

Fertility analysis in the Czech Republic of 2011 census data

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to describe the development of fertility in cohort perspective based on census data, population and housing census was held in the Czech Republic March 26, 2011. An integral part of the analysis is differential fertility which focuses on women's fertility differences depending on marital status, educational attainment, economic activity and religious belief. The demographic analyses were used as the methods of the thesis, namely the completed fertility rate (average number of live births per woman of one generation at the end of her reproductive period), order-specific completed fertility rate and the parity progression ration (the probability that a woman with i children will have $i + 1$ children). The decline of completed fertility rate seems to be a permanent phenomenon and traditional determinants of fertility still have some influence. A growing proportion of children are born to single mothers. There is an increasing proportion of university graduates, whose completed fertility rate is the lowest among educational categories. Women claiming to religious beliefs, or the Roman Catholic Church, have the highest value of the completed fertility rate of all categories according to religious beliefs.

Keywords: completed fertility rate, cohort analysis, differential fertility, census, Czech Republic