

THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT OF VEĽKÝ ŠARIŠ IN THE CONTEXT OF SUBURBAN PROCESSES IN 1991 – 2006

Barbora NÉMETHYOVÁ¹

Abstract: *This contribution deals with the development of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš in the period 1991 – 2006 and the perspective of population development in the town of Veľký Šariš for the year 2015. It proposes a brief outline of the number of inhabitants throughout its development in history and it analyses population dynamics including natural and mechanical processes in the period 1980 – 2006. The characterization of inhabitants' development perspective is based on synthetic knowledge about the development of the number of inhabitants and the influence of suburbanisation on this process. The aim is to show, whether the suburbanisation processes occurring in close hinterland of Prešov, are directly related to the population development of Veľký Šariš and whether the expanding suburbanisation will influence the number of inhabitants in 2015.*

Key words: *population dynamics, suburbanization, natality rate, mortality rate, immigration, emigration.*

INTRODUCTION

It is possible to examine the perspectives of population development by means of several methods depending on data availability, relevant sources and also the factors influencing all the processes related to population dynamics. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration all the geographic coherence that could somehow participate on the development. In the article we treat the analysis of population dynamics in the conceptual framework of suburbanisation, regarding also the wider time span of the inhabitants' development in history.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS SINCE 1869 UP TO THE PRESENCE

We can study the development of the number of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš since 1869, in other words, since the first reliable census that occurred in the former state of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, up till the census that took place in 2001. It is not possible to provide complete assessment of population development before 1869 because there were no accurate inhabitants' summations and the information are based only on an account so they are incomplete.

The first census in 1869 states there were 2778 people living in the town. In the following period the number of people was gently decreasing to 2476 inhabitants in 1910. On the other hand, since 1910 the number of inhabitants was slowly increasing. The

1 **Mgr. Barbora Némethyová,**

*Department of Geography and Regional Development, Faculty of Humanities and Natural Sciences, University of Prešov, ul. 17. novembra 1, 081 16 Prešov,
e-mail: barbora.nemethyova@gmail.com*

highest increase was recorded in the period after the World War II., when the number of inhabitants between 1950 and 1961 increased about 873 people. This growth was caused by the overall population growth in Slovakia due to the baby boom in the after-war period, but mainly by the industrialization of the town. At the break through of 1952/53 the Šariš mill was renewed and enlarged, and in 1965 the Šariš brewery was established. In the following decade the number of inhabitants varied around 4000 people. A mild decrease was recorded in the eighties and mainly in 1996, when the number of inhabitants decreased for about 500 people during 5 years. It was the consequence of the political-economical transformation after 1989. Furthermore, the emigration to the regional capital of Prešov and abroad influenced the decrease in the number of inhabitants too.

On the contrary, since 1997 we can characterize a new phase in the population development of Veľký Šariš. It was partially conditioned by the latter urban phenomenon – suburbanisation. It is the migration of the inhabitants from Prešov to the surrounding municipal parts and villages in order to improve their quality of life, while it involves mainly the actors with the higher social-economical status (Matlovič, Sedláková, 2004). Veľký Šariš has become one of the recipients of such migration processes. In 2001 the town returned to its original number of inhabitants and it outnumbered the limit of 4000 people and in 2006 there lived 4796 people (Table 1). In October 2008 the municipal authorities resolved the resolution, in which they offered a financial grant of 5000 Sk for the citizen that will be enrolled in the list of inhabitants with permanent residency in Veľký Šariš as the five thousandth (4965 inhabitants at the end of October). According to the new statistic data, the limit was successfully overcome and on December 31st, 2008 the town had 5002 people.

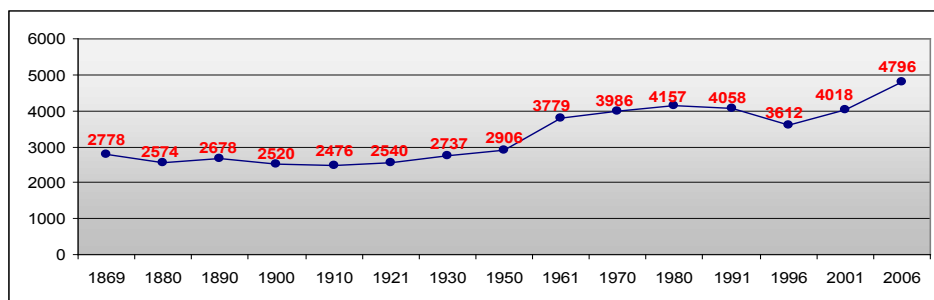
From the first census in 1869 to the last one in 2001, the number of inhabitants increased from 2778 to 4796, what is almost a double value, accurately 2018 people. The overall population development since 1869 up to the presence was not even (Table 2).

