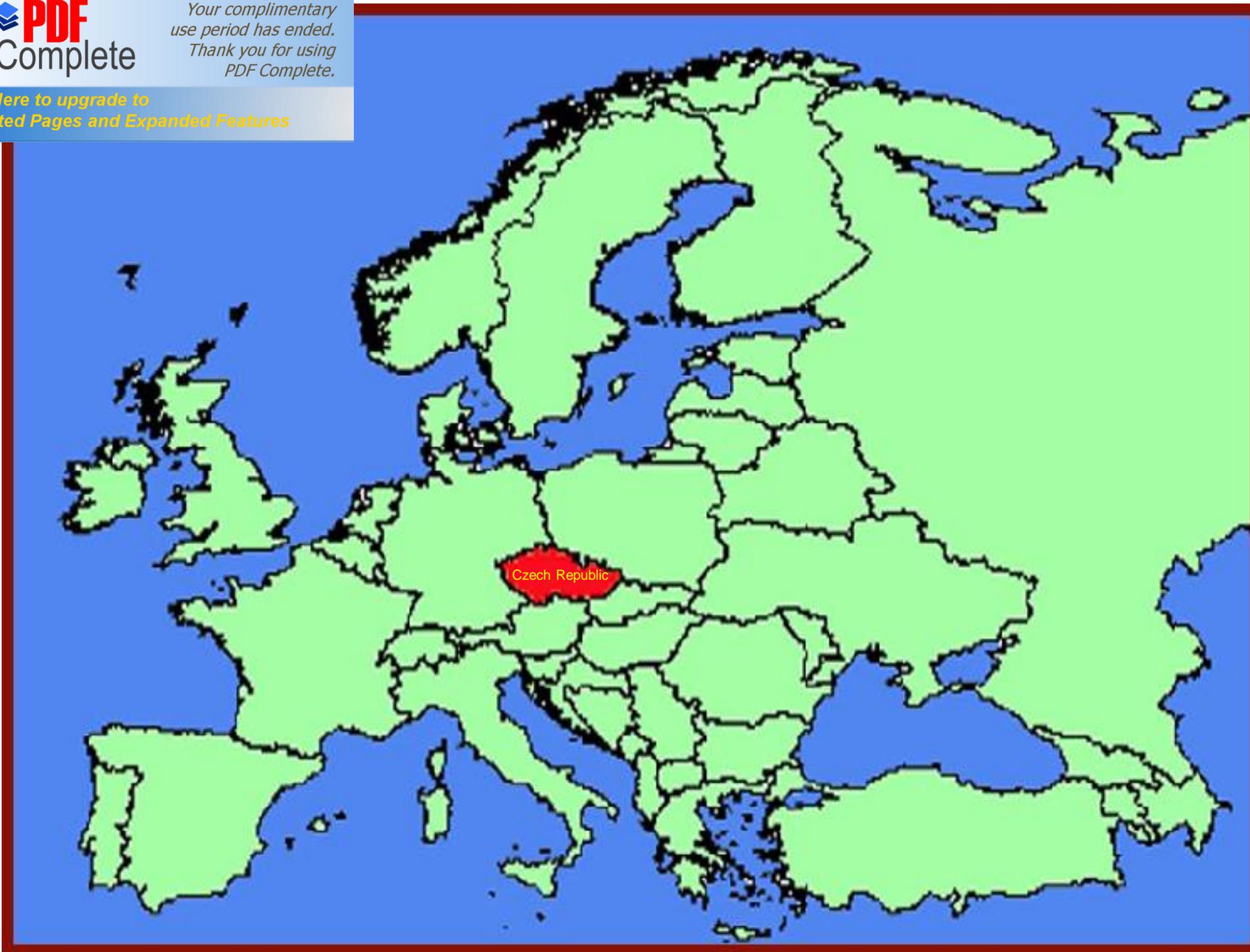


o-economic view of the contemporary situation in the Czech agriculture and countryside



