

2CE179P4 – QUALIST

IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE IN SMALL TOWNS (QUALIST)

This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF.

Evaluation and Integration of the Information Pools

Work Package	WP 3 – Demography oriented revitalization of small town centres
Action	3.1 – Collection and evaluation of relevant information in the PP regions
Output	3.1.4 Evaluation and Integration of the Information Pools
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1 Summary: Collection and evaluation of relevant information in the project partner regions

The following summary gives an overview about the statistical output from the work package 3.1, the collection and evaluation of relevant information in the project partner regions. Therefore the summary is structured by these regions.

1.1 Vogtland region

The main part of the region Vogtland region is located in South West Saxony where it represents the administrative district Vogtlandkreis. In addition, it extends in parts of Thuringia, Bohemia and Bavaria.

The Vogtlandkreis belongs to the regional office Chemnitz. It contains 42 cities and towns, amongst others the project partners Oelsnitz and Adorf which are two of eleven cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants. During the reform of Saxon districts in 2008, the formerly independent city Plauen, which is now district town, was integrated in the Vogtlandkreis. To assure the comparability, all data sets were adjusted on the current state.

The Vogtlandkreis has a population of 245,899 inhabitants. Since 1990 there is a stable decrease of the population. Because of the increasing life expectancy, the out-migration of young people as well as the deficit of births, the part of the inhabitants older than 64 years will raise. This development will lead to an adaption of the society to the needs of older people. The population of Saxony will decrease by more than 10% until 2025. In the Vogtlandkreis it will decrease by ca. 18% in the same period.

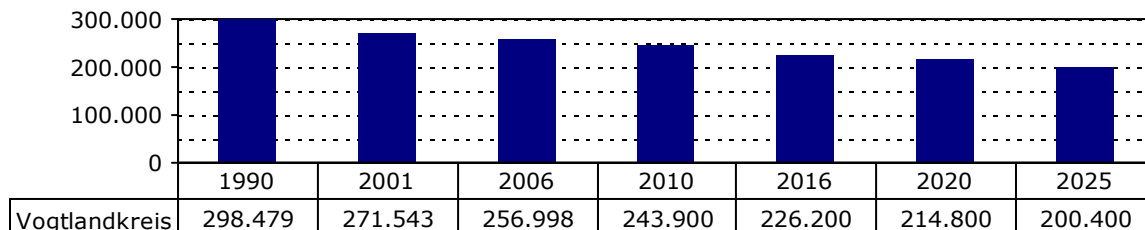


Illustration 1: population forecast Vogtlandkreis

A stable labour market is a criterion for sustainable development of regions. After the German reunification, the Saxon economy was significantly reconstructed. That is reflected in a decreasing number of employees. Since 2006, there was a light raise which ends with the worldwide economic crisis. The unemployment rate in the Vogtlandkreis is 12,1%, in Saxony the rate amounts 12,9%. The German unemployment rate amounts 8,2%.

1.2 Waldviertel

The region Waldviertel consists of the districts Gmünd, Waidhofen a.d. Thaya, Zwettl, Horn and also parts of the district Krems. These communities are populated by 196.700 people at the moment. Many of them are combined in 13 minor regions. From 1990 up to now there is a slightly decrease of the population in Waldviertel region. For all established regions, a shift towards the age group 65+ is projected.

The Waldviertel shows an obvious lower density of population in comparison with the Lower Austria average. It borders on Upper Austria in the west, on the Czech regions South Bohemia and South Moravia in the north-west and north plus on the Danube region, Mostviertel and north-middle Austria in the south. Manhartsberg forms the border to the Weinviertel in the east.

Like many other sparsely populated and agriculturally shaped regions of Europe, the Waldviertel struggles against ageing and migration. The Population fell slightly during the last census. A slight growth of the population could be observed in Lower Austria as a whole. However, the proportion of secondary residences is unusually high in the Waldviertel.

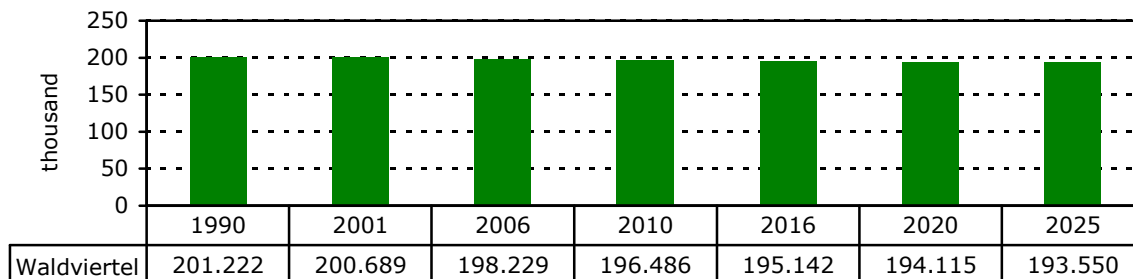


Illustration 2: population projection Waldviertel

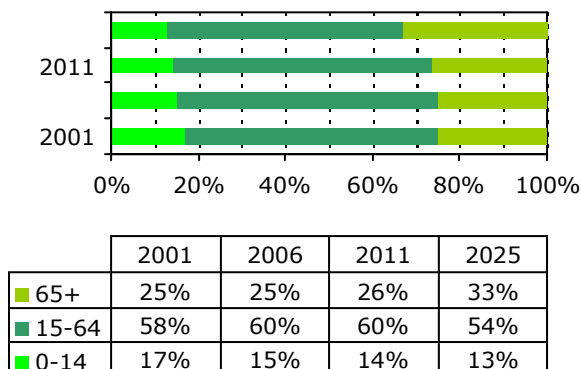


Illustration 3: population structure Waldviertel

Despite enormous efforts to colonise firms as also in many other European regions, the economic development is slightly downward. In the year 2001 there were 5 % less dependent employees than it was one decade ago. Above all, the number of the agricultural and forestry employees is declining. On the other hand the service sector is growing. Despite the decrease in the number of employees in the industry and profession, these branches of economy are furthermore important for the local identity. Some parts of the Waldviertel belong to the most historic manufacturing regions of Austria. To mention are for instance the industries wood processing, electronics, metal processing, fine mechanics, textile, civil engineering, foodstuffs and semi luxury food.

1.3 Jihočeský Region

Jihočeský Region consists of 17 administrative districts of municipalities with extended competence and 37 administrative districts of municipalities with commissioned local authority.

The Jihočeský area is 10,057 km², which makes up 12.8% of the Czech Republic's area. In the Czech Republic the Jihočeský Region has the lowest density of population. In the end of 2007, more than 633,000 inhabitants lived in the Region, the outcome of this are 63 inhabitants per km². Until 2020, a slight but continuous increase in population will be forecasted. The Region's population is younger (average age 40.3) than the national average. In Jihočeský region and district J. Hradec the rate of people with an age of 65+ will increase from 16% to 18%.

According to labour force sample surveys there is a total of about 312,000 employees in the Region. One third of the employees accounts for industry sector, 11% for trade and repair of personal and household goods and 11% for construction. In the Jihočeský region the registered unemployment rate stood at 4.47% at the end of December 2007, so that the Jihočeský Region is fourth best in Czech Republic.

The Region produces about 11% of the agricultural output in the Czech Republic. The Industrial production is concentrated mainly in the České Budějovice urban agglomeration and in the Tábor and Strakonice Districts. The Jihočeský region is not a key industrial area. The sales for industrial enterprises accounted for 4,9% of the Czech Republic. Manufacturing makes up the largest part of the industries, mainly manufacture of food products and beverages.

2 Motive and task

2.1 The project „QUALIST“

The regions Waldviertel (A), Vogtland and Upper Lusatia/Lower Silesia (D) and Southern Bohemia (CZ) have to struggle massively with population decrease and migration in small towns. Also for the future a dramatic decrease in population is forecasted for these regions. This contraction process weakens the regions, e.g. local finances, specialised employees potential and utilization of the public infrastructure.

The result is a loss of residential quality and competitiveness of these regions. The general objective is to develop and implement measures to slow down this contraction process in the selected regions which shall be transferable to other comparable cases in the CE area.

Figure 1 shows the geographical position of the participating project partners.

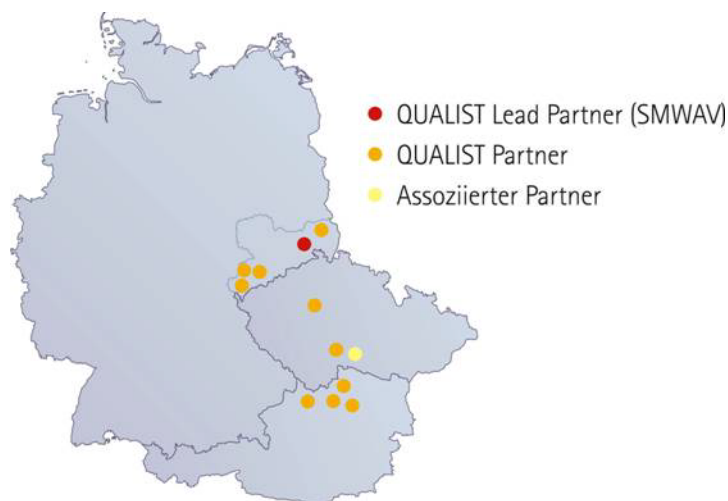


Figure 1: QUALIST project partners

2.2 Work Package 3: Demography oriented revitalization of small town centres

Together, the PP has the goal to revitalise town centres and to make them attractive for both existing inhabitants and future citizens to be attracted. Therefore, specific concepts for revitalization of town centres have to be worked out for each participating PP, adapted to the needs of the demographic and social change.

A conclusion and deriving of the common goals and challenges are prepared in the transnational action plan „Vision CE Small town 2020“ which is planned to contain precise guidelines and decision-support trees for implantation of similar revitalization schemes considering the typical condition in other CE regions. Simultaneously, pilot projects at the partners will be prepared.

The basis for the development of these concepts is the evaluation of the structure data and trends of all partner regions. These data are used as an information pool whose contents of the regions Vogtland, Lower Austria and Southern Bohemia are given in the chapters below.

3 Statistical data of the Vogtland region

The main part of the region Vogtland is located in South West Saxony where it represents the administrative district Vogtlandkreis. In addition, it extends in parts of Thuringia, Bohemia and Bavaria.

The Vogtlandkreis belongs to the regional office Chemnitz. It contains 42 cities and towns, amongst others the project partners Oelsnitz and Adorf which are two of eleven cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants. During the reform of Saxon districts in 2008, the formerly independent city Plauen, which is now district town, was integrated in the Vogtlandkreis. To assure the comparability, all data sets were adjusted on the current state.

The project partners of Vogtland already have a wide base of statistical data which stand in context to the project „QUALIST“. Annexed to this report, there are detailed development concepts of the cities Adorf and Oelsnitz as well as the common region „Mittleres Oberes Vogtland“.

3.1 Current population and area

The Free State of Saxony is the most populous one of the newly-formed German states, but it has the second smallest area in East Germany. The population density is nationwide on average with 226 inhabitants per km² (Germany: 229 inhabitants/km²).

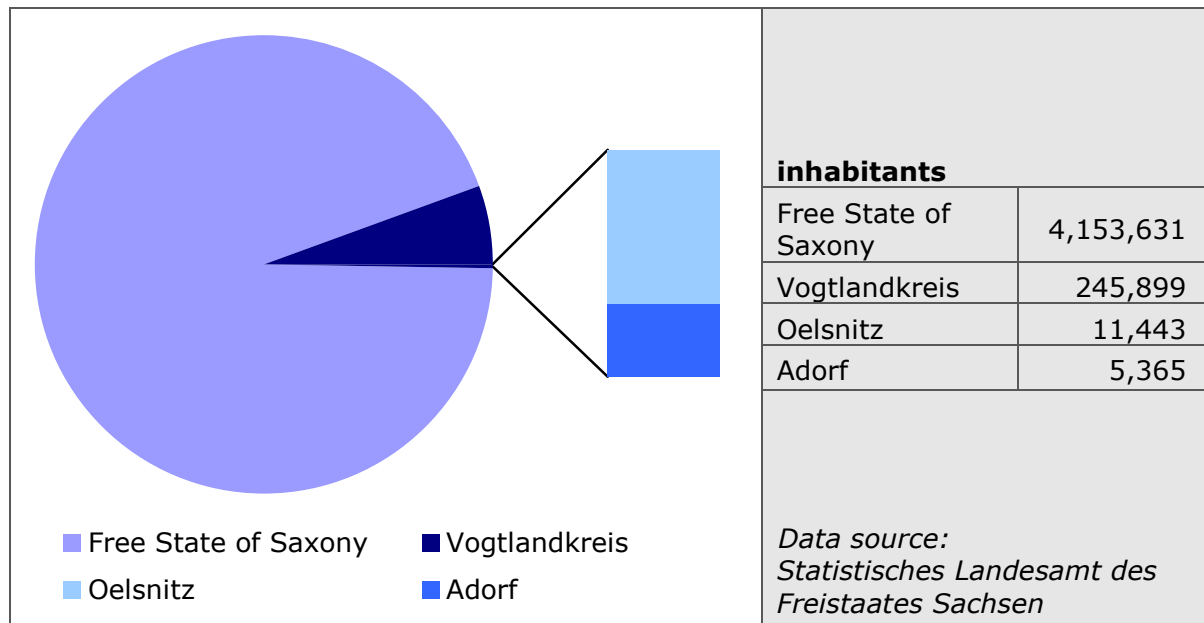


Figure 2: current population in the Free State of Saxony

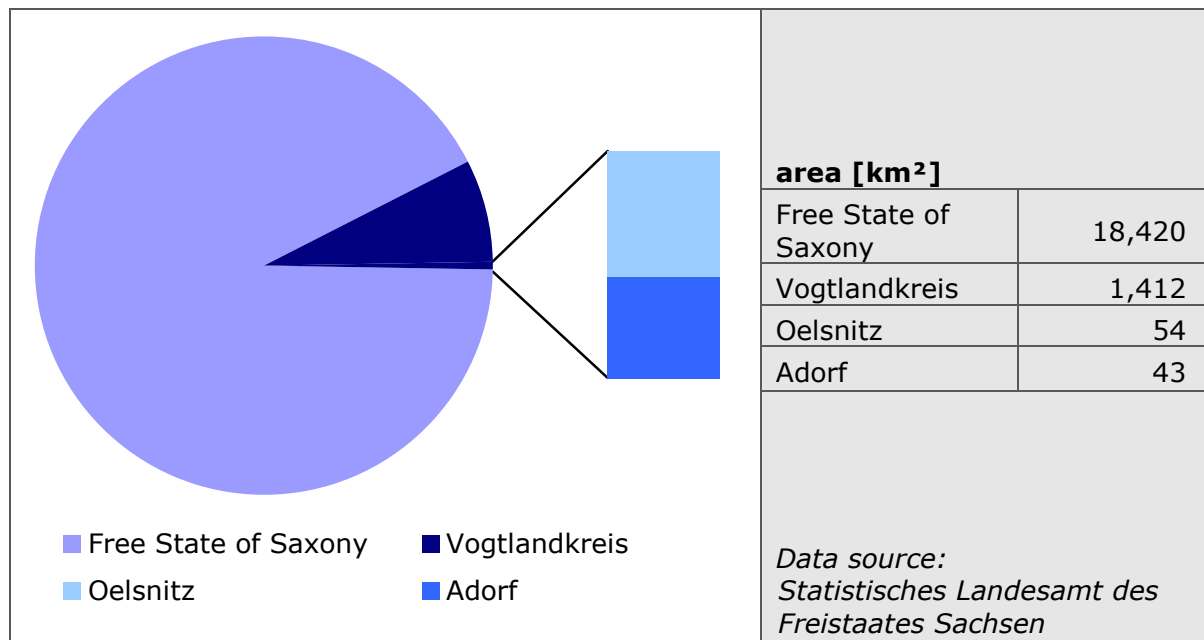


Figure 3: current area in the Free State of Saxony

3.2 Population forecast

The population of Saxony will decrease by more than 10% until 2025. This appears in the 5th Population Forecast of the Free State of Saxony which updates the previous population projections. It contains two variants that differ in certain assumptions. The first variant bases on the population prognosis for the federal states of the Federal Statistical Office, the more „pessimistic“ one results from country-specific assumption scenarios. For the figures 4 to 7, data of the variant 2 were used.

