

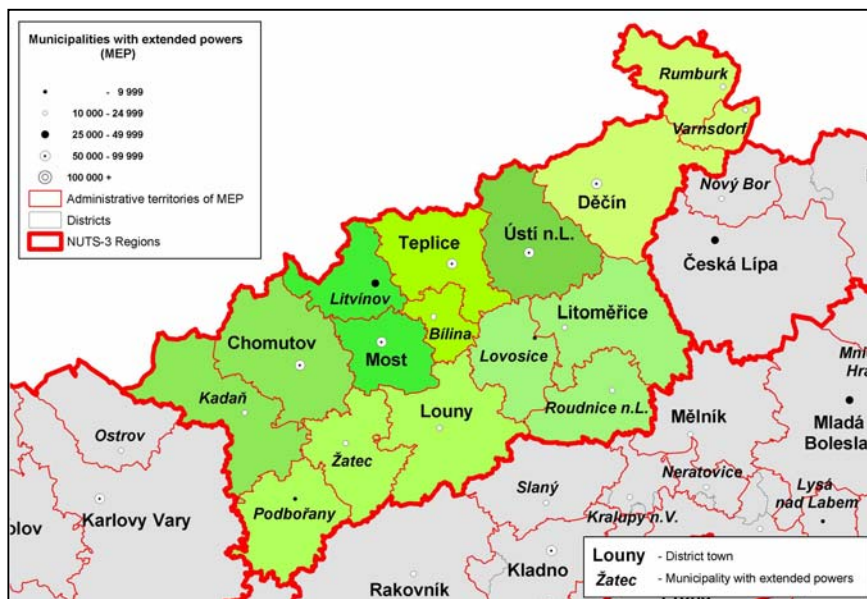


ÚSTECKÝ REGION



The *Ústecký* Region lies in the northwest of *Česká kotlina* (Basin). It borders on the *Středočeský* Region in the south and the *Liberecký* Region in the east. In the west, it has a common border with the *Karlovarský* Region and a short border section with the *Plzeňský* Region, too. Its northern border is also part of the Czech-German state border. On the side of the Federal Republic of Germany, the State of Saxony (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) adjoins the whole border of the Region.

The Region stretches on 5 335 km², which accounts for almost 7% of the CR's area. Its woodland (1 590 km²) is found on 30% of the Region's area—the afforestation is 3.5% below the national average. Agricultural land occupies over 52% of the Region's area, of which arable land makes up 67%. The proportion of the arable land in the agricultural land is almost 5% down on the national average. The whole of the Region is located in the River *Labe* Basin: *Podkrušnohoří* (Ore Mountains Piedmont) in the *Bílina* River Basin,



the west and south in the *Ohře* River Basin, and the east in the basin of the middle reaches of the River *Labe*).

Historically, the Region belongs to one of the most industrialized area in Central Europe. The industrialization was exerting its influence on the Region for more than 200 years, especially in the second half of the 20th century, which affected the landscape and the environment heavily (concentration of chemical industry and coal mining). These burdens diminished substantially in last 10 years, though.

The Region has also its positive characteristics, though. They include, e.g., attractive natural formations (*České středohoří* (the Middle Mountains) and *České Švýcarsko* national park), a good technical infrastructure, an advantageous position on one of the main (road, railway, river) transport routes in

Europe, good accessibility to the capital city of Prague and to neighbouring regional capitals, etc. The Region is not homogeneous—you can find there several areas differing from each other. They are the basin area in the *Podkrušnohoří* (Ore Mountains Piedmont) with its high urbanisation, population density (more than 300 inhabitants per km²) and concentration of the industry; the agricultural area at the Region's southern border, which is less industrialized and urbanized and has the population density under 80 inhabitants per km²; *Krušné hory* (the Ore Mountains); the Czech-Saxon borderland with limited economic activities and a very low density of population (50 inhabitants per km²); and the district of *Děčín* in the south, more tied with the Region's capital and formed by the remote, economically weaker *Šluknovský výběžek* (Projection) in the north.

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		822,133	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁴		16,321
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	8,931	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		14.5
	Foreigners with permanent residence	10,772	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	2.2
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		354 / 46		Secondary	38.4
Population living in the regional capital (%)		11.4		Tertiary	59.3
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		47.4	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		888
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	5.7	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		64.4
	females	4.6	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		355,225
Economically active population (2004)		418,626	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		41.8
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		13.3	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		12,926
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	70.0	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		53,662
	females	52.0	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		108,733

