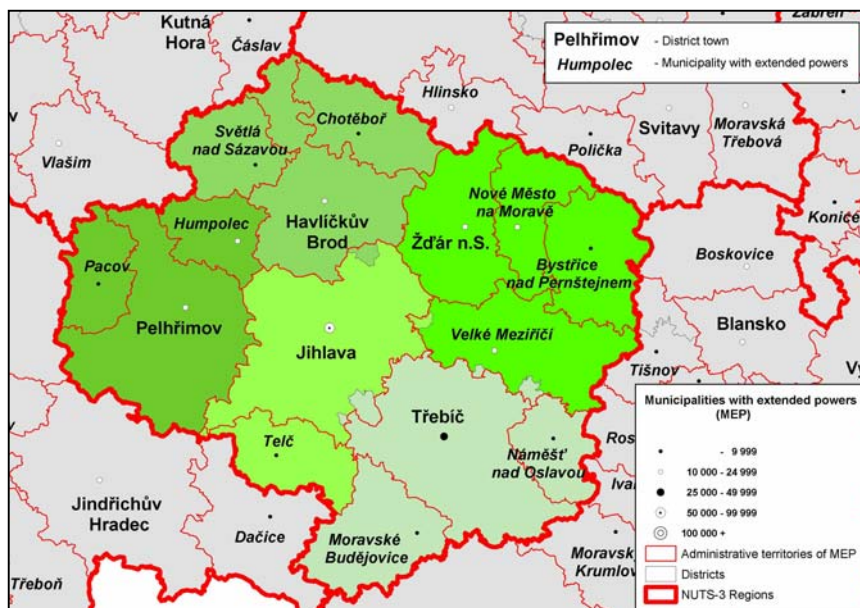




# VYSOČINA



The whole area of the *Vysočina* Region is found on the Bohemian-Moravian Highland, with the western part of *Jevišovská pahorkatina* (Hilly land) and the northern part of *Javořická pahorkatina* (Hilly land) in the south, *Křemešnická vrchovina* (Highland) in the west, *Hornosázavská pahorkatina* (Hilly land) in the north-west, *Žďárské vrchy* (Hills) with *Hornosvratecká pahorkatina* (Hilly land) in the north, and *Křižanovská vrchovina* (Highland) in the east and the middle of the Region. The sea watershed stretching from the northeast to the southwest divides the Region into two, almost the same areas. According to some sources, the geographical centre of Europe is found on the Region's territory close to *Melechov* (hill) in the west of the district of *Havlíčkův Brod*. *Vysočina* is a purely landlocked region, one of three in the CR. In the east it borders on the *Jihomoravský* Region, which considerably affects the development in the adjoining districts of *Třebíč* and *Žďár nad Sázavou*. It has a common border with the *Jihočeský* and *Středočeský* Regions in the west and



the *Pardubický* Region in the north-east. The western part of the Region already comes under the catchment area of the CR's capital city of Prague.

The Region occupies an area of 6 924.8 km<sup>2</sup> (8.78% of the CR's area) and is thus the fifth largest region of the CR. Woodland covers 30.3% of the Region (9th place among the regions). Its agricultural land (61%) and arable land (47%) rank the Region third; only the *Jihomoravský* and *Středočeský* Regions have relatively larger arable land areas; the percentage of agricultural land is higher in the *Středočeský* and *Pardubický* Regions.

The town of *Jihlava* with its 10% of the Region's population is relatively the smallest of all the regional capitals in the CR. Over 20% of the Region's population live in municipalities with up to 500 in-

habitants, which is by far the highest percentage of all the regions, 2.5 times above the nationwide average. The percentage remained virtually unchanged over last years, like about 21% of the population residing in municipalities with 501 to 2 000 inhabitants (about a quarter above the nationwide average). The percentage of the population living in municipalities with 2 001 to 10 000 inhabitants is slightly above the nationwide average, too. Only 37% of the population live in municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants, which is less than one third down on the average and clearly least of all the CR's regions.

The *Vysočina* Region comprises five districts – *Havlíčkův Brod*, *Jihlava*, *Pelhřimov*, *Třebíč* and *Žďár nad Sázavou* – and ranks second in the number of municipalities (729).

## Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		517,153	Average monthly gross wage (2004) <sup>4</sup>		15,560
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay <sup>1</sup>	4,074	Unemployment rate based on LFS (%; 2004)		6.8
	Foreigners with permanent residence	1,807	Employment in sectors (%; 2004)	Primary	10.4
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		729 / 33		Secondary	44.4
Population living in the regional capital (%)		9.6		Tertiary	45.3
Live-born children outside marriage (%; 2004)		19.9	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		1,581
Population with university education <sup>2</sup> (2004)	males	8.8	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		45.7
	females	6.1	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		399,005
Economically active population (2004)		255,408	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		16.1
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		13.5	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		12,491
Economic activity rate (2004) <sup>3</sup>	males	68.2	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		44,018
	females	49.6	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		116,562

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

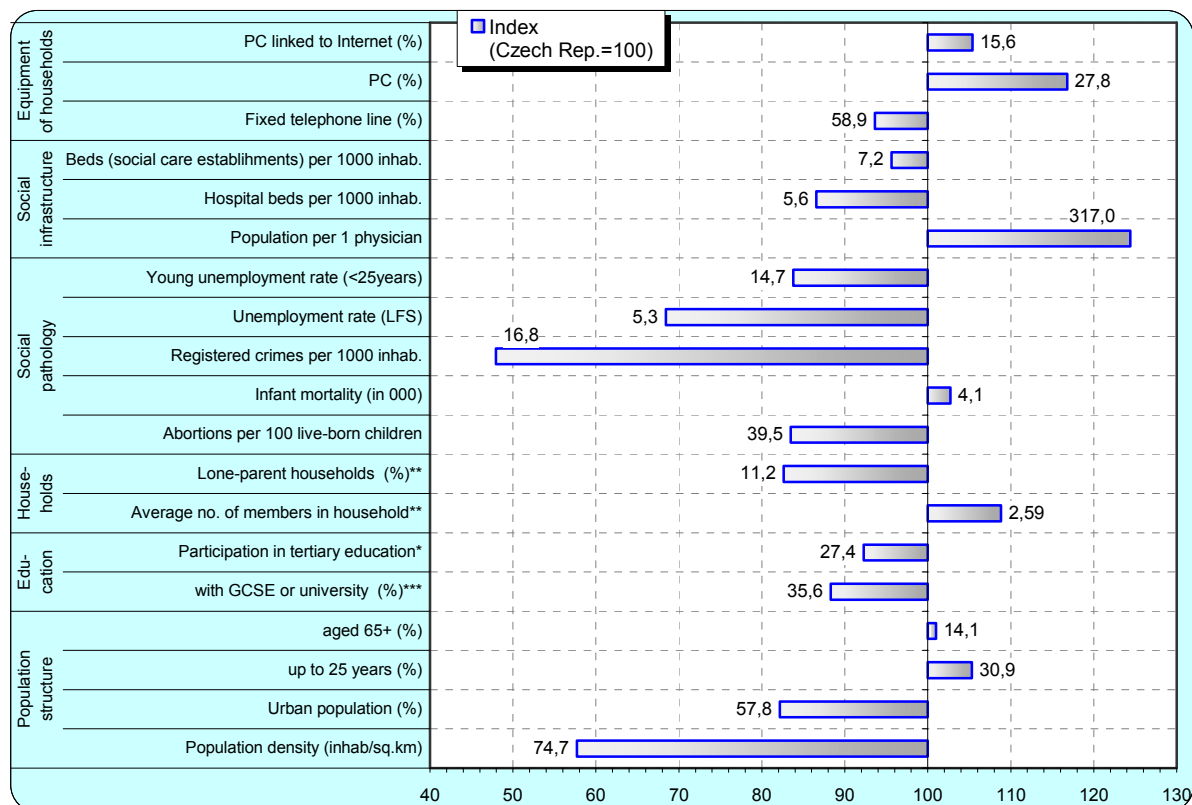
<sup>2</sup> Related to population aged 15+

<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.

