

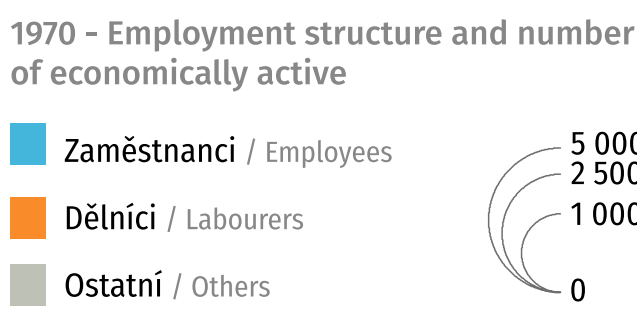
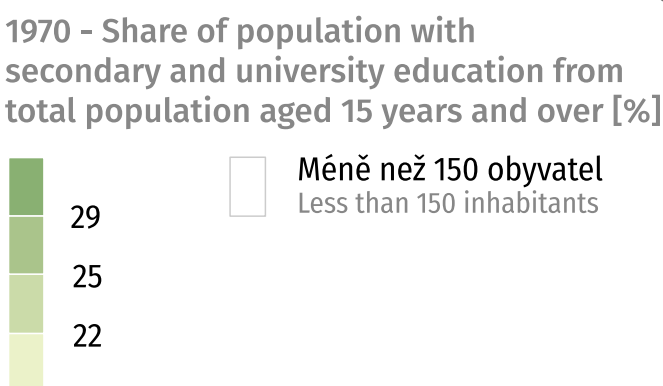
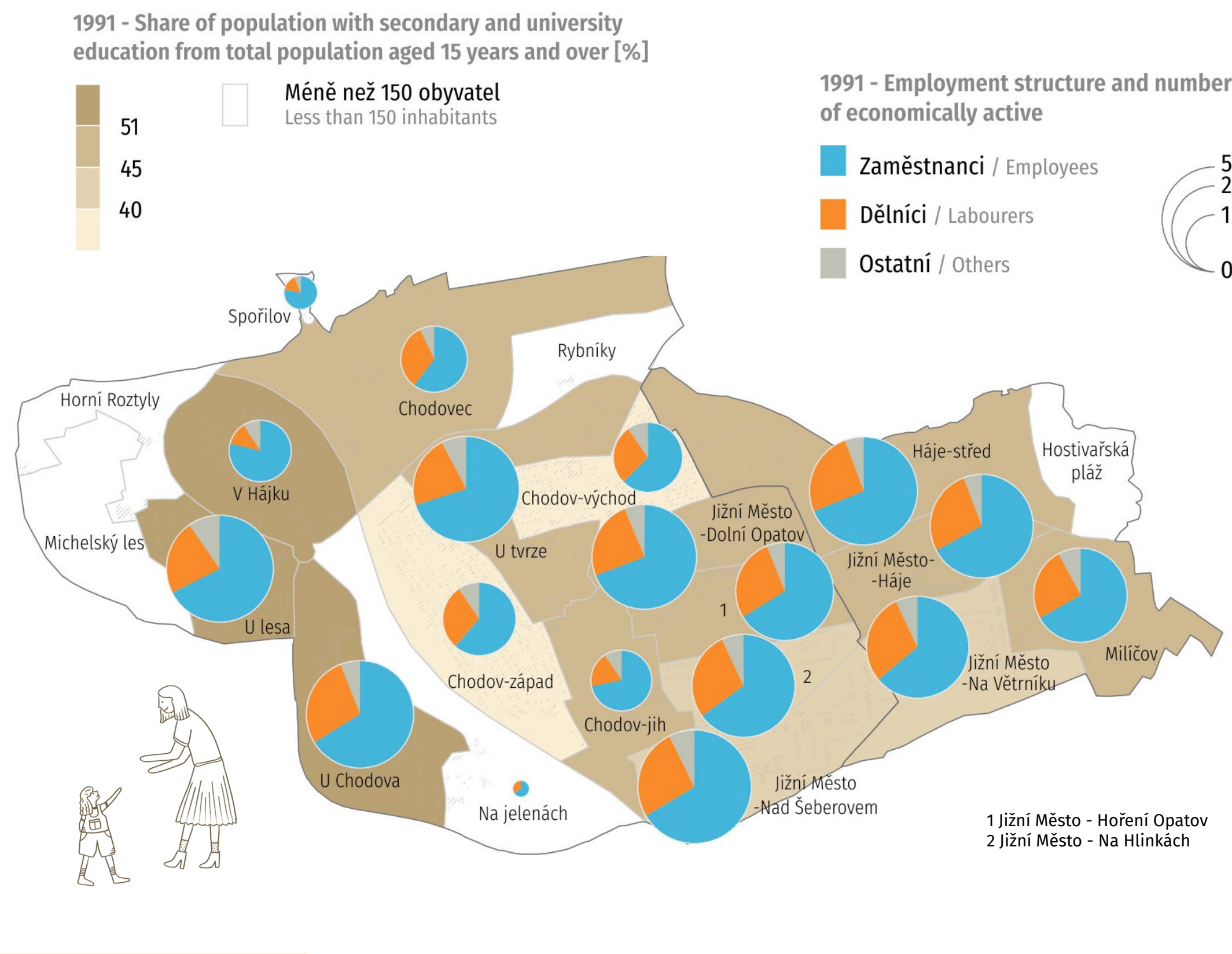
# SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A full list of references  
can be found here:

EN

## NUSLE

In the first half of the 20th century, Nusle was a rather socially weak area of Prague characterised by a high population density and a higher proportion of workers (blue-collar workers). Several specific social groups lived here, such as rail worker, small craftsmen or residents of slums. During socialism, Nusle had a lower socio-economic status, with lower proportions of high school and university graduates and a higher proportion of people in working-class occupations compared to Prague as a whole. Higher socio-economic status areas were the Na Pankráči housing estate, while the less educated and working-class population was typical of the outlying eastern parts of Nusle. Nowadays, the socio-economic gap between Nusle and the rest of Prague is much smaller. Within the neighbourhood, the difference between the socially stronger Pankrác and the eastern part prevails.

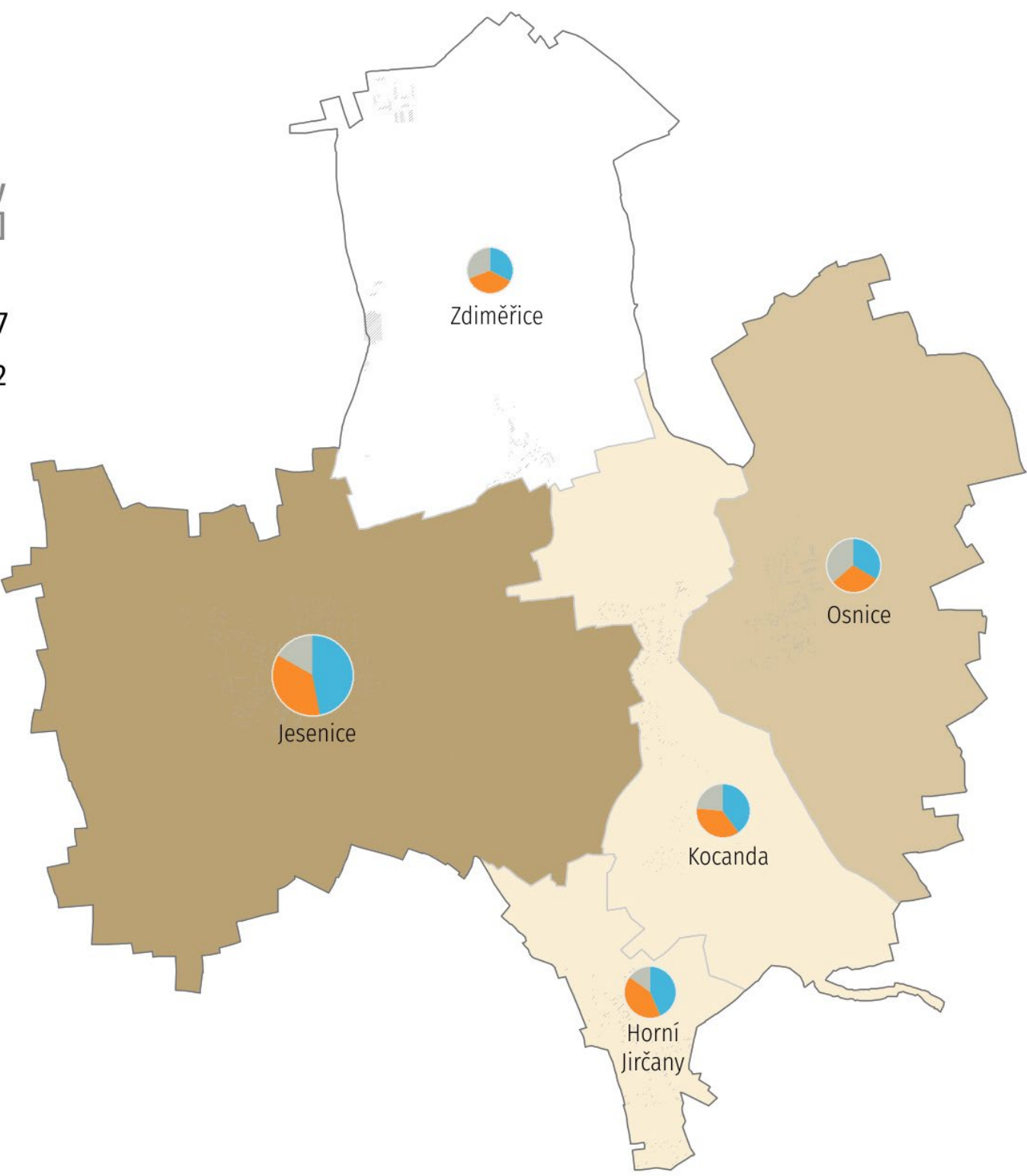
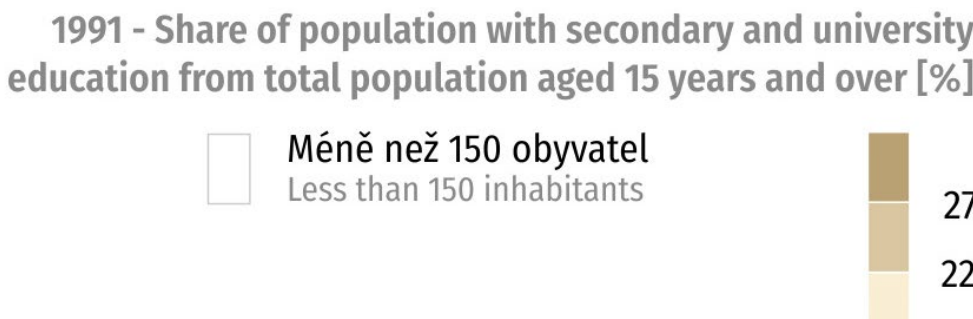
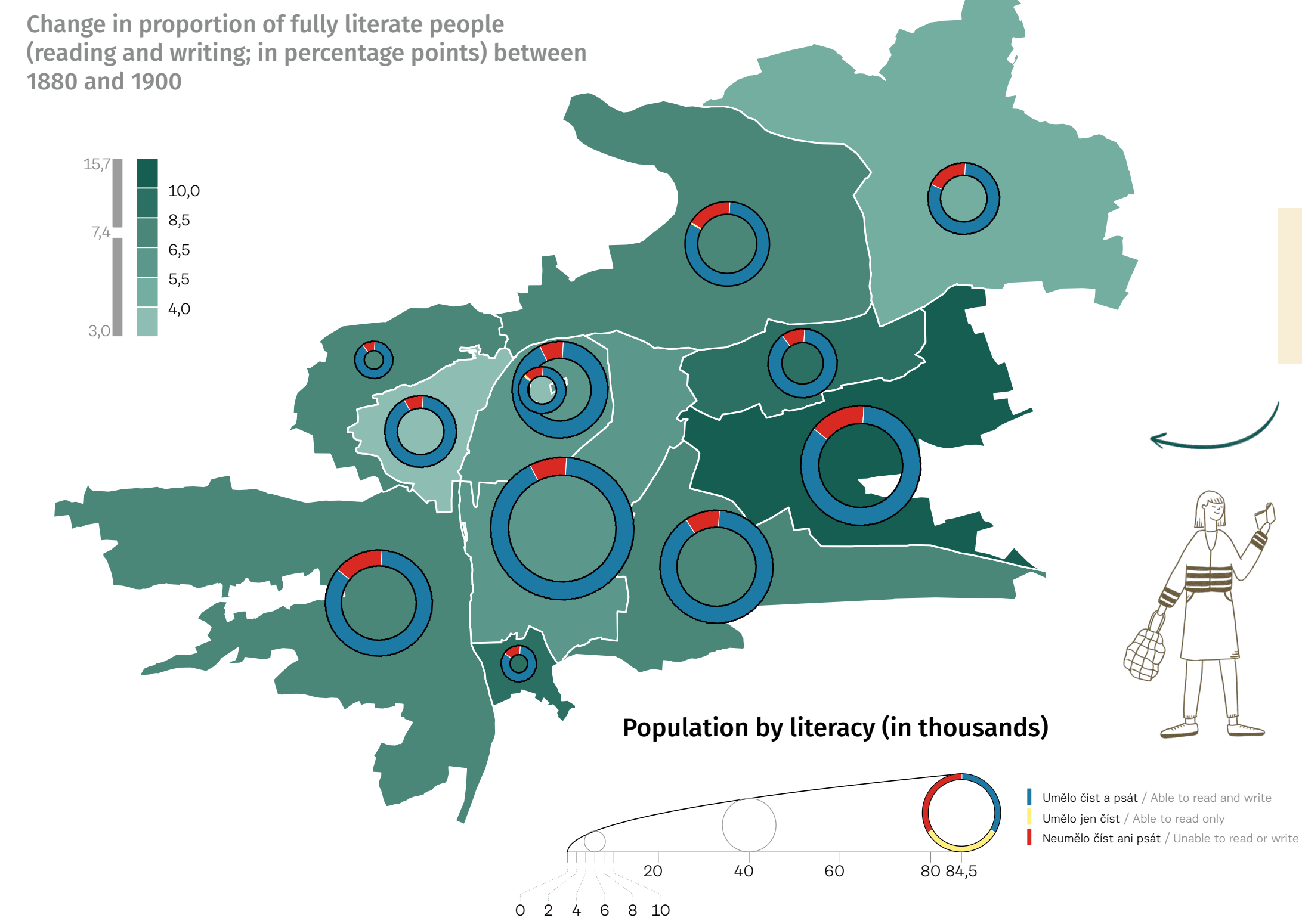


