

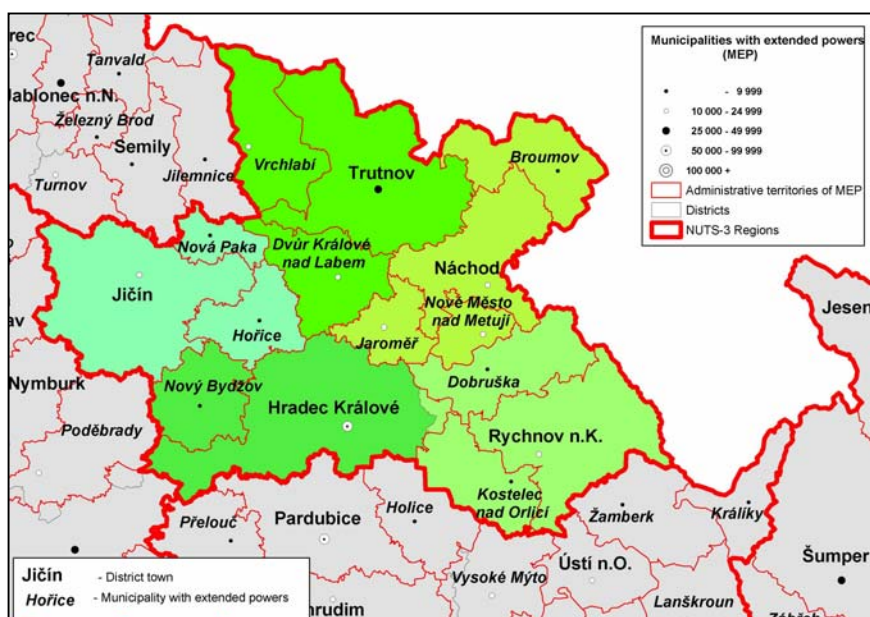


# KRÁLOVÉ-HRADECKÝ REGION



The *Královéhradecký* Region occupies the northeastern part of Bohemia. The border mountain ranges *Krkonoše* (the Giant mountains) and *Orlické Hory* (Mountains), *Krkonošské podhůří* (Giant Mountains Piedmont) and *Polabská nížina* (Lowland) are part of its territory. The Region borders on Poland's Lower Silesia in the north and east, and on the *Pardubický* Region in the south, with which it made up the former *Východočeský* Region for as many as 40 years. Its western border is common with the borders of the *Liberecký* and *Středočeský* Regions.

The area of the *Královéhradecký* Region, 4 758 km<sup>2</sup>, accounts for 6 % of the CR's area and ranks the Region ninth among 14 regions of the CR. Woodland covers 30.8% (8th place), which is less than the national average. 59.5% of the Region's agricultural land is a slightly above-average value (5th place). Arable land makes up 41% of the Region's area (6th place). The highest point is the peak of *Sněžka*



(1 602 m a.s.l.) in the district of *Trutnov*, the lowest is the level of the River *Labe* at the point where the river leaves the district of *Hradec Králové* (202 m a.s.l.). The big difference in the altitude also matches up with the wide variability of the landscape relief types.

The Region is composed of the territories of 5 districts (*Hradec Králové*, *Jičín*, *Náchod*, *Rychnov nad Kněžnou*, and *Náchod*). Its 448 municipalities have an average area of 10.62 km<sup>2</sup> and an average population of 1 234. Both the area and the population in municipalities are below the national average (the 11th and 9th rankings among the regions, respectively). One eighth of the Region's population live in municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants (one half on the nationwide average). The population in municipalities with 501 to

2 000 inhabitants stabilized at the national average of 17.2% in last 4 years. The population in municipalities with 2 001 to 10 000 inhabitants slightly rises over time and accounts for 27.5% now, one-third above the average, whereas in municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants the population is a quarter down on the national average and goes on slightly decreasing further. The largest town is *Hradec Králové*, the Region's capital, with the population of 99 839 (18 % of the Region's population) and the smallest municipality is *Petrovičky* (28 inhabitants) in the district of *Jičín*.

There are 15 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers in the Region. Their size ranges from 100 km<sup>2</sup> to 680 km<sup>2</sup> and the population from 13 thousand to 144 thousand.

## Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		547,296	Average monthly gross wage (2004) <sup>4</sup>		15,724
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay <sup>1</sup>	5,513	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		6.6
	Foreigners with permanent residence	4,336	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	6.1
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		448 / 43		Secondary	39.5
Population living in the regional capital (%)		17.3		Tertiary	54.4
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		29.5	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		1,322
Population with university education <sup>2</sup> (2004)	males	10.2	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		41.5
	females	6.4	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		951,492
Economically active population (2004)		268,667	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		31.3
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		16.7	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		14,067
			Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		57,985
Economic activity rate (2004) <sup>3</sup>			Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		125,805
	males	66.4			
	females	50.1			

<sup>1</sup> Foreigners with visas over 90 days

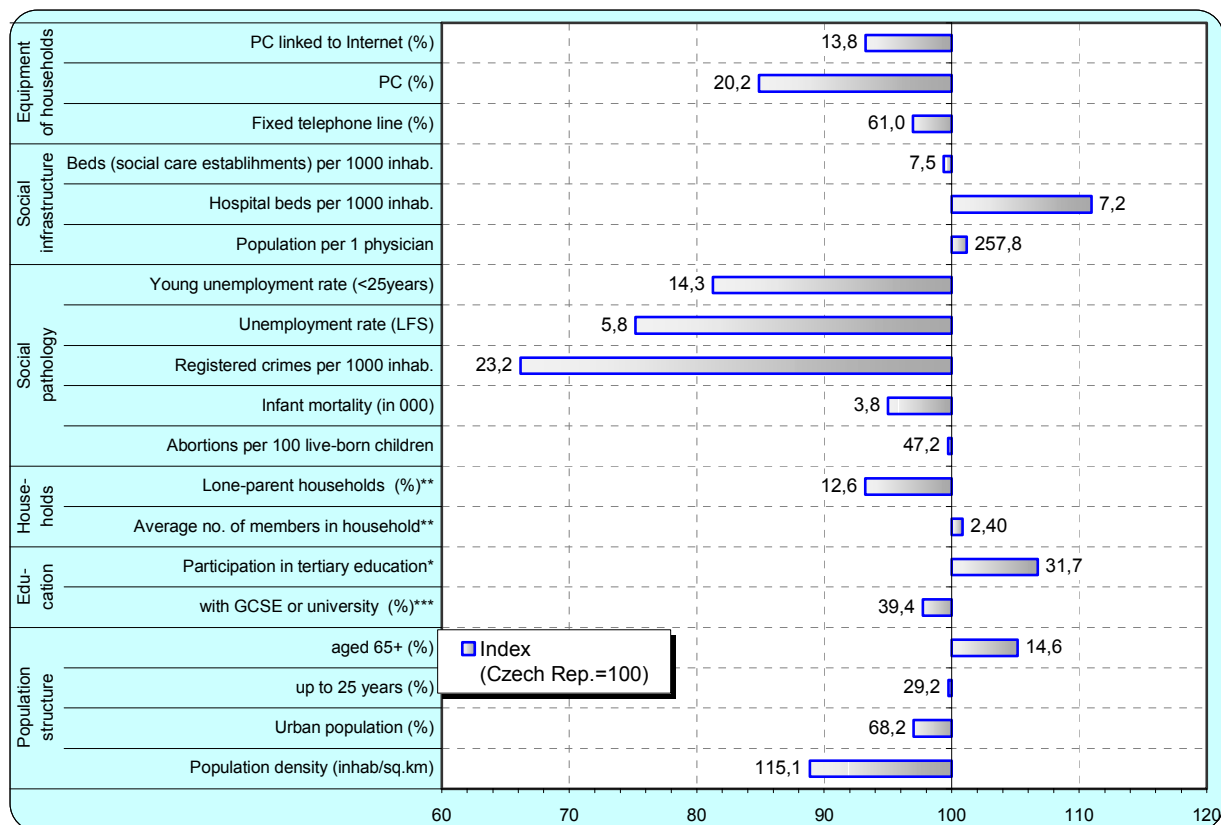
<sup>2</sup> Related to population aged 15+

<sup>3</sup> Share (%) of economically active persons from total population aged 15+

<sup>4</sup> in CZK, per employee in national economy (excluding armed forces), enterprise method (i.e. by head office of enterprise)



