



Changes in the socio-demographic composition and potential gentrification in formerly working-class neighbourhoods of Prague

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Introduction

Expected outcome:

- Confirming gentrification tendencies and document changes in socio-demographic composition.
- Detect other potential urban transformation processes.

Case selection reasons:

- Intensive presence of researchers.
- Academic and media attention received, although still underresearched.
- Comparability.



Karlín -----

Smíchov -----

Introduction

Similarities:

- former working class and industrial neighbourhood;
- inner-city neighbourhood Vltava embankment;
- development started around the same period intensively, especially in Karlín;

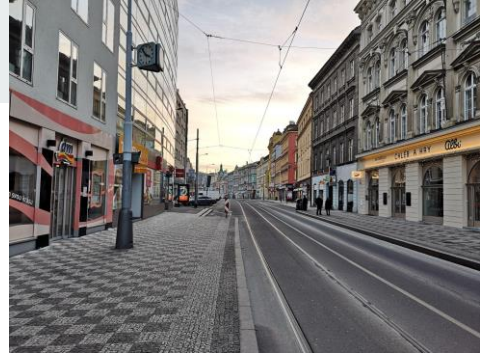
Differences:

- size;
- development trajectories;
- housing and districts (housing estates in Karlín and villa districts in Smíchov).

Karlín



Smíchov





Urban transformation and gentrification-like processes

Two preconditions of Prague's development and gentrification:

1. “*geographic position, historical heritage, economic power, and cultural tradition*” (Ouředníček & Temelová, 2009, p. 25);
2. during socialism the central and inner-city housing stock was neglected, which created a fertile ground for investments and redevelopment (Sýkora, 1993).

Gentrification started as a construction business of foreign investors and developers targeting and fulfilling the consumption preferences of foreigners from western countries who can afford a luxurious lifestyle (Sýkora, 1996, 2005).

Reurbanization (Ouředníček et al., 2015) or new-build gentrification (Cook, 2010).

Commercialisation (Sýkora, 1999; Pixová & Sládek, 2016) - mainly in new Karlín and around Anděl public transportation hub in Smíchov.

Rejuvenation by transitory young urbanites and childless households (Haase et al., 2012; Kährik et al., 2015) or *in situ* social upgrading (Temelová et al., 2016).

Karlín (Jindrová, 2014; Richterová, 2015; Vaněk, 2021) and Smíchov (Kolomazníková, 2020) - displacement (mainly Roma and elderly), urban regeneration, deindustrialisation, hipsterfication, commercialisation, etc.



Methodology

Research goals and question

Compare and explain the socio-demographic composition of in-migration and out-migration populations from potentially gentrified neighbourhoods in the inner-city of Prague in the period between 2000 and 2020.

Who is moving in and out of Karlín and Smíchov?

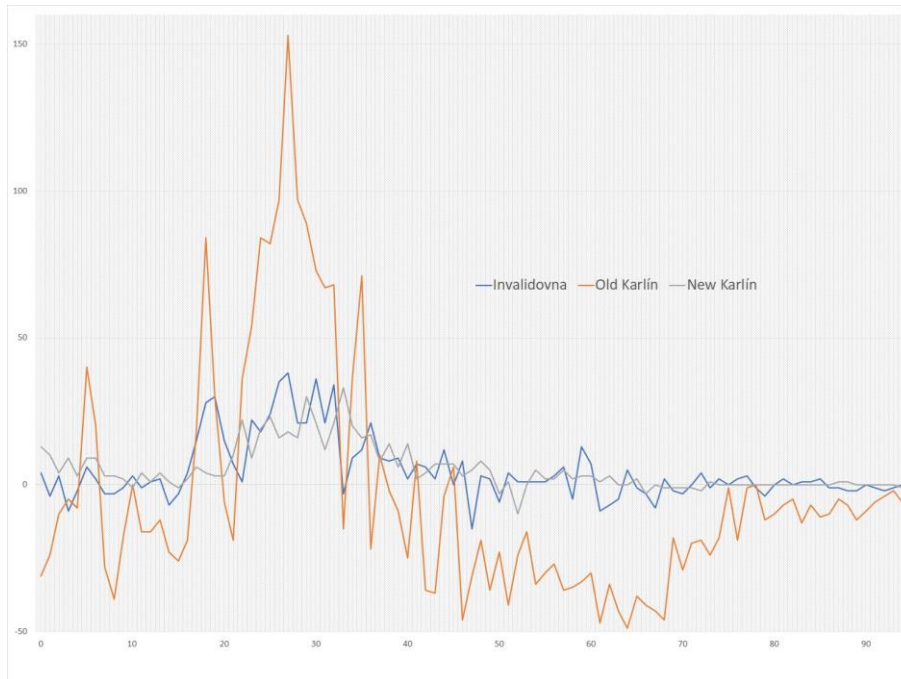
Methods

- Analysis of migration data (2010-2020)
 - ◆ age, marital status, citizenship and place of in- and out-migration
- Analysis of population census (2011-2021)
 - ◆ + **education, professional structure**
 - ◆ **Not available yet in required detail**

