



COHESION AREA JIHOVÝCHOD



Historical centre of Moravia

The Southeast cohesion area occupies the southern part of Moravia and the central and southern parts of the Bohemian-Moravian Highland. Its landscape is hilly in nature, highest at the western edge of the area—the Bohemian-Moravian Highland—and gradually descending to the flatland of *Dyjsko-svratecký úval* (Graben) in the south and southeast.

The area's southern border is mostly made by the state border with Lower Austria and was also part of the "Iron Curtain" in the past. The area's neighbours within the Czech Republic are the cohesion areas Southwest, Central Bohemia, Northeast, and Central Moravia and, in the southeast, the *Trnavský* Region of the Slovak Republic.

In what is the cohesion area Southeast today, there were three historic regions as early as Middle Ages (*Znojemský*, *Brněnský* and *Jihlavský*). Before 1949, there was the Margraviate of Moravia there, with its administration in the town of *Brno*, existing for almost one thousand years. The traditional Bohemian-Moravian border was liquidated by the Communist government in 1949, when it established in this part of

the country the *Jihlavský* Region on both sides of the Bohemian-Moravian border and the *Brněnský* Region. The reform of 1960 abolished these regions for their non-functionality and replaced them with a larger region—the *Jihomoravský* Region—also including the area of *Zlín*. The act on the establishment of higher territorial self-governing units of 1997 re-enacted the set-up of 1949 again, practically with small deviations.

The area has 12 districts, 36 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers and 1 376 municipalities, of which 80 towns. 23% of the area's population live in 1 142 municipalities with less than 1 000 inhabitants, 44% live in 17 towns with more than 10 000 inhabitants. There are 26% of the area's population living in the regional towns of *Jihlava* and *Brno*.

The population of this area has been, almost always, nationally tolerant, as evidenced e.g. by the nationally and religiously mixed population of the town of *Brno* (where strong German and Jewish minorities existed), the so far preserved and protected Jewish quarters in the municipalities of *Boskovice* and *Třebíč* and elsewhere or the rather intensive migration to Austria (especially to Vienna).

Economic superiority of the Jihomoravský Region

The Southeast cohesion area, which comprises the *Jihomoravský* Region and the *Vysočina* Region, covers two areas rather different in climate: the warm, dry and plain area of *Dyjsko-svratecký úval* (Graben) with the southern part of *Dolnomoravský úval* (Graben) in the east on

the one hand and the cold area of the Bohemian-Moravian Highland in the west on the other hand.

The areas of the two regions differ only a little: the *Jihomoravský* Region is a bit larger (2%), but its population is more than double. The situation in the average size of municipalities as measured by population is similar. The number of municipalities in the *Vysočina* Region is by one eighth higher as is also the proportion of the population in rural municipalities (by a sixth). The concentration of population in the capital of the *Jihomoravský* Region is nearly fourfold. The population density in the *Jihomoravský* Region is more than twice the population density of the *Vysočina* Region.

The economic levels of the two regions characterized by gross domestic product per inhabitant and gross value added per employee show noticeable differences. GDP per inhabitant of the *Jihomoravský* Region exceeds that of the *Vysočina* Region by one tenth, and the same applies to GVA per employee. Gross fixed capital formation in the *Vysočina* Region is 7% up on the GFCF of the *Jihomoravský* Region, but disposable income per capita in the *Jihomoravský* Region is by 2.5% up on that of the *Vysočina* Region.

