

Abstract

Master thesis tries to analyze self-rated health in the Czech Republic during the period of transformation. In total, individual data for 7827 respondents from three health interview surveys (years 1996, 2002 and 2008), were analyzed. Significant improvement of self-rated health status in the Czech population was identified. Factors as gender, age, education, economic activity, physical activity, body mass index and social contacts were confirmed as influencing factors of self-rated health in the Czech population. Significant results were found also for marital status, smoking and alcohol consumption, but opposite trends for different age groups were noticed. Eating habits and rural vs. urban differences do not significantly influence self-assessing health. Regional differences in self-rated health were not found in the Czech Republic at NUTS III level.

Keywords: self-rated health, influencing factors of self-rated health, regional differences, transformation