Tab. 1: *Development of the number of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš in the period between 1869 – 2006*

Year	1869	1880	1890	1900	1910	1921	1930	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	1996	2001	2006
Number of Inhab.	2778	2574	2678	2520	2476	2540	2737	2906	3779	3986	4157	4058	3612	4018	4796

Source: Statistic institute in Prešov

Graph 1: *Development of the number of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš in the period between 1869 – 2006*



Source: Statistic institute in Prešov

Tab. 2: *Absolute and relative increase of inhabitants in comparison to previous period.*

Year	1869	1880	1890	1900	1910	1921	1930	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	1996	2001	2006
Abs.increase	*	-204	104	-158	-44	64	197	169	873	207	171	-99	-446	406	778
Relat.incr.(%)	*	-7,9	3,9	-6,3	-1,8	2,5	7,2	5,8	23,1	5,2	4,1	2,4	-12,3	10,1	16,22

Source: Worked out by author according to the data from Statistic institute in Prešov

The highest total inhabitants' increase was recorded at the census in 1961 reaching 23,1% growth (873 people). The present total increase is caused by the immigration as the consequence of the suburbanisation processes and partly by the natality and immigration of Romas from the surrounding villages. The highest inhabitants' decrease by means of emigration -12,3% was recorded in the period 1991 – 1996.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

The overall state of inhabitants in a region is defined as the result of natural and mechanical development. As the additional data we also use a marriage rate, a divorce rate and an abortion rate. We examined the objective data of the overall dynamics and its partial indicators in Veľký Šariš for the period of years 1980 – 2006 (Table 3).

Tab. 3: *Population dynamics in the period between 1980 - 2006*

Year	Natality	Mortality	Natural sum	Immigration	Emigration	Migration sum	Overall increase	Overall decrease	Overall sum	Marriage rate
1980	57	43	14	100	96	4	157	139	18	
1981	64	38	26	95	137	-42	159	175	-16	
1982	77	41	36	67	109	-42	144	150	-6	
1983	76	31	45	87	127	-40	163	158	5	
1984	64	37	27	62	101	-39	126	138	-12	
1985	66	48	18	52	135	-83	118	183	-65	
1986	70	34	36	91	78	13	161	112	49	
1987	49	47	2	98	140	-42	147	187	-40	
1988	62	55	7	68	109	-41	130	164	-34	
1989	53	59	-6	61	175	-114	114	234	-120	
1990	61	53	8	85	167	-82	146	220	-74	94
1991	74	57	17	104	115	-11	178	172	6	53
1992	53	42	11	74	122	-48	127	164	-37	53
1993	62	39	23	119	100	19	181	139	42	56
1994	44	44	0	112	100	12	156	144	12	40
1995	48	39	9	85	46	39	133	85	48	30
1996	53	34	19	95	63	32	148	97	51	38
1997	51	45	6	77	44	33	128	89	39	37
1998	52	37	5	109	45	64	161	82	69	43
1999	54	51	3	61	45	16	115	96	19	33
2000	53	26	27	118	57	61	171	83	88	39
2001	47	47	0	116	68	48	163	115	48	17
2002	53	49	4	154	70	84	207	119	88	39
2003	60	37	23	174	39	135	234	76	158	40
2004	61	42	19	185	51	134	246	93	153	27
2005	68	49	19	206	46	160	274	95	179	31
2006	62	50	12	197	65	132	259	115	144	33

Source: Town council in Veľký Šariš

NATURAL DYNAMICS OF INHABITANTS

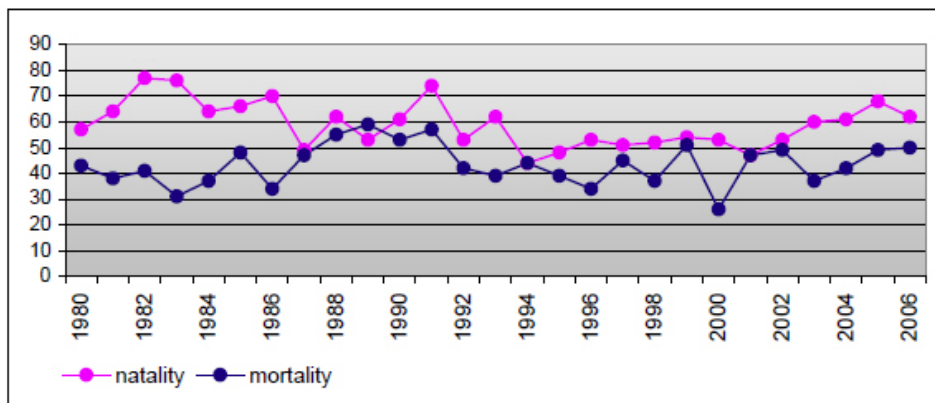
Natural dynamics balance is, except for the natality and mortality, influenced also by other indicators: a marriage rate, a divorce rate and an abortion rate. Due to the unavailability of data, we introduced only the marriage rate for the last 17 years (Table 3).