## Demography and social life - region compared with the Czech Republic



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

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

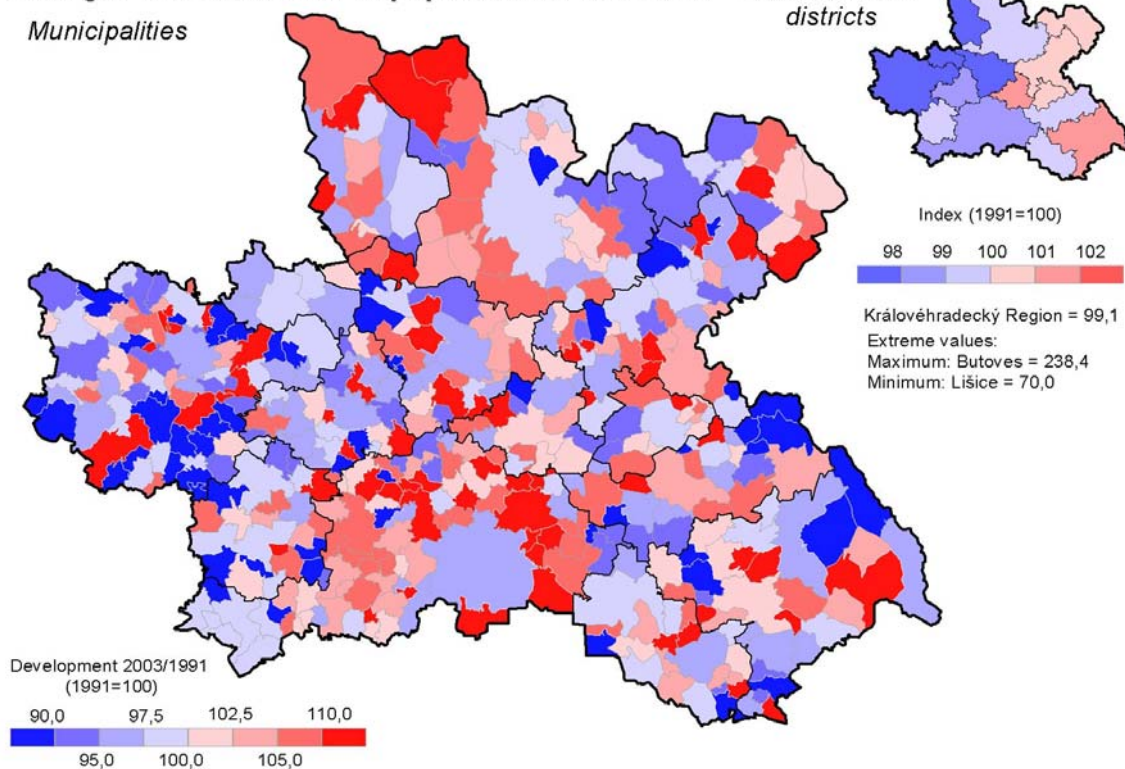
\*\* From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, except for abortions and infant mortality which refer to 2001-2003)

\*\*\* related to total population aged 15+

## Changes of total number of population in 1991-2003

Municipalities

Administrative districts





### Population and vital statistics:1993/2003

Population, 31 December 1993	554,500
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	5,201
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	6,056
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	451
Population, 31 December 1998	552,481
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	4,986
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	5,858
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	-134
Population, 31 December 2003	547,563

### Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	84.5	15.4	16.4	14.5
15 - 24	73.8	13.5	14.2	12.8
25 - 39	124.5	22.7	23.8	21.8
40 - 54	114.6	20.9	21.4	20.5
55 - 64	70.0	12.8	12.4	13.1
65 -	80.2	14.7	11.8	17.3
Total	547.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

You can find diversified industries, a small number of large enterprises, sufficient development areas of top quality there, as well as above-average number of tourists, and a high potential for the development of tourism. Characteristic of the Region is its low migration. Schooling is highly developed (especially higher learning), health care is above the average, and emissions of pollutants are below the average and on the decrease.

### Inhabitants dropping in number

The inhabitants in the region has been dropping in number for many years already, mainly due to a steady natural decrease. The decrease mainly affects rather large towns and small outlying municipalities. In the *Královéhradecký* Region too we notice a trend of the population moving house from

large towns to their background where more propitious housing conditions can be found. The regional city records migration decreases every year; e.g. the year 2003 saw 5.9 emigrants per 1 000 mid-year population here. The birth rate has been very low in the Region for a number of years, but the fall in the birth rate seems to have stopped already because this figure has been increasing over last three years, probably due to the implementation of "delayed childbearing". Almost a third of all live births is extramarital.

The number of deaths does not change much in the Region with time. The development of the level of abortions is favourable for a long time. A long-term downward trend is also recorded for the marriage rate. Entering in marriage is postponed to ever increasing age. There

are more and more young couples who prefer consensual union. Divorces are still plentiful, which makes the Region's index of divorce rate (number of divorces per 100 marriages) very high (60). The Region's age distribution of the population is characterized by a slightly higher proportion of children in the population than the national average is, but first and foremost by a higher proportion of the post-working age population compared to the whole of the CR.

### A balanced economic structure (efficient agriculture, tourism on the increase)

The *Královéhradecký* Region can be characterized as an agricultural industrial area with a fast developing, formerly ignored tertiary sphere and tourism in particular. Advantages offered by the landscape with several protected areas, *Krkonoše* National Park, and a number of existing and potential tourism centres are increasingly made use of for tourism and recreation. Deposits of building mineral resources are significant; less significant deep coal mining in the *Trutnov* coal basin in the Region's northeast is gradually phased out.

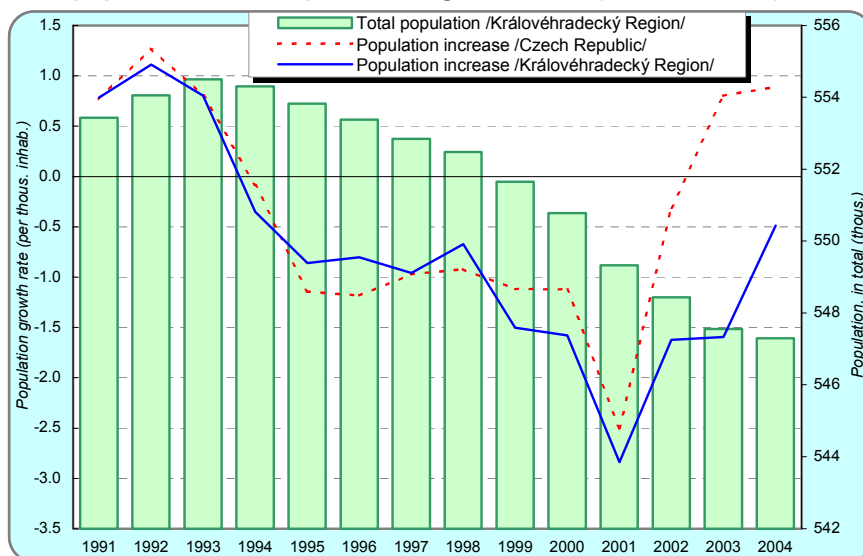
Comprehensive evaluation of the regional economy according to the most important five macroeconomic criteria ranks the Region fifth on the list of the fourteen regions of the CR. The Region's share in national GDP fails to reach 5%, most of the GDP being produced in manufacturing (36%, a quarter up on the national average), trade (11%) and transport and telecommunications (9%).

### Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Fakultní nemocnice Hradec Králové	Hradec Králové	Health care	> 3 000
Lesy České republiky, s.p.	Hradec Králové	Forestry, logging	> 3 000
RUBENA, a.s.	Hradec Králové	Manufacture of rubber products	> 2 000
Finanční ředitelství v Hradci Králové	Hradec Králové	Public administration	> 1 500
JUTA, a.s.	Dvůr Králové/L.	Manufacture of textile products	> 1 500
TIBA, a.s.	Dvůr Králové/L.	Manufacture of textile products	> 1 500
Východočeská energetika, a.s.	Dvůr Králové/L.	Electricity supply	> 1 500
Continental Teves Czech Republic, s.r.o.	Jičín	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 000
Petrof, s.r.o.	Hradec Králové	Manufacture of musical instruments	> 1 000
VEBA, textilní závody, a.s.	Broumov	Manufacture of textile products	> 1 000

