



# Demographic change and active inclusion in Brno: the Senior Academy project



## Cities for Active Inclusion



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### CITIES FOR ACTIVE INCLUSION

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# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1. Social demographic characteristics of Brno

Brno is the second biggest city in the Czech Republic. It is the capital of South Moravia, which is an important region of the country. South Moravia has a population of just over 1 million people (1,166,179 on 31 December 2011) and provides employment opportunities, a good education system and high quality services.

Brno is a university city with almost 70,000 university students studying here every year. The total number of inhabitants at the end of 2011 was 379,000. This represents more than 30% of the population of the entire South Moravian region; some 183,000 were men and some 196,000 were women. The population in Brno has been fairly stable over the past decade.

In terms of natural population increase, in 2010, the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths, and the natural population increase was +1.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2011, the natural population increase was slightly lower than the previous year, at +1.5 per 1,000 inhabitants: the number of deaths was 3,848 while the number of births was 4,401. In terms of migration, in 2011, there was a net outward migration: from Brno of 3.9 per thousand: more people moved out of the city than moved in. This net outward migration is partly due to the demographic trend of young families moving out of the city of Brno.<sup>1</sup>

Unemployment rates in Brno are close to the national average. At the end of 2011, the national unemployment rate in the Czech Republic was 8.9%, while in Brno, it was 8.15%: a total of 18,590 people were unemployed. This represents a slight improvement compared with the previous year. However, the number of jobs in Brno has been decreasing, and in 2011 the number of people applying for each vacant job had increased to an average of 25.6 applicants. Over the longer-term, the hardest-to-place groups of job applicants in Brno include the following: people aged over 50 years old; disabled people; people who are long-term unemployed; people with low or no qualifications; people with just a high school education, especially those who have just left school; and young people in general. Although these groups represent a wide diversity of people, unemployment represents a shared risk of social exclusion.

## 1.2. Changes in age structure of the population

Brno has experienced an increasingly older age structure for some time. At the end of 2011, the share of Brno citizens aged over 60 was 24.2%. The city has a high and growing percentage of post-productive inhabitants who have retired from working, as well as a decreasing proportion of pre-productive children aged 0-14 years.<sup>2</sup> Despite a short-term natural population increase in the past few years, it is expected that the ageing process of the Brno population will continue. Increasing life expectancy, thanks to better healthcare and changes in lifestyle, means an increase in the total number of older people. The speed of change for life expectancy is also a factor for the city's age structure. Between 2000 and 2009, life expectancy for men aged 65 years old increased by 1.5 years, and by 2009 they could expect to live another 15.2 years on average. Life expectancy

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.1: Development of basic demographic indicators in Brno in 1991 and between 2001 and 2010.

<sup>2</sup> In 2010 the share of population aged 0-14 was 13.1 %, aged 15-64 was 69.1 % and the share of the 65 and over group was 17.9 % (source: Czech Statistical Authority).

for women also increased: for women aged 65, life expectancy grew by 1.2 years, and by 2009 they could expect to live for another 18.3 years. So, on average, men who were 65 in 2009 can be expected to live until they are 80.2 years old and women until they are 83.3 years old.<sup>3</sup>

This demographic ageing is also illustrated by the ageing index<sup>4</sup>. The number of older people aged 65+ compared with the number of children aged 0-14 years has been increasing steadily and intensively in Brno. In just 10 years, the index increased from 111.6 older people per 100 children to 136.5 older people to 100 children. In fact, Brno has one of the highest ageing index values in the Czech Republic: comparative figures show that in 2010, the ageing index for the Czech Republic as a whole was 107.8; for the whole South Moravian region it was 114.8; and, as previously stated, in Brno itself, it was 136.25.<sup>5</sup> Brno's particularly high ageing index is partly due to Brno having a higher percentage of women in the older population: women tend to live longer than men and there is a relatively large group of older widows living in Brno. The ageing index for men in the city's population is only 104.52 but for women it is 167.71.

