

2. Regional evaluation of FSS 2016 results

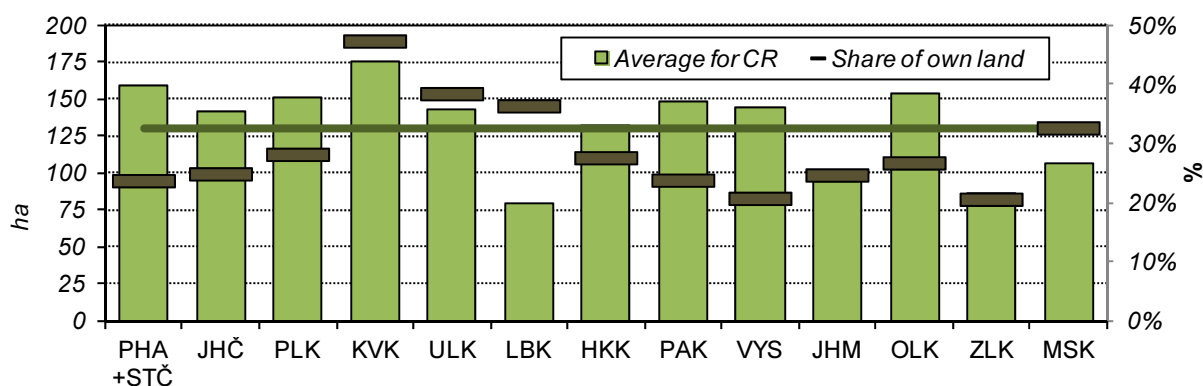
Regional results for the FSS 2016 are available at:

<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/farm-structure-survey-regions-2016>

Out of 26 525 agricultural holdings in 2016, the largest proportion farmed in Jihomoravský Region (14.2%) and the second largest share in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (13.2%). Natural persons represented more than 90% in Královéhradecký Region and Zlínský Region, and, on the contrary, only 81.0% of holdings in Karlovarský Region.

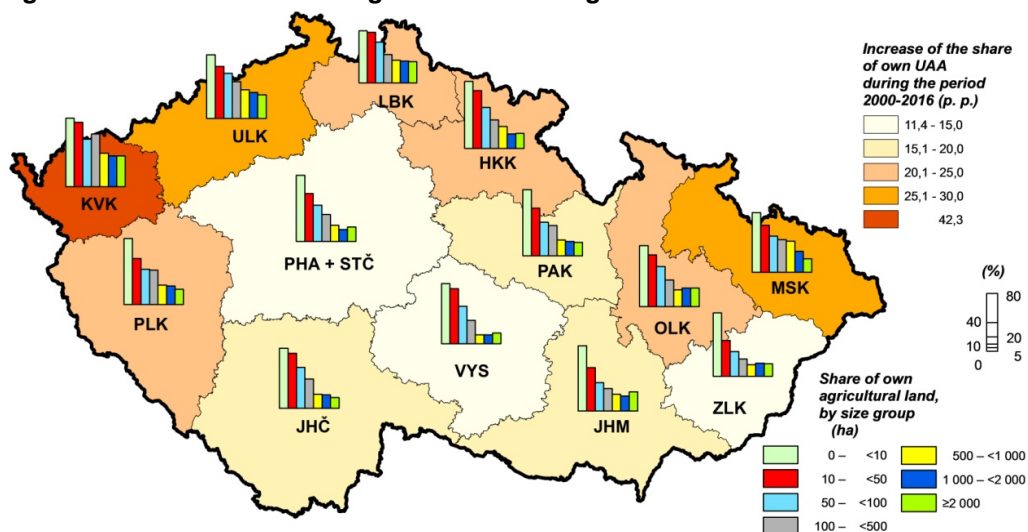
The largest part of the utilised agricultural area was concentrated in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (16.2%) and Jihočeský Region (12.0%). The highest average area was recorded for holdings of natural persons in Karlovarský Region (78.3 ha) and Ústecký Region (76.9 ha) and for holdings of legal persons in Královéhradecký Region (974.3 ha) and Olomoucký Region (940.4). By contrast, the lowest average area was recorded for holdings of natural persons in Jihomoravský Region (22.1 ha) and Zlínský Region (23.1 ha) and for holdings of legal persons registered in Liberecký Region (473.6 ha).

