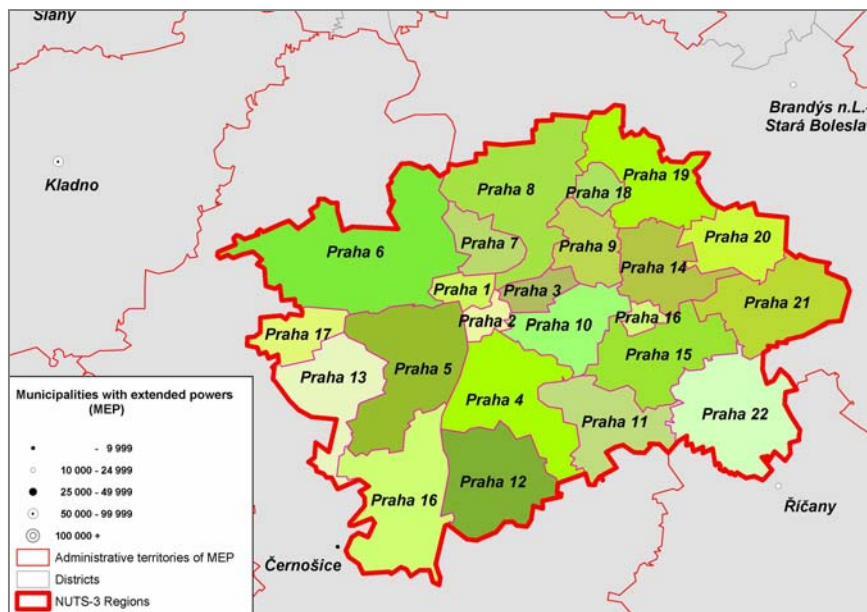




HLAVNÍ MĚSTO PRAHA



Prague has been a significant European city for a millennium already. It is located almost in the geographical centre of Europe, being nearly equidistant from three seas: the Baltic Sea (365 km), the North Sea (495 km) and the Adriatic Sea (490 km). It was a centre of culturally developed countries—the Crown Lands of Bohemia—and the capital city of Bohemia at the same time. It has been the capital of democratic countries (the Czechoslovak Republic and the Czech Republic now) for more than 80 years. It is found in the southwestern part of *Česká tabule* (Table) and reaches into *Středočeská pahorkatina* (Hilly land) in the southeast and *Brdská vrchovina* (Highland) in the southwest. Territorially and administratively, the capital city of Prague is surrounded on all its sides by the *Středočeský* Region, directly affecting over one third of the *Středočeský* Region's municipalities both economically and socially (the Prague Central Bohemian Agglomeration).



The capital city of Prague is an independent higher territorial self-governing unit and also a statutory city, internally split into 57 city parts. The size and urban structures of the city parts are varied a great deal. Four city parts have more than 100 thousand inhabitants, 23 do not have even 2 thousand, and 5 have less than 500. Prague's settlements vary in type: from the character of pure town centres, residential centres, housing estates, industrial areas, suburban settlements to city parts of the rural type.

Prague is the seat of the president of the CR, supreme bodies of legislative and executive powers (the two chambers of Parliament and the government, respectively), almost all financial institutions (banks and insurance

corporations), etc. More than 50 faculties of public and private universities are in Prague.

There is an open business environment in the capital. Prague enjoys a high ranking of investors' stability, a developed sphere of private business, favourable basic material conditions for tourism, stable and a professionally varied labour market with an above-average level of labour force skills. It has a strong scientific and educational potential and is well accessible to its regional background. There are sufficient localities in Prague and its background for further development. Prague has a smooth-running, mostly electric power driven public transport system popular with the population and a regional integrated transport system as well.

Selection of topical indicators

Number of inhabitants (31.12.2004)		1,170,571	Unemployment rate based on LFS (% , 2004)		3.9
incl.	Foreigners with long-term stay ¹	54,880	Employment in sectors (% , 2004)	Primary (agriculture, forestry, fishing)	0.4
	Foreigners with permanent residence	21,884		Secondary (industry, construction)	20.6
Number of municipalities / towns (31.12.2004)		1 / 1		Tertiary incl. market services ⁵	19.1
Live-born children outside marriage (% , 2004)		27.3		other services	59.8
Population with university education ² (2004)	males	26.4	Completed dwellings, total (2004)		5,924
	females	18.3	incl. Dwellings in family houses (%)		14.9
Economically active population (2004)		625,624	Guests in accommodation establishments, total (2004)		3,863,989
incl. Employers or own-account workers (%)		21.0	incl. Foreign nationals (%)		89.8
Economic activity rate (2004) ³	males	70.0	GDP per capita (Purchasing power parity, 2003)		36,496
	females	53.6	Gross fixed capital formation per capita (in CZK, 2003)		182,654
Average monthly gross wage (2004) ⁴		22,433	Net disposable income of households per capita (CZK, 2003)		195,133

¹ Foreigners with visas over 90 days

² Related to population aged 15+

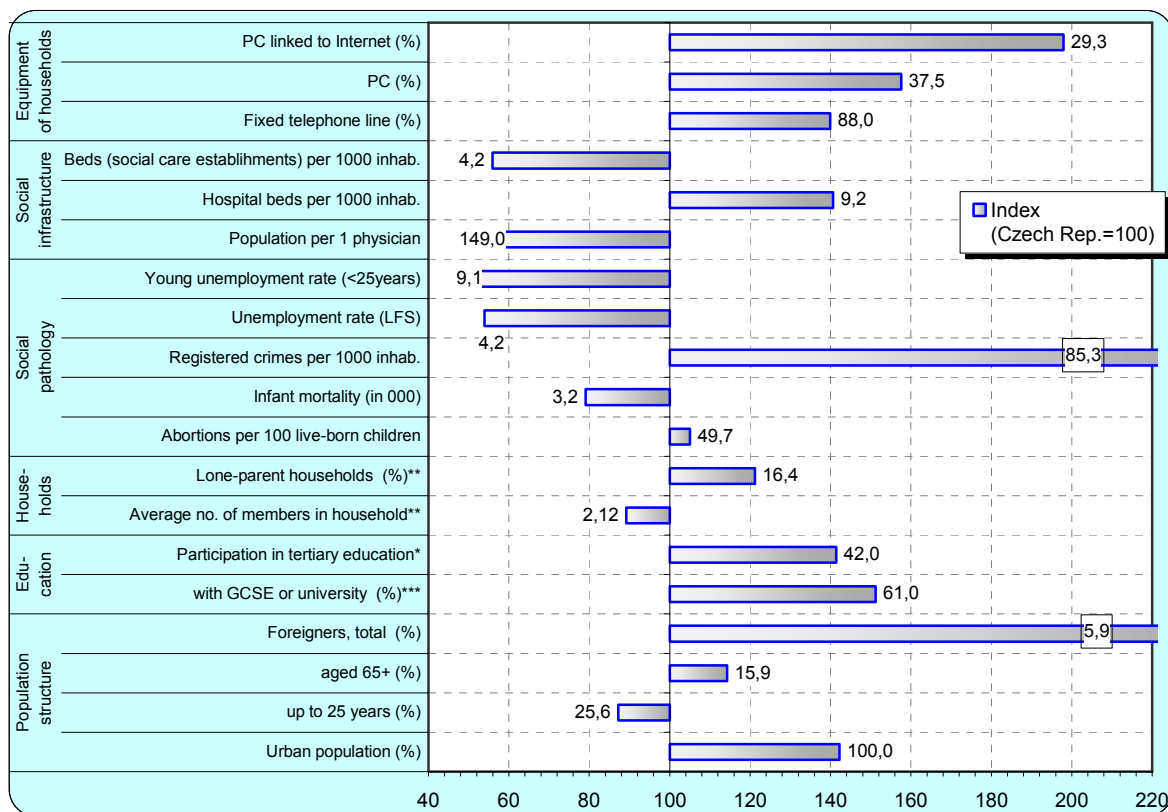
³ Share (%) of economically active persons from total population aged 15+

⁴ in CZK, per employee in national economy (excluding armed forces), enterprise method (i.e. by head office of enterprise)

⁵ Financial intermediation (NACE-J), Real estate, renting and business activities (NACE-K)