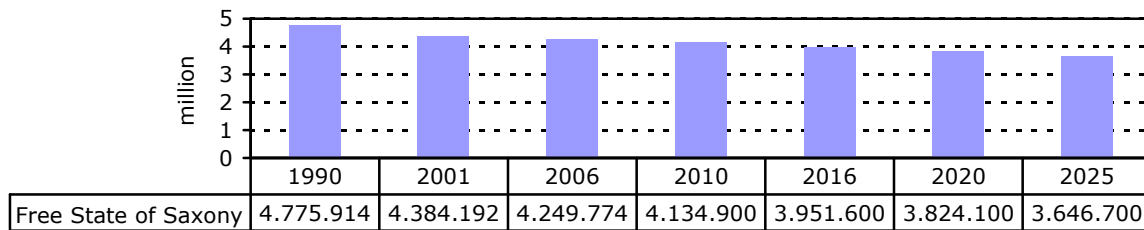


Figure 4: population forecast Free State of Saxony

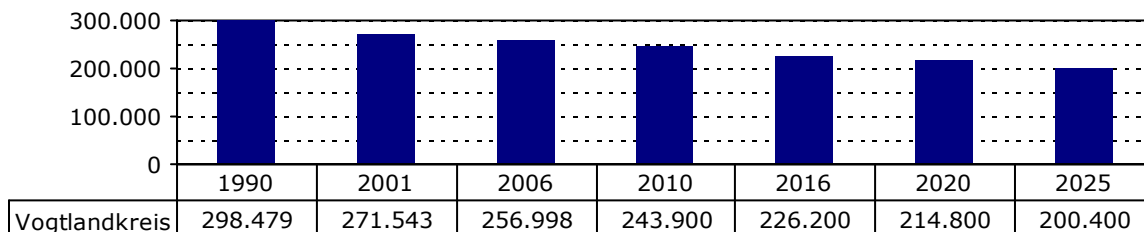


Figure 5: population forecast Vogtlandkreis

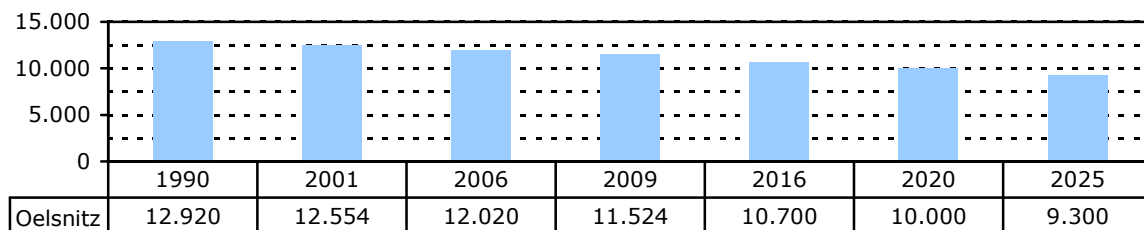


Figure 6: population forecast Oelsnitz

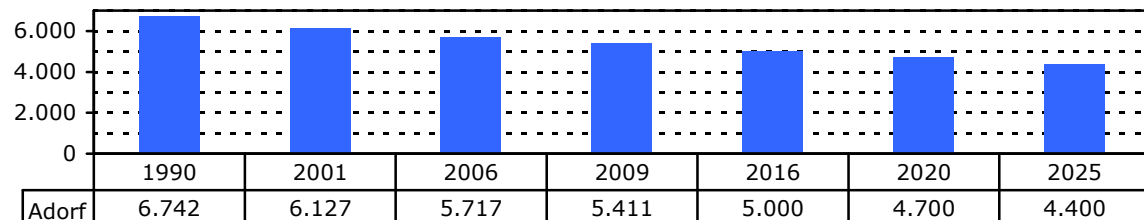


Figure 7: population forecast Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.3 Population structure

Because of the increasing life expectancy, the out-migration of young people as well as the deficit of births, the part of the inhabitants older than 64 years will raise. This development will lead to an adaption of the society to the needs of older people.

Following figures show the shares of the population by age groups (0-14 years, 15-64 years and from 65 years).

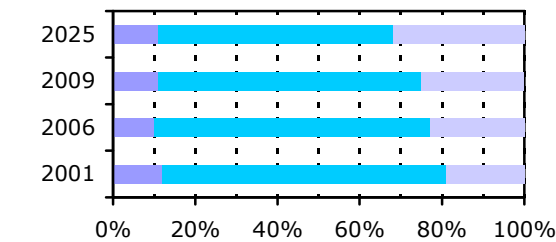


Figure 8: population structure Free State of Saxony

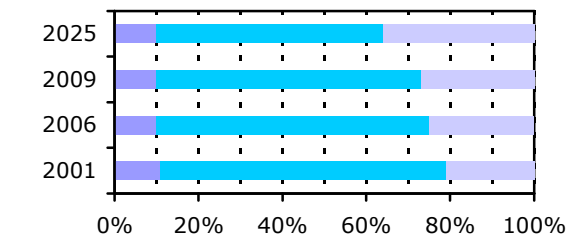


Figure 9: population structure Vogtlandkreis

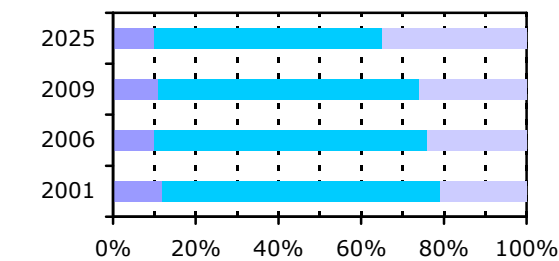


Figure 10: population structure Oelsnitz

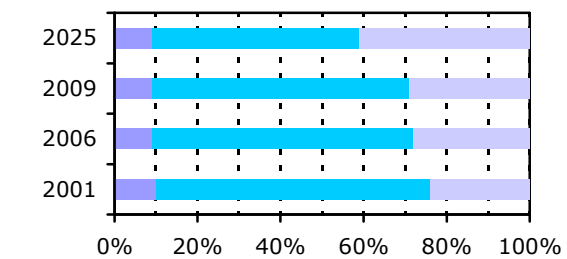


Figure 11: population structure Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.4 Labour market

3.4.1 Employment

A stable labour market is a criterion for sustainable development of regions. After the German reunification, the Saxon economy was significantly reconstructed. That is reflected in a decreasing number of employees. Since 2006, there was a light raise which ends with the worldwide economic crisis.

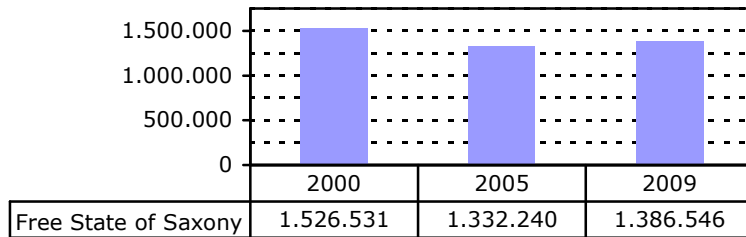


Figure 12: employees at place of work Free State of Saxony

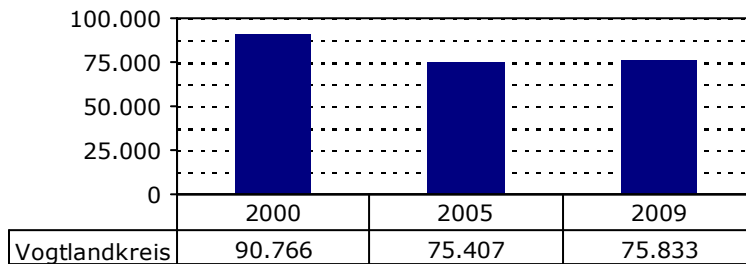


Figure 13: employees at place of work Vogtlandkreis

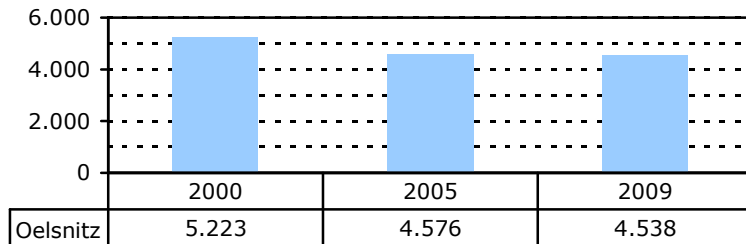


Figure 14: employees at place of work Oelsnitz

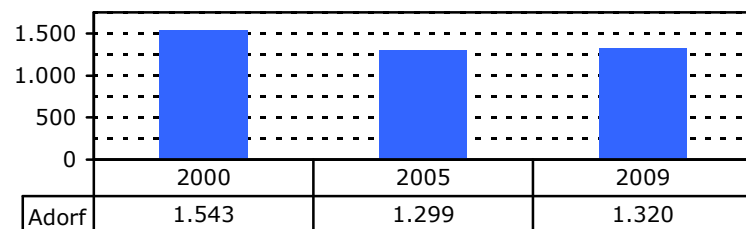


Figure 15: employees at place of work Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.4.2 Unemployment

2009, the Saxon unemployment rate amounts to 12.9 %. This value is lower than the average of the newly-formed German states (13.0 %), but higher than the average of whole Germany (8.2 %). In the Vogtlandkreis, 12.1 % of the working population were jobless.

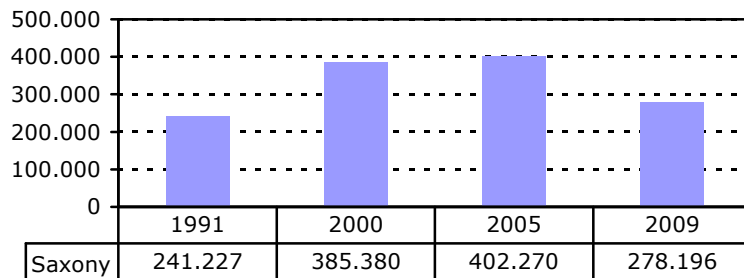


Figure 16: unemployment Free State of Saxony

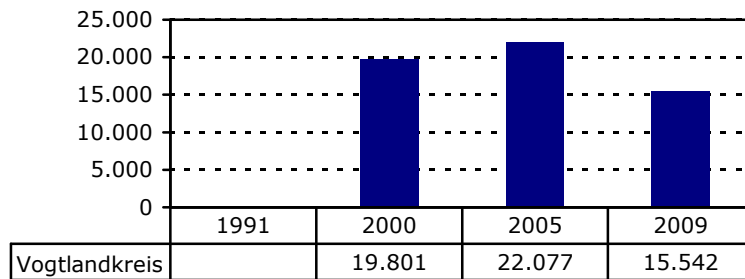


Figure 17: unemployment Vogtlandkreis

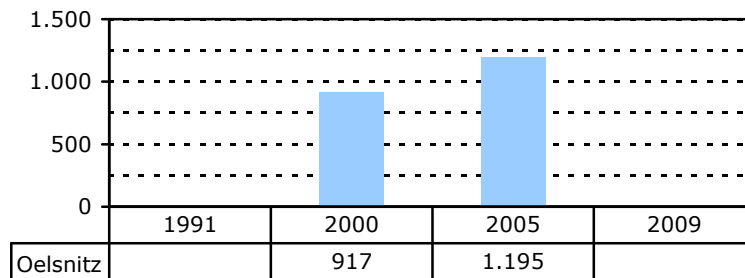


Figure 18: unemployment Oelsnitz

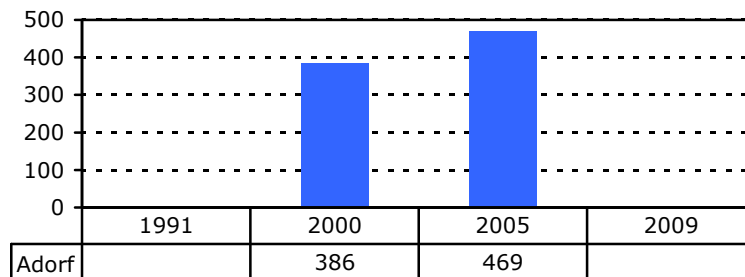


Figure 19: unemployment Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.5 Business and workplaces

The enterprises located in Saxony are predominant small and medium-sized businesses. Referred to the Saxon business register, 88.5 % of the enterprises employed up to nine persons in 2008 (10-49 employees: 9.1 %; 50-249 employees: 2.2 %; 250 or more employees: 494 enterprises, that relates to 0.3 % of enterprises).

Table 1: enterprises Free State of Saxony

	enterprises 2008 referred to the Saxon business register
Free State of Saxony	188,558
Vogtlandkreis	11,905
Oelsnitz	617
Adorf	221

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.6 Flats and residential buildings

The following developments are noticeable: The number of flats declines continuous since the year 2002 because of the shrinking population that generates vacancy and deconstruction. On the other hand, the number of residential buildings is increasing, above all a result of augmented single family house construction.

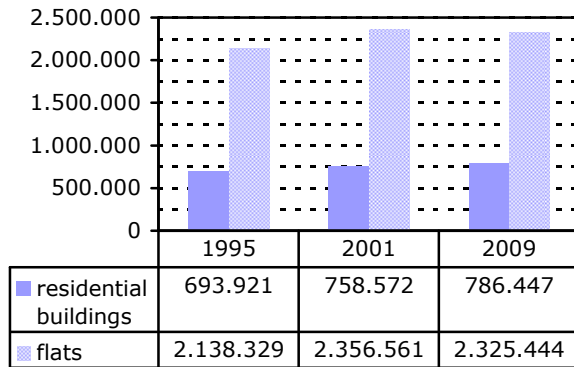


Figure 20: habitation Free State of Saxony

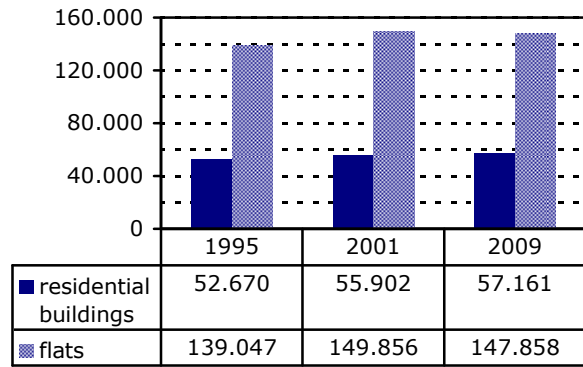


Figure 21: habitation Vogtlandkreis

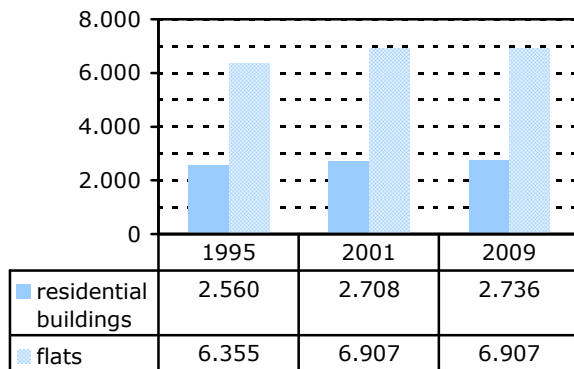


Figure 22: habitation Oelsnitz

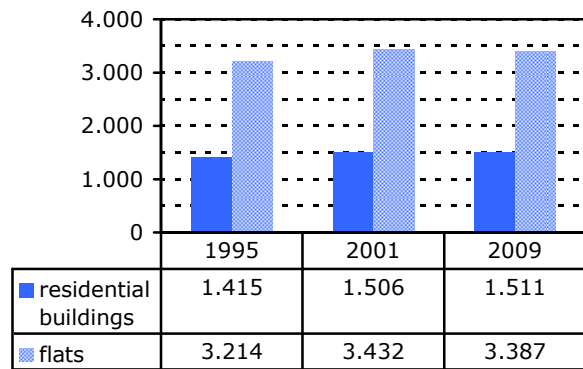


Figure 23: habitation Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.7 Commuters

In Saxony, there is a surplus of outgoing commuters. That means there are more registered insurable employees with Saxon residences as insurable employees with job locations in Saxony. Actually, the figures accounted to 83.530 incoming commuters and 129.229 outgoing commuters per 30 June 2009.

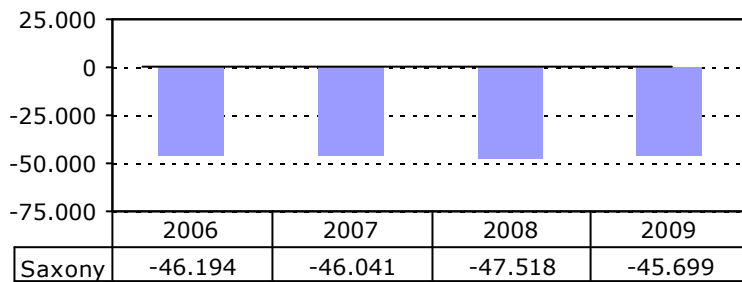


Figure 24: commuting balance Saxony

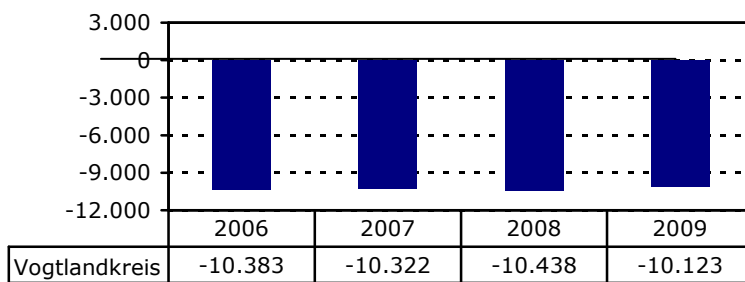


Figure 25: commuting balance Vogtlandkreis

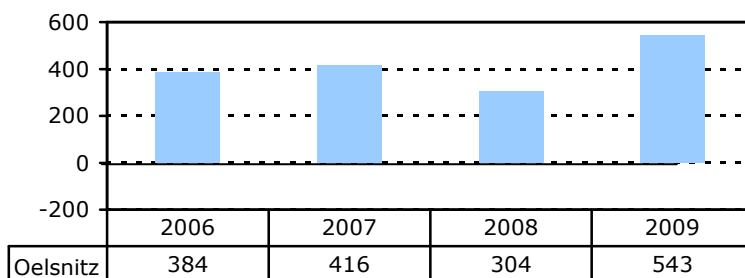


Figure 26: commuting balance Oelsnitz

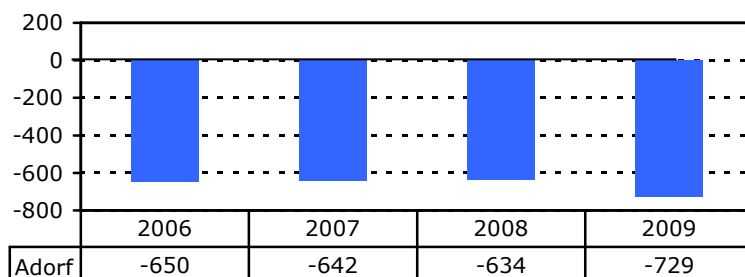


Figure 27: commuting balance Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.8 Schools and types of schools

The decline in the birth rate at the beginning of the 1990s led to strong increasing number of pupils, which is reflected in the development of the number of schools in Saxony. After the elementary schools, many of secondary schools were closed down. Grammar schools were less affected.

