



MORAVSKO-SLEZSKÝ REGION



The *Moravskoslezský* Region lies in the areas of the districts of *Bruntál*, *Frýdek Místek*, *Karviná*, *Nový Jičín*, *Opava*, and *Ostrava-město*. With its number of municipalities (302) it ranks fourth in the CR, next to Prague and the *Karlovarský* and *Liberecký* Regions. The Region's average area of municipality cadastres, 18.7 km², is the third next to Prague and the *Karlovarský* Region and is 50% up on the average municipality in the CR. The average population per municipality, 4 327, is the second (to Prague) and is 2.5 times the national average. Only 1.8% of the Region's population live in municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants (less than a quarter of the CR's average); 12.6% of the population live in municipalities with 501 to 2 000 inhabitants (4.6% down on the average) and this proportion slightly rises at the expense of municipalities with 2 001 to 10 000 inhabitants where 18.7% of the Region's populations live now (0.8% down on the average). Typically, a majority of the population (67%) reside in

municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants (12% up on the CR's average, second to Prague). The regional capital with its 25% population ranks the Region third in the country (Prague is the first and the town of *Brno* second).

The area of the Region, 5 554 km², accounts for 7% of the CR's territory, ranking the Region sixth in the country. Proportions of agricultural land and arable land in the Region's total area, 51.5% and 33.2%, rank the Region eighth and ninth, respectively. Woodland covers 35.4% of the total area (sixth place in the country).

The Region covers the ridges and the eastern part of the massif of *Hrubý Jeseník* (Mountains), *Nízký Jeseník* (Highland) with *Oderské vrchy* (Hills), *Opavská pahorkatina* (Hilly land); the depression of

Ostravská pánev (Basin) connected with the south through a narrow corridor of *Moravská Brána* (Moravian Gate) and opening out to the Polish lowlands in the north, and *Moravskoslezské Beskydy* (the Moravian-Silesian Beskids) in the southeast. Its southern neighbour is the *Zlínský* Region and in the southwest the *Olomoucký* Region is found. The Region's longest border section is also part of the state border with Poland in the north; the border with the *Žilinský* Region in the east is also the state border with Slovakia.

There are 22 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers in the Region; their size ranges between 50 km² and 700 km² and their population from 13 thousand to 350 thousand.



Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		1,257,554	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁴		16,911
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	7,942	Unemployment rate based on LFS (% (2004)		14.5
	Foreigners with permanent residence	10,385	Employment in sectors (% (2004)	Primary	3.0
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		302 / 40		Secondary	44.8
Population living in the regional capital (%)		24.8		Tertiary	52.1
Live-born children outside marriage (% (2004)		35.6	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		2,004
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	9.0	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		54.2
	females	7.0	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		597,136
Economically active population (2004)		611,714	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		18.1
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		12.4	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		13,520
			Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		46,487
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	65.7	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		115,653
	females	50.1			

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

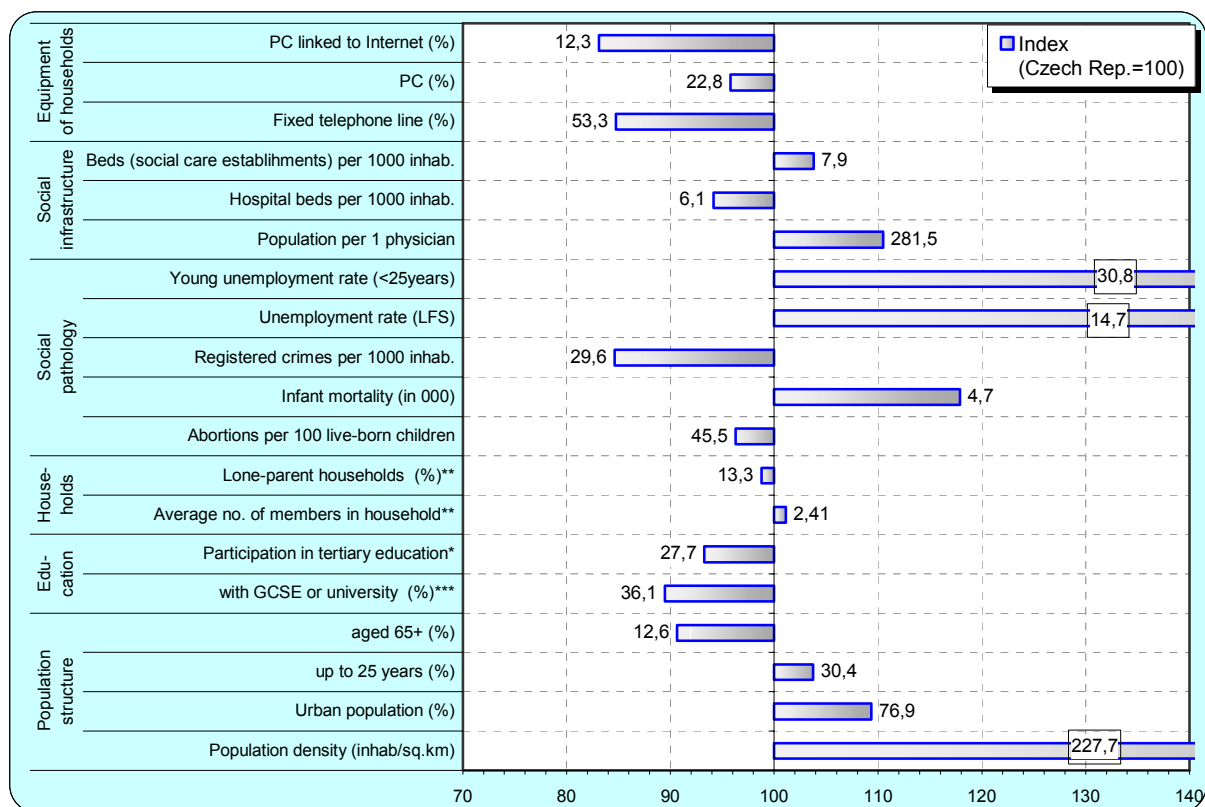
² Related to population aged 15+

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



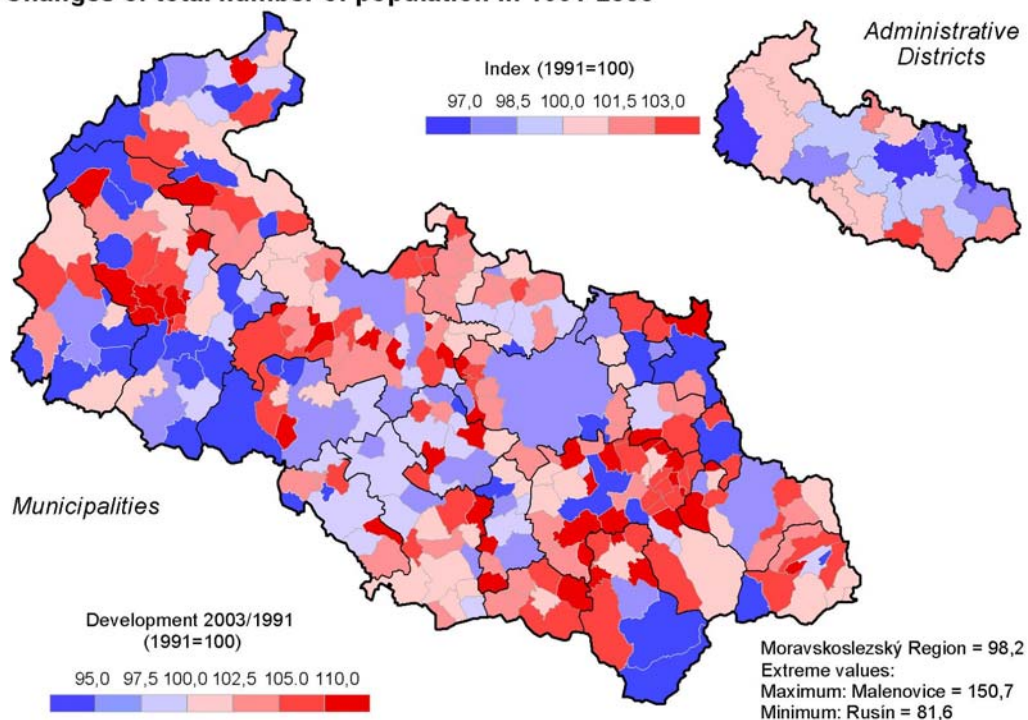
Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value to national level.

