

Analysis of regional differences in the Czech Republic

I – SYNTHETIC PART

INTRODUCTION

Issues of regional differentiation are rather complex and there is no generally accepted theory thereof so far. Concerning this it is in a position similar to economics. In the Czech Republic neoliberal management of certain ministries clashes with the socialist cohesion policy of the EU and this is reflected in the Czech Republic regional politics. The level of regions responds to impulses with a substantial inertia, nevertheless, there are critical thresholds of both growth and decline cumulative factors.

One of issues of the selection of regional difference indices is the question what is the objective of the regional development or criterion of the region success, respectively. Is it GDP formation, consumption structure, level of municipality utilities and amenities, stability of the region population, high quality environment, or sustainability of the development? The real differentiation in regions is also modified by subjective perception – what is perceived is rather relative difference than absolute level of phenomena. The level of the region “backwardness” is relative both compared among states and within the Czech Republic; it is necessary to carry out comparison over the whole set of units. Not in every case it is possible to establish even an optimum target level of an index in a simple way. What clearly holds is that more developed states have their basic indices less differentiated. The term of regional differentiation must be therefore always bound to the difference bearing factor and to suitable indices. It follows from the aforementioned that vague and non-specified claims, that the regional differentiation has been growing in the Czech Republic, must be refused.

The Czech Republic as a rather small country has been still homogeneous in extraordinary way – after 40 years of redistribution and averaging out, following the secession of Slovakia, and that of Carpathian Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathia) even before. The factors of the settlement structure, public infrastructure, and transport accessibility may be taken as the basic factors for the differentiation of the socio-economic system of the Czech Republic. These have their objective hierarchy which cannot be simply averaged. The general trend is the Prague metropolis and other large centres have been becoming more influential; majority of the country is located within one-hour isochronous line around them. What has been noticed is the centres have been becoming more different from certain unfavourable outskirts of the Czech Republic. Partial factors are the population age structure and educational attainment in the broad sense.

The goal of this introductory chapter is to briefly describe general trends and regional differentiation of the socio-economic phenomena in the Czech Republic. Due to practical reasons, the regional aspect is simplified to 14 regions of the CR; only exceptionally we refer to smaller units. The set of the Czech Republic regions is small and heterogeneous (the Vysočina Region along with the Karlovarský Region represent a different level in the settlement system) and these facts should be taken into consideration when doing a deeper interpretation of differences among regions. The position of the Hl. m. Praha Region (i.e. the City of Prague, hereinafter only as Prague) is specific among regions. In this introductory chapter we stick to a narrow selection of traditional indices. Their overview is given in Tables 1.1 to 1.8, mostly showing data for 2010. Readers may find further data in the CZSO data publications, especially in the Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic and Statistical Bulletins, as well as in analytical publications of individual regions available on the CZSO website at www.czso.cz, under the link “Regions, Towns, Municipalities”.

SETTLEMENT AND DEMOGRAPHY

The topic of “baby-boom”, dominating the media until recently, hopefully has faded out finally. The issue of stress namely in capacities of nursery schools and of basic schools appears on locations with intensive

housing construction where self-governments have underestimated preparations of public utilities and amenities. The spotlight of attention was captured, for a certain time, by the sensitive issues of retirement reform and soon arriving growth of demands for social and health services has been still standing aside. Reasons of the issues have been covered by the broader theme of the CR state budget indebtedness on the background of financial troubles of the whole EMU zone and expected deep recession. The demographic essence of pension system troubles consists in strong generations of 1945-57, which have been entering the retirement age now. The life expectancy after 2000 will prolong in a negligible way only. The European theme of foreign migration and migration policy has not been much discussed in highly homogeneous and tolerant the Czech Republic; issues related to so-called socially excluded locations have been of episodic nature so far, as well as political extremism. The size of potential troubles was exposed for a short period in 2001 in the Šluknov micro-region. Tolerance to regional differences has been relatively high in the Czech Republic due to overall stable unemployment rate and the traditional willingness to commute to work. What has been growing is sensitivity to regional environmental issues (Ostrava Region). The reduction of public transport and slow modernising of overall very dense traffic networks, have been more pronounced in contrast to stealing of public budget finances. Local transport deficiencies, as missing bypasses of settlements, faulty railway crossings, or neglected maintenance of roads and railways, have been criticised. Results of the latest road transport census have proven that intensity fell in numerous relations and therefore it is necessary to evaluate ambitions and demands of regional administrations for massive investments into transport infrastructure constructions in an objective manner.

Trends in selected indicators of the current demographic statistics in the Czech Republic

The **total change of the population** in the CR after the years 2007 and 2008 of extraordinary increments in 2009 dropped to a lower (roughly a half one) level of increment of +39.3 thousand inhabitants and in 2010 declined further to +26.3 thousand inhabitants. (Till 2002 the CR population was *de iure* decreasing and the following increments were rising just slowly.) Positive balance of foreign **migration** reached the record-breaking¹ 83.9 thousand in 2007 and then 71.8 thousand in 2008, yet in 2009 it was mere 28.3 thousand, and in 2010 the decrease continued to 15.6 thousand persons. This was undoubtedly due to economic recession in the Czech Republic. According to citizenship of the immigrants the dominating source states were Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, and Russia. The **natural change** balance moved a bit above zero after 13 years (since 1993) as late as in 2006. In 2008, 2009, and 2010 the surplus of births to deaths was slightly descending, from 14.6 thousand to 10.9 thousand and to 10.3 thousand persons.

The **gross birth rate**² in the CR declined from the record-breaking year 1974 (19.4 per mille, in total 194 thousand live born babies) to 1999 (8.7 per mille and 89 thousand babies in total). Since then the trend was increasing till the “record-breaking” 11.5 per mille, i.e. 119.6 thousand live born babies in 2008. The ratio of births in 1974 and in 2008 was therefore 100 to 62. The year 2009 already indicated an expected drop in natality (118.3 thousand) and the year 2010 confirmed the decline (117.2 thousand). One of marked demographic changes after 1991 was a continuous growth in the average age of mothers, for instance those having the first child from 22.4 years in 1991 to 27.6 years in 2010. The share of children born to unmarried women has also significantly increased to 40% in 2010 (from 9% in 1990). Since the half of the 1990s the main growing category was right children born to unmarried primiparae. In 2010 46% 1st birth order children (decline), 39% 2nd birth order (stagnation), and 15% in the following birth orders were born. The trend in the share of live born children with citizenship other than Czech Republic is moderately accelerating – in 1995 they accounted for 0.7%, in 2009 they formed already 2.6% (3 104 children), yet in 2010 it was already stagnating at 2.6% (3 034 children) of which the majority were Vietnamese (28%, a decrease), but an increment was still recorded for children born to the Ukrainians.

¹ The official number of immigrants of 104.4 thousand in 2007 was, simultaneously, the highest number thereof since the period of great people transfers following the World War II. But the registration of migrants is also affected by the fact the Czech Republic expatriates do not cancel their permanent residence after moving out and remain included in balances.

² The number of live births per 1000 permanent residents.

The **total fertility rate of women**³ in the CR analogically declined from 2.43 (1974), first of all step-wise, and then in the 1980s steadily, and after 1990 step-wise again down to the minimum of 1.13 (1999). This was the lowest figure in roughly one-hundred-year-long of this statistics in the Czech Republic and the country occupied one of the latest ranks in Europe (and in the world *de facto*). Since 2000 the indicator was slowly increasing to the value of 1.50 in 2008. Yet the following years 2009 and 2010 have confirmed the stagnation (1.49). The drop in the 1990s was deepened, inter alia, by the aforementioned postponing of maternity to a higher age of women.

The **abortion rate** in the CR decreased substantially in the number of induced abortions (from 111 thousand in 1990 to the level of 25 thousand in 2006 - 2008, and then stagnated). In 2009 as well 2010 the favourable decrease in abortion rate indicators recovered – there were 39 273 abortions in total in 2010, which represented 25% of all gravidities (it was 39% in 1995). 61% of the total number of abortions were induced ones. Their share was decreasing (the share of spontaneous abortions was increasing) but it has been stagnating in the latest four years.

The **mortality rate** also recorded improvement after 1990. This has been documented by standardized indicators adjusted for effects of “ageing” ages structure. In between the years of 1991 and 2010 life expectancy at birth was prolonged by 6.2 years in males (to 74.4 years, a moderate increase) and by 4.9 years in females (to 80.6 years, following a certain stagnation the year 2010 brought a prolongation by 0.5 year). The prolongation was overall longer in males, who suffered excessive mortality rate in our country in the 1980s and their life expectancy was even getting reduced that time. Differences in the number of the dead by sex can also be documented this way as follows: in 2010 over a half (55.5%) dead women were older than 80 years of age while in men this number did not account for even one third (30.0%) in the Czech Republic.

In the Czech Republic there are exceptionally low the perinatal⁴ as well as infant⁵ mortalities compared to the world. The infant mortality rate decreased to a historical minimum of 2.7 per mille in 2010 from 10.4 per mille in 1991. In between the years 1991 and 2010 the level of the total standardized mortality rate in both the sexes was reduced by over one third, slightly more in males than in females. The main area, in which mortality decreased in both the sexes, was circulatory system diseases, significant decrease was also recorded for mortality due to external causes, namely in females. In five recent years the rate of the mortality rate reduction has been slowing down.

The gross mortality rate⁶ dropped from 12.5 per mille (1990) to 10.2 per mille (2010). According to causes of death both males and females are dominated by circulatory system diseases over a long term (in 2010 it accounted for 44.6% in males and 55.9% in females) and neoplasms (29.3% in males and 23.4% in females).

The **age structure** of the Czech Republic population is determined by the demographic development in the last 100 years. Its irregularities reflect effects of external conditions on the population climate while the influence of migration has not been too significant. Uneven shape of the age pyramid for 2010 was caused by both the World Wars, economic recession in the 1930s, society transformation in the 1990s, and subsequent periods of increased (revived) birth rate brought effects in opposite direction. The most numerous one-year age groups are 30 – 38, i.e. those born in 1972 – 80, each represented by over 160 thousand persons. The impact of subsequent higher birth rate on the age pyramid base after 2000 is clear yet very moderate compared to “dents” due to high birth rate in the 1970s and after the World War II. What is striking is a lower share of males at the age of 55+ years compared to women, which is due to higher mortality level in men of this age.

³ The average number of live born children per woman, on condition that during her reproduction age (15-49 years) the fertility rates of women by age would remain the same for the whole period as in the given year. If the total fertility attains the value of approximately 2.1, fertility provides for a simple reproduction of the population. If it falls below this value the population number heads towards a long-term decrease due to a natural change.

⁴ Stillborn and dead children within 7 days after the birth per 1000 births.

⁵ Dead within 1 year of age per 1000 live births.

⁶ The total number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants of the mid-year population.

In 2006 the old age index⁷ exceeded the value of 100 for the first time and in 2010 it reached the value of 107.8. It was due to a low birth rate in the 1990s and, at the same time, to the transition of the stronger generations from the World War II period and, especially, the period immediately after the WWII, to the senior age category (65+ years). The most significant change in the age structure of the whole population was the reduction in size of the group of children (age 0–14 years) to 71.6% in between 1991 and 2010. The number of the productive age group increased by 7.3% (but in 2009 and 2010 it was rather significantly decreasing, since the age of 15 years has been attained by small-size age groups from the middle of the 1990s). Finally, the number of seniors (attained age of 65+) increased in between 1991 and 2009 by 24.4% and it will grow dramatically, since the strong generations from the period of the compensating birth rate after the World War II are just close before the attaining of 65 years of age. The age median between 1991 and 2009 increased from 35.6 to 39.6 years.

