



The Atlas of the Olomouc Agglomeration II

FOREWORD

Dear readers,

You are holding in your hands the second edition of a publication packed with information about the Olomouc agglomeration, whose population of 400 thousand places it among the five largest agglomerations in the Czech Republic.

The city of Olomouc is a natural regional centre, visited every day by hundreds to thousands of people from the surrounding area. Whether they are commuters, pupils and students of Olomouc schools, or visitors coming for the services offered in the regional capital, all of them – together with the citizens of Olomouc – form a vibrant organism that extends far beyond the city's borders.

This is how the surrounding villages and nearby towns are interconnected with Olomouc. The statutory cities of Olomouc, Prostějov and Přerov form a triangle-shaped area that is the heart of the agglomeration; other important urban centres include Uničov, Šternberk, Litovel and Hranice.

The Atlas is filled with remarkable facts about the Olomouc agglomeration. It provides data, statistics and infographics describing the population, economy, availability of different types of services and the environment. The Atlas presents not only fresh data from the latest Population and Housing Census, but also data from running statistics, registers, records and sample surveys. Several regionally important institutions contributed to the publication with their data and, thanks to cooperation with our Polish partners, you will also learn a little bit about the neighbouring Opole agglomeration.

I found the sections on major employers and sports infrastructure particularly interesting. On the other hand, I am somewhat concerned about the decline in the Czech retail stores over the past three years.

Whether you are an expert using this publication for analyses or a layperson looking to broaden your knowledge of the agglomeration, I believe you will find many inspiring insights in the Atlas.

Mirek Žbánek

Mayor of the Statutory City of Olomouc



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1

Olomouc Agglomeration





NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES

174

NUMBER OF CITIES

14

NUMBER OF STATUTORY CITIES

3

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF A MUNICIPALITY
WITH EXTENDED COMPETENCE (AD MEC)

9

AREA

1,731 km²

HIGHEST POINT

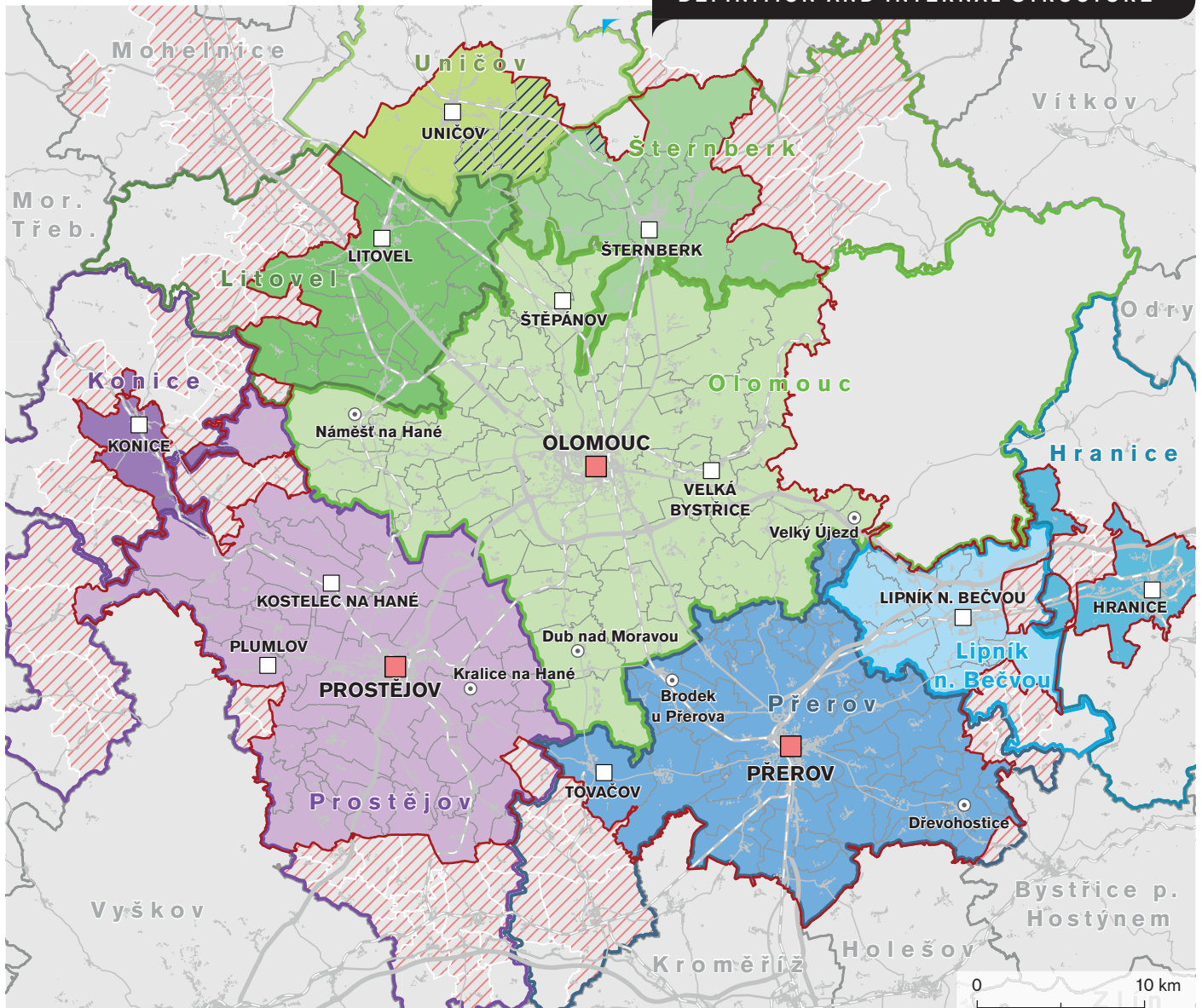
680 m a.s.l.

LOWEST POINT

191 m a.s.l.

1 Olomouc Agglomeration

DEFINITION AND INTERNAL STRUCTURE



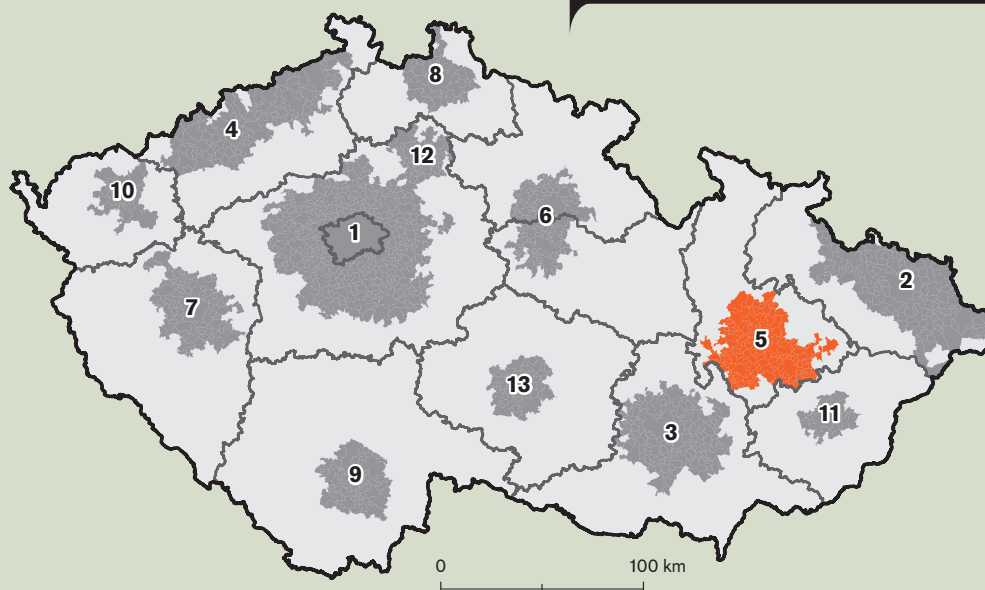
- statutory city
- city
- ⊙ market town
- motorway
- class I road
- class II road
- railway
- territory in 2021–2027
- /// territory in 2014–2020
- /// newly included municipalities in 2021
- built-up area
- borders with neighbouring AD MEC

The Olomouc agglomeration is located in Central Moravia. It comprises a total of 174 municipalities, of which 14 have a city status (3 are statutory cities) and 6 are market towns. The most important cities are Olomouc, Prostějov, and Přerov, which together account for almost 47% of the agglomeration's population. The Olomouc agglomeration covers the territory of 9 administrative districts of municipalities with extended competence (AD MEC) and spans a total area of 1,731 km². Compared to the previous period 2014–2020, there has been a change in the definition of the territory of the Olomouc

AD MEC		Municipalities	Population [thous.]
Olomouc	■	44	164
Prostějov	■	45	79
Přerov	■	47	68
Litovel	■	12	18
Šternberk	■	13	18
Hranice	■	1	17
Uničov	■	3	13
Lipník nad Bečvou	■	7	13
Koničice	■	2	3
Total		174	393

agglomeration; specifically, 69 municipalities were excluded from the agglomeration, and conversely, 3 municipalities were newly included in the agglomeration. Consequently, the

THE OLOMOUC AGGLOMERATION'S LOCATION WITHIN THE CZECH REPUBLIC



Olomouc agglomeration has been reduced both in population (by about 60 thousand inhabitants) and in area (by about 600 km²).

Since 2014, the EU's regional policy has used integrated instruments to ensure the comprehensive development of individual territories. The Government-approved Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021+ allows three metropolitan areas and ten agglomerations of national significance (including the Olomouc agglomeration) to use the integrated territorial investment (ITI) instrument to implement investment projects, in particular larger, strategic projects. In less urbanised areas, at local level, another integrated instrument is used – the community-led local development (CLLD), which is implemented through local action groups (LAGs). For the purposes of implementing the ITI instrument, the Olomouc agglomeration is defined as the third largest in terms of the number of municipalities, and the fifth in terms of population.

	Name	Municipalities	Population [thous.]	Area [km ²]
1	Prague Metropolitan Area	491	2,109	4,822.3
2	Ostrava Metropolitan Area	172	960	2,709.9
3	Brno Metropolitan Area	184	698	1,978.0
4	Ústí nad Labem – Chomutov Agglomeration	132	545	2,317.3
5	Olomouc Agglomeration	174	393	1,730.8
6	Hradec Králové – Pardubice Agglomeration	151	334	1,295.7
7	Pilsen Agglomeration	108	306	1,323.1
8	Liberec – Jablonec nad Nisou Agglomeration	47	218	808.2
9	České Budějovice Agglomeration	81	174	1,000.7
10	Karlovy Vary Agglomeration	33	133	610.4
11	Zlín Agglomeration	36	128	439.4
12	Mladá Boleslav Agglomeration	63	100	596.6
13	Jihlava Agglomeration	56	93	730.8

Coats of arms of the statutory cities



Olomouc



Přerov



Prostějov

2

Population and Housing





AGGLOMERATION POPULATION

393 thou.

AVERAGE AGE OF INHABITANTS

42.5

SHARE OF AGGLOMERATION INHABITANTS
LIVING IN OLOMOUC

25%

AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY

227 inhabs./km²

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH TERTIARY EDUCATION

19.2%

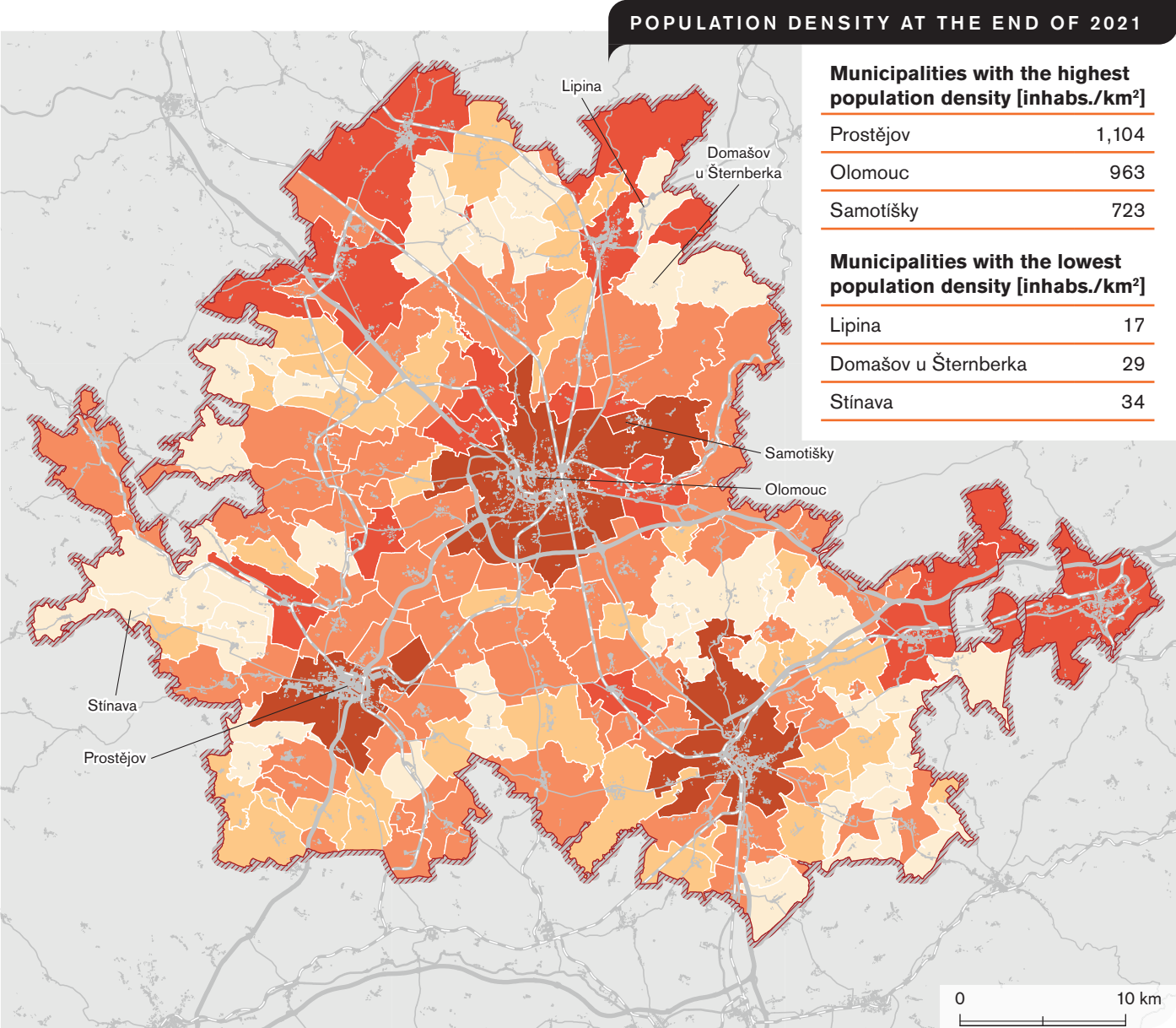
NEWLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSING UNITS IN
THE PERIOD 2017–2021

7 thous.

PERCENTAGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSING
UNITS IN OLOMOUC IN THE PERIOD 2017–2021

41%

2.1 Population Concentration



Population per km²

min. 38.5 75 100 200 700 max. 1,104.0

Population concentration plays a significant role in defining large agglomerations. An agglomeration can be defined as a territory comprising a central city and its hinterland, which is functionally strongly linked to it. A commonly used indicator of concentration is population density, i.e. the number of inhabitants living per square kilometre. The average population density of the Olomouc agglomeration is 227, which is significantly higher than the average value for the entire Czech Republic (approximately 136). This fact is due to the presence of several cities with higher population number (Olomouc – approx. 100 thous. inhabitants; Prostějov – approx. 44 thous.; Přerov – approx. 42 thous.; Hranice – approx. 18 thous.; Šternberk – approx. 13 thous.; Litovel – approx. 10 thous.; Lipník nad Bečvou – approx. 8 thous.), as well as densely

4 Municipalities with population density higher than 700 inhabitants/km²

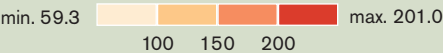
populated municipalities in the hinterland of the major cities (especially Olomouc).

The municipalities with the highest population density in the Olomouc agglomeration include the three largest cities, namely Prostějov (1,104 inhabitants/km²), Olomouc (963 inhabitants/km²), and Přerov (709 inhabitants/km²). However, the third highest value was reported by the municipality of Samotíšky (723 inhabitants/km²), which directly borders the city of Olomouc. Other municipalities in the population ranking reported a much lower value of the indicator (the population density in Lutín, which is fifth in the ranking, was 384 inhabitants/km²).

POPULATION DENSITY AT THE END OF 2021



Population per km²



Status	Number of municipalities	Population	Population density [inhabs./km²]
City	13	257,881	505.3
Market town	7	12,560	134.2
Other	154	123,036	109.3

The Olomouc administrative district has the highest population density, mainly due to the city of Olomouc and its suburban hinterland, which completely encircles the central city. The administrative districts of Přerov and Prostějov also show high population density values, however, compared to Olomouc, the municipalities around the central cities do not form a compact ring with a high degree of residential suburbanisation. The lowest population density value is recorded by the administrative district of Konice (59.3), the population density of which is less than a quarter of that of the Olomouc AD MEC.

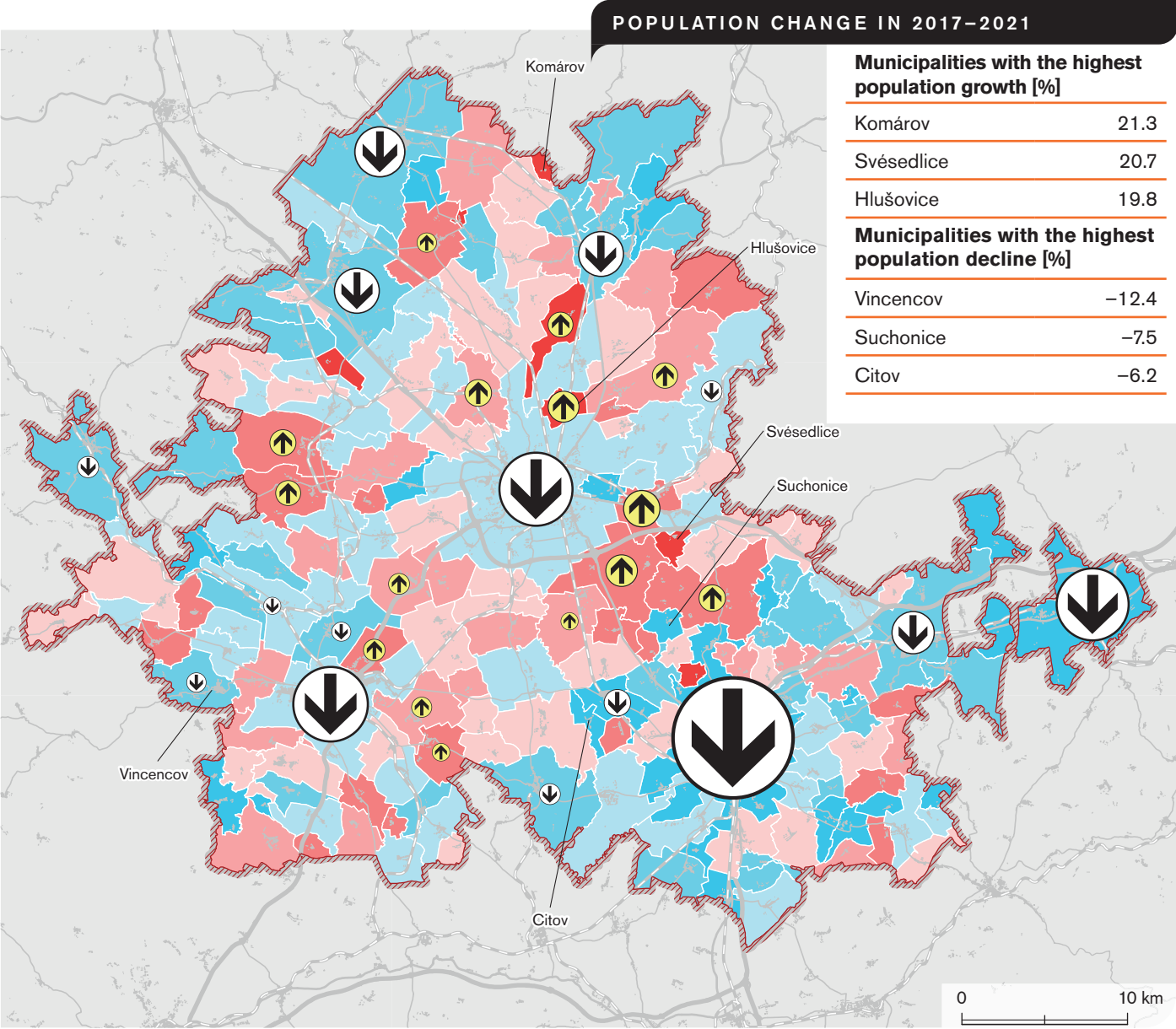
As previously mentioned, population concentration is an important indicator in defining agglomerations. Although the Olomouc agglomeration ranks fifth among other Czech agglomerations and metropolitan areas in terms of population, it ranks ninth in the population density indicator. This difference is due to the relatively large number of rural municipalities compared to other agglomerations and metropolitan areas.

Name	Population density [inhabs./km²]
Prague Metropolitan Area	437.3
Ostrava Metropolitan Area	354.4
Brno Metropolitan Area	352.8
Zlín Agglomeration	290.5
Liberec – Jablonec nad Nisou Agglomeration	269.7
Hradec Králové – Pardubice Agglomeration	257.9
Ústí nad Labem – Chomutov Agglomeration	235.3
Pilsen Agglomeration	231.6
Olomouc Agglomeration	227.3
Karlovy Vary Agglomeration	218.2
České Budějovice Agglomeration	173.7
Mladá Boleslav Agglomeration	167.5
Jihlava Agglomeration	127.2

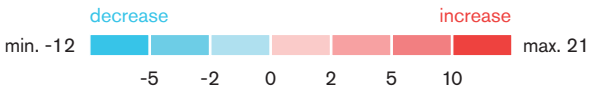
227 Olomouc agglomeration's average population density [inhabitants/km²]



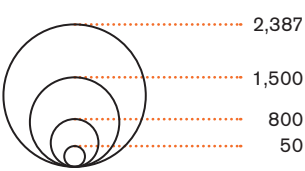
2.2 Population Trends



Population change between 2017 and 2021 [%]



Absolute population



only values of 50 and above are plotted



growth

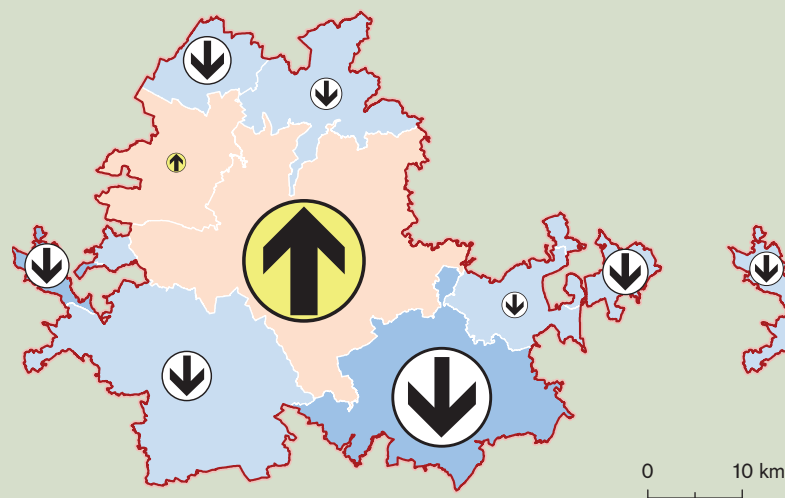


decline

At the end of 2021, the Olomouc agglomeration had over 393 thousand inhabitants (393,477). Their number has changed significantly over the last five years – compared to the beginning of 2017, there has been a significant population decline (by 4,808 people). 46.8% of the population lives in the three largest cities of the agglomeration (Olomouc, Prostějov and Přerov). As a result of the suburbanisation trend, it is primarily the largest cities within the agglomeration that have

been losing their population to the municipalities in their immediate hinterland. The group of cities with more than 5 thous. inhabitants lost 6.4 thous. inhabitants during the five-year period, while 93 municipalities, the vast majority rural, gained over 3 thous. inhabitants. Of the largest cities, the smallest decline occurred in Olomouc, which lost 1% of its population between 2017 and 2021 (between 2020 and 2021, the number of inhabitants fell below 100 thous.). The largest absolute

POPULATION TRENDS IN 2012–2016



Population change [%]



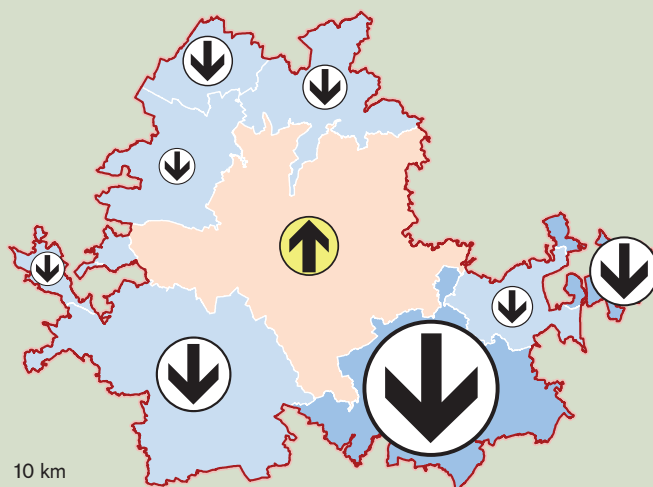
growth



decline



POPULATION TRENDS IN 2017–2021



decline in population was recorded in the two remaining agglomeration urban cores – Přerov, which lost almost 6% of its population, and Prostějov, which lost about 2% of its population.