The registered rate of unemployment is by a quarter higher in the *Jihomoravský* Region which also has a higher number of job applicants per vacancy (by one sixth). The level of average wages in the *Vysočina* Region is the second lowest in the CR and 5% down on the *Jihomoravský*

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		1,640,354	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁵		16,028
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	19,640	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		7.9
	Foreigners with permanent residence	10,142	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	6.8
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		1 376 / 80		Secondary	40.4
Population living in the regional capital (%) ²		25.5		Tertiary	52.8
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		23.5	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		5,423
Population with university education (2004) ³	muži	13.1	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		41.8
	ženy	8.9	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		1,413,519
Economically active population (2004)		810,777	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		29.0
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		15.6	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		14,350
			Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		49,971
Economic activity rate (2004) ⁴			Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		122,359
	muži	67.8			
	ženy	49.3			

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)

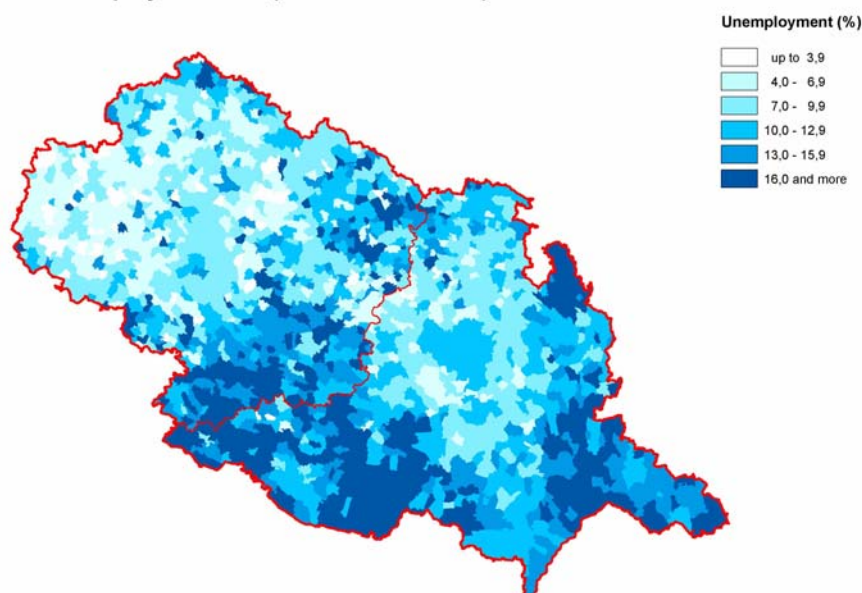


Region	Area	Population	Population density	Life expectancy (M/W)	Registered unemployment rate	Vacancies	Dwellings completed	GDP
	Km ²	Thous.	Popul./km ²		%			CZK/popul.
	2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2003	31 Dec 2003	31 Dec 2003	2003	2002
Vysočina	6,925.4	517.5	74.7	72,8/79,2	9.2	1,317	1,325	183,036
Jihomoravský	7,065.6	1122.6	158.9	72,5/79,3	11.5	3,128	3,316	221,564
Southeast	13,991.0	1640.1	117.2	.	10.7	4,445	4,641	209,401

Region. Net annual incomes from employment and business per household member are the same in both regions, as is the proportion of households with incomes falling 1.5 times below the subsistence level. The percentage of people employed in the primary sector in the Vysočina Region is the highest of all the CR's regions and more than double than in the Jihomoravský Region. In the secondary sector, this percentage is higher in the Vysočina Region (by a quarter). The largest difference exists in the tertiary sector where the Jihomoravský Region is the second among the regions and the Vysočina Region last, with its percentage of employed persons one third down on the Jihomoravský Region. The Vysočina Region's percentage of the self-employed, including farmers, is

