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POPULATION AGEING AND ITS PREDICTIONS FOR 2030 IN THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP COMPARED TO POLAND AND EUROPE

The demographic situation and future perspectives related to the level and pace of population ageing in Małopolskie Voivodship (a province located in southern Poland, with its capital in Krakow), is compared to the situation in Poland and other European countries (i.e., not only those making up the EU-25). The analysis is based on official empirical materials derived from World Population Prospects, Eurostat and the Central Statistical Office in Warsaw. The results showed that Małopolskie Voivodship, seen in the context of the rest of Poland and Europe, is and could be one of the demographically youngest areas. This does not mean that the level and dynamics of ageing in all parts of the region are low. It must be remembered that, while in West European countries population ageing has reached an advanced level and its pace is slowing down, the processes are only now gaining momentum in East European countries, including Poland.

Katja VINTAR MALLY

BALANCING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMANDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES: MISSION IMPOSSIBLE?

The majority of European countries are quite successful in achieving a high level of human development in terms of longevity, education, and income. However, the consumption of natural resources and ecological services in Europe is disproportionately high and causes not only local and regional, but also global environmental problems. Consequently, the measurement of development achievements should include not only economic and social "benefits", but also environmental "costs". This article explores linkages between the socio-economic development, on the one hand, and its accompanying environmental pressures on the other hand. To this end, a new alternative measure of overall development is introduced – the development balance index. Its calculation combines the human development index, quantifying socio-economic achievements, and the ecological footprint, evaluating the environmental pressures. The development balance index enables researchers to evaluate the level of the general balance of economic, social, and environmental development. Subsequently it strongly modifies our deep-rooted images of the overall development and general well-being in the world.

Oldřich HÁJEK, Tadeusz SIWEK

THE PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC CITY TRANSPORT (CZECH REPUBLIC) IN ZLÍN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INDIVIDUAL TRANSPORT BY ITS POTENTIAL USERS ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF THEIR INCOME

The growth of transport in big cities often leads in extreme cases to jams and gridlock, and this trend is gradually becoming more frequent in smaller cities such as Zlín. Some of possible solutions to these issues involve not only improvement of the technical aspects of infrastructure but also change of human behaviour. A more frequent use of public transport is one of possible solutions. Nevertheless, this will be possible only if city inhabitants have better environment awareness. This article reports on research conducted in Zlín in 2007 and focused on various attitudes of inhabitants in the Zlín agglomeration to public and individual transport. The results do not provide grounds for optimism: most people do not have good environment awareness, their priority being rather their own convenience in the use of the Zlín transport system.

Richard JAŠŠ, Miloš FŇUKAL

THE GERMAN LINGUISTIC ENCLAVES OF BRNO, OLOMOUC AND JIHLAVA DURING GERMAN-AUSTRIAN IRREDENTISM IN THE AUTUMN OF 1918

German Austria (declared on October 30, 1918) attempted to take control over as many large German-settled areas (of the former Austria-Hungary) as possible. In the Czech lands, its leaders claimed a continuous belt of border areas, but opinions on the affinity of territorially separated German language islands were much more differentiated. This paper deals with the development of the attitudes of German-Austrian political representatives with respect to this issue, which resulted in official claims for "detached language territory" (Einschlussgebiete) around Brno, Olomouc and Jihlava. There were, however, no actual possibilities of exerting sovereignty in these territories.

Lucie KUBALÍKOVÁ

**BLOCK ACCUMULATIONS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PODYJÍ NATIONAL PARK
(CZECH REPUBLIC): PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION**

The National Park Podyjí in the southern Moravia is one of areas where block accumulations can be found. In this article, the author analyzes some basic facts about the distribution of block accumulations and deals further with some aspects of the distribution (for example exposure, position within the slope etc.). The research forms a part of the author's thesis. The data obtained together with the information about architecture and sedimentological characteristics can be used in a detailed analysis of block accumulations, and the work as a whole can contribute to the protection of this unique ambient.

REVIEW

Milan KONEČNÝ

Vysočina Region. Thematic atlas.