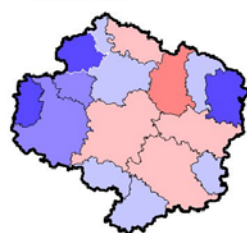
\* Share (%) of students aged 20-24 in total population aged 20-24

\*\* From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, expect 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

Administrative Districts



Index (1991=100)

96 98 100 102



Vysočina, in total = 99,3

Extreme values:

Maximum: Bílý Kámen = 163,6

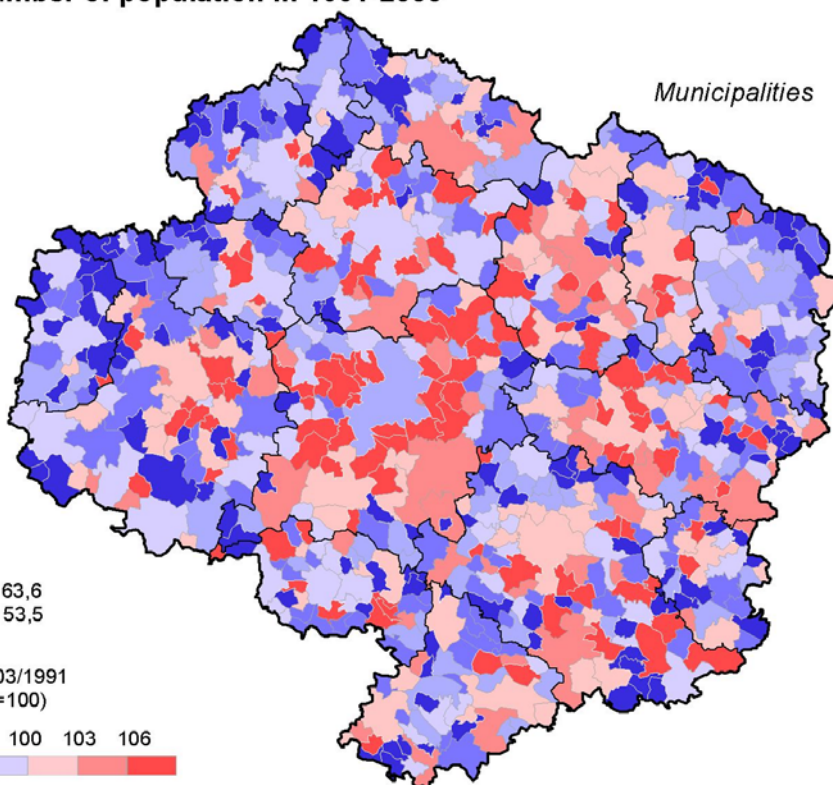
Minimum: Vysoká Lhota = 53,5

Vývoj 2003/1991  
(1991=100)

88 94 97 100 103 106



Municipalities



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

Population, 31 December 1993	522,823
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	5,210
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	5,571
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	250
Population, 31 December 1998	522,267
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	4,704
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	5,321
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	-40
Population, 31 December 2003	517,511

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

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	83.4	16.1	16.8	15.5
15 - 24	74.4	14.4	15.0	13.8
25 - 39	118.2	22.8	23.8	21.8
40 - 54	107.4	20.8	21.5	20.0
55 - 64	61.1	11.8	11.5	12.1
65 -	73.0	14.1	11.4	16.8
Total	517.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

The average area of the municipalities, 9.47 km<sup>2</sup>, is the smallest of all of the CR's regions. The same also applies to the ever-lowest average population per municipality (709), which is well behind (by 250 inhabitants) the *Středočeský* Region (thirteenth in this ranking). There are 15 administrative territories of municipalities with extended powers whose areas range from 220 km<sup>2</sup> to 830 km<sup>2</sup> and the population from 10 thousand to 96 thousand.

In comparison with the other regions of the CR, the *Vysočina* Region enjoys the longest life expectancy, low population density, rather favourable age distribution of the population, relatively stable economic situation of its most key industrial enterprises, and a powerful tradition of industrial production. Its location on the railway and road networks between two largest agglomerations is of advan-

tage. The Region has optimum conditions for the production of milk, potatoes, flax, rape, caraway, etc. The below-average level of earnings in almost all categories of economic activities, low air pollution, and a number of areas attractive for recreation and tourism are characteristic of the Region.

**Still a young region**

The *Vysočina* Region loses its population by both natural change and migration. The year 2003 was an exception—its net migration was positive at the time but failed to offset the loss by natural change. In the age structure, the child component of the population becomes weaker and the population aged 65+ becomes stronger. The average age grows continuously; in 2003 it was 38.9 (39.5 in the CR). The dependency ratio (the number of persons aged 65+ per 100 children aged 0-14) rose to 87.5

in 2003 (91.6 in the CR). The year 2003 saw the smallest number of marriages entered into since 1961. While the number of marriages per 1 000 population dropped to 4.6 (4.8 in the CR), consensual unions are more and more preferred. The 2003 marriage rate reached 2.4 divorces per 1 000 population.

There were 4 775 children born in the Region in 2003, which translates into a fall of 5 080 children (almost 52%) compared to the year 1974 when the population wave of the 1970s culminated. The crude birth rate was 9.2 live births per 1 000 mid-year population in 2003. The mean age of mothers approached 27 years. The number of children born out of wedlock also went up—there were 18% of them in 2003. The crude death rate maintained about the same level in past years (10.5 of deaths per 1 000 population in 2003). Abortions dropped by 65.2% in comparison with 1990. The year 2003 brought a migration gain because the number of immigrants was higher than that of emigrants in external migration, which compensated for losses due to negative net internal migration. The biggest external migration exchange occurred with Slovakia.

**Weak industrialization – too big emphasis on agriculture**

The agricultural region whose one half is found in Bohemia and the other half in Moravia (thus abolishing the historical thous and-year border between the two lands), with 20% of population living in municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants, low air pollution, sound forests, clean water bodies important for water management, and many cultural monuments of which many are on UNESCO lists – all this is the *Vysočina* Region.

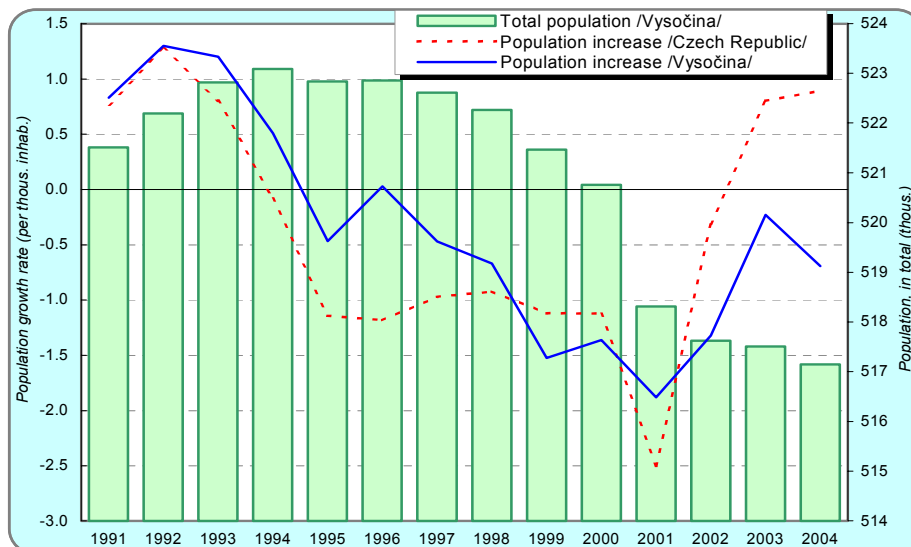
**Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003**

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Bosch Diesel, s.r.o.	Jihlava	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 4 000
ŽDAS, a.s.	Žďár n. Sázavou	Iron casting	> 2 500
Motorpal, a.s.	Jihlava	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	> 1 500
Sklo Bohemia, a.s.	Světlá nad Sáz.	Manufacture of glass	> 1 500
Automotive Lighting, s.r.o.	Jihlava	Manufacture of electrical accessories	> 1 000
ICOM transport, a.s.	Jihlava	Transport	> 1 000
Kostecké uzeniny, a.s.	Kostelec	Manufacture of meat products	> 1 000
Nemocnice Havlíčkův Brod	Havlíčkův Brod	Health care	> 1 000
Nemocnice Jihlava	Jihlava	Health care	> 1 000
Pleas, a.s.	Havlíčkův Brod	Manufacture of clothing	> 1 000