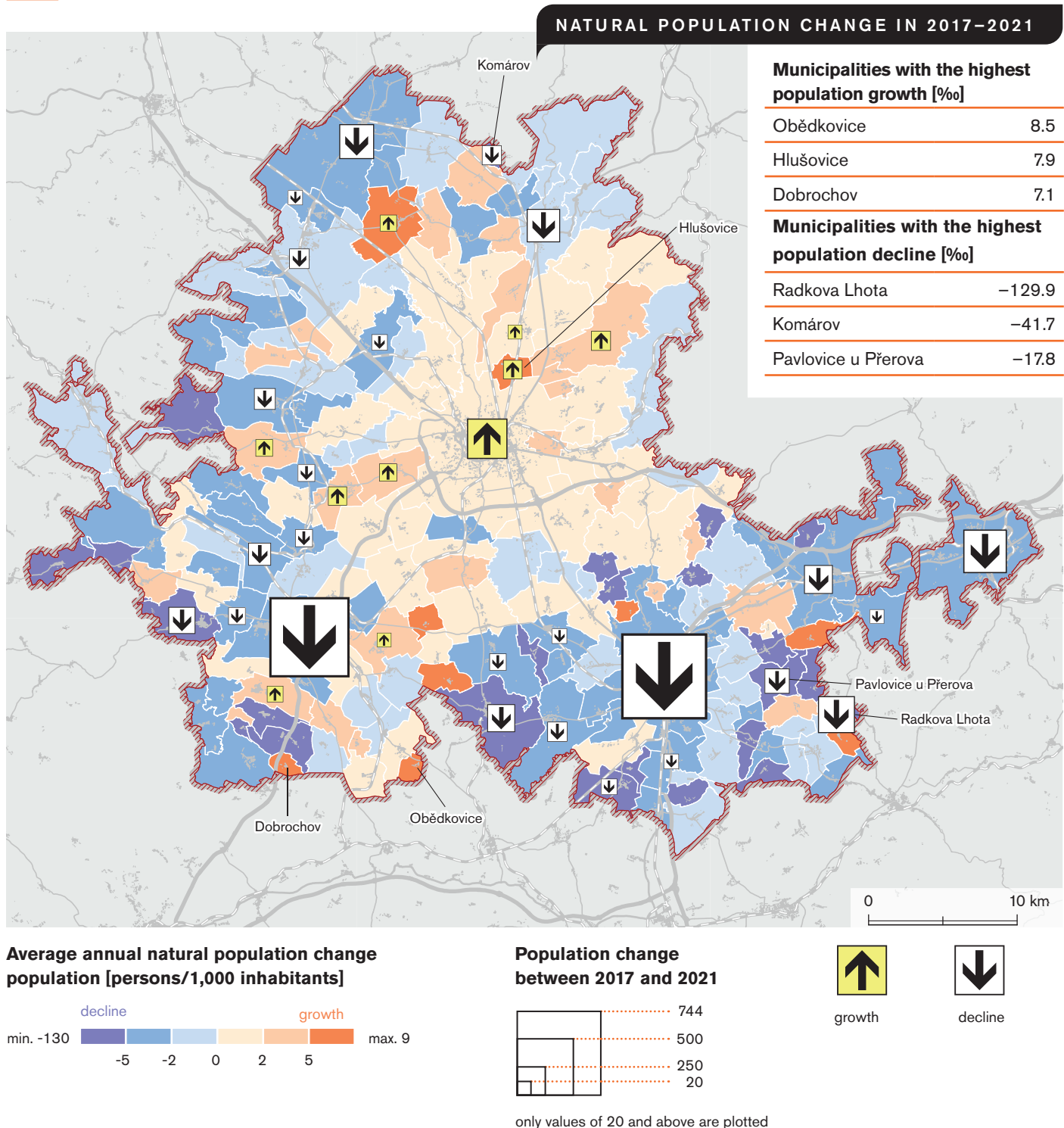
From 2012 to 2016, the population grew only in two administrative districts – significantly in the Olomouc district and slightly in the Litovel district. The Olomouc district saw an increase of almost 2.6 thousand inhabitants between 2012 and 2016 (an increase of 1.6%), mainly due to a significant increase in the population in the hinterland of Olomouc (Velká Bystřice, Velký Týnec and Hlušovice). On the other hand, the Konice district (–3.1% decline) and the Přerov district (–2.1%) recorded significant decline in the first period – in the latter case mainly due to the decline of population in the city itself (by 1,291 inhabitants) as well as in its hinterland (the other municipalities in the administrative district together lost 431 inhabitants).

The population development in the period 2017–2021, especially in the territory of the Přerov AD MEC, shows that the intensified suburbanisation processes go hand in hand with the concentration of population in the hinterland

of Olomouc. Compared to the first period, the Přerov administrative district lost almost twice as many inhabitants (3.9%), which corresponds to a loss of 3.2 thousand inhabitants. As in the first period, the population decline in the Přerov AD MEC was mainly occurring in the city of Přerov (decrease of 2.4 thous. inhabitants). Compared to the period 2012–2016, the population decline has also deteriorated in the Litovel district, which lost 231 inhabitants (1%). Only the Olomouc district showed a favourable demographic trend in 2017–2021, although it recorded only a slight increase (+0.4%).



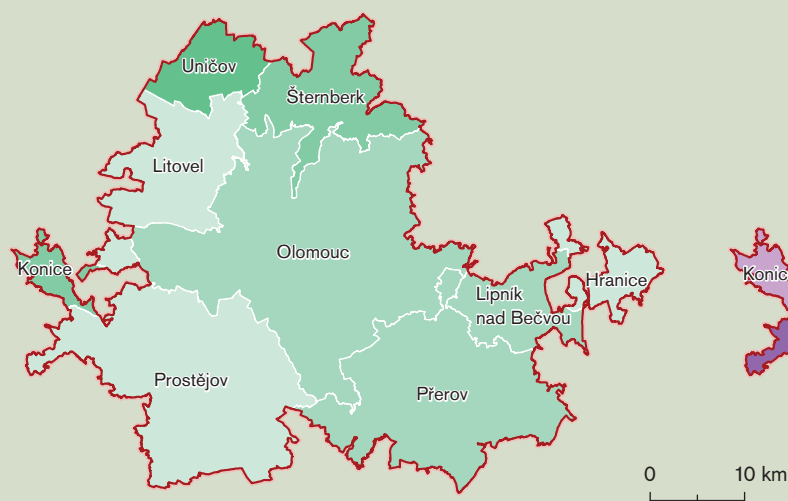
2.3 Natural population change



In the five-year period from 2017 to 2021, the population of the Olomouc agglomeration declined by 2,937 people due to natural change (the gross natural change rate was -1.5‰). The highest number of deaths was recorded in 2021 (6,336), when the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic contributed to a large extent to the adverse demographic trend. The highest absolute natural growth is reported mainly by the municipalities in the Olomouc AD MEC (Dolany, Hlušovice, Lutín, Hněvotín and Drahanovice). This group of municipalities gained a total of 174 inhabitants by

natural change. The entire Olomouc AD MEC gained 330 inhabitants in the five-year period, which corresponds to 0.4‰ when recounted per 1,000 inhabitants. From the set of 174 municipalities of the Olomouc agglomeration in the period 2017–2021, natural population growth was recorded in 70 municipalities; in another five municipalities, the natural population change equalled zero and natural population decline was recorded in 99 municipalities. Within Olomouc, the main centre of the agglomeration, the situation was positive throughout the five-year period,

BIRTH RATE IN 2017–2021



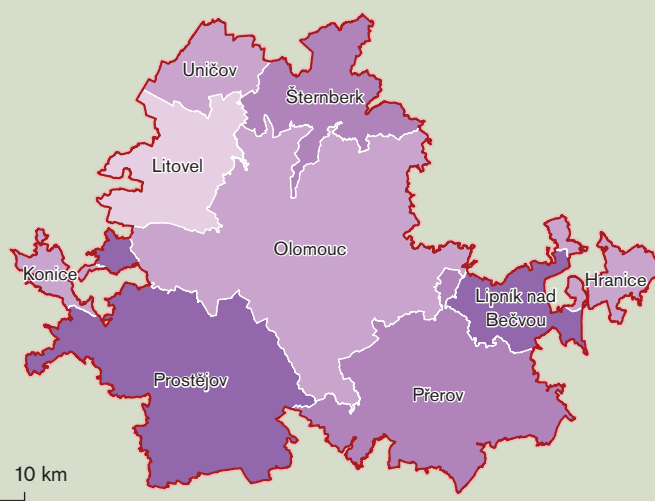
Average crude annual birth rate
[births/1,000 inhabitants]

min. 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 max. 11.2

as the population grew by 164 inhabitants by natural change (the gross rate of natural change was 0.3‰). The highest value of natural population change (8.5‰) was recorded in Obědkovice in the hinterland of Prostějov. On the other hand, the two other most important urban cores of the agglomeration, Prostějov and Přerov, experienced a significant decline in population (by almost 1.4 thousand). When calculated per 1,000 inhabitants, the largest decline (130 people) occurred in the Přerov district in the municipality of Radkova Lhota, where this extreme value is influenced by the presence of social care facilities with a total capacity of over 200 beds.

Between 2017 and 2021, 24,861 children were born in the Olomouc agglomeration, i.e. 2,146 more than in the previous five-year period 2012–2016. The average annual crude birth rate (CBR) of 10.4‰ was slightly below the Czech average (10.6‰). However, the birth rate in individual AD MEC varied significantly. During the five-year period, 1,157 children were born in the Uničov district and the annual CBR reached a high value of 11.3‰, which exceeded the national average. In the same period, the CBR values were also above the national average, although with a smaller difference, in the Šternberk (11.0‰) and Konice (10.8‰) administrative districts. The Litovel district recorded the lowest average annual crude birth rate (9.5‰).

MORTALITY RATE IN 2017–2021



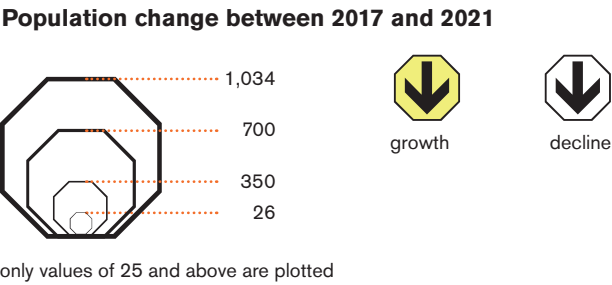
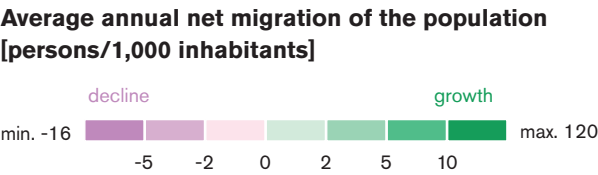
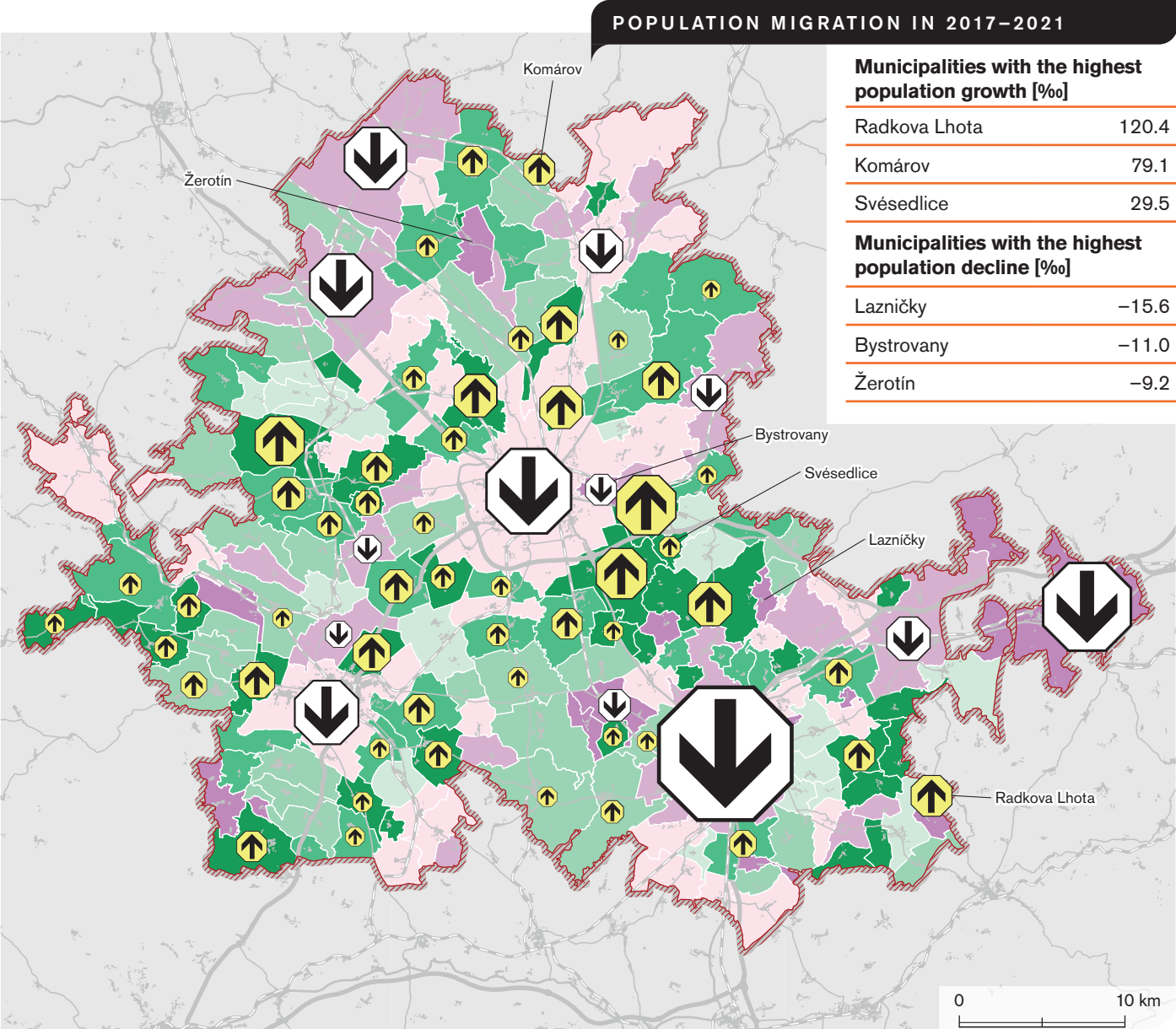
Average crude annual mortality rate
[deaths/1,000 inhabitants]

min. 10.8 11.0 12.0 13.0 max. 13.5

Year	Birth rate	Mortality	Natural population change
2017	5,062	5,251	–189
2018	5,100	5,108	–8
2019	4,819	5,106	–287
2020	4,961	5,997	–1,036
2021	4,919	6,336	–1,417
Total ITI	24,861	27,798	–2,937

In the period 2017–2021, 27,798 people died in the Olomouc agglomeration, i.e. 2,868 more than in the previous period 2012–2016. The average annual crude mortality rate (CMR) was therefore 12.0‰ (this value equalled 10.5‰ in the previous period 2012–2016). In both periods, the average annual CMR in the agglomeration as a whole was higher than the national average. At the microregional level within the agglomeration, the administrative districts of Lipník nad Bečvou (13.5‰) and Prostějov (13.2‰) showed the highest CMR values, which were relatively high above the national average (11.4‰). On the contrary, the most favourable situation was recorded in the Litovel (10.8‰) and Hranice (11.1‰) administrative districts, where the values were below the national average.

2.4 Population Migration



Between 2017 and 2021, the Olomouc agglomeration was characterised by a positive migration balance with an increase of 774 persons. The crude net migration rate (CNMR) was 5.4‰, which was above the national average (3.6‰). Přerov lost the largest number of inhabitants due to migration, losing more than 1 thousand inhabitants over the five-year period (CNMR –4.9‰). The cities of Hranice and Olomouc also lost more than 400 inhabitants,

which further demonstrates the ongoing suburbanisation processes not only within the agglomeration, but also beyond it. Thanks to the population migration, smaller municipalities in the hinterland of the main urban cores showed a positive balance. A total of ten municipalities gained more than 100 inhabitants between 2017 and 2021, with the highest values being recorded in the municipalities in the hinterland of Olomouc: Velká Bystřice

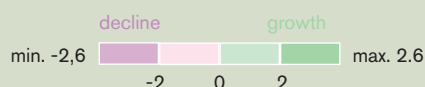
POPULATION MIGRATION IN 2012–2016



POPULATION MIGRATION IN 2017–2021



Average annual net migration [‰]



(CNMR 15.9‰), Velký Týnec (13.1‰) and Náměšť na Hané (17.4‰). By far the highest average annual net migration was reported by the municipality of Radkova Lhota in the Přerov district (120‰), where this extreme value is largely influenced by new arrivals to the local social care facility.

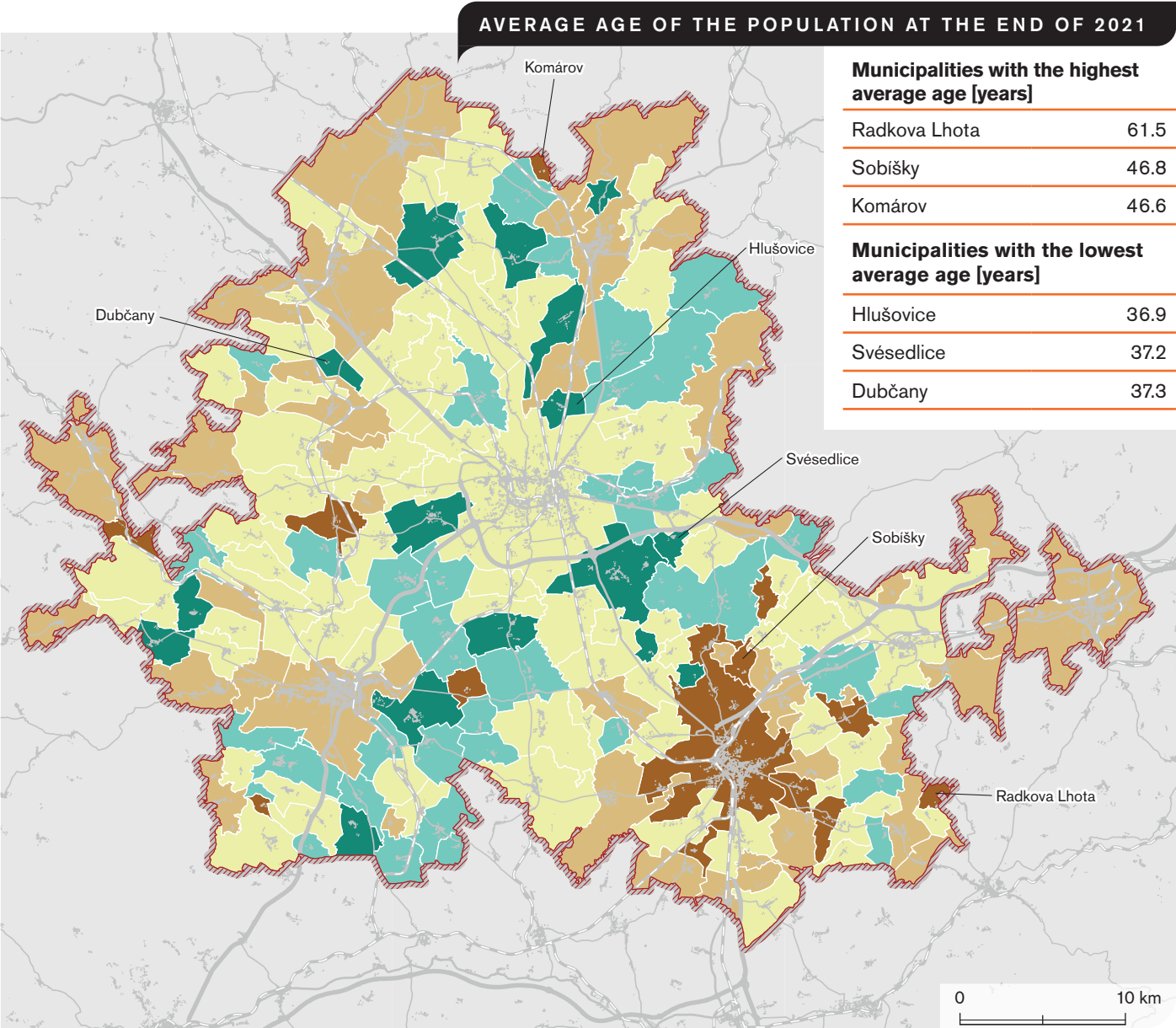
In the periods 2012–2016 and 2017–2021, the net migration values showed considerable spatial and temporal variability within the agglomeration. In both periods, the suburban areas of the wider hinterland of Olomouc and Prostějov were particularly attractive for relocation. The Olomouc district gained 1,094 inhabitants by migration in the first period, while between 2017 and 2021 it gained almost 1.4 thousand inhabitants. In the case of the Prostějov district, migration growth was noticeably more intense, with the number of new inhabitants during the first period (102) increasing almost 7 times (695) between 2017 and 2021. The largest recorded absolute population decline due to migration was recorded in the Přerov district, which lost over 800 inhabitants in both monitored periods. Compared to the first period, the situation in the Uničov district improved between 2017 and 2021, where the original value of the annual net migration (–2.4‰) changed to –1.0‰. The most notable change, however, can be observed in the Konice AD MEC, where between 2012 and 2016 the

decline in population due to migration was one of the highest (–2.4‰), while the following five-year period saw the highest increase (2.6‰).

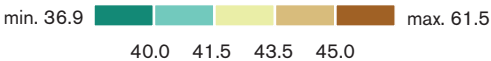


2.5

Population Age Structure



Average population age [years]



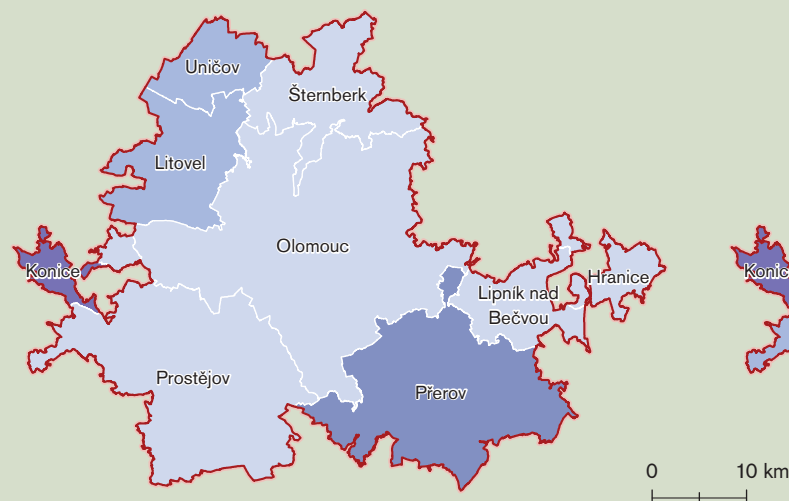
42.5

Average population age of the Olomouc agglomeration

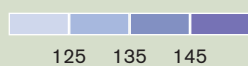
The age structure of the population of the Olomouc agglomeration is less favourable than the age structure of the entire Czech Republic. Compared to the Czech Republic as a whole, the agglomeration has a lower proportion of the population under working age (0–14 years) and of the working-age population (15–64 years), while the share of the population over working age (65 years and older) is higher. The average age of the agglomeration’s population at the end of 2021 was 42.5 years (42.7 years in the Czech Republic). The average age over 45 years was recorded in 13 municipalities of the agglomeration. With the exception of the city of Přerov, these were municipalities with smaller populations. On average, the oldest population was recorded in the municipality

of Radkova Lhota. This is primarily due to the large-capacity social care facility that is located there, which provides services mainly to elderly clients. On the other hand, at that time there were 16 municipalities where the average age of the population was less than 40 years. The youngest population was recorded in the municipalities in the hinterland of Olomouc and Prostějov, affected by the suburbanisation process: 9 of the 16 “youngest” municipalities were located within the territory of their administrative districts. Of the urban cores, Olomouc had a significantly more favourable age structure (43.1 years) than Prostějov (44.4 years), and especially Přerov (45.4 years).

AGING INDEX AT THE END OF 2016



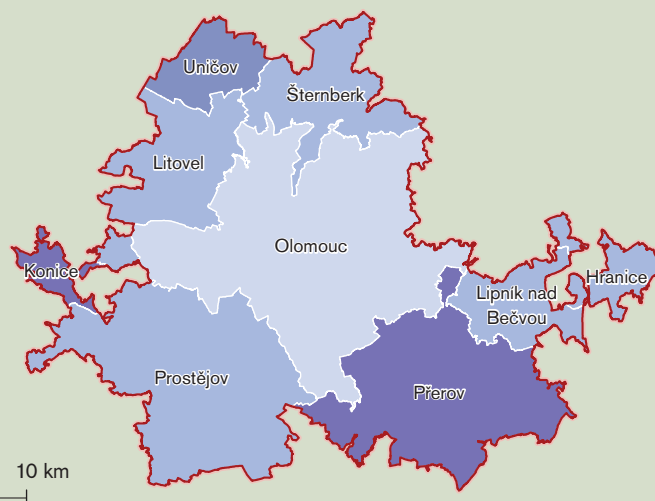
Population aged 65 and older
per 100 inhabitants under 15 years of age



133.0 Population aging index of the
Olomouc agglomeration
at the end of 2022

The population of the Olomouc agglomeration is ageing faster than the population of the Czech Republic as a whole. Although the share of the child population has increased slightly over the last 5 years (by 0.3 percentage points), there has been a significantly higher increase

AGING INDEX AT THE END OF 2021

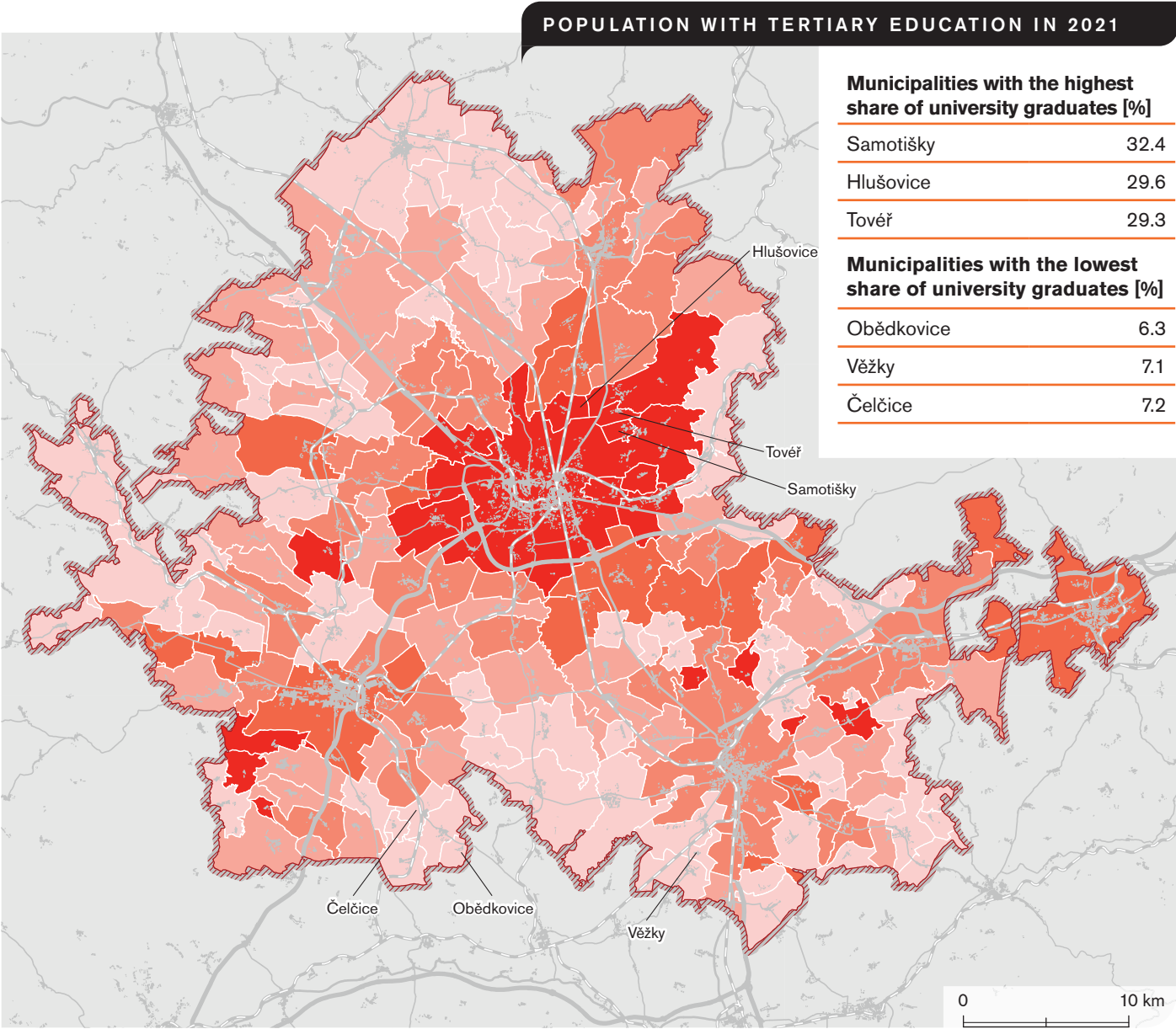


Year	Share of age groups [%]		
	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and older
2012	14.6	68.0	17.4
2017	15.7	64.6	19.7
2022	16.0	62.7	21.3

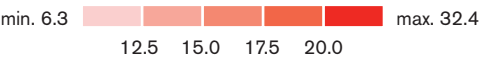
in the population aged 65 and over (by 1.6 percentage points). The aging index thus increased from 126.0 in 2017 to 133.0 in 2022. Population aging is significantly differentiated at the microregional level. For example, in the Konice district, the aging index at the end of 2022 was 163.3 (it has increased by 13.6 over the last 5 years), while in the Olomouc district it was significantly closer to the national average – its current value is 120.8 (and has increased by only 5.6 compared to 2017). The aging of the population is accompanied by a gradual increase in life expectancy. The life expectancy of men in the administrative districts of the Olomouc agglomeration was lower than the national average in the Czech Republic (75.0 years in the period 2018–2022, while the national average is 75.6 years); the life expectancy for women was the same as the national average (81.6 years). The life expectancy indicators for men are more favourable in some parts of the agglomeration compared to the entire territory of the Czech Republic (specifically in the Lipník nad Bečvou, Olomouc, and Hranice administrative districts). On the other hand, the Konice AD MEC showed a significantly lower value of life expectancy for men (73.6). For the female population, life expectancy indicators in some administrative districts (Olomouc, Litovel, Lipník nad Bečvou, and Hranice) reached favourable levels compared to the national average.



