

1. Synthetic part

INTRODUCTION

Issues of regional differentiation are rather complex and there is no unambiguously 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.

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 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 and Karlovarský Region represent a different level in the settlement system) and these facts should be taken into consideration when interpreting 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. Other indicators are given in Tables 1.1 to 1.8, mostly showing data for 2009. 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 in capacities of nursery schools and somewhere of basic schools as well will appear on locations with intensive housing construction where self-governments have omitted

preparations of public utilities and amenities. In context of the physician exodus threat purposeful information emerged on “disastrous age structure of physicians” which however holds only to dentists on the average over the whole the Czech Republic. Thus the spotlight of attention was captured 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 expected state bankruptcy of Greece and financial troubles of the whole EMU zone. 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. Tolerance to regional differences has been relatively high in the Czech Republic due to overall stable unemployment rate, yet what has been growing is sensitivity to regional environmental issues (Ostrava Region) and to reduced subsidies to public transport and financing to other transport investments.

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 returned to a level (roughly a half one) of increment of +39.3 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 according to preliminary data for 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 source states dominating 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 27.4 years in 2009. The share of children born to unmarried women has also significantly increased to 39% in 2009 (from 9% in 1990). Since the half of the 1990s the main growing category was right children born to unmarried primiparae. In 2009 47% 1st birth order children (decline), 38% 2nd birth order (stagnation), and over 14% 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), of which the majority were Vietnamese (30%), but the highest increment brought children born with Ukrainian citizenship.

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

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.

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 long-term decrease due to a natural change.

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. The following year 2009 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 the favourable decrease in abortion rate indicators recovered – there were 40 528 in total, which represented 25% of all gravidities (it was 39% in 1995). 61% of the total number of abortions were induced ones. The number and intensity of induced abortions have been decreasing and, on the contrary, they have been increasing in spontaneous abortions.

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 2009 life expectancy at birth was prolonged by 6.0 years in males (to 74.2 years, moderate increase) and by 4.4 years in females (to 80.1 years, stagnation). 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 2009 over a half (54.6%) dead women were older than 80 years of age while in men this number did not accounted for even one third (29.4%) 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 2.9 per mille in 2009 from 10.4 per mille in 1991. In between the years 1991 and 2008 the level of the total standardized mortality rate in both the sexes was reduced by over 34%, slightly more in males than in females. The main area, in which mortality decreased in both the sexes, was circulatory system diseases. 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 (2009). According to causes of death both males and females are dominated by circulatory system diseases over a long term (in 2009 it accounted for 44.5% in males and 56.3% in females) and neoplasms (29.0% in males and 23.2% 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 2008 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 29 – 38, i.e. those born in 1973 – 79. 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 after the World War II. What is striking is a lower share of males at the age of 60+ compared to women, which is due to higher mortality level in men of this age.

In 2006 the old age index⁷ exceeded the value of 100 for the first time and in 2009 it reached the value of 107.0. 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–

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

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

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

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

14 years not attained yet) to 70 % in between 1991 and 2009. The number of the productive age group increased by 7.9 % (but in the last 5 years it has been stagnating, since the age of 15 years has been attained by small-size age groups from the 1980s and 1990s). Finally, the number of seniors (attained age of 65+) increased in between 1991 and 2009 by 21.6 % and it will grow dramatically, since the strong generations from the period of 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 2008 increased from 35.6 to 39.4 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 (15.2% in 2009) 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 (in 2008 the total of 52.5 thousand marriages were registered). However, a decline in 2009 down to 47.9 thousand marriages represented the minimum since 1918 (on the territory of the Czech Republic) and the further trend is a continuing decline. The share of both single fiancés (63.3% in 2009) got stabilised. The age median⁸ of the first marriage for men increased from 23.9 to 39.2 years and for women from 21.0 to 32.4 in between 1991 and 2009. In 2009 the total of 4,369 marriages was concluded (9.1%), 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. The total divorce rate (ratio of marriages ending in a divorce) decreased to 47% in 2009 from 50% in 2008. The share of first order divorces was identically 81% in men and women in 2009. The share of older divorced marriages has been increasing. Since 2003 the share of marriages divorced after 10+ years has been maintained at 60%. The share of marriages divorced after 20 years was 26.6% in 2009. The share of marriages with minors has been decreasing (from 71.7% in 1991 and after 2005 slowly descending to 57.8% in 2009).

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.

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

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

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 y-o-y 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.

regions 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 increase again and since 2008 it has exceeded its original size (1 249 thousand inhabitants in 2009 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 2009 it then increased by 13%. 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 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 and Královéhradecký Regions suffered losses. Although in 2009 there was a positive result of natural change in all regions (but negligible decreases in the Zlínský Region and 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 one half, i.e. by 57% from 74.7 thousand to 116.7 thousand inhabitants in 1991-2009). Similarly, the Praha-východ District increased by 39%, followed by the Brno-venkov District by 13%, yet also the Nymburk District by 13% and Beroun and Mladá Boleslav Districts with 11%, etc. The growth was mostly contributed to by migration increments to new dwellings in the process of 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 apart 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 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

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).

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 the City of Prague, which has the highest and gradually accelerating share of seniors (16.18% as at 31 December 2009) among the regions and, on the contrary, the smallest share of children under 15 years of age (12.4%). These shares in the Czech Republic were 14.9% and 14.1%, respectively. A higher share of seniors has been further maintained in the Královéhradecký, Jihomoravský, and Zlínský Regions. The highest share of children has been traditionally registered in the Ústecký, Liberecký, and Středočeský Regions, the latter joined them recently, 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 are, 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 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. The lowest nuptiality rate is traditionally in the Karlovarský, Ústecký Regions and in Prague, a higher rate is in the Moravian regions and also in the Vysočina and Jihočeský Regions. Prague also differs in a higher age of fiancés at their first marriage, by contrast the lowest was age had fiancés in the Vysočina Region, but inter-regional differences are not significant. In the Vysočina Region and the eastern half of the country recorded also a higher share in marriages of single fiancés.