Demography and social life - region compared with the Czech Republic



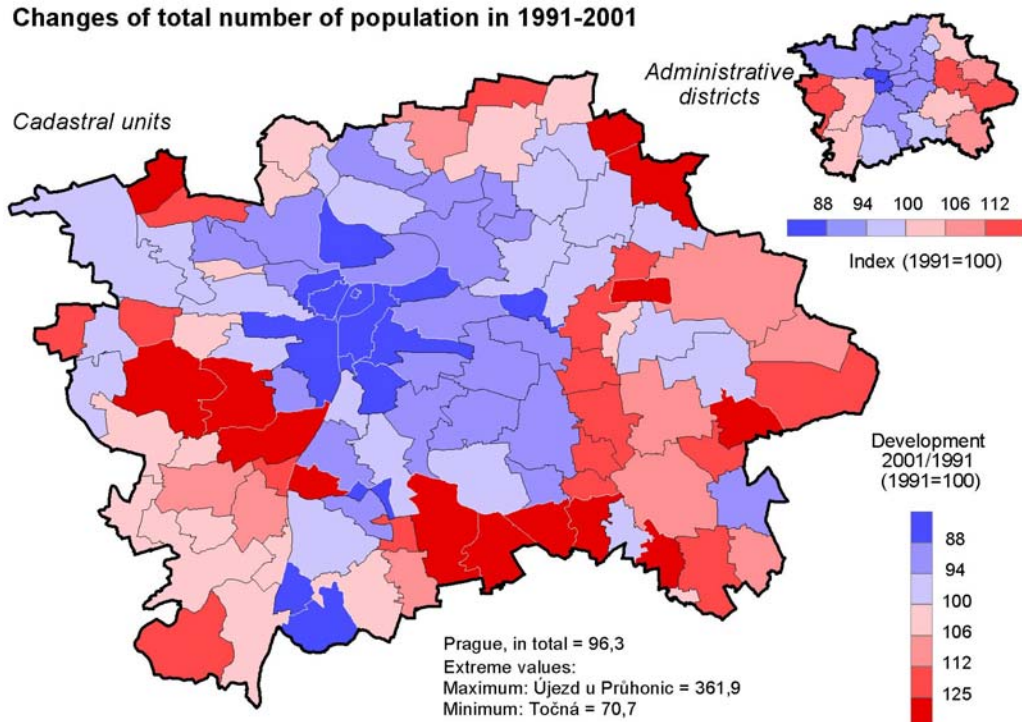
Note. Figures in graph (beside bars) express value of indicator (in region), x-axis relation of this value to national level.

* Share (%) of students aged 20-24 in total population aged 20-24

** From Population census 2001 (all indicators in graph refer to 2003, except for abortions and infant mortality which refer to 2001-2003)

*** related to total population aged 15+

Changes of total number of population in 1991-2001



**Population and vital statistics: 1993/2003**

Population, 31 December 1993	1,217,023
Live births (average for 1994-1998)	9,327
Deaths (average for 1994-1998)	14,470
Net migration (average for 1994-1998)	398
Population, 31 December 1998	1,193,270
Live births (average for 1999-2003)	9,588
Deaths (average for 1999-2003)	13,414
Net migration (average for 1999-2003)	419
Population, 31 December 2003	1,165,581

which, when related to 1 000 population, gives the average annual gain 1.0 inhabitant. Despite its positive migration balance Prague lost almost 38 thousand residents in 1991-2003, an average annual decrease of 2.4 per mille per 1 000 permanently residing population,

Services – main contributors to GDP

Like in many large cities and international metropolises, the sector of services is concentrated in Prague, too. The primary sector is only a symbolic here and the secondary one diminishes and its importance becomes marginal.

The capital city of Prague as one of the fourteen regions of the Czech Republic differs from the other regions very much not only by its position in the centre of the life in the country, but also its advantageous geographical location, attraction for investors (especially in the field of services), interest of many foreign economic and other entities to establish their offices here, varied labour market, and highly skilled labour.

The high percentage of national gross domestic product produced here (over a quarter of the country's GDP) and high GDP per inhabitant (more than twice the country's GDP) are influenced to a considerable degree by a different industrial structure of gross value added in comparison with the other regions. The significant position of Prague on a European scale is also confirmed by the fact that GDP produced per inhabitant of Prague exceeds the EU-15 average by more than 40%.

Age distribution of the population: 31 December 2003

Age	Total	Total	Men	Women
	Thous.	%	%	%
0 - 14	147.7	12.7	13.6	11.8
15 - 24	146.6	12.6	13.5	11.7
25 - 39	274.5	23.5	24.8	22.4
40 - 54	247.7	21.3	21.5	21.1
55 - 64	164.5	14.1	13.8	14.4
65 -	184.6	15.8	12.8	18.6
Total	1165.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

A favourable number of working-age population

A rather high representation of the older population and a low representation of the child component are typical of the age structure of Prague. The fact that the highest proportion is Prague's working-age population is positive. Rather significant changes in the age distribution of Prague—a typical big city—are tied in to migration in particular. The high concentration of job opportunities raises the number of immigrants, which in turn raises the number of inhabitants at working age. The dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of the oldest age category (65+) to the youngest component of the population (0-14) increased in the capital city first and foremost due

to a decrease in the number of children aged 0-14. This characteristic develops in line with nationwide tendencies, but reaches higher values. As a result, the average age of the capital city's population grows.

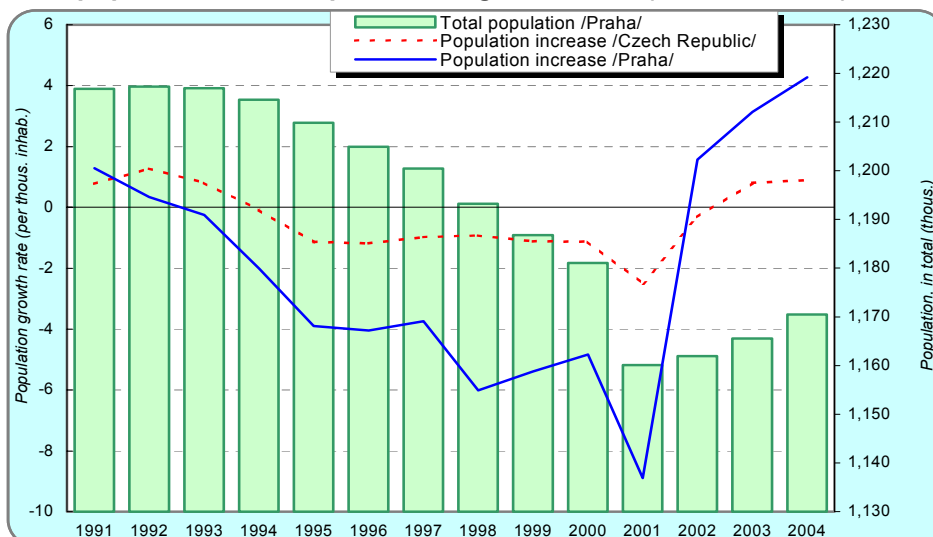
In the past thirteen years, the crude birth rate in Prague amounted to 8.3 live births per 1 000 living population on average a year, while the average crude death rate stood at 11.7 deaths per the same number of inhabitants. This suggests the annual natural decrease of the population to have been 3.4 per mille, which translates into a natural decrease of 53 thousand inhabitants over 13 years. Over the same period migration raised the population of Prague by less than 16 thousand,

Significant employers: by head office of enterprise, 2003

Name	Head Office	Activity	No. of workers
Česká pošta, s.p.	Praha 3	Communication	> 10 000
Česká spořitelna, a.s.	Praha 4	Financial intermediation	> 10 000
České dráhy, a.s.	Praha 1	Transport	> 10 000
Český Telecom, a.s.	Praha 3	Communication	> 10 000
Dopravní podnik hl.m. Prahy, a.s.	Praha 9	Transport	> 10 000
Ministerstvo financí	Praha 1	Public administration	> 10 000
Ministerstvo obrany	Praha 6	Public administration	> 10 000
Ministerstvo vnitra	Praha 7	Public administration	> 10 000
Vězeňská služba České republiky	Praha 4	Public administration	> 10 000
Československá obchodní banka, a.s.	Praha 1	Financial intermediation	> 5 000

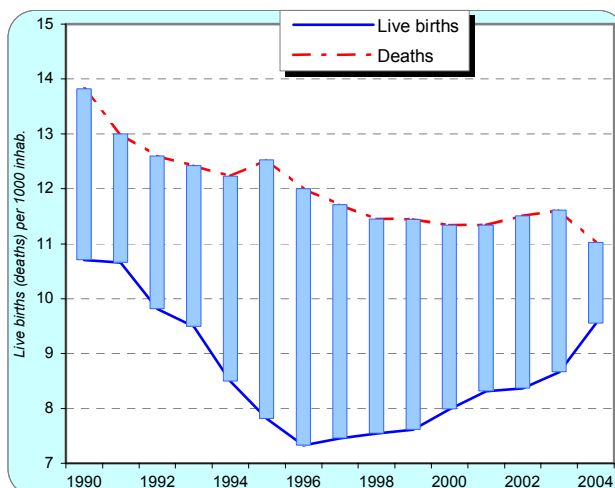


Total population - development in region and CR (31 December)

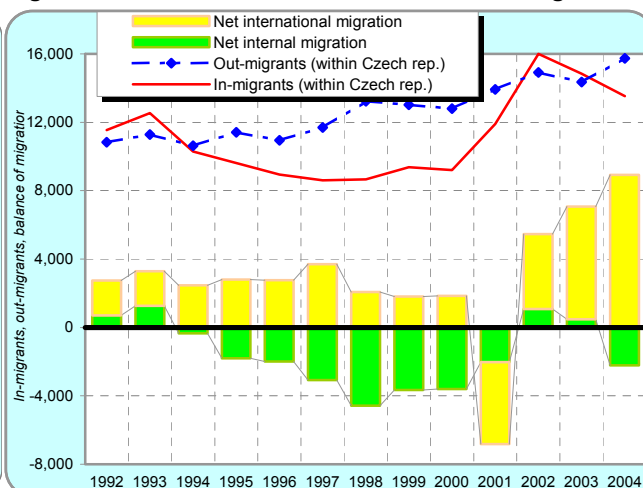


Data since 2001 reflect the Housing and Population Census (1.3.2001) results and also include foreigners who were granted long-term stays (i.e. foreigners with visas over 90 days). Population decrease 2001 was influenced mainly by Census (1.3.2001), which found out lower population than that registered by yearly demographic statistics). Population growth rate was calculated as a difference between 1 January and 31 December (in 2001 population at 1 January was recalculated by Census).