Charts illustrating Brno's population figures by age also indicate that the city has a very large group of people aged approximately 50-70 years.<sup>6</sup>

Another indicator that reflects the city's age structure is the dependency ratio, which is the number of inhabitants of non-working age (i.e. people aged 0 to 14 years and aged 65+), per hundred inhabitants of working age (i.e. people aged 15 to 64 years old). The dependency ratio has increased slightly over the past ten years: from 42.9 to 44.8.

Although the number of children being born each year has increased in the past few years, there are still fewer young people than older people in the city. It is therefore obvious that the demographic ageing of the Brno population will continue in the future.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.3. How demographic change trends are expected to impact the City of Brno

In terms of age groups and inclusion rates, older people are more at risk of social exclusion than younger population groups. This has a number of causes. For example, many older people have age-related limitations such as health issues, reduced mobility, an overall decrease in physical fitness, and in some cases, diminishing mental abilities. Many older people also have a lower awareness of the opportunities available for social inclusion, and less familiarity with modern technologies. Also, younger people may not take the trouble to interact with older people. Furthermore, many older people have limited financial resources. In an economic recession, older people are at risk of poverty. Figures for the Czech Republic as a whole show that the number of insolvent older people has tripled within the last ten years: the country now has more than 60 thousand older people who have been insolvent or bankrupt. Some are victims of aggressive advertising, and many have had to pay off their children's debts.<sup>8</sup>

Older people are also more at risk of social isolation caused by loss of contact with the local community in which they live, or by the loss of their partner. Other problems include ageism: discrimination due to old age and an increasing rate of criminal offences against older people.

<sup>3</sup> See [www.czso.cz/xb/redakce.nsf/i/nadeje\\_dozeni\\_v\\_okresech\\_jihomoravskeho\\_kraje](http://www.czso.cz/xb/redakce.nsf/i/nadeje_dozeni_v_okresech_jihomoravskeho_kraje).

<sup>4</sup> The ageing index represents the number of people aged 65+ per 100 children aged 0-14.

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 1.1 and 1.3: Demographic indicators for Brno and Ageing indices for Brno and other large towns of the Czech Republic: 31/12/2010.

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 1.2: Population by age and gender: Brno: 31/12/2010.

<sup>7</sup> See Annex 1.4: Forecasts of mean population by age group in Brno until 2051.

<sup>8</sup> [tn.nova.cz/zpravky/domaci/dnesni-tisk-hlasovani-o-duvere-vlade-a-zadluzenost-senioru.html](http://tn.nova.cz/zpravky/domaci/dnesni-tisk-hlasovani-o-duvere-vlade-a-zadluzenost-senioru.html).

Demographic ageing of the population in Brno, as described above, creates a range of specific needs and requirements. These include: social services; healthcare; housing; respite support for families who care for older people; barrier-free access to facilities and vehicles, including public transport; a safe environment; prevention of crime; and initiatives for the active inclusion of older people. In this report, it is not possible to describe all the initiatives being undertaken by Brno, but care and other services for older people in Brno are currently being given great attention.

Brno has a flexible and varied network of social services for senior citizens: these range from residential services, services provided in their own homes, and local services such as social activity programmes. The availability of medical care is very good in Brno, due to the size of the city. However, specific care for older patients is insufficiently developed in Brno: there is a need for more geriatric services and medical-social services.

Over the years, a number of organisations in Brno have helped to actively include older people into society, through cultural, sporting and educational activities; and there are now 31 clubs for older people in Brno, with a total of more than 1,000 actively participating members. In addition, Brno Municipal Police has run various schemes for crime prevention and safe environment schemes, some of which have been specifically for older people.

However, despite all the various initiatives and services, until now there has been no strategic document to comprehensively address the challenges of Brno's ageing demographic profile. Therefore, until recently, there had been no integrated approach to ensure that all older people are actively included in society.