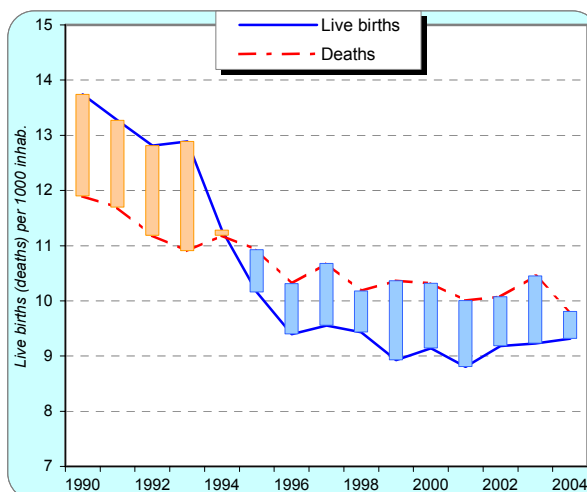


### Total population - development in region and CR (31 Decemeber)

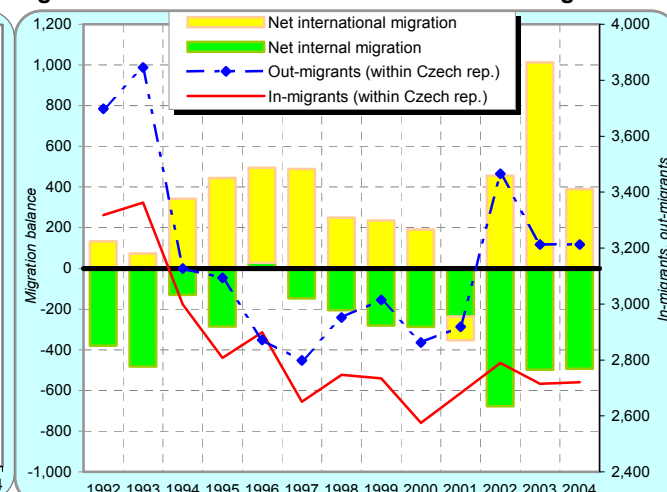


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered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

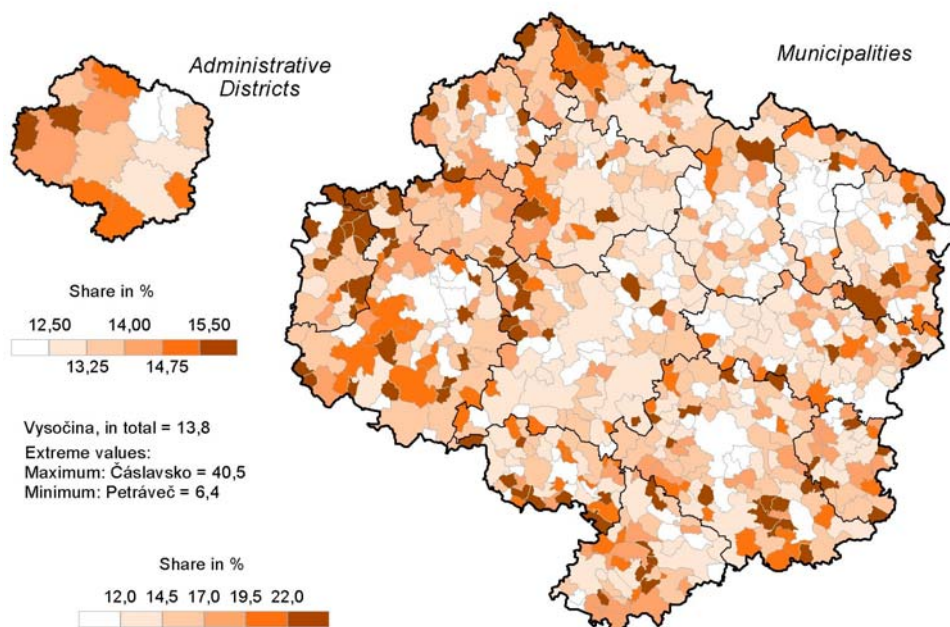


### Migration balance - internal and international migration



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)	421,297	419,888
Arable land (ha)	325,813	324,842
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	38.3	20.1
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	4.45	3.65
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	295,412	223,566

### Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	3.2	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	5.6	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	4.2	4.2

Although climatic and soil conditions on a considerable part of the Region are not optimal for advanced agricultural production, employment in the Region's agriculture is found by the highest proportion of economically active population of all the regions of the CR—more than three times the national average. Main agricultural activities are potato growing and cattle breeding.

Vysočina is in the ninth place on the list of main macroeconomic indicators of the 14 regions. Its share in national GDP is approximately 4%. Agriculture and forestry contributes to the regional GDP by 11% (most of the regions), manufacturing by 37%, trade by 8%, and transport and communication by 7%, which is again one of the smallest regional shares within the CR.

GDP per inhabitant is only at 78% of the country's average or less than 52% of the EU-15 average. Enterprise in terms of the number of private entrepreneurs (including farmers) per 1 000 population is the second lowest of all the regions, as are sales in industry.

The regional share in total gross fixed capital formation is a little more than 4%. The share per inhabitant is the seventh largest among the regions and does not reach the national average. Almost half of the investments are implemented in manufacturing, 13% in transport and communications, and almost 8% in agriculture, which is three times the share at the national level.

### Small territorial differentiation of the level of education

More than 350 nursery schools, more than 260 basic schools, 18 grammar schools, 42 secondary vocational schools, and more than 30 secondary vocational schools – all these make up the school system in the Vysočina Region. That the Region has a dense network of basic schools is seen from the number of basic schools per 100 inhabitants aged 6-14, which is the greatest right in the Vysočina Region. The proportion of new entrants to non-GCSE fields of study in the corresponding age category of the population ranks the Region as low as thirteen, i.e. below the national average.

At the time of the last census, 24.2% of the population had basic education—slightly up on the nationwide 23.5%. The proportion of persons with secondary technical education without GCSE was also higher (40.7%) than the national indicator (38.0%). 27.5% of the population aged 15+ attained full secondary education, a bit less than the total for the country (28.4%).

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

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	15.3
Basic schools	52.8
Grammar schools	6.9
Secondary technical schools	10.2
Secondary vocational schools	10.7
Higher professional schools	1.9
Universities	0.0

A bigger difference existed in university education: 6.7% for the Region as against 8.9% for the whole country. The Region's index of education (42.0), which relates the population with full secondary and university education to 100 inhabitants older than 25, is also slightly below the national indicator (45.3). Territorially, the highest index of education was in the administrative territories of *Žďár nad Sázavou* and *Havlíčkův Brod* (47.4 and 45.8, respectively). Only in these two territories did it exceed the national value. The Region's centre—the town of *Jihlava*—occupied the fifth place. The smallest values of the indicator were derived for the administrative territories of *Moravské Budějovice* (35.8), *Bystrice nad Pernštejnem* (36.6) and *Pacov* (36.6). Generally, the territorial differences in the level of education are smaller than in most of the other regions.

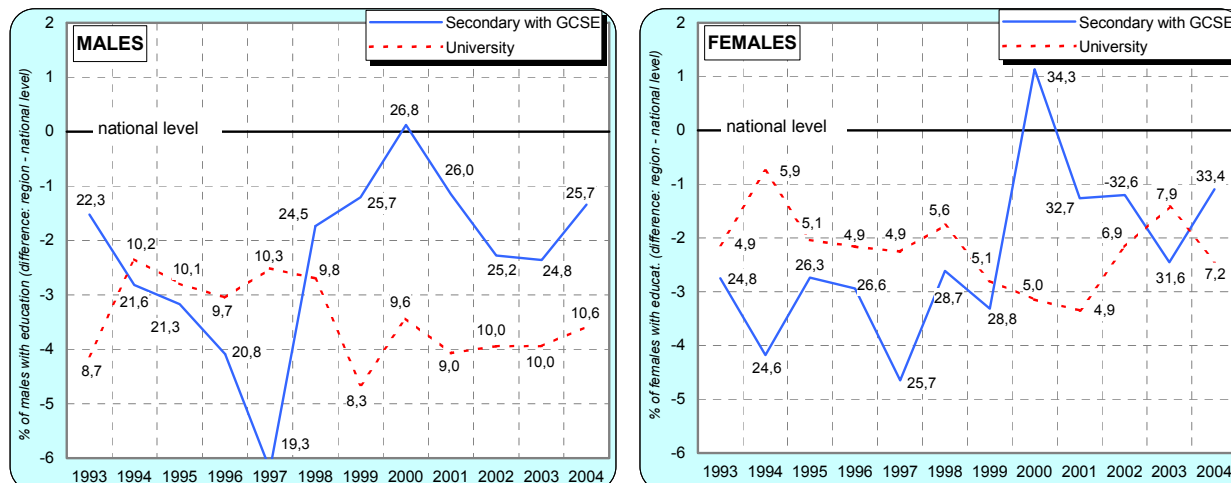
### Duration of incapacity for work increases

Health care in the Region is provided by 6 hospitals whose number of beds decreased only a little over last several years. Physicians increase in number, though. They work not only in the hospitals but also in 12 specialized therapeutic institutions, more than 210 surgeries for adults, more than 100 surgeries for children and adolescents, more than 50 surgeries of gynaecologists, and almost 250 other surgeries of specialists of one kind or another. Two parallel trends are observed in the development of incapacity for work: the number of incapacity-for-work cases decreases on the one hand and, on the other hand, the average length of one incapacity-for-work case gets longer. Between 2000 and 2003, the average duration of one incapacity-for-work case extended from 26 to 29.2 calendar days. The average percentage of incapacity for work increased from 0.6 percentage point to 7.1%.

