

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

Administrative breakdown

Prague is a statutory town. It is administered by the Prague City Assembly. Prague is divided into 22 administrative districts for the execution of the state administration. From the point of view of self-government it consists of 57 autonomous city sections with own elected bodies.

Spatial development

Prague Castle was founded in the second half of the 9th century when independent settlements began to develop under its protection in the surrounding area. These settlements grew to constitute independent towns of Prague: Staré Město (the Old Town), Nové Město (the New Town), Malá Strana (the Lesser or Little Quarter), and Hradčany (the "Castle District"). The four still independent towns were joined into the town of Prague in 1784. Other four towns were attached in 1850, 1883, 1884 and 1901 (Josefov, Vyšehrad, Holešovice-Bubny, and Libeň, respectively). The Act of 6 February 1920 established the Great Prague (other 39 nearby municipalities were joined). Further territorial growth gradually took place in 1960, 1968 (attachment of 21 municipalities of the Středočeský Region), and 1970. The last spatial growth of Prague was carried out in 1974 (30 municipalities of the Středočeský Region were attached).

Population

Prague's population (recalculated for the current territory) increased 4.8 times from the first census (in 1869 – 270 389 persons) to the 2021 Census (1 301 432 persons). Since 2011, Prague's population was increasing every year (except for 2013). Prague had 1 275 406 persons as at 31 December 2021. Now, Prague's population grows both from natural change of population and migration. However, from 1993 there was a decrease in its population every year (due to both low immigration and negative natural population change). This stopped in 2002, when population started to grow again thanks to higher migration. In 2006, it was for the first time after 1975 when the number of births was higher than the number of deaths and since then Prague has been reporting a positive natural population change.

A high migration volume is characteristic for the migration situation in Prague. It is mainly caused by frequent labour mobility of foreign nationals with persons in productive age prevailing among them. Prague had the highest migration gain in 2007 when it gained by migration 19.2 persons per 1 000 population. Since 2007, the migration gain has been repeatedly increasing a decreasing. In 2021, Prague's migration gain was 12.1 persons per 1 000 mid-year population.

The age structure of the population is changing. Children have a 16% proportion, people in productive age make 64%, and people aged 65+ make 20% of the population. A higher number of people aged 65+ than children was first recorded already in 1995. Both females and males live to the longest age of all Regions. In 2021, the life expectancy at birth for females was 82.07 years and 76.39 years for males.

Economy

Prague makes constantly about a quarter of the national gross domestic product (GDP). The value of GDP for Prague in 2020 was by 2.9% lower compared to 2019. In 2020, the gross domestic product per capita reached CZK 1 156 808. This is 2.2 times higher than the value for the Czech Republic (CR). A higher level of GDP formation is typical for metropolises. It is influenced by many factors as follows:

a lot of workers not living in Prague work in Prague and thus generate value added there, businesses have their seats located and registered in Prague, subsidiaries of multinational companies are located there, central bodies of the public and private sectors are concentrated in the capital. However, Prague exceeds the national average much less as for the net disposable income of households, which is the amount that a household can use for savings or consumption (it is by 32.8% higher than the Czech Republic's average per capita).

Prague is an economy oriented on services. Services have been making over 80% of the value added in Prague already since 2000. In 2020, it was 84.5% of the value added in Prague (the figure for the Czech Republic was 64.1%). Most of employed persons are working in the service sector as well (84.2% of the employed in Prague in 2021).

Construction

In 2009, construction was affected by a crisis. The value of construction work according to delivery contracts in Prague was gradually decreasing from 2010 and it wasn't until 2014 when an upturn

occurred and the value began to grow again. In 2021, construction work with the value of CZK 69.5 billion was realised in Prague.

The number of dwellings started decreased the most, year-on-year, already in 2010 due to the economic crisis (it was by 50%). The number of dwellings completed decreased the most in the subsequent year 2011 (by 43%). The upturn came in 2015. In 2015–2020, the number of dwellings started ranged from 2.7 to 6.5 thousand dwellings per year and the number of dwellings completed varied from 5.2 to 6.1 thousand dwellings per year. In Prague in 2021, the record number of 9 446 dwellings were started; however, only 5 228 dwellings were completed. The housing construction takes place more often in the Středočeský Region, especially in the surroundings of Prague.

Labour market

Prague is the largest regional labour market in the Czech Republic. It is characteristic for the up-to-now development that Prague is a very attractive locality in terms of the labour market and it is able to cover increased demand. Prague's labour market was able to absorb almost all labour force released in the process of transformation. Job vacancies in the Capital City of Prague are also opportunities for the population from wide surroundings, population of the whole Czech Republic, and foreigners, too.

Labour force in the Capital City of Prague (the Hl. m. Praha Region) consisted of 727.6 thousand persons in total in 2021. It has significantly higher professional skills compared to other Regions. Already 51% of the employed are persons with higher education (nationwide, it is 27%). Wages in Prague are above-average, too. In 2021, the average gross monthly wage in Prague (full-time equivalent) was CZK 46 452 according to preliminary data, while the Czech Republic's average was CZK 37 903.