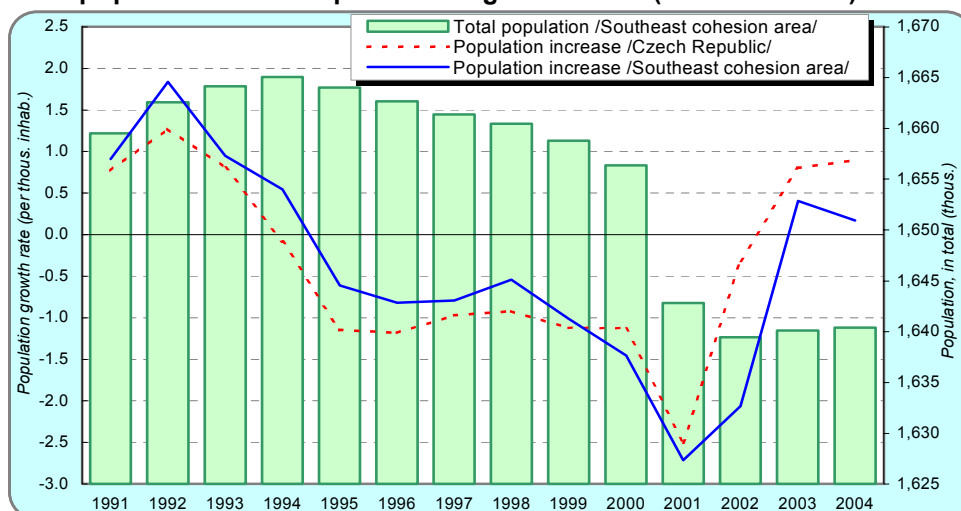
the second smallest in the CR and by one fifth lower than in the Jihomoravský Region.

Registered unemployment rate (31 December 2004)



