

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MIGRATION TENDENCIES IN SUBURBAN ZONES OF POST-COMMUNIST CITIES PREŠOV AND OLOMOUC

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Abstract: *The article tackles several theoretical problems concerning the study of changes in spatial structures of post-communist cities. Special attention has been aimed to the process of suburbanisation, as well as the area of its occurrence, the suburban zone. Comparative analysis has been applied to study migration tendencies in suburban zones of Prešov and Olomouc in order to consider the intensity of suburbanisation in the selected cities.*

Key words: *comparative analysis, post-communist city, suburbanisation, suburban zone, migration*

Introduction

The Czech and Slovak post-communist cities undergo a dynamic transformation since the beginning of the 1990s. Over forty years of their common existence in one socialist state enable us to compare them in larger extent. Former socialist cities, as Sýkora writes, have not been quickly and fully transformed into capitalist one. Their development exhibits many specific features. They now develop in the context of a capitalist society, however, socialism has markedly altered their spatial structures. They are cities in transition. Therefore, their research must focus on studying the processes of change rather than on the sole description of static spatial patterns (Sýkora 2000). One of the cardinal transformation processes that participate in changes of intra-urban structures of post-communist cities is suburbanisation. The process operates in nowadays very dynamically transforming peripheral area of cities, the suburban zone. The comparative analysis as a scientific method based on comparison of two or more objects by use of identical methodological approach has been implemented in the study of the two post-communist cities, Prešov and Olomouc, with the emphasis on migration tendencies in their suburban zones.

Suburban zone

The conception and interpretation of suburban zone varies in literature to a large degree. It is not only because of rather a subjective approach towards the problem, the presence of relativism and postmodern thinking, but also because of the fact that the suburban zone is

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itself a very complex, changeable and dynamic phenomenon. There exist several notions referring to the area of suburban zone: rural – urban fringe, fringe belt, suburb, suburban zone, urban periphery, urban hinterland. Generally, it is possible to identify several common features of suburban zone (SZ onwards). SZ encloses the compact city. From the morphological-functional point of view it is a heterogeneous area characterised by the interference of urban and rural land use forms. From the social point of view it is the area, where the rural way of life of autochthonous inhabitants is pervaded by the way of life of allochthonous, hence the citylike inhabitants, mostly with higher social status.

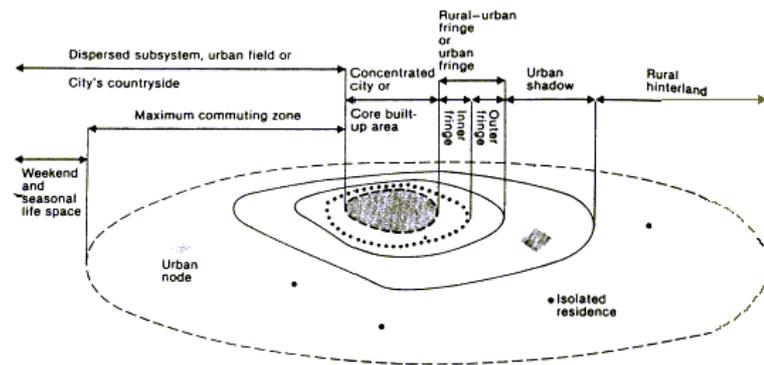


Fig 1: Rural-urban fringe by Carter, H. (1995)

