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EDUCATION STRUCTURES OF MIGRANTS WITHIN THE ÚSTÍ REGION IN COMPARISON TO OTHER REGIONS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Introduction

Migration is a kind of regional process. By its monitoring we can see the complex social geographic systems, regional and settlement structures in particular. Monitoring of the migration is connected with regional development and regional policy. Intranational migration changed very much in the 1990s as a result of the transformation in the Czech Republic. The attractiveness of small towns near the cities is growing. Large cities have a negative migrational balance in the second half of the 1990s. Migrational analysis of the largest cities of the Ústí and Liberec region in 1996-2001 confirms these trends. The share of university graduates in migrational shifts is growing in the monitored period. These graduates have increasing share both in the migrational balance and migrational turnover in individual regions, districts and settlement centres. This share is higher than in the previously monitored periods (1983-1988 and 1991-1995). The development of education structures is a relevant indicator of territorial attractiveness. This indicator is also significant when rating the area according to investments allocations.

2. Migration in the Ústí region in 1996-2001

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 intranational (domestic) migration.

The intranational migrational balance of most of the regions in the monitored period was irrelevant. Only the Středočeský region had a considerably positive balance. Praha, the Karlovarský and Moravoslezský region had a negative balance.

Total migrational balance of the Ústí region in that period is irrelevant here. Intranational migration is -87 people. Turnover of the inter-regional migration is rather high: 53 319 people. Like in the previous period the region loses university and secondary school graduates. People with low educational profile have a positive migrational balance. All regions (except for the Litoměřice district) lose university and secondary school graduates.

The Ústí region loses the 15-29 age group because of the migration. People begin their first career at this age. This age group contributes most to the total migrational turnover of the region.

There is a highest migrational effectivity at the oldest age group (60+). In this age group the region has a high positive migrational balance. Balance with Praha is dominant (total 660 people) in this age group. There is a negative balance with the other regions. Total balance of this age group is 509 people due to the migration with Praha. This feature could be explained firstly as a return of retired people to their home region. Secondly, process of temporary summer homes becoming permanent homes when retired people sell their flat in Praha or relinquish the flat to their children (or grandchildren).

The Ústí region has highest migrational ties, highest migrational balance and migrational turnover with Praha out of all the regions. Total migrational balance with Praha is 888 people which is made up out of $\frac{3}{4}$ by 60+ people and is composed from people with lowest education profile. There is a significant positive balance only with Moravoslezský region (338 people) and Karlovarský region. The Ústí region loses people with higher education profile (as mentioned above) – mostly to Praha then Středočeský region. There is an irrelevant total balance with Středočeský region but it loses educated population to this region. The Ústí region has the highest migrational turnover with Praha followed by Středočeský region. There are relatively relevant migrational losses of educated people to Liberecký region.

The migrational balance of all the eight districts of the Ústí region is negative with Liberecký region which is due to a high negative migrational balance of university and secondary school graduates. Děčín has the highest negative balance, Louny has the lowest.

The above mentioned districts have very alike migrational behaviour towards the Středočeský region and Praha. Litoměřice, Louny and Teplice have the total positive balance with both entities, Děčín has the total positive balance with Central Bohemia. All districts lose university and (except for Teplice) secondary school graduates.

Intra-regional migration (without intra-district) has a high negative balance of the Ústí region. There is a high migrational loss of Chomutov and Most (unlike Děčín district). There is a high migrational gain of Litoměřice and Teplice districts. Louny district has a positive balance.

Ústí nad Labem, Litoměřice and Teplice gain the university and secondary school (except for Louny) graduates. Balance of university and secondary school graduates is rather low though.

3. Links between the Settlement Centres of the Ústí region and Praha

As indicated above Praha has the strongest links with the Ústí region. Most links are realized by the settlement centres. Thus one can expect that migrational turnover of the district towns with Praha was in Ústí nad Labem. In 1983-1988 it was 1874 whereas in the last monitored period it was just 655. In Most and Teplice there was the lowest drop of a migrational turnover with Praha. This trend can be interpreted as an impact of disintegration of Ústí nad Labem at the beginning of the 1990s.

The migrational turnover between the Ústí region districts and Praha from the point of the university graduates is high and has increased in comparison to the previous period.

The share of the university graduates in the migrational turnover is from 14.4% (Chomutov) to 23.8% (Ústí nad Labem). The share of university graduates in the balance with Praha is from 27.8% (Litoměřice) to 79.1% (Ústí nad Labem) and 80.2% (Teplice).