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

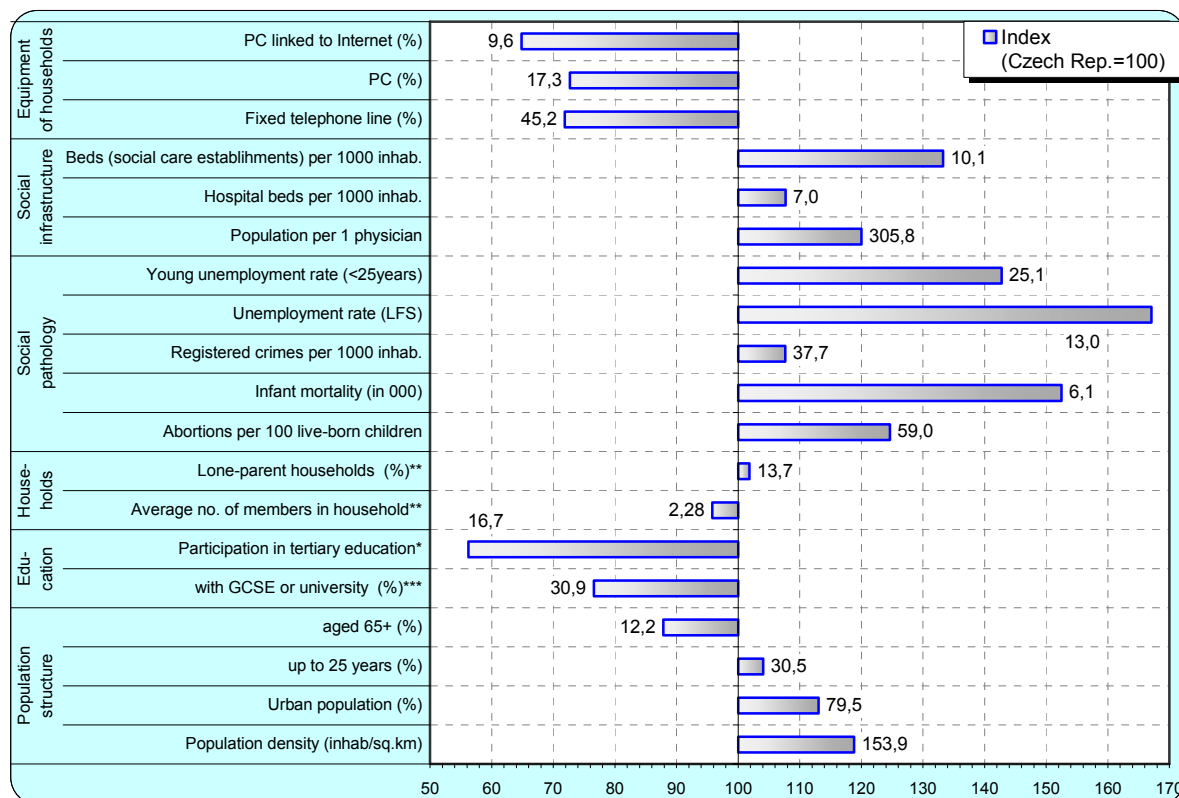
² Related to population aged 15+

³ Share (%) of economically active persons from total population aged 15+

⁴ 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



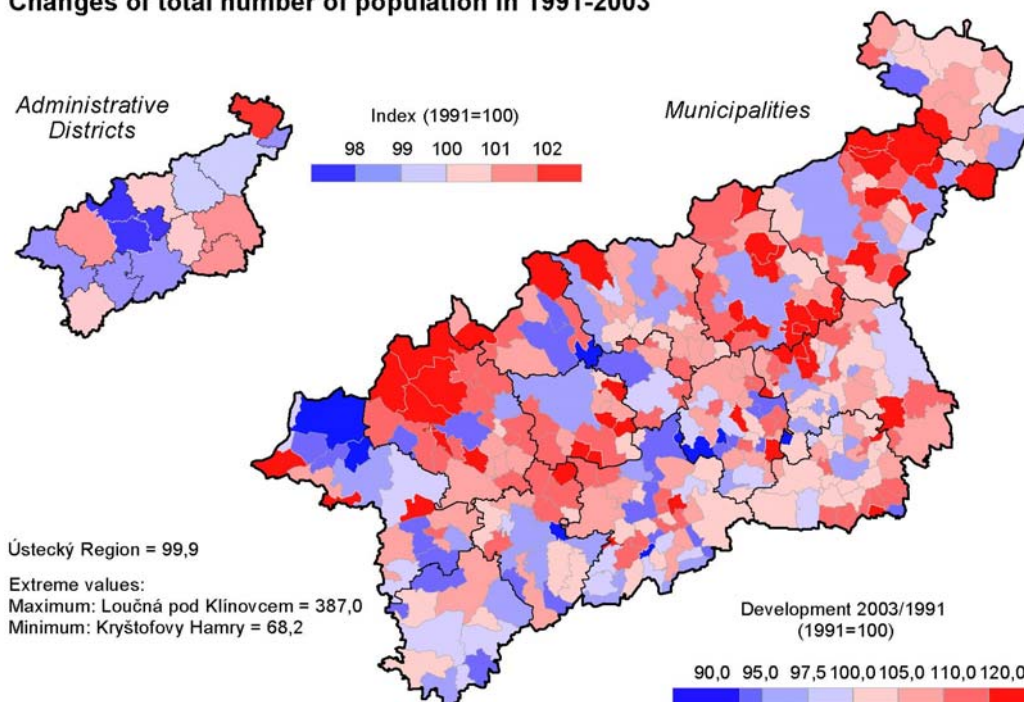
Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value to national level.

* 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



**Population and vital statistics:1993/2003**

Population, 31 December 1993	825,257
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	8,173
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	9,158
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	1,304
Population, 31 December 1998	826,852
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	8,037
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	9,014
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	1,107
Population, 31 December 2003	820,868

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	132.5	16.1	16.9	15.4
15 - 24	115.5	14.2	14.7	13.5
25 - 39	193.8	23.6	24.6	22.7
40 - 54	174.2	21.2	21.7	20.7
55 - 64	104.6	12.7	12.6	12.9
65 -	100.3	12.2	9.5	14.8
Total	820.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Region embraces the districts of *Děčín, Chomutov, Litoměřice, Louny, Most, Teplice, and Ústí nad Labem*. It includes 354 municipalities whose average population is 2 316 per municipality and average area 15.1 km². Less than 500 people is found in 191 municipalities (6% of the Region's population), 13.0% of the Region's population live in municipalities with 501 to 2 000 inhabitants, and 16.2% reside in municipalities with 2 001 to 10 000 inhabitants. There are 94 thousand people living in the Region's capital (the largest town), which accounts for 11.5% of the Region's population.

The Region is split into 16 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers. Their size ranges between 90 and 490 km² and 16 thousand to 118 thousand inhabitants.

There is a large tradition of industrial production in the Region, but health resorts are also found here. The River *Labe* and River *Ohře* Basins are famous agricultural areas specialized in fruit and hop growing and in market gardening.

Unemployment in the Region is high. In nationwide comparison, the labour force has a low level of education. The qualification structure corresponds to the former orientation of the Region to heavy industry and coal mining. The percentage of population groups endangered by social exclusion is on the increase. The connection to the motorway network in Germany has not yet been completed, which is why some municipalities are still heavily burdened with transit transport.

Age structure is youngest

By 1994, the population of the *Ústecký* Region had been increasing by natural change and decreasing by migration. In 1994, the number of deaths started to exceed the number of births, and the number of immigrants was higher than that of emigrants. The Region's age structure is the youngest among all the regions. In 2003, the average age stood at 38.5 (39.5 in the CR). The Region has the lowest dependency ratio (the number of persons aged 65+ per 100 children at the age of 0-14), 76 (92 in the CR). Life expectancy gradually becomes longer in both men and women, and that at birth is the smallest of all the regions. Its 2003 figures were 69.7 years in men (72.0 in the CR) and 76.9 years in women (78.5 in the CR).

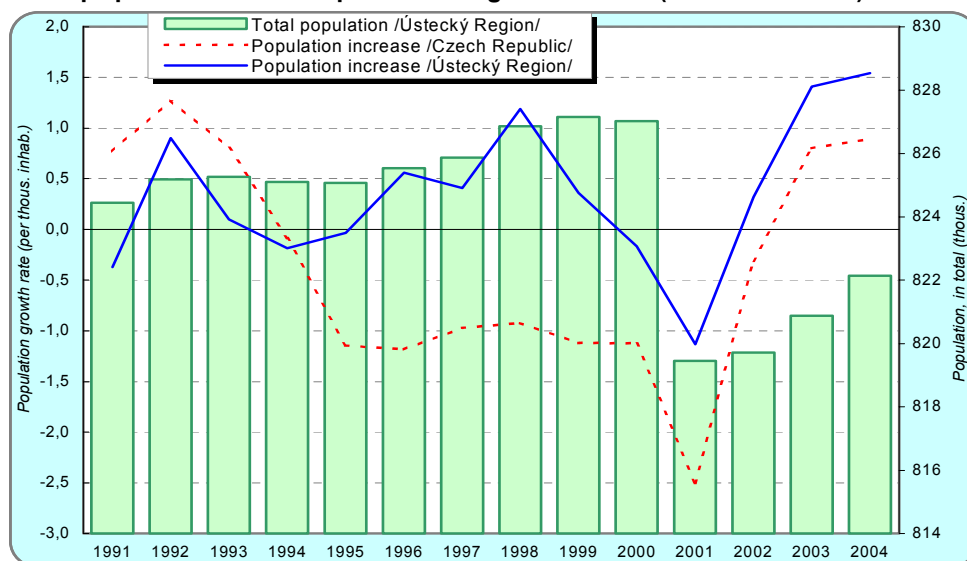
The Region's birth rate is steadily higher than the national average. Since 2002, live births have been on the increase again. The crude birth rate in 2003 stood at 10.2 live births per 1 000 population. The number of deaths has been exceeding the number of live births for a long time, so the natural increase assumes negative values. The crude death rate (the number of deaths per 1 000 population) reached 11.3 in 2003 and is higher than the one for the whole of the CR (10.9). Net migration was usually positive in last 10 years. In 2003, the Region recorded a migration gain of 2.5 inhabitants per every 1 000 mid-year population. As for the number of abortions per 1 000 population, the Region is second to the *Karlovarský* Region (5.8 abortions per 1 000 population in 2003), but the number drops very fast.

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Mostecká uhelná společnost, a.s.	Most	Coal mining	> 4 000
Severočeské doly, a.s.	Chomutov	Coal mining	> 3 000
Chemopetrol, a.s.	Litvínov	Manufacture of chemical products	> 2 500
Masarykova nemocnice v Ústí nad Labem	Ústí nad Labem	Health care	> 2 000
Finanční ředitelství v Ústí nad Labem	Ústí nad Labem	Public administration	> 1 500
Grammer CZ, s.r.o.	Most	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 500
Nemocnice Most	Most	Health care	> 1 500
Severočeské vodovody a kanalizace, a.s.	Teplice	Water supply	> 1 500
Glaverbel Czech, a.s.	Teplice	Manufacture of glass	> 1 000
Severočeská energetika, a.s.	Děčín	Electricity supply	> 1 000



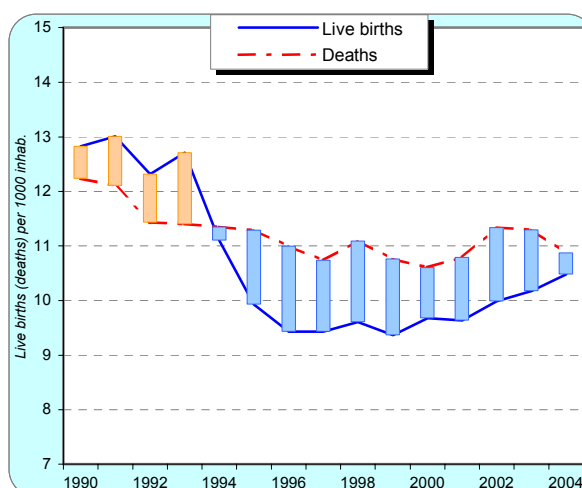
Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)



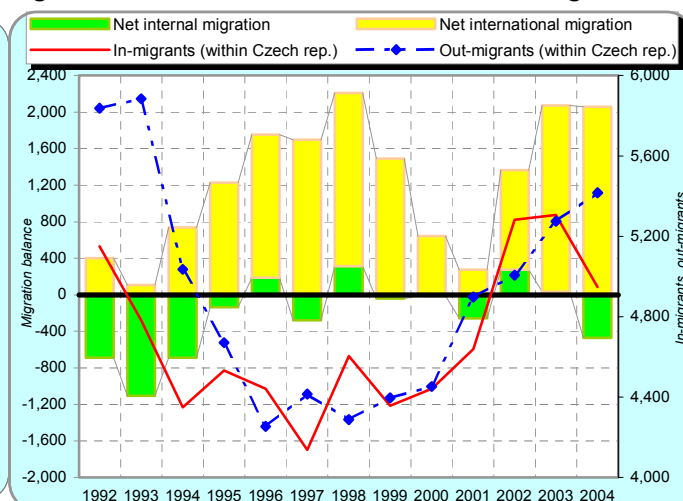
Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days).