Population ageing is a phenomenon, which will bring a more dramatic change than potential losses or increments in the number of the population. These will probably be only at units of per cent (depending on the development of foreign migration). The share of the age group 65+years (15.5% in 2010) will be doubled most probably around 2040 and will be nearing to one third of the population.

The **population structure by family status** features a growing share of single and divorced persons over the last 20 years – the marriage is entered into at higher age, the divorce rate intensity is increasing and so-called co-habitation status is increasingly accepted, too. Thanks to longer life expectancy of women compared to men there is a prevailing majority of widows in the population pyramid at the age 50+ years. Therefore the number of households of single persons in the population has been increasing, yet this holds not merely to widowed persons but also to young people, especially in large cities.

After 1991 **nuptiality** reached its minimum in 2003 when less than 50 thousand marriages were registered in the CR for the first time ever. Since then the number of marriages has been fluctuating slightly above 50 thousand up to 57.2 thousand marriages registered in 2007. However, a decline in 2009 down to 47 862 thousand marriages and in 2010 to 46 746 thousand marriages represented the minimum since 1918 (on the territory of the current Czech Republic) and the expected trend is a continuing decline. The share of both single fiancés (64.4% in 2009) got stabilised. The age median⁸ of the first marriage for men substantially increased from 23.9 to 40.5 years and for women from 21.0 to 33.0 in between 1991 and 2010. In 2010 the total of 4 324 marriages was concluded (9.2% of all marriages), in which at least one of the fiancés was not the Czech national. These figures have been rather stable over the recent years.

After 2002 the **divorce rate** stabilized at around 31 thousand divorces per year, but in 2009 the total of 29 133 approved divorces was a drop, yet the trend was reversed in 2010 with 30 783 divorces. The total divorce rate (ratio of marriages ending in a divorce) increased to 50% in 2010 from 47% in 2009. Since 2003 the share of marriages divorced after 10+ years has been maintained at 60% yet the share of marriages divorced after 20+ years has been increasing to reach 27.7% in 2010. The share of marriages with minors has been decreasing (from 71.7% in 1991 and after 2005 slowly descending to 57.3% in 2010).

Regional differences of demographic indicators

Major differences at the level of regions consists in their migration attractiveness and hence also in the total balance of the population. Variability of partial indicators is determined mainly by the difference in the age structure of the population in regions. If we convert indicators to a standard age structure, variability is not that notable but even here one can observe regional regularities – for instance, gradient in the direction Northwest to Southeast of the CR is of frequent incidence.

⁷ The number of persons of 65+ years per 100 children 0–14 years of age.

⁸ The value of the middle element in an ordered set; in this case by age of groom or bride.

Since 1991 dynamics of differences between regions increased in the **total change in the population** mainly after 2001⁹. Until then only Prague showed minor differences from other regions because it became lose the permanently residing (“*de iure*”) population¹⁰ since 1994 at expense of its surroundings (i.e. the Středočeský Region) and permanent loss was recorded also in the Plzeňský Region, including the City of Plzeň¹¹. Since 2002 the trend observed for Prague has been reversed and the Prague population started to grow again and since 2008 it has exceeded its original size (1 257 thousand inhabitants in 2010 compared to 1 217 thousand in 1991). The Středočeský Region differentiated most from other regions by its permanent growth dynamics rate showed – in 1991 – 2001 it grew by mere 1% but until the end of 2010 it then increased by 14% to reach 1 265 thousand inhabitants. Increments and loses in the population since 1991 in other regions fall between +1 and –1% and the growth dynamic intensified after 2006, when the whole population growth in the Czech Republic recovered. Yet the Vysočina Region and regions of Moravia, but the Jihomoravský Region, has not reached the original size of their populations yet. Compared to the years 2007 and 2008 when the population growth was recorded in all regions, in 2009 regions in Moravia, except for the Jihomoravský Region, the Vysočina Region and also Karlovarský Region suffered losses. Although in 2010 there was a positive result of natural change in all regions (but a decrease in the Moravskoslezský Region) the major factor of total decrements in regions went to negative balance of migration.

Variability by smaller units is much more significant; see Cartogram 1 broken by districts, for example. Extreme values were recorded for districts in Prague surroundings (Praha-západ District recorded the population growth by 63% from 74.2 thousand to 121.0 thousand inhabitants in 1991-2010). Similarly, the Praha-východ District increased by 44%, followed by the Nymburk District by 15%, Brno-venkov District by 14%, Beroun District by 13%, and the Mladá Boleslav District by 11%, etc. The growth was mostly contributed to by migration increments to new dwellings in the process of so-called **suburbanization**, that means the urban sprawl in the outskirts and surroundings, which is by far most marked in the wider suburban area of the City of Prague. The new housing construction accelerated after 2000 when mortgages became easier to obtain and the birth rate increased temporarily as well. Districts with high employment and income growth (Mladá Boleslav) and also Český Krumlov, Cheb, and Tachov, where the trans-boundary growth factors were synergised by a younger age structure of the population and therefore higher natural population increases, fell among dynamic districts as well.

The main urbanized areas essentially changed their internal structure and functioning and in total increased their importance in the settlement system, which was shown, for instance, by an increase of commutation to work to majority of centres between the Population and Housing Censuses in 1991 and 2001 (for example, Prague recorded the growth from 92 thousand to 134 thousand commuters). In the Czech Republic the size and specific forms of the second (recreational) housing were maintained, however, its use was changed and cottages have been reconstructed (converted) into permanent housing in attractive localities.

On the other hand, permanent emigration indicates troubles of many other regions – as a result of their remote location from the main transport axes, weak public infrastructure, and thus low attractiveness to investors as well as inhabitants. This ends in so-called selective emigration of the younger and more educated part of the population. This applies to a part of the border-close areas (parts of districts of Bruntál, Jeseník, Šumperk, Vsetín, Zlín, Hodonín, and Karlovy Vary) and regions that suffer from structural issues (districts of Karviná, Most, and Přerov). But large cities as Brno, Ostrava, Plzeň, and also Kladno were also affected by population decreases and stopped them as late as in recent years. Decreases

⁹ The 2001 Population and Housing Census included the foreigners with long-term residence permit in the total population for the first time and the year-on-year balance was adjusted according to results of the Census taken as at 1 March 2001. However, these influences had no major impact on the population development in regions.

¹⁰ Real population, unlike *de iure* population, is not recorded statistically and can be estimated only. The Prague population was probably in fact permanently growing.

¹¹ Large cities (above 10 thousand inhabitants) have been still dominated by those recoding a decrease in the number of inhabitants since 2001. The large cities growing were, besides Prague (107% in 2001-2010), also Liberec (103%), Cheb (105%), Kolín (102%), and a number of smaller cities with even higher increments in the Prague surroundings (Brandýs n.L., Říčany, Beroun, etc.), or the Brno surroundings (Kuřim).

also continue in so-called internal outskirts on the limits of big centres influence, for instance on the boundary of the Středočeský, Jihočeský, and Vysočina Regions, in Podkrkonoší (The Giant Mountains foothill region) and elsewhere – these regions with remote and diffuse rural population, which suffer by emigration and the population ageing most of all.

The **age structure** differs most in Prague, which has a high and in the last four years gradually accelerating share of seniors over 65 years of age (16.4% as at 31 December 2010) among the regions and, at the same time, the smallest share of children under 15 years of age (12.8%). These shares in the Czech Republic were 15.5% and 14.4%, respectively. The highest share of seniors has been newly attained in the Královéhradecký Region (16.5%). It is furthermore high in the Jihomoravský, Zlínský, and Plzeňský Regions. The highest share of children has been traditionally registered in the Ústecký and Liberecký Regions, which were, however, surpassed by the Středočeský Region, yet differences in the share are smaller than 1 percentage point. Overall it can be stated that the eastern half of the Czech Republic is somewhat older.

“Younger” districts, besides those of a strong suburbanisation effect, are traditionally, for instance, Tachov, Český Krumlov, Sokolov, and the strip of districts running from Bruntál southward to Znojmo. These are often regions with a higher share of the Roma population or districts with a massive construction of blocks of flats in the 1980s (as the Česká Lípa District, for example). The strip of the “oldest” districts can be found running from Jičín, through Prague, to Klatovy.

The **standard nuptiality rate** of men and women shows insignificant regional differences, but has been slightly growing. The lowest nuptiality rate is traditionally in the Karlovarský, Ústecký Regions and in Prague as well, a higher rate is in the Moravian regions and in the Vysočina and Jihočeský Regions. This also holds for the share of marriages of single fiancés (bachelors and spinsters), which is the lowest in the Karlovarský Region with 53.6% and the highest in the Vysočina Region with 73.1%. Prague differs in a higher age of fiancés at their first marriage, by contrast the lowest age had fiancés in the Vysočina and Pardubický Regions, but inter-regional differences are not significant.

The **divorce rate** is differentiated in rather more significant manner and fluctuates in time. It is permanently higher in Northwest and Central Bohemia where over a half of marriages ends up by divorce. While in Northwest Bohemia the divorce rate dropped in 2010, in the Středočeský Region an abrupt increase in it was observed to a many-year maximum of 61.2%. In 2010 the lowest divorce rate was maintained in the Zlínský, Vysočina, and Pardubický Region (around 44%) where people are more religious and their life style is more traditional. Yet Prague has also been keeping below the average divorce rate in the CR even though it increased to 47.4% in 2010 there.

Differences in the **total fertility rate**¹² are not big (in 2010 the total fertility rate stagnated at 1.49 compared to 1.50 in 2008 in the CR). The rate fell in the range from 1.39 (Prague) and 1.41 (the Zlínský Region) to 1.58 (the Středočeský and Liberecký Regions) and 1.55 (the Ústecký Region). It holds in general that formerly traditional regions with higher fertility in the East of the Czech Republic have moved to Northeast Bohemia (both the latter regions were joined by the Středočeský and Královéhradecký Regions). The Středočeský Region also recorded the highest increase in fertility rate from the minimum of 1.16 in 2001 to 1.60 in 2008. On the other hand, the traditional territorial distribution is kept in the **average age of primipara** (28.1 years in the CR in 2010): in Prague their average age exceeded 30 years (30.2) for the second consecutive year, while, on the contrary, the lowest average age of primipara remained in the Ústecký Region (26.7 years), Karlovarský Region (26.9 years), and the Moravskoslezský Region (27.1). What is typical for the aforementioned regions is above-average fertility of very young women (up to the age of 21-22). The trend of postponing deliveries of children to a higher age can be seen in all regions.

The **share of live births outside marriage** shows the highest regional variability and upward trend in time – in 2010 more than one half of children in the Karlovarský Region (58.5%) and in the Ústecký

¹² The average number of live births per woman aged 15-49 provided that intensities of fertility are kept by age from the relevant year.

Region (54.4%) were born outside marriage; further regions with an above-average share were the Liberecký Region (45.5%) and the Moravskoslezský Region (44.2%). The Zlínský Region (31.9%) and the Vysočina Region (33.7%) remained at the position of the opposite end of the scale. The whole the Czech Republic recorded the share of 40.3%.