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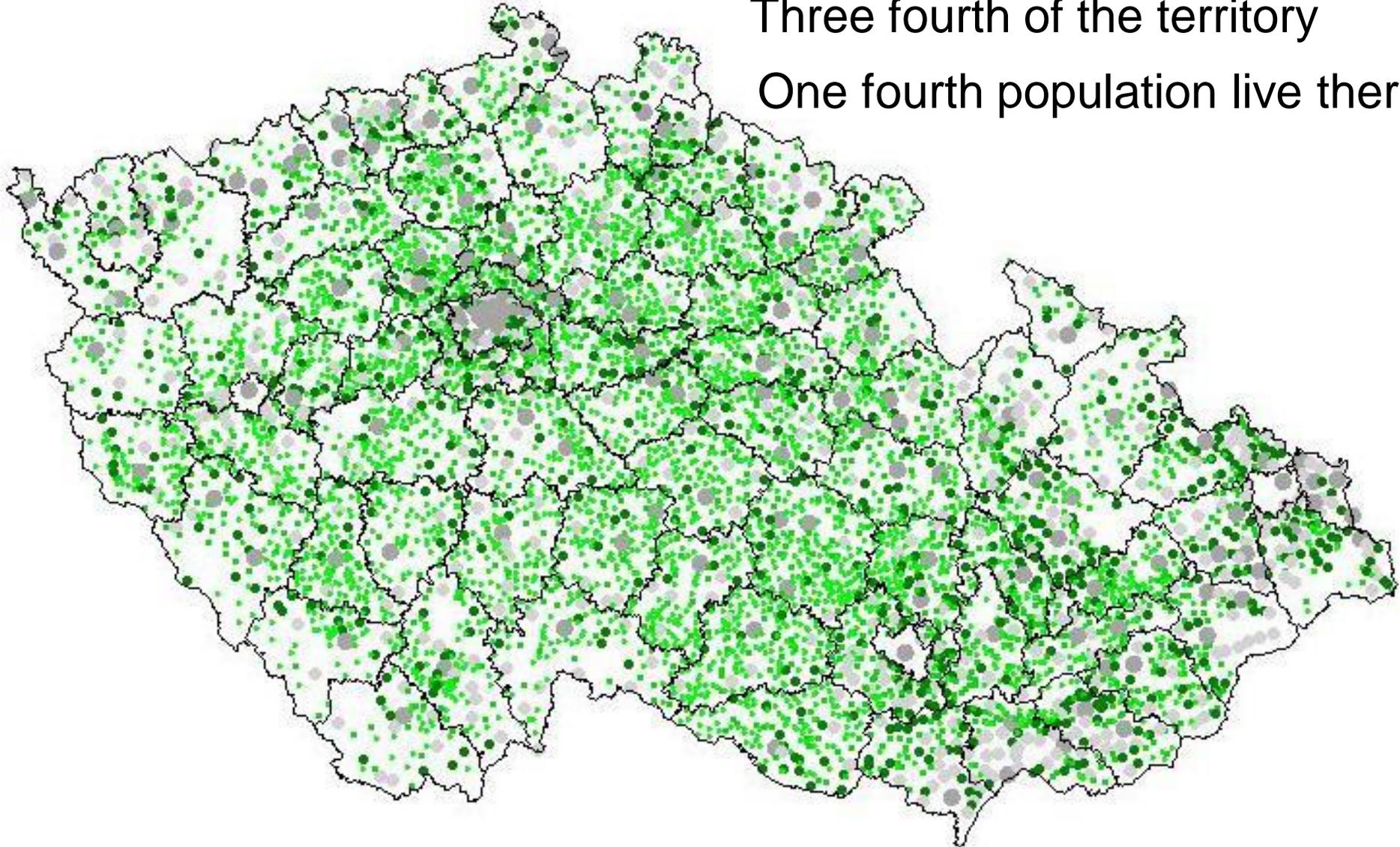
Czech Republic 2011

- 10.436.560 inhabitants in total and 2.813.009 in rural areas
- 6,251 communes
- 5,580 (i. e. 90 %) are rural municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants

ement of CR

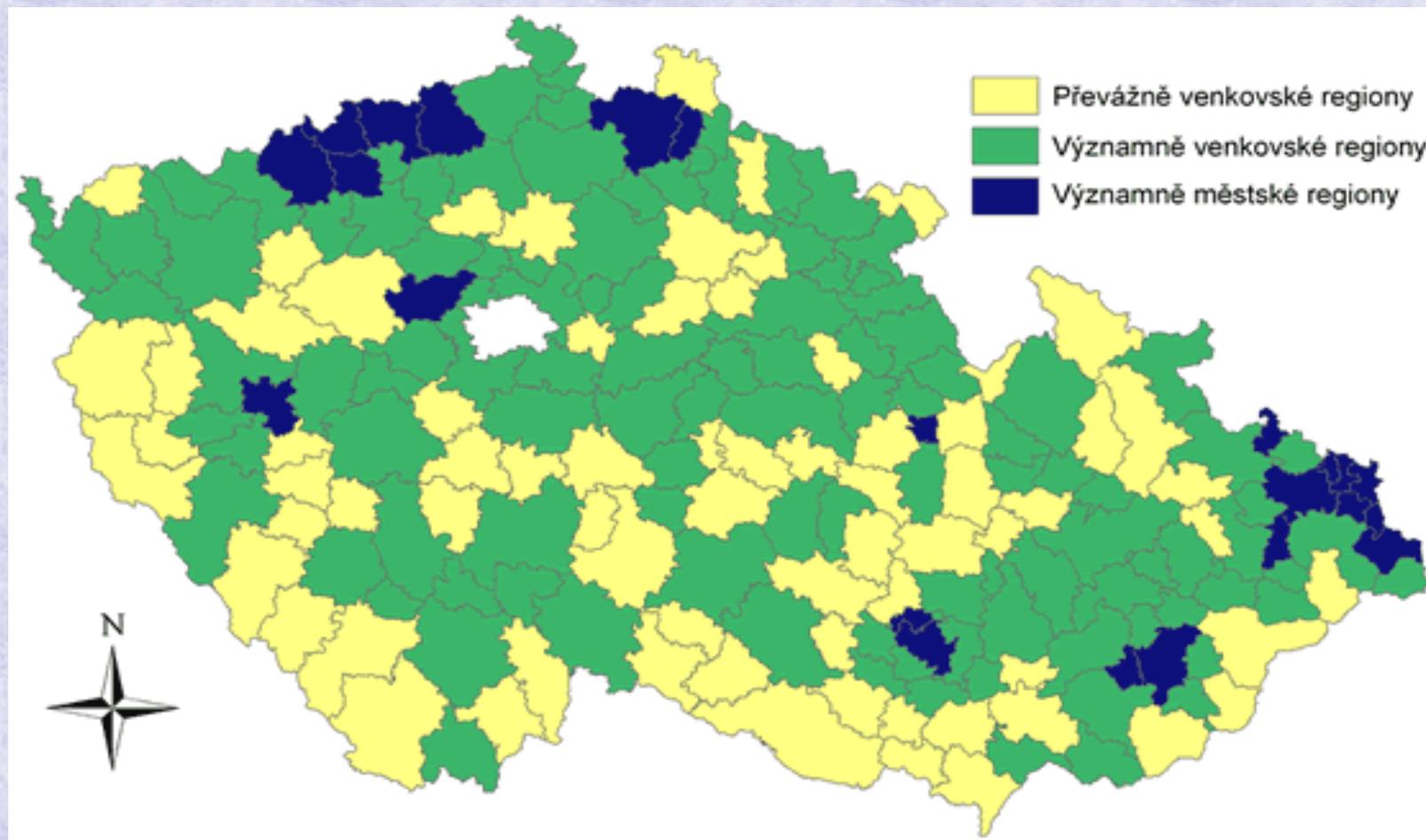
Three fourth of the territory

One fourth population live there



Ordering the residential density – municipalities with competency (ORP) *limit of 150 inhab./km²*

RNDr. Radim Perlín, Přírodovědecká fakulta UK



Czech rural areas

- Lower density of population;
- Worse infrastructure or absence of infrastructure;
- Worse possibilities of finding of suitable job;
- Prevailing housing in the farmhouses or family houses;
- Ownership of garden, orchard and plot with the small farm animals.

and demographical situation of rural areas CR 2011

- Demographic structure is worse in smaller municipalities (the smallest/cities): 0 - 15 year 14,3%/15,4%; 65 and more 17,7%/15,4 %;
- 30,3 % of rural population live in municipalities up to 500 inhabitants, but the ration of these municipalities is 67 %;
- Smaller municipalities are more religious than bigger (from 19% in the smallest to 13% in urban areas);
- Education level is better in bigger municipalities (university degree - from 6,2% in the smallest municipalities to 14,2% in urban areas).

Perception of countryside in CR

- In public opinion is countryside connected with agriculture;
- In agricultural sector work less than 4 % of Czech population in economic activity (rural population 9% in 2011);
- The third of rural population works in industry and the rest in services;
- The important role represents programmes of support which regard to economic and social diversity of countryside (EAFRD).

tion of agriculture after 1989

- Processes restitution, privatisation and transformation of agriculture – preparation for EU membership and CAP;
- Economic restructuralization of national economy;
- Renewal of civil life activities.

Economic situation of rural areas CR 2011

- Economic inactive rural population – 46,2% (in urban areas 44,1%);
- Unemployment rate in rural areas – 9,0% (in urban areas 8,4%);
- 27,2% of all unemployed population come from rural areas, but only 16,2% of all free work places is offered in rural areas;
- Level of incomes in rural areas is about 84,7% of incomes in urban areas.

sites of economic and social rural areas stability

- Natural rural population change is ongoing;
- Size of population which is adequate to material sources of village and rural area is safeguarded;
- Material sources are developed according to natural environment of rural area;
- Rural inhabitants contribute to growth of village and local wealth through their jobs and activities;
- Social capital of the village and rural area is created and maintained;
- Dignified standard of living for all social groups.

ing of crisis and its impacts on countryside

The crisis has started at the end of 2008 and brought these problems:

- Increasing rate of unemployment and declining number of free work places;
- Worsened commuting conditions because of increasing expenditure and in some regions missing of possibility to commute at all;
- Difficulties of entrepreneurial environment – decline of demands and creation of new work places. Consequently decline of real income faster than in urban areas;
- Slower renewal of technical infrastructure etc.

