

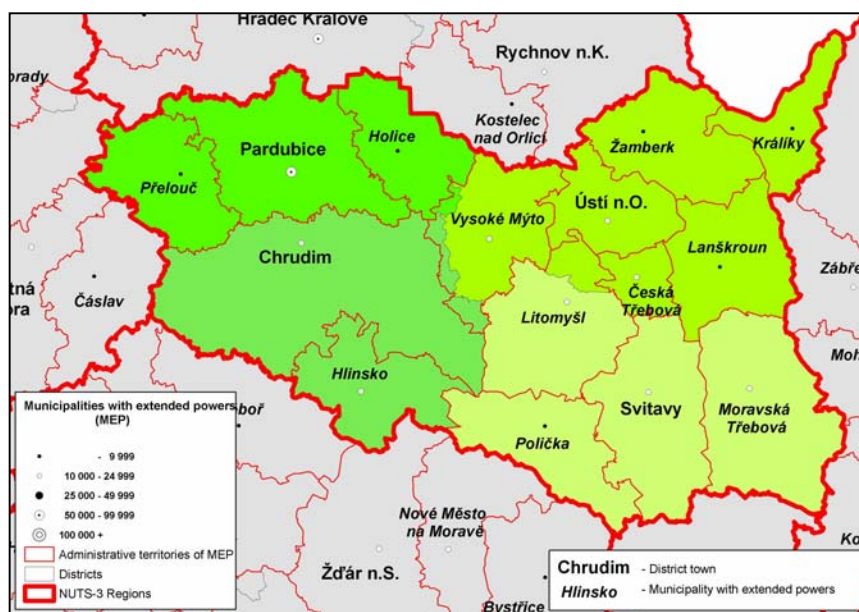


PARDUBICKÝ REGION



The *Pardubický* Region is found in the east of *Česká kotlina* (Basin). Its area covers the southern part of *Orlické hory* (Mountains) and the massif of *Králický Sněžník* (Mountains) in the northeast, and the northern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highland—*Žďárské vrchy* (Hills) and *Železné hory* (Mountains)—in the south and southwest. The Region's centre and the west are already part of *Česká tabule* (Bohemian Table)—of the fertile *Polabí* (the River Labe Basin). The northeaster border of the Region is also the state border of the CR and Poland (Lower Silesia). The Region neighbours with the *Olomoucký* Region in the east, the *Jihomoravský* and *Vysočina* Regions in the south, and the *Středočeský* Region in the west. In the north, it has a common border with the *Královéhradecký* Region with which it made up a prevailing part of the former *Východočeský* Region between 1960 and 1999.

The Region covers 4 518.4 km², 6% of the CR's area. This area ranks it tenth among the CR's regions. Wo-



odland covers 30%, which translates into the fourth smallest afforestation among the regions. The proportion of agricultural land is almost 61% (the second largest, just behind the *Středočeský* Region) of which arable land accounts for 44.8% of the Region's total area (the fourth largest).

Four districts compose the Region (*Chrudim*, *Pardubice*, *Svitavy*, and *Ústí nad Orlicí*). The Region has 452 municipalities (the sixth largest number) and the third smallest average area of the municipality cadastre (10.0 km²). The average population of the municipalities is 1 127, which ranks the Region tenth in the CR. The proportion of population in municipalities with 501 to 2000 inhabitants has been gradually growing and is 23.5% now (about one third above the national average). The pro-

portion of population in municipalities with 2 001 to 10 000 inhabitants is also above the average, by about one tenth, and has been also slightly growing. Population in municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants accounts for 41.5%, which is about one third below the CR's average. There are 18% of inhabitants living in the Region's capital – the fifth highest percentage if the *Hl.m. Praha* and *Středočeský* Regions are excluded.

The Region's 15 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers have an area of 80 km² to 750 km² and the population between 9 thousand and 121 thousand. The Region's location is advantageous for transport by road, river and railway. The Region prides itself on its strong industrial tradition, favourable edu-

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		505,285	Average monthly gross wage (2004) ¹		15,585
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	3,411	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		7.0
	Foreigners with permanent residence	2,443	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	6.2
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		452 / 32		Secondary	45.6
Population living in the regional capital (%)		17.5		Tertiary	48.3
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		25.4	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		1,580
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	9.8	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		39.7
	females	6.0	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		338,687
Economically active population (2004)		247,302	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		15.7
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		13.7	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		13,384
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	67.8	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		50,224
	females	49.0	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		118,612