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

** From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, 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	1,294,328
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	12,517
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	13,319
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	-354
Population, 31 December 1998	1,283,911
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	11,402
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	13,039
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	-1,433
Population, 31 December 2003	1,260,277

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	199.9	15.9	16.6	15.2
15 - 24	179.0	14.2	14.8	13.5
25 - 39	293.3	23.2	24.5	22.2
40 - 54	271.7	21.6	22.1	21.0
55 - 64	156.5	12.4	12.0	12.8
65 -	159.9	12.7	10.0	15.3
Total	1260.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are pre-conditions in the *Moravskoslezský* Region for the development of new industries for which both professional people and research and development background at universities, research institutes and enterprises are available. The Region is situated on the main route of the 6th multimedia corridor of the B-leg of the TINA trans-European communication network and on European arterial roads. All of its technological infrastructures—water supply systems, sewerage systems, and electricity and gas distribution systems—are sufficient in capacity. Available capacities of educational institutions also suffice: there are 4 universities with 14 faculties where technology, economics, sciences and humanities are taught. The Region's age structure, which is more favourable than in the CR's other regions, favours further development. The environment is still worse than the national

average, especially around mines and steelworks, but it is getting better relatively fast. The Region operates a system of monitoring the level of air pollution and the population's health state in relation to the environment. It has a relatively large degree of afforestation, significant nature monuments and curiosities, and a number of areas where special attention is paid to the protection of nature and landscape. *Jeseníky* (Mountains) and *Beskydy* (the Beskids) are also preferred as an international tourism destination. There are a strong balneology sector and sufficient capacity of accommodation establishments in the Region.

Population increased last in 1994

The population of the *Moravskoslezský* Region has been decreasing

since 1995. This has to do especially with the continual natural decrease in the population, which started in the very year 1995. Throughout the 1990s, the birth rate in the Region experienced a downward trend and then started to rise moderately. It does not suffice to offset losses by death, though, particularly when the number of deaths and mortality rate per 1 000 population have been rising since 1999. The negative natural increase of 1 837 persons in 2003 has been even the greatest in the period mentioned. The population decreases due to migration, too. In 2003, the migration decrease (over 500 persons) had been the greatest ever since 1998. The number of marriages has been decreasing for a long time too in spite of the fact that the strong birth cohorts from of 1970s enter the "marriage" age. The number of divorces rises on the other hand because relatively numerous marriages of the 1980s enter the "divorce" age. The divorce index, which is the number of divorces per 100 marriages, was 76.9 in 2003, in other words there were 3 divorces per 4 marriages in the year.

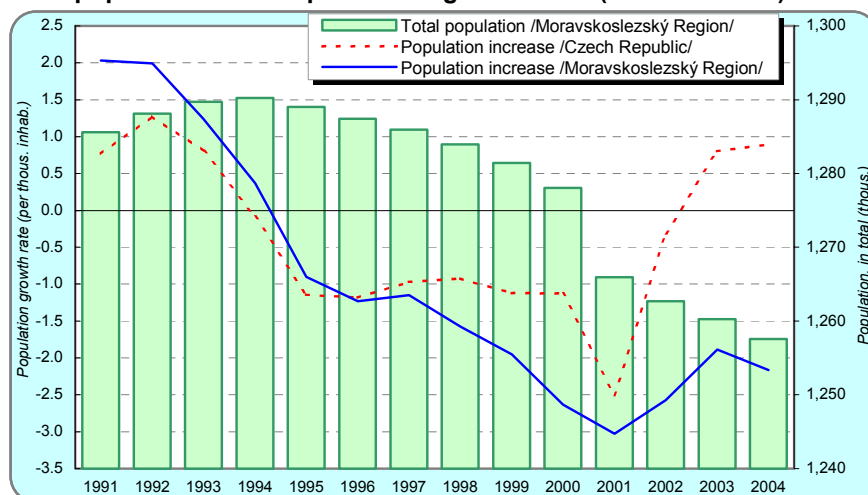
The population of the *Moravskoslezský* Region grows older gradually, but is still relatively younger within the country. The average age grows rather fast (from 37.8 in 2000 to 38.8 in 2003). The child component of the population (aged 0-14) tends to become weaker recently as distinguished from the age categories of 15-64 and 65+ which become stronger. The dependency ratio—the number of persons aged 65+ per 100 persons aged 0-14—was 80.0 in 2003, which is still below the national average.

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
ISPAT Nová huť, a.s.	Ostrava	Manufacture of iron	> 10 000
OKD, a.s., člen koncernu Karbon Invest, a.s.	Ostrava	Coal mining	> 10 000
Třinecké železářny, a.s.	Třinec	Manufacture of iron	> 5 000
AUTOPAL, s.r.o.	Nový Jičín	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 4 000
Českomor. doly, a.s., člen koncernu Karbon Invest, a.s.	Stonava	Coal mining	> 3 000
Fakultní nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ostravě	Ostrava	Health care	> 3 000
Statutární město Ostrava	Ostrava	Public administration	> 3 000
Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a.s.	Ostrava	Transport	> 2 500
Vitkovice Strojirenství, a.s.	Ostrava	Manufacture of machinery	> 2 500
ŽDB, a.s.	Bohumín	Manufacture of iron	> 2 500

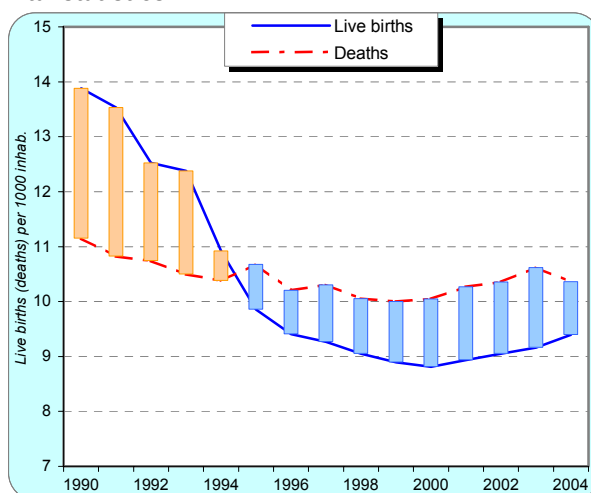


Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

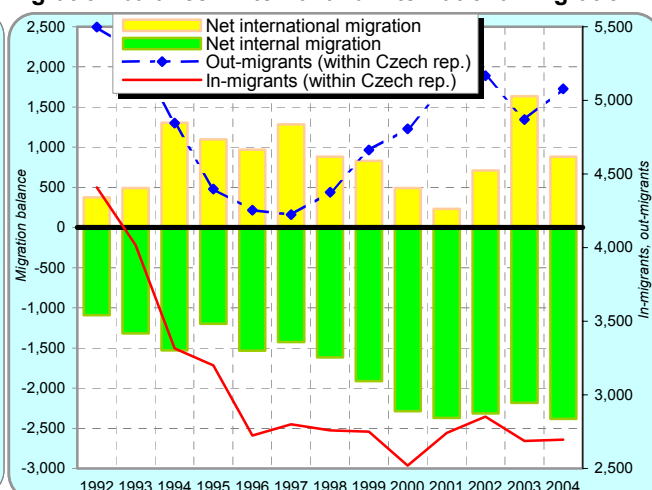


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

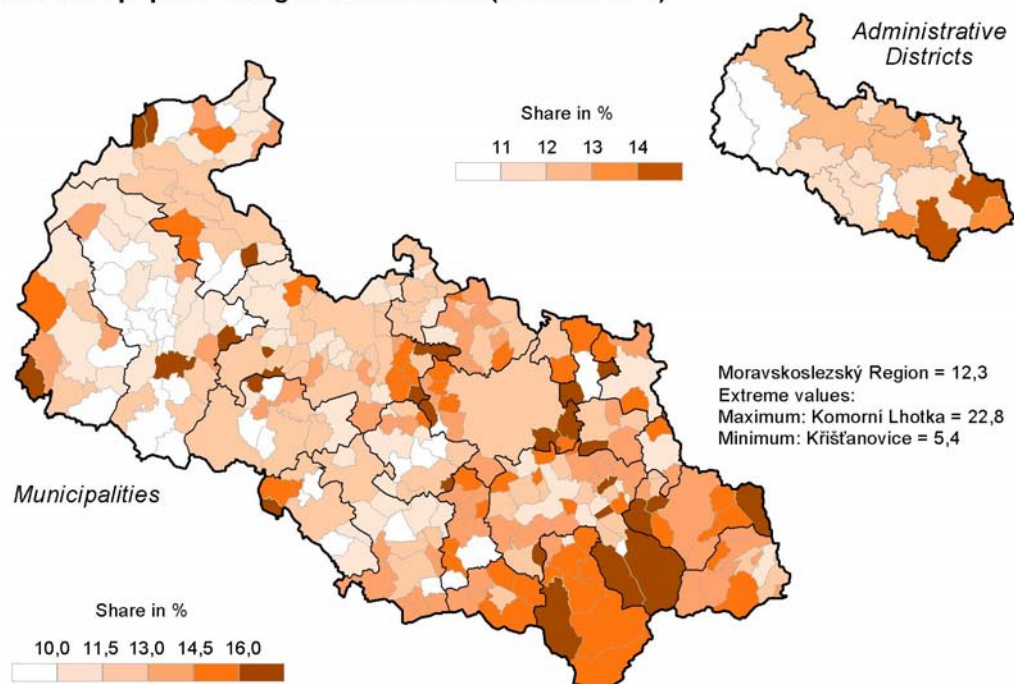


Migration balance - internal and international migration



Since 2001, foreigners who were granted long-term stays are calculated as migran

Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)





