

## SUMMARY - OLMOUCKÝ REGION

- The final results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011 are processed utilizing the place of usual residence characteristic. Enumerated person's place of usual residence is located wherever he/she is a household member and spends most of his/her daily rest time. All presented results are associated with 628 427 persons with place of usual residence in Olomoucký region. For the majority of the region's population place of permanent and usual residence coincides, it differs for less than 5 % of the population. Over 101 thousands inhabitants have their place of usual residence in the region's capital.
- For evaluation of population developments it is, however, necessary to use comparable results based on place of permanent residence. Obtained results, related to the present territory of the region, show that its population has been steadily decreasing since the census of 1980. As of March 26, 2011 Olomoucký region had 638 873 permanent residents, almost 5 thousands less than in 2001. Thus Olomoucký region joins another four regions in the country where population declined in between the last censuses. Decrease of population was observed in small municipalities, but the most prominent reduction occurred in larger towns with population over 10 thousand inhabitants. Population of the region's capital declined below one hundred thousand thresholds to 99.4 thousands permanent residents.
- As of March 26, 2011 there were 399 municipalities in Olomoucký region, divided into 13 administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers (microregions) and 5 districts. The settlement structure is related to natural conditions of the region. Population settlement in larger municipalities with 1 to 4 thousands inhabitants prevails in the mountain districts of Jeseník and Šumperk, reaching very low population density per sq. km. To the contrary, Olomouc, Přerov and Prostějov districts show above average population density. In the region 57.2 % of the population live in its 30 towns. Average municipality has 1.6 thousands inhabitants and covers 13.2 sq. km area.
- On Census Day foreign citizens comprised 1.4 % of the population living in the region's territory, the second lowest share in the nation.
- Significant changes occurred in the age structure of the region's population. Falling number of newborn children is reflected in declined share of children 15 years or younger to 14.4 % of the region's population. Retirement of the populous generation born in the wake of the World War II is reflected in reduced share of people in productive age (to 69.2 %) and in increased share of people aged 65 years or older (to 16.5 %). Most people of this age group live in municipalities sized from 20 to 49.9 thousands inhabitants and in the smallest municipalities. To the contrary, the youngest population live in municipalities sized from 500 to 4 999 inhabitants.
- In the region women aged 15 years or older gave birth to 447.6 thousands children so far, on average 1.7 per one woman. Maternity postponing has had a pronounced effect on previously the most fertile 20-24 woman age group, in which only 152 children were born per 1 000 women at the time of the Census. Most women in the population, about two fifths of women over 15 years of age, have two children.
- The share of married population, older than 15 years, reached 52.0 % for men and 48.5 % for women. With regard to 5-year age groups married men prevailed from 35 years of age, dominance of married women is observed in years 30 to 69 of age groups. Widowed women older than 70 years form a significant population group, outweighing men in this age category as well. The highest share of divorced persons is observed on males and females in their forties. Less than a third of the region's population over 15 years old were never married.
- Three quarters of the region's population responded to a voluntary question on ethnicity, most respondents declared their Czech ethnicity. The share of Moravian ethnicity is the third highest nationwide. The most prominent ethnic minority in the region are Slovak (7.3 thousand persons).
- Less than a quarter of Olomoucký region's population were born in place of current residence, men showing stronger ties to their birthplace than women. The highest share of natives, as well as believers, is recorded in Konice and the lowest in Jeseník microregions.
- With regard to religious belief, less than a half of the population took advantage of their right not to declare any. Every fourteenth resident of the region declared religious belief without affiliation to any church. There were more women than men having a religious belief. The share of believers grows with decreasing size of municipality. Over 81 % of believers declared the Roman Catholic denomination.
- Every third resident of the region, older than 15 years, attained an upper secondary education and every ninth resident completed tertiary education. The highest levels of education are recorded in Olomouc microregion, where the university town of Olomouc remains the center of education with its Palacký University. The region is among the leading four regions with a higher share of tertiary-educated population. Education level of respondents grows with the size of their place of residence, with the obvious exception of some satellite municipalities in the vicinity of the region's capital.
- There are more economically active men in the region than women and more not economically active women than men. Employment rate of pensioners is among the lowest in the nation in Olomoucký

region. Number of working pensioners grows along with the size of their place of residence, there are more women than men among working pensioners. The highest rate of economic activity is recorded in municipalities in Olomouc microregion, the lowest rates are observed in the north microregions of Jeseník, Šumperk and Konice.

