 – 105.3).

Graf 2: Population Size 1950–2004 (on 1<sup>st</sup> of July)



WOMEN AND MEN  
*in Data*

## Basic Data on Reproductive Behaviour

(Table 1)

Source: Demographic statistics (CZSO)

**Miscarriage:** spontaneous expulsion of the foetus before the end of the 28<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy.

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

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

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

**Probability of childbirth:** probability of first childbirth for a childless woman, of second childbirth for a woman with one child (etc.), or that a woman remains childless despite maintaining reproductive relations. The biological sequence of all births was taken into account, i.e. regardless of the marriage during which the woman gave birth. Probabilities are calculated from the total fertility rate by the sequence of children.

Since 1993, the following changes have occurred in the Czech population's reproductive behaviour:

People are getting married at a later age – the mean age at marriage is currently around 28 for women and 30 for men.

From 1993 to 2001 the total fertility rate fell by one-third. The downward trend then ended and a small increase occurred. Whereas after 1993, 23.6 % of women in reproductive age (15 to 49) should remain childless in case of maintained reproductive conditions, after 2001 this figure was almost one half, and in 2004 stood at around 40 %. The proportion of mother under 17 inclusive fell and the mean age of mothers at first childbirth increased from 22.6 to 26.3, and the mean age at childbirth rose by a total of three and a half years.

The total induced abortion rate also fell by more than one half and in 2004 the induced abortion rate remains relatively low.

People get divorced at a later age. The mean length of marriage before divorce has risen by 1.6 years since 1993.

The mean age at which a spouse becomes a widower (widow) is rising –

Table 1: Basic Data on Reproductive Behaviour

		1993	2001	2004
Mean age in years at first marriage	bride	23.2	26.9	28.0
	groom	25.4	29.2	30.5
Mean age in years at marriage	bride	24.8	28.3	29.8
	groom	27.8	31.2	32.7
Total fertility rate	x	1.67	1.15	1.23
Percentage of mothers up to 17 of all mothers	%	2.3	1.2	1.0
Mean age of mother in years when first child born	x	22.6	25.3	26.3
Mean age of mother in years when child born	x	25.0	27.5	28.3
<b>Parity progression ratios</b>				
Probability of remaining childless	%	23.6	46.9	39.5
Probability of first childbirth	%	76.4	53.1	60.5
Probability of second childbirth	%	83.7	80.5	72.6
Number of spontaneous abortions	abs. numbers	13,228	11,116	12,402
Number of induced abortions	abs. numbers	70,634	32,528	27,574
Vacuum aspiration	abs. numbers	57,938	26,253	21,715
Total induced abortion rate	x	0.98	0.44	0.37
Mean age in years at divorce	wife	33.3	36.0	37.3
	husband	36.1	38.7	40.0
Mean duration of marriage at divorce	years	10.5	11.5	12.1
Mean age in years on death of spouse	widow	63.5	65.1	66.0
	widower	68.2	69.2	70.0
Number of widows per 100 widowers as of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec.	x	562.2	542.8	543.0

in 2004 this was 66 for women and 70 for men. For every hundred widowers there are almost 550 widows.



### Total Fertility Rate and Total Induced Abortion Rate 1950–2004

(Graph 3)

Source: Demographic statistics (CZSO)

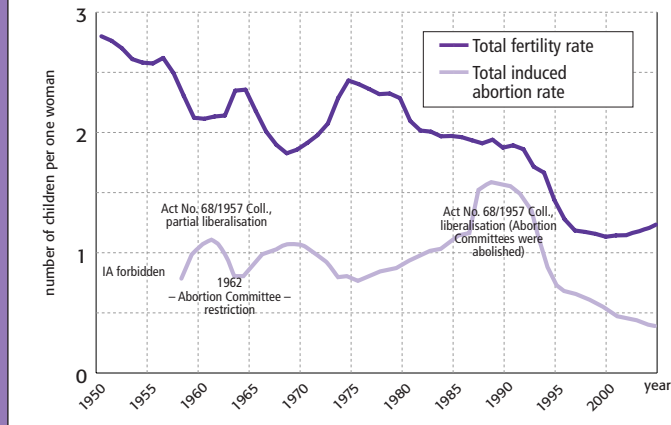
The total fertility rate can be expressed as the number of children born to a woman during the whole of her reproductive age (15–49), if the course of her fertility by age is the same as that for all women in the relevant calendar year. This is calculated as the aggregate of age-specific fertilities. Age-specific fertility of 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 in 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 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 contraception methods in the relevant society are important, as these have played a role in reducing the abortion rate over recent years. The Czech Republic only liberalised its abortion legislation in 1958, although in the first half of the 1960s certain restrictive measures were introduced, chiefly the setting-up of so-called abortion committees. Definitive liberalisation of abortion legislature took place in 1986.

