

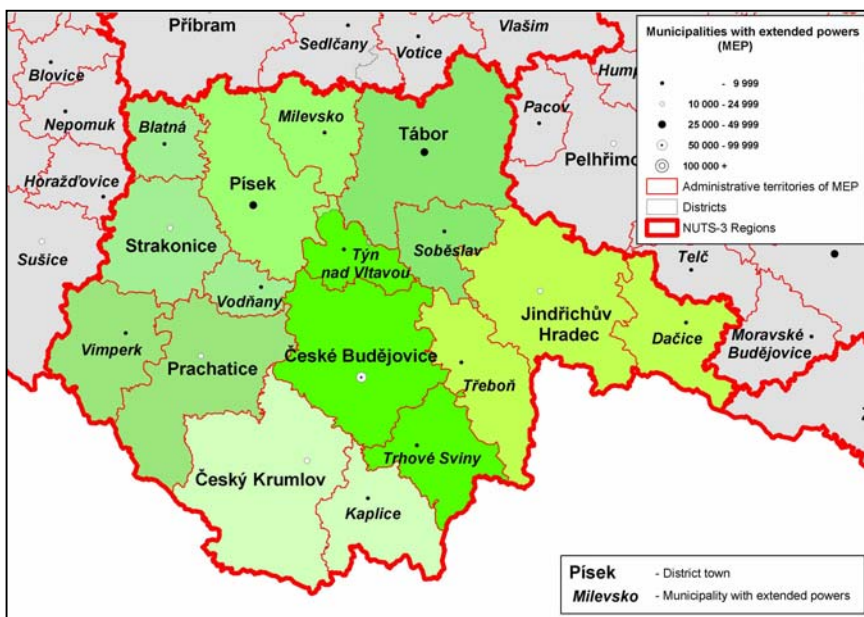


JIHOČESKÝ REGION



With its position in the southern part of *Česká kotlina* (Basin) the *Jihočeský* Region belongs to areas with a significant role for human settlement, which is testified to by discoveries of settlements from ancient times as well as historically documented existence of trade paths and emergence of arterial highways in modern times. In general awareness the Region is tied in to ponds, which exceed 30 thousand hectares now, agriculture, and a peaceful, rather flat landscape. The neighbourhood with Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany has had a non-negligible role to play in the development of the Region's economic and cultural life.

The total area of the Region amounts to 10 056 km², which accounts for 12.75% of the CR's area. Woodland covering 3 735 km² corresponds to the afforestation share of 11% up on that of the CR. Agricultural land occupies 4 959 km²; the percentage of arable land is about 10% lower, in comparison with that of arable land of the whole of the CR, and tends



to decrease. The highest point is Plechý (1 378 a.s.l.) in *Šumava* (Mountains), where the borders of the CR, Austria and Germany meet, while the lowest (330 m a.s.l.) is the level of *Orlické přehradní jezero* (artificial lake). Except for the mountainous relief of the landscape close to the ridge of *Šumava* and the flatland in the pond areas around the middle reaches of the River *Lužnice* (*Třeboňská pánev* (Basin)) and in the northwest of the town of *České Budějovice* (*Českokobudějovická pánev* (Basin)), the Region has the character of hilly land to highland.

The Region consists of 7 districts (*České Budějovice*, *Český Krumlov*, *Jindřichův Hradec*, *Písek*, *Prachatic*, *Strakonice*, and *Tábor*). It has 623 municipalities with an average area of 16.1 km² and an average population of 1 006 (847 without the regional capital). There are 73%

of the municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants, where 14.7% of the Region's population live (17.6% and 29.3% live in municipalities with up to 2 000 and up to 10 000, respectively). Tendencies from the last years are suggestive of a slight increase (at a rate of 1.5 per mille a year) in the share of the population living in municipalities with 501 to 2 000 inhabitants at the expense of municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants.

The largest town of the *Jihočeský* Region has a population of almost 100 thousand, which accounts for close to 16% of the Region's population. The Region has 17 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers 180km² to 1 130 km² in size and 11 thousand to 147 thousand in population.

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		625,712	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁴		15,769
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	5,973	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		5.7
	Foreigners with permanent residence	3,979	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	6.1
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		623 / 45		Secondary	41.7
Population living in the regional capital (%)		15.1		Tertiary	52.2
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		28.6	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		2,193
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	10.3	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		45.0
	females	7.2	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		1,068,596
Economically active population (2004)		314,616	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		29.7
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		16.7	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		14,355
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	68.9	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		49,556
	females	50.5	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		119,780

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

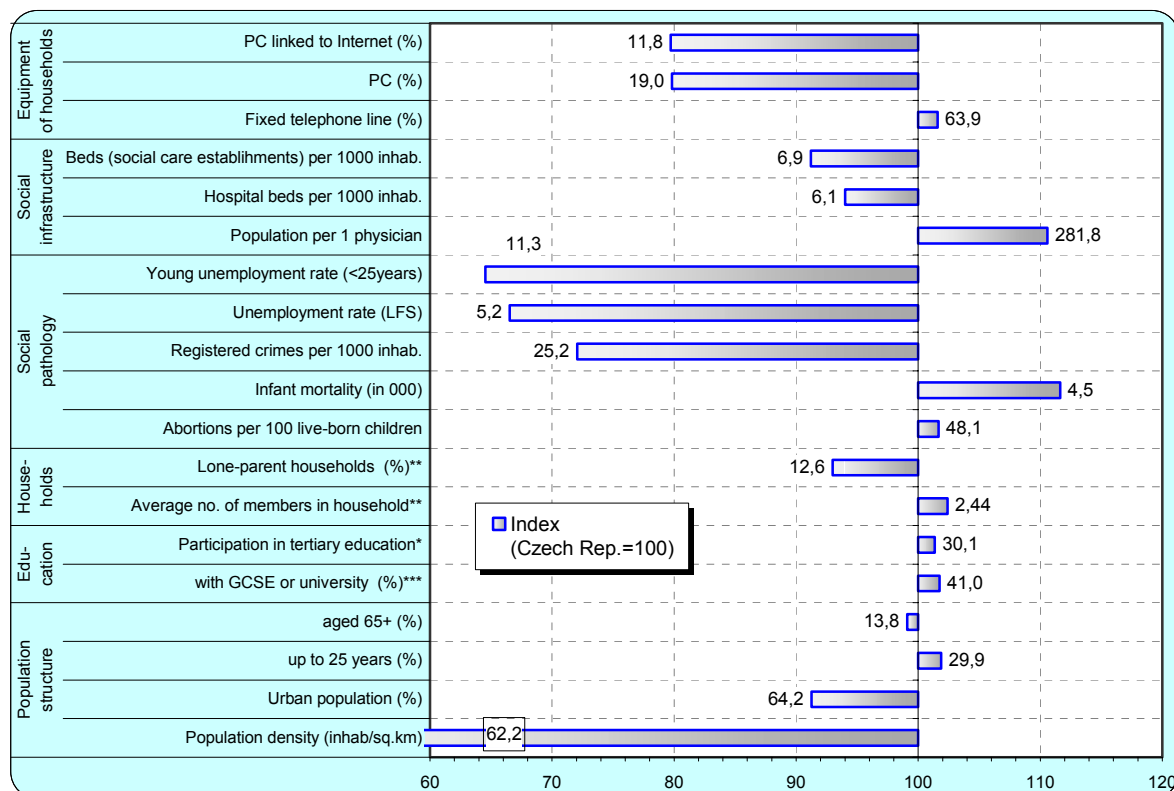
² Related to population aged 15+

³ Share (%) of economically active persons from total population aged 15+

⁴ in CZK, per employee in national economy (excluding armed forces), enterprise method (i.e. by head office of enterprise)



Demography and social life - region compared with the Czech Republic



Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value to national level.