Graph 17: Average utilised agricultural area and the share of own land



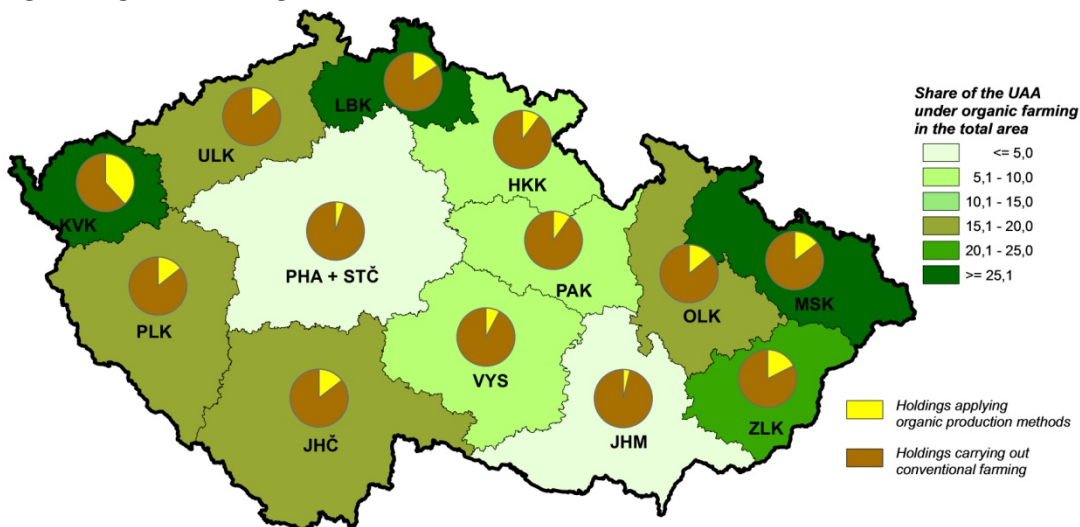
Distinct differences among regions were found in the ownership of the utilised agricultural land. In Karlovarský Region the share of own land almost reached one half of the UAA (47.4%) while in all other regions it reached from one fifth (20.6% for Zlínský Region and 20.8% for Vysočina Region) to 38.5% for Ústecký Region. Even larger differences were recorded among holdings of natural persons: they owned 38.6% of the UAA in Zlínský Region and, on the contrary, 68.1% of the UAA in Karlovarský Region. Holdings of legal persons owned the largest part of the UAA in Karlovarský Region (35.6%) and the smallest one in Vysočina Region (11.4%).

Fig. 1: Share of own land in agricultural holdings



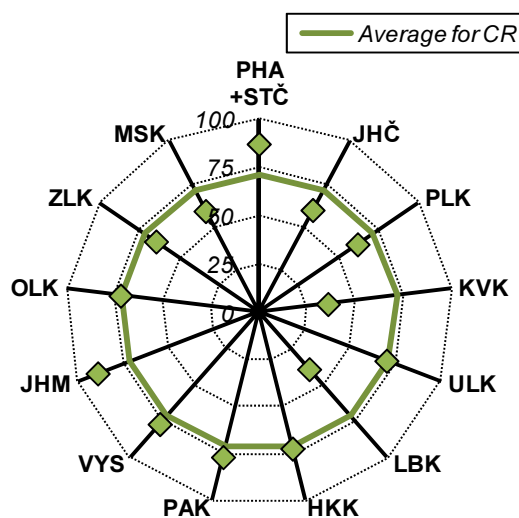
Organic production methods were applied in the largest range in Karlovarský Region where more than one third (38.3%) of the holdings dealt with organic farming on more than a half (54.0%) of the UAA. The smallest share of holdings utilising solely organic production methods was found in Jihomoravský Region (3.7% of holdings and 4.0% of the UAA).