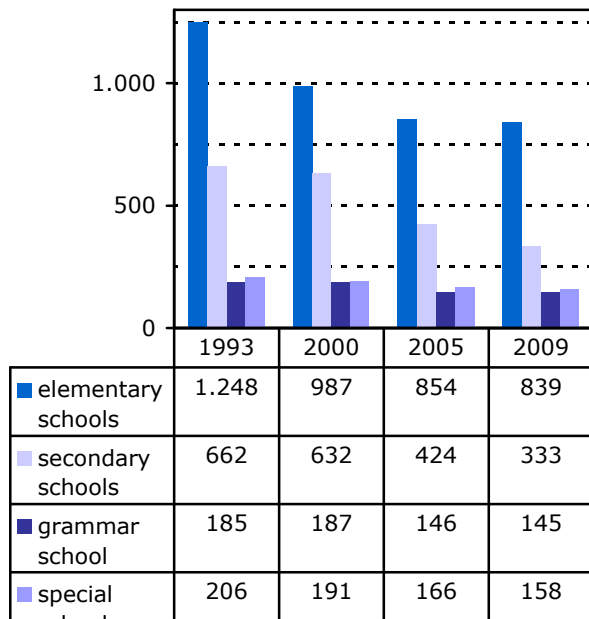


Figure 28: schools Saxony

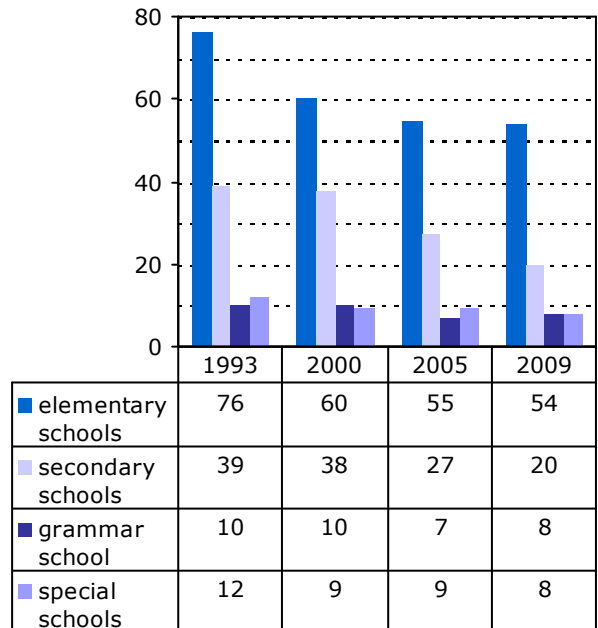


Figure 29: schools Vogtlandkreis

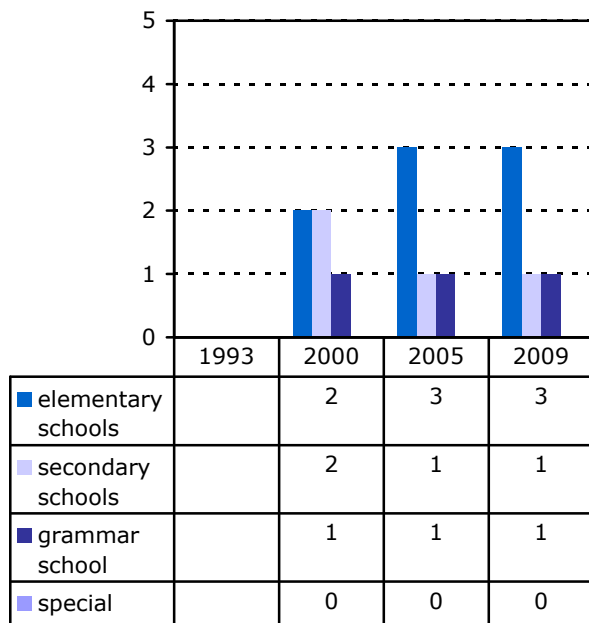


Figure 30: schools Oelsnitz

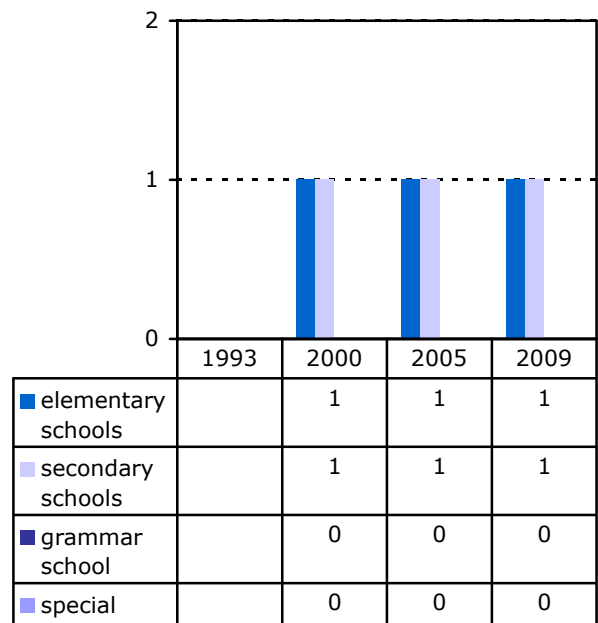


Figure 31: schools Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.9 Medical care

3.9.1 Hospitals and hospital beds

To ensure a satisfactory medical care of the population, hospitals are also standards in rural areas. For instance, the town of Adorf has a hospital with a capacity of 186 hospital beds.

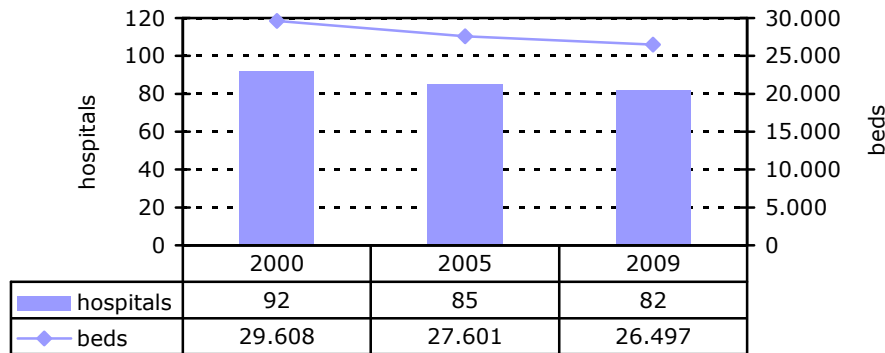


Figure 32: hospitals in Saxony

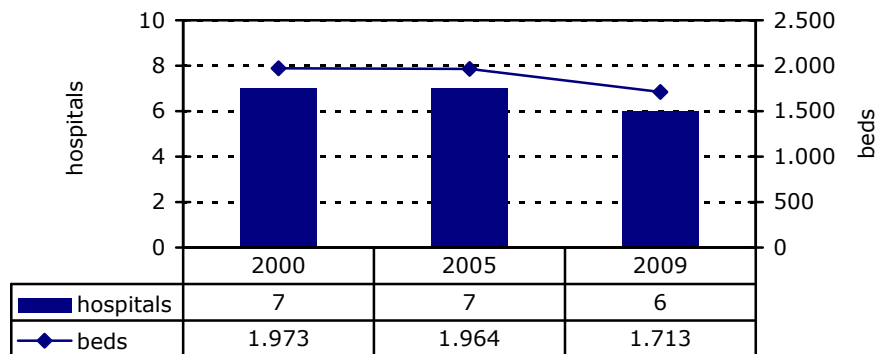


Figure 33: hospitals Vogtlandkreis

*Datenquelle: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen,
www.adorf-vogtland.de (Seitenabruf 15.02.2011)*

3.9.2 Registered doctors

Since the year 2005t the number of registered doctors and dentists has increased slightly. However, in the rural areas more and more medical practises will be closed due to the lack of successors.

Facing shortage of doctors, the public health insurance companies, the Saxon Statutory Health Insurance Physicians and the Saxon Social Ministry started in 2009 a promotional programme for medical students. Based on this promotional programme students will be obliged to take up jobs as physician in rural and structurally weak areas.

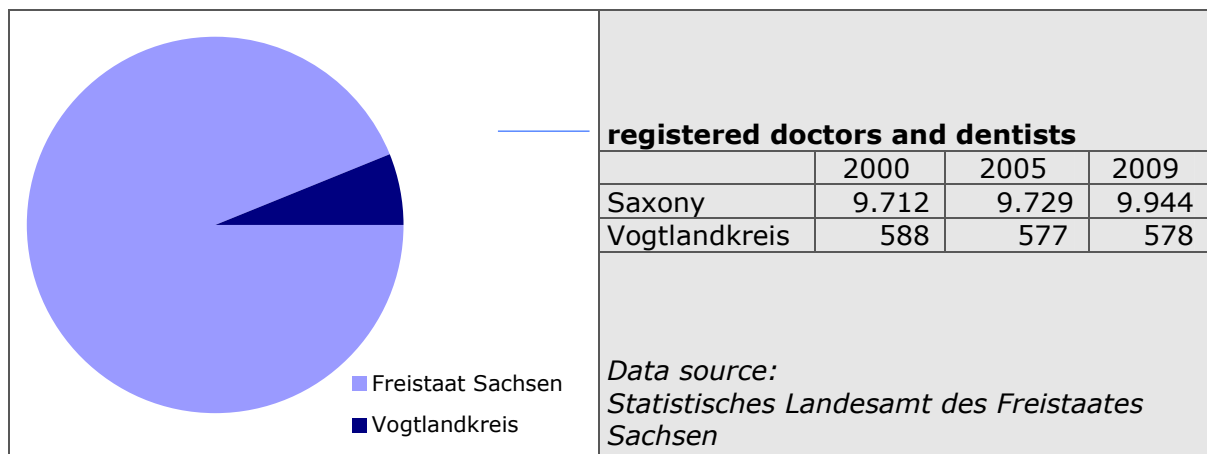


Figure 34: registered doctors and dentists in Saxony

Datenquelle: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.9.3 Pharmacies

In the year 2009 relates 25 pharmacies on 100.000 inhabitants in Saxony. Despite of decreasing population a increasing number of public pharmacies could be observed.

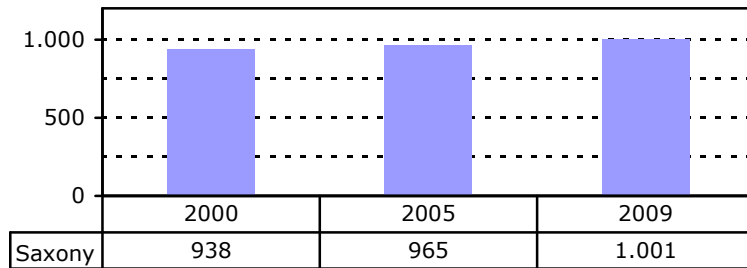


Figure 35: pharmacies in Saxony

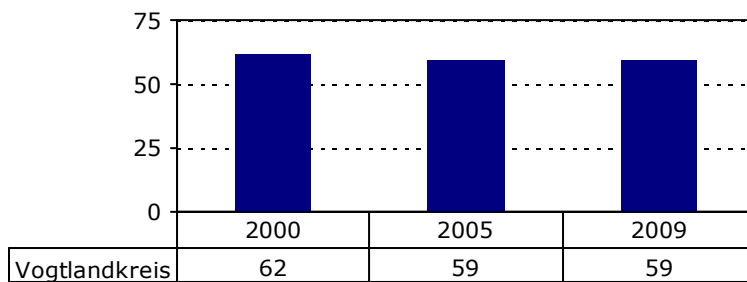


Figure 36: pharmacies Vogtlandkreis

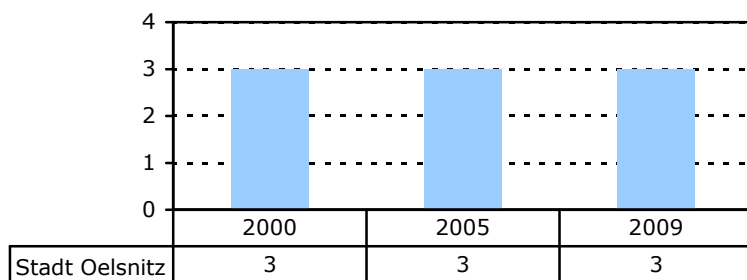


Figure 37: pharmacies Oelsnitz

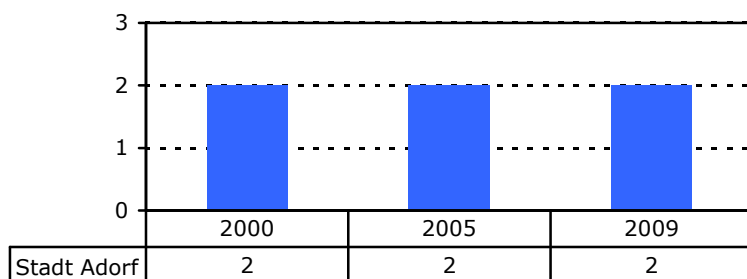


Figure 38: pharmacies Adorf

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

3.9.4 Sanatoriums

The number of rehabilitation clinics and sanatoriums in Saxony has doubled in the period from 1991 to 2009. During the same time period the number of beds has more than quadrupled. In the Vogtland region there are in 2009 the most disposal hospital beds after the region Saxon Switzerland in relation to the number of inhabitants.

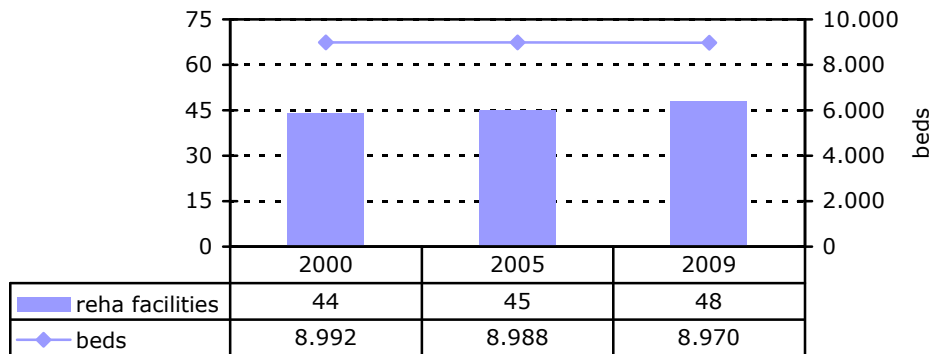


Figure 39: reha facilities Freistaat Sachsen

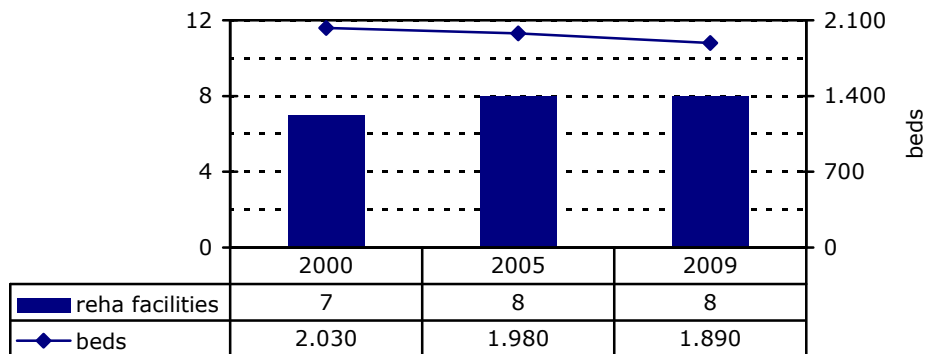


Figure 40: reha facilities Vogtlandkreis

Data source: Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

4 Statistical data of the Waldviertel region

The region Waldviertel consists of the districts Gmünd, Waidhofen a.d. Thaya, Zwettl, Horn and also parts of the district Krems. These communities are populated by 196.700 people at the moment. Many of them are combined in 13 minor regions.

The Waldviertel shows an obvious lower density of population in comparison with the Lower Austria average. It borders on Upper Austria in the west, on the Czech regions South Bohemia and South Moravia in the north-west and north plus on the Danube region, Mostviertel and north-middle Austria in the south. Manhartsberg forms the border to the Weinviertel in the east.

In the year 2002, the EUREGIO Silva Nortica including South Bohemia was founded. Since that time, common strategies were pursued and concrete projects on topics such as tourism, environment and agriculture were realised. The region of EUREGIO is populated by approximately 670.000 Czechs and Austrians, two-thirds of them in south Bohemia.

Like many other sparsely populated and agriculturally shaped regions of Europe, the Waldviertel struggles against Ageing and migration. The population fell slightly during the last census. A slight growth of the population could be observed in Lower Austria as a whole. However, the proportion of secondary residences is unusually high in the Waldviertel.

Despite enormous efforts to colonise firms as also in many other European regions, the economic development is slightly downward. In the year 2001, there were 5 % less dependent employees than it was one decade ago. Above all, the number of the agricultural and forestry employees is declining. On the other hand the service sector is growing. Despite the decrease in the number of employees in the industry and profession, these branches of economy are furthermore important for the local identity. Some parts of the Waldviertel belong to the most historic manufacturing regions of Austria. To mention are for instance the industries wood processing, electronics, metal processing, fine mechanics, textile, civil engineering, foodstuffs and semi luxury food.

4.1 Current population and surface Area

Lower Austria shows a population density of approximately 84 inhabitants per square kilometre (km²). However, the region Waldviertel with 43 inhabitants per km² is solely half as densely populated. Also both project communities appear large differences. The district capital Horn has with barely 40 km² a quite small draw area and thus achieves a high population density of about 213 inhabitants per km². The nearly six times smaller district of St. Martin (1.148 inhabitants) has with 49 km² even a major surface area and thus achieves only a population density of about 23 inhabitants per km². For that reason both townships have various appearances.

