

## 28. COMPARISON OF CITIES AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

*This chapter includes comparison of four biggest cities of the Czech Republic, all regional cities and selected capital cities of neighbouring countries.*

*In the first part of this chapter, we compared the biggest towns of the Czech republic - **Praha, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň**. The basic criterion for the selection was population. In this Yearbook, we compared Praha, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň according to selected demographic data of the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), preliminary data from the Population and Housing Census 2011 from CZSO and from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech republic. Indicators to be compared - as for towns of the CR - were selected according to data availability.*

*In the part of this chapter, you can find selected data on **neighbouring capital cities**, excluding Germany. Berlin was not included because it is different by its size and position within the state. We decided to compare the basic available data and indicators in **Prague, Bratislava, Budapest, Wien and Warszawa** due to the comparability reasons. Some data from social and economic area are not fully comparable. In spite of this we have decided to include them because they illustrate the situation in the city. This data are explained in the note. If the user is interested in the detailed explanation, do not hesitate to contact us.*

*For this international comparison, data was provided by the workplaces of national statistical offices of Slovakia, Hungary and Poland, which are specialized on the statistics of particular capital cities. Data for Wien were obtained by the Wien City Hall.*

*Data in this chapter are governed by the methodology in the previous chapters. The explanation of some indicators is below:*

**Gross reproduction rate** - *The average number of girls that would be born alive to a woman with presumption that age-specific fertility rates of a given year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15-49).*

**Employment rate** *is the ratio of the employed to all persons aged 15 and over.*

**Participation rate** *is the ratio of the employed plus the unemployed (labour force) to all persons aged 15 and over.*

**General unemployment rate (ILO)** *is an indicator calculated from Labour Force Sample Survey results in compliance with international definitions of the ILO (International Labour Organisation). In the numerator, there are the unemployed, in the denominator, there is the labour force according to ILO.*