Regional impacts of crisis in the CR

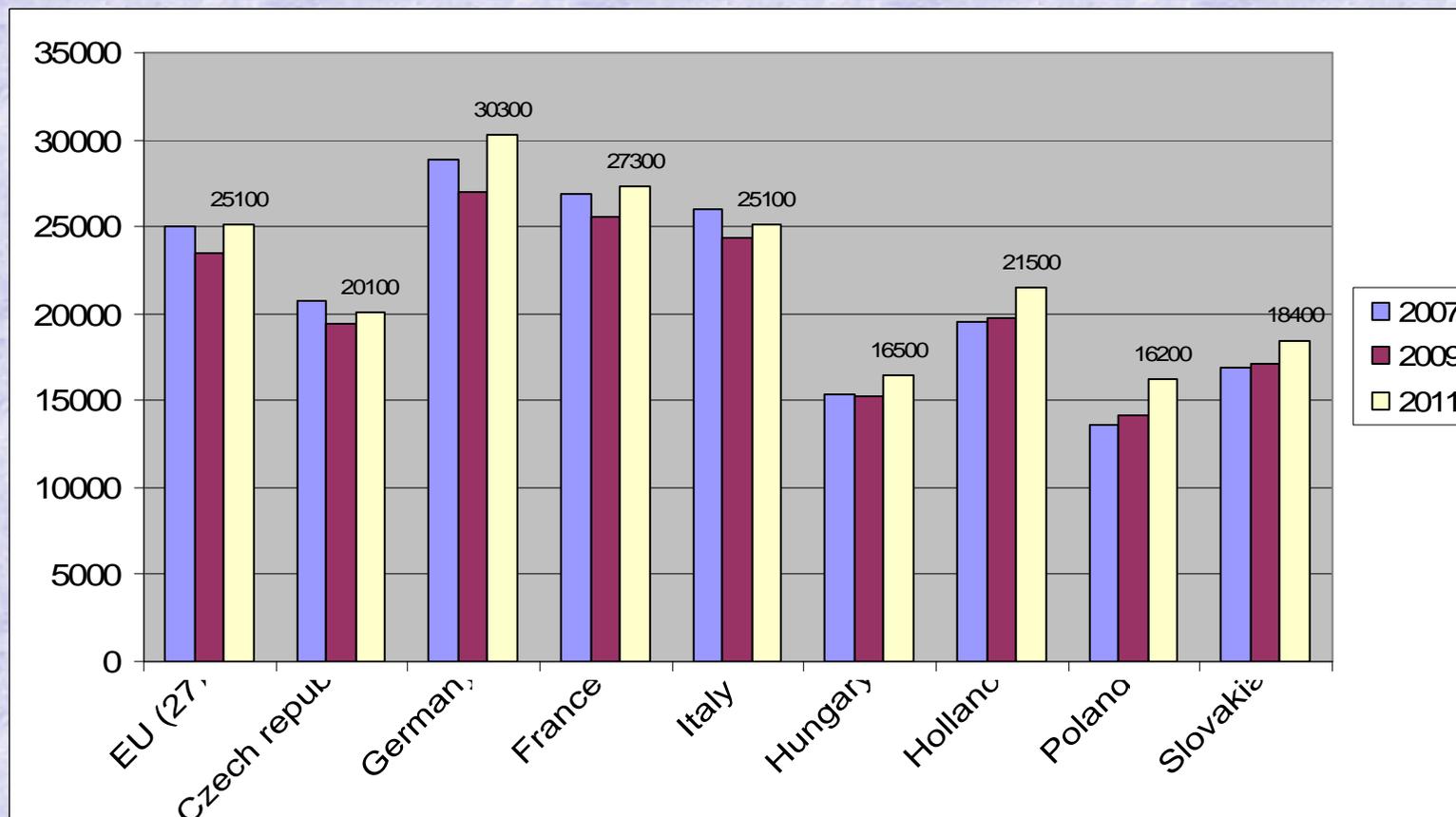
- Regions focused less on industrial production like South Bohemia and Vysočina have lower unemployment (6,7% / 8,2%) and industrial regions like Ustecky or Moravskoslezsky have 12,9% / 10,9%);
- The worse impacts are expected also in regions with low level of education and low flexibility of workers.

Stability of the particular social groups

In more difficult life situation are found:

- People with lower or special education;
- Young people without practical experience;
- People with handicap in terms of health;
- Families with children;
- Retirees with low incomes;
- Foreigners, members of ethnic groups and minorities etc.