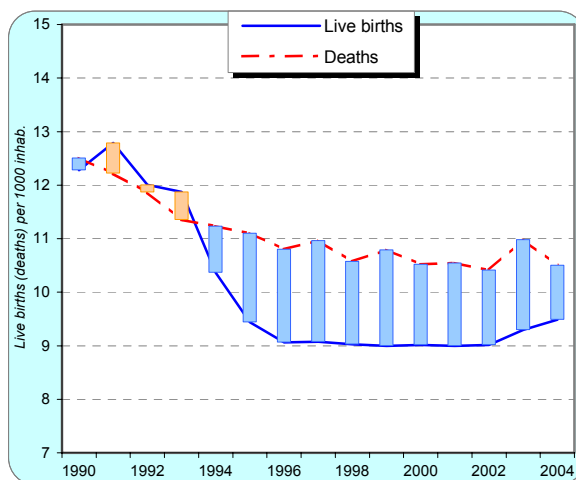


## Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

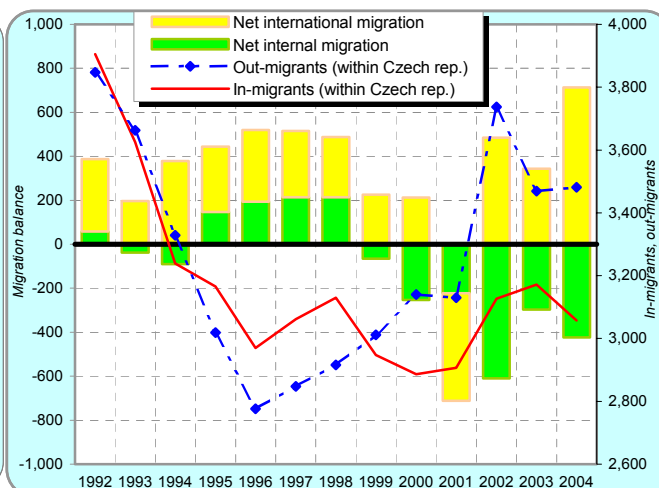


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

## Vital statistics

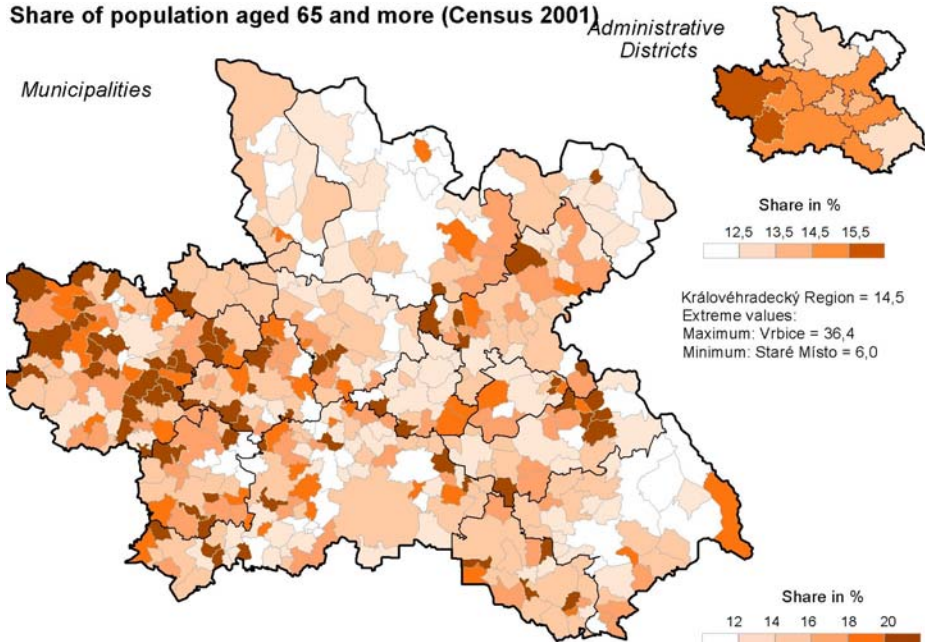


## Migration balance - internal and international migration



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

## Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)





**Agriculture: 1993 - 2003**

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	280,833	280,061
Arable land (ha)	198,132	193,906
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	17.8	13.0
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	4.69	4.18
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	184,009	111,365

**Health care**

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.9	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	7.2	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	3.5	4.2

Agriculture, significant for the Region, accounts for nearly 6% of the regional GDP—by half more than the national average. The share of the agriculture in the national GDP has dropped by more than a third since the Czech Republic came into being (1993). The industry has experienced a mild growth (by a twentieth or so) over the same time.

Regional GDP per inhabitant is the fifth highest among the regions and its level corresponds to about 86% of the national average or 54% of the EU-15 average.

The Region's contribution to total gross fixed capital formation stands at less than 4%—the third smallest value among the regions—or 68% of the national average if related to one inhabitant (the last standing among the regions). 35% of investments is implemented in manufacturing, 21% in transport and telecommunications, 7% in real estate and business services, and 7% in the industry of electricity, gas and water supply.

**Hradec Králové – a traditional centre of learning**

As the number of children decreases every year, the number of almost all types of schools decreases as well. This is most evident in the lowest education—in nursery schools, where the decreases are even several tens of schools. The decrease in basic schools and secondary schools is not that big. The Region has several traditional centres of education whose network of school facilities has

been created by long development. *Hradec Králové* is a centre of higher education (the Military Health Academy of J. E. Purkyně and the University of Hradec Králové). With its proportions of new entrants to secondary school GCSE and non-GCSE fields of study in the corresponding population, the *Královéhradecký* Region belongs to the national average, in other words the proportion of new entrants to GCSE fields of study is well above the proportion of new entrants to non-GCSE fields of study.

The last census revealed a relatively favourable structure of the population's educational attainment in the *Královéhradecký* Region. At the time of the census, 22.6% of the adult population had basic (incl. unfinished) education (23.5% for the CR) and 39.9% had secondary education without GCSE (slightly above the national 38.0%). The percentage of the population having secondary education with GCSE was also higher (28.9% as against 28.4% for the CR). The national indicator on university education was higher than the regional one: 8.9% and 7.5%, respec-

**Pupils and students:  
school year 2003/2004**

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	15.5
Basic schools	52.3
Grammar schools	7.5
Secondary technical schools	10.9
Secondary vocational schools	10.1
Higher professional schools	1.2
Universities	6.3

tively. The Region's index of education (the population with full secondary education and university education per 100 inhabitants aged 25+) was slightly below the national index (44.0 as against 45.3). Only in two administrative territories was the index higher than the national average, namely *Hradec Králové* (53.5) and *Nové Město nad Metují* (47.4). The lowest index of education was found for the administrative territories of *Broumov* (31.9), *Nový Bydžov* (32.7) and *Dvůr Králové nad Labem* (38.3).

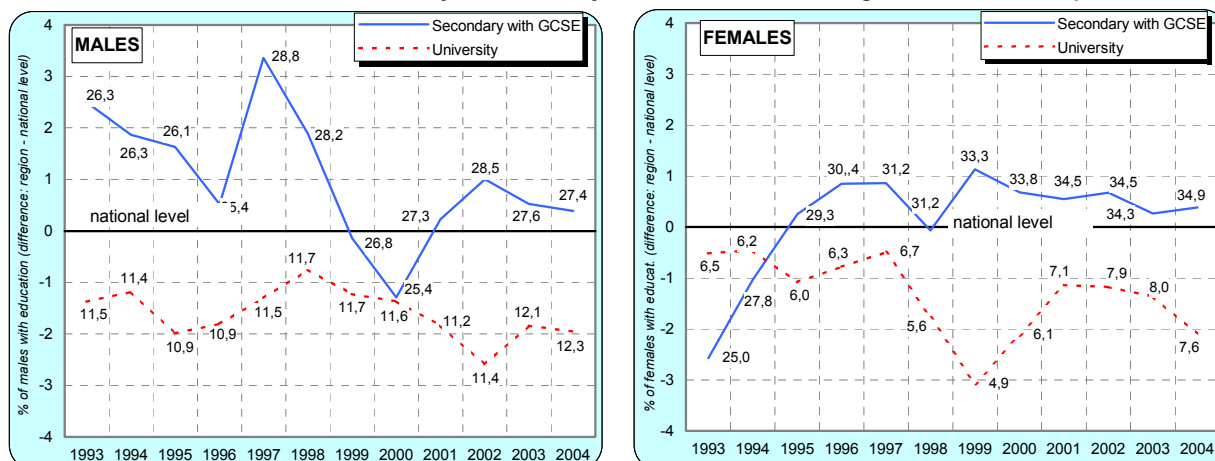
**Significant role of health care in Hradec Králové**

The proportion of physicians in non-state health establishments gradually rises, and is about 76% today. The number of physicians per 1 000 inhabitants is very favourable also because of the fact that there is a teaching hospital based in *Hradec Králové*. The existence of a pharmaceutical faculty there is also behind a rather big number of pharmacies in the Region. There are 14 hospitals in the *Královéhradecký* Region now, with almost 4 thousand beds whose number remains virtually unchanged in recent years. The health care system also includes 13 specialized therapeutical institutions, 129 pharmacies and dispensaries, 239 surgeries of physicians for adults, 122 surgeries of physicians for children and adolescents, 301 surgeries of stomatologists, 54 surgeries of gynaecologists, and 362 surgeries of specialists (figures for the year 2003). The rise in the average percentage of incapacity for work came to an end in 2003 and even the average duration of one incapacity-for-work case decreased to 29.5 calendar days.

The network of social care institutions is stabilized. There are 8 children's homes, 5 social care institutions for adults, 8 social care institutions for young people, 29 retirement homes, 10 boarding houses for pensioners, and 70 community care service houses in the Region (figures for the years 2002 and 2003). The Region's utilization of places in retirement homes is high: 97.5% in the year 2003.

