

Miloslav Šašek

J.E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES OF MIGRATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE YEARS 1991-2004

1. Introduction

This paper follows other previous reports from the conferences on „Gospodarka lokalna i regionalna w teorii i praktyce w latach 2003 i 2004”. It traces the development of the migration in the Czech Republic and in the Ústí region in 1991-2004.

Applied data have been analysed from the magnetic media provided by Czech Statistical Office (CSO). Data on the migration of individual people were gathered by a specially designed programme according to individual territorial units of various levels. Migration was monitored according to sex, age and education. We deal here only with inward (domestic) migration.

There are four stages of educational attainment according to migration. These are: people with basic education (including the unfinished education, secondary school leavers without their final exams, vocational schools included), secondary school leavers and university graduates. To compare the educational attainment of the population above the age of 15 I have invented the index of educational attainment: the higher stage of education the higher grade (basic education: grade 1, university graduates: grade 4). In theory this index can span from 1 to 4.

2. The development of the migration in the Czech Republic

The development of the population in the monitored period is affected by some changes at the transformation period in the Czech Republic after 1990. These are:

drop in a total migration (from about 217 thousand in 1991 to 164 thousand in 1996. The latter one is the lowest figure in particular year for that period). Towards the end of the 1990s the average figure of the migrants is 173 thousand a year. After 2000 (when the methodology of the monitoring of the inland migration of the foreigners was changed) we can see an increase in number of migrants (197 thousand in 2002). However, the total figure of the migration is still significantly lower than it was at the beginning of 1990s. The percentage of the 20-34 age group grew in the period monitored.

Like in the previous analyses we can see an increasing share of university graduates in the total migration flux in the Czech Republic.

In 1990 the share of the university graduates in a total migration was approx. 9%. However, in 2004 the share reached 12.2%. In the course of time there also increases the share of migrants – of young university graduates (20-34). Another interesting factor is the structure of the migration of the university graduates according to a distance of migration. Only a quarter of university graduates migrate within their district borders whereas more than 55% move within the borders of regions. This figure illustrates an increasing mobility of university graduates as they seek their place on the labour market.

Table 1. The size of inland mobility in the Czech Republic

Year	Males	Females	Share of women in %	Total
1991	106 818	110 780	50.9	217 598
1996	77 338	87 116	53.0	164 454
2001	85 292	93 112	52.2	178 404
2004	91 491	99 977	52.3	191 468

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

3. Education structures of migrants in the Czech Republic in 1992-2003

As stated above the share of university graduates in a total migration grows. Tables 2-6 illustrate detailed data of a balance and turnover in total and of graduates as well. The share of university graduates in a total migration turnover in particular regions in the Czech Republic is quite significant. In such a defined time interval the share of university graduates in a total migration turnover is quite differentiated. In Prague it is 15.6%, which represents more than a treble of a lowest figure reached in the Karlovy Vary region (4.7%). It is only significant that the lowest share of university graduates in a total migration turnover is in the regions where there is the worst education structures (the Ústí and Karlovy Vary

regions). The only exception is the Moravskoslezský region (apart from Prague as it differs completely from other regions) having an above-average figure of this share. This is due to a specific development of migration in this region. The region loses due to migration absolutely most population from all the Czech regions. University graduates can get a job more easily in central Bohemia where most of the migrants made it for. When monitoring the share of university graduates in time and place, we can see that the share of university graduates in the Moravskoslezský region in 1992-1995 and in 2001-2003 increased out of all the Czech regions: by 3% (from 6.2% to 9.2%) followed by the Jihomoravský and Středočeský regions. The Ústí region (an increase by 0.2%) and the Karlovarský region (drop by 0.05%) stand on the opposite end.

Table 2. The structure of an inland mobility (share in %)

Education	1991	1996	2001	2004	1991-2004
Basic	24.0	23.5	19.9	17.6	21.8
A-	39.4	39.6	38.1	37.7	39.0
A+	27.1	28.1	31.2	32.4	29.3
U	9.4	8.8	10.7	12.2	9.9

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

Table 3. Migrational balance and turnover in the years 1992-1995

Regions	Balance Σ	Balance U	Turnover Σ	Turnover U	% *
Praha	221	2 502	88 141	12 720	14.43
Středočeský	4036	793	201 544	12 773	6.34
Jihočeský	1625	-92	110 983	8 186	7.34
Plzeňský	887	-412	89 735	5 812	6.48
Karlovarský	-1103	-312	56 735	2 986	5.26
Ústecký	-2625	-945	150 071	6 925	4.61
Liberecký	826	45	70 850	4 121	5.82
Královéhradecký	74	-301	88 842	5 673	6.39
Pardubický	88	-181	79 758	5 351	6.71
Vysočina	-1285	-462	74 433	4 924	6.62
Jihomoravský	976	489	148 326	11 425	7.7
Olomoucký	1082	166	100 532	7 218	7.18
Zlínský	511	-301	85 173	6 179	7.25
Moravskoslezský	-5119	-1 013	176 883	11 033	6.24

* Share of turnover U of the total turnover.

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

Table 4. Migrational balance and turnover in the years 1996-2000

Regions	Balance Σ	Balance U	Turnover Σ	Turnover U	% *
Praha	-16 910	1 811	106 466	17 291	16.83
Středočeský	22 458	3 739	238 084	17 569	7.38
Jihočeský	1 625	-148	118 013	9 176	7.78
Plzeňský	1 253	-194	95 563	6 350	6.64
Karlovarský	-2 373	-542	59 253	3 192	5.39
Ústecký	173	-931	175 361	8 179	4.66
Liberecký	748	-90	80 428	5 308	6.6
Královéhradecký	303	-482	99 677	7 056	7.09
Pardubický	215	-485	89 069	6 299	7.07
Vysočina	-893	-745	83 733	5 933	7.09
Jihomoravský	2 103	764	168 221	14 556	8.65
Olomoucký	-587	-424	114 265	8 852	7.75
Zlínský	658	-490	93 154	7 250	7.78
Moravskoslezský	-8 773	-1 783	182 755	13 675	7.48

* Share of turnover U of the total turnover.