#### 1.4. Strategic plan for addressing the effects of demographic change

To help the city meet the challenges of an increasingly ageing population, it was decided to develop a coordinated strategy. The office of the Brno Healthy City organisation started working with Brno's municipal office for Strategic Development to lead the creation of a Plan for Active Ageing for Brno<sup>9</sup>. This is designed to help the city to address the needs of older people (senior citizens) and is the first document of its type in the Czech Republic. The stated vision of this plan is to: 'make Brno a senior-friendly city, which will allow older people to have a full, active, secure, and healthy lifestyle'.

A broad range of partners have been involved with the development of the plan. These include representatives of some of the organisations involved with older people and the issues of ageing, such as: the national Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; the local office of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the Czech Republic; the South Moravian regional authority; the association of private non-profit organisations in South Moravia; and various research organisations.

Priorities formulated in the plan are based on research and analysis of the life of older people in Brno. The four priorities are:

- activation: helping older people become more active;
- care: comprehensive care for older people;
- environment: a city environment that meets the needs of older people;
- education: lifelong learning activities for older people.

The fulfilment of these priorities relies on a coordinated approach, with the co-operation of all organisations and institutions that can take action to positively influence the lives of older people.

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<sup>9</sup> see [www.regionalnirozvoj.cz/tl\\_files/soubory/Starnuti/Dokument\\_PAS/Strucna\\_verze.pdf](http://www.regionalnirozvoj.cz/tl_files/soubory/Starnuti/Dokument_PAS/Strucna_verze.pdf).

In the research and analysis undertaken for the plan, there was a particular focus on security: this is one of the key aspects that helps ensure an active and high quality of life for older people. In addition, security is embedded in the definition of active ageing and was therefore an important aspect for Brno's Plan for Active Ageing.<sup>10</sup> A secure life and a safe environment is vital for older people. Living in a secure environment is necessary for social inclusion: this not only means living in a crime-free environment but also being able to move around the city safely, for example, in terms of traffic management, public transport and the physical environment. It also means being able to safely access services and facilities, for example, services provided in public buildings. Therefore, one of the necessary prerequisites for the social inclusion of older people is to raise their awareness of how to safely move around the city and access local public services and local opportunities. This is important in order to prevent older people staying at home due to fear, and then becoming isolated from their surrounding environment and from social contact.

This report therefore describes a project that successfully focuses on training older people in how to actively protect themselves from the various dangers arising from the increasing crime rate, particularly crimes that target older people. It also trains them in how to actively participate in the development of a secure environment in the city and in the community they live in, allowing them to enhance their awareness and also to establish new social contacts.

“ A secure life and a safe environment is vital for older people... This not only means living in a crime-free environment but also being able to move around the city safely. ”

The project complies with the European

Active Inclusion Strategy, which highlights the necessity of ensuring access to social institutions and social interaction.

## 2. HOW BRNO IS COPING: THE ACTIVE INCLUSION OF OLDER PEOPLE IN THE CREATION OF A SECURE ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1. Security of senior citizens in Brno

Crime that targets older people has been increasing in recent years, with perpetrators abusing the vulnerability of elderly citizens. During 2010, the Czech Republic police force registered 6,433 criminal acts perpetrated on people aged over 60 years old. This means that every day, on average, 17 or 18 people over 60 became the victims of crime. These criminal acts on older people included 1,162 thefts and frauds: in 2010 alone, the perpetrators stole a total of some €1.5 million (more than 37m CZK) from older people.<sup>11</sup> This type of criminal activity is becoming organised, and the aggressiveness of the criminals is increasing.

<sup>10</sup> according to WHO, active ageing is: “the process of optimising the opportunities for health, participation and security, focused on enhancing quality of life during the process of ageing”.

<sup>11</sup> See Summary of information on Senior Academy crime prevention project, Department of Prevention, Municipal Police Brno, 2011.