2.6 Educational Structure of the Population



Share of population with tertiary education in the population aged 15 and over [%]



19.2% Share of agglomeration's population with tertiary education

The educational characteristics of the population in the Olomouc agglomeration did not differ significantly from the national average in the 2021 census. The share of population with tertiary education among those aged 15 and over was 19.2% within the agglomeration, compared to 18.7% in the Czech Republic as a whole. The university-educated population is concentrated mainly in cities and also in some villages in their hinterland, especially in the Olomouc district. The municipality of Samotíšky boasts

the highest proportion of university graduates in the agglomeration (32.4%). In the city of Olomouc alone, 28.3% of the population aged 15 and over were university graduates, in Prostějov 17.5% and in Přerov 16.7%.

The education index is a socio-economic indicator that reflects the human resource potential within the examined territorial unit. This is the weighted share of the population divided into groups according to the level of the highest

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE WITHIN AD MEC



Education index

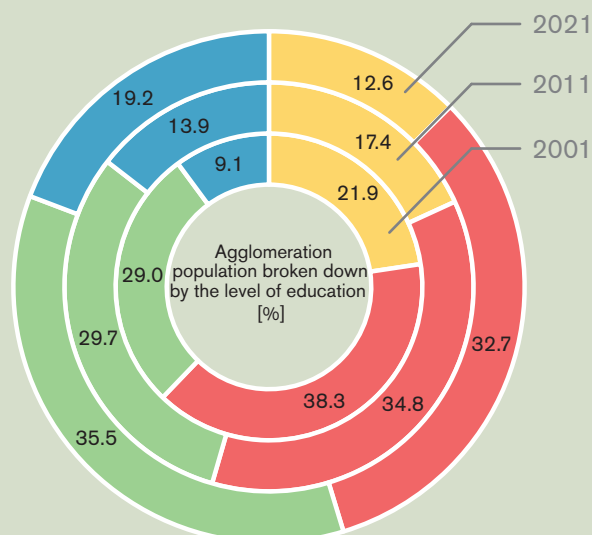
min. 235 250 260 max. 273

258.3 Education index of the Olomouc agglomeration's population in 2021

completed education in the total population aged 15 and over. Each education level has its own weighting. The resulting value then ranges from 100 to 400, with higher values indicating a higher proportion of the population with a higher education level.

Data for the administrative districts of the MEC show a significantly better educational structure of the population in the Olomouc district (the share of university graduates is 24.2%), which is quite understandable given the concentration of educational, administrative and scientific research activities in Olomouc. Other administrative districts lag significantly behind the Olomouc district, especially the Konice district, where the share of university graduates is only 9.9%. The share of people with only primary education or incomplete education in the agglomeration in 2021 was 12.6% (14.0% in the Czech Republic). The highest shares (15.0–17.3%) were recorded in four administrative districts (Konice, Litovel, Šternberk and Uničov). The share of people without secondary education was low especially in Olomouc (12.0%). The share of people with

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE WITHIN THE AGGLOMERATION



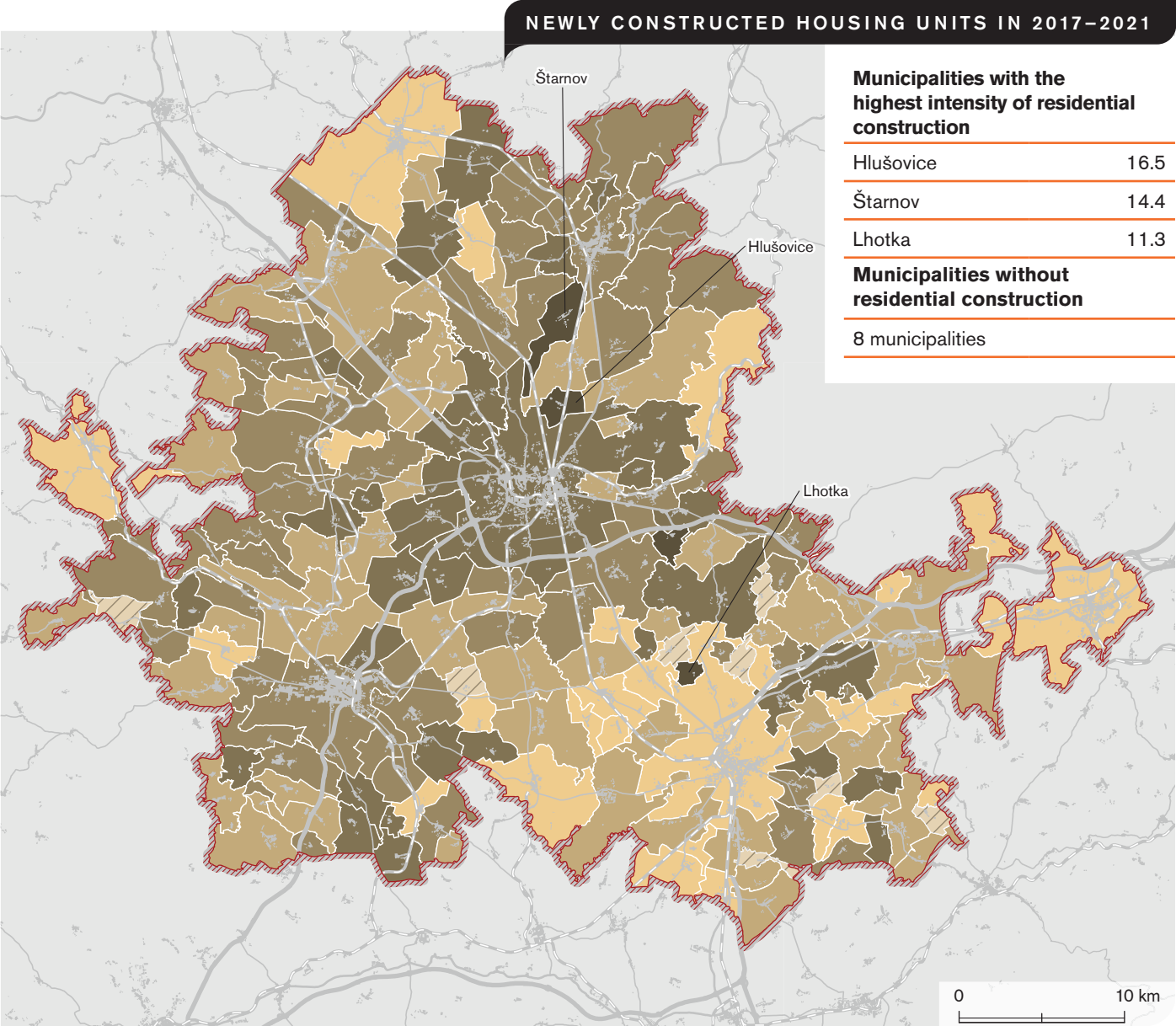
Level of education

- primary education, including incomplete education
- secondary education, without graduation examination
- secondary education, with graduation examination
- tertiary education

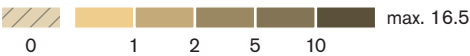
secondary education without graduation examination in the administrative districts ranged from 28.3% (Olomouc) to 45.0% (Konice). In the Konice administrative district, the share of people with secondary education with graduation examination was only 29.5%. In the other administrative districts, the share of such persons was at least one third.



2.7 Residential Construction



Average annual number of newly constructed housing units per 1,000 inhabitants



Residential construction reflects the attractiveness and overall economic condition of the region. The economic condition was influenced by the period following the 2008 economic crisis, when the volume of new residential construction got significantly reduced. Since 2015, however, an increasing trend in the volume of residential construction can be observed. In the monitored period 2017–2021, the largest number of housing units was completed in large cities (more than two-fifths of all units in the entire agglomeration were completed in the city of Olomouc); however, when calculated per capita, the highest intensity of residential construction was recorded

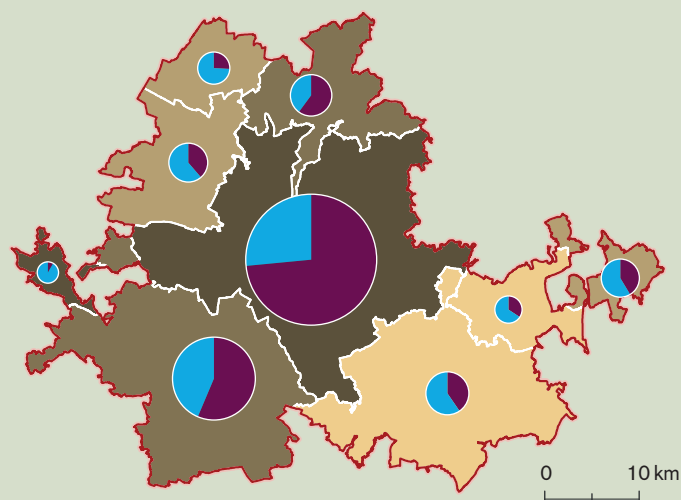
41%

Share of the city of Olomouc in newly completed housing units in the period 2017–2021

in small municipalities in the close vicinity of larger cities. This fact reflects the trend of “residential suburbanisation”, which was most evident in the Czech Republic in the first and second decade of the 21st century, but it has also been significant in the third decade.

In terms of spatial distribution within the agglomeration, new residential construction is concentrated mainly in the Olomouc administrative district. Although less than 42% of the inhabitants of the whole agglomeration live in this district, the share of newly constructed housing units is more than 58%. The Prostějov AD MEC, which

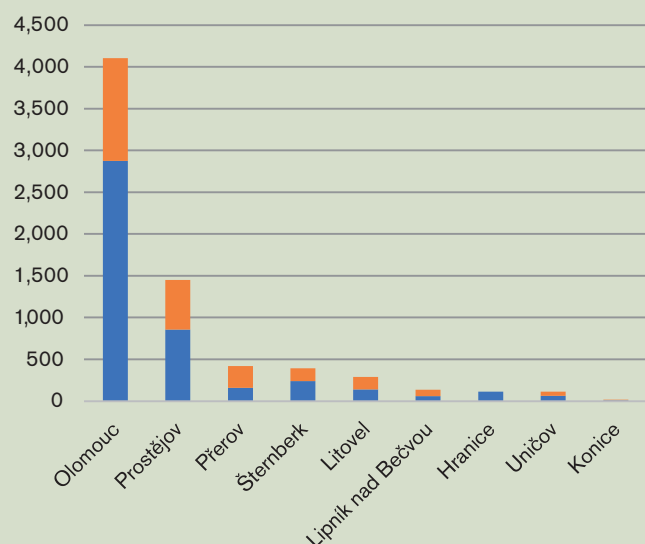
RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN 2017–2021



Average annual number of newly constructed housing units per 1,000 inhabitants



Number of constructed housing units



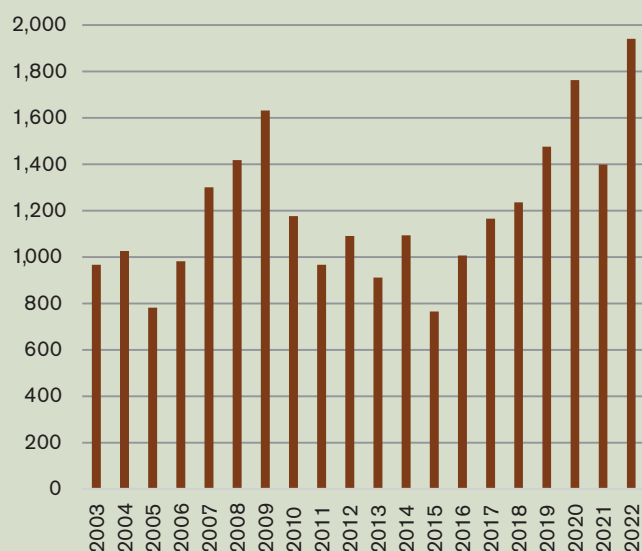
in the city
in other municipalities
administrative centre of the AD MEC
other municipalities of the administrative district

Olomoucký kraj ranks second in the total residential construction volume, reaches nearly 21%, while none of the other AD MEC exceeded even 6% share.

7 thous. newly constructed housing units in 2017–2021

A key factor behind the strong position of the Olomouc administrative district is the dominant role of residential construction in urban areas (especially in Olomouc with more than two-thirds of all the newly constructed housing units in the entire administrative district). The presence of Palacký University, with over 20 thousand students, plays a significant role, as many units are purchased for rental purposes, which drives up demand (especially for small-size apartments).

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN 2003–2022



Similarly as in the case of the Olomouc district, the construction of housing units in the Prostějov and Šternberk administrative districts is dominated by the construction of housing units in urban areas, with the administrative centres accounting for more than half of the total construction volume. In the remaining administrative districts, residential construction in non-urban municipalities predominates. Despite the lowest total volume of residential construction, the Konice AD MEC reports the highest intensity of residential construction, which is, however, largely due to its relatively small population.

3
—

Economy and Labour Market





ACTIVE BUSINESS ENTITIES

50.6 thous.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
AT THE END OF 2022

3.3%

JOBSEEKERS PER VACANCY

1.9

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES WITH MORE
THAN 1,000 EMPLOYEES

4

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES WITH MORE
THAN 100 EMPLOYEES

5

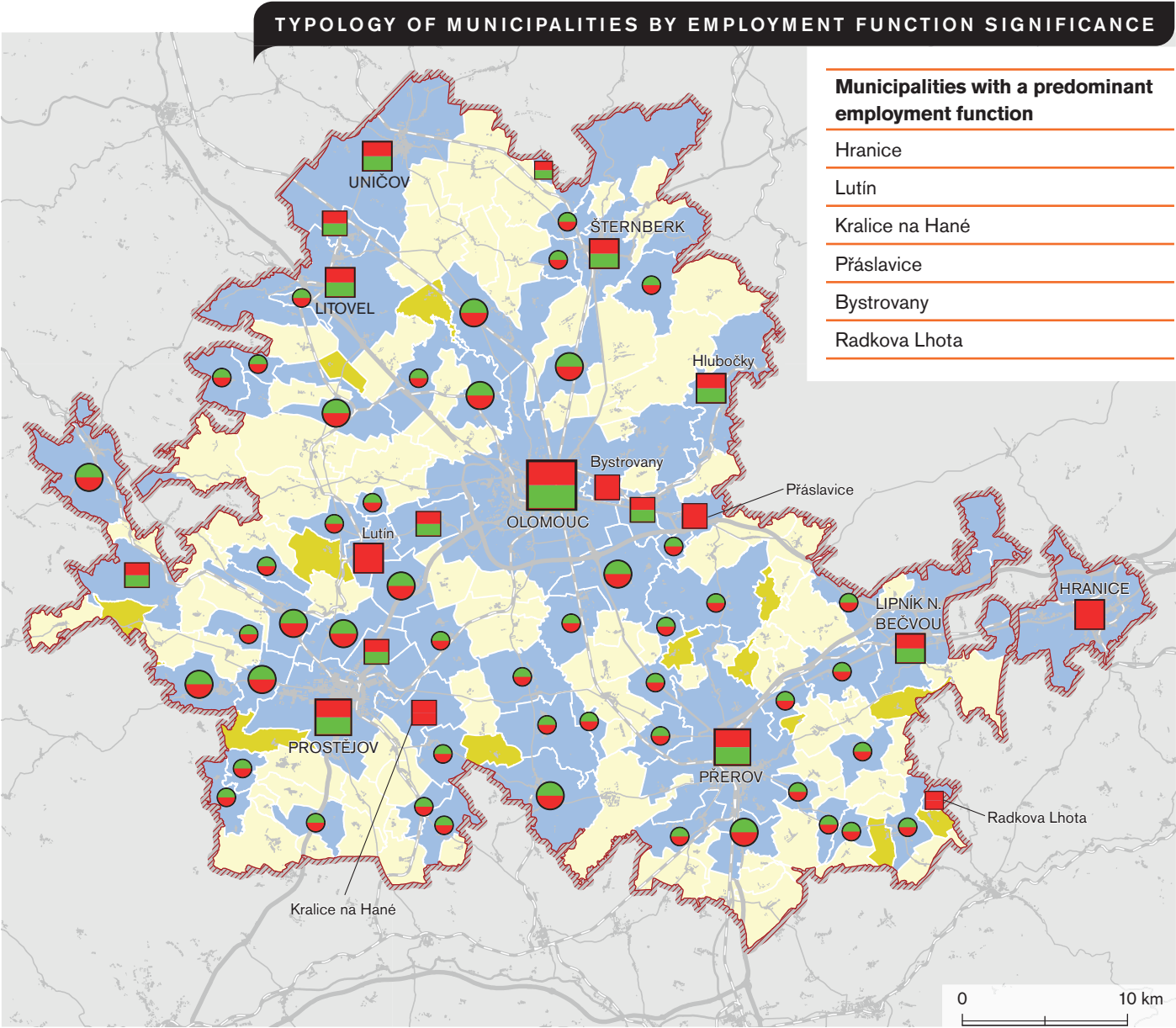
SHARE OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED
IN INDUSTRY

35%

SHARE OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN SERVICES

63%

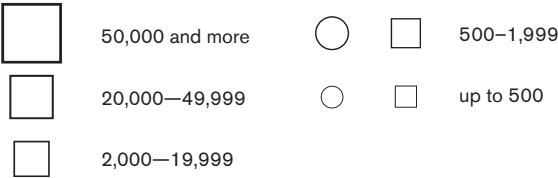
3.1 Employment



Predominant municipal functions



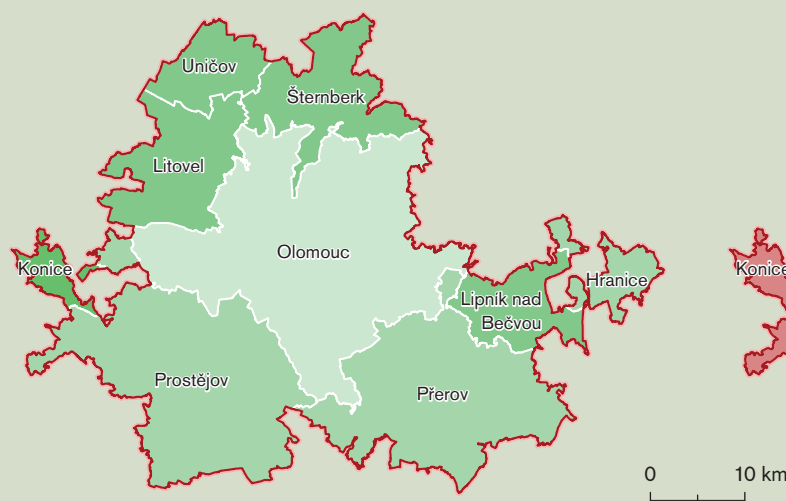
Number of occupied jobs



The importance of a municipality's employment function is determined as the ratio of the number of occupied jobs in the municipality to the number of employees who reside in the municipality. The number of occupied jobs is therefore affected by commuting. If the ratio is higher than 1, the employment function can be considered more important than the residential function. As the ratio tends toward a value of 0 (most people commute to work),

the importance of the residential function increases. On the basis of the 2021 census, the agglomeration comprised 6 municipalities with the employment function (reported ratio of 1.5 or more), 14 municipalities with the employment-residential function (1.0 to 1.49) and 49 municipalities with the residential-employment function (0.5 to 0.99). Most of the municipalities were classified as residential (92) and significantly residential (13).

EMPLOYED IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR



Share of primary sector employees [%]

min. 1.9 2 5 10 max. 13.9

2.9%

Share of people employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in the agglomeration according to the 2021 census

The number of people employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in the agglomeration fell from 21.1 thousand to 5.8 thousand between 1991 and 2021. The share of the primary sector in total employment decreased to about a quarter (from 11.0% to 2.9%). For comparison, this share equalled 3.2% in the Czech Republic as a whole. Among the administrative districts of the MEC, the primary sector is currently of the greatest importance for the Konice district (13.9% of all employees), while it is of the least importance for the Olomouc district (only 1.9%).

EMPLOYED IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR



Share of secondary sector employees [%]

min. 27.2 30 40 50 max. 54.5

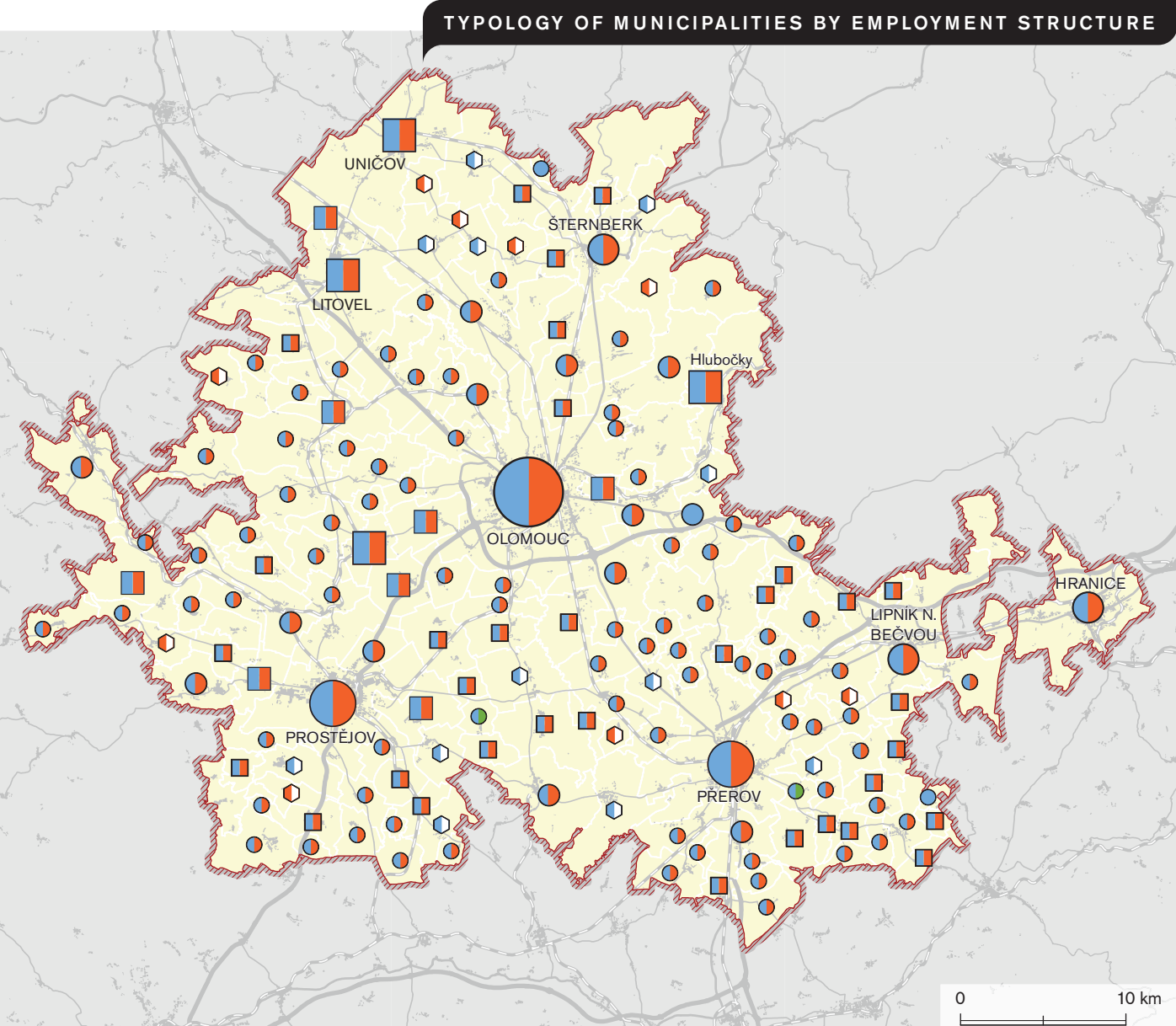
34.5%

Share of people employed in industry and construction in the agglomeration according to the 2021 census

Employment rate has also decreased in the secondary sector in the past. At the beginning of the 1990s, 91 thousand people worked in industry and construction sector in the agglomeration; at the time of the last census in 2021, this number decreased to 67.4 thousand, i.e. 34.5% of the employees, which virtually corresponds to the national average (34.4%). The secondary sector is of the greatest importance in terms of employment in the Uničov district, where the share of those employed in the secondary sector is approximately 55%, while it is of least importance in the Olomouc district (27.2%).