## JÍŽNÍ MĚSTO

At the time of its construction (the 1970s and 1980s), Jižní Město was among the Prague neighbourhoods with the most educated population due to its high share of young residents. The overall socio-economic situation in Jižní Město and other Prague housing estates was largely stabilized after a wave of privatizations and the associated, relatively low dynamics of residential and commercial development at the beginning of the new millennium. Nevertheless, gradually, the levels of educational attainment and social status of the district have decreased. Currently, Jižní Město is characterized by the social mix of its residents, mainly due to new housing construction.

## JESENICE

In the second half of the 20th century, Jesenice had a rather lower socio-economic status with high shares of blue-collar workers and lower levels of education. With the change of the political regime after 1989, the socio-economic profile of the municipality gradually changed as well. By 1991, the education level of Jesenice's inhabitants had risen to that of the entire Prague-West district. Since the 1990s, the proportion of residents with higher education and employees has increased, mainly due to suburbanisation and rising education levels within the Czech society.

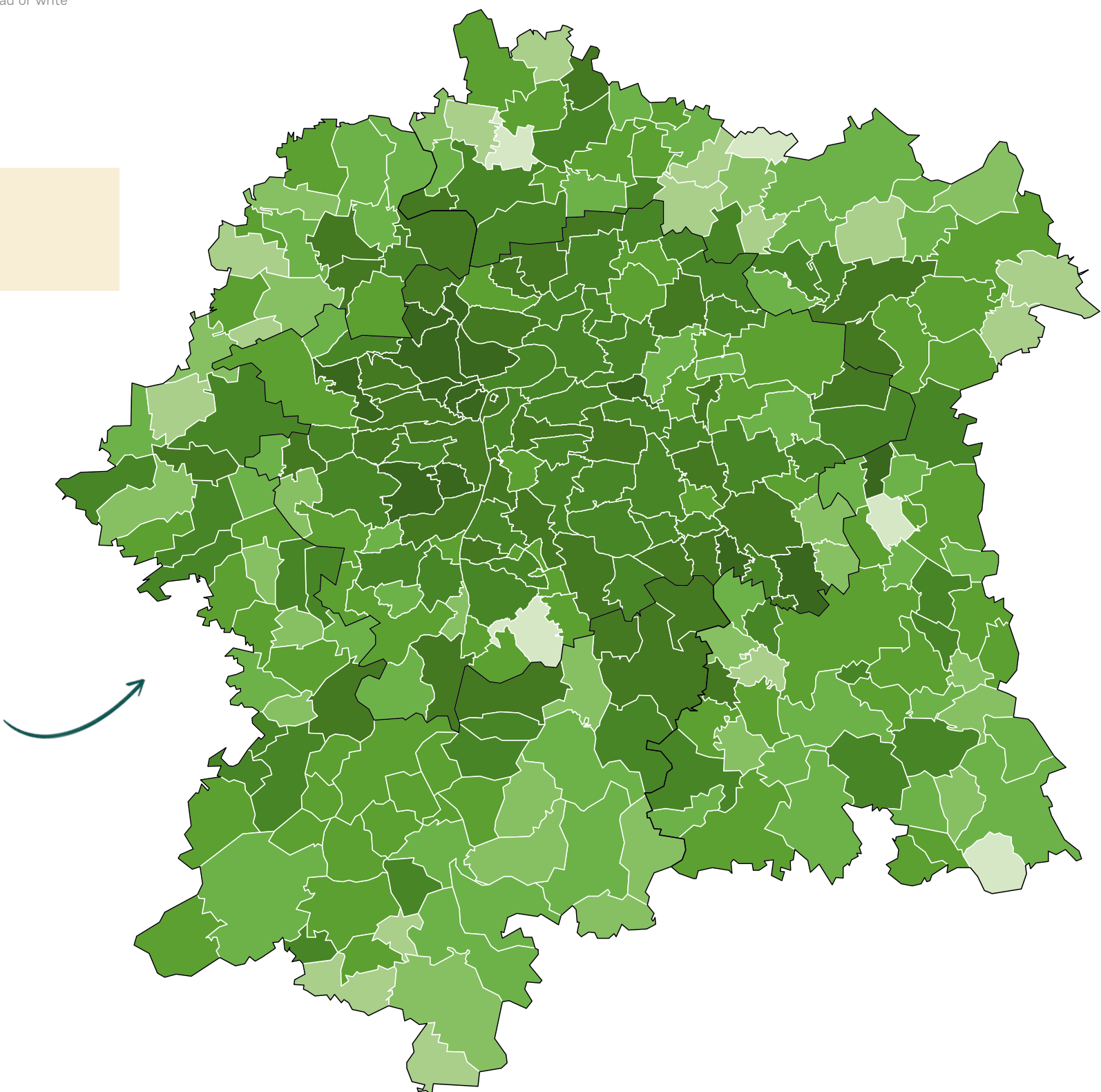


## LITERACY LEVEL IN PRAGUE AND SUBURBS IN 1900

The level of literacy was at one time one of the key indicators of the socio-economic status of the population in the Czech Republic. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, literacy was measured by the ability to read and write. As the literacy rate of the population increased over time, its predictive value declined. Today, assessments focus more on educational attainment and specific types of literacy (digital, computer, financial, etc.). The map shows that, at the end of the 19th century, the literacy rate of the inhabitants in all Prague districts and suburbs was increasing, but most intensively in the suburban districts of Žižkov, Karlín, Vinohrady and Smíchov. The Vyšehrad and Hradčany districts