Agriculture: 1993 - 2003

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	288,042	284,714
Arable land (ha)	198,537	178,728
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	23.1	11.2
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	4.24	3.88
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	155,180	85,686

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.6	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	6.1	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	5.0	4.2

Unfinished privatisation of big enterprises

The *Moravskoslezský* Region is heterogeneous to a large degree. While the border areas in the northwest and west—*Jeseníky* (Mountains)—and in the southeast—the *Beskids*—can be characterized as rural areas with preserved and protected landscapes, clean air and a great potential for all-year recreation and hiking, the middle of the Region is the most industrial area of the whole of the Czech Republic. The development of the Region over last 200 years has been shaped by geographical and especially natural and social conditions and led to the concentration of population and high urbanization. Spreading in this Region is the second large agglomeration of the Czech Republic, which influences the whole Region in all aspects. The density of population is twice the average in the country and far the greatest of all the regions apart from Prague. The average size of municipalities exceeds the average more than twice and compared to the country's average only a quarter of the population live small mu-

nicipalities up to 500 inhabitants. The development resulted in extreme concentration of coal mining, metallurgy, manufacture of both road and rail means of transport. This was followed up by other industries such as manufacture of machinery and equipment, heavy chemistry, petrochemistry, manufacture of building materials and finally manufacture of textile and wearing apparel. Since last decade of the 20th century, industries that are especially of importance for the Region have been undergoing deep economic and social upheavals and a number of indicators do not develop in a desired way. All the same, the Region remains one of the economically most significant regions of the CR.

Seen interregionally, gross domestic product per inhabitant is the sixth and stands at about 84% of the national or 51% of the EU-15 average. Manufacturing accounts for about 30% of regional GDP, followed by trade (11%), and real estate and business services (10%). The share of coal mining is nearly 7%. Labour productivity derived from gross value added per employee ranks the Region sixth.

Gross fixed capital formation per inhabitant has been growing lately and with its 83% of the average it ranks the Region ninth among all the regions of the CR.

Traditional structure of the economy still affects the level of education in the Region

The *Moravskoslezský* Region is equipped with a quality system of school education. More than 450 basic schools, almost 40 grammar schools, more than 80 secondary technical schools and more than 50 secondary vocational schools supplement 10 higher professional schools and 4 universities. The Technical University of Mining and Metallurgy in Ostrava, Ostrava University, Silesian University in Opava, and the University of Business in Ostrava teach more than 25 thousand students at their 14 faculties. Of interest is that the Region has the smallest density of secondary vocational schools per 100 inhabitants aged 15-18. Another fact is, though, that many of these secondary vocational schools belong to the largest in the country.

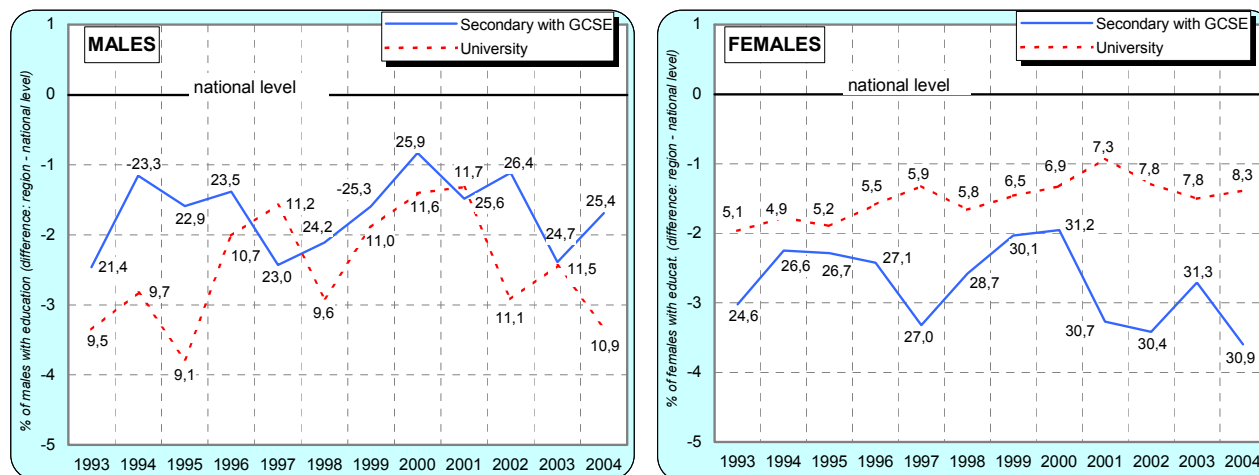
The level of education of the Region's population is below the country's average. The last census revealed that 25.4% of the population aged 15+ had basic education (incl. unfinished education, too), which was more than the national average (23.5%), 38.9% of the adult population had secondary technical education (the CR 38.0%), and 26.6% of the adult population had full secondary education (the CR 28.4%). The proportion of university education was also smaller than the corresponding proportion of the whole of the CR (7.8% compared to 8.9%, respectively). The synthetic indicator of education—the index of education—which gives the population with full secondary and university education per 100 inhabitants over 25, was pretty below the value for the whole of the CR (41.7 as against 45.3). Only three administrative territories had their indices above the country's average. Surprisingly, the highest value of the index was not in the administrative territory of the regional town, but in the administrative territory of *Český Těšín* (46.7) with the administrative territories of *Ostrava* and *Frýdek-Místek* (45.8 each) following them. On the other hand, the administrative territories of *Vitkov*, *Kravaře* and *Odry* were territories with the lowest indices of education (30.9, 31.2 and 31.7, respectively).

Pupils and students: school year 2003/2004

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	34.0
Basic schools	126.0
Grammar schools	16.1
Secondary technical schools	24.2
Secondary vocational schools	25.0
Higher professional schools	2.2
Universities	22.0

