

1. Summary

Results of the Population and Housing Census conducted on March 26 2011 have documented the state of demographical, social and economic structures in the region, both as a whole and in its individual subregions.

- Small municipalities are the prevalent type of settlement in Ústecký region since almost three quarters (261 municipalities) of their total number (354 municipalities) have less than thousand inhabitants. The population is, however, concentrated in the larger municipalities and 87 % of the region's population (over 700 thousand people) live in 93 municipalities. Ústecký region with its 809 thousands inhabitants of the previous census is the fifth most populated region of the Czech Republic following Středočeský region, The Capital of Prague, Moravskoslezský and Jihomoravský regions.
- On the Census Day (March 26, 2011) there were 828 510 permanently resident people on the territory of Ústecký region, increase of over eight thousand persons compared to the last census enumeration in 2001 was identified, mostly due to increased number of long-term residing foreign citizens. Because of population reduction between the previous censuses the total population, however, did not reach the number of 1980 census (over 832 thousands) despite the recent increase.
- Complying with international recommendations results of 2011 census were processed on the basis of the place of usual residence.. There were 808 961 persons with the usual place of residence in Ústecký region. Difference of 2.4 % between this count and number of permanent residents is among the highest in the nation's regions. The share of foreign citizens (regardless of their type of stay) constitute over 3 % of Ústecký region's population (almost 27 thousand persons). It is the sixth highest ratio in a region-to-region comparison. While in most regions citizens of Ukraine are the biggest minority, in Ústecký region the most numerous minority is formed by Vietnamese (0.9 %).
- With regard to population age structure, as of the 2011 Census Day, the most numerous age group are people in productive age (15-64 years old), which constitute about 70 % of population, both in the region and nationwide. The share of the youngest age category, children aged 0-14 years, reached 15.0 % and surpassed the share of people in their post-productive age. As of the of the Census Day Ústecký region (along with Středočeský region) are the youngest regions in the Czech Republic, as implied by the lowest values of average age in Ústecký region (40.5 years) and Středočeský region (40.3 years).
- Population structure by family status varies by gender. While the biggest share of female population belongs to married women, just as nationwide level, never-married take the biggest share of male population. The share of widowed women is about five-time higher than of widowed men because of their longer life expectancy. The overall share of never-married men and women in Ústecký region is the third highest behind The Capital of Prague and Karlovarský region. With regard to divorce rate Ústecký region is next to the last Karlovarský region.
- In comparison to previous censuses enumeration results with regard to ethnicity are affected by the voluntary choice to response to this question, since over a quarter of Ústecký region population opted not to respond. Over two thirds of population declared the Czech ethnicity (more than nationwide figure). The next most populous ethnic group are Slovaks (1.5 %), while Moravians are second country-wide share with 5 %.
- Long-term migration of population is well described by a number of natives, i.e. persons who live in the same municipality they were born in. According to the Census data the share of natives in Ústecký region is almost 43 %. Compared to the national rate it is 4.3 percentage points lower, due to the past process of the region's re-settlement. The share of natives in Ústecký region grows with a size of municipality and reaches the highest share (50.3 %) in towns with more than 50 thousands inhabitants.
- A voluntary question on religious belief of the respondent was left without response by almost a half of the population of Ústecký region. Considering ascertained responses, over four fifths of respondents indicated no religious belief and only less than one tenth of population declared religious belief and affiliation to a church. Less than 9 % were believers without a church affiliation. Over a half of believers declared their Roman Catholic Church denomination. Nationally the region has the highest share of population without a religious belief and the lowest share of believers as well.
- With regard to attained education. the biggest share of population aged 15 or more years in Ústecký region are persons with a secondary and vocational education (over a third), followed by those with upper secondary and higher education. Nationally, Ústecký region has a higher share of people with a lower secondary education (next to the lowest in the Czech Republic) and secondary or vocational education, while it has a lower share of people with a higher education. The share of tertiary education is the lowest nationally with the exception of Karlovarský region. The share of higher level of education grows with municipality size thanks to higher demand for skilled workers and better education opportunities. Approximately equal share of males and females in the region has a completed tertiary education.