Fig. 2: Organic farming



In general, arable land dominated (71.5%) on the utilised agricultural area with some exceptions: in Karlovarský Region and Liberecký Region the majority of the UAA was covered by permanent grassland (64.0% and 59.6%, respectively) and a smaller part by arable land (35.9% and 39.2%, respectively). The largest share of arable land was recorded in Jihomoravský Region (88.8%) and Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (86.9%) where the shares of permanent grassland were the smallest (6.1% and 12.1%, respectively). Growing of permanent crops was important only locally. Vineyards comprised 4.0% of the UAA in Jihomoravský Region and less than 1% of the UAA in Zlínský Region, Ústecký Region, Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha and Vysočina Region. Hop gardens grew on 1.4% of the UAA in Ústecký Region and less than 1% of the UAA in Středočeský Region including Hl. M. Praha and in Olomoucký Region. Orchards represented 1.2% of the UAA in Liberecký Region and the level of 1% of the UAA was surpassed also in Jihomoravský Region and Zlínský Region.

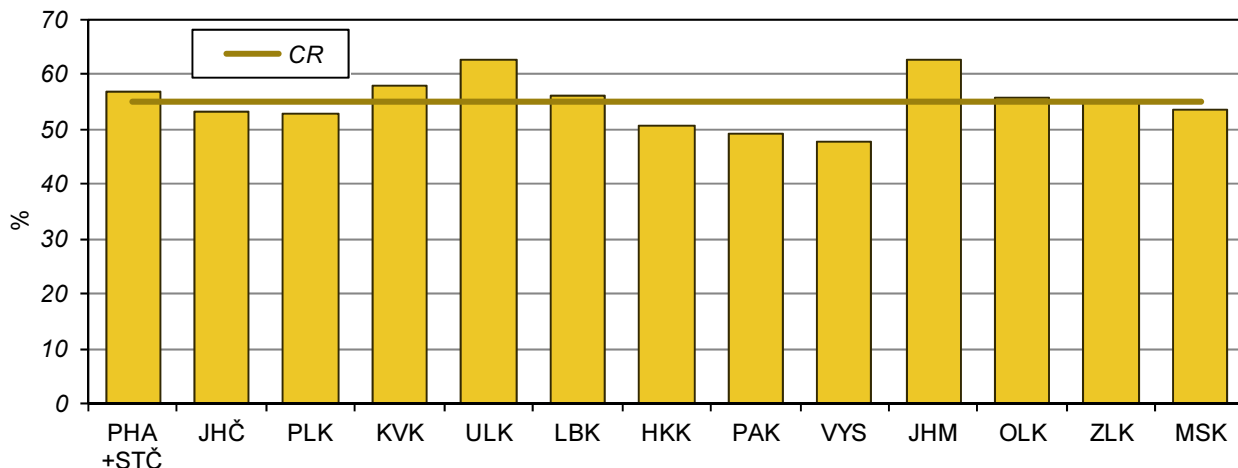
Graph 18: Share of arable land



Cereals were the crop group which was most frequently planted on arable land in all regions; the greatest share was recorded for Jihomoravský Region (62.7%) and Ústecký Region (62.5%), and the smallest one for Vysočina Region (47.6%) and Pardubický Region (49.0%). Cereal areas consisted of wheat in one half (Olomoucký Region, 54.4%) to almost three quarters (Ústecký Region, 73.1%) of their area. In Jihomoravský Region, maize for grain was an important crop (45.2% of the total area of maize). Growing of potatoes was concentrated in Vysočina Region (38.8% of the total area of potatoes) and in Středočeský

Region including Hl. m. Praha (22.3%). In Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha, the largest shares of rape and turnip rape (22.0%), as well as of soya (23.0%), other oleaginous crops (20.2%), vegetables (41.1%) or strawberries (55.0% of their area) were planted. Some crops were largely grown in particular regions; e. g. Pardubický Region was specialised in medicinal plants and plants for seasoning (24.6% of their total area), Jihomoravský Region dominated growing of sunflower (51.3% of the total area of sunflower) and Olomoucký Region focused on flowers and ornamental plants (40.6% in of their total area).