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

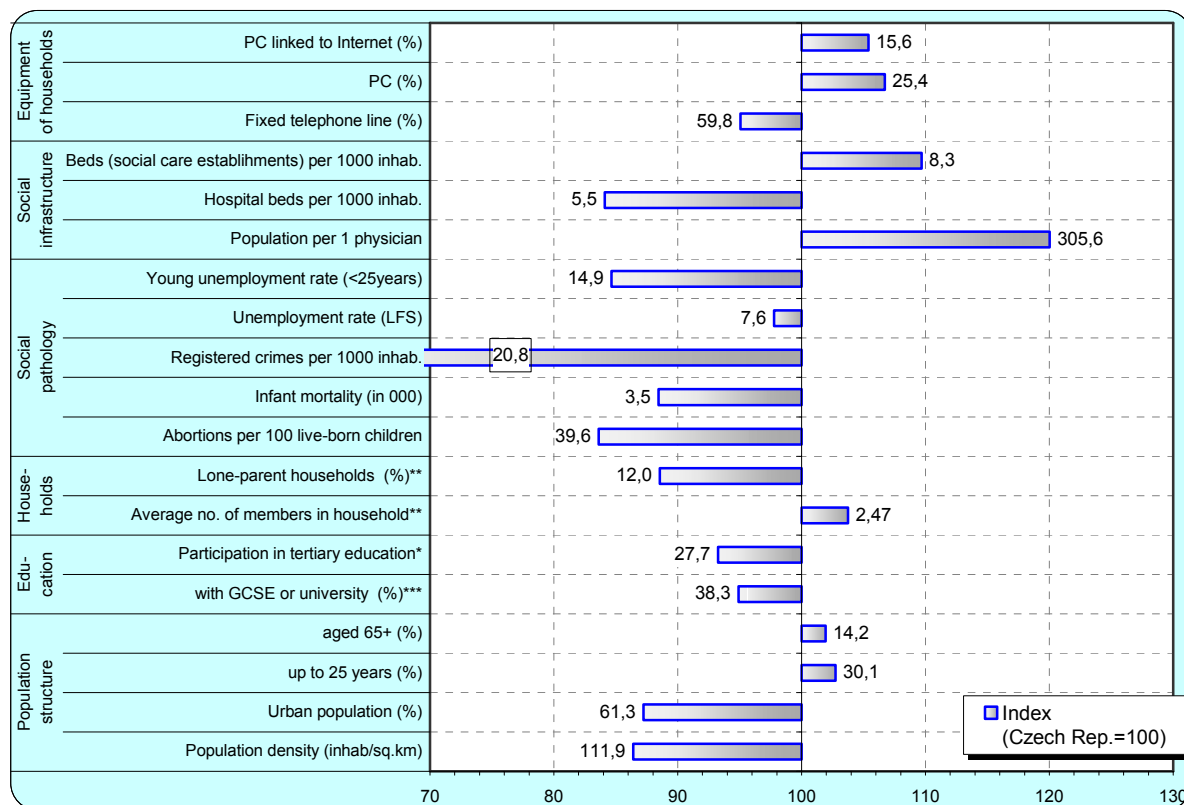
² Related to population aged 15+

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



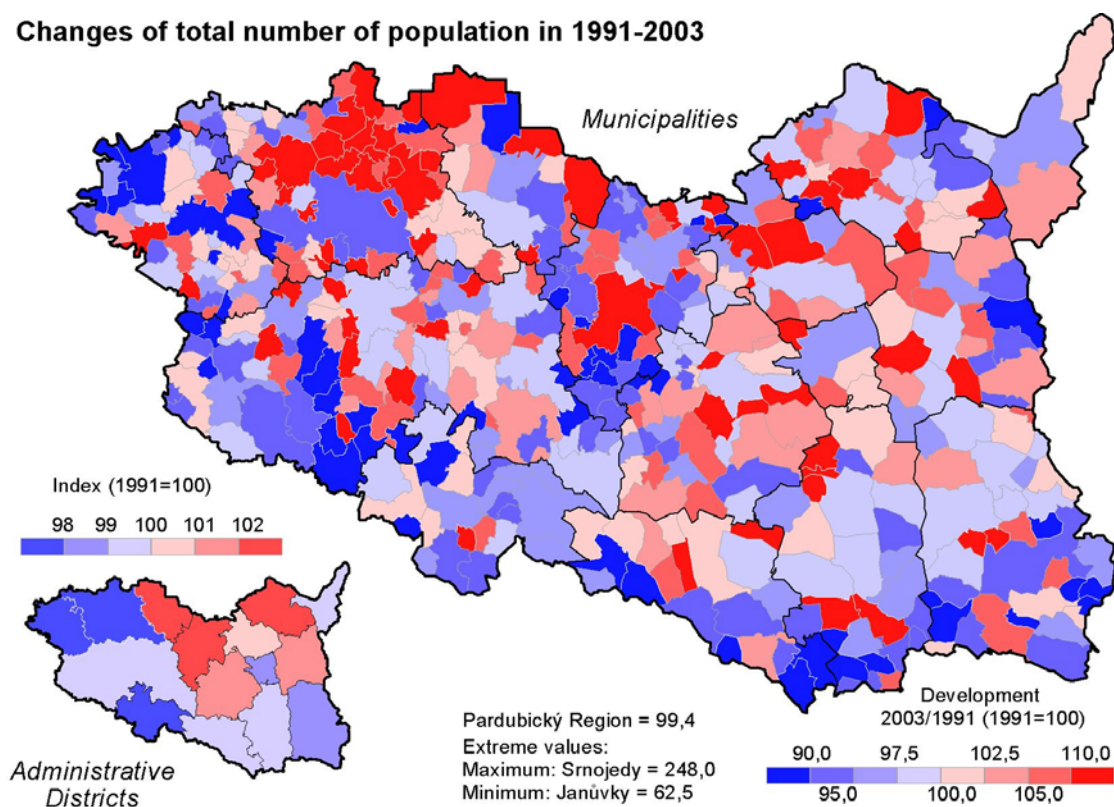
Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value to national level.

* 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	510,906
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	4,910
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	5,548
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	327
Population, 31 December 1998	509,353
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	4,625
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	5,229
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	-108
Population, 31 December 2003	505,486

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	80.2	15.9	16.7	15.0
15 - 24	70.1	13.9	14.5	13.3
25 - 39	115.5	22.8	23.9	21.8
40 - 54	106.1	21.0	21.5	20.5
55 - 64	61.7	12.2	12.0	12.5
65 -	71.9	14.2	11.4	16.9
Total	505.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

cational structure of the population, and a high proportion of valuable protected landscape areas and natural parks. There are many small and medium-sized enterprises there. What is missing is a motorway connection with the intrastate motorway network. Infrastructure in the Region's concentrated areas of tourism is of rather low quality, but the network of school establishments including universities (4 faculties) is good. The percentage of the population born in the Region is high and the agricultural traditions are strong.

Population decreasing since 1994

An increase in the number of inhabitants within the *Pardubický* Region was last recorded in the year 1993. Since the year 1994 the population has been steadily decreasing by more than 500 inhabi-

itants a year. This decrease has been mainly contributed to by natural change which has had a steady trend in the Region since 1994, too. The year 2001 saw a historical minimum of the number of births; the birth rate slightly went up, but the growing number of deaths has lately contributed to the negative value of the Region's net increases. In the 1990s, the decrease in the population by natural change was reduced by migration increases. In 2001, emigrants started to slightly predominate over immigrants and the population has been declining by both natural change and migration since. The reason for the negative net migration is external migration. In 2003 the Region was the only of the CR with negative net external migration.

The Region's crude birth rate is at about the country's level. The number of extramarital births grew to

a rather significant extent, accounting for nearly a quarter of all live births. The mean average age of mother at first childbirth grows and is almost 26 now (24.5 still in the year 2000). The crude death rate is below the national average. In comparison with the national average, there is higher life expectancy at birth in the *Pardubický* Region: it was the fourth in men (72.6 years in 2003) in the ranking of the regions and 78.8 years in women. The already very low marriage rate drops own steadily; being below the national average it stands at 4.5 marriages per 1 000 population. The average age of persons entering into marriage rises continuously. The age of grooms at first marriage is 28 and that of brides approaches 26. Numbers of divorces in the Region fluctuate, tending to go up moderately. The divorce rate has been below the national average in the long run, the lowest being in areas with higher religiousness. The divorce rate index, which gives the number of divorces per 100 marriages, has climbed over 60 already. The number of abortions has decreased a lot since the early 1990s.

Refineries and intensive Agriculture

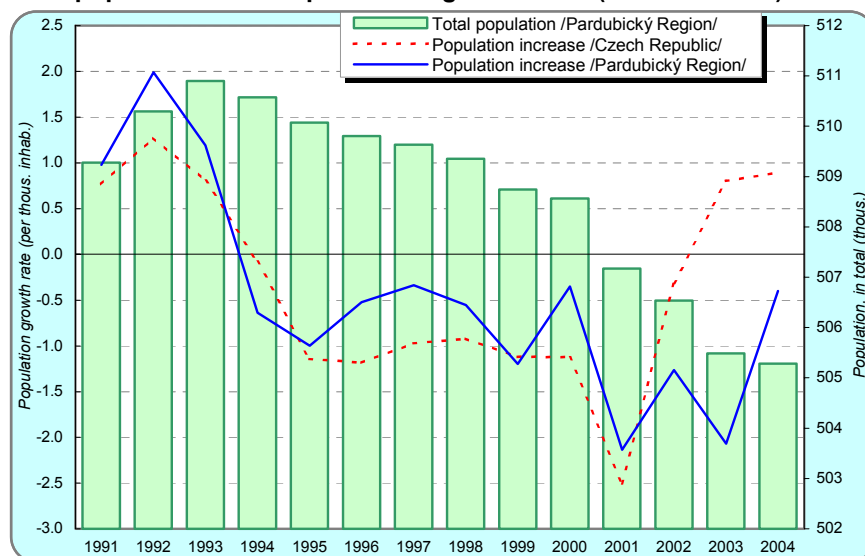
With its area, population and population density the *Pardubický* Region belongs to a group of below-average regions, which does not apply to its economy, though. It is an agricultural industrial region with employment in the industry mildly above the average and with efficient and intensive agriculture thanks to the advantageous climatic and other conditions in the River *Labe* basin.

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Aliachem, a.s.	Pardubice VII	Manufacture of chemicals	> 4 000
AVX Czech Republic, s.r.o.	Lanškroun	Manufacture of electronic elements	> 3 000
Foxconn CZ, s.r.o.	Pardubice I	Manufacture of personal computers	> 2 000
Karosa, a.s.	Vysoké Mýto	Manufacture of motor vehicles	> 1 500
Krajská nemocnice Pardubice	Pardubice I	Health care	> 1 500
ČSOB Pojišťovna, a.s.	Pardubice I	Insurance	> 1 000
OEZ, s.r.o.	Letohrad	Manufacture of electrical machinery	> 1 000
Perla, bavlnářské závody, a.s.	Ústí nad Orlicí	Manufacture of textile products	> 1 000
Rieter CZ, a.s.	Ústí nad Orlicí	Manufacture of machinery for textile industry	> 1 000
Saint-Gobain Vertex, a.s.	Litomyšl	Manufacture of glass fibres	> 1 000

