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Abstracts

Oral Presentations

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Changing fertility patterns in the South Kazakhstan region

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Introduction: The main goal of this research is the understanding of changing fertility patterns in the South Kazakhstan region since 1990. As part of the global population development the world is in the process of demographic transition, and there is a global decline in mortality and fertility, Kazakhstan is no exception. Though, in recent years the total fertility rate has increased in Kazakhstan. Basically, Kazakhstan follows the worldwide trends. Thus we need to understand the mechanisms and ways of reproductive intentions and behavior formation in the sphere of fertility. It is well known that one of the key factors in changing of demographic behavior is socio- economic components. Nevertheless, we will try to consider the impact of all factors that would have been able to make the adjustments in reproductive behavior of citizens. Moreover we are interesting in revealing how population could achieve its original reproductive intention and originally planned and desired number of children in a family.

Goal: Following trends and dynamics reproductive behaviors population in the South Kazakhstan region since 1990. From the beginning to the end within this research we will deal with a target group - women of Southern Kazakhstan, who are of reproductive age. In this research the author tries to find a causal link between reproductive behaviors, attitudes, intentions and, the most importantly, the process of their implementation under the influence of the population policy and other reason which impact to changing fertility patterns in South Kazakhstan region.

Methods: The author tries to use a several methods in this theme. For example: research statistical data, content-analysis and field research. *Field research (or survey):* "Attitudes of Southern Kazakhstan women towards reproduction".

Keywords: reproductive intentions, reproductive behavior, fertility patterns, South Kazakhstan region.

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"You may now kiss the bride" – Average age at marriage in Vojvodina during the 20th century

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Once, a bachelorette at age 22 was a main gossip topic in the community, nowadays, with the female emancipation and gender equality, for many successful women marriage and childbearing are not in the agenda before age 32. What is the case in Vojvodina, what are the patterns, the regional, ethnic and confessional differences, which trends are visible during the 20th century? According to John Hajnal's classification, Vojvodina should be in the Eastern European model of

nuptiality, but it isn't so simple to be generalized. The paper tries to answer those questions by analysing nuptiality data for the 20th century from 25 settlements with Serbian, Hungarian, Slovak, Croat, Romanian, Ruthenian, German majority and the Jewish community in Subotica.

Keywords: nuptiality, demographic transition, Vojvodina

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Contemporary Problems in Studying Population of Vojvodina Province

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Past research of population in Vojvodina Province was mainly limited on research peopling, as well as the consequences of this process. In that period natural movement and migration of the population were ensured expanded reproduction and encouraged economic development. Today, these two components of demographic growth have negative signs and they hamper development process. To reduce such negative tendencies, we need to know exact causes of demographic trends and to project consequences. But collected data between the censuses often are not comparable because there were some changes in methodology.

Altogether, the paper scrutinizes nine contemporary problems that hamper population research in Vojvodina Province at the beginning of twenty first century. These problems are: postponement of census 2001 to 2002, definition changes of permanent population, definition changes of urban population, changes of total number of settlement, different definitions of available data of flow statistics, decreased number of available data of flow statistics, absence of bulletin of flow statistics, absence of population register and absence of regional institution for population studies.

Key words: Vojvodina Province, population, census, data of flow statistics, population register

Saule Dyussupova

Recent changes in extramarital fertility in Kazakhstan according to ethnicity

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Kazakhstan is one of the rapidly developing countries in Central Asia. Kazakhstan has more than 130 ethnicities, each of them has their own attitudes, values and religions but all ethnicities had dominant family form – marital. Recent changing of political, socio-economic situation in the country altered this dominant form to extramarital one in some ethnicities. The presentation explains this phenomenon according to ethnicities, which are more sizeable there. Also, author brings up all possible reasons of changes in extramarital fertility in Kazakhstan during the 1999-2008.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, changes, extramarital fertility, ethnicity

Martina Hupková

Cemetery – part of landscape reflecting culture

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The aim of proposed paper is to highlight the significance of cemeteries, death and burial research and to provoke an interest in such geographical study. The subject of death has become taboo in Czech society, and yet, especially, the manner of caring for deceased people is a sign of a society's culture. Necrogeographical aspects – the manner, in which people deal with death and forms of cemeteries – reflect culture at different levels: state, region and local. Geography should contribute to death research by searching of spatial conjunctions and by analysis of regional differentiation, especially by applying of New cultural geography concepts which put an emphasis on identity research, sense of place and

heritage. Cemetery is the part of landscape and is significant from the view of historical documentation and regional heritage.