Similarly high regional variability can be observed in the **abortion rate**; in 2010 the total induced abortion rate¹³ in the Ústecký Region (0.47) and in the Karlovarský Region (0.43) was roughly twice the rate in the Pardubický Region and the Vysočina Region (both 0.22), or in the Zlínský Region (0.24). The total abortion rate demonstrates a similar structure. Indicators of the abortion rate have dropped down roughly to a half over the last 17 years while the share of induced abortions has been decreasing and the share of spontaneous abortion has been slightly increasing. In between 2009 and 2010 the number of all abortions fell again, this time in all regions, yet the number of induced abortions negligibly increased in 6 regions.

Differences in the level of **mortality** in regions are quite stable in time. The basic axis of the improvement is again roughly Northwest – Southeast of the CR. Life expectancy at birth has been still slightly prolonging in males yet it has been rather stagnating in the last years after 2006 in females. The year 2010 brought a more significant increase by 0.5 year. According to mortality tables for 2008 and 2009 the variation range among regions was 4.17 years for males and 2.33 years for females (a range decrease was registered mainly in women). The worst data were still reported for the Ústecký Region with 72.3 years for males and 78.6 years for females, followed by the Karlovarský and Moravskoslezský Regions. The best results were reported for Prague with 76.3 years for males and 81.2 years for females. Values in years for the whole Czech Republic were 74.4 (males) and 80.6 (females). Regional differences in mortality are determined, first of all, by differences in the population structure by education, family status, socio-economic status, and nationality (above average mortality was measured in the Roma people). Timeliness of medical care providing (important in the cases of heart attacks and strokes, which are still by far the most frequent causes of death in the CR) and quality of the environment have a great influence here.

The CR has been so far **very nationally homogeneous** within the EU. The most numerous nationality (after the Czechs and the Moravians) are the Slovaks who account for mere 1.9% of the population according to the 2001 Population and Housing Census. However, there is not enough statistical data on the Roma nationality, which is the most demographically and socially different from the majority of the population in the CR. The reason is it is not systematically measured and the 2001 Census determined only a part of the Roma people (less than 12 thousand), who declared themselves to be the Roma. The growing issue of the social exclusion was pointed out, for instance, in the survey of GAC agency carried out in September 2006. According to this survey approximately 300 troubled localities in the CR were inhabited by 60-80 thousand people, mostly the Roma.

Foreigners with the residence permit in the CR accounted for approx. 4.0% of the population (as at 31 December 2010). Therefore the Czech Republic belongs to the countries with a relatively low share of aliens, although their absolute number was growing for most of the time after 1989 and culminated in 2008 when 438 thousand aliens were registered. In 2009 the number fell to 433 thousand persons and in 2010 further to 425 thousand persons, including asylum seekers. There were 42% of women in aliens. 45% of aliens had permanent residence in the CR. The largest group of aliens were the Ukrainians (29%), followed by the Slovaks (17%), Vietnamese (14%), Russians (8%), and the Poles (4%). The shares of the Russians and Vietnamese have been growing a little, that of the Ukrainians has been stagnating. Demographically aliens differ from the domestic population mainly by the dominance of persons in the productive age. The number of asylum seekers in the Czech Republic has been decreasing since the record-breaking year of 2001 (18 thousand persons); in 2009 there were only 1 258 persons seeking asylum in the Czech Republic (the largest nationality in the number was the Ukrainians and the Mongols). Mere 75 asylums were granted.

¹³ The average number of induced abortions per woman of the age group 15-49.

Concerning the regions the share of foreigners in the whole population correlates with the employment rate in industry – in 2010 the share of foreigners was higher mainly in the northern half of Bohemia, in large cities, and in districts neighbouring with Germany. In Moravia it was higher only in the metropolitan areas of Brno and Ostrava. The highest share of foreigners was recorded in Prague (11.8%), which represented over one third (34.2%) of all aliens in the Czech Republic. It was followed by the Karlovarský Region (6.4%) and the Středočeský Region (4.6%) in the aliens share in the region population (namely in districts of Mladá Boleslav, Mělník, Praha-západ, and Praha-východ – around 7%).

LABOUR MARKET

Labour force offer depends on the development in the number of the population and its age structure. The economically active population (labour force) shall mean persons of 15+ years of age that comply with requirements for being employed according to the Labour Force Sample Survey (hereinafter as the LFSS). It includes both the employed¹⁴ and the unemployed¹⁵.

Since 1993, when the LFSS according to the ILO¹⁶ methodology was introduced in the CR, the **number of the employed** originally decreased (-142 thousand persons in 1993-2000). In the first years after 2000 it stagnated but since 2004 the number of the employed in the CR reached its record (by 296 thousand persons between 2004 and 2008) to 5 002 thousand persons, yet in 2009 it dropped to 4 934 thousand persons and in 2010 it dropped further to 4 885 thousand persons. The number of employees and also the number of the own-account workers were growing mainly. The average age of the employed was growing (since 2000 by more than a year, while the employed women are older than men).

Employment broken by economic activity¹⁷ developed in rather calm way after 2000 compared to the 1990s. In 2009 the primary sector recorded even a continuing negligible decrease (to 3.2%). The number of the employed in the secondary sector (industry and construction) stagnated after the drop in the 1990s, yet in 2005 to 2008 it was growing substantially (by 148 thousand persons in 2005-2008 to reach 40.5% in 2008). This increment was even higher than that in the tertiary sector. During the mere year 2009 employment in the secondary sector underwent a principal turn when it dropped by 124 thousand persons to 38.6% of the total employment. This drop was, however, mitigated by an increase in the number of the employed in construction by 51 thousand persons. In 2010 the decrease in employment in the secondary sector continued to 37.0%. The share of employment in the secondary sector in the Czech Republic is the highest in the EU, similar one can be found in Slovakia only. This is at expense of employment in services in which especially fields of health and social care are significantly undersized in the Czech Republic.

Essential changes to the economy were reflected in a very different way in the regions. A significant decrease in the number of the employed in the 1990s was recorded in the regions with heavy industry, especially in the Ústecký Region (-51 thousand persons in 1993-2000) and in all regions of Moravia (most in the Moravskoslezský Region by -44 thousand persons). Remaining regions, including Vysočina, reported changes amounting to thousands, a small growth was recorded in Prague (+11 thousand). In 2002-2008, when the strong one-year age groups reached their productive age, the economy recovered and the number of the employed increased by 5.0% (+238 thousand) in the CR. The highest increase was observed in the Středočeský Region (+51 thousand), in Prague (+37 thousand), and further in the Moravskoslezský Region (+32 thousand) and the Jihomoravský Region (+28 thousand). In other regions the growth was insignificant or the number even dropped (in the Liberecký Region). Despite the overall growth in employment, including a wide involvement of foreign nationals, the structural and local

¹⁴ These involve persons with one or more simultaneous employment contracts irrespectively their character or duration, including persons in armed forces. Yet these do not involve persons on a further maternity (paternity) leave.

¹⁵ The unemployed according to the ILO methodology are persons aged 15+ years, who are not employed, are seeking job in active manner and are ready to join a job. The unemployed do not involve persons on a further maternity leave. Besides this general unemployment rate there is also the registered unemployment rate in use – according to data of labour offices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR. The registered unemployment rate calculation methodology has been modified since 30 June 2004.

¹⁶ ILO – International Labour Organisation.

¹⁷ According to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

lack of workforce became a limiting factor after 2000. A turning point happened with the economic recession since the end of 2008. Except for Prague and the Středočeský Region all regions registered a drop in the number of the employed in 2009, the highest declines were in the Moravskoslezský Region (-11 thousand persons) and the Pardubický Region (-10 thousand persons). In 2010 the decline continued in all regions but Liberecký, Jihomoravský, and Středočeský Regions. The Karlovarský Region recorded a negligible drop and two thirds of the total decrement (-49 thousand persons) goes to Olomoucký, Moravskoslezský, and Zlínský Regions.

The **employment rate** (share of the employed in the total population aged 15+ years) shows intensity of the participation in labour. The drop in the number of the unemployed in 2000-2007 and an abrupt increase in the number of the employed (including the prolongation of the old-age pension limit) was offset by an extraordinary increase in the number of students and also by an increase in the number of women on the maternity leave. As a result, there was only a slight growth in the employment rate from 55.1% in 2000 to 55.9% in 2008. Yet In 2009 a drop to 54.8% occurred again and in 2010 it fell further to 54.2%.

For a long time, the lowest employment rate has been registered in the Moravskoslezský Region (50.9% in 2010) along with the Ústecký Region (51.1%). In 2010 the lowest employment rate was registered in the Olomoucký Region with 50.6%. The highest employment rate is traditionally in Prague (59.9%) and in the Středočeský Region (56.6%). In 2010 the employment rate decreased in all regions but the Liberecký and Jihomoravský Regions. The number of employed foreigners registered has been declining since its maximum at the end of 2008 (362 thousand persons) for the second year to 306 thousand persons (as at the end of 2010), yet the number of registered trade licence bearers has been increasing among them.

The level of employment rate, however, falls behind that in the majority of the EU Member States, mainly for women. The CR population work (in one (main) job) for more hours than the average work hours in the EU. The share of part-time employees in has been deeply below the EU average as well.

The **unemployment rate** is a main indicator of the economy state. It expresses the share of the unemployed in the total labour force and is used, inter alia, to define regions targeted for a concentrated support of the state. The general unemployment rate (according to the ILO) somewhat differ from the registered unemployment rate (according to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR) as a result of a different methodology. Since 2000 the general unemployment rate has been a bit lower than the registered one¹⁸, seasonally adjusted trend is, however, common to both. The **general unemployment rate** in the CR grew since the middle of the 1990s from about 4% up to 9.4% in 1999, the second maximum was registered in the amount of 8.3% in 2004, and since that time it was decreasing to 4.4% in 2008, but in 2009 it grew again to 6.7% and in 2010 to 7.3% (average of EU27 was 9.7% in 2010). Also the **registered unemployment rate** in the CR was decreasing until the middle of 2008 down to 5.0%, after that, however, the recession demonstrated its effects in a basically constant growth to 6.0% at the end of 2008 (the same value was attained at the end of 2007), and then it further accelerated to 9.2% at the end of 2009. In 2010 it grew at slower pace to 9.6%.

The length of unemployment has remained an issue still. The number of persons kept in records of labour offices for more than 12 months culminated at 220 thousand in 2004; since then it was decreasing down to 102 thousand persons at the end of 2008 and thereafter it has expanded back to 178 thousand persons in 2010.

There are essential differences in unemployment by region (see Cartogram 2). In the long-term the highest level of and fluctuations in the unemployment rate (registered) is in the two structurally affected areas – in the Ústecký Region (it was 13.9% as at the end of 2010) with Karlovarský Region (11.4%) and Liberecký Region (10.5%) and in the Moravskoslezský Region (12.4%), which was, however, surpassed by the

¹⁸ The difference is typical for a period of an increased unemployment, when many of the officially registered job seekers are occasionally working and the LFSS captures them as the employed de facto. The difference between the two rates is usual and, as a rule, even bigger in all national statistics.

Olomoucký Region (12.5%). The lowest unemployment rate has been traditionally in Prague (4.1%) and in the Středočeský Region (7.7%). Other, so far not aforementioned regions of Bohemia have the unemployment rate below 10% while other Moravian regions have it above 10% (the Vysočina Region has 10.7%).