Increasing numbers of older people are also exposed to immoral and unethical activities: criminals abuse seniors' unsuspecting nature and also their natural age-related limitations. For example, criminals take advantage of older people's credulity and lack of information to persuade them to buy overpriced goods or sign up to unfavourable loans or regular payments to so-called charities. Some of these criminals knock on older people's doors at home and pretend to be, for instance, representatives of a gas company or similar organisation: the older person invites them in and is then robbed. Increased vulnerability to crime is also determined by the fact that older people remember times when things were completely different, and believe that the same levels of trustworthiness and safety still apply: however, those times are dramatically different from the current situation: politically, technically, culturally and socially.

The most threatened group is older single women, and Brno has a relatively high number of people in this group. The question is: how can we prevent older people from being easy targets for crime?

## 2.2. The Senior Academy project

### 2.2.1. Brief description of the project and its aims

In 2006, to help older people (senior citizens) to protect themselves and avoid becoming victims, Brno's Municipal Police started co-operating with other organisations and institutions to develop the Senior Academy project. The Senior Academy project is in line with Brno's Plan for Active Ageing. The primary aim of the Senior Academy is to help prevent crime being perpetrated on older people: this is achieved by training older people to play an active role in ensuring their own safety, both at home and in their local environment, and also to help create a secure environment for everyone. The idea is for older people to become 'secure seniors'.



In terms of the Senior Academy project, a 'secure senior' means being active, confident, aware and well informed. These aspects are vital for secure ageing, and they allow older people to make meaningful use of their leisure time, learn new things, and establish new social contacts. The Senior Academy project aims not only to prevent crime targeting older people and create a secure environment, it also aims to encourage lifelong learning and social interaction, to help their active social inclusion.

The Senior Academy's training courses focus on topics related to the risks that older people currently face, including criminal behaviour, the law, traffic hazards, and fire risks. The courses also cover topics such as protecting the rights of consumers, patients and tenants, as well as the rights of older people living in retirement homes and nursing homes. Other modules include relationship psychology, the psychology of victims, memory training, and many other related fields. Practical training is also given in first aid, self-defence and computer literacy. During off-site excursions, the students learn about the tasks and work of the Integrated Rescue Services with the help of municipal police officers and firemen.

In addition to the training courses for older people, the Senior Academy also offers public training programmes designed for specific groups of people: e.g. staff in non-profit organisations; civic, special interest, and professional groups; clubs for older people; care homes; and housing associations.

### 2.2.2. Project organisation and funding

The project started in 2006 and is still running. It was initiated and implemented by the Crime Prevention Department of Brno's municipal police force. Brno's municipal police force organises, develops, and co-ordinates the project, and also delivers some of the training and lectures.

The other main partner is the city of Brno, and many municipal departments are involved, including Brno's municipal authority, Brno's social services department, Brno's municipal council for crime prevention, and Brno's Healthy City office. Municipal organisations are involved in delivering many of the lectures: on topics such as security, police, legal, social, medical, financial and traffic.

As the project is part of Brno's municipal crime prevention programme, the city provides funding from the municipal budget and from purpose-specific state grants, allocated by the Committee for Crime Prevention at the Czech Republic's Ministry of the Interior.

Other project partners include: the Department of Crime Prevention at the Ministry of Interior; the Ombudsman's Office; the Police College of the Ministry of the Interior; the Regional Police of the Czech Republic; the Medical Rescue Service of the South Moravian Region; the Fire Rescue Guards of the South Moravian Region; the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic; the Regional Court in Brno; the Brno office of the Czech National Bank; and the Chamber of Attorneys. Various NGO's are also involved in the Senior Academy project: these include the Association for Consumer Protection; NGO's working with crime victims; and specialised training and educational institutions. This shows the importance that is placed on involving all the relevant stakeholders in the whole process: a good example of a coordinated approach.