The **divorce rate** is differentiated in rather more significant manner and fluctuates in time. It is permanently higher in the Northwest, North, and Central Bohemia (where over a half of marriages ends up by divorce; in 2009 the highest divorce rate was 56.4% in the Karlovarský Region). In 2009 a lower divorce rate was in the Vysočina and Zlínský Region (around 40%) where people are more religious and their life style is more traditional. Yet Prague has also been keeping below the level of the whole CR and in 2009 demonstrated even the second lowest rate (42.0%).

Differences in the **total fertility rate**¹² are not big (in the CR the total fertility rate recorded a minute drop to 1.49 again in 2009 compared to 1.50 in 2008). The rate fell in the range from 1.37 (Prague) and 1.39 (the Zlínský Region) to 1.58 (the Liberecký and Ústecký Regions). 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 Královehradecký 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, yet after 2009 mere 1.58 again. On the other hand, the traditional territorial distribution is kept in the average age of primipara (27.4 years in the CR in 2009): in Prague their average age exceeded 30 years (30.1) for the first time, while on the contrary the lowest average age remained in the Karlovarský Region (26.7) and the Moravskoslezský Region (26.9) while in the Ústecký Region the average age already grew to 28.7. 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 2009 more than one half of children in the Karlovarský Region (53.9%) and in the Ústecký Region (50.2%) were born outside marriage, further regions with an above-average share were the Liberecký Region (44.6%) and the Moravskoslezský Region (44.2%). The

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.

Zlínský Region (30.5%) and the Vysočina Region (32.1%) remained at the position of the opposite end of the scale. The whole the Czech Republic recorded the share of 38.8%.

Similarly high regional variability can be observed in the **abortion rate**; in 2009 the total induced abortion rate¹³ in the Ústecký Region (0.49) and in the Karlovarský Region (0.42) was roughly twice the rate in the Pardubický Region (0.23) and the Vysočina 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 2008 and 2009 the number of all abortions fell in 10 regions, in the case of induced abortions even in 11 regions. The share of women of fertile age using contraceptives prescribed by physician in the CR was 53.9%, according to ÚZIS (from 69% in Prague down to lowest values of about 45% in the Středočeský and Plzeňský Regions; these shares dropped negligibly in the two recent years).

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 stagnating in the last four years in females. 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 reported for the Ústecký Region again (72.0 for males and 78.5 for females, followed by the Moravskoslezský Region with 72.4 and 79.4, respectively; the best results were reported for Prague (76.2 years for males and 80.8 years for females). Values in years for the whole Czech Republic were 74.2 (males) and 80.1 (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 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. 4.1% of the population (as at 31 December 2009). 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, including asylum seekers. There were 41% of women in aliens. 39% of foreigners had permanent residence in the CR. The largest group of aliens were the Ukrainians (30%), followed by the Slovaks (17%), Vietnamese (14%), Russians (7%), 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

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

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).

Concerning the regions the share of foreigners in the whole population correlates with the employment rate in industry – in 2009 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 the City of Prague (11.9%), which represented over one third (34.2%) of all aliens in the Czech Republic, the following was the Středočeský Region with the aliens share of 4.7% in the region population.

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. 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 was growing substantially (by 148 thousand persons in 2005-2008 to reach 40.5% in 2008). This increment was even higher than 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. The share of employment in the secondary sector 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

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 paternity 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).

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 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 Jihomoravský Region (-10 thousand persons).

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.

The growth rate of employment, 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 and, at the same time, the share of part-time employees in 2009 was deeply below the EU average. The number of employed foreigners registered as at the end of 2009 fell to 231 thousand persons from 361 thousand persons as at the end of 2008.

The lowest employment rate has been registered in the Moravskoslezský Region (52.0% in 2009) and in the Ústecký Region (51.5 %) for a long time, while the highest one is in Prague (60.7%). In 2009 the employment rate increase in Prague only while in all other regions declines below the level of 2008.

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, for instance, 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 amount of 8.3% in 2004, and since that time it was decreasing to 5.3% in 2007 and 4.4% in 2008, but in 2009 it grew again to 6.7% (average of EU27 was 8.9% in 2009). Also the **registered unemployment rate** in the CR was decreasing until the middle of 2008 down to 5.0%, after that, however, 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 accelerated to 9.2% at the end of 2009.

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 been stagnating.

There are essential differences in unemployment by region (see Cartogram 2). In the long-term the highest unemployment rate (registered) is in structurally affected regions – in the Ústecký Region (it was 13.6% as at the end of 2009) and in the Moravskoslezský Region (12.1%), 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 usually even bigger in all national statistics.

lowest unemployment rate has been traditionally in Prague and the Středočeský Region (3.7% and 7.1%, respectively).

In 2009 the maximum unemployment was concentrated in the Ústecký Region (in the districts of Most 16.4%, Děčín 15.0%, and Ústí nad Labem 13.4%), and further in the Olomoucký a Moravskoslezský Regions (12.2% and 12.1%, respectively), being concrete the highest at all in the District of Jeseník (16.9%), then in the districts of Bruntál (15.4%) and Karviná (14.4%). An unemployment rate higher than the CR average one (9.2%) was attained in total of 52 districts and 7 regions.

Wages were fluctuating depending on the development of economy and inflation. 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 wage growth attained about 4% and in the following year fell to 1.4% and in 2009 returned back to the level of 3%. In 2009 the gross average wage median (for employees) in the CR accounted for CZK 22 229, the highest one (CZK 28 386) was in Prague and the lowest one was in the Karlovarský Region (CZK 19 875) and the Jihočeský Region (CZK 19 984). The far distance of Prague from the rest of the country is determined by the employment structure in the capital city.