Taken by district the unemployment reached maximum values in the districts of Jeseník (19.7%) and Bruntál (17.9%), and then in districts of Most (16.5%), Hodonín (16.4%), Děčín 15.7%, Znojmo (14.7%), and Karviná (14.3%). An unemployment rate higher than the CR average one (9.6%) was attained in total of 49 districts and 9 regions.

Increments of **wages** were fluctuating depending on the development of economic conditions. Average monthly real gross wages were recording the highest year-on-year increments (about 8%) until 1996 and thus balanced the fall of the real income before 1993. The growth stopped in 1997 and in 1998 there was a fall by 1.4%; then the annual growth of wages stabilized again at about 3-4% with the maximum in 2002-2003 (around 6%). In 2006-2007 the wage growth attained about 4% and in the following year fell to 1.4%. In 2009 it returned back to the level of 2.3% but in 2010 it was at the lowest year-on-year growth even of 0.4%. In 2010 the gross average wage median (for employees) in the CR accounted for CZK 22 608, the highest one (CZK 28 392) was in Prague and the lowest ones were in the Karlovarský Region (CZK 20 110) and the Jihočeský Region (CZK 20 479). The far distance of Prague from the rest of the country is determined by the employment structure in the capital city. There is also the highest differentiation in wages measured by the coefficient of variation there.

What is persisting in the CR are lower wages of women against men – in 2009 the biggest differences were at the age group 30-49 years. The difference between well and poorly paid employees (measured by coefficient of variation) after a stagnation up to a moderate decline in 2002-2005, then in 2006 grew and expanded by 11 p.p. to 96.78% in 2009. Yet generally, the CR belongs still among countries with a relatively low wage differentiation and with a low poverty rate as well. In other words, the differences in the labour productivity in between the advanced regions and districts and the backward ones are higher than differences in the aforementioned regions in the wage level. In 2010 most employees received a gross wage of CZK 24–28 thousand per month (14.0%). There are still relatively small wage differences between the business sector and the non-business one and also by industry, with a few exceptions as the financial sector (CZK 47 575), ICT (CZK 45 393), or air transport, which demonstrate the highest dynamics of growth. There is, however, a great wage differentiation, of course, by the position in employment.

The amount of the full old-age pension in the CR has been permanently growing. The growth accelerated after 2002 and reached CZK 10 123 in 2010. The pension amount has been rather levelled by region, the highest average old-age pensions are in districts, which were dominated by heavy industry and mining and, nowadays, also in large cities. The year 2010 was the second year when Prague was leading (CZK 10 817), followed by districts of Karviná (CZK 10 537), Praha-západ, Ostrava-město, Brno-město, Mladá Boleslav, Most, and Plzeň-město, but also the District of Hradec Králové, etc. The lowest pensions have remained in districts of Znojmo (CZK 9 392) and Jeseník (CZK 9 581) and in the other districts of the Olomoucký Region. Overall the weakest pensions are in border districts and also in districts of the Vysočina Region.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Data on income and expenditure conditions of households in the CR are measured by a sample survey of the family budgets statistics. This survey gained importance by liberalization of the economy after 1990, which was also the beginning of huge changes in the level and structure of income, expenditure, and consumption of households.

The net money income per one member of all households from a sample survey of the family budgets statistics in between 2006 and 2010 increased to 125%, expenditure rose to 121%. In the structure of basic

expenditure by kind the group of dwelling equipment dropped most (savings due to the recession), followed by postal services (implementation of electronic communication), and then by food and non-alcoholic beverages (from 20.1% in 2006 down to 19.3% in 2010; this is a long-term decreasing trend). The share of expenditure on recreation and culture stagnated. In general expenditure for services increased the most, mainly for education and health. Expenditure for dwelling increased merely from 20.7% to 21.7% over the given five years. The growing standard of living in households of the Czech Republic can be documented by, for instance, the share of households equipped with a personal computer (30%) and with a broadband Internet connection (5%) in 2005 and in 2010 these shares were 59% and 51%, respectively. The Czech Republic, however, has been relatively markedly falling behind in these indicators within the EU27.

Regional data on income, expenditure, or equipment of households are limited due to a small size of the sample surveys. Hence, different indices of the population purchasing power are constructed indirectly and they revealed that the highest standard of living is in Prague and its surroundings, also in Plzeň, and in other large cities and, on the contrary, the lowest standard of living is in the Vysočina Region and in remote areas of Moravia. The availability of cars in households has already lost its information value, *inter alia*, because it does not reflect their quality. The level of availability with cars is the highest in the Středočeský Region, as expected, and also in the Jihočeský and Plzeňský Regions (equally about 71%), but the maximum was in Vysočina (73%), and the minimum then in the Moravskoslezský and Ústecký Regions (about 56%).

GDP FORMATION

The total performance of the economy is measured by many summary indicators, of which gross domestic product formation is given most often. A favourable development of real GDP formation in the CR in 1997-1998 was stopped by a decrease, since 1999 the growth (but in 2001 and 2002) recovered and culminated in 2006, when the year-on-year GDP growth (at constant prices of 2005) reached 7.0%. In the second half of 2007, however, the Czech economy started to slow down (the growth for the whole year was still 5.7%) and in 2008 the GDP growth dropped to 3.1%. In 2009 GDP recorded a drop by -4.7% year-on-year, and in 2010 the GDP growth recovered to 2.7%.

GDP per capita in purchasing power parity increased in between 2006 and 2009 from 77% to 82% of the EU27 average, but in 2010 dropped to 80%. In 2010, compared to 2009, the general government budgets worsening was decelerated and first of all deficit of the government sector was reduced. The long-term growth in state debts was slowed down by the end of 2010 and reached CZK 1 300 billions, which was 36.6% GDP.

The real GDP formation in respective regions in 2010 was dominated by Prague with a one-quarter share in the CR (25.8%). The next three regions contributed by about 10% each (the Středočeský Region by 10.7%, Jihomoravský Region by 10.3%, and Moravskoslezský Region by 9.8%). The least share was contributed by the Karlovarský Region with 2.1%. Of 14 regions Prague and the Středočeský Region increased their shares year-on-year, five regions were stagnating (including the Moravskoslezský Region or the Jihočeský Region), and shares of seven regions declined (most Karlovarský and Pardubický Regions). The comparison of the GDP formation per capita of the region is distorted by the region of Prague, in 2010, it was 216% of the whole Czech Republic level (CZK 777 thousand at current prices compared to CZK 359 thousand). The Jihomoravský Region was the only one close to the Czech Republic level (94%), the weakest Karlovarský Region recorded lose year-on-year and attained the value of 72% of the Czech Republic value.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The housing construction reflects well regional differences in the standard of living and also migration preferences. In the first half of the 1990s, there was a deep fall in the housing construction, especially in

multi-dwelling buildings. Dwellings completed were mostly those which were started before 1990 and the “bottom” in the number of completed dwellings in 1995 (12 thousand dwellings) even converged to the level of 1948 (11 thousand dwellings on the territory of the CR). Since then, however, the number of completed dwellings was basically increasing on a regular basis, up to the maximum of 41.6 thousand dwellings in 2007. In 2008, however, the economic recession arrived with a decrease by 7.8% down to 38.4 thousand completed and approved dwellings. The same level was maintained in 2009 (38.5 thousand dwellings) as well and in 2010 a further decline by 5.3% to 36.4 thousand dwellings was recorded.

The numbers of started and unfinished dwellings showed permanently an upward trend. New dwellings were mainly in family houses (with the share of 41% of new dwellings in 1997–2005), less were in new multi-dwelling buildings (29%), but markedly also in various types of extensions to current buildings and houses (26%). Finally, an appreciable proportion of dwellings was acquired by municipalities as retirement homes (almost 10 thousand, that is 4% of the total housing construction in 1997 – 2005 in the CR).

Concerning the total housing construction in 10 years since 2001 the Středočeský Region (61.2 thousand of completed dwellings) passed Prague (58.5 thousand) followed at a substantial distance by another region with a significant suburbanization effect of the Jihomoravský Region (41.3 thousand), then the Moravskoslezský Region (22.2 thousand) and the Jihočeský Region (20.3 thousand). In other regions the housing construction did not exceed 20 thousand dwellings. The view of smaller territorial units indicates the suburbanisation process as well. The housing construction intensity (completed dwellings in the decade 2001-2010 per 1000 inhabitants, annual average) was the highest, as expected, in districts of Praha-západ (14.4) and Praha-východ (13.8), and then in districts Brno-venkov (6.1), City of Prague (5.0), and Jihlava and Beroun (both 4.9), and in other districts including large cities (České Budějovice 4.5), and in surroundings of Prague, Brno, Plzeň, etc. These intensities have been further growing and, by contrast, districts around Plzeň, for instance, have been losing the pace. High values (about 3-4 dwellings per 1000 inhabitants) can also be found in border districts as, for example, Domažlice (4.0), and further Prachatic, Klatovy, Tachov, Znojmo, etc., where it is obviously a compensation effect of the former under-investments and also the influence of employment beyond the CR borders. The pace of housing construction in these districts has, however, been declining. The lowest housing construction intensity was recorded in North Bohemia Basin districts, including the Česká Lípa District, and in districts of the Ostrava metropolitan area (all below 2.0 completed dwellings per 1000 inhabitants). That means in districts with a relative abundance of dwellings from the period before 1990, higher unemployment, and with, potentially, a negative balance of migration. But remote districts of Rakovník, Louny, or Šumperk also belong to this category.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The basic source for the assessment, the latest available Report on the Environment of the CR 2009 (Ministry of the Environment of the CR, CENIA) formulates the crucial questions and answers clearly and evaluates trends using 39 selected indicators.

In general, it can be stated that state of the environment in the CR have been improving in main indicators. The significant improvement during the 1990s turned into stagnation and fluctuation in trends after 2000, but after 2006 positive trends were mostly restored thanks to, among others, the economic growth slowdown. The energy intensity of the CR economy remains very high due to a high share of industry in the GDP formation (the highest share in the EU but Estonia) and the industry structure although the energy intensity has dropped by approx. 20% because of the “losing weight” of the industry structure since the 1990s. According to the end consumption of energy per capita the Czech Republic is close to the EU average, in absolute figures the consumption has been decreasing since 2007 and in 2009 dropped in a substantial way by 6.6% due to a decline in the industrial production. In 2010 it increased by 8.3% according to preliminary data. In 2009 the energy consumption dropped in all forms of energy, besides electricity and heat the major drop was in fuels by 9.5%. After 1990 the volume of pollutants emissions essentially plummeted and the area where immission limit values are exceeded has been reduced.

Following the stagnation in around 2000 emissions of greenhouse gases as well as acidifying compounds have been falling substantially since 2007 in relation to economic recession, namely the drop in electricity generation in coal-fired power plants, yet also in connection with retrofitting of energy sources and renewal of fleet. If it is expressed in emissions per capita the Czech Republic, however, remains above the EU average. The Czech Republic is compliant with the Kyoto Protocol limits of the checking period 2008 – 2012 with a great margin.

