

## 1. Summary

- The Census results, as of March 26, 2011, have shown changes in demography and in the social and economy structure of the region, both on the whole and in its individual parts.
- The most significant changes in the region's settlement structure occurred in the seventies, when smaller municipalities got integrated into larger entities. The opposite trend of segregation municipalities' parts into independent entities started in 1990 and has been continuing even today. As of the Census day, there are 305 municipalities in the region, of which 30 have town status and 6 status of market-town. Most municipalities fall into the "less than 1000 inhabitants" size group. In 1970 less than a quarter of the population lived in these municipalities, in 2011 it is 18 % of the population. About 60 % of the population live in 30 towns. This share is among the lowest nationally. Zlínský region constitutes less than 6 % of the nation's population and its population density of 146.3 inhabitants per sq. km is the fifth highest of all the regions.
- In the past decade decline of the region's population continued. As of the Census day Zlínský region had a total of 589 790 permanent residents on its territory, decrease of 5.2 thousands of inhabitants compared to 2001. The loss is mostly attributed to a negative net migration and to a certain extent to natural population decline (with the exception of years 2007, 2008 and 2010). Of all the region's districts, the least population decline is recorded in Kroměříž district (400 persons) and the highest in Zlín district (3 570 persons).
- Complying with international recommendations results of 2011 census were processed using the usual place of usual residence characteristic. In Zlínský region 579 944 persons declared it to be their place of usual residence. Difference between this number and number of permanent residents is only 1.7 %, which is among the lowest differences in the nation's regions. Almost 8 thousands of foreign citizens lived in the region on the Census day. They are mostly citizens of Slovakia, Ukraine and Vietnam. The share of foreign citizens (1.4 %) is the lowest in all regions of the Czech Republic.
- Age structure of the region's population changed radically during the past 40 years. Average age jumped from 35.8 years in 1991 to 41.5 years in 2011. Aging of the population is mostly affected by lower birth rates around the turn of the century and also by a gradual increase of life expectancy. In the last decade the share of children younger than 15 years further declined (to 14 %), the share of people between 15-64 years old increased slightly and the share of people aged 65 years or older grew to 16.6 %.
- Profound changes in the life style of the last two decades, reflected in postponing marriages to a later age and in tolerance of ever more frequent co-habiting of unmarried couples, affected markedly population structure by marital status. The share of married population decreased, even though regional figures (45.6 % for men and 43.4 % for women) are still the second highest. Count of divorced persons grew most rapidly and more than doubled, both for men and women. Despite this the share of divorced persons in the region is among the lowest in the nation.
- With regard to ethnicity identification the Census results are affected by the fact that over one fifth of the population took advantage of their right not to declare any ethnicity. One ethnicity was declared by 424.3 thousand of persons and over 23.6 thousands claimed dual ethnicity. Most respondents declared their Czech (54.9 %) and Moravian (16.4 %) ethnicity. Only 6 % of the region's population claimed another ethnicity, mostly Slovakian (5.8 thousand persons, i.e. 1 % of population).
- The Census results show that three quarters of the population live in the same district they were born in. As a matter of fact 53.0 % of the population live in their native municipality, the highest rate in the nation. These figures vary within the region: from 43.5 % in Otrokovice microregion to 61.2 % in Uherský Brod microregion in the South. In this area natives in Strání municipality constitute 78.4 % of its population, the highest rate nationwide. Only 18.9 thousands of the region's population, i.e. 3.3 %, were born abroad, of which over two thirds were born in Slovakia and are mostly in post-productive age.
- Zlínský region is traditionally among the most religious regions. The question on religion was a voluntary one and 60 % of the region's population responded. Religious belief was declared by 37 % of the population, of which almost 8 % did not claim any religious affiliation. The absolute majority of 169.7 thousand believers – almost 85 %, declared their Roman Catholic Church denomination. In total 130.5 thousand people (less than a quarter of the population) declared no religious belief.
- Number of persons attained better than lower secondary education was on continuing rise between the last two censuses. While in 2001 about a quarter of the population had a lower secondary education, their share was 18.7 % in 2011. Those who completed their tertiary education comprise the fastest growing group, their count increased almost by a half. A slower growth is seen in the group of those with upper secondary education and, for the first time in thirty years, count of people with secondary, incl. vocational education decreased. This level of educational attainment is the most numerous category of people older than 15 years, while their share declined during the last decade from 39 % to 35.3 %.
- Compared to the last census in 2001, the share of economically active persons in the region has decreased. Economic activity rate (58.8 %) is below average, next to the lowest in the nation (thirteenth). The only region with a lower economic activity is Vysočina region.

