
Abstracts of Articles Published in the Journal *Demografie* in 2020 (Nos. 1–3)

Oldřich Hašek

THE REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION OF FERTILITY BY RURAL TYPOLOGY IN CZECHIA

The aim of this article is to show the influence different typologies of regions have on the results on the regional differentiation of fertility in Czechia. The selected typologies focus primarily on rural diversification. Selecting typologies for comparison is in itself a complex task, given the complexity of external factors, and not just socio-economic and functional ones, which therefore need to be taken into account in the selection process. The analysis therefore examines total fertility levels in relation to the selected typological divisions/the selected typologies. At the same time, it compares what picture of fertility development is presented by the different types of typologies. In general, however, regional differences in fertility levels do exist between the selected rural typologies.

Keywords: Czechia, regional differentiation, fertility, countryside, typology

Demografie, 2020, 62: 3–13

Kateřina Maláková – Luděk Šídlo – Jan Bělobrádek

THE REGIONS, AGE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES: GENERAL PRACTICAL MEDICINE IN CZECHIA

The age structures of the population and of the providers of health services are significant factors that influence the availability of these services. The aim of the paper is to identify where the biggest problems with ensuring the availability of the selected segment of health services at the regional level in Czechia could occur as a result of the age structure of the population and physicians. This selected segment of health services focused on here is general practice. The main prerequisite for this work is that areas with a higher proportion of elderly people and areas with a higher proportion of older physicians may face significant difficulties with ensuring the provision of necessary health care. For this purpose, a typology of ‘catchment areas’ was created from which to define potentially problematic areas. The research revealed significant regional differences in the age structure of the population and physicians. Moreover, the current distribution of GP supply (measured as the number of FTE general practitioners) is relatively even in Czechia, but the availability of these services may be influenced by the departure of physicians from the system because of their age, especially in rural regions.

Keywords: Region, age, health services, availability, population, general practitioners, urban and rural areas, Czechia

Demografie, 2020, 62: 14–26

Robert Šanda

THE RATE OF RESPONSE FOR THE TOPIC OF COMMUTING IN THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RESPONSE RATE USING THE JARO-WINKLER METHOD

The article analyses the item response rate for data on commuting from the 2011 census and seeks to discover the main reasons for the unusually large shares of unknown values. A research method using the Jaro-Winkler algorithm of probabilistic record linkage is then applied to the raw records of census forms, aiming to improve the resulting response rates by identifying answers harmed by partial inconsistencies or mistakes. As a result, the share of recognized values increased significantly. Based on the findings the article then proposes basic conceptual recommendations for the next census.

Keywords: Population and housing census, Czechia, data quality, commuting, record linkage

Demografie, 2020, **62: 27–42**

Filip Hon – Jitka Langhamrová

INTERPOLATING AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC USING THE QUADRATIC SPLINE MODEL IN SELECTED YEARS

The aim of this paper is to contribute to fertility research on women in the Czech Republic from a new perspective. The Quadratic spline model, a modern statistical method designed for the purpose of analysing age-specific fertility rates, is presented in the paper and tested on data for the Czech Republic. Attention is also devoted to the development of this model's parameters since the Velvet Revolution in 1989. The final part focuses on estimating age-specific fertility rates, which is one of the practical uses of this model.

Keywords: Age-specific fertility rates, statistical modeling, projection, second demographic transition

Demografie, 2020, **62: 71–88**

Branislav Šprocha – Vladimír Bačík

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHILDBIRTH AND THE LATE FERTILITY IN THE EUROPEAN AREA

The main aim of the paper is to analyse late fertility in the European area. Based on historical data, we highlight developmental changes in this phenomenon for selected European populations both in terms of their intensity and how they contribute to overall fertility. In connection with the current postponement fertility transition, we then identify the main spatial differences in terms of the timing of having a first child and contributions to the total fertility rate. We also point out the differences in the weight of late fertility and in the age distribution of fertility with respect to the upper and lower quartiles.

Keywords: Late fertility, fertility postponement, Europe

Demografie, 2020, **62: 123–141**

Eddy Suratman – Restiatun Massardi

FAMILY PLANNING VILLAGES AND CONTRACEPTIVE SELECTION BEHAVIOUR IN WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE, INDONESIA: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

High population growth is a population problem in Indonesia. The establishment of the Family Planning Village is believed to be able to bring family planning programmes closer to the community and especially the poor. One indicator of success since the launching of the Family Planning Village is the increase in the number of users of modern contraceptives, both effective contraception and permanent contraception. This study is based on a field experiment in which the research subjects were two Family Planning villages in West Kalimantan Province (Mekarsari and Kampung Beting Village) as the treatment groups, and two non-Family Planning villages (Limbang and Tanjung Hilir Village) as the control groups. This research found that the Family Planning villages did not significantly influence some changes in contraceptive selection behaviour. Changes in contraception selection behaviour are significantly affected only by the number of children in the household and belief or religion. It is therefore necessary to cooperate with religious leaders in disseminating the importance of contraception.

Keywords: FP village, impact evaluation, contraceptive, behaviour

Demografie, 2020, **62**: 142–156



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Sčítání
2021