

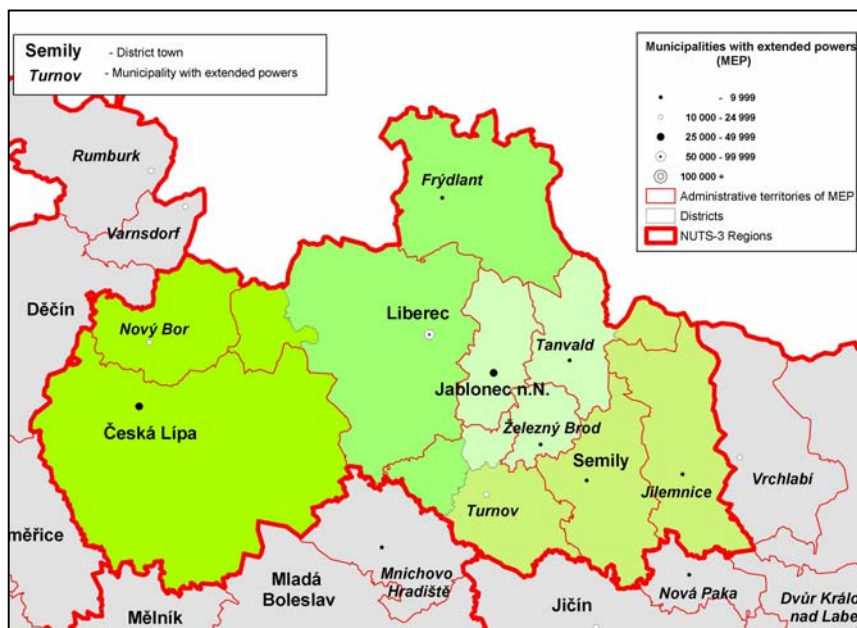


LIBERECKÝ REGION



The area of the *Liberecký Region* is found in the north of *Česká kotlina* (Basin) and covers the eastern part of *Lužické hory* (the Lusatian Mountains), *Jizerské hory* (Mountains), and western *Krkonoše* (the Giant Mountains) with their foothills. The Region's northern border is also a state border: a 20 km section with the Federal Republic of Germany (the State of Saxony, the district of Löbau-Zittau) and a 130 km section with Poland (the Lower Silesian Voivodship). The Region neighbours with the *Královéhradecký Region* in the east, the *Středočeský Region* in the south, and the *Ústecký Region* in the west. Between 1960 and 1999, the Region's districts of *Česká Lípa*, *Jablonec nad Nisou* and *Liberec* plus the whole of today's *Ústecký Region* made up one administrative region known as the *Severočeský Region* (the district of *Semily* used to belong to the *Východočeský Region*).

In the early 1990s, cross-border cooperation was established with municipalities of Saxony and Poland. Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa



was founded in the framework of which cooperation in various fields develops successfully.

The *Liberecký Region* has an area of 3 163 km², 4% of the CR's area. The area ranks the Region second in the country (next to Prague). Woodland covers almost 44% of the Region's total area (one third up on the nationwide average), which is most of all the regions. Agricultural land accounts for less than 45% (least except for Prague) and arable land for 23% (the second smallest before the last *Karlovarský Region*).

The Region is composed of four districts—*Česká Lípa*, *Jablonec nad Nisou*, *Liberec*, and *Semily*. Its 216 municipalities have an average area of 14.64 km² and an average population of 1 977 (the year 2003). Both of these parameters are slightly above the CR's average. Its

number of municipalities is the third smallest among the CR's regions. A little over 5% of the population live in municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants (two thirds of the nationwide average) and this percentage has been slowly dropping since 1995. The same applies to the percentage of population living in municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants, which is also lower than the nationwide average (by about one tenth). The largest town is the Region's capital, *Liberec*, with its population of 97 770 (22.9% of the Region's population). The smallest municipality is *Častolovice* in the district of *Česká Lípa* (55 inhabitants).

The Region has 10 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers whose area ranges from 74 km² to 862 km² and

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		427,563	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁴		16,227
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	5,634	Unemployment rate based on LFS (% , 2004)		6.4
	Foreigners with permanent residence	5,032	Employment in sectors (% , 2004)	Primary	3.3
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		215 / 35		Secondary	51.7
Population living in the regional capital (%)		22.8		Tertiary	44.8
Live-born children outside marriage (% , 2004)		36.0	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		1,316
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	7.9	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		37.9
	females	5.0	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		752,473
Economically active population (2004)		218,246	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		33.3
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		16.3	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		13,326
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	69.7	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		50,578
	females	52.1	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		121,346

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

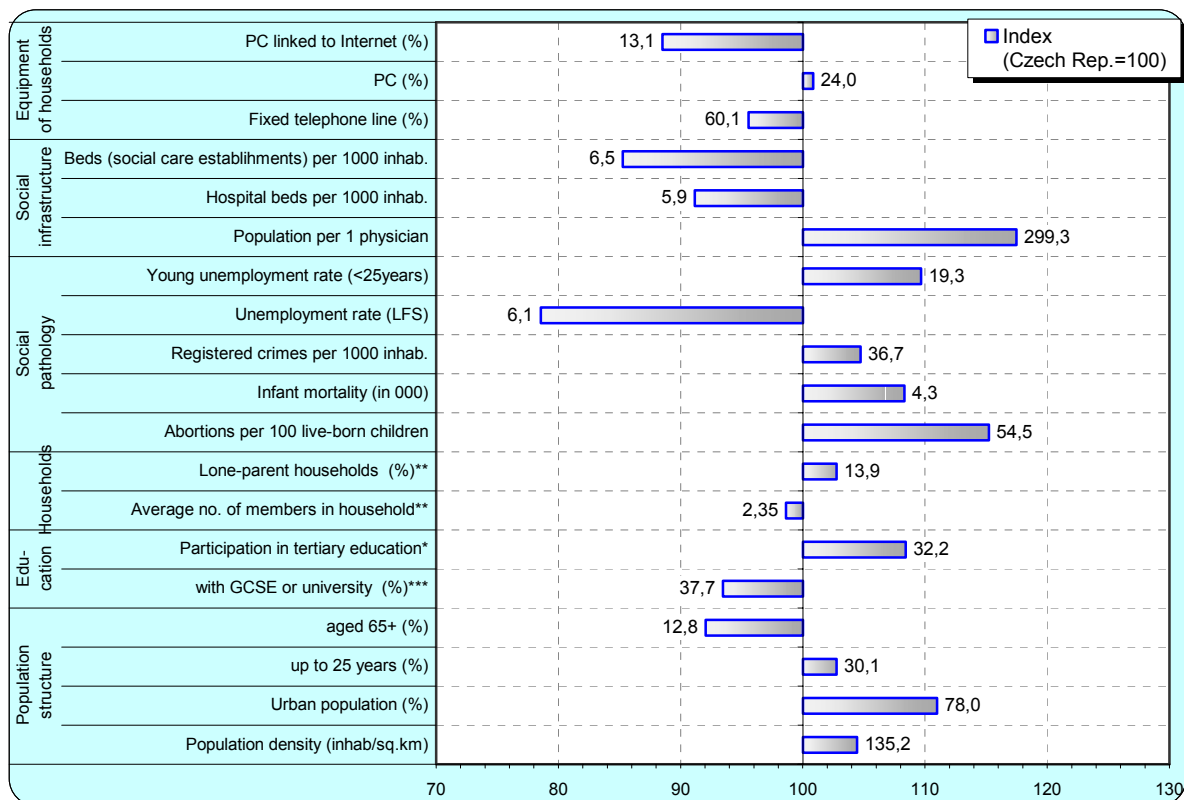
² Related to population aged 15+

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 - relation of region to Czech Republic