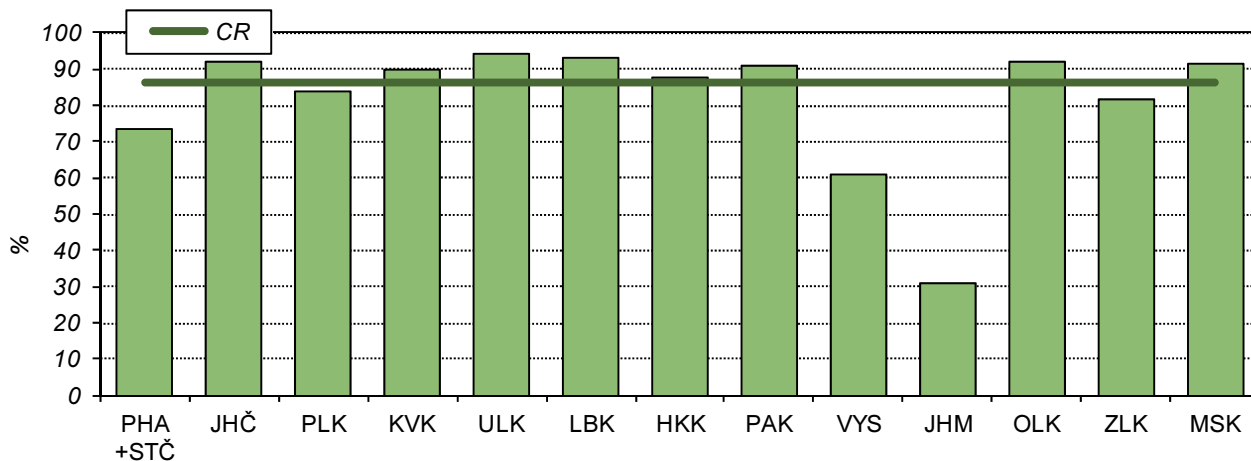
Graph 19: Share of cereals in arable land



Permanent grassland was the most frequent type of land use in organic crop production with the only exception of Jihomoravský Region where it represented only one third (30.9%) of the UAA under organic farming while organically farmed arable land covered 58.3% of the UAA under organic farming. The largest share of permanent grasslands was in Ústecký Region (94.3%) where arable land comprised only 4.5% of the UAA under organic production methods. More than one half of all permanent grasslands were farmed organically in Karlovarský Region (75.7% of their area), Ústecký Region (64.4%), Moravskoslezský Region (56.8%), Zlínský Region (56.1%) and Olomoucký Region (54.0%). Orchards were organically farmed mostly in Karlovarský Region (97.6% of their area) and Vysočina Region (69.1%). In Jihomoravský Region, orchards covered 5.7% of the organically farmed UAA.

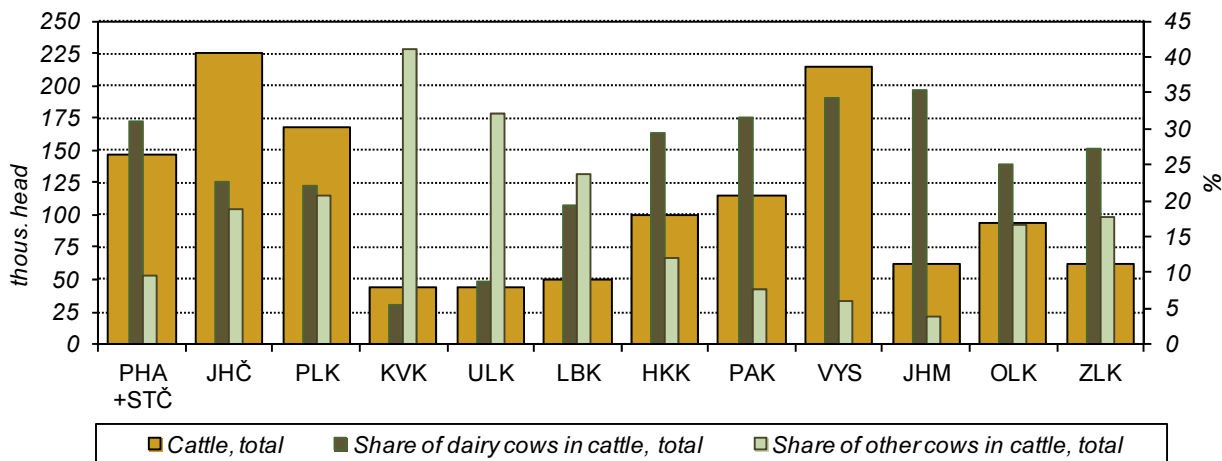
The largest share of arable land where organic production methods were applied was recorded in Karlovarský Region (15.2% of its area). The most frequent crops on arable land organically farmed were cereals (from 34.3% of arable land organically farmed in Ústecký Region to 59.7% in Karlovarský Region); plants harvested green (from 22.2% for Jihomoravský Region to 51.2% for Zlínský Region); and in Jihomoravský Region and Ústecký Region also industrial crops (15.0% and 14.3%, respectively, of arable land organically farmed).

