

7.2 EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN PRAGUE

Peter Svoboda



Employment structure provides information not only about the dominant industry of inhabitants' occupation, but also reflects the level of advancement of the economy and society. Work position is also a significant element of personal identity, which is reflected in the inhabitant's value, the income and residential preferences of the population. Residential preferences initiate spatial differentiation of (not only) new types of housing and transform the inner organization of urban spaces. The relationship between employment structure and localization of work, i. e. between place of residence and place of work, stimulates the creation of new forms of functional differentiation of the urban area (Ouředníček 2012). On the other hand, spatial concentration of employees of a declining industry or unemployed inhabitants can contribute to a degradation of the urban area, its stigmatization and social exclusion of its inhabitants (Katrňák, Mareš 2007). Regarding the employment structure from a spatial point of view allows us to identify areas suffering from structural issues, which are prone to a high incidence of socio-pathological phenomena or getting a bad reputation.

The purpose of this thematic map is to assess the evolution and changes in Prague's employment structure (within its administrative borders relevant for the particular year of census), as well as its spatial differentiation in the long-term context of changing economic reality in the 20th and 21st centuries. Based on census data, the map uses a triangular graph to show the percentage of earners¹, who stated the industry of their economic activity in the census form, in each of the three basic sectors. A proportional symbol map then describes the employment structure by industry in greater detail (6 defined industries) and the share of people who didn't state their industry of employment in the census form is also included. In several censuses, this share was rather high (see Table 7.2.1.), which significantly hampers the interpretation of results. It is important to note that the methods of data collection and even the classification of economic activities have changed during the more-than-hundred-year-long evolution of the economy. Therefore, they are not and cannot be fully comparable (Svoboda, Přidalová, Ouředníček 2014).

The beginnings of socio-economic differentiation of the inhabitants in Prague and its surroundings, which became part of Prague in the early 20th century, date back to the feudal era. The nobles were concentrated in Hradčany and Malá Strana (left shore of the Vltava River), whereas Nové Město and Staré Město (right shore of the Vltava River) were centres of trade. In Prague's hinterland, there were mainly agricultural

¹ In 1921-1947 individuals with earned income included individuals having a gainful occupation, helping family members and domestics. In 1950 domestics were included in the category of individuals having a gainful occupation. New classification according to the "participation on social work" applied since 1961 considered all economically active individuals as individuals with earned income. Since 1991 this category has also included the unemployed with their sector category based on their latest job.

municipalities. During the 19th century, Prague developed into a highly industrialized provincial city and the centre of Bohemia, as part of Austria-Hungary. Both these periods significantly shaped the spatial differentiation of employment of the inhabitants of the city, which in 1918 became the main economic and administrative centre of the newly formed Czechoslovakia. In the 19th century, the development of spatial differentiation of employment structure in Prague had obvious concentric pattern, reflecting the spatial and population growth of Prague as an industrial city and administrative centre of Bohemia in the preceding period. In all observed years, there was a decline in the service sector and an increase of the industry sector in relatively regular concentric zones directed from the centre to the (then) borders of the city. Even though the 1921 data is not very differentiated in terms of space, it is clear that services were concentrated in the city centre, in which "... the typical division of Prague into the left-shore governmental zone and right-shore trade centre was highly pronounced" (Ouředníček 2012, p. 264). In an annular pattern, the administrative and trade centre was surrounded by originally agricultural villages (Karlín, Smíchov, Libeň, Bubny, Holešovice, Dejvice, Košíře, Podolí, Pankrác, Vršovice and Nusle), which underwent a significant change in the first stages of industrialization, becoming working class neighbourhoods. Already in the early 20th century, most of them were part of the industrial suburban agglomeration of Prague. Decisive factors shaping the industrialization were mainly the access to the Vltava River and development of the railway.

Sector	1921	1930	1947	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	2001	2011
Primary sector (d)	1.82	1.19	0.88	1.28	1.12	1.32	1.34	1.93	0.63	0.45
Primary sector (t)	1.52	0.99	0.88	1.27	1.03	1.21	1.31	1.85	0.58	0.36
Secondary sector (d)	45.97	43.04	43.45	41.74	49.29	39.60	35.96	31.79	22.24	18.07
Secondary sector (t)	38.30	35.59	43.19	41.40	45.70	36.24	35.35	30.34	20.45	14.17
Tertiary sector (d)	52.21	55.76	55.67	56.97	49.59	59.08	62.70	66.28	77.13	81.47
Tertiary sector (t)	43.50	46.10	55.34	56.51	45.98	54.07	61.63	63.26	70.92	63.90
Defined (d)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Defined (t)	83.31	82.68	99.41	99.18	92.72	91.52	98.30	95.44	91.95	78.43
Not defined (t)	16.69	17.32	0.59	0.82	7.28	8.48	1.70	4.56	8.05	21.57

Table 7.2.1: Development of employment structure by sector in Prague in 1921–2011 (in %)

Source: ČSÚ, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2001, 2011; SKHLMP, 1926; SÚHLMP, 1937; SÚS, 1927, 1935, 1949, 1950; ÚKLKS 1965.

