



COHESION AREA SEVEROVÝCHOD



The only area formed by joining three regions

The cohesion area Northeast (NUTS 2) is located in the northern and north-eastern edges of *Česká kotlina* (Basin). In the mountainous north-western half of this area are the *Jizerské hory* (Mountains) and the *Krkonoše* (Giant Mountains) with the springs of the River *Labe*, while the *Orlické hory* (Mountains) and the *Králický Sněžník* (Mountains) are found in the easternmost part. The *Králický Sněžník* are also referred to as “the roof of the Europe” because water flows from their slopes to the Black Sea, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. South-western part of Region has a more flat relief, less humid and warmer climate.

The northern and northeastern borders of the cohesion area are part of the borders of the Czech Republic, neighbouring with the Dresden area of Saxony and *Dolno-slezské* voivodship in Poland. Neighbours of the cohesion area North-east within the Czech Republic are the cohesion areas Central Moravia, Southeast and Northwest, and the *Středočeský* Region.

The cohesion area Northeast was officially formed by joining three re-

gions, namely the *Liberecký*, *Královéhradecký* and *Pardubický* Regions, in what was the *Východočeský* Region before (which did not include today's *Liberecký* Region). There are 13 districts, 40 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers, and 1 116 municipalities (of which 111 towns) in the cohesion area. 22% of the total population live in municipalities with up to 1 000 inhabitants, 44% in 23 towns having more than 10 000 inhabitants and 19% in three regional capitals (*Liberec*, *Hradec Králové* and *Pardubice*).

The *Krkonoše* (the Giant Mountains) with *Sněžka*, the highest peak of the Czech Republic, and the *Podkrkonoší* (Giant Mountains Piedmont) have been part of the Czech land since time immemorial. Their traditions and folklore remain preserved in many fairy tales and habits, and so do traditional manual manufacture of glass, laces, textile, wigs, etc..

An area with many differences

The fact that the whole area is found in the basin of upper reaches of the River *Labe* can be taken for one of the consolidating elements. Found in the area are cold climatic zones with high precipitation in *Krkonoše* (Mountains) and *Orlické hory* (Mountains) in the north as well as warm zones whose climatic conditions are suitable for growing rather demanding crops. Noticeable differences are also found in other economic, social and environmental fields.

The *Liberecký* Region is the smallest—its area is by a third smaller in comparison with the other two regions. The *Královéhradecký* Region has the largest population, by

almost a tenth larger than the *Pardubický* Region and by more than a quarter larger than the *Liberecký* Region. The number and size of municipalities, the concentration of the population in the capitals, and the density of population in the *Královéhradecký* and *Pardubický* Regions are generally the same. The number of municipalities in the *Liberecký* Region is less than half of that in the two other regions, but the size of the municipalities is larger by almost a half. The concentration of population in the Region's capital and the density of population are by more than quarter and by a fifth higher, respectively. The percentage of the population in rural municipalities in the *Liberecký* Region is lower by a third compared to the other two regions.

The individual regions do not differ very much as far as the economic performance is concerned. Gross domestic product per inhabitant of the *Královéhradecký* Region is higher than in the other two regions; gross value added per employee of the *Pardubický* Region is the highest. The values of these two indicators are close to the national average and do not differ by more than 4%. A rather large difference is found for gross fixed capital formation per inhabitant where the *Pardubický* Region is better off by more than 10%. Disposable income per inhabitant in the *Královéhradecký* Region is by 5% higher than in the “weakest” *Pardubický* Region.