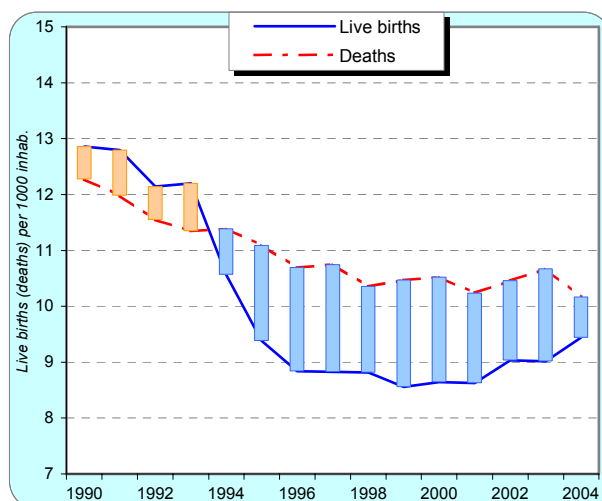


Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

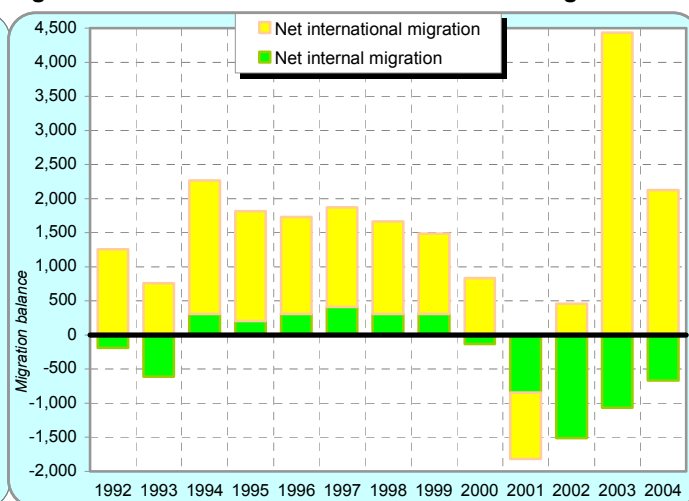


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

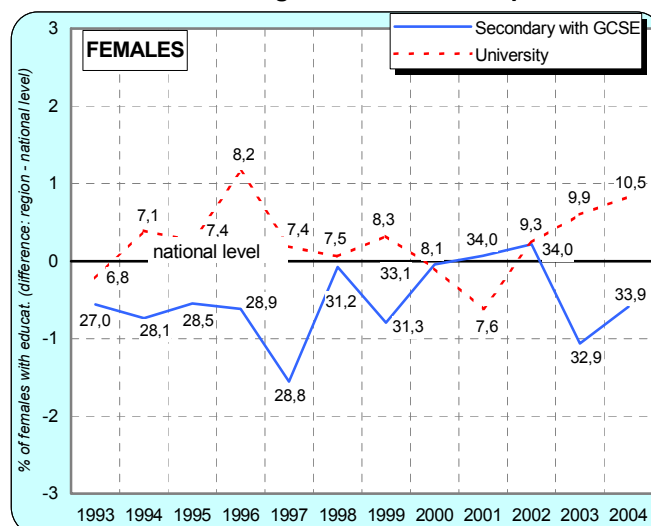
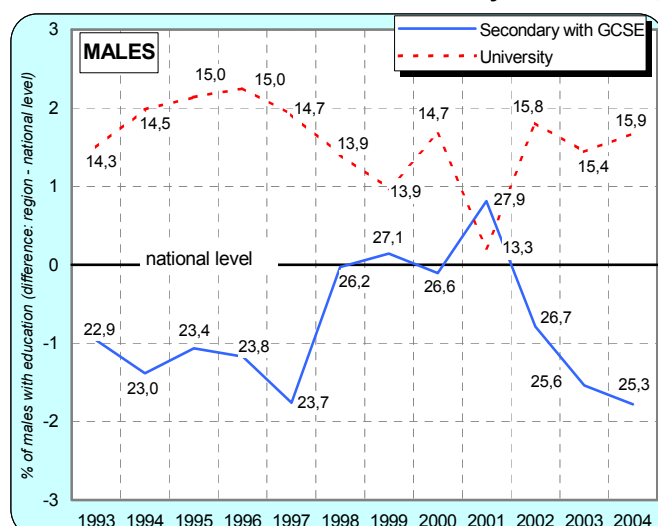


Migration balance - internal and international migration



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

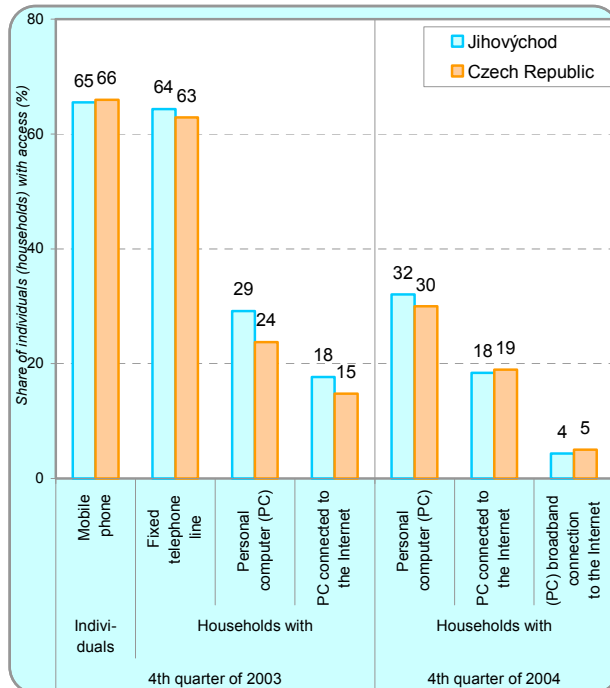
Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic



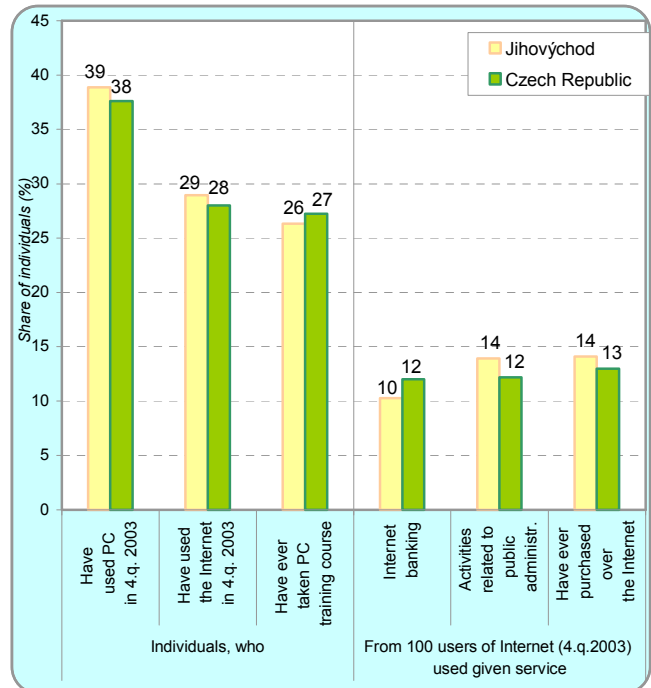
Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region