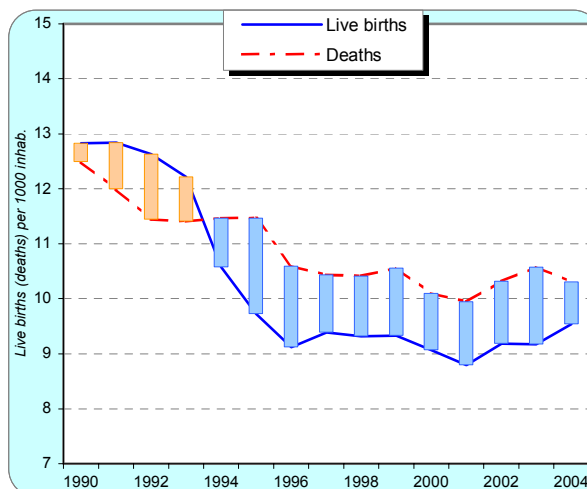


Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

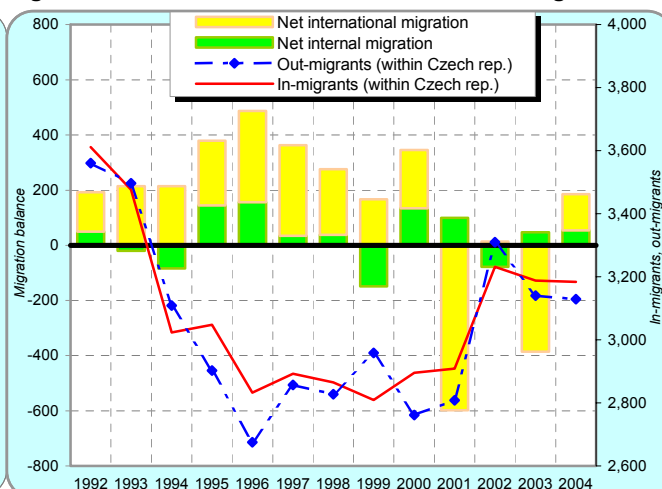


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

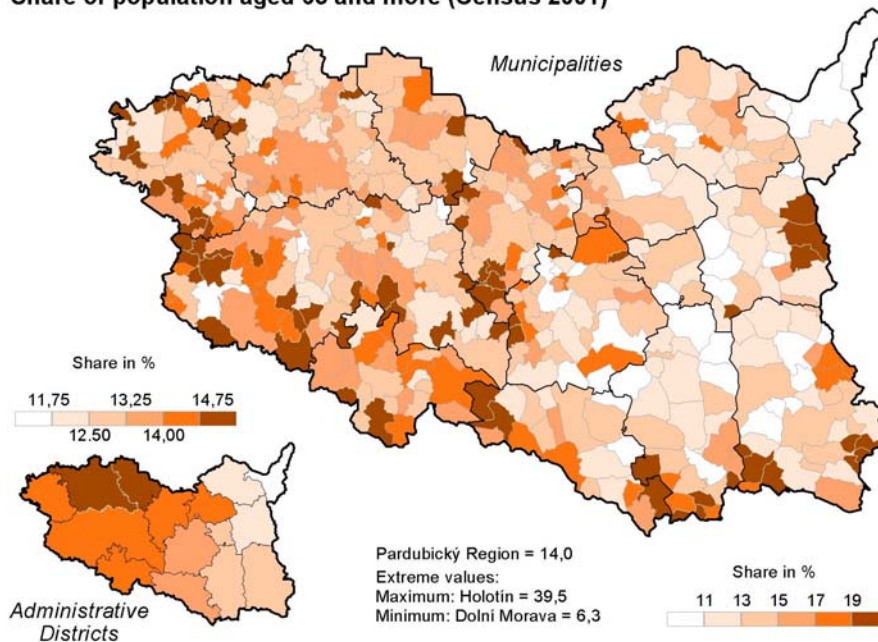


Migration balance - internal and international migration



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)	274,852	274,059
Arable land (ha)	203,985	201,173
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	22.7	13.6
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	4.45	3.96
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	193,054	122,886

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.3	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	5.5	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	4.2	4.2

The industry started to develop in the Region in the second half of the 19th century already: textile industry in particular, leather industry to a lesser extent and engineering. The development of chemical industry, electrical engineering, and energy industry (thermal power stations) then occurred in the 20th century. There are not any significant deposits of mineral resources in the Region.

According to comprehensive regional evaluation pursuant to five microeconomic indicators the Region finds itself in the seventh place. Its share in the national GDP exceeds 4%, primarily on account of manufacturing (a third of the regional GDP), trade (12%), and transport and communications (11%). The share of agriculture accounts for more 6% and is three quarters up on the national average.

The Region's share in the national gross fixed capital formation approaches 4% and is contributed most by investments in manufacturing (32%), transport and communications (20%), real estate and business services (10%), electricity, gas and water supply (7%) and agriculture (5%). Gross fixed capital formation per inhabitant of the Region stands at 80% of the country's average (the tenth in the ranking of the regions).

Region with a growing learning potential

The unfavourable demographic situation in the Region does start to

improve after all. The number of pupils in nursery schools, which are 300 in number today, has slightly increased recently. The number of pupils in basic schools steadily decreases and this also causes the schools to moderately drop in number; there are around 230 of them now. Pupils at grammar schools and secondary technical schools rise continuously in number as a result of a growing number of places offered by these schools. On the other hand, the number of pupils at secondary vocational schools remains virtually unchanged, as does the number of these schools. The Region offers higher education at two universities: the University of Pardubice (4 faculties) and the Institute of Restoration and Conservation Techniques in *Litomyšl* (1 faculty).

The last census revealed a generally favourable structure of the population's educational attainment in the Region. According to the census results, 22.8% of the population aged 15+ had basic education (including unfinished education), which was less than the national 23.5%, 40.9% had sec-

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

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	15.2
Basic schools	48.9
Grammar schools	7.3
Secondary technical schools	10.6
Secondary vocational schools	9.1
Higher professional schools	1.5
Universities	4.9

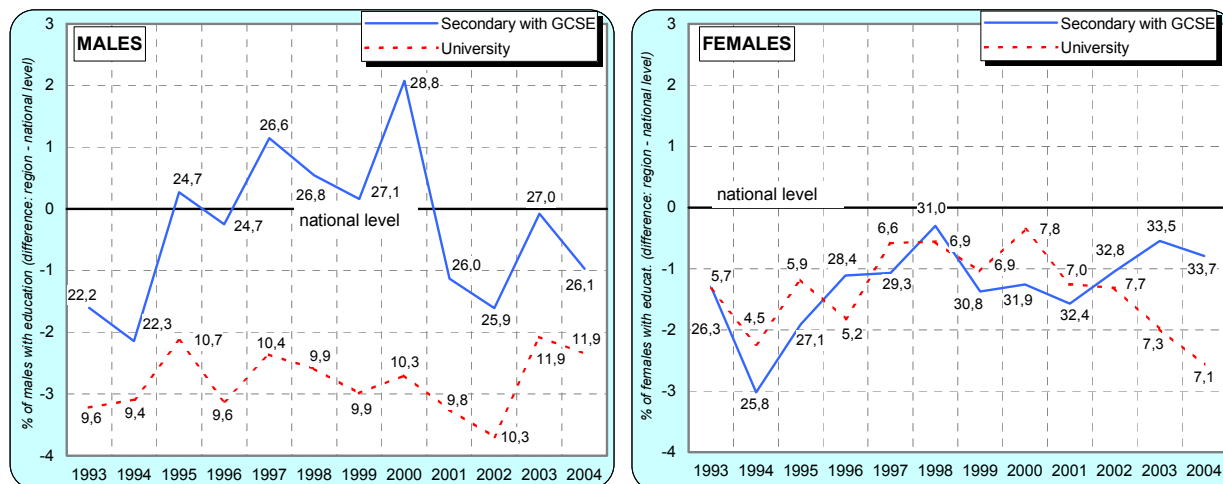
ondary education without GCSE (the CR 38.0%) and 28.2% had full secondary education with GCSE (the CR 28.4%). University education was ascertained for 7.0% of the population (the CR 8.9%). The index of education (the population with full secondary and university education per 100 inhabitants aged 25+) of the Pardubický Region's population was lower (43.0) than the nationwide average (45.3). The highest indices of education, higher than the nationwide average, were found in the population in the administrative territories of *Pardubice* (51.8), *Ústí nad Orlicí* (46.5) and *Česká Třebová* (46.0), while the lowest indices belonged to the administrative territories of *Králíky* (33.1), *Hlinsko* (34.5) and *Moravská Třebová* (34.9).