The level of average wages in the *Liberecký* Region is 2% up and 3.5% up on that of the *Královéhradecký* and *Pardubický* Regions, respectively. Net annual incomes per house-

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		1,480,144	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁵		15,818
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	14,558	Unemployment rate based on LFS (% , 2004)		6.7
	Foreigners with permanent residence	11,811	Employment in sectors (% , 2004)	Primary	5.3
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		1 115 / 111		Secondary	45.2
Population living in the regional capital (%) ²		18.9		Tertiary	49.5
Live-born children outside marriage (% , 2004)		30.1	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		4,218
Population with university education (2004) ³	muži	9.4	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		39.7
	ženy	5.9	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		2,042,652
Economically active population (2004)		734,214	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		29.5
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		15.6	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		13,620
			Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		53,196
Economic activity rate (2004) ⁴	muži	67.8	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		122,060
	ženy	50.3			

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

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

³ Related to population aged 15+

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

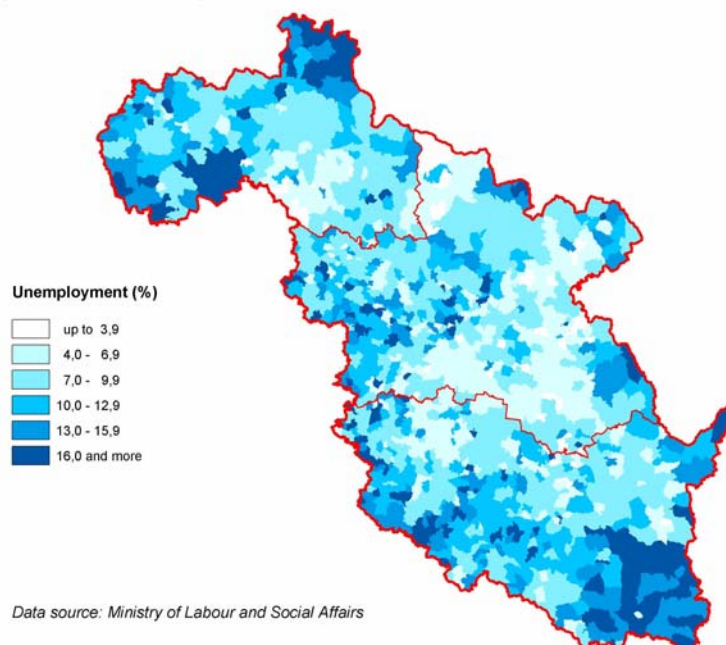
⁵ in CZK, per employee in national economy (excluding armed forces), enterprise method (i.e. by head office of enterprise)



Region	Area	Population	Population density	Life expectancy (M/W)	Registered unemployment rate	Vacancies	Dwellings completed	GDP
	Km ²	Thous.	Popul./km ²		%			CZK/popul.
	2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2003	31 Dec 2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2002
Liberecký	3,163.0	427.7	135.2	71,7/78,1	9.5	1,785	1,143	193,515
Královéhradecký	4,758.2	547.6	115.1	73,1/78,8	7.9	2,298	1,270	204,940
Pardubický	4,518.5	505.5	111.9	72,6/78,8	9.4	2,448	1,189	195,747
Northeast	12,439.7	1480.8	119	.	8.9	6,531	3,602	198,505

household member are highest in the *Liberecký* Region, by almost 9% up on the *Pardubický* Region where these incomes are lowest. The *Liberecký* Region has the second largest proportion of the self-employed (next to the capital city of Prague). In the *Královéhradecký* Region this proportion is at the national level, and in the *Pardubický* Region it is in the last quarter of the CR regions' ranking. The proportion of persons employed in the primary sphere is the third lowest in the *Liberecký* Region (half the average), above the average in the *Královéhradecký* Region (1.5 times the average) and the third highest in the *Pardubický* Region (twice the average).

Registered unemployment rate (31 December 2004)