Vital statistics

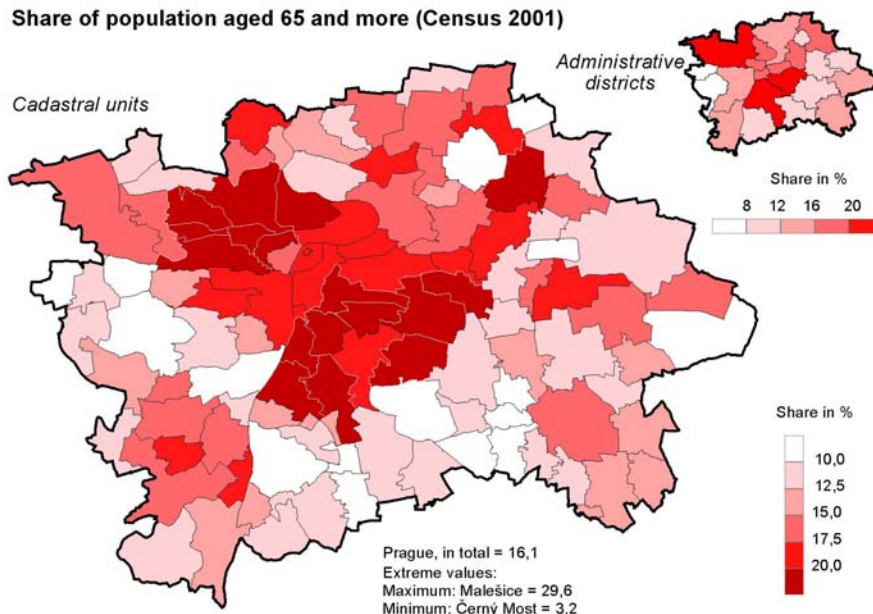


Migration balance - internal and international migration



Since 2001, foreigners who were granted long-term stays are calculated as migrants

Share of population aged 65 and more (Census 2001)



**Agriculture: 1993 - 2003**

Indicator	1993	2003
Agricultural land (ha)	21,364	21,047
Arable land (ha)	15,717	15,484
Persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (thous., LFS)	2.6	2.3
Yields of cereals (tonnes/ha)	3.59	4.46
Cattle stock, total (1 March)	5,761	-

Health care

Indicator	Region	CR
No. of physicians per 1000 population	6.7	3.9
No. of beds in hospitals per 1000 population	9.2	6.5
Infant mortality (average for 1999-2003, ‰)	2.9	4.2

The highest percentage of the newly produced gross value added falls on industries associated with real estate and services for other businesses (26%) and trade in particular (21%). In comparison with the other regions of the country, the GDP produced is also affected by activities in hotels and restaurants (4%, which is almost double the national percentage), transport (12%), and financial intermediation (next to 8%). The highly above-average level of GDP per inhabitant is also due to intensive commuting to Prague from close and remote surroundings. Labour productivity defined as the ratio of gross value added and total employed persons, which exceeds the national average by 70%, also contributes to the level of GDP produced.

Indicators on the use of GDP also suggest that the position of Prague is special. The share of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) per inhabitant of the Region was twice the national average. The GFCF implemented in Prague covers a fifth of total volume for the country. Contributing to the total GFCF volume of Prague are especially deliveries of investments in real estate and business services (almost 30%) followed by investments in transport (almost a quarter) trade (about a ninth), and financial intermediation (over a twelfth).

Centre of higher education

Prague as the capital city of the country takes up an extraordinary

position among the regions as far as the offer of universities is concerned. These are used by both domestic and foreign students. In Prague there are 8 universities with 36 faculties where 75 thousand students on average study every year. Charles University—the oldest Czech institution of higher education, founded in 1348—has most of the faculties (14). Other universities with nationwide competence include the Czech Technical University in Prague (6 faculties), the University of Chemical Technology (4 faculties), the Czech University of Agriculture in Prague (4 faculties), the University of Economics in Prague (5 faculties), the Academy of Performing Arts (3 faculties), the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design.

Prague has a special position in secondary education, too. Its number of grammar schools, performing arts schools, and secondary technical schools is a great deal higher than the number of secondary vocational schools. Prague also functions as an education centre

**Pupils and students:
school year 2003/2004**

Type of school	Thous.
Nursery schools	27.2
Basic schools	89.4
Grammar schools	23.2
Secondary technical schools	28.3
Secondary vocational schools	20.0
Higher professional schools	5.6
Universities	78.4

for the Středočeský Region and a large number of pupils commute to Prague to attend the secondary schools there. Prague is thus the only region in the CR which reports a higher total number of secondary school graduates than the total number of Prague inhabitants of corresponding age is. At the same time Prague ranks first as to the proportion of graduates from GCSE subjects of secondary schools, but it is in the 12th place among the regions as far as the proportion of graduates from secondary school non-GCSE fields of study in the corresponding age group is concerned.

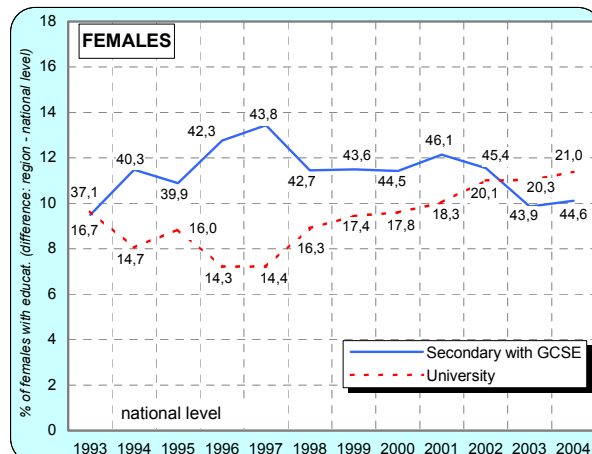
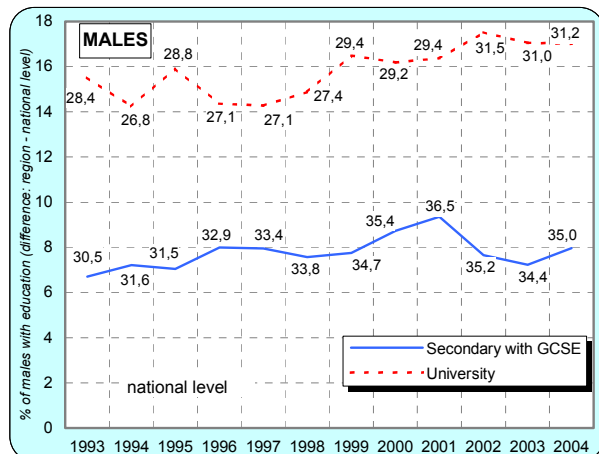
State health service still strong

Like in other regions the number of physicians in non-state establishments is on the increase. A Prague peculiarity is, however, that the number of physicians in state health establishments is almost 50 % (from total physicians in Prague). In the other regions where health establishments came under regional governments, physicians in non-state establishments increased in number to such an extent that they constitute a clear majority in all the regions. Owing to the fact that health establishments in Prague provide their services not only to Praguers, but also inhabitants from around Prague, and a number of them have a nationwide competence, most of the relative indicators on the Prague health service are permanently the highest of all the regions.

The situation in social care in Prague is rather complicated. On the one hand there is a large proportion of old population, rising from one year to another, on the other hand there are relatively few social care establishments there. Consequently, Prague makes use of establishments in the neighbouring Středočeský Region as well as in other regions. The number of places in social care establishments increases, which is a positive factor.

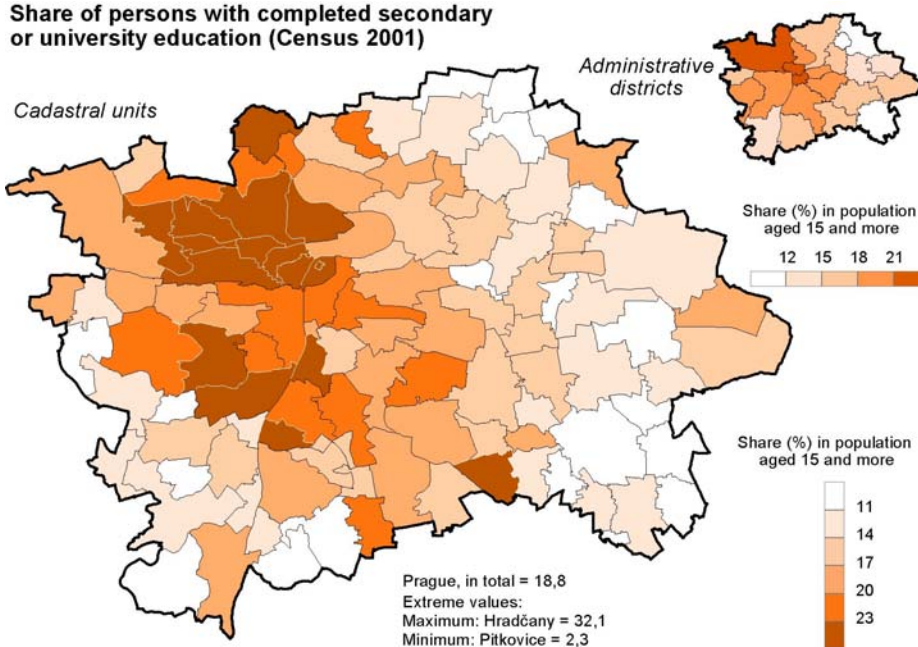


Share of males and females with secondary and university education - relation of region to the Czech Republic

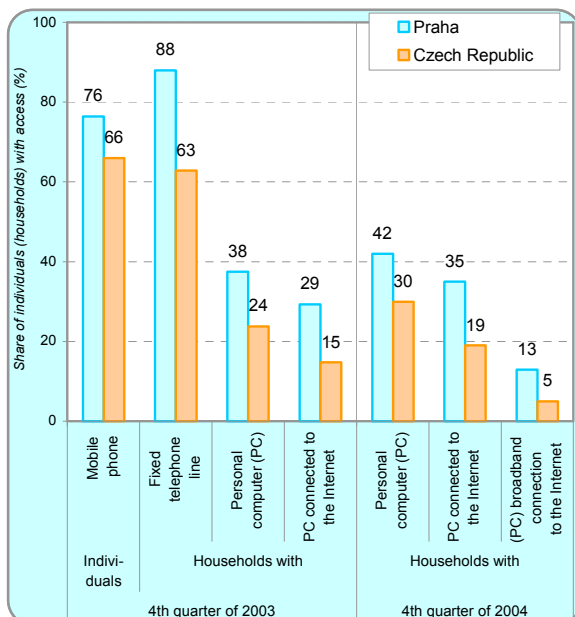


Note: Figures in graph express share of persons with secondary education with GCSE in total population aged 15+ in region, or share of persons with university education in total population aged 25+ in region

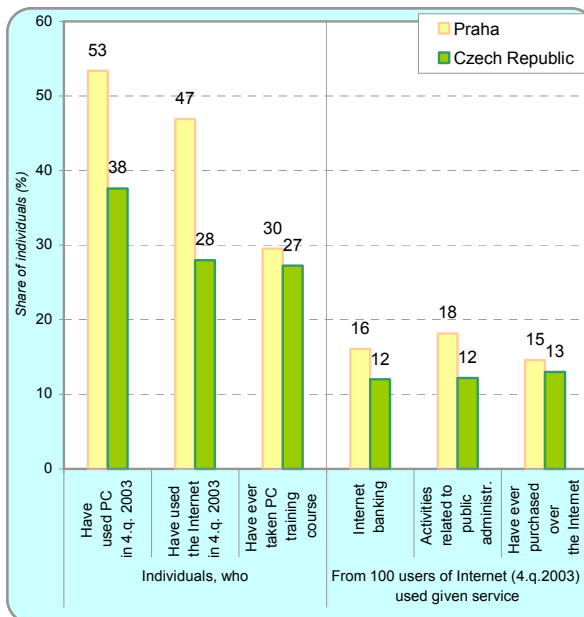
Share of persons with completed secondary or university education (Census 2001)



Access of households to information technologies



Use of Internet by individuals (aged 15+) in 4.q.2003





In the year 2002 there were twenty retirement homes, five boarding houses for pensioners and thirty-seven community care service houses in the area of Prague. The average level of pensions is the highest in Prague, higher by more than 6% in comparison with the other regions. After several years, the number of paid social care support benefits decreased in 2003 compared to 2002, as did the total amount.

Most Praguers engaged in services

Of the Region's total population, the capital city of Prague has the greatest proportion of the economically active persons, which applies also to males, females, and pre-retirement-age persons. The number of working seniors is also the greatest. On the other hand, the Region's participation rate of young people up to the age of 24 is the smallest.

The proportion of the inhabitants employed in the primary sector is marginal. However, the proportion of the employed in industry has been gradually decreasing; today there is one employee of eight engaged in industry, which is the smallest proportion of all the regions. This proportion dropped by a quarter over last 10 years. Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media is the only economic activity under manufacturing where the proportion of the employed markedly exceeds the national average (by an order of magnitude).

The sector of services is on a gradual steady increase—about four of five Praguers work there now. While in services of mostly public nature (such as public administration, health, education, etc.) the proportion is the greatest, it is still commensurable with the other regions, like the one in hotels and restaurants, wholesaling, transport, business services, and possibly retailing and elsewhere. Outside the Hl. m. Praha Region, employment is higher in financial intermediation by two orders of magnitude, though.

Participation rate: by educational attainment, population aged 15+, %

Degree of education	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Basic and no education	27.5	20.3	29.6	19.8	26.5	20.7
Secondary without GCSE	67.5	64.0	81.2	76.9	52.8	49.4
Secondary with GCSE	66.9	67.3	72.5	72.4	63.0	63.8
University	77.3	78.5	80.9	82.5	72.4	73.2

Participation rate: by age group, %

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Total	61.9	62.5	71.7	70.7	53.5	55.3
15 - 19	29.0	5.0	28.3	5.1	29.7	4.9
20 - 24	67.5	55.5	79.8	53.8	55.4	57.3
25 - 29	78.4	83.3	94.5	91.0	63.3	75.6
30 - 34	86.1	84.3	96.7	96.1	76.1	72.5
35 - 39	92.3	91.3	98.8	97.8	86.1	84.9
40 - 44	92.9	92.3	96.4	97.4	89.7	87.3
45 - 49	92.5	93.5	95.5	94.8	89.8	92.4
50 - 54	91.0	90.6	95.7	93.4	86.6	88.1
55 - 59	64.5	77.3	83.4	88.0	48.1	67.9
60 - 64	33.0	45.9	45.0	63.0	23.4	30.9
65+	11.1	10.1	17.5	18.0	7.3	5.2

Prague takes up a dominating position in numbers of the self-employed with and without employees related to economically active population. It has also the largest proportion of women among self-employed and also the oldest and most educated entrepreneurs. The proportion of second-job holders is the largest, too.

Unemployment is not any key problem

The economic development of the capital city of Prague is favourable and as such it also affects the labour market. Both general and registered rates of unemployment are not very far from "full employment". The rates have been stagnating at 4% since 2000 as both relative and absolute figures on unemployed job applicants. Within the Czech Republic the situation is favourably influenced by an above-average proportion of economically active population, a high proportion of private entrepreneurs, and last but not least the highest proportion of individuals with above-average educational attainment. The proportion of unemployed young people is below the

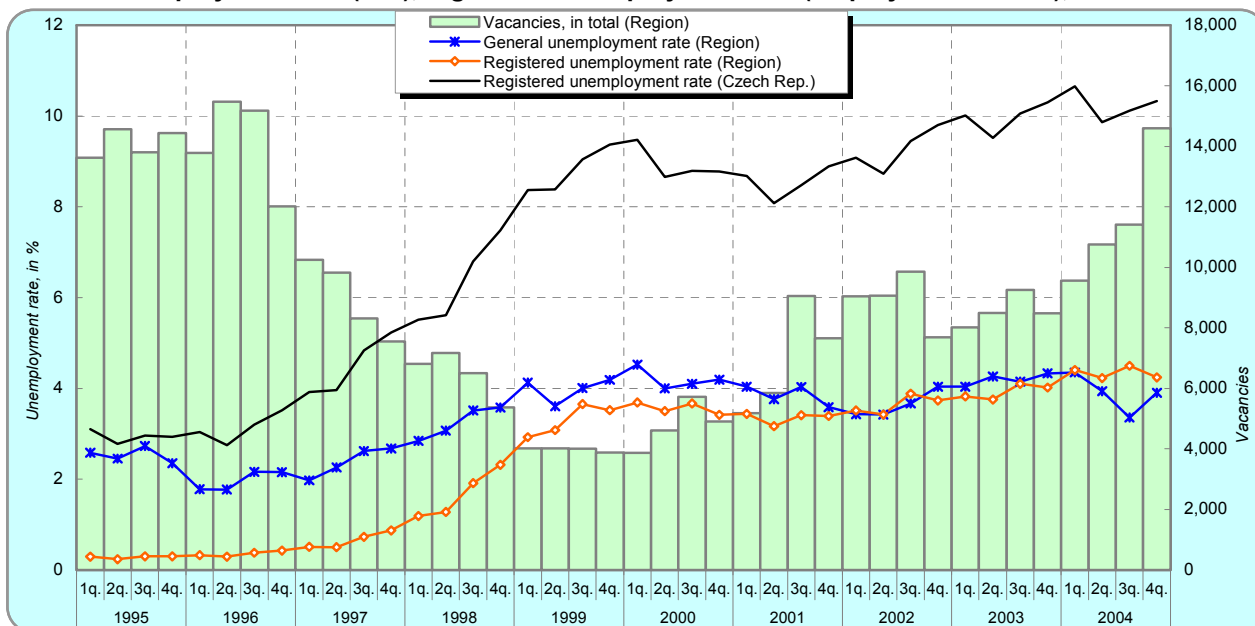
average though an upward trend has been observed recently. The situation in unemployed young people looking for their first job after graduation from schools is worse, but even here this indicator does not exceed half the average of the country. The hope of job applicants with reduced capacity to work to get a job is four times higher in Prague than in the other regions on average. Nevertheless, there are almost ten job applicants per vacancy in Prague and the trend gets worse. The relative number of job applicants under retraining is the smallest in Prague of all the regions, and the proportion of job applicants over 50 in all unemployed persons is the highest—over a quarter.

Dominance in both wages and incomes

The capital city of Prague is a region whose characteristics, significance and the operational range of its influence are hardly commensurable with the regions that surround it in the Czech Republic. In many aspects it assumes a specific and dominant position among them.

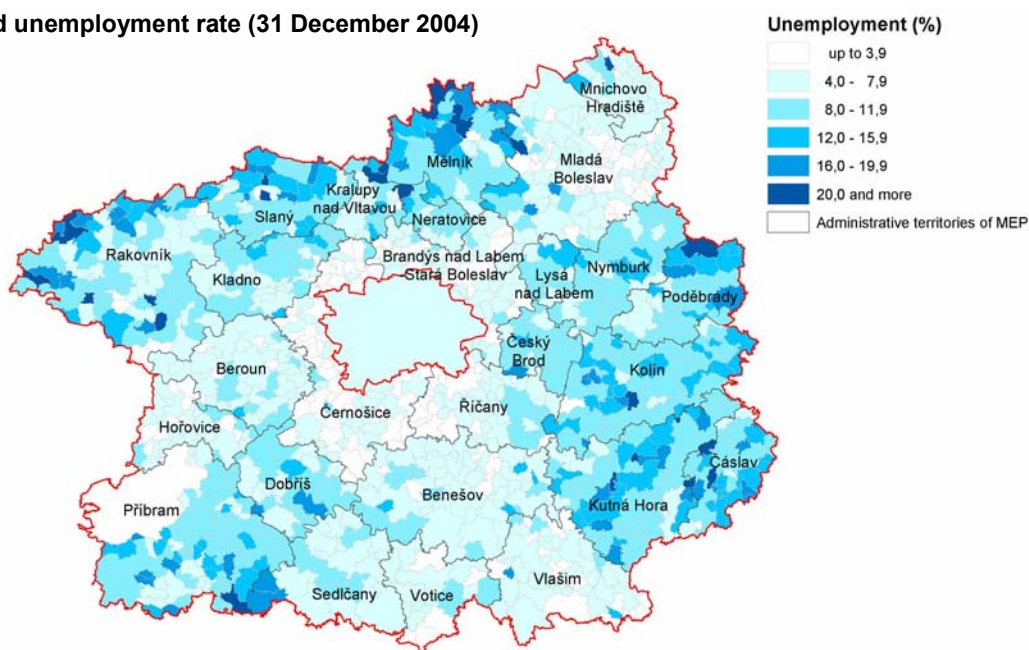


General unemployment rate (ILO), registered unemployment rate (employment offices), vacancies



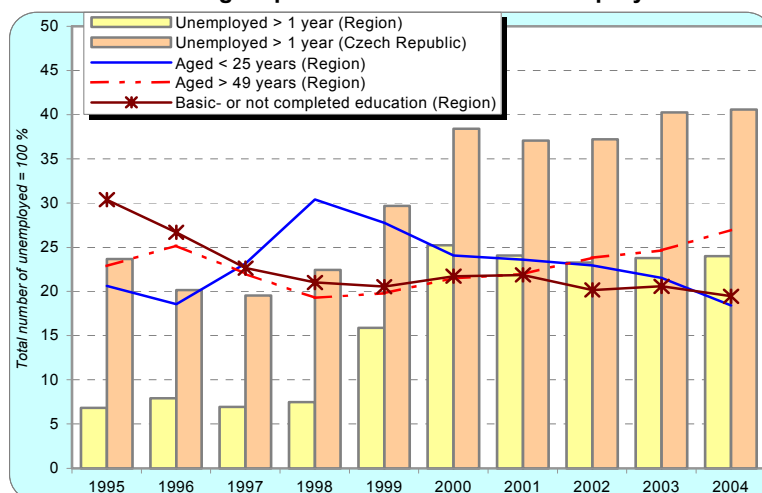
Note: Registered unemployment rate refers to the end of respective quarter

Registered unemployment rate (31 December 2004)



Data source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Share of selected groups in total number of unemployed*



* refers to 31 December (respective year)



This also applies fully to the area of the economic system and the issue of wages and incomes in particular.

The disposable income per inhabitant of Prague is one of the characteristics of material riches of households in the Region. It equals 144% of the national average and is the highest now and was the highest in previous years, too. The average monthly wage in the capital city of Prague stood well above that in the other regions in 2003, reaching CZK 21 782 (about € 695). It went by a quarter beyond the average of the Czech Republic and was almost 50% up on the lowest regional wages.

In half the regions there is a perceptible tendency that wages higher than the national average are in groups of occupations that do not make high demands on qualification. In Prague, however, the highest possible wages are paid to senior officials, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals and workers engaged in services, which has clearly to do with preference for education which reflects in wages. In regional comparison, the highest average wages in Prague are paid in all industries; the ratio of average earnings of non-manual and manual workers is also the highest here, but the ratio of hourly earnings of females and males ranks Prague fourth.

The proportion of social incomes in gross incomes (15%) is by far the smallest, as is the one of households with incomes below 1.5 times the subsistence level.

Praga caput regni

This medieval symbolizing motto of the capital city of Prague also characterizes the current position of Prague among the towns and cities of the Czech Republic. Like in other large cities of the country and abroad, it is also here where settlement, housing and economic structure developed. Unlike other large cities and also in international context, however, traces of the thousand-year development of

Structure of disposable income of households

		1995		2002	
		CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)	CZK million	Per capita (national level=100)
Allocation of primary income account of households					
Resources	Operating surplus and mixed income, net	36,946	141.6	52,648	137.5
	Compensation of employees	97,065	130.1	217,874	181.1
	Property income	15,300	178.3	16,062	170.6
Uses	Property income	3,628	124.9	3,370	122.8
	Balance of primary income, net	145,683	137.0	283,214	171.4
Secondary distribution of income account of household					
Resources	Social benefits other than social benefits in kind	20,352	108.8	37,398	105.2
	Other current transfers	7,492	121.0	10,869	117.1
Uses	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	12,716	151.6	22,882	175.6
	Social contributions	34,800	135.6	77,157	178.6
	Other current transfers	4,621	106.2	10,156	107.9
	Disposable income, net	121,391	130.7	221,286	153.2

Prague were washed away less. This is why Prague is the most significant urban conservation area of the Czech Republic now, with its more than two thousand ancient monuments and almost a thousand-hectare core included on the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage.

Prague is thus a destination of tourism and this part of the sector of services contributes a great deal to the economy and development of the city and its surroundings. Another important segment of this sector is education, especially higher learning institutions in international context. Charles University in Prague with its fourteen faculties is famous not only for its history of six hundred years, but also first-rate education of experts educated in humanities and acting in the Czech Republic and abroad. Czech Technical University in Prague, with its six faculties and more than a hundred-year history, and other universities are equally successful. Prague has a total of more than fifty faculties at state-owned and private universities.

There are several health establishments in Prague, top-ranking in international comparison. Prague

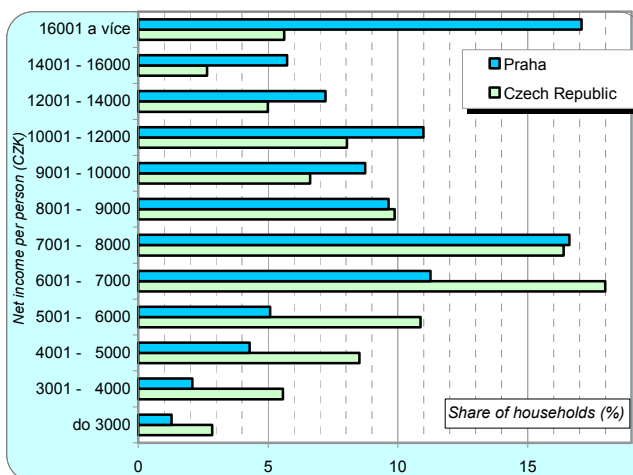
is the seat of virtually all the supreme bodies of the Czech Republic's state administration and self-government as well as the centre of banking, culture and a number of businesses, membership institutions and political organizations. Other sectors are of minor significance in comparison with that of services. After restructuring, the industry and construction only employs every fifth citizen of Prague. Less than one in every hundred citizens is employed in agriculture.

Transit transport on the increase

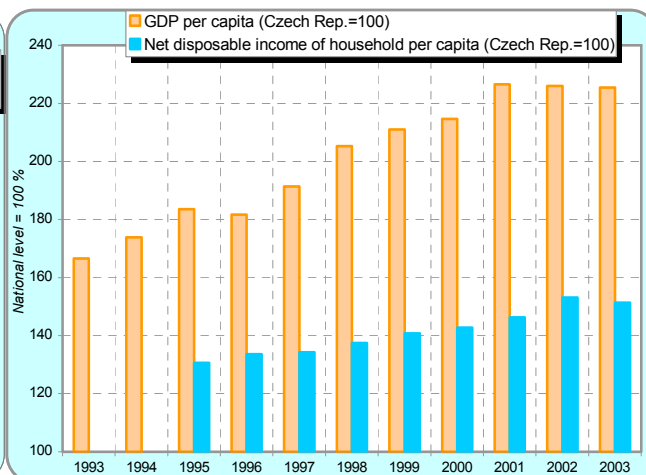
The geographical position in the middle of *Česká kotlina* (Basin) is one of the conditions and also of the determining factors for Prague to become a centre of passenger and freight transport for the whole adjoining area. Another factor is that Prague is the capital of the country and last but not least also a million-population metropolis of international significance, with a hundred-year history of concentrated social, cultural and political life. Prague has become the most important transport junction of principal transport modes.



Distribution of households (%): monthly net money income per person (%), in CZK, Microcensus 2002

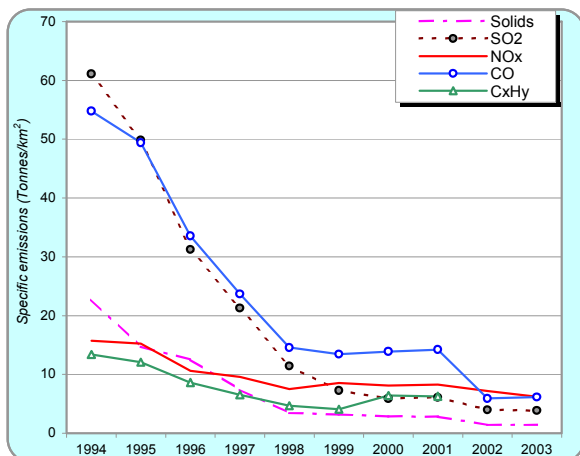


Gross domestic product and disposable income

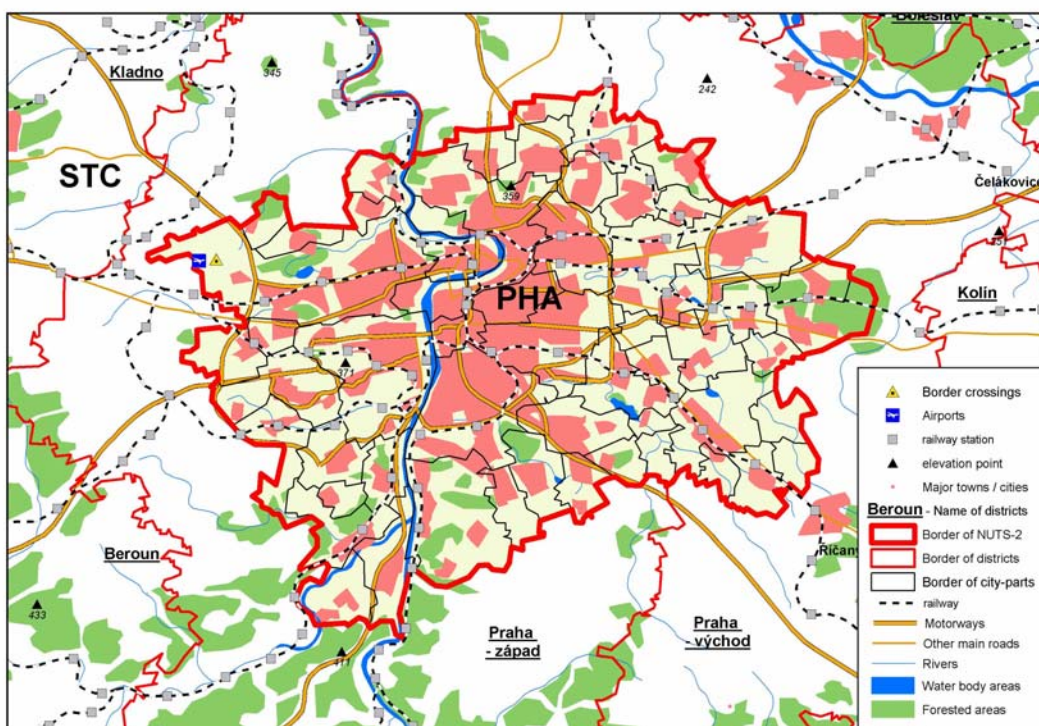
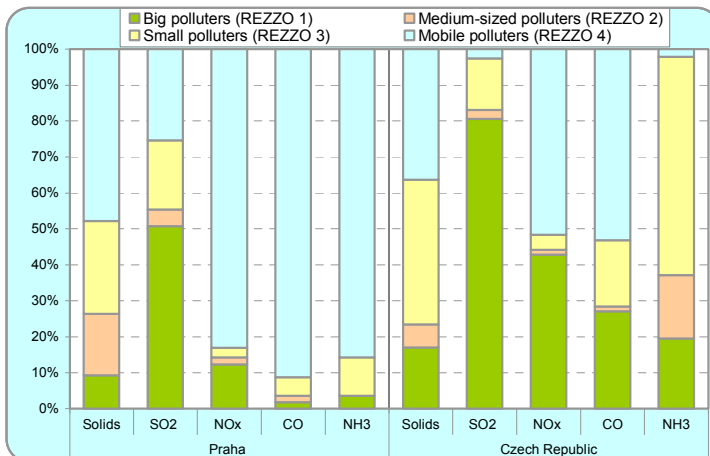


Note: Data on disposable income are available since 1995

Specific emissions of main pollutants (REZZO 1-3)



Structure of main pollutants by sources in 2003



**Tourism: 1996 - 2003**

Indicator	1996	2003
Guests in accommodation establishments	2,570,813	3,024,650
From the CR	402,549	375,707
From abroad	2,168,264	2,648,943
Number of overnight stays	6,939,050	8,424,567
CR nationals	988,668	877,028
Foreign nationals	5,950,382	7,547,539
Average length of stay (days)	3.7	3.8

The city is far from being a starting point of or destination for transported goods or people. The proportion of transit transport is steadily on the increase and both road and other transport networks are adjusted accordingly. Four motorways and eight main roads run enter more than 3 500 km of Prague roads and streets. This network with seven kilometres of roads and streets per km² is the densest in the country. Besides the motor vehicles coming from other regions of the country, over 750 thousand vehicles registered in Prague use the Prague network, of which 550 thousand passenger cars are employed by Prague citizens to get to work and use services. Almost 40% of Prague households can go to and use individual recreation facilities. The city has a public transport system, over 50 km of Metro lines, three times more tram lines, and over 700 km of bus lines.

Prague is a railway junction, and 8 railway lines, of which 5 electrified, converge to it. The railway network comprises 184 km of lines and as many as 40 stations and stops.

Prague-Ruzyně airport has so far been the second most significant airport in Central Europe (next to the airport in Vienna).

It spreads on almost one thousand hectares and has three terminals, through which 8 million passengers pass every year, and two freight terminals for 100 thousand tonnes of material. Scheduled flights ensure connections practically to all European countries and to a number of countries outside Europe.

There are 11 wharfs for recreational passenger transport by river and 3 harbours for freight river transport in Prague.

Most frequent destination of foreign tourists

Tourism becomes a more and more significant area of the economy of the *Hl. m. Praha* Region. Despite certain stagnation brought about the terrorist attacks in the year 2001 and the floods in the year 2002, the tourism commenced to develop dynamically again. Prague is the most frequent destination of foreign tourists in the CR and is also a significant centre of congress tourism.

The economic strength of the tourism in Prague can be assessed by gross value added in hotels and restaurants: Prague accounts for more than a third of the total value added produced by hotels and restaurants in the whole of the CR.

Prague Castle and the adjacent Lesser Town, Charles Bridge, and Old Town with its Old Town Hall, the astronomical clock and numerous Jewish monuments are the primary attractions for tourists in Prague that was included in the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage in the year 1992. Short, several-day trips to Prague have become popular with tourists these days, which translates into an average stay of 3.8 days in consequence and this figure stagnates. The highest number of guests is invariably from Germany, of interest is also the number of guests from Russia which doubled over last four years.

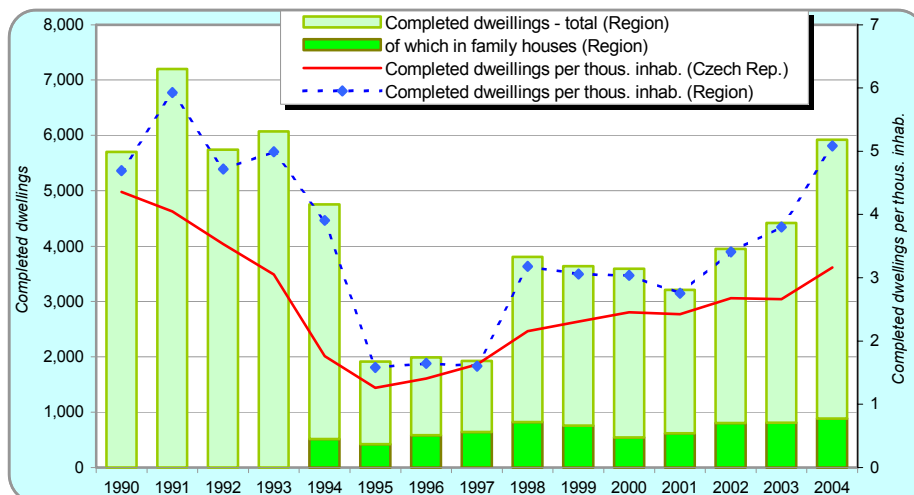
An obsolete housing stock

In 2001, the average age of permanently occupied houses in Prague was 50.8; family houses were 48.9 years old and multi-dwelling buildings 54.1. The Prague housing stock is considerably obsolete in comparison with the other regions. The dwelling stock includes over half a million dwellings, of which 12.2% in family houses and 87.8% in multi-dwelling and other buildings. The last census revealed 9.9% of unoccupied dwellings in the dwelling stock of the country's capital.

Between 1997 and 2003, 2.33 new dwellings per 1 000 mid-year population were completed annually in the CR. This indicator for Prague stood at 2.94. Dwellings completed in family houses accounted for 51.8% in the CR as against 23.6% in Prague, in multi-dwelling buildings for 35.0% in the CR as against 69.6% in Prague, and in other buildings for 13.2% in the CR as against 6.8% in Prague.

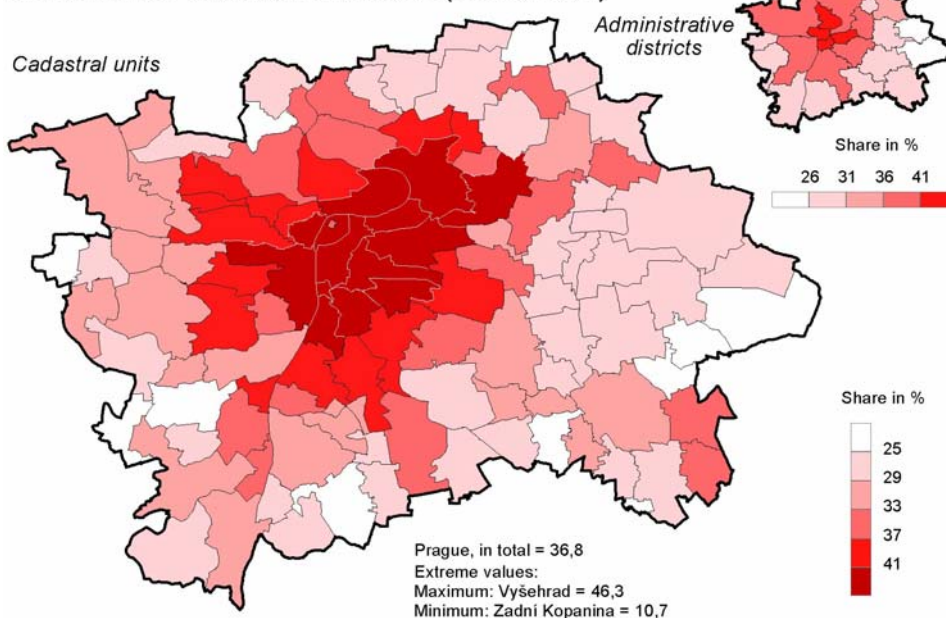


Completed dwellings - in all buildings / in family houses

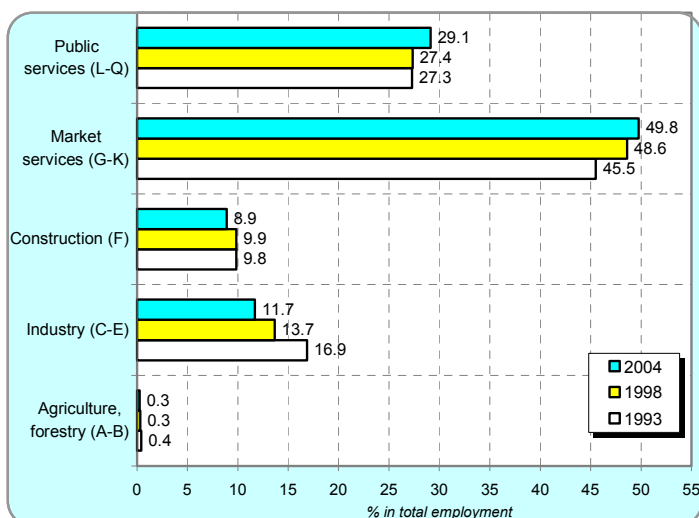


Note: data on dwellings in family houses are available since 1995

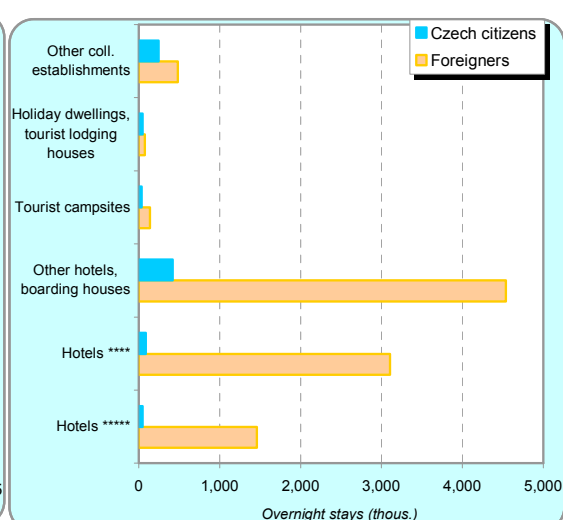
Share of households of individuals in total number of census households (Census 2001)



Employment in major sectors (groups of NACE)

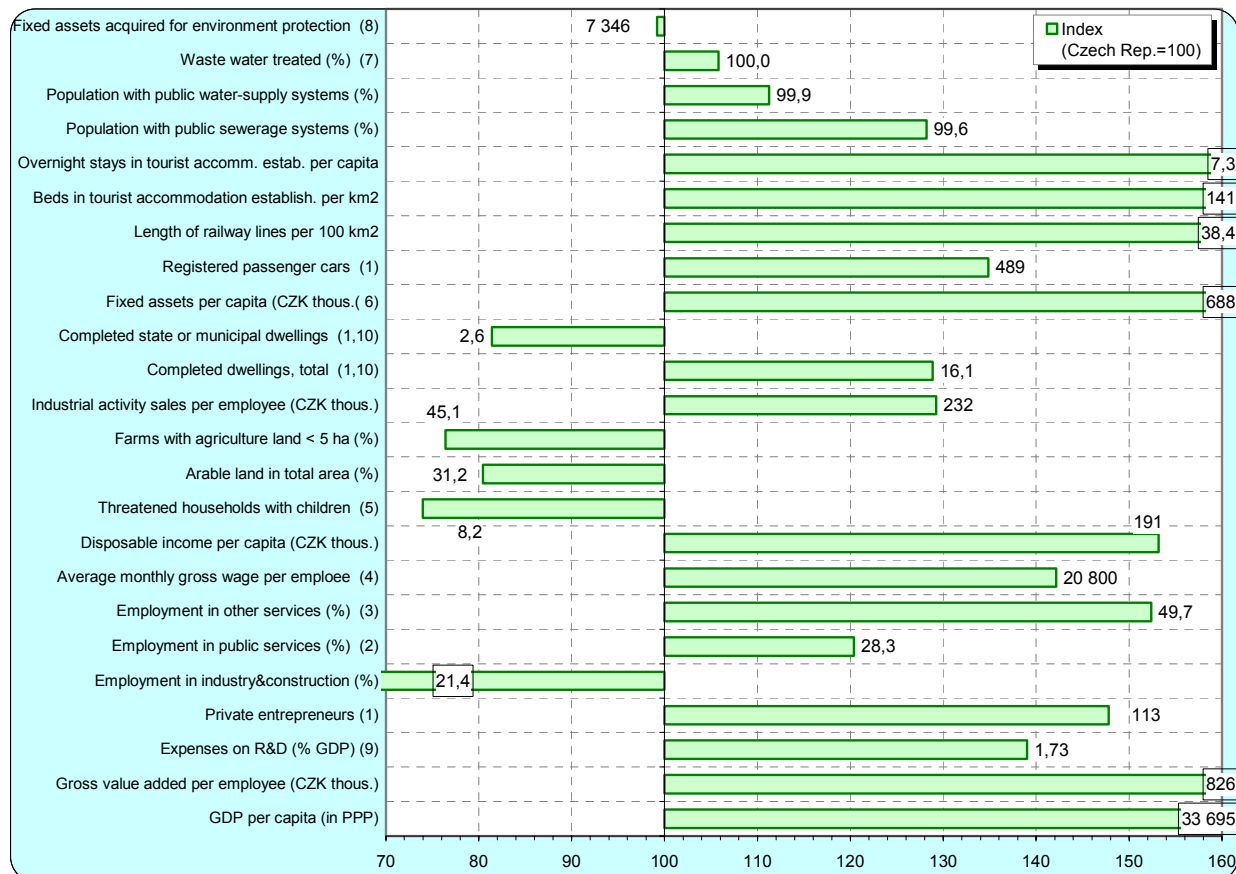


Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments in 2004 - by class





Economy and environment - region compared with the Czech Republic



¹⁾ Per 1000 inhabitants

²⁾ NACE L-O (Public administration and defence;Compulsory social security, Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities)

³⁾ NACE G-K, resp.P-Q (Wholesale and retail trade, Transport, storage and communications, Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities)

⁴⁾ Work-place method (in 2001, CZK)

⁵⁾ Share of families with children registered by social care authorities ("social needed persons") in total number of families with children (% , 2001)

⁶⁾ Enterprise head-office method (i.e. seat of business), sum for period 1995-2001

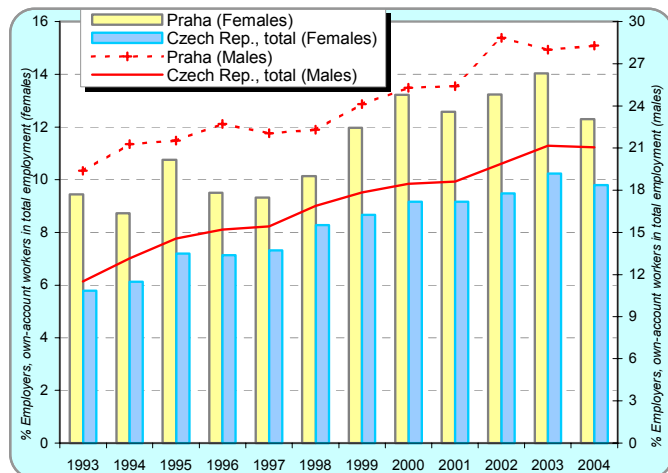
⁷⁾ Related to total waste water discharged into public sewerage systems (=100%)

⁸⁾ Work-place method (i.e. real place of realization), sum for period 2000-2003 (CZK, per capita)

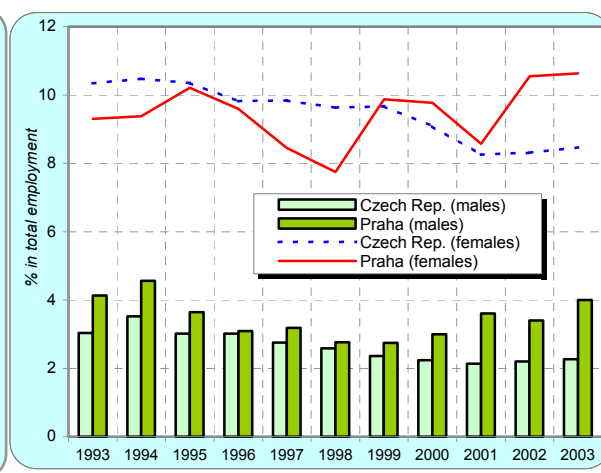
⁹⁾ Average for period 2001-2003

¹⁰⁾ Sum for period 1999-2003

Employers and own-account workers - males, females



Part-time employment - males, females





Position of region among system of european NUTS-3 regions (rank: 1 = highest value)

Indicator			Postion among NUTS-3 regions in given territory (number of NUTS-3 units)					
			Region (Hl.m.Praha)	Czech Republic (CR)	NUTS-3 regions adjoining CR	EU -10 New states	EU-15 Former states	EU-25 total
			(1)	(14)	(27+14) ¹	(123) ²	(1 091+14) ²	(1 214) ²
1	Population density (2002)	Value	2,337	129.4	126.2	100.8	120.3	116.6
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 41	4 / 117	51 / 1105	54 / 1208
2	Total population increase (1995-2002) ³	Value	-6.5	-1.8	-4.0	-1.4	2.7	2.0
		Rank	x	14 / 14	31 / 40	101 / 117	975 / 1078	1062 / 1181
3	Natural population increase (1995-2001) ³	Value	-4.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	0.6
		Rank	x	14 / 14	31 / 40	93 / 111	941 / 1078	1020 / 1175
4	Migration population increase (1995-2001) ^{3,4}	Value	-2.5	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.9	1.4
		Rank	x	14 / 14	32 / 40	73 / 111	891 / 1078	950 / 1175
5	GDP per capita (2002), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	32,348	14,315	10,912	10,966	23,164	21,172
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 40	1 / 121	79 / 1101	79 / 1208
6	GDP per capita (1995), in Purchasing Power Parity	Value	19,569	10,660	7,882	7,118	16,869	15,233
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 40	1 / 115	171 / 1076	171 / 1177
7	Share of economically active in total population (% , 2002)	Value	54.3	50.0	45.3	45.5	46.8	46.6
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 41	6 / 123	38 / 986	43 / 1095
8	Sh. of economically active women in total women pop. (% , 2001)	Value	48.5	43.4	39.8	40.5	39.2	39.4
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 28	6 / 114	25 / 585	30 / 685
9	Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (% , 2001)	Value	0.5	4.8	12.1	17.0	4.0	6.0
		Rank	x	14 / 14	40 / 40	113 / 113	961 / 1063	1060 / 1162
10	Employment in industry and construction (% , 2001)	Value	22.5	40.1	36.2	30.5	25.9	26.6
		Rank	x	14 / 14	39 / 40	96 / 113	764 / 1063	846 / 1162
11	Employment in services (% , 2001)	Value	77.0	55.2	51.8	52.5	70.1	67.3
		Rank	x	1 / 14	1 / 40	2 / 113	169 / 1063	170 / 1162
12	Unemployment rate, total, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	4.2	7.8	18.0	14.5	8.1	9.1
		Rank	x	14 / 14	34 / 40	119 / 123	735 / 991	828 / 1100
13	Unemployment rate, women, based LFS (% , 2003)	Value	5.3	9.9	16.7	15.3	8.9	10.0
		Rank	x	14 / 14	23 / 28	110 / 123	372 / 591	459 / 700
14	Unemployment rate, persons up to 25 years, LFS (% , 2003)	Value	9.5	18.6	26.7	32.3	15.8	18.4
		Rank	x	13 / 14	21 / 28	116 / 123	342 / 494	445 / 603
15	Bed in hotels and similar establish- ments per capita (2002)	Value	40.1	24.1	15.2	10.5	26.1	23.6
		Rank	x	4 / 14	9 / 41	10 / 118	186 / 1105	192 / 1209

¹ Missing data of regions:

2 NUTS-3 regions in Silesia (all indicators apart from no. 1,7,15) were replaced by figure for whole Silesia region (NUTS-2)

17 NUTS-3 regions in Germany (indicators no. 8,13,14) were replaced by 5 respective NUTS-2 regions

Different date : indicators no. 2 and 3 (all regions refer to 1997-99), indicators no. 12-14 (all regions refer to 2001),

indicator no. 7 (all regions in Germany refer to 2001)

⁴ Missing data of regions:

Germany - 439 regions (indicators no. 8,13 and 14), France - 100 regions (indicator no. 14)

Greece - 51 regions (indicators no. 7,8,12,13 and 14), Netherlands - 40 regions (indicators no. 9,10 and 11)

Portugal - 30 regions (indicators no. 2-4, 6-8 and 12-14), Estonia - 4 regions (indicator no. 15) and Latvia - 4 regions (indicator no. 1)

Different date : all regions in Germany - indicators no. 2 and 3 (1995-1999), indicator no. 12 (2001)

all regions in Great Britain - indicators no. 7,12,13 and 14 (2001)

all regions in Portugal, Cyprus and Luxemburg - indicators no. 9,10 and 11 (2000)

all regions in Slovakia - indicator no. 15 (2003), and all regions in Scotland - indicator no. 15 (2000)

all regions in Latvia - indicator no. 8 (2002)

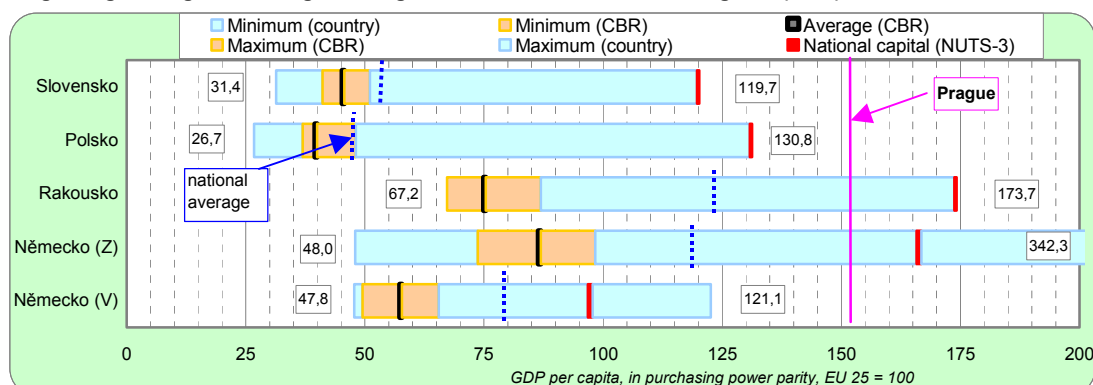
³ Expressed as an average of yearly-increases (as a difference between mid-year population)⁴ Migration increase is calculated as a difference between total increase and natural increase

Source: DB Regio, Eurostat

Note: Some figures (for CR and its regions) may differ (mainly due to revisions) from those stated in the previous part of this chapter.

This table tries to describe region in a wider international context, indicators were selected to cover maximum of EU regions (in given time)

GDP (in Purchasing Power Parity) per capita in specific groups of NUTS-3 regions in 2002:

Prague region, regions in neighbouring countries and cross-border regions (CBR)¹¹ Cross-border regions include all NUTS-3 regions adjoining to the Czech Republic