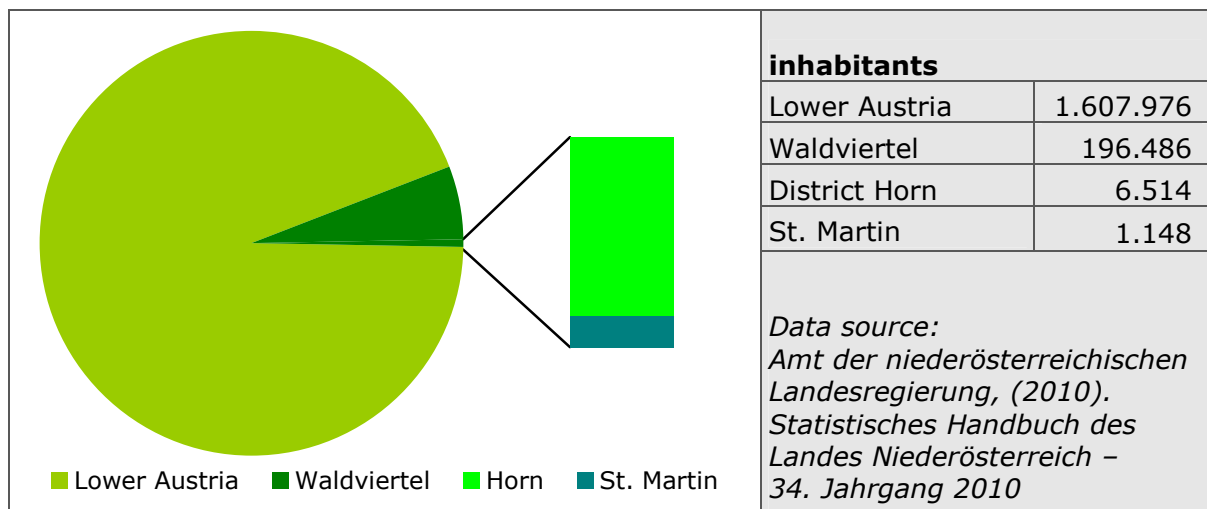


Figure 41: current number of inhabitants Lower Austria

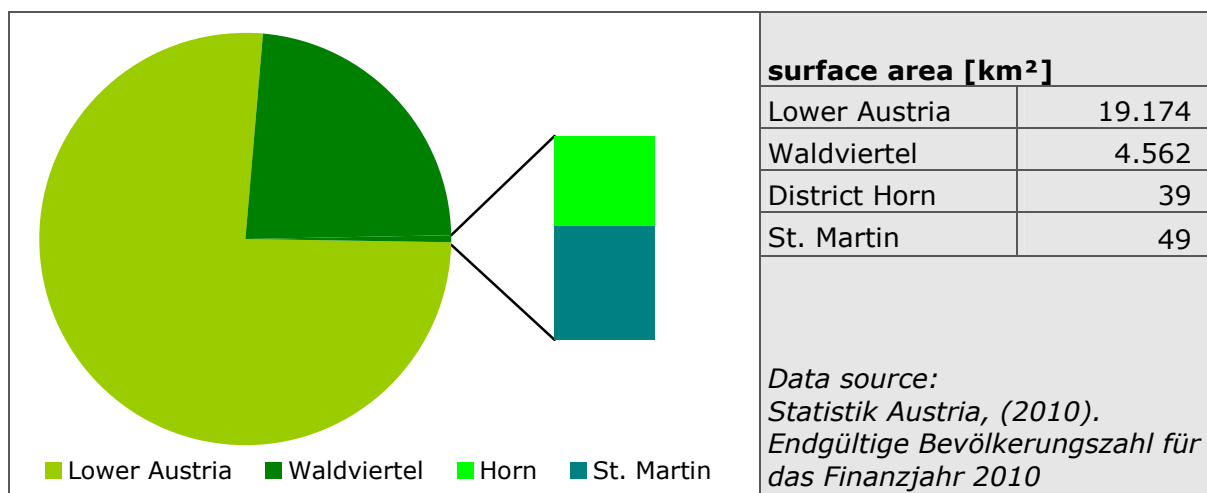


Figure 42: current surface area Lower Austria

4.2 Population forecast

For the country Lower Austria, a steady growth forecast is projected. For the current values from the year 2010/2011 the index value of 100 is taken, Lower Austria already achieves a value of approximately 108,76 in the year 2025. Contrary to this development for the Waldviertel, a steady decrease in population is predicted. The region acquires only 98,5 % of the value of 2010/2011 in the year 2025.

There are unfortunately no forecast data for the two project communities Waldviertel. So you have to use the data availability of the districts to which the communities belong to. For both districts a decrease in population is also projected. However, for the district of Gmünd, which is further away from the central area of Vienna, the decrease in population is stronger than for the district Horn. Gmünd has therefore only about 95 % of the population of 2010/2011 in the year 2025. The district Horn still about 98,4 %.

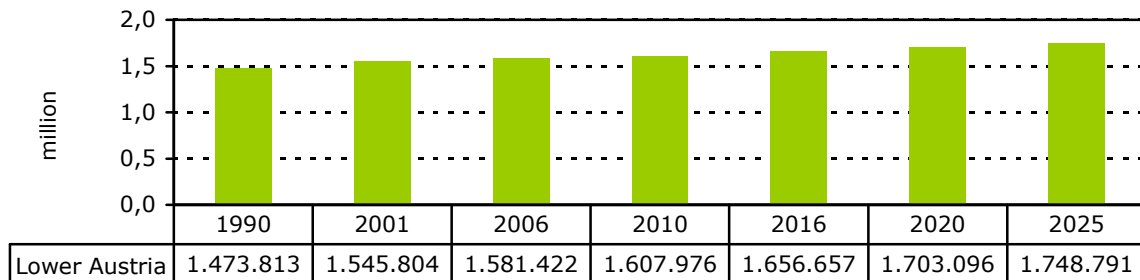


Figure 43: population Lower Austria

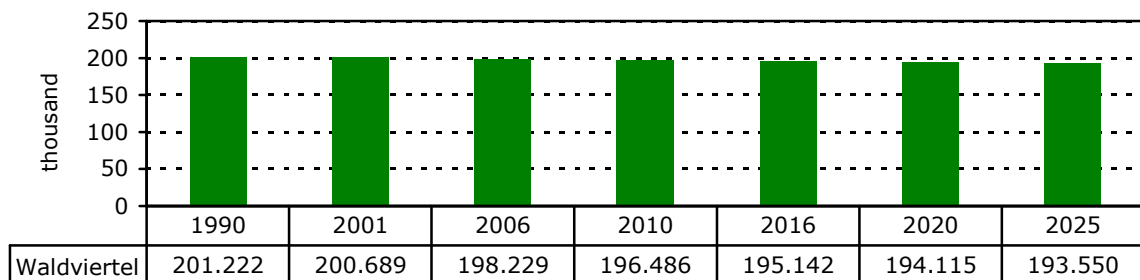


Figure 44: population Waldviertel

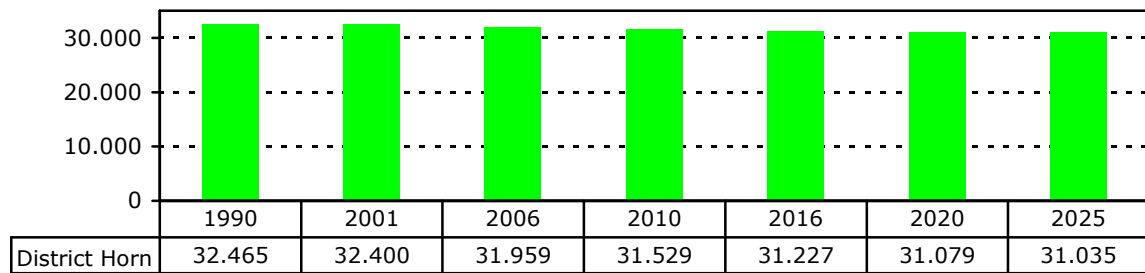


Figure 45: population district Horn

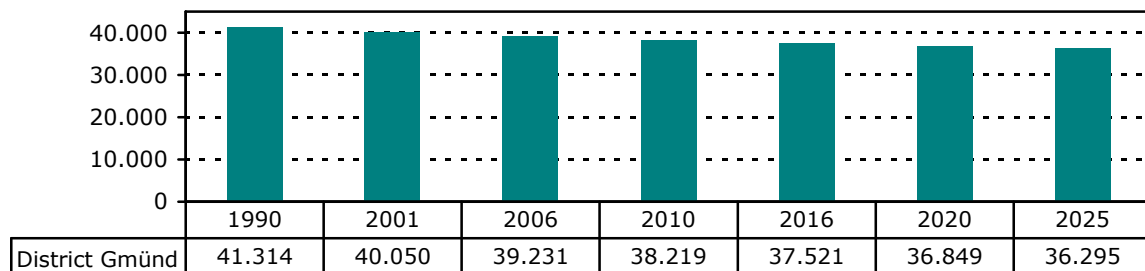


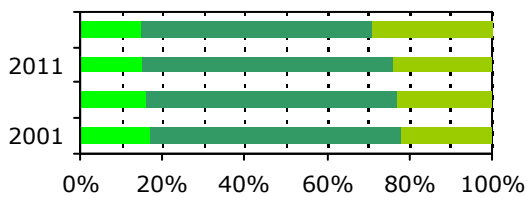
Figure 46: population district Gmünd

Data source: Statistik Austria, (2009). Ausführliche Tabellen zur kleinräumigen Bevölkerungsprognose 2009 - 2050

4.3 Population structure

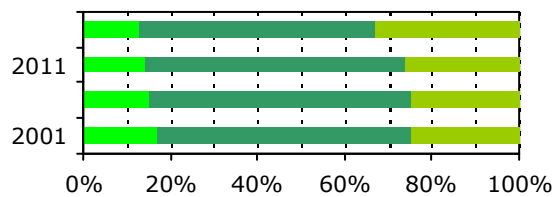
Also in the forecast for the population structure it is not possible to revert to the data of township for both member communities. Instead, district data will be used. For all established regions, a shift towards the age group 65+ is projected. In Lower Austria, the proportion of that group increases from 2011 to 2025 from 24,07 upon 29,25 %. In the Waldviertel this growth is stronger marked and the proportion increases from 25,98 upon 32,68 %. In both districts, which are home to the project communities, there are similar growths from 26,76 upon 33,03 % in district Horn and from 28,45 % upon 35,08 in district Gmünd. The district Gmünd already has the highest proportion of persons in this age group.

In spite of the relative decrease for Lower Austria, an absolute growth of people in both younger age groups is projected.



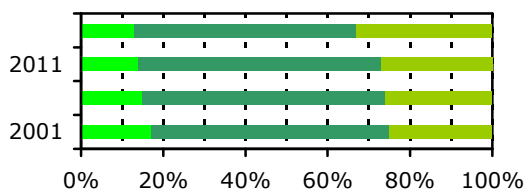
	2001	2006	2011	2025
65+	22%	23%	24%	29%
15-64	61%	61%	61%	56%
0-14	17%	16%	15%	15%

Figure 47: population structure Lower Austria



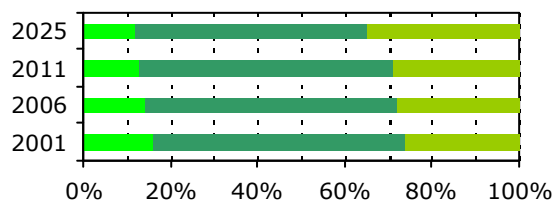
	2001	2006	2011	2025
65+	25%	25%	26%	33%
15-64	58%	60%	60%	54%
0-14	17%	15%	14%	13%

Figure 48: population structure Waldviertel



	2001	2006	2011	2025
65+	25%	26%	27%	33%
15-64	58%	59%	59%	54%
0-14	17%	15%	14%	13%

Figure 49: population structure district Horn



	2001	2006	2011	2025
65+	26%	28%	29%	35%
15-64	58%	58%	58%	53%
0-14	16%	14%	13%	12%

Figure 50: population structure district Gmünd

Data source: Statistik Austria, (2009). Ausführliche Tabellen zur kleinräumigen Bevölkerungsprognose 2009 - 2050

4.4 Labour market

4.4.1 Employment

The data of the years 1991 and 2001 are taken from the Austrian census. No comparable data could be found for the years 2005 and 2009. The data were evaluated by means of a livelihood concept (LUK), where only persons are counted who have to work at least 12 hours per week.

In Lower Austria, the districts Horn and St. Martin, there was an increase of employees at the workplace, however, in the whole region Waldviertel a decrease. The relatively biggest growth took place in Horn with 8,31 %. In second place is the township St. Martin with 5,29 %. Here, a really lower absolute number is assumed. In Lower Austria there has been a great rise about 2,87 %. The relationship between inhabitants and employees at the workplace is located around 2,7 in Lower Austria, around 3,2 in the Waldviertel, 5,7 in St. Martin and only around 1,3 in Horn.

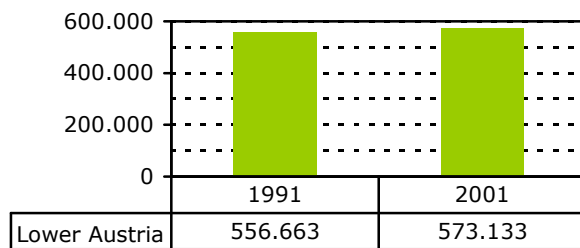


Figure 51: employees at the workplace Lower Austria

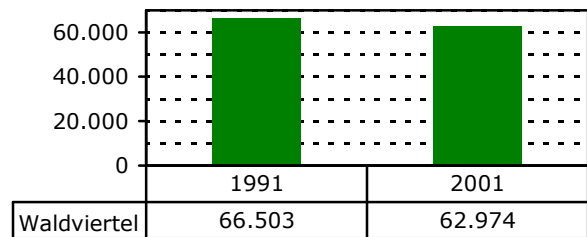


Figure 52: employees at the workplace Waldviertel

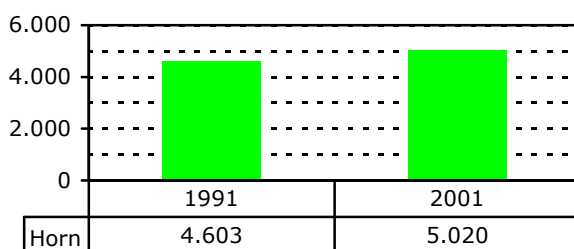


Figure 53: employees at the workplace Stadt-gemeinde Horn

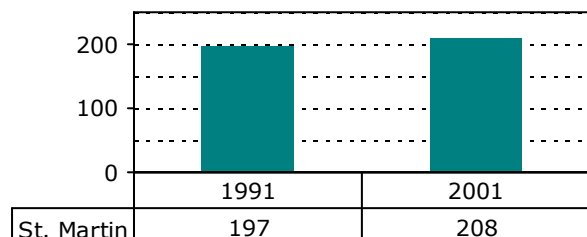


Figure 54: employees at the workplace St. Martin

Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung (2010). Statistische Daten - Land Niederösterreich - Arbeit (online), verfügbar unter: http://www01.noel.gv.at/scripts/cms/ru/ru2/stat_ssi.asp?NR=3

4.4.2 Unemployment

The data of both partner communities are missing for the year 2009. There is no availability of the unemployment figure from 1991 for the Waldviertel. In Lower Austria and district Horn the absolute number of unemployed persons has risen. In St. Martin the number has decreased steadily during the years 1991 and 2005.

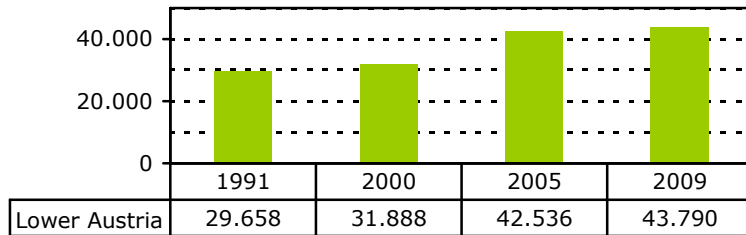


Figure 55: unemployment Lower Austria

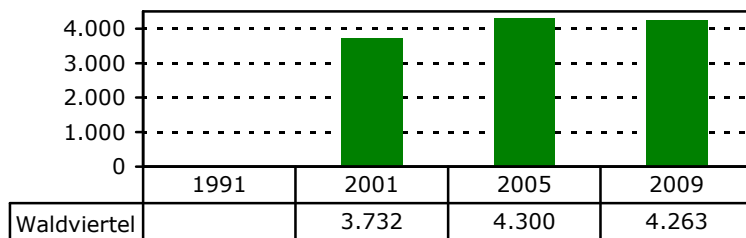


Figure 56: unemployment Waldviertel

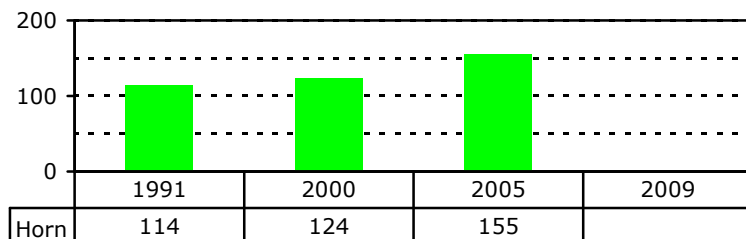


Figure 57: unemployment district Horn

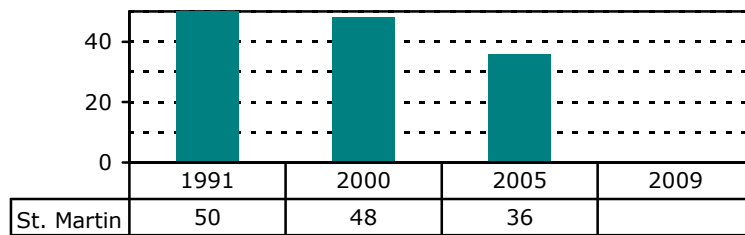


Figure 58: unemployment St. Martin

*Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2010). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 34. Jahrgang 2010
Projektverein Waldviertel (Hrsg.): Informationsbroschüre „Wirtschaftsraum EUREGIO Silva Nortica“, 2010
Arbeitsmarkt Service (2011). Arbeitsmarktdaten Tabellenabfrage - Arbeitslose nach Gemeinden (AL200), (online), verfügbar unter <http://iambweb.ams.or.at/ambweb/AmbwebServlet?trn=start>*

4.4.3 Trainees

The data come from three different data sources: Data of the Lower Austrian Federal Economic Chamber were used for the years 2005 and 2009; statistical compendium of Lower Austria is used for the years 1991 and 2000. For district Horn, the workplace census of the statistic Austria was devoted. It signifies that 164 persons were in an apprenticeship in the year 2001.

It is interesting, that the peak of trainees (32.000) was achieved about 1980. Since this point in time, the trend is falling, whereby a stabilisation is entered in the last decade. Also for the years 2005 and 2009 no differences are recognizable. Only 31 trainees fewer were educated.

