

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

The Pardubický Region is located in the eastern part of Bohemia; however, it includes also a northwestern part of the historical territory of Moravia. The position of the Region is further determined by the neighbouring Regions: the Středočeský Region, the Královéhradecký Region, the Olomoucký Region, the Jihomoravský Region, and the Vysočina Region. The Královéhradecký Region, the Liberecký Region, and the Pardubický Region form together the NUTS 2 cohesion region – Severovýchod. A part of the northeast border of the Region is also the national border between the Czech Republic (CR) and Poland. The borders of the Region are further formed by southern parts of Orlické hory (the Eagle Mountains) and westernmost parts of the Hrubý Jeseník Mountain Range. The highland parts of Železné hory (the Iron Mountains) together with Žďárské vrchy (the Žďár Hills) line the south and southeast, respectively, while the fertile Labe lowland is situated in the central and western parts. Orlické hory, Žďárské vrchy, and Železné hory are protected landscape areas of the Region.

The **area** of 4 519 square kilometres (5.7% of the CR's area) ranks the Region the fifth smallest among the Regions of the CR. The agricultural land makes 59.7% of the total area of the Region, while the arable land makes 42.6%. The forest land covers 29.9% of the Region's area. The highest point of the Region is the Králický Sněžník Mount (altitude 1 424 m), which is part of the third highest mountain range in the Czech Republic (named also Králický Sněžník). The central and the top part of the Králický Sněžník Mountain Range, involving remains of the original vegetation and a high moor, has been declared a national nature reserve. The lowest point of the Region is the surface of the Labe River close to Kojice (altitude 201 m) near the western border of the Region.

There is a great diversity in natural conditions in the Pardubický Region; also settlement and industrial and agricultural activities are unevenly distributed and therefore quality of the **environment** varies, too. The foothill and upland areas (lacking any rather large settlement) of central and northern parts of the Ústí nad Orlicí District and southern parts of the Chrudim District suffer from the impact of human activities in the least degree. The highest degree of that impact is seen in the area of concentrated industrial activities, settlement, and traffic junctions. In the area around the city of Pardubice, the environmental damage resulting particularly from chemical and power industry (the Paramo and Synthesia chemical works, the Opatovice power plant and the Chvaletice power plant) is one of the heaviest within the whole Czech Republic.

Regarding **water management**, the Pardubický Region is an exceptionally important area with excessive water supplies (the significance of which reaches beyond the regional level) of ground water as well as surface water drawn from watercourses. It is an area of the heads of streams and thus there is no inflow pollution from other catchment areas. A rather low degree of wastewater pollution is seen in middle and upper parts of watercourses, except for the Chrudimka River between the town of Chrudim and the city of Pardubice and for the upper course of the Svitava River. Three largest bodies of water in the Region are as follows: the Seč Reservoir (on the Chrudimka River), the Bohdaneč Pond (on the Opatovice River Channel), and the Pastviny Dam (on the Divoká Orlice River). Some parts of the Region are under large-scale protection measures, i.e. they involve water protection zones or natural water accumulation protected areas. The groundwater reservoirs are connected particularly with the Ústí nad Orlicí and the Vysoké Mýto syncline of the Czech Cretaceous Basin (the Ústí nad Orlicí District and the Svitavy District) and with the Labe Quaternary sediments (the Pardubice District).

The Pardubický Region comprises four **Districts** (the Chrudim District, the Pardubice District, the Svitavy District, and the Ústí nad Orlicí District); it had 451 municipalities as at 31 December 2021 (it is the sixth highest number of municipalities among the 14 Regions of the Czech Republic). The average cadastral area of a municipality (10.0 square kilometres) is the third smallest in the CR; the average population (1 141 population per municipality) ranks the Region the third lowest in the CR. Of the Region's population, 13.5% live in municipalities under 500 population. The percentage of population living in municipalities of 500 – 1 999 population now makes 25.5%. The percentage of population living in municipalities of 2 000 – 9 999 population is 28.2% in the Region. The percentage of population living in municipalities of over 10 000 population decreased in the last years and made 32.8% as at 31 December 2021. In the Region's capital Pardubice, 17.2% of the population of the Region live. There are 38 towns in the Pardubický Region, in which 60.8% of the Region's population live. The following ones rank among the most populated: the city of Pardubice, the town of Chrudim, and the town of Svitavy.