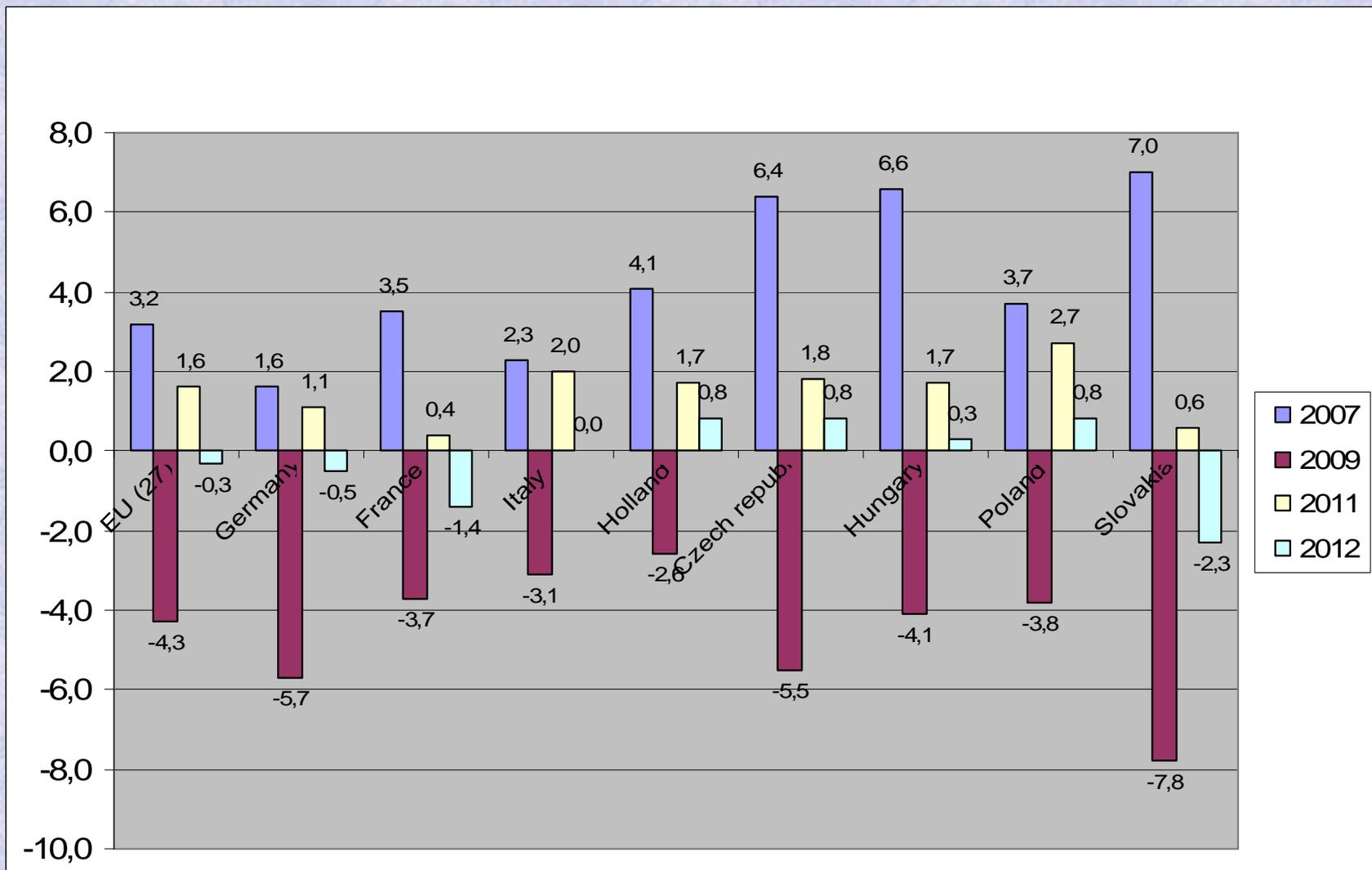
GDP at market prices



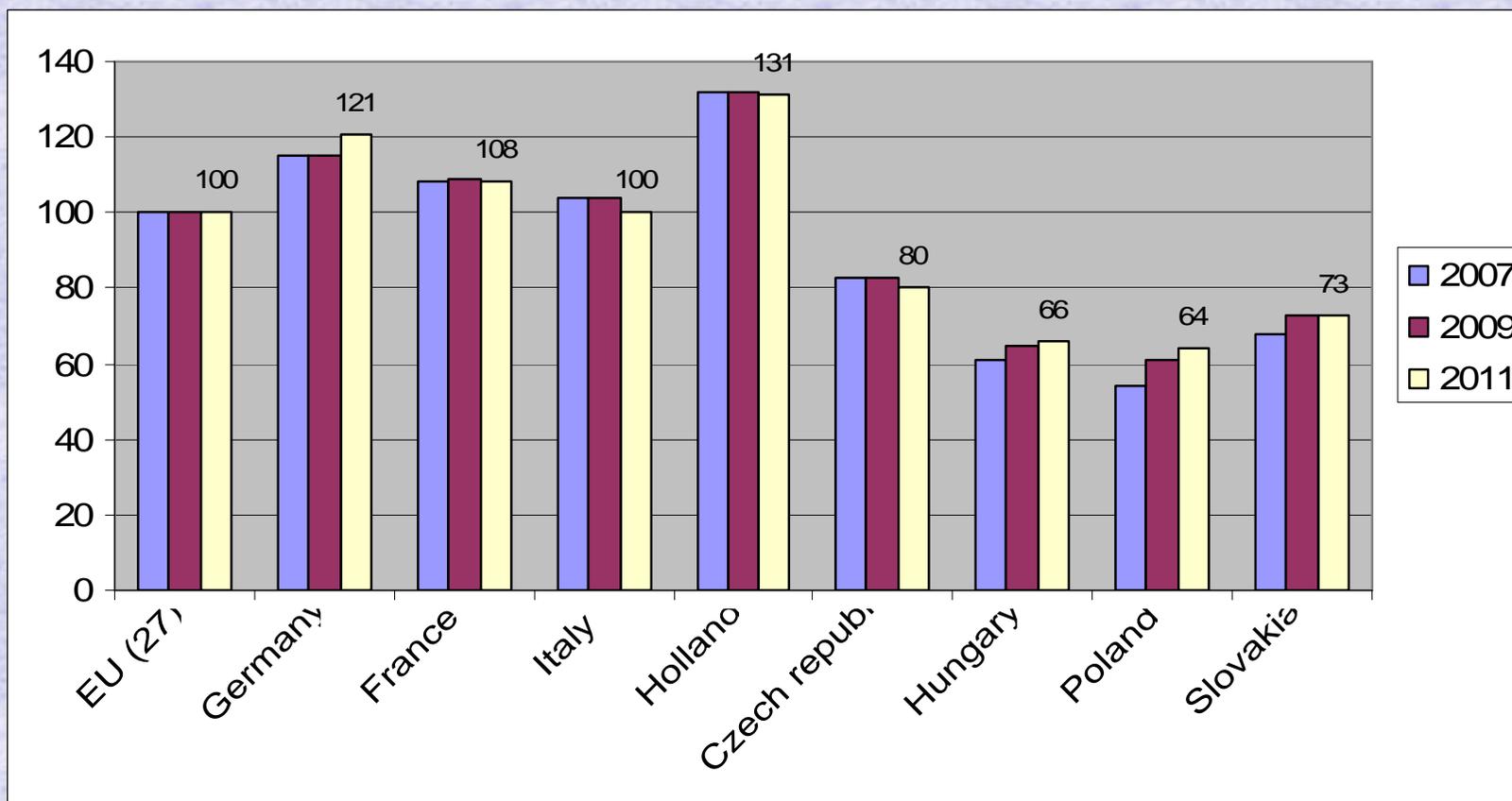
(At current prices, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant)