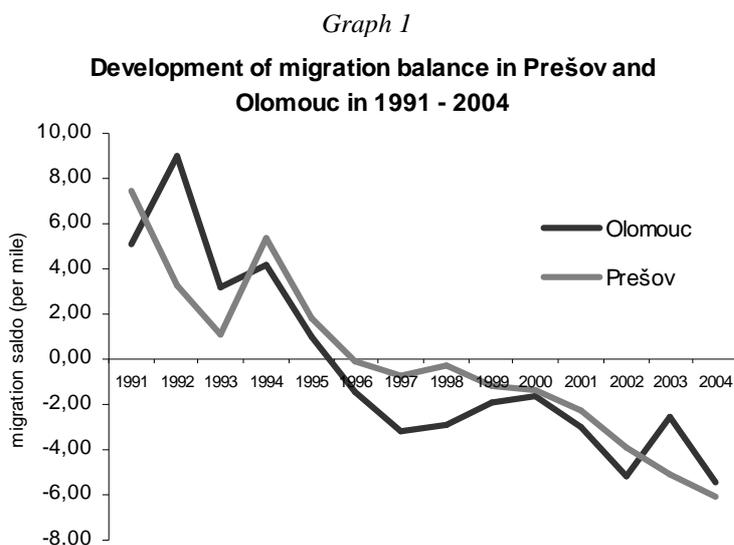
Administratively, SZ is generally formed by the areas which administratively are not part of the city. SZ is internally differentiated by the rate of urbanisation that decreases outwards from the city centre, and successively verges into urban shadow.

Suburbanisation

Suburbanisation is one of the main transformation processes that participate in the changes of the spatial organisation of towns, especially their suburban zones. It is the process operating in the industrial and post-industrial phase of urbanisation. Through this process the rate of urbanisation of the areas lying in the suburban zone, spatially separated from the compact town (the core of town agglomeration), is rising. The rise of urbanisation is mainly caused by the development of residential areas q.v. the result of immigration of inhabitants from the inner compact town motivated by the desire for higher quality of living and healthier environment, and is conditioned by the technological progress in transport. Residential suburbanisation is, on one hand, followed by the move of job openings and commercial activities from the centre and inner city into its suburban zone, and on the other hand, it is accompanied by the rise of new activities and their permanencies, i.e. commercial suburbanisation, what can in its advanced phase lead into existence of rival marginal towns competing with the original agglomeration. Eventually, the suburbanisation process may end in the change from a mono-centric urban structure into a polycentric one (Matlovič, Sedláková 2004).

Migration tendencies in suburban zone of Prešov and Olomouc

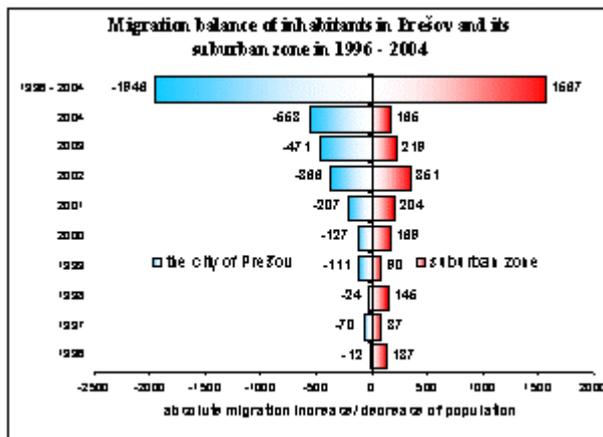
Mäding infers that migration from the core city to outlying areas can be regarded as the quantitatively most significant lasting internal migration phenomenon in post-communist cities. The "motive forces" (pull factors to the urban periphery, push factors out of the central city) are-unlike the economic factors of extensive migration-mainly residence related. The process of residential suburbanisation is characterised by centrifugal migration from the core to the periphery. The growth of the region was a consequence of growth of the city. The city "overflowed" like a basin of water (Mäding 2002). Migrations from central town to suburban zones realized by households with higher social status, is generally a typical feature of suburbanisation. The town is distinguished by the fall of migration increase, gradually changing into migration decrease of its population. On the contrary, the hinterland of a town and the surrounding villages notice the inflow of citylike immigrants who participate in residential suburbanisation in that area. However, the intensity of migration within the suburban zone is distributed unequally. There is a qualitative and quantitative selection, namely the number of immigrants, their education, origin, and the target area they have selected. Migration tendencies have been accordingly observed in the areas of Prešov and Olomouc. We presume that there are some similar features in migration patterns of the cities, since they have several common attributes, e.g. both cities are the post-communist one, both of them are capitals of regions and districts, they are situated in the eastern part of the country, rather far away from the capital city, their number of population is almost similar as well (Prešov: 91 767, Olomouc 100 752 in 2004). The intra-urban structures of Czech and Slovak cities undergo an intense transformation since the 1990s. However, we also presume that the