The network of social care establishments gets larger

Transferring the health establishment under the administration of the Region caused the proportion of physicians in non-state health establishments to rise up to 97.6%. The Region's number of physicians increases from one year to another, and the number of inhabitants per physician decreases in consequence. Currently, there are 10 hospitals in operation in the Region, whose total number of beds has even gone up lately. This was mainly due to the transfer of several independent long care institutions under hospitals. A look at data for the year 1991 reveals that the bed strength at that time was higher by a thousand or so, which the pressure exerted by the state to cut back on financial resources of hospitals. Furthermore, there are 7 specialized therapeutical institutions, 103 pharmacies and dispensaries (twice as many compared to 1994), 224 surgeries of physicians for adults, 103 surgeries of physicians for children and adolescents, 243 surgeries of stomatologists, 50 surgeries of gynaecologists, and 284 surgeries of specialists providing health services in the Region (figures for the year (2003). The average incapacity-for-work percentage steadily increases, but its value still belongs

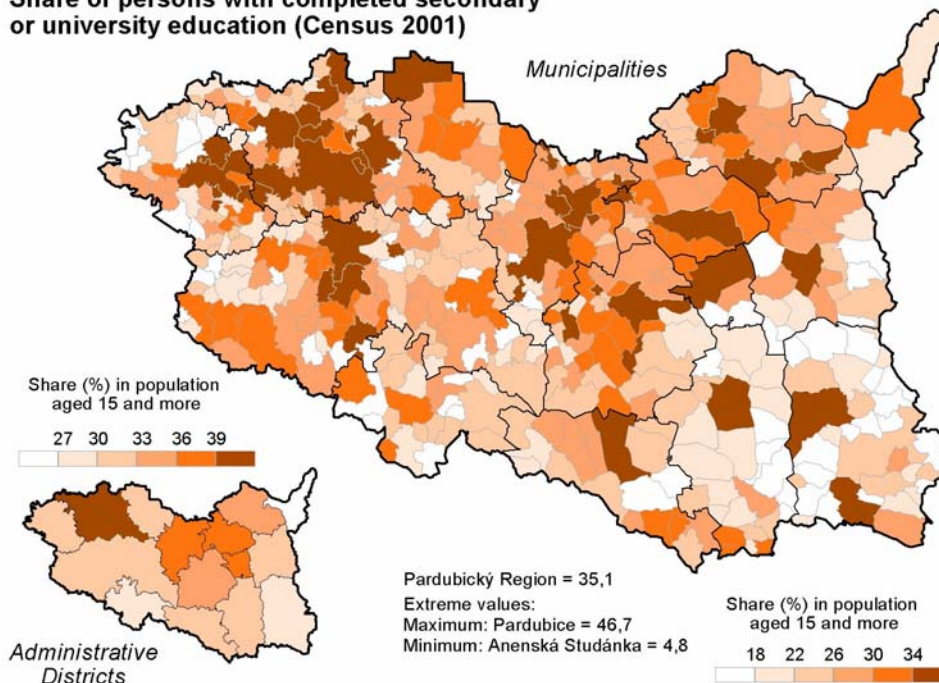


Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

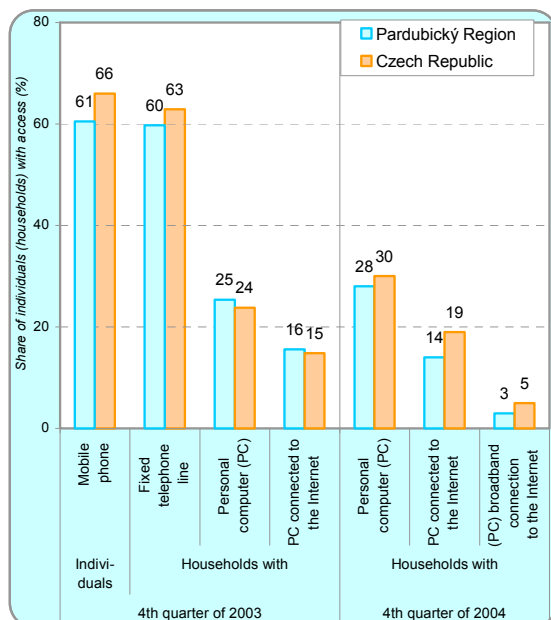


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

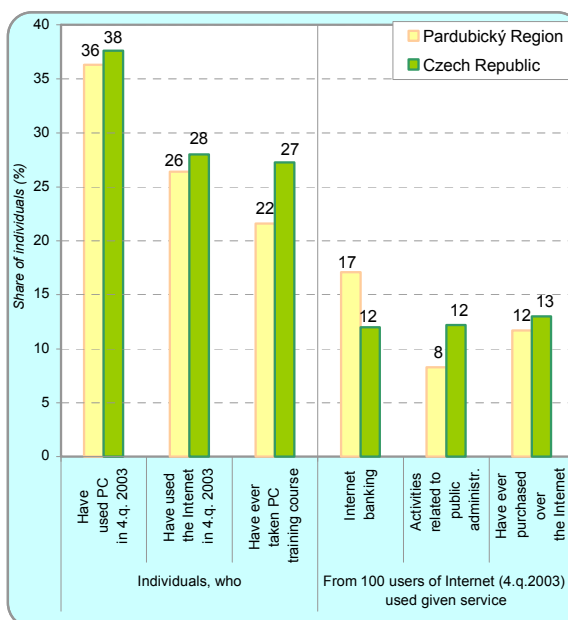
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



Access of households to information technologies



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





to the average in comparison with the other region.

The number of social care establishments rises every year, as does the number of places in them. In 2002, the Region had 8 children's homes, 3 social care institutions for adults, 7 social care institutions for young people, 15 retirement homes, 9 boarding houses for pensioners, and 45 community care service houses. Similarly to the other regions, the number of the state social care support benefits dropped as a result of abolishment of certain kinds of benefits and more stringent conditions for granting the benefits.

Few employees in services

The participation rate of the *Pardubický* Region's population is not any distinct—the Region is found in the last third in interregional comparison. A similar situation is in the proportion of economically active women, the participation rate of young people up to the age of 24 and of persons aged 55+, and the proportion of seniors when related to the economically active population. A long-term decrease in the proportion of the economically active made the initially very high deviation from the average decrease over 40 years to a proportion below the national average today. The proportion of women in the economically active population followed a much similar trend and is already down on the country's average now.

Employment in the primary sector is well above the average (in the upper quarter of the regions' ranking) though it dropped by a third in the last ten years. Subsequent to its gradual decrease in the 1990s the industry employs a third of the available labour force. As far as manufacturing in the Region is concerned, manufacture of refined petroleum products, office machinery and computers, and electrical machines and devices gives jobs to an above-average proportion of the persons employed. Employment in construction is also above the average. On the other hand the proportion of the em-

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	30.3	22.5	33.7	28.6	28.4	19.4
Secondary without GCSE	73.5	69.2	82.4	78.4	61.3	57.0
Secondary with GCSE	68.6	65.2	73.8	70.6	64.5	61.0
University	78.6	77.4	80.9	82.0	75.1	70.5

Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	60.6	59.4	70.5	69.7	51.3	49.7
15 - 19	33.7	15.0	35.9	17.0	31.4	12.9
20 - 24	68.2	68.1	84.8	73.7	50.6	62.2
25 - 29	82.9	75.3	98.4	94.6	66.7	54.6
30 - 34	89.1	85.7	98.0	96.9	80.0	74.0
35 - 39	93.2	91.7	99.7	96.9	86.5	86.4
40 - 44	95.8	96.4	98.9	97.8	92.5	94.9
45 - 49	96.0	93.9	94.7	95.4	97.3	92.4
50 - 54	81.5	90.4	85.2	93.4	78.0	87.3
55 - 59	43.9	55.5	71.3	81.3	19.8	31.0
60 - 64	16.7	19.1	26.1	29.5	8.8	9.9
65+	5.3	2.7	7.0	4.8	4.2	.

ployed in the tertiary sphere is very small in spite of the fact that it grew at almost the highest rate of all the other regions in the last ten years. Employment in services of mostly public nature (education, health, social care, etc.) is the second smallest and in market services it ranges just below the average. This sector's employment has been steadily rising up to its today's level in the upper quarter of the regions' ranking.

The proportion of the self-employed in both total and economically active populations suggests that enterprise activities have not developed very much in some areas. Only the proportion of the self-employed up to 35 years of age exceeds the average. The educational level of the self-employed is found in the bottom quarter of the list of interregional comparison.

Below-average unemployment, worse conditions at the Bohemian-Moravian border

Over past ten years, the proportion of the unemployed in the primary sector dropped almost to a half, remained virtually unchanged in the secondary sector, and rose by a tenth in the tertiary sector. Since 2000, the rate of regis-

tered unemployment was rising at the same rate as in the whole of the country and now it is a tenth down on the average. There are apparent disparities within the Region, which applies to the south-eastern part in particular where areas with the unemployment rate exceeding the country's average more than twice are found.