- One third of employed men belong to the 30-39 year age group, while economically active women reach their maximum shares in the 35-39 year age group. Economic activity of women in the region reached 51.6 %, among the lowest rates in the nation. There are more tertiary-educated economically active women than tertiary-educated economically active men in Olomoucký region.
- In the region every fourth person employed works in industrial production. Olomoucký region excels in the health and social care sectors and in the education sector, in which the region placed second in a region-to-region national comparison. In both above named sectors women constitute the majority of employees. Agriculture is dominant in the smallest municipalities and services dominate in the biggest ones. Mohelnice microregion recorded the maximum employment rate (53.6 %) in the industrial production sector nationwide.
- Three quarters of the region's entrepreneurs work on their own account and the rest are employers. Only 12 % of employed people worked on their own account in Olomoucký region, placing the region nationwide among the bottom regions in this respect. There are two times more enterprising men than women, of all employed women every thirteenth is self-employed. Most own-account workers are found in the smallest municipalities.
- As far as commuting to work and school is concerned, Olomoucký region shows, just as all other regions with the exception of the Capital of Prague, negative net balance of commuters, since 75 thousand region's inhabitants travel outside of their place of residence, while 69 thousands come into the region. Olomouc district is the only one in the region showing the opposite trend, showing higher numbers of inbound commuters both to work and to school. In the region 43.5 % of employed people travel outside of their usual place of residence to work and over a half to school. Every tenth employed commuter and every fifth student travel to work or to school in another region.
- A half of housekeeping households in Olomoucký region is made up of one-couple families. Lone-parent families with a child comprise 13 % and one-person households constitute 30 % of households. The structure of housekeeping households in the region is similar to those in the other Moravian regions.
- Within the region household structure varies in many aspects, partly for historical reasons. In the North of the region, results show high rates of lone-parent families (with a child) and also co-habiting couples living informally out of wedlock, mainly in Jeseník microregion. Results from Litovel, Konice and Uničov microregions correspond better to the traditional family concept, showing higher rates of one-couple families, less one-person households, etc. On the other hand, the lowest number of families with dependent children is found in Konice microregion.
- The building stock of Olomoucký region reached its historical maximum of 137 345 buildings, despite a different methodology used. Family houses retained their dominant position, just as in all other regions of the nation. The share of family houses decreases with the municipality size, being the lowest in large towns due to intense urban build-up areas. In the region 86.6 % of buildings are occupied, the rest being vacant. Konice microregion, known for its recreational areas, shows the highest share of vacant buildings.
- The youngest building stock is found in Zábřeh and Přerov microregions. With regard to individual municipalities, Hlušovice shows the lowest average age of occupied buildings. Young building stock is typical for smaller municipalities, where new housing construction occurred on a larger scale. With regard to tenure status, most buildings are in private ownership, while the share of co-operatively owned buildings or building owned by local/central authority is on decline due to new construction usually excluding this type of ownership.
- There are 279 323 dwellings enumerated in Olomoucký region, of which 87.2 % are occupied. Dwelling stock of smaller municipalities is mostly comprised by occupied dwellings in family houses, while in towns occupied dwellings dominate in apartment buildings.
- A half of occupied dwellings are in family houses in private ownership, followed by dwellings owned by dwelling owner association. By tenure status most dwellings are in privately owned houses, in private ownership and as rented dwellings, together constituting four fifths of the region's dwelling stock. Dwellings in private ownership and rented dwellings are typical for apartment buildings. Almost one third of all occupied dwellings have four rooms.
- Housing quality is in line with common standards of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Of the dwelling stock total, 93.4 % comply with the standard quality requirements and 4.6 % are assessed as lower quality dwellings. There are now 2.52 inhabitants per an occupied dwelling and 23.6 sq. m of floor space per person. Development of technical facilities has been advancing well, especially with regard to availability of piped gas.