3.2 Economic Structure



Municipalities by sectoral employment structure:

- service-oriented
- service-agricultural
- service-industrial
- industrial-service
- mixed employment structure with a predominance of agriculture, mixed
- employment structure with a predominance of industry, mixed employment structure with a predominance of services

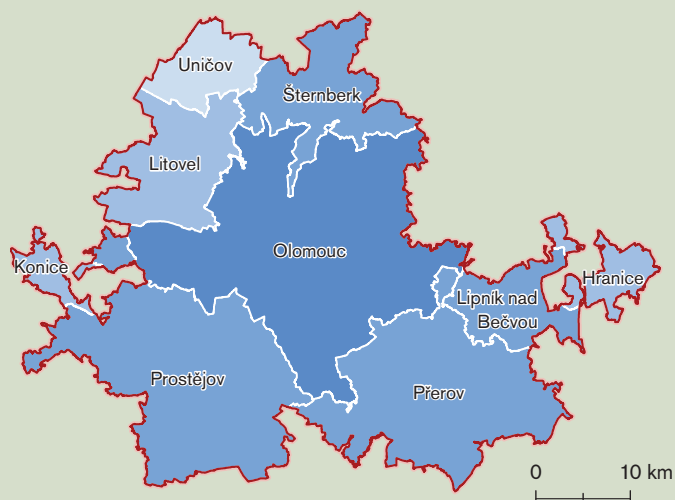
Number of occupied jobs

- 50,000 and more
- 20,000 – 49,999
- 2,000 – 19,999
- 500 – 1,999
- up to 500

The typology of municipalities based on sectoral employment structure was determined not only by whether a given economic sector accounted for at least one-fifth of occupied jobs, but also by the ranking of the sectors according to the number of jobs in each municipality. The decline in employment in the manufacturing sectors of the economy in the last 10 years has resulted in the transformation of single-function agricultural or industrial

municipalities into other types of municipalities. In 2021, only 3 single-function municipalities focusing on services (Radkova Lhota, Přáslavice and Komárov) were identified. In the agglomeration, municipalities with dual functions were the most common: 97 service-industrial municipalities, 45 industrial-service municipalities, and 2 service-agricultural municipalities. Functional diversity (i.e. more than 20% of occupied jobs in all three sectors

TERTIARY SECTOR EMPLOYEES



Share of tertiary sector employees [%]

min. 38.5 40 50 60 max. 70.9

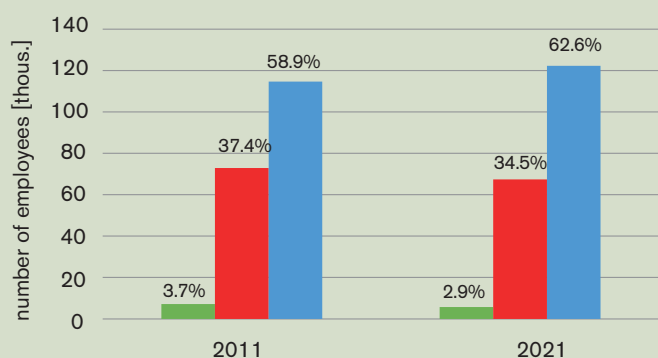
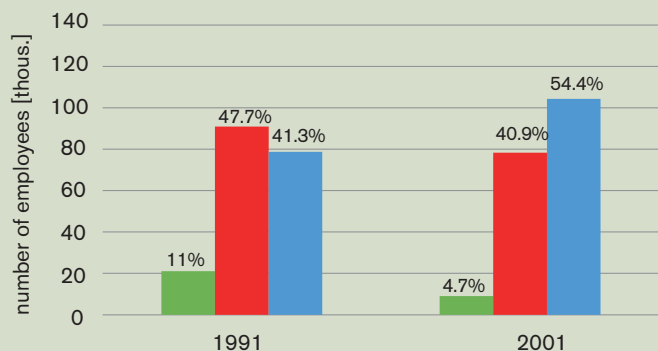
62.6% Share of people employed in services in the agglomeration at the 2021 census

of the economy) was reported by 27 municipalities, of which 12 municipalities with a predominance of services, 10 municipalities with a predominance of jobs in industry and construction sector and 5 municipalities with a predominance of jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Between 1991 and 2021, the number of people employed in the agglomeration in the tertiary sector increased by more than 43 thousand (to 122.3 thousand). The share of services in total employment thus increased from 41.3% to 62.6%, which is in line with the national average (62.4%). Services for employment were most important in the Olomouc AD MEC (70.9%), while they were less developed especially in the Uničov district (38.5%). The tertiary sector was also underrepresented in the administrative districts of Hranice, Litovel, and Konice.

The above chart shows the structural change of occupied jobs in the Olomouc agglomeration between 1991 and 2021. During the three monitored intercensal periods, there was a regular decline in jobs in the manufacturing sectors of the economy and a dynamic increase in employment in the tertiary sector. The biggest structural changes took place in

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

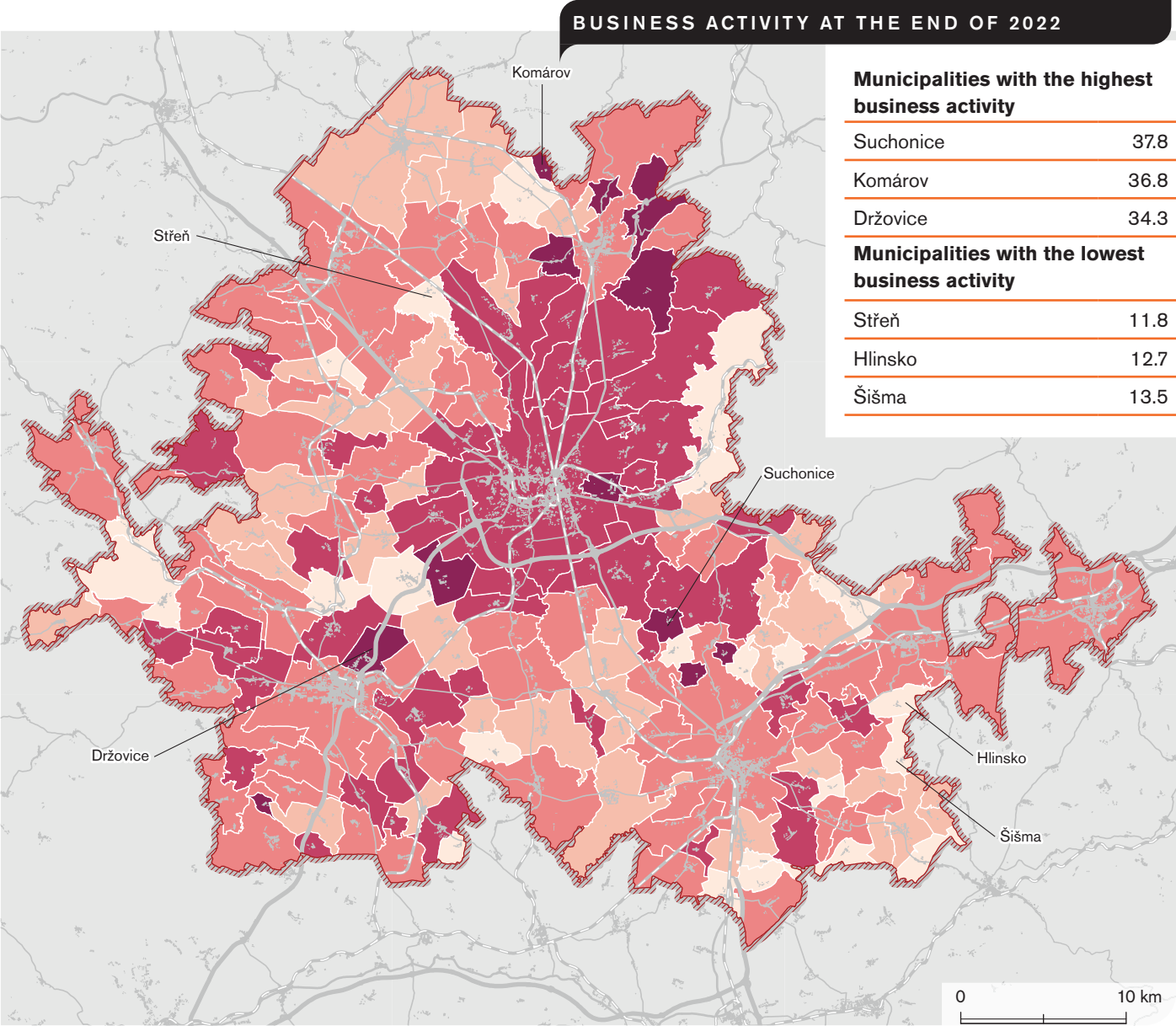


primary sector secondary sector tertiary sector

the context of the economic transformation in the 1990s.

The representation of individual sectors in the agglomeration in 2021 was very similar to that in the Czech Republic as a whole. In the Olomouc agglomeration, there was a slightly higher representation of the secondary sector and a lower representation of the primary and tertiary sectors.





Business entities per 100 economically active inhabitants

min. 11.8 18 20 25 30 max. 37.8

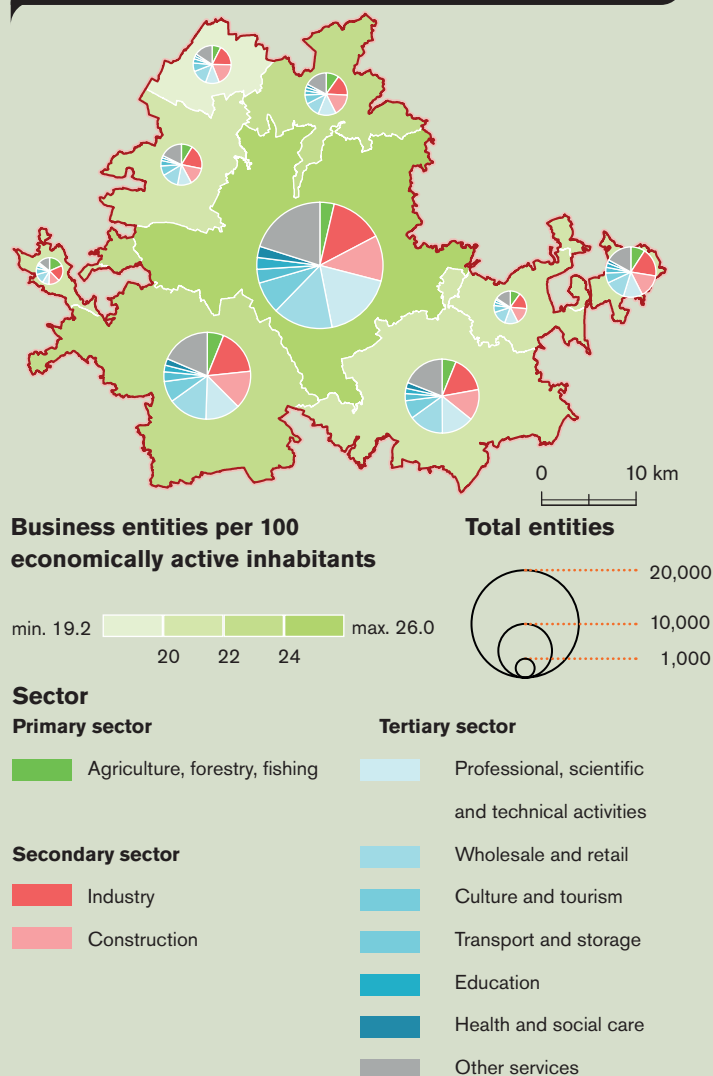
50.6 thous.

Number of active entities in the agglomeration.

Business activity in the Olomouc agglomeration has consistently been lower than in the Czech Republic as a whole, and the gap compared to the national average has slightly widened in recent years. However, compared to the Olomouc Region, the agglomeration shows slightly higher business activity. Between 2017 and 2022, activity in the agglomeration increased from 22.7 to 24.5 active entities per 100 economically active persons (EAP). Maximum and minimum activity values are usually achieved in municipalities with small populations (see the table above), with the exception of the municipality of Držovice (shopping park for residents of Prostějov and its hinterland). As far as the urban centres of the administrative districts are

Territory	31 December 2017		31 December 2022	
	Number of entities	Per 100 economically active persons	Number of entities	Per 100 economically active persons
Olomouc Agglomeration	46,684	22.7	50,584	24.5
Olomouc Region	70,899	22.3	76,335	24.0
Czech Republic	1,475,207	26.5	1,629,262	29.3

BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND SECTORAL STRUCTURE OF ENTITIES AT THE END OF 2022



concerned, the highest business activity was reported in Olomouc (28.5 entities per 100 EAP), followed by Prostějov and Šternberk. The district town of Přerov shows lower business activity (22.0) than other urban centres of the Hranice and Lipník nad Bečvou districts. The lowest business activity among the AD MEC urban centres is in Uničov (19.2), not only in the city itself, but also in the entire administrative district.

Active business entities can be structured into sub-sectors according to their predominant activity. The highest business activity in agriculture was found in the administrative district of the Konice MEC, in industry in the Litovel district, and in construction sector in the Uničov district. Of the selected sub-sectors under the tertiary sector, the most active were those classified as professional, scientific and technical activities. Those sub-sectors are represented by research and development, legal, accounting and engineering activities, technical consultancy and veterinary activities. The Olomouc

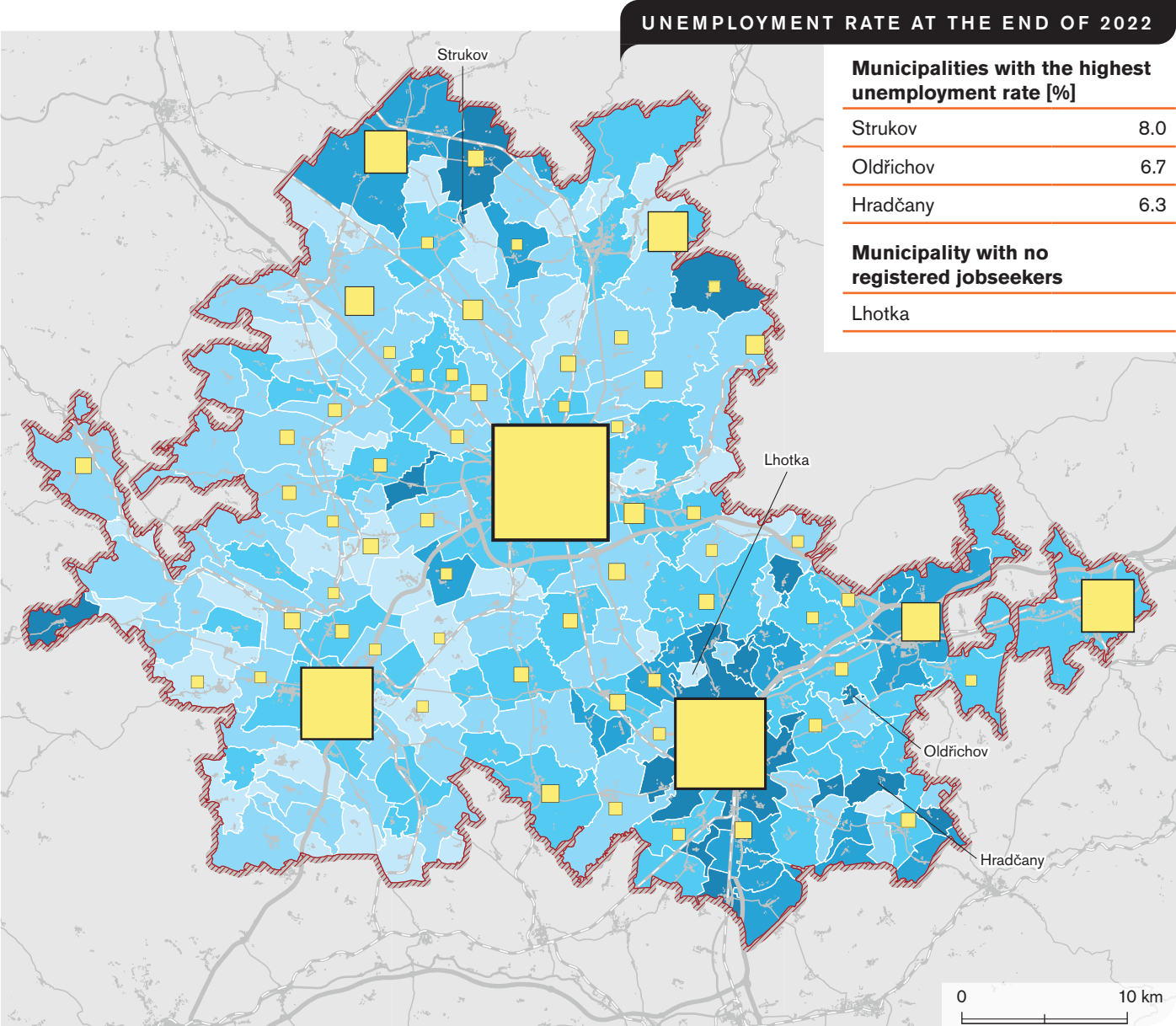
SHARE OF SELECTED SECTORS IN ACTIVE BUSINESS ENTITIES [%]

Selected sectors	Olomouc Agglomeration	Czech Republic	Difference [%]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.6	5.8	-1.2
Industry	15.3	14.2	1.1
Construction	12.7	12.8	-0.1
Wholesale and retail	15.1	16.2	-1.1
Transport and storage	3.5	3.4	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16.0	15.4	0.6
Culture and tourism	8.1	7.5	0.6
Education	2.8	2.4	0.4
Health and social care	2.8	1.9	0.9
Other services	19.1	20.4	-1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0

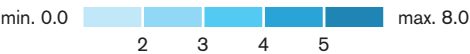
administrative district demonstrated the highest economic activity, similarly to other tertiary sub-sectors, with the exception of transport and storage.

When comparing the share of the selected sub-sectors in active business entities in the Olomouc agglomeration and in the entire territory of the Czech Republic, there is a noticeably higher presence of entities operating in the industry sector (by 1.1 percentage points), health and social care (by 0.9 percentage points), culture and tourism (by 0.6 percentage points) and professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.6 percentage points) in the agglomeration. On the other hand, within the Czech Republic, there is a higher representation of entities in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (by 1.2% point) and in wholesale and retail trade (by 1.1% point). The Olomouc agglomeration also reported lower representation in the aggregated sector of other services, which included the following sub-sectors: information and communication activities, administrative and support service activities, real estate activities, finance and insurance activities, public administration and defence, and other service activities (e.g. repair of products, hairdressing, beauty, and funeral activities, etc.).

3.4 Unemployment



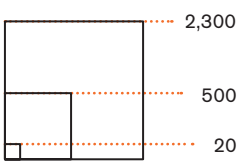
Unemployment rate [%]



8.8 thous.

Number of jobseekers at the end of 2022

Number of registered jobseekers

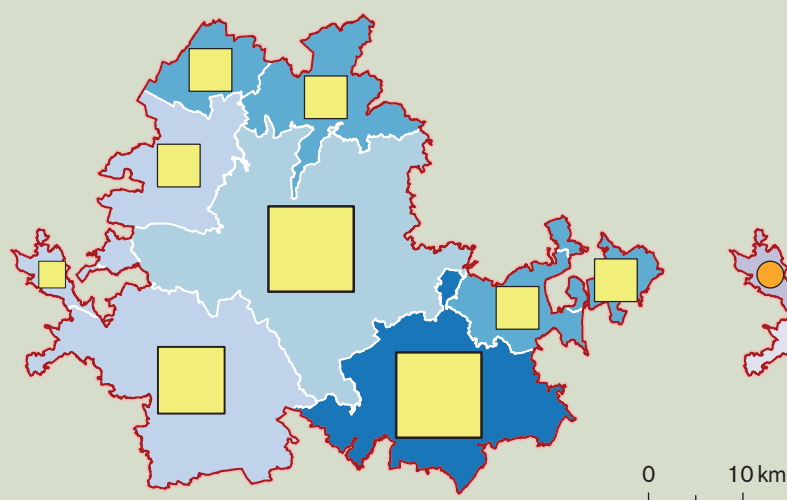


Unemployment trends have been very favourable in recent years. In the Olomouc agglomeration, the unemployment rate of the working-age population fell from 4.0% at the end of 2017 to 3.3% at the end of 2022, causing the unemployment rate in this territory to fall below the national average (3.7%).

At the end of 2017, the unemployment rate was the highest in the Přerov AD MEC (6.2%). Unemployment rate in the

Lipník nad Bečvou district was close to 6% (5.4%). On the contrary, the most favourable unemployment figures were observed in the administrative districts of Litovel (2.3%) and Konice (2.6%). The number of vacancies in the agglomeration at the end of 2017 was 5.7 thousand; this was about half of the number of jobseekers (11.4 thousand), so there were 2 jobseekers per job. At the end of 2022, 105 municipalities of the agglomeration reported an unemployment rate of 3% or less, with 34 of

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT THE END OF 2022



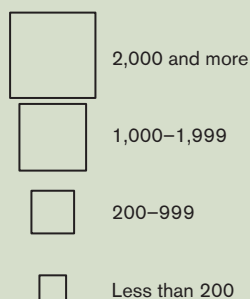
Share of unemployed persons [%]

min. 2.2 3.0 3.5 4.0 max. 4.7

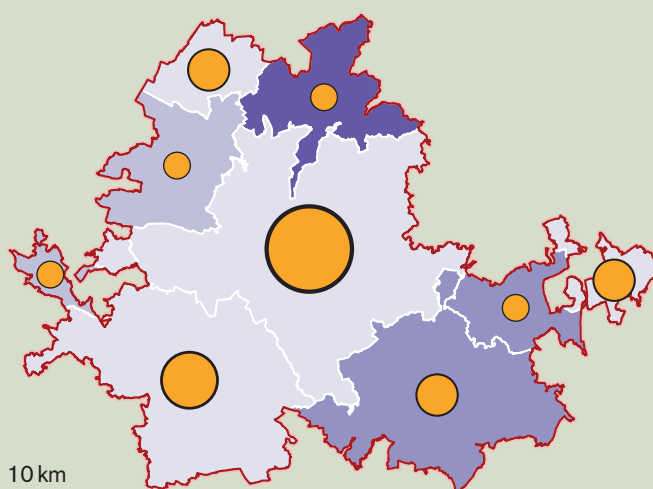
3.3%

Share of unemployed persons in the agglomeration

Number of unemployed persons



JOBSEEKERS AT THE END OF 2022



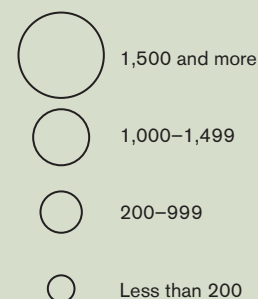
Number of jobseekers per 1 vacancy

min. 1.3 2 3 4 max. 6.7

4.7 thous.

vacancies

Number of vacancies



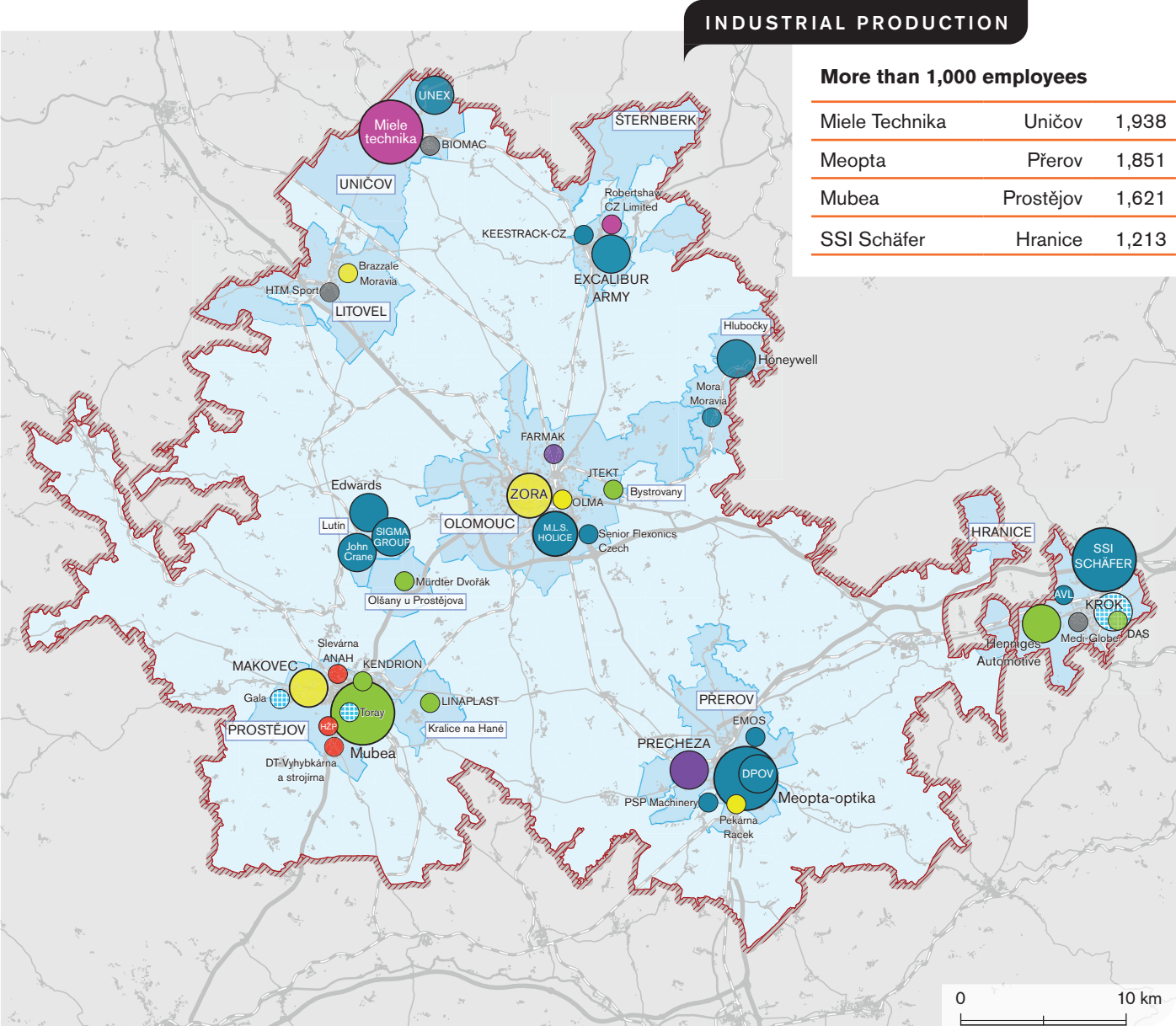
them recording a rate below 2%. The areas with the lowest unemployment rates include most of the municipalities of the administrative district of Prostějov and also part of the Olomouc AD MEC. Above-average unemployment rate was recorded in the central and western part of the Přerov AD MEC, in part of the Šternberk AD MEC and also in most municipalities of the Lipník nad Bečvou AD MEC. Unemployment rate exceeding 5% was recorded in 15 municipalities, of which 10 were located in the administrative district of Přerov. Most of them were smaller municipalities in terms of population, but Přerov (5.3%) also belonged to this category.

At the end of 2022, unemployment was highest in the administrative districts of Přerov (4.7%), Lipník nad Bečvou and Uničov (both 3.9%). On the contrary, the situation was most favourable in Konice (2.2%), Litovel (2.3%), and Prostějov (2.5%). At the end of 2022, the Ústí nad Labem – Chomutov, Karlovy Vary and Liberec agglomerations,

as well as the Ostrava and Brno metropolitan areas, reported higher unemployment rates than the Olomouc agglomeration. The relatively low number of newly created job vacancies reflects a less favourable situation in the labour market of the Olomouc agglomeration. From April 2018 to the present day (October 2023), the Labour Office of the Czech Republic recorded more job vacancies than jobseekers at the end of each month. Such a situation has not been recorded in Olomouc in recent years. At the end of 2022, there were 1.9 applicants per vacancy. Only the Ústí nad Labem – Chomutov agglomeration and the Ostrava metropolitan area showed a higher value at that time.

At the same time, there were 7.2 jobseekers per vacancy in the Šternberk AD MEC (the highest value among all administrative districts in the agglomeration), while in the Prostějov district there were only 1.4 jobseekers.