The Region's **population** was 514 518 as at 31 December 2021, which is 4.9% of the CR's total population. The Pardubice District is the most populated of the Region, followed by the Ústí nad Orlicí District, the Chrudim District, and the Svitavy District. Regarding the distribution of the population by age in 2021 when compared to 2020, there was a decrease the share of population in the 15–64 years age group (-0.6 percentage point), whereas an increase was observed in the 65+ years age group (+0.5 percentage point). The share of children aged 0–14 years to the Region's population was the highest for the last nineteen years. The ratio of the 65+ years population to that under 15 years of age (the ageing index) amounted to 130.6 in 2021 (in 2020 it was

128.7). The ageing index for females in 2021 was 153.3, while for males it was only 108.9. This difference is caused mainly by a lower mean age of males at death.

The 2021 average registered **number of employees** was 180.8 thousand full-time equivalent (FTE) persons. The **average gross monthly wage** of FTE employees with a workplace in the Pardubický Region amounted to CZK 34 082 in 2021; it makes 89.9% of the national average (it is the third lowest wage after the Karlovarský Region and the Zlínský Region).

The share of the **unemployed persons** (the share of available job applicants aged 15–64 years in the whole population of the same age) was 2.45% as at 31 December 2021 (the lowest among the Regions of the Czech Republic); it was by 0.47 percentage point lower than in 2020. The highest unemployment rate is reported in the Chrudim District (2.78%), the lowest in the Ústí nad Orlicí District (2.19%). The number of job applicants amounted to 8 783 persons and made 3.4% of the unemployed of the CR. The number of available job applicants was 8 070 as at 31 December 2021. Among registered job applicants in the Region, 12.4% are in the age group under 25 years. Females make more than half (51.5%) of the unemployed; people with disabilities make 18.2% of the total number of the unemployed. Regarding educational attainment, most of the job applicants are observed among persons with secondary vocational education without A-level examination (38.3%) and primary education (22.4%). On average, there was 1 job applicant per 2 vacancies in the Region; regarding work positions for people with disabilities, there were 3.4 job applicants per 1 vacancy.

In 2021, the **gross domestic product** (GDP) per capita was 79.4% of the national average (by 2.5 percentage point less than in 2020). In the Region, services significantly contribute to the GDP formation, comprising 55.1% of the Region's gross value added. The industry also plays a vital part; its share in the gross value added of the Region in 2021 was 35.0%. The share of construction amounted to 6.9% of the GVA.

One of fundamental impacts of the disadvantageous economic development in the Region during the past years was a decline of **housing construction** in 2013–2015. However, in 2019, there was the highest and in 2021 the third highest number of completed dwellings (flats) per 1 000 population in the Pardubický Region for the last ten years. In comparison with the previous year, the number of started dwellings was by 27.8% dwellings higher in the Region in 2021. The total number of completed dwellings increased only by 3.4% in the Region compared to 2020 and the number of completed dwellings per 1 000 population was the seventh highest among the Regions in 2021. The highest number of dwellings within the Region was completed in the Pardubice District (705 dwellings); the lowest number of completed dwellings was in the Svitavy District (240 dwellings).

A favourable position of the Pardubický Region in terms of **transport** is beneficial for its further development. The Region has 581 kilometres of railway tracks; the most important rail nodes are in the city of Pardubice and in the town of Česká Třebová that are part of an international arterial railway connecting Berlin, Prague, Brno, and Vienna. In Pardubice, tracks of national relevance link to the main track, providing the connection to Liberec, and to Havlíčkův Brod via Chrudim and Hlinsko. The current road network has 3 579 kilometres in total, class I roads measure 446 kilometres, and class II roads 929 kilometres. The most important transit flow goes through the Region via the road No I/35 leading from the southeast to the northwest via the towns of Moravská Třebová, Svitavy, Litomyšl, Vysoké Mýto, and Holice towards the city of Hradec Králové. The road No I/37 from the north via Pardubice and Chrudim towards Žďárec nad Doubravou is also important. In Chrudim, it intersects with the road No I/17 leading from Čáslav, via Heřmanův Městec, Hrochův Týnec to Zámorsk. There are 9.2 kilometres of the D 11 motorway and 16.8 kilometres of the class II D 35 motorway in the territory of the Region. As for the air transport, an international airport in Pardubice plays a key role with its military and civil air traffic. In terms of water (river) transport, only a short navigable part of the Labe River to Chvaletice is in use; opening of a waterway to the regional capital of Pardubice has been postponed. One of interesting seasonal tourist attractions is a passenger water (river) transport on the Labe River on the route Kunětické – Pardubice – Srnojedy.