Graph 20: Share of permanent grassland in the UAA under organic production



As for raising of cattle, there were distinct differences among regions. The largest shares in cattle totals were recorded for Jihočeský Region (16.0%) and Vysočina Region (15.3%), but both regions differed in cattle types: the largest number of dairy cows was concentrated in Vysočina Region (20.1% of their total number) while of other cows in Jihočeský Region (19.3% of their total number). In Vysočina Region the cattle density was the highest both for cattle totals (60 head per 100 ha of the UAA) and for dairy cows (21 head per 100 ha of the UAA) while for other cows the highest value (19 head per 100 ha of the UAA) was reached in Karlovarský Region. The lowest densities were recorded in Jihomoravský Region for cattle totals (18 head per 100 ha of the UAA) and for other cows (1 head per 100 ha of the UAA) and in Ústecký Region for dairy cows (2 head per 100 ha of the UAA).

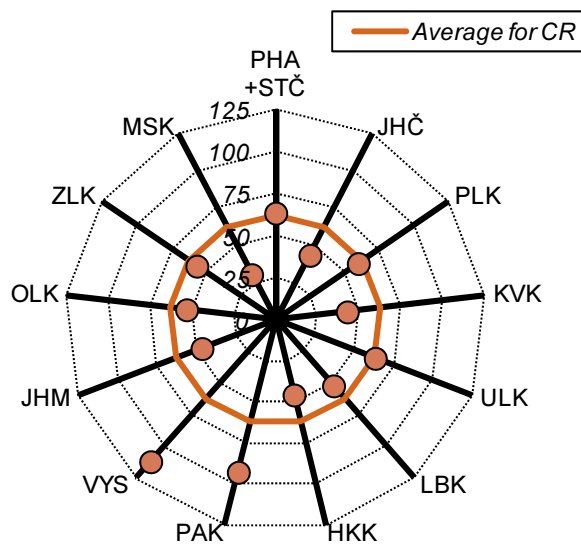
Graph 21: Raising of cattle



Raising of pigs was concentrated in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha and in Vysočina Region (both 20.2%) while only 1.0% of pigs was recorded in Karlovarský Region. Pig density was the highest in Vysočina Region (112 head per 100 ha of arable land) and the lowest in Moravskoslezský Region (31 head per 100 ha of arable land).