The average natality rate in Veľký Šariš over the period 1980 – 2006 was 59 people per year. Totally, there were 1594 people born. The highest natality rate was recorded in 1982 – 77 children born and in 1983 – 76 children. The minimal natality rate was recorded in 1994 – 44 children. Quite low natality rate was also in 1987 and 2001 (Graph 2).

The amplitudes of natality rate values are closely related to marriage rate. Absolutely the highest marriage rate was recorded in 1990 – 94 marriages per year, which is almost a double value of the long-term averages that prove about 41,4 marriages per year. Until 1993, the marriage rate was almost always above the level of 50 marriages per year, however then it started to decrease to about 30 – 40 marriages per year. Absolutely lowest marriage rate was recorded in 2007, the number of marriages was only 17. In an observation of the marriage rate we can state a long-term decrease of the number of marriages, caused mainly by the change in social-economical sphere and preferring of co-habitation relations in partnerships.

Another indicator of natural dynamics of inhabitants is mortality rate influenced by the age of inhabitants. The average mortality in Veľký Šariš over the period 1980 – 2006 was 43,5 people per year, absolutely 1174 people died in this time (Graph 2). The highest mortality was recorded in 1989 and 1991 – 59 and 57 of dead and the lowest mortality rate was recorded in 2000 – 26 people. The long-term development of mortality proves quite high amplitudes. Between 1987 -1991 it was permanently increasing and it maintained over the level of 50 people, however then it was alternatively increasing and decreasing.

Graph 2: *Natality and mortality development in the period between 1980 – 2006.*

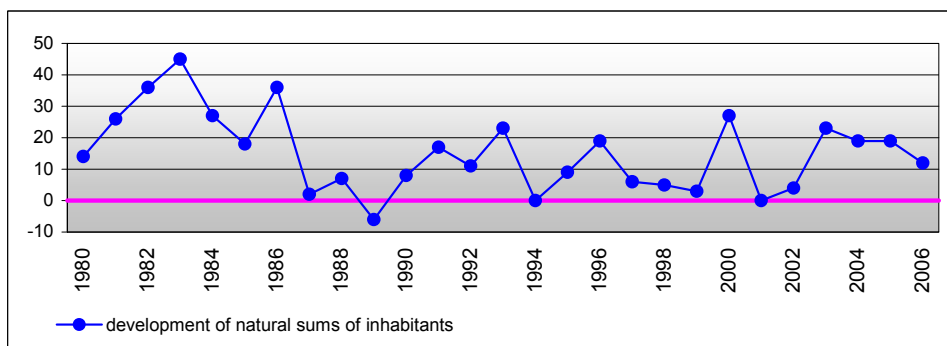


Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

The average annual inhabitants increase in Veľký Šariš over the period between 1980 -2006 was 15,5 people, totally it was 410 people. The maximal value of the natural sum, 45 people, was recorded in 1983. On the contrary, the minimal value was recorded in

1989, when the number of dead overwhelmed the number of born for about 6 people. In the objective period, there were no more natural decreases, however two times there was a value of 0, when the number of born and dead was equivalent. It happened in 1994 and 2001. As seen on the graph, the natality markedly outnumbers the mortality especially in the initial periods of 1980 – 1987, then it lowers and we mark the natural decrease of inhabitants in 1989. In the following period, the natality almost always outnumbers the mortality (exceptions – 1994 and 2001) (Graph 3).

Graph 3: *Development of the natural sums of inhabitants in the period between 1980 – 2006*

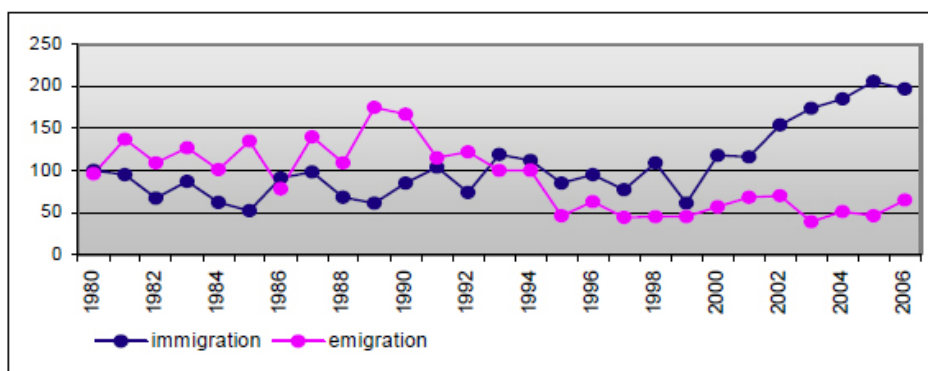


Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

MECHANICAL DYNAMICS OF INHABITANTS

Average annual immigration over the period 1980 – 2006 reached the value of 105,6 people per year. Totally there were 2852 inhabitants that moved to the town of Veľký Šariš in the mentioned period. The highest immigration rate was in 2005, when 206 people moved to the town. It was almost a double value of the long-term average. The reason of the movement was mainly the obtaining of permanent residency in the ward of Kanaš in newly built houses and also in the town itself. Significant migration flows come from Prešov due to the suburbanization processes, but also from the surrounding villages (Šarišské Michaľany, Gregorovce, Sabinov). High value of immigration was recorded in 2006 – 197 immigrants and also in next 5 years, when the number of immigrated kept permanently above 150 inhabitants per year. Lower immigration was recorded in the first decade, it did not exceed the value of 100 people. The absolute minimum was recorded in 1985, when only 52 inhabitants moved to the town (Graph 4).

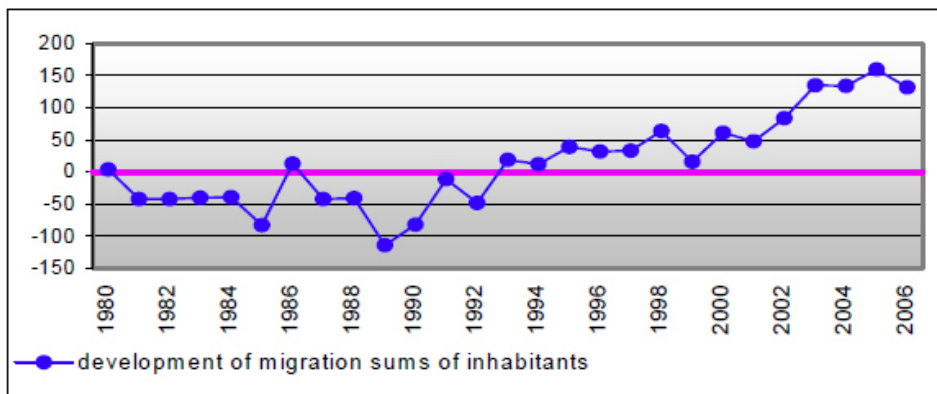
Graph 4: Development of annual immigration and emigration in the period between 1980 – 2006



Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

Average annual emigration over the objective period reached 90,7 people; totally 2450 inhabitants emigrated from Veľký Šariš. The highest emigration rate was recorded in 1989 – 175 people and in 1990 – 167 emigrating inhabitants. The lowest emigration rate was recorded in 1997 and 2003, counted 44 and 39 people. While during the period between 1980 – 1994 there were about 120 inhabitants emigrating from Veľký Šariš, later on in between 1995 – 2005 there were only about 50 emigrants annually. Lower number of emigrants still lasts. This development was closely related to the emigration of inhabitants to Prešov at the end of the eighties and at the beginning of nineties because of better economical conditions and more job opportunities. Decrease of emigration in the last period is related to the preferring of living outside big cities and providing opportunities for individual residential construction in these areas. The biggest emigration flows from Veľký Šariš are directed to Prešov and surrounding villages. The emigration to the western parts of Slovakia and abroad also contributes to the emigration processes.

Average annual migration increase over the period between 1980 – 2006 was 14,9 people. In this way, the town gained by the migration processes 402 people totally. The development was not balanced, but it showed quite remarkable amplitudes (Graph 5). In the period of 1981 -1992, except for the year 1986, the migration sum proved permanently negative values. It means that the migration decrease of inhabitants was prevailing. However, since 1993 up to the presence, the migration sum proved permanently positive values and furthermore it is still increasing. Absolutely the highest migration decrease was recorded in 1989 – 114 people. On the other hand, absolutely the highest migration increase was recorded in 2005 – 160 people (Graph 5).

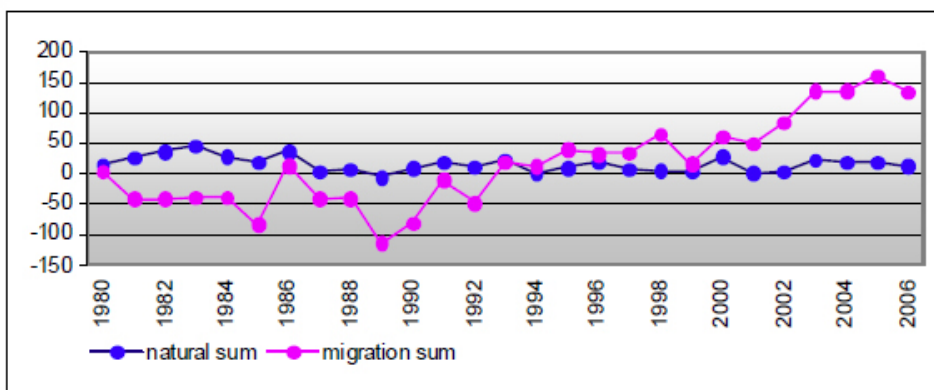
Graph 5: Development of migration sums in the period between 1980 – 2006

Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

TOTAL DYNAMICS OF INHABITANTS

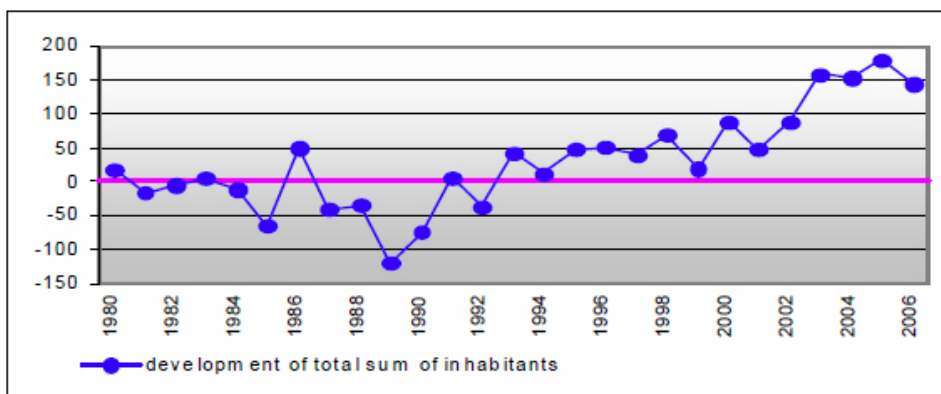
Total state of the inhabitants is directly dependent on natural and mechanical increase or decrease (Graph 6). The population of Veľký Šariš has increased during objective period for about 812 inhabitants, in average 30 people per year. Total sum reaches its highest value in 2005 counted 179 people, which is almost 6 times more than the long-term average. The lowest total sum was recorded in 1989. It was caused by very low natural decrease of -120 people. In generally, we can conclude the migration dynamics was so strong that until 1992 it was causing the total decrease of inhabitants, however in the last decade and mainly in last 5 years, it started to grow and caused the total increase of inhabitants (Graph 7). The migration processes contribute more intensively to the overall development of the number of inhabitants than the natural dynamics of inhabitants, which shows relatively steady values from 0 to 50 people, while the migration processes show the higher amplitudes from -120 to 179 people. We assume that the main reason of the increasing significance of the migration processes on the overall development of inhabitants is mainly the process of suburbanization.

Graph 6: Development of natural and migration sums in the period between 1980 – 2006



Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

Graph 7: Development of the total sums in the period between 1980 - 2006



Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

THE RELATION OF SUBURBANISATION AND MIGRATION TENDENCIES IN THE TOWN

According to Matlovič and Sedláková (2004), the process of suburbanisation is regarded to be as one of the most significant transformational processes of the intra-urban structures in post-communist cities. It is related to the fact that the changes occur predominantly in those parts, where the use of space does not satisfy the new social-economical conditions. The suburbanisation interferes predominantly the peripheral parts of the cities and a peripheral zone that surrounds the compact city directly, in other words, the suburban zone. The most common definition of suburbanisation says that it is the process of relocation of inhabitants and institutions from inner town to its edge and to the suburban zone. In our case it is the regional city of Prešov, as a starting point of residential

suburbanisational tendencies and the contiguous town of Veľký Šariš, which becomes a recipient of suburbanisational processes by means of its increasing number of inhabitants. According to Sýkora (2001) the residential suburbanisation is manifested by several forms. It causes the build-up of massive compact residential zones with individual residential houses, siting of the land for the building plots with the addition of infrastructure and then selling them for the individual residential constructions. This is the way, how new luxurious zones of living are formed on the edges of rural villages, but also in the open space. The suburbanisation occurs also on the free plots inside the villages. Aforesaid processes can be characterized also in Veľký Šariš. For the last 10 years, there were provided numbers of building plots with the infrastructure and in the period 1998 – 2008 the town council issued 392 building permits. Thus, many luxurious squares were formed in the town.

Since 1996 a new period of immigration of inhabitants mainly from Prešov begins, as the consequence of the suburbanisation processes. It is related predominantly to the people from higher society who prefer higher standard of living conditions and they make use of better prices of the land in comparison to those in Prešov (Matlovič, Sedláková, 2004). By terrain research we identified several luxurious areas indicating the presence of this group of people. Due to the motorization they are able to overcome the distances to work and other activities of their daily life. Veľký Šariš, as the little, but from the point of view of its infrastructure, very well equipped town, offers very good and satisfying living conditions for the objective group of inhabitants. In the town itself, number of houses, streets and even the squares of individual resident houses were built. They are located in the southern part of the town close to the sewage tank and in the northern part of the town along Torysa river. The most significant recipient of the residential suburbanisation is the ward of Kanaš, where the number of inhabitants increased rapidly and most of the immigrated people are from Prešov.

Matlovič and Sedláková (2004) say that the analysis of the development of inhabitants in Prešov proved that during the whole period, the numbers of annual total sums of inhabitants were continually decreasing. Since 1996, there were intensive emigration processes in the town and we record the migration loss, which continually deepens.

At the basis of what was said, we can conclude that the connection between the beginning of migration decrease in Prešov and beginning of migration increase in the suburban zone represented by Veľký Šariš, is not random. The comparative analysis of migration sums of objective areas proved that the continuous growth of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš, correlates directly to the migration decrease of inhabitants in Prešov (Table 4).

Tab. 4 : The migration sums in Prešov and Veľký Šariš in the period between 1996 – 2007

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prešov	-12	-70	-24	-111	-127	-207	-366	-471	-558	-338	-207	-292
Veľký Šariš	32	33	64	16	61	48	84	135	134	160	132	130

Source: Statistic institute in Prešov, Town council in Veľký Šariš

While the migration sum in Prešov decreases since 1996 and we mark even the migration loss, on the contrary it increases significantly in Veľký Šariš, where we record migration gains. Therefore we can claim, that the migration and the development of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš is directly dependent on the suburbanisational processes and mechanical

dynamics of inhabitants in Prešov, it means it is directly related to its immigration from Prešov to Veľký Šariš.

THE ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS AS THE INDICATOR OF THE SUBURBANISATION PROCESSES

One of the indicators of residential suburbanisation is the origin of immigrants moving to the target destination, in our case to Veľký Šariš. Based on the assumptions of the mutual correlation between the total sum of immigrated and emigrated from Prešov, it is possible to suppose the significant increase in the number of immigrants from Prešov (Table 5).

From the overall analysis we can conclude that the ratio of immigrants coming from Prešov from the total number of immigrants coming to Veľký Šariš, is continually increasing especially in the last time.

However, by the end of eighties and at the beginning of nineties its relative value was up the 50%, nowadays the ratio of inhabitants immigrating from Prešov has reached 70%. On the other hand, the analysis of emigrated inhabitants from Veľký Šariš to Prešov proves exactly the opposite tendency. The ratio of inhabitants migrating to Prešov is continually decreasing. While at the beginning of the period was Prešov regarded as the attractive place of living for almost 70% of emigrated people from the total sum of emigrated, in last years it was a preferable place of living only for 33% of inhabitants from the total sum of emigrated people of Veľký Šariš (Table 5)

Tab.5 : *The origin of migrants taking part on the migration processes in Veľký Šariš in the period between 1987 – 2008*

Year	Immigrated	from PO	
		Absolute values	Relative values
1987	98	40	41%
1988	68	31	46%
1989	61	33	54%
1990	85	42	49%
1991	104	53	51%
1992	74	44	59%
1993	119	84	71%
1994	112	82	73%
1995	85	53	62%
1996	95	52	55%
1997	77	61	79%
1998	109	60	55%
1999	61	34	56%
2000	118	77	65%
2001	116	61	53%
2002	154	101	66%
2003	174	123	71%
2004	185	135	73%
2005	206	146	71%
2006	197	141	72%
2007	198	137	69%
2008	191	123	64%

Emigrated	To PO	
	Absolute values	Relative values
140	92	66%
109	80	73%
175	121	69%
167	118	71%
115	63	55%
122	61	50%
100	59	59%
100	66	66%
46	27	59%
63	33	52%
44	20	45%
45	28	62%
45	21	47%
57	23	40%
68	30	44%
70	38	54%
39	21	54%
51	16	31%
46	19	41%
65	27	42%
57	19	33%
40	13	33%

Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

From the immigration point of view Veľký Šariš is extremely lucrative in the last periods of time. Its most significant part is the ward of Kanaš, where the number of inhabitants continually increases. There are mainly the inhabitants with the higher social-economical status. The number of people immigrating to Kanaš is continually increasing on the total sum of the immigrated to the town (Table 6).