Although the decline in emissions has been continuing since 2000 concentrations of air pollutants have not been decreasing. Trends in the immission load are not unambiguous after 2000 (they are also affected by making the pollutant diffusion models more accurate). A serious and ever growing trouble is namely occurrence of high concentrations of fine particulate matter, fraction PM₁₀. In 2009 the immission limit values for particulate matter, fraction PM₁₀ were exceeded at more stations than in 2008. Concentrations of NO₂ at locations with a traffic load have not been improving. Exceedances of benzo[*a*]pyrene¹⁹ are similarly concentrated in settlement agglomerations although the share of the population exposed to benzo[*a*]pyrene has been decreasing since 2007. In 2007-2009 the area where the ground-level ozone immission limit values were not exceeded expanded substantially (onto 53% of the country territory) and conditions in CO and heavy metals improved as well.

The high and still slightly growing share of deliveries of drinking water by means of public water supply systems (93.1% as at 2010; it was 91.6% in 2005) can be positively evaluated, while the water consumption and water losses in distribution systems have been decreasing yet slowly than in the 1990s. Since the 1990s the surface water quality has improved essentially due to changes in the national economy and investments into wastewater treatment plants. Since 2003 further improvements have been performed slowly through the construction of wastewater treatment plants in smaller municipalities. In 2010 81.9% of the CR population were connected to sewerage systems with wastewater treatment; it was 79.1% in 2005.

The total generation of business waste in the Czech Republic has been fluctuating. In 2007–2010 the waste generation dropped by 5.7% to 22.2 million tonnes (it, however, increased in hazardous waste by 4.6% to 1.4 million tonnes). The total production of municipal waste increased by 12.9% to 3.3 million tonnes in between 2005 and 2010. Within the EU, the Czech Republic is significantly below average concerning the registered generation of total waste as well as municipal waste per capita. The generation of mixed municipal waste has been reduced as the extent of sorting of waste plastics, paper and glass, etc. has been expanding. Yet the landfilling is still the most frequent method of the municipal waste management (91% of municipal waste in 2009).

Landscape in the Czech Republic is characteristic for a high proportion of arable land of low retention ability. Agricultural land of the CR is in 22% under threat of water erosion and in 8% of wind erosion, the health state and species composition of forests are bad, and biological diversity has been further declining. In 2009 the share of environmentally-friendly managed land of the agricultural land resources increased to 9.4% (the CR is high above the EU average), the number of organic farms increased by 38%, year-on-year, to 2 689 that all at expense of expanding subsidies paid.

The consumption of mineral fertilizers and plant protection preparations was decreasing after 1900, in 2000-2008 was fluctuating yet with an overall growing trend. In the economic year 2008/2009 there was a substantial drop in mineral fertilisers by 13% compared to the previous year. In the following year 2009/2010 their consumption negligibly grew again. The share of built-up areas has been growing, the landscape fragmentation is increasing, and the issues of so-called brownfields (old industrial, but also agricultural and military sites) has not been solved successfully.

Regional differences in quality of the environment correlate with the industry structure and urbanisation level in regions. In general, the worst conditions are in the Ostrava metropolitan area and in large cities, namely in Prague and Brno, where there is high air pollution with particulate matter, benzo[*a*]pyrene,

¹⁹ Benzo[*a*]pyrene is a carcinogenic product of incomplete incineration namely in local fireplaces and in internal combustion engines.

ground-level ozone, and the noise nuisance of the population has been ever increasing. Concerning specific emissions of main pollutants (per 1 km²) according to the Register of Air Pollution Sources (REZZO) 1-4 dominating are the Moravskoslezský and Ústecký Regions, which dominates in particulate matter and CO, and districts of Sokolov and Pardubice, which are leading in SO₂ and NO_x. The lowest share of connections to the water supply system is in the Plzeňský Region (82.6% of inhabitants in 2010) and the Středočeský Region (83.8% of inhabitants); the lowest share of connections to the sewerage system is in the Liberecký Region (68.2% of inhabitants), which fell behind the Středočeský Region (68.7% of inhabitants), and the Pardubický Region (71.8% of inhabitants). The regions with the toughest troubles also concentrated the highest investments in environmental protection.

Tab. 1.1: Main macroeconomic indicators - regional disparities

CR,Regions (NUTS 3), Cohesion Regions (NUTS 2)	Gross domestic product per capita									Gross value added/ person employed ¹⁾			GVA in economic branches (% , NACE) ²⁾				
	(CZK thous., current prices)						PPS, EU27=100			CZK thous.		CR=100		A	C-F	G-I	J-L
	2005	CR=100	2009	CR=100	2010	CR=100	2008	2009	2010	2005	2005	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
	2005	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2005	2010	2005	2005	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Czech Republic	304	100	356	100	359	100	81	82	80	673,6	100	100	1,7	37,5	19,3	16,7	
CR excl. Praha	261	86	302	85	302	84	68	70	67	607,2	91	90	2,2	44,4	18,8	11,6	
Praha	639	210	761	213	777	216	175	175	172	983,3	145	146	0,3	17,9	20,6	31,5	
Středočeský	277	91	319	90	323	90	75	74	72	651,0	99	97	2,0	44,0	24,8	11,2	
Jihočeský	276	91	306	86	307	85	68	71	68	596,2	92	89	3,8	42,1	19,9	10,8	
Plzeňský	288	95	309	87	307	85	69	71	68	570,5	89	85	2,8	41,8	18,6	11,8	
Karlovarský	238	78	264	74	260	72	58	61	58	508,4	76	75	2,2	40,4	19,4	10,5	
Ústecký	250	82	299	84	299	83	65	69	66	653,5	94	97	1,2	48,9	16,2	11,1	
Liberecký	253	83	265	74	268	75	61	61	60	529,0	85	79	1,4	46,9	15,6	11,8	
Královéhradecký	265	87	310	87	309	86	69	71	69	591,4	88	88	2,8	43,4	17,3	12,1	
Pardubický	250	82	288	81	284	79	66	66	63	569,9	84	85	3,0	45,1	17,3	13,8	
Vysočina	255	84	293	82	293	82	65	68	65	597,2	91	89	4,0	52,0	15,9	9,8	
Jihomoravský	275	90	337	95	336	94	76	78	75	629,7	93	93	1,8	37,8	19,6	14,9	
Olomoucký	229	75	268	75	271	75	60	62	60	569,2	83	84	2,5	39,8	19,6	10,7	
Zlínský	245	81	306	86	301	84	69	71	67	613,1	87	91	1,6	52,5	15,7	10,1	
Moravskoslezský	259	85	293	82	297	83	69	68	66	634,0	97	94	1,0	46,2	17,4	10,4	
Praha	639	210	761	213	777	216	175	175	172	983,3	145	146	0,3	17,9	20,6	31,5	
Střední Čechy	277	91	319	90	323	90	75	74	72	651,0	99	97	2,0	44,0	24,8	11,2	
Jihozápad	282	93	308	86	307	85	68	71	68	583,8	91	87	3,4	42,0	19,3	11,3	
Severozápad	247	81	290	81	289	80	63	67	64	611,3	88	91	1,4	46,9	16,9	10,9	
Severovýchod	256	84	289	81	289	80	65	67	64	566,1	86	84	2,5	44,9	16,9	12,6	
Jihovýchod	269	88	323	91	323	90	73	75	72	620,2	92	92	2,4	41,8	18,6	13,5	
Střední Morava	237	78	286	80	286	80	64	66	63	590,6	85	88	2,0	46,2	17,6	10,4	
Moravskoslezsko	259	85	293	82	297	83	69	68	66	634,0	97	94	1,0	46,2	17,4	10,4	

*) data reflect the extraordinary revision of national accounts (in autumn 2011), all data (except the year of 2005) are preliminary

1) Employed persons = workers on the main employment contract (incl. self-employed) by place of work

2) NACE A: include: agriculture, forestry and fishing

NACE B-F: industry and construction

NACE G-I: Wholesale&retail trade; repair of motor vehicles&motorcycles; Transport&storage; Accommodation and food service activities

NACE J-L: Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities

Tab. 1.2: Research, development and information society - regional disparities^{*)}

CR, Regions	R&D employees (full-time equivalent)						R&D expenditure. (CZK mill.)				R&D expendi- tures as % GDP ¹⁾		Individuals aged 16+ using selected IT (%) ³⁾							
	Total		In business sector only		In engineering, manufacturing & construction		In business sector ¹⁾		In govern- ment, higher education ¹⁾		2010		trend ²⁾		PC		Internet		Internet for e-commerce	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010	2010	2009 =100	2010	2009 =100	2010	↑	↔	↓	2006- 2008	2009- 2011	2006- 2008	2009- 2011	2006- 2008	2009- 2011
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010	2010	2009 =100	2010	2009 =100	2010	↑	↔	↓	2006- 2008	2009- 2011	2006- 2008	2009- 2011	2006- 2008	2009- 2011
Czech Republic	43 370	52 290	21 782	26 998	20 570	26 379	36 623	110	22 085	101	1,56	↑		52,5	63,5	46,7	61,1	16,0	25,1	
CR excl. Praha	25 786	32 327	15 937	20 695	14 560	19 052	28 812	112	9 100	105	1,36	↑		.	.	.	.	.	.
Praha	17 584	19 963	5 845	6 304	6 010	7 327	7 812	104	12 985	98	2,16	↓		64,8	72,9	60,9	69,4	26,4	30,1	
Středočeský	4 513	5 325	3 434	4 260	2 393	3 656	10 843	121	1 056	98	2,93	↑		55,7	66,2	49,9	63,1	16,4	26,3	
Jihočeský	1 644	2 121	693	970	592	884	1 039	97	1 041	103	1,08	↑		51,9	63,2	45,1	57,6	16,7	26,7	
Plzeňský	1 432	1 933	717	1 138	1 018	1 298	1 780	152	515	120	1,31	↑		50,5	65,2	44,5	63,0	13,2	23,3	
Karlovarský	70	94	63	91	40	60	104	115	1	94	0,13	↔		53,4	64,2	44,3	62,3	11,7	23,9	
Ústecký	697	769	544	548	236	278	531	104	165	117	0,28	↔		44,3	56,5	38,3	54,3	15,4	24,9	
Liberecký	1 295	1 338	856	989	1 044	1 180	1 181	108	266	113	1,23	↔		44,7	55,9	38,6	54,1	10,8	17,0	
Královéhrad.	1 365	1 807	809	1 454	623	999	1 167	99	386	81	0,92	↑		53,4	67,9	47,7	65,7	14,0	27,2	
Pardubický	1 936	2 160	1 704	1 886	1 440	1 351	1 979	117	248	103	1,52	↑		52,5	63,5	47,3	59,5	16,8	22,0	
Vysočina	699	692	675	672	417	549	731	115	12	109	0,49	↔		51,1	64,5	46,4	61,7	19,6	28,4	
Jihomoravský	6 036	8 732	2 694	4 068	2 816	4 066	4 565	99	3 802	109	2,17	↑		54,1	67,2	47,9	65,0	15,0	23,9	
Olomoucký	2 058	2 110	1 129	1 090	868	716	854	88	722	113	0,92	↔		45,8	61,0	39,2	57,9	11,2	23,5	
Zlínský	1 665	1 785	1 248	1 586	1 350	1 383	1 665	119	144	78	1,02	↔		49,0	64,8	43,5	60,8	11,9	23,5	
Moravskoslez.	2 376	3 459	1 370	1 944	1 722	2 631	2 371	103	741	103	0,84	↔		50,5	63,4	44,3	60,3	14,1	23,9	

