

28 TERRITORIAL COMPARISONS

Based on the Constitutional Act No 347/1997 Sb, on the Establishment of Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units of 3 December 1997, the Czech Republic was divided into 14 Regions on 1 January 2000. The Czech Statistical Office introduced the **Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS)** according to the Act and to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 707/1998 and Section 19, paragraph 1 of the Act No 89/1995 Sb, on the State Statistical Service, and following an agreement with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).

The NUTS classification (from the French version Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) is a fundamental systematic tool for the needs of statistics, analyses, and needs of providing of statistical information to the European Union. It is used for the statistical monitoring and analyses of social and economic conditions in Regions, as well as for the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of regional policies. At the NUTS 2 level, it is used mainly for drawing of funds from Structural Funds of the EU.

The Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS) was updated by the Communication of the CZSO No 201/2007 Sb effective from 1 January 2008. At present, the Classification has four NUTS levels, which are characterised by their population size and area. At lower levels, so-called local administrative units (LAUs) are used. Prague is not divided into LAU levels. The LAU system, however, has not been introduced by legal instruments of the EU.

NUTS 0 ...refers to **the state of the Czech Republic**

NUTS 1 ...refers to **the territory of the Czech Republic**

NUTS 2 ...refers to **cohesion regions**, i.e. to 8 groupings of Regions

NUTS 3 ...refers to **Regions**, i.e. to 14 higher territorial self-governing units

LAUrefers to **municipalities**, i.e. to 6 258 municipalities (as at 1 January 2021)

Overview of NUTS 2 cohesion regions and NUTS 3 Regions:

Praha	– Hl. m. Praha Region
Střední Čechy	– Středočeský Region
Jihozápad	– Jihočeský Region and Plzeňský Region
Severozápad	– Karlovarský Region and Ústecký Region
Severovýchod	– Liberecký Region, Královéhradecký Region, and Pardubický Region
Jihovýchod	– Vysočina Region and Jihomoravský Region
Střední Morava	– Olomoucký Region and Zlínský Region
Moravskoslezsko	– Moravskoslezský Region

Data for international comparison of Prague with capital cities of neighbouring countries were drawn of sources of statistical offices of individual countries (Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Štatistický úrad SR, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, Statistik Austria). Some of data for Wien were drawn of publication called Vienna in figures 2022. Data on labour market (Labour Force Sample Survey) and on macroeconomy were drawn of Eurostat databases. In the case of questions on methodology of individual indicators, please contact the author of Yearbook.