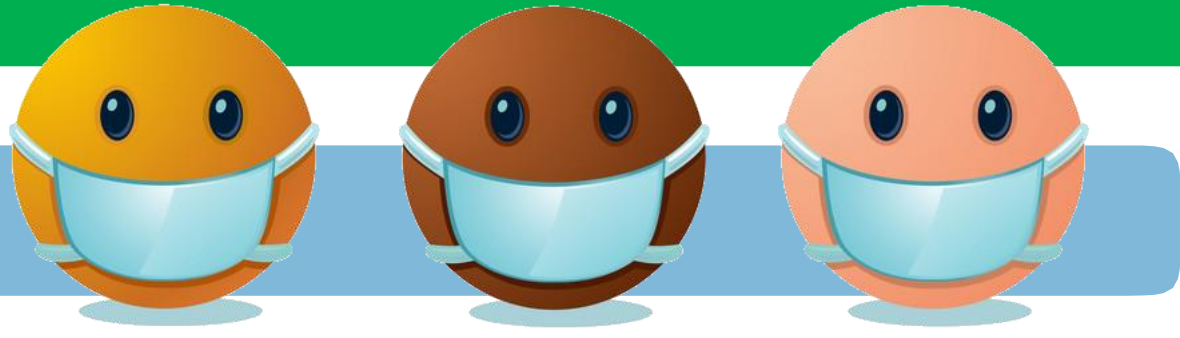


# Migration and residential mobility

## of foreign citizens in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region



**Aim:** Metropolitan regions are the main gateways for international migration and places of immigrant integration. More than a third of immigrants in Czechia lives in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, making it the most ethnically diverse and dynamic of the Czech regions. This chapter aims to describe and explain migration and residential mobility of foreign population in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region (CBR).

**Data and methods:** We focus on the key period of migration growth using 2005 to 2018 data, when the key patterns of immigrant spatial distribution have been developed. We use migration rates, logistic regressions and cartographical visualisations to explore trends in migration and residential mobility and its structuring variables.

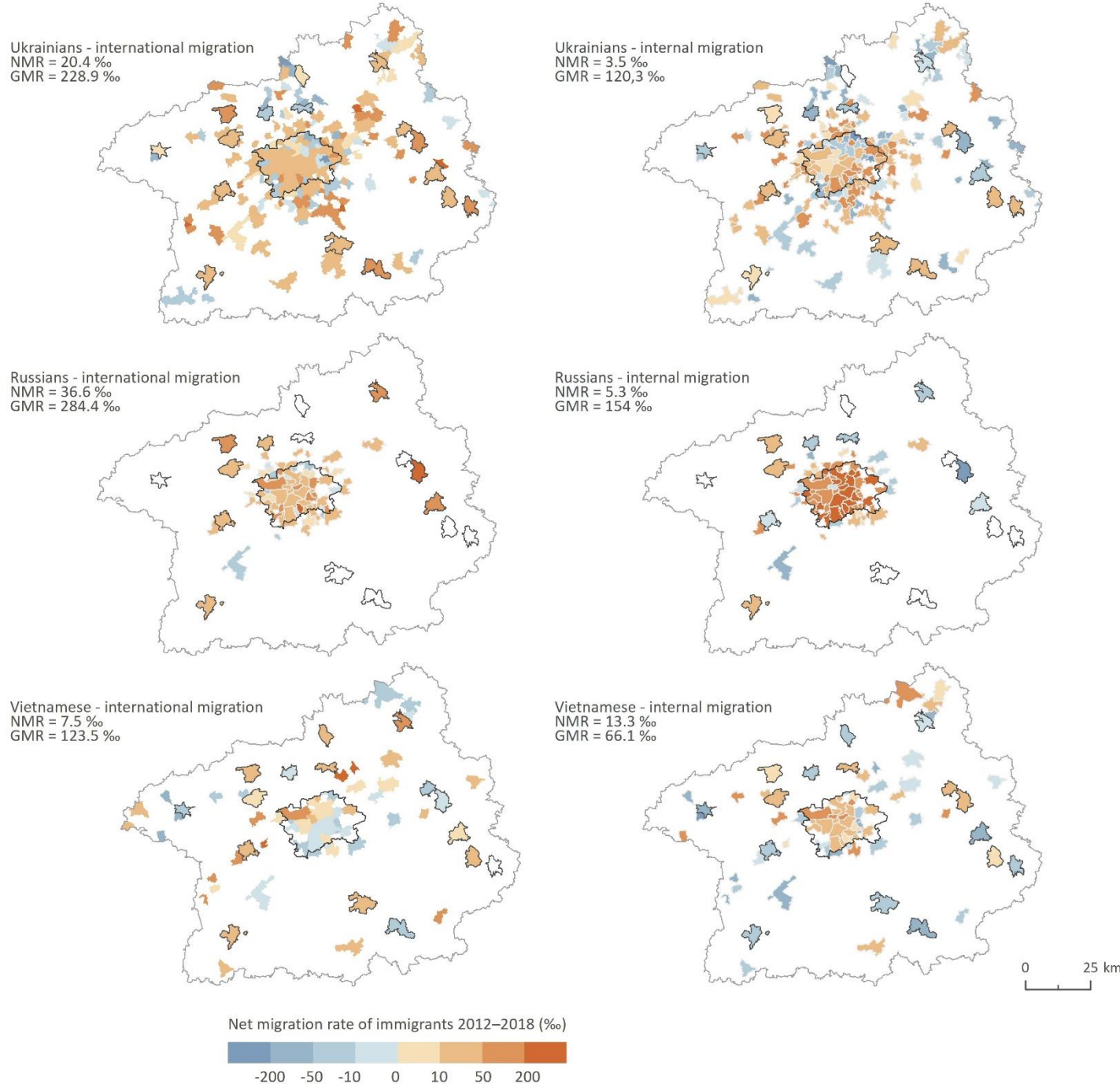
**Results:** Net migration rates of immigrants reach greater numbers in municipalities of the Central Bohemian Region than in Prague. This is likely due to an overall low number of permanent foreign residents in the municipalities beyond Prague. However, in absolute terms, net migration is much higher in the capital city than in its hinterland. Highest values of net migration were found in the vicinity nearest Prague but also in more distant areas. In contrast, negative net migration was found in municipalities across the Central Bohemian Region.