In the post-war period, fertility in the Czech Republic recorded three peaks: the highest total fertility rate (3.25) was in 1946, with high levels also being recorded in the 1950s (in 1950 this was 2.80), and lastly in the 1970s (in 1974 the total fertility rate was 2.43).

It is a disconcerting fact that in recent years the fertility rate in the Czech Republic has remained relatively low. The lowest total fertility rate was recorded between 1999 and 2001, when it stood at 1.14. Compared with the “most fertile” year of 1950, this represents a fall of 1.66. Although

Graph 3: Total Fertility Rate and Total Induced Abortion Rate 1950–2004



A positive development, on the other hand, was the trend recorded in legally induced abortion, the total rate of which has fallen in recent years to 0.37 in 2004. The total induced abortion rate in the Czech Republic peaked at the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. The highest figure was recorded in 1988 and 1989, when it stood at 1.55, or 1.18 higher than in 2004.



(Graph 4)

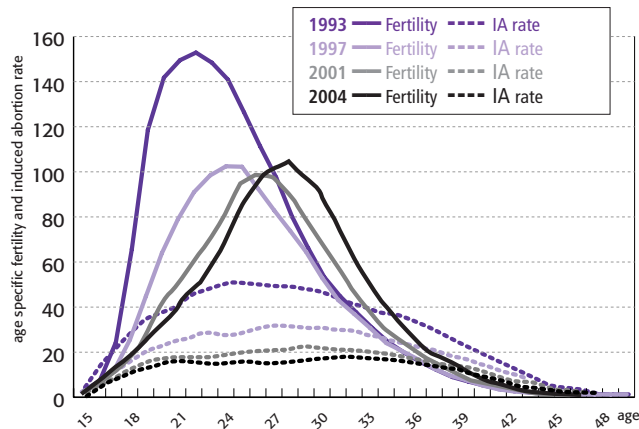
Fertility and legally induced abortion according to age (age-specific fertility and abortion rates) can be calculated as a proportion of live births or the number of legally induced abortions for women at a specific age and mid-year stock of women at this age. Children born to women younger than 15 or older than 49 (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 for legally induced abortions.

In recent years, women have become mothers at an ever later age, and the fertility rate has been decreasing. The age-specific fertility rate peaked in 1993 at the age of 22 (the fertility rate in this age group was 151.6), in 1997 it was 24 (101.2), in 2001 the fertility rate was highest at the age of 26 (99.1) and in 2004 at the age of 28 (105.3).

A shift occurred in the highest rate of induced abortion in the higher age groups: in 1993 this was highest at the age of 25 (50.2), in 1997 at the age of 27 (32.0), in 2001 at the age of 30 (21.5) and in 2004 at the age of 33 (17.2). The highest age-specific abortion rate thus fell by two-thirds from 1993 to 2004.

# WOMEN AND MEN *in Data*

Graph 4: Fertility and Induced Abortion Rate by Age per 1000 Women of Mid-year Population



### Development of the Use of Selected Contraceptive Methods – Women Aged 15–49

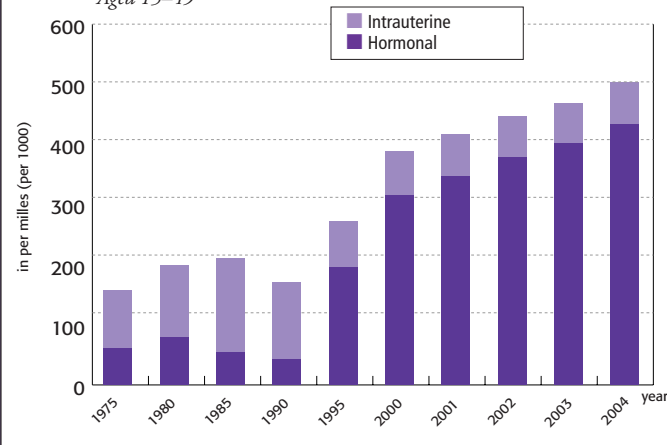
(Graph 5)