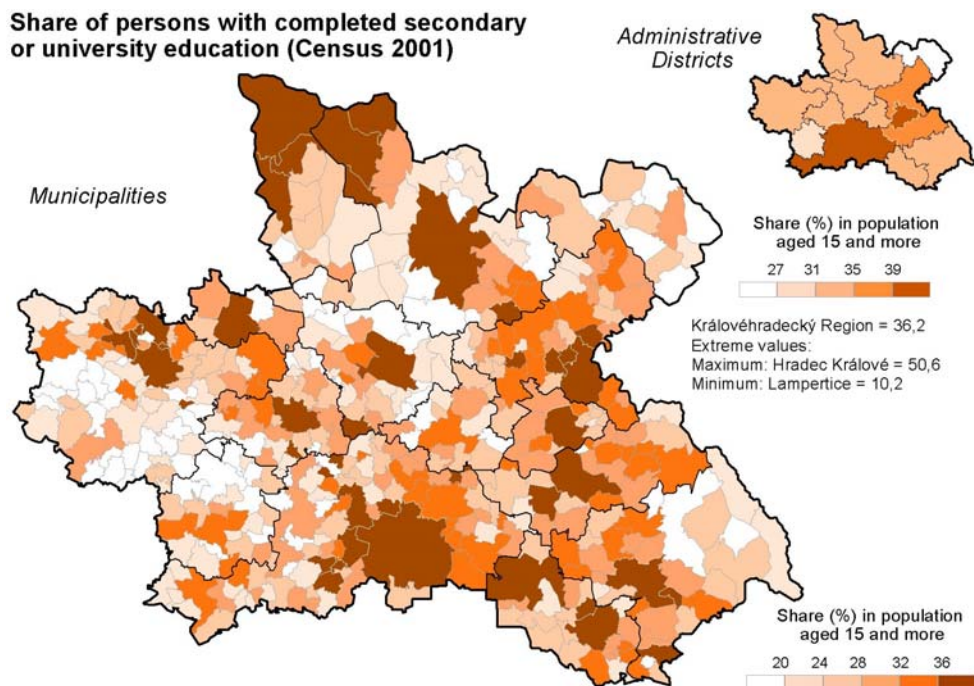


## Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

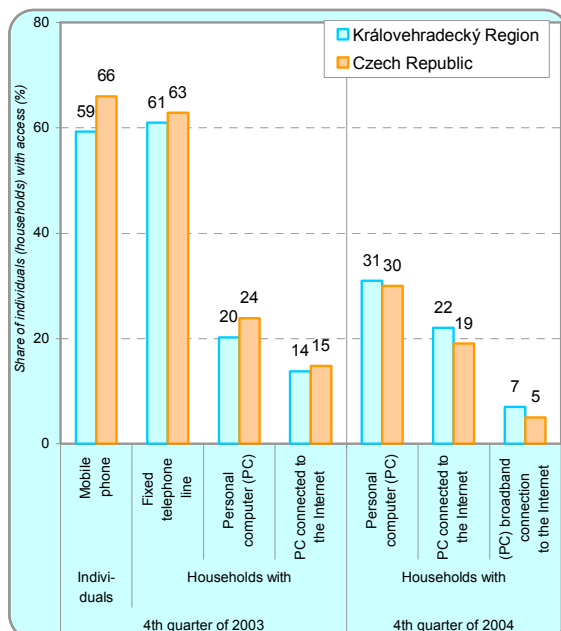


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

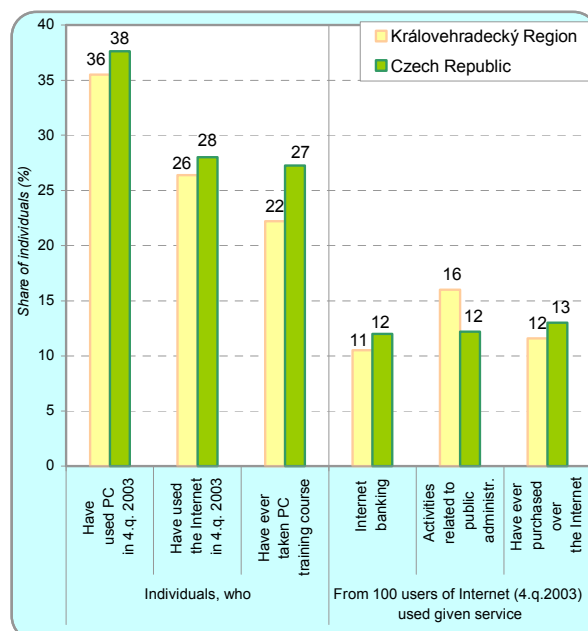
## Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



## Access of households to information technologies



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





### Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	60.8	59.0	70.8	69.0	51.7	49.8
15 - 19	36.5	8.8	41.8	9.7	30.9	7.9
20 - 24	71.7	63.8	83.4	73.7	59.2	53.4
25 - 29	76.7	78.3	95.7	96.7	56.7	59.1
30 - 34	87.4	86.7	96.6	94.1	78.0	79.0
35 - 39	94.6	92.5	99.0	96.7	90.1	88.1
40 - 44	93.9	94.7	95.4	97.8	92.4	91.7
45 - 49	93.5	91.8	92.4	94.3	94.6	89.4
50 - 54	83.1	86.3	86.0	90.6	80.3	82.2
55 - 59	43.9	60.6	66.9	79.5	23.4	43.1
60 - 64	23.8	25.6	35.7	37.9	13.6	15.0
65+	6.2	4.2	10.7	7.1	3.4	2.3

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	30.2	19.1	36.8	21.4	27.1	18.0
Secondary without GCSE	69.9	66.0	78.3	75.5	59.7	53.4
Secondary with GCSE	72.7	69.1	75.2	76.0	70.4	64.0
University	83.2	82.4	88.7	85.3	74.7	78.3

### A third employed in industry, a third in market services

The proportion of economically active persons in the Region's working-age (15-59) population and the young people's participation rate are found moderately below the average, as distinguished from the above-average economic activity of pre-retirement-age persons and seniors whose proportion in the economically active is the third largest. The positive difference between the proportion of the economically active in the working-age population and the country's average existing 40 years ago has been diminishing at the highest rate of all the regions up to now when the proportion corresponds to the average. Diminishing at the same rate has also been the highly positive deviation of the proportion of women in the economic active from average values.

Employment in the primary sector decreased only a little over the last 10 years to be the second largest among the regions now; nevertheless, the employment proportion in forestry in interregional comparison is the largest in general. The proportion of persons employed in industry started decreasing in the late 1990s and is

approaching one third now. As far as manufacturing goes, manufacture of textile and textile products enjoys a good position despite the recent structural changes: its employment proportion is more than twice as much as the one of the other regions. The proportion of the employed in the sector of services is one of the largest, above-average employment is recorded for services of mostly public nature (education, health, social care, etc.). Employment in the sector of progressive services (R&D, real estate services, etc.) edged up in the past, but its share is still pretty below the average.

Entrepreneurial activity in the *Královéhradecký* Region is clearly well above the average, placing the Region in the upper third of the regions in terms of the self-employed with and without employees. The educational level of the self-employed does not correspond to the national average, though.

### An acceptable labour market

The development and the state of the labour market in the *Královéhradecký* Region as well as unemployment there can be seen positively if nationwide averages are taken as a criterion. The past ten

years saw decreases in the percentage of the unemployed in the industry and the formerly oversised agriculture. This happened in the wake of structural changes in the textile industry in particular and mining and quarrying, too. As expected, the changes raised employment in the tertiary sector—especially in the area of non-market services where the ratio of employed persons stands out well above the average. Areas with the highest level of unemployment, which incidentally exceeds the mean for the whole of the Czech Republic only a little, are scattered more in the south-western part of the Region only and at a few places adjoining the Polish border in the north and the border with the *Pardubický* Region in the south-east.

The rate of registered unemployment is a quarter down on the average and the Region is the tenth in the unemployment ranking of the country's regions. Since 2000 the number of unemployed job applicants has increased by a third and so has the number of unemployed young people and those with reduced capacity to work. The number of job applicants per vacancy is by a third below the average, which is the second lowest value for the young unemployed—at the level half below the average. Persons with reduced capacity to work rose almost four times in number and this indicator approached to the level twice the average. The proportion of unemployed job applicants over 50 is mildly above the average.

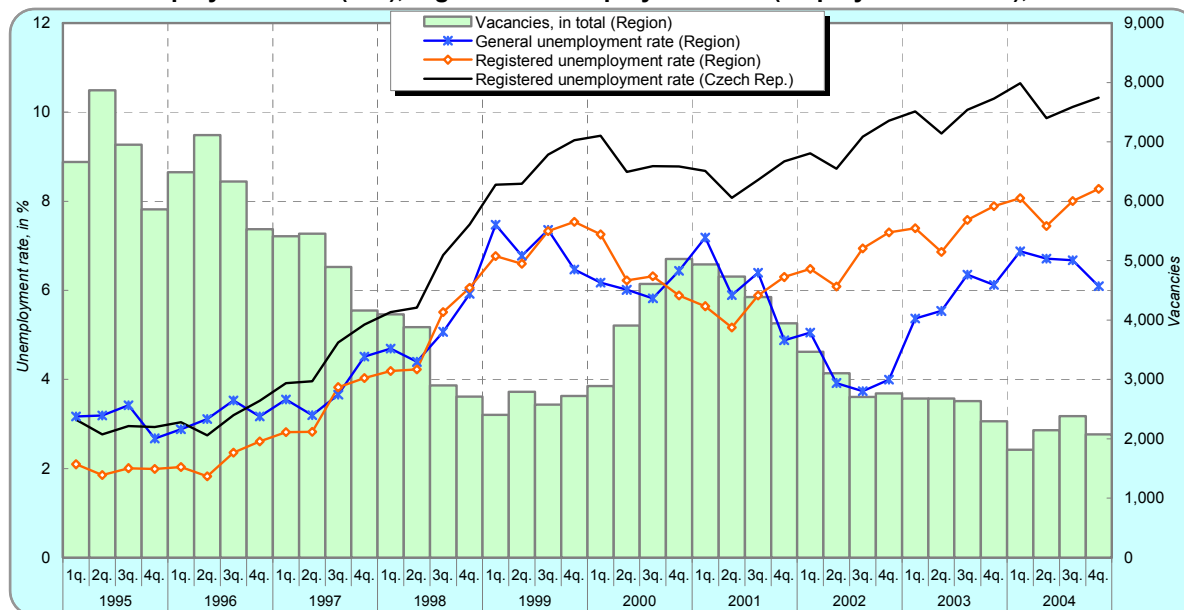
### Fair remuneration of female work

Disposable income per inhabitant of the *Královéhradecký* Region, over 97% of the national level, places the Region fourth in the ranking of regions, while the average wage of CZK 15 245 (€ 485) ranks the Region ninth, i.e. in the group of average regions.