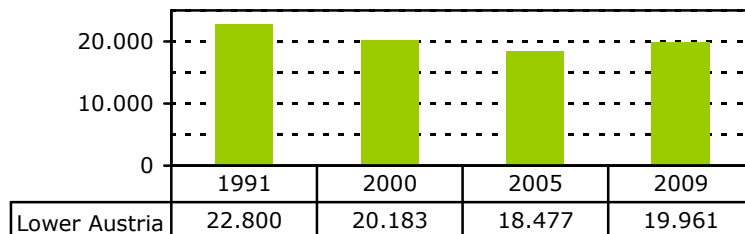


Figure 59: trainees Lower Austria

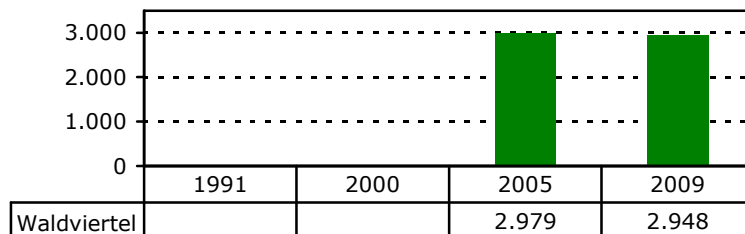


Figure 60: trainees Waldviertel

Data source: Wirtschaftskammer Niederösterreich

Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2010). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 34. Jahrgang 2010

Statistik Austria (2001a). Arbeitsstättenzählung 2001

4.5 Enterprises and workplaces

Current firm locations of the particular regions were counted. That means all members of the Lower Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. For the years 1991 and 2000 no data were available, but on the other hand for the year 1995. The data of Lower Austria and Waldviertel are completed by the number of workplaces from 2001.

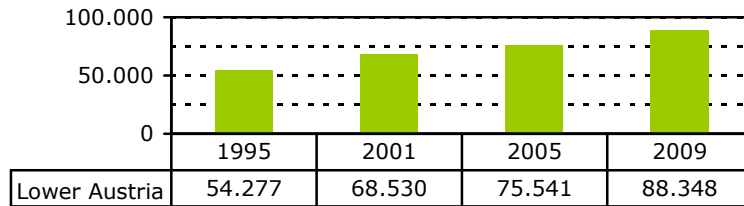


Figure 61: firms Lower Austria

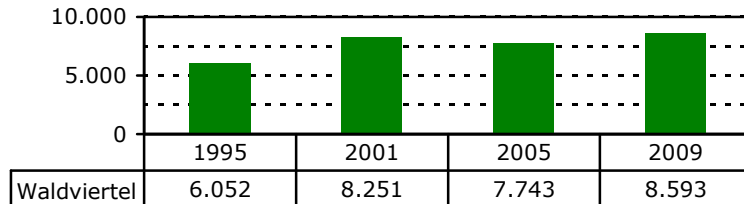


Figure 62: firms Waldviertel

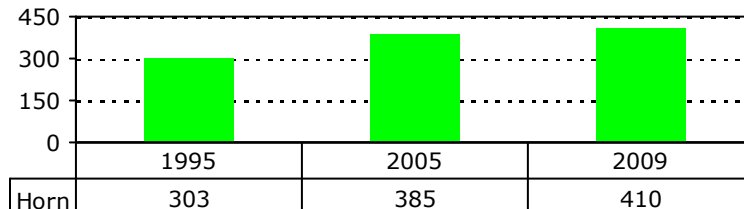


Figure 63: firms district Horn

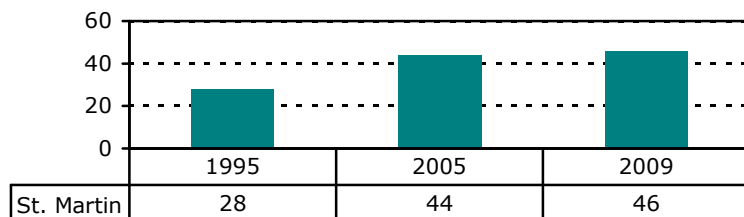


Figure 64: firms St. Martin

Data source: *Wirtschaftskammer Niederösterreich (1995). Wirtschaftskammermitglieder 1995*

Niederösterreichische Grenzlandförderungs G.m.b.H. (Hrsg.): Broschüre „Die NÖG Bezirke in Zahlen“, 2006

Wirtschaftskammer Niederösterreich (2005). Wirtschaftskammermitglieder 2005

Wirtschaftskammer Niederösterreich (2009). Wirtschaftskammermitglieder 2009

4.6 Flats and residential buildings

Attention: The data of district Horn do not come from 2009, but rather from 2006.

For all regions, a growth of the flats and residential buildings is observed (exception: the flats of St. Martin between 1991 and 2001), whereby the region Waldviertel has a lower building activity than Lower Austria. On the other hand, the development of district Horn was more dynamic than in St. Martin.

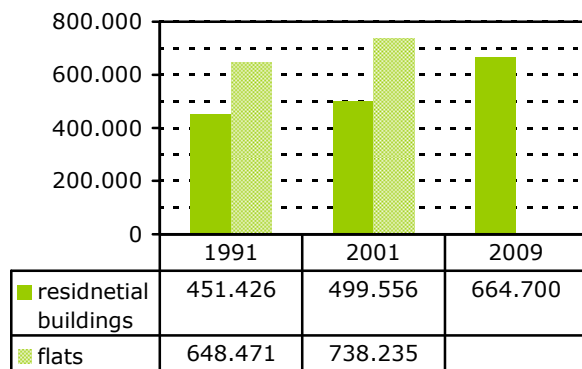


Figure 65: habitation Lower Austria

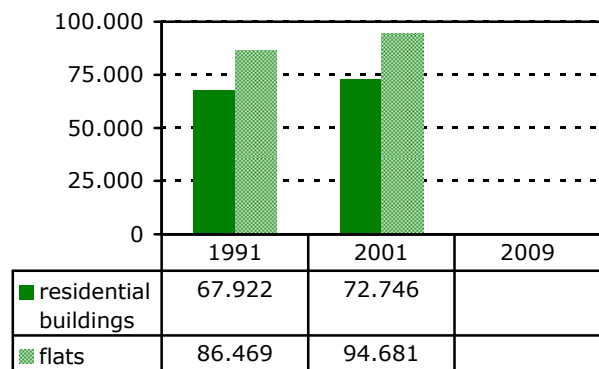


Figure 66: habitation Waldviertel

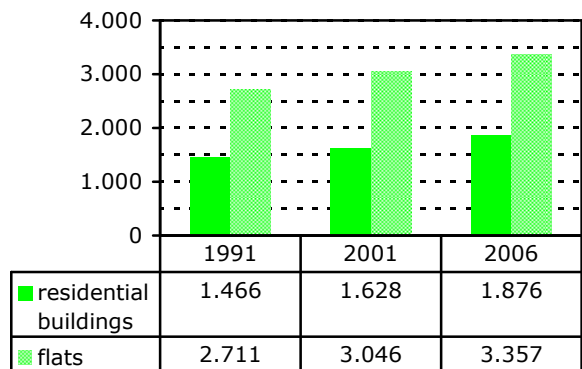


Figure 67: habitation district Horn

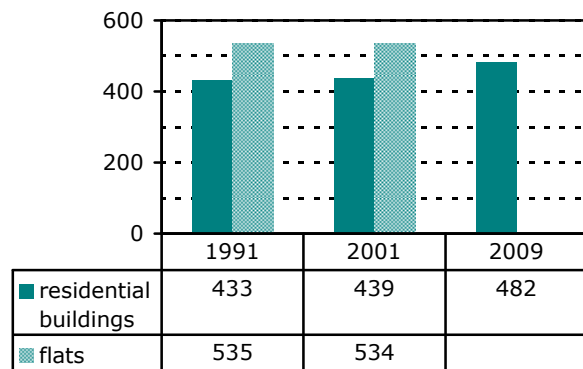


Figure 68: habitation St. Martin

Data source: Statistik Austria (2001b). *Volkzählung 2001*
Statistik Austria (2006). *Probezählung 2006*

4.7 Incomes

The following key figures for the incomes of the inhabitants are the gross median income. It is not the average, this gross income means, that 50% of the inhabitants are under and 50% are over this income. There are no data for the municipality of Horn and St. Martin. Therefore the data for the districts Horn and Gmünd will be shown.

Since 1991, a constant increase of the gross median income is to be seen. The gross median income of the Waldviertel region was 161 Euro under the income from Lower Austria. Beyond that, also within the regions, the differences between the districts are high. The median from district Horn is close under the median from Waldviertel. In contrast to this, the median from district Gmünd is 5 Euro under the median from Lower Austria. The difference between the two districts is due to the commercial production in district Gmünd. But in the municipality of St. Martin just 41 persons work in the production or in the building industry.

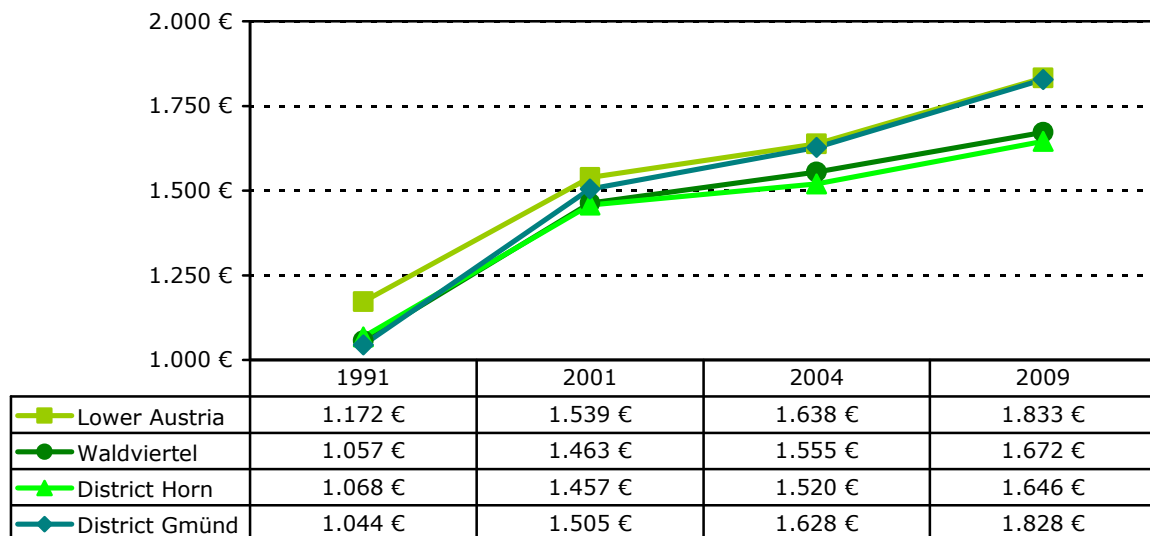


Figure 69: cross median income Lower Austria - comparison 2009

Data source: *Niederösterreichische Grenzlandförderungs G.m.b.H. (Hrsg.): Broschüre „Die NÖG Bezirke in Zahlen“, 2006*
Arbeiterkammer Niederösterreich (2005). Einkommensanalyse 2005
Arbeiterkammer Niederösterreich (2009a). Einkommensanalyse 2009

4.8 Commuters

In this passage, for the region Waldviertel and for the land Lower Austria, commuters which cross a district border will be indicated. For the municipality St. Martin, the commuters will be indicated which cross the municipality border. Just Data for 2009 and before 2006 was available

Figure 2: commuters Lower Austria

	district or rather municipality commuters 2009
Lower Austria	85.729
Waldviertel	5.231
St. Martin	54

Data source: Arbeiterkammer Niederösterreich (2009b). PendlerInnenanalyse 2009

For orientation, the commuters balance per district for the year 2000 and 2004 are shown below. As well the district Krems-Stadt is included in Waldviertel

Figure 3: commuters balance per district for Lower Austria

	2000	2004
Lower Austria	-61.474	-78.163
Waldviertel	-8.724	-9.112
District Horn	-799	-920
District Gmünd	-414	-405

Data source: Niederösterreichische Grenzlandförderungs G.m.b.H. (Hrsg.): Broschüre „Die NÖG Bezirke in Zahlen“, 2006

4.9 Schools and school types

Considered as elementary schools are: Peoples-, Main-, and special schools as well as polytechnic schools. Elementary schools as well as vocational compulsory-, middle and higher schools and general higher educational schools belong to the general compulsory schools.

Since 1991, the number of elementary schools in Lower Austria decrease constant but slowly. In comparison, before 18 years there were 128 more elementary schools. As well the total number of compulsory schools declined by 131 from 1991 to date. The situation since 2005 is stable and there is a small increase of 14 schools.

In the statistical handbook for Lower Austria, for the region Waldviertel there was just available the data for the years 1991 and 2000. In this period the number of the elementary schools decreased by 16. In return, the number of compulsory schools increased by 244. The data for 2009 comes from the brochure "Wirtschaftsraum EUREGIO Silva Nortica" and including the district Krems-Stadt.

In the project district of St. Martin there is just one elementary school for a long time. The city municipality Horn, as district capital, has a major proposition. In 2010 there were in total 9 compulsory schools: grammar schools, business academies and higher educational establishments for economic occupations.

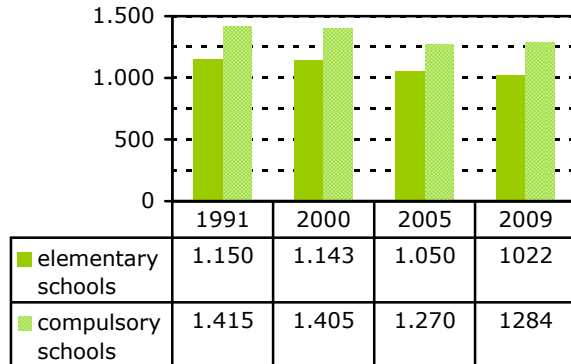


Figure 70: schools Lower Austria

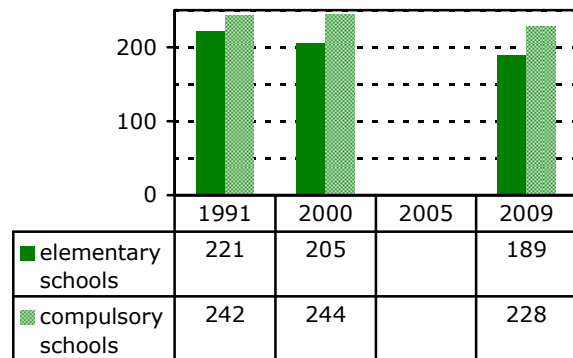


Figure 71: schools Waldviertel

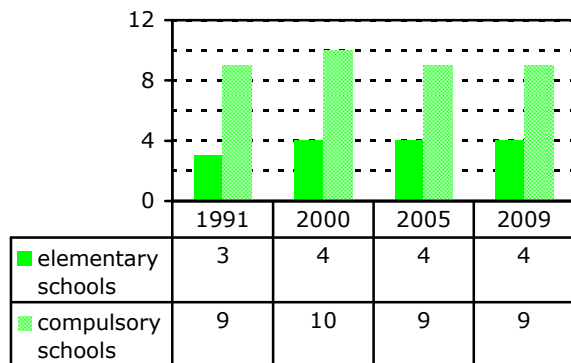


Figure 72: schools Stadtgemeinde Horn

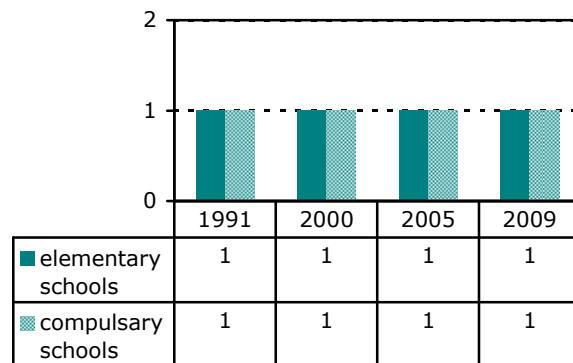


Figure 73: schools St. Martin

Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (1992). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 15. Jahrgang 1991/92
 Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1
 Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6
 Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009
 Projektverein Waldviertel (Hrsg.): Informationsbroschüre „Wirtschaftsraum EUREGIO Silva Nortica“, 2010
 Information Gemeinde Horn
 Information Gemeinde St. Martin

4.10 Child care

There are just a few crèches in Lower Austria. From 1991 to 2009 the number increased from 29 to 37. However, the land with the second highest population density is next to last in the nationwide comparison. In contrast, in Vienna there was in 2009 476 crèches and in Upper Austria 128.

For the region Waldviertel there are just data from 1991. At the time there were 7 crèches. In the city district Horn there are two crèches since 2005.

In Lower Austria the proportion of 4 and 5 years old children enrolled in a day-care centre was 96,6 %. The number of kindergarten increase since 1991 from 948 to 1.154 in 2009. In Waldviertel there is no trend to see. In the city district Horn are 4 and in the municipality St. Martin is one kindergarten.

Table 4: child care Lower Austria

	crèches				kindergarten			
	1991	2000	2005	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009
Lower Austria	29			37	948	1.073	1.049	1.154
Waldviertel	7				145	163	152	157
District Horn		1	2	2		3	3	4
St. Martin							1	1

Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (1992). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 15. Jahrgang 1991/92

Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1

Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6

Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009

Information Gemeinde Horn

Information Gemeinde St. Martin

Statistik Austria, (2011). Statistisches Jahrbuch Österreichs 2011

4.11 Retirement homes

In Lower Austria there were 117 retirement homes in 2009. In comparison to 2000, it is a decrease of 16 locations. In the region Waldviertel and in the city district Horn the number of retirement homes is stable. In the city district Horn there is one retirement home. The municipality Horn is too small for an own retirement home because the population is just 1.148 people.

Table 5: retirement homes Lower Austria

	retirement homes			
	1991	2000	2005	2009
Lower Austria		101	106	117
Waldviertel		13	13	13
District Horn	1	1	1	1
St. Martin	0	0	0	0

*Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009
Information Gemeinde Horn
Information Gemeinde St. Martin*

4.12 Medical care

4.12.1 Hospitals and hospital beds

Since 2000 the number of hospitals in Lower Austria falls from 26 to 17. But the number of hospital beds did not decrease so far. There are 188 beds less. There were no closings of locations in fact there was a consolidation of locations to organizational units. If ignore the consolidation to organizational units, the number of hospitals in the project region stays stable. There is a hospital in every district capital in the region and beyond that, two more institutions. The hospital in Krems an der Donau was counted to the Waldviertel region, because it serves the periphery. Also the change of the number of hospital beds in Waldviertel is marginal.