* Share (%) of students aged 20-24 in total population aged 20-24

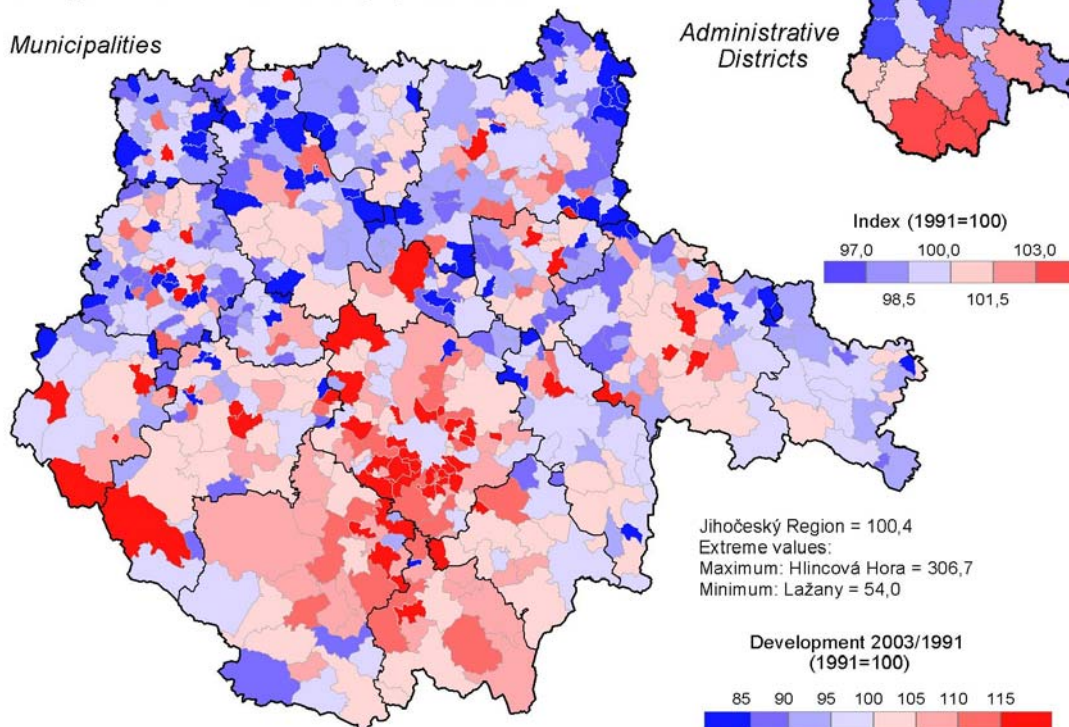
** From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, expect for abortions and infant mortality which refer to 2001-2003)

*** related to total population aged 15+

Changes of total number of population in 1991-2003

Municipalities

Administrative Districts



**Population and vital statistics: 1993/2003**

Population, 31 December 1993	626,391
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	5,920
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	6,696
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	825
Population, 31 December 1998	626,634
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	5,656
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	6,407
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	648
Population, 31 December 2003	625,541

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	97.3	15.6	16.3	14.9
15 - 24	87.3	13.9	14.5	13.4
25 - 39	143.4	22.9	23.8	22.2
40 - 54	134.7	21.6	22.2	20.8
55 - 64	76.4	12.2	12.1	12.3
65 -	86.4	13.8	11.1	16.4
Total	625.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Region is positioned advantageously on European transport routes, which will be further improved by the new motorway connection with the capital city of Prague under preparation. It has environmentally valuable nature attractive to tourists, technically educated labour force, and a tradition of light and food industries.

Decreases take turns with increases

Up to the middle of the 1990s, the Region's population had been steadily increasing. The year 1995, however, saw a drop in the population, first in the history of the Region. In the year 1997 the drop changed for an increase in the population, but in 1999 the number of inhabitants started to drop. Since 2002, the population has been slightly rising. Currently, the age

distribution of the *Jihočeský* Region is a bit younger than the average of the country is. This is shown by the dependency ratio (number of persons aged 65+ to 100 persons aged 0-14), whose value stands at 88.8, while that of the CR is 91.6 (the corresponding value for Prague is extreme—125.0). That the Region's population is younger than the national average is also obvious from the average age of 39.3 in the Region (39.5 in the CR). The index of economic burden (number of children aged 0-14 + number of persons aged 65+ to 100 persons aged 15-64) stands slightly above the average: 41.6 (41.2 in the CR).

In spite of the fact that death rate declines, the population does not grow by natural change – on the contrary, it declines too. An increase in the Region's number of inhabitants is thus primarily due

migration, above all of foreigners coming to work in the Region. Not in all years were increases by migration bigger than natural decreases. The number of child-births has risen slightly over recent two years, but the birth rate is still low. The mentioned increase in the birth rate reflects the fact that strong population cohorts of women enter the age of maximum fertility rather than it is brought about by a change in the attitude of younger generation in favour of starting a family. The declining death rate is a positive factor and occurs despite the steadily rising proportion of the elderly in the Region's population. The nationwide downward trend in the marriage rate shows itself in the *Jihočeský* Region too. In the year 2003, the fewest marriages were entered into over the whole history. More and more couples prefer consensual union, which also results in a rising number of children born outside marriage—over a quarter of all childbirths.

Temelín power station influences both investments and development of the Region

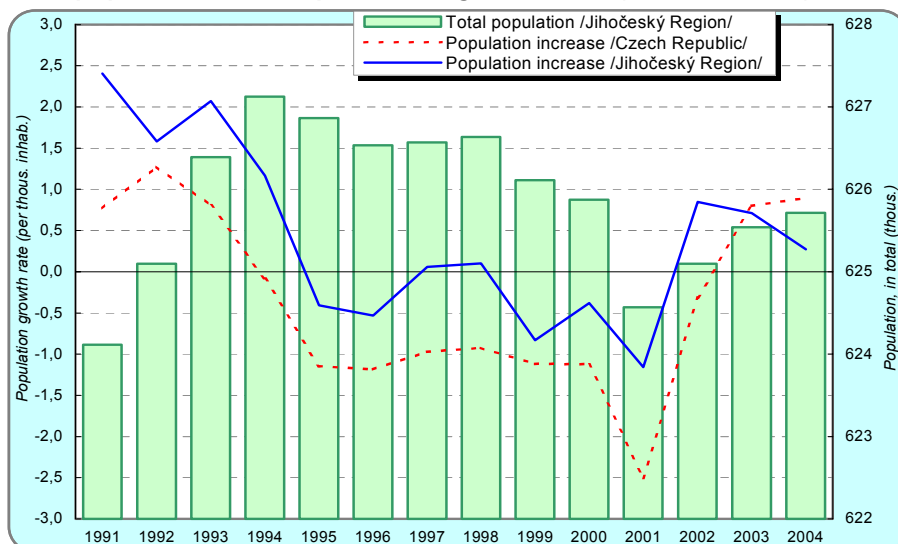
The geographical position on main trade routes connecting Bohemia, Bavaria and Austria endowed the *Jihočeský* Region with a rich history of mutual economic, cultural, religious and political relations. Many monuments from early Middle Ages to present time and the beauty and diversity of the landscape make it possible for tourism and hiking to develop there. The significance of agriculture and especially of fishing cannot be missed in the whole characteristic of the Region, either. Industry started to develop in the Region as late as from the late 1950s.

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Nemocnice České Budějovice	České Budějovice	Health care	> 2 500
MADETA, a.s.	České Budějovice	Manufacture of food products	> 1 500
Robert Bosch, s.r.o.	České Budějovice	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 500
Vltava-Labe-Press, a.s.	České Budějovice	Publishing activities	> 1 500
ČZ Strakonice, a.s.	Strakonice	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 000
Jihočeská energetika, a.s.	České Budějovice	Electricity supply	> 1 000
JITEX Písek a.s.	Písek	Manufacture of textile products	> 1 000
Kovosvit, a.s.	Sezimovo Ústí	Manufacture of machinery	> 1 000
Vodovody a kanalizace Jižní Čechy, a.s.	České Budějovice	Water supply	> 1 000
ZVVZ, a.s.	Milevsko	Manufacture of machinery	> 1 000

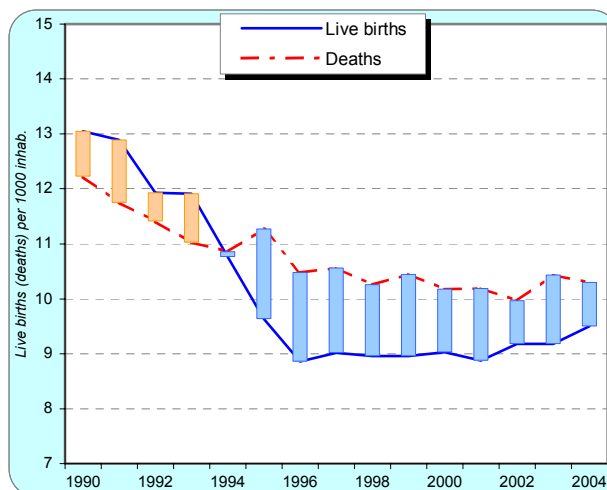


Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

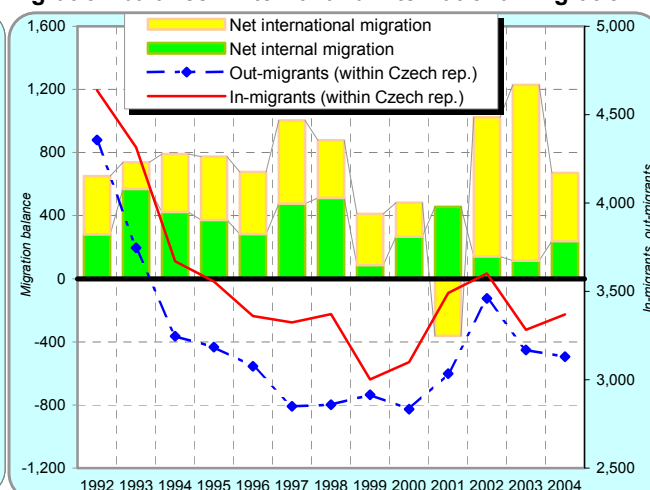


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered by yearly demographic statistics. Population growth rate was calculated as a difference between 1 January and 31 December (in 2001 population at 1 January was recalculated by Census).