Data sources

- Evidence of migration statistic
 - ◆ yearly numbers
- Population census (2011-2021)
 - ◆ **census which is not available in detail for neighbourhoods**

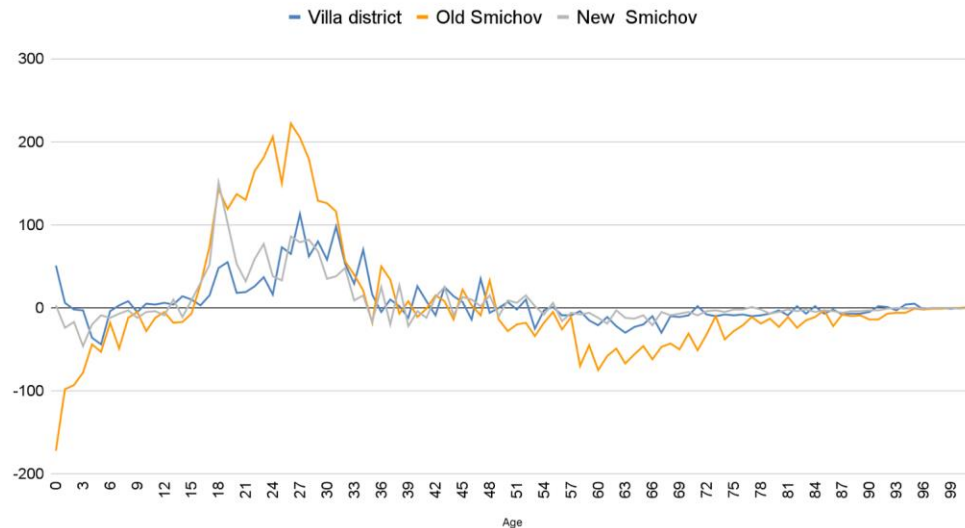
Age structure_ Karlín



- youngsters between 20-32 years old are moving into old Karlín, as well as 16-18 & 32-36;
- >37 years old are moving out from old Karlín;
- New Karlín and Invalidovna are relatively balanced, only a slight increase in young people between 16-34 age;
- this documents that social dynamics are absolutely different, two different types of migrational behaviour.