The gap between this average wage and the average wage for the whole of the CR was widening during several past years, which

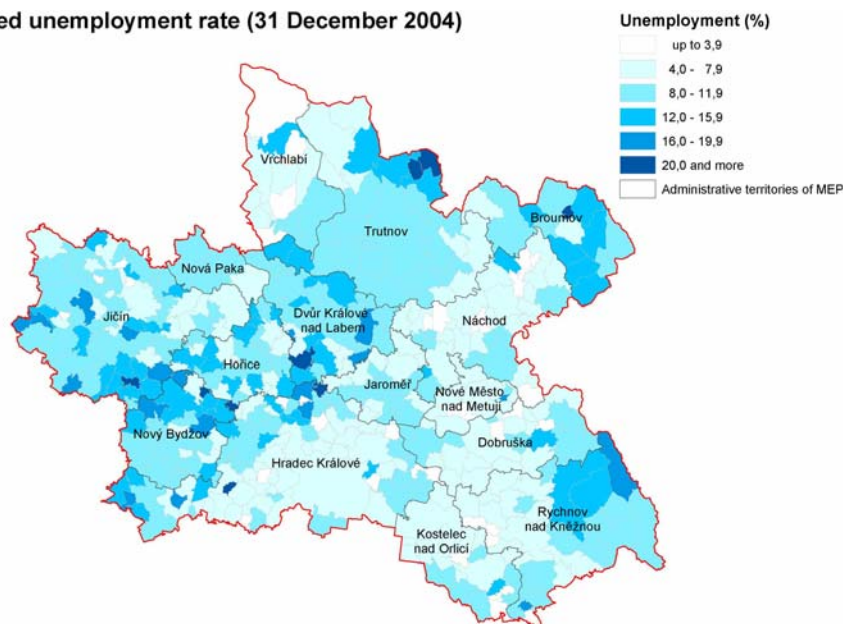


## General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



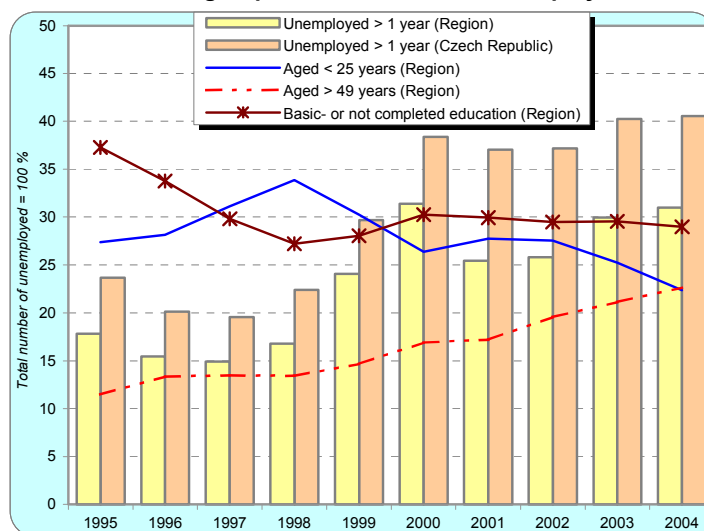
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

## Registered unemployment rate (31 December 2004)



Data source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

## Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed\*



\* refers to 31 December (respective year)





especially applies to 2000 when the this phenomenon was even faster. This change is not apparent in the other regions, and here it is not especially large, either.

No preferences are given in the *Královéhradecký* Region for main classes of occupation as far as average hourly wages are concerned; rather a low level of relative wages exists for scientific and technical workers. Similarly, none of the educational groups of employees is considerably better off as for relative hourly wages than the other groups. There is, however, a slight downward trend of relative hourly wages in employed persons with a rather high educational attainment – their remuneration for work is below the national average for given educational group. The age group of the youngest employed persons enjoys modestly more advantageous, but not above-average conditions than employed persons who are older. This Region has the highest relation ever between the wages of males and females of all the regions of the CR. Female workers receive here as high as 80% of the wages of males on average. The Region's average wages in agriculture are better than in most of the other regions (second to Prague with its administrative bodies).

### Booming agriculture, proper industries, good condition for tourism

The *Královéhradecký* Region can be considered to be an agro-industrial region. The proportion of arable land is a little above the average, mostly in plains where the most fertile area of Bohemia begins. The proportion of forestland does not reach the average. Agriculture and forestry account for a slightly above-average 6% share of total gross value added produced by the Region and employ over 8% of economically active population.

The industry also produces a share of gross value added which is slightly above the average, and the share has had an apparent upward trend in recent ten years. Relative

### Structure of disposable income of households

		1995		2002	
		CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)	CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)
Allocation of primary income account of households					
Resources	Operating surplus and mixed income, net	12,275	103.0	19,285	106.3
	Compensation of employees	31,654	92.9	51,916	91.1
	Property income	3,769	96.1	4,340	97.3
Uses	Property income	1,527	115.0	1,511	116.3
	<b>Balance of primary income, net</b>	<b>46,171</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>74,030</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Secondary distribution of income account of households					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	8,739	102.2	17,031	101.2
	Other current transfers	2,756	97.4	4,310	98.1
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	3,599	93.9	5,778	93.7
	Social contributions	10,919	93.1	18,864	92.2
	Other current transfers	1,995	100.3	4,479	100.5
	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	<b>41,154</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>66,250</b>	<b>96.8</b>

sales in industry (per inhabitant) are at the level of four fifth of the average. Significant industries, as established according to the proportion of employed people, include manufacture of textile and textile products, manufacture of plastic products and manufacture and repairs of machinery and equipment. The Region's export performance is average, machinery and transport equipment make up more than half of exports and motor vehicles designed to transport persons account for a fifth of the export volume. Three quarters of exported goods go to the EU, of which half to Germany. A third of exported cotton fabric comes from the *Královéhradecký* Region, which also applies to a quarter of rubber products, paper, mineral products, and medical and veterinary equipment.

Tourism from the sector of services has a most important role to play in the Region's economy. The accommodation capacity available here (over 50 thousand beds) is the highest of all the regions except for Prague. Thanks to an advantageous concentration of conditional factors for summer and winter hiking, more than 900 thousand guests get accommodated in the

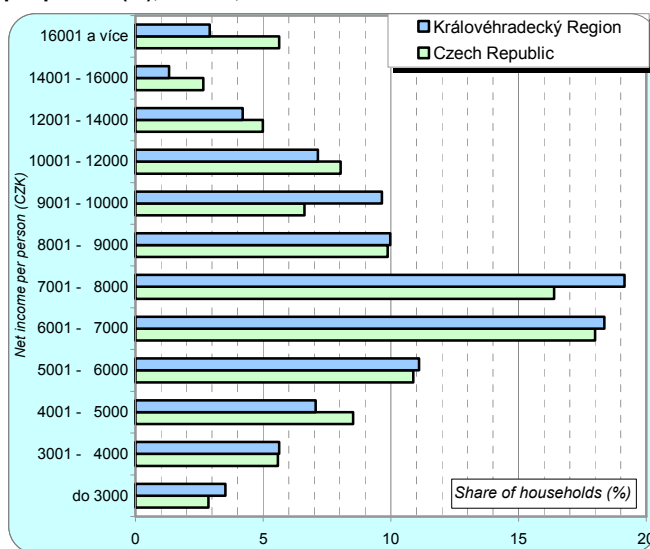
Region every year, of which a third odd from abroad.