The municipality of St. Martin is too small for a hospital. On the other hand, the city district Horn owns a specialized hospital. The hospital beds are decreased since 2000 but referring to the population the number of it is considerable.

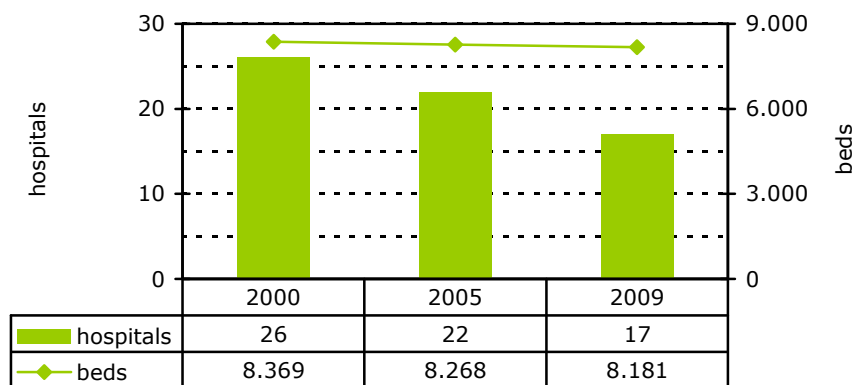


Figure 74: hospitals Lower Austria

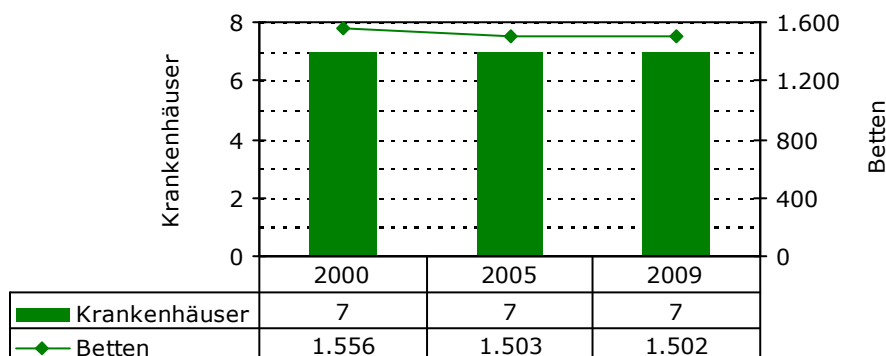


Figure 75: hospitals Waldviertel

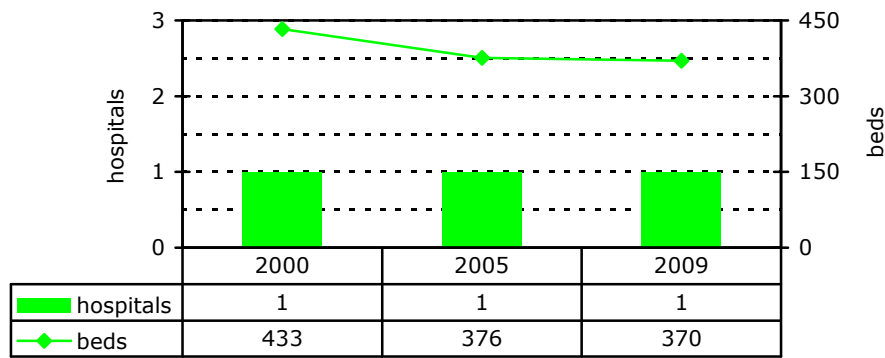


Figure 76: hospitals city district Horn

*Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009
Information Gemeinde St. Martin*

4.12.2 Panel doctors

For the Waldviertel region no data could be displayed. Because in the statistic is no differentiation between the city of Krems an der Donau (no project region) and the district Krems (main part in the project region). The number of panel doctors in Lower Austria is stabled and diver in the considered period at maximal 9 doctors. In Lower Austria 947 inhabitants came on one doctor in 2009. In the municipality St. Martin there is one doctor. So on this doctor comes 1.148 inhabitants. In the city district Horn came 337 inhabitants on one doctor in 2005.

Table 6: panel doctors Lower Austria

	panel doctors		
	2000	2005	2009
Lower Austria	1.700	1.707	1.698
Stadtgemeinde Horn		19	
St. Martin		1	1

*Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009
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Information Gemeinde St. Martin*

4.12.3 Pharmacies

Here, pharmacies and medical medicine cabinets will be shown separately. Medical medicine cabinets have the majority in Lower Austria and play an important role in the rural areas. Its number is slightly declining since 2000. In contrast to this, the number of the regular pharmacies is increasing. The city district Horn had two pharmacies between 2000 and 2009. In the municipality St. Martin, one medicine cabinet save the medicine supply.

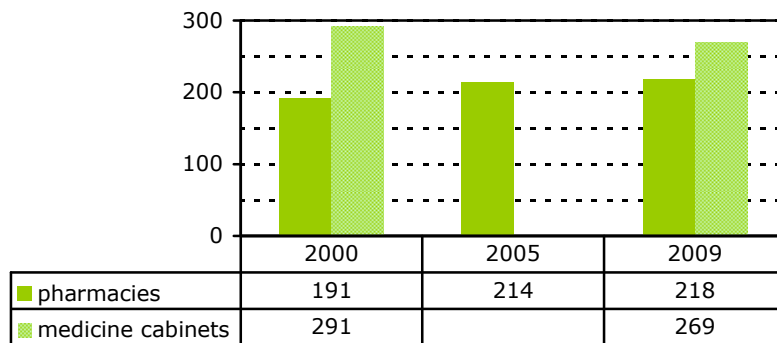


Figure 77: pharmacies Lower Austria

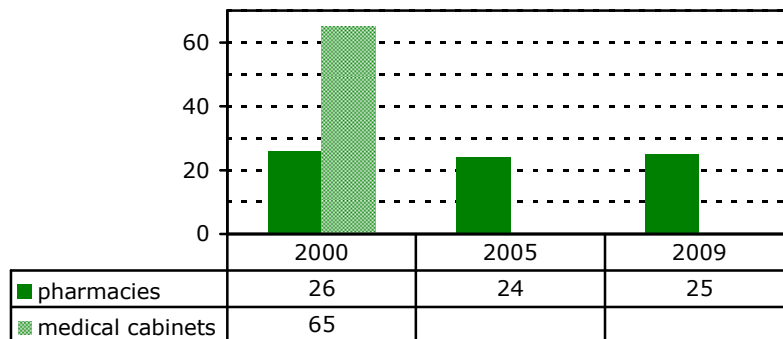


Figure 78: pharmacies Waldviertel

*Data source: Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2001). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 25. Jahrgang 2000/1
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2006). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 30. Jahrgang 2005/6
Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, (2009). Statistisches Handbuch des Landes Niederösterreich – 33. Jahrgang 2009
Information Gemeinde Horn
Information Gemeinde St. Martin*

4.12.4 Sanatoriums and Beds

In 2009 there was in total 25 sanatoriums in Lower Austria. Three of this was located the Waldviertel region. But none of this was placed in one of the project municipalities. From the 3.699 available beds, 532 was located in Waldviertel.

Table 7: sanatoriums Lower Austria

	sanatoriums 2009	beds 2009
Lower Austria	25	3.699
Waldviertel	3	532

*Data source: Statistik Austria, (2011). Statistisches Jahrbuch Österreichs 2011
Information Gemeinde Horn
Information Gemeinde St. Martin*

5 Statistical data of the South Bohemian region

In the long run, the South Bohemia region will come to a predominantly agricultural region with extensive forestry and fishing industry felt. During the 20th Century, particular companies from the manufacturing industry had settled here, it also developed trades and services. Tourism has an important position, which uses the general attractiveness of the region with only slightly damaged nature and a large number of cultural monuments.

The remoteness of the region, with a 373 km long border to Austria and Bavaria allows an intensive cross-border economic cooperation.

The South Bohemia region has a surface area of 10.057 km². This is only 12.8% of the total area of the Czech Republic. More than one third of the area is forest and 4% is water. In the past, more than 7,000 ponds were created with a total of more than 30,000 ha. The largest lakes are Rosenberg with 490 ha, Bezdrev with 450 ha and Horusický rybník with 415 ha. In addition to this large reservoirs in the region have been built: Lipno (with 4870 ha, the largest lake in the Czech Republic), Orlik and Římov, which serves most of the region with drinking water. In connection with the construction of the Temelin nuclear power plant, the reservoir Hněvkovice was built.

The region has the character of a recreation area than an industrially developed area. Efforts to preserve the natural environment led to the establishment of the National Park Šumava (total area 690 km², of which 343 km² are in the South Bohemia region), and the nature reserves Šumava, Třeboňsko and Blanský. In the region there are about 300 protected areas and a number of protected natural sites. Overall, 20% of the total area is under protection.

Listed as city reserves are, the historic centres of towns České Budějovice, Český Krumlov (UNESCO - Heritage), Jindřichův Hradec, Prachatice, Slavonice, Tabor and Trebon. In addition, a number of historical monuments are located in the region, for example the palaces in Cesky Krumlov and Jindřichův Hradec, the castles Hluboka nad Vltavou, Orlik, Blatná, Cervena Lhota and the castles in Zvíkov and Landštejn. Also important is the folk architecture, especially the "Peasant Baroque". The

most famous monument of this type is the Town Square in Holašovice in the district České Budějovice, affiliated by the UNESCO in 1998.

5.1 Current population and area

South Bohemian District

The South Bohemian district has the lowest population density in the Czech Republic. In the end of 2009 in the district lived more than 636.000 people, which means, 63 inhabitants per 1 km². Of the seven counties the district České Budějovice has the highest population density. These are nearly 30% of the total population of the district. This is mainly given by the concentration in the city of České Budějovice, where 94.900 people live. Other large cities are Tábor (35.600. inhabitants), Písek (30.000 inhabitants), Strakonice (23.300 inhabitants) and Jindřichův Hradec (22.500 inhabitants). One third of the South Bohemian population live in these five cities.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The district Jindřichův Hradec, with an area of 1,944 km² is the largest county in the South Bohemian Region. The population is around 93 thousand. With a population density of 48 inhabitants per 1 km² it is one of the less populated counties in the Czech Republic. Among the counties of the South Bohemian district he takes the fifth place.

Slavonice

The city Slavonice has a land area of 46 km² and 2625 inhabitants. It is located right on the border with Lower Austria. The historic city centre was set under monument protection.

5.2 Population forecast

South Bohemian District

The population in the South Bohemian Region has a moderate growth trend. In 2000, the population amounts to 625.000, in 2006 it reached 630.000. Currently the population is over 638.000 inhabitants. Until 2020 it is predicted to grow to 650.000 inhabitants.

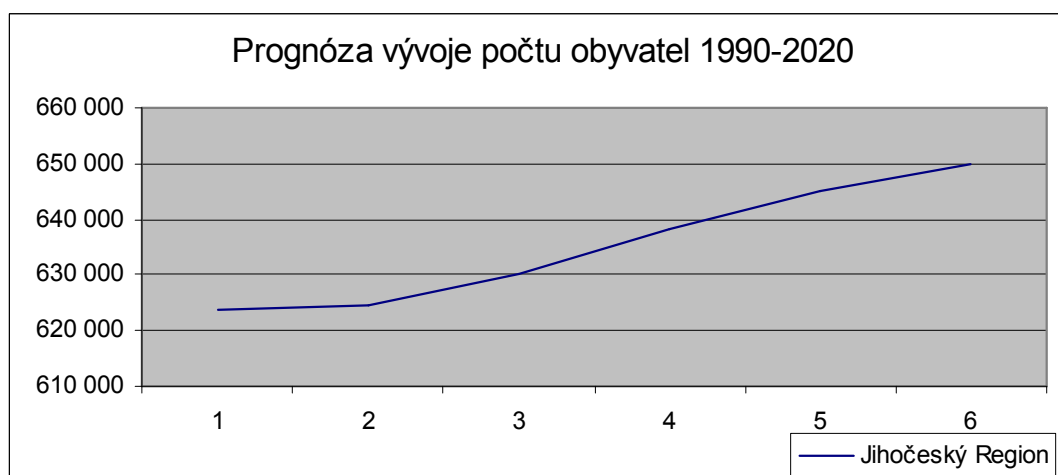


Figure 79: population South Bohemia

District Jindřichův Hradec

The population in the district of Hradec Jindřichův amounts to 93.000 inhabitants. In 2006, the number has dropped to 92 600, in 2010 it rose to 93 180. Until 2020, a constant stand around 93.000 inhabitants is assumed.

Slavonice

The population development in the city Slavonice depends on the periphery. After rising in the 90th of the last century (after the fall of the Iron Curtain), since 2000, a moderate decline is to be noted. In 2020 the population could amount to 2,500.

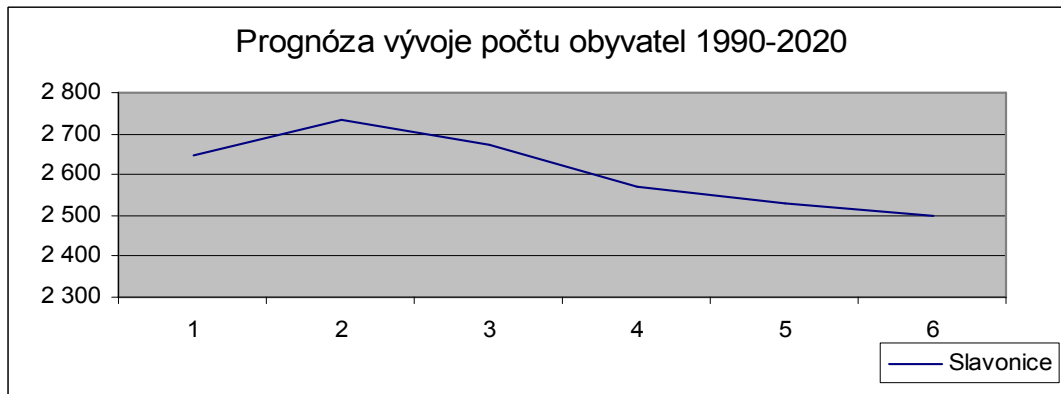


Figure 80: population development Slavonice

5.3 Population structure

South Bohemian District

The population in the South Bohemian district, as well as in the Czech Republic and across Europe is getting older. The part of children under 14 years at the entire population decrease, and the part of people over 65 years increase. The trend in the South Bohemian Region is the same as in the Czech Republic, it is expected that until 2020, one five citizens are in retirement.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The situation in the district of Hradec Jindřichův is the same as in the South Bohemian Region. Until 2020, the proportion of children under 14 decreased to 13% and the proportion of pensioners over 65 will increase to 18%.

Slavonice

The development in Slavonice is similar; there are just slightly different percentages. The current number of children is higher than the number of pensioners, so it can be assumed that the values in 2020 are 14% for children and 16% for pensioners.

development of the age structure %	2001			2006			2011			2020		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
South Bohemia	16,3%	70,0%	12,3%	14,6%	71,1%	14,3%	14%	70%	16%	13%	69%	18%
District J. Hradec	16,6%	69,5%	13,9%	14,9%	70,8%	14,3%	14%	70%	16%	13%	69%	18%
Slavonice	18,6%	69,8%	11,6%	15,3%	72,6%	12,1%	15%	71%	14%	14%	70%	16%

Figure 81: development of age structure

5.4 Labour market

5.4.1 Employment

South Bohemia

The number of employees in the South Bohemian Region since 2003 is about 230.000. In 2009, a decline due to the global economic crisis is seen. Furthermore a higher number of unemployed has occurred. Lower values in the years 2000 - 2001 were caused by a different method of counting by the Czech Statistical Office.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The numbers of employees in the district of Hradec Jindřichův are at a level of about 15% of the total number in South Bohemia. The current stand is just over 35.000.

Slavonice

In towns and villages the amount of employees is not collected from the Czech Statistical Office.

year	1991	2000	2005	2009
South Bohemia	226,4	191,3	238,0	234,4
District Jindřichův Hradec	33,1	28,6	35,7	35,2

Figure 82: amount of employees

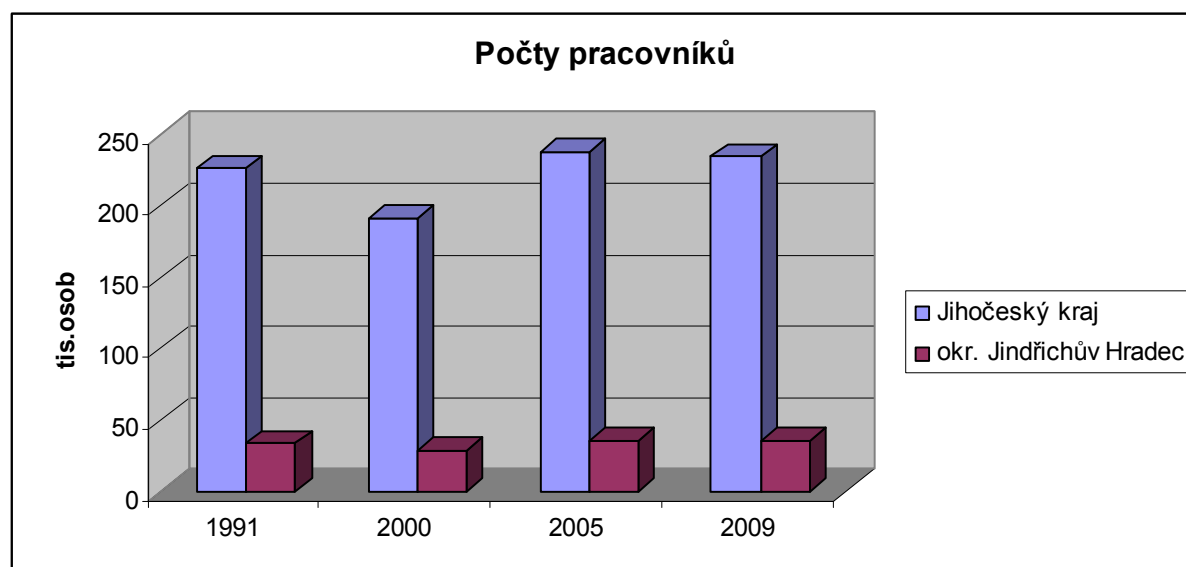


Figure 83: diagram amount of employees

5.4.2 Unemployment

South Bohemia

The numbers of unemployed in the period of investigation are growing both in South Bohemia and in the district of Jindřichův Hradec and in the city of Slavonice. The number of unemployed in 2009 in South Bohemia was amounted to 27.500 people, in the district Hradec Jindřichův to 4000 people and in the city Slavonice to 199 people.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The unemployment in the district Jindřichův Hradec is nearly the same like in South Bohemian, in each year. The numbers differ by less than 1%. In 2009, the difference was 8.26% - this higher value was due to the global economic crisis caused.