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

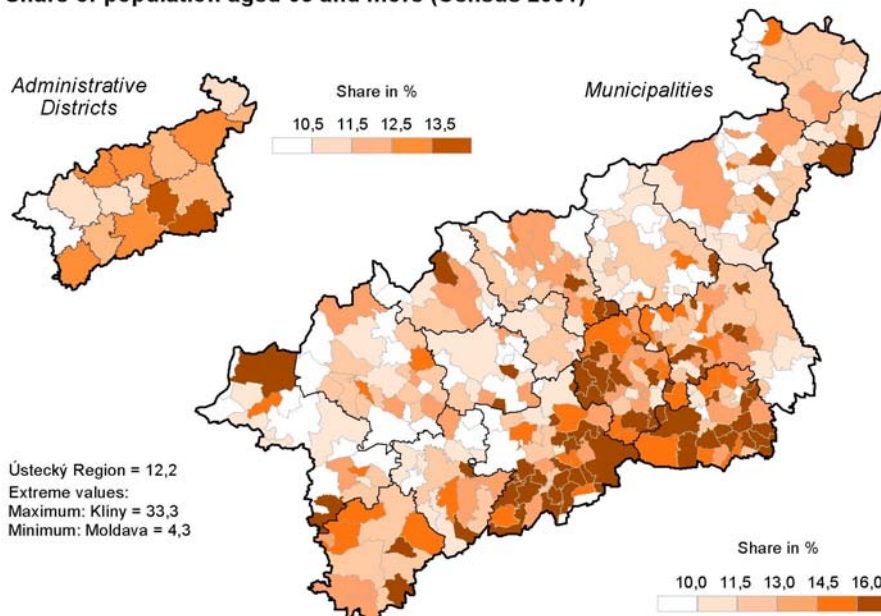


Migration balance - internal and international migration



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

Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)





Agriculture: 1993 - 2003

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	279,350	278,014
Arable land (ha)	202,301	186,800
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	19.2	10.4
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	3.47	4.2
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	110,186	45,462

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.3	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	7.0	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	6.1	4.2

The Region's marriage rate is higher than in the whole of the CR, but the Region–CR difference in the marriage rate diminishes with time. The number of divorces per 1 000 population (3.8) ranks the Region second to the *Karlovarský* Region and is by 0.6 divorces per 1 000 mid-year population up on the national average.

An industrial region with many problems

As early as many decades ago, the *Ústecký* Region became one of the densely populated, industry-oriented regions of the Czech Republic. The historically created industrial structure of the regional economy has been heavily affected by the consequences of the socio-economic changes initiated in the last decade of the 20th century, which applies not only to the economy and the social area of the life in the Region, but also the environment. The development of the Region has been shaped by lignite deposits in particular and associated industrialization and urbanization. Of significance has been the development of the areas along watercourses. The socio-historical factors from the pre-war and post-war periods had also an important role to play: first, displacing Czech inhabitants from border areas, then displacing Germans from the Sudeten and finally populating these areas.

Seen from the angle of five key macro-economic indicators, the *Ústecký* Region is in the last place among

among the regions of the CR, which is especially due to its high unemployment rate and low labour productivity. The Region's proportion in the GDP produced in the CR accounts for over 6% and considered as decisive in this respect can be manufacturing with its share of 28% of gross value added in the Region, followed by transport and telecommunications (13%) and trade (9%). In comparison with the country's shares for individual industries, the Region's share of mining and quarrying is three times as much (about 5%) and that of the energy industry (6 %) is more than double the national average. Lower national averages can be found in business activities and agriculture in particular.

The regional GDP per inhabitant is the third smallest and does not reach even 80% of the national average and is a bit above 50% of the EU average.

The contribution of the Region to the gross fixed capital formation of the CR is almost 7%; in per inhabitant terms the Region ranks

Pupils and students: school year 2003/2004

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	22.3
Basic schools	79.1
Grammar schools	9.0
Secondary technical schools	16.1
Secondary vocational schools	16.7
Higher professional schools	1.4
Universities	5.5

eighth with its share of around 80% of the national average. Investments in manufacturing (35% of the regional volume), real estate and business services (over 18%) and transport (less than 18%) are decisive in this respect. Investments in mining and quarrying are also important (less than 5%, three times the national average).

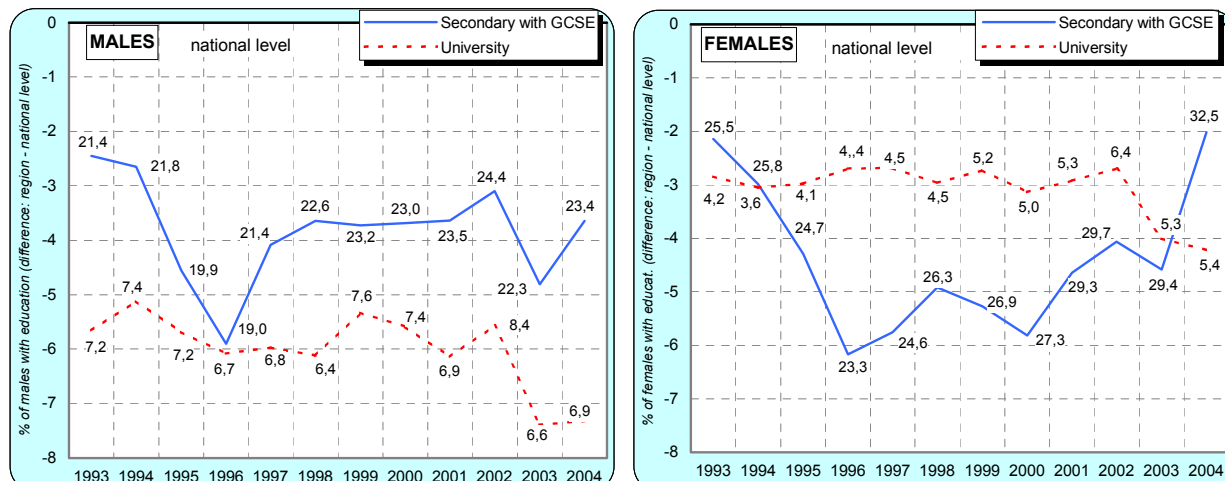
Level of education in all administrative territories lower than in the whole country

The network of school facilities is composed of more than 400 nursery schools, more than 250 basic schools, 24 grammar schools and more than 70 secondary technical schools. Higher education can be achieved at 4 universities: the University of Jan Evangelista Purkyně in *Ústí nad Labem*, a faculty of Czech Technical University in *Děčín*, a faculty of the Technical University of Mining and the University of Finance and Administration in *Most*. The Region ranks second in new entrants to secondary schools without GCSE in the corresponding age population. The reverse is the case of the very small proportion of new entrants to grammar schools (in multi-year grammar schools, the Region is actually in the last place—its proportion is almost three times smaller than in Prague).

The *Ústecký* Region's level of education is rather below the average educational level of the whole of the CR. According to the last census 27.6% of the adult population attained basic education (unfinished basic education included). The secondary degree of education—i.e. secondary education without GCSE—was also more frequent in the Region than in the whole country (39.6% and 38.0%, respectively). On the other hand, the situation was reversed in two higher degrees of education: 25.4% of the adult population attained full secondary education with GCSE (28.4% in the CR) and only 5.4% of the population attained university education (8.9% in the CR). The index of education was lower than the national average (45.3) in all administrative territories.