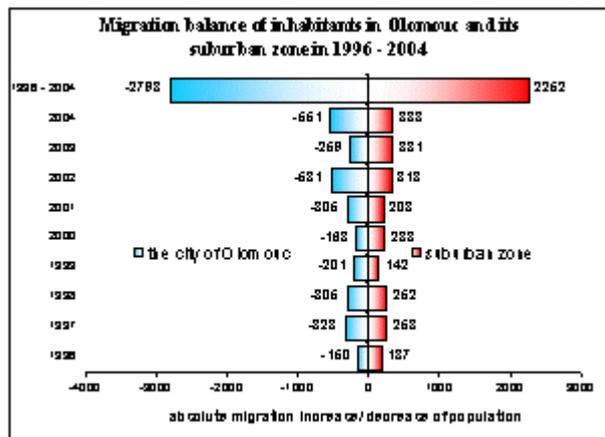
intensity of migration process concerned with suburbanisation has been more significant in Olomouc and the suburbanisation is also more developed in that city. The reason for that argument stems from the experience in other spheres of life in both countries such as social, economic, as well as political condition.

The graph of migration balance in Prešov and Olomouc in 1991 – 2004 indicates that both cities manifest almost similar migration development tendencies (graph 1). A characteristic feature of both cities is the year 1996 when Prešov and Olomouc noticed the negative number in migration balance. Since that time the migration decrease in both cities has been deepening. In case of Olomouc the migration decrease has been more rapid than in

Graph 2a



Graph 2b



Prešov, but in last two years the city of Prešov has been showing more significant descent. Since 1996 both suburban zones of cities started to become migration profitable at the expense of their central city (graph 2a, b). The most significant relative increase of migration balance have noticed the suburban communities situated in immediate neighbourhood of the cities. This trend correlates with the index of housing development in those areas. The reason for migration towards the suburban zone is first of all the better quality of dwelling environment. Another reasons include the demand for dwelling in private property which is possible to realize in suburban zone. Some subjective stimuli consequently take significance such as perception of good address (of good repute), the effort to manifest the pertaining to certain social stratum.

Having analysed the migration balance within the regions and districts of both cities in 1996 - 2004, we have determined the areas of suburban zones and specified the communities with the highest potential for suburbanisation (map 1 – 4; for the lack of space not all maps are included). Recent analysis has shown (table 2, map 1) that the suburban zone of Prešov, as well as Olomouc, is spatially differentiated in terms of migration increase of population. Communities that noticed the highest average annual migration increase in Prešov suburban zone include Záborské (20,39 ‰), Lubotice (14,76 ‰), Petrovany (10,97 ‰), Vyšná Šebastová (8,91 ‰), and Župčany (8,05 ‰). Rather high migration increase was also identified in Dulová Ves, Haniska, Fintice, Kapušany, Kendice, and Ruská Nová Ves. Other

villages noticed either the less significant migration increase or even migration decrease. In the suburban zone of Olomouc there was the highest migration increase in Hlušovice (46,67 ‰), Tověř (24,41 ‰), Dolany (21,24 ‰), Samotišky (20,80 ‰), Bystrovany (19,67 ‰) and others (table 1). Unlike the suburban zone of Prešov, the communities in the Olomouc suburban zone show almost all positive values of migration balance. It is possible to find the process of suburbanisation more developed in that area.

Table 1: Migration balance in suburban communities of Prešov and Olomouc in 1996 – 2004