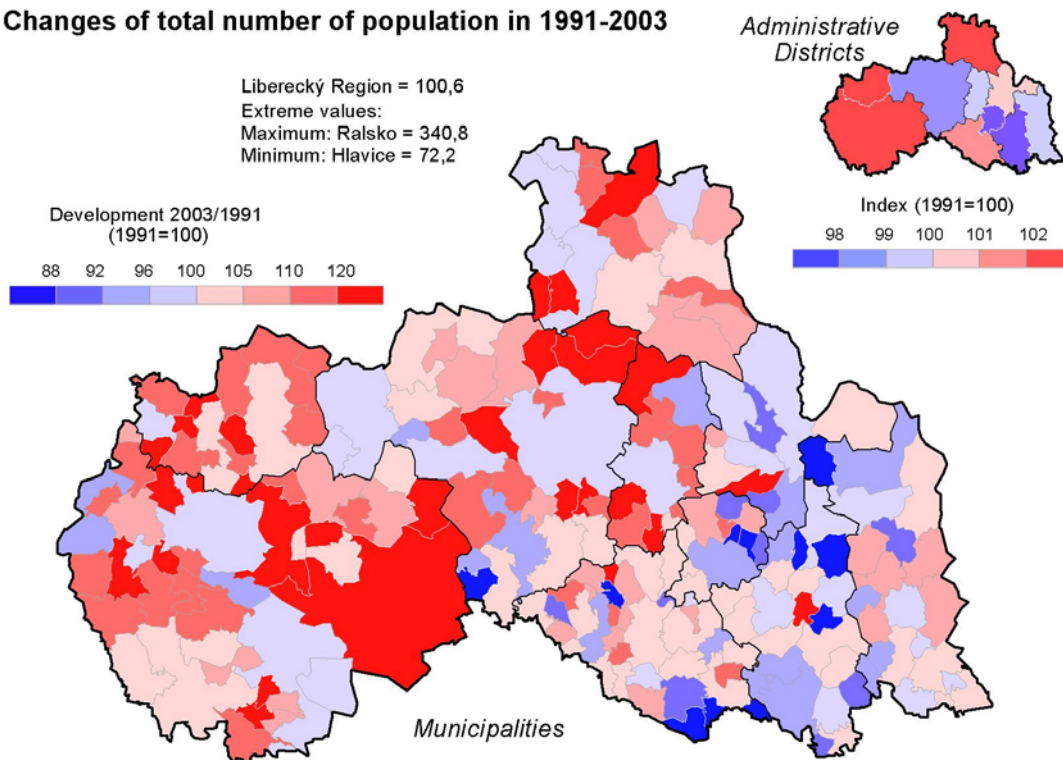
Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value in region to national level.

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

** From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, except 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



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

Population, 31 December 1993	428,564
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	4,135
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	4,531
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	500
Population, 31 December 1998	429,080
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	4,049
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	4,447
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	301
Population, 31 December 2003	427,722

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	68.1	15.9	16.8	15.1
15 - 24	59.2	13.8	14.5	13.2
25 - 39	100.5	23.6	24.4	22.6
40 - 54	90.6	21.2	21.6	20.8
55 - 64	54.5	12.7	12.6	12.9
65 -	54.8	12.8	10.1	15.4
Total	427.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

population from 12 thousand to 134 thousand.

The Region is not dependent on large enterprises; it has strong manufacturing and a wide range of other industries, a sufficiently sized network of schools of all levels, good environmental conditions, and a high potential as far as conditions and services in the area of tourism are concerned. The developing car-making industry absorbed labour force made redundant by the declining textile industry and cut back on unemployment. The educational level of the population is slightly below the national average, but the percentage of high-school graduates who want to study further is above the average. The Region's road network is rather dense and ensures good connection with Prague. The environment is one of the best in the Czech Republic and is steadily

getting better, which applies to the quality of air in particular. The Region is distinguished by extensive protected areas and good conditions for tourism and recreational activities, which attracts both domestic and foreign tourists.

More unmarried people

The Region experiences a process of population ageing. The proportion of the population 0-14 years of age dropped to 15.9% already (2003) and that of the population aged 60+ increased to 17.9%. Strong birth cohorts from the period after World War II approach retirement age. Postponing the marriage till a greater age and planning a family are quite typical of the population behaviour of the inhabitants. The birth of a child is no longer any reason for entering into marriage of necessity. The per-

centage of the unmarried in the population 15+ increased from 20.4% to 25.7% between last two censuses (1991 and 2001). Consensual unions, in which partners live together de facto though they have not entered into marriage, are a significant factor in the development of marriage rate. The number of divorces has been on the increase for a long time: there were 3.5 divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in 2003 and the divorce index (the number of divorces per 100 marriages) reached the value of 72.8.

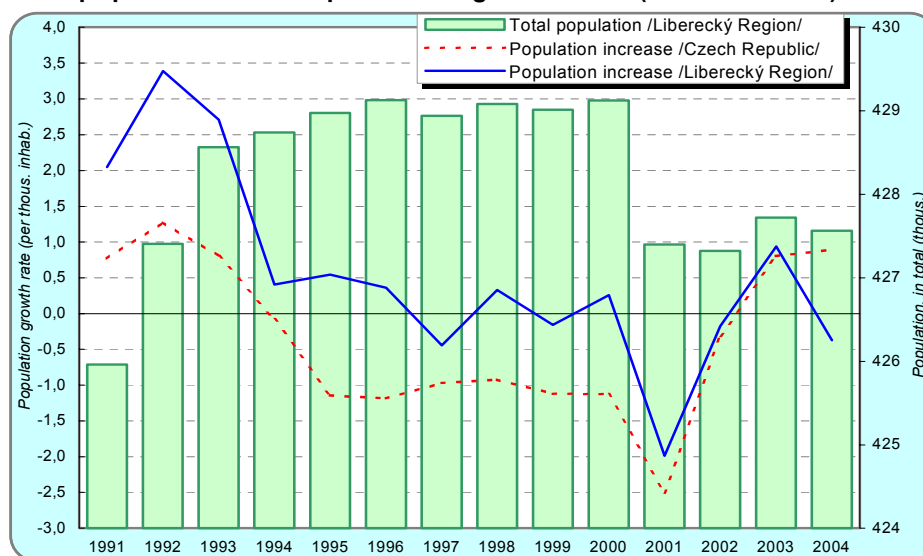
Since 1994, the number of live birth in the Region has been lower than the number of deaths. The trend to postpone the birth of children till the mother's greater age has been intensifying recently. In 2003, there were 9.5 live births per 1 000 mid-year population in the Liberecký Region, which was a little more than in the whole country (9.2). The proportion of illegitimate children steadily increases (and is around 35% now). The number of abortions greatly fell in the early 1990s. At present, there are about 5 abortions per 1 000 population in the Region. Living conditions started to change noticeably in both the Region and the CR in the last decade. The age of both men and women gets longer—life expectancy at birth reached 71.6 years in men and 78.1 years in women in 2003. The population thus becomes older: the average age of men is 37.4 in men and 40.3 in women and is on the increase. The level of migration declined in the 1990s and became a less significant factor in the Region's demographic development. Positive net migration has been recorded in the Region for most years.

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Preciosa, a.s.	Jablonec nad N.	Manufacture of glass	> 4 000
Crystalex, a.s.	Nový Bor	Manufacture of glass	> 3 000
Diamo, s.p.	Stráž p. Ralskem	Mining and processing of ores	> 3 000
Johnson Controls Automob. součástky, k.s.	Česká Lípa	Manufacture of car seats	> 2 500
Krajská nemocnice Liberec	Liberec	Health care	> 1 500
Peguform Bohemia, k.s.	Liberec	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 500
Ornela, a.s.	Zásada	Manufacture of glass	> 1 000
Železnobrodské sklo, a.s.	Železný Brod	Manufacture of glass	> 1 000
Bižuterie Česká Mincovna, a.s.	Jablonec nad N.	Manufacture of jewellery	> 500
Preciosa - Lustry, a.s.	Kamenický Šenov	Manufacture of lights	> 500

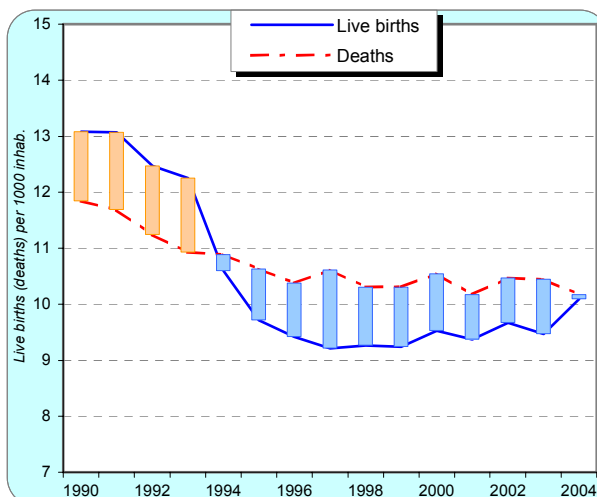


Total population - development in region and CR (31 December)