What is persisting in the CR are lower wages of women against men – the biggest differences are at the age group 30 – 39 years and then in the age group of 65+ years. The difference between well and poorly paid employees, after a moderate decline in 2002-2005, have been growing again, the variation coefficient of wages expanded by 11 p.p. to 96.78% in 2009. 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 2009 most employees received a gross wage of CZK 24–26 thousand per month (13.7%). There are still relatively small wage differences between the business and non-business sector and also by industry, with a few exceptions as financial sector (approximately twice as much as the average wage), leasing and computer services, or air transport, which demonstrate the highest dynamics of growth. There is, however, a great wage differentiation, of course, by position in employment.

The amount of the old-age pension in the CR has been permanently growing. The growth accelerated after 2002 and reached CZK 10 045 in 2009. 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. In 2009 Prague took the lead (CZK 10 730), followed by districts of Karviná (CZK 10 371), Praha-západ, Brno-město, Most, Ostrava-město, Mladá Boleslav, Most, Plzeň-město, but also in the District of Hradec Králové, etc. The lowest pensions have remained in districts of Znojmo (CZK 9 332) and Jeseník (CZK 9 519) and in others 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 2000 and 2008 increased to 165%, expenditure rose to 156%. In

the structure of basic expenditure by kind food and catering decreased the most (from 33% in 1990 down to 23.3% in 2008) and, by contrast, expenditure for services increased the most (from 17.8% up to 32.2%). The growing standard of living in households can be documented by, for instance, the share of households equipped with a car in 2008 (64%) or a personal computer (56%). In 2008, however, households were cutting back their final consumption expenditure in the expectation of an economic recession.

If viewed by region, the level of equipment 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%). More detailed 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 other large cities and, on the contrary, the lowest standard of living is in Vysočina Region and in remote areas of Moravia.

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 1997-1999 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 2000) reached 6.8%. In the second half of 2007, however, the Czech economy started to slow down (the growth for the whole year was still 6.1%) and in 2008 it reached only 2.5%. In 2009 GDP recorded a drop by 4.2% year-on-year. GDP per capita in purchasing power parity stagnated at 80% of the EU27 average. In 2009 the general government budgets were getting in worse and worse condition namely by deepening of the government sector deficit while budgets of municipalities and regions as a whole on the contrary got rid of debts from the previous years.

The real GDP formation, according to preliminary results by region in 2009, was dominated by Prague with a one-quarter share in the CR (26.1%). The next two regions (the Středočeský and Jihomoravský Regions) provided more than 10% each, the Moravskoslezský Region fell to the share of 9.7% compared to 2008. The least share was contributed by the Karlovarský Region with 2.0%. Four of 14 regions increased their shares year-on-year (most Prague, and then Královéhradecký, Plzeňský, and Jihočeský Regions, five regions were stagnating and shares of five regions declined (most Moravskoslezský, and further Liberecký, Vysočina, Zlínský, and Jihomoravský Regions, that means mostly Moravian regions). If expressed as GDP per capita of the region in 2009, according to preliminary data, Prague reached the twice as high value as the Czech Republic (CZK 762 thousand in current prices compared to CZK 346 thousand). The weakest Karlovarský Region further lost and attained merely 68% 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. It was an increase by 38% compared to the previous year. In 2008, however, the changed conditions

demonstrated their effects in a decline by 8% down to 38.4 thousand completed and approved dwellings and the same level was attained in 2009 (38.5 thousand dwellings) as well.

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 2000 the Středočeský Region (56.8 thousand completed dwellings) passed Prague (56.0 thousand) followed at a substantial distance by another region with a significant suburbanization effect of the Jihomoravský Region (40.0 thousand) and the Moravskoslezský Region (21.1 thousand). In other regions the housing construction did not exceed 20 thousand dwellings. The view of smaller territorial units corresponds to suburbanisation as well. The housing construction intensity (completed dwellings in the decade 2000-2009 per 1000 inhabitants per year) was highest, as expected, in districts of Praha-západ (14.2) and Praha-východ (12.7), and then in districts Brno-venkov (6.0), City of Prague (4.8) and Jihlava (4.8), Beroun (4.3) and in other districts in Prague surroundings and in districts including large cities (České Budějovice 4.2). 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 (4.2), and further Prachatice, 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 districts of Most, Chomutov, and other North Bohemia districts, including Česká Lípa District, and in districts of Karviná and Ostrava-město (all below 1.5 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 dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings were dominated by dwellings dedicated to sale to private property; the share of dwellings for commercial or social renting was negligible.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The basic source for the assessment, the Report on the Environment of the CR 2009 (Ministry of the Environment of the CR, CENIA) formulates the key 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 since 2008. 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 7.8% due to a decline in the industrial production. 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 fulfils 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 (to 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 public water supply systems (92.8% as at 2009) 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 2009 81.3% of the CR population were connected to sewerage systems with wastewater treatment.

The total generation of waste in the Czech Republic has been fluctuating yet the trend is favourable. In 2003–2009 the waste generation dropped by 20% (it, however, increased in hazardous waste by 7%). 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 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 2009 there was a substantial drop in mineral fertilisers by 38% and in preparations by 11%.