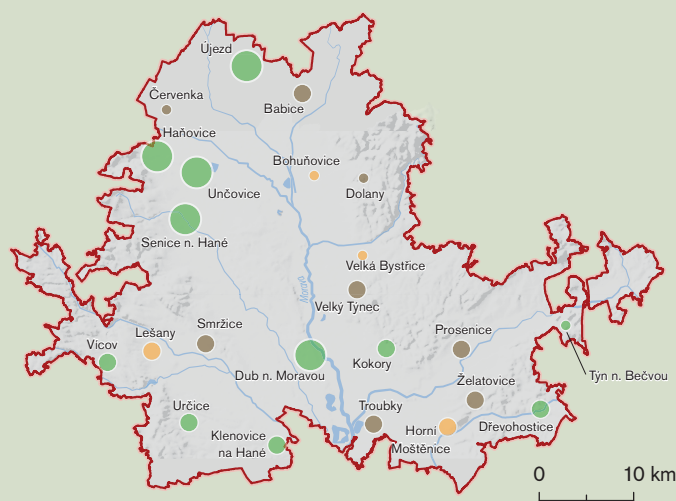
3.5 Largest Employers



Post-1989 structural changes, manifested in the increase in the number of people employed in services at the expense of the manufacturing sectors of the economy, also affected the ranking of the largest employers in the agglomeration. At the end of the 1980s, industrial enterprises, especially engineering companies, were employing the largest number of people. The engineering companies in Přerov were employing 6.6 thous. people, in Uničov 4.6 thous. and 4.5 thous. people were employed by Sigma in Lutín. However, the second

largest industrial employer in the agglomeration was the clothing company OP Prostějov, with its factories employing 4.7 thousand people. At that time, Meopta Přerov and Moravia Hlubočky also had about 4 thousand employees. Among service sector companies, only Československé státní dráhy (with the largest number of employees in Přerov) competed with industrial companies mentioned above in terms of the number of employees. Nowadays, only 4 industrial companies in the agglomeration reported more than 1 thousand employees at the end of 2022:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Number of employees

- 100 and more
- 50–99
- 24–49

Employer's legal form

- cooperative
- limited liability company
- joint stock company

More than 100 employees

Name	Registered office	Number of employees
Unčovice agricultural cooperative	Litovel	182
Senice na Hané agricultural cooperative	Senice na Hané	148
Haňovice agricultural cooperative	Haňovice	120
Dub nad Moravou agricultural cooperative	Dub nad Moravou	109
Újezd u Uničova agricultural cooperative	Újezd	105

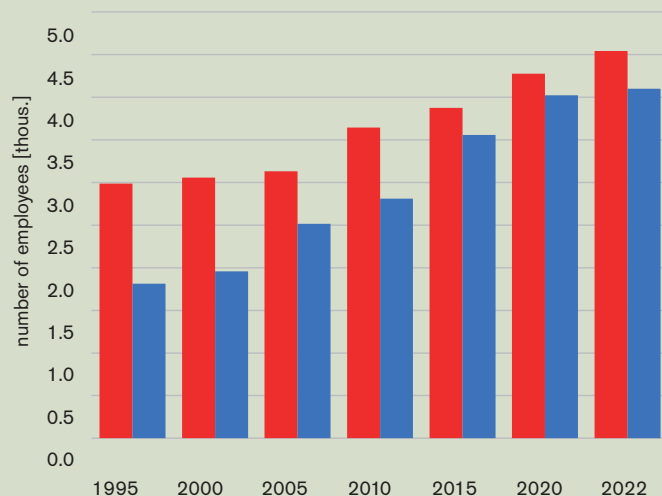
Miele technika, Meopta, Mubea, and SSI Schäfer.

The Miele technika production plant in Uničov was established in 2002 and is the only plant of the German Miele group in the Czech Republic. The company focuses on the production and assembly of laundry and dishwashing appliances.

Meopta has been operating in Přerov since 1933. In 1992, it became a multinational company, because some shares of the company were purchased by the Czech-American citizen P. Rausnitz during the voucher privatisation. He then contributed to the fact that Meopta is today one of the leading manufacturers of optical instruments.

Since 1998, the German family company Mubea, which develops and manufactures components for all major world

LARGEST EMPLOYERS IN SERVICES



■ Olomouc University Hospital

■ Palacký University in Olomouc

car manufacturers, has been operating in Prostějov. It employs more than 1.6 thousand people in its 4 companies in Prostějov.

SSI Schäfer's branch in Hranice was founded in 1996 and is now the largest production site of the entire group, focusing on the production of automatic storage systems.

More than 100 people are employed by only five agricultural cooperatives, which are mainly concentrated in the region between Litovel and Olomouc.

The largest employers are engaged in other activities besides primary agricultural production. The Unčovice agricultural cooperative rents buildings and premises in Olomouc. The Senice na Hané agricultural cooperative owns a department store, a hotel and a restaurant in the regional capital. The Haňovice agricultural cooperative focuses on the production of cherry tomatoes, which grow in its greenhouses.

The largest employers currently operating in the agglomeration are Palacký University in Olomouc and the University Hospital Olomouc. As of the end of 2022, both entities reported employing over 4,000 staff. Between 1995 and 2022, the number of employees at the University Hospital Olomouc increased by more than 50%, while Palacký University reported an even greater rise—over 100% growth in staff numbers during the same period.

Other major employers include Středomoravská nemocniční, part of the AGEL holding, and České dráhy and its subsidiary ČD Cargo.

4

Services





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

1

URBAN OR MUNICIPAL
MONUMENT ZONES AND RESERVATIONS

14

THE SECOND OLDEST UNIVERSITY

2

FOOD HYPERMARKETS

21

HOSPITALS

6

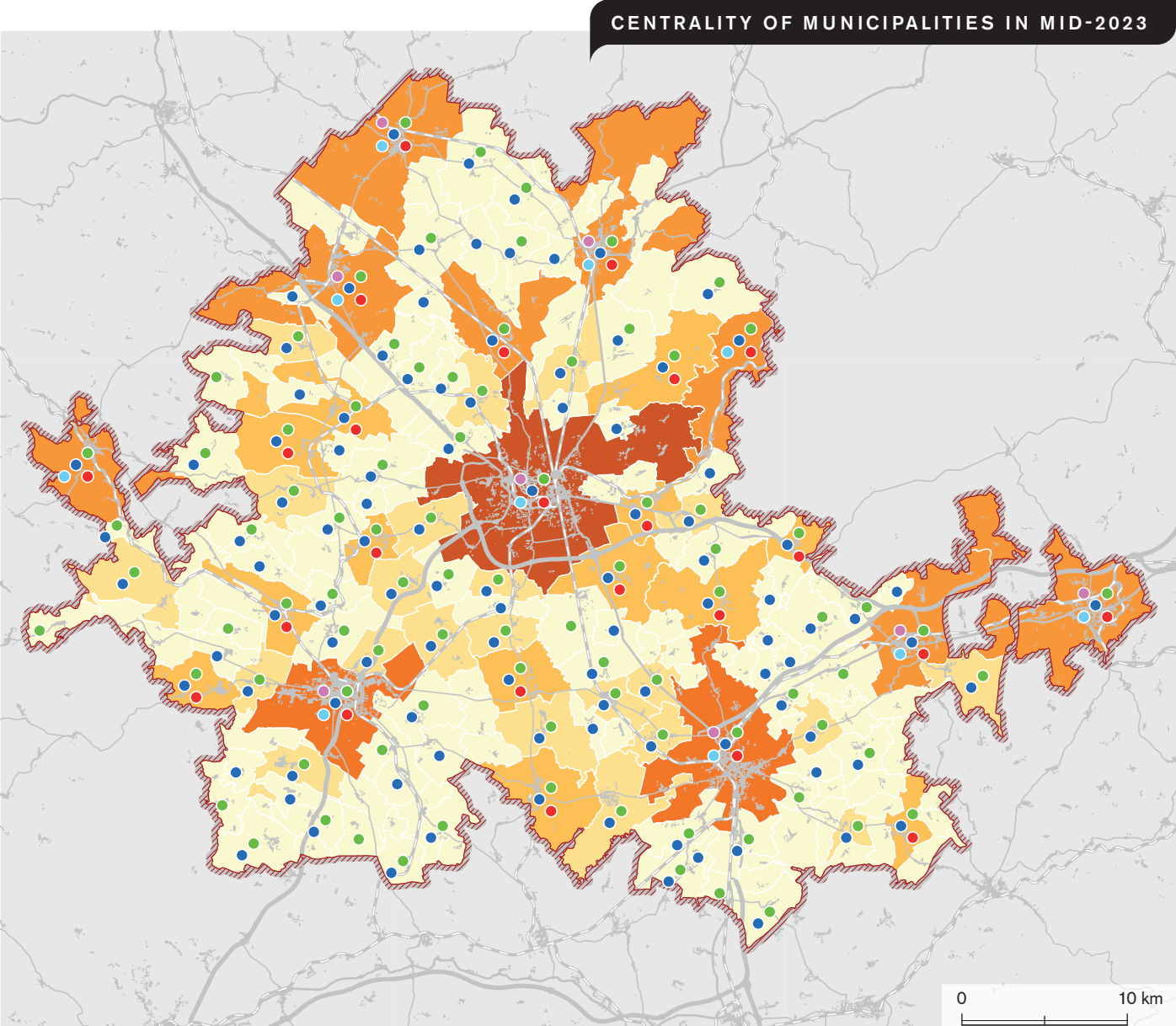
RETIREMENT HOMES

21

COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

181

4.1 Basic Services



Centrality score



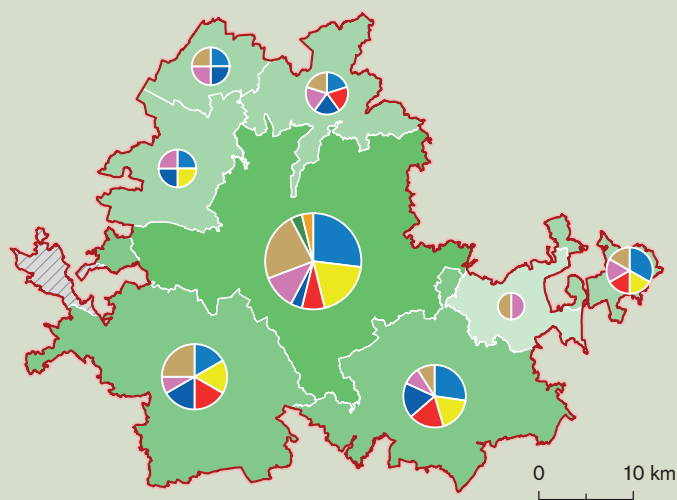
Services in the municipality

- grocery
- post office
- bank
- construction authority
- authorised municipal authority

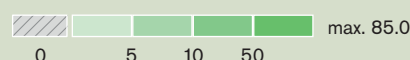
The main map shows a schematic overview of selected basic functions and services in the municipalities of the Olomouc agglomeration. The presence of a public administration institution, post office, construction authority, grocery store chain branch and bank branch is only a simplified approximation of the state of basic service amenities in each municipality of the area of interest in mid-2023.

To analyse the amenities of municipalities, a centrality score was calculated, which quantifies the importance of the municipality in terms of the types of services represented, in comparison with other municipalities in the agglomeration. When determining the centrality score, individual types of services are evaluated according to their frequency of occurrence in the area, with the highest weight assigned to those services that are the least represented overall.

GROCERY STORE CHAINS



Centrality score

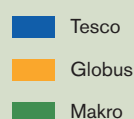


Number of stores

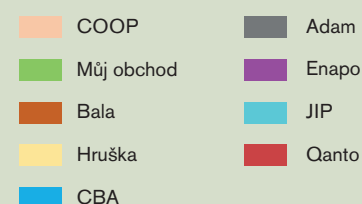


Chain brand

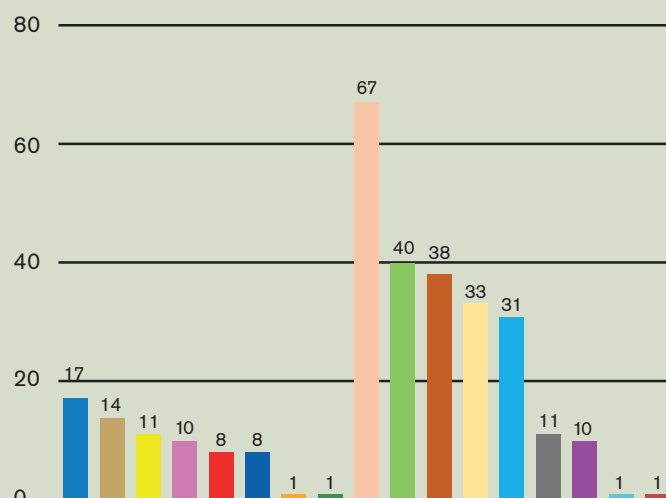
Foreign companies



Domestic companies



NUMBER OF STORES IN INDIVIDUAL CHAINS



There were eight foreign grocery chains operating in the agglomeration, with a total of 70 stores (including 21 hypermarkets) in mid-2023. Albert (17), Lidl (14) and Billa (11) had the most stores. On the other hand, Globus and Makro had only one store in the agglomeration. With the exception of the Konice administrative district, at least one store of a foreign grocery chain was present in each administrative district. The stores were mostly

concentrated in large cities. Most of them were in the agglomeration's urban cores: in Olomouc (24 stores), Přerov (11) and Prostějov (10). There were 232 stores of domestic grocery chains.

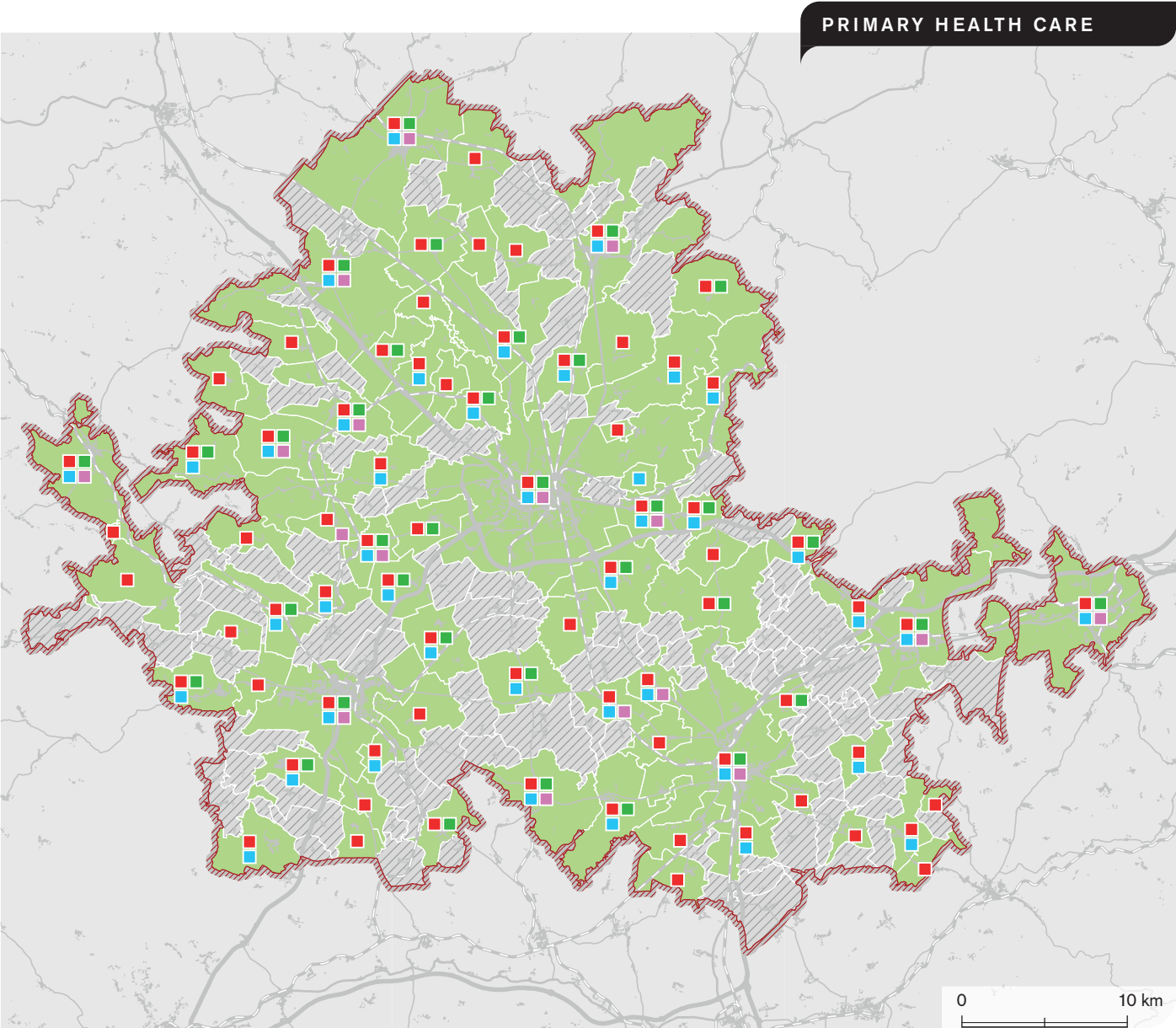
Within the agglomeration, a total of 302 chain grocery stores in 105 municipalities, 101 post offices or "Partner" post offices in 89 municipalities, and 54 bank branches in 8 municipalities were identified. Construction authorities were active in 24 municipalities and authorised municipal authorities in 10 municipalities.

In the Olomouc agglomeration there were 59 municipalities with none of the analysed services; on the other hand, in 8 municipalities (cities) all types of analysed services were available. As for the centrality score, 128 municipalities showed very low values (up to 5) and 22 municipalities showed low values (5–10). The remaining 24 municipalities with a centrality score of 10 or more can be considered centres of basic services, of which 14 can be characterised as locally significant and another 10 as at least micro-regionally significant (centres of administrative districts and also the municipality of Hlubočky).



4.2

Healthcare



Is there a physician in the municipality?

- yes
- no

Medical expertise:

- general practitioner
- paediatrician
- dentist
- gynaecologist



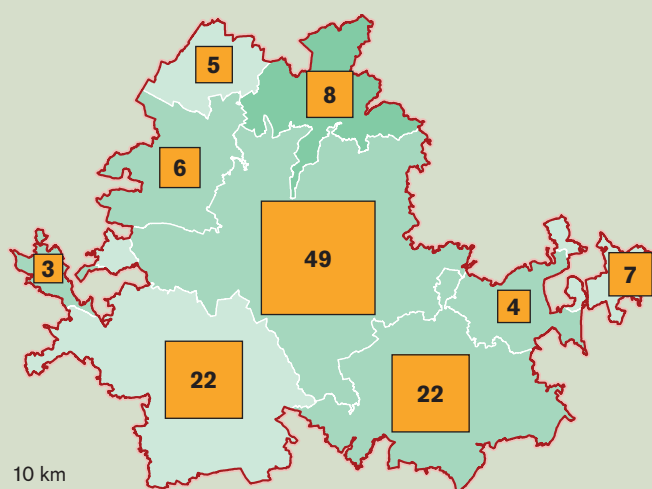
Primary health care refers to basic health professional services provided mostly at outpatient level by general practitioners or specialists. Physicians providing primary care in the municipalities of the Olomouc agglomeration were understood to be general practitioners for adults, general practitioners for children and adolescents, dentists and gynaecologists.

In mid-2023, general practitioner surgeries for adults operated in 76 municipalities in the agglomeration. Dentists operated in 44 municipalities, paediatricians in 35 municipalities, and 17 municipalities had a gynaecologist's surgery. Primary health care facilities were completely absent in a total of 97 municipalities in the agglomeration. At least one surgery of the analysed specialties was available in 77 municipalities. On the other hand, 14 municipalities had surgeries of all analysed specialties.

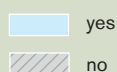
HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS



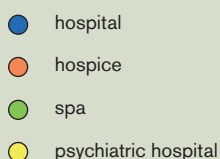
NUMBER OF PHARMACIES



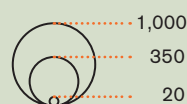
Is there a healthcare facility in the AD MEC?



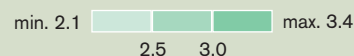
Facility type



Number of beds



Number of pharmacies per 10 thous. inhabitants



Absolute number of pharmacies



There are 6 hospitals, a psychiatric hospital, a spa and a hospice in the agglomeration. The Olomouc University Hospital belongs to a network of nine university hospitals that are managed directly by the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic. With its 1,209 beds, it is the largest healthcare facility in the agglomeration. In 2022, over 1 million people were treated here on an outpatient basis.

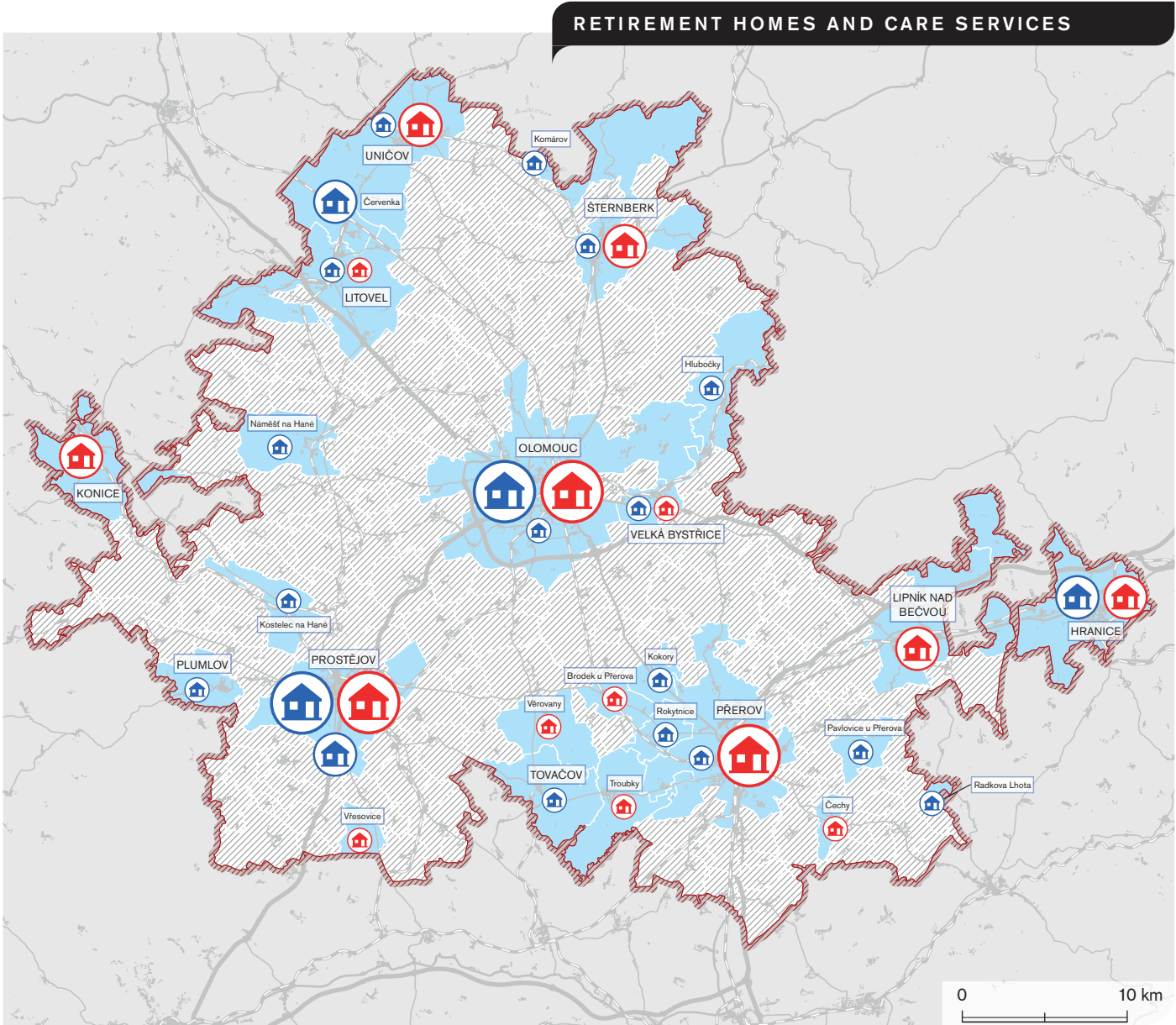
The health care facility continues its gradual modernisation. At the same time, the hospital is a teaching hospital affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine of Palacký University. There is also the Military Hospital in Olomouc, which is the oldest military hospital in the country. It is a contributory organisation of the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic with supra-regional competence, which is mostly located in the buildings of Klášterní Hradisko. Another facility in the Olomouc district is the Hospic on Svatý Kopeček, which is the only brick and mortar hospice facility in the Olomouc region. The facility provides palliative care for terminally ill people, which allows them to relieve their pain and live the final phase of their lives in a dignified way.

Středomoravská nemocniční provides health care in hospitals in Šternberk, Prostějov, and Přerov. All these hospitals are part of the AGEL holding. AGEL operates

fourteen hospitals in the Czech Republic, a network of polyclinics, a network of pharmacies, laboratories, distribution companies and other specialized healthcare facilities. There is also a psychiatric hospital in Šternberk. The sixth hospital in the agglomeration operates in Hranice. The spa in Slatinice offers treatments based on its natural sulphur springs.

In mid-2023, a total of 116 pharmacies were operating in the Olomouc agglomeration, including 8 pharmacies – separate departments for dispensing medicines and medical devices in a total of 28 municipalities. Pharmacies are usually operated in municipalities with a population of more than 2 thousand. Most of the pharmacies are located in the agglomeration urban cores – Olomouc (36 pharmacies), Přerov (17), and Prostějov (15). Kralice na Hané is the only market town in the agglomeration without a pharmacy. The largest municipality without a pharmacy is Dolany (2.8 thousand people). On the other hand, the smallest municipality with a pharmacy is Velký Újezd (1.4 thousand people). The highest number of pharmacies per 10 thous. inhabitants was in the Šternberk AD MEC (3.4), and in Konice, Olomouc, and Přerov (all 2.9) administrative districts. On the contrary, fewest pharmacies per 10 thousand inhabitants were in the Hranice AD MEC (2.1).