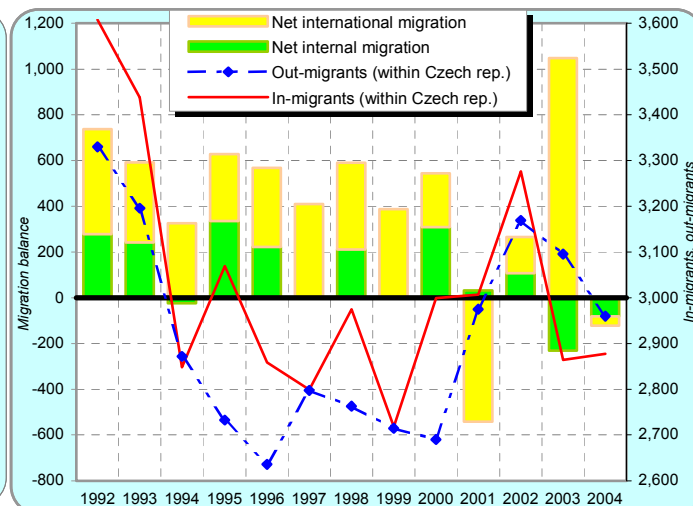


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

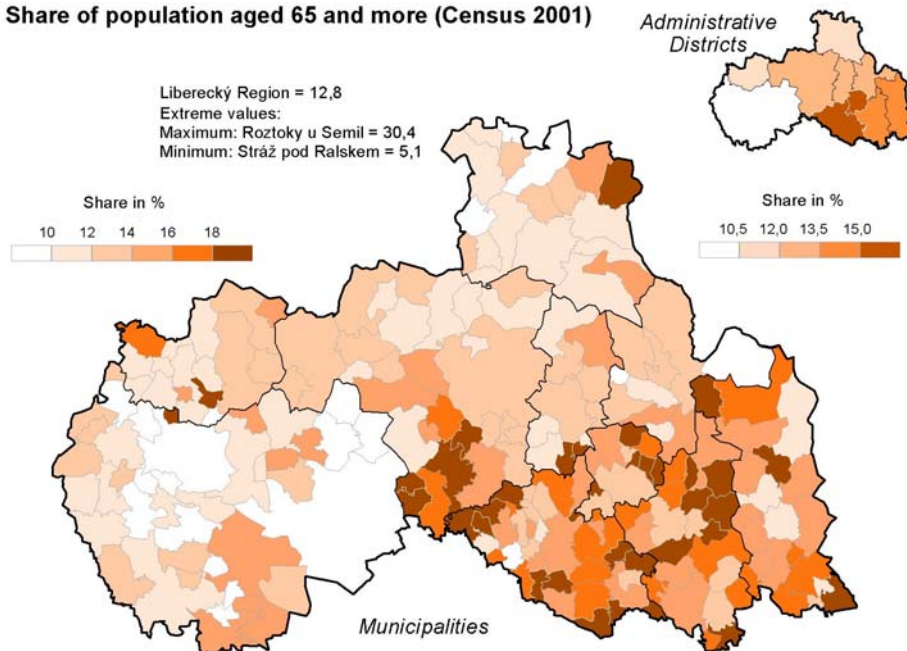
Vital statistics



Migration balance - internal and international migration



Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)





Agriculture: 1993 - 2003

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	140,948	140,792
Arable land (ha)	76,334	69,776
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	8.5	5.3
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	3.52	3.67
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	80,447	39,819

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.3	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	5.9	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	4.3	4.2

Steadily growing significance of manufacturing, declining significance of agriculture

Since the nineteenth century, the *Liberecký* Region has been the most industrialized of Czech regions and also belonged to the most industrialized regions of Austria-Hungary. Light industry in particular was concentrated here and this is why there was high employment of women here. The Region is rich in natural resources, too—mineral water springs, curative peak, deposits of building minerals and glass sands are found here. Radioactive materials were still mined here ten years ago. The Region is forested most of the country's all regions.

When evaluated according to main regional macroeconomic indicators, it is ranked eighth among all the regions. Its share in the nationwide GDP accounts for 4%. Manufacturing is a significant contributor to the GDP with its proportion of 44%, which is two thirds up on the national level. The proportion is the highest in the country and on the upward trend. Other industries include trade (10%) and transport and telecommunications (7%). The two industries fail to reach the corresponding national proportions in GDP. Agriculture and forestry's share in the Region's GDP is slightly above 2% and tends to decrease further. GDP per inhabitant stands at 83% compared with the national average and is a little above 52% compared with the EU-15.

The *Liberecký* Region's share in national gross fixed capital formation (3%) is the second smallest; it is only 71% of the country's average when related to one inhabitant.

A total of 34% of investments is implemented in manufacturing—a quarter up on the national level. Financial intermediation is an industry with the second highest share in investments (21%).

Territorial differentiation of the population's level of education

In the Region there is a stabilized network of basic schools with a large proportion of special schools for handicapped children and young people. After the year 1989, the number of grammar schools and secondary technical schools increases and that of secondary vocational schools decreases. Several secondary technical schools of supra-regional significance operate in the Region. They are e.g. secondary schools of applied arts specialized in glass and artificial jewellery. Higher education is represented by Technical University in *Liberec* whose initial 2 faculties were supplemented with another

Pupils and students: school year 2003/2004

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	12.3
Basic schools	41.4
Grammar schools	4.9
Secondary technical schools	7.8
Secondary vocational schools	8.9
Higher professional schools	0.8
Universities	5.7

4 after 1990. The textile faculty of this university is the only in the CR. Despite a drop in the number of secondary vocational schools, vocational (non-GCSE) education remains strong in the *Liberecký* Region. The proportion of new entrants to secondary vocational school non-GCE fields of study in the corresponding age population ranks the Region first in the country. Except for the *Liberecký* and *Karlovarský* Regions, no region has such a small difference between the proportion of new entrants to GCSE fields of study and that of new entrants to non-GCSE fields of study.

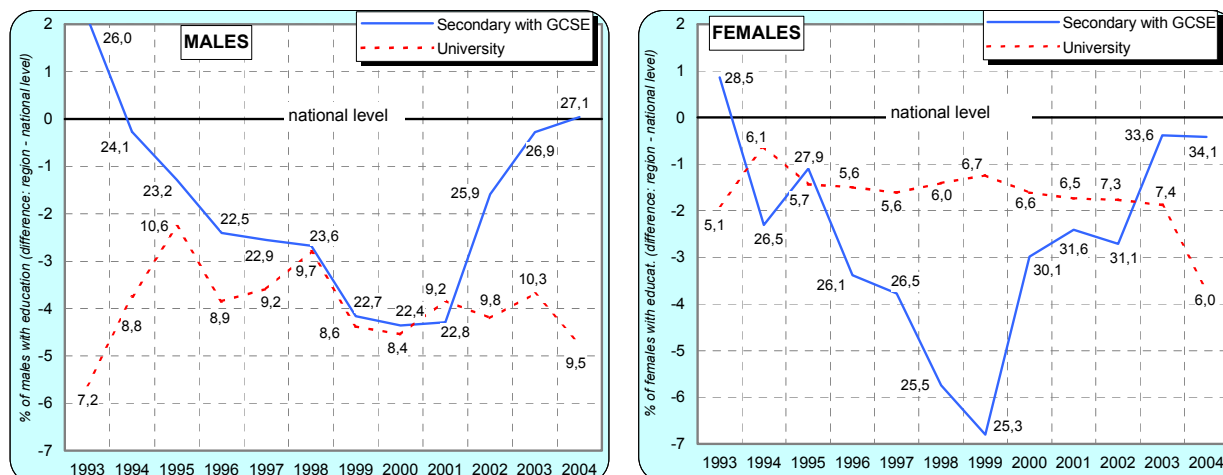
Territorially, the educational level of the Region's population differs a great deal. According to the census in 2001, 24% of the population aged 15+ attained basic education or even unfinished basic education (against 23.5% in the whole of the CR), while university education was reported for 7.1% of the population – pretty below the national value of 8.9%. Derived from the same census figures, the nationwide index of education (population with full secondary plus full university education per 100 inhabitants aged 25+) was higher than the index for the *Liberecký* Region: 45.3% as against 41.5%. The highest index of education was ascertained for the populations of the administrative territories of *Liberec* (46.5%) and *Jablonec nad Nisou* (46.4%), which were the only two administrative territories whose indices exceeded the national average. On the other hand, the smallest indices were found for the administrative territories of *Frydlant* (29.2%), *Tanvald* (33.0%) and *Nový Bor* (35.9%).

Stabilized network of hospitals

The number of health establishments in the Region and the structure of activities they carry out correspond to the needs of the territory. The network of hospitals, which are ten in number, is stabilized. The hospital in the town of *Liberec*, which has even supra-regional field of action in some branches, is the most significant.