- *The share of economically active people as of the Census Day did not even reach a half (46.6 %) of the total population. To the same date almost 14 % of economically active population were unemployed. In nationwide comparison is the share of economically active people in Ústecký region lower.*
- *The rate of economic activity (60.1 %) is below the national average, it ranks only eighth among the regions.*
- *Less than a half of economically inactive people (and over one fifth of the region's population) as of the census date is comprised by non-working pensioners. Another almost 30 % of economically inactive population (almost 14 % of the region's population) represent pupils, students and apprentices. The rate of economically inactive is about the same as in the rest of the Czech Republic.*
- *As of the 2011 census date about four fifths of working population in Ústecký region were employees. Employers comprised 3.4 % of working population and less than 11 % were own-account workers. In a comparison with, country values there were more employees in the Ústecký region and less employers and own-account workers.*
- *With regard to employment structure by branch of economic activity the most prominent share in Ústecký region belongs to industry (27 % of persons with identified branch of economic activity), trade and automotive vehicle repair (9 %) and construction (7 %). Data on economic activity and employment was not declared by relatively high number of persons, namely it was 7.3 % of population in Ústecký region, the third highest rate behind The Capital of Prague and Karlovarský region.*
- *Just as all other regions with the exception of The Capital of Prague, Ústecký region shows a negative balance of labour commuting since 14.1 thousand more commuters travel outside than into the region. Over two fifths of employed people travel outside of their place of residence to work, of which there are more males than females. The share of commuting persons clearly decreases with the size of the place of their residence, as it is related mostly to a number of employment opportunities in municipality of residence.*
- *The total number of housekeeping households in the region decreased slightly by 0.1 % during the past decade, however the number of one-family households decreased by 8.6 %. The number of one-person households grew by 5.6 % and comprises over one third of households in the region. A significant increase is also observed in a number of lone-parent families without dependent children. Changes in household structure are mainly affected by the trend of establishing a family in a later age. This trend is related to better education and travel opportunities, attitude establish solid financial base for the family and, last but not least, obtaining an individual housing.*
- *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 one child increased, the share of families with 2 and 3 or more children decreased, in about equal rate for both groups. Lone-parent families with dependent children are most frequently formed by a single mother with one child.*
- *With regard to household technical facilities the only data were collected on personal computer equipment and Internet connectivity. In the region 51.8 % of dwelling households are equipped with a personal computer and 48.5 % are connected to the Internet. Computers and Internet connectivity grew somewhat faster into households in larger municipalities.*
- *Within the period 2001-2011 number of buildings in the region increased by 9.2 %, while number of occupied buildings increased by 9.9 %, number of vacant buildings increased by 5.1 %. Vacant buildings comprise 15 % of the housing stock. The most frequent reason vacancy is seasonal use (38.7 % of vacant buildings). Family houses comprise 78.9 % of housing stock of the region, the third lowest share in the country.*
- *Average age of occupied buildings in the region is 60.6 years, up by 4.7 years from the 2001 census and the highest of all regions. Family houses in the region are the oldest of all the regions, while apartment buildings are only the fifth oldest.*
- *Number of occupied dwellings increased by 2.8 % in the last 10 years. With regard to dwelling ownership forms, the most prominent increase can be seen in private ownership (up from 12.8 % to 21.4 %) at the expense of co-operative and rental forms of ownership. The biggest share, however, belongs to dwellings in privately owned houses – over 25 %. Number of vacant dwellings increased in 10 years by over one fifth. Reasons for vacancy were not identified for every 5.5 dwelling (18 %), while among known reasons over 17 % is due to seasonal use.*
- *Renovation and new construction of the region's dwelling stock led to improvement of qualitative housing characteristics. There are now 2.37 inhabitants per one occupied dwelling and 0.76 inhabitants per one room. Technical facilities of dwellings have been improved as well. Piped water is available in 99.7 % of dwellings, public sewage disposal in 85.1 % and central heating in 89 %. Piped gas is available in 70.8 % of occupied dwellings (all rates from responding households). These figures are above the national average. Full 6.9 % of the dwelling stock is of lower quality, the second highest rate in the nation.*