

29. SELECTED INDICATORS ON AREAS AND REGIONS

The NUTS classification (from the French *La Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques*) is a fundamental tool for providing statistical information to the European Union. The classification was updated in the Czech Republic with effect from 1 January 2008. Now it contains four levels of NUTS (NUTS 3 is the lowest level), which represent size groups. At the local level, two levels of Local Administrative Units (LAU) have been defined; LAU level 1 is the former NUTS level 4 and LAU level 2 are municipalities. Hl. m. Praha (NUTS 3) is not broken down into LAU levels. The EU does not employ legislation to implement Local Administrative Units.

The NUTS levels are defined in terms of minimum and maximum population sizes and areas.

NUTS 0	refers to the state of the Czech Republic
NUTS 1	refers to the territory of the Czech Republic
NUTS 2	refers to areas (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
LAU 1	refers to districts , i.e. to 76 districts and Hl. m. Praha
LAU 2	refers to municipalities , i.e. to 6 250 municipalities (Hl. m. Praha is one unit)

Summary of “areas” (NUTS 2) and “regions” (NUTS 3):

NUTS 2	NUTS 3
Praha	Hl. m. Praha (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

Net disposable income of households is an amount, which households can spend on final consumption, saving 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 benefits, and other current transfers. The indicator refers to material wealth of households permanently living in individual regions.

Data sources:

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

Unemployment, job vacancies: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR

Education: Institute for Information on Education and the Ministry of Finance of the CR

Current expenditure per child/pupil/student (CZK) – methodology of the Institute for Information on Education used for expenditure calculations: the number of

children/pupils/students in a school year = the number of children/pupils/students in full-time education + 1/3 of the number of pupils/students in other forms of education.

Full-time equivalent number of children/pupils/students in a calendar year = 2/3 of the number of children/pupils/students in the school year that ends in the calendar year + 1/3 of the number of children/pupils/students in the school year commencing in the calendar year.

Expenditure on education = current (non-investment) expenditure from the budget of Chapter 700–Municipalities and voluntary unions of municipalities, regional offices.

Health: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR

Social security: Czech Social Security Administration

“Old-age pension, total” = full old-age pension + proportional old-age pension + early old-age pension (by two years) + early old-age pension (by three years)

Only pension recipients in the Czech Republic are included (pensions to non-residents and “other pensions” are excluded –“other pensions” are paid by transfer, not in cash, and 90% of them go to children’s homes and social care institutions).

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More detailed information on the regions is available in the regional statistical yearbooks published in accordance with the Catalogue of Publications 2011 in December 2011 and in other CZSO regional publications.

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

– http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/regions_towns