

COHESION AREA SEVEROZÁPAD



Many problems

The northwestern and western edges of Česká kotlina include the Northwest cohesion area. The area spreads from the border Krušné hory (the Ore Mountains), the whole basin of the River Ohře, České středohoří (Middle Mountains), Most and Sokolov basins as far as the foothills of Český les (Bohemian Forest) south of Karlovarská vrchovina (Highland).

Over half of the Northwest's total border length is identical to the border of the Federal Republic of Germany: to the border of Saxony in the north and Bavaria in the west. Within the Czech Republic, the area neighbours with the Northeast, Central Bohemia and Southwest cohesion areas.

The area came into being pursuant to a constitutional act in 1997 which joined together the *Karlovarský* and *Ústecký* Regions. It has 10 districts, 23 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers and 486 municipalities, of which 74 towns. 12% of the area's population live in municipalities with less 1 000 inhabitants and 62% in municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants (including 13% of the population living in the regional towns of *Karlovy Vary* and *Ústí nad Labem*).

Lignite mining, coal-burning power stations, heavy industry and partially pollution from abroad heavily disturbed the environment in the whole area.

The area was greatly affected by the political development since the 1930s too. Little indigenous population remained there. In the nationwide comparison, the most significant minorities include Slovaks (especially in the *Karlovarský Region*) and Germans.

Large differences in unemployment rate

There are similar climatic and geographical conditions throughout this cohesion area. The area lies in the basins of the River *Ploučnice* and especially the River *Ohř*e which makes up the area's west-east axis. *Krušné hory* (Mountains) constitute the northern border of this cohesion area.

The Ústecký Region occupies a dominant position as far as the size and settlement are concerned; its size is almost by a half larger than that of the Karlovarský Region, the population almost triplicate and the density of population is higher by more than 1.5 times. The average size of municipalities measured by population is practically identical, and the number of municipalities in the Ústecký Region is nearly three times the number of municipalities in the Karlovarský Region. The proportion of urban population is the same in both regions, and the concentration of population in the Karlovarský Region's capital is by a half higher than in the capital of the Ústecký Region.

Gross domestic product per inhabitant is about the same in both regions and is almost the lowest of all the regions of the CR. Gross value

added per employee of the *Karlovarský* Region is the lowest, Ústecký Region slightly exceeds the average.. In gross fixed capital formation per capita it is exactly the opposite.

The rate of unemployment in these regions differs a lot. That of the Ústecký Region belongs to the highest unemployment rates among all the regions of the CR and more than double compared with the Karlovarský Region. The situation is similar in the number of job applicants per vacancy, too. The proportion of persons employed in the primary sector is well below the average in both regions, being the lowest in the Karlovarský Region whatsoever, and is about half the proportion in the Ústecký Region. The Karlovarský Region's proportion of persons employed in the secondary sector is the second highest and the Ústecký Region's one is the third lowest. Net annual incomes per household member in the Karlovarský Region are by about 6% up on the Ústecký Region. The latter region has the largest proportion of households whose incomes do not exceed 1.5 times the subsistence level and this proportion exceeds that of the Karlovarský Region by a half. Average wages are the second lowest here – by about 6% down on the *Ústecký* Region. The proportion of the self-employed (including farmers) is the third lowest of all the regions; in the Ústecký Region it is slightly below average.

The Karlovarský Region has the second largest share of woodland of the CR, which is by one third higher than in the Ústecký Region. Its proportion of arable land is almost double, compared to the Ústecký Region.

Selection of topical indicators

Selecti	on or topical indicators					
Numbe	r of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		1,126,721	Average monthly gross wage (2004)	16,066	
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹		14,828	Unemployment rate based on LFS (9	13.1	
	Foreigners with permanent residence		19,600	E1	Primary	2.4
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)			486 / 74	Employement in sectors (%, 2004)	Secondary	39.8
Populat	ion living in the regional capital (%) ²		12.9	III sectors (70, 2004)	Tertiary	57.8
Live-bo	Live-born children outside marriage (%, 2004)			Completed dwellings, total (2004)	1,391	
Population with m		muži	6.2	incl. Dwellings in family houses	59.4	
university education (2004) ³ ženy			4.9	Guests in accommodation establishm	919,768	
Econon	conomically active population (2004)			incl. Foreign nationals (%)		58.2
incl.	incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)			GDP per capita (Purchasing power p	12,869	
Eggnan	activity rate (2004) ⁴	muži	70.2	Gross fixed capital formation per cap	52,938	
Economic activity rate (2004) ⁴		ženv	52.3	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

² Covering all capitals, which are centres of regions (NUTS-3) comprising respective area (NUTS-2)

³ Related to population aged 15+

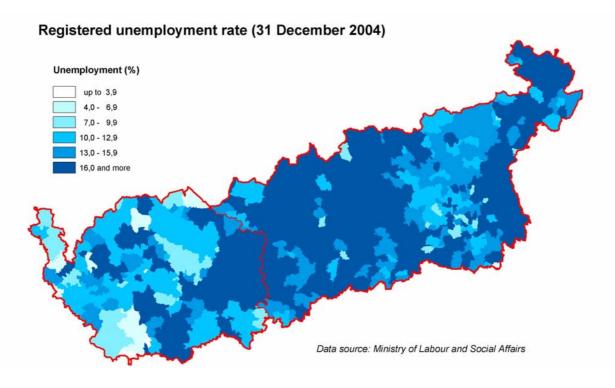
⁴ Share (%) of economically active persons from total population aged 15+

⁵ in CZK, per employee in national economy (excluding armed forces), enterprise method (i.e. by head office of enterprise)



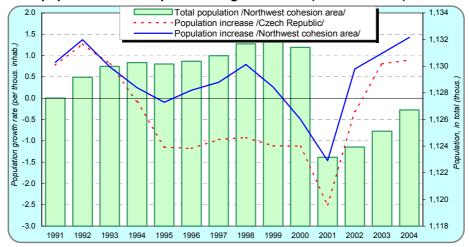


Region	Area	Population	Population density	Life expectancy (M/W)	Registered unemploy- ment rate	Vacancies	Dwellings completed	GDP
	Km ²	Thous.	Popul./km ²		%			CZK/popul.
	2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2003	31 Dec 2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2002
Karlovarský	3,314.6	304.2	91.8	71,5/77,5	10.6	1,147	524	186,482
Ústecký	5,334.9	820.9	153.9	69,7/76,9	17.9	2,745	1,226	189,543
Northwest	8,649.5	1125.1	130.1		15.9	3,892	1,750	188,715





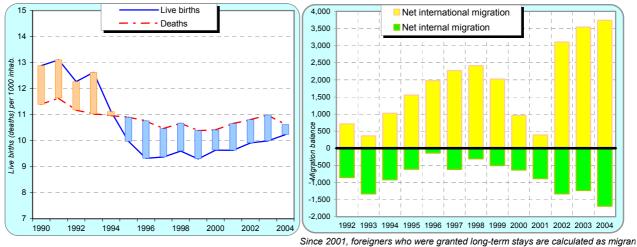
Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)



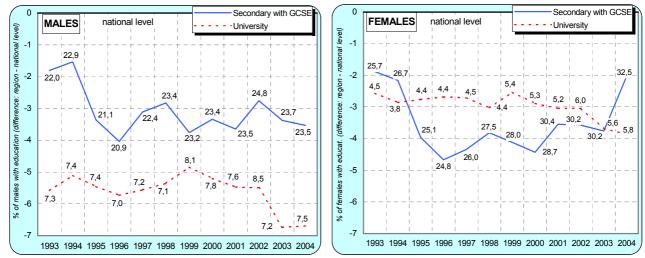
Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered 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



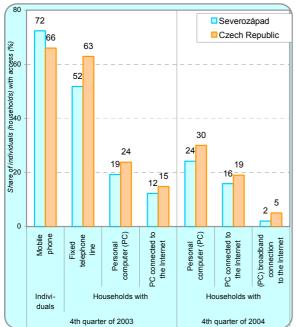
Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic



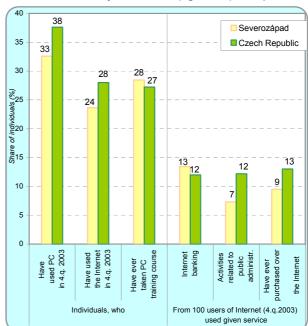
Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region



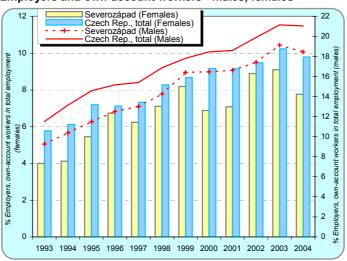
Access of households to information technologies



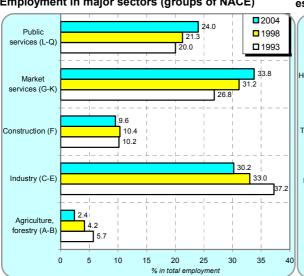
Use of Internet by individuals (aged 15+) in 4.q.2003



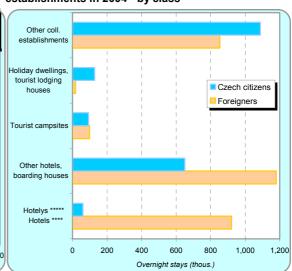
Employers and own-account workers - males, females



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

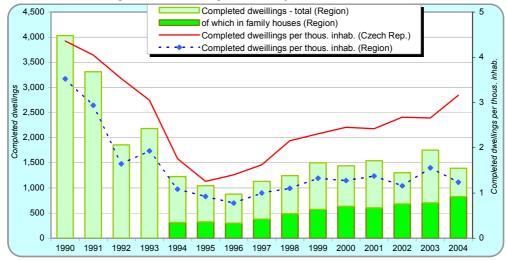


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class



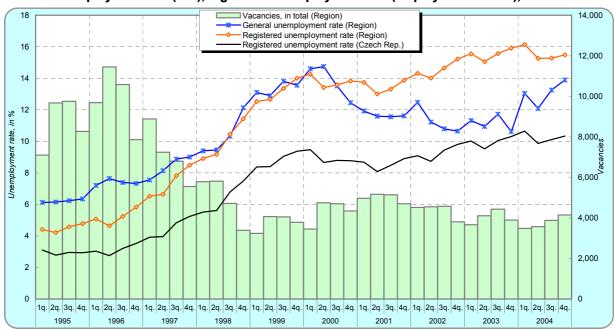






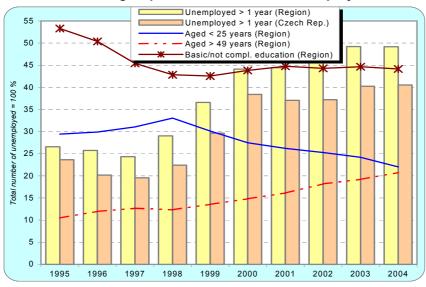
Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

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



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

Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed*

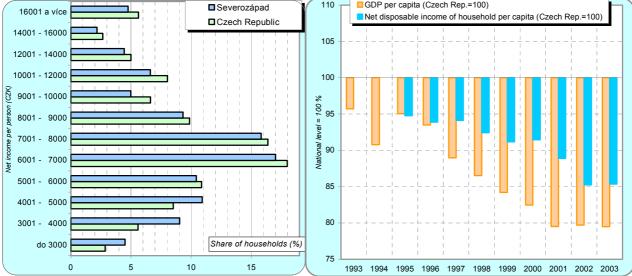


^{*} refers to 31 December (respective year)



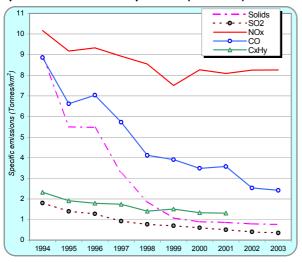
Distribution of households (%): monthly net money income

per person (%), in CZK, Microcensus 2002 Gross domestic product and disposable income Severozápad 110 GDP per capita (Czech Rep.=100)

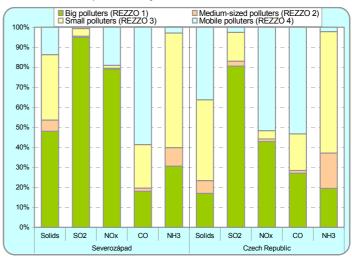


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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