also experienced a significant increase. On the other hand, the share of literate residents increased the least in Josefov and Malá Strana. At the beginning of the 20th century, over 80% of the population in Prague and its immediate surroundings could read and write in every district. Especially in the central districts (Staré Město, Nové Město, Malá Strana), the proportion of literate people exceeded 90%. However, working-class neighbourhoods such as Libeň, Holešovice, Žižkov and Smíchov remain the least literate, despite the intensive growth of literacy in some of them.

## EMPLOYMENT IN PRAGUE AND SUBURBS IN 2011

The socio-economic status of residents can also be explored through their occupations. One of the tools for assessing the structure of employment is the ISCO classification, which categorises occupations according to the type of work performed and the level of skills required. The map shows the share of economically active persons employed in higher occupational categories (e.g. managers, specialists) in 2011 within Prague and its suburbs (municipalities of the Prague-East and Prague-West districts). In other words, it represents areas with a higher social status of inhabitants. Overall, the Prague cadastres show a higher proportion of these employees compared to the suburban municipalities, but there are internal spatial differences within the two territories. In Prague, persons in higher occupations are most represented in the traditionally attractive residential districts of the inner city (e.g. Střešovice, Dejvice, Malá Strana), but also in some more peripheral districts with more suburban family housing character (e.g. Pitkovice, Kolovraty, Lysolaje). In suburban municipalities, the representation of those employed in higher occupational categories decreases as the distance of the municipality from the border with Prague increases. This gradient is related to suburbanisation and indicates the residential attractiveness of villages in close proximity to the capital (e.g. Květnice, Jesenice, Šestajovice).



Tenement houses with courtyards in Nusle