GDP growth rate - volume

(Real GDP growth during the crisis)



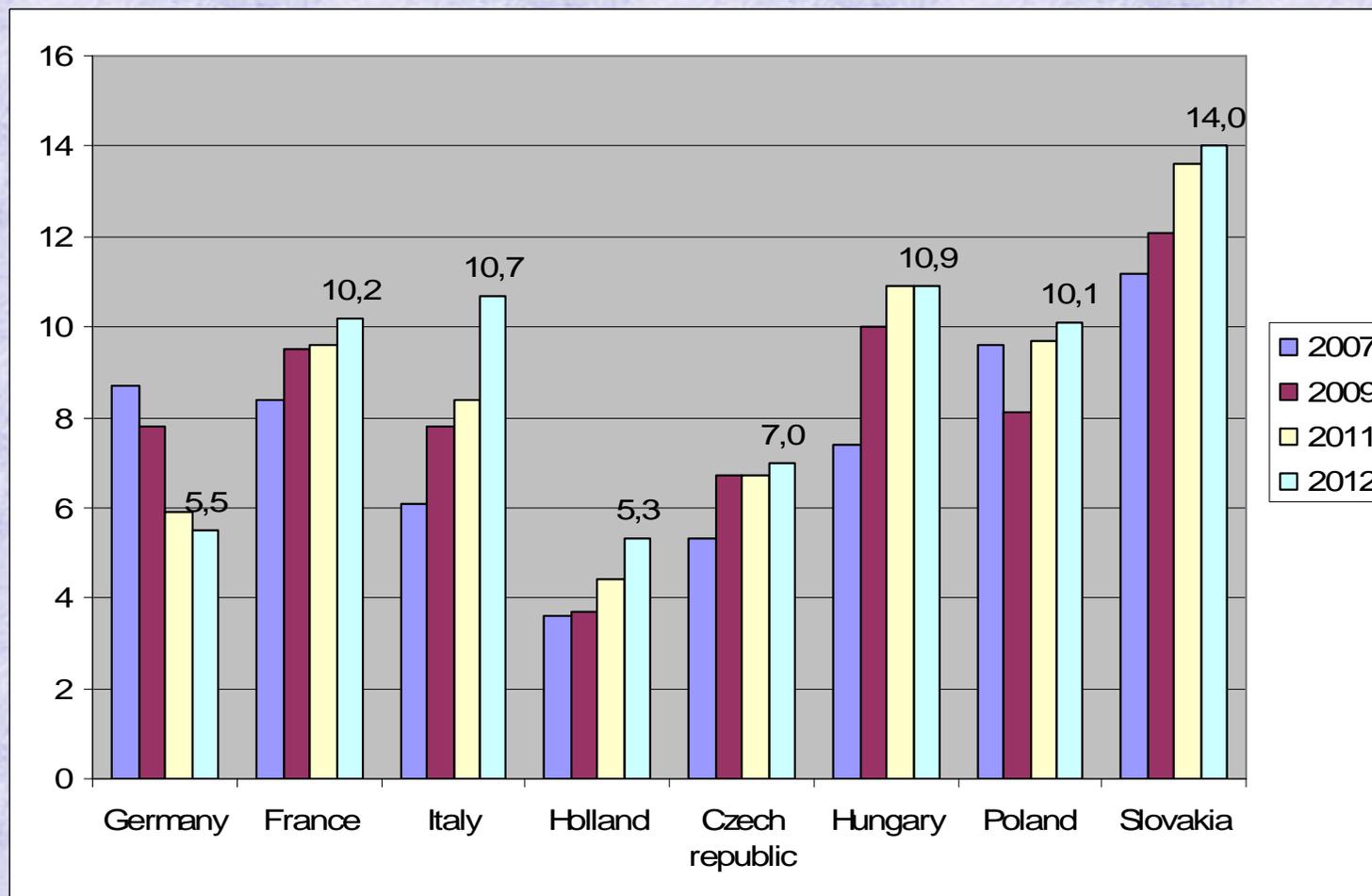
GDP per capita in PPS Index (EU 27 = 100)