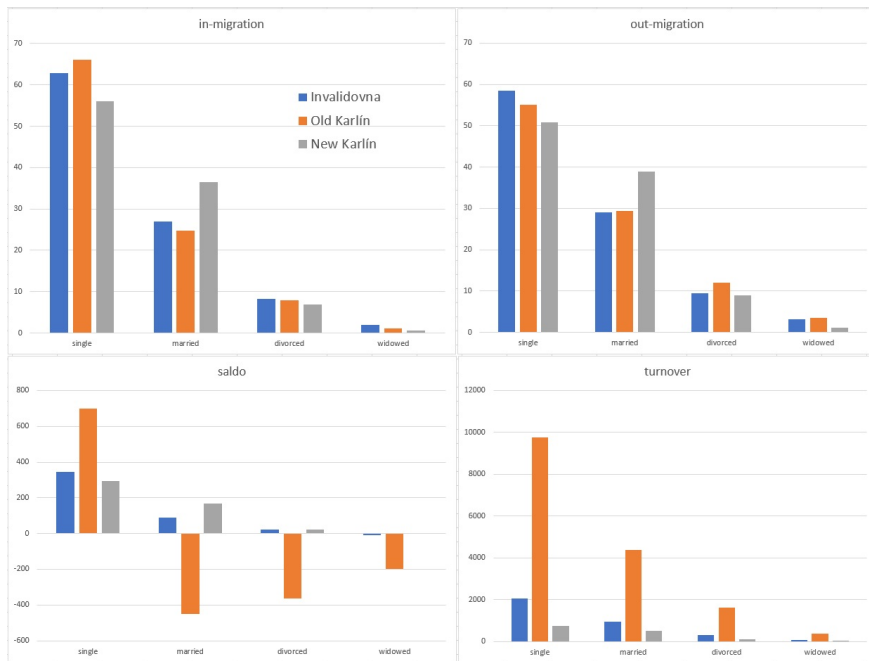
Age structure _Smíchov

Age structure Smíchov



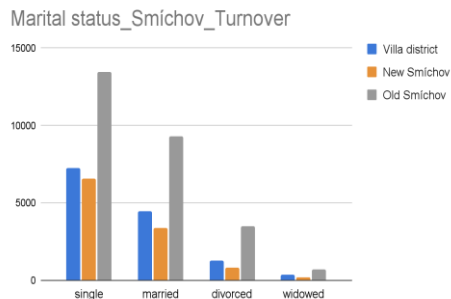
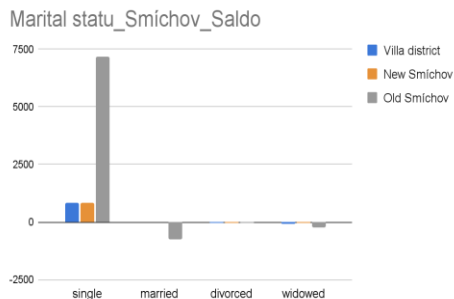
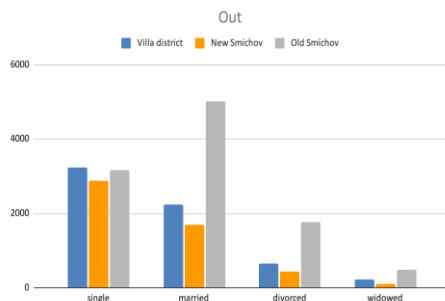
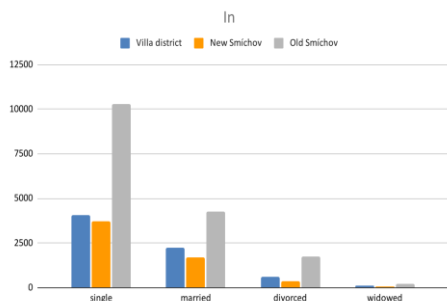
- Young people between 18 and 36 are moving into Smíchov, especially Old Smíchov;
- 36-50 relatively balanced;
- >50 moving out, with young children between the age 0 and 16.

Marital status_ Karlín



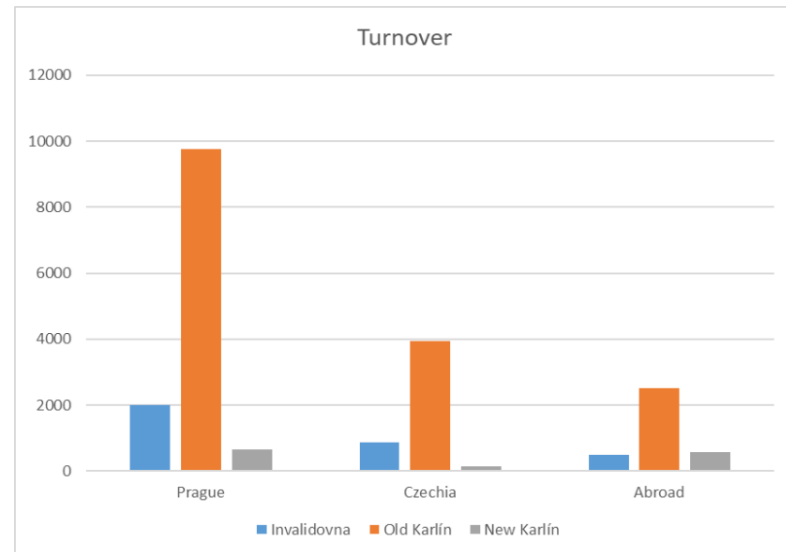
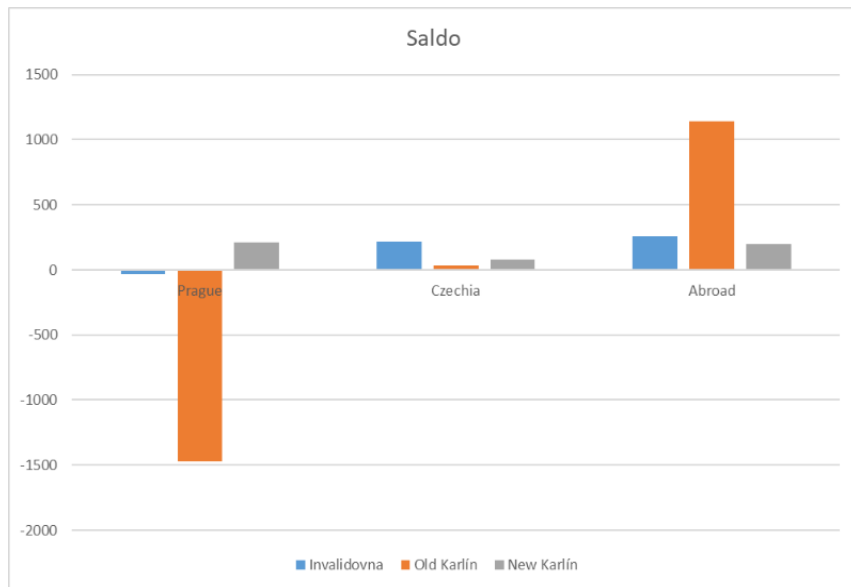
- Very different Old Karlín - receives only young singles, while losses other categories;
- Invalidovna is similar to new residential areas - reason: several new projects of new housing creates similarities, not the housing estate itself;
- in absolute numbers - dominance of processes within the Old Karlín;
- almost 10k singles move in and out of Old Karlín balances the rest of the whole migrations.