- The employed population ratio (52.8 %) is affected by a higher unemployment rate, which is the seventh in the nation. The biggest group of economically inactive population is constituted by non-working pensioners (49.5 % - the third highest share among regions in the Czech Republic).
- In the period between 2001 and 2011 the private business sector grew in the Zlínský region as well. Of the total employed population of the region 3.9 % are employers and 12.6 % are own account workers (both rates are about the national average).
- With regard to employment structure by the branch of economic activity industry takes the most significant place, its share being 32.8 % of employed people working in a identified economy branch. Along with Vysočina region, with a similar rate of people employed in industrial production, this is the highest share in the country, followed by trade and repair of motor vehicles (10.4 %) and construction (8.0 %). Agriculture, forestry and fishing take up 2.5 %, the sixth lowest share in the country. Just as in the rest of the Czech Republic, the share of people employed in manufacturing branches decreased whereas the share of people employed in the tertiary sector increased.
- With regard to commuting, 78.3 thousands region's inhabitants commute to work outside the municipality of their place of usual residence, while 72.4 thousands commute to work to another municipality in the region. The balance of commuting to work is thus negative and this also holds for all districts of the region aside from Zlín region, where 10.7 thousands commuters travel to the region's capital of Zlín.
- Males travel to work more frequently than females as they constitute about 56 % of commuters to work. With regard to age structure the most numerous age group of commuters are persons aged 30-39 years, they comprise 30 % of both outbound and inbound commuters. Over 85 % travel daily and the most frequent time of commute is between 15 and 29 minutes. The region's population clearly prefer to travel by their own cars, the next most frequent means of transportation being bus, followed by other public transportation means in the region's towns. Almost 50.3 thousands pupils and students commute to school from their place of usual residence, of which two thirds beyond boundaries of their municipality. The better part of commuting takes place within the region, only 36 % travel to other regions or abroad.
- The growth of the number of housekeeping household halted in 2001, within the last decade its increase does not reach even one per cent. In the past thirty years the number of lone-parent families and, mostly, one-person households raised noticeably. While one-person households comprised 20 % of housekeeping households in 1980, their share is 29 % in 2011. One-couple families are still the most frequent type of households, but their number is in a steady decline. The number of families, whether one-couple or lone-parent type, with dependent children has been decreasing as well. In 2011 there were 66 thousands families with dependent children in the region, of which every fifth was a lone-parent family.
- With regard to dwelling households technical facilities the only data were collected on personal computer equipment. In the region 125.6 thousands dwelling households (57.8 %) are equipped with a personal computer, of which almost 94 % are connected to the Internet.
- The number of buildings grew by 10.8 % in between 2001 and 2011. The number of occupied buildings increased by 10.3 %, while there are 12 % more vacant buildings. Vacant buildings comprise one quarter of the housing stock. The most frequent reason for vacancy is seasonal or recreational use (60.9 % of vacant buildings). In the region 88.1 % of the housing stock is comprised by family houses. Average age of an occupied building is 48.6 years, up by 3 years from the census of 2001. The smallest municipalities have the oldest housing stock.
- Within 2001 to 2011 decade the dwelling stock increased by 9.1 % to 252.4 thousands dwellings. This increment is in line with those reached in previous two decades. The growth rate of number of dwellings in both family houses and apartment buildings was about the same (5.9 % and 5.2 % respectively). The share of vacant dwellings share increased to 14 % of the dwelling stock. Among known reasons for vacancy the most frequent one (56.4 %) is seasonal or recreational usage. The share of recreational cottages is most significant in small municipalities. Almost 60 % of occupied dwellings are in family houses. Dwellings are most frequently found in privately owned houses (48.3 %), followed by private ownership (18.8 %). Renting is still a fairly frequent form of dwellings' tenure status (14.8 %), especially in apartment buildings. Formerly quite a high share of co-operative dwellings fell to 6.9 %.
- Over 86 % of occupied dwellings have central heating, local sources of heating inside dwellings (stove or heater inside dwelling) are getting increasingly rare. Gaseous fuel is the most frequent energy source for heating in dwellings when heater is placed inside the building (70.4 % of dwellings), followed by solid fuels (23.6 % of dwellings). Piped water is a common standard in dwellings with close to 100 % usage rate together with hot water and own fixed bath or shower facilities. Over 97.3 % of dwellings in apartment buildings are connected to the public sewage disposal system, as are 64.3 % in family houses. Another 32.3 % of dwellings have a septic tank. Renovation and new dwelling construction led to improvement of qualitative housing characteristics, more notably in family houses. Average number of inhabitants in one dwelling fell to 2.62 persons and average number of inhabitants per one room fell to 0.75.