### 2.2.3 Who can study at the Senior Academy?

The Senior Academy students are men and women aged 55-85 who live in Brno or in the towns and villages of the South Moravian Region, whether nearby or far away. The training programme is suitable for all older people who have enough time to participate in a time-intensive study course. All old-age pensioners and disability pensioners can apply, as well as older people who are not retired yet but who still have the time to study.

The course is provided free of charge. The only factor limiting factor is the capacity for each course: this is determined by the number of seats in the lecture halls, the organisational resources of Brno's Municipal Police, and the available financial resources.

### 2.2.4. Key activities of the Senior Academy

Each year, the Senior Academy provides a basic course, advanced course and post-graduate courses, as well as a library and newsletter, as follows:

- Basic course: The basic course is designed to meet the needs of older people as possible victims of criminal actions or abusive behaviour. It addresses the vulnerability of older people and their unsuspecting nature, for example, believing strangers who say they are raising money for a purported charity, or being persuaded to buy expensive products. The course provides information, knowledge and skills to help older people become more aware

of the dangers, so they they can lead a secure life in society. The basic course runs for six months, from September to April of the following year. It consists of 24 lecture blocks, with each lecture block requiring 16 hours of study in individually selected courses; there are also 15 hours of excursions.

Graduates from the basic course receive a Certificate of Graduation and are designated as Crime Prevention Assistants for their neighbourhood.

- **Advanced course:** The advanced course covers the needs of older people not just as possible victims, but also as informants about acts of crime or as witnesses.

This advanced course also runs for six months from September to April, and is only for people who have graduated from the basic course. The advanced course requires a total of approximately 95 hours of study. Graduates from the advanced study course receive a Certificate of Graduation and are designated as ASI Seniors (i.e. Active, Self-confident, and Informed seniors). In addition to their certificate these advanced graduates are given a badge displaying the ASI Senior logo.



These advanced graduates are asked not only to protect their own

security but to disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills to their peers: other older people who are family members, friends, and neighbours.

- **Post-graduate courses:** Post-graduate courses are just for graduates of the basic or advanced course and take place throughout the whole year. These post-graduate courses include:
  - Summer seminars: these run each summer, and include a hike on foot of 8 to 10 kilometres, with various training activities during the rest stops;
  - Evening discussion clubs: these regular discussions aim to maintain personal contact between the graduates and the municipal police.
- **Other activities:**
  - Library of security: this library can be used by students of the basic and advanced course as well as graduates. They can borrow books on psychology, law and sociology, as well as books on various technical disciplines;
  - Graduates' Bulletin: communicate with all the project participants, including current students, through a Graduates' Bulletin published quarterly.

#### 2.2.5. Innovation and added value of the Senior Academy

The innovative Senior Academy project adds value in the following ways:

- **integrated approach:** the project uses an integrated and holistic approach that not only focuses on the prevention of victimisation but also on safety, rights, communication skills

etc. The project therefore contributes to the development of the participants' social capital. It also integrates the involvement and co-operation of many public institutions and organisations e.g. municipal social services and healthcare departments; municipal and state police; the municipal court; ombudsman's office; transport institutions; the fire service; and NGOs helping victims of crime;

- participation: the fact that the Senior Academy project engages so many older people and achieves a high level of proactive participation means that the project maximises results: the project engages older people regardless of their previous level of education or work, so that they can use their leisure time effectively, and are motivated to continue learning and establish new contacts: to become active, confident and secure;
- crime prevention assistants and custodians: the project capitalises on the skills and knowledge obtained on the courses in order to support the work of the municipal police: graduates of the Senior Academy have the opportunity to work as crime prevention assistants in co-operation with local municipal police teams in their district e.g. as zebra crossing guardians near elementary schools at the start and end of the school day. Graduates also help with community activities organised by the municipal police: e.g. they recently acted as custodians at an exhibition to honour the 20th anniversary of Brno's municipal police force;
- unique: the Senior Academy is the only project in the Czech Republic to offer this type of training and to focus on older people as the target group.