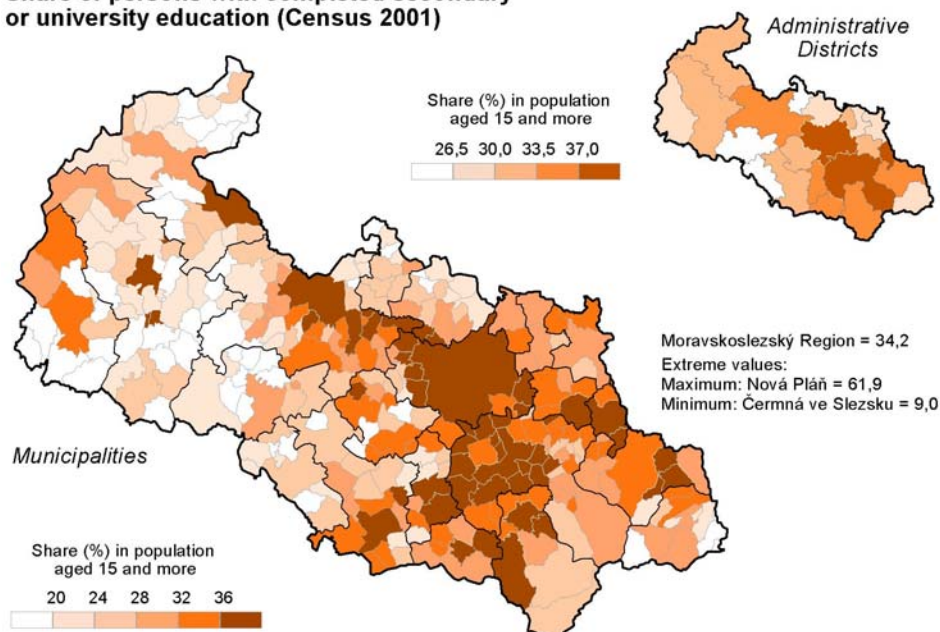


Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

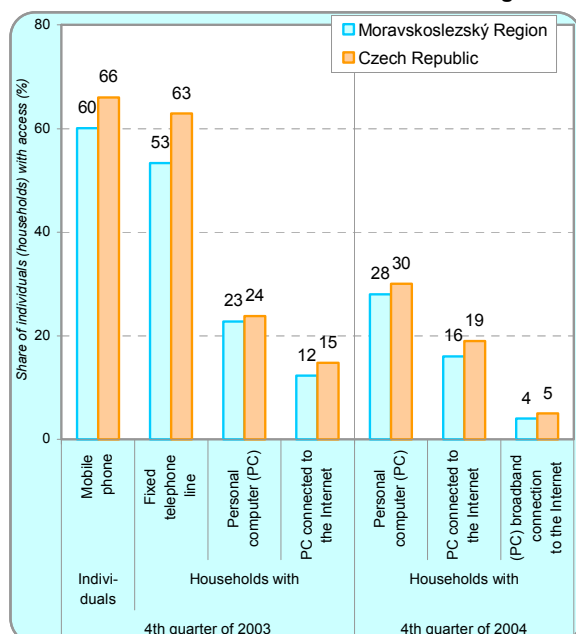


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

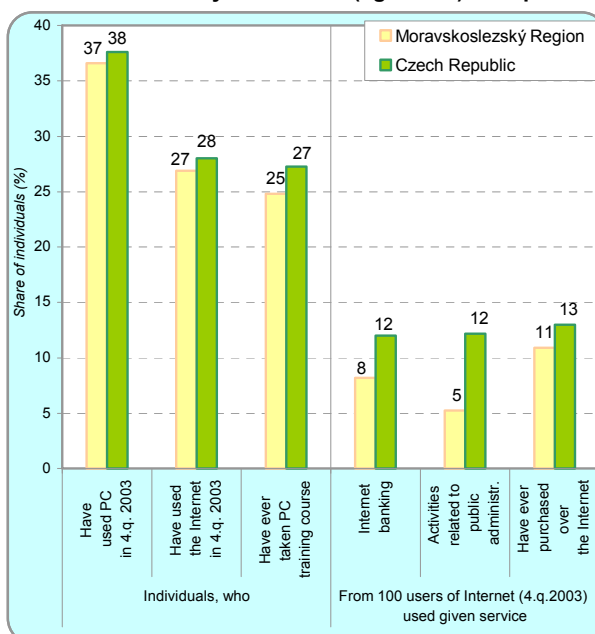
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



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	59.5	58.1	69.5	66.2	50.2	50.4
15 - 19	35.3	9.8	39.1	9.7	31.3	10.0
20 - 24	69.4	62.9	86.9	72.5	50.9	52.8
25 - 29	79.8	82.4	96.2	95.7	62.3	68.4
30 - 34	85.1	86.8	96.4	96.6	73.0	76.4
35 - 39	92.2	91.1	95.9	95.4	88.4	86.5
40 - 44	93.0	91.4	96.5	93.0	89.4	89.8
45 - 49	86.5	91.5	86.8	91.7	86.3	91.3
50 - 54	73.6	85.2	77.0	85.1	70.4	85.4
55 - 59	35.4	47.2	52.4	65.3	19.1	30.9
60 - 64	11.7	10.9	17.2	16.4	7.1	6.1
65+	2.9	2.2	5.8	3.5	1.3	1.4

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	29.6	21.7	31.3	23.8	28.7	20.7
Secondary without GCSE	72.2	68.8	79.7	73.7	60.9	61.6
Secondary with GCSE	71.5	66.7	77.0	72.4	67.0	62.6
University	83.3	78.9	87.2	81.8	76.7	75.2

A high percentage of incapacity for work

Since 2000 the number of physicians increased by next to 5%. Due to the transfer of health establishments under the administration of the Region, the percentage of physicians in non-state health establishments rose to 88%. Today, 20 hospitals operate in the area of the Region, in which the number of beds dropped only a little compared to the year 2000. In the year 2003, there were 20 specialized therapeutical institutions, 527 independent surgeries of practising physicians for adults, 248 surgeries of physicians for children and adolescents, 623 surgeries of stomatologists, 137 surgeries of gynaecologists, and 664 surgeries of specialists of one kind or another. The Region's indicators on incapacity for work are very bad. The average percentage of incapacity for work grew every year and was as high as more than 8% in 2003. The same growth is recorded for the average duration of one incapacity-for-work case, which is approaching 35day now.

All basic services are provided in the area of social care in the Region, but their quality and availability is disputable. Insufficient transport infrastructure adversely affects

the availability of social services in piedmont areas and rarely populated to even depopulated areas of the Region. The interconnection of various providers of social services is also bad. Most social care establishments call for modernization. Sizeable social care problems are encountered in areas of large concentrations of urban population (the districts of Ostrava and Karviná). Besides traditional social care establishments (such as retirement homes), there is a rising interest in field social services for their more flexible response to arising problems.

Small diversification of the industry, small spirit of enterprise

The economic activity of the *Moravskoslezský* Region's inhabitants is not very high. This is evident e.g. from the proportion of the economically active in the whole population, which is the second smallest among the regions, as is the one of economically active women in all women of working age (i.e. 15-59). The proportion of economically active men in the working-age male population is the lowest in general and this also applies to the participation rate of pre-retirement-age citizens as well as to the proportion of working seniors. The

participation rate of young people is the third smallest. Forty years ago, the deviation of the proportion of the economically active in the working-age population from the national proportion was the biggest. In the course of time, it was becoming smaller and smaller since until it has ended up at its half, but still negative value. For all that, the deviation is still the largest in absolute terms of all the regions now. The *Moravskoslezský* Region has always been a region with supremacy of male labour and a limited offer of jobs for women. The proportion of women in the total economically active population developed all the way from its largest negative deviation from the average forty years ago to its current level slightly up on the national average.

Employment in the primary sector is the third smallest and dropped to a half over the last ten years. It is well above the average in industry, however, accounting for almost 40% there. Coal mining and especially iron and steel industries still take up a dominating position in the proportion of the employed. Employment in services of mostly public nature (education, health, social care, etc.) is above the average, whereas the proportion of persons employed in market services is slightly below. Progressive services (R&D, real estate, etc.) raised their employment proportion over ten years by more than a third, but the Region is still in the bottom third among the regions ranked according to this criterion.

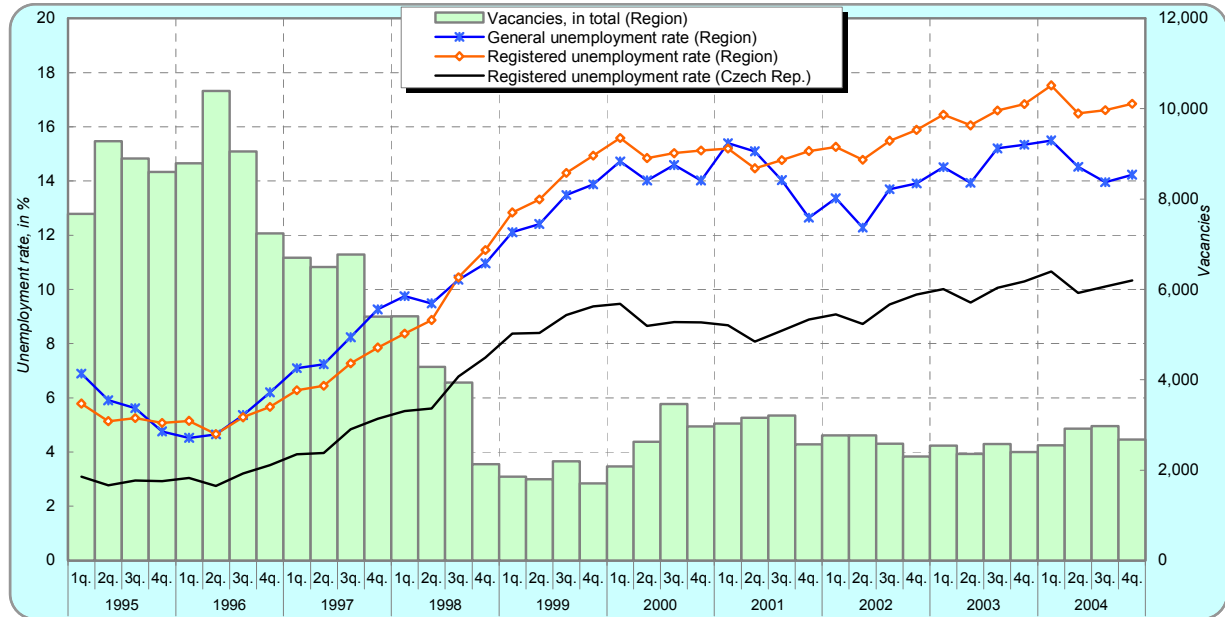
The proportion of the self-employed both with and without employees in the economically active population ranks the Region last on the regions' list, which confirms the opinion that enterprise has not yet developed sufficiently in the *Moravskoslezský* Region.