Like in the other regions, community care service houses account for the largest proportion of social care establishments.

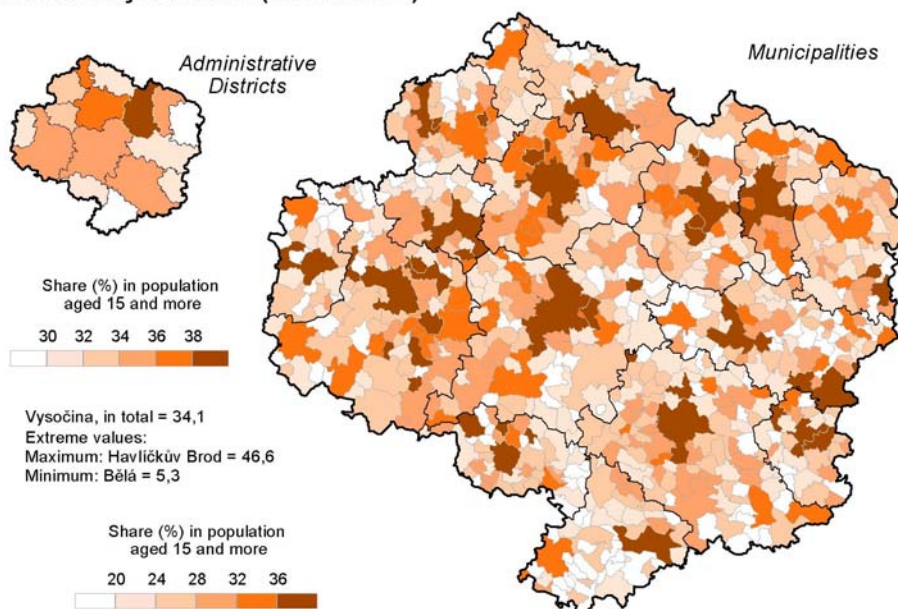


# Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

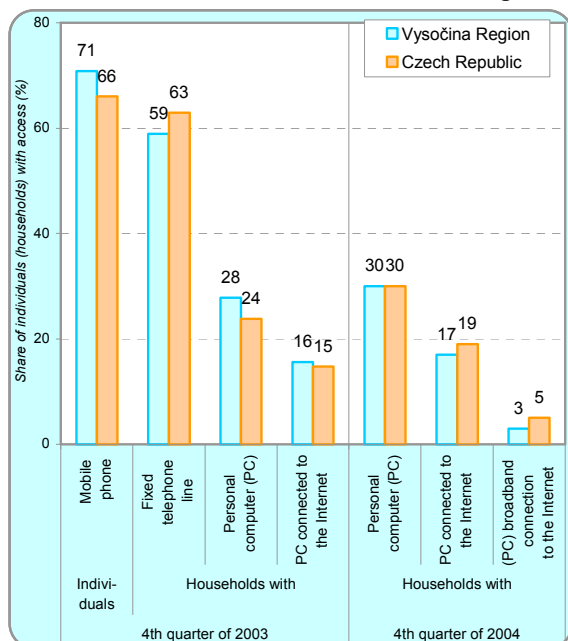


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

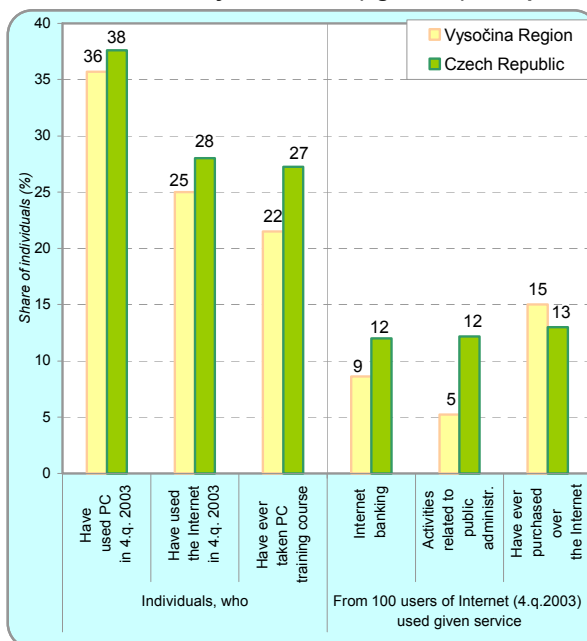
## Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



## Access of households to information technologies



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





Most places in the social care establishments, almost a half, belong to retirement homes. The building of community care service houses, where about 100 new dwelling units is annually produced in recent years, contributes most to the rising number of social care establishments.

### A strong primary sphere, a weak tertiary sphere

The economic activity of the Vysočina Region's population is the smallest of all the regions of the CR, and the lowest is also the proportion of economically active women. The proportion of economically active men and economically active women in the working-age population (i.e. aged 15 to 59) is very small, too. The participation rate of young people up to the age of 24 and of persons over 55, including seniors, is also found at the bottom of the list of the regions. The positive deviation of the proportion of the economically active in the working-age population from the national average value managed to change over 40 years into the second negative one now. A drop in the proportion of women in the total economically active population led to the second largest negative deviation from the country's average today. The drop of the absolute number of the economically active population was the second largest, as was the one in the absolute number of working pensioners.

Employment in the primary sector is the highest by a wide margin of all the regions; the highest is in agriculture and forestry. The employment in this sector has been decreasing in the past ten years at rate a bit lower than in the other regions, but the drop did not virtually affected the industry where the proportion of the employed is slightly above the national average. Manufacture of wood and wood products is the only branch of manufacturing which is out of the common run: its proportion of the employed is more than twice the one of the other regions. The proportion of employed persons in construction is also above the aver-

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

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	27.4	14.4	29.7	12.9	26.1	15.1
Secondary without GCSE	74.8	67.6	82.8	74.6	63.9	57.3
Secondary with GCSE	71.0	69.0	75.9	75.6	66.8	64.0
University	89.1	78.1	91.4	84.1	85.4	71.0

### Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	59.6	58.0	69.0	67.2	50.7	49.1
15 - 19	31.9	8.5	29.4	9.3	34.5	7.7
20 - 24	66.6	64.0	87.1	70.1	45.0	57.5
25 - 29	82.8	77.2	97.0	95.9	67.5	57.3
30 - 34	90.1	85.8	98.2	96.5	81.3	74.4
35 - 39	93.6	90.2	95.1	95.9	92.0	84.1
40 - 44	95.5	94.2	97.9	93.7	93.0	94.7
45 - 49	91.5	93.3	93.6	93.4	89.4	93.1
50 - 54	82.7	89.3	90.2	90.1	75.6	88.6
55 - 59	44.5	55.8	70.5	82.0	21.2	30.9
60 - 64	12.8	14.6	17.9	18.9	8.3	10.8
65+	4.1	3.3	5.1	5.8	3.5	.

age. On the other hand, in the long run, employment in the tertiary sphere has been by far the lowest. In all of the three types of services—market, non-market and progressive—Vysočina falls in the last quarter of the regions' ranking as far as employment is concerned.

Enterprise in this Region fails to reach the necessary level. The proportion of the self-employed without employees in the economically active population is the third smallest among the regions and that of the self-employed with employees (i.e. entrepreneurs) is by far the smallest. The second largest proportion is recorded for the self-employed less than 35 years of age. The educational level, measured by the proportion of the self-employed with full secondary educational attainment with GCSE or with higher education, is low.