## 2.3 Success and evaluation of the Senior Academy project

The first successful achievement for the Senior Academy project has been to involve so many partners and organisations. This integrated approach has proved very successful, and from the very beginning the entire project was met with great appreciation and interest. In the first year, September 2006/2007, a total of 90 older people graduated from the Senior Academy. For 2011/ 2012, 270 older people are taking part in the courses. In addition to participation on courses, almost 700 older people currently participate, more or less actively, in the post-graduate programmes held for older people who have graduated from the Senior Academy courses in the five years since the courses started. The curriculum is constantly revised with new topics and study subjects. In 2011, in a national competition for regions, towns and communities in the Czech Republic, held annually by the Ministry of Interior, the Senior Academy project received the Crime Prevention Award.



As a result of their participation in the Senior Academy, older people are more informed: they know more about strategies to prevent victimisation; they are more aware of their rights in care institutions; they know more about first aid; and they know how to protect themselves against possible criminals: whether violent or fraudulent. What is also very important is that by taking the Senior Academy courses, they find new friends and new contacts.

Currently, the project is evaluated via feedback received during personal contact with students and graduates. The project organisers are not aware of any Senior Academy graduates becoming victims of crime. As a result of feeling more secure, many Senior Academy graduates start taking part in clubs for older people, special interest organisations, and housing associations, and also become mediators between vulnerable people and the municipal police or other public authorities and institutions.

The active involvement of Senior Academy graduates in the work of various organisations and in co-operating with the municipal police represents one of the key successes of the project: it also fulfils the goals of an active inclusion strategy. The curriculum and organisation of the Senior Academy has been evaluated through a research survey. This uses a questionnaire that focuses on course content: for example, it includes questions about the topics that older people prefer to learn about, and topics which they feel are missing from the courses. In addition, a large evaluation project is currently being prepared: this will be undertaken through the quarterly Graduates' Bulletin, which is distributed to all Senior Academy participants.

The feedback that has been obtained from graduates so far shows that they very much appreciate having new information and new social contacts, and they really appreciate losing their fear of the outside world and having an increased level of self-confidence. Most important for them is the information on how to protect themselves, how to face possible danger, and how to make their homes safe.

The representative of the Brno police force who is responsible for project implementation emphasises that two of the great successes of the project are: firstly, the way that students take an active and keen involvement in the Senior Academy activities; and secondly, the way that students establish new relationships and new friendships with other participants.

The Senior Academy is regularly promoted by the local and regional media. Photographs and TV coverage inform people across the South Moravian region about course dates, course topics, and graduation ceremonies. Media coverage also includes interviews with Senior Academy students and graduates.

## 2.4 Key challenges during project implementation

Due to growing interest from potential students, it became apparent that the lecture hall at the Municipal Police headquarters would no longer be adequate. So the Senior Academy moved to Brno's Regional Museum. However, this space was not ideal either. So for the last two years, the Senior Academy courses have been held at the Ombudsman's Office: this has proved a perfect venue for the Senior Academy. Other challenges and limitations for the project are mainly financial, but increases in costs are still being covered, thanks to support from the municipal, regional, and national budgets.

## 2.5. Plans for the future

Throughout the five years of the project so far, it has become clear that the Senior Academy is a highly attractive initiative in the field of lifelong learning and active inclusion. The plan is for the project to be continued. Courses will be extended, and they will become integrated with the University of the Third Age programme. This offers lifelong learning courses for older people and is organised by Masaryk University, the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Brno's University of Technology.

An additional initiative being undertaken by the Brno's Crime Prevention Department is the plan to build a new road safety education centre in Brno. This will offer a centre where children can be trained in road safety, complete with a playground set out like a street, with road markings and traffic signs and. The idea is for graduates of the Senior Academy to help children learn road safety. Brno's municipal police would also like to increase the number of local wardens who patrol particular areas. They plan to involve graduates of the Senior Academy, who will provide

information about potential security risks in their area and act as mediators between the local community and the police.