Marital status_Smíchov



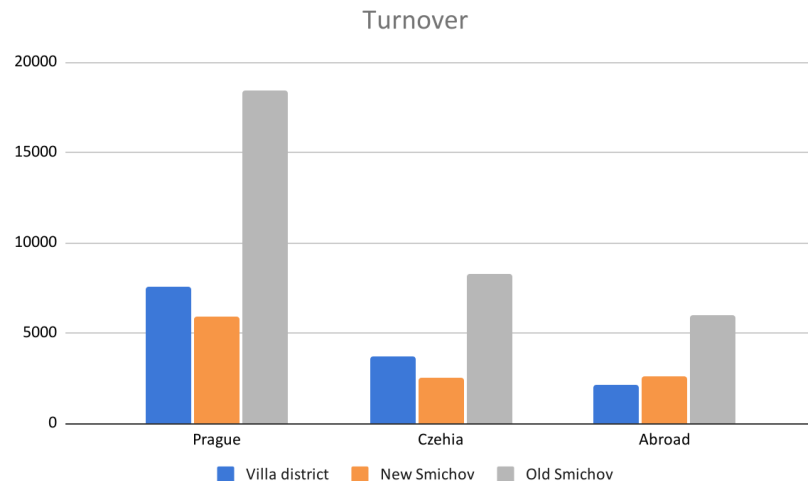
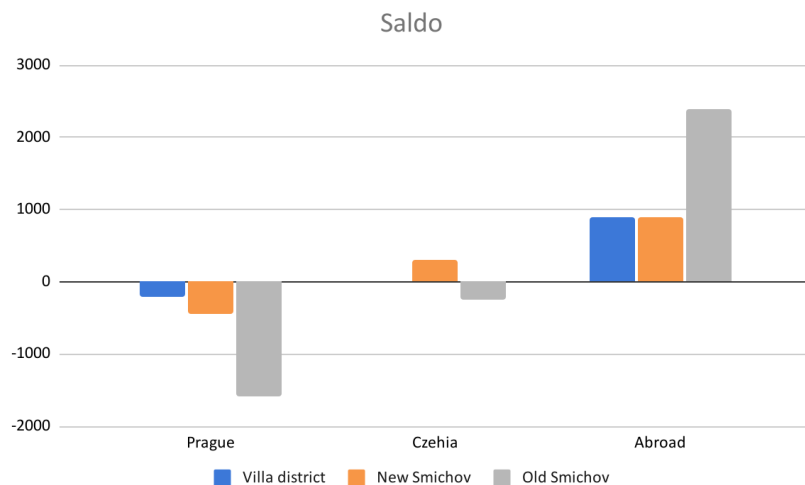
- in-migration to Old Smíchov of singles is very high, compared to other marital status groups;
- a considerable number of married people move out, especially from old Smíchov, Those might be families with young children;
- slightly more divorced and widowed are moving out compared to those moving in, but the numbers are still small and probably negligible. This can be due to their age and tenure status, which make them less reluctant to move.

Destination-origin_Karlín



- Out-migration is high in Karlín of people moving to other parts of Prague, while in-migration of foreigners is high to Karlín, especially in the old Karlín;
- Migration from and to other parts of Prague is the most active.

Destination-origin_Smíchov



- Out-migration from Smíchov to other parts of Prague is high, especially old Smíchov;
- turnover of people moving in and out from and to other parts of Prague is the highest;
- Positive trend of people moving to Smíchov, especially old Smíchov, from abroad.