*) Regional breakdown by seat (head office) of reporting businesses

1) Expressed in current prices

2) Compared to 2005-2009 average (relative increase / stagnation / decrease)

3) For representativity reasons data are published as three-year weighted arithmetic mean

Tab. 1.3: Main indicators of selected economic branches - regional disparities

Source: Ministry of Finance of the CR (real estates prices), Ministry of Transport (transport), Ministry of Industry&Trade (construction work), CZSO (remaining data)

CR, Regions	Total output of agriculture (CZK mill, current prices), by production type				Industrial sales per employee ¹⁾ (CZK thous.)		Construction works per capita ²⁾ (CZK thous.)				Avg. prices of selected real estates types (current prices)				Transport within region				Overnight stays of guests in HUZ ³⁾ (per cap.)	
	Crop		Livestock				Total		Residential buildings (re/construction, modernization)		Family houses		Dwellings		Freight		Passenger			
	Abs.	Index	Abs.	Index	CZK / m ³						CZK thous. / m ²		Tonnes, (million)	Index	Passenger (million)	Index	By road		By rail	
	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2009	2010	2009	2010	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100
	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2009	2010	2009	2010	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100	2010	2009=100
Czech Repub.	56 951	111	40 958	97	3 534	116	25,7	88	3,2	78	2513	2562	21,8	20,2	230,8	88	123,9	100	3,51	↓
CR excl. Praha	.	.	.	.	3 455	118	22,9	88	2,7	93	2480	2527	18,9	17,8	213,5	88	99,6	100	2,68	↓
Praha	12 162	111	6 180	103	4 257	98	46,2	86	6,5	52	7632	8013	47,4	46,0	17,2	95	24,2	103	9,68	↔
Středočeský	5 028	112	5 419	99	5 314	115	19,6	73	3,2	94	3533	3666	23,1	22,5	40,1	98	8,5	94	1,34	↓
Jihočeský	3 936	116	3 955	97	2 398	108	27,3	88	2,6	94	2352	2311	16,1	16,8	14,7	88	4,3	94	4,25	↓
Plzeňský	887	126	662	115	3 365	114	23,1	92	2,7	92	2188	2248	19,9	19,4	15,1	92	7,0	103	2,42	↓
Karlovarský	4 097	108	1 096	80	1 666	105	36,2	96	3,4	110	2215	2297	14,6	13,4	9,6	87	3,0	102	13,72	↓
Ústecký	950	104	849	97	5 459	127	27,4	88	2,2	119	2149	2157	10,7	8,5	22,3	104	8,1	102	1,05	↓
Liberecký	4 056	114	3 304	98	2 752	113	19,6	96	1,1	92	2611	2620	18,4	15,4	8,6	114	3,9	95	5,02	↓
Královéhradec	3 721	108	3 411	97	2 245	123	17,6	77	1,3	54	2374	2294	20,7	19,9	8,9	70	6,0	95	5,65	↓
Pardubický	5 337	111	5 653	102	4 654	123	17,9	83	2,2	89	2052	2077	20,4	19,1	10,3	81	5,0	100	1,86	↓
Vysočina	7 670	114	3 997	85	2 283	114	17,2	78	2,1	83	1771	1792	16,6	16,2	11,7	74	2,8	98	1,66	↓
Jihomoravský	4 008	107	2 389	94	2 596	115	26,5	92	3,8	87	2437	2418	26,5	26,0	22,0	84	21,5	98	1,77	↓
Olomoucký	2 265	118	1 830	91	2 115	107	19,9	94	2,9	82	1941	1996	19,6	17,7	13,2	72	8,7	100	2,21	↓
Zlínský	2 835	107	2 212	93	2 992	111	20,7	99	2,7	94	2088	2143	20,3	18,7	9,1	94	5,7	100	2,66	↓
Moravskoslez.	2 835	107	2 212	93	3 592	129	24,9	97	3,1	115	2386	2294	16,1	15,0	27,8	83	14,9	107	1,39	↓

¹⁾ In current prices; Sales of own goods&services incidental to industry, only businesses > 100 employees (actual persons), reg. breakdown by head offices

²⁾ In current prices; Construction works in CR by region of site, by contractors&subcontractors, only businesses > 20 employees (actual persons)

³⁾ Compared to 2007-2009 average (relative increase / stagnation / decrease); HUZ = collective tourist accommodation establishments

Tab. 1.4. Main demographic indicators - regional disparities

Source: Directorate of Alien and Border Police, Ministry of Interior of the CR (foreigners), CZSO (remaining data)

CR, Regions, Size groups of municipalities	Population, total	Population increase (per thous. inhab.)				Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth (years) ²⁾		Divorces per 100 marriages	Abortions per 100 births	Old age dependency ³⁾	Economic burden index ⁴⁾	Foreigners (thous.) ⁵⁾		with permanent residen.			
		Natural		Net migrat. (within CR)			2009-2010						Total	Index	Total	Index		
		2010	trend ¹⁾	2010	trend ¹⁾		male	female									31.12.2010	31.12.2009=100
		31.12.2010	2010	2010	2010		2010	2010					2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Czech Republic	10 532 770	1,0	↔	x	x	1,49	74,3	80,4	65,9	↑	33,4	↓	107,8	42,7	425,3	98	190,0	105
Praha	1 257 158	2,0	↑	-3,2	↓	1,39	76,3	81,2	58,9	↑	29,9	↓	127,6	41,3	148,8	100	57,2	107
Středočeský	1 264 978	2,2	↑	9,9	↔	1,58	74,3	80,2	72,1	↑	32,0	↓	94,8	43,5	57,8	99	24,3	107
Jihočeský	638 706	0,8	↔	0,7	↔	1,49	74,8	80,4	64,4	↑	33,4	↔	106,8	42,9	15,1	98	7,7	105
Plzeňský	572 045	0,7	↔	-1,7	↓	1,49	74,9	80,1	63,9	↑	38,8	↓	113,4	43,2	25,2	91	10,7	104
Karlovarský	307 444	0,7	↔	-3,4	↑	1,49	72,7	79,3	80,3	↑	42,7	↔	98,1	41,0	19,6	100	11,6	100
Ústecký	836 045	0,4	↔	-2,1	↑	1,55	72,3	78,6	70,1	↑	46,5	↔	91,2	41,5	30,7	96	15,8	102
Liberecký	439 942	2,0	↔	-0,3	↔	1,58	74,4	80,1	70,1	↑	37,9	↓	97,1	42,3	16,8	97	8,6	104
Královéhradec	554 803	0,8	↔	0,2	↑	1,53	75,2	80,8	66,0	↑	36,1	↓	113,4	44,9	14,9	97	7,1	103
Pardubický	517 164	0,8	↔	0,2	↔	1,52	74,8	80,5	59,1	↑	27,7	↓	107,1	43,8	12,1	101	4,5	107
Vysočina	514 569	0,5	↔	-1,5	↔	1,45	75,1	81,1	59,9	↑	29,6	↓	109,6	43,7	8,0	93	3,8	107
Jihomoravský	1 154 654	1,3	↑	-0,1	↔	1,49	74,7	81,1	69,6	↑	28,5	↓	114,8	43,4	36,1	97	16,2	106
Olomoucký	641 681	0,3	↔	-1,1	↔	1,47	74,0	80,3	68,1	↑	28,9	↓	110,3	43,0	9,5	100	5,4	103
Zlínský	590 361	0,1	↔	-1,1	↔	1,41	73,5	80,9	57,4	↔	31,1	↔	115,7	43,3	8,0	99	4,6	102
Moravskoslezský	1 243 220	-0,2	↔	-2,4	↔	1,47	72,6	79,7	65,2	↔	34,5	↓	105,8	41,9	22,6	95	12,6	101
Municipalities by population:																		
up to 499	835 076	0,1	↑	9,2	↔	1,57			57,2	↑	25,7	↓	105,5	44,0	15,8			
500 - 999	953 015	0,8	↔	8,0	↔	1,53	73,64	80,14	63,8	↑	27,7	↓	94,5	42,8	19,3			
1 000 - 1 999	1 009 475	1,4	↔	8,0	↔	1,53			64,5	↑	28,5	↓	91,6	42,5	22,0			
2 000 - 4 999	1 219 378	0,8	↔	2,9	↔	1,50			65,2	↑	31,2	↓	96,6	43,0	31,5			
5 000 - 9 999	960 042	0,9	↔	-0,9	↔	1,52			67,8	↑	34,3	↓	104,2	43,7	25,4			
10 000 - 19 999	967 742	1,0	↔	-3,4	↔	1,47	74,52	80,44	71,8	↑	40,3	↓	107,3	42,5	32,7			
20 000 - 49 999	1 181 739	0,7	↔	-6,0	↔	1,46			69,2	↔	40,2	↓	109,7	41,6	39,8			
50 000 - 99 999	1 103 259	0,7	↔	-4,4	↑	1,48			69,3	↑	42,0	↓	117,2	43,3	38,6			
100 000+	2 303 044	1,6	↑	-4,6	↓	1,45			63,9	↑	31,5	↓	126,4	42,3	200,2			

¹⁾ Compared to five-year average (2005-2009)

²⁾ For representativity reasons expressed as a two-year average

³⁾ Sum of population aged 65+ related to population in the age of 0-14 (in %)

⁴⁾ Sum of population aged 65+ plus in the age of 0-14 related to population in the age of 15-64 (in %)

⁵⁾ Excl. persons with valid asylum

Tab. 1.5 Main indicators of labour market - regional disparities

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (unemployment, retraining, employed foreigners), CZSO (remaining data - Labour force sample survey)