Migration balance 1996 - 2004 (‰)			
suburban zone of Olomouc		suburban zone of Prešov	
<i>Bohuňovice</i>	8,71	-0,43	<i>Bzenov</i>
<i>Bukovany</i>	15,34	8,41	<i>Dulová Ves</i>
<i>Bystročice</i>	10,40	6,32	<i>Fintice</i>
<i>Bystrovany</i>	19,67	7,09	<i>Haniska</i>
<i>Dolany</i>	21,24	-0,04	<i>Janovce</i>
<i>Hlubočky</i>	-1,92	4,93	<i>Kapušany</i>
<i>Hlušovice</i>	46,67	5,95	<i>Kendice</i>
<i>Hněvotín</i>	16,69	14,76	<i>Lubotice</i>
<i>Horka nad Moravou</i>	8,46	0,00	<i>Malý Šariš</i>
<i>Kožušany-Tážaly</i>	6,20	10,97	<i>Petrovany</i>
<i>Křelov-Břuchotín</i>	17,93	8,66	<i>Podhradík</i>
<i>Mrskles y</i>	14,72	-4,49	<i>Radatice</i>
<i>Samotišky</i>	20,80	3,21	<i>Rokycany</i>
<i>Štarnov</i>	5,18	5,36	<i>Ruská Nová Ves</i>
<i>Štěpánov</i>	2,71	-0,88	<i>Teriakovce</i>
<i>Tověř</i>	24,41	2,48	<i>Velký Šariš</i>
<i>Ústín</i>	9,74	8,91	<i>Vyšná Šebastová</i>
<i>Velká Bystřice</i>	4,05	20,39	<i>Záborské</i>
<i>Velký Týnec</i>	8,60	8,05	<i>Župčany</i>
Olomouc	-3,04	-2,34	Prešov