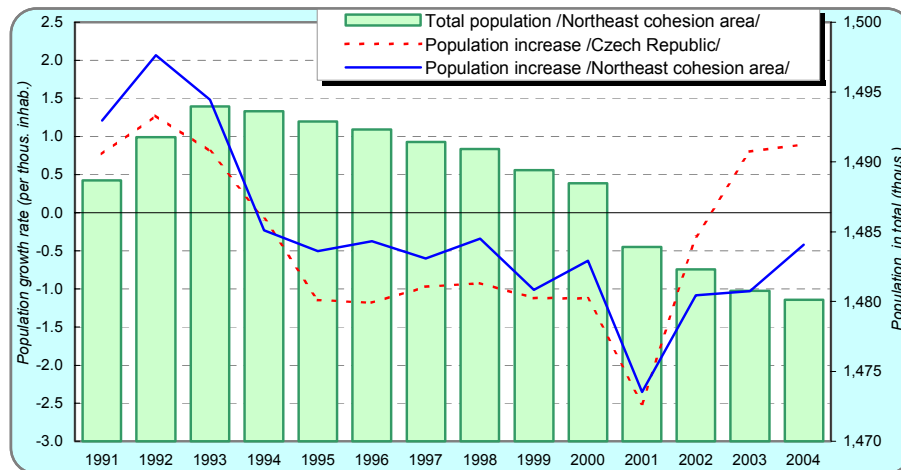


Data source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs



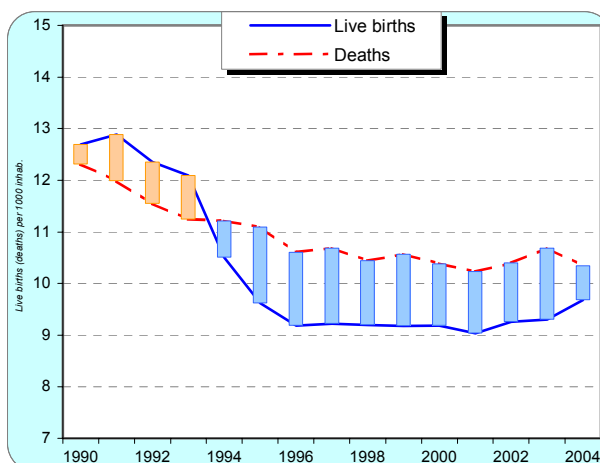
Severovýchod cohesion area

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

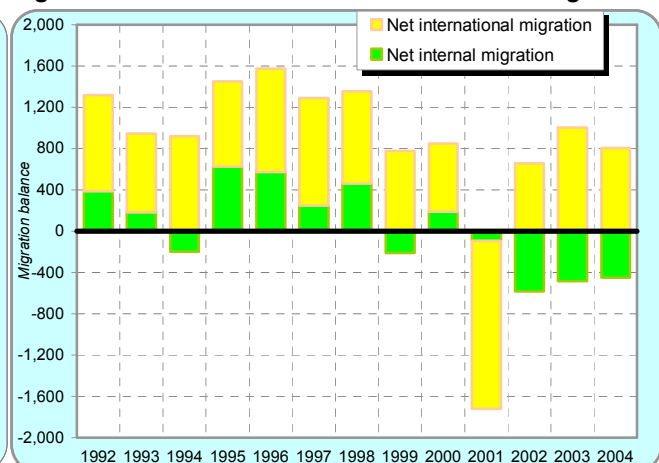


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered by yearly demographic statistics). Population growth rate was calculated as a difference between 1 January and 31 December (in 2001 population at 1 January was recalculated by Census).