Regarding **education**, there were 320 nursery schools in the Pardubický Region in 2021 with 17 975 children enrolled in 813 classes. Other educational establishments in the Region comprise: 251 basic schools with 47 507 pupils, 20 grammar schools with 5 989 pupils, 62 secondary schools (including secondary vocational schools) with 15 654 pupils in full-time studies (excluding follow-up courses), and 6 higher professional schools with 618 students in full-time studies. University education in the Region is provided by the University of Pardubice comprising seven faculties. The number of students exceeded ten thousand in the 2009/2010 school year. In 2012, the number of students stopped growing and it decreased below 7 thousand in 2018.

As for **health care**, the following establishments were in the Pardubický Region in 2021: 8 hospitals (with 2 484 beds), 7 specialised therapeutic institutions (with 1 275 beds), in that 2 therapeutic institutions for long-term patients (with 205 beds) and 137 pharmacies (including detached workplaces of dispensaries of medicines). Besides the establishments mentioned above, there are 952 independent surgeries of general practitioners (GPs) and specialists and many other independent health establishments in the Region (e.g. establishments run by a person with non-medical university education, independent laboratories, etc.).

In 2021, the full-time equivalent number of physicians in the Region was 2 208; it was 233 population per physician.

The Pardubický Region has a great potential for the development of **tourism**. One can find there lowlands as well as mountainous landscape, agreeable climate as well as many places suitable for swimming, doing water sports, hiking, cycling tourism, and winter sports. Especially the following areas are attractive for tourists: northern and eastern part of the Ústí nad Orlicí District – foothills of the Orlické hory Mountains, mainly resorts of Buková hora and Dolní Morava. In the Chrudim District, mainly in its southern and southwestern part, there are also many tourist centres of which the most visited are the following ones: the area around the Seč Dam, areas at Horní Bradlo, Bojanov, and Křižanovice in the Železné hory Mountains. Partly in the Ústí nad Orlicí District and in the Svitavy District there is a favourite tourist spot of Touloucovy maštale (a system of sandstone formations and narrow valleys). In 2021, there were 393 collective tourist accommodation establishments with 20 321 beds in the Pardubický Region providing service to 351 thousand guests with the average number of overnight stays amounting to 2.8. The number of collective accommodation establishments, beds in them, and the number of guests in the Pardubický Region belong for a long-term to the lowest ones when comparing them with those in other Regions of the Czech Republic.

**Cultural** establishments and activities in the Region are concentrated mostly in towns. Among the most important ones in the Chrudim District we can mention Muzeum loutkářských kultur (the Puppet Museum) and Muzeum barokních soch (the Museum of Baroque Statues), the State chateau in Slatiňany with its horse museum, the Open-Air Museum Vysočina - museum of folk architecture in Veselý Kopec and adjacent localities of an area around the town of Hlinsko. In the Pardubice District, visitors are attracted especially by the Castle of Pardubice, where one can see exhibits of Východočeské muzeum (the Museum of East Bohemia) and Východočeská galerie (the Gallery of East Bohemia). Interesting for them is also a late Gothic castle on the Mount Kunětická, the Baroque Chateau in Choltice and Africké muzeum (the Museum of Africa) in the town of Holic, which is devoted to Dr. Emil Holub, a famous world traveller born in Holic. Every year, many visitors are coming also to the National Stud Farm in Kladruby nad Labem, which underwent an expensive reconstruction in 2014 and 2015 that was contributed to by the EU funds. In the Svitavy District, tourists are attracted by the Svojanov Castle or the Litomyšl Chateau (and its grounds), which was inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1999. Its attractiveness was enhanced by revitalisation of the whole chateau complex including the "Church of the Discovery of the Holy Cross" and a Regional Museum. The revitalisation ranked the first in the Gloria Musaealis National Museum Competition in 2014 in the category of "Museum Activity of the Year". In the Ústí nad Orlicí District, ruins of the following castles are well-known: Lanšperk, Litice, and Žampach. In Letohrad, tourists are interested in Muzeum řemesel (the Museum of Crafts), the Chateau, and a newly reconstructed fortress "Orlice". Renovated premises of the Chateau in Nové Hrady near the town of Vysoké Mýto are becoming a tourist landmark. Since 2014, the Museum of Car Bodywork has been located in Vysoké Mýto. Music in the Region is usually connected with famous Komorní filharmonie (the Pardubice Chamber Philharmonic Orchestra); also Smetanova Litomyšl (the Smetana's Litomyšl festival of classical (opera) music) and music festivals held in Polička (the birthplace of the composer Bohuslav Martinů) are traditional to the Region. As for theatre venues, the most famous one is Východočeské divadlo (the Theatre of East Bohemia) in Pardubice, which has been holding, besides others, the GRAND Festival of comedies (GRAND Festival smíchu) – an overview of comedies performed by theatre companies from all over the Czech Republic since 2001. Already since 1995, Přelouč has hosted the awarding ceremony of Cena Františka Filipovského (the Prize of František Filipovský) for dubbing.

