

31 SELECTED INDICATORS ON COHESION REGIONS AND REGIONS

Methodological notes

The NUTS classification (from the French version Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) is a fundamental tool for providing of statistical information to the European Union. At present, it comprises four NUTS levels, which are defined by the population size and area (NUTS 3 level is the lowest). At lower levels, so-called local administrative units (LAU) have been introduced. Prague is not broken down into LAU levels.

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

Summary of cohesion regions (NUTS 2) and Regions (NUTS 3):

Praha	Hl. m. Praha Region (PHA)
Střední Čechy	Středočeský Region (STČ)
Jihozápad	Jihočeský Region (JHČ) Plzeňský Region (PLK)
Severozápad	Karlovarský Region (KVK) Ústecký Region (ULK)
Severovýchod	Liberecký Region (LBK) Královéhradecký Region (HKK) Pardubický Region (PAK)
Jihovýchod	Vysočina Region (VYS) Jihomoravský Region (JHM)
Střední Morava	Olomoucký Region (OLK) Zlínský Region (ZLK)
Moravskoslezsko	Moravskoslezský Region (MSK)

Notes on Tables

Immigrants are in the regional context persons, who moved/migrated (registered a change of their place of residence) to a given cohesion region (or a Region) from another cohesion region (or a Region) or from abroad. **Emigrants** are in the regional context persons, who from the given cohesion region (or a Region) migrated out (registered a change of their place of residence) to another cohesion region (or a Region) or to abroad. Data for the Czech Republic include only persons who migrated from abroad or to abroad.

Gross domestic product in the breakdown by Region is based mainly on the production method of calculation as a sum of values added of local units (workplaces), which are economically active in the territory of a given Region and net taxes on products.

Net disposable income of households is an amount, which households (residents in the territory of a Region) can spend on final consumption, savings in the form of financial assets, and accumulation of tangible and intangible assets. It shows the way the balance of primary income is redistributed: by current taxes, social contributions and social benefits, and other current transfers.

To make the data comparable with the data for previous years, the mid-year population (which does not reflect results of the 2021 Population and Housing Census) has been used to calculate GDP per capita and net disposable income of households per capita. The mid-year population shown in the Tables 31-1 and 31-2 thus was not used for the calculation; what was used is the model mid-year population obtained by extrapolating the population in 2020 (before obtaining the 2021 Census data) and estimating the year-on-year population change.

The **average monthly amount of old-age pension** as at 31 December of the reference year is the average amount of full single old-age pension paid in December per pensioner.

Data sources:

The data are produced by the CZSO unless a source is given.

Unemployment, job vacancies: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Social security: Czech Social Security Administration, calculation according to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Crime: Police Presidium of the CR

Road accidents: Police Presidium of the CR, Directorate of the Traffic Police Service

* * *

Further information can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– www.czso.cz/csu/czso/regions_towns