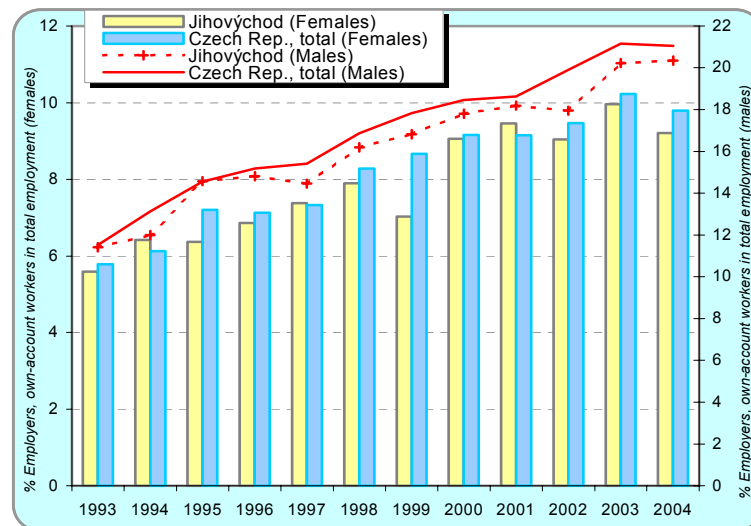
Access of households to information technologies



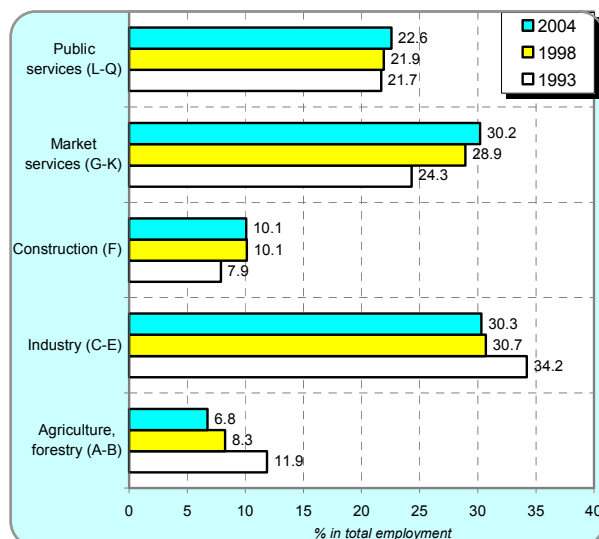
Use of Internet by individuals (aged 15+) in 4.q.2003



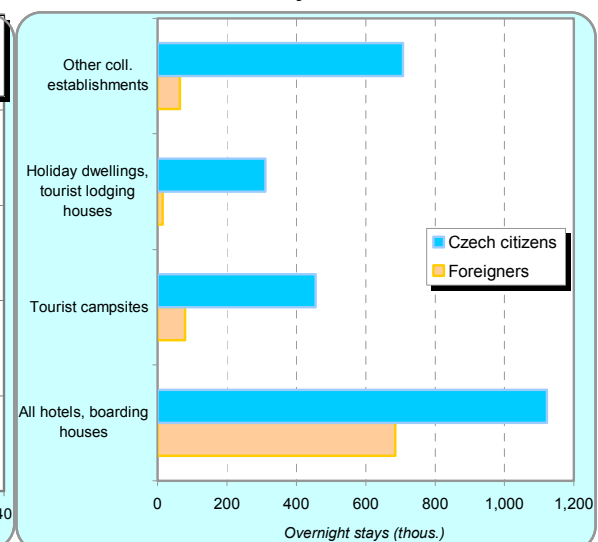
Employers and own-account workers - males, females



