

## CHARACTERISTIC OF THE REGION

The Vysočina Region is situated in the centre of the CR. It borders the Jihočeský, Středočeský, Pardubický and Jihomoravský regions with which it establishes the NUTS2 area in order to get region development backing. It differs from the neighbouring regions by a dissected territory, higher altitude and low residential density. The disintegrated residential structure causes in some cases people to move away from smaller municipalities; young and qualified inhabitants often do so.

The Vysočina Region has an inland location and its borders do not touch the state borders of the CR. However, the southern part of the Region stretches to the zone that is close to the borders with Austria and that's why the Vysočina Region participates in the across-the-border projects along with the Jihočeský and Jihomoravský regions. The landscape of the territory is formed by the hills of the Czech-Moravian Highlands (Českomoravská vrchovina). The region is attractive for its rather low air pollution, relatively healthy forests and clean water resources and expanses of water that are important for water supply and distribution. A major European watershed as well as the historical border of Bohemia and Moravia extends across the Region from southwest to northeast.

With its area (almost 6,800 sq km) the Region ranks the regions of above-average size; only 4 regions of the CR have a larger area. The highest point of the Region is Javořice in Javořická vrchovina (the Peak Javořice in the Javořice Highlands, 837 m above sea level), while the lowest point (about 239 m above sea level) is the level of the Jihlava River at the point where it leaves the Region, which is to be found southwest of the Třebíč District. There are two protected landscape areas in the Region: Žďárské vrchy (the Žďár Hills) and Železné hory (the Iron Mountains). The Melechov Hill in the territory of the Havlíčkův Brod District is called in some sources the geographical centre of Europe.

As for administrative breakdown, the territory of the Vysočina Region comprises 5 districts, 15 administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers and 26 administrative districts of municipalities with authorized municipal office. The basic self-governing unit is a municipality; there are 704 of them in the Region (as of 1 January 2005). The average population per municipality amounts to 726; it is the lowest of all the regions of the Czech Republic. The highest number of municipalities comprises those of population under 500. There are 34 municipalities with the status of town in the Region, and the number, in relation to the Region's area, falls slightly below the national average.

As of 1 January 2014, the Region's population was almost 510,000 which represents the third lowest population density among the regions in the CR. The proportion of urban population was 57%. In 2013, the number of newly-born children decreased; the number of marriages decreased and the number of divorces increased. Share of children born out of marriage is lower than in the other regions of the CR except for Zlínský Region, but it has also a growing tendency and in 2013 it reached 38.9%.

According to the Census and Housing 2011 compared to other regions the region has the lowest proportion of one-person households, the lowest proportion of population living in prefabricated houses or second highest proportion of unoccupied houses of the total housing stock.

The Business Register of the Region, which contains all identification numbers issued to organisations, comprised 107,400 businesses as at the end of 2013. This number placed the Region last but one in the CR, just ahead of the Karlovarský Region. It implies that there are not many business activities. The biggest number of businesses was reported for the Žďár nad Sázavou District (more than 24 thousand) and the lowest one for the Pelhřimov District (more than 16 thousand).

Economic performance of the Region in comparison with other regions of the CR is below the average. Share of the Region at GDP of the CR was during the last years about 4%. In 2013 this indicator was almost 327,000 CZK, i.e. more than 84% of the national average.

The 2013 average monthly gross wages in the Vysočina Region was more than 22,600 CZK. Average wages in the Region were under the average of the CR more than 2 500 CZK.

The proportion of unemployed persons in the population aged 15-64 years has reached the value of 8.05% and was the seventh lowest in the Czech Republic at the end of 2013. The highest proportion was reported for the Třebíč District (10.49%) while the lowest for the Pelhřimov District (5.64%). The number of job applicants decreased against the year 2012 by 5%. There were 23 job applicants per vacancy. The offer for qualified labour force is not high, but improving slightly.

The Vysočina Region continues with its tradition of agricultural production. Although the Region's natural conditions are below average (because the high altitude and slope relief of the territory decrease production ability of lands) for some agricultural commodities and activities the territory of the Vysočina Region is optimal (production of potatoes, oil plants, pastoral farming).