Tab.6: *The ratio of immigrated inhabitants in the ward of Kanaš in comparison to the total number of immigrated inhabitants in the town in the period between 1987 – 2008*

Year		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of immigrated		98	68	61	85	104	74	119	112	85	95	77
From them to Kanaš	Abs.values	14	4	15	9	12	11	14	11	7	2	13
	Relat.values	14%	6%	25%	11%	12%	15%	12%	10%	8%	2%	17%
Year		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of emigrated		109	61	118	116	154	174	185	206	197	198	191
From them to Kanaš	Abs.values	16	7	22	10	36	37	36	35	73	46	63
	Relat.values	15%	11%	19%	9%	23%	21%	19%	17%	37%	23%	33%

Source: Worked out by the author according to data from the Town council in Veľký Šariš

Another indicator of residential suburbanisation is the number of building permits issued by the town of Veľký Šariš. We observed this feature on the bases of data from the town council in short period of time since 1998. Even this period is sufficient to prove that the number of building permits is growing continually. While in 1999 there were only 18 building permits issued by the town council, in 2004 there were 33 of them and in 2008 they issued 32 building permits. From the total number of permits issued in this period, more than 80% of them were issued for the immigrants coming from Prešov. As the result of this, the number of inhabitants in Veľký Šariš is increasing and we assume that it will raise further mainly because of the expanding individual residential construction.

Undistinguished, but very advantageous position of Kanaš, its technical infrastructure and ecologically and aesthetically positive environment gives all the proposals for its further development within the town itself.

PROGNOSIS OF THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEAR 2015 REGARDING THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCED BY THE SUBURBANISATION

On the basis of the previous development it is possible to determine the prognosis of the number of inhabitants of Veľký Šariš for the year 2015 and then we will be able to confront the calculation with the reality. It is irrelevant to work with the data from the censuses of 1991 and 2001, because the phenomenon of suburbanisation started to influence the population dynamics mainly after the 1996. Therefore there we used two time spans for our prognoses.

If we mark the year 1991 for the initial number of inhabitants in time t_0 and the following number of inhabitants in time t_1 in the year 2001, then on the basis of the formula for the prognosis of inhabitants:

$$PO_t = PO_{t_0} + \frac{PO_{t_1} - PO_{t_0}}{t} \cdot (t - t_0)$$

we will find out that the hypothetic number of inhabitants for the year 2015 is 3962 people, which is absolutely unreal, because even today the sum of the inhabitants was outnumbered and it reached more than 5000 people. Furthermore, this calculation is influenced mainly by the excessive emigration and low natality rate in the first half of the nineties however it does not reflect the increasing immigration rate and slowly increasing natality rate of the second half of the nineties. For more effective and relevant prognosis we therefore worked with the data from the censuses in 1996 and 2006. According to the identical formula, the hypothetic number of inhabitants for the year 2015 is 5862. The result is much more real, taking into consideration all the instant demographic processes such as the increasing immigration due to the suburbanisation, slowly growing natality, and mildly decreasing mortality rate and emigration rate.

On the basis of this prognosis it is possible to assume that the town of Veľký Šariš, as the suburban zone of Prešov, will be expanding in close future and from the point of view of its inhabitants it will grow continually. Regarding the conditions it proposes, it will become a final destination for the growing clientele of the actors with higher social-economical status, who do not find these advantageous conditions in the regional city of Prešov.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this contribution was to show the influence of the suburbanisation in close hinterland of Prešov on the concrete example of Veľký Šariš, which has become the more and more attractive immigration sphere mainly for the inhabitants with higher social-economical status. As the consequence of this phenomenon there are several significant changes in the development of inhabitants, the number of immigrants and also the total number of inhabitants increases what makes a positive perspective for its potential expansion in near future. Therefore also in our prognoses of the population development we have to take into consideration not only the long-term historical development, but also the contemporary demographic and geographic tendencies that influence all the processes related to population dynamics to much extend.

Except for these characteristics it is necessary to point out that the view of the town is changing too, because it is permanently re-created and transformed by the developing individual residential construction.

This synthetic knowledge about the suburbanisation processes in the suburban zone of Prešov and about the population dynamics in Veľký Šariš can be used in practice as a base and a framework for various analyses in urban systems, for the placement of various social-economical activities in the region as well as for the general town plan which the town misses nowadays.

References

- KRAJSKÁ SPRÁVA ŠÚSR. (2001): Demografický vývoj v Prešovskom kraji v rokoch 1996-2000. Prešov, 2001.
- MANÍK, M. et al. (1998): Územný plán sídelného útvaru mesta Veľký Šariš. Prešov, 1998.
- MATLOVIČ, R. (1998): Geografia priestorovej štruktúry mesta Prešov. Prešov, 1998.
- MATLOVIČ, R., SEDLÁKOVÁ, A. (2004): Suburbanizácia – transformačný proces priestorovej organizácie postkomunistických miest. Folia geographica 7, Prešov, s.75-103, ISBN 80-8068-270-4, Prešov, 2005.
- MATLOVIČ, R., MATLOVIČOVÁ, K. (2005): Vývoj regionálnych disparít na Slovensku a problémy regionálneho rozvoja Prešovského kraja. Folia geographica 8, Prešov, 66-88, ISSN 1336-6157
- Ministerstvo výstavby a regionálneho rozvoja SR (2006): Národný strategický referenčný rámec, 2007-2013 (3 verzia). Bratislava.
- MICHAELI, E., KANDRÁČOVÁ, V. (1998): Ľubotice. Prešov.
- MICHAELI, E. et al. (1997): Urbánne a krajinné štúdie Nr. 2. Prešov.
- Štatistický úrad SR. Bratislava, available at <http://www.statistics.sk> visited on January 8, 2009