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

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

particulate matter, benzo[a]pyrene, 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 dominates in particulate matter and CO and districts of Sokolov and Pardubice dominate in SO₂ and NO_x. The lowest share of connections to the water supply system is in the Plzeňský and Středočeský Regions; the lowest share of connections to the sewerage system is in the Středočeský, Liberecký and Pardubický Regions. The regions with the toughest troubles also concentrated the highest investments in environment 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-B	C-F	G-I	J-K
	2004	CR= 100	2008	CR= 100	2009	CR= 100	2004	2008	2009	2009	2004	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	
Czech Republic	275 770	100	353 701	100	345 601	100	75	80	80	622,7	100	100	2,3	37,7	24,1	18,3	
CR excl. Praha	238 102	86	300 030	85	289 693	84	65	68	67	558,2	91	90	3,0	44,2	22,1	13,0	
Praha	567 946	206	756 883	214	761 596	220	154	172	177	925,2	144	149	0,3	19,4	29,9	33,4	
Středočeský	262 192	95	325 996	92	317 199	92	71	74	74	613,9	100	99	2,8	45,3	26,3	11,8	
Jihočeský	246 523	89	298 052	84	298 058	86	67	68	69	551,2	91	89	4,0	43,9	21,3	12,3	
Plzeňský	265 681	96	300 594	85	299 846	87	72	68	70	537,0	93	86	2,9	44,7	20,7	14,2	
Karlovarský	214 218	78	243 860	69	233 629	68	58	55	54	446,1	77	72	2,3	40,3	22,9	10,5	
Ústecký	226 991	82	283 933	80	275 653	80	62	64	64	574,3	92	92	1,5	49,0	19,5	10,6	
Liberecký	221 558	80	257 638	73	240 057	69	60	58	56	474,1	81	76	1,3	44,1	20,7	13,7	
Královéhradecký	247 572	90	295 834	84	291 241	84	67	67	68	551,3	93	89	3,4	43,9	20,5	11,9	
Pardubický	231 273	84	294 153	83	286 518	83	63	67	67	546,8	86	88	3,6	43,2	22,7	13,5	
Vysočina	235 264	85	277 913	79	270 743	78	64	63	63	524,7	90	84	6,1	50,3	19,5	9,7	
Jihomoravský	251 841	91	344 098	97	330 145	96	68	78	77	605,1	94	97	2,7	35,8	24,9	18,9	
Olomoucký	216 033	78	266 339	75	260 450	75	59	60	61	511,4	89	82	4,8	40,8	20,0	12,7	
Zlínský	219 514	80	299 589	85	286 977	83	60	68	67	551,4	84	89	3,3	49,3	20,1	10,9	
Moravskoslezský	226 089	82	305 458	86	281 634	81	61	69	65	567,9	95	91	1,7	46,8	20,8	12,4	
Praha	567 946	206	756 883	214	761 596	220	154	172	177	925,2	144	149	0,3	19,4	29,9	33,4	
Střední Čechy	262 192	95	325 996	92	317 199	92	71	74	74	613,9	100	99	2,8	45,3	26,3	11,8	
Jihozápad	255 481	93	299 251	85	298 904	86	69	68	69	544,3	92	87	3,5	44,3	21,0	13,2	
Severozápad	223 541	81	273 114	77	264 341	76	61	62	61	537,5	88	86	1,7	47,0	20,4	10,6	
Severovýchod	234 492	85	284 185	80	274 757	80	64	64	64	527,9	87	85	2,9	43,7	21,4	12,9	
Jihovýchod	246 683	89	323 565	91	311 763	90	67	73	72	581,1	93	93	3,6	39,7	23,4	16,4	
Střední Morava	217 705	79	282 280	80	273 169	79	59	64	63	530,8	86	85	4,1	45,0	20,1	11,8	
Moravskoslezsko	226 089	82	305 458	86	281 634	81	61	69	65	567,9	95	91	1,7	46,8	20,8	12,4	

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

²⁾ NACE classification valid up to 2008, regional data based on current NACE structure will be issued in December 2011

NACE A-B: include: agriculture, forestry and fishing

NACE C-F: industry and construction

NACE G-I: Wholesale&retail sale; repair of motor vehicles&motorcycles + personal&household goods; Hotels&restaurants; Transport&storage &communicat.

NACE J-K: Financial intermediation; Real estate, business and renting activities

Tab. 1.2: Research, development and information society - regional disparities¹⁾

CR, Regions	R&D employees (full-time equivalent)				R&D expenditure. (CZK mill.)				R&D expenditures as % GDP ¹⁾		Individuals aged 16+ using selected IT (%) ³⁾					
	Total		In business sector only		In business sector ¹⁾		In govern- ment, higher education ¹⁾		R&D expenditures as % GDP ¹⁾		PC		Internet		Internet for e-commerce	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2009	2008 =100	2009	2008 =100	2009	tre- nd ²⁾	2005 - 2007	2008 - 2010	2005 - 2007	2008 - 2010	2005 - 2007	2008 - 2010
Czech Republic	43 370	50 961	21 782	25 884	33 218	99	21 858	107	1,53	↔	47,0	60,6	39,4	57,3	10,8	22,8
CR excl. Praha	25 786	31 214	15 937	19 833	25 697	108	8 673	111	1,29	↑	.	.	.	.	.	.
Praha	17 584	19 747	5 845	6 050	7 520	77	13 185	105	2,21	↓	58,6	71,2	53,1	69,2	19,2	29,7
Středočeský	4 513	5 230	3 434	4 107	8 970	103	1 080	105	2,56	↔	49,4	62,8	41,1	60,1	10,6	23,7
Jihočeský	1 644	2 050	693	899	1 074	109	1 012	104	1,12	↑	45,5	59,9	36,8	53,9	9,8	26,0
Plzeňský	1 432	1 951	717	1 047	1 170	92	429	88	0,93	↑	46,4	61,7	37,6	59,4	7,0	23,5
Karlovarský	70	107	63	102	91	94	1	87	0,13	↔	47,5	61,0	35,2	58,4	7,7	20,2
Ústecký	697	736	544	498	511	75	141	108	0,28	↔	39,3	52,3	31,5	48,6	9,9	23,2
Liberecký	1 295	1 270	856	953	1 091	83	235	120	1,26	↔	43,5	48,9	34,8	45,9	7,9	12,8
Královéhradec.	1 365	1 750	809	1 397	1 173	136	479	137	1,02	↑	48,0	61,1	40,8	57,9	10,0	21,1
Pardubický	1 936	2 092	1 704	1 783	1 698	95	241	115	1,31	↔	49,1	59,5	43,3	56,6	13,1	19,7
Vysočina	699	648	675	630	634	93	11	66	0,46	↔	46,8	59,5	39,3	55,9	12,8	27,4
Jihomoravský	6 036	8 387	2 694	3 848	4 610	149	3 499	119	2,14	↑	47,9	62,0	40,8	58,2	10,5	22,9
Olomoucký	2 058	1 996	1 129	1 144	966	116	641	109	0,97	↔	37,5	57,3	31,1	52,3	8,4	18,4
Zlínský	1 665	1 807	1 248	1 607	1 400	97	183	97	0,93	↔	42,7	61,1	35,5	58,4	6,4	21,8
Moravskoslez.	2 376	3 191	1 370	1 819	2 309	118	719	102	0,86	↔	45,1	58,3	36,8	54,4	9,6	19,6