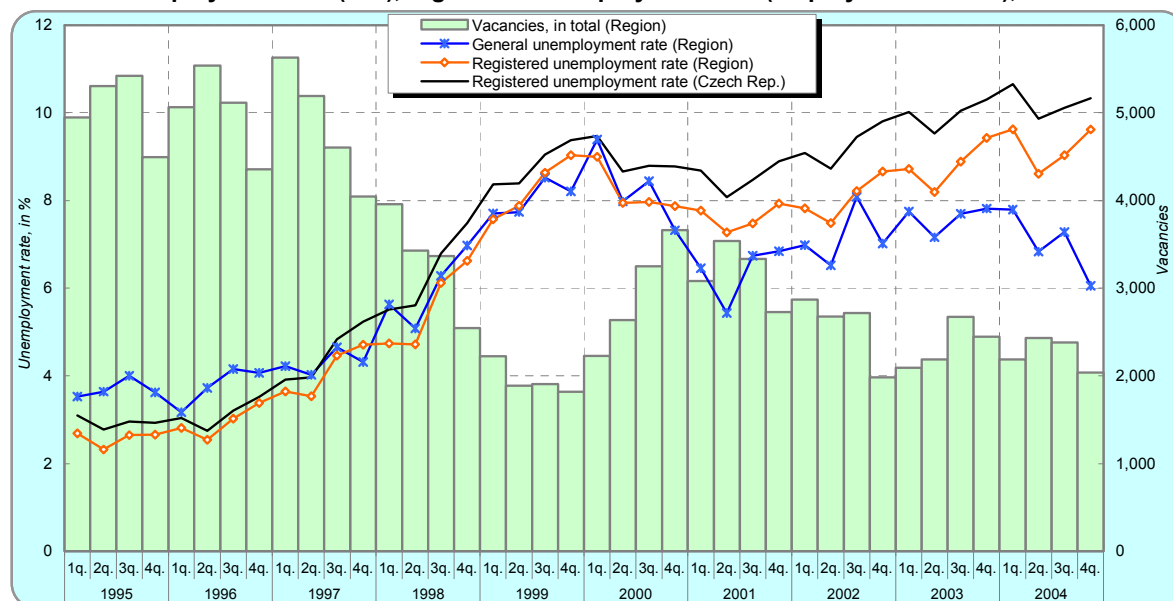
The absolute number of unemployed job applicants has risen by a fifth since 2000. Unemployed young applicants and unemployed job applicants with reduced capacity to work have increased in number slightly and by a third, respectively. When related to one vacancy the numbers of job applicants, young job applicants and applicants with reduced capacity to work are a quarter, more than half and a third down on the national average, respectively. The proportion of unemployed job applicants over 50 ranks the *Pardubický* Region fifth to sixth (along with the *Zlínský* Region) in this indicator among the country's regions.

A small preference for intellectual work

Every citizen of the *Pardubický* Region receives a disposable income that corresponds to more than 92%

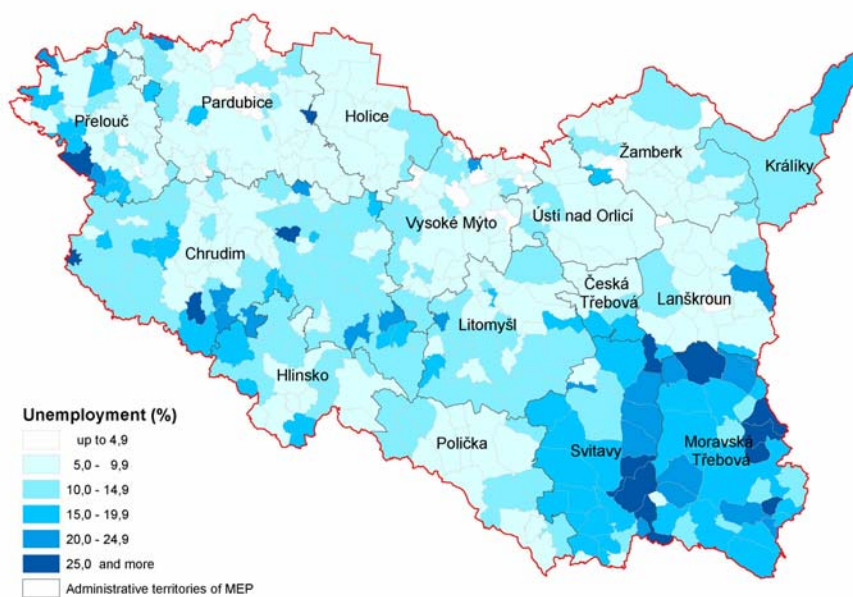


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



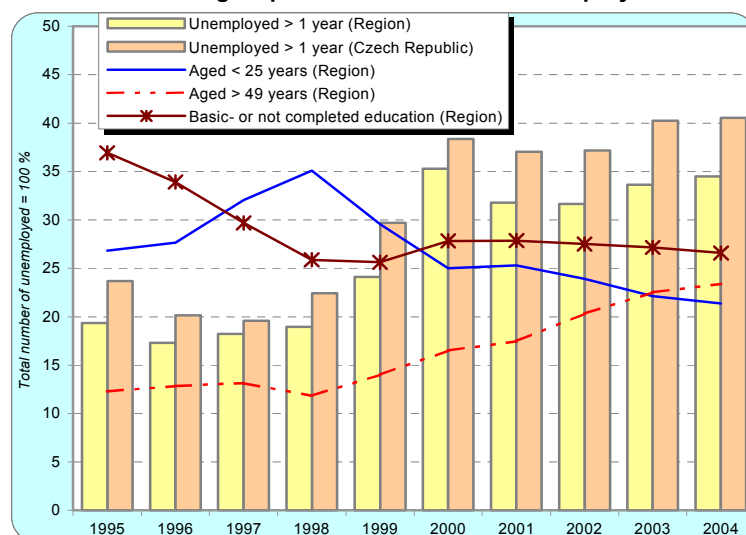
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

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)



of the national average. The values of this indicator have been placing the Region permanently tenth on the list of the regions over several years. With its average monthly wage of CZK 15 052 (about € 480) the Region ranked eleventh in 2003, improving its ranking by one place up since 1996. Year-on-year changes in the average wage have been quite smooth recently, without fluctuations.

Professionals (scientific and research intellectual workers) are remunerated relatively worst in the Region; their wages are 20% down on the average wage in the CR for the same group of employees. The only group paid at least at the level of the average includes manual workers in the primary sector. The unfavourable trend of falling relative wages with higher educational attainment leads to the fact that the average hourly wage of workers with basic education is almost at the nationwide average level, whereas university graduates receive by more than 20% less than their average wages in the CR are. The female to male wage ratio is above this proportion in the CR. The Region's average monthly wages in the industry and the construction are the lowest whatever and those in non-market services are also below the average.

The Region's population has the second lowest ratio of social incomes and gross incomes. Only one fifth of households do get easy by with their incomes, which is less than the CR's average. When ranked by multiple of subsistence available to the households, the Region is the tenth.

A fertile region waiting for the development of tourism

With its area the *Pardubický* Region ranks among smaller regions in the Czech Republic and is the third smallest as far as its population is concerned. The proportion of arable land that partially spreads out in warm plains of the River *Labe* basin is higher than the average, which endows the Region with fundamental conditions es-

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	9,374	85.3	16,531	98.7
	Compensation of employees	29,662	94.4	45,899	87.2
	Property income	3,550	98.2	3,862	93.8
Uses	Property income	1,189	97.2	1,176	97.9
	Balance of primary income, net	41,397	92.4	65,116	90.1
Secondary distribution of income account of households					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	7,789	98.8	15,505	99.7
	Other current transfers	2,450	94.0	3,824	94.2
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	3,238	91.7	5,138	90.2
	Social contributions	10,082	93.3	16,725	88.5
	Other current transfers	1,813	99.0	4,079	99.1
	Disposable income, net	36,503	93.4	58,505	92.6

pecially for agricultural production. These favourable conditions correspond to an above-average share of gross value added (7%) in the primary sector where over 6% of economically active population is employed. The percentage of woodland is below the average and is the third smallest among the regions except for Prague.

The share of the secondary sector in total gross value added does not differ from the national average very much. It increased very little over the past ten years. The traditional main industries—engineering and especially textile industry—have gradually lost their development potential and chemical and energy industries started to develop. Employment in the former traditional industries dropped to an average level and grew above the average in manufacture of chemicals (refineries, etc.) and electronic equipment. The proportion of exports the Region is placed third among the regions. Computers make up a third of its exports, and telecommunication equipment is also a significant item. More than three quarters of the Region's total exports go to the EU, of which more than a half to Germany. Over four fifth of exported synthetic dyestuffs come

from the *Pardubický* Region as do exports of sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus and also three fifth of non-ferrous metals, data processing equipment, radio sets and telecommunication equipment.