### 100 applicants per one job for the unemployed with reduced capacity to work

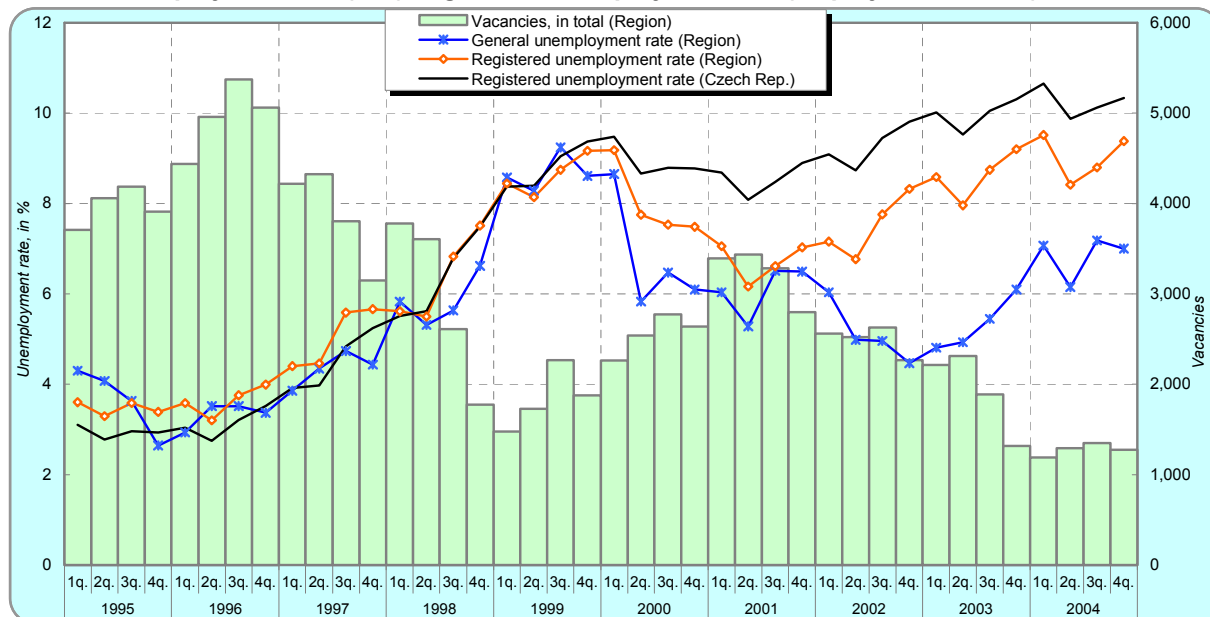
The proportion of persons employed in agriculture dropped by a third; but still, the Region ranks first among all the regions of the CR. The proportion of the employed in the industry is well above the average,

like in the construction. The lowest whatever is the proportion of persons employed in market services, and the proportion is also lower than the average in non-market services. Restructuring is rather slow here, but even so the unemployment remains at an acceptable level. The rate of registered unemployment fails to reach the average level for the whole of the Czech Republic. There are disparities within the Region, though. While the unemployment is below or even well below the average in western parts of the region, it is average and in some places highly above the average close to the eastern border with the Jihomoravský Region. In the southeast (the district of Třebíč), there is clearly above-average unemployment in most areas and also a number of administrative districts where unemployment is extremely high.

The absolute number of job applicants not placed in jobs has increased since 2000 in all groups by a quarter or so. The number of job applicants per vacancy is a third up on the average; in young job applicants the number is more than six times the average. With its almost fifty applicants the Region is at the top

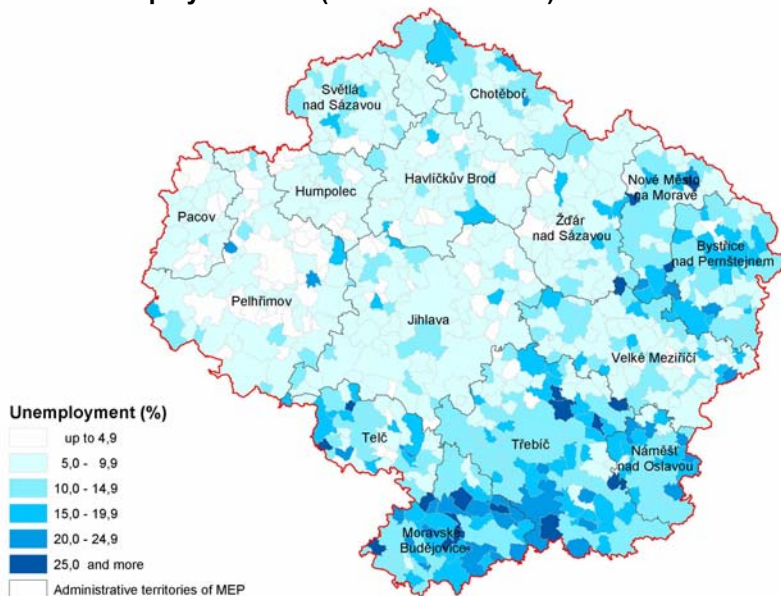


### General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



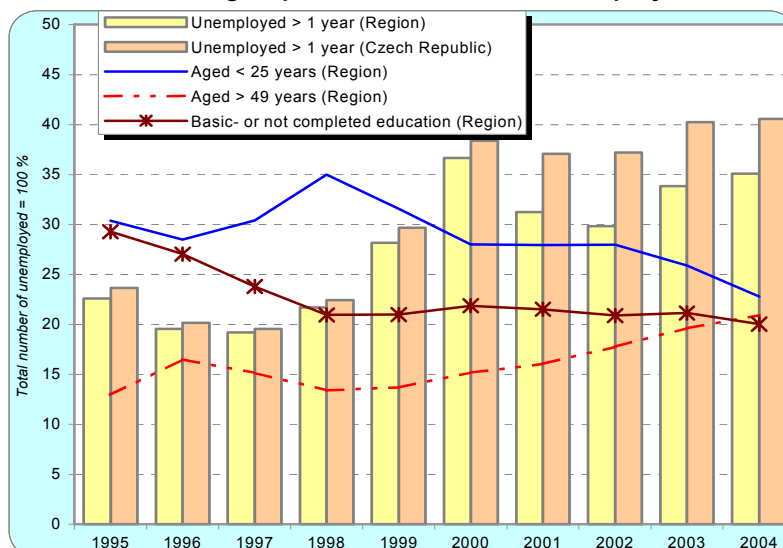
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

### 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 unemployment list of all the regions of the country. There are more than a hundred job applicants with reduced capacity to work per one vacancy in the Region.

### Low wages remain

Disposable income per inhabitant of the *Vysočina* Region amounts to nearly 94% of the national average, which ranks the Region ninth. The standing is two places better than three years ago. The Region had the lowest wages up to the year 2000. Currently, its average wage of CZK 15 026 (about € 480) ranks it thirteenth (last but one place) and there are not any convincing reasons for at least decelerating or even halting this trend by which the gap between the average level of wages in the country and the wages in the Region is steadily widening.

In comparison with the national average, senior officials and managers are paid worst in the Region – their wages are almost a quarter below the average for this group. The trend of falling wages with the growing age of employees is clearly visible, and the ratio between the country's average wage and the Region's average wage in a given group is on the increase. Wages of young employees are a little bit above the national average as distinguished from groups of fairly old employees whose wages are the worst of all the regions. The wage ratio of females and males is the second smallest (less than 0.7). Compared with the national average, workers in market services receive the second worst wages, while in non-market services the wages are the third lowest.

### The region on the watershed in the geographical centre of Europe, waiting to be discovered

As far as the area is concerned the *Vysočina* Region does not differ very much from the average size of the regions in the Czech Republic. The population does not reach the CR's average. While the

### 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	9,271	82.4	15,126	88.4
	Compensation of employees	29,610	92.0	45,652	84.9
	Property income	3,108	83.9	3,872	92.0
Uses	Property income	1,054	84.1	1,073	87.5
	<b>Balance of primary income, net</b>	<b>40,936</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>63,578</b>	<b>86.1</b>
Secondary distribution of income account of households					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	8,039	99.6	15,674	98.6
	Other current transfers	2,562	95.9	4,142	99.8
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	3,138	86.7	4,887	83.9
	Social contributions	10,021	90.5	16,258	84.2
	Other current transfers	1,860	99.1	4,155	98.8
	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	<b>36,519</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>58,093</b>	<b>90.0</b>

proportion of arable land is almost 50%, a fairly large part of the land is not found where optimal conditions for growing demanding crops exist. Nevertheless, the Region is a typical potato-growing area—as high as 40% of total potato production is grown here and yields per hectare are the highest here of all the regions. In animal production, the breeding of cattle is most represented, with intensity that is the highest in region-to-region comparisons. The agriculture employs one in every eight economically active inhabitants of the Region. The share of gross value added from the primary sector amounts as high as 12% and is by far the highest of all the regions. The percentage of forestland is below-average, whereas the logging is moderately above-average.

The secondary sector brings in the second largest proportion of gross value added in the Region and the proportion has a distinct growth tendency. According to the highest proportions of employed persons, manufacture of wood and wood products, repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment (including electrical), manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles, etc. are characteristic production industries. The share of the

Region in exports of the CR is not very large. Over 50% of the Region's exports include machinery and transport equipment such as pumps for liquids, electrical devices, piston engines, etc. More than three quarters of the goods are exported to the EU. Exported from the Region are three fifth of all exported liquid pumps, two thirds of knitted fabric and half of processed wood.