Keywords: Necrogeography, regional culture, cemetery, general social evolution, burial process

Ulziya Kalzhanova

Ethic differences in marriage behavior and fertility in Kazakhstan: main tendencies in recent time

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This article deals with the main tendencies in fertility, marriage and divorces in Kazakhstan from 1999-2008. Author considers this problem through ethnic features in regional aspect. Recent data sets show intensive changes in marriage, divorce and fertility processes of young woman and man. It is found that ethnic features have strong influence on fertility and marriage behavior. For instance, the high fertility rate was observed in the south regions where Kazakh live mostly than in the north regions with a prevalent European population.

Keywords: fertility, marital behavior, family

Silvie Kučerová

An Elementary School Network Changes – Their Context and Consequences in Czechia

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The contribution deals with spatial aspects of elementary education, in the way how geographers regard with this issue. We are witnesses of a process of huge spatial polarization in a distribution of elementary schools in many economically developed countries, including Czechia, during the second half of the 20th and in the 21st century. The processes of massive school closure, especially in the countryside, and concentration of the educational service in centres of regions rise from the general processes, such as changes in geographical organization of society, as well as from unique historical conditions in each country. On the example of Czechia we will demonstrate the elementary school network changes by methods geographer's own and we will attempt to specify several consequences of the process on the stability and functioning of local communities or marginalization of municipalities.

The contribution is based on the results of the research grant project supported by The Grant Agency of Charles University No. 110308 and the VaV project MMR ČR No. WD-01-07-1. The author thanks these sources for the support given.

Keywords: school network changes, elementary school closure, local communities, geography of education, Czechia

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Long-term care in the Czech Republic

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This paper introduces information about institutes for long-term patients, hospitals with chronic beds, hospices and nursing care departments in hospitals and other special therapeutic institutes in the Czech republic during the period 2000-2009. We also make a mention of establishments for social hospitalization especially with the intention of number of beds and number of days of stay.

Keywords: long-term care, hospital, hospice, number of beds, number of days of stay

Murat Narkulov

Development of Population Quality and Reproduction of Human Capital in Kazakhstan

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This paper is intended to provide reader with basic information about phenomena of population quality and human capital as scientific terms and necessary factors in the life of society and state, as well as, with basic information about development of human capital and population quality of Kazakhstan from the end of the XIXth and the beginning of the XXI century.

In this paper author will try to research the reproductional model of human capital and population quality in conjunction with institutional factors in transition, such as socio-demographic changes, development and the current level of human capital and population quality of Kazakhstan (the shaping factors, parameters and criteria).

Paper will concentrate on description of the specificity of human capital and population quality in Kazakhstan (stages of development, becoming history, current state, prospects for future development), identification of key factors shaping, forming and developing of human capital and population quality in the society, especially in Kazakhstan, definition the role of society and other social institutions in the building of human capital and population quality, analyzing the policy and strategy for human development, capacity building, human capital and population quality formation in the society.

The main goal of this research is the perceiving socio-demographic changes and the process of a modern level of population quality and human capital establishing in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: human capital, population quality, Kazakhstan, transition, demographic development

Kuanysh Nurpeisova

Reproduction behaviour of repatriants from Mongolia and Kazakh diaspora in Mongolia

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Recently there has been growing interest in ethnic return migration among scholars. This article examines return migration of ethnic Kazakhs from Mongolia after independency of Kazakhstan. This article is based on result from Survey and analysis of Statistical data from Mongolian National Statistical Office. The main purpose of the issue is to analyze and compare the conditions and characteristics of behavior of repatriants from Mongolia and ethnic Kazakh women in Mongolia before and after migration to Kazakhstan, focusing on the periods from 1991 to 2009. Major research is to find and understand whether there are any changes in reproductive behavior, if there is something related to the crisis after migration or impact of new society or adaptation of new environment, socialization, psychological disruption on reproduction behavior and fertility of repatriants. We found that reproductive behavior changed just only in the second generation at the moment of moving when they were children and they grew up in a new environment and we also found out postponed birth. The studies were conducted in Karazhal-Zhaim district of Karaganda region and Bayan-Olgii aimag in Mongolia. Kazakh returnees do not roam with their cattle, "according zhaylau" as it was seen in the aimag of Bayan-Olgii, they are more "settled". In general, in 2008 the total fertility rate in Kazakhstan - 2.4, in Mongolia TFR- 2.6. The total fertility rate for ethnic Kazakh women in Mongolia is -3.2.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, repatriation, survey methods, respondents, reproductive behavior, number of birth of repatriants, ideal, planned, desired (wanted) number of children

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The Issue of High Unemployment in the Border Municipalities of North Banat