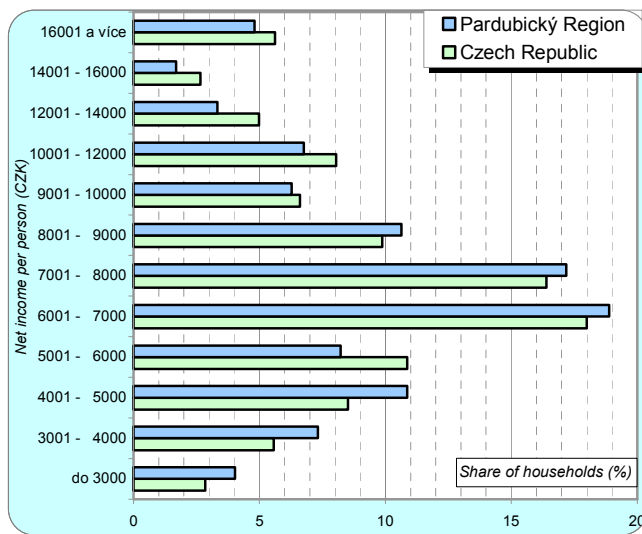
More than half of the economic active population works in the sector of services, but the share in gross value added is smaller than 50 % and tends to stagnate. Only small accommodation capacities are available for tourism—not more than 20 thousand beds is the lowest figure of all the regions. This corresponds to the smallest number of accommodated guests. This is in contrast to the fact that you cannot say that the Region is not interesting for tourists or is free of architectural and historic monuments or pleasant landscape.

Significant junctions of railway transport

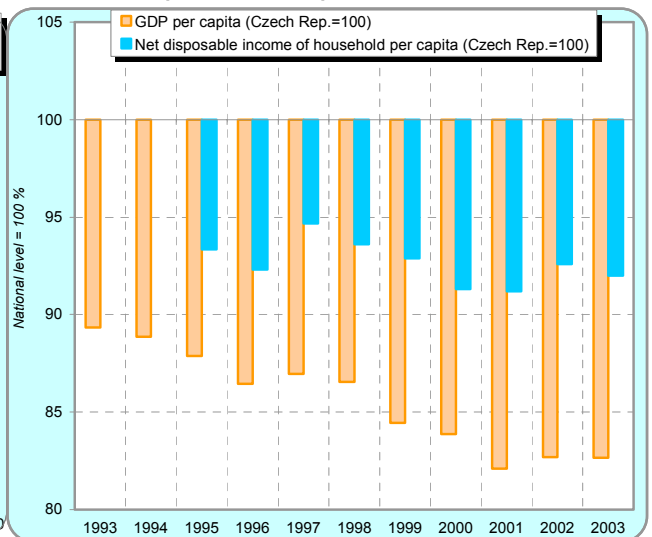
The *Pardubický* Region enjoys an advantageous position for transport connections. The vicinity of the neighbouring *Královéhradecký* Region's capital city of *Hradec Králové* (20 km from Pardubice) makes the *Pardubický* Region's road network very specific, as all trans



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

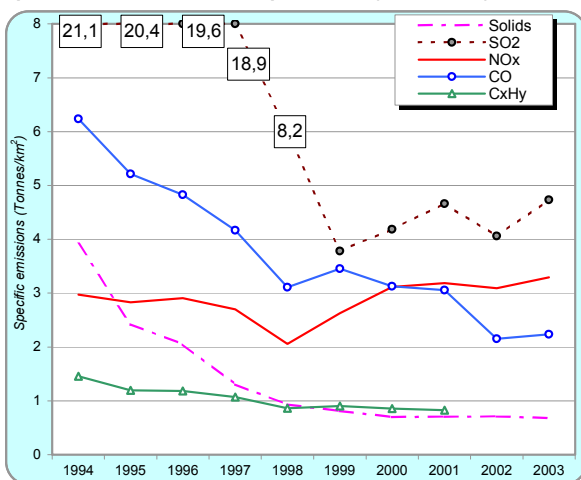


Gross domestic product and disposable income

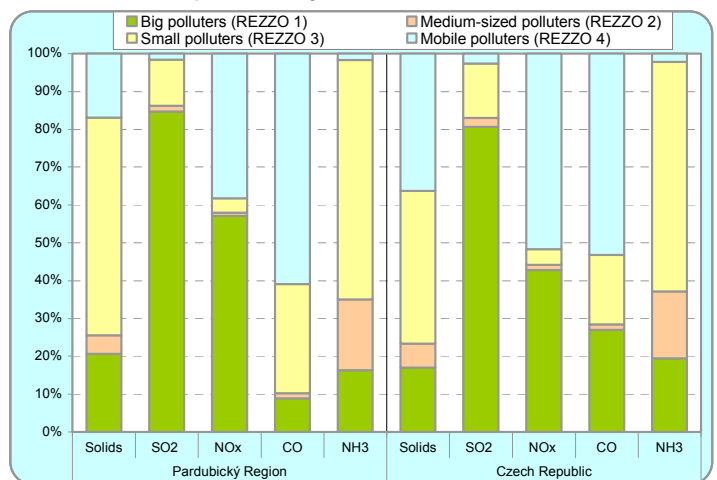


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

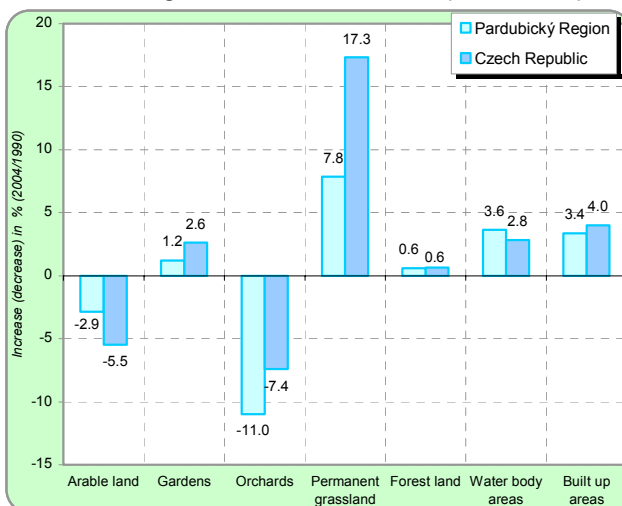
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



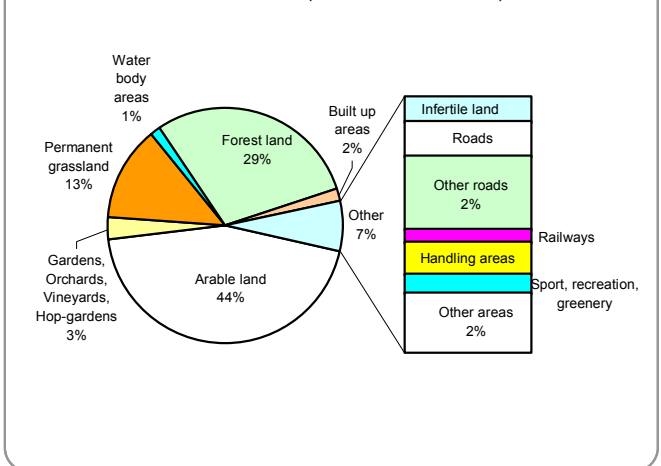
Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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	317,293	307,042
From the CR	262,432	253,515
From abroad	54,861	53,527
Number of overnight stays	1,286,151	1,140,948
CR nationals	1,089,190	929,626
Foreign nationals	196,961	211,322
Average length of stay (days)	5.1	4.7

port routes passing through *Hradec Králové* are easy to use without problems. The Region's road network includes almost 3 600 km, a little more than 6% of the CR's road network. The road density is the second largest among the regions; the length of roads per thousand inhabitants exceeds the national average by 30% and per thousand registered motor vehicles by a bit more than 20%. Motorization in all groups of motor vehicles approaches the average: e.g. there are more than 340 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, which is less than 4% down on the national average. Motorcycles are an exception; their number per inhabitant is the highest of all the regions (about 50% up on the country's average).

The Region's situation in railway transport widely differs from that in the road transport. The town of *Pardubice* is located on the main west-east transport route along which trains go from Prague to Poland, Moravia, Slovakia, and further to the Ukraine and Russia. The arterial line passing through the Region from east to west is part of the first railway corridor whose modernization is supposed to be finished soon. An important branch line starts in the Region to head for the town of *Brno* and continue to Austria, Hungary and the Balkans. The operating length of the Region's railway network, 500 odd km, only accounts for slightly over 5% of the national network. This, however, does not lessen the significance of the fact that the *Pardubický* Region lies on the line especially important for the economics of the country and even of other European countries, as well as for environmentally-friendly and economical transport between the west and the east of Europe.

Running through the *Pardubický* Region is our largest watercourse – the River *Labe*, which has the highest aquosity and not fluctuating flow. The river transport, however, only uses a short navigable section of the river in the western part of the Region. The international airport in *Pardubice* with its mixed civilian and military operation has an important role to play in air transport.