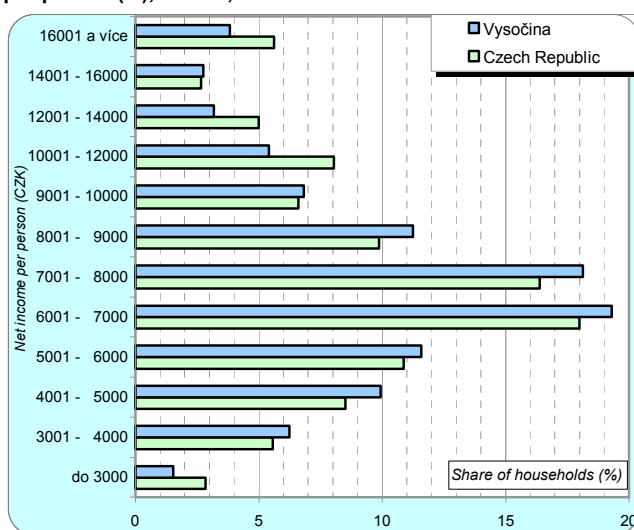
The share of gross value added from the tertiary sector is the smallest of all the regions and has tended to drop recently. Nor tourism in the Region is overly intensive—the number of guests in accommodation establishments is the second lowest among the regions and the proportion of foreign guests was also the lowest (every guest of six) though the Region belongs to the cleanest areas of the Czech Republic. There are many sights and good conditions for recreation and hiking.

### Good transport links to neighbouring areas

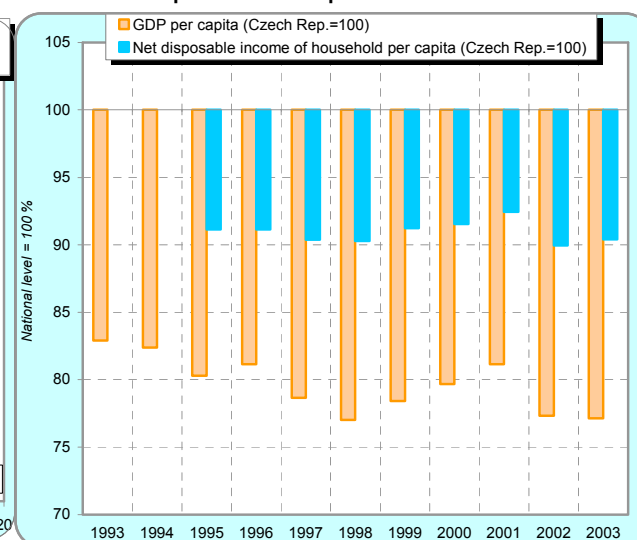
The *Vysočina* Region and its capital are halved by the historical geographic borderline drawn between Bohemia and Moravia. This suggests the importance of the Region



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

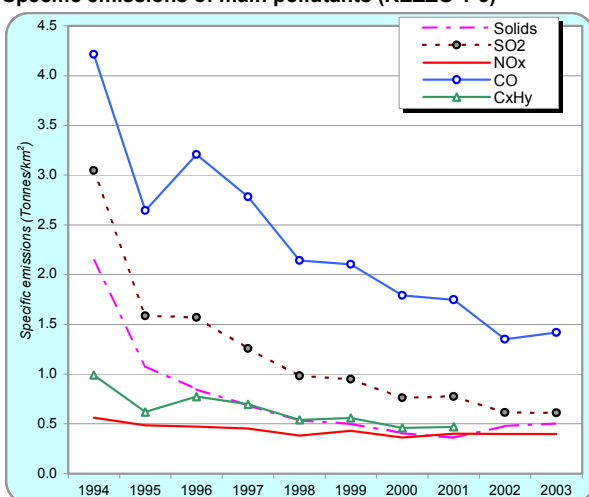


Gross domestic product and disposable income

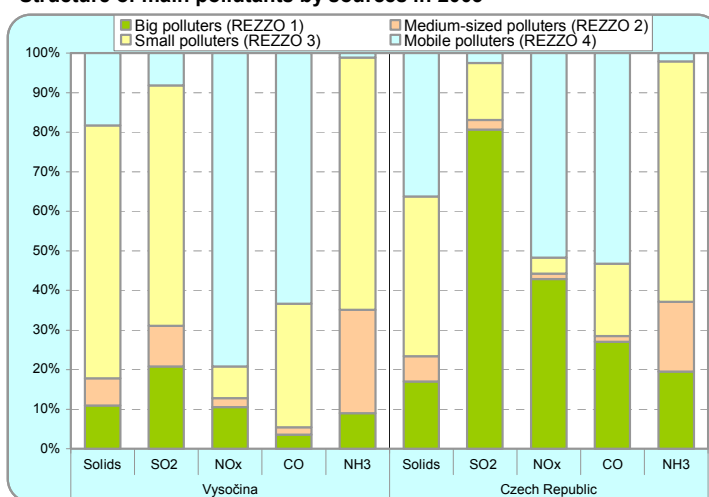


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

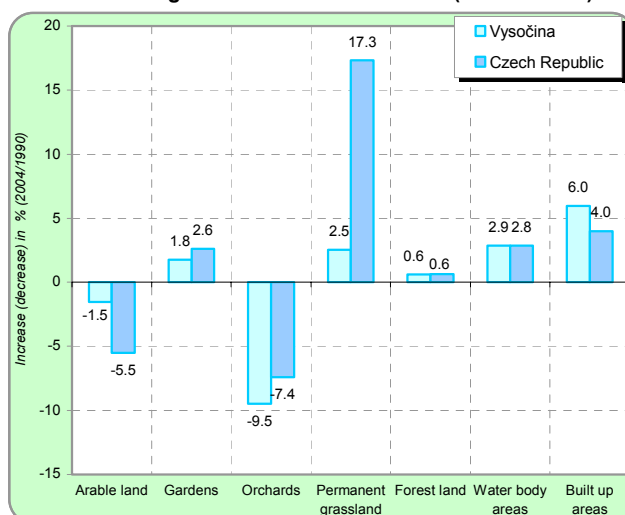
Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



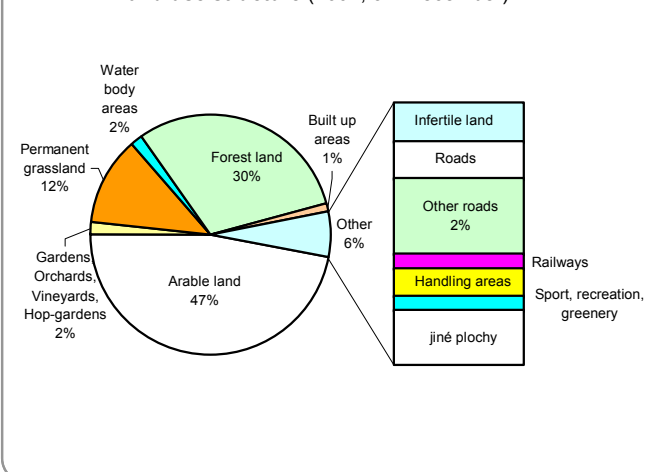
Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



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



Land use structure (2004, 31 December)





for transport between the two lands. Principal transport arteries include the most frequented motorway D1 linking Prague and *Brno* and the similar railway link of the two cities. The west-east road route passing through *Brno – Třebíč – České Budějovice – Plzeň* is of lesser importance. Of great importance, however, is the north-south road *Hradec Králové – Pardubice – Žďár nad Sázavou – Jihlava – Znojmo* (and further to Austria).

The road network with its around 5 200 km of motorways and roads has a proportion in the national network well above the average in comparison with the other regions. Its density is 6% up on the national average. The length of roads per inhabitant is the greatest of all the regions, almost twice the national average, and the length of roads per motor vehicle is also greatest, exceeding the average by two thirds. Motorization (passenger cars) is 5% down on the CR's average. Motorcycles are quite popular in the Region—their registered number per thousand inhabitants is the second largest, 40% above the average. Below the average is the rate of road accidents; the density of accidents (accidents per 1 road km) is very small, in fact the smallest of all the regions—only half the accidents in the whole country.

The railway network with its 620 km of lines accounts for 7% of the national network. Its density is the second smallest, probably due to local natural conditions not very appropriate for railway systems (highland). Express lines cross the Region to all centres of the neighbouring regions, though.

#### Few foreign guests

The *Vysočina* Region belongs more and more to areas of tourist interest. It offers good conditions for residential summer and winter recreation and seeing historic buildings.

