

Nonmarital and marital fertility in the EU with focus on countries of Visegrad group and Finland

Abstract

This thesis addresses trends and structures of fertility. It is mainly focused on marital and non-marital fertility in the second half of the 20th century. The first part is devoted to trends and structures of fertility of the European Union members. The typology of the current European Union members was made by using cluster analyses based on trends of live birth outside marriage, level of fertility and mean age of mother at first birth. Second part of this thesis addresses development and structures of live births inside and outside marriage in countries of the Visegrad group (Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland) and Finland. relationship dependency between legitimacy of live births and their birth order, mother's age and education was found by using categorical variable method. The last part is devoted to attitudes to marriage and to children born outside marriage which is based on the European Values Study conducted in 2008. The analyses of these questions were made up by using logistic and there were distinguished significant differences between rather liberal (Czechia, Finland) and conservative (Slovakia, Poland) states.

Keywords: fertility, marital fertility, non-marital fertility, structures, attitudes