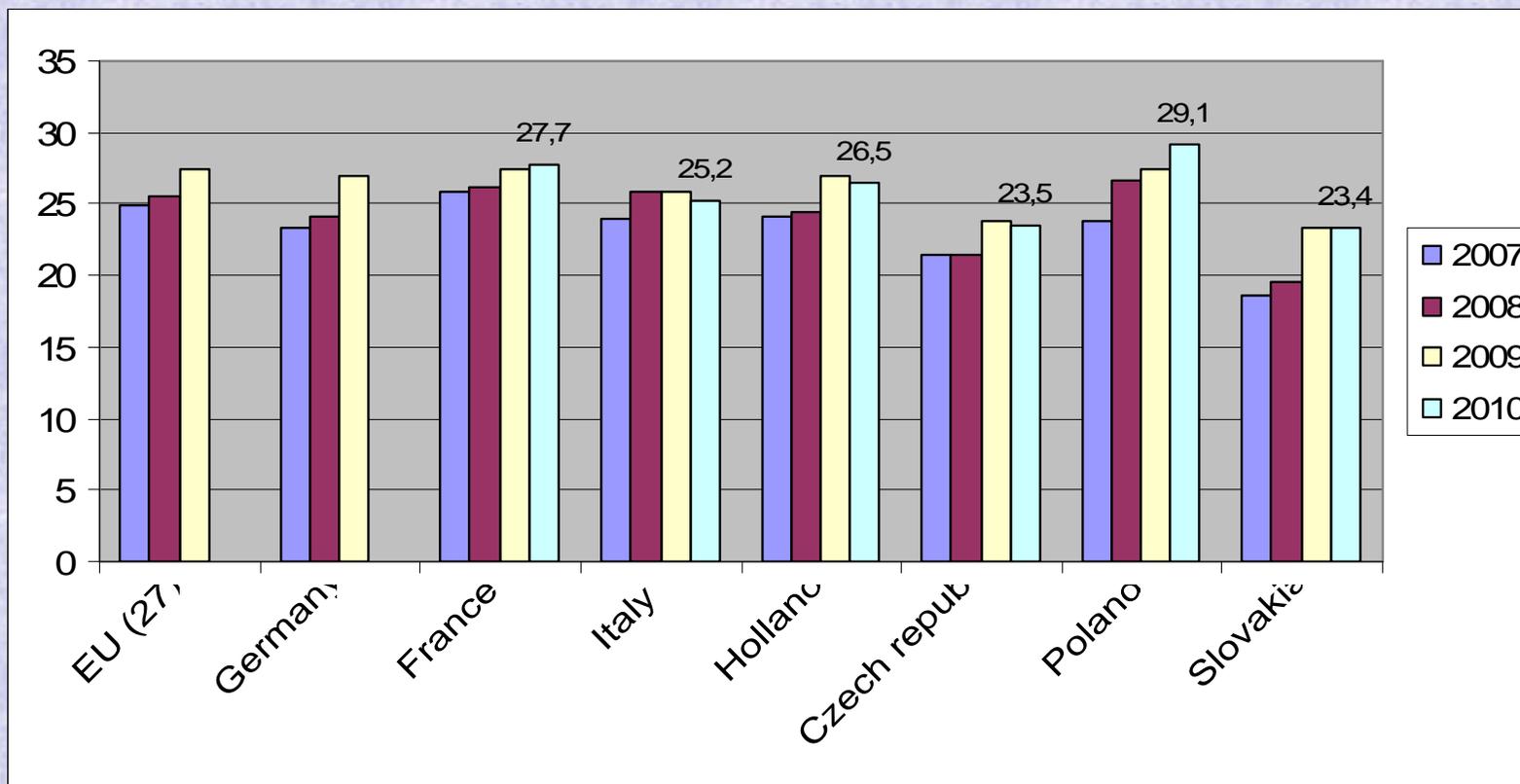
PPS – purchasing power standard

The index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU27 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons."