Vital statistics



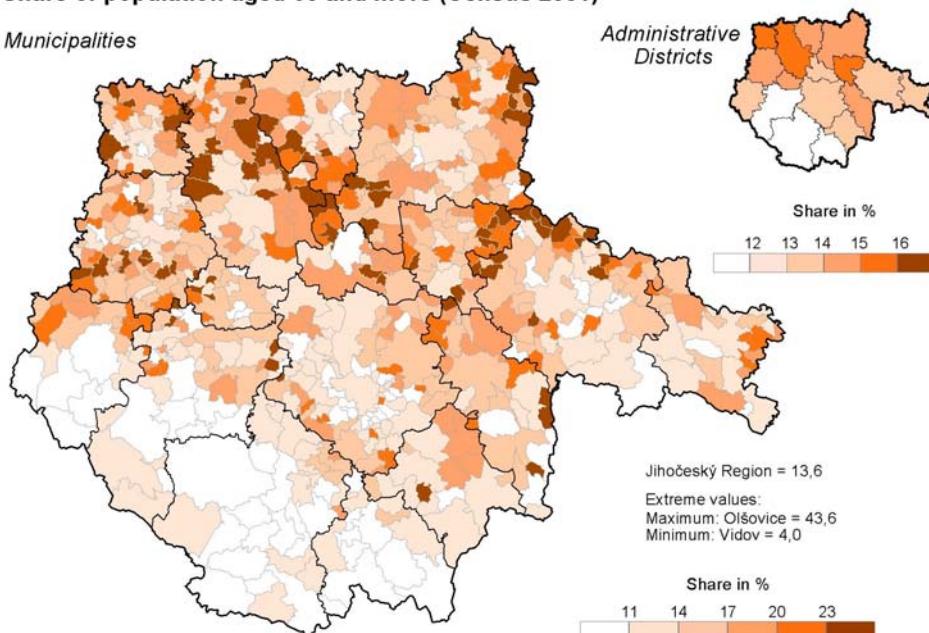
Migration balance - internal and international migration



Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)

Municipalities

Administrative Districts



**Agriculture: 1993 - 2003**

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	495,876	495,377
Arable land (ha)	340,219	320,703
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	30.6	15.3
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	3.84	3.55
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	332,078	227,750

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.5	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	6.1	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	4.3	4.2

The importance of the Region for the national economy should grow in the future, especially in the energy industry as a result of growing production of electricity in the *Temelín* nuclear power station.

Main macroeconomic indicators rank the economic level of the Region third among the country's regions.

The *Jihočeský* Region accounts for more than 5% of the national GDP—the sixth largest figure. The crucial industry in this respect is manufacturing with its more than 30% share in gross value added, followed by trade and repair of consumer goods (10%) and transport (not quite 10%). The share of agriculture in total gross value added in the Region (8%) is more than twice the national share. Fishing is a characteristic industry of the Region and accounts for almost half the gross value added in this industry and the whole country, too.

Gross domestic product per inhabitant accounts for 87% of the national average, which corresponds to the 4th place in inter-regional comparison, or about 55% of the EU-15 average.

Gross fixed capital formation in the *Jihočeský* Region accounts for less than 7% of the total GFCF of the CR. Its share per inhabitant exceeds the national average by about 9%. This indicator was primarily affected by investments in the *Temelín* nuclear power plant that swallowed up almost one third of the investments

in the Region. A significant volume of investments was also channelled to manufacturing and financial intermediation—about 18% of the regional investments each.

Average values of the level of education

The Region belongs to a few regions whose participation in secondary education is higher than average. The Region is a catchment area of secondary education for border areas of the neighbouring regions. It is a general rule for most of the CR's regions that if they have an above-average proportion of graduates from GCSE fields of study, their proportion of secondary school graduates from non-GCSE fields of study is below average, compared with national values. In the *Jihočeský* Region, however, the proportions of secondary school graduates from both GCSE and non-GCSE in the corresponding age group are above the average. Apart from Prague schools, university education is also provided

**Pupils and students:
school year 2003/2004**

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	18.7
Basic schools	60.1
Grammar schools	9.1
Secondary technical schools	13.0
Secondary vocational schools	13.7
Higher professional schools	2.2
Universities	7.1

by the University of South Bohemia based in the town of *České Budějovice*.

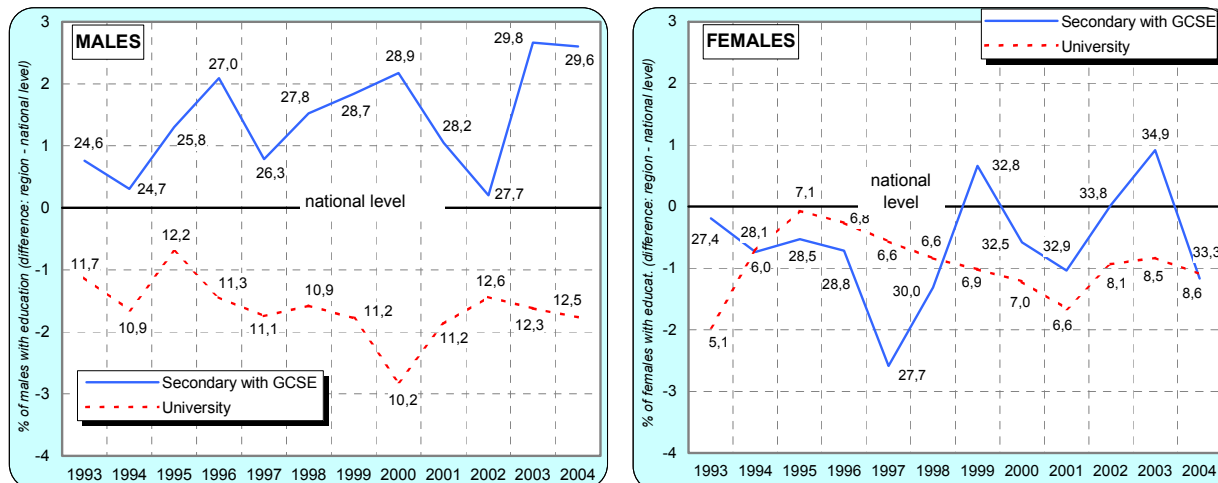
According to last census results, the level of education in the *Jihočeský* Region reaches average values. At the time of the census, 23.6% of the adult population had basic education (23.5% in the whole of the CR), 38.9% of the population aged 15+ had secondary education without GCSE (38.0% in the CR), and 28.5% of the population had secondary education with GCSE (28.4% in the CR). A bigger difference was only in university education only (7.8% in the Region as against 8.9% in the CR). The index of education (population with full secondary and university education per 100 inhabitants aged 25+) is mildly below the national average: 44.2 as against 45.3 for the whole of the CR. Its highest values were derived for the administrative territories of *České Budějovice* (53.3), *Tábor* and *Písek*, i.e. for areas where the education of population was traditionally higher. On the other hand, the smallest values of the index (less than 35) belonged to the administrative territories of *Trhové Sviny* and *Dačice*, which is rather surprising because they are not typical border areas.

A rising number of physicians

The rising number of physicians has had a long-term trend. Since 1991, the number has increased by 17%, and the number of inhabitants per physician from 329 to 282 in consequence. The transfer of the founder's function, which concerned many health establishments, from the state to regions has raised the proportion of physicians in non-state health establishments to more than 98% already. While the number of physicians is on the increase, the number of hospital beds is on the decrease. The latter has decreased by almost a quarter since 1991, because the government is exerting pressure on hospitals to save financial resources.



Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

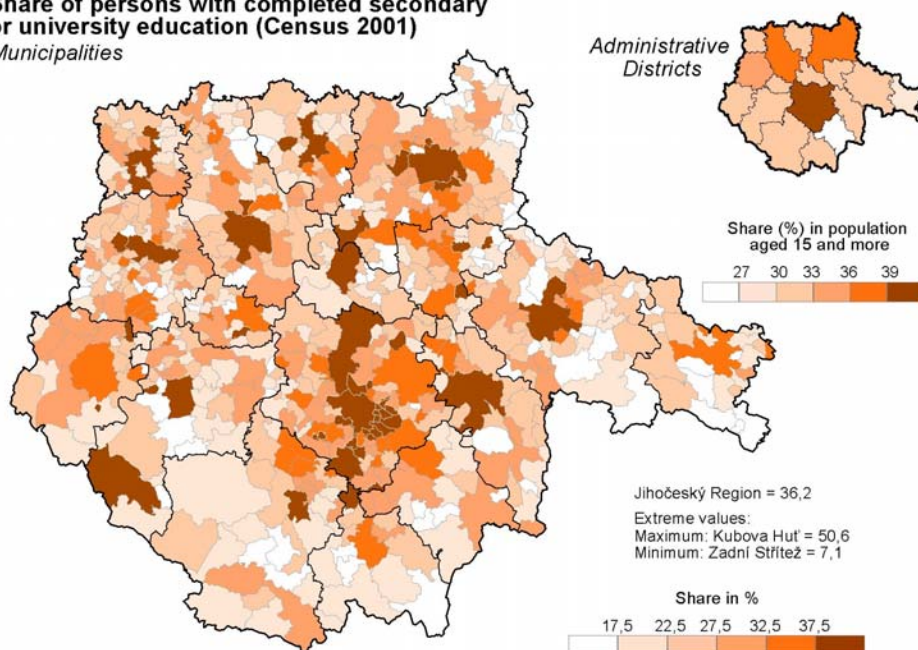


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

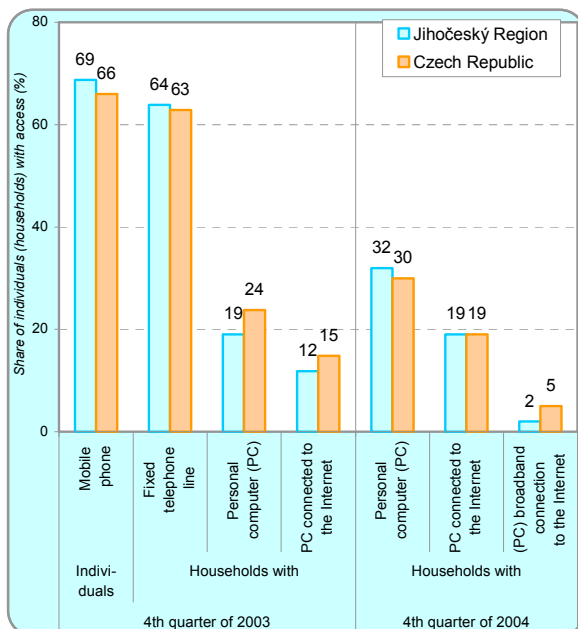
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)

Municipalities

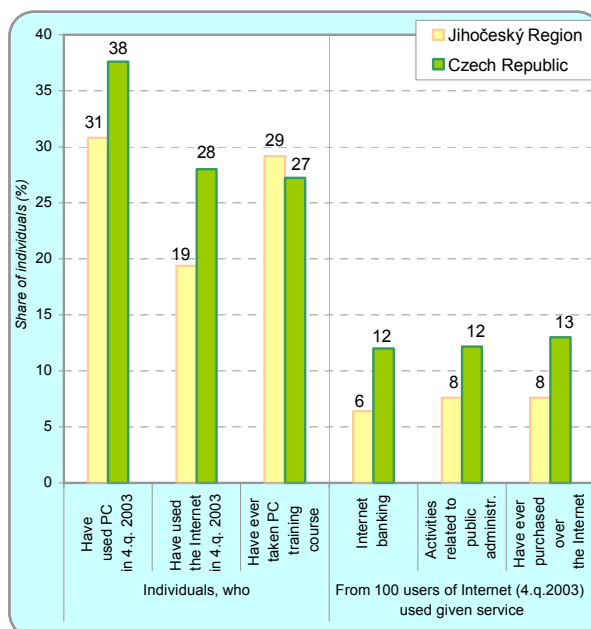
Administrative Districts



Access of households to information technologies



Use of Internet by individuals (aged 15+) in 4.q.2003





The current health care system includes 10 hospitals, 4 specialized therapeutic institutions and 5 hospitals for long-term care hospitals in particular. Furthermore, there are about 400 surgeries of practising physicians for adults, 250 surgeries of paediatricians and 400 surgeries of stomatologists.

In the social care system, one can see a steady rise in the number of both the establishments and the places therein. There are 10 children's homes, 2 social care institutions for adults, 9 social care institutions for young people, 27 retirement homes, 5 boarding houses for pensioners, and 83 community care service houses in the Jihočeský Region. The number of state social care support benefits has been decreasing recently as a result of more stringent regulations imposed by the state on the one hand and of the abolishment of certain benefits on the other hand.

The tradition of fish farmers is kept up

The proportion of the economically active in the Jihočeský Region's working-age population is around values close to the average level as far as the total, men and women groups, and all age categories are concerned. In comparison with the country's average, this proportion was steadily decreasing in past 40 years, as did the proportion of women in the total economically active population of the Region.

Employment in the primary sector is the second largest among the regions of the CR and has been affected by three basic influences: above-average employment in agriculture, above-average employment in forestry and, traditionally, a significant number of workers in fishing. Close to the average values of all the 14 regions for ten years has been the proportion of the employed in industry (unlike other regions, the number of jobs in industry did not drop). This was due to the situation existing in the border districts of the Šumava

Participation rate: by educational attainment, population aged 15+, %

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	32.3	24.9	37.2	31.2	29.8	21.4
Secondary without GCSE	74.4	68.8	81.4	78.3	64.8	55.7
Secondary with GCSE	73.5	66.9	77.5	71.4	70.1	63.3
University	85.2	80.0	87.0	81.9	81.3	77.5

Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	62.9	59.4	72.2	68.9	54.0	50.4
15 - 19	38.3	8.7	39.8	10.9	36.8	6.4
20 - 24	70.6	63.7	86.7	70.5	54.0	56.8
25 - 29	81.4	79.2	96.9	94.6	64.8	63.4
30 - 34	91.3	85.4	98.5	97.9	83.8	72.7
35 - 39	96.2	92.5	98.4	97.5	93.8	87.2
40 - 44	95.7	93.4	96.5	95.3	94.8	91.4
45 - 49	92.4	94.1	92.6	96.3	92.2	91.8
50 - 54	84.9	89.9	87.0	93.9	82.9	85.9
55 - 59	44.6	59.0	71.8	80.3	20.4	38.3
60 - 64	22.2	16.4	30.0	24.2	15.1	9.4
65+	6.2	2.9	9.6	4.9	4.1	1.7

Mountains where original capacities had been very small and virtually nothing was invested in industry after the fall of the Iron Curtain. The partially depopulated areas did not begin to recover until 1990. Only the food industry employs a considerably higher relative number of workers than in the other regions. The second largest proportion of the employed is found for construction. The level of the other regions is exceeded only little. Employment in market and non-market services is slightly below the average. Entrepreneurial activity in the Jihočeský Region does not differ from the average.

Virtually no heavy industry – small problems with unemployment

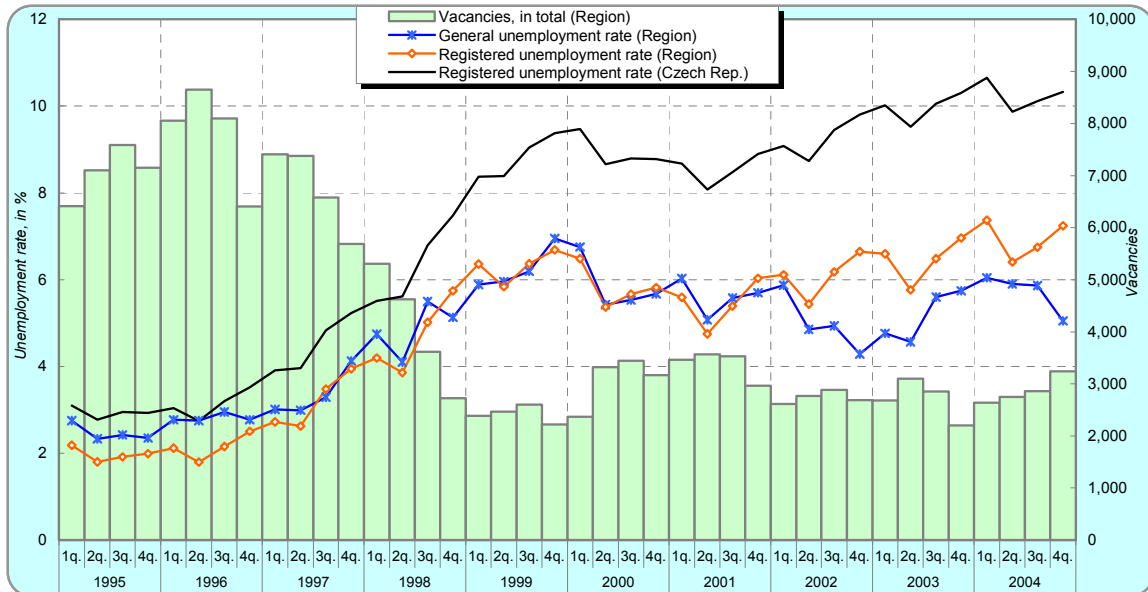
The economy of the Jihočeský Region is determined to a large degree by certain facts that set the Region apart from the other regions. First, there have been virtually no heavy industry there and the Region is not thus affected by restructuring as hard as the other regions. Second, the character of the landscape and the neighbourhood and cross-border cooperation with Austria create conditions

for the development of tourism and related services. These facts and the historically higher employment in the primary sector, manufacturing and construction exercised a great influence on the labour market and unemployment.