Prague has the lowest unemployment rate of all Regions of the CR for a long time. The lowest unemployment rate was reached both in Prague and the whole Czech Republic in 2007. Afterwards, due to a recession, there was an increase in the unemployment and since 2013 until 2019 there was the decrease again. In 2019, the unemployment rate reached a historic low. At the end of 2020, the percentage of unemployed persons increased to 3.51% due to the coronavirus crisis; during 2021, it decreased to 2.76%. The total number of available job applicants according to labour offices' statistics increased nearly two times in 2020 (compared to 2019) to 30 230 job applicants; in 2021, it decreased by 21%, year-on-year. However, at the same time, the number of job vacancies has increased again, year-on-year (by 8.6% to 88 785).

Tourism

Tourism is an important part of the capital's economy. However, in 2020 and 2021, it was significantly reduced due to the coronavirus pandemic. Over 2.3 million guests were accommodated in Prague's collective accommodation establishments in 2021. The year-on-year increase was 7.9%. A majority of Prague's visitors consists permanently of tourists from abroad, although in 2021 their share considerably decreased after many years (under 60% of all accommodated guests). Among guests from abroad, Germans are prevailing as usually. Guests from Slovakia and Poland were the second and the third largest group, respectively. The number of overnights stays reached 5.3 million. Compared to 2020, guests in Prague made by 7.2% more overnight stays. The highest contributions to the total number of overnight stays of non-residents in Prague belonged to Germans, Slovaks, and Poles. In 2021, there were 863 collective accommodation establishments in Prague. The total number of beds in these establishments was 93 535. Over a half of beds in Prague's accommodation establishments is in hotels of highest categories. The average length of stay of one visitor has been decreasing for a long-term; in 2021, it was 3.2 days. According to the 2020 Tourism Satellite Account data, the share of tourism in the gross value added was 1.4% and its share in employment was 6%.

Education and health

Schools in Prague, in particular universities, serve not only the population of Prague, but also people from other Regions of the Czech Republic. Numbers of pupils and students in various types of schools are influenced by the previous demographic development. Prague has the highest number of grammar schools and secondary technical schools of all the Regions. Prague's secondary schools represented in the 2021/2022 school year approximately 14.6% of all secondary schools in the Czech Republic (187 secondary schools with 67.2 thousand students in full-time studies (excluding conservatoires; including schools established by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence)). As for higher education, Prague's position is absolutely unique. There were 28 universities in Prague, at which more than 120 thousand students were studying in all types of studies. It is 39.6% of all university students in the Czech Republic.

Also health establishments are concentrated in the territory of the capital. They are mainly specialised and often also research establishments, which, however, serve patients from all over the Czech

Republic. One fifth of all physicians working in the CR is permanently employed there. In 2021, there were 32 hospitals with almost 11.1 thousand beds. As for the health sector, relative indicators per 1 000 population are permanently the highest in Prague of all Regions of the Czech Republic.

Transport

Prague is the central point of transport links both for the surrounding Středočeský Region and the Czech Republic as a whole (commuting to work, schools, for shopping, culture, or to health establishments). So called Pražský okruh (Prague Ring Road) is to lead the transit transport out of the capital's inhabited areas. Less than half of the Prague's ring road has been in operation so far.

Prague has the highest number of registered passenger cars of all Regions of the CR (762 passenger cars per 1 000 population) and the number is constantly growing. Prague has a well-functioning public transport network. Its backbone underground system (metro) is 65 kilometres long and a network of tram railways is 143 kilometres long. In 2021, 648.35 million passengers used the public transport, which was by 9.2% less than a year before and by 45% less than in 2019 due to anti-epidemic measures and their impact on life in Prague. The highest number of passengers use the underground (36.7%), trams (35%), and buses (28.3%).

Prague is also an important international railway node. Prague Main Station underwent a total reconstruction in 2011. Both the railway transport and the bus transport is included in the Prague Integrated Transport System (PID). 1 132 municipalities not only in the Středočeský Region but also in some adjacent (neighbouring) Regions of the Czech Republic are served by the Prague Integrated Transport. The number of lines is constantly expanding.

Air transport of freight as well as passengers is provided particularly by an international airport called Václav Havel Airport Prague (previously called Praha-Ruzyně). In 2021, 4.4 million travellers were checked in, which was by 20% more than in 2020, yet by 5% less compared to 2019. In 2021, 52 airlines in total were flying from Prague to 138 destinations on both regular and irregular flights.

The environment

Prague belongs to the most affected Regions as for its air quality. The air quality in Prague is influenced the most by traffic, electricity and heat generation and by construction works emissions. Cement factory in Radotín, heating plant in Malešice and cogeneration units of central wastewater treatment plant in Prague 6 were the biggest air polluters in 2019. Specific emissions of nitrogen oxides and of carbon monoxide per area unit from transport in Prague are over 10 times higher compared to the national average.

City sections of Prague

City sections of Prague are very heterogeneous self-governing units. There are city sections, which have a distinct character of an urban centre (Praha 1) or, on the contrary, suburban areas (Praha-Benice). They differ in the level of urbanisation, population density, quality of technical infrastructure, and socio-economic structure of the population. As for the population size, these city sections differ very much, too. While four city sections exceed 100 000 population (Prague 4, Prague 6, Prague 8, and Prague 10), ten city sections have less than 2 000 population, of which two have less than 500 population (Praha-Nedvězí and Praha-Královice).