Most agricultural enterprises focus on a combination of crop production and animal production; smaller production units of peasants are more specialised.

Total area of cereals in 2013 was almost 143,000 ha. Total harvest was more than 646,000 t; the average yield of cereals was 4,86 t per hectare. Total harvest of potatoes in the Region was 200,000 t, which is just about a third of the national production of potatoes. Area in potatoes approximately remained under the level of the preceding year, harvest amount and hectare yield increased.

In 2013, cattle farming intensity per 100 ha of agricultural land was in the amount of 58 heads; it was the highest of all the regions of the CR. Average annual yield of milk of 1 cow was more than 7,500 litres. With its meat production in the amount of more than 36,600 t (without poultry production) the Region ranked third in the Czech Republic.

Industrial enterprises profited almost 123 billion CZK for their own goods and services in 2013, which was by 10.8% more than in 2011. The data apply to 136 enterprises with 100 or more employees. Industrial output in the Region includes engineering, metalworking, textile, wood- and food-processing industry and energetika. Industrial centres are former district towns and other towns with a good transport accessibility.

In 2013, more than 5,000 building permits were granted in the Vysočina Region for all types of buildings, which is about 13.0% decrease in 2011. As for the dwellings started, the Region ranks tenth among the 12 regions of the CR. Completed were almost 1,294 dwellings, which is a year-on-year decrease more than 6%.

The road and railway network in the Region is strategic from the national as well as European point of view. The territory is a part of Central-European urbanised axis (Berlin-Praha-Vienna/Bratislava-Budapest) and D1 highway thus fulfils its function in national and European transport. Recently the good strategic location of the Region has attracted plenty of foreign investors who deploy not only production plants but also research and development units there.

The Region has a rather stabilised network of basic schools and a sufficient capacity of secondary schools. There are two high schools in the region: Polytechnic High School Jihlava and West Moravian High School Třebíč which were attended in the academic year 2012/2013 by nearly 3,3 thousand students.

Major health care establishments include 6 hospitals (with 2,500 beds). Outpatient care is provided by more than 200 surgeries of GP's for adult patients, over 99 surgeries of GP's for children and more than 230 surgeries of dentists.

The positive side of the Region includes low crime rate and low suicide rate in relation to the population. The Region hosts several interesting cultural events – some of national or even international character. A meeting of choruses from all over the world is held in the town of Jihlava every year, accompanied by the international competition of mixed-voice chamber choruses called the International Chorus Festival and also the International Documentary Festival gained popularity. An important organiser of cultural activities is the town of Telč. Besides the festival Holidays in Telč, it also hosts other events such as the European Meeting of Folklore Ensembles. The International Festival of Petr Dvorský is held in the castle of Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou. One of the most popular sports facilities is the ski resort Nové Město na Moravě where widely known skiing events are held.

Accommodation facilities in the region were visited by more than 448,000 guests in 2013. The Vysočina Region is also attractive for its tourism opportunities available all-year-round. It is not only summer or winter residences but also many cultural and historic buildings and monuments to see. The best snow conditions are at Žďárské vrchy – there you can ski at 700-820 m above sea level. There is also a substantial part of the capacity of accommodation facilities in this area. The biggest expanse of water in the Region is Velké Dářko Reservoir with 206 ha. The Dalešice Reservoir on the Jihlava River is the highest dam (100 m) in the Czech Republic.

Three historic buildings and monuments of the CR that are a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site are to be found in the Vysočina Region: the Urban Conservation Area of Telč, the Church of St John of Nepomuk by the architect Giovanni Santini on a hill called Zelená Hora near the town Žďár nad Sázavou and the former Jewish ghetto with a cemetery and St. Procopius Basilica in Třebíč. There is a unique Museum of Records and Curiosities in Pelhřimov. The two protected landscape areas and numerous natural areas comprise some of the landscape treasures of the Region. The future of tourism and travelling as such in the Vysočina Region is certain to focus on urban tourism and forms of calm and environment-friendly dwelling-based tourism. The latter is enabled with a dense net of marked path (approximately 2 900 km), building cycle tracks (approximately 2 250 km) and gradually developing farms with accommodation.