All the authorities and organisations involved in Brno's Senior Academy are working together to respond to the demographic ageing of the city's population. By providing lifelong learning courses and associated activities for older people, focused on security and active participation, this project is actively including older people in the wider society.

## 2.6 Additional information

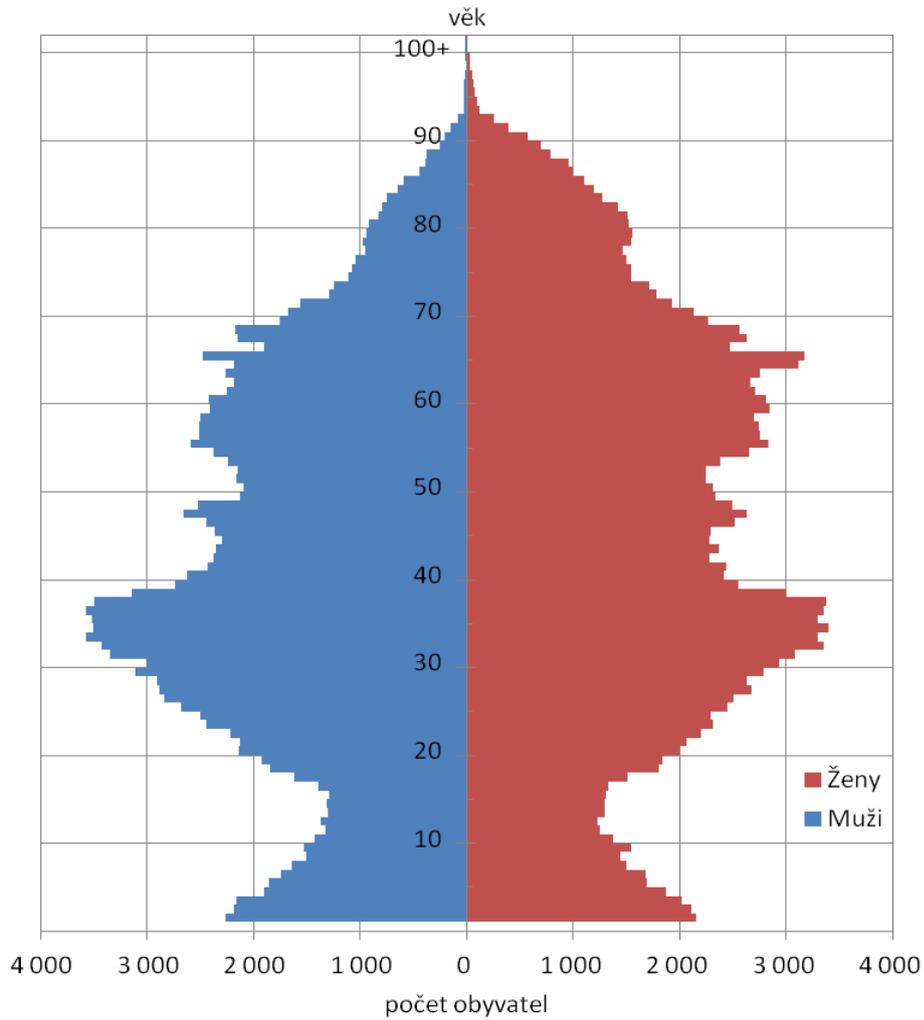
| Basic information   | Web link & Contact person   | Photos & Video    |
|---|---|-------------------|
| <p>The Senior Academy project is funded from municipal, regional and state budgets.</p> <p>The project is taking place in the city of Brno.</p> <p>The project started in 2006 and is still continuing.</p> | <p><a href="http://www.mpb.cz">www.mpb.cz</a></p> <p>Mr. Luboslav Fiala</p> <p><a href="mailto:luboslav.fiala@mpb.cz">luboslav.fiala@mpb.cz</a></p> | <p>(included)</p> |

