

Social exclusion in the Czech Republic

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Introduction

The Czech Republic is included in the group of countries of Eastern Europe which are part of the enlargement of the European Union. The analysis of social exclusion in this country is therefore an instrument necessary for the accomplishment of national and European social policies. The index which is going to be analysed is one of the wide variety of indexes the best known of which is the Human Development Index (HDI). As concerns the HDI, it is the most straightforward Index showing the social (not only economic) situation of the country compared to other 174 countries.

The Index is built comparing four main variables:

1. Life expectancy at birth (max 85, min 25 years),
2. Adult literacy rate (%),
3. Combined gross enrolment ratio (%),
4. GDP per capita PPP US\$ (max 40,000 \$, min 100 \$).

Before the HDI itself is calculated, an index needs to be created for each of these dimensions. To calculate these dimension indexes, minimum and maximum values are chosen for each underlying indicator. The HDI then is calculated as a simple average of the dimension indexes. If all targets are fully reached, the value showed by the HDI will be 1; otherwise it will be lower. The lowest value will be 0. The formula used by the HDI is the same as for the social exclusion index (IES) with the main difference that the HDI extremes are fixed for all nations meanwhile the IES goalposts are relative to the best and worst nation (or region). Another difference between the two indexes regards the literacy index; the IES index analyses just the percentage of people with basic education while the HDI uses a composite sub-index with adult literacy (with two-third weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight). Computing the index from United Nations data, we can see how Czechia attains the 33rd place against 20th attained by Italy. The social exclusion index can be considered as an extension of the HDI because it includes some new dimensions indicating the human condition and focuses its attention to more social dimensions than economic ones.

For the complete evaluation of the social exclusion phenomenon, it has been necessary to use files dating back to 1999, which is the date of the last survey on housing conditions and subjective perception of health (these two are provided by a different institute not by the National Statistics office). The list of the variables available for the building of the social exclusion index is created by:

1. Unemployment rate (Labour Market Marginality Index),
2. Percentage of people with basic education (Educational Attainment Index),
3. Impact on income of necessary expenses (Food Expenditure Index),
4. Level of satisfaction with one's house (Housing Condition Index),
5. Perception of one's state of health (Health Subjective perception Index),
6. Criminality rate (Crime Index).

The national territory was until 1999 divided into 8 regions, since it has increased to 14. The country is situated in the central part Eastern Europe: it consists of two historical lands – macroregion Bohemia in the western part of the Czech Republic and macroregion Moravia in the eastern part. Bohemia used to be divided into six large regions (Prague City, Central Bohemia, South Bohemia, West Bohemia, North Bohemia, East Bohemia) while Moravia into two (South Moravia and North Moravia).

The population counts 10.3 million people, distributed on a territory of 78,866 square kilometres, with a density of 130 people per square kilometre. It shows the typical features of industrialised countries: ageing population, environmental pollution and accentuation of social differences among the regions. These social divergences are due to: different dynamism of the production sectors of the regions, the different levels of education and the low interregional mobility of the population.

Methodology

The social exclusion is the result of the values' average, quoted for each region, assumed by these six variables defined as partial indexes. First of all, the value obtained from the single variable is inferred from the values observed by the Czech Statistical Office (CSO) and by the Research Centre of Public Opinion (Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění) measured with a percentage level. These values are then indexed in order to have a value between zero and one, indicating the best and the worst situation for the considered variable. In case there are more series for a single partial index, the accounting of the information is carried out through summation of the percentage values. The use of weighting falls into a personal attribution of the methods for calculating. The applied formula for the indexation of the partial variables has been the following:

$$Ip_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - X_{ij}(\min)}{X_{ij}(\max) - X_{ij}(\min)},$$

where i represents the considered variable, j indicates the region, X_{ij} shows the value of the i variable of the j region and it's included, Ip_{ij} represents the Index of the i variable of the j region and, as we have already seen, it ranges between zero and one.

The social exclusion index (IES) will be the result of the average of the single Ip_{ij} for each j region:

$$IES_j = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^6 Ip_{ij})}{6}.$$

We can therefore notice that the formed index expresses a value defined for each region and the analysis will be based on the regional social differences in a country. The values of social exclusion index vary between zero and one.

$$0 < IES_j < 1$$

If the IES of a generic j region is worth zero, it means that, relatively to the other $j - 1$ regions, this one is the best. Assuming a IES_j equal to zero means that in all of the variables considered to make the index this region is the best under all the viewpoints analysed.