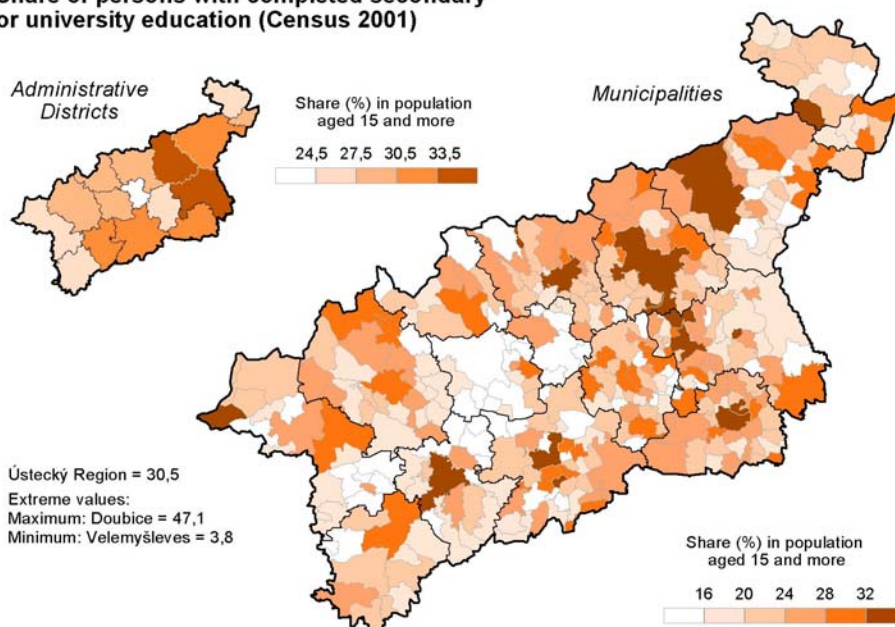


Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

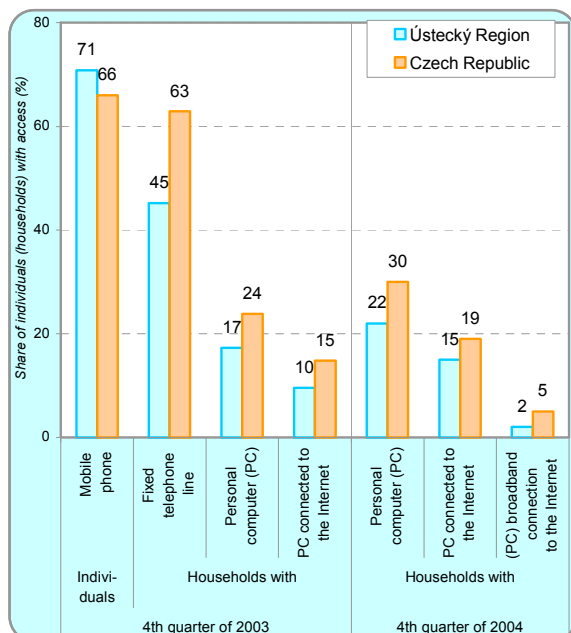


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

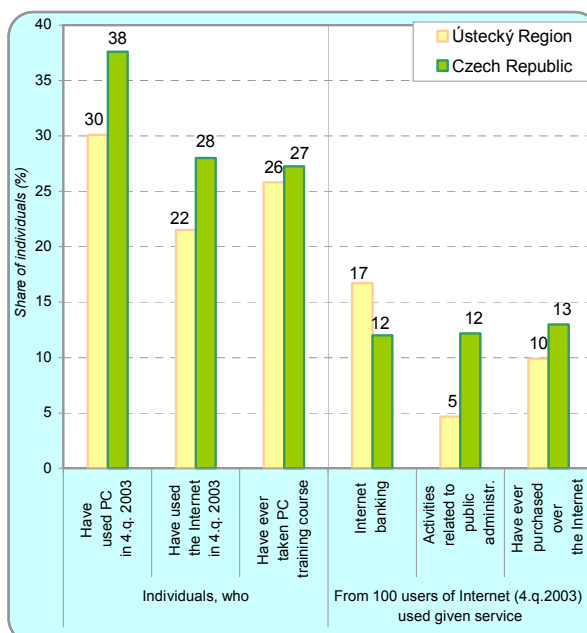
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



Access of households to information technologies



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





The index was highest in the administrative territories of the municipalities of *Ústí nad Labem*, *Litoměřice* and *Žatec*, the lowest in *Bílina*, *Podbořany* and *Rumburk*.

Dominance of non-state health establishments

The *Masaryk* hospital in the town of *Ústí nad Labem* and the hospital in the town of *Most* are the most significant health establishments of the Region. Together with another 18 hospitals they constitute the basis of the *Ústecký* Region's health service. Besides, the network of health establishments includes 10 specialized therapeutical institutes, almost 200 pharmacies, about 300 surgeries of physicians for adults, 150 surgeries of physicians for children and adolescents, and 350 surgeries of stomatologists. Physicians in health establishments gradually increase in number. An absolute majority of them (97.7%) work for non-state establishments. The Region's average incapacity-for-work percentage is the fourth smallest among the regions, but the average duration of one incapacity-for-work case has increased to 31 days already.

The number of establishments in the area of social care has been stagnating lately. In some of them the number of places decreases (children's homes), in others it increases (social care institutions for adults and young people). 34 retirement homes, 20 boarding houses for pensioners, and 70 community care service houses can be found in the Region. The number of state social care support benefits paid in the Region decreased as a result of abolishing some allowances and of stricter rules imposed on granting the benefits.

Chemical production in the lead

The proportion of the economically active in the total population of the *Ústecký* Region is a bit above the average; only less than a quarter of the working-age population has no economic activity. The participation rate of the population younger than 24 is a great deal below the average. The pro-

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	36.1	28.9	40.3	38.6	33.8	23.1
Secondary without GCSE	74.4	69.9	82.0	78.1	63.6	57.9
Secondary with GCSE	77.3	69.9	83.1	76.9	72.7	64.9
University	84.5	77.3	89.3	79.1	76.8	75.3

Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	63.7	59.1	73.1	69.6	54.9	49.2
15 - 19	32.8	15.2	32.8	17.7	32.8	12.5
20 - 24	71.7	67.7	90.7	79.9	51.8	55.1
25 - 29	83.8	76.5	98.5	95.3	68.6	56.9
30 - 34	91.2	85.2	98.2	96.4	83.8	73.5
35 - 39	95.7	91.3	98.2	94.7	93.0	87.9
40 - 44	96.0	86.5	97.1	92.6	94.8	80.1
45 - 49	95.4	87.0	96.1	89.1	94.7	84.9
50 - 54	84.9	82.7	89.8	89.0	80.2	76.5
55 - 59	52.4	59.1	76.6	79.8	29.7	39.1
60 - 64	16.1	17.2	25.2	19.6	8.4	15.0
65+	5.0	2.6	7.6	3.6	3.4	2.0

portion of the economically active has been departing from the average for the CR insignificantly. Unlike the national average, the proportion of women in the economically active population has been rising steadily up to now when it equals the average. There has always been superiority of male labour over female labour in the Region, and the proportion of the economically active women was lower.

Employment in the primary sector dropped by almost a half over ten years and is the fourth lowest of all the regions of the CR now. In the same period, the proportion of people employed in industry stagnated around 30% recently after it had dropped initially by more than a tenth. Manufacture of chemicals is the only branch of manufacturing where a fairly significant deviation in employment can be observed: the proportion of the employed here is ten times the proportion in this branch in the other regions. A strong position is taken up by construction—the second greatest employment (next to the *Jihomoravský* Region). In comparison with the other regions, the number of people employed in services is well above the average, market services occupying an especially strong position. Employ-

ment in services mostly of public nature is moderately below the average. In the sector of progressive (quaternary) services (R&D, real estate services, etc.) the proportion of the employed was rising by easy stages, but neither the rate nor the level is out of the common run. Clearly above-average employment can be found in health and social care services.

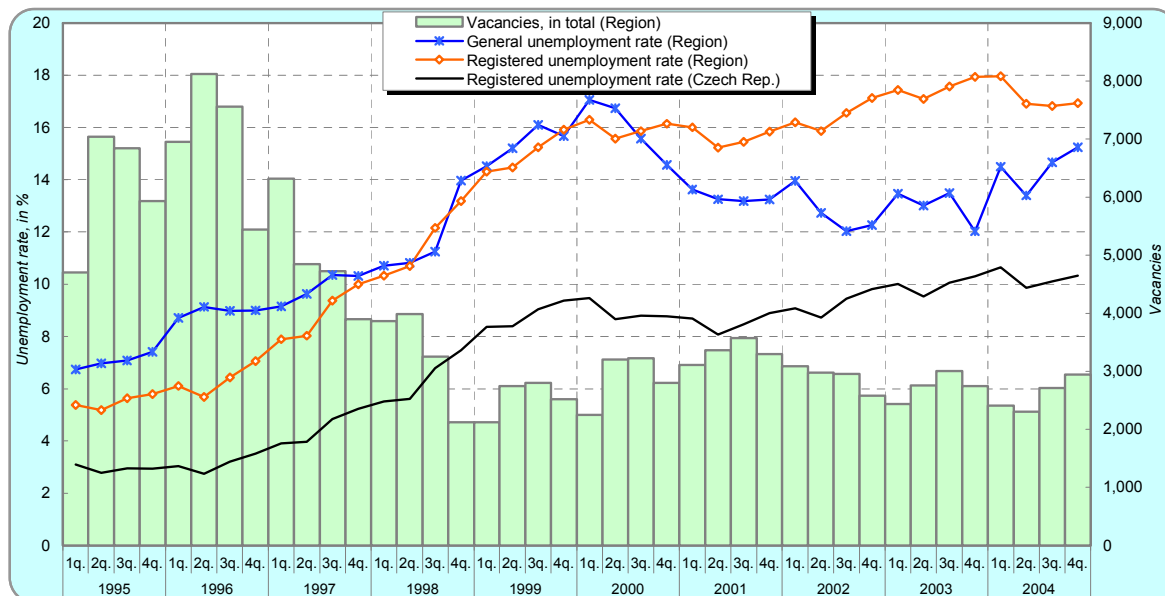
The share of the self-employed with employees in total economically active population is the second smallest in the country, which also applies to that of the self-employed without employees. Only less than a third of the self-employed with employees is under 35. The educational attainment of the self-employed with employees is below the national average; the proportion of these entrepreneurs with full secondary education attainment and higher is the third lowest.