Vital statistics

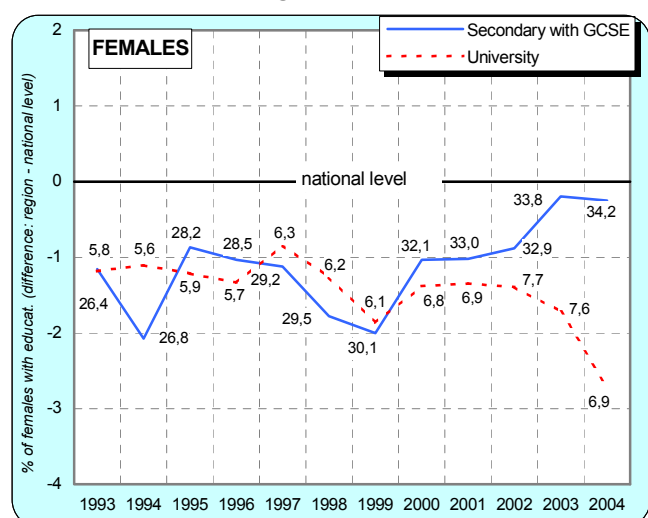
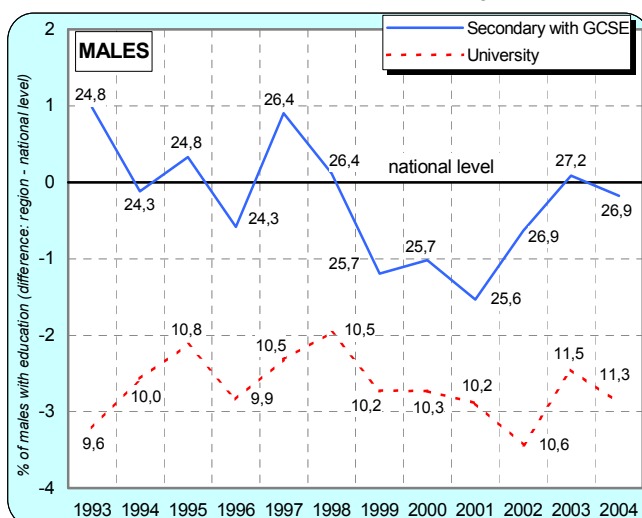


Migration balance - internal and international migration



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

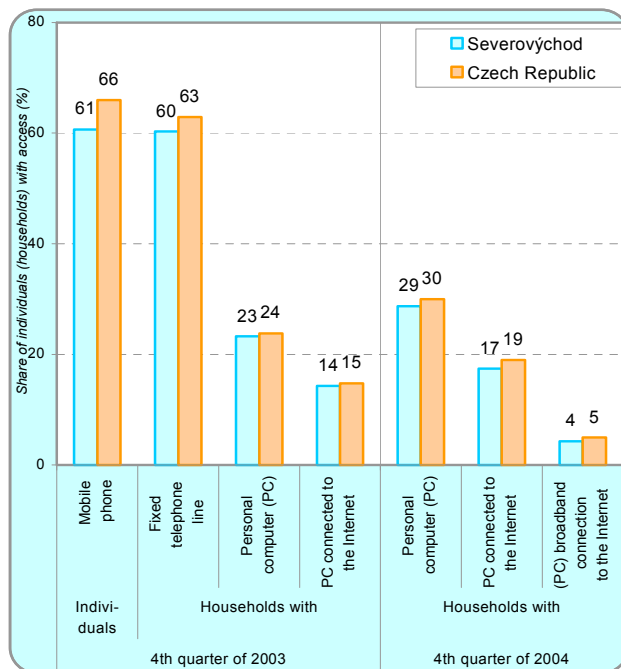
Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic



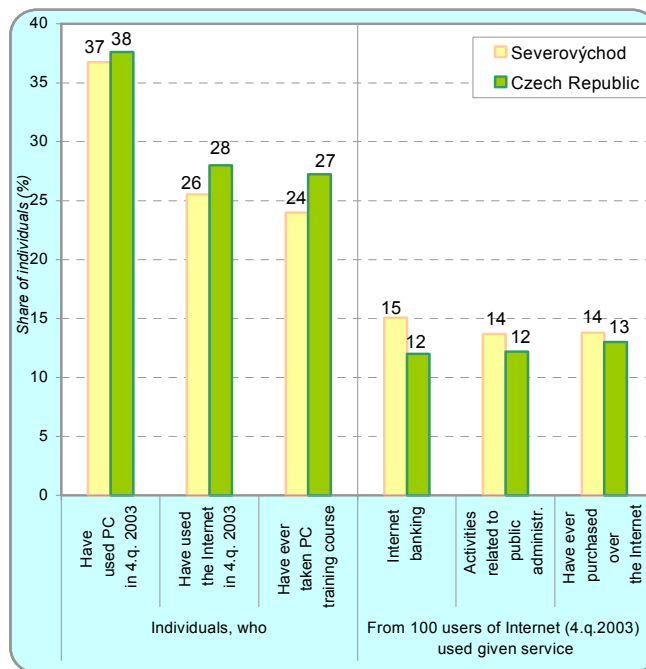
Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region