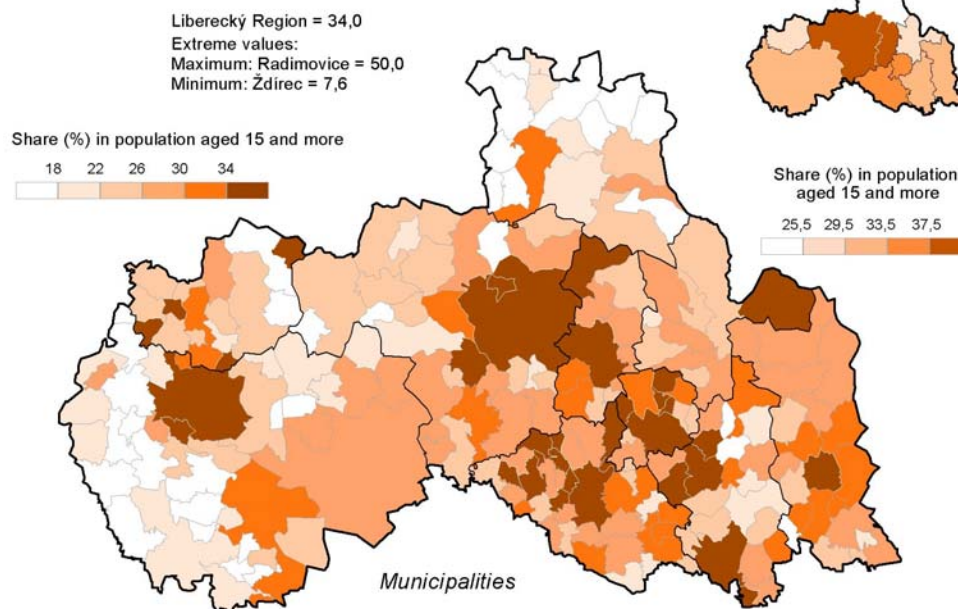


Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

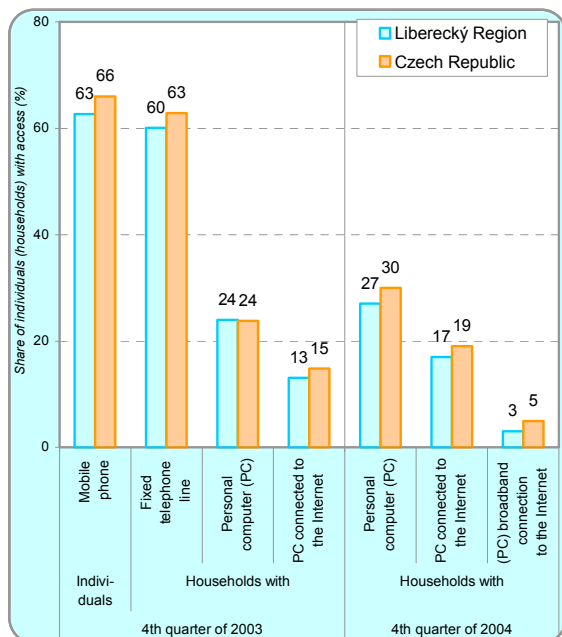


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

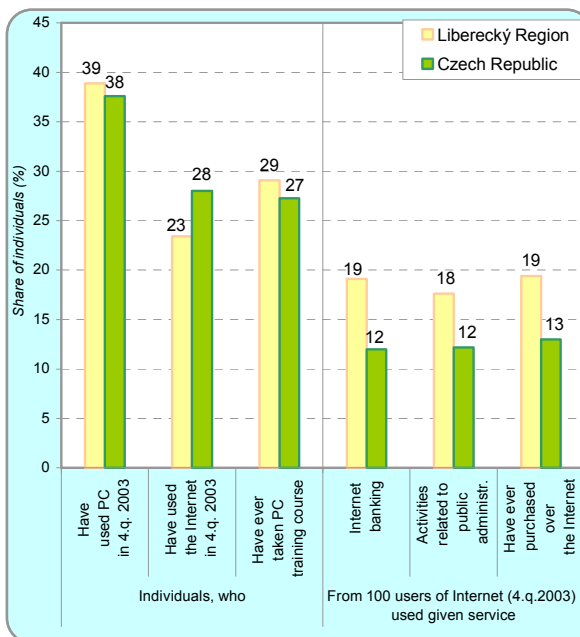
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



Access of households to information technologies



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





Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	63.6	59.9	72.6	69.2	55.3	51.2
15 - 19	33.3	11.0	30.9	11.3	35.7	10.8
20 - 24	69.8	58.1	86.0	63.9	53.2	52.0
25 - 29	84.5	76.3	97.6	90.3	70.9	61.9
30 - 34	88.5	81.7	98.8	95.0	78.0	68.2
35 - 39	94.2	93.1	98.7	98.5	89.7	87.7
40 - 44	94.1	93.0	95.6	95.5	92.6	90.5
45 - 49	94.7	92.3	95.8	94.2	93.7	90.4
50 - 54	88.1	86.0	95.2	91.5	81.5	80.7
55 - 59	53.0	64.7	72.4	80.2	35.2	49.8
60 - 64	24.9	26.4	36.6	40.8	15.3	13.8
65+	7.0	3.9	9.8	6.3	5.3	2.3

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	34.9	22.8	40.8	29.6	31.7	18.8
Secondary without GCSE	75.3	70.8	82.2	80.2	65.7	58.8
Secondary with GCSE	73.5	67.3	76.8	72.0	70.7	63.8
University	85.0	76.2	91.2	77.3	77.2	74.8

The Institute of Hand Surgery and Plastic Surgery at the municipality of *Vysoké nad Jizerou* is an establishment whose significance goes beyond the Region's borders. While the number of physicians increases moderately in compliance with the country's trend, the hospital bed-strength remains unchanged, which is rather at variance with the trend. The network of health establishments in the Region further includes 5 specialized hospitals (of which 4 are long-term care hospitals), 102 pharmacies and dispensaries, 187 surgeries of physicians for adults, 97 surgeries of physicians for children and adolescents, 219 stomatological surgeries, and 282 surgeries of specialists (figures for 2003). The Region's figures on incapacity for work and accident rate have been high for a long time. Only the *Moravskoslezský* and *Zlínský* Regions have a higher incapacity-for-work percentage. The average duration of one incapacity-for-work case taking more than 31 calendar days is higher than the nationwide average.

The social care in the Region focuses on seniors, handicapped persons and the youngest generation, too. There is a stabilized

network of retirement homes, boarding houses and community care service houses for seniors, a network of social care establishments for physically and mentally handicapped persons, and a number of children's homes for the youngest generation there. The *Jedlička* Institute takes up a significant position in the social care provided by the Region.

40% of the employed in industry, strong glass-making

The proportion of economically active persons in the *Liberecký* Region's working-age population is well above the average, and the proportion of women in the economically active is the greatest of all the regions. The participation rate of young people up to the age of 24 and of persons over 55 is slightly above the average. The proportion of the economically active aged 60+ is one of the largest, primarily in the eastern part of the Region. Long-term monitoring suggests that the proportion of women whose involvement in the economic activity had traditionally exceeded the average (a significant proportion of the textile industry in the Region) has been dropping—initially due

to mechanization and automation and later as a result of the restructuring of the production base—towards average figures at a rate the same as the one at which the proportion of the economically active in working-age population deviates from or drops below the national average.

In correspondence with natural and geographical conditions, the primary sector participates in the employment only a little, its proportion is less than half the CR's level. The last decade saw one of the largest drops in employment. In the same period, the proportion of people employed in industry stagnated or even increased moderately, and the *Liberecký* Region has thus become a region with the greatest proportion of persons employed in the industry now. Manufacture of mineral products—glass, ceramics, building materials—takes up a special position in manufacturing as a whole: the proportion of persons employed in this branch is higher by an order of magnitude on the other regions. On the other hand, the employment in the tertiary sector is one of the smallest in the CR. The proportion of the employed in services of mostly public in nature (education, health, social care, etc.) is the lowest whatever, which especially applies to progressive services (quaternary sector).