Source: IHIS – 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 (pessary, following “fertile and infertile days”), the use of contraception solely by the partner (condom, coitus interruptus), other, statistically insignificant methods (sterilisation) and no application of contraceptive methods were not included in the graph.

Modern contraception has given women the chance to freely decide whether, when and how many children they want to have. The graph clearly shows the change in women’s approach to different types of contraception from 1975, when 160 out of every thousand women of reproductive age used hormonal or intrauterine contraception, to 2004, when this proportion more than trebled (505 women of every thousand women of reproductive age). Moreover, from the 1990s onwards the relation between hormonal and intrauterine contraception also changed markedly. Whereas in 1975 the proportion of hormonal to intrauterine contraception was 39 : 61, from the middle of the 1990s this started to shift in favour of hormonal contraception. In 1995, the relation between hormonal and intrauterine contraception stood at 72 : 28, and in 2004 it was even 87 : 13. The increase in the number of women using modern contraception and prioritising hormonal contraception can partly be explained by access to quality hormonal products and better levels of awareness on the part of women concerning contraceptive methods. A positive development is the sharp fall in the number of legally induced abortions over the last decade.

Graph 5: Development of the Use of Selected Contraceptive Methods – Women Aged 15–49



Foreigners by Selected Citizenship and Age Groups

(Graph 6)

Source: Foreign and border police, Ministry of the Interior (processed in the CSO) as at 31.12.2004

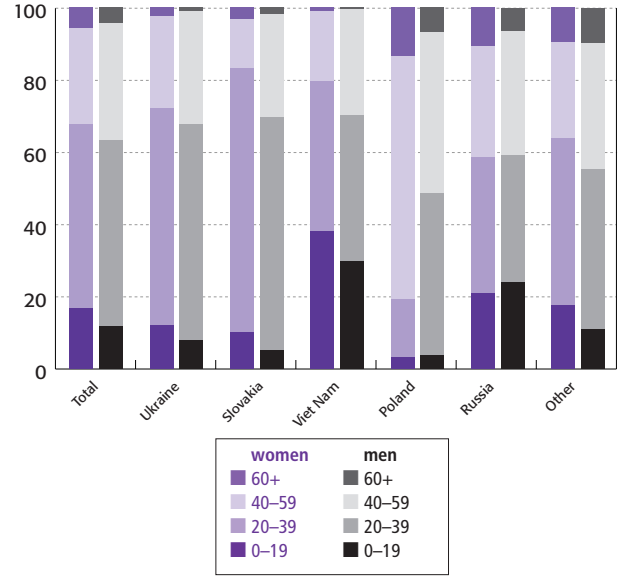
The number of foreigners includes all foreigners with permanent, long-term and temporary residence, with valid asylum and 90-days-and-over visa.

In 2004, more than 255,000 foreigners lived in the Czech Republic, of which 40.3 % were women. The largest groups of foreigners were citizens of Ukraine (30.6 %) and Slovakia (18.5 %). These were followed by 13.4 % from Viet Nam, 6.4 % from Poland and 5.9 % from Russia. Other nationalities made up 25.3 %. Women predominated only among Polish (53.9 %) and Russian citizens (52.9 %). The largest proportion of men was among citizens of Ukraine (62.0 %) and Viet Nam (61.4 %).

The majority of foreigners were in the 20–39 age group (51.2 %), followed by the 40–59 age group (30.5 %). Only 4.7 % were aged 60 or over. There were 13.6 % below the age of 20.

Polish citizens proved the only exception, with the majority (57.2 %) aged 40–59. Vietnamese citizens constituted the largest number below the age of 20 (in total 33.2 %, among men 29.5 %, among women 37.8 %) followed by Russia (total 22.2 %, men 23.8 %, women 20.8 %). The oldest age category (over 60) is most widely represented among Polish citizens (10.6 %) and Russian citizens (8.3 %).