Fig. 1 The Czech Republic (regions before year 2000)

Labour Market Marginality Index (LMI)

Table 1 Elaboration of the Labour Market Marginality Index

	Unemployment rate (%)	LMI
Prague	4.2	0
Central Bohemia	8.0	0.408
South Bohemia	6.7	0.269
West Bohemia	7.1	0.312
North Bohemia	13.5	1
East Bohemia	7.4	0.344
South Moravia	8.7	0.483
North Moravia	13.0	0.946
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>0.516</i>

Data Source: CSO 1999

The high unemployment rate of the northern regions is due to the industrial facility which they retain since the fall of the soviet block in 1989. The presence of large coal seams has relegated these regions to an industrial structure mainly built on mining, naturally polluting, not dynamic and therefore considered with little interest. Since 1995 the number of employers in the mining sector in the Czech Republic has had a 31% drop, resulting the sector with the biggest decline and concerning the employment, the northern Bohemia and Moravia are the most negatively affected by this change. The weight of the unemployment rates of these two regions obviously increases the national one. Southern Moravia has an unemployment rate close to that the whole Nation and the value of the variable "labour" is, relatively to the other regions, quite high.

Central Bohemia represents a particular case since even if it's located among the most dynamic regions of the country, it has a relatively high unemployment rate, since there's Prague in its heart, which, with its opportunities, attracts population to the region. The presence of a great public transportation service with a star shaped configuration (with its centre in Prague) allows easy mobility of the regional population. Eastern Bohemia falls into line with the south-western regions thanks to a better economic differentiation and to good manufacturing industry. The two south-western regions (South and West Bohemia) have a 9% lower rate compared to the national one due to their geographical location which allows them to entertain continuous and constructive relations with countries belonging to EU. There are many commuters working beyond the border in Austria and Germany. On the other hand, the city of Prague, from the employment point of view, seems to be an oasis compared to the other regions that have the lowest unemployment rates. This is thanks to the great tourist and cultural interest of the city and to the birth of some important financial activity centres.

Educational Attainment Index (EAI)

Table 2 Elaboration of the Educational Attainment Index

	No formal education/Primary level achieved (% on total population over 15)	EAI
Prague	15.6	0
Central Bohemia	23.4	0.644
South Bohemia	23.3	0.636
West Bohemia	22	0.529
North Bohemia	27.7	1
East Bohemia	21.4	0.479
South Moravia	23.5	0.645
North Moravia	24.8	0.760
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>0.603</i>

Data source: CSO 1999

The variable education has been measured by considering the number of people over 15 in every region: those among them who haven't received a basic education. The Czech Republic, as we've already seen, has a strong link between employment and education. In the past those who didn't continue their studies would have found an occupation in the industry sector: this was logically more frequent where there were more opportunities to carry out this kind duty. As we have ascertained, the regions where the mining sector was (and still is) more widespread, were (and still are) north Bohemia and Moravia which now have the highest unemployment rates. The level of education is improving and this makes us think that the people who are completing their cycle of basic education are conscious that there is need of more education in order to face the work world and for this reason, they continue with their scholastic careers. We can therefore deduce that the backwardness of the two northern regions about education is much more influenced by people who finished their studies before 1989 compared to those who ended after. Northern Bohemia and Moravia have the highest rates also in the "Education" variable; then we have South Moravia, Central Bohemia, West Bohemia and Prague.

Food Expenditure Index (IFE)

Table 3 Elaboration of the Food Expenditure Index

	Food Expenditure	Expenditure in shoes and dresses	House, water, energy expenditure	Total household expenditure	IFE
Prague	19.0	7.0	18.3	44.3	1
Central Bohemia	20.2	6.8	13.4	40.4	0.264
South Bohemia	18.1	6.8	14.1	39	0
West Bohemia	19.6	6.5	14.5	40.6	0.301
North Bohemia	19.4	6.5	14.9	40.8	0.339
East Bohemia	20.3	6.8	12.4	39.5	0.094
South Moravia	19.4	6.7	14	40.1	0.207
North Moravia	20.9	7	15.7	43.6	0.868
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>0.453</i>

Data source: CSO 1999

(% of total household expenditure)