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The border area of North Banat region consists of three municipalities. These municipalities border with Romania and have the furthest, peripheral eastern position. The population in the border municipalities has a tendency of decreasing, and one of the reasons of the steady decrease in the population is a high unemployment rate. The demographic stability

would be achieved if moving out of the border municipalities could be stopped. This type of migration processes could be effectively influenced by the timely professional orientation. The unemployment rate could be changed with a long term plan and its implementation could be conducted in several stages. A research study conducted in the period from January 2007 to October 2008 shows that all bordering municipalities of North Banat decreased the number of the unemployed when compared to the beginning of 2007. The municipality of Kikinda has the highest percentage of the unemployed in the total population of the municipality. According to the structure of the unemployed, older categories with lower level of education are dominant.

Key words: North Banat, unemployment, border area, demographic transitions

Viktor Rodionov

The influence of demographic factor on geopolitical status of Kazakhstan

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Traditionally, the theory of geopolitics considers that demographic component is one of the most important in determination of geopolitical status in the particular country. In some cases the population with specific qualitative and quantitative characteristics is very difficult object for study and analysis, because the role of this factor might be quite contradictory and it depends on a subjective position of an expert quite often.

According to the particular geopolitical strategy, population is able to be a tool or an object of geopolitical goals at the same time. This important idea usually helps to achieve of success in real geopolitical strategies. At the same time, difficulty and contradictoriness of the problem have a strong impact on its scientific relevance. Moreover, with no doubt each specific case requires a special approach to the problem with taking into account unique details.

We consider The Republic of Kazakhstan to be very pertinent example for such kind of analysis. Kazakhstan is a country with obvious economic potential, strategic geographical location. Definitely, such factors could support geopolitical ambitions of the country. On the other hand, demographic development of Kazakhstan might be a serious restrictive factor of improving its geopolitical position in Central Asian Region.

Keywords: geopolitics, population development

Anna Šťastná

Second Births in the Czech Republic

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The social, political and economic transformations experienced by the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe since the beginning of the 1990s have resulted in rapid changes in demographic trends the consequences of which, with regard to marriage and fertility, are significant. The period since 1990 has witnessed far-reaching changes in the occurrence and timing of family life transitions among young adults in the Czech Republic.

The study investigates the determinants of having a second child in Czech society during two distinctive political periods characterised by differing demographic behaviour. The study involves a society in which the most characteristic trend in reproductive patterns during the socialist era was a strong orientation towards the two-child family and where the ideal of a two-child family still persists.

An event-history approach is employed to analyse Czech women born from 1951 onwards who could potentially have had a second birth from the beginning of the 1970s. Data has been extracted from the Czech Generations and Gender Survey (2005).

Keywords: Czech Republic, fertility, second child, two-child family model

Šárka Šustová

Maternal mortality in South Africa

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The contribution is focused on maternal mortality in South Africa between 1997 and 2007. South Africa was one of the 189 countries that accepted Millennium Declaration in 2000 and therefore it pledged to fulfill eight goals stated in this document by 2015. One of these goals was to improve maternal health. However, maternal mortality is increasing in South Africa and it is partially because of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. There are also other factors that contribute to the high level of maternal mortality in South Africa. On the basis of these factors the National Committee on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Death suggested improvements that could help South Africa to diminish maternal mortality and thus to bring South Africa closer to the fulfillment of this specific goal.

Keywords: maternal mortality, South Africa, direct and indirect causes of death, AIDS, recommendations

Shnyar Tuleshova

Mortality Trends in Kazakhstan in 1999-2008: on national and regional level

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The presentation investigates mortality trends in Kazakhstan in 1999-2008 analyzing it on national and regional level.

For analysis of mortality trends in 1999-2008 on national and regional level population and mortality data for the whole country and for each region including sex, age groups was obtained from Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The trends of mortality was analysed for 1999-2008 for Kazakhstan and for each region including two municipalities. Life expectancy at birth and probability of death in age groups 40-54, 55-69 for each sex and for each region were calculated.

The Mortality level in Kazakhstan is decreasing over time for both sexes. But the gap in mortality between males and females is big in all years. The gap can be explained by the accidents which mainly take place in urban areas and homicide, suicide, life style, behavior and diet of males. The highest mortality is observed mainly in ecologically polluted regions of the country.