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

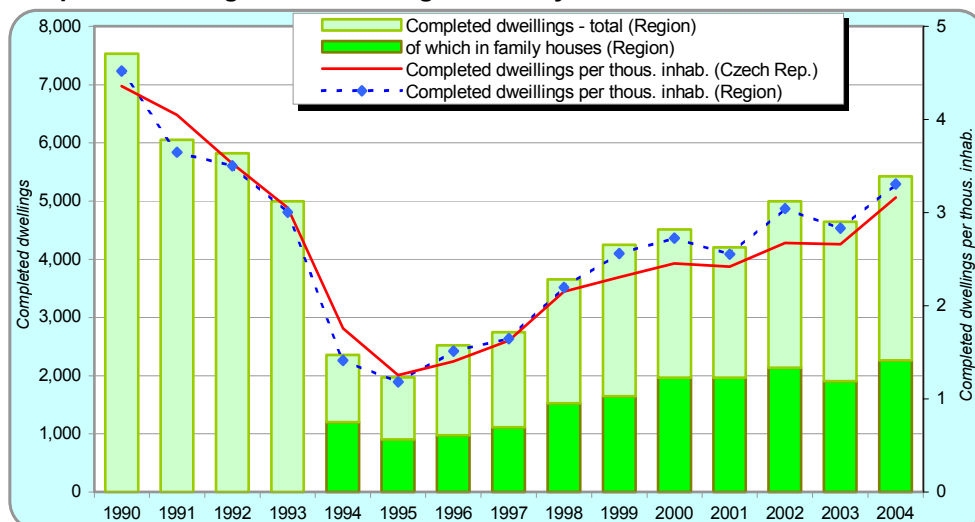


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class



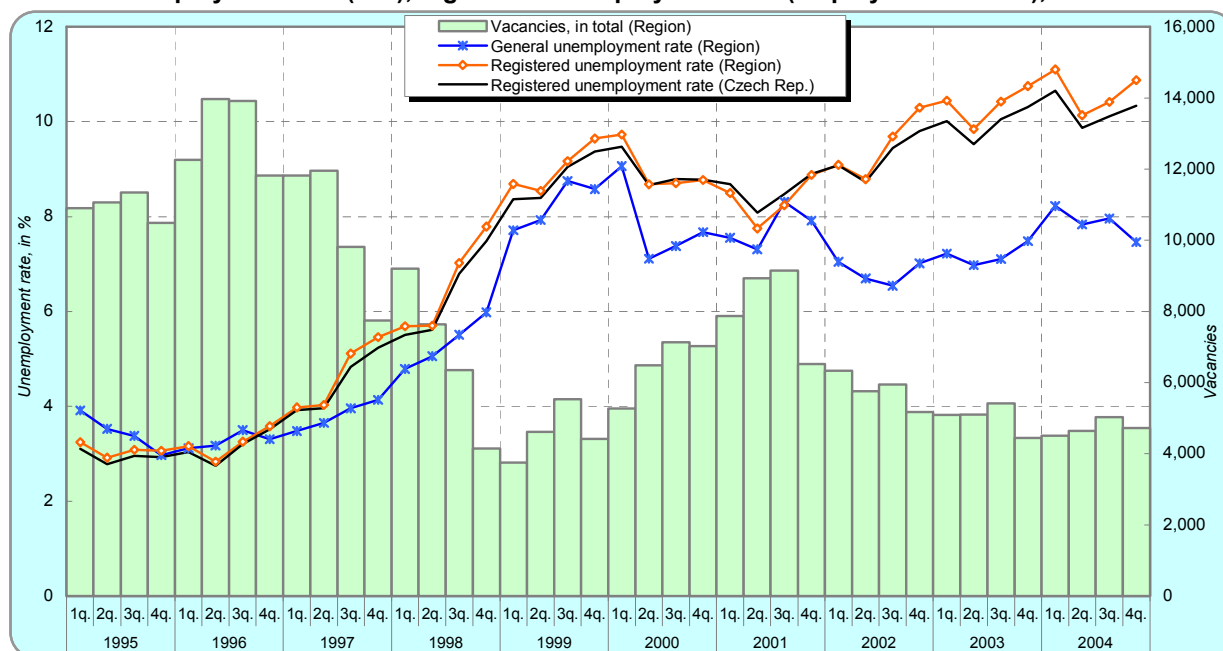


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses



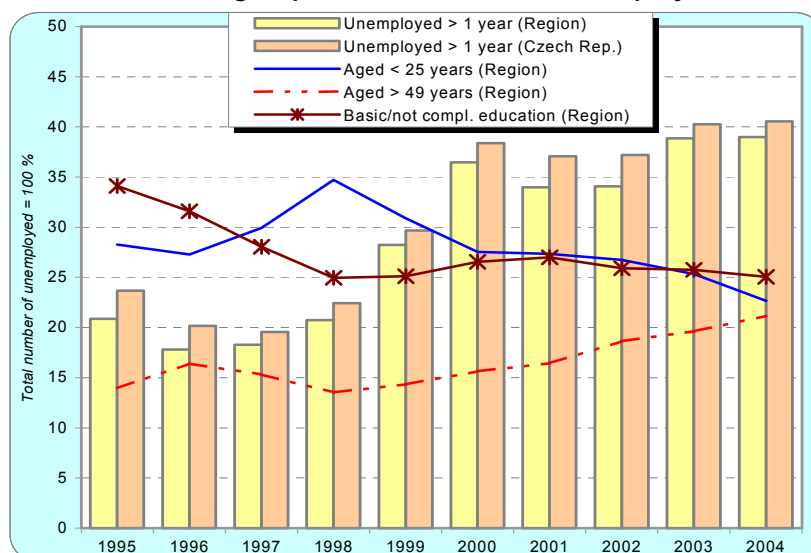
Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

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



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

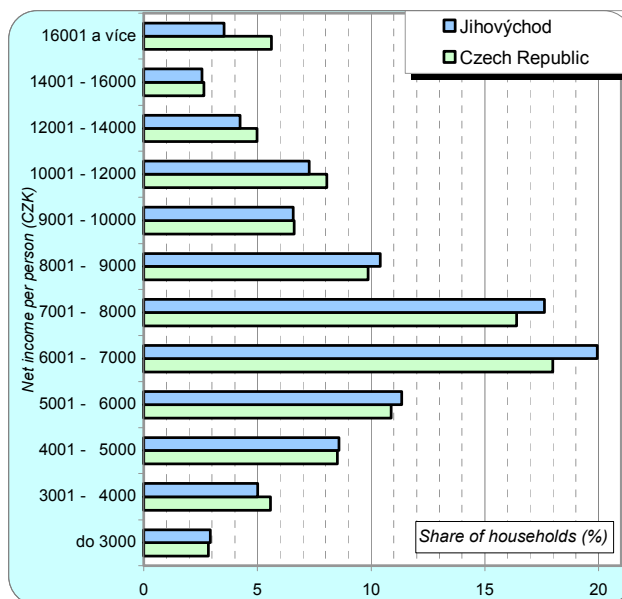
Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed*



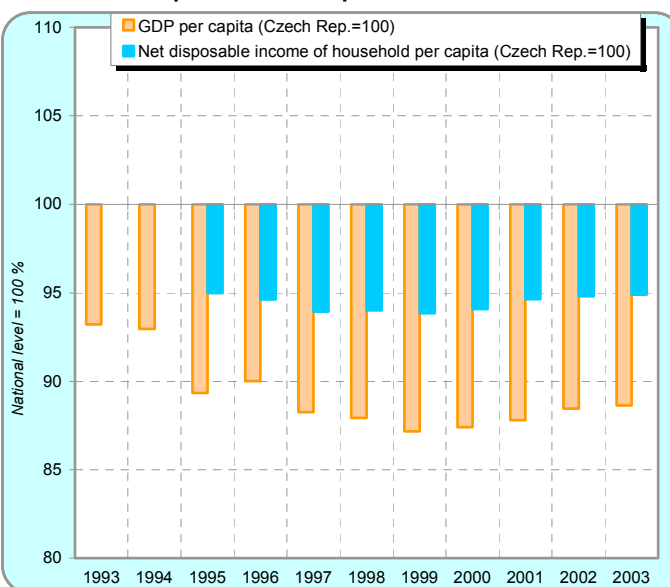
* refers to 31 December (respective year)