Unemployment in selected European countries (unemployment rate in %)

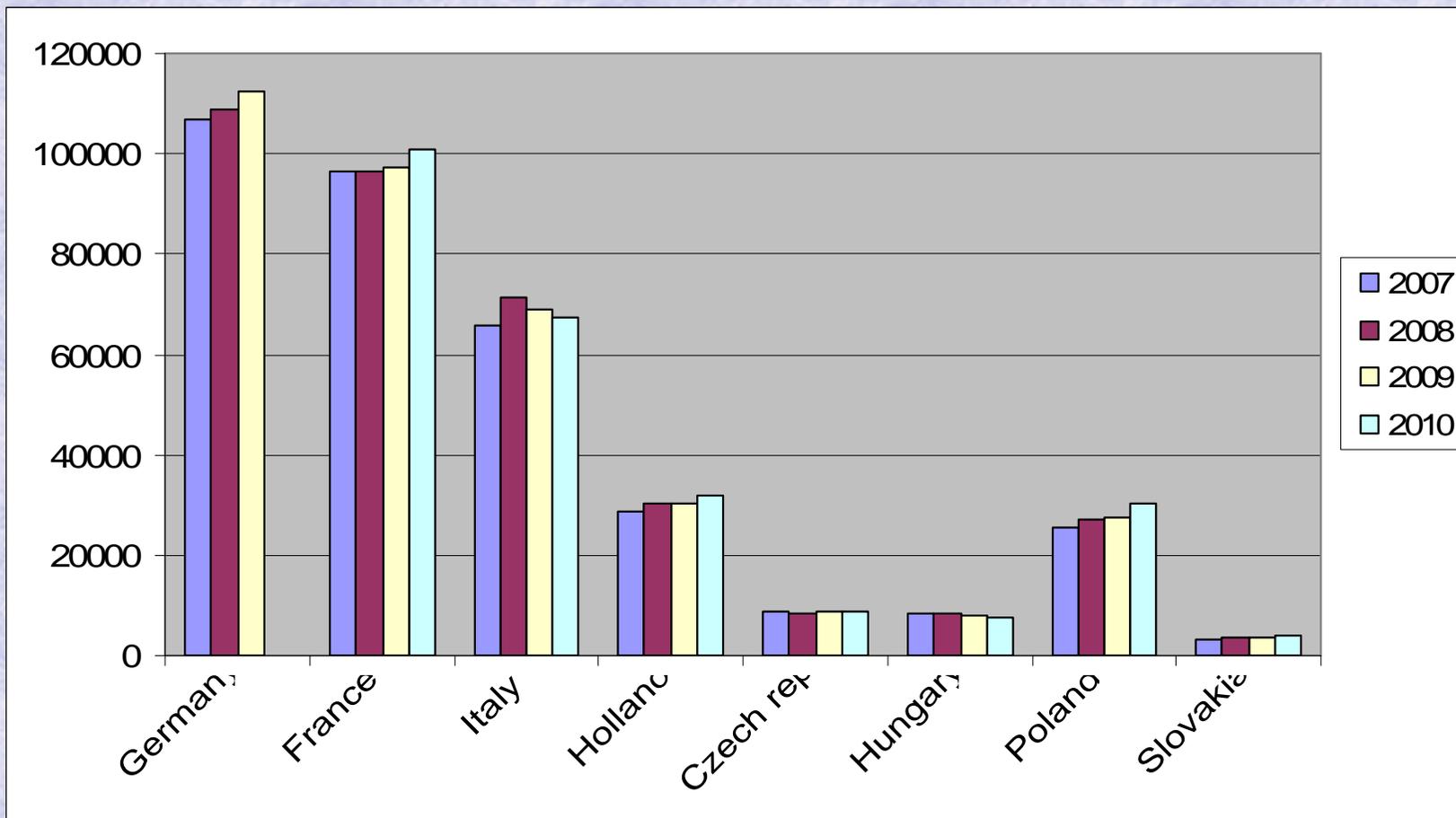


Expenditure on education



Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions compared to GDP per capita (by level of education - based on full-time equivalents (% - based on full-time equivalents)).

Public expenditure on education (Million PPS)



Features of European countryside

Three problem areas mentioned in European discussion about the nature of the countryside:

- Areas formed by the pressure of modern life (modern agriculture and new resident areas);
- Declining areas (migration from the country to towns and extensive farming);
- Remote areas (geographically peripheral with rare density).

Issues concerning of rural areas

- Education structure is worse compared to the national economy;
- Persons of middle to near-retirement age represents the biggest share of workers in agriculture;
- The inhabitants of rural communes put a high importance to their work activity, they are glad to have a job, a certain life and namely income certainty;
- The offer of jobs in the countryside is limited;
- For the working rural inhabitants is important their satisfaction with their job – its remuneration, interesting work, a good collective ;
- The private business sector in rural areas – supporting of new job opportunities on local and regional level;
- Concrete priorities - programs in the CR on the complex solution of all problems the countryside;
- Seeking a well-balanced stage that will not devastate the countryside and will guarantee a certain level of economic social future for rural inhabitants.

Future of Czech countryside

- Support of rural space multifunctionality;
- Improving of social structure of communes and regions (demographical trends);
- Support of local initiatives and enterprise of inhabitants;
- Strengthening of social potential (institutions, individuals and social groups);

- Building of social capital (functioning social networks);
- Development of lifelong learning;
- Creation of knowledge society;
- Strengthening of partnership and solidarity among people;
- Assessment of ethical and moral imperatives.





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