Several hundred job applicants per one vacancy for persons with reduced capacity to work

The deformed development of the economy, social areas and also the environmental behaviour in the periods of building communism and socialism left very deep traces in

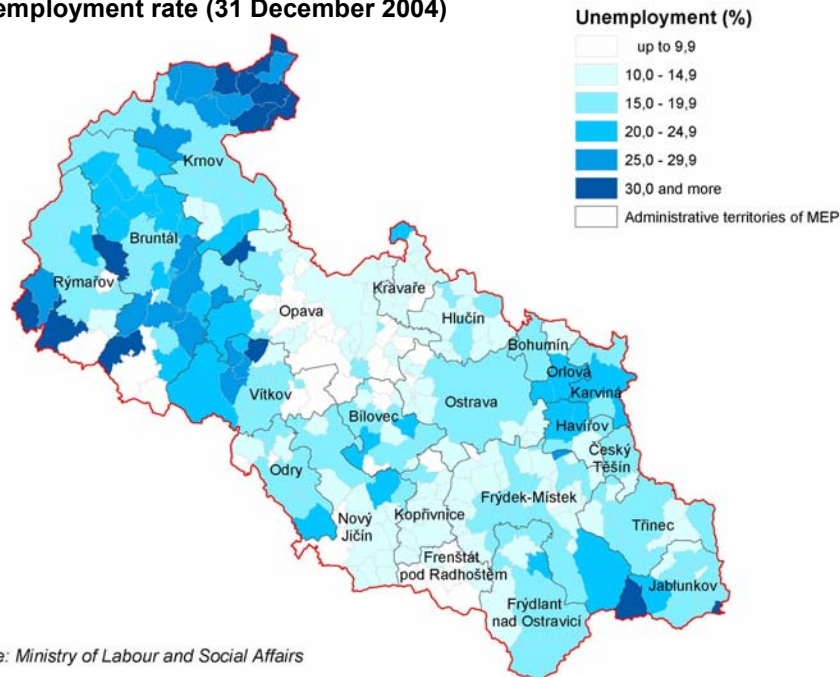


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



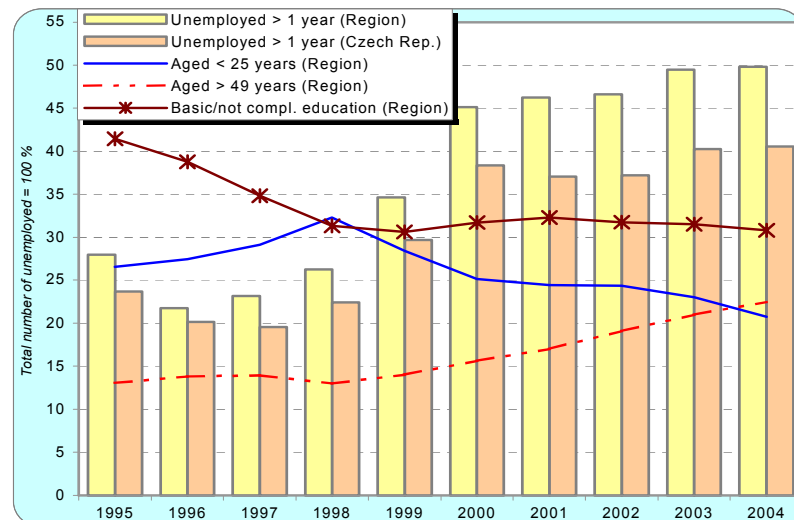
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

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	21,161	76.0	34,494	82.5
	Compensation of employees	84,215	105.8	115,743	88.2
	Property income	6,626	72.3	7,383	71.9
Uses	Property income	2,514	81.1	2,435	81.3
	Balance of primary income, net	109,488	96.4	155,184	86.1
		Secondary distribution of income account of households			
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	20,150	100.9	39,874	102.8
	Other current transfers	6,170	93.4	9,331	92.1
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	8,425	94.1	12,327	86.7
	Social contributions	28,260	103.1	41,419	87.9
	Other current transfers	4,483	96.5	9,845	95.9
	Disposable income, net	94,640	95.5	140,798	89.3

the *Moravskoslezský* Region, perhaps because most of the fundamental fields defined by the doctrine of socialist economists (coal mining, coke making, metallurgy and heavy engineering) were concentrated here, in “the steel heart of the Republic”. This mostly occurred in giant enterprises continuously requiring labour force with rather small demands for skills. Since 1990, all of these industries have been declining, which heavily affected the labour market and employment in consequence. At the present time, the rate of registered unemployment is more than a half up on the national average and ranks the Region second on the unemployment ranking of the regions, with a small loss behind the *Ústecký* Region. Intraregional disproportions are relatively large, ranging from the district of *Opava* with average unemployment, the northern and western administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers close to Polish borders and borders with the *Olomoucký* Region, as far as the eastern administrative territories adjacent to Slovak borders. Unemployment in these areas more than doubles the national average. The country's average is exceeded practically in all districts, even three times in some municipalities.

The absolute number of unemployed job applicants has increased by an eighth since 2000, the number of job applicants per vacancy growing by more than a half over the same period to get at three times the average. In the unemployed with reduced capacity to work the number exceeded more than six hundred applicants. The percentage of those under retraining in total unemployed persons is the third largest in the regions.

Less skilled labour still paid well

Disposable income per inhabitant of the Region is one of the macroeconomic indicators that are indicative of the economic level of the population. In the *Moravskoslezský* Region this indicator has been the third worst over a long time. The average monthly wage of CZK 16 239, the fourth highest on the list of the regions, tends to relatively decrease—six years ago, it was still the second highest. Comparisons of wages paid in individual groups of occupations suggest that craft and related trade workers are preferred in the Region (their wages exceed the national average), less notice being taken of legislators, senior officials and managers and of service workers and shops and market sales

workers who are paid worse than in the other regions. This corresponds with the trend in relative wages that fall most distinctly of all the regions with rising education—educated workers are paid less than it is common in the country and vice versa. None of the age groups of workers has virtually wages below the national average; even the wages of the youngest workers in their age group are at least moderately above the average.

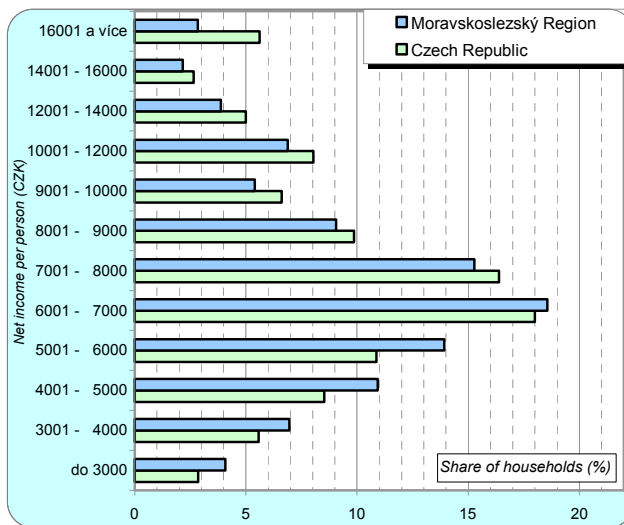
The ratio of social incomes in gross incomes in the *Moravskoslezský* Region is the highest of all the regions (29%). As people see it, only six of one hundred households have no problems to get by with their incomes, which translates into the smallest proportion of satisfied households in comparison with all regions of the CR. The proportion of households that consider their financial conditions worse than before is the greatest of all the regions (38%).