Regarding **sport** activities, the Pardubice Racecourse, where the Velká Pardubická Steeplechase is held, is the best known. Motor sports fans are certain to recall the Golden Helmet Motorcycle Speedway Race (Zlatá přilba České republiky). Moreover, the Pardubický Region ranks on the top regarding other sports, too. The ice hockey club of the city of Pardubice has been participating in the Czech (formerly Czechoslovak) top ice hockey league since 1950; it won Czechoslovak and Czech championships six times and trained several very talented players to play hockey worldwide. Basketball teams of the city of Pardubice and the town of Svitavy rank among the best in the Czech National Basketball League. Local tennis courts are frequently recalled by almost every Czech famous tennis player, because the Championship of the Czech Republic (Tennis Junior Championship), which takes place in Pardubice, is a junior tennis tournament, which opens professional career for the talented youth.

In the end, the following are several facts that made the Pardubický Region unique in comparison to other Regions of the CR in 2021:

- the highest share of households which make both ends meet with great difficulty;
- the lowest average gross monthly wage of professionals;
- the lowest average gross monthly wage of technicians and associate professionals (together with the Karlovarský Region);

- *the lowest share of unemployed persons;*
- *the lowest share of long-term unemployed persons (12+ months) in the population aged 15–64 years;*
- *the lowest death loss of calves from born calves;*
- *the highest number of born calves per 100 cows;*
- *the highest number of reared calves per 100 cows;*
- *the highest production of eggs for consumption;*
- *the highest beef production;*
- *the highest consumption of organic fertilisers per hectare of utilised agricultural area;*
- *the highest share of steam power plants in installed capacity in the Region;*
- *the highest share of electricity produced in steam power plants;*
- *the lowest number of collective tourist accommodation establishments;*
- *the lowest number of bed places in collective tourist accommodation establishments;*
  
- *the second lowest share of population living in houses connected to public sewerage systems;*
- *the second lowest number of divorces per 1 000 population;*
- *the second highest volume of agricultural output per hectare of utilised agricultural area;*
- *the second highest livestock density of pigs per 100 hectares of the arable land;*
- *the second lowest number of registered criminal offences per 1 000 population;*
  
- *the third lowest average price per 1 m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water invoiced from public water supply systems;*
- *the third lowest number of legally induced abortions per 100 births;*
- *the third highest share of the employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing of the total employed (in 2020);*
- *the third highest production of poultry for slaughter;*
- *the third lowest share of non-residents of guests in collective tourist accommodation establishments;*
- *the third lowest share of households with the Internet access of all households in the Region, calculated as three-year moving average;*
- *the third highest share of individuals aged 16+ years using the Internet for participation in social networks as a percentage of the Region's population aged 16+ years, calculated as three-year moving average;*
- *the third lowest average monthly amount of old-age pensions of males (without widower's pensions paid simultaneously);*
  
- *the fourth highest share of arable land in the total area of the Region;*
- *the fourth highest specific emissions of nitrogen oxides (t/km<sup>2</sup>; REZZO 1–4; in 2020);*
- *the fourth highest average price per 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater discharged (sewage collection levies);*
- *the fourth lowest population;*
- *the fourth lowest number of abortions per 100 births;*
- *the fourth lowest number of job applicants kept in the labour office register per job vacancy kept in the labour office register;*
- *the fourth highest livestock density of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land;*
- *the fourth highest average live weight of cattle for slaughter;*
- *the fourth highest consumption of barnyard manure per hectare of utilised agricultural area;*
- *the fourth highest sales of goods and services incidental to industry per employee;*
- *the fourth lowest number of guests accommodated in collective accommodation establishments per 1 000 population;*
- *the fourth highest share of individuals aged 16+ years using internet banking as a percentage of the Region's population aged 16+ years, calculated as three-year moving average.*