¹⁾ Regional breakdown by seat (head office) of reporting businesses

²⁾ Expressed in current prices

³⁾ Compared to 2004-2008 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)	Total		Family houses		Dwellings		Freight		Passenger					
	Abs.	Index	Abs.	Index			2009	2008 =100	2009	2008 =100	CZK / m ³	thous. / m ²	Tonnes, (million)	Index	Passenger (million)	Index				
	2009	2008 =100	2009	2008 =100	2009	2008 =100	2009	2008 =100	2008	2009	2008	2009	2009	2008 =100	2008	2008 =100				
																	2010	trend ³⁾		
Czech Repub.	51 094	82	42 247	81	3 059	99	29,3	92	4,0	76	2398	2506	22,2	21,6	261,3	84	123,5	93	3,51	↓
CR excl. Praha	.	.	.	.	2 919	97	26,0	94	2,9	73	2363	2474	19,4	19,1	243,2	85	100,0	91	2,68	↔
Praha					4 355	104	53,5	83	12,5	79	7974	7556	51,9	48,0	18,1	76	23,4	101	9,68	↔
Středočeský	10 969	83	5 976	79	4 623	100	27,0	101	3,4	75	3435	3521	23,4	23,2	40,9	95	9,0	94	1,34	↓
Jihočeský	4 476	80	5 456	80	2 211	92	31,0	90	2,8	65	2237	2362	16,4	16,0	16,7	103	4,6	92	4,25	↓
Plzeňský	3 402	80	4 055	83	2 961	96	25,1	84	2,9	68	2103	2179	20,7	20,0	16,3	74	6,8	92	2,42	↓
Karlovarský	704	79	576	77	1 584	100	37,7	120	3,1	93	2227	2253	15,3	15,0	11,1	103	3,0	91	13,72	↓
Ústecký	3 792	79	1 363	74	4 308	90	31,3	112	1,9	90	1942	2144	10,3	10,8	21,5	69	8,0	93	1,05	↓
Liberecký	916	77	871	84	2 441	106	20,5	90	1,3	33	2323	2609	19,0	18,2	7,6	70	4,1	91	5,02	↓
Královéhradecký	3 559	83	3 366	85	1 830	97	22,9	108	2,4	68	2158	2371	20,4	20,8	12,7	93	6,3	96	5,65	↓
Pardubický	3 435	88	3 491	80	3 769	106	21,6	84	2,5	84	1873	2057	20,8	20,5	12,7	82	5,0	91	1,86	↓
Vysočina	4 817	83	5 516	78	2 009	92	22,0	89	2,5	73	1712	1777	17,9	16,6	15,8	93	2,9	91	1,66	↓
Jihomoravský	6 724	82	4 681	82	2 260	93	28,8	89	4,3	81	2300	2445	27,8	26,6	26,4	79	22,0	88	1,77	↓
Olomoucký	3 745	79	2 530	79	1 972	93	21,1	87	3,5	89	1828	1941	20,9	19,3	18,5	100	8,7	94	2,21	↓
Zlínský	1 913	81	1 998	80	2 690	103	20,9	94	2,9	89	2130	2080	21,3	20,4	9,8	95	5,7	86	2,66	↓
Moravskoslez.	2 643	79	2 369	88	2 781	92	25,7	87	2,7	60	2182	2389	17,3	16,2	33,4	77	13,9	91	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	2008-2009		2009	trend ¹⁾	2009			trend ¹⁾	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	Index =100	31.12.2010	Index =100
	2009	trend ¹⁾	2009	trend ¹⁾	male	fem.		2009	trend ¹⁾									
	31.12.2010	2009	trend ¹⁾	2009	trend ¹⁾	2009	2008-2009	2009	trend ¹⁾	2009	trend ¹⁾	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	Index =100	31.12.2010	Index =100		
Czech Republic	10 532 770	1,0	↑	x	x	1,49	74,1	80,1	60,9	↔	34,2	↓	107,8	42,7	425,3	98	190,0	105
Praha	1 257 158	1,7	↑	-2,0	↔	1,37	76,2	80,8	50,3	↓	31,2	↓	127,6	41,3	148,8	100	57,2	107
Středočeský	1 264 978	2,0	↑	9,0	↔	1,58	74,0	79,9	61,5	↔	34,0	↔	94,8	43,5	57,8	99	24,3	107
Jihočeský	638 706	0,9	↑	0,3	↔	1,49	74,5	80,1	60,3	↔	33,6	↔	106,8	42,9	15,1	98	7,7	105
Plzeňský	572 045	1,0	↑	1,1	↓	1,51	74,5	80,2	61,0	↔	38,2	↓	113,4	43,2	25,2	91	10,7	104
Karlovarský	307 444	0,9	↔	-6,2	↓	1,50	72,7	79,1	83,1	↑	42,0	↓	98,1	41,0	19,6	100	11,6	100
Ústecký	836 045	0,9	↑	-2,3	↓	1,58	72,0	78,5	71,1	↑	47,5	↔	91,2	41,5	30,7	96	15,8	102
Liberecký	439 942	2,0	↑	-0,4	↔	1,58	73,9	80,1	66,9	↔	38,2	↓	97,1	42,3	16,8	97	8,6	104
Královéhradecký	554 803	0,6	↑	-0,6	↑	1,56	75,1	80,6	66,0	↔	35,9	↓	113,4	44,9	14,9	97	7,1	103
Pardubický	517 164	1,2	↑	-0,5	↓	1,48	74,7	80,5	61,2	↑	29,1	↓	107,1	43,8	12,1	101	4,5	107
Vysočina	514 569	0,7	↔	-2,3	↓	1,45	74,8	81,0	52,9	↔	30,4	↓	109,6	43,7	8,0	93	3,8	107
Jihomoravský	1 154 654	1,4	↑	0,4	↔	1,49	74,5	80,8	58,0	↔	28,5	↓	114,8	43,4	36,1	97	16,2	106
Olomoucký	641 681	0,7	↑	-1,6	↔	1,48	73,9	80,0	61,6	↔	29,6	↓	110,3	43,0	9,5	100	5,4	103
Zlínský	590 361	-0,1	↔	-0,7	↔	1,39	73,4	80,5	56,9	↔	31,6	↔	115,7	43,3	8,0	99	4,6	102
Moravskoslezs.	1 243 220	0,0	↔	-2,2	↔	1,47	72,4	79,4	62,4	↓	34,5	↓	105,8	41,9	22,6	95	12,6	101
Municipalities by population:																		
do 499	835 076	-0,3	↑	8,7	↑	1,57	.	.	52,6	↑	27,3	↓	105,5	44,0	15,8	.	.	.
500 - 999	953 015	1,0	↑	7,9	↔	1,53	.	.	60,1	↑	27,3	↓	94,5	42,8	19,3	.	.	.
1 000 - 1 999	1 009 475	1,6	↑	7,9	↑	1,53	.	.	61,9	↑	28,5	↓	91,6	42,5	22,0	.	.	.
2 000 - 4 999	1 219 378	0,8	↑	3,5	↔	1,50	.	.	62,3	↔	31,8	↓	96,6	43,0	31,5	.	.	.
5 000 - 9 999	960 042	1,2	↑	-1,3	↓	1,52	.	.	64,5	↔	34,8	↓	104,2	43,7	25,4	.	.	.
10 000 - 19 999	967 742	0,9	↑	-4,7	↔	1,47	.	.	69,7	↔	41,1	↓	107,3	42,5	32,7	.	.	.
20 000 - 49 999	1 181 739	1,1	↑	-6,6	↔	1,46	.	.	66,3	↔	41,1	↓	109,7	41,6	39,8	.	.	.
50 000 - 99 999	1 103 259	0,6	↑	-5,0	↔	1,48	.	.	65,0	↔	44,2	↓	117,2	43,3	38,6	.	.	.
100 000 a více	2 303 044	1,5	↑	-3,2	↔	1,45	.	.	53,7	↓	31,8	↓	126,4	42,3	200,2	.	.	.