Highest unemployment – low education of labour

The labour market and unemployment in the *Ústecký* Region are a big problem and bring anxiety and threat to the social area of the Region's life. In late 2003, four districts of the *Ústecký* Region (the districts of *Most*, *Teplice*, *Louny*, and *Chomutov*) were among

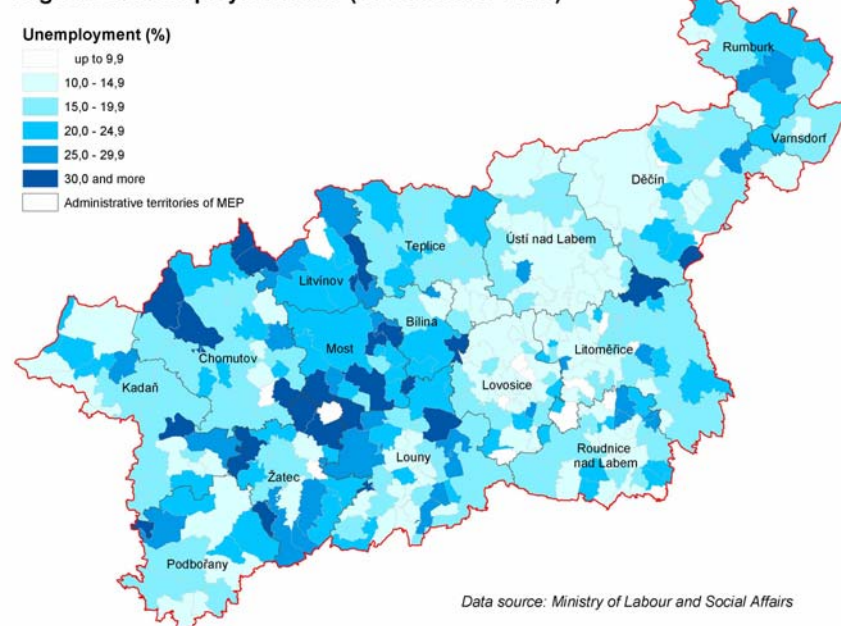


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



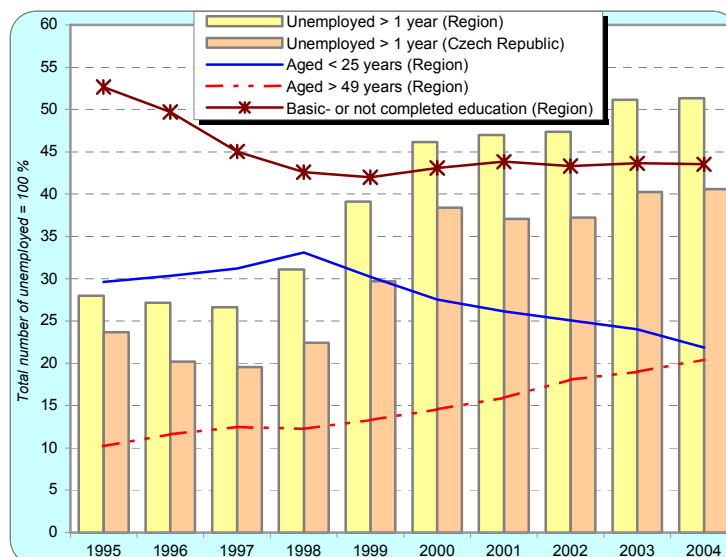
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

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)



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	15,257	85.9	19,823	73.2
	Compensation of employees	50,971	100.4	71,063	83.5
	Property income	4,278	73.2	5,137	77.1
Uses	Property income	1,668	84.3	1,630	84.0
	Balance of primary income, net	68,838	95.1	94,393	80.8
		Secondary distribution of income account of households			
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	12,361	97.0	24,692	98.2
	Other current transfers	4,049	96.1	6,152	93.7
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	5,262	92.2	7,548	81.9
	Social contributions	17,245	98.7	25,320	82.9
	Other current transfers	2,930	98.9	6,536	98.2
	Disposable income, net	59,810	94.6	85,833	84.0

the five districts with the highest unemployment in the Czech Republic, and the unemployment in the remaining districts of the Region was above the average, too. With its unemployment rate of 18%, the Region thus tops the ranking of the CR's regions. Extremely high unemployment is found most frequently at some places in the western half of the Region and there are also several of them in the northeast. Numbers of job applicants per vacancy in the whole Region are the second largest in the country, ranging from forty to almost a hundred job applicants in the most affected areas. There are more causes behind these phenomena—consequences of the restructuring and transformation of the industry as well as the frequently demotivating relation of social benefits and minimum and average wages, impacts of considerable improvement of the Region's environment, high proportion of the population with only basic educational attainment (one in four inhabitants), few university graduates (five times less than in Prague), a drop in the number of the employed in the secondary sector by a sixth or by a third in agriculture, etc. In the last decade, the Ústecký Region always had a higher unemployment rate than aver-

age. Since the year 2000, the proportion of unemployed young people has dropped by a fifth and so did their number per vacancy. The number per vacancy of the unemployed with reduced capacity to work rose as high as to 113, and this is the second greatest number among the regions. Of the total of the unemployed, the proportion of job applicants under retraining is the fourth largest. One in four unemployed persons receives unemployment benefit (as against one in every two in Prague). There is the lowest percentage of unemployed job applicants older than 50 there, but the variation range of the ranking of the regions according to this indicator is very narrow.

Unfavourable wage development goes on

The Ústecký Region is the only region whose disposable income per every citizen living there fails to reach 90% of the CR's average and is thus the lowest in general. The Region found itself last among the regions as late as 2000 and has remained at this place since. Its average monthly wage amounting to CZK 15 669 (about € 500) ranks the Region sixth as against its fourth place a few years ago. The growth rate of the Region's

average wages belongs to one of the smallest.

Average hourly wages in groups of occupations do not differ noticeably from nationwide averages not even in one case. Neither of the groups can be said to be preferred or suppressed, which also holds for the relationship between average hourly wages and educational attainment. Average hourly wages by age groups of workers are fully in line with nationwide averages for corresponding age groups, and there is only a small indication of a fairly big rise in hourly wages with the growing age of workers, which would exceed the national average. The wage ratio of non-manual and manual workers is above the average and the third highest. The third highest is also the wage ratio of females and males. In the Ústecký Region, in comparison with the other regions, workers in the sector of non-market services are paid worst, the third lowest wages are in the construction and the sector of agriculture is below the average, too.

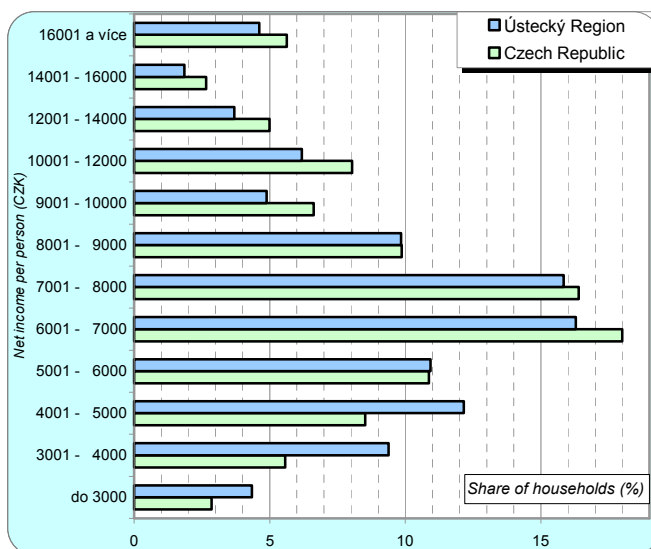
The Region has by far the largest proportion of households (more than one in every four) whose income is smaller than 1.5 times the subsistence level. The percentage of those stating that their incomes are easy to live on is about the same as in the other regions, and about the same is also the percentage of households reporting that their financial conditions get worse.