### Smooth traffic on roads and railways

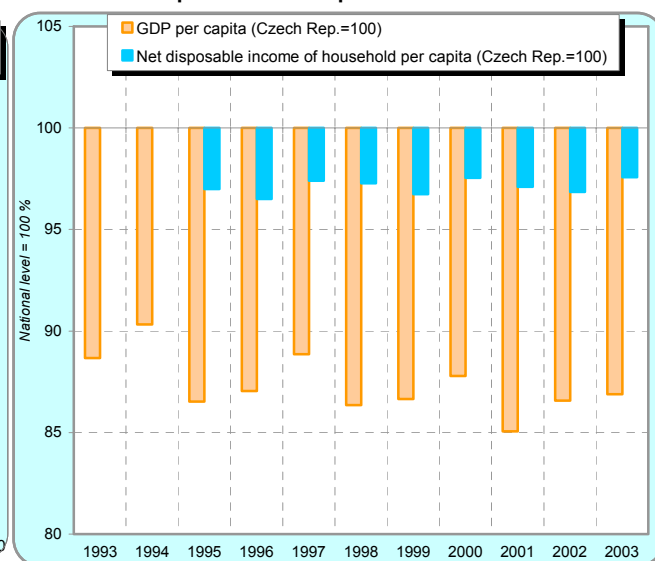
The state border with Poland occupies more than half of the total border of the *Královéhradecký* Region. It includes six main road border crossings and two railway border crossings, the most burdened being the *Náchod – Kudowa – Slone* one to the neighbouring district of *Kladsko*. Passed through the crossing is also the Region's primary transport route, the European transport system (ETS) road *Praha – Hradec Králové – Náchod – Vratislav*, which starts by the motorway D11. Heading from northwest to southeast is a secondary route, also part of the ETS: *Liberec – Turnov – Hradec Králové – Svítavy – Olomouc*. There are roads leading to the towns of *Šumperk* and *Ostrava* in the east and to the town of *Pardubice* and further down to the south. Obviously, the connection of the regional road network to the surroundings is good and numerous. The network includes as many as 3 800 km and accounts for 7% of the national network of roads and motorways.



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

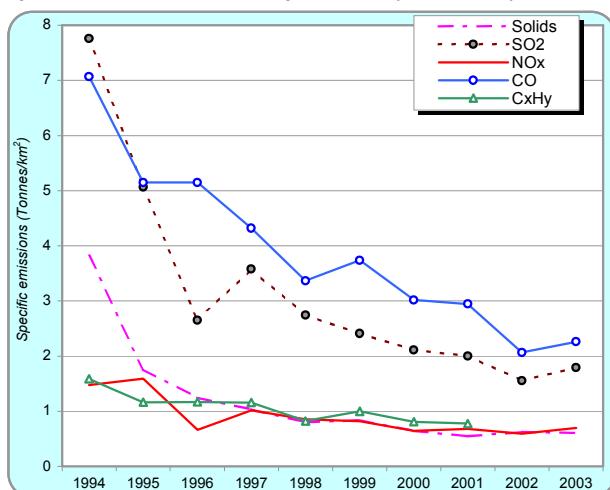


**Gross domestic product and disposable income**

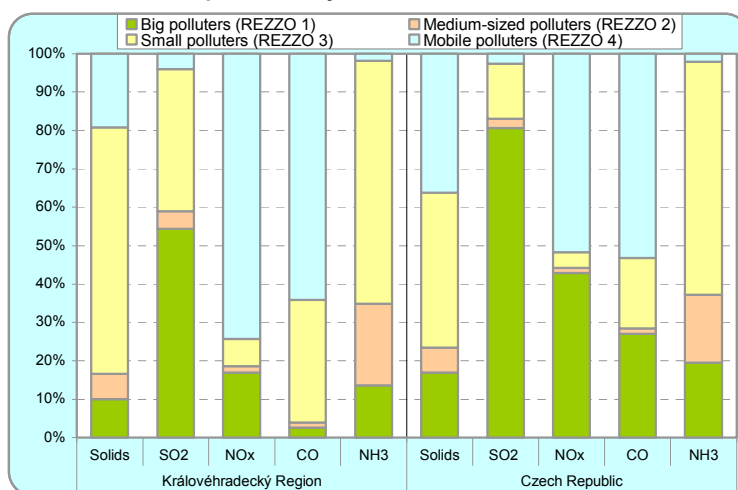


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

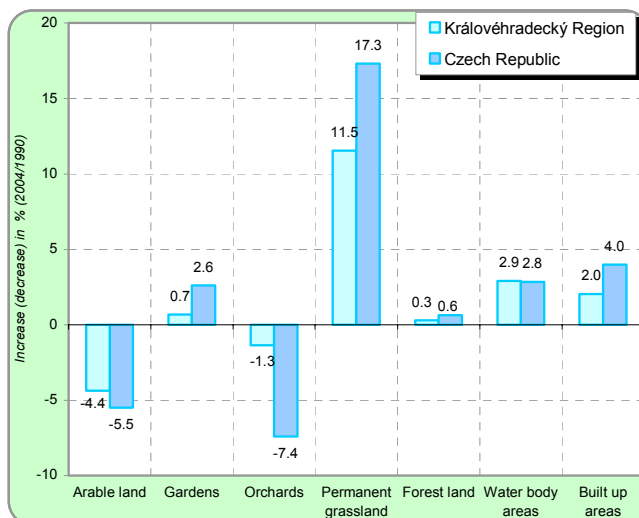
**Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)**



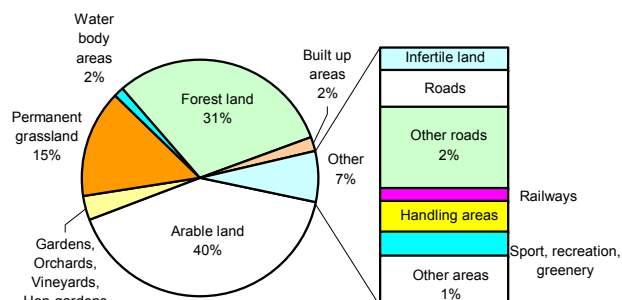
**Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003**



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



**Land use structure (2004, 31 December)**





### Tourism: 1996 - 2003

Indicator	1996	2003
Guests in accommodation establishments	929,394	964,243
From the CR	621,544	677,243
From abroad	307,850	287,000
Number of overnight stays	4,455,213	3,891,214
CR nationals	3,058,487	2,785,195
Foreign nationals	1,396,726	1,106,019
Average length of stay (days)	5.8	5.0

Its density is the third largest among the regions. The extent of motorization is mediocre virtually in all types of road motor vehicles. As far as passenger cars are concerned, the motorization approaches 370 vehicles per 1 thousand inhabitants and is 3% up on the nationwide average. The number of 102 motorcycles per thousand inhabitants is by a third above the average and the third largest among the regions. The density of accidents in terms of the number of accidents per road kilometre is the third lowest; the relative number of accidents and also other accident indicators do not deviate from the national average very much. Accidents under the influence of alcohol are an exception—their relative number places the Region in the last third of the ranking of the CR's regions.

The railway network includes 583 km and accounts for 6% of the CR's railway system length. Its density is slightly above the average. Neither main international railway lines nor lines of particular importance from the national point of view cross the Region.

### Krkonoše – a centre of tourism

*Národní park Krkonoše* (Krkonoše National Park), whose area covers two thirds of the Region and where the most valuable localities of the Region are found, including Sněžka—the highest mountain of the Czech Republic, is characterised by the second largest concentration of tourism in the country. This also applies to the tourist centres in *Orlické hory* (Mountains), *Adršpašsko-teplické skály* (Rocks) and *Prachovské skály* (Rocks). There are a number of castles in the Region, frequent destinations of foreign visitors (e.g. *Ra-*

*tibořice, Náchod, Kuks, Opočno, Pecka, Hrádek u Nechanic*, etc). Many monuments are also located near CHKO Český Ráj (*Bohemian Paradise*; in the western part of region, near borders with Středočeský and Liberecký Regions), the most important are: *Kost, Humprecht and Dětenice* castles. The Region's centre, the town of *Hradec Králové*, is also attractive to tourists, first of all because of its interesting architecture.

Tourism in the *Královéhradecký* Region was also adversely affected by the terrorists' attacks in the USA in 2001. The year 2003, however, already brought a revival and foreign tourists return to their favourite places again. In the same year, foreign tourists accounted for almost as many as 40% of all guests in the accommodation establishments. Traditionally, most guests come from Germany. The second largest group includes guests from Poland. The number of guests coming from the Netherlands is also significant. All of them mostly head for the mountains, both in winter and summer. The average stay of both domestic and foreign guests is around five days. With its number of accommodation establishments, the Region is the first among regions of the Czech Republic. The structure of the Region's collective accommodation establishments, in which hotels of lower categories and boarding houses with multiple-bed rooms prevail, corresponds to the nature of the Region's tourism that is mainly focused on mountainous areas.