Fewest accommodation establishments

There is a high potential for recreation and tourism in the Region, which has not been fully made use of so far. The foothills of *Orlické hory* (Mountains) and the area of *Králický Sněžník* (Mountains) in particular are areas attractive to tourists and suitable for recreation in both winter and summer. The most frequented destinations include the surroundings of *Sečská přehrada* (artificial lake) and areas at *Horní Bradlo*, *Bojanov* and *Křižanovice*. The town of *Pardubice* has a historic centre and a newly reconstructed castle. As in other regions of the CR, there are many castles, remains, in the *Pardubický* Region, the most important are: renaissance *Litomyšl* castle (entered on the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage) *Kunětická Hora* (near regional capital) and *Svojanov* castle (in the south-east of region). Castles in *Slatiňany* and *Kladruby nad Labem* (both are located in western part of region) are well known for their horse breeding activities. There are also important localities with rustic architecture (manily near town of *Hlinsko*). Agrotourism, mostly focused on horse breeding, is developing in the areas situated at the foot of mountains.

The Region's values of basic indicators on tourism (the number of accommodation establishments, their total bed-strength, total number of overnight stays of guests) rank the Region last in the CR. The number of visitors from abroad is very small and steadily decreasing. One of every six tourists staying in a collective accommodation establishment in 2003 was a foreigner. Guests from Germany and Slovakia staying in accommodation establishments are about the same in number. Poles make up a numerous group among the tourists. They also belong to the most frequent same-day visitors to the Region, which, however, is not measured in a statistical way. The decrease in tourism after the terrorist attacks in the year 2001 was not very significant in the Region because foreign visitors do not account for any high percentage there.

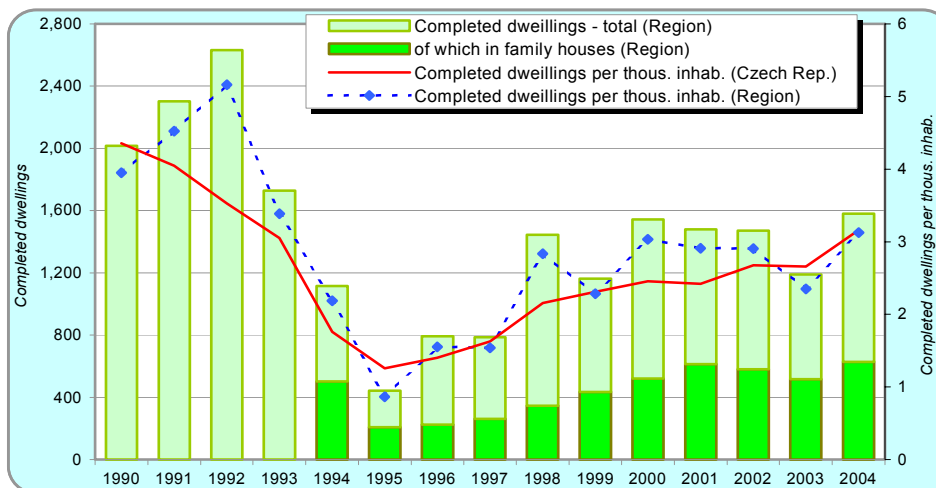
An increase in permanently occupied dwellings

The census in 2001 ascertained that there had been almost 120 thousand houses in the *Pardubický* Region, of which 18.6% accounted for unoccupied houses (13.3% in the CR). Of every 100 permanently occupied houses there were 89.7 family houses there in 2001 (86.3 in the CR). The Region's dwellings stock included over 210 thousand dwellings (14.1% were unoccupied). Between 1991 and 2001, the number of permanently occupied dwellings rose by 4.3% as against 3.3% in the whole country.

In the early 1990s, the construction of new dwellings took mainly the form of completing the housing developments under construction already. Then a big decline in the housing construction followed, which came to an end in the late 1990s. Although the number of dwellings completed has been slightly decreasing recently, it has no influence on the intensity of housing construction as the number of dwellings whose construction is started increases. Most dwellings were completed in family houses (40%) and multi-dwelling buildings (34%).

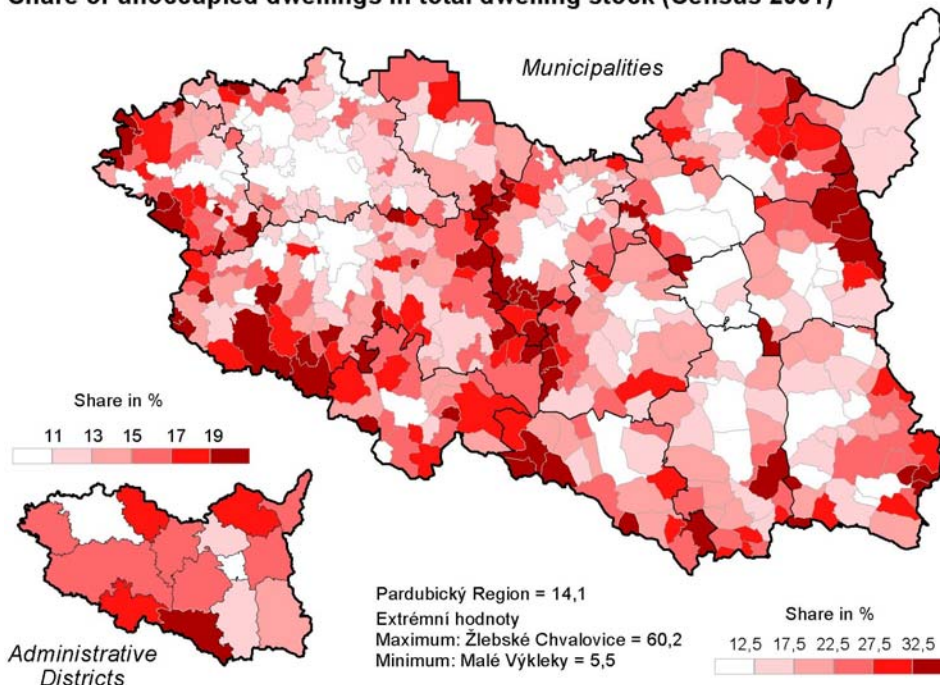


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

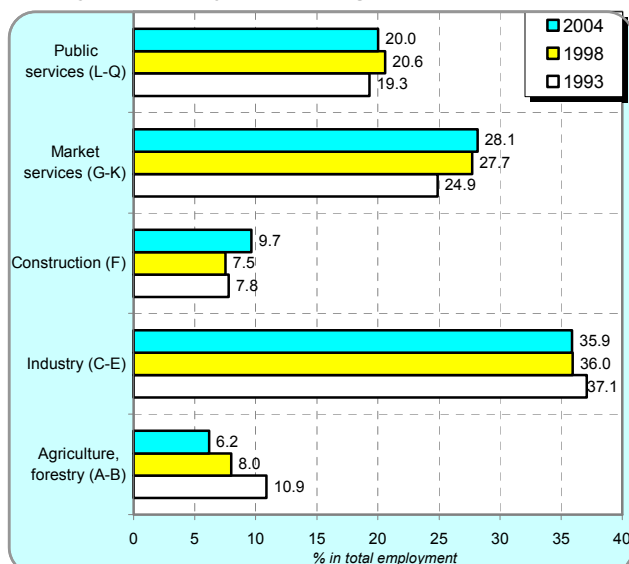


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

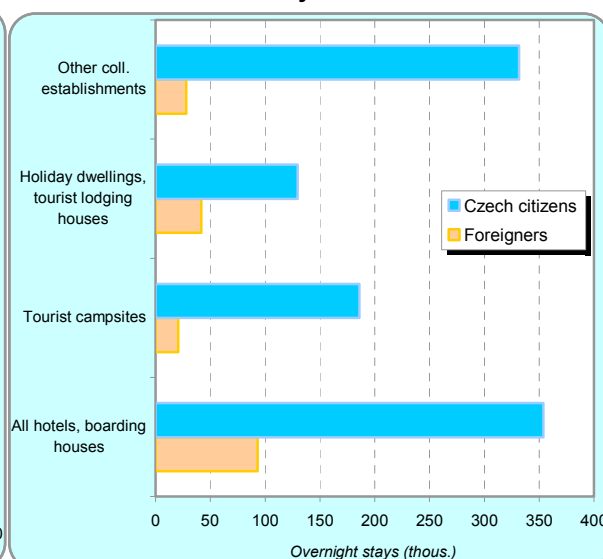
Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