¹⁾ Compared to five-year average (2004-2008)

²⁾ 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 (%)		Unemployed 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
Královéhradeck.	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

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

²⁾ 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 unemploy. benefit (CZK) ⁴⁾	Social benefits paid (CZK, per capita) ⁵⁾		Housing contribut. paid (CZK, per capita) ⁵⁾		% of households with relation of income to SL (%) ⁶⁾		% of households made both ends meet with difficulty ⁷⁾	
	Absolute		Index		CR=100		CR=100				2010	2010	CR=100		CR=100		< 1,5 SL	< 2,5 SL	2005	2010
	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009			2004	2009				
Czech Republic	136,8	179,9	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	130,3	172,9	95	96	94	95	94	95	10 028	5 616	107	108	107	102	7,2	26,2	29,5	28,1
Praha	187,1	232,3	137	129	147	140	145	135	10 817	7 203	46	38	45	85	6,2	17,7	29,6	24,2
Středočeský	147,5	187,4	108	104	116	109	105	105	10 184	6 056	83	70	64	44	5,6	21,2	31,8	25,8
Jihočeský	132,1	178,2	97	99	100	102	95	100	10 014	5 576	91	92	80	71	5,4	22,9	20,8	23,5
Plzeňský	138,0	179,7	101	100	97	94	104	102	10 075	5 854	76	70	68	51	2,6	19,1	30,3	33,5
Karlovarský	124,1	162,3	91	90	86	82	93	92	9 925	5 431	121	150	122	141	6,2	26,4	30,4	25,9
Ústecký	120,6	163,3	88	91	73	76	93	93	10 047	5 504	152	183	179	202	10,9	33,5	30,9	30,1
Liberecký	128,9	167,5	94	93	94	96	94	89	10 056	5 786	108	120	93	117	8,6	27,8	33,6	31,4
Královéhradecký	131,4	173,0	96	96	101	105	91	91	10 003	5 462	94	95	84	72	5,1	21,5	28,0	22,8
Pardubický	128,2	171,7	94	95	91	95	92	94	9 909	5 504	109	97	97	70	6,9	28,1	23,6	33,7
Vysočina	130,3	169,9	95	94	96	90	92	93	9 847	5 659	102	87	93	57	2,9	16,8	25,0	22,0
Jihomoravský	132,7	176,3	97	98	100	102	94	95	10 003	5 670	103	97	103	112	8,0	29,2	31,2	26,1
Olomoucký	124,6	166,2	91	92	98	95	87	88	9 829	5 463	115	111	114	89	8,3	29,5	26,9	30,2
Zlínský	126,2	168,4	92	94	95	103	87	88	9 900	5 402	100	87	90	73	7,4	25,6	26,4	29,3
Moravskoslezský	121,9	167,6	89	93	74	78	92	95	10 194	5 452	127	146	158	173	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⁾ As to December 2010

⁴⁾ As to 31th December 2010

⁵⁾ Within the state social support system (incl. benefits paid retroactively), contributions are paid to low-income families