#### Tourism: 1996 - 2003

Indicator	1996	2003
Guests in accommodation establishments	381,374	399,905
From the CR	320,527	344,026
From abroad	60,847	55,879
Number of overnight stays	1,665,470	1,368,955
CR nationals	1,506,027	1,194,233
Foreign nationals	159,443	174,722
Average length of stay (days)	5.4	4.4

In the Region, there are three of the twelve Czech monuments entered on the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage. They are the urban conservation area in *Telč*, the Church of St. John of *Nepomuk* on *Zelená hora* (Mountain) at *Žďár nad Sázavou*, and the Jewish Quarter with the cemetery and the Basilica of St. Prokop in *Třebíč*. Other interesting sightseeings are castles: *Pernštejn*, *Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou* and *Náměšť nad Oslavou*. Extensive catacombs are found in *Jihlava*, the Region's capital. There are several skiing centres in *Žďárské vrchy* (Hills).

*Vysočina* is another region not yet discovered, with some exceptions, by foreign tourists. In the year 2003, every tourist of eight who stayed in the Region over night was a foreigner. Most tourists came from Germany, and rather a large number came from Slovakia. There were few tourists from other countries, though. Unfortunately, the number of foreign tourists in the Region has been steadily decreasing lately. On the other hand, increasingly more domestic tourists come from other regions of the CR. On average they stay longer than foreign tourists, by about half a day. One of the measures to attract more foreigners to *Vysočina* is to raise the quality of accommodation establishments to correspond more to European standards. Cross-border cooperation is also focused on encouraging the tourism there.

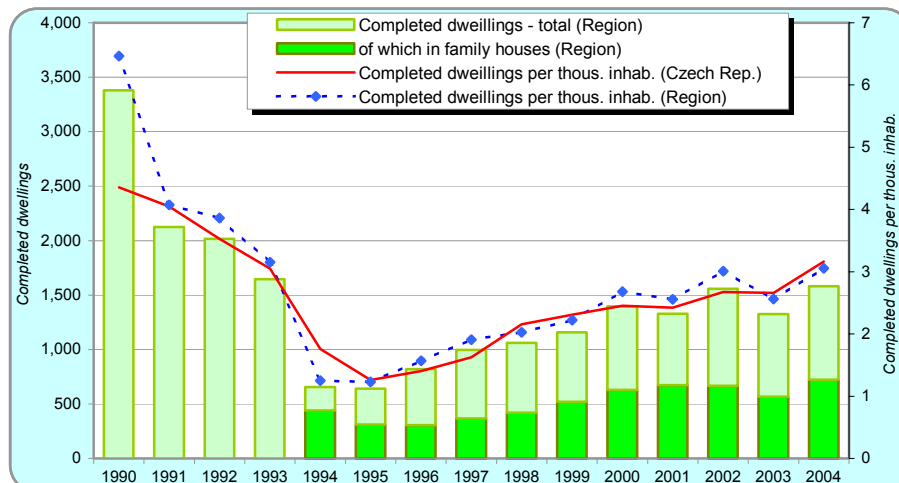
#### A large proportion of family houses

In the census held in 2001, almost 130 thousand houses were ascertained in the *Vysočina* Region. A large proportion of family houses is characteristic of the Region's housing stock: 91.4% compared to only 86.3% in the CR. The proportion of unoccupied houses in the total of houses (19.8%) was also above the national average (13.3%). Over the period of 1991-2001, the number of permanently occupied dwellings increased by 4.2%, and the development was thus more progressive in comparison with the national increase (3.3%).

Housing construction in the Region is rather stagnating. In 2003, for instance, the least number of dwellings was completed over the whole period of 2000-2003. On the other hand, the number of dwellings started in 2003 was the largest in the four years mentioned. More than half the dwellings were completed in family houses. When related to 1 000 mid-year population, most dwellings were completed in 2002, namely 3.0. The interesting thing about it is that the acquisition costs of the housing construction in the Region are lower than in the other regions of the country.

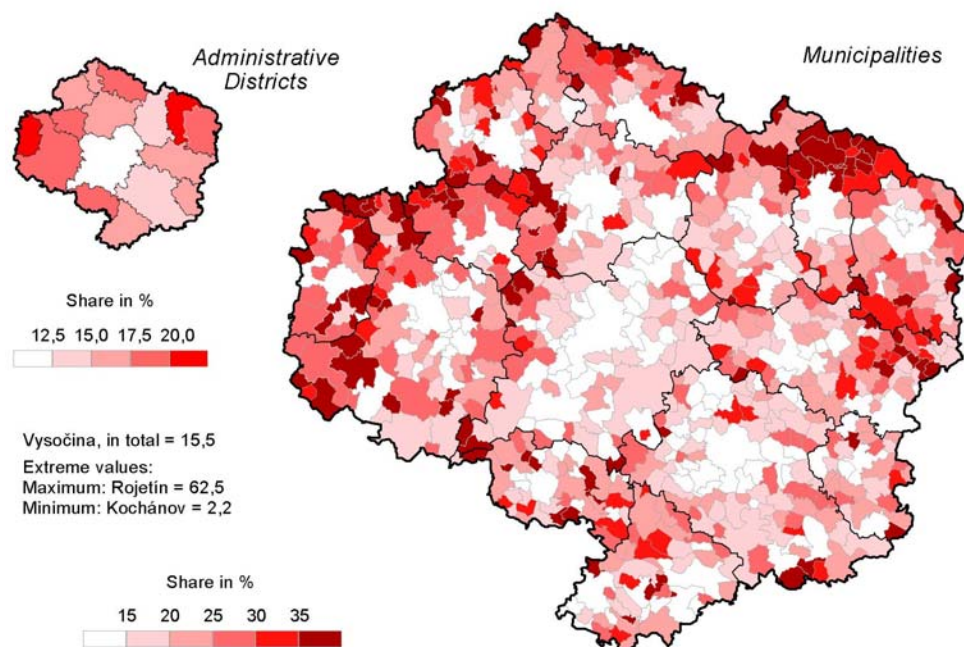


### Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

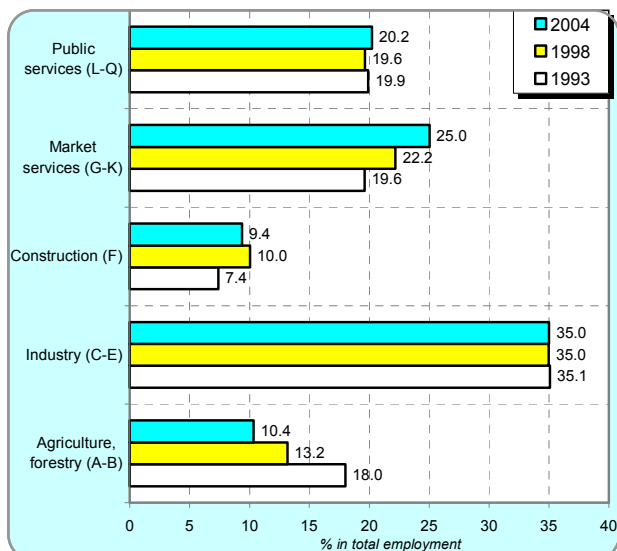


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

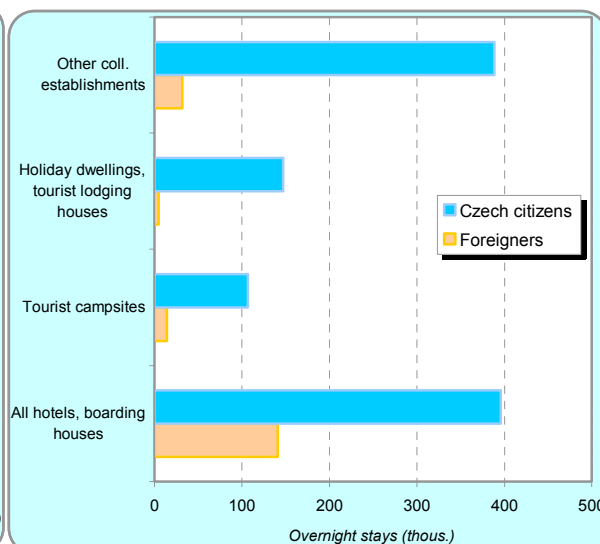
### Share of unoccupied dwellings in total dwelling stock (Census 2001)