The effectivity of the migration of the university graduates in district towns of the Ústí region with Praha is significantly higher within all the seven district towns than the effectivity of the total migration. The effectivity of the total migration varies from 12.8% (Teplice) to 30.7% (Děčín). The effectivity of the migration of the university graduates varies from 32.7% (Litoměřice) to 65.4% (Ústí nad Labem). The highest difference between these two figures is for Ústí nad Labem:45%. This fact confirms the hypothesis that relevant settlement centres have in their migrational shifts higher share of university graduates.

Strong migrational links of Praha with the settlement centres of the Ústí region and their analysis prove the dominant position of Praha in the hierarchy of the Czech settlement structure.

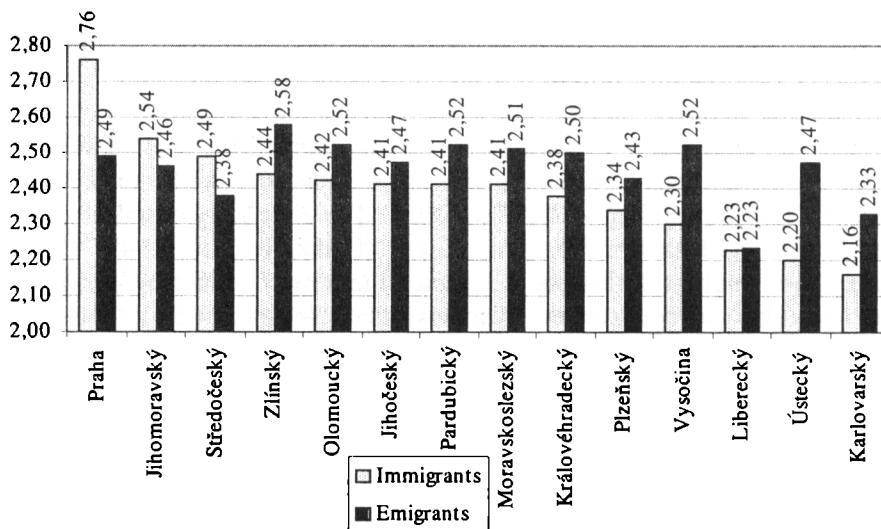
4. Education structures of migrants

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

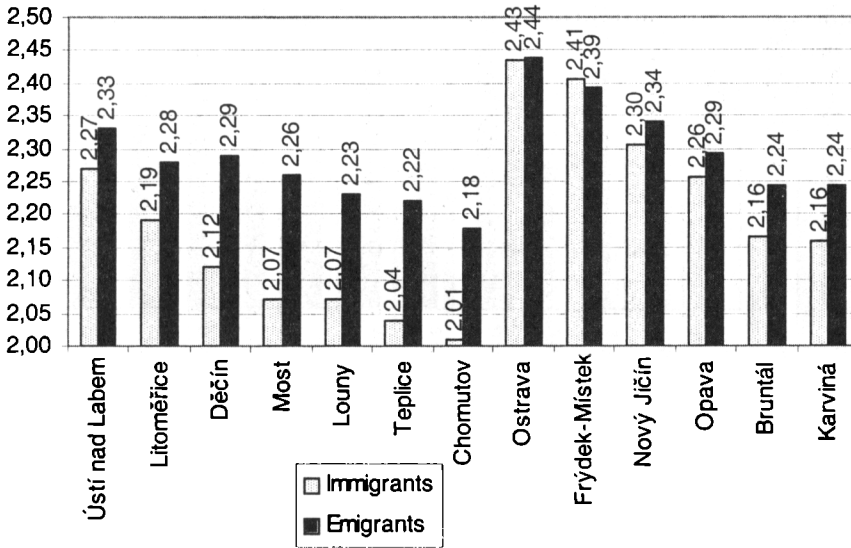
the population above the age of 15 I have invented the index of educational attainment: the higher stage of education the higher grade (basic education: grade 1, university graduates: grade 4). In theory this index can span from 1 to 4.

The transformation period brought in the migrational shifts of higher educational attainment. As for the regions, only Prague and the Central Bohemia region have a positive migrational balance of university graduates (together more than 7.5 thousand people). The only region having a positive migrational balance is Jihomoravský region. Other regions lose the university graduates due to migration.

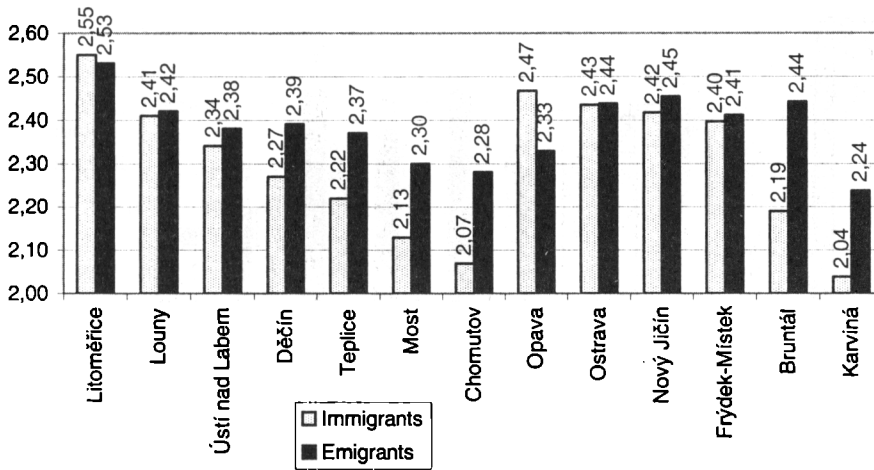
Praha has enhanced its socio-economic position in the Czech Republic since the transformation period. The higher share of university graduates in the monitored period confirms this fact. Praha loses its graduates of mature professional age (30-59) to the rural districts. This trend of metropolisation of the central Bohemia area is confirmed by the relative data on migrational balance for the Czech districts. Praha district-West has the balance of 23.4 per mille in 1988-2000. Praha-East 11.8, followed by Nymburk 7.7. It has a positive balance at the age group up to 30 with all the regions in the country. Graphs no.1-5 illustrate the comparison of the index of educational attainment of migrants and immigrants for the individual territorial units and cities. Graph no. 6 shows the development of the index of educational attainment for individual towns of the Usti region according to the last three censuses.



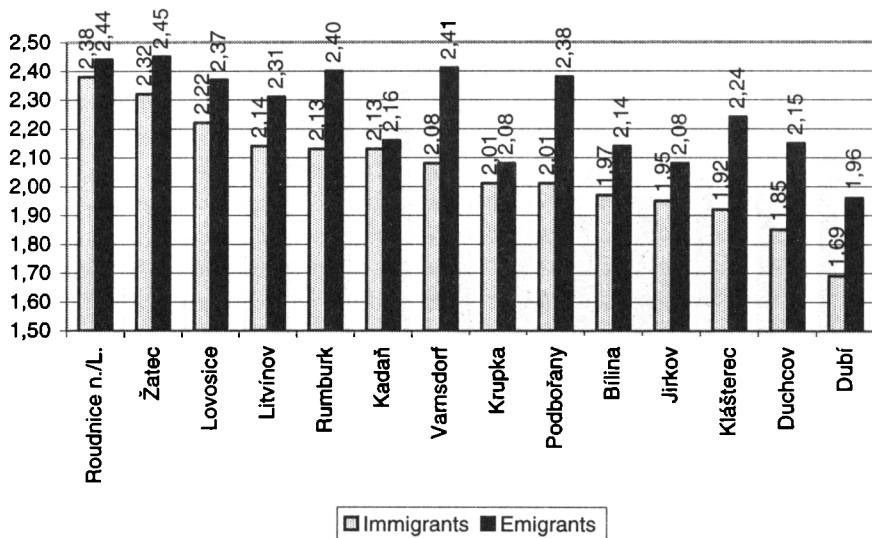
Graph No. 1. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the Czech regions in 1996-2001



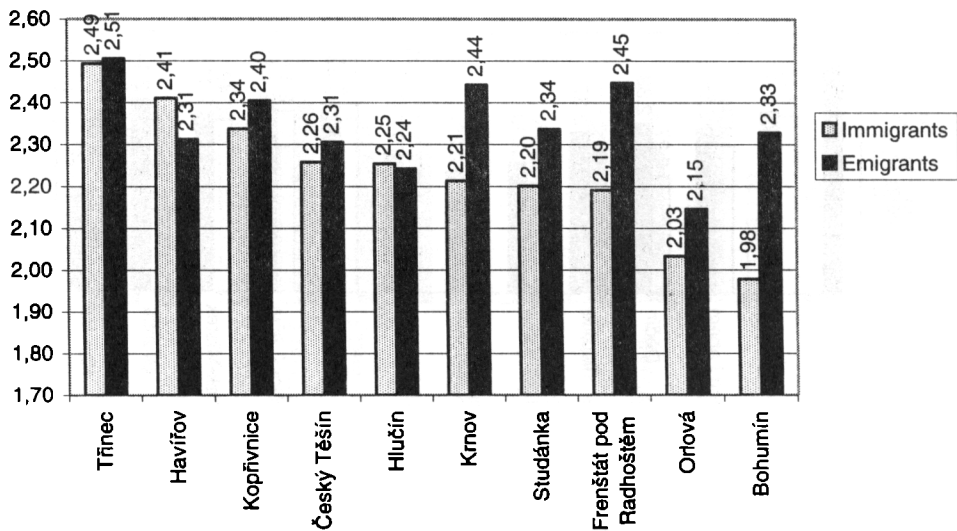
Graph No. 2. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the districts of the Usti and Moravskoslezsky region in 1996-2001



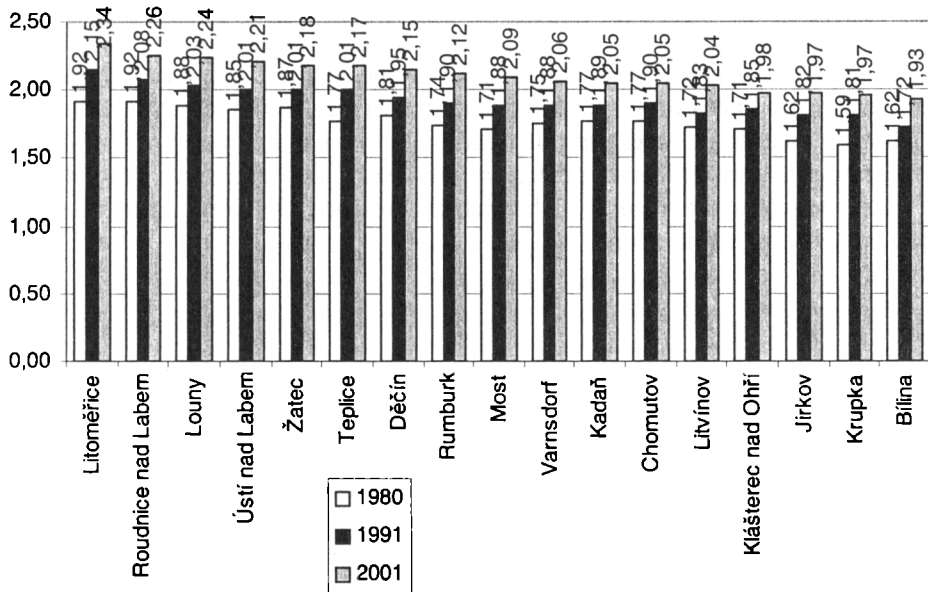
Graph No. 3. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the district towns of the Usti and Moravskoslezsky region in 1996-2001



Graph No. 4. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the centres of settlement (district towns excluded) in the Ústí region in 1996-2001



Graph No. 5. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the centres of settlement (district towns excluded) in the Moravskoslezský region in 1996-2001



Graph No. 6. Education index of immigrants and emigrants in the towns of the Ústí region according to censuses

Data in these graphs show the dominance of Praha in the quality of immigrants and their high education, rapid increase of the index of educational attainment. Praha –West district has the highest index of educational attainment of all the districts in the country.

Migration deteriorates the educational profile most in the Usti and Karlovy Vary regions. Noticeble is the low index of educational attainment of both emigrants and immigrants of the Liberec region. It makes the Liberec region the only region where the migration does not change the educational profile of the population.

Usti nad Labem as the only regional city has the index of educational attainment of immigrants lower than of emigrants. This fact confirms the trend of deteriorating the educational structures by migration.

Owerwhelming majority of towns of the Usti region deteriorates the educational structures of the population due to the migration. In some cities the loss of educated people is significant (Dubí, Duchcov, Klášterec, Podbořany). It is noticable in comparison with the Moravskoslezsky region (see the graphs no.2,3,5) and also in the media image of these regions.

Last graph illustrates improvement of the index of educational attainment in time. Older generations, where there was a high percentage of low-educated people, are dying out. These cities lose its educated population by migration.

5. Conclusions

This analysis of migrational shifts confirms the increasing impact of the share of university graduates on these shifts. The importance of university graduates in the labour market is growing and this trend is likely to be maintained. The analysis of migration to the settlement centres in the Usti region and some other regions and cities indicates the vitality of hierarchical ties and the dominance of Prague within the system of settlement.

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MIGRACJE LUDNOŚCI WEDŁUG WYKSZTAŁCENIA W REGIONIE USTI W PORÓWNANIU Z INNYMI REGIONAMI CZECH

Streszczenie

Artykuł traktuje migracje jako proces charakterystyczny dla regionów. Poprzez monitoring tych procesów można obserwować w szczególności system społeczny i osadniczy. W Czechach zauważa się tendencję do zmniejszania się liczby ludności w dużych miastach i zwiększania w mniejszych ośrodkach satelitarnych. Wskaźnikiem, który opisuje te procesy oraz obrazuje atrakcyjność poszczególnych terenów, jest liczba migracji osób z wyższym wykształceniem. Zauważyć można odpływ osób z wyższym wykształceniem do terenów podmiejskich.