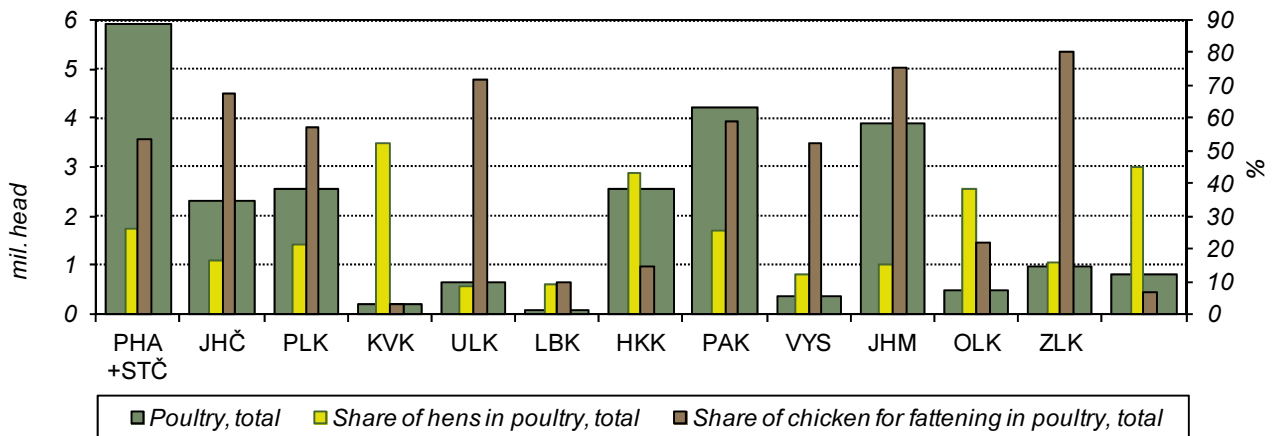
Graph 22: Pig density

(head per 100 ha of arable land)



Holdings dealing with raising of poultry were mainly in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (23.6% of the total number), especially ones dealing with raising of chicken for breeding (24.5%), hens (24.8%) and chicken for fattening (23.2%). The lowest shares of poultry were recorded in Liberecký Region (0.3%) and Karlovarský Region (0.9%). The highest poultry density was in Pardubický Region (2 423 head per 100 ha of arable land) and Královéhradecký Region (1 522 head per 100 ha of arable land), the lowest one in Vysočina Region (137 head per 100 ha of arable land). The level of 1 000 head per 100 ha of arable land was surpassed also for chicken for fattening in Pardubický Region (1 433 head per 100 ha of arable land).

Graph 23: Raising of poultry

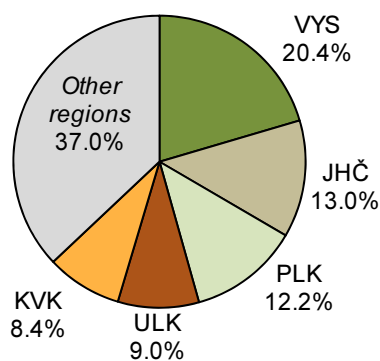


The highest shares of sheep were recorded in Jihočeský Region (12.5% of their total number) and in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (12.2%). The lowest share, only 3.9%, was kept in Jihomoravský Region. Sheep density was the highest in Liberecký Region (20 head per 100 ha of the UAA) and Zlínský Region (17 head per 100 ha of the UAA).

Out of other livestock species, goats were raised mostly in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (14.6% of their total number) as well as horses (17.9%). Raising of rabbits was concentrated in Pardubický Region (15.4%). The highest numbers of beehives were recorded in Jihomoravský Region and Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (16.7% and 15.8%, respectively, of the total number of beehives).

Organically reared animals represented an important part of livestock in several regions. It concerned especially Karlovarský Region where 65.3% of cattle (25.1% of dairy cows), 2.4% of pigs, 65.9% of sheep, 47.4% of goats, and 62.0% of horses, donkeys and their hybrids were raised at organic farms. Another example is Liberecký Region with the highest share of organically reared goats (54.8%) and poultry (9.9%). The lowest proportions of organically reared animals were recorded in Jihomoravský Region (2.6% for cattle; 13.7% for horses, donkeys and their hybrids), Pardubický Region (26.1% for sheep) and Olomoucký Region (12.5% for goats). No pigs were organically reared in Moravskoslezský Region and Liberecký Region and no poultry in Olomoucký Region.