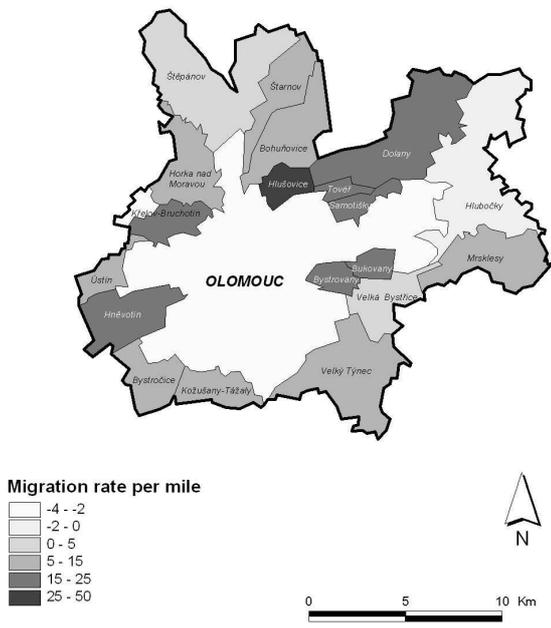
Source: ŠÚ SR, ČSÚ ČR

KOMPARATÍVNA ANALÝZA MIGRAČNÝCH TENDENCIÍ V SUBURBÁNNYCH ZÓNACH POSTKOMUNISTICKÝCH MIEST PREŠOV A OLOMOUC

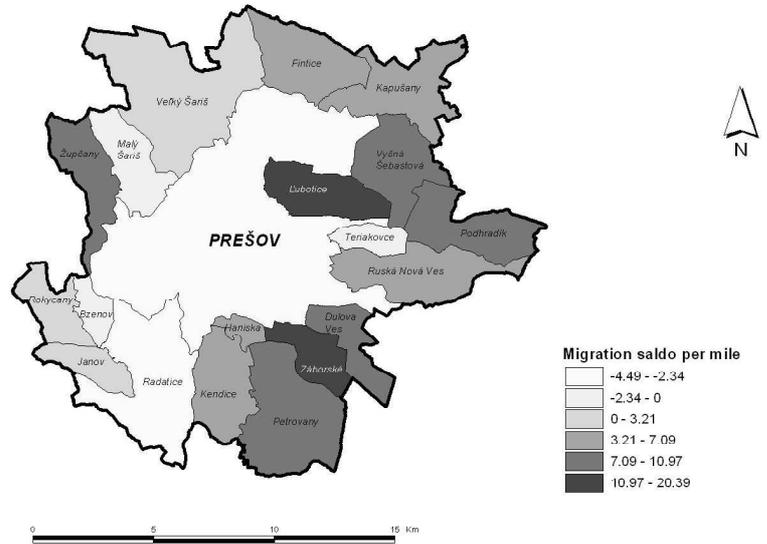
Resumé

V príspevku sme sa pokúsili poukázať na súčasné migračné tendencie postkomunistických miest Prešova a Olomouca vo vzťahu k procesu suburbanizácie. Z uvedených analýz vyplýva, že v prípade oboch miest sa proces suburbanizácie prejavuje od druhej polovice 90. rokov 20. storočia, pričom kľúčovým je rok 1996. Výskum migračných tendencií v suburbánných zónach daných miest potvrdil hypotézu, že intenzita suburbanizácie je z hľadiska migračnej bilancie je v rámci mesta Olomouc výraznejšia. To nás oprávňuje konštatovať, že proces suburbanizácie je v zázemí mesta Olomouc rozvinutejší. Migračné saldo v obciach jeho prímestskej zóny je v porovnaní s obcami suburbánnej zóny Prešova dvojnásobne vyššie. Od roku 2004 sa však migrácia do prímestskej zóny Olomouca ustáľuje, no na druhej strane, migračné toky z mesta Prešov do jeho zázemia sa v tomto roku ešte zosilňujú.

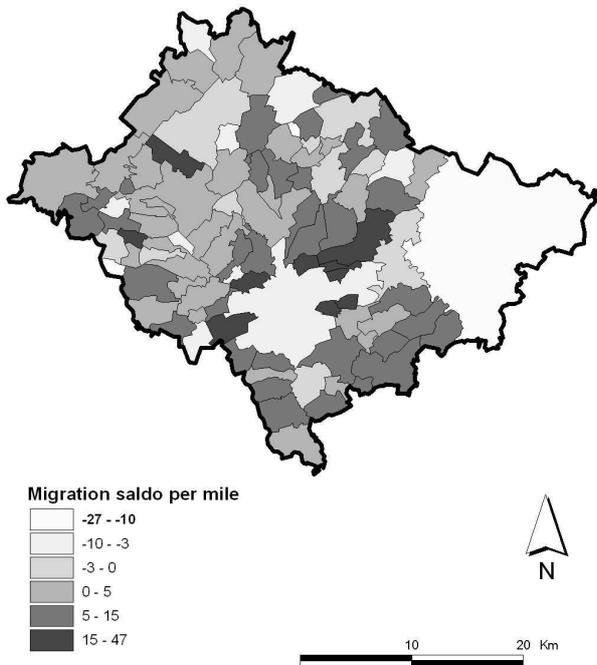
Migration rate in the suburban zone of Olomouc in 1996 - 2004



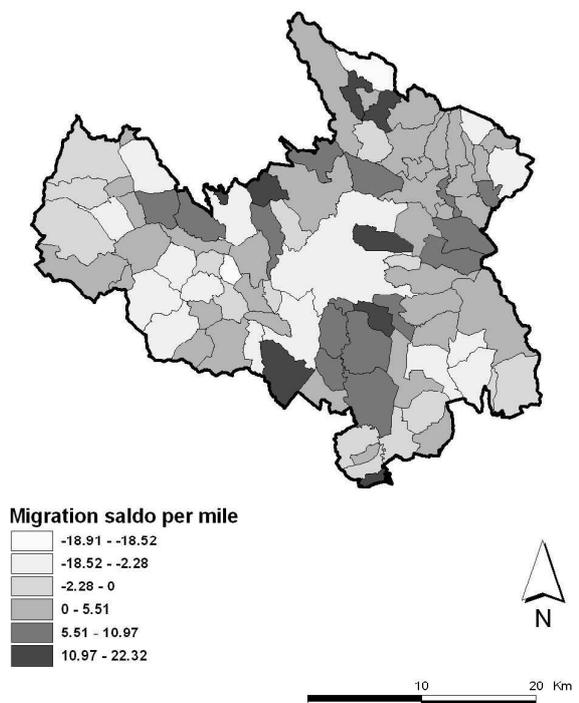
Migration rate in the suburban zone of Prešov in 1996 - 2004



Migration rate in the Olomouc District in 1996 - 2004



Migration rate in the Prešov District in 1996 - 2004



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