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

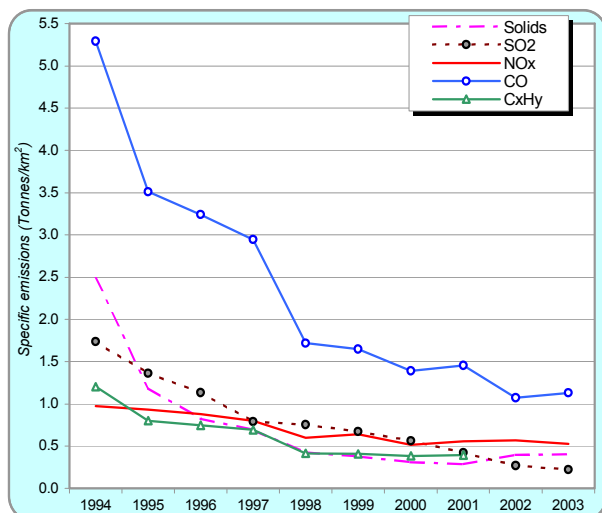


Gross domestic product and disposable income

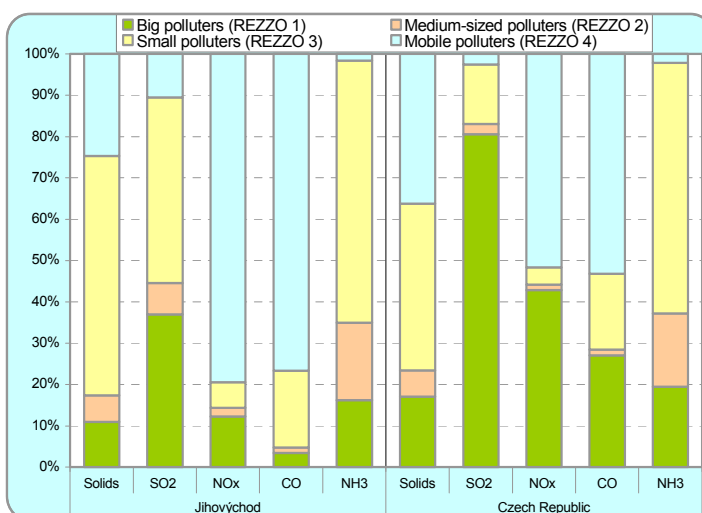


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

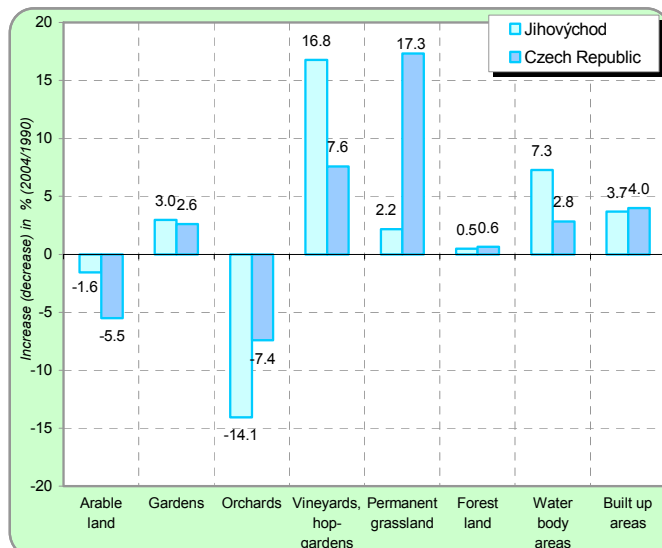
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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



Land use structure (2004, 31 December)