4.3 Social Services



Is there a retirement home or a care services facility in the municipality?

yes
no

retirement home
care service

Bed capacity for senior citizens

≥ 200
 $100 - 199$
 < 100

Number of care services facilities

≥ 4
 $2-3$
 1

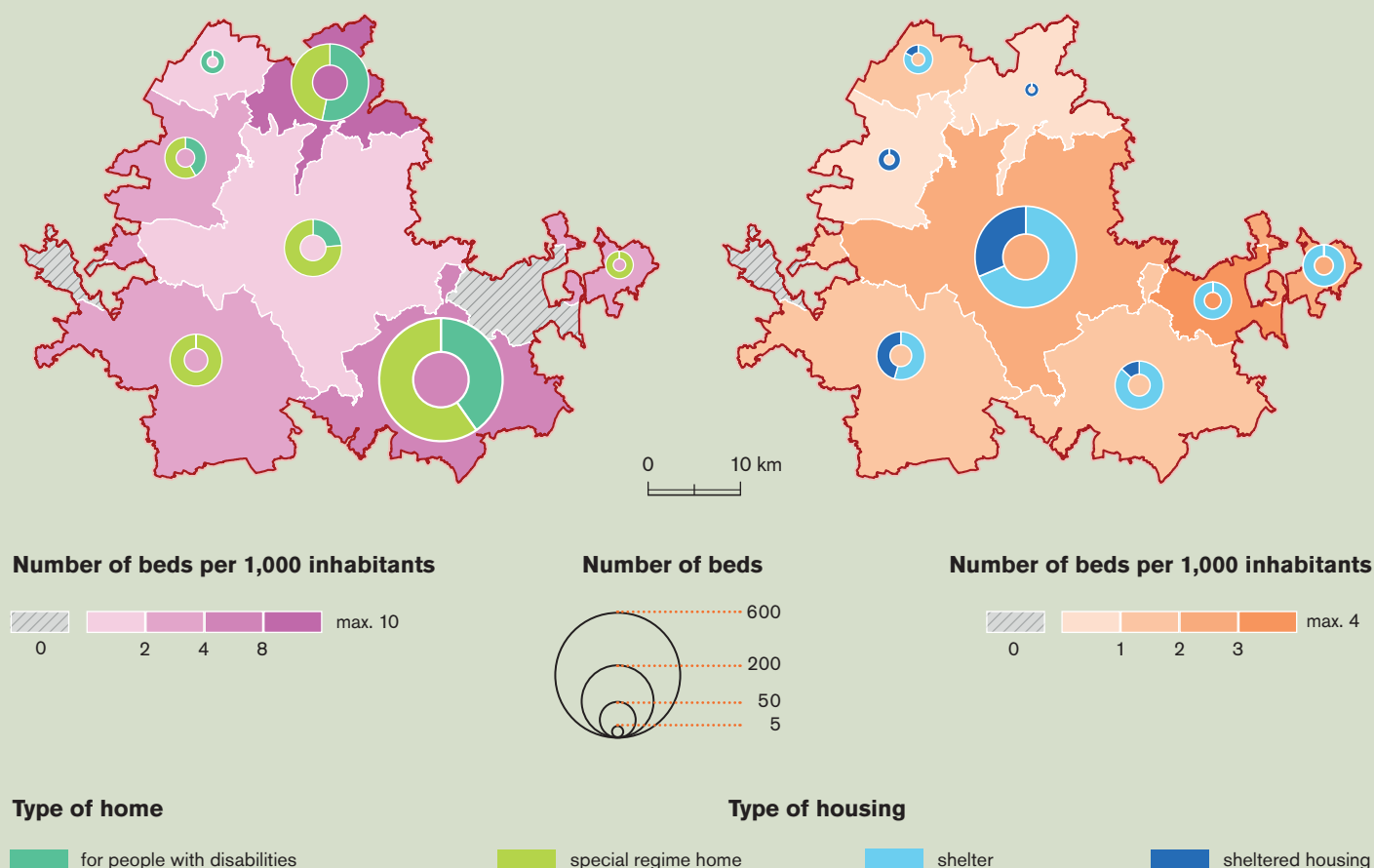
21

retirement homes in the Olomouc agglomeration.

Retirement homes provide long-term residential services for a fee to seniors whose condition requires the assistance of another person. In mid-2023, a total of 21 retirement homes with a total capacity of 1,770 beds provided these social services in the Olomouc agglomeration. There are a total of 21.3 beds per 1,000 inhabitants over working age in retirement homes. Retirement homes are located in

19 municipalities (2 in Olomouc and 2 in Prostějov). The largest facility was Domov seniorů POHODA Chválkovice in Olomouc with a capacity of 350 beds. Another two high-capacity retirement homes were opened in 1985. Namely, the retirement home in Prostějov with a capacity of 226 beds and the retirement home in Hranice with a capacity of 184 beds.

RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES



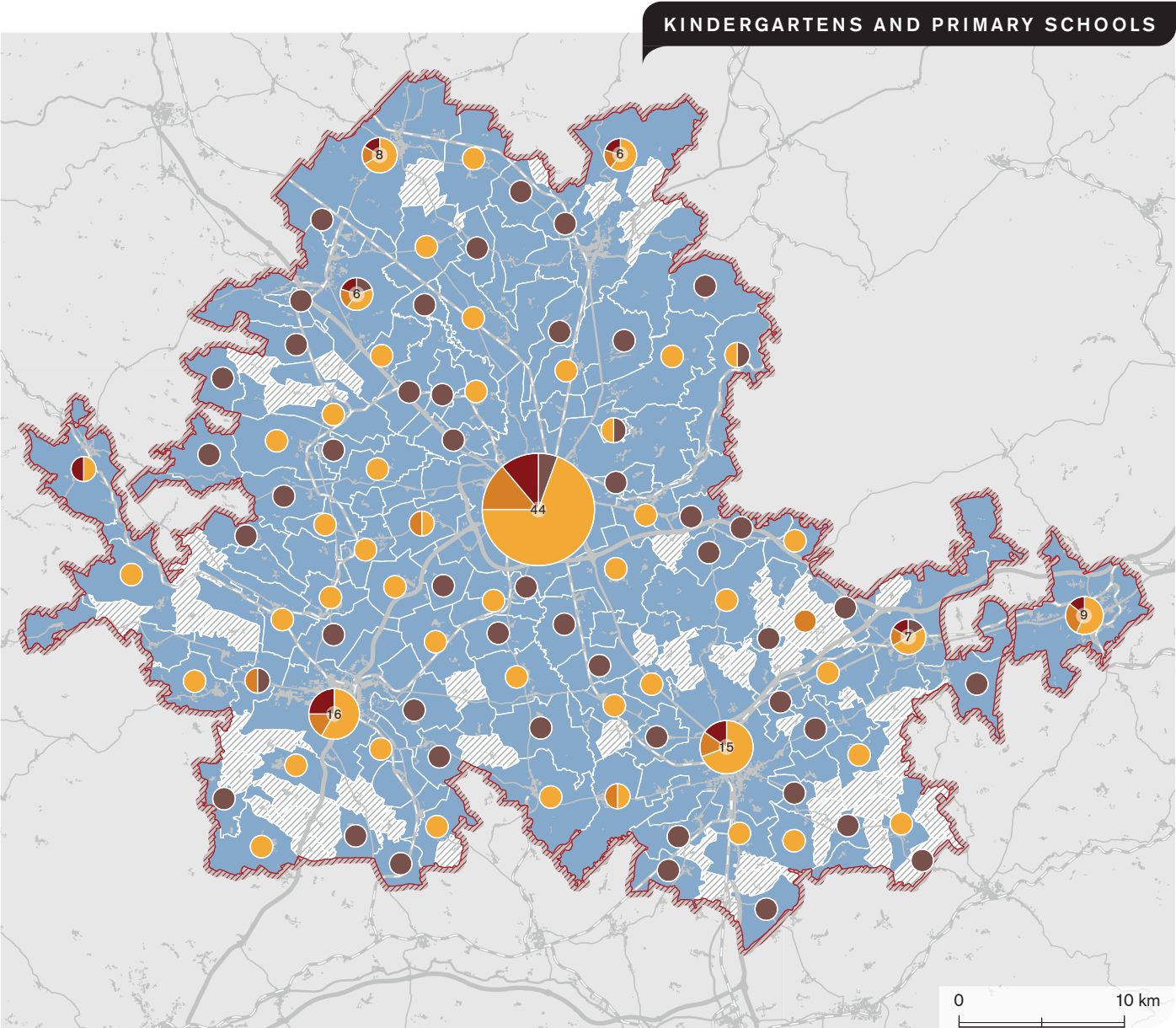
In the agglomeration there are a total of 38 care service facilities, which are located in 15 municipalities. However, the care service facilities also offer field services to provide assistance to their clients from surrounding municipalities. In the Olomouc agglomeration there are 8 homes for people with disabilities with a total capacity of 441 beds, the majority of which is in the Přerov administrative district (236 beds). The largest home for people with disabilities is Vincentinum Šternberk, which has 123 beds. Special regime homes provide residential services to people with reduced self-reliance owing to chronic mental illness or substance abuse, and to people with senile dementia, Alzheimer's dementia and other types of dementia. There are 730 beds available in the agglomeration in special regime homes, divided into 13 facilities. The largest number of beds is located in the Přerov district (350 beds). The largest special regime home is located in Radkova Lhota (128 beds).

There are no facilities offering these services in the Konice and Lipník nad Bečvou AD MEC.

Temporary residential services to people in an unfavourable social situation associated with the loss of housing are provided by shelters. In the agglomeration, 13 facilities with a total capacity of 556 beds provide this service. The largest shelter in the agglomeration is run by Charita Olomouc, and it provides services to 85 clients in a total of 3 houses located in Olomouc. The Olomouc administrative district has a total of 204 beds, while there are no shelters in the Konice, Litovel, and Šternberk AD MEC.

Sheltered housing is a social service designed for people with disabilities who do not need 24-hour support of a social worker or a permanent nursing care. Sheltered housing is provided in the form of individual or group housing. The Olomouc agglomeration has a total of 14 sheltered housing facilities (213 beds). The highest number of beds is located in Olomouc (118 beds). The largest facility providing sheltered housing has been established by Sociální služby pro seniory Olomouc, and its located at Zikova street with a capacity of 77 beds. There are no facilities of this type in the Hranice, Konice, and Lipník nad Bečvou administrative districts.

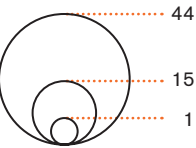
4.4 Schools



Is there a kindergarten in the municipality?

- yes
- no

Number of schools



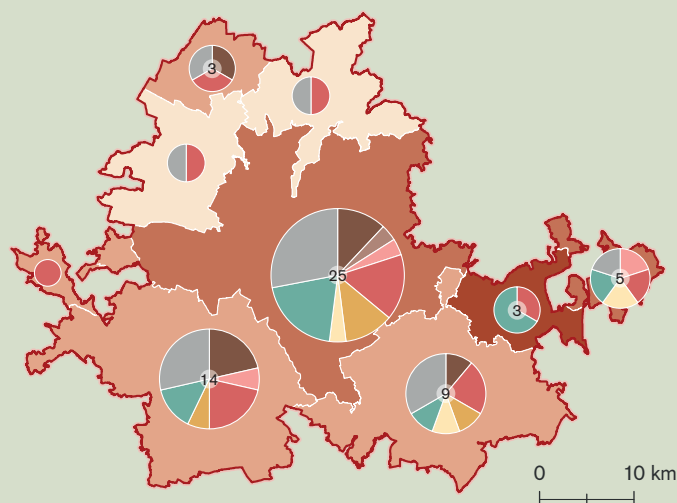
Type of school

- 1st to 5th grade of primary school
- 1st to 9th grade of primary school
- Primary schools including special classes
- Multi-year academic secondary school

The territory of the Olomouc agglomeration has a total of 211 kindergartens providing care to preschool children in 126 municipalities. There are also 165 primary schools in 96 municipalities in the agglomeration, with 49 municipalities providing only a first grade primary school. These are mostly smaller municipalities in terms of population, with the exception of Slavonín elementary school. There are a total of 115 complete primary schools in the agglomeration, 21 of which offer special classes

for physically or mentally disabled pupils. Most of the schools are concentrated in the 3 largest cities of the agglomeration, namely Olomouc (32), Přerov (11), and Prostějov (9). There are also 15 academic secondary schools in the agglomeration that offer basic education, which, in addition to the traditional four-year secondary school course, also offer the option to begin studies from either the 6th or 8th grade of primary school.

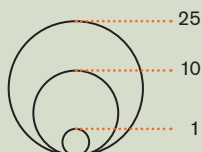
SECONDARY EDUCATION



Number of schools per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15-19 years

min. 1.7 2 3 4 max. 4.1

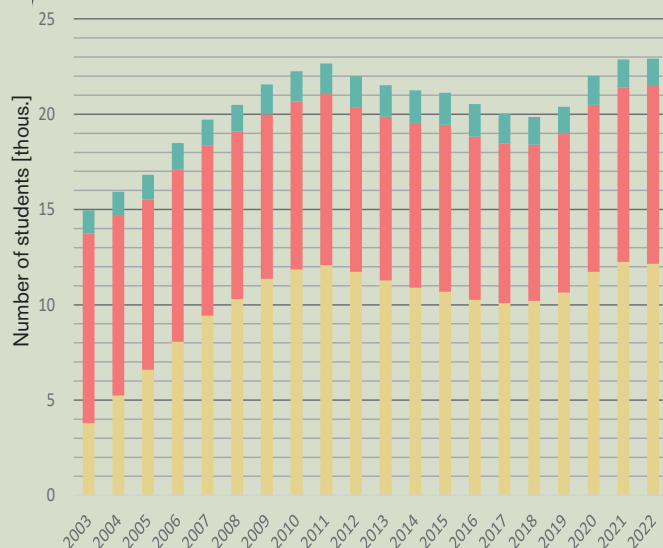
Number of schools



Type of school

- economic
- conservatory
- medical
- academic secondary school
- without graduation examination
- agricultural and forestry
- industrial
- other

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT UP



Cycle of studies

- Bachelor's
- Master's
- Doctoral

23 thous. students at Palacký University in 2022

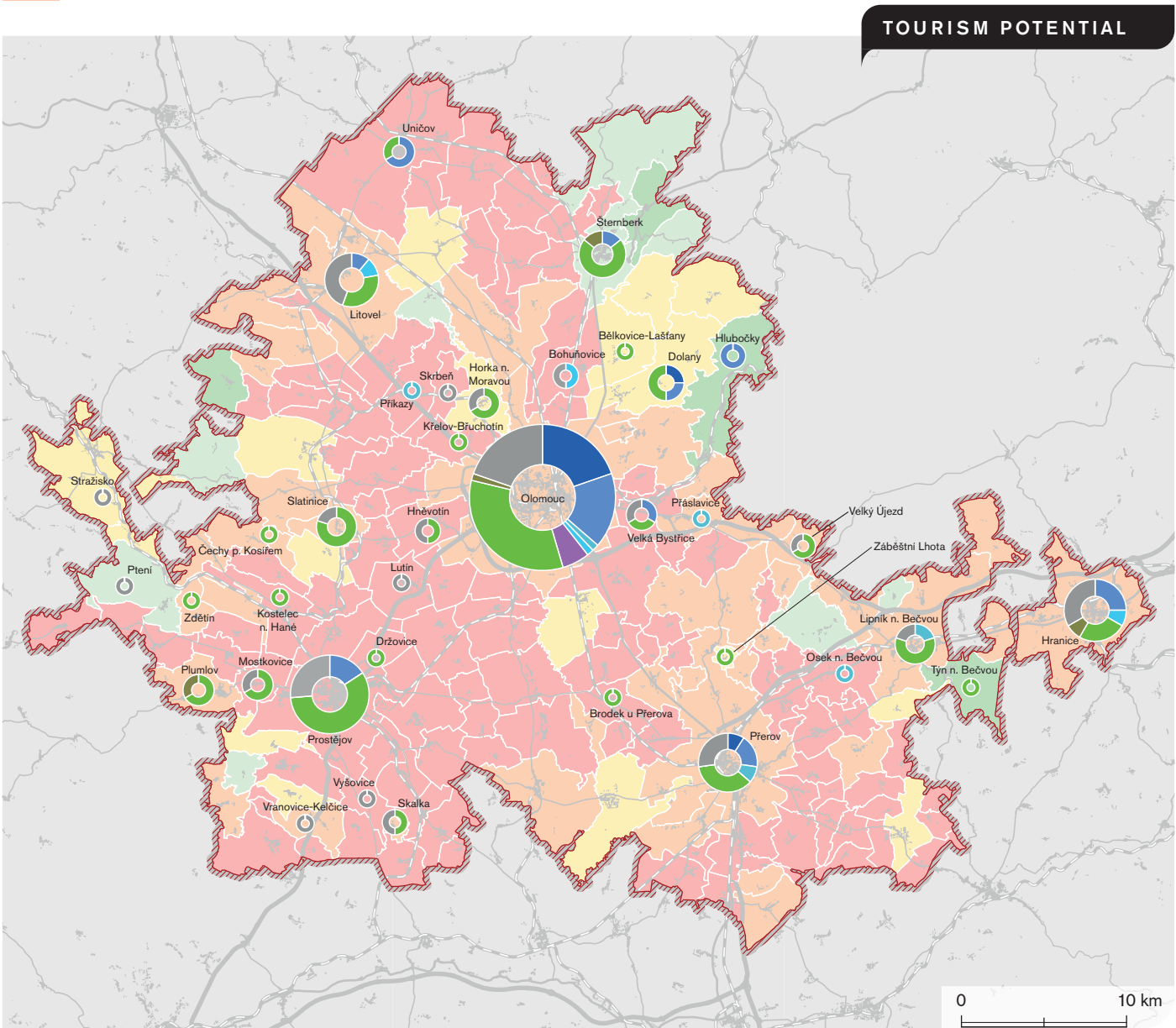
There are a total of 72 secondary schools in the agglomeration. There are 15 academic secondary schools, 4 agricultural or forestry schools, 10 industrial schools, 9 economic schools, 4 medical schools, 10 schools without graduation examination and 20 schools with both graduation examination and apprenticeship programs. As expected, majority of the schools is located in the administrative districts with the largest populations: AD MEC Olomouc (30 schools), Prostějov (13), and Přerov (11). In 13 municipalities of the agglomeration there is at least one secondary school. There are 3.3 schools per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 19 in the agglomeration.

The number of students at University Palacký Olomouc had been continuously increasing since 2000 until 2011. In 2011, 22,659 students studied there. The threshold of 20 thousand students was first reached in 2008 (20,486 students). Between 2012 and 2018, there was a slight decline in the number of students at Palacký University (19,852). From 2019 to the present day, the number of students has been rising again, reaching a peak in 2022 (22,918).

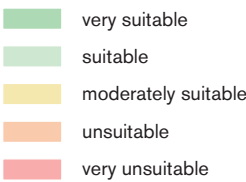


4.5

Culture and Tourism



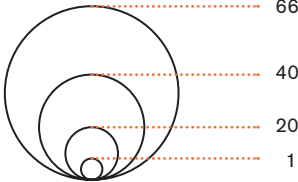
Potential of recreational areas



Accommodation type



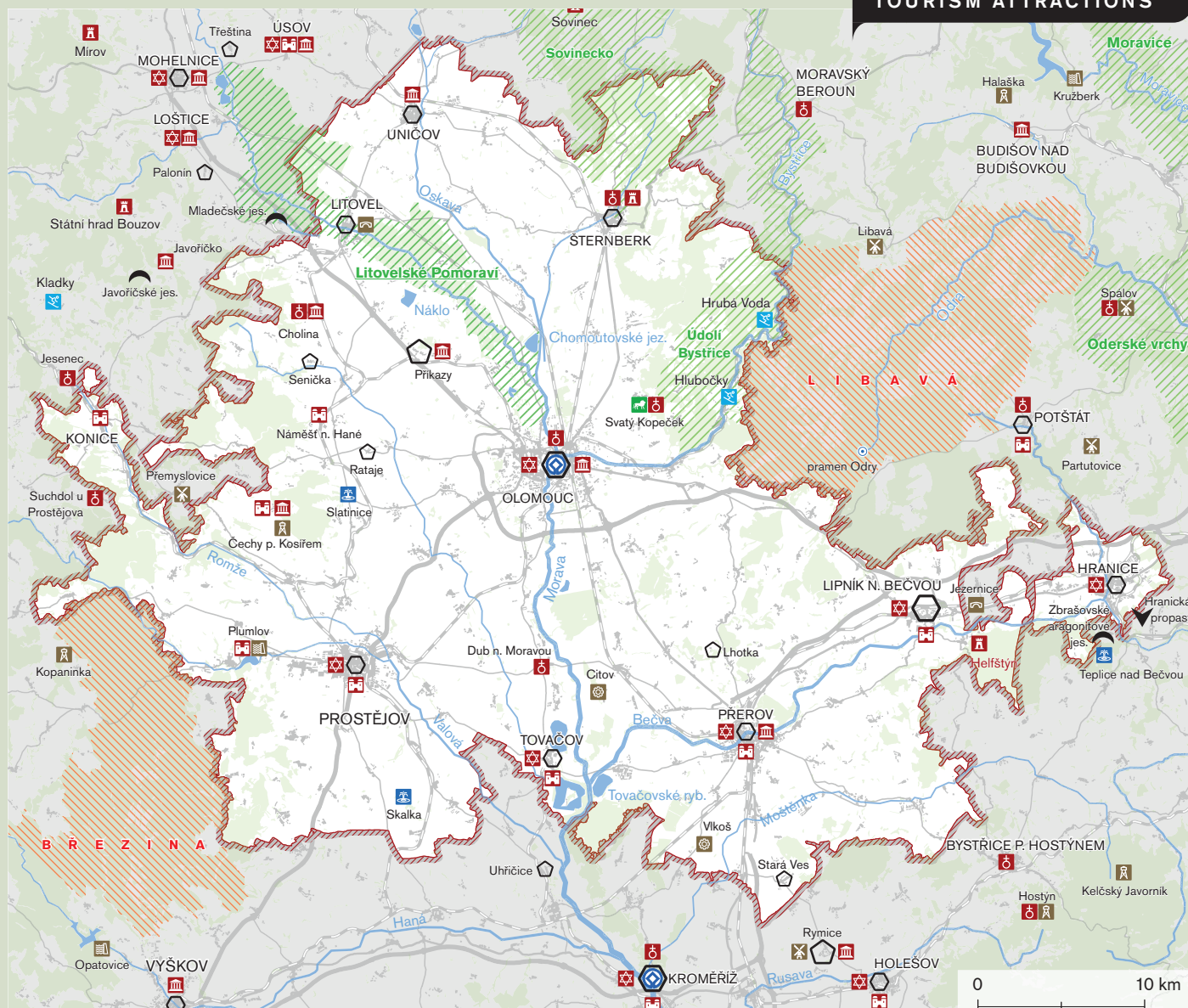
Number of accommodation facilities



Natural factors fostering tourism development can be assessed in various ways. One of the most frequently used indicators is the proportion of potential recreational areas. The methodology for compiling this indicator is relatively simple. The indicator value is derived by the sum of the areas usable for recreation located in the land registry areas of individual municipalities, which is then divided by the total area of the municipality. Areas of forest land, meadows and pastures,

gardens, orchards, as well as water areas (flowing and still water) are considered to be areas usable for recreation. From this perspective, the agglomeration's territory provides very few natural areas suitable for tourism and recreation, being predominantly characterised by a very intensively cultivated rural landscapes. The most favourable natural conditions for the development of tourism are found in the territory of the Šternberk administrative district (areas with higher altitude).

TOURISM ATTRACTIONS



Cultural and historical

- Castle
- Château
- Museum
- Pilgrimage site
- Jewish monument
- Zoo, park

Technical

- Dam
- Lookout tower
- Windmill
- Watermill
- Bridge, viaduct

Other

- Ski resort
- Spa
- Military district

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Urban monument reservation
- Rural monument reservation
- Urban monument zone
- Rural monument zone

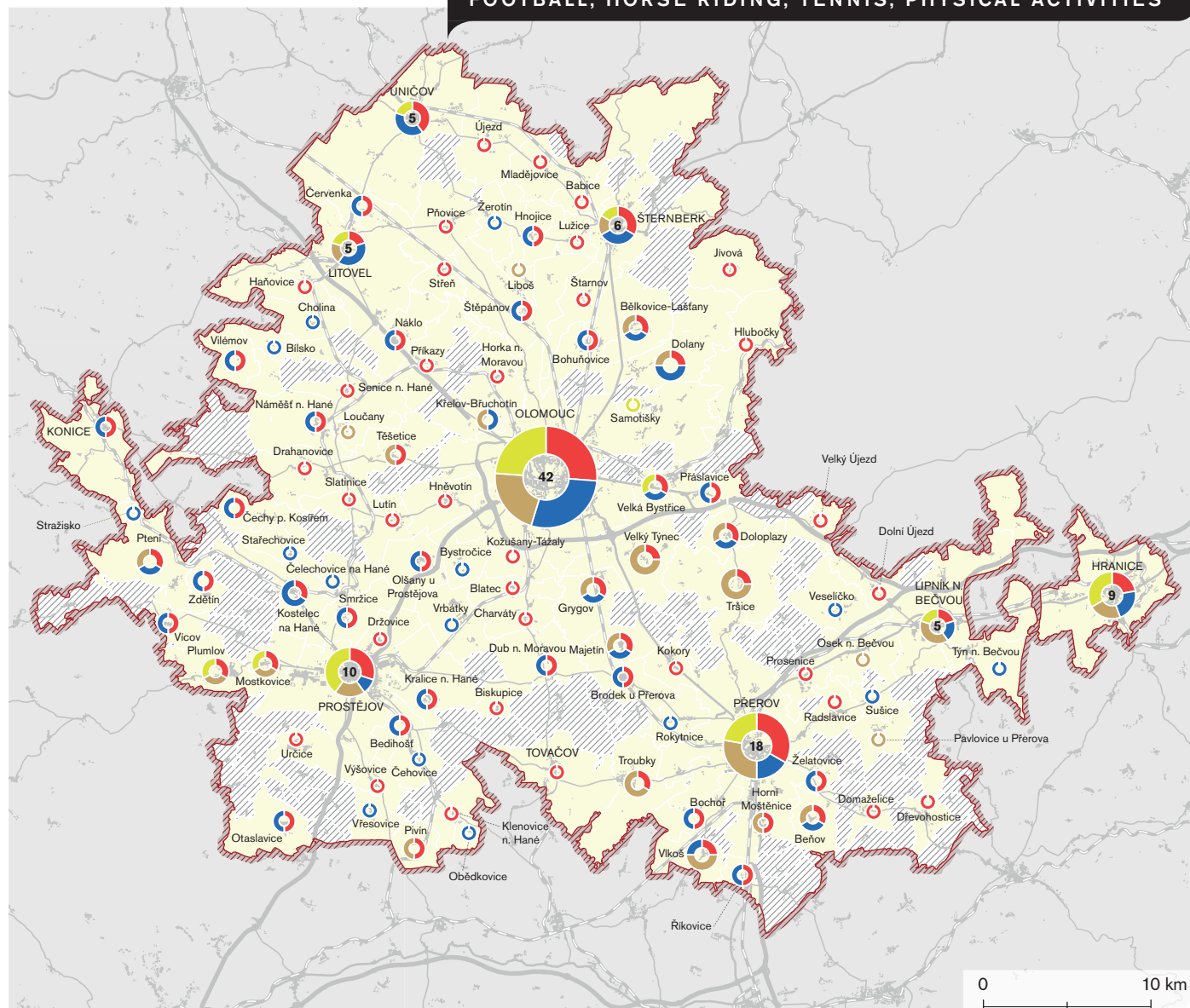
Natural

- Cave
- Chasm
- Spring
- Protected landscape area
- Natural park



4.6 Sport and Physical Activity

FOOTBALL, HORSE RIDING, TENNIS, PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES



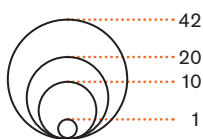
Is there a sports club in the municipality?

yes
no

Sports club

football
Sokol
horse riding
tennis

Number of sports clubs



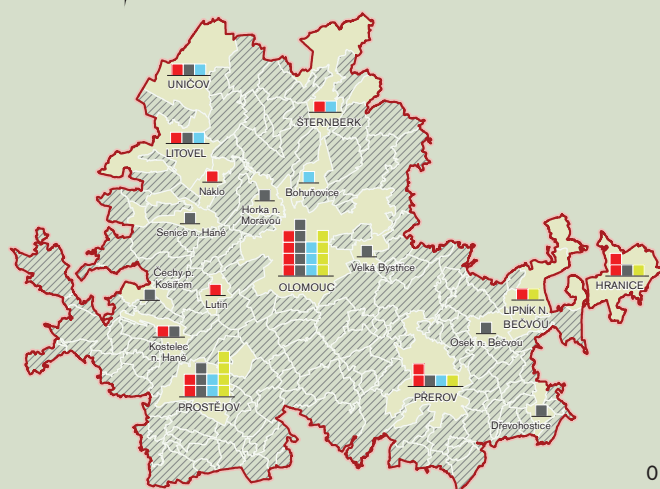
The Sport and Physical Activity map shows the location of sports clubs in the Olomouc agglomeration. The basic sports that have been selected are football, horse riding, tennis and basic physical activities, mostly organised in the gyms of the Czech Sokol Organisation. The selection of these sports was based on the information base of individual associations and federations. When selecting the sports analysed, the number of their clubs was decisive.

