

Structures of divorced populations in the Czech Republic and Slovakia according to Census 2011

Abstract:

This Bachelor Thesis is striving to characterize the population of divorced in the Czech and Slovak Republics on the basis of available data from Census which took place in 2011. The age and sex structure of the divorced is analysed at regional level. Furthermore, potential distinctive features that correlate with the size of population of the divorced on district or regional level are being searched for. The potential correlating characteristics were chosen based on known risk factors of divorce rate, which were published in demographic or sociological literature. According to assumptions the ratio of the divorced on the population is higher in the Czech Republic than in Slovakia. Moreover, the Czech population of the divorced is older compared to the one of Slovakia and the average age of divorced is higher for women than men. In the countries there is a contradictory relationship between the relative size of the population of divorced and the educational level of the population. While in the districts in the Czech Republic with greater ratio of university-educated the relative number of divorced decreases, in Slovakia their number is increasing. In both states it was proven that with increasing number of religious people the relative number of divorced decreases. Likewise, in both countries, in the districts with higher relative number of divorced there is increasing ratio of households of individuals on the total number of households.

Keyword: structures of divorced populations, Czech and Slovak Republics, population census 2011