Citizenship_ Karlín

	Karlín		Invalidovna		Old Karlín		New Karlín		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Czechs	5219	48	969	51	4012	51	238	26	in-migration
Foreigners	5566	52	939	49	3937	49	690	74	
Total	10785	100	1908	100	7949	100	928	100	
Czechs	6463	64	843	58	5539	67	81	19	out-migration
Foreigners	3687	36	619	42	2714	33	354	81	
Total	10150	100	1462	100	8253	100	435	100	

Citizenship _Smíchov

	Smichov		Villa district		Old Smichov		New Smichov		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Czechs	14250	48,2	4186	59,3	8054	48,5	2010	34,1	in-migration
Foreigners	15308	51,8	2872	40,7	8555	51,5	3881	65,9	
Total	29558	100	7058	100	16609	100	5891	100	
Czechs	16321	59,2	4171	65,6	9997	62,2	2153	42,0	out-migration
Foreigners	11230	40,8	2191	34,4	6064	37,8	2975	58,0	
Total	27551	100	6362	100	16061	100	5128	100	

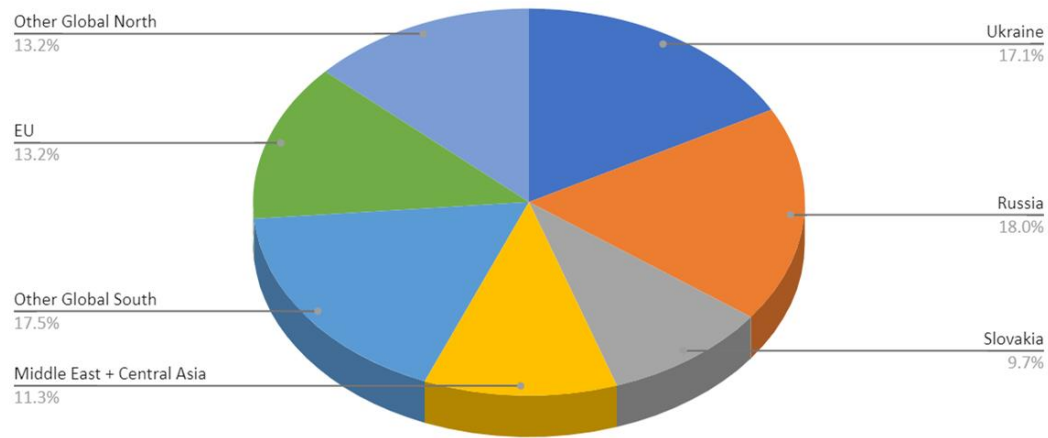


Foreign citizenship categories

	Categories	Explanation
1	Ukrainian	one of the biggest minorities
2	Russian	one of the biggest minorities
3	Slovakian	one of the biggest minorities
4	EU	without Czech and Slovakian
5	Other Global North countries	USA, Great Britain, Canada, South Korea, Japan, etc.
6	Middle East + Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Israel, etc
7	Other Global South countries	India, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Brazil, Bangladesh, etc.

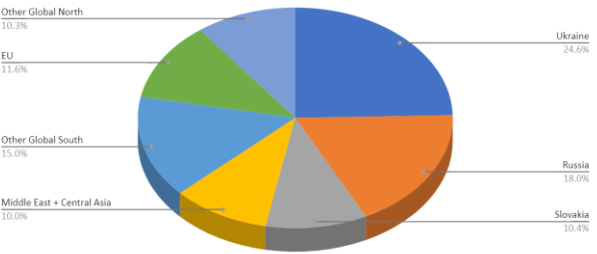
Citizenship

In-migration_Karlín

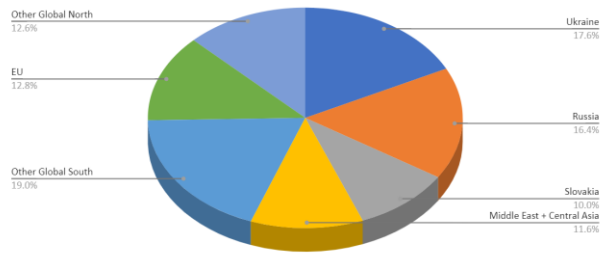


Citizenship	Total
Russia	1006
Ukraine	953
Slovakia	542
Kazakhstan	258
India	235
USA	210
China	165
Vietnam	158
Bulgaria	139
Turkey	126
Other	1775