Note: (d) - out of population with defined sector; (t) - out of total economically active population.

The 1921 and 1930 census data reflect a situation where these municipalities were already parts of Prague, which also manifests itself in a greater share of the tertiary sector (see map sheet). The Prague industrial suburbs were mainly growing due to an extensive migration from rural areas (Boháč 1923, Ouředníček 2012). As to socio-economic differentiation, the wealthier classes were moving to the growing centre and certain more prestigious areas (Dejvice, Vinohrady), pushing the poorer people towards

the suburbs, which further enhanced the formation of a relatively regular annular pattern of socio-spatial differentiation (in terms of education, income, industry of employment, etc.), which lasted until the interwar period (Moschelesová 1937, Král 1946, etc.).

The data from the census after the second world war don't yet reflect the socialist transformation, collectivization and the change in the sector structure, mainly because the 1950 census "...took place at the very beginning of socialization, where the socialization of small craftsmen's and trade businesses was not yet completed" (SÚS 1958, p. 6), which is also apparent from the historical development of employment structure by industry (see Figure 7.2.1).

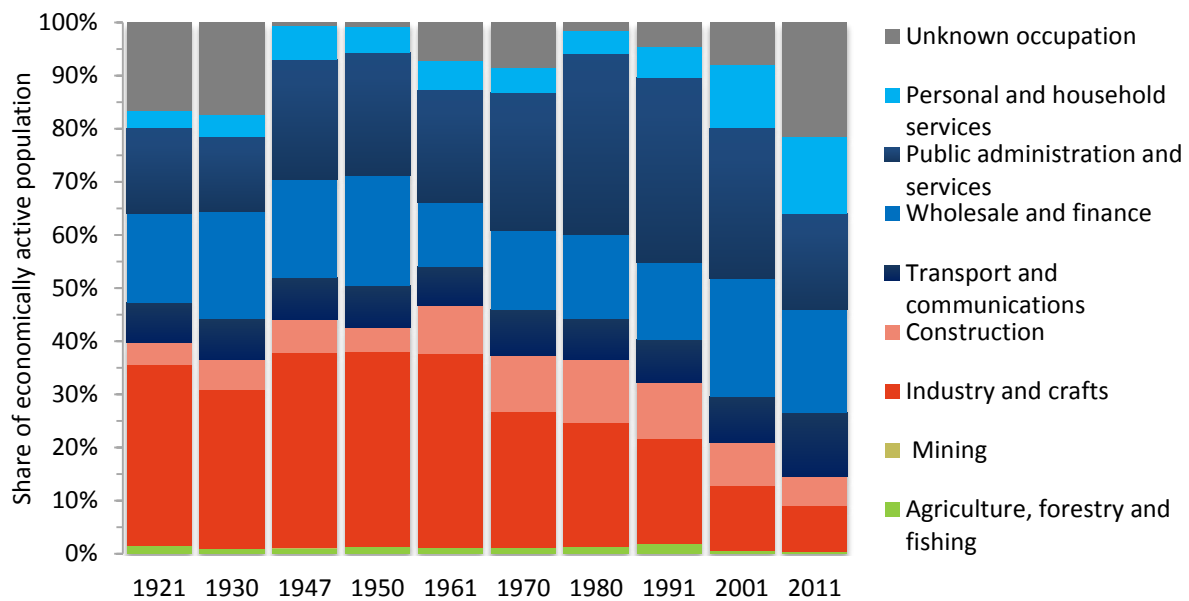


Figure 7.2.1: The evolution of the employment structure by industry in Prague (1921–2011)

Source: ČSÚ, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2001, 2011; SKHLMP, 1926; SÚHLMP, 1937; SÚS, 1927, 1935, 1949, 1950; ÚKLKS, 1965.

Note: The classification of occupations and economic sectors has changed considerably over time, the comparison is, therefore, only indicative (for more detail see for ex. Kopačka 2009, Svoboda, Přidalová, Ouředníček 2014).

The socialist transformation and its effects on the employment structure were for the first time reflected in the 1961 census results. At the same time, the first major change in methods took place in terms of data collection and reporting, which makes the possibilities of comparison with the preceding period significantly limited. In Prague, the centrally planned economy brought about a decline in the wholesale and finance industry, and an increase of employment in public and social services and construction. This was a result of the beginning construction of large transport infrastructure projects and mass construction of housing estates on the outskirts of Prague (see map sheet for 1970 and 1980). Despite the attempts to weaken the position of Prague in favour of

smaller cities and peripheral areas (Hampl 2005), Prague maintained its central decisive and administrative position, resulting in greater employment in services in the city centre and its surroundings. Industry was only prevalent in a few areas, predominantly on the outskirts of the city (Letňany, Čakovice, Miškovice, Třeboradice).