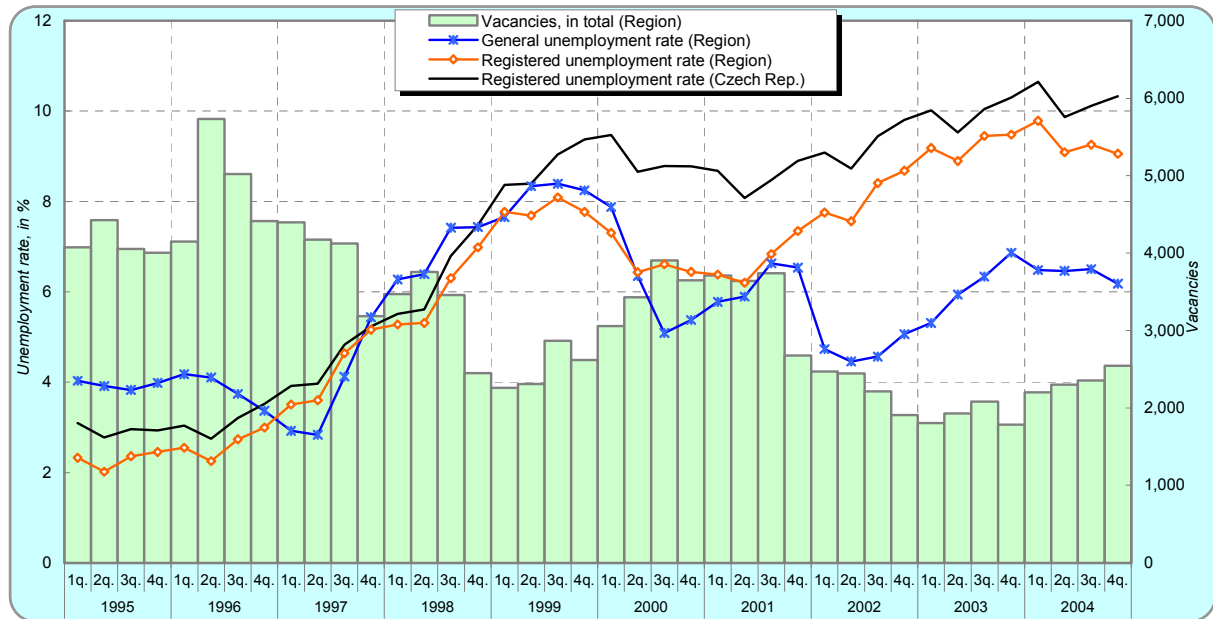
The proportion of the self-employed in the economically active is the second to third largest and that of the self-employed under 35 is the second smallest in the CR; the proportion of women in the self-employed is the second largest.

High growth rate of unemployment – unemployment still below average

The labour market in the *Liberecký* Region has characteristics approaching the values for the whole of the Czech Republic. The factors at play include *inter alia* geographical and climatic conditions existing at foothills, focus on tourism-related activities, and changes in the environmental attitude to the

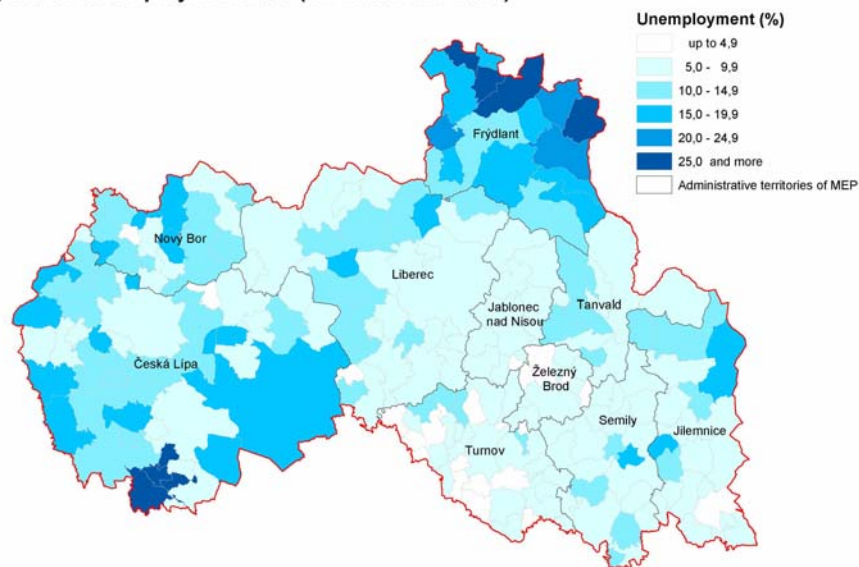


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



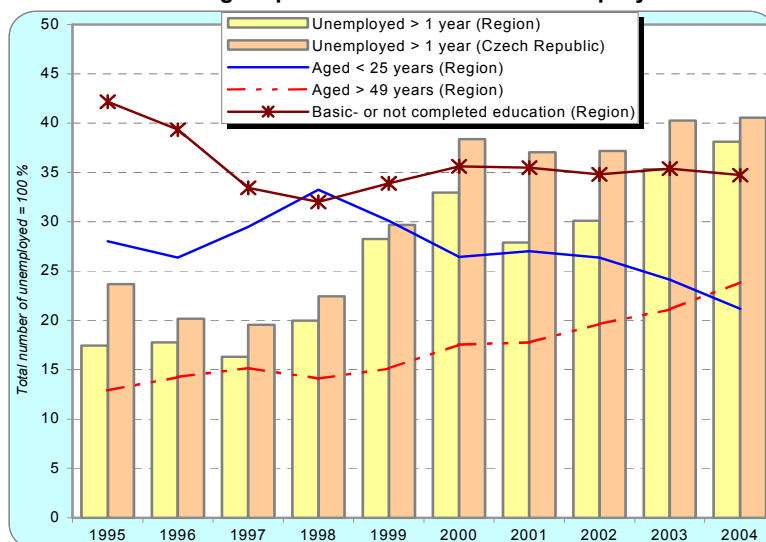
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

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)



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	9,772	105.9	14,498	102.6
	Compensation of employees	24,052	91.2	40,261	90.7
	Property income	2,967	97.7	3,336	96.0
Uses	Property income	1,314	127.9	1,269	125.3
	Balance of primary income, net	35,477	94.3	56,826	93.2
Secondary distribution of income account of households					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	6,382	96.4	12,699	96.9
	Other current transfers	2,178	99.5	3,360	98.1
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	2,788	94.0	4,528	94.2
	Social contributions	8,340	91.9	14,712	92.3
	Other current transfers	1,542	100.2	3,470	100.0
	Disposable income, net	31,367	95.5	50,176	94.2

landscape. All this caused e.g. the unemployment in the primary sector to have dropped by a half over last ten years. Employment in the industry and construction increased to the present day's proportion well above 50%, which is the highest of all the regions. Employment in the tertiary sphere is still the lowest. The rate of registered unemployment does not reach the national average though the absolute number of young unemployed individuals has grown by a half since 2000. The proportion of the young unemployed and persons with reduced capacity to work is at the average level. The number of job applicants per vacancy has gone up almost three times since 2000, but is still under the average value. For young persons and persons with reduced capacity to work, this indicator has also remained below the average. The Region is one of the few regions of the CR where jobs for persons with reduced capacity to work have risen in number. The proportion of unemployed job applicants over 50 is one of the highest, along with the *Zlínský* Region, following closely the capital city of Prague.

Average wages on the rise

Disposable income per inhabitant of the *Liberecký* region ranges at a level higher than 95% of the

national average. It ranks the Region seventh among the 14 regions of the country, and for several years at that. The same placing applies to the average wage, whose level was CZK 15 552 in 2003 (about € 495). The average wage had been rising without large fluctuation at a rate that from 1996 the Region had moved three places up the rankings by 2003. Its growth rate was the second highest of all the regions except for Prague.

In all major groups of occupations the average hourly wage compares to the average national level with the exception of scientific and professional intellectual workers whose relative wages are about 15% below the average. Average hourly wages of employed people classified to groups with rather low educational attainment also well compare to the national average, but the highest educational groups are about 15 % below. The youngest age group of workers (up to 19 years of age) is most distinctly preferred here of all the CR's regions; the other groups are rather balanced. The ratio of wages of non-manual and manual workers as well as that of wages of females and males are not out of the common run, being moderately below the national average. Average monthly wages in individual economic sectors ap-

proach mean values; they are slightly higher in the construction, though.

The proportion of social incomes in gross incomes does not reach the national average value of 23%. There are less than one sixth of households in the Region, whose income does not exceed 1.5 times the subsistence level. A quarter of households (the highest percentage of all the regions) maintain that they get by with their income easily.

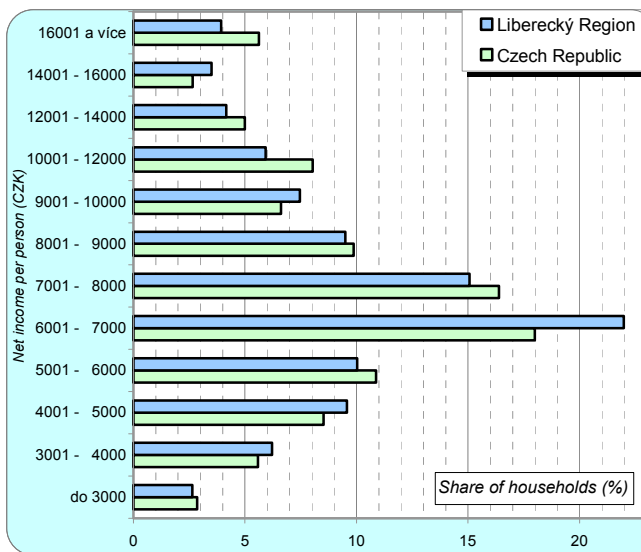
Strong industry, paradise for skiers

Measured by area the *Liberecký* Region is the smallest region of the CR except for Prague, and is the second smallest as far as its population is concerned. It has the second smallest proportion of arable land (about 22%), but twice as much as woodland—the greatest proportion of all the regions. Its share of gross value added by agriculture and forestry is one of the smallest (3%) among the regions apart from Prague and dropped by less than a half over ten years. The volume of logging is also the smallest here.