Big changes in the structure of economy

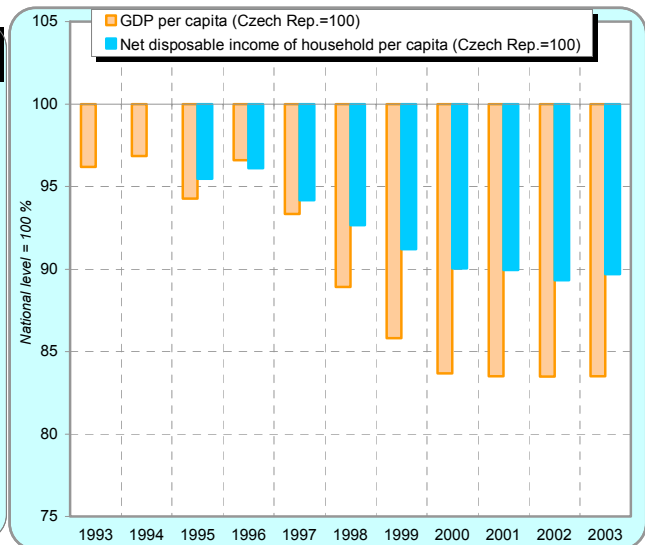
The *Moravskoslezský* Region is an industrial area with a large concentration of population in towns. It has only a quarter of rural population and almost two thirds of its population in towns with more than 20 thousand inhabitants. It is the most populated region of the Czech Republic. Its area corresponds to the national average and the density of population is high—the highest of the regions apart from Prague. The proportion of arable land—less than a third of the area—is one of the smallest and that of woodland is above the average. The contribution of agriculture and forestry to the regional gross value added is one of the smallest—not quite 3%—and the proportion in employment is similar. Coal mining and heavy industry that followed the former have concentrated in the northeastern part of the Region for more than 150 years. Industrial restructuring and transformation and changes in the market and in the orientation of the country's economy have markedly altered the life, economy and deve-



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

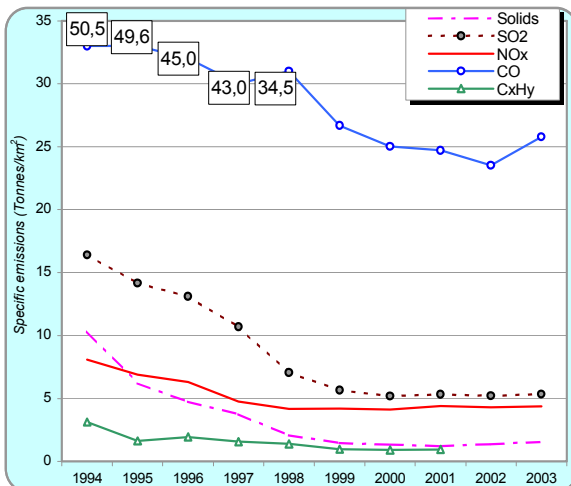


Gross domestic product and disposable income

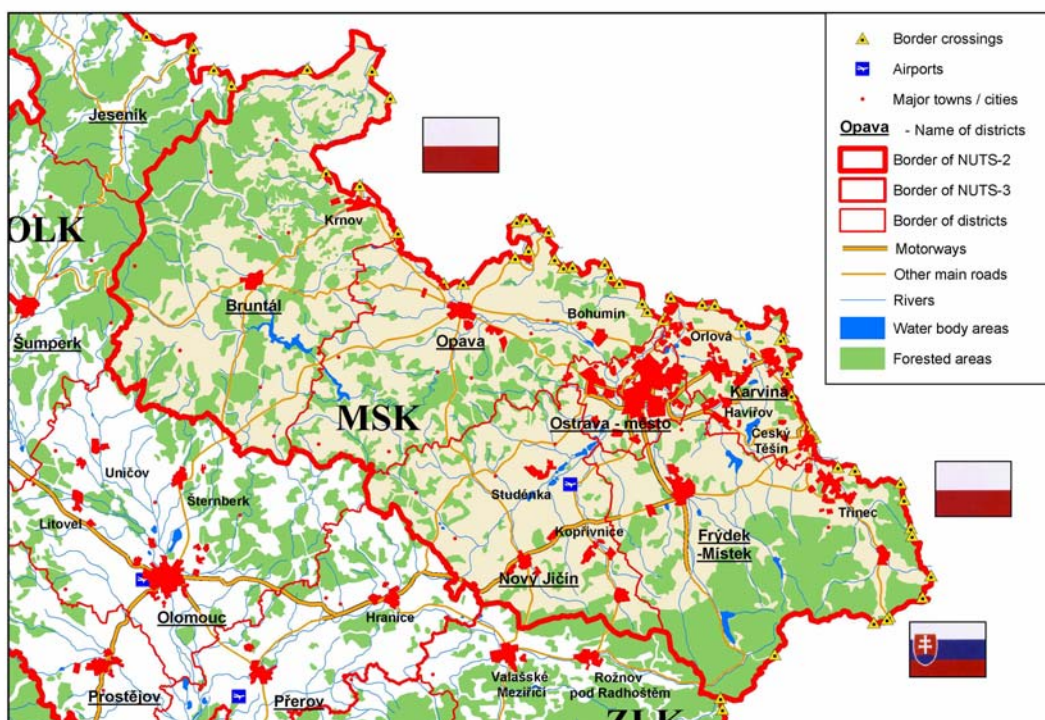
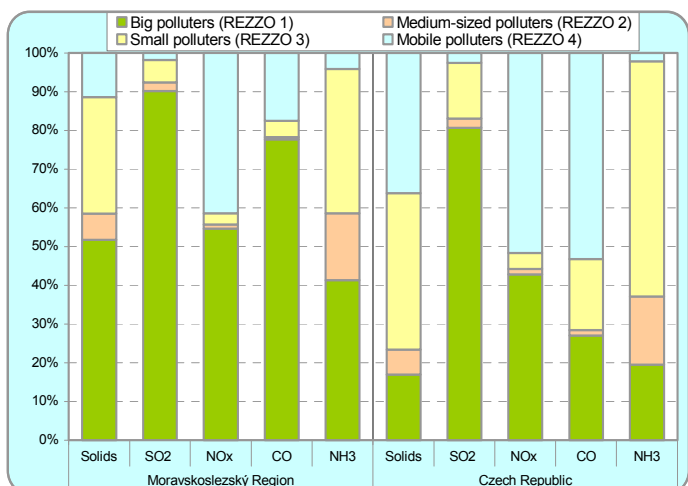


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003





Tourism: 1996 - 2003

Indicator	1996	2003
Guests in accommodation establishments	664,547	664,836
From the CR	530,331	545,610
From abroad	134,216	119,226
Number of overnight stays	2,694,701	2,464,231
CR nationals	2,196,811	2,111,284
Foreign nationals	497,890	352,947
Average length of stay (days)	5.1	4.7

lopment priorities of the Region and also produced considerable problems in the labour market. The coal mining and heavy industry still remain key economic activities. Manufacture of trucks and wagons is on the decrease, but its proportion in employment cannot be overlooked though it is steadily diminishing. While the Region's share in national exports decreases, it is still in the second place among the regions. The Region virtually covers all exports of coal, coke, and rolled steel, sections and rails from the country. Around half of the exported nitrogen compounds; pulp; steel wire, tubes and structures; and freight motor vehicles and railway carriages come from the Region. A sharp decline in the share of the employed engaged in the industry over last ten years testifies to the changes that occurred there. The lowest business activity of the population in the Region has a negative impact on the economy.

There are landscape and climatic prerequisites for all-year hiking in the western and south-eastern parts of the Region—*Jeseníky* (Mountains) and the Beskids. Health resorts (e.g. *Karlova Studánka* in *Jeseníky*) and protected landscape areas are found in the Region and historic or architectural monuments are not missed, either. The size of accommodation capacities and the number of accommodated guests reach the national level.

Missing connection to the motorway network

When the Czech Republic came into being, the *Moravskoslezský* Region became a border region in the northeastern part of the country, with its northern and eastern borders identical to the Czech-Polish and Czech-Slovak state borders,

respectively. The Region borders on the *Dolnoslezské*, *Opolské* and *Slezské* voivodships on the Polish side and the *Žilinský* Region on the Slovak side. A connection of the Region's transport network to the state motorway network is what is missing most. Construction of a motorway that should solve this problem, revive the development of the Region and be connected to the arterial motorway D1, has only been started. For the time being the existing road system relies on the routes *Český Těšín – Frýdek Místek – Olomouc – Brno* and *Mosty u Jablunkova – Český Těšín – Ostrava – Opava*. Both routes are part of the European system of long-distance roads.

The road network is 3 400 km long. Its density is the third lowest among the regions; its length per inhabitant or per one motor vehicle is the second lowest.