From the data observed by the CSO about families' expenses, we have calculated the Food Expenditure Index which takes in all of the basic expenses of a family: nourishment and non alcoholic drinks, clothes and footwear, and expenses for the house. The alimentary goods do not present much variation and depend on two factors: the first concerns alimentary habits which can change from region to region; the second one concerns income. Even if the expense for primary goods is calculated as a percentage of income, we discover that its elasticity is less than one, pointing out that as income increases, the expense for foods increases less. If we calculate the Spearman correlation index between income level and only nourishment expense, we would notice a strong relationship between the two. It's only because of a contradiction

between Central Bohemia and South Bohemia that the correlation Index doesn't reach unity. Central Bohemia has a high income, but the food expense is larger compared to other regions, the reverse is true for South Bohemia. The remaining regions confirm the relation between income and alimentary expenses.

Because of the rents, Prague has a larger expense concerning housing, while for the other regions the expenses mainly depend on energy consumption (there is no relation between Housing Condition Index and house expenditure). The expenses for clothes and footwear are quite uniform and the small differences of the values reported might be the mirror of the influences caused by the fashion in the society. Therefore, we see that index takes three factors into account (food, clothes and housing) and must be analysed in a disaggregated way in order to explain all of the different expenses. Alimentary habits must be studied through the income level collected, clothes expenses through the phenomenon of fashion as a factor of social inclusion and the expense for housing through immovable structure.

Housing Condition Index (HCI)

Table 4 Elaboration of the Housing Condition Index

	Housing dissatisfaction (% of regional population)	HCI
Prague	5.41	0.996
Central Bohemia	3.54	0.635
South Bohemia	2.82	0.519
West Bohemia	0	0
North Bohemia	1.06	0.195
East Bohemia	5.43	1
South Moravia	2.76	0.508
North Moravia	4.04	0.744
<i>Czech Republic</i>	3.35	0.617

Data source: CVVM 1999

The data about subjective perception of one's own housing condition have been formulated through a survey based of 1024 people over 15 years of age by the institute for the gathering of public opinion (Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění). The question asked, considering both the respondent and partner concerned their personal satisfaction about their own house. The answers are given directed in four groups: satisfied, relatively satisfied, relatively dissatisfied and not satisfied at all. The index considers only those, who have been not satisfied for two reasons: the complex immovable situation and the adequate size of the samples which swings from a minimum of 0% to a maximum of 5.43%.

In Czechia there isn't a clear distinction between the owner of the house and the tenant. There are other situations of "almost property" which keep generating difficulties and troubles for the people. Therefore, it would be quite complex to

identify the reason for this discontent in the sample of the relatively dissatisfied. The kind of houses located have been divided in 6 categories: your own habitation, rent by private arrangement, habitations of co-operatives, habitations of the commune, of the State and company. On the basis of this subdivision, we notice that the most satisfied are owners of their own house with 96%, then we have the habitations of the co-operatives with 88%, then the public ones with 78% of satisfaction, communal with 68%, the companies' ones (67%) and then the tenants who are least satisfied (48%). On the basis of the subdivision in 6 categories that we have just seen, we notice that on the basis of the data collected Prague, North Bohemia and Moravia have a different structure comparing to the other 5 regions of the republic. The latter two have a high percentage of owned habitations (between 50% and 60%) and low percentages of the other types. In Prague just 20% own their houses and apartments, while in addition to the 11.5% of privately rented there's a high percentage of co-operatives up to 36.3%, communal 16.8% and public houses with 15.5%. The situation is almost the same but less accentuated for the other two northern regions mentioned. This leads to validate the thesis that Prague and North Moravia have a bigger dissatisfaction since in the first place we have a strong presence of rented houses and apartments, in the second a high number of communal and public houses, while North Bohemia results an anomalous case since there's already a bigger presence of not rented houses, but a smaller number of communal and public houses which host the majority of the dissatisfied. We can also notice that the presence of business houses in Northern Bohemia is consistent with the mobility of its workers who have an assured house, quite different from Prague and North Moravia. Eastern Bohemia has the largest number of not satisfied people, but also a very low number of "relatively dissatisfied" ones. Basically, the satisfaction for your own house depends on whether or not you own it.