Graph 24: Dairy cows organically reared



Graph 25: Sheep organically reared

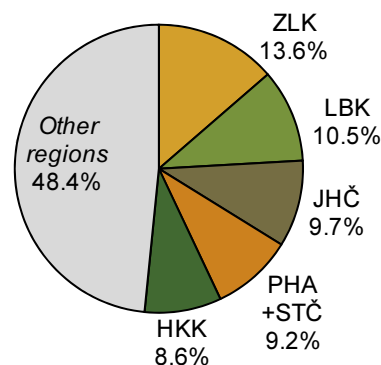
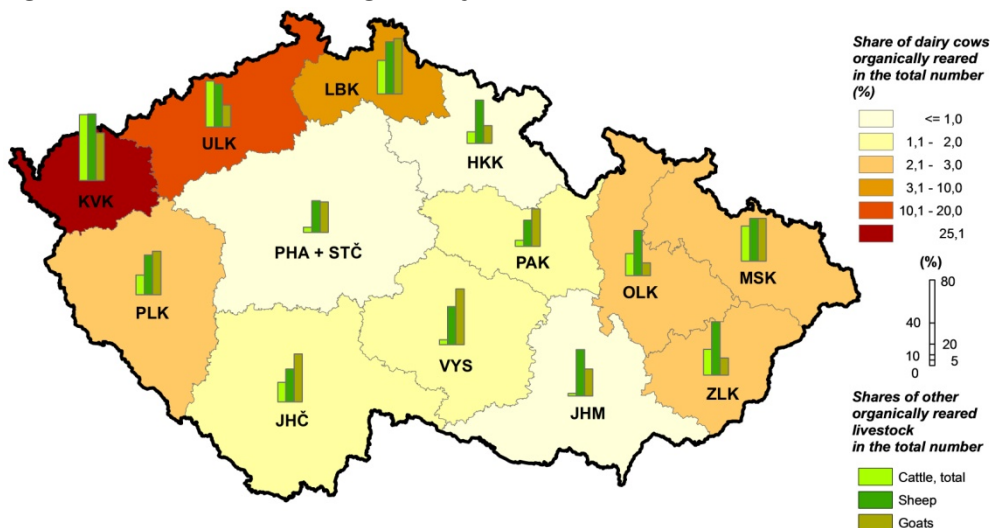


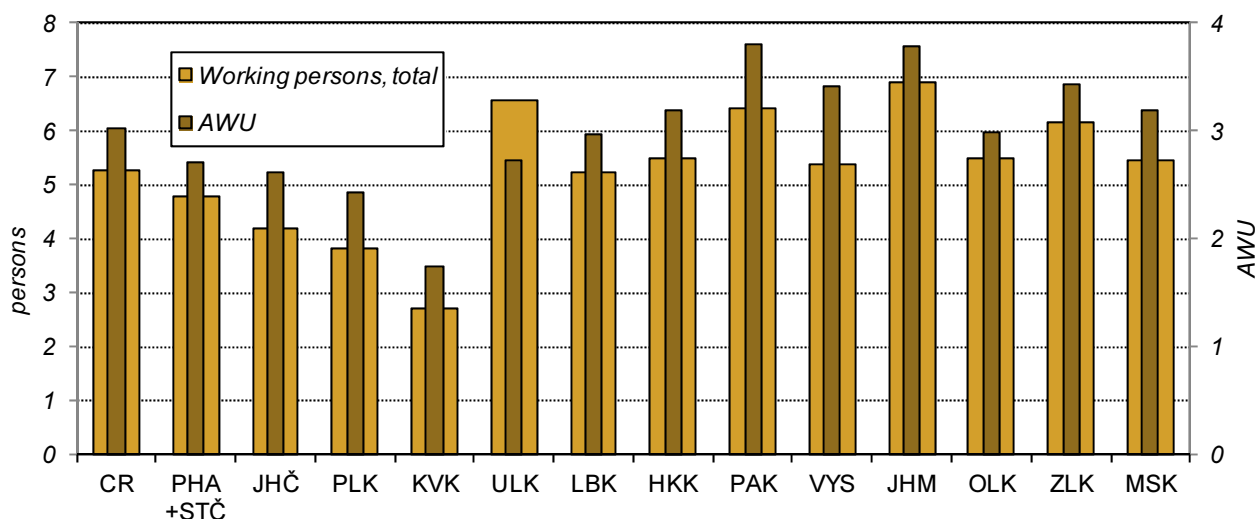
Fig. 3: Shares of livestock organically reared



The largest proportion of working persons in agriculture was concentrated in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (14.7%) and Jihomoravský Region (13.5%). The largest share of labour force regularly employed was recorded in Karlovarský Region (81.6%) and Zlínský Region (79.2%), the lowest one in Ústecký Region (46.3%). The highest number of workers per one holding was in Pardubický Region (9.5 persons), the lowest one, on the other hand, in Liberecký Region (4.2 persons). The average number of workers per 100 ha of the UAA ranged from 2.7 persons in Karlovarský Region to 6.9 persons in Jihomoravský Region. The share of women in persons regularly employed was the highest in Jihomoravský Region (37.0%) and Pardubický Region (35.0%) and the lowest in Plzeňský Region (28.8%) and Ústecký Region (28.9%).