The post-revolutionary transformation together with a mass deindustrialization – caused by the loss of Comecon markets, the inability to compete with western markets and a deeper economic recession in the second half of the 90s – resulted in a pronounced tertiarization of the economy of Prague (see Figure 7.2.1) and the whole Czechia (see map sheet section A 7.2 Employment structure in Czechia). The market economy quite rapidly gave the employment structure in Prague its natural spatial pattern determined by market forces. The greatest tertiarization can again be observed mostly in the spatial differentiation of the city centre and parts of Prague 6. It may be noted that socio-spatial differentiation of Prague based on employment structure by industry reflects the concentric pattern directed from the city centre towards its outskirts. This pattern can be observed throughout the 20th century, where the prevalence of the service sector mirrors the level of economic advancement.

References:

- BOHÁČ, A. (1923): Hlavní město Praha. Studie o obyvatelstvu. Státní úřad statistický, Bursík a Kohout, Praha.
- HAMPL, M. (2005): Geografická organizace společnosti v České republice: transformační procesy a jejich obecný kontext. Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Přírodovědecká fakulta, Praha.
- KATRŇÁK, T., MAREŠ, P. (2007): Segmenty zaměstnaných a nezaměstnaných v České republice v letech 1998 až 2004. Sociologický časopis, 43, n. 2, pp. 281–303.
- KOPAČKA, L. (2009): Vývoj a změny sektorové struktury hospodářství (1948–2005). In: Hrnčiarová, T., Mackovčín, P., Zvara, I. et al.: Atlas krajiny České republiky. Ministerstvo životního prostředí ČR a Výzkumný ústav Silva Taroucy, Praha-Průhonice, pp. 176–177.
- KRÁL, J. (1946): Zeměpisný průvodce Velkou Prahou a její kulturní oblastí. Melantrich, Praha.
- MOSCHELESOVÁ, J. (1937): The Demographic, Social and Economic Regions of Greater Prague: A Contribution to Urban Geography. *Geographical Review*, 27, pp. 413–430.
- OUŘEDNÍČEK, M. (2012): Sociálně prostorová struktura industriální Prahy. In Chodějovská, E., Šimůnek, R. eds. *Krajina jako historické jeviště*, Historický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i., Praha, pp. 263–283.
- SVOBODA, P., PŘIDALOVÁ, I., OUŘEDNÍČEK, M. (2014): Ukazatele ekonomické struktury a mobility obyvatelstva ve sčítáních lidu. *Historická geografie*, 40, n. 2, pp. 285–306.

Data sources:

ČSÚ (1970): Databáze výsledků ze Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů k 1. 12. 1970. Elektronická databáze dat. Český statistický úřad, Praha.

ČSÚ (1980): Databáze výsledků ze Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů k 1. 11. 1980. Elektronická databáze dat. Český statistický úřad, Praha.

ČSÚ (1991): Databáze výsledků ze Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů k 3. 3. 1991. Elektronická databáze dat. Český statistický úřad, Praha.

ČSÚ (2001): Databáze výsledků ze Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů k 1. 3. 2001. Elektronická databáze dat. Český statistický úřad, Praha.

ČSÚ (2011): Databáze výsledků ze Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů k 26. 3. 2011. Elektronická databáze dat. Český statistický úřad, Praha.

SKHLMP (1926): Statistická zpráva hlavního města Prahy, spojených obcí Karlína, Smíchova, Vinohrad, Vršovic a Žižkova a 32 sousedních obcí a osad Velké Prahy za rok 1921: Nové řady ročník 41. Statistická komise Hlavního města Prahy, Praha.

SÚHLMP (1937): Statistická zpráva hlavního města Prahy za léta 1930–1933, Nové řady ročník 50.–53. Statistický úřad Hlavního města Prahy, Praha.

SÚS (1927): Sčítání lidu v Republice československé ze dne 15. února 1921. Díl II., Povolání obyvatelstva, Část 4. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.

SÚS (1935): Sčítání lidu v Republice československé ze dne 1. prosince 1930. Díl II. Povolání obyvatelstva, Část 3. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.

SÚS (1949): Soupisy obyvatelstva ke dni 22. května 1947. Část V, Poměr obyvatelstva k povolání, skupiny objektivního povolání. Zprávy Státního úřadu statistického Republiky československé. Ročníky I–XXIX, Státní úřad statistický, Praha.

SÚS (1958): Sčítání lidu v Republice československé ke dni 1. března 1950. Díl II. Věkové složení a povolání obyvatelstva. Státní úřad statistický, Praha.

ÚKLKS (1965): Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů v Československé socialistické republice k 1. březnu 1961, Skupina A, Svazek č. 36, Díl 1. Ústřední komise lidové kontroly a statistiky, Praha.