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

Table 5. Migrational balance and turnover in the years 2000-2003

Regions	Balance Σ	Balance U	Turnover Σ	Turnover U	% *
Praha	-455	2 077	85 743	13 693	15.97
Středočeský	15 254	3 906	158 894	14 036	8.83
Jihočeský	696	-327	77 674	6 633	8.54
Plzeňský	1 097	-137	62 545	4 761	7.61
Karlovarský	-3 492	-512	40 236	2 096	5.21
Ústecký	35	-640	115 017	5 578	4.85
Liberecký	-84	-86	53 328	3 770	7.07
Královéhradecký	-1 121	-551	62 979	5 147	8.73
Pardubický	53	-315	56 259	4 825	8.58
Vysočina	-1 400	-762	50 844	4 218	8.3
Jihomoravský	-2 026	143	110 524	11 663	10.55
Olomoucký	-1 229	-491	72 785	6 893	9.47
Zlínský	-478	-694	59 154	5 550	9.38
Moravskoslezský	-6 850	-1 611	115 180	10 595	9.2

* Share of turnover U of the total turnover.

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

Table 6. Migrational balance and turnover in the years 2000-2003

Regions	Balance Σ	Balance U	Turnover Σ	Turnover U	% *
Praha	-17 568	6 390	280 350	43 704	15.59
Středočeský	41 748	8 438	598 522	44 378	7.41
Jihočeský	3 946	-567	306 670	23 995	7.82
Plzeňský	3 237	-743	247 843	16 923	6.83
Karlovarský	-6 968	-1 366	156 224	8 274	5.3
Ústecký	-2 417	-2 516	440 449	20 682	4.7
Liberecký	1 490	-131	204 606	13 199	6.45
Královéhradecký	-744	-1 334	251 498	17 876	7.11
Pardubický	356	-981	225 086	16 475	7.32
Vysočina	-3 578	-1 969	209 010	15 075	7.21
Jihomoravský	1 053	1 396	427 071	37 644	8.81
Olomoucký	-734	-749	287 582	22 963	7.98
Zlínský	691	-1 485	237 481	18 929	7.97
Moravskoslezský	-20 742	-4 407	474 818	35 303	7.44

* Share of turnover U of the total turnover.

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

4. The development of the migration in the Ústí region

The Ústí region lost 2695 university graduates due to a migration in 1991-2003. An average annual figure of this balance is approximately lower by 30 people than it was in 1983-1988. However, there is a steady increase of this figure in comparison to its drop in the 1990s.

The relevant factor causing the drain of the university graduates to Prague and Central Bohemia where most young graduates leave for. When monitoring the migration of the university graduates in time we can see a negative migration balance of this group distributed evenly according to their age in the first half of the 1990s. Within the last 10 years the share of the youngest university graduates has been increasing enhancing this particular balance. The balance of the age group 35 plus is significantly lower than it was in 1991-1995. In the structure of the migrants in smaller territories (districts, district cities) we can find big discrepancies in „education balance”. The migration most affects the education structure in the district Litoměřice and its district city. The Litoměřice district has as the only district a positive education balance. The city of Litoměřice itself has almost a treble figure in comparison to Louny (Louny has as the only district city a positive balance). See the detailed analysis of migration fluxes and education

indexes in the attached table for the Ústí region, its particular districts and district cities.

Table 7. Migration of university graduates in the Ústí region in 1991-2003

Age	1991-1995			1996-2000			2001-2003			1991-2003		
	E	I	N	E	I	N	E	I	N	E	I	N
20-24	847	810	-37	661	549	-112	327	270	-57	1835	1629	-206
25-29	1673	1216	-457	1470	995	-475	995	700	-295	4138	2911	-1227
30-34	891	616	-275	736	548	-188	554	374	-180	2181	1538	-643
35-39	518	390	-182	439	364	-75	379	288	-81	1336	1042	-294
40-59	854	684	-170	988	913	-75	690	661	-29	2532	2258	-274
60+	284	227	-57	261	255	-6	164	176	12	709	658	-51
Σ	5067	3943	-1124	4555	3624	-931	3109	2469	-640	12731	10036	-2695

E – Emigration, I – Immigration, N – net migration.

Source: personal calculations based on the CSO data.

5. Conclusions

The analysis of the migration illustrates that the share of the university graduates in the Czech Republic has recently risen. They are rated more in the labour market and this trend is to strengthen. Analysis of mutual ties and the migrational turnover of the settlement centres in the Ústí region and a tie with Prague enhances hierarchichal ties at the micro-regional level and enhances the role of Prague within the system of settlement. However, the Ústí region is not homogeneous from the of view point of migration shifts either. Therefore we can see some significant regional discrepancies in education structures of the migrants in particular districts, district cities and other settlements.

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RÓŻNICE REGIONALNE W MIGRACJACH NA TERENIE REPUBLIKI CZESKIEJ W LATACH 1991-2004

Streszczenie

W niniejszym referacie przeanalizowano rozwój migracji w poszczególnych regionach i niektórych dużych miastach Czech oraz w regionie Ústí w latach 1991-2004. Zanalizowano struktury edukacyjne migrantów i skuteczność migracji według zamierzonego profilu edukacyjnego. Problem struktur edukacyjnych migrantów został szczegółowo opisany w związku z opracowaniem wskaźnika edukacyjnego zarówno emigrantów, jak i imigrantów.