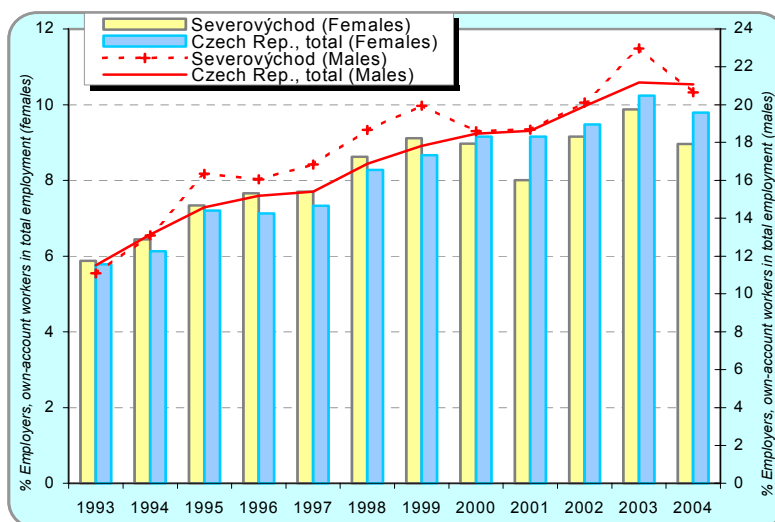
Access of households to information technologies



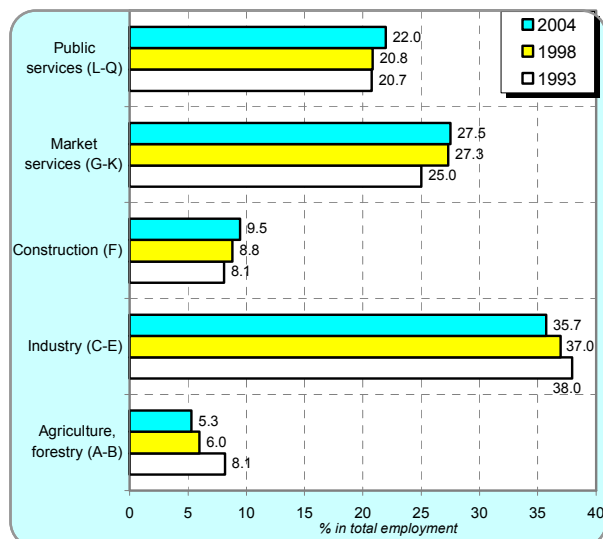
Use of Internet by individuals (aged 15+) in 4.q.2003



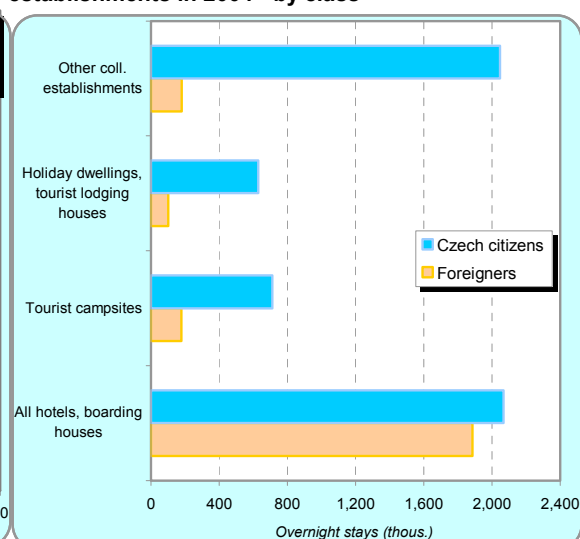
Employers and own-account workers - males, females



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)