The share of Annual Work Units (AWU) in the total number of working persons was the highest in Karlovarský Region (64.7%). Ústecký Region differed from all other regions with the share lower than one half – only 41.5%. This finding, together with low proportion of labour forces regularly employed, shows that local agricultural holdings focused on activities with a high proportion of seasonal works (e.g. harvest of fruits and vegetables).

Graph 26: Working persons per 100 ha of the utilised agricultural area



Labour force not regularly employed (i.e. working on the basis of a contract for work or for services) was most common in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (7 555 persons) and Ústecký Region (6 893 persons). One person worked on average 159 hours; in regions this number ranged from 124 hours in Olomoucký Region to 180 in Vysočina Region. Other persons working in agriculture were those employed

not directly by agricultural holdings (self-employed persons or persons employed by job agencies). The largest number of persons of both sub-categories worked in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (204 self-employed persons and 981 persons employed by job agencies). The average number of hours worked by persons employed not directly by agricultural holdings was 667 hours; ranging from the lowest in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (489 hours) to the highest in Karlovarský Region (1 232 hours).

The age structure did not differ distinctly among regions. The largest share of young workers was recorded in Moravskoslezský Region with 21.6% for the age group up to 34 years. More than 20% of workers up to 34 years were also in Ústecký Region (20.1%). On the contrary, the lowest shares were in Jihomoravský Region (16.2%) and Zlínský Region (16.9%). The share of workers aged 35–54 years ranged from 43.5% for Královéhradecký Region to 49.7% for Pardubický Region. The age group of 55 years and over was most common in Zlínský Region (39.6%) and Jihomoravský Region (39.5%); the lowest shares were recorded in Pardubický Region (31.4%) and Vysočina Region (33.2%).

Graph 27: Age structure of labour force regularly employed

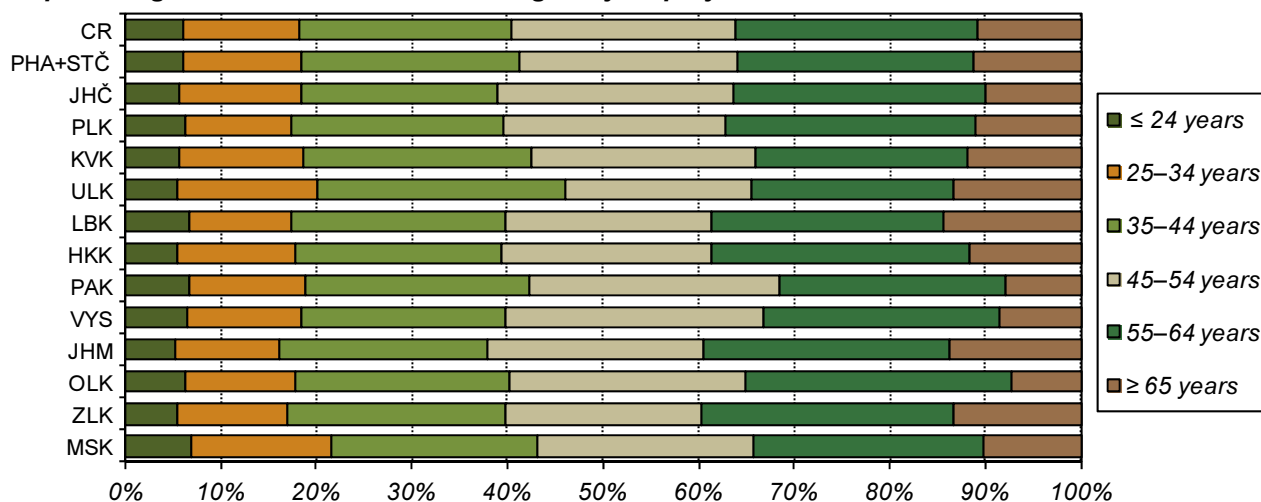


Fig. 4: Changes in the age structure during 2010-2016