CR, Regions	Economic activity rate (in 2010) of population				% of total employment (in 2010) by CZ-ISCO-88		Own-account workers & employers (per 100 employed, total)		Registered unemployment rate (%)		Un-employed per vacancy		Unemployed registered > 12 months (%)		Retraining graduates ²⁾		Employed foreigners (thous.) ³⁾	
	aged 20-64		aged 55-64		categ 1-3 ¹⁾	categ 8-9 ¹⁾	2009	2010	31.12 2009	31.12 2010	31.12 2009	31.12 2010	31.12 2009	31.12 2010	2009	2010	Total (31.12. 2010)	Index 31.12. 2009 = 100
	male	fe-male	male	fe-male														
Czech Republic	84,9	66,4	62,5	38,0	40,7	20,0	16,2	17,1	9,2	9,6	17,4	18,2	23,0	31,8	35 014	62 005	306,4	96,2
CR excl. Praha	84,5	65,9	60,7	35,8	37,4	21,7	15,3	16,3	10,1	10,4	22,7	21,1	23,6	32,5	34 168	60 194	205,8	97,6
Praha	88,0	69,6	76,0	53,0	62,0	8,6	21,9	22,2	3,7	4,1	3,5	5,8	11,5	20,8	846	1 811	100,5	93,5
Středočeský	86,5	66,7	65,1	39,6	39,8	20,4	18,3	19,1	7,0	7,7	14,9	15,2	18,1	26,8	2 188	3 867	42,9	86,0
Jihočeský	85,1	65,8	62,3	35,1	36,1	22,7	13,7	16,2	7,8	8,5	18,2	16,0	16,3	23,3	1 911	4 124	10,6	100,6
Plzeňský	85,1	67,5	63,1	38,7	35,7	22,2	14,9	15,5	8,2	8,2	12,9	12,6	19,6	28,5	1 240	3 340	21,8	96,0
Karlovarský	85,8	70,7	63,2	43,3	30,2	26,4	13,9	14,1	11,1	11,4	23,3	26,6	27,6	36,3	845	1 827	9,7	97,9
Ústecký	84,0	62,7	59,3	29,7	33,5	25,1	13,0	14,6	13,6	13,9	34,8	27,7	32,1	38,9	3 524	6 523	14,4	101,9
Liberecký	85,0	63,5	61,0	36,0	36,8	21,7	16,6	17,4	11,2	10,5	21,9	18,1	22,8	33,5	1 749	3 251	11,6	100,9
Královéhradecký	84,3	66,7	60,8	35,8	41,1	21,0	17,7	18,2	8,0	8,4	17,5	18,1	14,4	22,5	2 078	3 263	11,9	99,2
Pardubický	84,3	66,1	57,6	38,7	37,0	22,1	13,6	16,0	9,6	9,9	14,8	12,6	20,5	28,5	1 072	2 572	11,7	101,3
Vysočina	85,2	66,8	60,4	33,7	31,8	24,2	13,7	14,9	10,3	10,7	37,5	32,1	21,8	31,0	2 925	4 104	5,9	99,4
Jihomoravský	84,3	67,9	63,5	39,9	43,3	17,1	16,5	17,9	10,6	10,9	21,7	23,5	24,1	32,9	5 566	7 924	34,3	103,4
Olomoucký	82,4	64,1	58,1	32,3	34,4	22,7	16,4	16,2	12,2	12,5	50,1	34,8	20,2	33,1	1 879	4 651	5,7	103,9
Zlínský	83,5	66,1	59,4	35,6	36,9	22,7	16,0	16,6	10,8	10,7	27,0	26,8	22,6	34,7	2 585	4 261	7,2	104,3
Moravskoslez.	83,2	64,7	55,1	31,4	37,8	21,8	12,8	13,4	12,1	12,4	29,2	25,9	30,1	38,0	6 606	10 487	18,2	105,5

¹⁾ CZ-ISCO 1-3: Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals

²⁾ CZ-ISCO 8-9: Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Elementary occupation

³⁾ Job applicants (as to 31.12.) who have successfully finished retraining course during this year

³⁾ Include all employed foreigners: registered by Employment offices (esp. Employees) as well as Trade licence holders

Tab. 1.6 Main indicators of social cohesion - regional disparities

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (pensions, unemployment benefits, state social support benefits), CZSO (remaining data)

CR, Regions	Net disposable income of households per capita				Net operation surplus and mix. income per capita ¹⁾		Compensation of employees per capita ²⁾		Avg. monthly old-age pension (CZK) ³⁾	Avg. monthly unempl. benefit (CZK) ⁴⁾	Social benefits paid (CZK, per capita) ³⁾		Housing contrib. paid (CZK, per capita) ³⁾		% of households with relation of income to SL, 2009 ⁴⁾		% of households made both ends meet with difficulty ⁵⁾	
	Absolute		Index		CR=100		CR=100				December 2010	CR=100		CR=100		< 1,5 SL	< 2 SL	2005	2010
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010		2005	2010					
Czech Republic	153,8	187,7	100	100	100	100	100	100	10 123	5 720	100	100	100	100	7,1	25,1	29,5	27,6
CR excl. Praha	147,3	179,8	96	96	96	95	94	95	10 028	5 616	107	109	107	101	7,2	26,2	29,5	28,1
Praha	204,0	246,1	133	131	132	141	145	140	10 817	7 203	44	37	43	95	6,2	17,7	29,6	24,2
Středočeský	164,3	198,6	107	106	115	110	105	107	10 184	6 056	80	71	62	45	5,6	21,2	31,8	25,8
Jihočeský	148,9	177,2	97	94	95	93	97	94	10 014	5 576	91	91	81	74	5,4	22,9	20,8	23,5
Plzeňský	153,5	185,2	100	99	95	92	102	102	10 075	5 854	74	74	66	54	2,6	19,1	30,3	33,5
Karlovarský	140,4	174,2	91	93	91	87	91	96	9 925	5 431	124	152	126	145	6,2	26,4	30,4	25,9
Ústecký	136,5	170,7	89	91	77	81	91	92	10 047	5 504	157	179	183	182	10,9	33,5	30,9	30,1
Liberecký	145,7	178,5	95	95	96	98	93	90	10 056	5 786	107	121	91	122	8,6	27,8	33,6	31,4
Královéhradecký	150,3	181,2	98	97	104	104	92	91	10 003	5 462	94	96	83	76	5,1	21,5	28,0	22,8
Pardubický	146,8	173,6	95	93	98	92	93	89	9 909	5 504	108	98	97	72	6,9	28,1	23,6	33,7
Vysočina	144,3	178,7	94	95	95	92	90	94	9 847	5 659	100	89	92	61	2,9	16,8	25,0	22,0
Jihomoravský	150,7	185,4	98	99	103	103	94	95	10 003	5 670	103	96	104	106	8,0	29,2	31,2	26,1
Olomoucký	139,7	169,2	91	90	94	92	86	85	9 829	5 463	115	115	114	93	8,3	29,5	26,9	30,2
Zlínský	145,0	175,3	94	93	105	101	85	87	9 900	5 402	98	89	89	75	7,4	25,6	26,4	29,3
Moravskoslezský	139,6	172,3	91	92	79	79	93	94	10 194	5 452	131	144	162	170	10,4	31,7	34,6	31,1

¹⁾ Includes profits of enterprises (incl. small entrepreneurs), which are sum of their income from businesses, and from work activities (wages) for own enterprise

²⁾ Includes mainly wages and salaries paid by employers

³⁾ Within the state social support system (incl. benefits paid retroactively), contributions are paid to low-income families

⁴⁾ Avg. subsistence level (SL) per household in 2009 in CR was 6 493 CZK (max: Vysočina 6 776, min: Praha 5 878 CZK). Income = Net income excl. housing costs

⁵⁾ Subjective evaluation of individual households (% of households made both ends meet with: great difficulty or difficulty)

Tab. 1.7: Main indicators of environment - regional disparities

Source: Czech Institute of Hydrometeorology (emissions), CZSO (remaining data)

CR, Regions	Specific emissions of main air pollutants tonnes/km ² (REZZO 1-4) ¹⁾								Share of waste water treated ³⁾		Population (%)		Drinking water lost in supply syst. (%) ⁶⁾		Waste generation / cap.		Waste management ^{7,8)} (% 2008-10)		Fix. assets acquired for envi. protect. (CZK/cap.) ⁹⁾	
	Solids		SO ₂		NO _x		CO		2010	trend ²⁾	Water supplied ⁴⁾	Connected to sewerage ⁵⁾	2010	trend ²⁾	Tonnes	Kg	Recycling	Landfilling	2005-2007	2008-2010
	2009	trend ²⁾	2009	trend ²⁾	2009	trend ²⁾	2009	trend ²⁾												
	2010	trend ²⁾	2010	trend ²⁾	2010	trend ²⁾	2010	trend ²⁾	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Czech Republic	0,78	↔	2,21	↓	3,20	↓	5,31	↓	96,2	↑	93,1	77,0	19,7	↔	1,94	317	17,0	15,8	1 968	2 112
CR excl. Praha	0,75	↔	2,21	↓	3,11	↓	5,11	↓	95,4	↑	92,1	74,0	19,3	↔	1,44	320	18,0	17,3	1 987	2 174
Praha	4,36	↓	3,40	↓	16,34	↓	36,98	↓	100,0	↔	100,0	99,2	21,8	↓	5,68	297	13,9	11,2	1 826	1 647
Středočeský	0,99	↔	1,95	↓	3,36	↓	5,26	↓	99,8	↔	83,8	68,3	18,3	↓	1,19	416	10,2	22,7	3 395	2 342
Jihočeský	0,49	↔	0,98	↔	1,34	↔	2,52	↔	94,8	↔	91,1	78,9	19,8	↓	1,80	342	16,1	7,6	1 094	2 271
Plzeňský	0,59	↔	1,43	↔	1,64	↓	2,89	↓	94,2	↑	82,6	70,7	16,6	↔	1,85	239	20,8	20,1	2 185	3 583
Karlovarský	0,61	↔	2,76	↓	3,32	↔	2,80	↔	99,6	↔	98,3	90,6	17,5	↑	0,56	301	6,2	26,9	1 717	1 517
Ústecký	0,93	↓	11,69	↓	11,77	↓	4,80	↓	99,7	↑	95,6	77,6	25,7	↑	1,74	307	7,5	12,6	2 298	2 070
Liberecký	0,66	↔	0,90	↓	1,44	↓	3,63	↓	99,7	↑	88,6	66,2	24,7	↔	0,66	282	4,0	18,3	1 228	2 719
Královéhrad.	0,77	↔	1,25	↓	1,81	↓	3,76	↓	92,8	↔	92,3	66,9	23,7	↑	0,90	267	11,6	33,7	1 629	1 889
Pardubický	0,73	↔	2,59	↓	3,57	↓	3,69	↓	96,5	↑	95,8	67,5	18,7	↑	0,71	342	11,1	33,8	2 132	1 987
Vysočina	0,75	↔	0,40	↔	1,96	↔	3,47	↓	85,7	↑	94,2	70,6	16,1	↔	0,64	302	3,1	44,1	2 145	1 440
Jihomoravský	0,73	↔	0,55	↔	2,61	↔	4,45	↔	96,9	↑	94,9	82,8	17,6	↔	2,01	296	23,7	13,4	1 762	2 551
Olomoucký	0,66	↔	0,87	↓	2,09	↓	3,47	↓	96,8	↑	90,9	72,3	18,3	↓	0,85	307	15,4	18,3	1 400	1 158
Zlínský	0,61	↔	1,39	↓	2,00	↓	3,33	↓	93,4	↔	91,9	75,7	19,1	↔	1,67	298	10,5	22,6	1 468	1 993
Moravskoslez.	1,20	↓	4,06	↓	4,95	↓	23,49	↓	90,6	↓	98,4	74,1	15,5	↔	2,13	335	33,5	12,9	1 937	2 122

¹⁾ Big, medium, small as well as mobile sources are included (mobile sources are predominantly transport - e.g. cars, aircrafts); data for 2009 are preliminary

²⁾ Compared to five-year average

³⁾ odpadní vody zahrnují splaškové, průmyslové a ostatní vody, nezahrnují naopak srážkovou (balastní) vodu (ta tvoří 40 % veškeré čišťené vody)

⁴⁾ From public water supply systems

⁵⁾ Population living in houses connected to public sewerage systems with waste water treatment plant

⁶⁾ Share of not invoiced drinking water (due to losses in pipeline network) in total drinking water production

⁷⁾ By businesses head office

⁸⁾ Includes only waste managed during the year (i.e. waste generated, waste taken from store and waste imported)

⁹⁾ Three-year average (in current prices), by real location of investment

Tab. 1.8: Main indicators of international relations - regional disparities

Source: Czech National Bank (FDI), CZSO (remaining data)