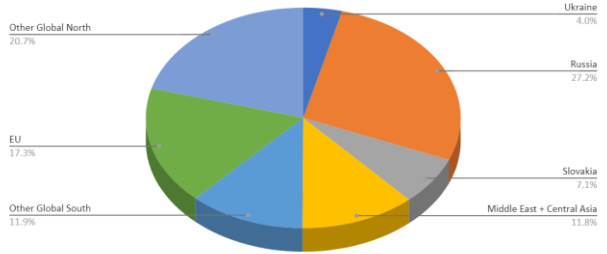
Invalidovna



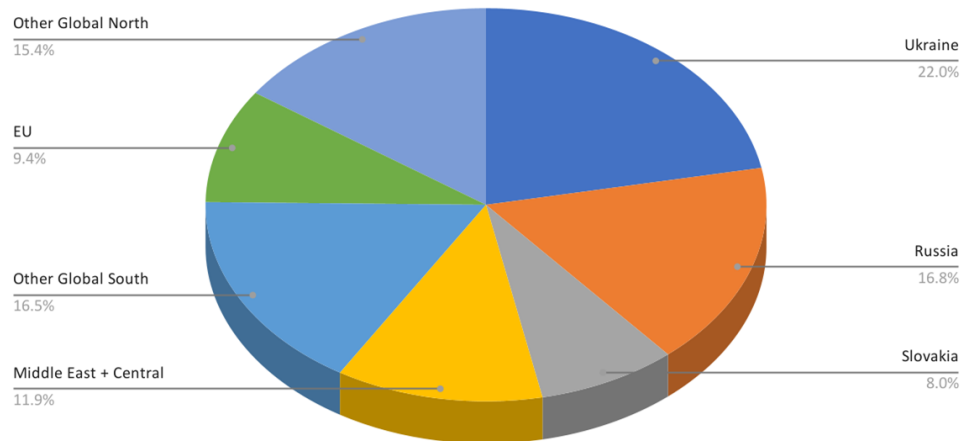
Old Karlín



New Karlín

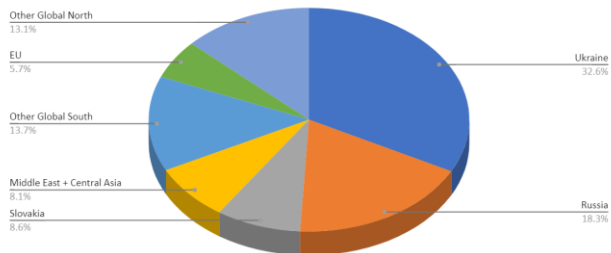


Citizenship Out-migration_ Karlín

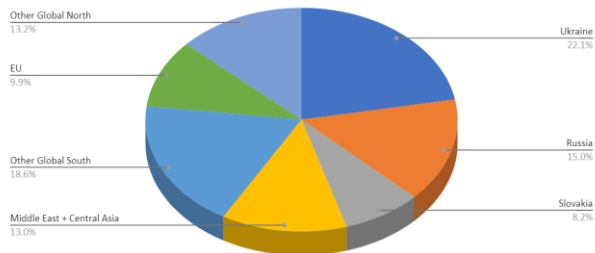


Citizenship	Total
Ukraine	810
Russia	618
Slovakia	295
Kazakhstan	190
USA	141
G. Britain	139
India	122
Vietnam	120
China	114
Turkey	85
Other	1053