"Moonscape" and "the garden of Bohemia"

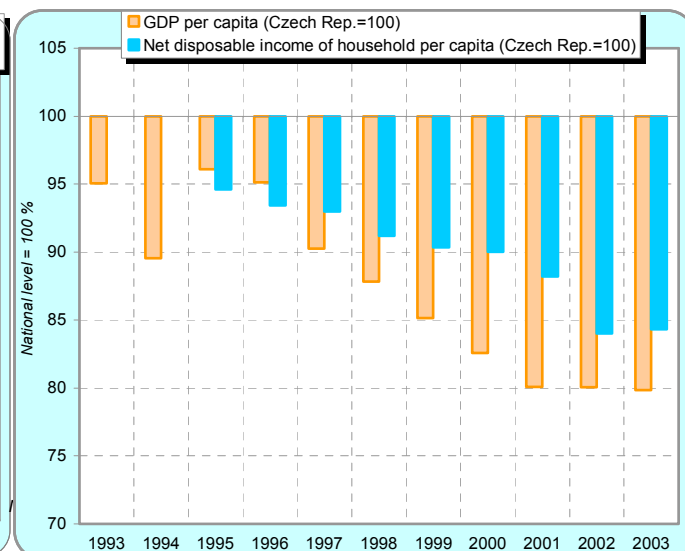
The Ústecký Region is considerably heterogeneous in natural monuments, economic structure, population density as well as the state of its environment. Its one-third proportion of arable land is a bit below the average of the CR, which also applies to woodland. The share of agriculture and forestry in gross value added in the Region is 3% only. Nevertheless, there are successfully developing areas of crop production in and characteristic of the Region such as hop and fruit growing and even viniculture.



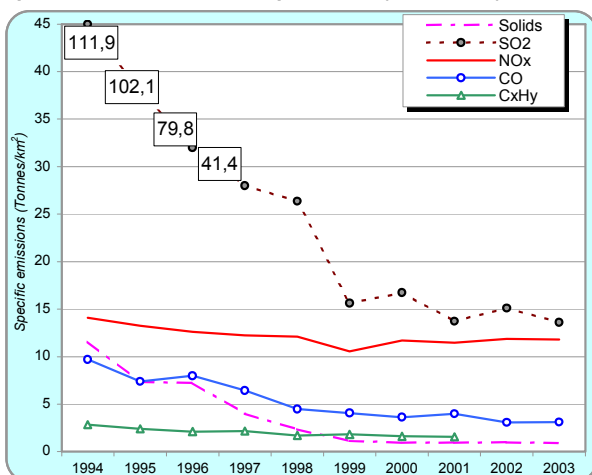
Distribution of households (%): monthly net money income per person (%), in CZK, Microcensus 2002



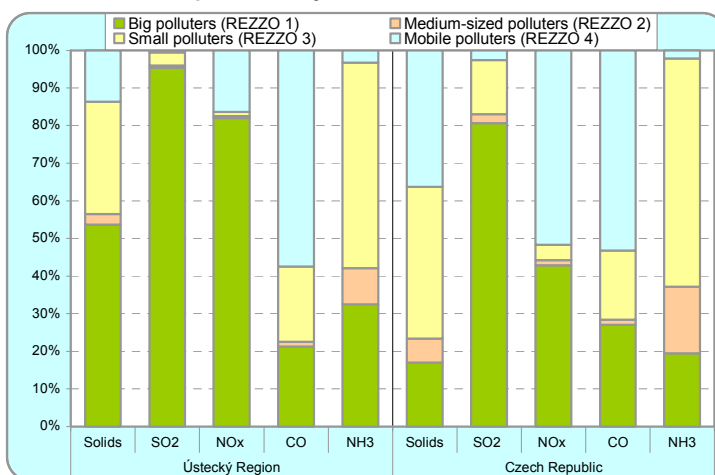
Gross domestic product and disposable income



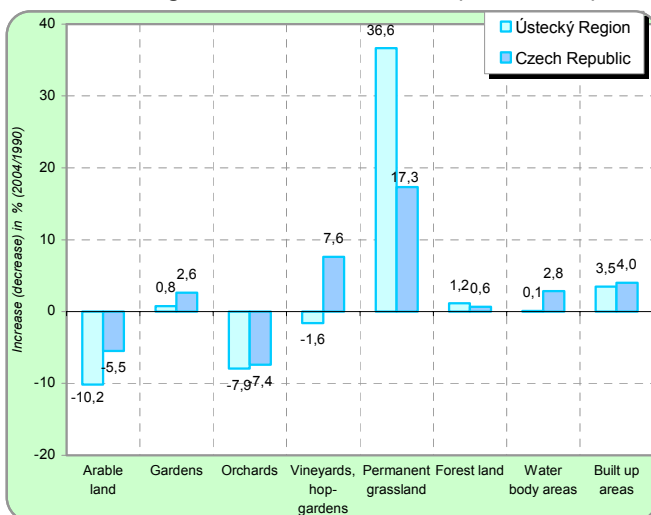
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



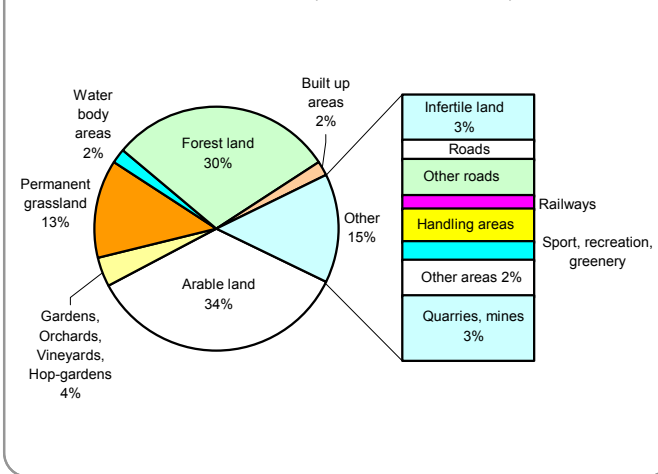
Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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	421,362	385,204
From the CR	220,091	229,176
From abroad	201,271	156,028
Number of overnight stays	1,158,777	1,408,274
CR nationals	652,770	784,700
Foreign nationals	506,007	623,574
Average length of stay (days)	3.8	4.7

Industrial production is the crucial factor of the economic structure of the Ústecký Region. Mining—ore extraction first and coal mining later—has developed since Middle Ages. Natural conditions made it possible to implement large-area open coal mining and develop coal-based energy industry in consequence. This in turn raised the Region in economic terms on the one hand, but devastated the landscape and the environment, helped by emissions from the growing chemical industry, on the other hand. Practically half of exported vegetable and mineral oils, half of hydrocarbons and most ethylene polymers, polyethers and industrial fertilizers exported from the CR originates in the Ústecký Region. The restructuring and transformation of enterprises and the emphasis recently put on the environmental policy have favourably affected the Region's environment. Big investments in the environment got reflected in the greatest share of gross value added by the construction among all the regions. Glass making, which exports a considerable part of its output, is a significant industry of the Region, too. Three quarters of all exported goods are directed to the EU (practically one half to Germany).

Dense network of railway lines

The Ústecký Region is covered by an above-average dense road network whose total length is nearly 4 200 km (more than 7% of the road and motorway network of the Czech Republic). The network matches up with the economic needs of the Region and, to an extent, intensive contacts with the neighbouring countries. The roads in the coal basin and its surroundings are overburdened. A major part of

north-south transit road haulage occurs on the Region's roads. Passing through the Region is the important international road E55 linking the north and the south of Europe. Heavy traffic on the E55 was an impetus for commencing the construction of a motorway route designed to link our motorway network with key motorways and roads in the north in Germany. In this context the road linking Prague with Kamentz and the local motorway are of importance too. Of national importance is the Ore Mountains piedmont road between the *Karlovarský* Region and the northern part of the *Liberecký* Region. Motorization is relatively small in the Ústecký Region—in the last third of the ranking of the CR's regions—and this applies to all motor vehicles, passenger cars and commercial vehicles criteria. The growth rate of motorization is one of the lowest of the CR.

The railway network comprises 1 033 km and its density is the highest of all the regions except for Prague. The main international railway route is the Berlin-Prague line. The line *Karlovy Vary* to Prague via the largest centres of the Ústecký Region is also significant.

In the towns of *Ústí nad Labem* and *Děčín* are the most important harbours of the River Labe waterway. They link the Czech Republic with the North Sea. Being an environmentally-friendly transport artery, the River *Labe* has a significant role to play in national freight transport.