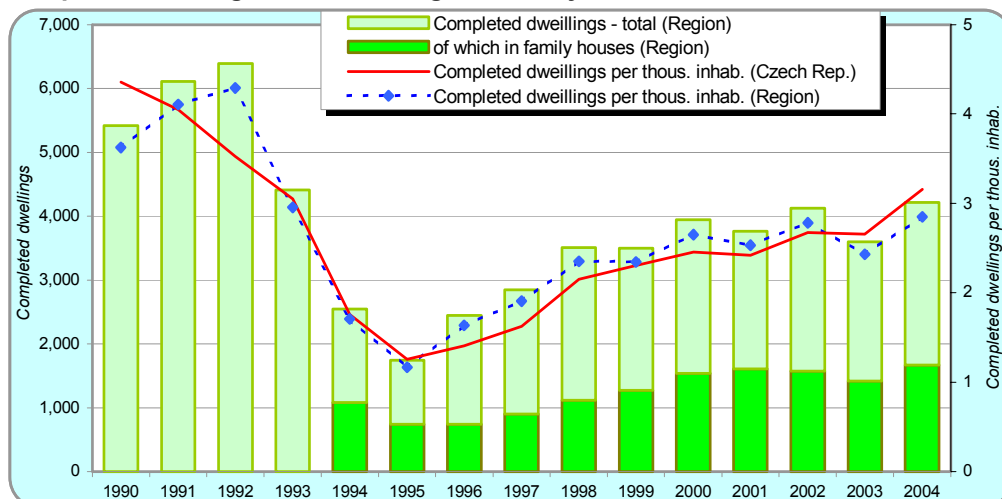
Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