Graph 6: Foreigners by Selected Citizenship and Age Groups  
% (table – number in thousands of people)



	0–19		20–39		40–59		60+	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Ukraine	3.6	3.7	17.7	28.9	7.8	15.3	0.7	0.6
Slovakia	1.8	1.7	13.4	18.4	2.5	8.4	0.7	0.6
Viet Nam	5.5	5.8	6.1	7.8	2.9	5.8	0.2	0.1
Poland	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.3	5.9	3.4	1.2	0.5
Russia	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.4
Other	4.2	4.5	10.8	17.9	6.4	14.8	2.2	3.9
Total	17.0	17.7	52.3	78.8	27.9	50.2	5.9	6.2



## Types of Private Households

(Graph 7)

Source: Labour Force Survey (CZSO)

A private household is based on a declaration of joint residence and budget by persons in the dwelling.

Dependent children mean persons aged 0 to 14 and studying or handicapped persons aged 15 to 25.

An incomplete family (IF) comprises one parent and his or her child (children) regardless of dependency. The category "other incomplete families" also includes households where aren't dependent children. – i.e. they are all cared for (other people may also be present).

A complete family comprises a couple and (although not a condition) their child (children), and again may include other persons.

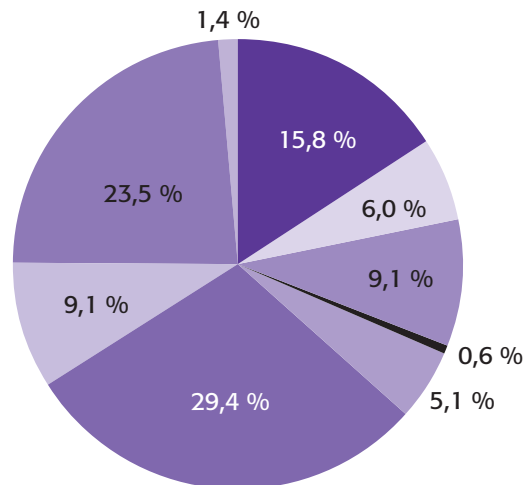
A several-member non-family (SMNF) household does not comprise a traditional couple or any basic family unit – i.e. parent(s) and child (children) – e.g. a household comprising a grandmother with her grandchild.

The majority (62.1 %) of private households in the Czech Republic are in the form of a couple, and almost half of these (47.4 %) have at least one dependent child.

In 2004, IF constituted almost 12 % (11.6 %) of households, i.e. more than 475 thousand, of which 56.4 % contained dependent children.

The vast majority of IF with dependent children (91.2 %) were headed by mothers (the proportion of these households to all private households was 6.0 %). Moreover, in 78.6 % of IF headed by the mother (4.7 % of the total number of private households, i.e. more than 192 thousand) no other member of the family was present (other than the mother and the dependent children). IF headed by the father made up only 0.6 %, and the proportion of such households with dependent children and no other members was 75.7 %. The remaining IF do not contain dependent children and therefore do not need to be distinguished according to the sex of the person heading them. Single-member households represent 24.9 % of all private households, of which more than half (63.5 %) are women. SMNF households represented 1.4 %, of which 40.1 % comprised households with at least one dependent child. At least one dependent child was present in 36.5 % of all private households.

Graph 7: Types of Private Households in 2004



- Single-member households – woman (15,8 %)
- Incomplete family – mother and dependants (+ prospectively other member) (6,0 %)
- Single-member households – man (9,1 %)
- Incomplete family – father and dependants (+ prospectively other member) (0,6 %)
- Other incomplete families (5,1 %)
- Complete family with dependant children (+ prospectively other member) (29,4 %)
- Couple + independent child or other person (9,1 %)
- Separately living couple (23,5 %)
- Several-member non-family household (1,4 %)

### Persons in Age Groups 0–24 in families (Proportion of All in the Age Groups)

(Table 2)

Source: Labour Force Survey – average for 2004

The table shows the proportions of children (regardless of whether they are dependent or not) in different types of families.

The category “with mother, father” means that children aged 0–24 live in the household only with one parent regardless of other members of the household.