Depending on individual categories, motorization is the lowest or the second lowest in the country. For instance, the number of motor-cycle per 1 thousand inhabitants corresponds to half the national average. As for the number of accidents per 1 thousand inhabitants, the Region finds itself at the end of the ranking, but the percentage of accidents committed under the influence of alcohol pushes the Region up.

There are two railway lines of international significance crossing the Region: (i) the CR's arterial railway line *Praha – Bohumín* which goes further to Poland and Slovakia and (ii) the line *Ostrava – Přerov – Břeclav* which continues to Vienna and further to the Balkans.

The Region is accessible by air, too. *Mošnov* Airport in *Ostrava* is the second largest in the country and suitable for the operation of all aircraft categories.

Tourists from Poland in the first place

The Region offers interesting places: castles *Sovinec*, *Hukvaldy* and *Starý Jičín* as well as the castles at *Hradec nad Moravicí*, *Raduň*, *Karviná-Fryštát*, *Kravaře*, *Fulnek* and *Brun-tál*. The town centres of *Štramberk*, *Příbor* and *Nový Jičín* are urban conservation areas. Industrial museum collections are also of significance: the Technical Museum *Tat-ra-Kopřivnice*, the Railway Carriage Museum at *Studénka* or the Mining Museum in *Ostrava-Petřkovice*. Spas are found at *Karlova Studánka*, *Karviná-Darkov*, *Karviná-Hranice*, and *Klimkovice*. The Region provides sufficient paths for hiking and cycling in summer, and *Hrubý Jeseník* (Mountains) and *Beskydy* (Mountains) are sought by skiing fans in winter.

The most frequently accommodated visitors are guests from Poland, followed by Slovaks and Germans. The average length of stay has been decreasing over years—in the year 2003 it was 4.7 days. Same-day tourism from the neighbouring Poland is significant, too; it is not described statistically yet, though.

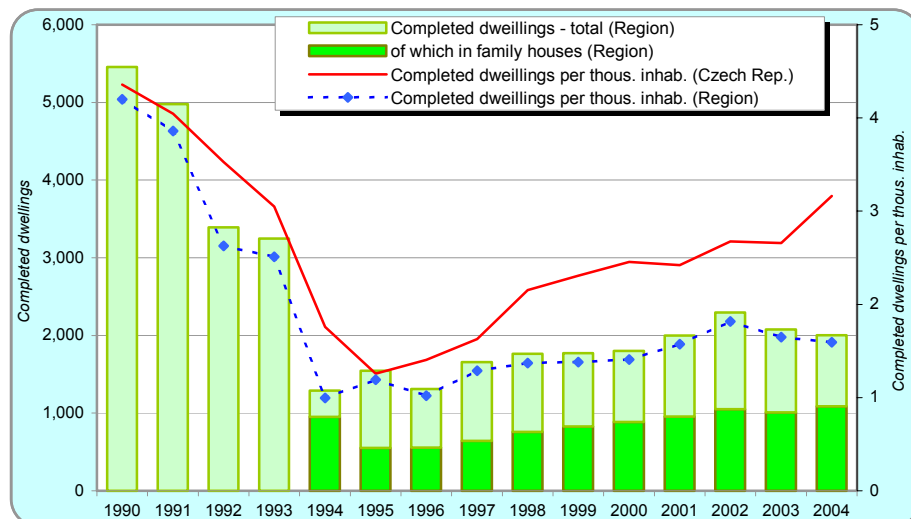
Not many unoccupied dwellings

The census (2001) revealed more than 180 thousand houses in the Region, 10.7% were unoccupied (13.3% in the CR). 83.5 buildings per every one hundred houses permanently occupied were family houses (86.3 in the CR). The Region's dwelling stock (in 2001) included more than 500 thousand dwellings, of which only 7.5% accounted for unoccupied (12.3% in the CR).

The housing construction in the Region culminated in 1991, evidently due to the completion of municipal and cooperative houses. Three years after, in 1994, the housing construction dropped to its minimum, and then the number of dwellings completed was rising as a rule. This revival was mainly fuelled by the development of mortgage-credit and saving-in-building-society markets. After 1999, the number of dwellings completed was slightly increasing while that of dwellings started was decreasing.

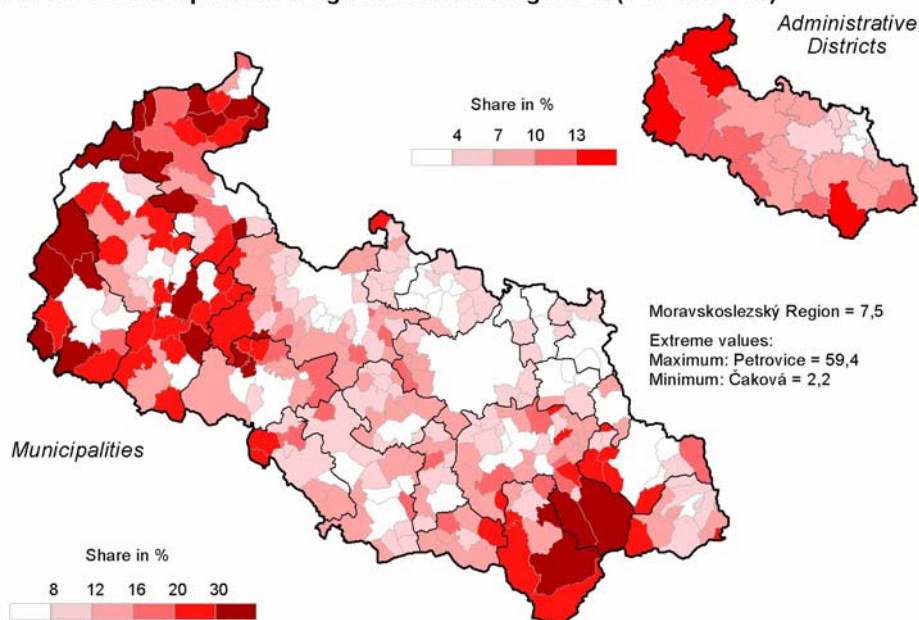


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

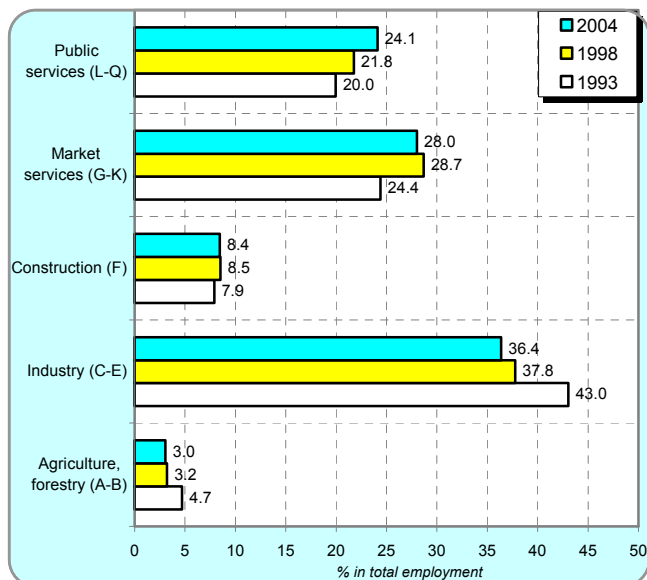


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

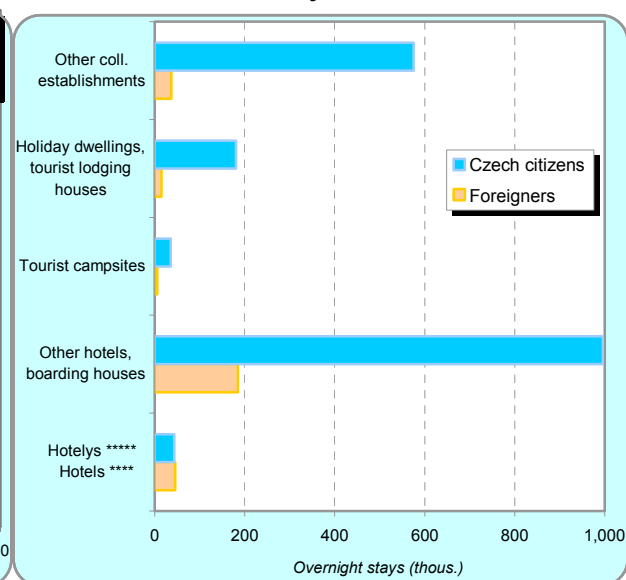
Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

