
Abstracts of Articles Published in the Journal Demografie in 2021 (Nos. 1–3)

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CHILD CUSTODY AND MAINTENANCE AFTER PARENTAL SEPARATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

This article examines child custody in 2018 after parental separation. In most cases mothers are given sole custody of the children and fathers are responsible for the payment of child maintenance. However, the share of fathers who are awarded sole custody increases slightly with the age of the child and shared custody is more common arrangement in the case of children aged 4 to 15 years. An agreement between parents significantly reduces the duration of court proceedings on this matter.

Keywords: child custody, maintenance, parental separation, court decision, Czech Republic

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Albína Malinová

AN ANALYSIS OF CASES OF WORK INCAPACITY AND OF PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED A TERM OF WORK INCAPACITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2009–2019

This article analyses the level of work incapacity in the Czech Republic in 2009–2019. The analysis is focused on the number of cases of work incapacity, the number of persons who experienced a term of work incapacity, and the most common causes of work incapacity. The level of work incapacity increased and it was higher among women than men, and the most common health reason for work incapacity was an unspecified acute upper respiratory infection.

Keywords: work incapacity, age, gender, development trend, Poisson regression, Czech Republic

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Branislav Šprocha

THE CONTINUING TRANSFORMATION OF NUPTIALITY AND DIVORCE IN CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA AFTER 1989 IN A COHORT PERSPECTIVE

Nuptiality and divorce are processes that have undergone several important changes in Czechia and Slovakia in the last three decades. The main aim of this paper is a cohort analysis of the quantum and tempo of nuptiality among single persons and of divorce rates among the selected marriage cohorts that have been most affected by the transformation of marriage behaviour in Czechia and Slovakia since 1989. The results show

a significant and, among selected cohorts, gradually steeper decline in the rate of first marriages. At the same time, there has been a continuous and inter-cohort intensification of the process of postponing entry into the first marriage in both countries and in both sexes. These changes are occurring more dynamically in Czechia. This means that in the birth cohorts from the late 1970s, more than a third of men and almost 30% of women never marry. In Slovakia, the figure is about 30% of men and a quarter of women. The main reason for this is the significant drop in the probability of marriage at a younger age and insufficient recuperation in older ages. The steadily increasing cross-sectional level of divorce rates in both countries was also reflected in the development of the cohort probability of divorce. The highest risk of divorce (47%–48%) was identified in Czechia among the marriage cohorts from the second half of the 1980s and the early 1990s. In Slovakia, the highest risk was slightly lower (33–34%) and was observed among the marriage cohorts from the first half of the 1990s. Younger cohorts were affected by the faster increase in cross-sectional divorce rates. The result of the differences in the dynamics of the divorce rate trends between Czechia and Slovakia was thus a certain equalisation of the intensity of divorce among younger cohorts in both countries.

Keywords: nuptiality, divorce, cohort approach, Czechia, Slovakia

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Branislav Šprocha – Branislav Bleha

TRANSFORMATION OF FERTILITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN SLOVAKIA AFTER 1989

Fertility in Slovakia has undergone several important changes since 1989. The main goal of this paper is to analyse the most important shifts in the rate and timing of fertility and of fertility in relation to marital status in urban and rural communities. At the same time, we also try to identify how the transformation period affected existing differences in selected aspects of fertility between urban and rural communities. In addition, we try to estimate how the current transformation has affected the cohort fertility and parity structure of women in those cohorts that were most affected by the transformation process after 1989. Our results confirmed the long-term higher fertility of women in rural communities as well as the obvious differences in the structure of women by parity between urban and rural communities. After 1989 transformational changes in the process of fertility occurred more dynamically in urban communities. Because of the faster recovery from the postponement of childbirth in urban communities, there has been some convergence in terms of fertility rate numbers. On the other hand, the more significant postponement of childbirth in urban areas has contributed to a deepening of the urban/rural differences in terms of fertility tempo.

Keywords: fertility, urban and rural communities, Slovakia

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TRENDS AND DETERMINANTS OF KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN BANGLADESH: AN URBAN–RURAL COMPARISON

The aim of this study was to examine the trends and determinants of knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among women in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh. This study used data from the 2014 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). A binary logistic regression model was employed to detect potential risk factors (covariates) associated the outcome variable. While women's HIV/AIDS knowledge in rural areas has

shown an increasing trend over the years in which the survey has been conducted, a narrow decline in HIV/AIDS knowledge was observed among women in urban areas in recent years. Education and mass media have played the major role in spreading knowledge about HIV/AIDS among women in both urban and rural areas. Since rural women's HIV/AIDS knowledge score was relatively lower than that of urban women, awareness raising through mass media should focus especially on rural areas.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS infection, knowledge score, logistic regression, odds ratio

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