⁶⁾ 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

⁷⁾ 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)} (% ,2006-8)		Fix. assets acquired for envi. protect. (CZK/cap.) ⁹⁾	
	Solids		SO ₂		NO _x		CO		2009	tre-nd ²⁾	Water supplied ⁴⁾	Connected to sewerage ⁵⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	Business ⁷⁾	Municipal	Recycling	Landfill	2004-2006	2007-2009
	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾												
	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	tre-nd ²⁾	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Czech Republic	0,78	↔	2,21	↓	3,20	↓	5,31	↓	95,2	↔	92,8	76,3	19,3	↓	1,96	315	17,5	16,5	1 984	2 036
CR excl. Praha	0,75	↔	2,21	↓	3,11	↓	5,11	↓	94,4	↔	91,8	73,2	18,9	↔	1,54	317	18,7	18,6	2 016	2 120
Praha	4,36	↓	3,40	↓	16,34	↓	36,98	↓	99,9	↔	100,0	99,0	21,1	↓	5,06	302	14,1	10,3	1 739	1 408
Středočeský	0,99	↔	1,95	↓	3,36	↓	5,26	↓	98,2	↔	83,5	66,2	19,5	↓	1,06	364	9,0	29,5	3 409	2 517
Jihočeský	0,49	↔	0,98	↔	1,34	↔	2,52	↔	95,5	↑	92,3	77,8	18,3	↓	1,95	283	13,9	7,6	1 205	1 882
Plzeňský	0,59	↔	1,43	↔	1,64	↓	2,89	↓	93,0	↔	81,4	70,7	16,3	↔	2,00	311	24,8	18,1	1 536	4 068
Karlovarský	0,61	↔	2,76	↓	3,32	↔	2,80	↔	99,3	↔	98,1	90,2	16,3	↔	0,58	311	5,1	26,4	1 600	1 484
Ústecký	0,93	↓	11,69	↓	11,77	↓	4,80	↓	93,9	↔	94,6	77,5	26,2	↔	2,46	335	13,4	12,2	2 366	2 131
Liberecký	0,66	↔	0,90	↓	1,44	↓	3,63	↓	98,6	↔	88,5	66,1	25,0	↓	0,55	284	6,3	18,9	1 054	2 591
Královéhrad.	0,77	↔	1,25	↓	1,81	↓	3,76	↓	91,4	↓	91,6	66,3	23,5	↔	0,61	280	11,7	30,9	1 598	1 932
Pardubický	0,73	↔	2,59	↓	3,57	↓	3,69	↓	96,9	↑	95,9	65,4	17,9	↔	0,82	283	13,0	38,2	2 492	1 685
Vysočina	0,75	↔	0,40	↔	1,96	↔	3,47	↓	82,8	↑	93,7	70,4	15,3	↓	0,63	340	2,7	50,4	2 101	1 607
Jihomoravský	0,73	↔	0,55	↔	2,61	↔	4,45	↔	96,5	↔	95,6	82,5	17,1	↓	2,68	297	25,0	13,2	2 198	2 053
Olomoucký	0,66	↔	0,87	↓	2,09	↓	3,47	↓	95,6	↔	89,4	71,3	18,0	↓	0,89	333	16,9	21,1	1 896	1 209
Zlínský	0,61	↔	1,39	↓	2,00	↓	3,33	↓	93,3	↔	91,1	74,1	17,9	↓	1,01	318	9,6	27,1	1 334	1 784
Moravskoslez.	1,20	↓	4,06	↓	4,95	↓	23,49	↓	91,8	↔	97,9	73,8	14,5	↓	2,17	325	33,4	15,4	1 731	2 119

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

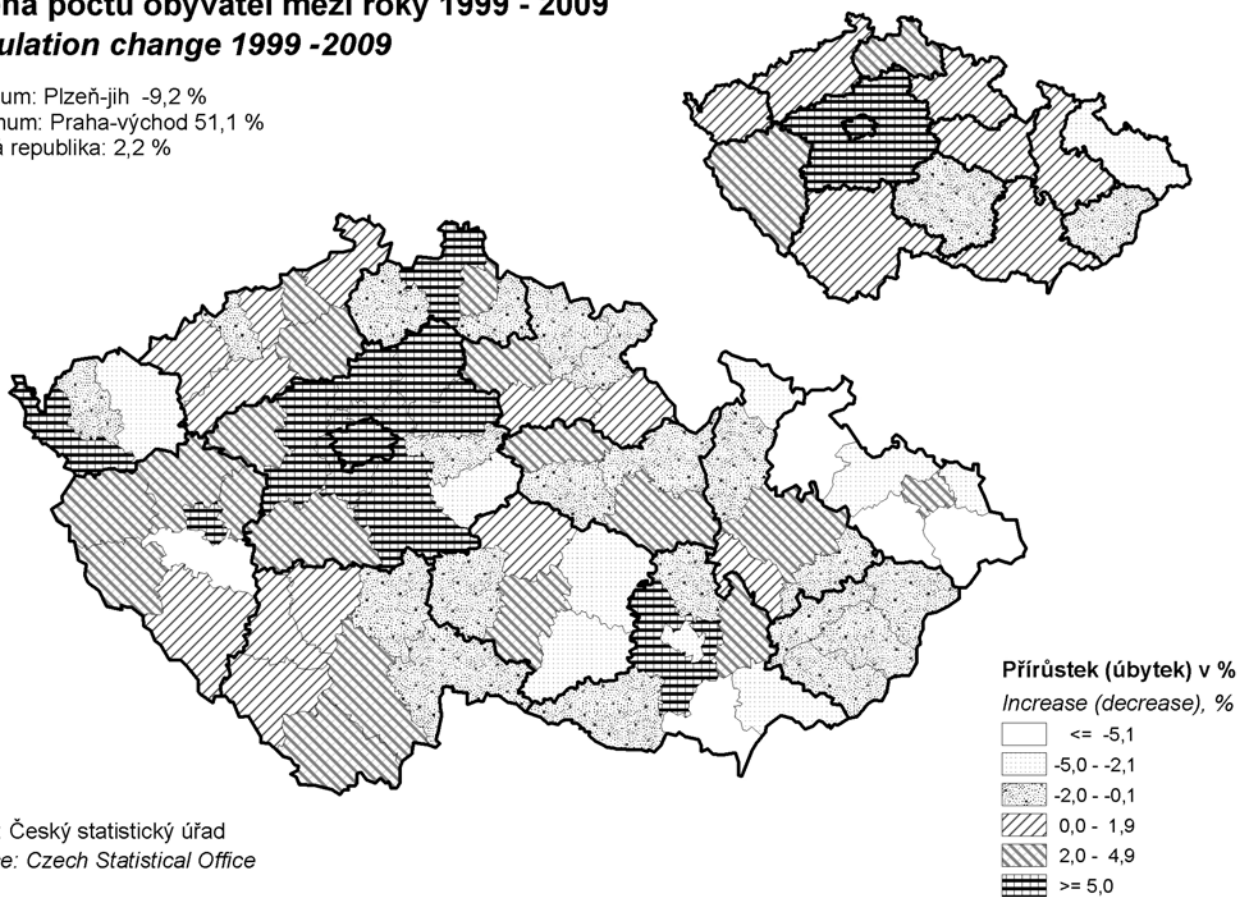
¹⁾ FDI = foreign direct investment; in current prices