VÝVOJ POČTU OBYVATEĽOV V MESTE VEĽKÝ ŠARIŠ AKO JEDNEJ ZO SUBURBÁNNYCH ZÓN PREŠOVA V ROKOCH 1991 – 2006*Zhrnutie*

Cieľom tohto príspevku bolo charakterizovať obyvateľstvo vo Veľkom Šariši s ohľadom na jeho doterajší historický vývoj, súčasné mechanické a prirodzené procesy a tiež vplyv suburbanizácie v zázemí Prešova. Výsledkom týchto procesov sú početné zmeny, ktoré sú pozorovateľné tak v štruktúre obyvateľstva, v jeho počte, ako aj v sídelnej štruktúre.

Údaje o celkovom pohybe a jeho čiastkových ukazovateľoch sme vo Veľkom Šariši skúmali za obdobie rokov 1980 – 2006. Priemerný ročný prirodzený prírastok obyvateľov vo Veľkom Šariši za obdobie rokov 1980 - 2006 dosiahol 15,5 osoby, celkovo pribudlo 410 obyvateľov. Natalita výrazne prevyšuje mortalitu najmä v počiatočnom období rokov 1980 – 1987, potom výrazne klesá a v roku 1989 nastáva prirodzený úbytok obyvateľstva. V nasledujúcom období takmer vždy natalita mierne prevyšuje mortalitu. Priemerný ročný migračný prírastok za obdobie rokov 1980 - 2006 dosiahol 14,9 osôb ročne. Takto migračným pohybom pribudlo v meste 402 obyvateľov. Vývoj však nebol rovnomerný, ale zaznamenával značné rozdiely a výkyvy. V období rokov 1981 – 1992, s výnimkou roku 1986, malo migračné saldo trvalo záporné hodnoty, teda prevažoval migračný úbytok obyvateľstva, od roku 1993 až po súčasnosť migračné saldo dosahovalo výlučne kladné hodnoty a má neustále stúpajúcu tendenciu.

V meste Veľký Šariš došlo za skúmané obdobie k nárastu populácie o 812 obyvateľov, teda priemerne 30 osôb za rok. Celkové saldo dosiahlo najvyššiu hodnotu v roku 2005 a to až 179 osôb, čo je takmer 6 krát viac ako dlhodobý priemer. Najnižšie celkové saldo bolo v roku 1989, kedy bol v meste zaznamenaný prirodzený úbytok obyvateľstva –120 osôb.

Celkovo možno zhodnotiť, že migračný pohyb bol tak silný, že do roku 1992 spôsoboval celkový úbytok obyvateľstva, ale v poslednom decéniu a najmä za posledných 5 rokov zaznamenávame vplyvom migračného pohybu celkový prírastok obyvateľstva. Na vývoji počtu obyvateľov sa v oveľa väčšej miere podieľajú migračné procesy než prirodzený pohyb obyvateľstva, ktorý má relatívne stabilné hodnoty a pohybuje sa v rozmedzí 0 – 50, kým migračné procesy majú oveľa väčšie výkyvy –120 až 179 osôb. Predpokladáme, že dôvodom stúpajúceho významu migračných procesov na vývoji celkového počtu obyvateľov je aj proces suburbanizácie.

Tá dáva predpoklad pre ďalší rozvoj mesta, ktoré sa stáva čoraz lukratívnejším miestom bývania najmä pre obyvateľov s vyšším sociálno-ekonomickým statusom. V samotnom Veľkom Šariši boli okrem solitérov vybudované celé ulice a štvrte individuálnej bytovej výstavby, konkrétne v južnej časti mesta pri čističke odpadových vôd a v severnej časti pozdĺž Torysy. Najvýznamnejším recipientom rezidenčnej suburbanizácie bola prímestská časť Kanaš, kde sa počet obyvateľov značne zvýšil, pričom väčšina imigrovaného obyvateľstva pochádzala z Prešova.

Pri prognózovaní obyvateľstva je teda potrebné zohľadniť okrem historického vývoja aj všetky súčasné demografické a geografické tendencie, ktoré ovplyvňujú populačnú dynamiku obyvateľstva. Na základe prognózy je možné predpokladať, že mesto Veľký Šariš bude ako prímestská suburbanná zóna v blízkom časovom horizonte expandovať a z hľadiska počtu obyvateľov neustále rásť.

Recenzovali: Prof. RNDr. Viliam Lauko, CSc.
RNDr. Alena Lukáčová, PhD.