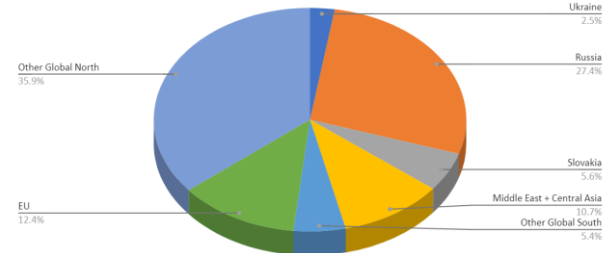
Invalidovna



Old Karlín

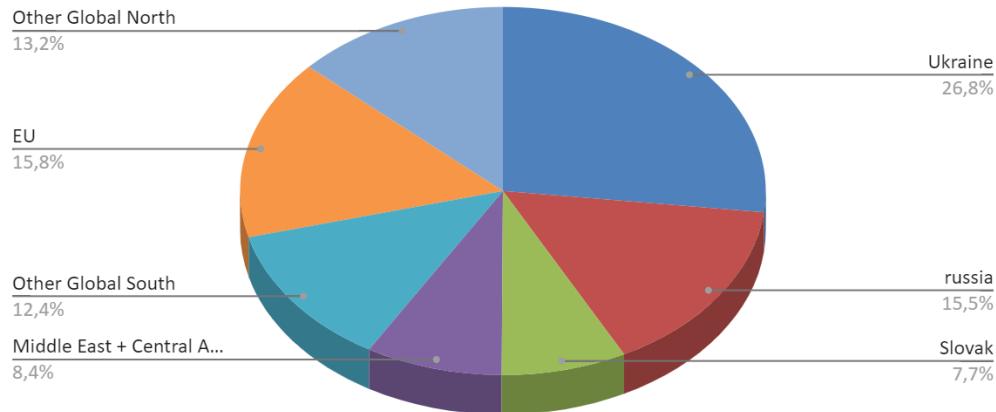


New Karlín



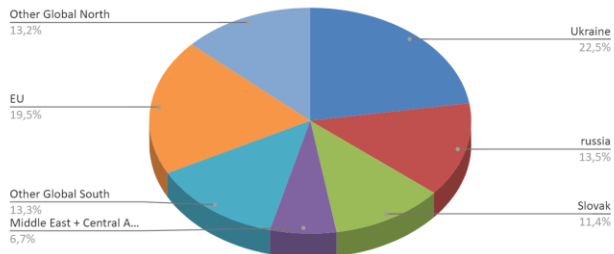
Citizenship In-migration_Smíchov

Smíchov

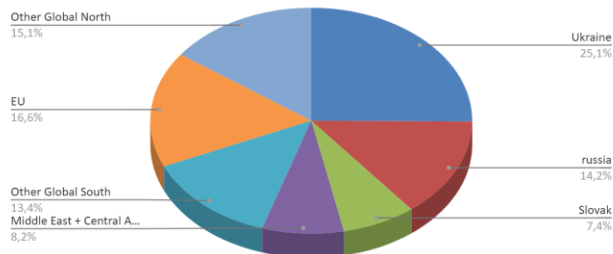


Citizenship	Total
Ukraine	4084
Russia	2362
Slovakia	1172
USA	687
Kazakhstan	611
French	513
Vietnam	308
Italy	259
G. Britain	259
Thailand	249
Other	4804

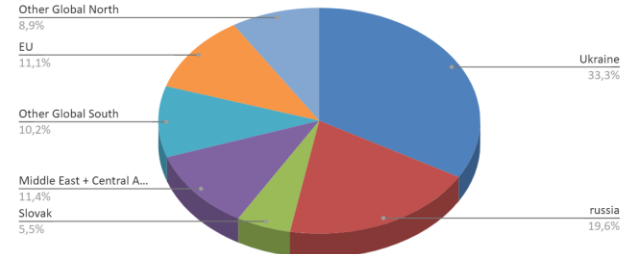
Villa district



Old

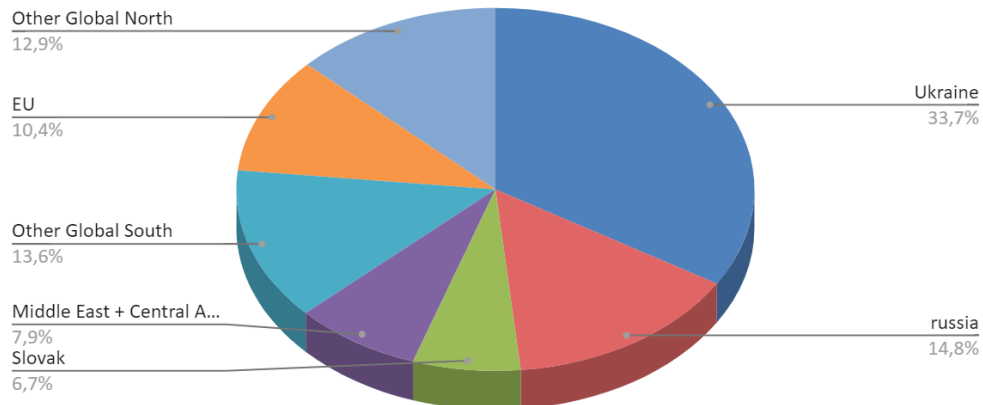


New



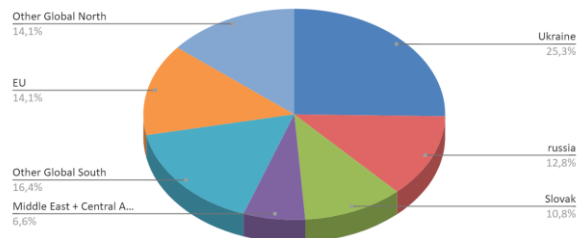
Citizenship Out-migration_Smíchov

Smichov

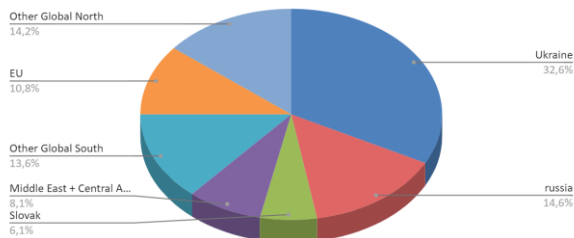


Citizenship	Total
Ukraine	3780
Russia	1656
Slovakia	754
USA	446
Kazakhstan	423
China	253
Vietnam	252
Thailand	233
French	231
G.Britain	158
Other	4804