Keywords: mortality trend, Kazakhstan, region, age, sex, time

Jana Vobecká

Future of the Population in Rural Areas in the Czech Republic

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The main goal of the paper is to discuss present situation and future prospects of the population dynamics in rural areas of the Czech Republic, namely what are the tendencies and the possible positive and negative consequences of recent evolution. That can be only concluded after the presentation of what do we consider as rural space and rural population and after a review of the recent population development and socio-economic structure of rural population. In rural areas is going on a slow change of demographic and socio-economic structures of population. The net migration is slightly positive in rural areas since 2000 mainly due to economically active in pre-retirement age and retired. At the same time, the young people are leaving rural areas. Moreover, the level of education and employment profile of the economically active lags behind the other spatial categories and is distancing from them more importantly than in the previous decade. There is a risk that in some localities in rural areas can be created pockets of poverty where either elderly or less educated will be trapped. Nevertheless, the new tendencies of spatial population dynamics are relatively recent and their consequences are not yet having a strong impact on the macro-level observation. However, there is enough indicators of risk of further diversion of some localities of rural areas towards some level of social exclusion.

Keywords: rural areas – rural population – Czech Republic – human geography

Michaela Vojtková

Foreigners in the Social System of the Czech Republic

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International migration has become a topical issue in the Czech Republic. Although the number of immigrants in the country is growing rapidly, there is still a deficit of sociological and demographic studies devoted to this issue. In this contribution the author focus on the integration of foreigners into so-called 'core' institutions, which determine a migrant's socioeconomic status, opportunities, and available resources. Special attention is given to the access to the social security system, to the health care system, to the education system, and last but not least to the labour market. The main aim is not to give a comprehensive description of the existing legal frame, but to illustrate how implementation of laws and regulations relating to migration in practice influence the ordinary life of migrants.

Keywords: International migration, integration of foreigners, social security system, health care system, labour market, education system

Annelene Wengler

Evidence of the Healthy Migrant Effect The Health Status of First and Second Generation Turkish Immigrants in Germany

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Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey the health status of Turkish immigrants in Germany is observed in this paper. By comparing Turkish immigrants of the first and second generation and Germans, differences in the level of health become clear – contrary to the expectations derived from existing literature, Turkish immigrants do not seem to have a worse health status than the native German population. When different variables are taken into account they are to some extent even healthier than their German counterparts. Nevertheless the mechanisms that determine the health status of immigrants and Germans seem to be quite similar. Since first results point into the direction that the health status for Turkish immigrants (especially in the first generation) varies for East and West Germany proceeding separate models are calculated for both regions. It can be shown that Turkish immigrants living in Germany for a shorter period (as it is the case in East Germany) have a health advantage. Opposed to this, Turkish immigrants in West Germany (which have been in Germany for almost twice as long as their counterparts in the East), seem to be more adapted to the German population. Health differences can hardly be found there.

Keywords: healthy migrant effect, Turkish immigrants, morbidity, Generations and Gender Survey

Printed posters

Habartová, Pavlína

Circulatory diseases mortality development and its projection using the Lee-Carter Method

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The main object of this study is the application of the well-known Lee–Carter method for forecasting mortality to the specific case of circulatory diseases mortality development in the Czech Republic, characterized by significant growth of its level from the mid-1960s and favourable decline since the beginning of the 1990s. Fitting the Lee–Carter model to this adult mortality (ages 35+), continuous reducing of its rates is possible to expect.

Keywords: Lee–Carter method – mortality – circulatory diseases

Holub, Jiří; Srb, Tomáš, Vanková, Eliška

Czech National Cancer Registry

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Czech National Cancer Registry (CNCR) is one of many health registers in the Czech Republic. The Registry was established in 1976. During nearly 34 years there have been collected in 1,300 thousand persons more than 1,500 thousand tumours. CNCR is important source of information for epidemiologists for calculation of future incidence of tumours. The Registry is further exploited by oncologists for calculation of number of surviving persons, by scientists, researchers and many others (policy makers, students, etc.)

Keywords: Czech National Cancer Registry, cancer epidemiology, public health, oncoprevention

Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic

“Data Presentation System”

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Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (UZIS CR) has adapted the WHO Data Presentation System and has further developed its own web-based tool for presentation of health indicators. The database systems facilitate analysis of health data at subnational level. A content and structure, way of maintenance, main data sources and users are described in general. The focus is on introducing development and features of the web-based tool.

Keywords: WHO, Health data, Data Presentation System, UZIS CR

Jana Gobyová

Sickness absence in the Czech Republic

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Sickness absence, or as it can be defined more precisely, incapacity to work due to disease or injury, is one of the major topics in all European countries. High level of absence can be costly for the absent person, the employer and also the social system. It adversely affects efficiency, productivity and profitability. That is why these facts, causes and trends of sickness absence should be examined better and actions to manage and reduce sickness absence should be taken.

Sickness absence is influenced not only by workers' health. Other incentives, such as financial compensation of lost income, generosity of social system or level of unemployment have effect on its level.

