The Impact of Selected Economic Indicators for the Development of Zlin Region in the Czech Republic

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Abstract—This article considers with the influence of selected economic indicators for the development of the Zlin region. Development of the region is mainly influenced by business entities which are located in the region, as well as investors who contribute to the development of regions. For the development of the region it is necessary for skilled workers remain in the region and not to leave these skilled workers. The above-mentioned and other factors are affecting the development of each region.

Keyword—Macroeconomic indicators, population, the overall increase in population, location and area, territory, Zlin Region.

I. INTRODUCTION

Districts that make up the currently Zlin region, have been in the past, before 1989, and also at the beginning of the transformation processes after 1989, traditionally seen as economically strong areas with large industrial plants. Trouble began to appear in the first wave of privatization. These problems were mainly caused by external influences such as the method of privatization of large enterprises in the Czech Republic, poor transport services and access to the region on these issues as well, among other things involved the distribution of the Republic, and others. The emerging small and medium-sized enterprises in these could not be able to replace the large industrial enterprises with a wide range of backgrounds, which have been in the past. Therefore, this work will address the analysis of selected economic and social factors Zlin region, affecting its development.

II. GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of this work is to analyze the economic and social factors Zlin region and its comparison in the Czech Republic. Sub-goals of this work is a comparison of past and current developments and to propose recommendations to improve the status quo.

The work will be based on an analysis of secondary data sources document modification.

III. LOCATION AND SIZE

Zlin region was established on 1 January 2000 on the basis of the Constitutional Act No. 347 of 3 December 1997 on the creation of senior local government units. It was created by merging districts Zlin, Kromeriz, and Buenos Aires, which belonged to the Southern Moravian region, a district of Vsetin, which fell within the Czech Republic. Along with the Olomouc region consists of cohesion South Moravia. With effect from 1 1st 2003 established 13 administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers (the village III. Instance), in which it operates 25 regional districts in charge of municipalities (municipalities II. Instance). [1]

Located on East Republic, where the eastern edge of the border with Slovakia, in the southwest region bordering Jihomoravským, in the north - west with Olomouc in the northern part of the Moravian-Silesian region. Its size 3 964 km2 is the fourth smallest in the region of the country. It has a total of 304 municipalities (of which 30 cities), in which at the end of 2006 lived 589 839 inhabitants. Population density 149 obyvatel/km2 significantly exceeds the national average.

The population density is the highest in the district of Zlin (187 inhabitants/km2) and the lowest in the district of Vsetin (127 inhabitants/km2). [1]

IV. POPULATION

The total population of the Zlin region since 1994 has reduced. In 2006, 589 839 inhabitants lived in the territory of Zlin region. An increasing proportion of the population in poproductivnim age characterizes the development of age composition of the population, the year 2005, the proportion of people over 64 years increased from 14.6% to 14.9%. Nevertheless, the age structure in economic terms is still...
favorable. Average age Zlín region in 2006 was 40.2 years.

Economy in the region was and is based mainly on the exploitation of raw materials and semi-finished products. Export in the region is adversely affected by the position of the region in the Czech Republic. The gross domestic product, however, the low level of modernization of production in the Czech Republic. In 2006, GDP reached an average value of 1 million Czech crowns.

At the end of the year remained deployed 8,354 flats. At 31 December 2006, the Czech Statistical Office in the Zlín region ranked the 9th among the regions in the Czech Republic. The number of employees 25 and more is in the region 1,586 companies.

The number of employed in the national economy in 2006 against the previous year increased by 11.3 thousand. people. As can be seen in the following tables 3 and 4, the average gross monthly wage of employees in 2006 was 17,387,- CZK, which is below the national average (20,207,- EUR).

### Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF NUTS</th>
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<th>2001</th>
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<th>2006</th>
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<td>14.63</td>
<td>15.85</td>
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<td>19.02</td>
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<td>20.80</td>
<td>19.89</td>
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<td>22.93</td>
<td>23.93</td>
<td>25.28</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13.52</td>
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<td>13.55</td>
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<td>15.82</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>18.09</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13.46</td>
<td>14.08</td>
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<td>15.28</td>
<td>17.00</td>
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<td>14.75</td>
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<td>14.58</td>
<td>15.24</td>
<td>16.35</td>
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</table>

Source: [11]

### Table II

<table>
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<td>6.85</td>
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<td>6.96</td>
<td>6.59</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>4.47</td>
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</table>

Source: [11]
At 31st December 2006 registration offices work in Zlín region a total of 25,601 job seekers registered. The unemployment rate was 7.8%. As part of the region it had the highest unemployment rate district Vsetín (9.7%) and on the other hand, the lowest district Zlín (6.3%). [1]

In 2007, registered unemployment was 6.02% in the Zlín region. In the tab. No.4 can see that compared to 2006, the registered unemployment in 2007 in the Zlín region decreased by 1.73%. Over the years 2001 - 2007, the registered unemployment in the Zlín region in 2007, the lowest. Compared with the average rate of registered unemployment, the Czech Republic and the Zlín region in 2007, was registered unemployment in the Zlín region of 0.04% higher than the national average.

The number of economically active per 100 inhabitants

This indicator reflects the economically active population, which includes all fifteen-year-old and older, which belongs to the category of labor that is classified as persons employed or unemployed. [11]

In 2006, in Zlín region number of economically active people increased over 2005 of 0.82 persons. In comparison Zlín region with an average of the Czech Republic, the number of economically active persons in the Zlín region lower on the 0.58 persons in 2006.
4.6%. Over the years 2004 - 2006, the share of GDP did not, it was constant. Only in 2003, the Zlin region involved in the formation of GDP 4.8%, which was 0.02% more than in other years.

As can be seen from the following chart III, in 2006, the most in the creation of GDP Prague contributed to 24.3%, the Moravia-Silesia region and to 10.5% and 10.3% Central region. Zlin region is among the countries that have lower levels of formation of GDP than the national average.

VI. CONCLUSION

Analysis of selected economic and social indicators, it was found that the Zlin region involved in the production of substandard GDP substandard compared with other regions in the Czech Republic. By the analysis was found that Zlin region in comparison with other regions has a higher rate of registered unemployment.

Even though Zlin region should be adaptable workforce These effects could not be overcome despite the fact that in the Zlin region, there is significant potential for internal region in the form of zručné and adaptable workforce with an active attitude towards economic mainstay.

Other factors that negatively affect the development of the Zlin region are poor transport availability, which is caused by a marginal geographical location Zlin region, low Zlin region attractive for investors, low attractiveness for skilled workers, small businessmen interested in the business in this region. The result of all these factors is below the creation of GDP Zlin region in comparison with other regions in the Czech Republic.

Zlin region, therefore, in order to develop and increase the share of GDP per capita in the Zlin region, and should make better use of industrial zones, which are located in this region. It must also improve conditions for business and also make that region to attract investors, and skilled workforce. This reaches the offer of unused industrial zone entrepreneurs will be better informed about how to obtain financial support from EU funds and increase the proportion of the involvement of business in the Zlin region to both existing projects and in preparing projects.

Zlin region must begin to address the above problems, which have a negative impact on the development of the region. Must use all the potential and possibilities, which is to increase the seductiveness of this region for investors and businesses and thus to prevent increased unemployment, in particular, workers who are taught in the field or have completed secondary education and to prevent the departure of skilled workers and university graduates from Zlin region.

REFERENCES


The share of net disposable income of households 1 inhabitant in 2006 was 5.4%. In comparison Zlin region to other regions in the Czech Republic, the proportion of net disposable income of households 1 inhabitant belonged to lower, it shows chart no 3rd.

The net disposable income of households per 1 inhabitent in

Net disposable income of households is the amount you can pay the household final consumption, savings and financial assets in the accumulation of tangible and intangible assets. Shows how the balance of primary income placed znovoružděním: normal taxes, social contributions and benefits and other current transfers. Indicator us to a large extent indicates the level of material wealth of households permanently residing in different regions. [10]
[12] [http://prdlajni.blog.cz/0709/mapa-kraju-cr