## ANNEX

1.1: Demographic indicators (per thousand): Brno: 1991 and 2001 to 2010

| Year | Population at 31.12.10 | Born (‰) | Died (‰) | Moved in (‰) | Moved out (‰) | Natural increment (‰) | Migration increment (‰) | Total increment (‰) | Ageing index |
|------|------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1991 | 388 454                | 11.6     | 12.2     | 14.0         | 12.8          | -0.6                  | 1.2                     | 0.6                 | 73.9         |
| 2001 | 373 272                | 8.7      | 10.6     | 8.5          | 15.9          | -1.9                  | -7.4                    | -9.3                | 111.6        |
| 2002 | 370 505                | 9.2      | 11.0     | 15.4         | 21.1          | -1.8                  | -5.7                    | -7.5                | 114.1        |
| 2003 | 369 559                | 9.1      | 11.1     | 18.9         | 19.4          | -2.0                  | -0.5                    | -2.6                | 117.3        |
| 2004 | 367 729                | 9.8      | 10.8     | 17.4         | 21.4          | -1.0                  | -3.9                    | -5.0                | 120.2        |
| 2005 | 366 757                | 10.7     | 10.9     | 16.7         | 19.0          | -0.3                  | -2.4                    | -2.7                | 123.5        |
| 2006 | 366 680                | 11.1     | 10.5     | 18.9         | 19.8          | 0.6                   | -0.8                    | -0.2                | 127.8        |
| 2007 | 368 533                | 11.4     | 11.1     | 28.6         | 23.9          | 0.3                   | 4.7                     | 5.0                 | 131.0        |
| 2008 | 370 592                | 12.1     | 10.3     | 25.6         | 21.8          | 1.8                   | 3.7                     | 5.6                 | 134.7        |
| 2009 | 371 399                | 12.3     | 10.5     | 21.8         | 21.4          | 1.8                   | 0.4                     | 2.2                 | 136.3        |
| 2010 | 371 371                | 12.1     | 10.3     | 21.7         | 23.7          | 1.9                   | -2.0                    | -0.1                | 136.5        |

1.2: Population by age and gender: Brno: 31 December 2010  
(male population shown in blue; female population shown in red)



Source: Czech Statistical Authority, own processing.

### 1.3: Age indices for large towns: Czech Republic: 31 December 2010

(Ageing index = number of older people aged 65+ per 100 children aged 0 to14)

| Town    | Population | Ageing index | Town    | Population | Ageing index |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Prague  | 1 257 158  | 127.6        | Liberec | 101 865    | 106.4        |
| Brno    | 371 371    | 136.5        | Olomouc | 100 233    | 121.9        |
| Ostrava | 303 609    | 112.5        | JMK     | 1 154 654  | 114.8        |
| Plzeň   | 168 808    | 135.9        | ČR      | 10 532 770 | 107.8        |

Source: Czech Statistical Authority, Municipal Authority Brno.

Note: Only towns with population over 100,000 are included.

### 1.4: Forecasts of mean population by age group: Brno: 2010, 2031, 2051 (2008 forecasts)

| Year | Number of inhabitants |             |                   |         | Percentage of inhabitants (%) |             |                   |       |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
|      | 0-14 years            | 15-64 years | 65 years and over | Total   | 0-14 years                    | 15-64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
| 2010 | 48 582                | 256 490     | 66 299            | 371 371 | 13.1                          | 69.0        | 17.9              | 100.0 |
| 2031 | 53 458                | 233 817     | 89 209            | 376 484 | 14.2                          | 62.1        | 23.7              | 100.0 |
| 2051 | 60 617                | 205 406     | 109 643           | 375 666 | 16.1                          | 54.7        | 29.2              | 100.0 |

Source: Czech Statistical Authority, Seidenglanz et al. (2008).



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