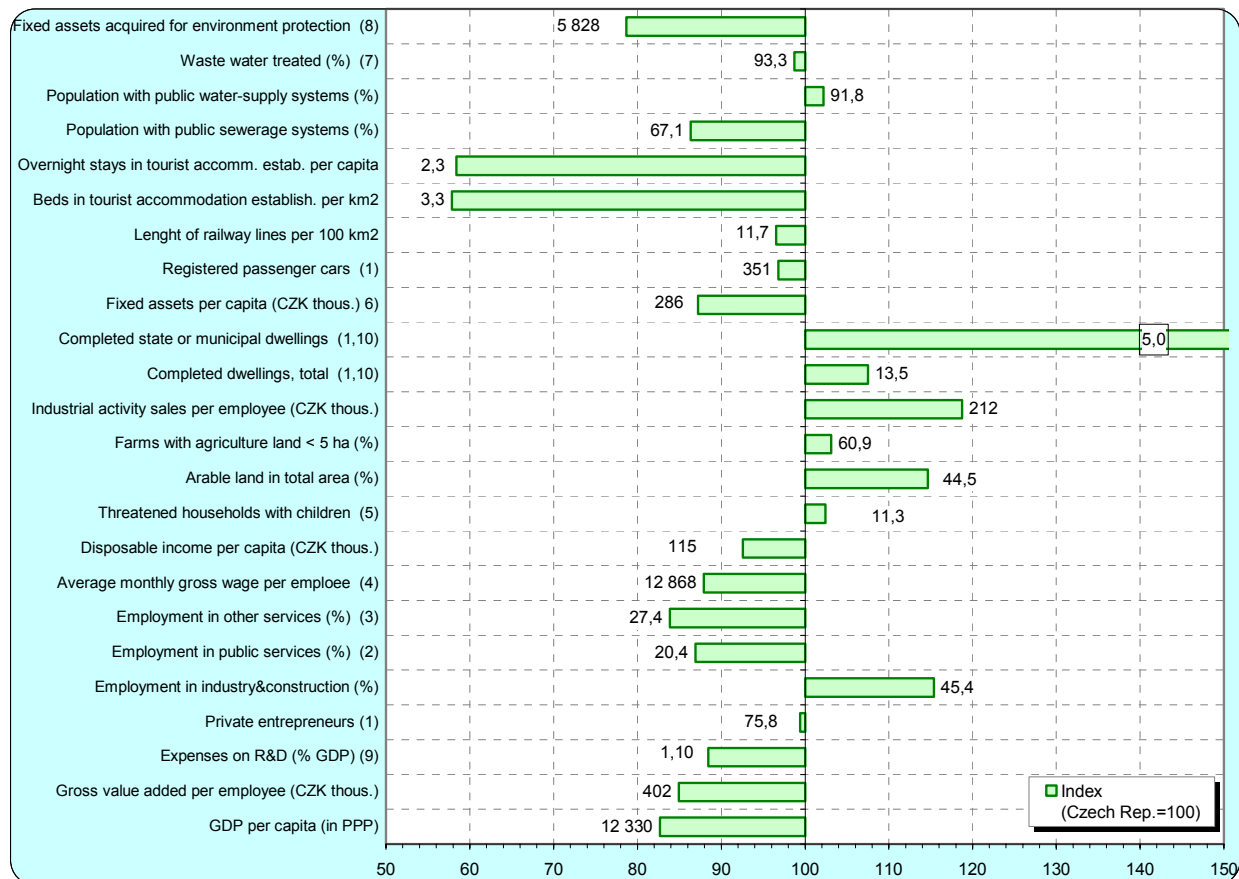


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





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

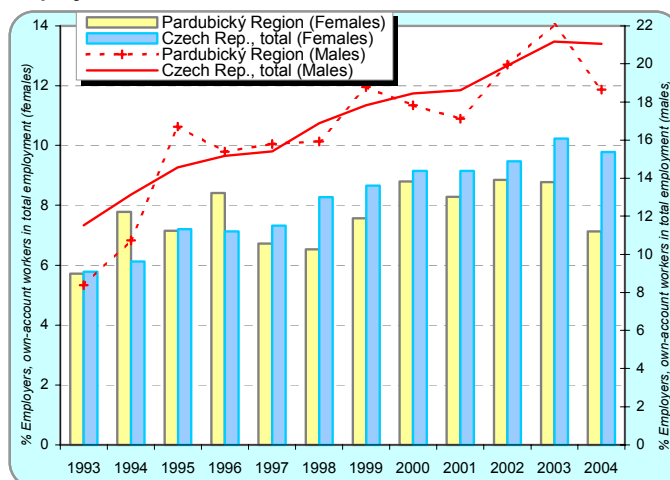
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

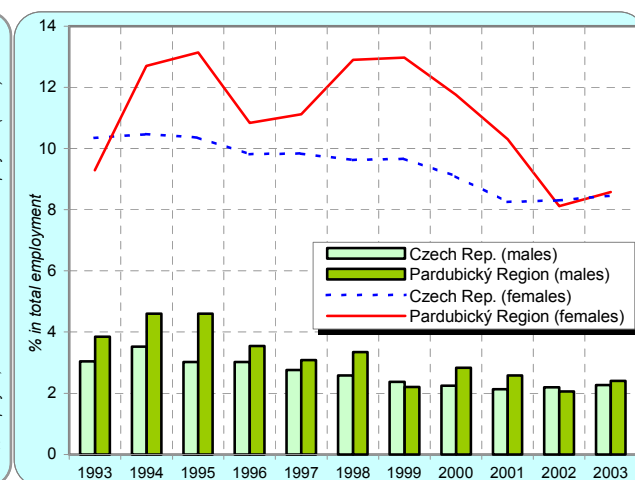
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

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 (Pardubický)	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	112.2	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	9 / 14	26 / 41	40 / 117	698 / 1105	729 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-1.1	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	6 / 14	17 / 40	54 / 117	747 / 1078	795 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-1.3	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	5 / 14	18 / 40	59 / 111	690 / 1078	744 / 1175
4	Migration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	0.2	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	7 / 14	17 / 40	45 / 111	719 / 1078	757 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	11,837	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	7 / 14	24 / 40	32 / 121	1057 / 1101	1082 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	9,367	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	8 / 14	24 / 40	17 / 115	1012 / 1076	1021 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	49.3	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	10 / 14	21 / 41	25 / 123	291 / 986	306 / 1095
8	Sh. of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	41.9	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	12 / 14	19 / 28	48 / 114	201 / 585	237 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	6.7	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	4 / 14	16 / 40	78 / 113	314 / 1063	388 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	45.2	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	4 / 14	6 / 40	12 / 113	38 / 1063	46 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	48.2	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	11 / 14	33 / 40	71 / 113	1013 / 1063	1073 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	7.6	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	5 / 14	21 / 40	90 / 123	357 / 991	434 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	9.6	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	6 / 14	14 / 28	74 / 123	178 / 591	243 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	15.8	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	7 / 14	14 / 28	92 / 123	181 / 494	264 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establish- ments per capita (2002)	Value	13.6	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	13 / 14	32 / 41	34 / 118	683 / 1105	704 / 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)

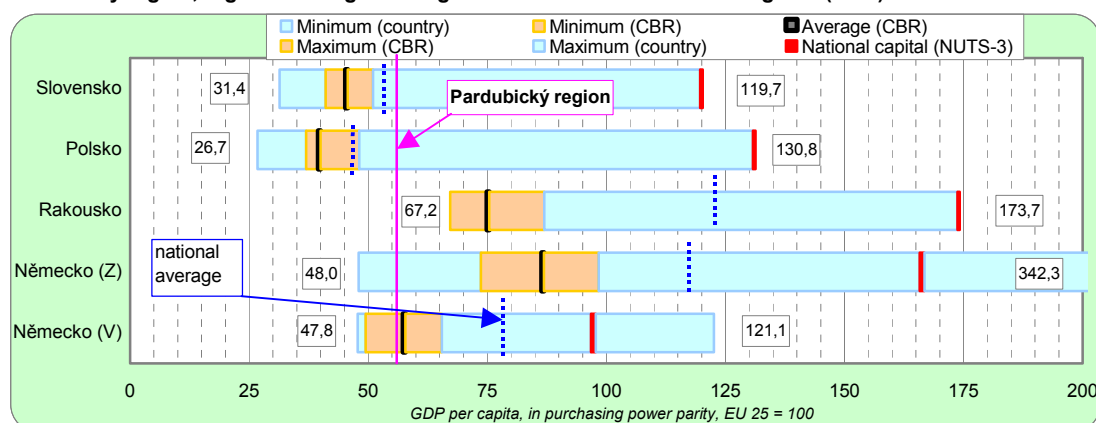
³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

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:

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