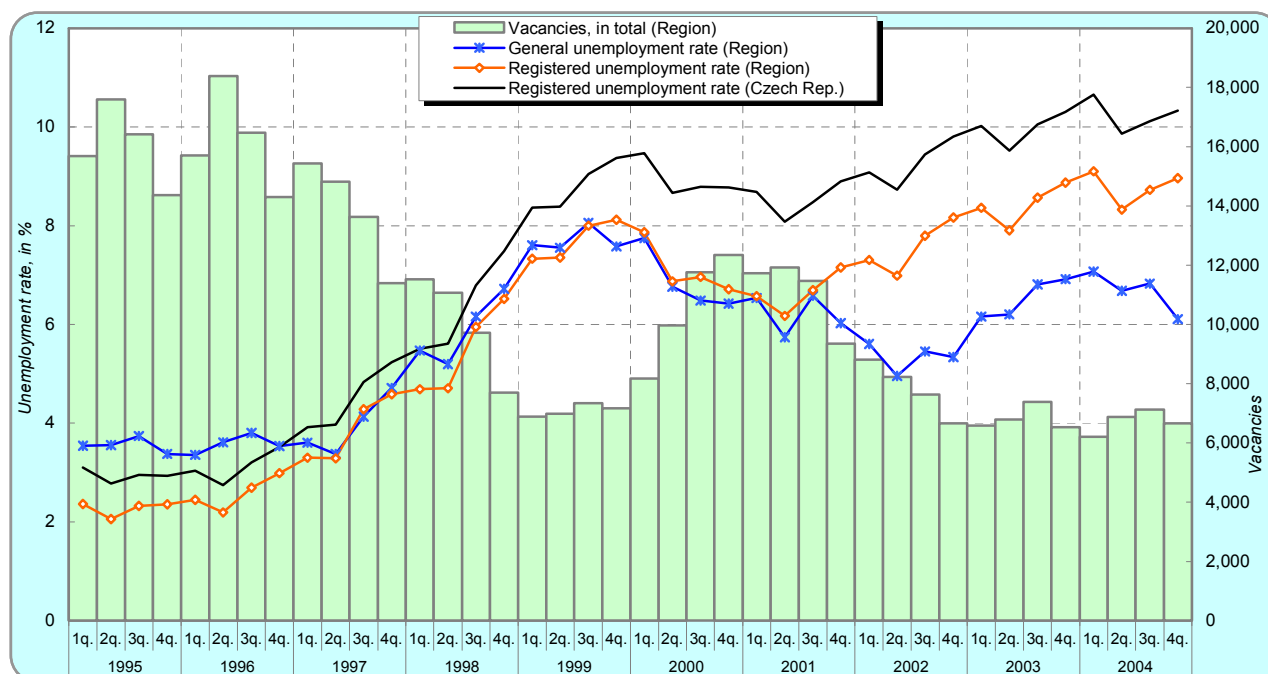
Severovýchod cohesion area

Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses



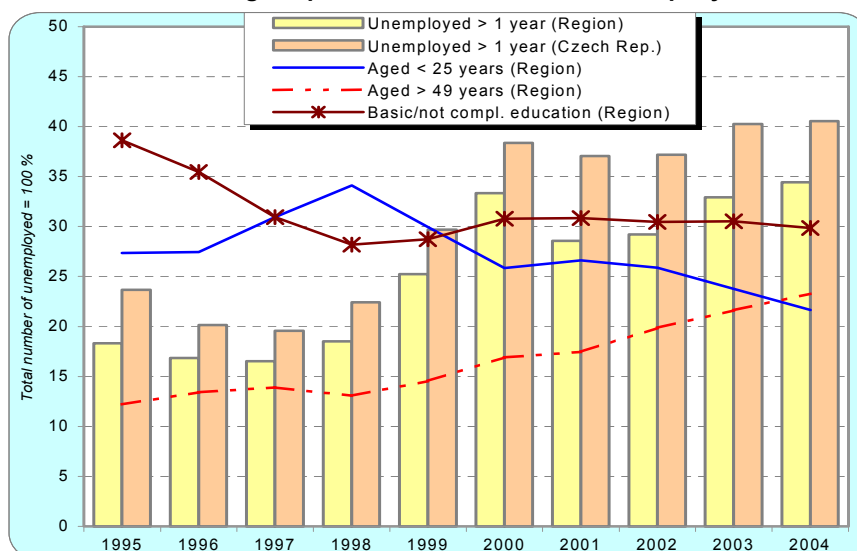
Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

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



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

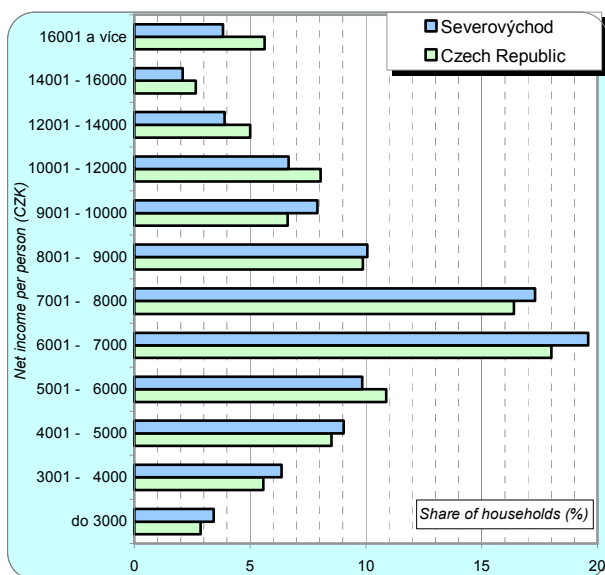
Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed*



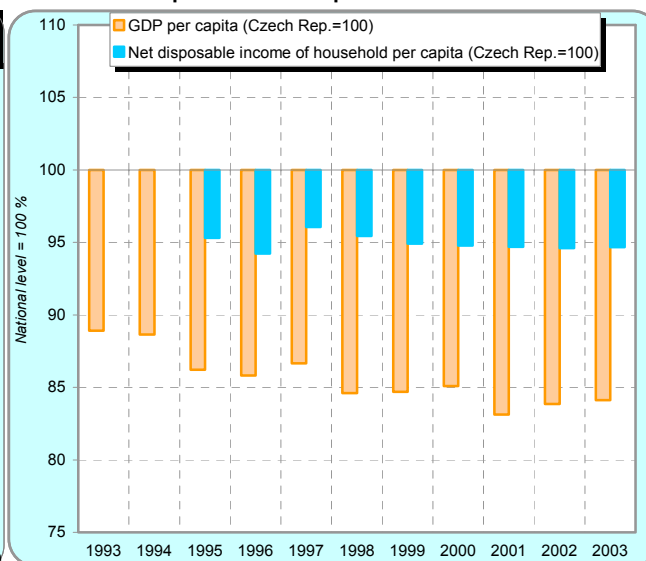
* refers to 31 December (respective year)