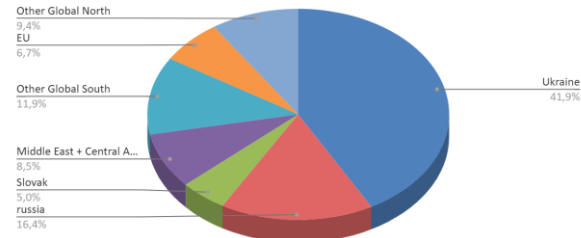
Villa



Old



New

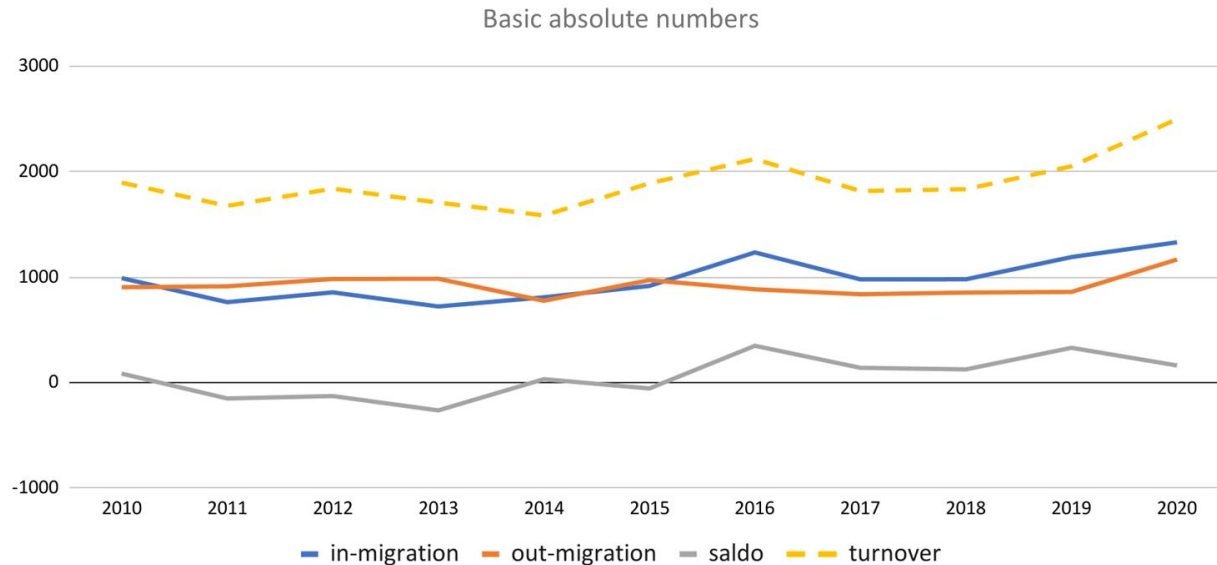


Results

- Old Karlín - young and single foreigners, Saldo - positive balance of migration of singles;
- In-migration by singles, out-migration by married, divorced and widowed;
- Young families moving in with very young children 2-4 years old, while families with children 6-16 years old seem to move out from old Karlín;
- More foreigners moving into Karlín, and considerably more Czechs moving out. The dominant citizenships are covering all categories, and are relatively balanced.
- Young people between 18 and 36 are moving into Smíchov. Families with young children and teenagers and moving out.
- Big turnover of singles (positive trend). The second biggest turnover is of married; however, the trend is negative. Divorced and widowed-balanced.



Results_Karlín_example



Interpretation

- slowly increasing mobility in the second half of 2010s
- more or less the same number of in and out migrants
- migration increase in 11 years is only 634 persons
- migration turnover is big
 - twice more of the total population of the whole cadastral territory 21k

Conclusion

Rejuvenation by possibly transitory young urbanites and childless households

Internationalisation

Possible displacement of families with older children and elderly population due to the land price increase

Commercialisation and new services, safety and other conditions might have attracted the single young foreigners

Potential gentrification?





Literature (shortlisted)

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Thank you for your attention!

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