In the agglomeration, 100 football clubs in 80 municipalities (46% of the municipalities in the agglomeration) are participating in official competitions this year. The smallest

municipality in terms of population participating in the regular competition (3rd Class) is Biskupice with less than 300 inhabitants. On the other hand, the largest municipality not participating in a football competition is Křelov-Břuchotín with 1.8 thous. inhabitants. However, the local population can attend the competitions of the FK Břuchotín club, which plays in the small-sided football league.

The Czech Sokol Organisation has the second largest club base in our agglomeration. There are currently 75 clubs in 57 municipalities.

INDOOR BALL SPORTS



☐ yes

☒ no

- floorball
- handball
- volleyball
- basketball

(1 square corresponds to 1 club)

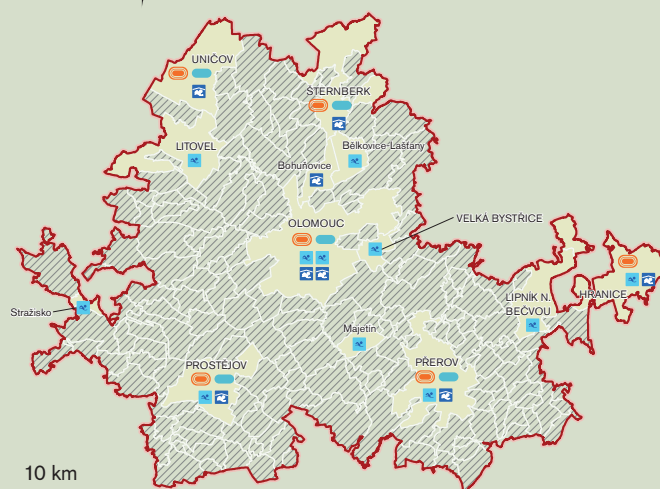
In addition to basic physical activities, most clubs also offer other sports activities in their gyms.

The Olomouc agglomeration is one of the areas of the Czech Republic with a relatively high concentration of riding stables and equestrian clubs. The map shows 51 equestrian clubs in 28 municipalities. Most of these clubs have an active license granted by the Czech Equestrian Federation. The equestrian club in Beňov, the home stable of Sacamiro, achieved great success in 2023 when Sacamiro won the Grand Pardubice Steeplechase.

Tennis clubs were also shown on the main map; at the end of 2022, a total of 28 of them were active in the agglomeration. They are concentrated mainly in the urban centres of the AD MEC (with the exception of Konice, where there is no tennis club). Only four tennis clubs operate in smaller villages, namely in the hinterland of Prostějov (Plumlov, Mostkovice) and Olomouc (Samotíšky and Velká Bystřice). Tennis is the most successful sport in the agglomeration, especially in women's categories. Three Czech Grand Slam winners played in the tennis clubs in Přerov and Prostějov, namely Jana Novotná, Petra Kvitová and Barbora Krejčíková.





Among the indoor ball sports, handball has the largest number of clubs in the agglomeration (19 clubs in 13 municipalities), followed by floorball (16 clubs), basketball (11 clubs) and volleyball (10 clubs). All ball games are represented only in Olomouc, Prostějov, and Přerov.

SPORTS FACILITIES



☐ yes

☒ no

-  athletic stadium
-  ice arena
-  outdoor swimming pool
-  indoor swimming pool

Volleyball is by far the most successful sport, particularly in the women's category. The VK Prostějov club has won the Czech national championship title 11 times since 1993 and VK UP Olomouc has won 5 titles. In the past, the handball players of DHK Zora Olomouc were also very successful, winning 3 Czech national championship titles at the turn of the 90s and in the beginning of this century. This club is still competing in the top-tier competition (MOL Liga); another women's club participating in the highest competition is the floorball team FBS Olomouc. Men's teams do not achieve such success in indoor ball games. BK Olomoucko, playing mostly in Prostějov, is competing in the top-tier basketball competition and TJ Cement Hranice plays in the highest handball competition.

The last map shows the agglomeration's facilities for ice hockey, athletics and swimming. These facilities are almost always located in cities. There are a total of 3 ice arenas in the agglomeration and a total of 6 athletic stadiums with a running track with an artificial surface. In addition, the agglomeration also offers 19 swimming pools with swimming lanes, of which 9 are indoor and 10 outdoor.

One of the top sports venues in the agglomeration is the Ander football stadium in Olomouc, the fifth largest stadium in the country (capacity of 12.5 thous. spectators). There is also the Olomouc equestrian facility Equine Sport Center and the tennis complex in Prostějov.

5

Environment





NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES

4

NATIONAL NATURAL MONUMENTS

4

PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREA

1

NATURA 2000
SITES OF EUROPEAN IMPORTANCE

27

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS UNDER
NATURA 2000

2

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER
MORE INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL USE

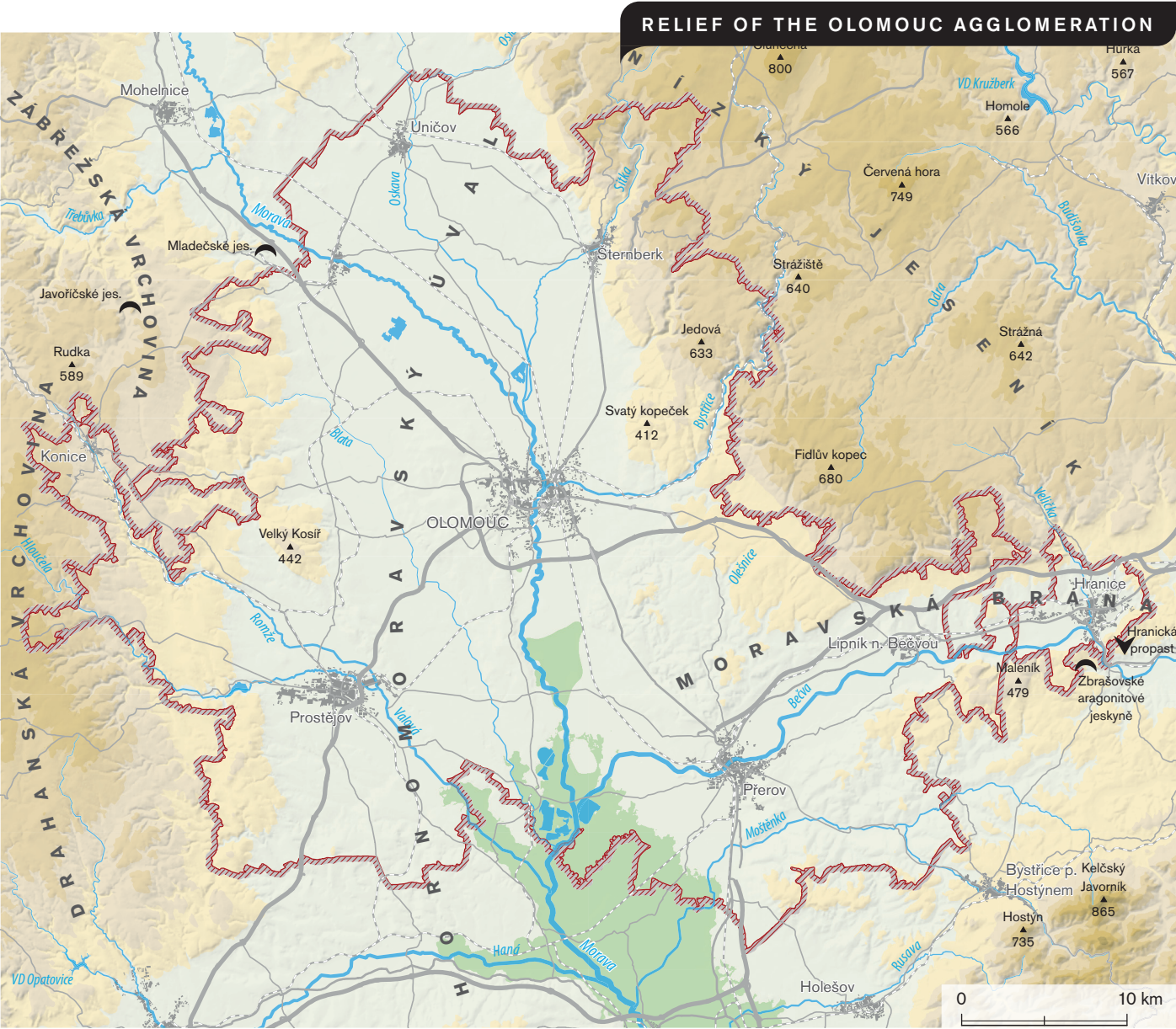
>2/3

PROPORTION OF AREA AT RISK
OF A TWENTY-YEAR FLOOD

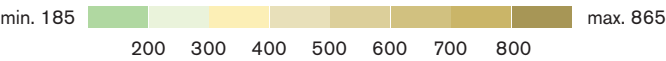
16%

5.1

Relief and Landscape



Altitude [metres above sea level]



- water bodies
- river network
- cave
- chasm
- elevation point

680 m

Maximum altitude within the agglomeration

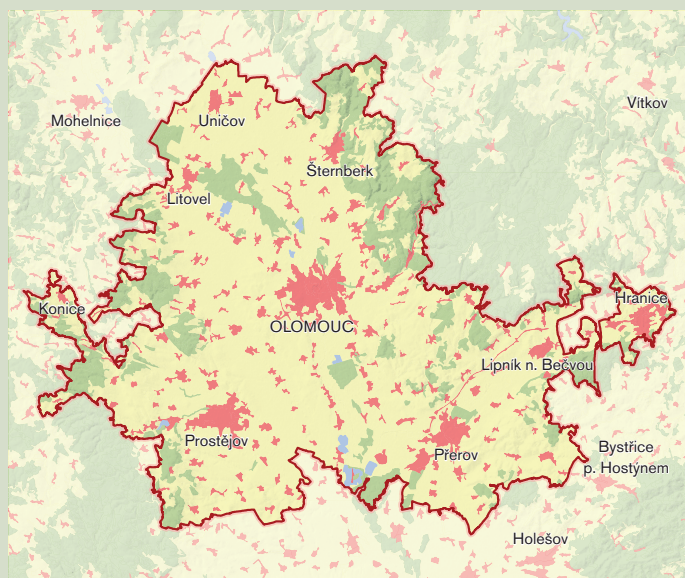
191 m

Minimum altitude within the agglomeration

The territory of the Olomouc agglomeration is largely composed of the flatlands of the Upper Morava Valley, crossed by the Morava River and bordered by the Nízký Jeseník mountain range in the east and the Zábřeh and Drahany Highlands in the west. It is in these areas, especially in the north-east, where the highest elevations within the Olomouc agglomeration are found (with the highest point reaching 680 meters above sea level). The lowest point of the area (191 m above sea level) is located

Elevation band [m a.s.l.]	Area (km ²)	Share in the area of the OA [%]
under 200	60	3.5
200–300	1,228	70.9
301–400	278	16.1
401–500	83	4.8
501–600	66	3.8
Over 600	16	0.9

LAND COVER



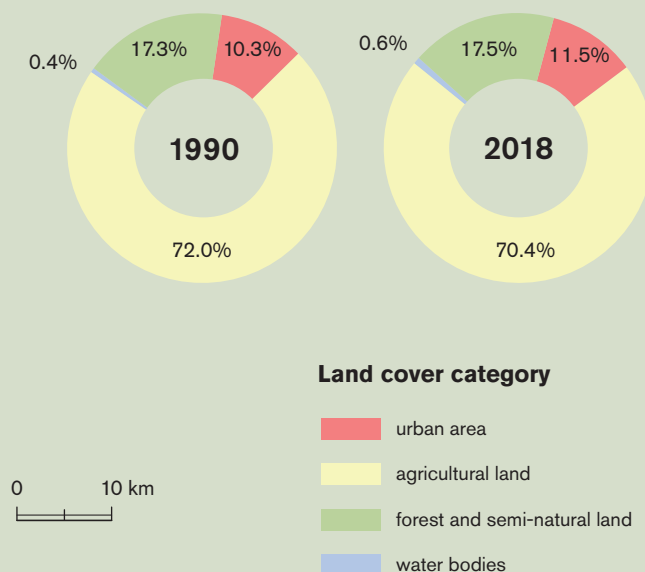
63%

of the urban area is represented by Olomouc, Přerov, and Prostějov.

where the Morava River exits the agglomeration's territory. In terms of the absolute elevation relief, lower altitudes dominate, with nearly three quarters of the Olomouc agglomeration (1,228 km²) lying at elevations up to 300 m (of which 1,228 km² are between 200 to 300 m). Medium elevations can be found on nearly one quarter of the agglomeration's territory (427 km²), most commonly represented by the 301 to 400 m elevation band (278 km²). Higher elevations (i.e. areas above 600 m), which can be found only to a limited extent, along the agglomeration's northwestern border (Šternberk district) and eastern edge (in the land registry territory of Malé Hradisko), make up less than 1% of the territory.

In the agglomeration and in its close vicinity, there is a number of natural attractions associated with karst regions, such as the Javoříčská, Mladečská and Zbrašovsko-Aragonitová caves and also the Hranická chasm, the

CHANGES IN LAND COVER



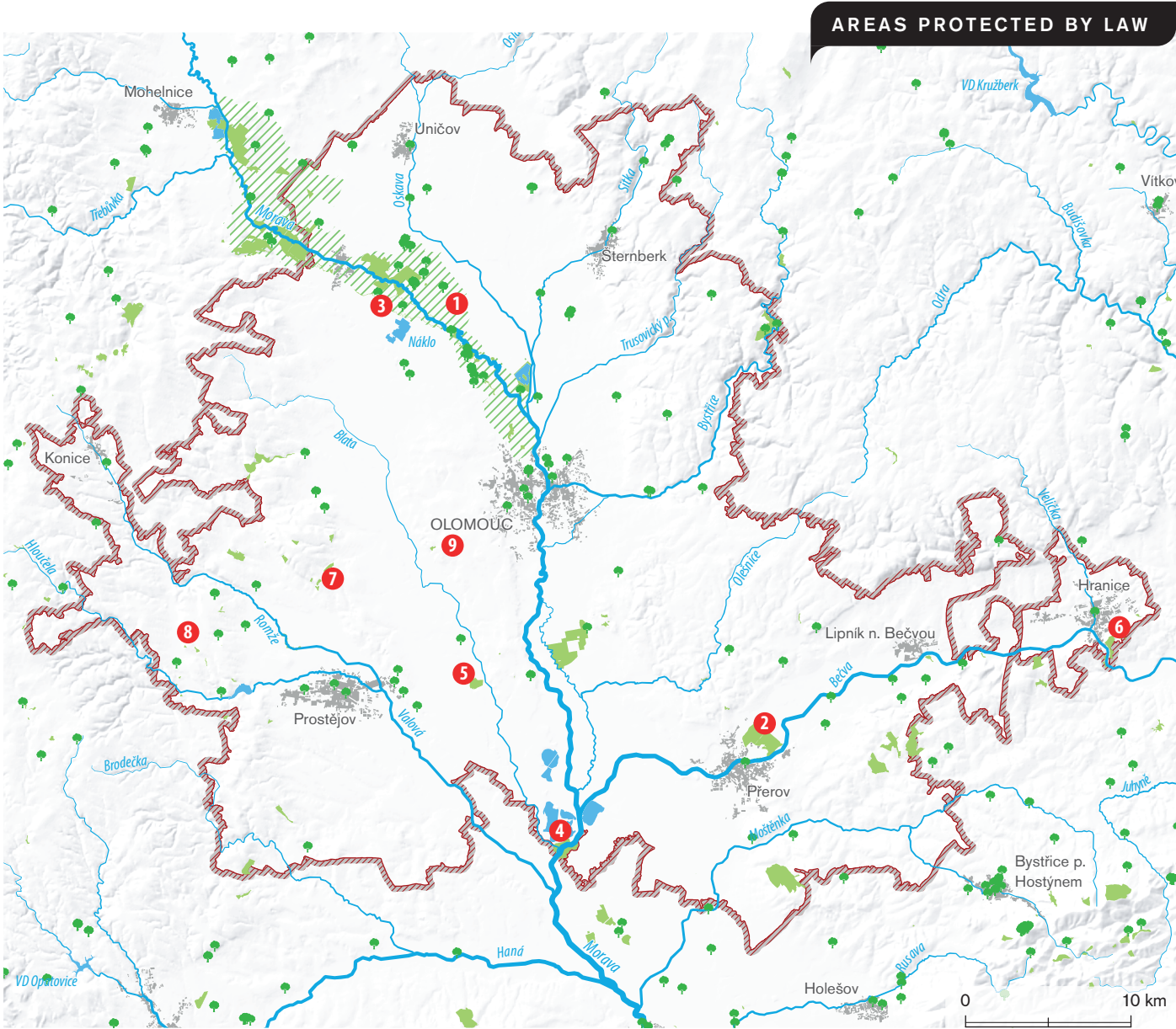
deepest chasm in the Czech Republic and the deepest flooded freshwater cave on Earth. There are also several unique archaeological sites, especially the Skalka site in Předmostí near Přerov with a settlement dating back to the period of palaeolithic mammoth hunters.

According to CORINE data, more than 70% of the territory is formed by agricultural land. By a wide margin, the second most represented category are forests and semi-natural areas, which occupy over 17% of the territory. The proportion of built-up areas is more than 11% and the least represented category is water bodies (less than 1%). These values, which have not changed significantly over the last 30 years (except for a slight increase in built-up areas, mainly at the expense of agricultural land), demonstrate the high potential of the area in terms of agricultural production, which is typical and traditional for the Haná region.



5.2

Nature Conservation



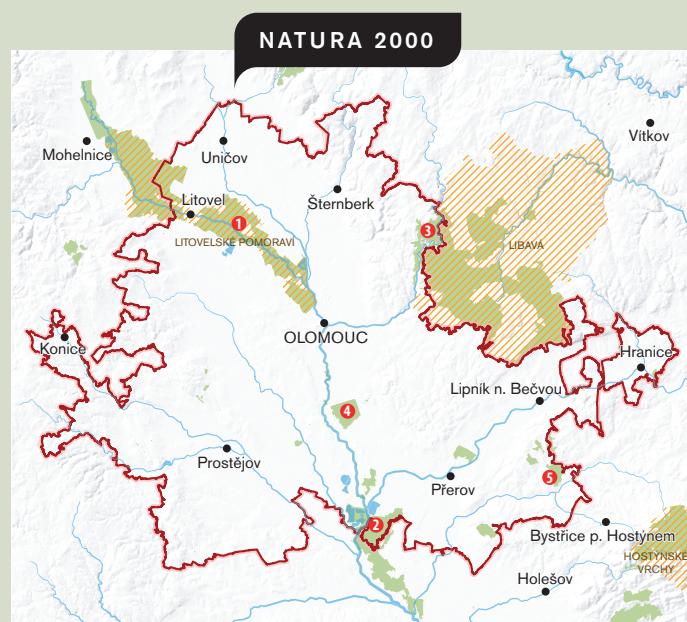
- Large Special Protected Area (LSPA)
- Small Special Protected Areas (SSPA)
- memorial tree

>70 km²

of special protected area
protected by law

The natural conditions have been influenced by long-term cultivation of the landscape by man, yet there are unique complexes of floodplain forests with an anastomosing river network of the Morava River in the Litovelské Pomoraví Protected Landscape Area, a mosaic of cultural steppes, and well-preserved forest ecosystems. Aside from the floodplain of the Morava River, forest cover is mostly concentrated in the marginal mountain ranges bordering the Upper Morava Valley.

Category	Name	Area [ha]	Number on the map
PLA	Litovelské Pomoraví	5,580.0	1
NNR	Žebračka	227.6	2
NNR	Ramena řeky Moravy	65.1	3
NNR	Zástudánčí	54.4	4
NNM	Hrdibořické rybníky	39.8	5
NNR	Hůrka u Hranic	37.4	6
NNM	Kosiřské lomy	24.3	7
NNM	Za Hrnčířkou	5.6	8
NNM	Na skále	4.5	9

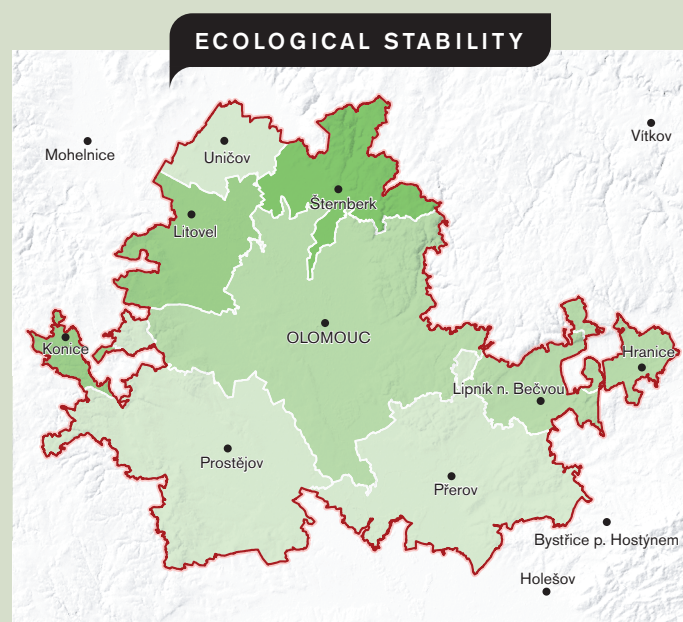


Site of Community Importance
Special Protection Area

Number on the map	Name	Area [ha]
1	Litovelské Pomoraví	4,613
2	Morava-Chropýňský luh	1,586
3	Údolí Bystřice	751
4	Království	592
5	Dřevohostický les	308

The only large-scale special protected area in the agglomeration is the Litovelské Pomoraví Protected Landscape Area, which represents one of the last remnants of floodplain forests in Central Europe and covers an area of almost 56 km² (more than 3% of the Olomouc agglomeration's territory). In terms of small-scale special protected areas, there are 64 such areas in the agglomeration, including 4 national nature reservations, 4 national nature monuments, 13 nature reservations and 43 nature monuments. Also worth mentioning are the 112 monumental trees located in the Olomouc agglomeration.

With regard to the NATURA 2000 network, the Olomouc agglomeration is covered by two special protection areas (Litovelské Pomoraví and a small part of Libavá), which together cover over 60 km² and 27 sites of European importance (almost 88 km² in total), of which the four largest are spatially linked to the vicinity of the Morava

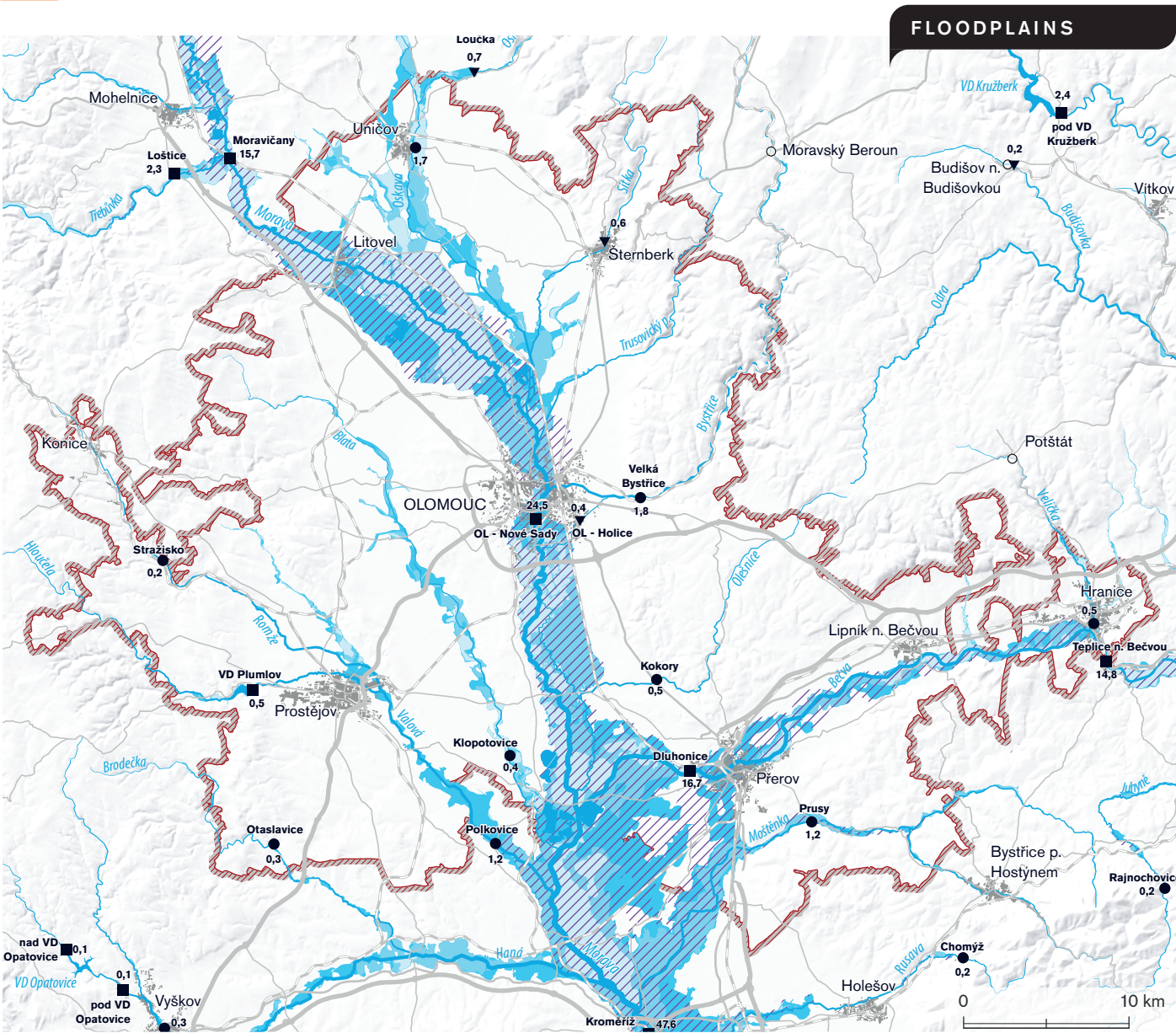


Ecological stability coefficient
min. 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.0 max. 1.6

and Bystřice rivers.

According to the Czech Statistical Office, the ecological stability coefficient is a number that determines the ratio of the areas of stable and unstable landscape elements in a given territory. Stable elements include areas close to nature such as forests, permanent grasslands, orchards, gardens or water bodies; while unstable elements include areas significantly altered by human activities such as arable land, built-up and other areas. The lower the coefficient value, the more the area can be assessed as being disproportionately used by humans (in the Olomouc agglomeration, specifically the Přerov and Prostějov AD MEC), in extreme cases as an area with a very disturbed natural structure (there is no such administrative district in the agglomeration). Values between 0.4 and 1.0 indicate areas intensively used mainly for agricultural production (all other districts except Šternberk). The highest value of the ecological stability coefficient was achieved by the Šternberk administrative district (1.6), which can be characterised as a relatively balanced landscape where technical objects are in harmony with the well-preserved natural elements. Values of 3.0 and above indicate natural and close to nature landscapes with a significant prevalence of ecologically stable elements and low intensity of human use of the landscape (no administrative district of the Olomouc agglomeration reaches these values).