for Prague and certain suburbs. In contrast, Vietnamese immigrants also move to more peripheral parts of the CBR.

Table 1) Binomial logistic regression models of residential mobility in Central Bohemia for immigrants (odds ratios) in 2013–2018.

Indicator		Ukrainians	Russians	Vietnamese
Nagelkerke R Square		.126	.168	.160
Gender	Male	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Female	1.014	1.071	.949
Residence permit type	Permanent	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Long-term	2.191	2.045	2.404
Length of stay in Czechia	0-2 years	2.335	2.580	1.438
	3-5 years	1.916	1.623	1.572
	6-9 years	1.485	1.386	1.385
	10 years and longer	1.000	1.000	1.000
Age group	15-24	2.026	2.717	2.014
	25-34	2.140	2.286	2.156
	35-44	1.686	1.636	1.472
	45-54	1.461	1.384	1.240
	55 and older	1.000	1.000	1.000
House size	0 apartments	1.045	1.788	.972
	1 apartment	1.129	1.024	1.028
	2-10 apartments	.974	1.548	1.044
	11-20 apartments	.952	1.207	1.045
	21-40 apartments	1.000	1.229	.830
	41+ apartments	1.000	1.000	1.000
Residential type	Prague historical core	2.687	.776	3.783
	Prague inner city	2.640	.874	2.670
	Prague outer city	2.495	.934	2.223
	Prague periphery	1.835	.748	2.380
	other suburban cores	1.847	.634	2.085
	suburbs	1.220	.614	1.562
	other municipalities	1.000	1.000	1.000
Share of migrants in neighbourhood	1st to 5th decile	2.802	2.205	3.949
	6th and 7th decile	1.769	1.497	1.868
	8th decile	1.548	1.364	1.336
	9th decile	1.267	1.514	1.146
Representation of co-ethnics	LQ<=1	1.000	1.000	1.000
	LQ>1	1.230	.973	1.022

Figure 1) Net internal and international migration rates of Ukrainians, Russians and Vietnamese in Prague and Central Bohemian Region, average 2012–2018.



Ukrainians, Russians and Vietnamese arrive in Central Bohemia through some gateways which serve as a departure point for subsequent internal migration (Figure 1). For Ukrainians and Russians, such gateways include Mladá Boleslav and Poděbrady. For Vietnamese, an important entry-point is Kolín. Beyond that, municipalities like Kladno and Slaný attract both international and internal migration.

Whereas Ukrainians move extensively across the CBR, both internal and international migration of Russian and Vietnamese citizens are more spatially selective. Russian immigrants have a clear preference

Certain determinants of residential mobility applied in a similar manner in Ukrainians, Russians and Vietnamese (Table 1). For all, residential mobility is more likely for persons with long-term residence permits, and those living in areas with the lowest proportion of immigrants in their population. However, notable differences existed between the three immigrant groups' residential mobility in terms of sex, age, house size and type of residential area prior to moving.

Taken together, the residential mobility of the three immigrant groups relates to the respective group's specific characteristics: a more circular character of Ukrainian migration, a student segment and an overall higher socio-economic status in Russian migration, and a greater cultural distance of Vietnamese from the majority population.

**Conclusion:** The results of our analyses have several implications for the socio-spatial differentiation of Central Bohemia. First, foreign citizens represent an important component in migration within the region that contributes to the increase of their proportion in total population there. Second, apart from Prague as the main immigrant gateway to Czechia, the Central Bohemian Region also provides some secondary gateways through which foreigners arrive in the region. These regional gateways are likely to show greater dynamics of immigration than other parts of Central Bohemia and are likely to become places of new immigrant concentrations. Third, immigrants were shown to prefer living in moderately ethnically heterogeneous areas rather than creating space-based ethnic communities. This suggests that ethnic segregation is not likely to increase in Central Bohemia in the near future.

In: Ouředníček, M. (ed.): Prague and Central Bohemia: Current Population Processes and Socio-Spatial Differentiation. Karolinum, Praha, 2021.

Charles University; Institute of Sociology of the CAS

This research was supported through funding from Czech Science Foundation project "Residential segregation and mobility of foreign citizens: analysis of neighbourhoods, housing trajectories, and neighbourhood effects" No. P404/19-03211S.

Ivana Křížková - ivana.krizkova@natur.cuni.cz

Adam Klsák - adam.klsak@natur.cuni.cz

Martin Šimon - martin.simon@soc.cas.cz