General and registered rates of unemployment range around two thirds of the national average and the Region thus belongs to areas with the lowest unemployment. High unemployment can be found in the southwest, in the area at the Austrian borders and close to the former "iron curtain" where capital construction was limited for a long time. This also applies to the easternmost point of the Region neighbouring with Austria, the Vysočina Region and the Jihomoravský Region. The absolute number of unemployed job applicants tends to rise at the at a rate equal to the CR's average, while that of unemployed young people raises at a higher rate. The indicator of the number of job applicants per vacancy is below half the average for all the unemployed. A significant improvement since 2000—the only among the regions—has occurred in the number of young applicants and persons with reduced capacity to work.

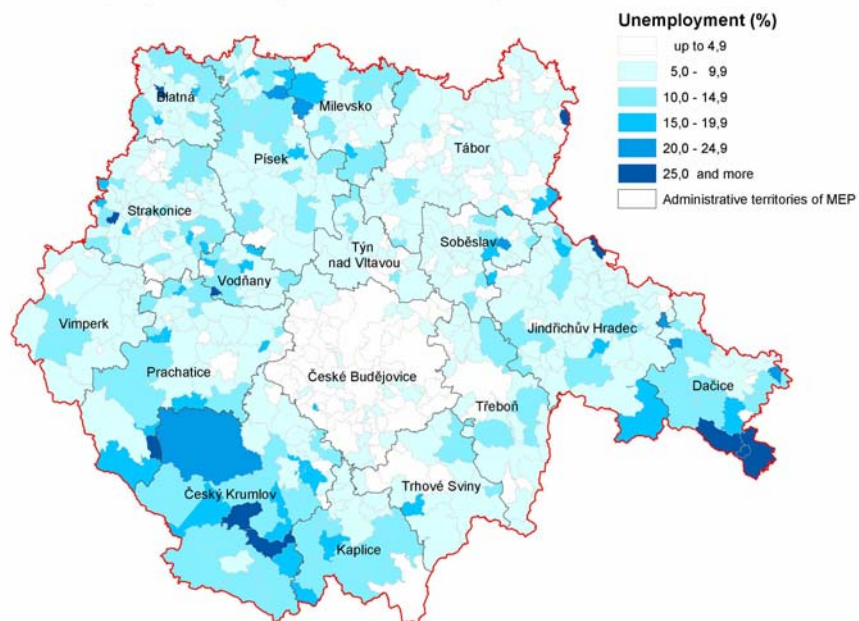


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



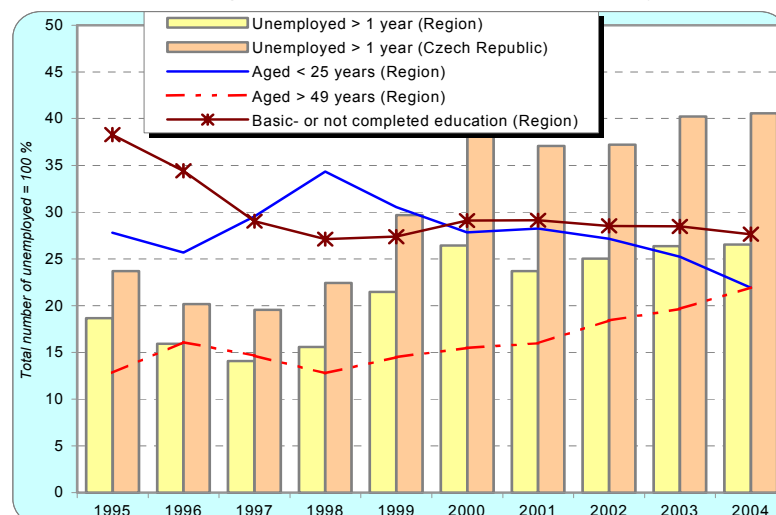
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

Registered unemployment rate (31 December 2004)



Data source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed*



* refers to 31 December (respective year)



The Region's unemployed job applicants over 50 have the second largest hope of getting a job of all the regions.

Lowest wages for female work

Every citizen living in the *Jihočeský* Region has a disposable income amounting to 96% of the average for the CR. This is the fifth highest value among the regions and the fifth was the ranking of the Region in recent years too. The average wage of CZK 15 367 (€ 490) in 2003 was the eighth highest, a drop of one place in the ranking. A rather small loss of the wage growth rate has been noticeable since 2000.

The average wages in all major groups of occupations range below the level of wages in all individual groups in the CR. The *Jihočeský* Region is one of three regions where wages increase with rising educational attainment more than the average in the country. This implies that wages of university graduates in the *Jihočeský* Region are higher than the average national wages for university graduates are. There are certain deviations for individual age groups; e.g. the wage level of the youngest age group of employed persons is above the average, while the wages of the oldest age group are moderately below the national average. The ratio of average earnings of females and males is the lowest ever—the Region ranks last, on 14th place.

The proportion of social incomes in gross incomes is the fourth lowest and that of households with income more than 1.5 times the subsistence level is the fourth highest.

From medieval fishing to nuclear energy

The *Jihočeský* Region has the smallest density of population of all regions of the CR, smaller than half the national average. Its arable land accounts for a third of the area and woodland makes up a little bit over a third. Animal production—sheep, pigs and cattle—

Structure of disposable income of households

		1995		2002	
		CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)	CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)
Allocation of primary income account of households					
Resources	Operating surplus and mixed income, net	13,077	96.9	18,298	88.6
	Compensation of employees	37,321	96.7	60,637	93.5
	Property income	4,374	98.6	5,097	100.4
Uses	Property income	1,421	94.6	1,425	96.3
	Balance of primary income, net	53,351	97.0	82,607	92.7
Secondary distribution of income account of households					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	9,314	96.2	18,441	96.2
	Other current transfers	3,192	99.7	5,045	100.8
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	4,141	95.5	6,574	93.6
	Social contributions	12,771	96.2	21,738	93.3
	Other current transfers	2,293	101.9	5,152	101.5
	Disposable income, net	46,653	97.1	72,630	93.2

is the largest of country, as is the intensity of breeding. One sixth of timber logged in the CR originates in the *Jihočeský* Region; the Region has also the highest rate of reforestation.

The share of gross value added by agriculture and forestry is about 9% of the total gross value added in the whole Region and on a slight decrease. The Region has been famous for fish farming over centuries; gross value added by this industry amounts to practically half the total value in the CR.

The share of gross value added by the industry has had a markedly upward trend in the last ten years (an increase by a third). Export articles comprise machinery and transport equipment in particular, of which parts and accessories of motor vehicles, electrical equipment and piston engines are the most significant. Over four fifths of exports go to the EU. The significance of electric power production in the Region rises, especially in connection with the gradual putting of the *Temelín* nuclear power station in full operation.

The Region's area is mainly recreational and tourist in nature and not very much industrial, which was

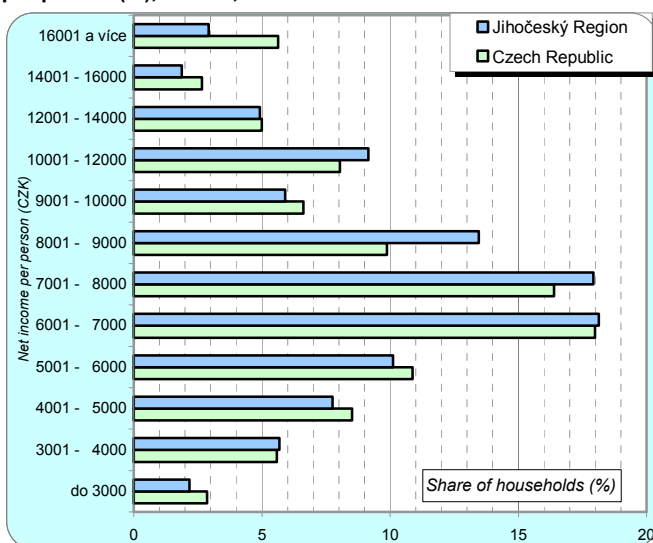
not in the past either. There are many historic monuments, a number of protected landscape areas and formations, preserves, and exceptional folk architecture there. Services to tourism develop fast as evident from the second largest (to Prague) capacity of accommodation establishments.

Technical monuments of railway and water transport

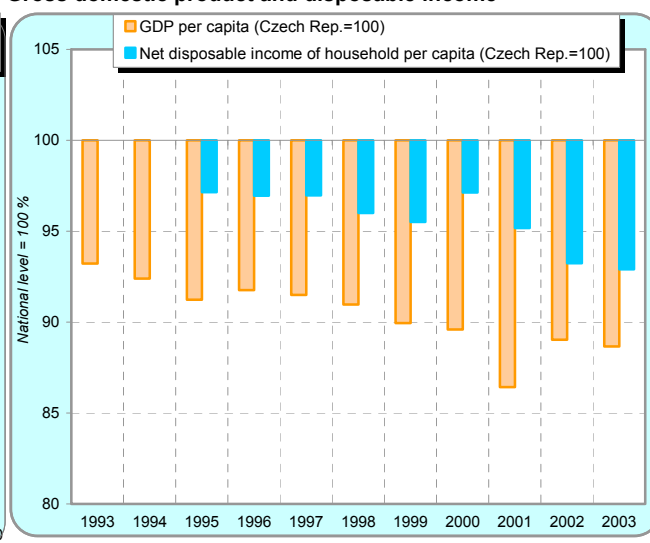
As far as transport is concerned, the *Jihočeský* Region takes up an important position on the north-east transport route, leading from Saxony via Prague to Linz and Vienna in Austria. The Region belongs to areas with very intensive railway and road transport. This especially applies to the road routes leading to CR-Austria border crossings, as these belong to the most frequented in the CR. For this reason, construction of another motorway, D3, is getting started. The motorway will lead from Prague southwards to the town of *České Budějovice* and further to the south to be finally connected to the network of Austrian motorways. The Region's road system makes up 11% of the national road network length. The road density is the third lowest of all the regions,



Distribution of households (%): monthly net money income per person (%), in CZK, Microcensus 2002

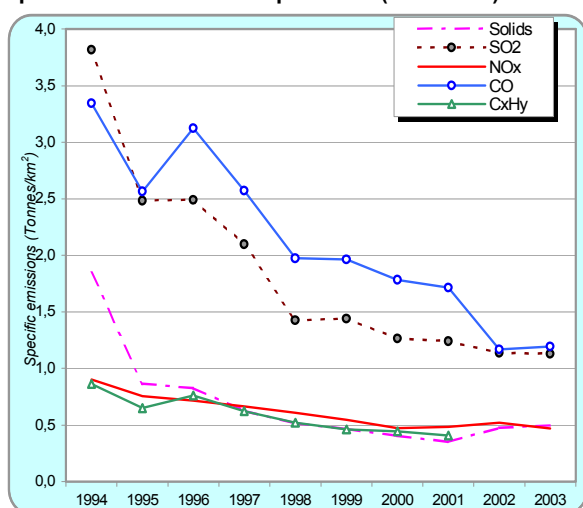


Gross domestic product and disposable income

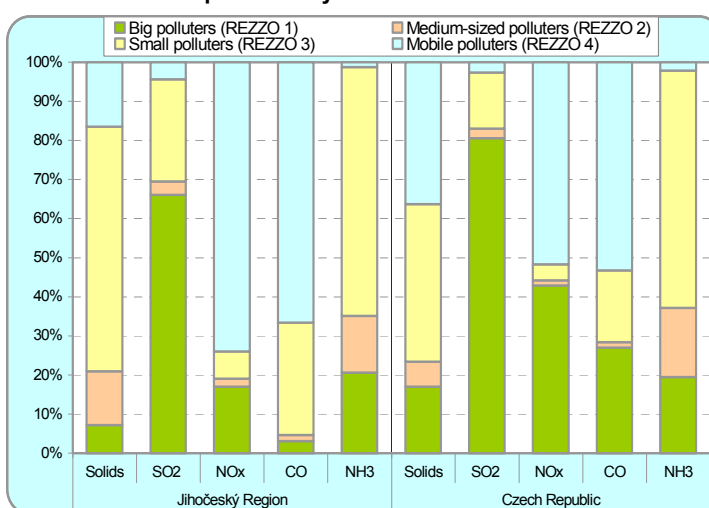


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

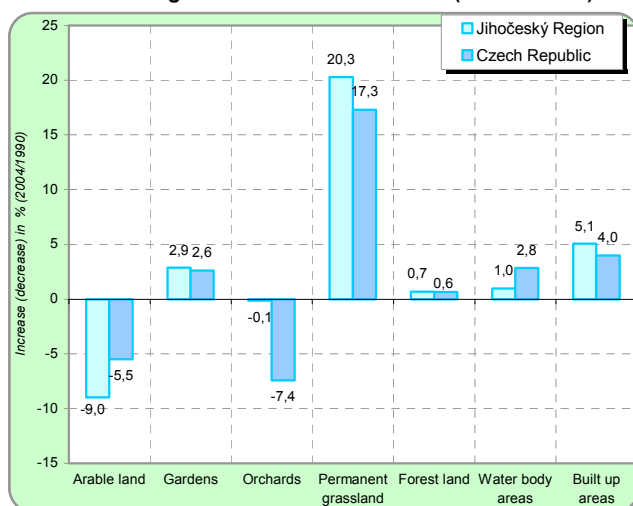
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



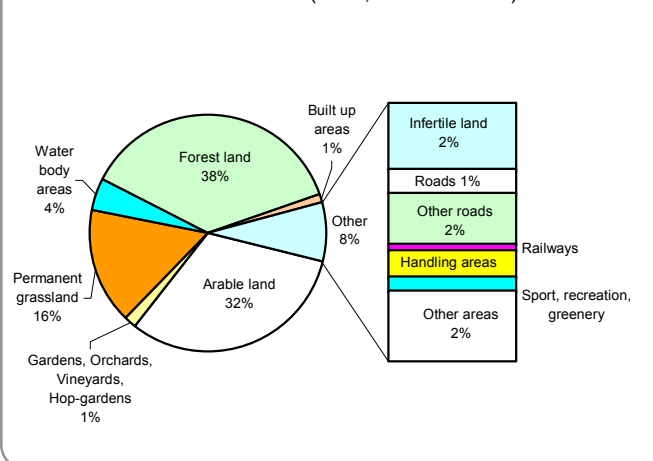
Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



Land use - changes between 1990 and 2004 (31 December)



Land use structure (2004, 31 December)



**Tourism: 1996 - 2003**

Indicator	1996	2003
Guests in accommodation establishments	814,973	937,454
From the CR	600,540	691,755
From abroad	214,433	245,699
Number of overnight stays	3,315,029	3,415,441
CR nationals	2,677,438	2,682,030
Foreign nationals	637,591	733,411
Average length of stay (days)	5.1	4.6

but road lengths per inhabitant and per registered motor vehicle are the second highest. The total utilization of roads (in terms of performed-kilometres per 1 km of road) is one of the smallest of all the 14 regions—it accounts for 70% of the national average. Motorization of the Region is above the average for both passenger cars and commercial vehicles; there are about 380 passenger cars per 1 thousand inhabitants.

The number of road accidents per thousand inhabitants is slightly above the average; the relative number of casualties is one of the highest. The density of accidents per km is the second lowest of all the regions.

Ten per cent of the national operating length of the railway system places the Region third among the regions. The criterion of railway network density places South Bohemia in the last quarter in the ranking of the CR's regions.

There are some items of great interest concerning the transport in the *Jihočeský* Region: a railway station located highest in Central Europe, remnants of horse-driven railway older than 170 years, which used to connect *České Budějovice* and Linz, Austria, and the Schwarzenberg shipping channel operated more than 200 years ago to sluice logs from *Šumava* forests in the basin of the River *Vltava* to Bavarian Forest for processing and then further in the basin of the River *Danube*.

Great possibilities for recreation

The area of the *Jihočeský* Region has always had a recreational cha-

racter. Its natural environment is best preserved in *Národní park Šumava* (*Šumava National Park*), *CHKO Šumava* (*Šumava Protected Landscape Area*), *CHKO Třeboňsko* and *CHKO Blanský les* (*Forest*). The centres of the towns of *České Budějovice*, *Český Krumlov* (on the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage), *Jindřichův Hradec*, *Prachatice*, *Slavonice*, *Tábor*, and *Třeboň* are urban conservation areas. There are a number of historic buildings in the Region such as the castles at *Hluboká nad Vltavou*, *Český Krumlov*, *Jindřichův Hradec*, *Blatná*, *Červená Lhota*, and *Orlík*, *Rožmberk nad Vltavou* and *Zvíkov* castles. The folk architecture is also significant, especially the so-called rustic baroque. Famous in particular is the village square at *Holašovice* in the district of *České Budějovice* – it was included in the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage in 1998.

Many tourists come to see and enjoy the natural environment with its vast forest, numerous water surfaces and a number of culture monuments. They come from both the whole of the CR and abroad, the former prevailing considerably, most of the latter coming from Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. The average stay of the visitors is four to five days. Many foreign visitors come for one day only to especially see the centres not far from the state border, e.g. *České Budějovice* and *Český Krumlov* (these visits are not yet measured statistically).