Sickness absence differs according to workers' gender and age, as well. The elderly have higher level of sickness absence than the young. Younger people have more frequent absent spells but markedly shorter than are those of the elderly. Women have higher level of sickness absence than men.

Sickness absence in the Czech Republic is much higher than the average in other European countries. Since the beginning of 1990, the number of sickness absence cases per 100 people with sickness insurance has dropped; on the contrary, the number of calendar days of sickness absence per 1 case has increased and the average percentage of sickness absence (the complex indicator of sickness absence) grew up until 2003 and then started to decline.

Keywords: sickness absence, sickness insurance, labour market

Ainur Karzhaubayeva

Border region migration between Kazakhstan and Russia: in a case of the West Kazakhstan

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The Kazakhstan-Russian border is the unique phenomenon. On extent it is the longest continuous overland border in the world, which is divided the countries related to western and eastern, Christian and Muslim civilization traditions. Within the limits of united – Soviet – state frontier migrations didn't generate problems and weren't object of special scientific research. Disintegration of the USSR and establishment of boundary barriers were made impossible with preservation of old relation and ties. At the same time, migratory communications between border regions of Kazakhstan and Russia proceed in enough intensive form, but character and ways of shifts have considerably changed. Therefore the purpose of the given research is studying a degree of development and influence of frontier migrations on formation mutual relations between states and population of adjoining territories.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Russia, frontier migration

Gabriela Myšáková, Klára Tesárková

Trends in Seasonal Mortality by Causes of Deaths in the Czech Republic, Norway and Spain

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The theme of seasonality is not very common in the Czech demographic literature, but it could be very attractive for public as well as scientist readers. This paper briefly introduces some methods of analysis of seasonality in demography. For analysis of seasonal mortality by causes of deaths were used time-series decomposition and method called X-12. Time-series decomposition is supported by main results obtained for three European countries. Three states have been chosen with respect to different geographic location and demographic development, namely the Czech Republic, Norway and Spain.

Keywords: Seasonal Mortality, Causes of deaths, Time-series decomposition, X-12 method, Seasonal indexes, SAS

Ignacio Pardo

Fertility and migration: broader explanations

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There will be shown how we can use a mixed - methods (quan + qual) approach to enhance explanations, f.e. in the study of fertility and migration. This involves the use of a different, more complex concept of causation, together with a joint use of quan and qual methods for gathering and analysing data. Epistemological, methodological and technical issues are raised and will be discussed.

Keywords: methodology, causation in demography, epistemology

Changing life courses of women in Germany

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Life courses – especially employment and family biographies – have implications for the way life is structured in old age. The material situation of retirees in particular is to a large degree the result of employment biographies in previous life phases and is made up of the sum of advance contributions into the statutory pension insurance scheme, contributions to company pension schemes and private savings.

Male and female biographies differ significantly even if in the last century labour participation of women increased. Female biographies are still characterized by the combination of family and work. This double burden not only appears in diverging career opportunities and income levels, but also leads, together with the work oriented pension system in Germany, to large differences in pension benefits.

Against this background, we examine how biographies of German women from the cohort of the baby boomers (1956-1965) have altered in comparison to older cohorts (1936-1945 and 1946-1955), particularly with regard to changes in life-course patterns. Concretely, we want to investigate whether female biographies have changed becoming more inhomogeneous, with the idea that there is more diversity in the way younger cohorts adapt their life-courses to the different employment and family responsibilities.

To investigate these questions we carry out sequence analyses, based on longitudinal data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP), a nationally representative household study. Grounded on the sequences we consider clusters to identify typical biographies of the three cohorts. Preliminary results reveal that there have been changes in female life courses and that biographies of younger cohorts have become more diverse which might have consequences for prospective pension entitlements.

Keywords: female life courses, sequence analysis

Luděk Šídlo

Changes in the age structure of the primary care physicians in the Czech Republic between 2000 and 2007

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The aim of this article is to introduce the changes in an age structure of the primary care physicians in the Czech Republic at the beginning of 21st century. This analyze is useable for the predicting the future development of the availability of this type of health care. The group of the physicians of the primary care in the Czech Republic consisted from the general practitioners, practitioners for children and young, gynecologists and obstetricians, and dentists. From the calculations based on the Registry of physicians, dentists and pharmaceuticals it is clear, that there exist quite important differences in the age structures across the main branch of activity as well as across regions. Indispensable role plays there the process of demographic ageing of physicians which is connected with the small numbers of graduated from the last years.

Keywords: age structure, demographic ageing, primary care, physicians, health-care, Czech Republic, availability of health care, regional differentiation