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 %) a 2010 (9,8 %))

Změna počtu obyvatel mezi roky 1999 - 2009 Population change 1999 - 2009

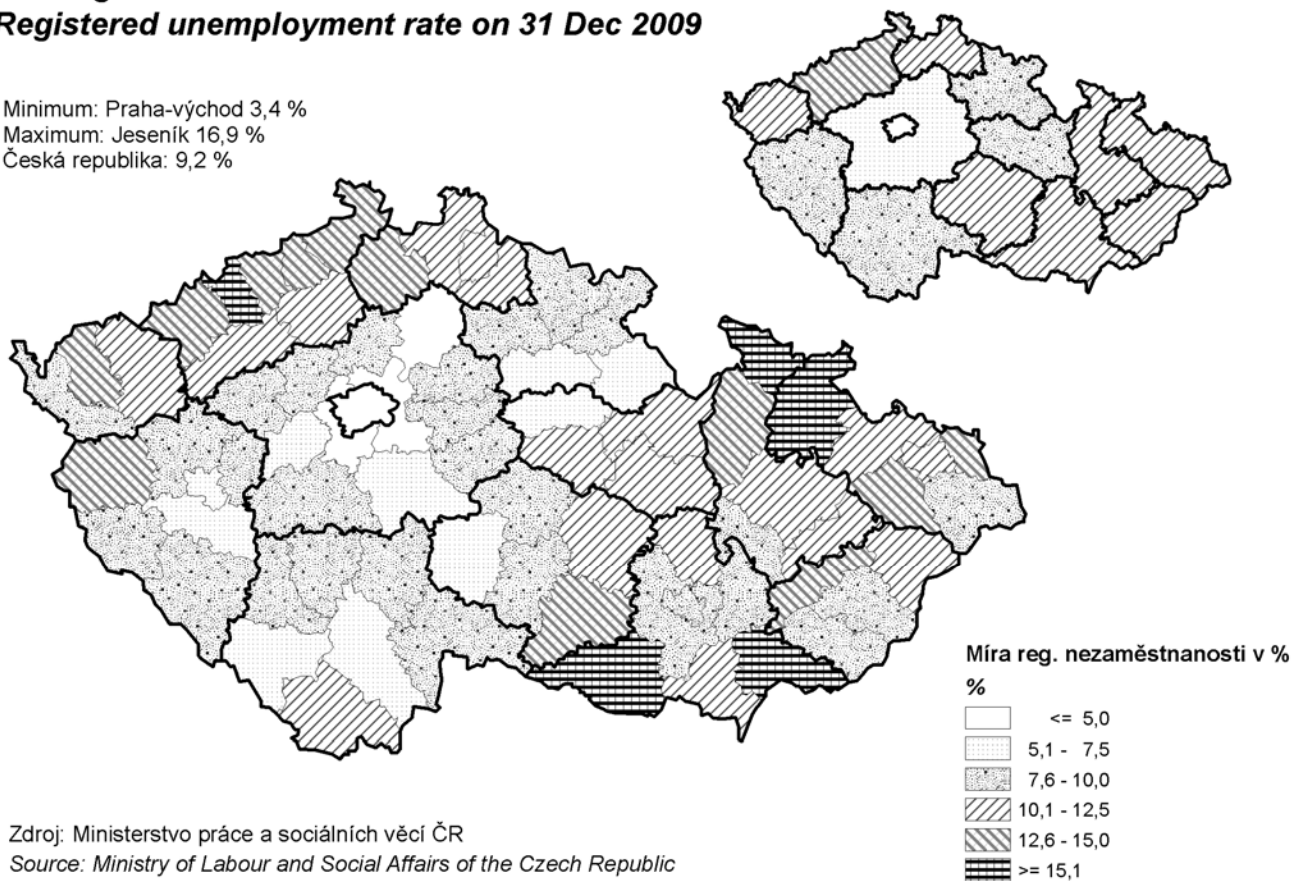
Minimum: Plzeň-jih -9,2 %
Maximum: Praha-východ 51,1 %
Česká republika: 2,2 %



Zdroj: Český statistický úřad
Source: Czech Statistical Office

Míra reg. nezaměstnanosti k 31. 12. 2009 Registered unemployment rate on 31 Dec 2009

Minimum: Praha-východ 3,4 %
Maximum: Jeseník 16,9 %
Česká republika: 9,2 %



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