

### 4.3 EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN PRAGUE

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The character of occupation is one of the main criteria for determining the position in the society's social structure (in addition to education and income), although its significance was suppressed during the socialist regime due to the specific political circumstances (Matějů, Kreidl 1998). The purpose of this map is to describe the differentiation of social status in Prague's localities, using the data on employment status and classification of occupations. Map captures the whole period from establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic till the present day. Although only economically active part of the population is taken into account for the most of the period under review, maps show very well the position of individual neighbourhoods within the city and its change over time.

The specialized maps are based on two data sources. In the first map, which describes the situation in 1921, Prague housing census is used. The other maps display data from Censuses originating in 1950, 1970, 1991 and 2011. Although most of the data comes from the Censuses, the major shortcoming of the possibility to compare them during the period is a constant change of observed groups. The change of categories largely reflects the transformation of the political and social conditions in the three reporting periods (the pre-socialist, socialist, and post-socialist era). Firstly, the definition as well as the meaning attributed to particular categories have been transforming over time (e.g. compare the category "worker"). Secondly, some groups (almost) disappeared in certain types of social organization (e.g. "self-employed" in the socialist period). The development of the share of individual categories in Prague's population is shown in Table 4.3.1. The sixth map describes the classification of occupations (CZ-ISCO) in 2011. The classification is based on a combination of two indicators; the type of work performed (work place) and skill level. Out of ten main categories of occupation, only armed forces occupations are not considered in the map. The data are elaborated on the level of cadastral units in most years with the exception of 1950 when the data were available only at the level of 15 municipal districts.

As it is apparent from nature of the indicators monitored, the economically active population is tracked. The only exception is the year 1921, when the structure of Prague's population living in rental housing it described. The population was classified into different categories based on the social status of the head of household. In 1921, rental dwellings accounted for a vast majority of the Prague housing stock (87% of all dwellings on average). The greatest share of rental housing stock was in parts of the compact city (Žižkov, Vršovice, Vyšehrad, Smíchov or Vinohrady – more than 90% in all these neighbourhoods). On the contrary, the lowest share of rental flats could be found in cadastral territories on the outskirts of Prague (e. g. Malešice, Střížkov) or in neighbourhoods with a high number of official apartments (Bohnice, partially also

Hodkovičky). Despite certain limitations, the structure of population living in rental housing illustrates social status of most Prague households quite accurately.

1950		1970	
Group	Share	Group	Share
Clerks	37.6%	Employed	52.0%
Workers	54.9%	Workers	42.6%
Self-employed	7.5%	Self-employed and liberal professions	0.6%
		Members of cooperatives and private	
Not identified	0.1%	farmers	4.1%
		Other and not identified	0.7%
<b>Number of economically active</b>	<b>420,546</b>	<b>Number of economically active</b>	<b>570,184</b>
1991		2011	
Group	Share	Group	Share
Employed	65.7%	Employed	73.2%
Workers	25.8%	Employers	4.3%
Self-employed	3.2%	Self-employed	17.1%
Members of cooperatives and		Members of cooperatives and helping	
private farmers	1.7%	family members	0.6%
Other and not identified	3.6%	Not identified	4.9%
<b>Number of economically active</b>	<b>648,993</b>	<b>Number of economically active</b>	<b>600,730</b>

**Table 4.3.1:** *The structure of the economically active population by employment status in 1950, 1970, 1991 and 2011*

**Source:** ČSÚ, 1970, 1991, 2011; SÚS, 1957

Maps show the relative stability of spatial patterns. On one side, the concentration of population with high social status in particular areas of Prague is apparent already in the period of the First Czechoslovak Republic (respectively in the early post-war period in 1950). A higher proportion of the group of self-employed and tenants is reported in cadastral territories of Josefov, Staré Město and Nové Město (city districts of Prague 1 and 2, respectively) and of the group of clerks in Dejvice (Prague 6), Bubeneč (Prague 7) or Vinohrady (Prague 12). In the socialist era (1970), we can point to the spatial distribution of specific social group of individuals at liberal professions, which retained relative independence in terms of employment status even in this period. Although is necessary to accept that their representation among economically active inhabitants is very low (about 0.6%), again the Prague's central and selected inner city neighbourhoods report their higher proportion (Hradčany, Josefov, Malá Strana, Staré Město, Střešovice). The map of 2011, the concentration of the "new" group of private entrepreneurs (individuals working on their own account) is visible; namely in the cadastral territories of Josefov, Staré Město, Hradčany<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> To be complete it is necessary to add that a higher proportion of own-account workers is also reported in selected areas of the urban periphery with lower social status (Cholupice, Královice, Zadní Kopanina; cf. the Map sheet section B 4.2 Education in Prague).

On the other hand, the population of workers has long been concentrated in the eastern part of the city. In 1921, a purely working-class character of the neighbourhoods on the periphery of the former Great Prague is observed (the highest share of workers' dwellings is reported in Střížkov and Malešice), although the highest absolute numbers of this social class' inhabitants still live in the traditional working-class neighbourhoods of the inner city (Žižkov, Smíchov, Holešovice). Prague's Eastern periphery retains its working-class character even in 1950 (city districts Prague 9 and 10) and 1970 (cadastral territory of Miškovice, Střížkov, Třeboradice). Due to the large extension of Prague administrative boundaries in the 1970s, the highest proportions of workers is reported in the new rural outskirts (Hájek, Pitkovice, Benice, Zadní Kopanina, Křeslice, Lochkov) in 1991.

The described spatial patterns are also well visible in the map depicting the structure of the population according to classification of occupations. Above-average proportion of the Prague's *west end* population (cadastral territories of Hradčany, Střešovice, Dejvice) is active in the top three occupational groups. On the other hand, the low social status of selected peripheral parts of Prague (e.g. cadastral territories of Cholupice, Královice) is reflected in the high proportion of people employed in the three lowest groups (see Table 4.3.2). Although the polarization of Prague's individual neighbourhoods has long been maintained, it is necessary to admit that in comparison to other European cities, a low level of segregation is reported in Prague (Ouředníček et al. 2015).

Three top occupational groups*		Three bottom occupational groups**	
Cadastral territory	Share	Cadastral territory	Share
Hradčany	75.9%	Cholupice	37.4%
Hrdlořezy	75.4%	Královice	31.7%
Střešovice	72.0%	Nedvězí u Říčán	30.7%
Dejvice	71.4%	Třebonice	30.4%
Malá Strana	71.2%	Lahovice	29.0%
Jinonice	71.1%	Běchovice	27.9%
Josefov	70.5%	Lochkov	27.7%
Křeslice	69.6%	Holyně	25.6%
Radlice	69.6%	Točná	25.1%
Lysolaje	69.3%	Řeporyje	24.5%
<b>Prague</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>Prague</b>	<b>15.7%</b>

**Table 4.3.2:** Ten cadastral territories with the highest share of persons employed in three top (bottom respectively) occupational groups, 2011

**Source:** ČSÚ, 2011

*Note:* Population with identified occupation only

\*These include managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals.

\*\* These include craft and related trades workers; plant and machine operators, and assemblers; elementary occupations.

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