CR, Regions	FDI ¹⁾ (per cap. CZK thous. to 31.12.)		Share (%) of enterprise-type units under foreign control ²⁾ (as to 31.12.)				Export from region to other countries ³⁾						Export structure in 2010 (%)			Foreign guests in HUZ (in thous.) ⁵⁾			
	2004	2009	In industry		In market services		2008		2009		2010		EU-27	Germany	Slovakia	Total		from Germany	
			2005	2010	2005	2010	CZK, mld, c.p.	%	CZK, mld, c.p.	%	CZK, mld, c.p.	v %				2010	2009 =100	2010	2009 =100
	2004	2009	2005	2010	2005	2010	CZK, mld, c.p.	%	CZK, mld, c.p.	%	CZK, mld, c.p.	v %	EU-27	Germany	Slovakia	2010	2009 =100	2010	2009 =100
Czech Republic	125,3	220,0	22,3	28,9	18,3	25,2	2 474	100	2 139	100	2 516	100	83,8	31,9	8,8	6 334	105,0	1 348	96,8
CR excl. Praha	75,4	121,6	22,2	28,8	11,1	16,8	2 351	95,0	2 028	94,8	2 393	95,1	83,7	31,8	8,3	2 217	99,7	745	92,0
Praha	511,4	949,0	23,2	29,8	32,0	39,3	123	5,0	111	5,2	123	4,9	86,8	33,3	18,4	4 117	108,1	603	103,5
Středočeský	112,4	219,5	24,2	32,0	17,0	23,4	481	19,5	429	20,1	487	19,4	86,4	31,0	5,0	143	96,2	42	109,7
Jihočeský	66,3	130,4	33,4	38,8	13,2	18,4	101	4,1	86	4,0	93	3,7	88,6	40,7	4,4	288	101,6	60	83,9
Plzeňský	86,0	124,9	38,9	47,0	14,0	19,7	234	9,5	200	9,3	203	8,1	92,4	56,4	2,6	154	106,8	67	97,0
Karlovarský	50,7	72,1	30,4	41,3	16,0	19,7	51	2,1	42	1,9	52	2,1	89,2	56,8	3,7	458	100,4	246	92,1
Ústecký	92,2	124,2	28,4	36,0	8,8	16,2	159	6,4	130	6,1	152	6,0	88,8	41,2	7,9	98	93,4	50	90,8
Liberecký	102,0	133,0	21,4	26,5	7,3	11,9	90	3,6	79	3,7	89	3,5	84,1	42,8	5,0	148	89,6	78	86,8
Královéhrad.	47,2	65,1	19,4	25,7	6,4	11,0	99	4,0	83	3,9	103	4,1	72,4	33,0	4,9	208	92,9	96	86,2
Pardubický	68,7	76,6	14,0	22,5	6,9	13,6	189	7,6	175	8,2	236	9,4	83,7	22,1	3,6	46	97,9	12	102,8
Vysočina	64,7	113,2	18,4	25,1	9,7	13,2	100	4,1	77	3,6	94	3,7	84,0	38,1	5,9	47	97,7	14	104,9
Jihomoravský	81,0	115,9	20,0	26,1	14,3	19,6	174	7,0	155	7,2	167	6,7	80,7	25,6	11,1	380	109,1	43	100,9
Olomoucký	53,2	52,0	16,0	21,5	7,1	12,3	97	3,9	72	3,3	79	3,1	81,7	28,5	9,8	89	108,6	13	93,5
Zlínský	48,9	66,9	17,0	19,4	10,2	12,9	118	4,8	98	4,6	115	4,6	81,9	36,5	10,2	58	97,8	10	92,0
Moravskoslez.	65,2	138,4	14,0	22,5	5,4	13,4	260	10,5	226	10,6	277	11,0	85,8	22,3	11,1	101	89,4	13	90,9

¹⁾ FDI = foreign direct investment; in current prices

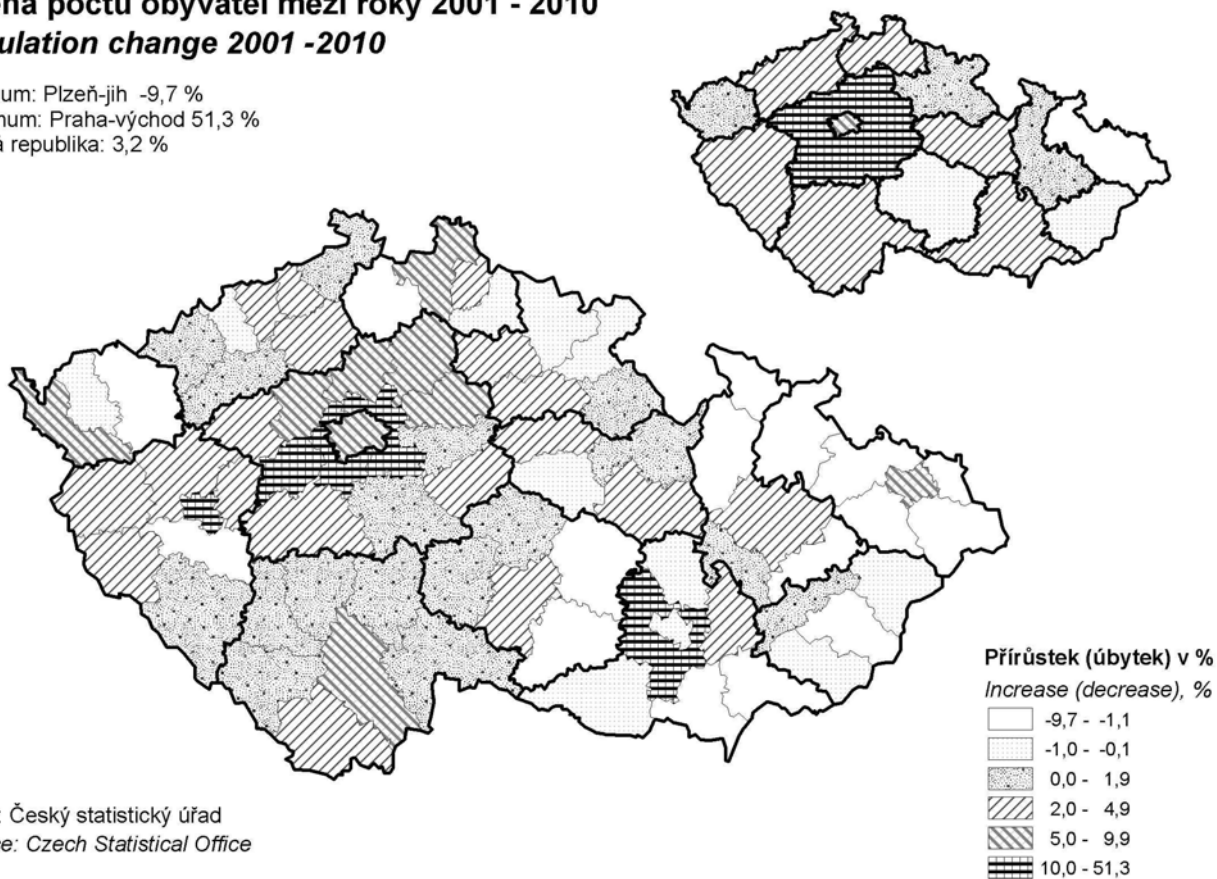
²⁾ Only enterprises > 20 employees are included (reg. breakdown by head office). Market services = NACE G-K (excl. education, health, public administration)

³⁾ For part of the export the region of origin can not be identified: in 2008 (8,0 %), 2009 (8,2 %) and in 2010 (9,8 %)

Změna počtu obyvatel mezi roky 2001 - 2010

Population change 2001 -2010

Minimum: Plzeň-jih -9,7 %
 Maximum: Praha-východ 51,3 %
 Česká republika: 3,2 %

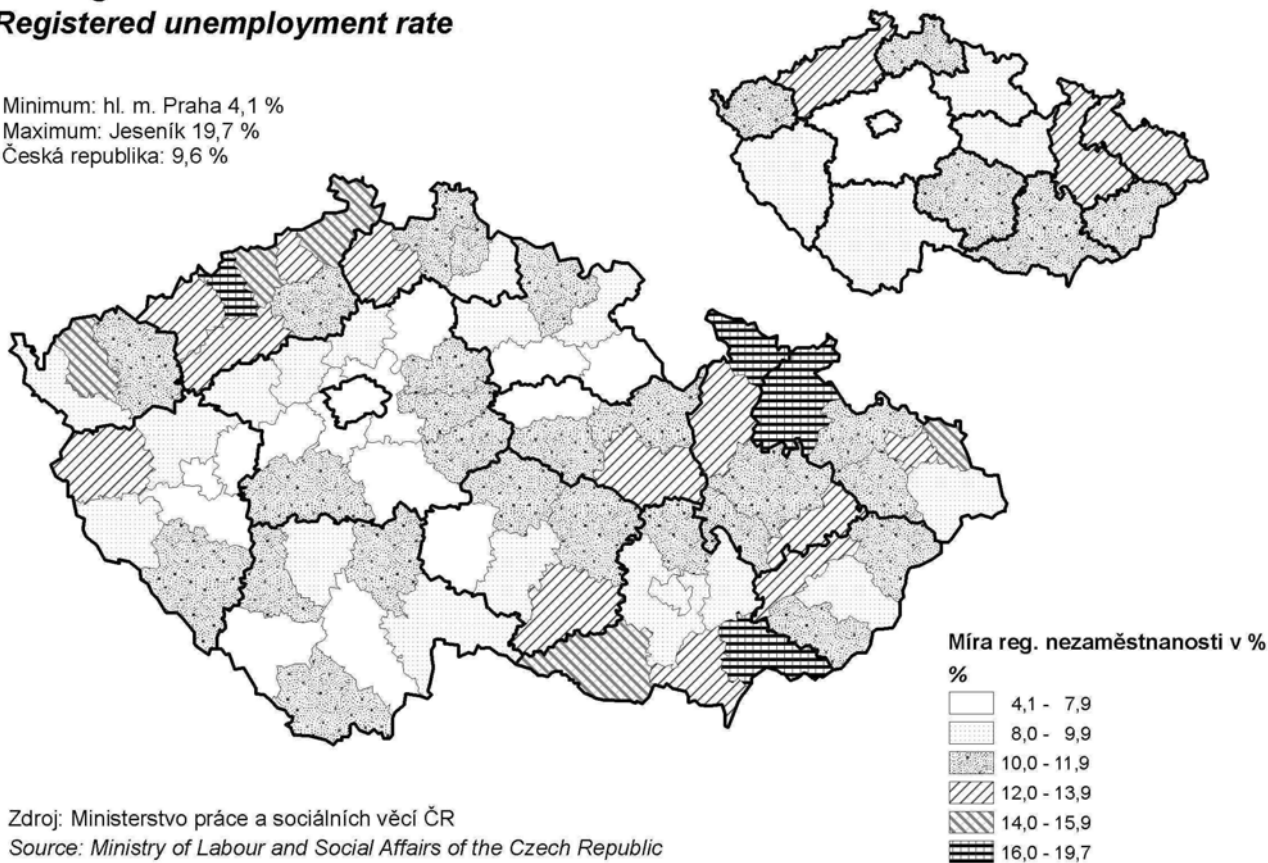


Zdroj: Český statistický úřad
 Source: Czech Statistical Office

Míra reg. nezaměstnanosti k 31. 12. 2010

Registered unemployment rate

Minimum: hl. m. Praha 4,1 %
 Maximum: Jeseník 19,7 %
 Česká republika: 9,6 %



Zdroj: Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí ČR
 Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic