

### 31. SELECTED INDICATORS ON COHESION REGIONS AND REGIONS

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. The Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS) was updated in the Czech Republic with effect from 1 January 2008, 1 August 2011, and the most recently 1 January 2013. At present, the Classification has four NUTS levels (NUTS 3 is the lowest level), which are characterized by their population size and area. At lower levels, so-called Local Administrative Units (LAUs) have been introduced. Prague is not broken down into LAU levels. The EU legislation instruments, however, do not introduce the LAU system.

The NUTS levels are defined by population size.

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

LAU 1 refers to **districts**, i.e. to 76 districts and Prague (Hl. m. Praha, Capital City of Prague)

LAU 2 refers to **municipalities**, i.e. to 6 258 municipalities (as at 1 January 2017)

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

NUTS 2	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

**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 on the territory of a given region and net taxes on products.

**Net disposable income of households** is an amount, which households (residents on the territory of a region) 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 **average monthly amount of old-age pension** as at 31 December of the reference year is the average amount of pension per pensioner paid in December.

**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*

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

- [www.czso.cz/csu/czso/regions\\_towns\\_](http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/regions_towns_)