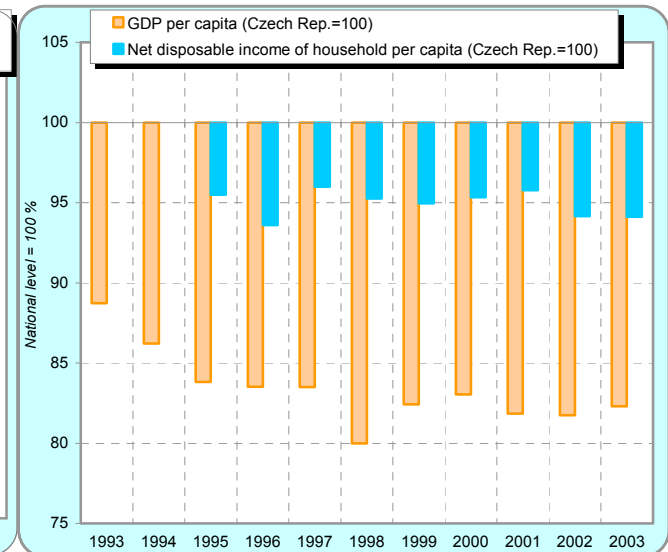
Half the total gross value added of the *Liberecký* Region is implemented in industry, which is the highest share of all the regions, and one of the highest are also sales in industry related to one inhabitant. The Region is most industrialized of all the CR's regions and also has the highest proportion of people employed in industry—about 40%. The main industries are still, even after restructuring, glass making, manufacture of artificial jewellery, and manufacture of assemblies and parts for car industry. The total proportion of the Region in exports of goods is one of the smallest and about half the exports includes transport equipment, machinery, parts and accessories for motor vehicles, followed by glass products whose share in the total exports of this commodity stands at more than 50%. Almost three quarters of exported jewellery comes from the *Liberecký* Region.



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

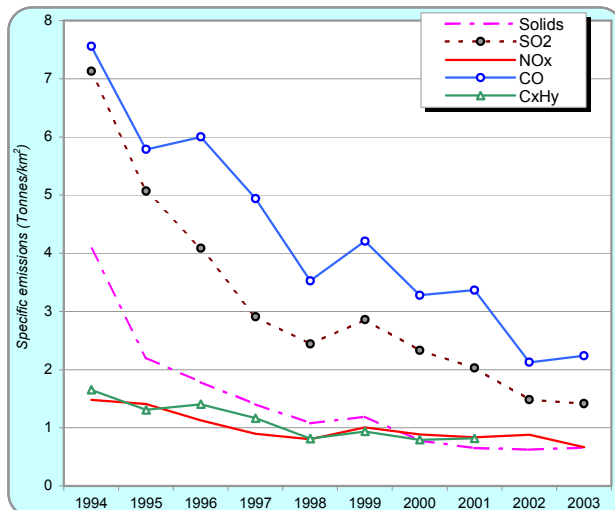


Gross domestic product and disposable income

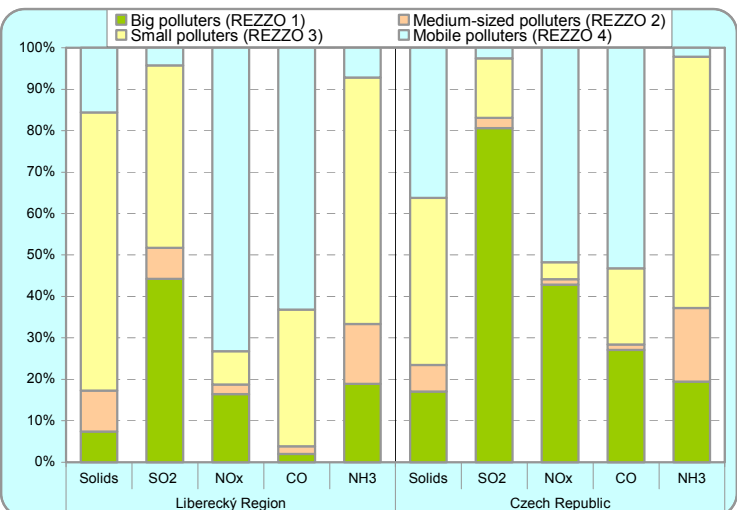


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

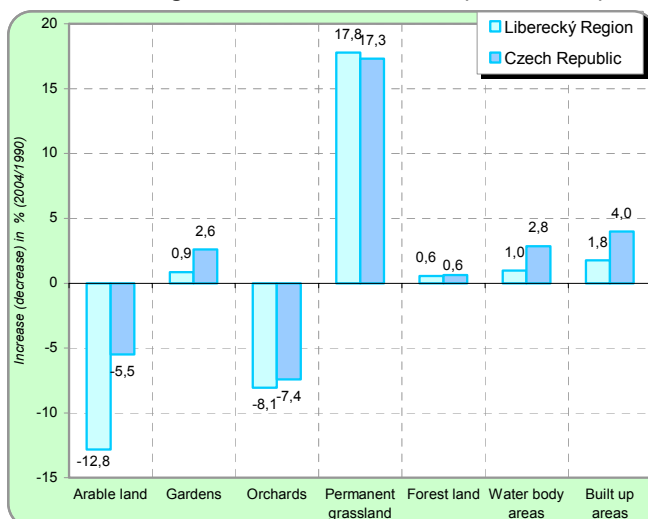
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



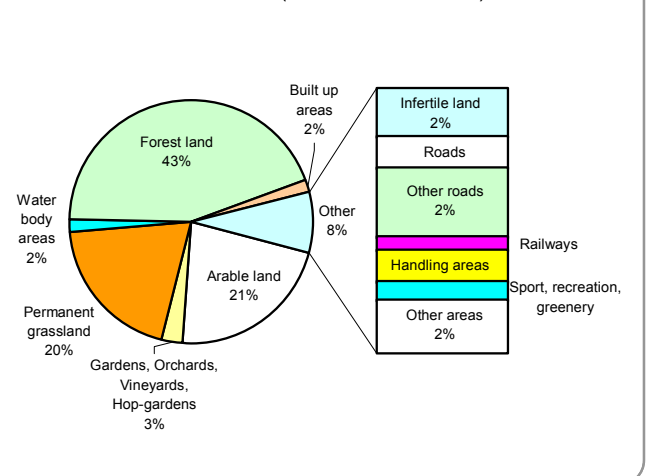
Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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	670,366	796,675
From the CR	402,093	551,473
From abroad	268,273	245,202
Number of overnight stays	3,014,886	2,918,450
CR nationals	1,890,901	1,947,375
Foreign nationals	1,123,985	971,075
Average length of stay (days)	5.5	4.7

Two thirds of the Region's exports are directed to the EU (Germany in particular).

An outstanding position in the sector of services is taken by tourism. The Region offers cultural and historic monuments, remarkable areas and natural conditions appropriate for winter hiking and recreation. Available in the Region is the third largest capacity and over 50 thousand beds where more than ¾ million guests get accommodation annually.

High density of railways

The transport infrastructure of the *Liberecký* Region has been affected by two major factors: (i) historically very high industrialization and (ii) geographical natural conditions. The Region is found on the northernmost point of the Czech Republic. It is highly diversified in terms of altitude, in some parts extremely mountainous for the domestic conditions. It stretches in the neighbourhood of Poland and Saxony, and this location made it possible to establish well functioning cross-border cooperation in the framework of Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa. The cooperation addresses issues of transport too.

The road network of the *Liberecký* Region comprises over 2 400 km and its density is a tenth up on the national average. There are no highly burdened international roads crossing the Region. The Region is found in the sector between the motorway D8 *Praha – Ústí nad Labem – Dresden* and the D11 *Praha – Hradec Králové – Vratislav* whose part runs close to the Region's south-eastern border. The arterial transport route is, in part, the speedway R10

Praha – Liberec. The north-south secondary transport axis is the road *Rumburk – Česká Lípa – Mělník – Praha*, and the east-to-west connection is made possible by the road *Liberec – Děčín – Ústí nad Labem – Karlovy Vary*. The level of motorization involving all types of road motor vehicles does not differ markedly from national values. For instance, the Region's 360 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants are 2% above the average. The rate of accidents is generally on the average, except for accidents under influence of alcohol. These, related to thousand inhabitants, place the Region second in the country.

The length of operated railway lines is 543 km, less than 6% of the CR's railway network. The density of the railway lines (km/km²) is the second highest compared with other regions (except for Prague) and by 50% above the nationwide average.

Large capacities of accommodation establishments

The *Liberecký* Region is a significant area for tourism. The unique landscape, natural formations and attractions, and cultural and historic buildings are the destination of domestic and foreign tourists. The western part and the foothills of *Krkonoše* (the Giant Mountains), *Jizerské hory* (Mountains), *Český ráj* (Bohemian Paradise) in the district of Turnov, *Doksy* and its surroundings, and *Lužické hory* (Mountains) are specific places where tourism belongs to main activities. There are a number of castles (*Bezděz, Zákupy, Sychrov, Frýdlant, Hrubý Rohozec, Valdštejn* etc.) and romantic ruins (*Trosky*) in the Region as well as two health re-

sorts (*Lázně Libverda* and *Lázně Kunratic*). Famous ski centres are found in *Krkonoše* (the Giant Mountains) and *Jizerské hory* (Mountains).

Key tourism indicators document the significant position of the *Liberecký* Region. The number of collective accommodation establishments and of their beds rank the Region second and fourth among the CR's regions, respectively. The Region is the fifth in the number of overnight stays. Foreign visitors account for almost a third of all guests in the accommodation establishments. Visitors from Germany make up a substantial part of foreign guests, the second largest group includes guests from the Netherlands, and more and more guests come from Poland. Rather low utilization of beds in hotels and similar facilities, which is one of the lowest among the CR's regions, is a certain problem.

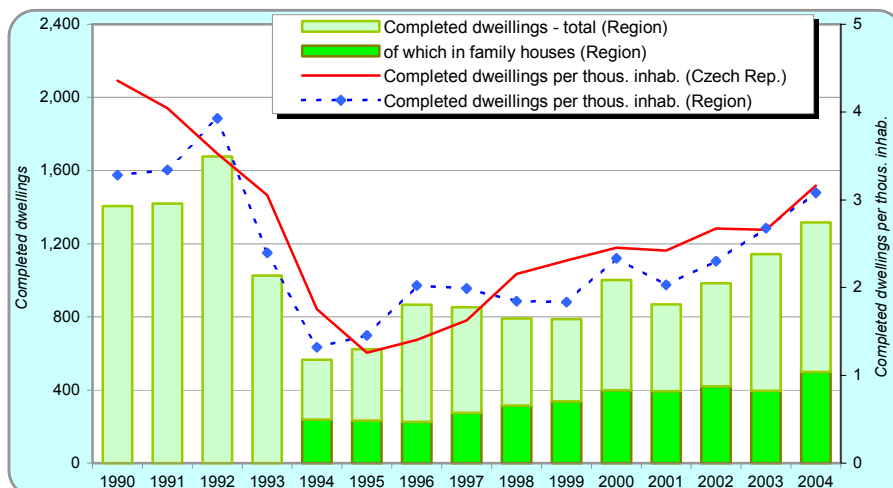
A high proportion of houses permanently unoccupied

According to the last census, the proportion of family houses in the permanently occupied housing stock amounted to 82.9%, which was slightly below the national 86.3%. The proportion of permanently unoccupied houses in the total housing stock has increased to 21.8% since the last census and was greater than the national average (13.3%). The proportion of permanently occupied dwellings saw more favourable development: it increased by 4.2%, while the whole of the CR saw an increase of 3.3% only.

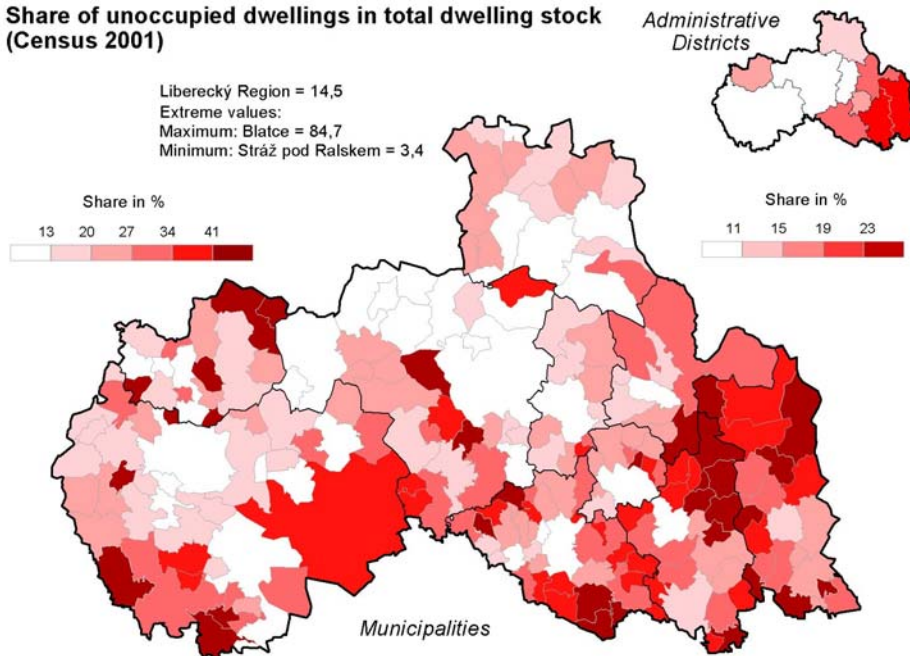
Housing construction also revived in the *Liberecký* Region after its nationwide decline in the 1990s. The number of dwellings completed in 2000-2003 was by 21.0% up on the number of dwellings completed between 1996 and 1999. Over the same period, 2.3 dwellings were completed on average every year per 1 000 mid-year population, while the corresponding figure for 1996-1999 stood at 1.9 dwellings only. Most of the dwellings were completed in family houses (nearly 35%).



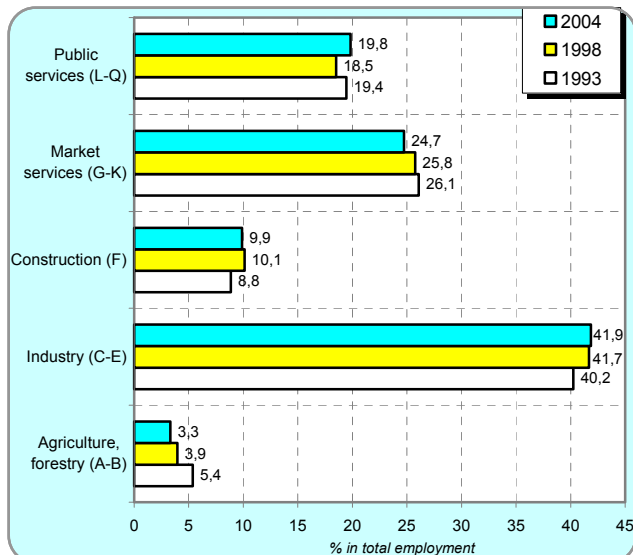
Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses



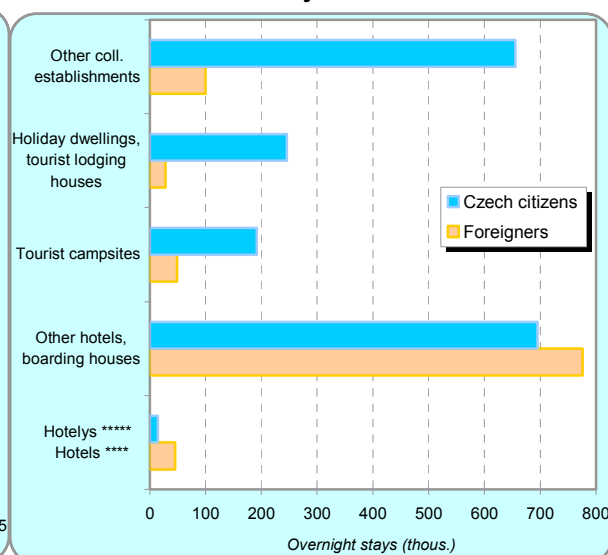
Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

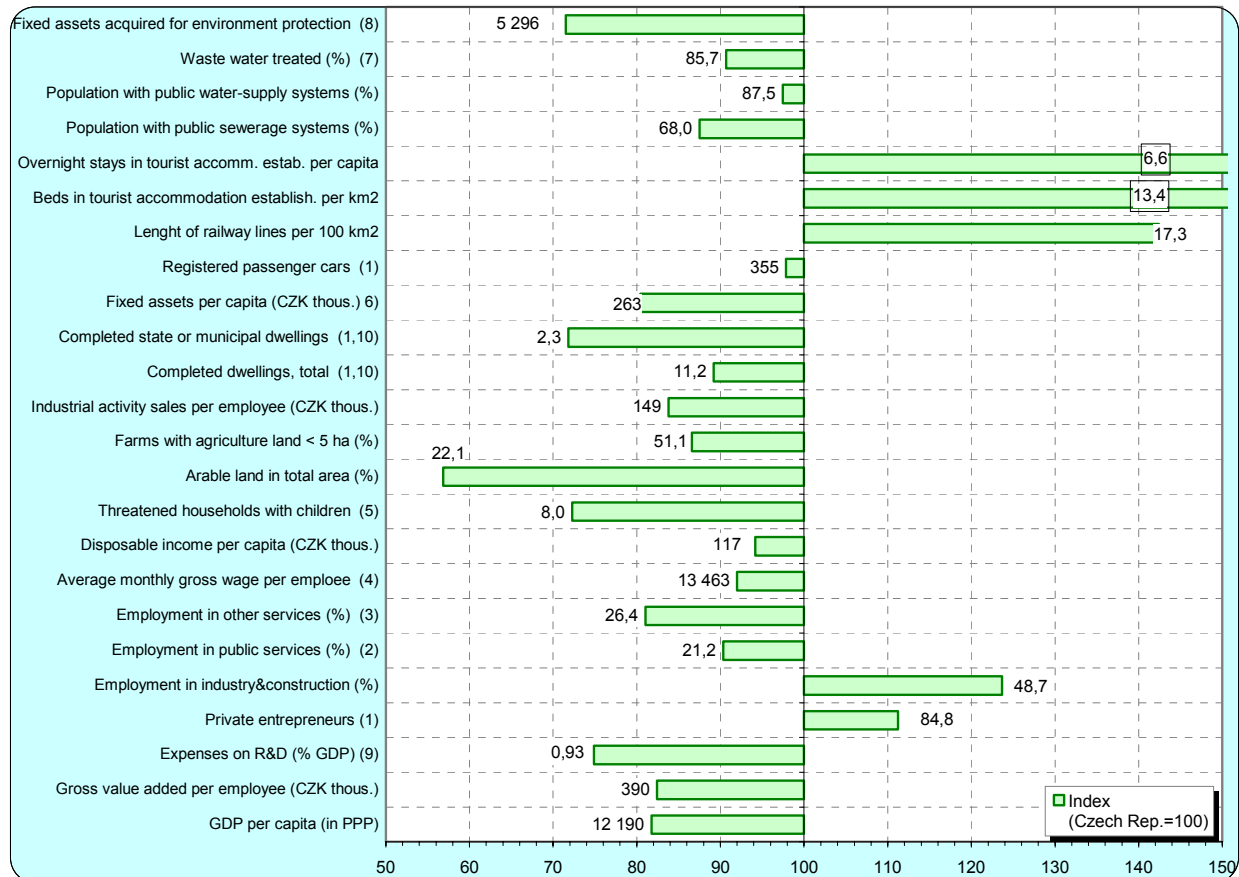


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





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

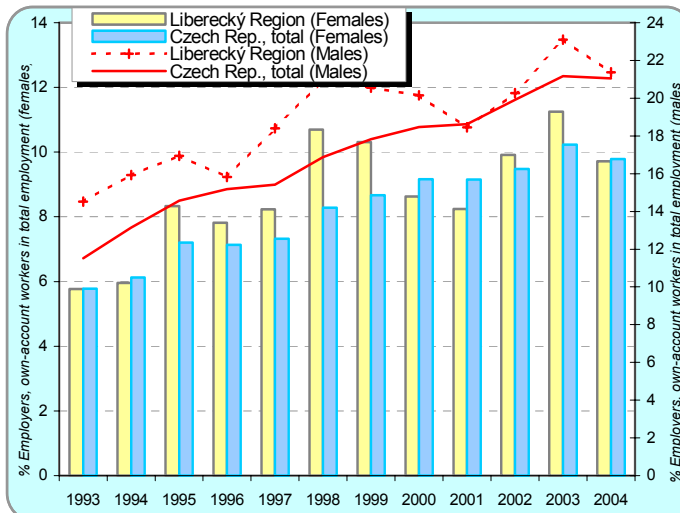
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

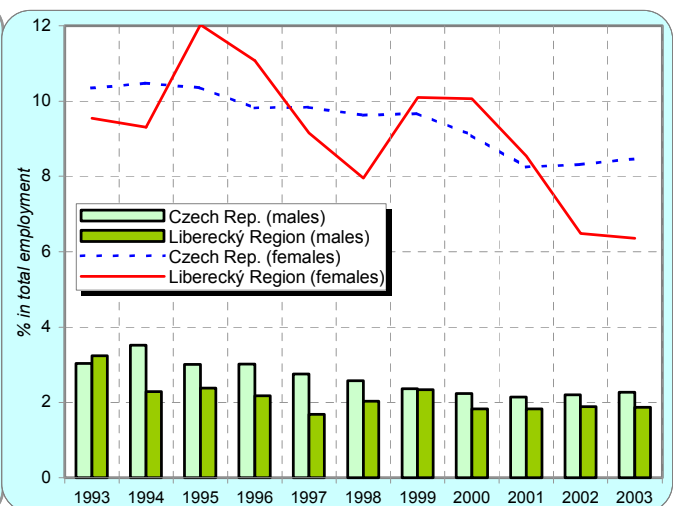
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

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			Position among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Liberecký)	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	135.1	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	6 / 14	18 / 41	27 / 117	626 / 1105	647 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-0.5	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	2 / 14	13 / 40	37 / 117	714 / 1078	749 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-1.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	2 / 14	14 / 40	52 / 111	656 / 1078	706 / 1175
4	Migration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	0.5	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	4 / 14	13 / 40	37 / 111	684 / 1078	717 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	11,702	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	9 / 14	26 / 40	34 / 121	1063 / 1101	1088 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	8,937	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	11 / 14	28 / 40	22 / 115	1027 / 1076	1038 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	50.2	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	5 / 14	13 / 41	18 / 123	213 / 986	226 / 1095
8	Sh. of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	44.4	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	3 / 14	6 / 28	21 / 114	122 / 585	140 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	3.7	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	10 / 14	31 / 40	98 / 113	581 / 1063	669 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	51.5	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 40	2 / 113	9 / 1063	10 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	44.8	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	13 / 14	38 / 40	78 / 113	1033 / 1063	1098 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	6.1	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	8 / 14	25 / 40	99 / 123	505 / 991	584 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	8.4	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	7 / 14	15 / 28	85 / 123	221 / 591	296 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	20.5	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	5 / 14	11 / 28	73 / 123	119 / 494	185 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	56.4	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	2 / 14	5 / 41	5 / 118	132 / 1105	135 / 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)

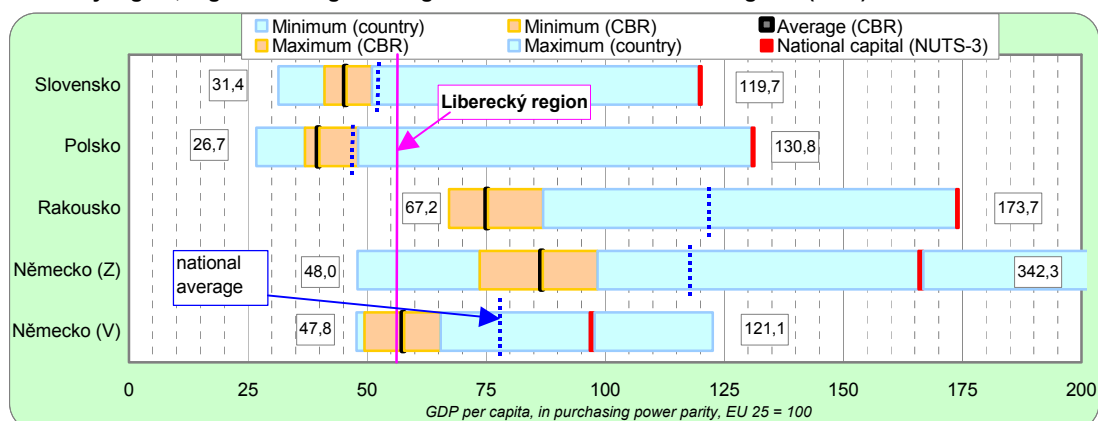
³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

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:

Liberecký region, regions in neighbouring countries and cross-border regions (CBR)¹¹ Cross-border regions include all NUTS-3 regions adjoining to the Czech Republic