

1. Summary

The Census results, as of March 26, 2011, document changes that have occurred in demographic, social and economic structure of the region, both as a whole and in its individual parts as well. Data of 2011 Census were processed according to a new methodology utilizing usual place of respondents' residence data. In order to enable a better comparison with the results of previous censuses, a portion of data on population was processed also using permanent residence of respondents. These data will be used both in a summary and in analysis for time comparisons.

- The settlement structure of Pardubický region is characteristic by its rural settlement pattern with a low degree of urbanization. Population density is the fifth lowest of all regions. There are, however, sharp contrasts in population density within the region – almost three-fold the region average in Pardubicko, but just about a half the region average in Králicko. The region is subdivided into 451 municipalities, of which 111 has less than 200 inhabitants and they comprise only 2.8 % of the region's population. On the other hand 22 % of the region's population live in two biggest towns (Pardubice and Chrudim). While for a long time population of the region migrated to towns, recently because of suburbanization population of towns moves out into surrounding municipalities.
- As of March 26, 2011, 511 627 persons declared Pardubický region a place of their usual residence and there were total of 516 123 permanent residents on its territory. Difference between the two numbers is very small, less than one percent. With regard to population Pardubický region is one of rather smaller regions (only bigger than Karlovarský, Liberecký and Vysočina regions) and constitutes 4.9 % of the total population of the Czech Republic.
- Following the population decline found in the census of 1991 and 2001, the census of 2011 recorded the biggest population growth in the past 40 years. Since 2001 population of the region has grown by 1.5 %, since the census of 1970 the region's population increased by 5.6 %, i.e. by over 27 thousand people. Although for a long time the share of women in Pardubický region's population has been higher than the share of men, this trend is gradually getting reversed.
- The region's population, as well as the nation itself, has been growing older. This fact is reflected mainly in a changing share of age groups towards the older population, as the average age keeps growing as well. While in 1980 children had 24 % and seniors 14 % share of population, a profound change was recorded in 2011. For the first time the share of people aged over 65 years is higher than the share of the child-age category (ageing index reached above 100). The share of children in the region's population has decreased by 9 percentage points since 1980 and the share of seniors increased by 2 percentage points. Compared nationally population of Pardubický region has the fourth highest share of children.
- With regard to marital status of the region's population structural changes are in progress. A steady increase of the share of never married and divorced at the expense of married is observed. These changes are consequences of postponing marriages to a later age, growing number of cohabiting unmarried couples and high divorce rate. The share of never married is higher for men than for women, but it is reversed for widows and widowers. Compared nationally, the region has a higher share of married persons and a lower share of divorced persons.
- In a long-term view a level of education attainment of the region's population has been improving considerably. Compared to 1980 number of people with primary and lower secondary education, incl. not completed elementary school is less than a half, number of people with an upper secondary education and post-secondary more than doubled and number of people who attained a tertiary education even tripled. Nevertheless, Pardubický region nationally still belongs to regions with lower levels of education attainment. It is below average in the share of tertiary educated people, but it excels in number of people with secondary and vocational education.
- The question on ethnicity was voluntary and in Pardubický region a quarter of the population did not respond. Over 95 % of respondents who declared their nationality chose Czech. Second most frequent ethnicity was Slovak, followed by Moravian, Ukrainian and Vietnamese ethnicity.
- Another voluntary question in the 2011 census concerned religious belief. Only 55 % of the surveyed region population responded. Of those who responded 36 % declared a religious belief and 64 % indicated none. Over two thirds of believers declared their denomination to concrete church (majority of them to the Roman Catholic Church). The highest share of believers was found in the Southern portion of the region, which belongs to territory with its population showing deeper religious attitudes.
- According to the 2011 census results, the share of economically active persons in the region (48.2 %) was slightly higher than the share of not economically active (47.5 %), although it should be considered that 4.3 % of population did not respond to this question. There were more men (55 %) than women among the economically active and more women in the not economically active group (57 %). The region was below average (ranks 9th) in the Czech Republic with regard to economic activity rate. The share of unemployed on the total of all economically active was the sixth lowest in the nation.
- With regard to employment structure by the branch of economic activity the most prominent share belongs to industrial production (30.4 % of persons in the identified branch), followed by wholesale and retail,

automotive vehicle repair and maintenance (9.7 %) and construction (6.9 %). Compared to other regions Pardubický region shows above average share of employment in industrial production and in agriculture, forestry and fishery - the fourth highest share in the Czech Republic. The region was the fifth in number of people employed in transportation and warehousing. Pardubický region had the lowest share of people employed in the hospitality, board and lodging sector.