Slavonice

The unemployment in the city of Slavonice is much higher than in South Bohemian and district Jindřichův Hradec, in 2009, it reached a value of 14.7%. This development is caused by both, the periphery of the town in the district and by a smaller number of job opportunities.

unemployment rate in %	1991	2000	2005	2009
South Bohemia	4,52	5,82	6,69	7,78
District Jindřichův Hradec	5,62	4,87	7,45	8,26
City Slavonice		7,73	10,21	14,71

Figure 84: unemployment rate

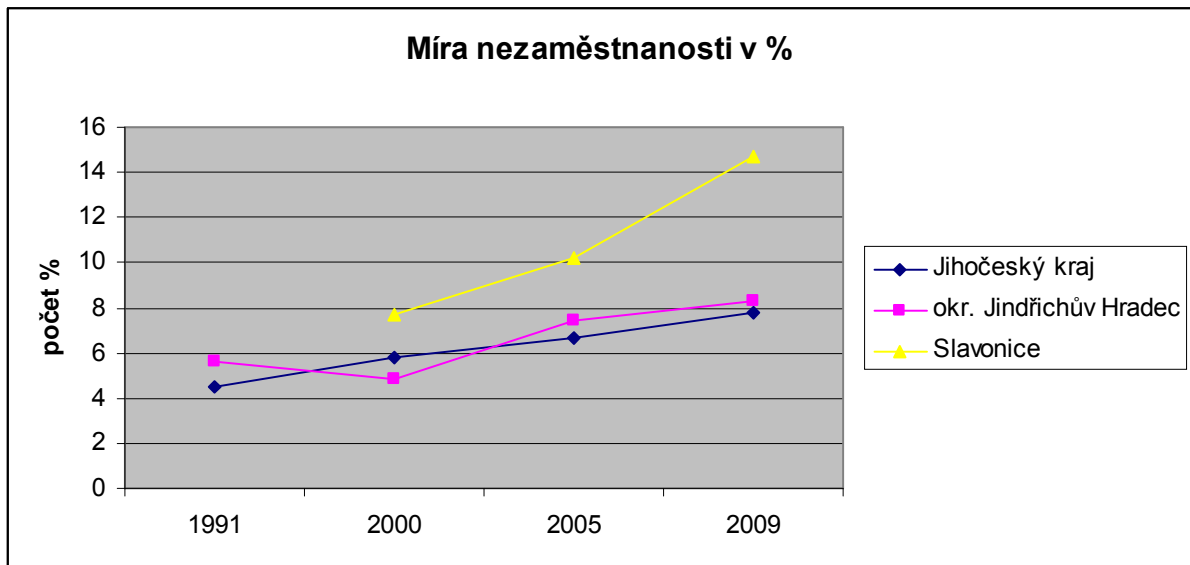


Figure 85: diagram of unemployment rate

5.4.3 Trainees and school graduates

South Bohemia

The number of unemployed graduates in South Bohemia is under 2,000 people, only in 2000 and 2001 that number was exceeded. Due to the rising number of unemployed, the share of unemployed school graduates decreases in relation to the total number of unemployed. In 2009 the unemployment rate was amount to 6.5%.

District Jindřichův Hradec

Since 2000 the number of unemployed school graduates in the district of Jindřichův Hradec is higher than 300 people, but this level does not grow further. In 2009 there were 320 unemployed school leavers. In 2009, the proportion of unemployed school graduates in relation to the total number of unemployed was at 7.9%.

Slavonice

Information for the city Slavonice are available for the years 2005 – 2009. The number of unemployed school graduates was 22 respectively 14, and in 2009, the proportion of unemployed school graduates was amount to 7% of the total number of unemployed in the city.

number of unemployed school graduates	1991	2000	2005	2009
South Bohemia	1 960	2 379	1 726	1 800
District Jindřichův Hradec	216	313	317	320
City Slavonice	-	-	22	14

Figure 86: number of unemployed school graduates

5.5 Enterprises and Work places

South Bohemia

In dependence of the global economic development, the number of enterprises in South Bohemia has decreased since 2005. The largest decrease was in small companies with up to 20 employees. The number decreased from 3190 in 2005 to 1669 in 2009, which represents about 48%. For larger companies with more than 20 employees, the decline was not as great. Between 2005 and 2009 the number fell from 2019 to 1979 businesses, so it has been closed 40 facilities.

District Jindřichův Hradec

Despite of the last economic recession, the number of enterprise rises gradually in the district of Hradec Jindřichův. The number of small businesses with 6 or more employees rose between 2000 and 2009 from 678 to 689, among these there are also companies with 20 or more employees. Here the number has risen from 241 to 260 between 2000 and 2009.

Slavonice

A similar development was seen in the city Slavonice, where the number of small enterprises, with 6 or more employees, was increased from 19 to 21 between 2000 and 2009.

enterprises divided in employees		2000	2005	2009
District Jindřichův Hradec	6-19 employees	437	408	429
	20+ employees	241	277	260
Slavonice	6-19 employees	15	12	15
	20+ employees	4	8	6

Figure 87: business divided in employees

5.6 Flats and residential buildings

South Bohemia

In South Bohemia, in the district Jindřichův Hradec and in the city Slavonice, the number of flats and residential buildings is steadily increasing. The largest increase has seen in South Bohemian. There the number of flats and residential buildings have risen by more than 20% within 18 years (1991-2009), that is an annually increase of more than 1%.

District Jindřichův Hradec

In the district of Jindřichův Hradec the increase was lower, 18% for apartments and residential buildings by 15.5%. Here, a decrease of permanently occupied flats and houses will be recorded, and the number of apartments and houses for rent and recreation is increasing.

Slavonice

Slavonice has the smallest increase. Here the number of flats increase by 14% between 1991 and 2009, and the number of residential buildings has increased by 8%. This is especially given by the significant periphery of the town and by the distance to the region's capital.

year	total number of flats			total number of residential buildings		
	1991	2001	2009	1991	2001	2009
South Bohemia	252.980	279.892	305.650	135.905	147.970	163.684
District Jindřichův Hradec	37.806	41.100	44.582	24.058	25.566	27.776
City Slavonice	999	1.078	1.139	655	676	709

Figure 88: flats and residential buildings

5.7 Income

South Bohemia

The monthly gross income of the working population is increasing steadily since 1991. In 2009, the gross income was amount to 19,637 CZK (785€).

District Jindřichův Hradec

The monthly gross income in the county Jindřichův Hradec is 90% of the gross income in the South Bohemian Region. In 2009, the gross income was 17,673 CZK (707€).

Slavonice

The monthly gross income in the cities and municipalities is not measured by the Czech Statistical Agency.

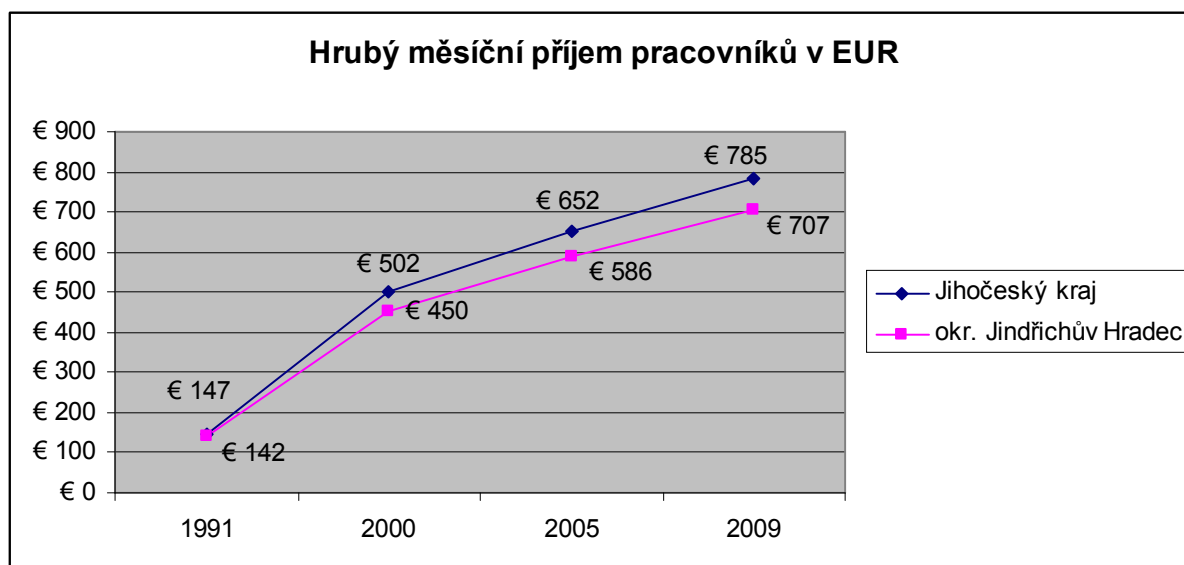


Figure 89: cross income per month

5.8 Commuters

South Bohemia

In 2001, 39.6% of all employed persons were commuters. These are 118.994 peoples. In the communities of South Bohemian 112.020 people are shuttled to work. The balance of the commuters is thus -6974 people. 61% of the commuters are male.

In 2001, In South Bohemian Region, most commuters went to the district České Budějovice. This is the only region with a positive commuters balance (over 6,000). The other districts have shown a negative balance. Jindřichův Hradec has a commuter's balance of -2746 people. The city Slavonice has a negative balance of -80 persons daily.

After 2001, no more information about commuters is available. Because these data are collected only as part of a census of inhabitants, houses and flats. Another census is held in 2011, the data are then available in the year 2012.

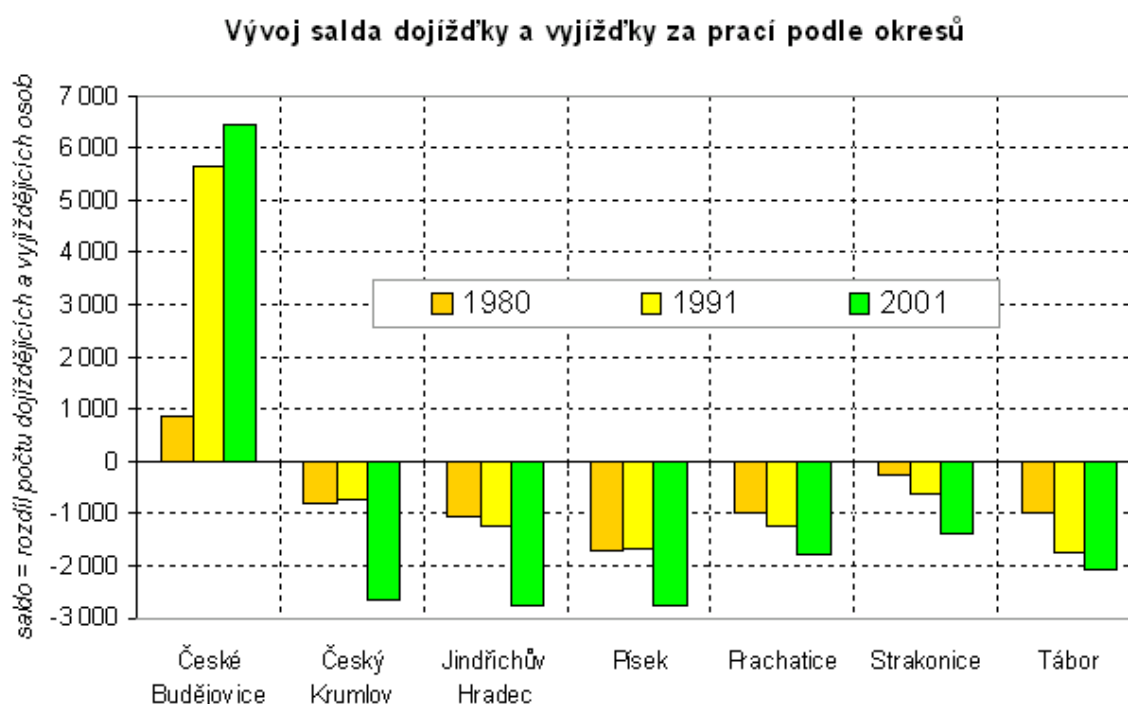


Figure 90: development of commuters

5.9 Education and schools

South Bohemia

The number of schools in South Bohemian is adequate for the number of pupils and students. In 2009 there were 254 elementary schools (in towns and municipalities with over 1,000 inhabitants), 97 grammar schools and 23 colleges (further education after high school) and universities. Most schools are concentrated in large cities, České Budějovice, Tábor, Písek and Jindřichův Hradec.

The number of primary schools in the district had just a little change (in 1991 there were 257). In contrast to this, a large increase is observed for grammar schools, secondary schools and universities. At present, the schools have to deal with a lack of students, and a decline in the quality of education.

District Jindřichův Hradec

In the district of Jindřichův Hradec there are 41 elementary schools, 15 grammar schools and one college - the faculty of Management at the University of Economics Prague.

Slavonice

In Slavonice there is one elementary school. There are no further school types.

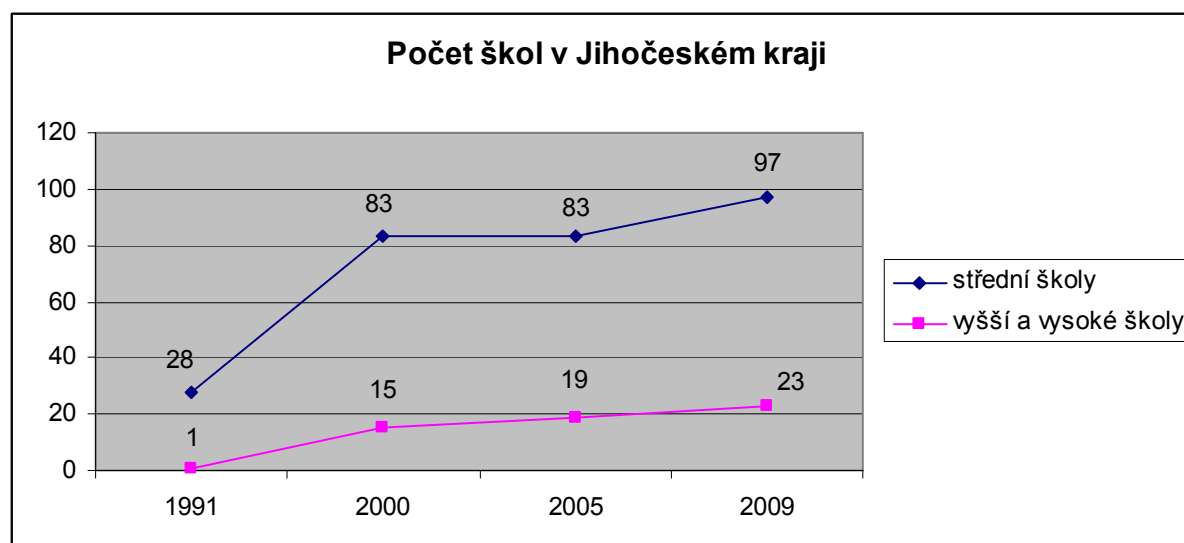


Figure 91: types of schools

5.10 Child care

South Bohemia

The number of kindergartens in the South Bohemian district has declined since 1991 by more than 200. In 2009 there were 294 kindergartens. At present, its capacity is not sufficient. The number of facilities and places is increasing gradually. Information on crèches and other pre-schools are not available.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The number of kindergartens in the district of Jindřichův Hradec is continually decreasing. In the period 1991 – 2009, 25 kindergartens have been closed, that means 35% of the primary number. In 2009, 45 kindergartens were located in the district.

Slavonice

One kindergarten is located in Slavonice.

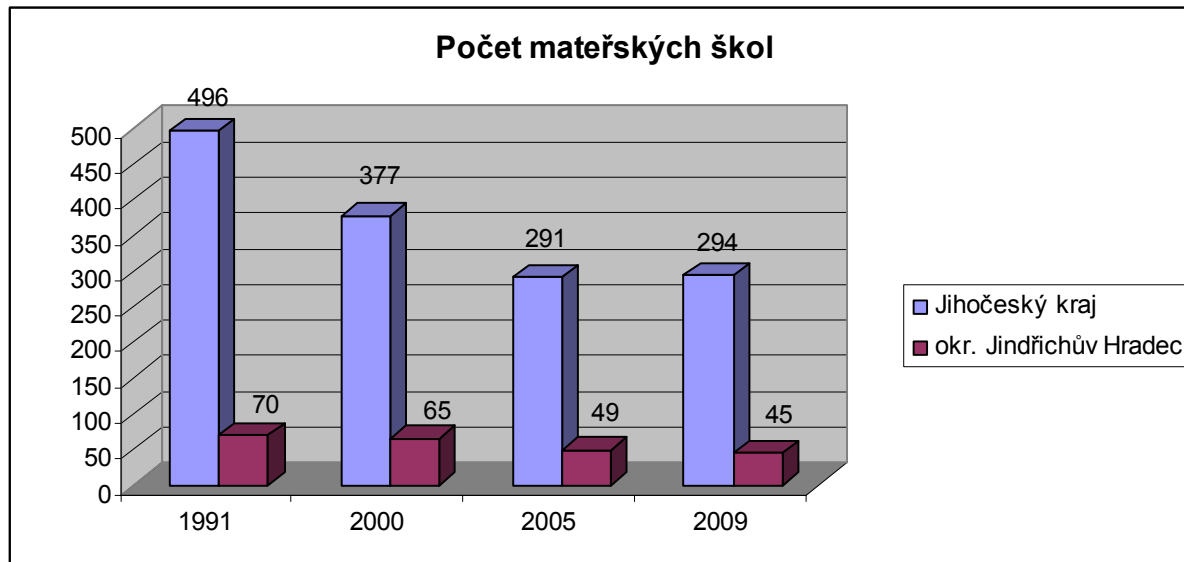


Figure 92: development of kindergartens

5.11 Retirement homes

South Bohemia

In line with the demographic trend, the number of retirement homes has risen steadily since 2000. In 2000, there were 25 retirement homes. In 2009 there were already 38. Their capacity is not sufficient to satisfy the demand for these social services.