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



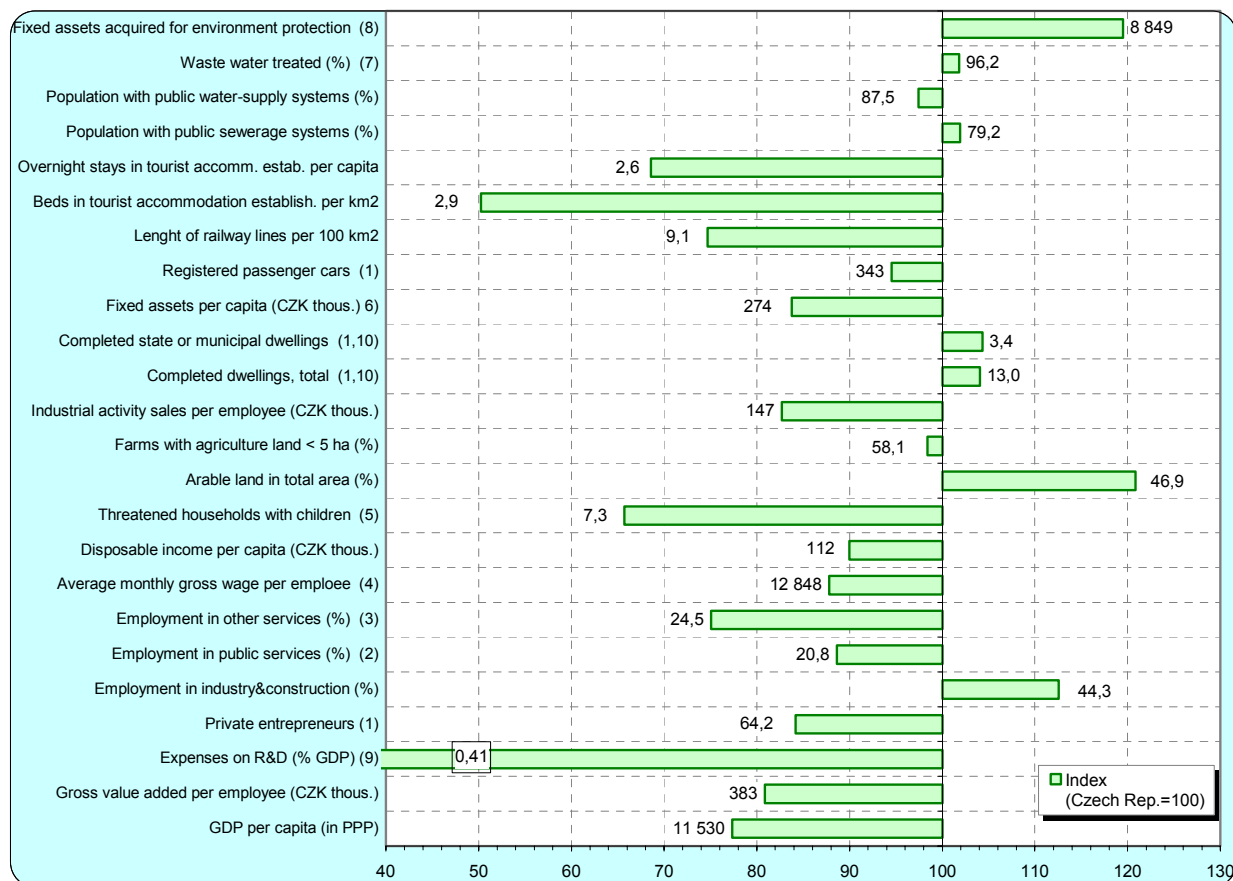
### Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class







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



<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

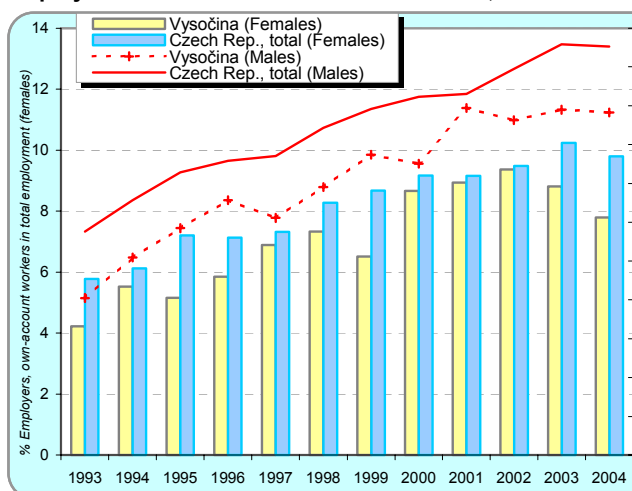
<sup>7)</sup> Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

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

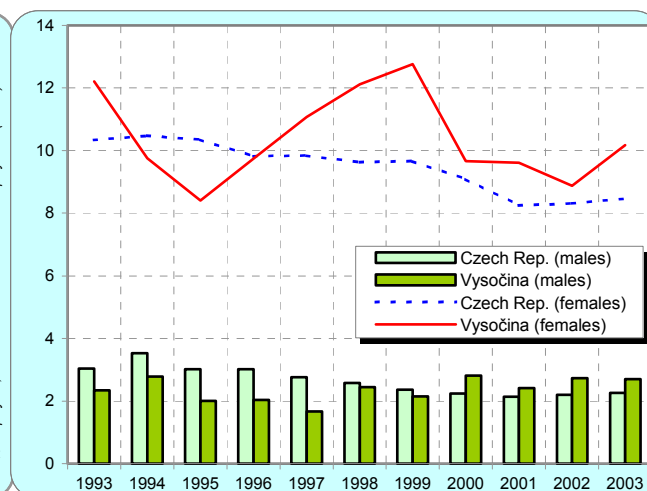
<sup>9)</sup> Average for period 2001-2003

<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 (Vysočina)	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	74.8	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	12 / 14	35 / 41	79 / 117	838 / 1105	905 / 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	8 / 14	21 / 40	59 / 117	776 / 1078	827 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) <sup>3</sup>	Value	-1.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	3 / 14	15 / 40	53 / 111	658 / 1078	708 / 1175
4	Mgrration population increase (1995-2001) <sup>3,4</sup>	Value	-0.4	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	12 / 14	23 / 40	51 / 111	765 / 1078	804 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	11,069	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	13 / 14	32 / 40	42 / 121	1079 / 1101	1108 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	8,561	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	13 / 14	32 / 40	27 / 115	1047 / 1076	1061 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	48.3	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	13 / 14	28 / 41	37 / 123	408 / 986	432 / 1095
8	Sh.of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	42.0	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	11 / 14	18 / 28	47 / 114	198 / 585	234 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	11.7	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	1 / 14	7 / 40	58 / 113	127 / 1063	184 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	45.7	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	3 / 14	5 / 40	10 / 113	36 / 1063	43 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	42.6	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	14 / 14	40 / 40	86 / 113	1041 / 1063	1113 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	5.3	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	11 / 14	29 / 40	105 / 123	588 / 991	673 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	6.7	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	10 / 14	18 / 28	99 / 123	287 / 591	369 / 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	9 / 14	16 / 28	94 / 123	199 / 494	283 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establishments per capita (2002)	Value	13.9	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	12 / 14	31 / 41	32 / 118	668 / 1105	688 / 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), Netherlanads - 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

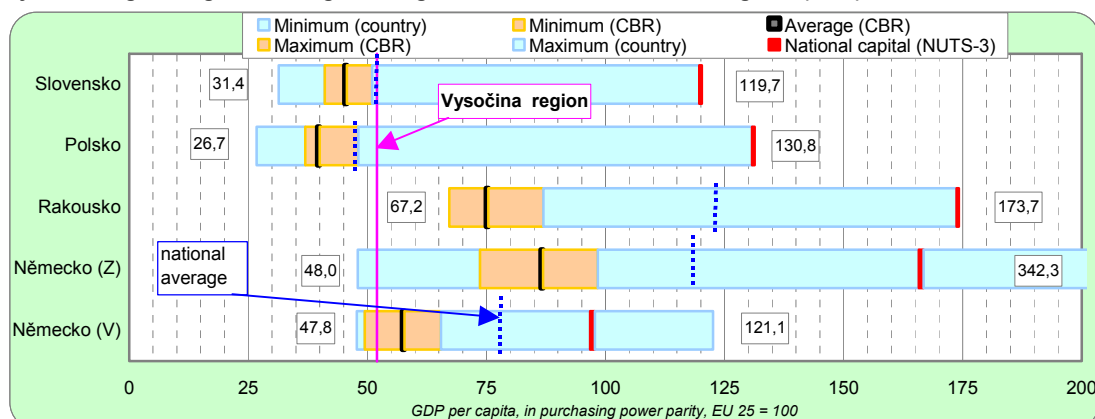
Source: DB Regio, Eurostat

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:

Vysočina 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