The category “with both parents” means that children aged 0–24 live in the household with both parents regardless of other members of the household.

The category “without parents” means that children aged 0–24 do not live with the parents.

The category “mother”, “father” does not only include biological parents but also all respondents who declared themselves parents of children.

More than eighty percent (83.5 %) of children up to the age of 17 inclusive live with both parents, and from 18 to 24 the figure still remains over sixty-five percent (65.6 %). 12.8 % of children up to the age of five inclusive live with only one parent (only 0.4 % with the father), while 17.0 % of children aged 6–17 live with one parent (15.8 % with the mother and 1.2 % with the father). Of children aged 18–24, 82.4 % still live with at least one parent, 14.1 % only with the mother and 2.7 % only with the father.

### Persons Living on their Own as a Proportion of the Total Population

(Table 3)

Source: Labour Force Survey – average for 2004

Applied methods for selecting and gathering data in the Labour Force Sample Survey (random selection of addresses and personal visit by the interviewer) may result in the overvaluation of the proportion in higher age categories and the underestimation of the proportion among the youngest age category.

In 2004, 10.0 % of the population lived on their own: 12.3 % of all women, and 7.5 % of all men. Up to the age of 49 inclusive, the proportion of

Table 2: Persons in Age Groups 0–24 Years in Families (Proportion of All in the Age Groups) for 2004

Age of child	Percentage of children living			
	only with mother	only with father	with both parents	without parents
0–5	12.4	0.4	87.1	0.2
6–17	15.8	1.2	82.2	0.9
18–24	14.1	2.7	65.6	17.6

WOMEN AND MEN  
in Data

Table 3: Persons Living on their Own as a Proportion of the Total Population (Averages for 2004)

Age Groups	Women	Men	Total
do 34	2.0	3.5	2.8
35–49	4.1	8.3	6.2
50–64	14.7	10.2	12.5
65+	45.6	18.1	34.9
Total	12.3	7.5	10.0

women living alone is lower than that for men (in the age category up to 34 inclusive the figure is 3.5 % among men and 2.0 % among women, in the age category 35–49 among women represent 4.1 % and among men 8.3 %). From the age of 50 inclusive the situation is the other way round, with the proportion of men living alone falling below that of women, a difference that increases with age. The largest proportion of people living alone is in the highest age category of 65 and over (34.9 %). For women of this age the figure is 45.6 %, while for men it is only 18.1 %.



### Divorce and Custody of Children Following Divorce

(Table 4)

*Source:* Demographic statistics (CZSO); district and regional courts

Divorces are monitored according to the number of minor children. Minor children mean persons under the age of 18.

The number of decisions on custody following divorce is different both from the number of children and from the number of divorces because custody is decided in the first phase and the whole divorce proceedings may be completed the following year.

Every year, more than 30 thousand marriages end in divorce in the Czech Republic. In 2004, the figure was 33,060. Women file for divorce twice as often as men (in 2004, women instigated 66.9 % of all divorce suits).

The majority (62.9 %) of divorced spouses had at least one minor child, and of this figure spouses with just one minor child make up the larger part. In 2004, this group constituted 56.7 %, while those with two children constituted 38.4 % and those with more minor children made up 4.9 % of all divorced families with a minor child.

In the vast majority of cases, the child is passed to the custody of the mother. In 2004, these decisions amounted to 90.1 %, while only in 7.1 % of cases was the child entrusted to the custody of the father. Only 2.4 % of children were given into the joint or alternating custody of both parents, and 0.4 % of children were passed to the custody of other people than the parents. The number of children given into the joint or alternating custody of both parents is rising gradually (in 2000 this was 1.3 %).

Table 4: Divorce and Custody of Children Following Divorce

Number of divorces		1995	2000	2004
		31,135	29,704	33,060
of which	filed for by woman	20,902	20,208	22,110
	filed for by man	10,233	9,496	10,950
Number of minor children in divorced marriage				
	0	9,027	10,637	12,255
	1	12,880	11,084	11,802
	2	8,003	7,015	7,993
	3+	1,225	968	1,010
Decision on custody				
	to mother	28,629	28,746	28,942
	to father	2,017	2,067	2,286
	joint / alternating care	–	426	764
	person other than parents	140	168	129