District Jindřichův Hradec

In the district of Jindřichův Hradec the number of retirement homes falls from 4 in 2000 to five in 2009.

Slavonice

There is no retirement home in Slavonice.

5.12 Medical care

5.12.1 Hospitals and hospital beds

South Bohemia

In 2009, South Bohemia has 9 hospitals with 3569 beds. The number of beds decreases continuously after 2000. At the time, there were 10 hospitals in South Bohemia. From this time, the number of beds decreased by 224.

District Jindřichův Hradec

A similar trend is also in the district Jindřichův Hradec. In 2 hospitals (Jindřichův Hradec and Dačice) the number of beds decreased from 759 in 2000 to 714 in 2009.

Slavonice

There is no hospital in Slavonice.

5.12.2 Panel Doctors

South Bohemia

The number of general doctors for adults is in long-term under the limit of 300. In 2009, there were 289 doctors.

District Jindřichův Hradec

The number of general doctors in the district of Jindřichův Hradec is round about 40. In 2009, there were 41 doctors.

Slavonice

In Slavonice there are two general doctors for adult.

5.12.3 Pharmacies

South Bohemia

The number of pharmacies is steadily increasing. In 2009 there were 113 pharmacies, in 2009 there were 177.

District Jindřichův Hradec

It is similar in the district Jindřichův Hradec. There the number of pharmacies risen from 17 in 2000 to 25 in 2009.

Slavonice

In Slavonice one pharmacy was open between 2000 and 2009.

5.12.4 Sanatoria

South Bohemia

In the reviewed period, the number of recovery centres and sanatoriums was amount to 10 institutions. The number of beds decreased from 1011 beds in 2000 to 885 beds in 2009.

District Jindřichův Hradec

There is not such an institution in the district Jindřichův Hradec as well as in the city of Slavonice.

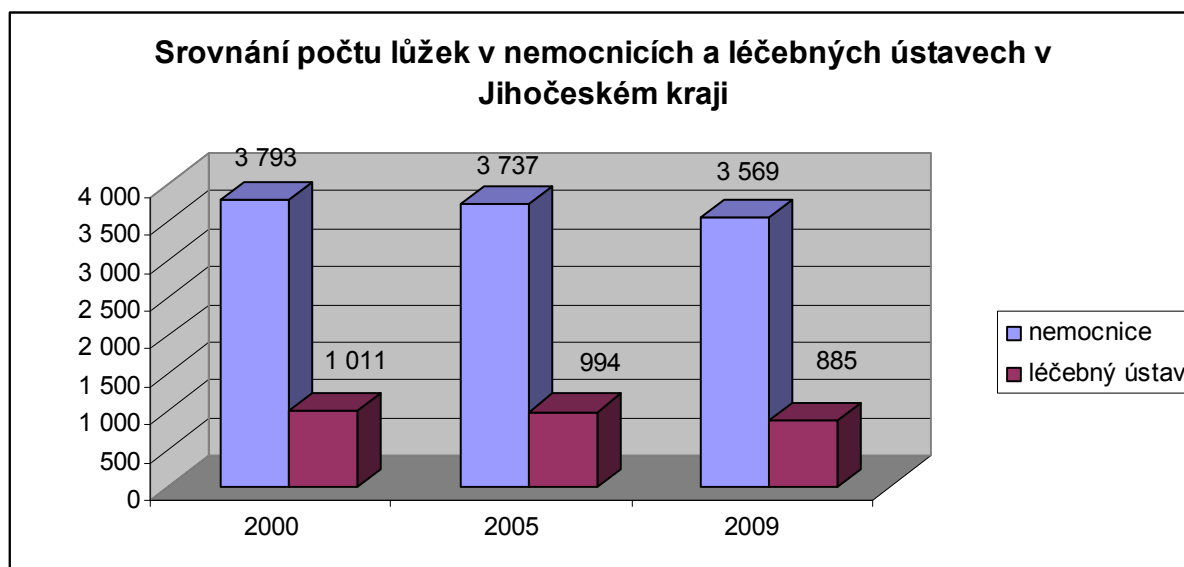


Figure 93: hospital beds and reha facilities beds

6 Comparison of the Regions

6.1 Current population and surface area

Table 8: overview of the current population and the surface area

	cadastral area [km²]	Population
Saxony	18.420	4.153.631
Lower Austria	19.174	1.607.976
Jihočeský	10.056	637.643
Waldviertel	4.562	196.486
Vogtland	1.412	245.899
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	1.944	93.265
Oelsnitz	54	11.443
Adorf	43	5.365
Horn	39	6.514
St. Martin	49	1.148
Slavonice	46	2.625

6.2 Population forecast

Table 9: overview population forecast

	1990	2001	2006	2010/11	2016	2020	2025
Saxony	4.775.914	4.384.192	4.249.774	4.134.900	3.951.600	3.824.100	3.646.700
Lower Austria	1.473.813	1.545.804	1.581.422	1.607.976	1.656.657	1.703.096	1.748.791
Jihočeský	623.897	624.568	630.006	638.291	645.000	650.000	
Waldviertel	201.222	200.689	198.229	196.486	195.142	194.115	193.550
Vogtland	298.479	271.543	256.998	243.900	226.200	214.800	200.400
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	93.206	92.754	92.637	93.183	93.200	93.000	
Oelsnitz	12.920	12.554	12.020	11.524 *	10.700	10.000	9.300
Adorf	6.742	6.127	5.717	5.411 *	5.000	4.700	4.400
District Horn	32.465	32.400	31.959	31.529	31.227	31.079	31.035
District Gmünd	41.314	40.050	39.231	38.219	37.521	36.849	36.295
Slavonice	2.649	2.735	2.674	2.572	2.530	2.500	

* status 31.12.2009

6.3 Population structure

Table 10: overview population structure

	2001			2006		
age	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Saxony	522.225	3.016.495	845.472	437.421	2.830.448	981.905
Lower Austria	263.565	939.690	342.549	251.677	970.444	367.459
Jihočeský	101.779	437.342	76.862	91.943	448.209	89.854
Waldviertel	34.223	117.321	49.145	30.130	118.186	49.440
Vogtland	31.251	183.461	56.831	25.357	167.825	63.816
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	15.429	64.463	12.862	13.841	65.574	13.222
Oelsnitz	1.443	8.467	2.644	1.247	7.871	2.902
Adorf	608	4.071	1.448	516	3.629	1.572
District Horn	5.463	18.693	8.244	4.829	18.870	8.164
District Gmünd	6.368	23.095	10.587	5.582	22.782	10.667
Slavonice	509	1.908	318	410	1.941	323

	2011 *			2025		
age	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Saxony	464.584	2.676.413	1.027.735	405.200	2.084.900	1.156.600
Lower Austria	243.464	981.306	388.249	253.426	983.898	511.467
Jihočeský	89.361	446.804	102.127	84.500	448.500	117.000
Waldviertel	28.060	117.556	51.121	25.724	104.576	63.250
Vogtland	25.876	155.451	65.869	19.000	108.400	72.900
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	13.046	65.228	14.909	12.090	64.170	16.740
Oelsnitz	1.244	7.311	2.969	900	5.100	3.300
Adorf	518	3.344	1.549	400	2.200	1.800
District Horn	4.429	18.658	8.435	4.108	16.675	10.252
District Gmünd	5.103	22.276	10.956	4.448	19.116	12.731
Slavonice	386	1.826	360	350	1.750	400

* Saxony, Vogtlandkreis, Oelsnitz, Adorf: Status 31.12.2009

6.4 Labour market

6.4.1 Employment

Table 11: overview employees at place of work

	employees at place of work			
	1991	2000 *	2005	2009
Saxony		1.526.531	1.332.240	1.386.546
Lower Austria	556.663	573.133		
Jihočeský	226.400	191.300	238.000	234.400
Waldviertel	66.503	62.974		
Vogtland		90.766	75.407	75.833
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	33.100	28.600	35.700	35.160
Oelsnitz		5.223	4.576	4.538
Adorf		1.543	1.299	1.320
Horn	4.603	2.020		
St. Martin	197	208		
Slavonice				

* Lower Austria, Waldviertel, Horn, St. Martin: Status 2001

6.4.2 Unemployment

Table 12: overview unemployed persons

	unemployed persons			
	1991	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	241.227	385.380	402.270	278.196
Lower Austria	29.658	31.888	42.536	43.790
Jihočeský	13.497	18.499	23.632	27.530
Waldviertel		3.732 *	4.300	4.263
Vogtland		19.801	22.077	15.542
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	2.597	2.338	3.986	4.059
Oelsnitz		917	1.195	
Adorf		386	469	
Horn	114	124	155	
St. Martin	50	48	36	
Slavonice		103	143	199

* Status 2001

6.4.3 Trainees

Table 13: overview trainees

	trainees			
	1991	2000	2005	2009
Saxony				78.241
Lower Austria	22.800	20.183	18.477	19.961
Jihočeský	1.960	2.379	1.726	1.800
Waldviertel			2.979	2.948
Vogtland				
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	216	313	317	320
Oelsnitz				
Adorf				
Horn		164		
St. Martin				
Slavonice			22	14

6.5 Enterprises and work places

Table 14: overview enterprises and work places

	enterprises / work places			
	1991 *	2000	2005	2009
Saxony				188.558
Lower Austria	54.277	68.530 **	75.541	88.348
Jihočeský		7.092	7.228	5.627
Waldviertel	6.052	8.251 **	7.743	8.593
Vogtland				11.905
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec		919	962	949
Oelsnitz				617
Adorf				221
Horn	303		385	410
St. Martin	28		44	46
Slavonice		23	28	27

* Lower Austria, Waldviertel, Horn, St. Martin: Status 1995

** work places Status 2001

6.6 Flats and residential buildings

Table 15: overview flats and residential buildings

	Flats			Residential Buildings		
	1991 *	2001	2009	1991 *	2001	2009
Saxony	2.138.329	2.356.561	2.325.444	693.921	758.572	786.447
Lower Austria	648.471	738.235		451.426	499.556	664.700
Jihočeský	252.980	279.892	305.650	135.905	147.970	163.684
Waldviertel	86.469	94.681		67.922	72.746	
Vogtland	139.047	149.856	147.858	52.670	55.902	57.161
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	37.806	41.100	44.582	24.058	25.566	27.776
Oelsnitz	6.355	6.907	6.907	2.560	2.708	2.736
Adorf	3.214	3.432	3.387	1.415	1.506	1.511
Horn	2.711	3.046	3.357 **	1.466	1.628	1.876 **
St. Martin	535	534		433	439	482
Slavonice	999	1.078	1.139	655	676	709

* Saxony, Vogtlandkreis, Oelsnitz, Adorf: Status 31.12.1995

** Status 2006

6.7 Incomes

Table 16: overview gross incomes

	gross income per month [EUR] or rather gross median income [EUR] (Austria)			
	1991	2000 *	2005 **	2009
Saxony				
Lower Austria	1.172	1.539	1.638	1.833
Jihočeský	147	502	652	785
Waldviertel	1.057	1.463	1.555	1.672
Vogtland				
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	142	450	586	707
Oelsnitz				
Adorf				
District Horn	1.068	1.457	1.520	1.646
District Gmünd	1.044	1.505	1.628	1.828
Slavonice				

* Lower Austria, Waldviertel, Districts Horn und Gmünd:
Status 2001

** Lower Austria, Waldviertel, Districts Horn und Gmünd:
Status 2004

6.8 Commuters

Table 17: overview balance of commuters

	balance of commuters			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Saxony	-46.194	-46.041	-47.518	-45.699
Jihočeský	-6.974			
Vogtland	-10.383	-10.322	-10.438	-10.123
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	-2.746			
Oelsnitz	384	416	304	543
Adorf	-650	-642	-634	-729
Slavonice	-77			

Table 18: commuters Lower Austria

	commuters 2009
Lower Austria	85.729
Waldviertel	5.231
St. Martin	54

Table 19: balance of commuters per district in Lower Austria

	balance of commuters	
	2000	2004
Lower Austria	-61.474	-78.163
Waldviertel	-8.724	-9.112
District Horn	-799	-920
District Gmünd	-414	-405

6.9 Schools and types of schools

Table 20: overview schools

	elementary school				secondary school				grammar school				special school			
	1993	2000	2005	2009	1993	2000	2005	2009	1993	2000	2005	2009	1993	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	1.248	987	854	839	662	632	424	333	185	187	146	145	206	191	166	158
Vogtland	76	60	55	54	39	38	27	20	10	10	7	8	12	9	9	8
Oelsnitz		2	3	3		2	1	1		1	1	1		0	0	0
Adorf		1	1	1		1	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
	elementary school				compulsory schooling											
	1991	2000	2005	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009								
Lower Austria	1.150	1.143	1.050	1.022	1.415	1.405	1.270	1.284								
Wald-viertel	221	205		189	242	244		228								
Horn	3	4	4	4	9	10	9	9								
St. Martin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
	základní školy				střední školy				vysoké školy a vyšší odborné školy							
	1991	2000	2005	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009				
Jihočeský	257	258	253	254	28	83	83	97	1	15	19	23				
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec		45	45	41		12	12	15		1	1	1				
Slavonice		1	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0				

6.10 Child care

Table 21: overview kindergarten

	kindergarten				crèche			
	1991	2000	2005	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009
Saxony								
Lower Austria	948	1.073	1.049	1.154	29			37
Jihočeský	496	377	291	294				
Waldviertel	145	163	152	157	7			
Vogtland								
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	70	65	49	45				
Oelsnitz								
Adorf								
Horn		3	3	4		1	2	2
St. Martin			1	1				
Slavonice	2	1	1	1				

6.11 Retirement homes

Table 22: overview retirement homes

	retirement homes			
	1991	2000	2005	2009
Saxony				
Lower Austria		101	106	117
Jihočeský	-	25	30	38
Waldviertel		13	13	13
Vogtland				
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	-	4	4	5
Oelsnitz				
Adorf				
Horn	1	1	1	1
St. Martin	0	0	0	0
Slavonice	-	0	0	0

6.12 Medical care

6.12.1 Hospitals and hospital beds

Table 23: overview hospitals and beds

	hospitals			beds		
	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	92	85	82	29.608	27.601	26.497
Lower Austria	26	22	17	8.369	8.268	8.181
Jihočeský	10	10	9	3.793	3.737	3.569
Waldviertel	7	7	7	1.556	1.503	1.502
Vogtland	7	7	6	1.973	1.964	1.713
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	2	2	2	759	747	714
Oelsnitz			0			0
Adorf			1			186
Horn	1	1	1	433	376	370
St. Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slavonice	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.12.2 Panel doctors

Table 24: overview panel doctors

	panel doctors		
	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	9.712	9.729	9.944
Lower Austria	1.700	1.707	1.698
Jihočeský	282	294	289
Waldviertel			
Vogtland	588	577	578
Okres Jindřichuv Hradec	40	40	41
Oelsnitz			
Adorf			
Horn		19	
St. Martin		1	1
Slavonice	2	2	2

6.12.3 Pharmacies

Table 25: overview Pharmacies

	pharmacies *		
	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	938	965	1.001
Lower Austria	191 (291)	214	218 (269)
Jihočeský	113	155	177
Waldviertel	26 (65)	24	25
Vogtland	62	59	59
Okres Jindrichuv Hradec	17	24	25
Oelsnitz	3	3	3
Adorf	2	2	2
Horn	2	2	2
St. Martin			(1)
Slavonice	1	1	1

* Lower Austria, Waldviertel, St. Martin: data shown as (): medical pharmacies

6.12.4 Sanatoriums and beds

Table 26: overview sanatoriums and beds

	sanatoriums			beds		
	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
Saxony	44	45	48	8.992	8.988	8.970
Lower Austria			25			3.699
Jihočeský	11	10	10	1.011	994	885
Waldviertel			3			532
Vogtland	7	8	8	2.030	1.980	1.890
Okres Jindrichuv Hradec	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oelsnitz			0			0
Adorf			0			0
Horn			0			0
St. Martin			0			0
Slavonice	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.13 References

To comprehend the data or get further information, the following mentioned contact points for free data of the three regions, will be recommended.

6.13.1 Saxony

Statistisches Bundesamt

- www.destatis.de
- Data Base: GENESIS-Online, regional data base

Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen

- www.statistik.sachsen.de
- in addition to the relevant statistics, the statistics for counties and municipalities are to emphasized

Bertelsmann-Stiftung

- www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de
- analysis to several social themes

6.13.2 Lower Austria

Statistik Austria (Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich)

- www.statistik.at
- statistical preparations for numerous fields

Amt der niederösterreichischen Landesregierung

- www.noel.gv.at/Land-Zukunft/Zahlen-Fakten.html
- regional statistic: selection of important figures about Lower Austria

Wirtschaftskammer Niederösterreich

- wko.at/wknoe/stat/main.htm
- selection of economic data about Austria

Arbeitsmarktservice Österreich

- ams.at/ueber_ams/14172.html
- statistical prepared labour market data

6.13.3 South Bohemia

Český statistický úřad

- [WWW.CZSO.CZ](http://www.czso.cz)

Annex

- Annex 1 Regionales Entwicklungskonzept
 „Mittelzentraler Städteverbund Oberes Vogtland“, 2009
- Annex 2 Städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept
 Stadt Oelsnitz/ Vogtland, 2008
- Annex 3 Städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept
 Stadt Adorf/ Vogtland, 2008
- Annex 4 Wohn(t)raum Waldviertel
 Machbarkeitsstudie zur kooperativen
 Wohnstandortvermarktung, 2008