A large proportion of houses permanently unoccupied

When the last census was conducted, 24.6% of houses were per-

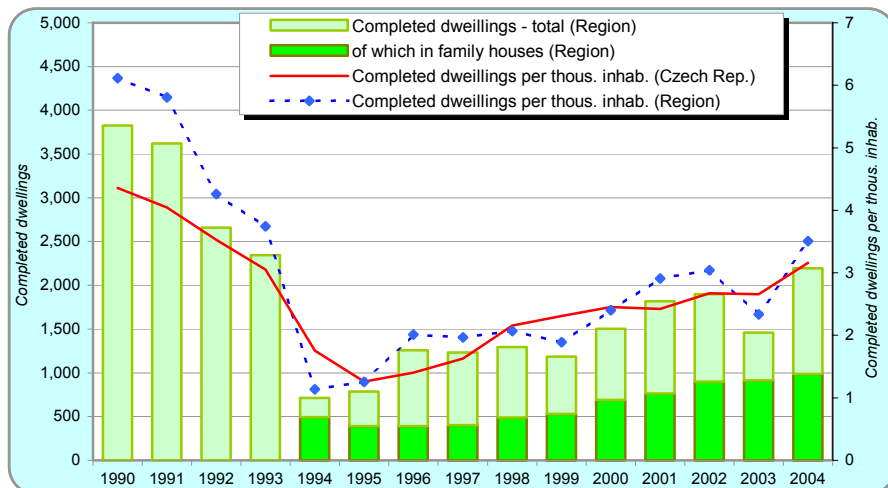
manently unoccupied in the *Jihočeský* Region. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of these houses grew by 44.2%, while the whole country saw an increase of 28.9%. There were 88 family houses or farmsteads in every 100 houses, by 6 up on the national figure.

Census 2001 counted almost 280 thousand dwellings in the Region, of which 17.4% was marked as unoccupied (compared to 12.3% in the whole country).

The housing construction revived after the year 2000 and culminated in 2002 when 1 900 new dwellings were completed. Family houses, multi-dwelling buildings and extensions accounted for 49%, 17% and 16% of the dwellings completed in 2000-2003, respectively. The biggest rise in the housing construction was recorded for the district of *České Budějovice*, while intensity of the housing construction measured by the number of completed dwellings per 1 000 population was biggest in the district of *Prachatice*.

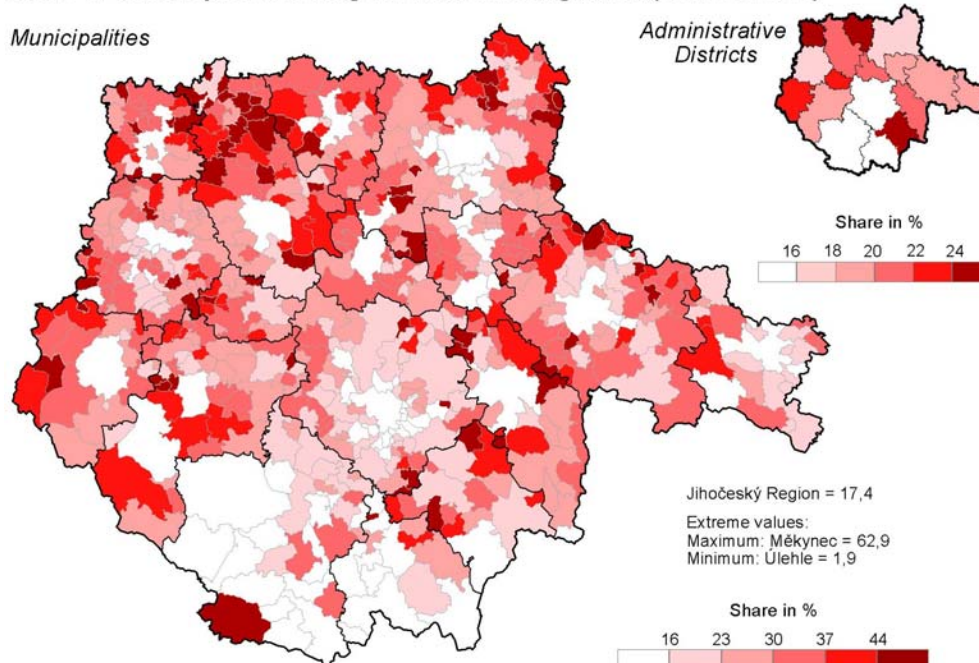


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

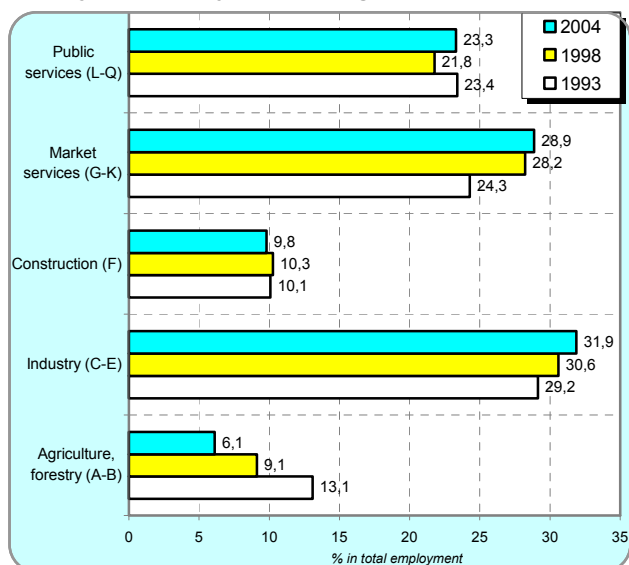


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

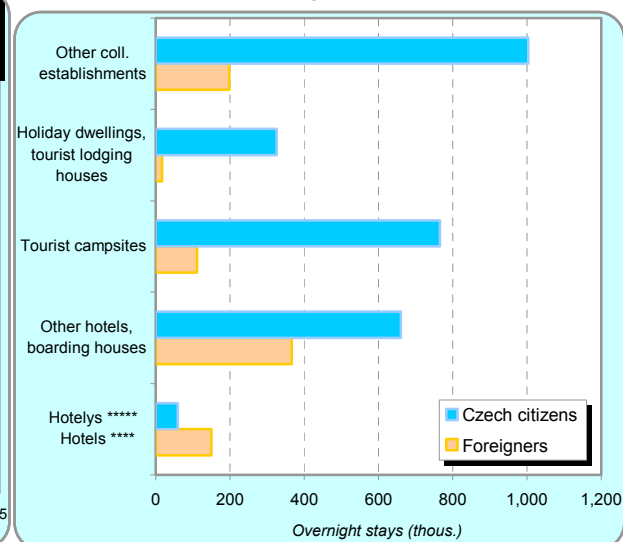
Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

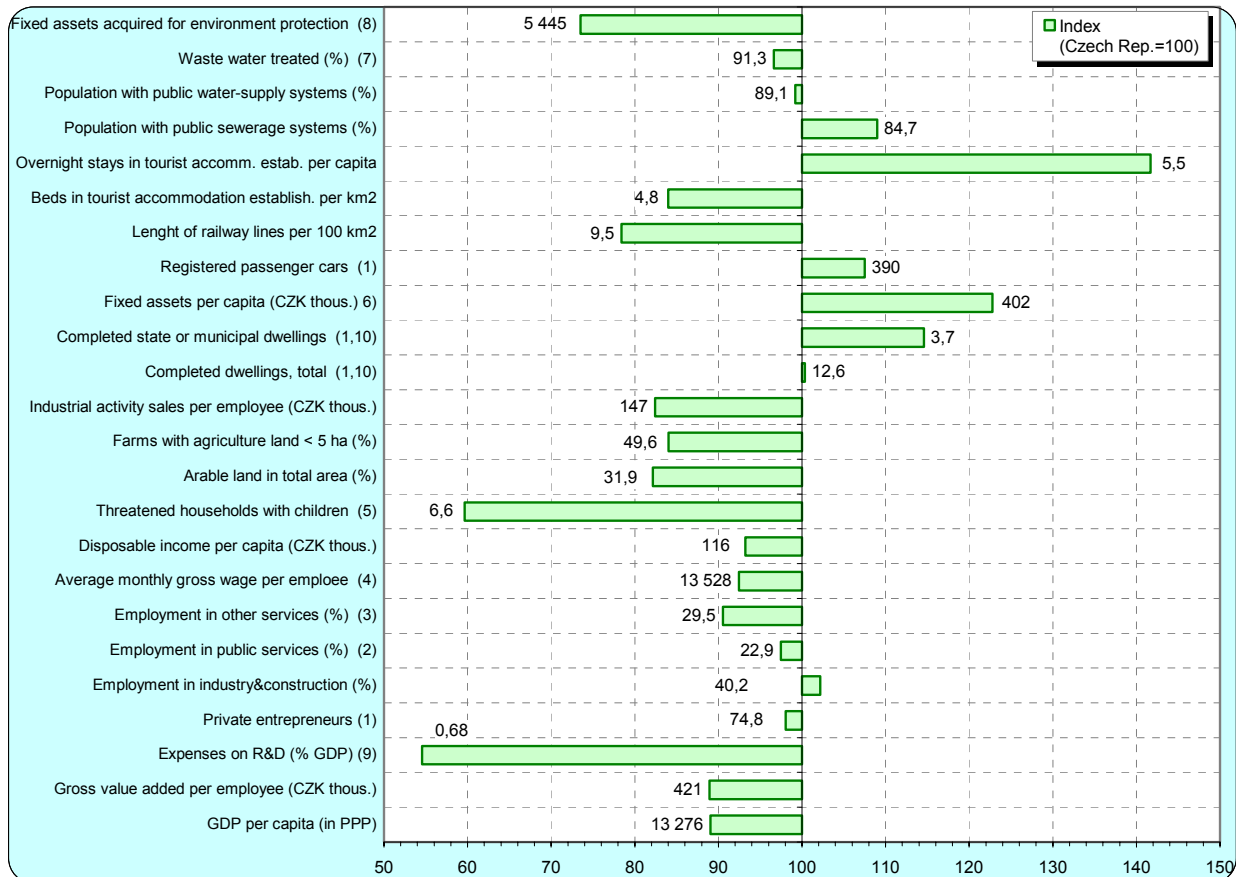


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





Economy and environment - region compared with the Czech Republic



¹⁾ Per 1000 inhabitants

²⁾ NACE L-O (Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security, Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities)