- Census is the only complex source of data on commuting to work, despite the fact that 36 % of employed residents of the region did not state whether they commute to work. Total number of commuters travelling out of the region surpasses the number of commuter to the region by 6.4 thousand. Only the district of Pardubice has a positive balance of commuting to work thanks to the regional capital. Among those commuting out of the region the highest share belongs to tertiary educated people.
- In the region 45 % of employed people commute out of municipality of their residence to work. Of those there are more males, while females more often commute within the municipality. Persons over 50 years of age commute more often within a district, the highest share of people commuting abroad is in the 25-29 year age group. The share of daily commuting women is markedly higher than men. Worse availability of public transportation in several parts of the region caused that almost two thirds of persons commute to work by cars.
- In the region 54 % of students with identified place of school commute out of municipality of their residence. Of those two thirds commute daily, higher commuting intensity being exerted by females. The number of students commuting out of the region is by 4.4 thousand higher than commuting to the region. The most frequently used mode of transportation to school is a bus.
- A long-term development trend of the household structure shows steadily increasing share of lone-parent families and one-person households accompanied by decreasing share of one-couple families, especially those with dependent children. The number of one-person households has grown by 10 % since 2001 and makes up for 30 % of housekeeping households in the region. Changes in household structure are (except to demographic development) mainly affected by the trend of establishing a family in a later age (because of preference to build a sound financial base for family and also use ever better opportunities for education and travel).
- Within the last 10 years the structure of one-family household with dependent children has changed due to the birth rate development. While the share of families with two children remains stable, the share of families with a single child steadily increases, but the share of families with 3 children decreases. Lone-parent families with dependent children are most frequently formed by a single mother, usually divorced, with one child.
- With regard to dwelling household technical facilities the only data were collected on personal computer equipment and Internet connectivity. In the region 57 % of households were equipped with a personal computer and 53 % were connected to the Internet. Computers and Internet connectivity worked their way somewhat faster into households in larger municipalities, although the differences are gradually getting evened up.
- Within the period 2001-2011 number of buildings increased by 8.3 %, number of occupied buildings increased by 8.5 %, while the growth of number of unoccupied buildings was slower by 0.6 percentage points. Unoccupied buildings comprise less than a fifth of the housing stock. The most frequent reason of vacancy is seasonal usage (54 % of unoccupied buildings). Family houses comprise 89.7 % of the housing stock.
- Average age of occupied buildings in the region is 49.8 years, up by 5 years from the 2001 census. Average age of a family house is 3 years higher than average age of an apartment building, which is the fourth lowest in the regions. The smallest municipalities have the oldest housing stock. Although buildings' technical facilities improved, the region has the third lowest share of buildings connected to public sewage disposal system.
- Occupied dwelling count increased by 7.3 % in the last 10 years. This is mainly due to resumption of housing construction in the second half of the past decade. With regard to tenure status of dwellings, the most prominent increase can be seen in private ownership (up from 11 % to 18 %) at the expense of co-operative and rental forms. The biggest share, however, belongs to dwellings in privately owned houses – over 45 %. Unoccupied dwelling count increased in 10 years by a quarter and these dwellings comprise 16 % of the dwelling stock. Reasons for non-occupancy were not found for every 7th dwelling (14 %), while among known reasons almost 40 % is due to seasonal usage.
- Renovation and new construction of the region's dwelling stock led to improvement of qualitative housing characteristics. There are now 2.54 inhabitants per an occupied dwelling and 0.76 inhabitants per one room. There are 32.3 sq. m of floor space per person, 0.2 sq. m below the national average. Technical facilities of dwellings have been improved. Piped water is available in 99.7 % of dwellings, piped gas in 67.5 %, central heating or heater inside dwelling in 89.9 % of dwellings (of all responding dwellings). These figures are about the national average. Public sewage disposal is available in 70.1 % of occupied dwellings, the lowest rate among the Czech Republic regions. Only 4.9 % of the dwelling stock is of lower quality, the fourth lowest rate in the nation.