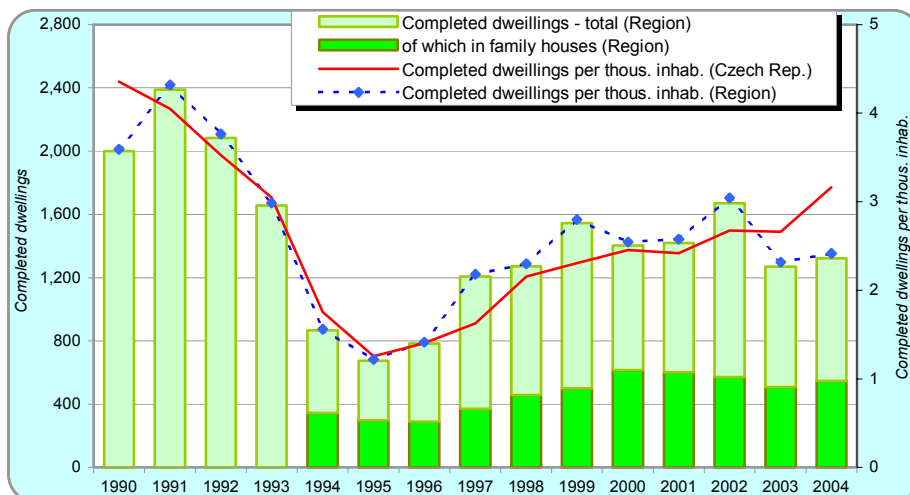
### Over a fifth of houses permanently unoccupied

The housing stock of the *Královéhradecký* Region embraces almost 130 thousand houses (last census). Family houses made up 87.1% of the total of permanently occupied houses, which was only a little more than the national percentage (86.3%). In 2001, there were 21.1% of unoccupied houses in the Region, compared to 13.3% in the whole country. The higher percentage of unoccupied houses was mainly due to a great potential for recreation in most areas of the Region. Permanently occupied dwellings rose in number by 3.1% between 1991 and 2001, but corresponding figure for the CR was 3.3%.

The housing construction experienced a large slump in 2000 to 2002. It did not revived mildly until 2003, when the fall in the number dwellings whose construction was started came to a halt. Half the dwellings were started in family houses; a considerable decline occurred in dwellings started in multi-dwelling buildings and top, built-in and side extensions. A large rise in the construction was recorded for dwellings in houses providing community care service.



### Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

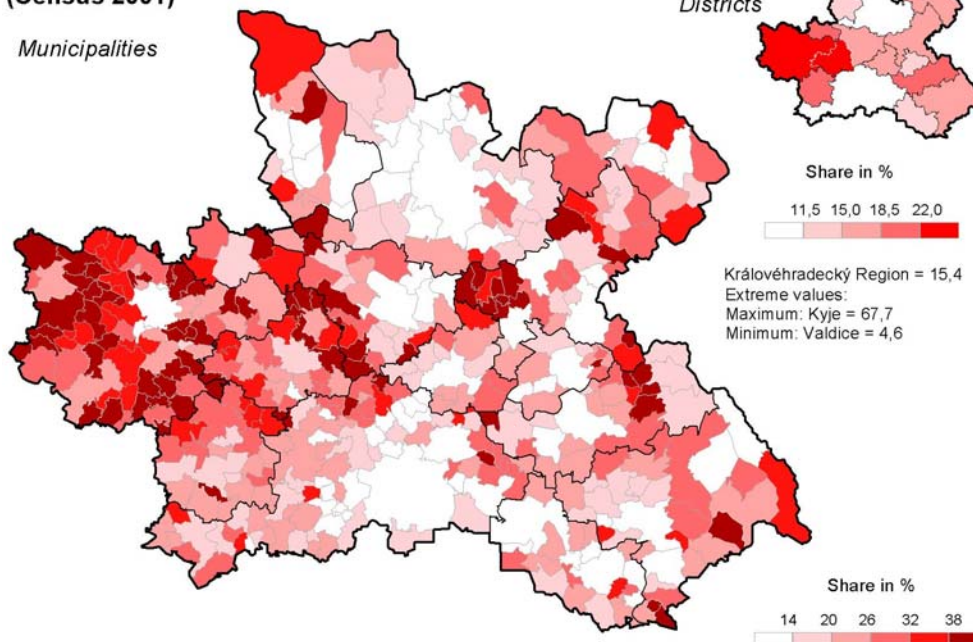


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

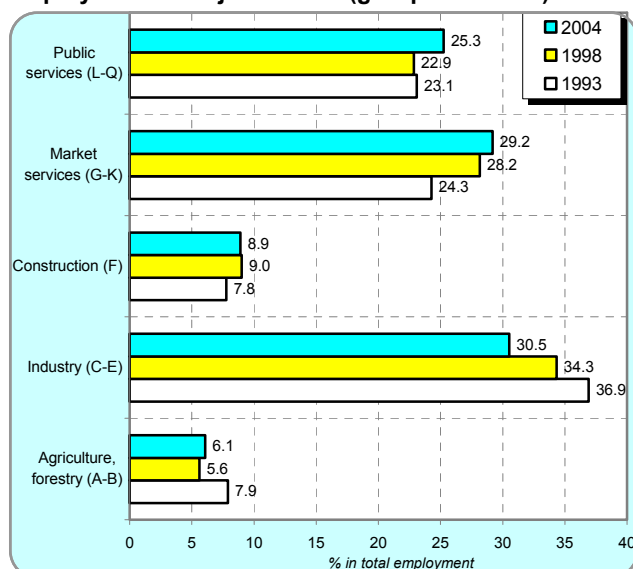
### Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)

Municipalities

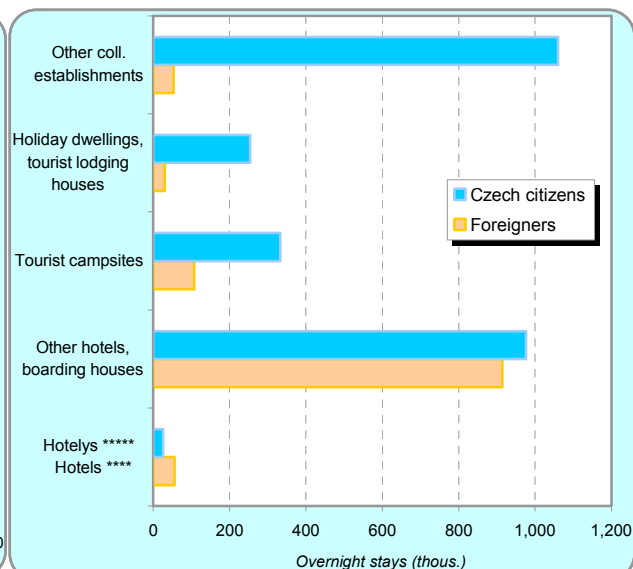
Administrative Districts



### Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)



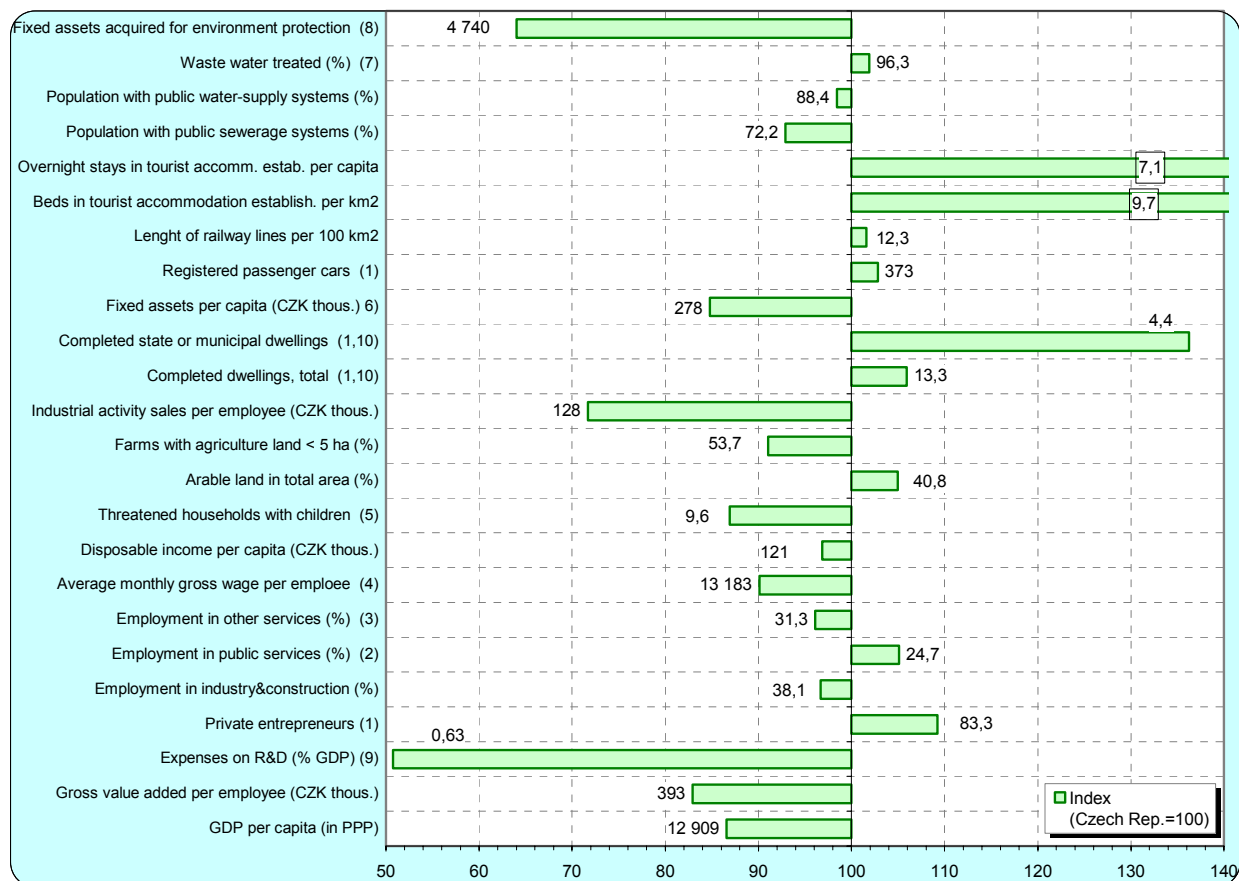
### Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class