³⁾ NACE G-K, resp. P-Q (Wholesale and retail trade, Transport, storage and communications, Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities)

⁴⁾ Work-place method (in 2001, CZK)

⁵⁾ Share of families with children registered by social care authorities ("social needed persons") in total number of families with children (% , 2001)

⁶⁾ Enterprise head-office method (i.e. seat of business), sum for period 1995-2001

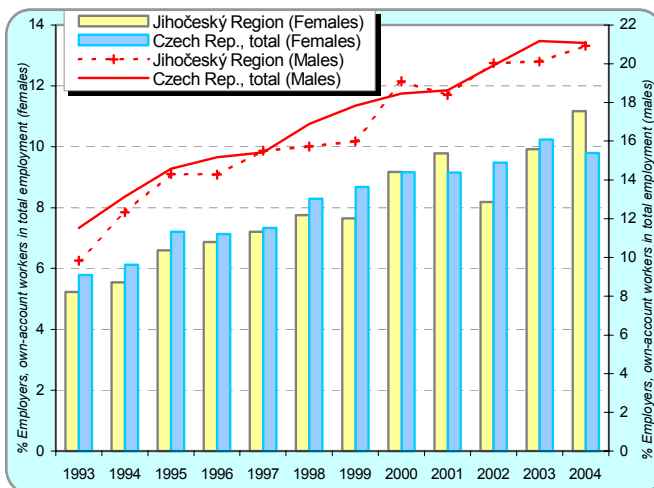
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

⁸⁾ Work-place method (i.e. real place of realization), sum for period 2000-2003 (CZK, per capita)

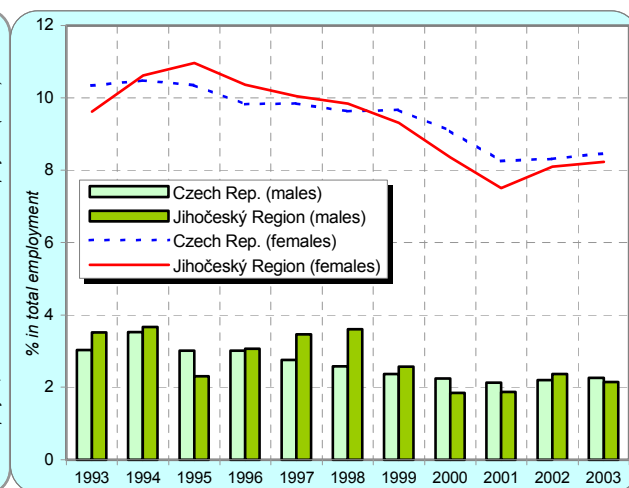
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

¹⁰⁾ Sum for period 1999-2003

Employers and own-account workers - males, females



Part-time employment - males, females





Position of region among system of european NUTS-3 regions (rank: 1 = highest value)

Indicator			Postion among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Jihočeský)	Czech Republic (CR)	NUTS-3 regions adjoining CR	EU -10 New states	EU-15 Former states	EU-25 total
			(1)	(14)	(27+14) ¹	(123) ²	(1 091+14) ²	(1 214) ²
1	Population density (2002)	Value	62.1	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	14 / 14	39 / 41	93 / 117	883 / 1105	962 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-0.5	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	3 / 14	14 / 40	40 / 117	718 / 1078	755 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-1.4	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	7 / 14	20 / 40	63 / 111	707 / 1078	763 / 1175
4	Mgrration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	0.9	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	3 / 14	12 / 40	34 / 111	656 / 1078	687 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	12,745	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	4 / 14	17 / 40	24 / 121	1018 / 1101	1038 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	9,727	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	7 / 14	22 / 40	14 / 115	991 / 1076	998 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	50.0	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	6 / 14	15 / 41	19 / 123	226 / 986	239 / 1095
8	Sh.of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	43.6	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	5 / 14	10 / 28	29 / 114	145 / 585	169 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	8.7	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	2 / 14	8 / 40	68 / 113	200 / 1063	266 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	41.5	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	10 / 14	17 / 40	24 / 113	81 / 1063	95 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	49.8	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	10 / 14	31 / 40	65 / 113	993 / 1063	1048 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	5.2	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	13 / 14	32 / 40	108 / 123	604 / 991	685 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	6.6	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	11 / 14	19 / 28	100 / 123	290 / 591	377 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	11.8	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	12 / 14	20 / 28	108 / 123	287 / 494	382 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	29.9	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	5 / 14	13 / 41	13 / 118	267 / 1105	275 / 1209

¹ Missing data of regions:

2 NUTS-3 regions in Silesia (all indicators apart from no. 1,7,15) were replaced by figure for whole Silesia region (NUTS-2)

17 NUTS-3 regions in Germany (indicators no. 8,13,14) were replaced by 5 respective NUTS-2 regions

Different date : indicators no. 2 and 3 (all regions refer to 1997-99), indicators no. 12-14 (all regions refer to 2001),

indicator no. 7 (all regions in Germany refer to 2001)

⁴ Missing data of regions:

Germany - 439 regions (indicators no. 8,13 and 14), France - 100 regions (indicator no. 14)

Greece - 51 regions (indicators no. 7,8,12,13 and 14), Netherlands - 40 regions (indicators no. 9,10 and 11)

Portugal - 30 regions (indicators no. 2-4, 6-8 and 12-14), Estonia - 4 regions (indicator no. 15) and Latvia - 4 regions (indicator no. 1)

Different date : all regions in Germany - indicators no. 2 and 3 (1995-1999), indicator no. 12 (2001)

all regions in Great Britain - indicators no. 7,12,13 and 14 (2001)

all regions in Portugal, Cyprus and Luxemburg - indicators no. 9,10 and 11 (2000)

all regions in Slovakia - indicator no. 15 (2003), and all regions in Scotland - indicator no. 15 (2000)

all regions in Latvia - indicator no. 8 (2002)

³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)

⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

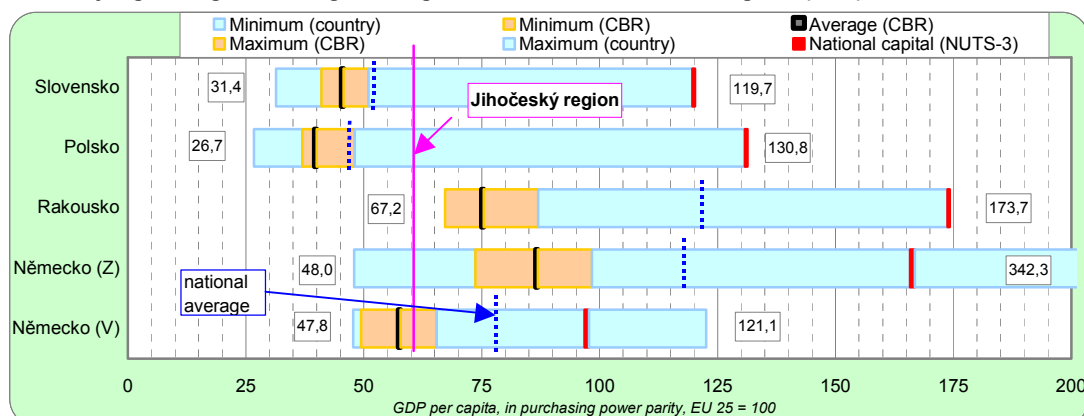
Source: DB Regio, Eurostat

Note: Some figures (for CR and its regions) may differ (mainly due to revisions) from those stated in the previous part of this chapter.

This table tries to describe region in a wider international context, indicators were selected to cover maximum of EU regions (in given time)

GDP (in Purchasing Power Parity) per capita in specific groups of NUTS-3 regions in 2002:

Jihočeský region, regions in neighbouring countries and cross-border regions (CBR)¹



¹ Cross-border regions include all NUTS-3 regions adjoining to the Czech Republic