Reserves in tourism

There are many historic sights in the Ústecký Region, the best known being, e.g., the Romanesque rotunda on the memorable moun-

tain *Říp*, Gothic church at *Most*, baroque castle at *Duchcov*, monastery at *Osek*, castles at *Ploskovice*, *Libochovice* and *Střekov* (near the city of *Ústí nad Labem*). The towns of *Litoměřice*, *Úštěk* and *Teřezín* were given the status of urban conservation areas. There is significant fairground in the town of *Litoměřice*, where many events are held (e.g. the Garden of Bohemia). The best known natural areas include *České Švýcarsko* National Park with its famous *Pravčická brána* (Gate), rock formations of *Tiské stěny* (Walls). *Krušné hory* (the Ore Mountains) and *Lužické hory* (the Lusatian Mountains) offer a lot of places for skiing.

The number of the Region's tourist accommodation establishments, in which domestic guests slightly prevail over foreign guests, has been decreasing recently. Most foreign guests come from neighbouring Germany; the number of guests from Slovakia and the Netherlands is on a gradual increase. The average length of stay of Czech tourists is shorter than that of foreigners, by about half a day. The number of guests ranks the Region thirteen among the CR's regions. Same-day visits from neighbouring Germany constitute a significant component of tourism; they are not measured statistically, though.

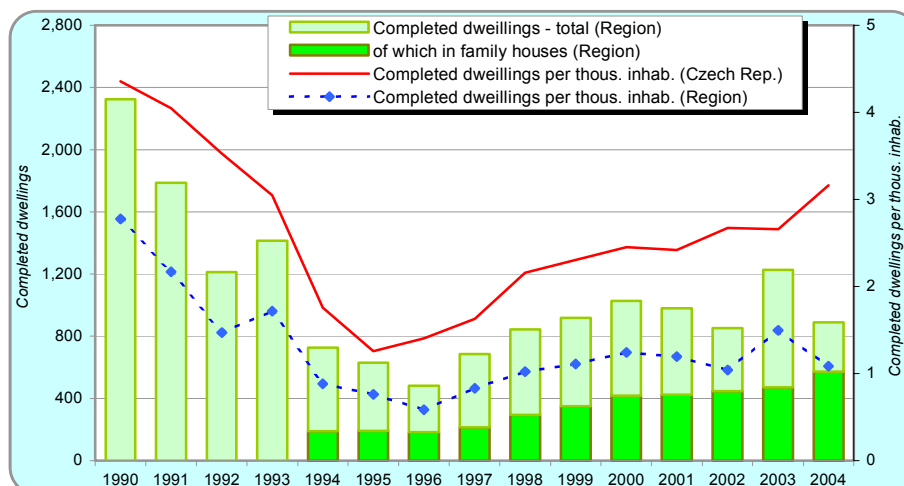
A small intensity of housing construction

According to the last census there had been over 120 thousand houses in the Ústecký Region (15.5% were unoccupied). The Region's dwelling stock included more than 350 thousand dwellings (10.2% were not occupied). Since the census in 1991, the number of permanently occupied dwellings has risen by 4.0% - i.e. by more than the national increase of 3.3% was.

The number of dwellings completed between 2000 and 2003 was by more than 40% up on the number of dwellings completed in 1996 to 1999. Yet, the intensity of housing construction in the Region is smaller (50 %) than in the country as a whole. A majority of the dwellings were completed in family houses (43%).

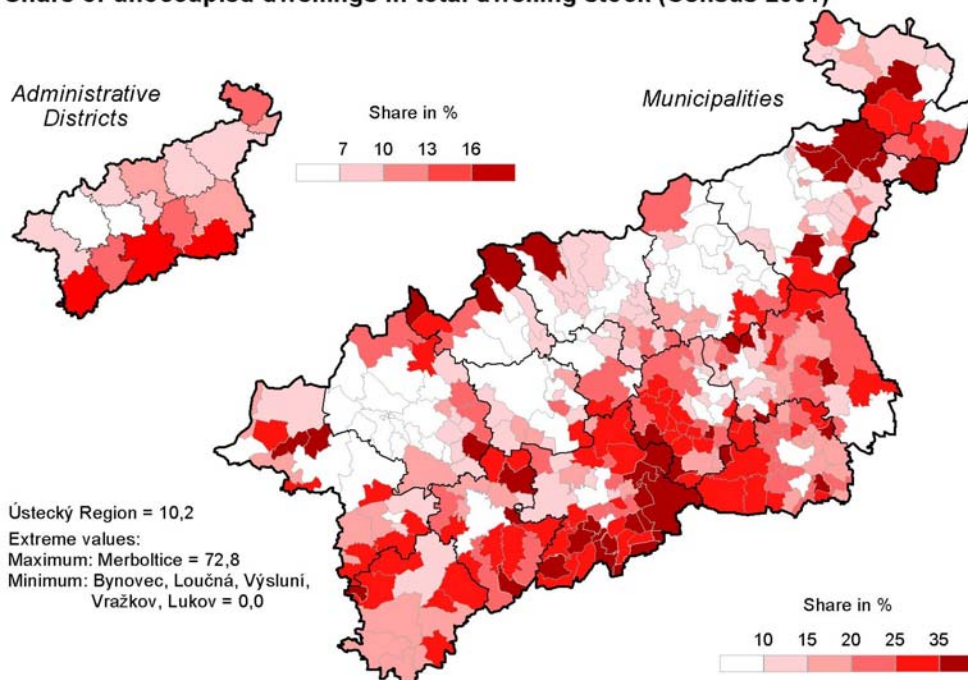


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

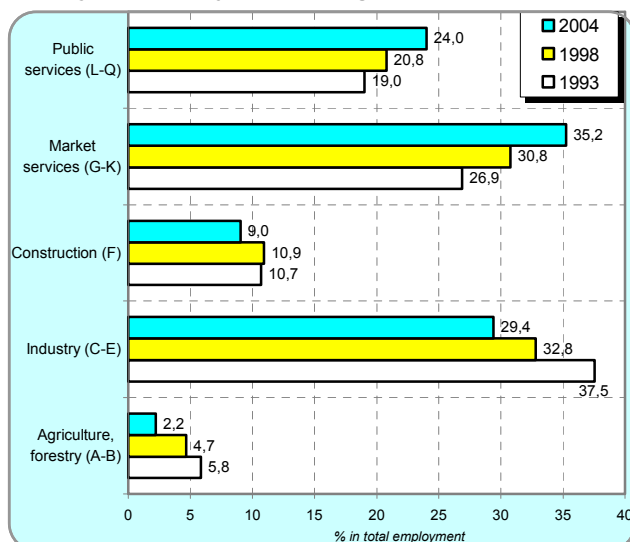


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

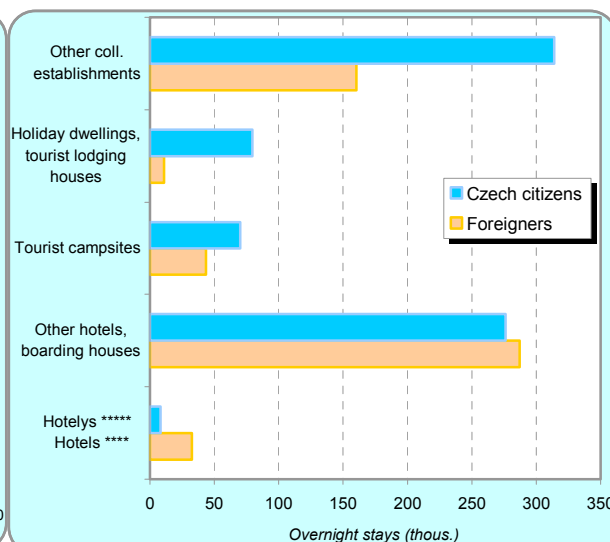
Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

