SPATIOTEMPORAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE RESIDENTS IN A TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY THROUGH THE EXAMPLE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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OBJECTIVE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CONTRIBUTION

the main objective is to assess how the structure of native residents in the Czech Republic has changed during the transition period

- to evaluate general trends in the development of the structure
- to identify spatial patterns of the structure
  - spatial clustering of similar values; local pockets of instability

structure of the presentation

- methodological and theoretical frames
  - who are natives?
  - importance of natives?
- applied methods
- results
- conclusions
THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

native resident

- somebody who was born at particular place, region, country etc. and remains there throughout his life

important cultural phenomenon in each population

- direct relationship with spatial identification
  - principles suggested by Breakwell (1992)
  - spatial dimension of these principles (Gustafson, 2001)

- native residents as an important aspect of the further development of spatial entities (municipalities, regions)

- non-rigid entity: emphasis on the role of the mechanism of power
METHODS

Data regarding natives has been collected by CZSO since 1991.

1) Preparation of data
   - Development of administrative structure
     Data for *basic settlement units* had to be used
   - Census 2011
     - Preliminary results (permanent residence) X final results (usual residence)

2) Data analysis
   - Conducted for 6,251 municipalities
   - Usage of GIS
METHODS

- aspatial methods of analysis
  - does not respect spatial information inherent in the data
  - statistical techniques such as plot box and histogram

- spatial methods of analysis
  - Moran’s I
    - global spatial autocorrelation: spatial pattern throughout the region under study
  - LISA
    - Local Indicator of Spatial Autocorrelation (Anselin, 1995)
    - pockets of instability/local clusters
    - four variants of statistically significant spatial associations
SHARE OF NATIVE RESIDENTS IN THE POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN DIFFERENT YEARS

Source: Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013; authors’ own processing.
MUNICIPALITIES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENCES IN THE PROPORTION OF NATIVE RESIDENTS IN THEIR POPULATION WITHIN TWO INTER-CENSUS PERIODS

Source: Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013; authors’ own processing.
DYNAMICS – THE LAST DECADE OF 20TH CENTURY

Share of natives in the population; Index of change (2001/1991)

- border of municipality
- border of municipality with extended power
- border of region
- border of postwar resettlement process

0 50 100 km
DYNAMICS – THE FIRST DECADE OF 21\textsuperscript{TH} CENTURY

Share of natives in the population;
Index of change (2011/2001)

80.0 90.0 100.0 100.0 110.0 120.0
(%)
Dynamics – The Entire Post Communist Period
THE HIGHEST DECREASE/INCREASE IN PROPORTION OF NATIVES; CZECH MICRO REGIONS

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<td>Lysá nad Labem</td>
<td>-12,97</td>
<td>197.</td>
<td>Sokolov</td>
<td>5,81</td>
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<td>198.</td>
<td>Mikulov</td>
<td>5,90</td>
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<td>-12,13</td>
<td>199.</td>
<td>Stříbro</td>
<td>5,97</td>
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<td>Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav</td>
<td>-9,94</td>
<td>200.</td>
<td>Tachov</td>
<td>6,10</td>
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<td>-9,30</td>
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<td>Kladno</td>
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<td>205.</td>
<td>Litvínov</td>
<td>9,83</td>
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Source: CZSO; own processing.
SPATIAL PATTERNS OF NATIVE RESIDENTS’ STRUCTURE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 1991

Source: CZSO, 2014; Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013. Author’s own processing.
SPATIAL PATTERNS OF NATIVE RESIDENTS’ STRUCTURE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2001

Source: CZSO, 2014; Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013. Author’s own processing.
Spatial patterns of native residents’ structure in the Czech Republic in 2011

Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013. Author’s own processing.

Source: CZSO, 2014; Růžková et al., 1995; Škrabal et al., 2005, 2013. Author’s own processing.
CONCLUSIONS

- spatial patterns
  - statistically significant clustering tendencies
  - very sharp west-east dichotomy

- country has been experiencing important changes
  - different developments in the two decades
  - gradual decrease in the proportion of native residents
  - the continuous levelling – level of municipalities

- proposed reasons of development
  - postwar resettlement
  - higher spatial mobility
    - metropolisation, residential suburbanization, emigration from peripheral regions