Subjective perception of Health Index (HSI)

Table 5 Elaboration of the Subjective perception of Health Index

	Subjective perception of health (% of regional population)			
	Bad	Very bad	Total	HSI
Prague	15.32	0	15.32	0.234
Central Bohemia	17.82	0	17.82	0.643
South Bohemia	20	0	20	1
West Bohemia	14.61	3.37	17.98	0.669
North Bohemia	13.45	2.52	15.97	0.34
East Bohemia	12.96	0.93	13.89	0
South Moravia	16.36	1.87	18.23	0.71
North Moravia	19.29	0.51	19.8	0.967
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>16.32</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>0.59</i>

Data source: CVVM 1999

In the Czech Republic the running of the health service is based on the compulsory payment of an insurance that pays your bill to the medical company. Just like for the other index, this research on the perception of health condition has been carried by the CVVM. The sample interviewed is of 1018 people over 15 years of age. The data for the building of the index takes in those who think their health is bad or very bad. The decision is based on the fact that the percentages of the most critical people are low and not balanced to give a complete picture on a national level. The two kinds of evaluation will be therefore put together to create a unique sample of people who generally consider themselves as not optimistic about their health. Among the sample, those who have (since the beginning of the year) taken advantage of national health service, are more satisfied. Indeed, in this category, 85% of the people were satisfied versus 75% of those who didn't take advantage of it. Income and education are factors which influence this variable the most. Apart from the advantage of age, young people, due to their better education and jobs, have a better subjective perception of their health.

Crime Spread Index (CSI)

Table 6 Elaboration of the Crime Spread Index

	Criminal acts	Population (thousands)	Criminal acts per 1000 inhabitants	AD
Prague	106.974	1.187	90.13	1
Central Bohemia	45.463	1.111	40.9	0.291
South Bohemia	27.955	700	39.94	0.278
West Bohemia	27.940	857	32.63	0.174
North Bohemia	48.147	1.181	40.77	0.29
East Bohemia	25.210	1.231	20.47	0
South Moravia	49.507	2.050	24.15	0.052
North Moravia	60.114	1.962	30.64	0.145
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>391.310</i>	<i>10.279</i>	<i>38.07</i>	<i>0.546</i>

Data source: CSO 1999

The data obtained include crimes committed not only by citizens, but also by foreigners. Prague is the region with the highest number of crimes; the criminality index is obviously linked to the presence of large communities. According to CSO, the increase in the number of crimes in the 90's is due to the amnesties in the year 1993 and above all to the one in 1998. Thanks to the data of the Ministry of Justice, it is possible to analyse the effects of the last amnesty and we can notice that crimes have increased in many regions. In a deeper analysis we discover that the crimes committed are mainly located in the 3 largest cities of the Republic: Prague, Brno (South Moravia) and Ostrava (North Moravia). The criminality index shows how high the criminality is

compared to the other towns of their own regions. Indeed in the two cities (Brno and Ostrava) criminality is high and exceeds 50 crimes per 1000 people. In South Moravia (Brno excluded) criminality is quite low. Northern Bohemia has a homogeneous and high level of criminality in all its districts.

Once we have obtained the values of the partial indexes it's possible to calculate the final exclusion index.

Social Exclusion Index (IES)

Table 7 Elaboration of the Social Exclusion Index

	LMI	EAI	IFE	HCI	HSI	AD	IES
Prague	0	0	1	0.996	0.234	1	0.538
Central Bohemia	0.408	0.644	0.264	0.635	0.643	0.291	0.48
South Bohemia	0.269	0.636	0	0.519	1	0.278	0.45
West Bohemia	0.312	0.529	0.301	0	0.669	0.174	0.331
North Bohemia	1	1	0.339	0.195	0.34	0.29	0.527
East Bohemia	0.344	0.479	0.094	1	0	0	0.319
South Moravia	0.483	0.645	0.207	0.508	0.71	0.052	0.434
North Moravia	0.946	0.76	0.868	0.744	0.967	0.145	0.738
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>0.516</i>	<i>0.603</i>	<i>0.453</i>	<i>0.617</i>	<i>0.591</i>	<i>0.546</i>	<i>0.542</i>

Author's calculation

Recall that the exclusion index is the arithmetic average of the values of the single variables. It's also useful to report the partial classifications of every region where the highest score indicates the worst situation.

The IES shows us the regions with higher exclusion are especially North Moravia, Prague, and North Bohemia. The studies carried out by the Ministry of Regional Development (Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj, MMR) seem to confirm the situation of backwardness of the two northern regions. In these regions employment and education indices (the most important ones) are poor. Among the regions with more exclusion, Prague is once again an anomalous case compared to the northern regions because the relevant variables for its high score are different. Northern Moravia generally occupies the last place in partial classifications. North Bohemia has a bad situation regarding labour and education and an average position in the others dimensions. When we compare these two regions to the city of Prague we see the classical differentiation between the highly and less developed centres (following general vision of "social development" as being still mainly economic factor) with the conclusion that no one dimension fully captures social exclusion.

Table 8 Partial index ranking

	LMI	EAI	IFE	HCI	HSI	AD	IES index rank
Prague	8	8	1	2	7	1	2
Central Bohemia	4	4	5	4	5	2	4
South Bohemia	7	5	8	5	1	4	5
West Bohemia	6	6	4	8	4	5	7
North Bohemia	1	1	3	7	6	3	3
East Bohemia	5	7	7	1	8	8	8
South Moravia	3	3	6	6	3	7	6
North Moravia	2	2	2	3	2	6	1

Author's calculation

1 = Worst 8 = Best

Causes of exclusion in Czech regions

Through the values obtained we can determine which the factors are leading to the exclusion phenomenon in each region. The factors are not the same ones in all areas.

Table 9 Driving and braking factors of social exclusion in Czech Republic

	Driving Factors			IES	Braking Factors		
Prague	AD 1	IFE 1	HCI 0.996	IES 0.538	HSI 0.234	EAI 0	LMI 0
Central Bohemia	EAI 0.644	HSI 0.643	HCI 0.635	IES 0.48	LMI 0.408	AD 0.291	IFE 0.264
South Bohemia	HSI 1	EAI 0.636	HCI 0.519	IES 0.45	AD 0.278	LMI 0.269	IFE 0
West Bohemia	HSI 0.669	EAI 0.529	IES 0.331	LMI 0.312	IFE 0.301	AD 0.174	HCI 0
North Bohemia	LMI 1	EAI 1	IES 0.527	HSI 0.34	IFE 0.339	AD 0.29	HCI 0.195
East Bohemia	HCI 1	EAI 0.479	LMI 0.344	IES 0.319	IFE 0.094	HSI 0	AD 0
South Moravia	HSI 0.71	EAI 0.645	HCI 0.508	LMI 0.483	IES 0.434	IFE 0.207	AD 0.052
North Moravia	HSI 0.967	LMI 0.946	IFE 0.868	EAI 0.76	HCI 0.744	IES 0.738	AD 0.145

Author's calculation

If we consider table 7 the key factors leading to exclusion will be the ones with values superior to the overall IES. Table 9 organises, according to the social exclusion index, and for each region, the elements which raise the IES value (Driving Factors

towards exclusion) are on the IES left, while the values keeping it low (Braking Factors) are on the right.

Table 10 summarises in general those factors that more significantly affect the exclusion in the Republic on a national level. We can see so that the principal factor of exclusion is education. Prague is the only one to have education as a braking factor and this influences the other regions.

Table 10 Frequency of social exclusion causing factors

	LMI	EAI	IFE	HCI	HSI	AD
Driving Factors	4	7	2	6	5	1
Braking Factors	4	1	6	2	3	7

Author's calculation

Conclusion

The main conclusion of this research is that North Moravia and North Bohemia are the regions with the highest social exclusion. As we can see from table 9, the reasons for this phenomenon in these two regions are different. The particular thing uniting these two regions is the role played by the important factors in the country: education and employment. The difference between these two regions is that while North Bohemia (with the exception of these two variables) doesn't seem to be a region with high exclusion, the North Moravia (criminality excluded) is the most excluded in every aspect. It is important to distinguish when social exclusion has its roots in a derived factor (such as the perception of health) from those more basic and fundamental (such as work and education) because the policies to deal with them are significantly different. The two northern regions present more difficulties in these two fundamental factors and therefore the exclusion compared to the other regions is worse. We recall that some variables are based on personal perceptions and not on matters of fact. The structural problems of these two regions seem to persist in their inability to attract investment for development of new sectors to replace those which are now in decline (heavy industry and agriculture).

In table 8 it is possible to understand what we have just said analysing the ranks of the various indicators. It is a surprise to see that Prague is the second most excluded region in the whole country. In this region the driving factors towards exclusion are the evaluation of one's own house, criminality and the expense for necessities. Prague has overcome the basic problems that the other two regions have to face. The three driving factors in this city are characteristic of a big metropolis. Above all there's the criminality which exists in all cities of the world; then we have the housing condition and then the expense for primary goods including housing which gets worse compared to the income that labour provides.

Central Bohemia occupies fourth place for social exclusion because some of the values of its partial indicators are quite high. Among those we have seen as the driving factors are three: EAI, HSI, HCI. From the housing point of view, the central region is experiencing a strong development in the building sector which needs to absorb

population growth. The nearness to the capital attracts people from other regions and also the people of Prague, not happy with their dwelling in town. This leads us to hypothesize that the variable HCI will be soon prone to variation. The study of the Ministry for Regional Development (Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj) of Central Bohemia has showed how the activities of this region are raised in the capital making it less independent compared to other regions. The centre of administration and control of the activities of central region are indeed located in the capital and in addition to this, there are no other big cities in Central Bohemia to start a program of economic development of the region.

South Bohemia is the fifth region in the social exclusion ranking thanks to having an occupational situation developed from a good level of education and low expense for primary goods, especially food. As sixth in the classification we have South Moravia because all variables here are low. West Bohemia, strong in the employment factor, housing conditions and with very little criminality, is seventh. The presence of the city of Plzeň, the nearness to Germany, thermal activity and education are a basis for employment and the development of the region. In East Bohemia (as in South Moravia) the lowest rate of social exclusion results from a low level of all variables. The most important difference from the other regions is the lack of big cities that with their characteristics might have increased some partial values of IES (especially criminality variable); low expenses are attenuated by the low costs for housing. The economic potential of this region is basically based on the high agriculture productivity and on its tourist potentiality.

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SOCIÁLNĚ VYLOUČENÍ V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE

Résumé

Příspěvek se zabývá vystižením regionálních rozdílů ukazatelů, které můžeme považovat za charakteristiku sociálního vyloučení. Regionální diferenciace je založena na krajském uspořádání, které existovalo v České republice před rokem 2000. Charakteristika sociálního vyloučení je popsána za použití šesti indexů dílčích a jednoho indexu souhrnného. Dílčí indexy charakterizují podíl vyloučených z pracovního trhu – index nezaměstnanosti (LMI), ukazatel úrovně vzdělanosti – index vzdělanosti (EAI), index spotřeby potravin (IFE), ukazatel spokojenosti s úrovní bydlení – index úrovně bydlení (HCI), ukazatel subjektivního vnímání zdravotního stavu – index zdraví (HSI) a index rozšíření zločinnosti (CSI). Konstrukce těchto indexů je taková, že jejich hodnoty se pohybují mezi 0 a 1. Celkový index sociálního vyloučení (IES) je pak průměrem těchto šesti indexů.

Výsledky jsou soustředěny v tabulkách 1–7, doplněných o přehled pořadí jednotlivých regionů podle dílčích indexů i indexu souhrnného (tab. 8); v další tabulce (9) je seřazení indexů podle jejich vlivu na index souhrnný, tj. které indexy úroveň celkového indexu zvyšují a které jeho úroveň snižují. V poslední tabulce 11 je pak celkové vyjádření regionální diferenciace z hlediska úrovně sociálního vyloučení. Deset regionů Česka se rozdělilo do 3 skupin. Ve skupině první jsou východočeský a západočeský region (kraj) s nejpříznivější úrovní sociálního vyloučení; jihomoravský, jihočeský a středočeský region se nacházejí ve střední části tabulky a konečně v severočeském, severomoravském regionu a v Praze jsou hodnoty sociálního vyloučení nejvyšší (nejnižší hodnoty jsou ve východočeském regionu a nejvyšší v severomoravském).

Celkové postavení regionů ve vzájemném srovnání je dobře patrné z tab. 10. Index nezaměstnanosti ovlivňuje negativně zejména postavení severočeského a severomoravského regionu a naopak pozitivně postavení Prahy. Podobný vliv má i index vzdělanosti. Naopak index rozšíření zločinnosti ovlivňuje negativně postavení Prahy a středočeského a severočeského regionu. Nejlepší postavení východočeského regionu bylo možno očekávat; je ovlivněno především nízkou úrovní kriminality a spokojeností obyvatelstva se zdravotním stavem; relativně dobré postavení západočeského regionu se může jevit jako překvapivé. Z celého srovnání je patrné, že celkové postavení je ovlivněno nevážením dílčích indexů v indexu souhrnném; tyto váhy by se však velmi obtížně hledaly a nepomohly by k pochopení vzájemného postavení jednotlivých regionů; spíše by tento obrázek zatemnily.