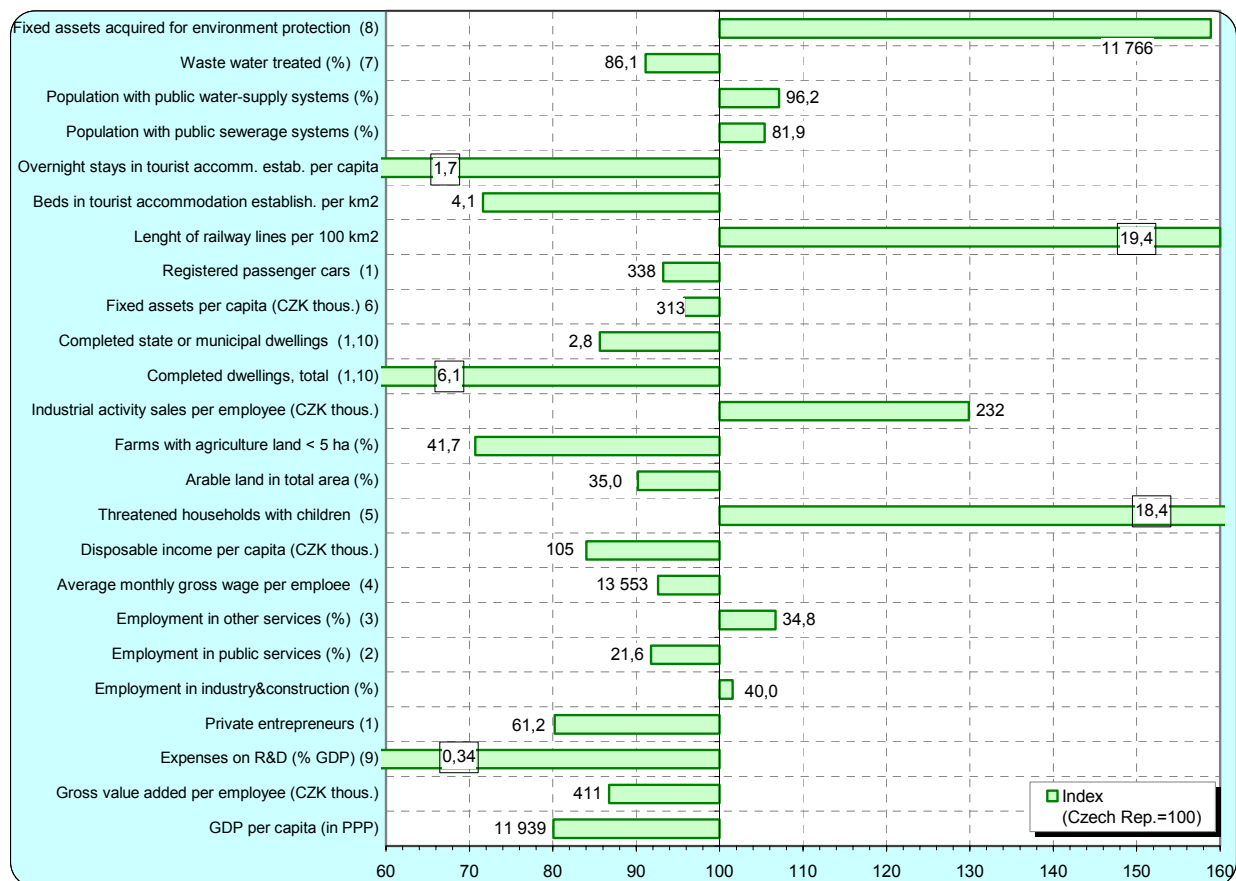


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





Economy and environment - region compared with the Czech Republic



¹⁾ Per 1000 inhabitants

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

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

⁴⁾ Work-place method (in 2001, CZK)

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

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

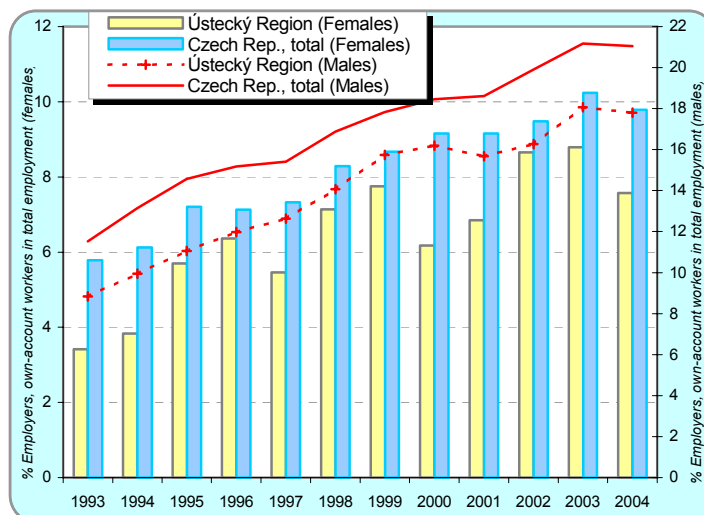
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

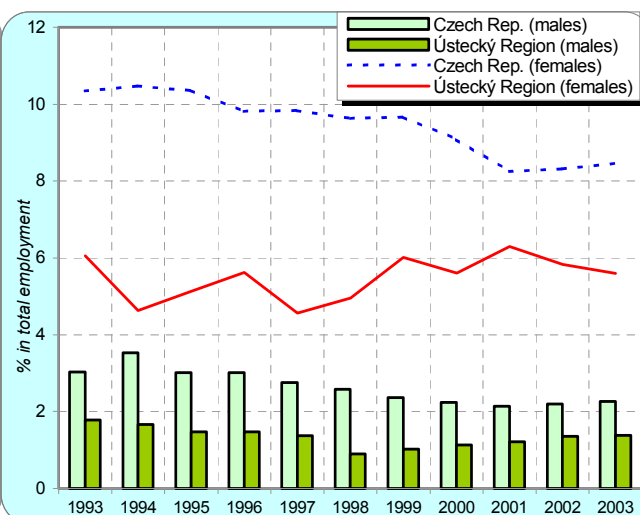
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

¹⁰⁾ 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			Position among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Ústecký)	Czech Republic (CR)	NUTS-3 regions adjoining CR	EU -10 New states	EU-15 Former states	EU-25 total
			(1)	(14)	(27+14) ¹	(123) ²	(1 091+14) ²	(1 214) ²
1	Population density (2002)	Value	153.6	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	4 / 14	15 / 41	23 / 117	569 / 1105	587 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-1.1	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	5 / 14	16 / 40	53 / 117	746 / 1078	794 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-1.4	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	6 / 14	19 / 40	60 / 111	698 / 1078	752 / 1175
4	Migration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	0.3	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	5 / 14	15 / 40	42 / 111	708 / 1078	745 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	11,462	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	10 / 14	28 / 40	39 / 121	1069 / 1101	1098 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	10,244	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	3 / 14	17 / 40	9 / 115	956 / 1076	962 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	49.8	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	7 / 14	17 / 41	22 / 123	244 / 986	259 / 1095
8	Sh. of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	43.1	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	7 / 14	12 / 28	34 / 114	157 / 585	184 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	3.8	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	9 / 14	29 / 40	97 / 113	564 / 1063	652 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	43.9	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	6 / 14	10 / 40	14 / 113	50 / 1063	58 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	52.2	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	5 / 14	22 / 40	49 / 113	953 / 1063	997 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	13.0	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	2 / 14	17 / 40	54 / 123	159 / 991	210 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	15.7	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	2 / 14	9 / 28	46 / 123	69 / 591	112 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	26.3	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	3 / 14	9 / 28	58 / 123	74 / 494	129 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	14.8	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	11 / 14	29 / 41	26 / 118	629 / 1105	644 / 1209

¹ 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)

⁴ 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)

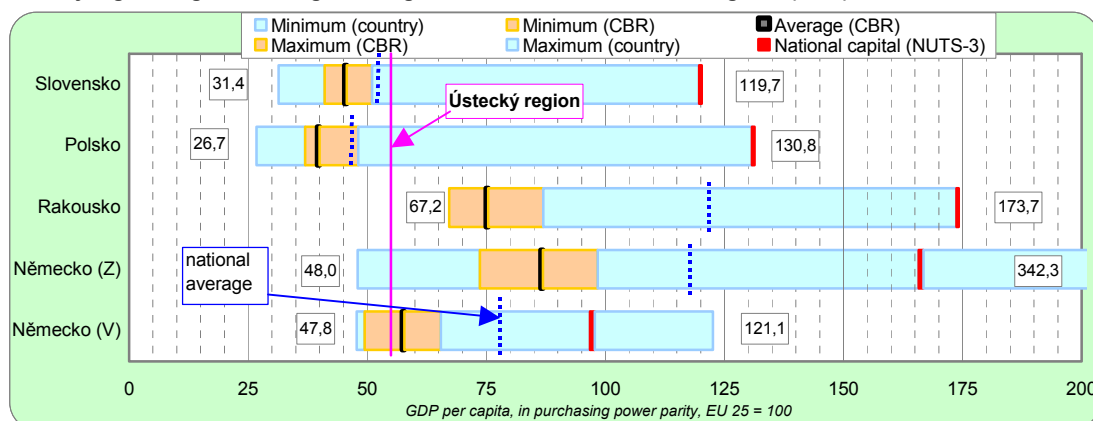
³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

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:

Ústecký region, regions in neighbouring countries and cross-border regions (CBR)¹¹ Cross-border regions include all NUTS-3 regions adjoining to the Czech Republic