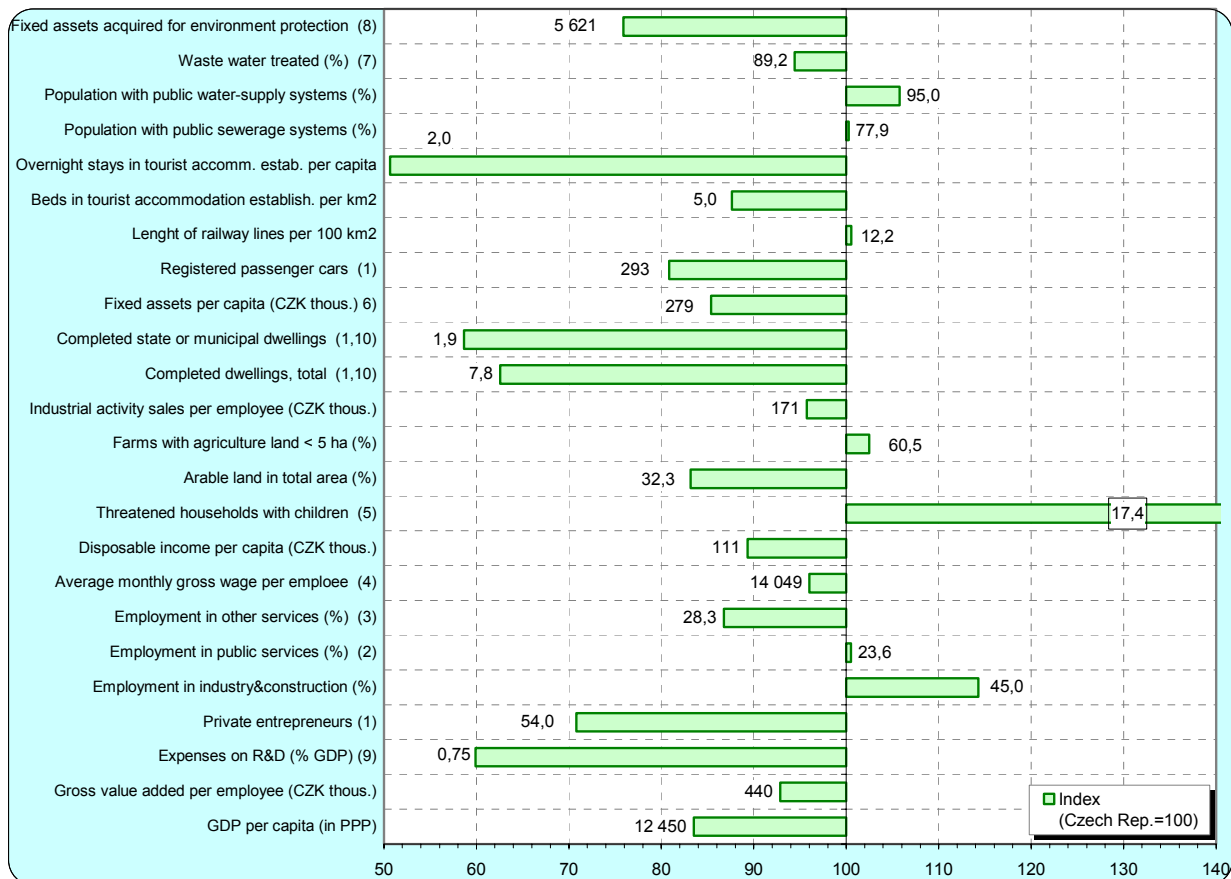


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





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

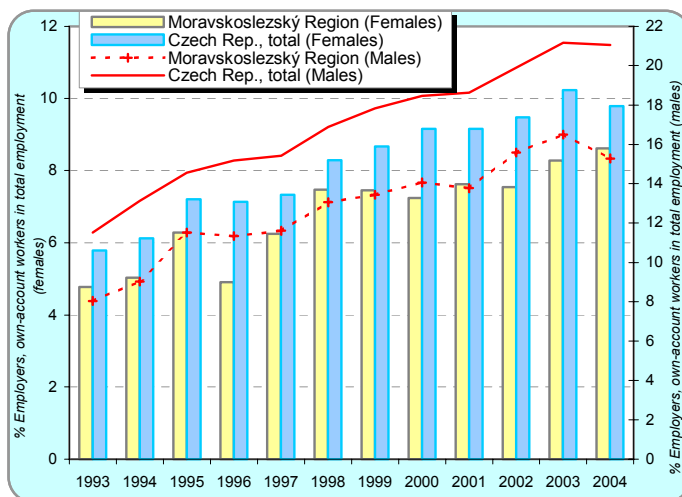
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

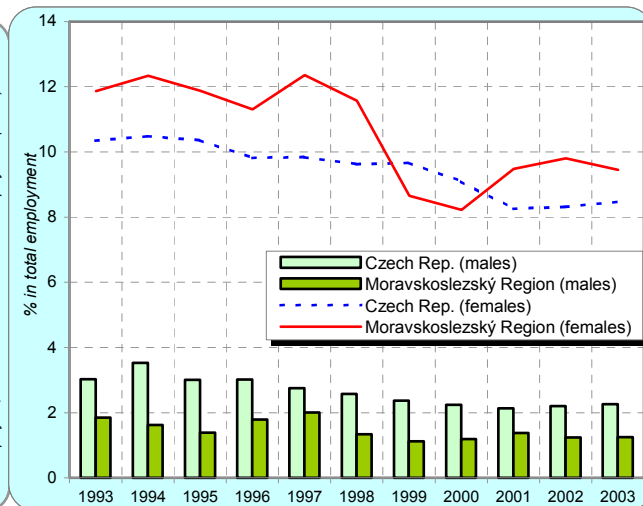
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

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			Position among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Moravsko-slezský)	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	227.6	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	2 / 14	5 / 41	13 / 117	426 / 1105	436 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-2.9	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	13 / 14	27 / 40	80 / 117	842 / 1078	909 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-1.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	4 / 14	16 / 40	55 / 111	661 / 1078	712 / 1175
4	Migration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	-1.8	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	13 / 14	28 / 40	66 / 111	850 / 1078	903 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	11,952	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	6 / 14	23 / 40	29 / 121	1054 / 1101	1077 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	10,051	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	4 / 14	18 / 40	11 / 115	968 / 1076	975 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	48.5	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	12 / 14	27 / 41	34 / 123	386 / 986	408 / 1095
8	Sh. of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	42.2	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	10 / 14	17 / 28	44 / 114	187 / 585	221 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	2.7	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	13 / 14	38 / 40	103 / 113	678 / 1063	768 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	44.1	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	5 / 14	9 / 40	13 / 113	49 / 1063	57 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	53.1	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	4 / 14	19 / 40	44 / 113	942 / 1063	982 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	14.8	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	1 / 14	14 / 40	50 / 123	139 / 991	186 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	18.8	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	1 / 14	4 / 28	36 / 123	50 / 591	85 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	32.3	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	1 / 14	6 / 28	47 / 123	52 / 494	97 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	13.6	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	14 / 14	33 / 41	35 / 118	684 / 1105	705 / 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)

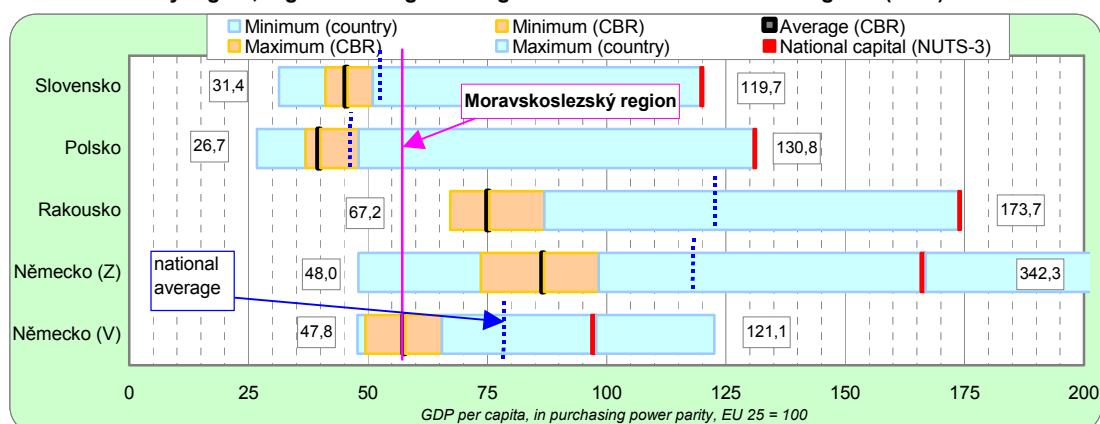
³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

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:

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