5.3 Environmental Risks



Floodplains

- five-year flood (Q_5)
- twenty-year flood (Q_{20})
- hundred-year flood (Q_{100})
- floodplain inundation of July 1997

Flood reporting points on watercourses

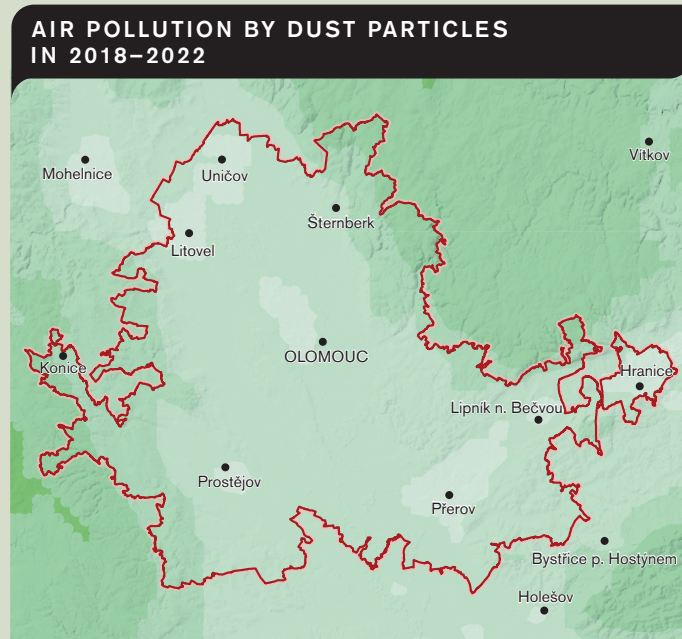
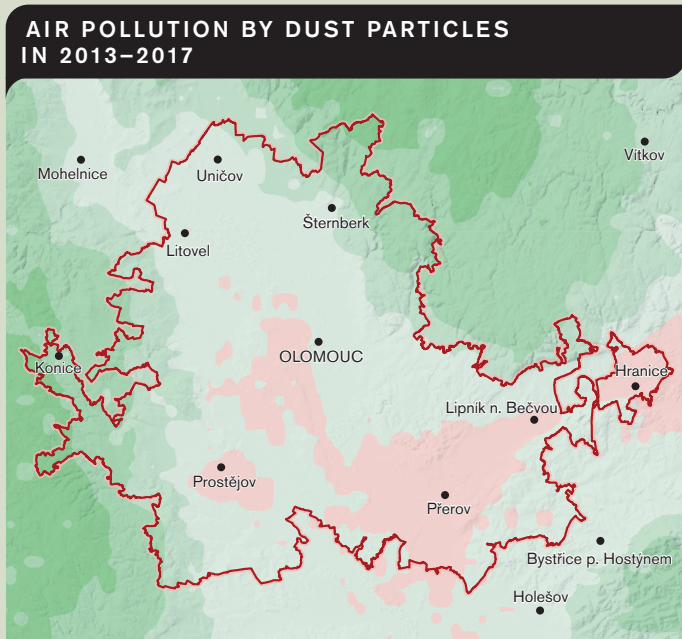
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- long-term average annual flow (for the period 1990–2020)

676 m³/s

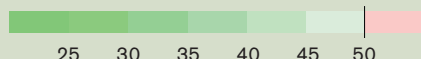
Peak flow value in Olomouc – Nové Sady on July 9, 1997

Flooding is one of the main natural hazards in the agglomeration due to a combination of natural conditions and long-term human activity. The vulnerability of the area has significantly increased due to the urbanisation and development of the floodplains of the Bečva and Morava rivers during the 20th century. The most vulnerable areas are the cities of Olomouc and Přerov, including their hinterlands, or the municipalities near the confluence of the Morava and Bečva rivers, as demonstrated during

Floodplain inundation	Area [km ²]	(%)
Q_5	132.8	7.7
Q_{20}	272.7	15.8
Q_{100}	435.0	25.1
Q_{max} (07/1997)	265.3	15.3



PM₁₀ dust aerosol concentration [µg/m³]



0 10 km

the major floods in 1997, when more than 265 km² (over 15%) of the current Olomouc agglomeration was flooded. For illustration, in Olomouc the normal flow of the Morava river reaches 24.5 m³/s. During the floods in 1997, this value was exceeded by nearly thirty times. Since these floods, intensive work has been underway in the region on flood control measures.

The air quality in the agglomeration is influenced primarily by the high concentration of road traffic along the main transit routes across Moravia and also by household heating in rural settlements in combination with current

meteorological conditions. Emission production in the region is average compared to the other parts of the Czech Republic. In the recent past (2013 to 2017), the 24-hour PM₁₀ aerosol concentration limits used to be regularly exceeded at several monitoring sites, mainly in large cities and along major road corridors of national and transnational importance. However, in recent years (between 2018 and 2022), it was possible to significantly reduce these unwanted emissions and to stabilise the 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations at a level not exceeding the tolerable level.



6

Investments and Projects





PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
IN THE PERIOD 2014–2020

>180

MUNICIPALITIES IMPLEMENTING THE ITI PROJECTS
FOR THE PERIOD 2014–2020

43

EU CONTRIBUTION
FOR THE PERIOD 2014–2020

CZK 3.5 billion

EU CONTRIBUTION PER CAPITA IN 2014–2020

>CZK 7.8 thous.

ITI STRATEGY AREAS

6

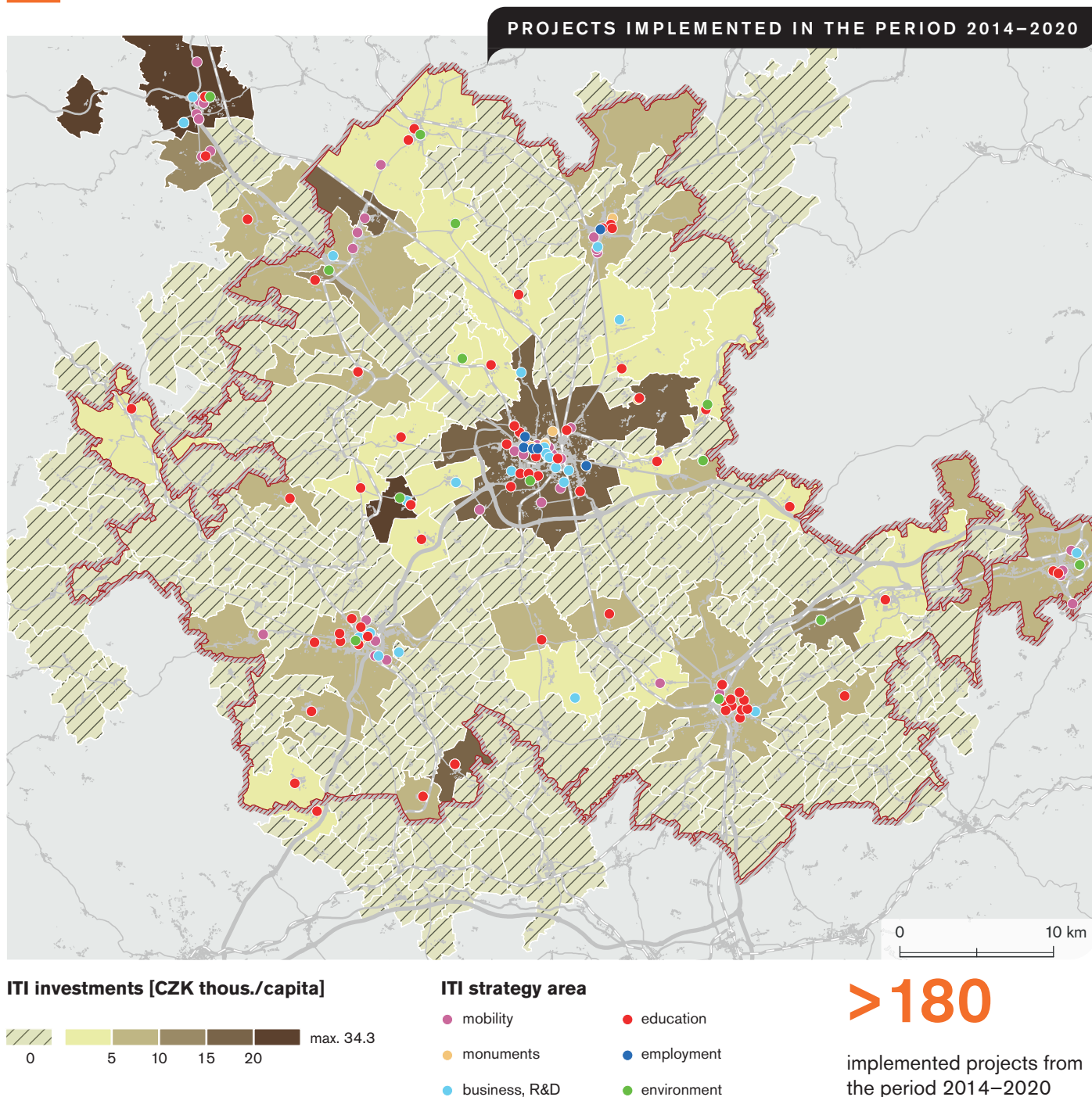
INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL
PROJECTS

4

PARTNER CITIES IN THE CIA 7 NETWORK

7

6.1 Investments and ITI Projects

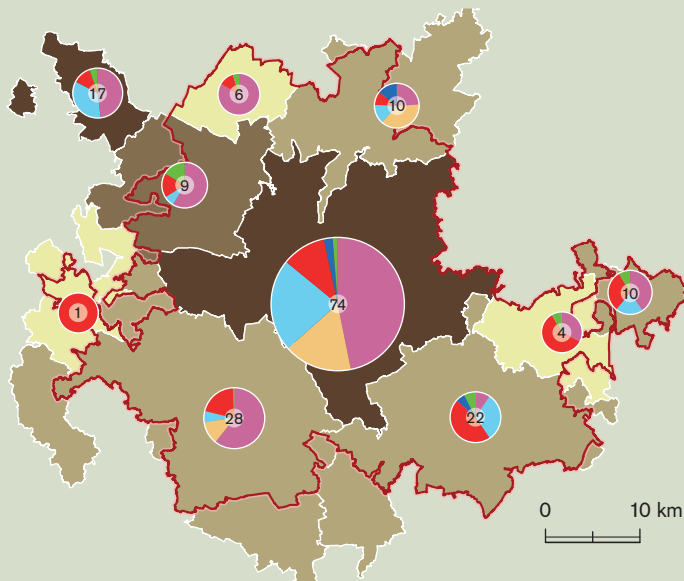


In the 2014–2020 EU planning period, for the purposes of ITI implementation, the Olomouc agglomeration was defined as a larger territory, including 240 municipalities with 450 thousand inhabitants. During this time, over 180 strategic projects with total eligible expenditures exceeding CZK 4.2 billion were implemented in the Olomouc agglomeration. The implemented projects are, understandably, not distributed evenly; they quite logically reflect the distribution of the population in the agglomeration. A majority of the projects was implemented in large cities, because that is where the greatest potential for generating strategic projects lies.

Even so, investments intended for the implementation of

integrated projects were directed to more than four dozen municipalities, i.e. to nearly 20% of all municipalities in the Olomouc agglomeration. While in terms of the volume of funds, larger cities dominated, especially Olomouc, followed by Prostějov and Přerov, the situation is different when calculating invested expenditures per capita and large differences can be observed. The smaller town of Lutín, with a population of approximately three thousand, invested the most (approximately 43 thousand CZK per capita), followed by Mohelnice (over 35 thousand). Olomouc, the city with the largest population, was finally ranked third, because more than CZK 2 billion was invested in its territory thanks to the ITI instrument

INVESTMENTS MADE IN 2014–2020 BY STRATEGY AREA



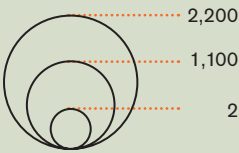
ITI investments
[CZK thous./capita]

min. 0.2 2.5 5.0 10.0 max. 13.1

ITI strategy area

- mobility
- monuments
- business, R&D
- education
- employment
- environment

ITI investments
total [CZK million]

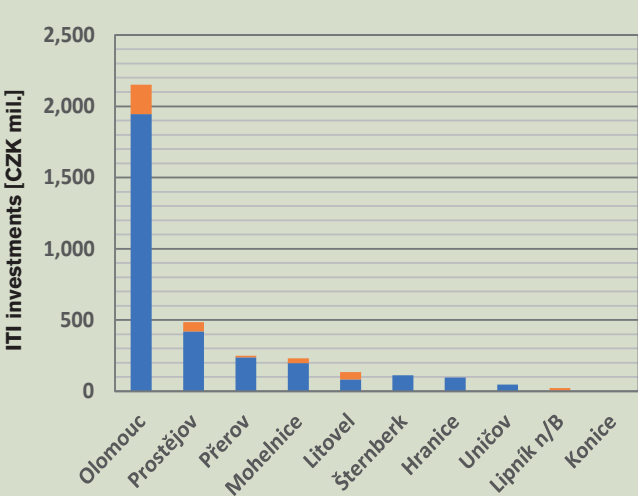


alone. The average amount invested per inhabitant of the agglomeration was approximately CZK 9.5 thousand.

Between 2014 and 2020, more than CZK 3.5 billion was allocated from European funds for projects in the Olomouc agglomeration. Applicants, whether municipalities or their organisations, educational institutions or entrepreneurs and others, could apply for resources from a total of six operational programmes. The actual implementation of the ITI instrument is governed by the “integrated strategy”, the implementation of which began at the end of 2016 and ended in 2023 (based on the n+3 rule). Over the

ITI strategy area	EU contribution [CZK million]
Mobility	1,627.5
Business, R&D	713.6
Education	556.3
Monuments	459.0
Environment	95.9
Employment	77.6

INVESTMENTS MADE IN THE PERIOD 2014–2020 BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT



- administrative centre of the AD MEC
- other municipalities of the administrative district

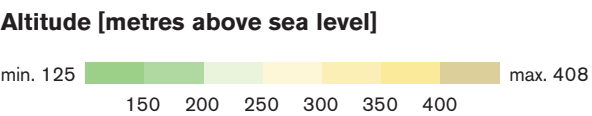
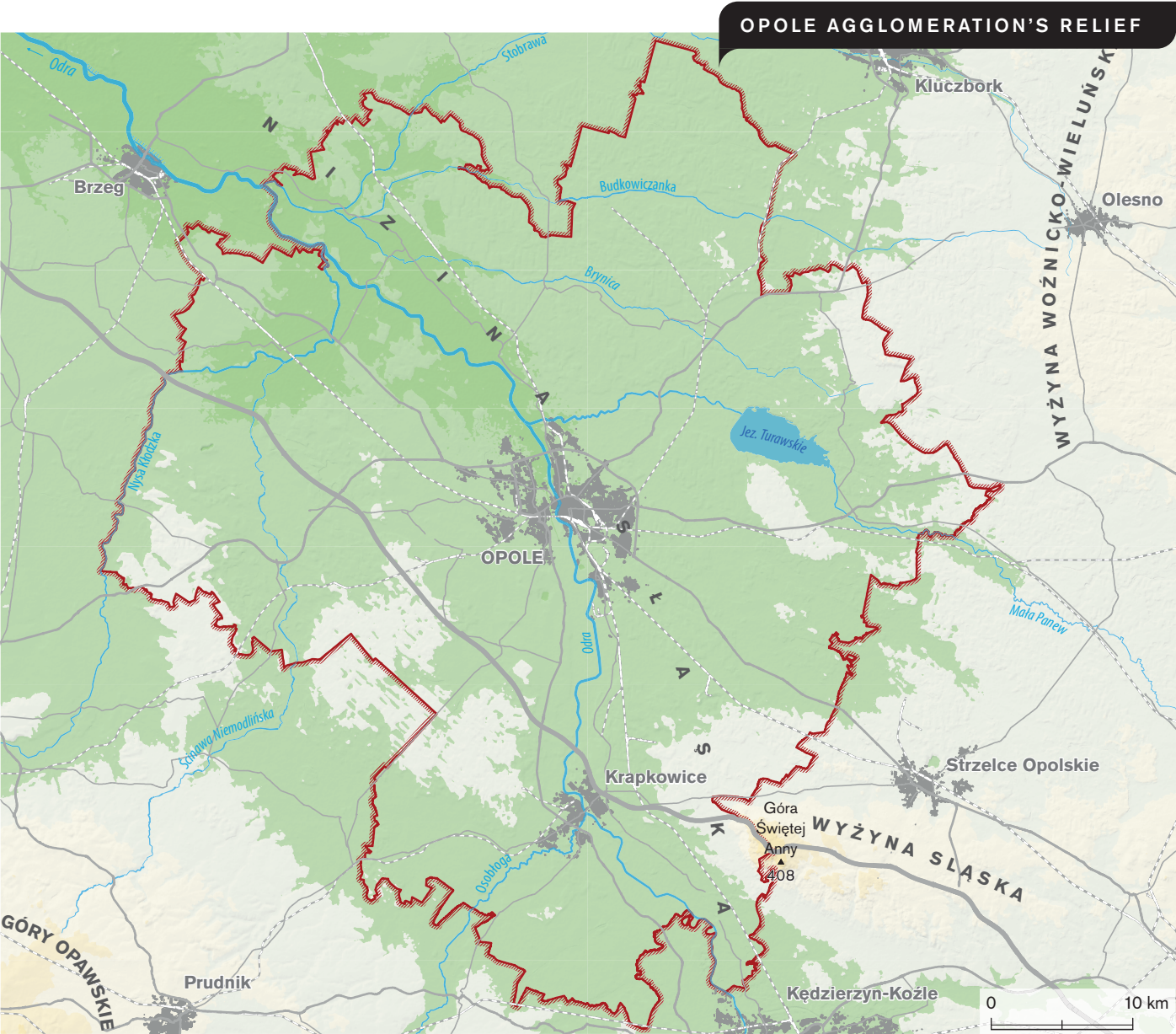
CZK 3.5 billion

Amount of EU contribution to investments in the agglomeration in the period 2014–2021

entire period, the Olomouc agglomeration’s ITI steering committee gave a positive opinion to more than 200 projects focusing on various topics, of which over 180 were successfully completed.

As expected, the financial analysis and the presentation of the location of individual strategic projects showed that in the case of the Olomouc agglomeration, most investments are directed to the urban cores of the agglomeration – i.e. to the cities of Olomouc, Přerov, and Prostějov. However, a large number of projects were also implemented in secondary centres (municipalities with extended competence) – e.g. in Mohelnice, Uničov, Litovel, and Hranice, which are important centres in the agglomeration. Thematically focused projects, typically in the field of education, have also been implemented in smaller municipalities across the entire agglomeration. Integrated territorial investments should help develop the hinterland areas of the largest and economically strongest cities in the Czech Republic also in the EU planning period 2021–2027.

6.2 Opole Agglomeration



404 m Maximum altitude within the agglomeration

191 m Minimum altitude within the agglomeration

On 13 September 2016, representatives of the Olomouc and Opole agglomerations signed a “Partnership Declaration”. This is the first ever international cooperation agreement between the Czech and Polish agglomerations. The two historic cities, and therefore both agglomerations, share many similarities. Among other things, they are the regional capitals, i.e. the Olomouc Region and the Opole Voivodeship, they are approximately the same size, they are home to important

universities, institutions, bishoprics or archbishoprics, and they boast beautiful zoological gardens, which also cooperate with each other.

They are also connected by important pilgrimage sites in their regions. Svatý Kopeček near Olomouc, as well as Góra Świętej Anny near Krapkowice are known to almost all believers. In both agglomerations, important rivers form a natural axis of the territory – in the case of Olomouc it

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE OPOLE AGGLOMERATION



0 10 km

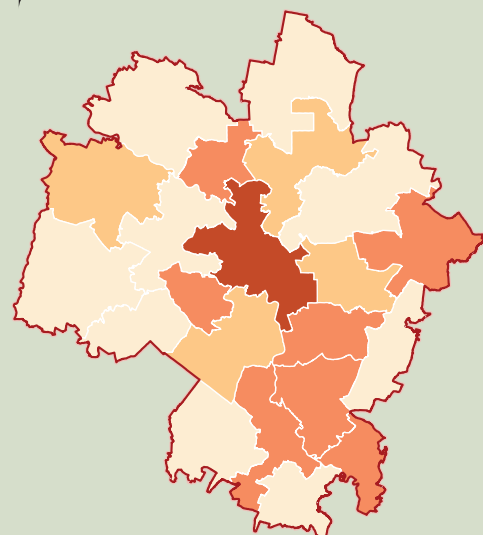
Status of the settlement

- regional city
- ▣ district city
- city
- municipality
- centre

Municipalities by jurisdiction of the district/county

- Brzeg
- Krapkowice
- Opole
- Opole (city)
- Strzelce

POPULATION DENSITY IN THE OPOLE AGGLOMERATION'S MUNICIPALITIES



Population per km²

min. 31.7 75 100 250 max. 848.5

140 Average population density of the
Opole agglomeration [inhabitants/km²]

is the Morava River, in the case of Opole it is the Oder River. There are numerous protected areas, natural and cultural monuments and, last but not least, they share a long history within a single political entity.

If we were to briefly present the Opole agglomeration, it consists of 21 municipalities with their own administrative district, some of which are urban, some rural. It covers 5 counties, the most important of which are the two in Opole, both the inner urban district and the outer rural district, covering the entire vast hinterland. Over 330 thousand inhabitants live on a total area of 2,376 km².

Another common factor of both agglomerations is the implementation of the ITI instrument. And since the individual processes and ITI instruments applied in the two cities differ, an initiative was adopted to compare them and learn from the good practices of the cross-border partner. This cooperation resulted in the implementation of several joint international projects. First, a small-scale project called "Cooperation of the Opole and Olomouc Agglomerations", which was supported under Priority

Axis 2 of the Microproject Fund (as part of the Praděd Euroregion). The successful implementation of this project was followed by other activities, which resulted in enhanced cooperation focused on pursuing the long-term plan "Together for the Development of Agglomerations". The project was supported by the cross-border operational program Interreg VA Czechia – Poland and included a wide range of activities such as internships, thematically focused study stays of Czech and Polish experts in both agglomerations, professional presentations, lectures and workshops. Successful cooperation and strong interest in continuing the activities led to the implementation of a second major project, "Together for the Development of Agglomerations 2020+". Despite the initial problems associated with the COVID pandemic, when cross-border movement of people, social events and general gatherings were restricted, the implementation of this project was ultimately successful. We believe that this cooperation focused primarily on sharing good practice and positive examples in the regional development (not only in the implementation of integrated strategies at the level of both agglomerations) will continue in the future.

6.3 International Cooperation

INVOLVEMENT IN THE URBACT III PROJECT



The URBACT programme is one of the instruments that offers cities a unique opportunity to find answers to their development questions through partnership, mutual learning and sharing of experience. In 2016, the Olomouc agglomeration, through the Statutory City of Olomouc, became a partner in the “Cities in Article 7” project (abbreviated CIA7).

This project focused on sharing of experiences in implementing integrated strategies, with the outputs being the “Baseline Study”. The lead partner of the project was the city of Lille, and besides Olomouc, the partner network consisted of 8 other cities. The “Baseline Study”

analysed in detail the functioning of agglomerations and ITIs in the cities participating in the project, identifying both similarities and some differences in the implementation of integrated instruments in the individual EU member states. Other activities included, for example, international seminars or meetings of cross-border working groups.

Involvement in this network of cities not only brings opportunities for sharing good practice and transferring experience in solving certain problems, but it also contributes to increasing the prestige of the city and building its positive image.

CIA 7 NETWORK PARTNER CITIES



Pesaro (IT), 93,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Improving business initiative. Generational and multiethnic integration. An energy-efficient and "carbon-neutral" community. Smart transportation system.



Larissa (GR), 145,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Improving the image of the city. Transport transformation and sustainable urban mobility. Strengthening the local economy and supporting vulnerable groups.



Lublin (PL), 340,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Improving the level of education, social inclusion. Improving transport mobility. Sustainable development through revitalisation of spatial and social conditions.



Duisburg (DE), 500,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Socioeconomic stabilisation. Accessibility and quality of education. Improving living conditions for children. Improving the environment. Prevention of social segregation.



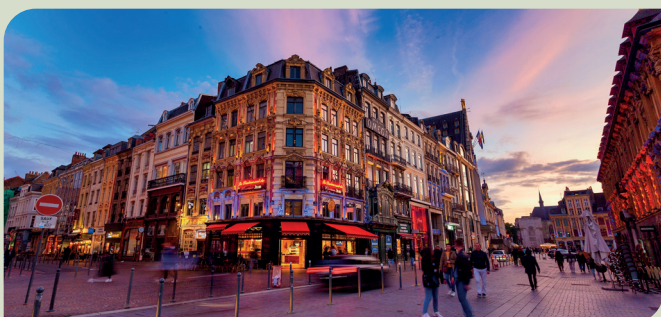
Seville (ES), 699,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Improving transport and sustainable urban mobility. Improving the identity and image of the city. Promoting social cohesion.



Bari (IT), 326,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Sustainable urban development. Employment and social cohesion in the peripheries. Restructuring of dilapidated public buildings.



Lille (FR), 277,000 inhabitants.

Strategic goals: Employment and economic development. Social inclusion. Urban renewal.



Olomouc, 100,000 inhabitants

DATA SOURCES USED

Data sources

Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic (AOPK)
CORINE Land Cover, European Environment Agency
Czech Hydrometeorological Institute – CHMI
Czech Statistical Office (CSO)
DIBAVOD, T. G. Masaryk Water Research Institute, public research institution
Internal database of the Department of Geography of Palacký University in Olomouc
Internal database of the Olomouc agglomeration
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic (MoLSA)
Institute of Health Information and Statistics (IHIS)

Topographical data

Copernicus – Global and European Digital Elevation Model (COP-DEM)
CHMI: Air Quality Information System (ISKO-OZKO)
DATA 50, ČÚZK
Data ArcČR © ČÚZK, ČSÚ, ARCDATA PRAHA 2023
NASA Earth Observatory: Earth at Night
OpenStreetMap contributors

IMPORTANT WEB LINKS:

Olomouc Agglomeration	www.olomoucka-aglomerace.eu
The city of Olomouc	www.olomouc.eu
The city of Prostějov	www.prostejov.eu
The city of Přerov	www.prerov.eu
Opole Agglomeration	www.aglomeracja-opolska.pl
URBACT III	www.keep.eu/project/23298/cities-in-article-7

HOW TO READ THE MAPS

The large map always shows data for individual municipalities of the Olomouc agglomeration. In the case of smaller maps of the administrative districts of the municipalities with extended competence, the data always concerns the entire administrative district, regardless of the territorial delimitation of the Olomouc agglomeration. This ensures that information on the individual districts can be reasonably compared, because administrative districts such as Hranice or Uničov are always represented in the agglomeration only through some of their municipalities (including the administrative centre of the MEC), which could cause significant distortion and thus a depreciation of the described indicators if the values were recalculated only for the included municipalities.

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