## Economy and environment - region compared with the Czech Republic



<sup>1)</sup> Per 1000 inhabitants

<sup>2)</sup> NACE L-O (Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security, Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities)

<sup>3)</sup> NACE G-K, resp. P-Q (Wholesale and retail trade, Transport, storage and communications, Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities)

<sup>4)</sup> Work-place method (in 2001, CZK)

<sup>5)</sup> Share of families with children registered by social care authorities ("social needed persons") in total number of families with children (% , 2001)

<sup>6)</sup> Enterprise head-office method (i.e. seat of business), sum for period 1995-2001

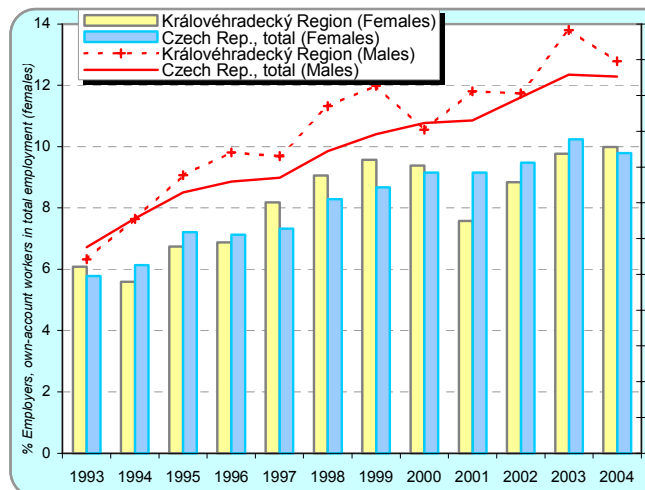
<sup>7)</sup> Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

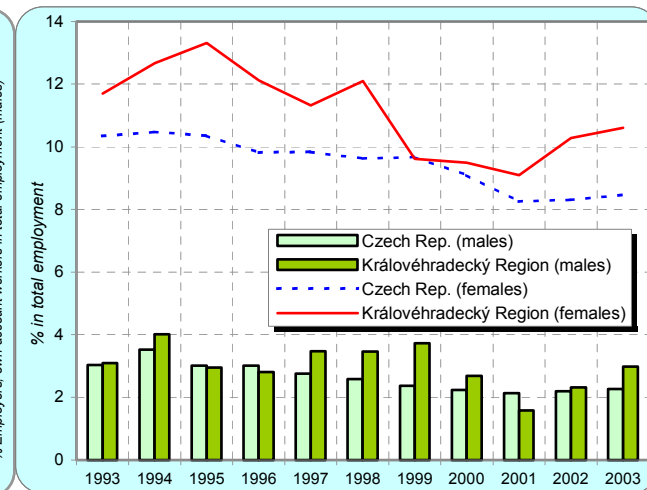
<sup>9)</sup> Average for period 2001-2003

<sup>10)</sup> Sum for period 1999-2003

## Employers and own-account workers - males, females



## Part-time employment - males, females





## Position of region among system of european NUTS-3 regions (rank: 1 = highest value)

Indicator			Postion among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Královéhradecký)	Czech Republic (CR)	NUTS-3 regions adjoining CR	EU -10 New states	EU-15 Former states	EU-25 total
			(1)	(14)	(27+14) <sup>1</sup>	(123) <sup>2</sup>	(1 091+14) <sup>2</sup>	(1 214) <sup>2</sup>
1	Population density (2002)	Value	115.3	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	8 / 14	24 / 41	36 / 117	687 / 1105	715 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) <sup>3</sup>	Value	-1.4	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	7 / 14	19 / 40	58 / 117	774 / 1078	825 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) <sup>3</sup>	Value	-1.7	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	9 / 14	23 / 40	70 / 111	730 / 1078	791 / 1175
4	Mgrration population increase (1995-2001) <sup>3,4</sup>	Value	0.3	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	6 / 14	16 / 40	43 / 111	713 / 1078	750 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	12,393	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	5 / 14	19 / 40	27 / 121	1038 / 1101	1060 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	9,224	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	10 / 14	26 / 40	21 / 115	1015 / 1076	1026 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	49.7	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	8 / 14	18 / 41	23 / 123	257 / 986	272 / 1095
8	Sh.of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	43.6	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	6 / 14	11 / 28	30 / 114	147 / 585	171 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	5.5	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	7 / 14	21 / 40	86 / 113	409 / 1063	488 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	43.5	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	7 / 14	11 / 40	16 / 113	54 / 1063	63 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	50.9	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	9 / 14	28 / 40	57 / 113	976 / 1063	1024 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	5.9	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	9 / 14	27 / 40	101 / 123	523 / 991	603 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	8.1	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	8 / 14	16 / 28	88 / 123	227 / 591	305 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	15.2	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	8 / 14	15 / 28	93 / 123	198 / 494	282 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	48.2	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	3 / 14	6 / 41	8 / 118	150 / 1105	155 / 1209

<sup>1</sup> Missing data of regions:

2 NUTS-3 regions in Silesia (all indicators apart from no. 1,7,15) were replaced by figure for whole Silesia region (NUTS-2)

17 NUTS-3 regions in Germany (indicators no. 8,13,14) were replaced by 5 respective NUTS-2 regions

Different date : indicators no. 2 and 3 (all regions refer to 1997-99), indicators no. 12-14 (all regions refer to 2001),

indicator no. 7 (all regions in Germany refer to 2001)

<sup>4</sup> Missing data of regions:

Germany - 439 regions (indicators no. 8,13 and 14), France - 100 regions (indicator no. 14)

Greece - 51 regions (indicators no. 7,8,12,13 and 14), Netherlands - 40 regions (indicators no. 9,10 and 11)

Portugal - 30 regions (indicators no. 2-4, 6-8 and 12-14), Estonia - 4 regions (indicator no. 15) and Latvia - 4 regions (indicator no. 1)

Different date : all regions in Germany - indicators no. 2 and 3 (1995-1999), indicator no. 12 (2001)

all regions in Great Britain - indicators no. 7,12,13 and 14 (2001)

all regions in Portugal, Cyprus and Luxemburg - indicators no. 9,10 and 11 (2000)

all regions in Slovakia - indicator no. 15 (2003), and all regions in Scotland - indicator no. 15 (2000)

all regions in Latvia - indicator no. 8 (2002)

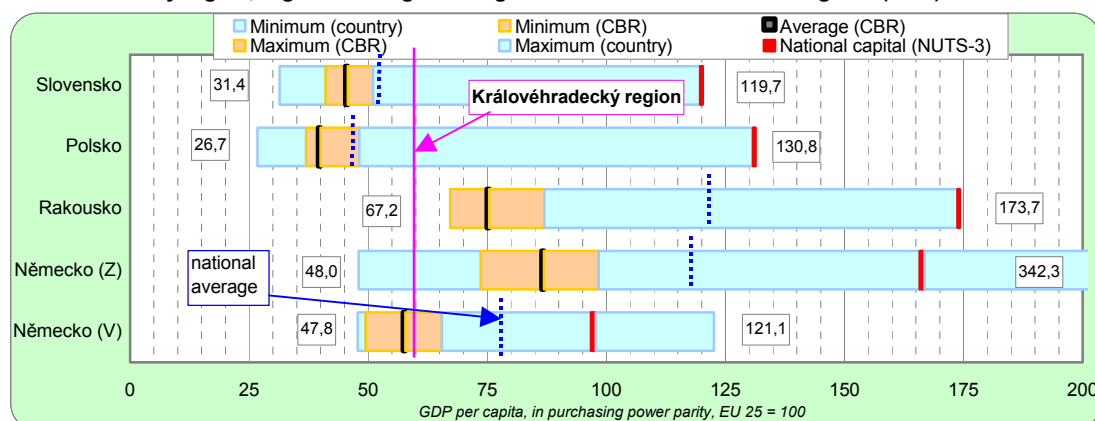
<sup>3</sup> Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)<sup>4</sup> Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

Source: DB Regio, Eurostat

Note: Some figures (for CR and its regions) may differ (mainly due to revisions) from those stated in the previous part of this chapter.

This table tries to describe region in a wider international context, indicators were selected to cover maximum of EU regions (in given time)

## GDP (in Purchasing Power Parity) per capita in specific groups of NUTS-3 regions in 2002:

Královéhradecký region, regions in neighbouring countries and cross-border regions (CBR)<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Cross-border regions include all NUTS-3 regions adjoining to the Czech Republic