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

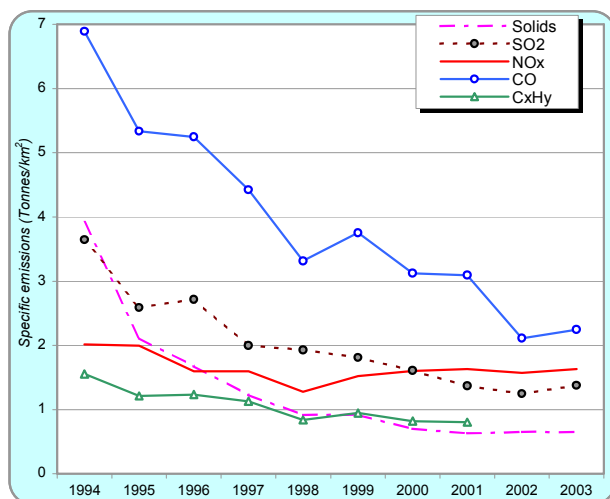


Gross domestic product and disposable income

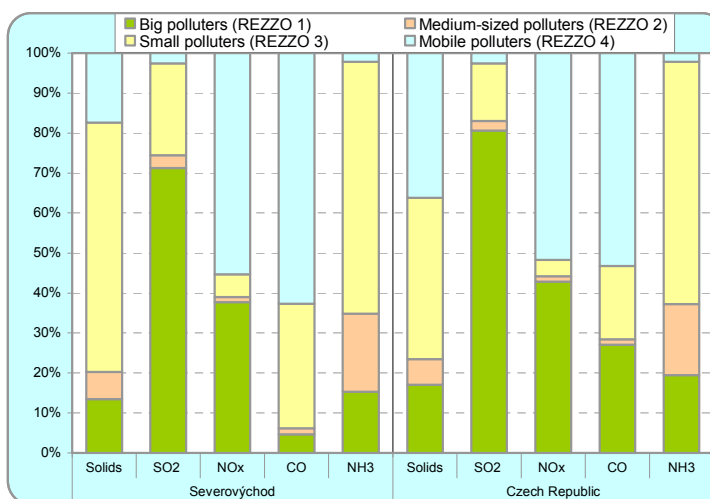


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

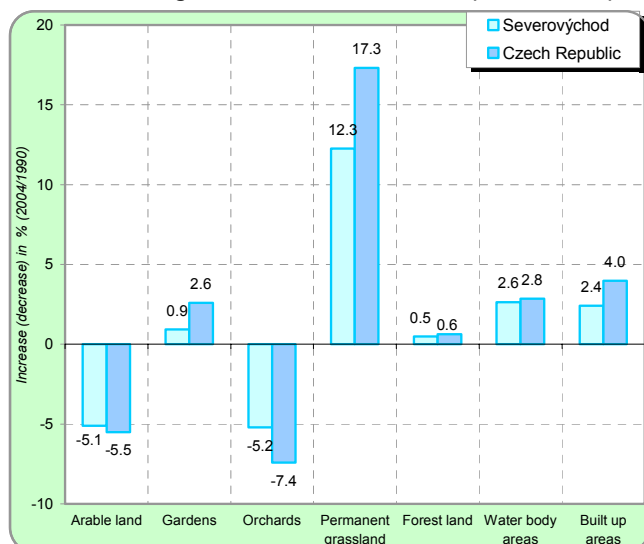
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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



Land use structure (2004, 31 December)

