

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Czech Republic Profile

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Did you know?

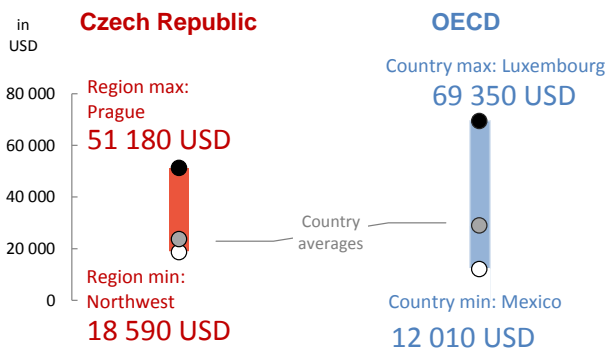
The high growth rates in the Czech Republic, above the OECD average in 2000-10, occurred with increasing regional disparities.

Total public investment by sub-national governments is 12 percentage points lower than the OECD average.

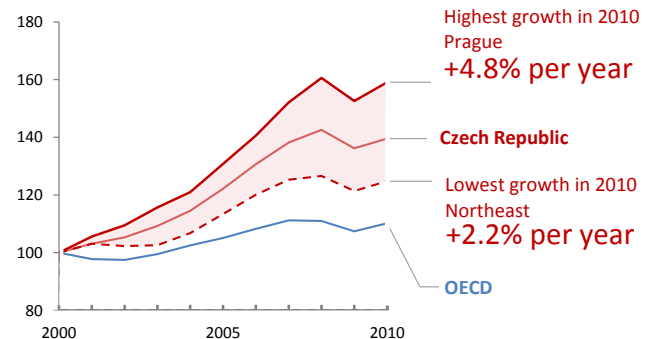
The metropolitan area of Prague contributed to 40% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

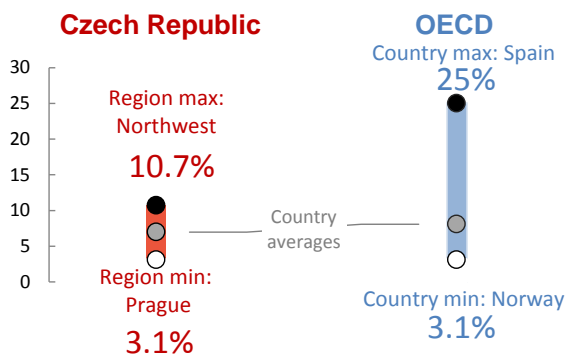


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

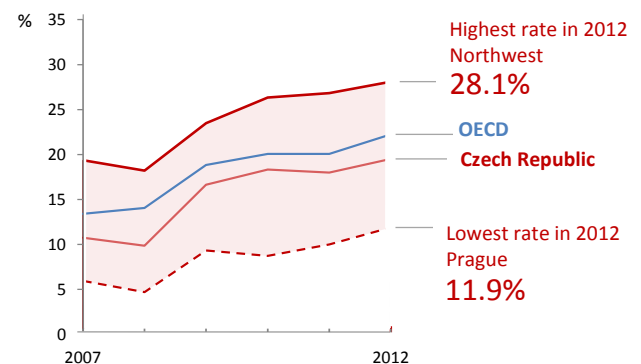


The Czech Republic had the 8th largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. All regions in Czech Republic grew in the past decade at higher rates than the OECD average. Regional growth was as diverse as **+4.8%** annually in **Prague** and **+2.2%** in **Northeast**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

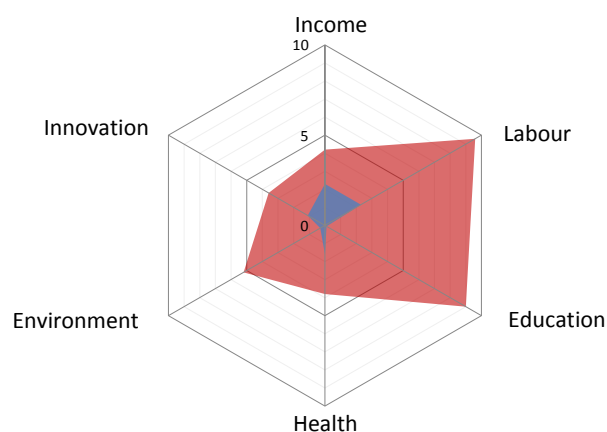


The **unemployment rates** varied from **3%** in the region of **Prague** to **11%** in the **Northwest**. Since 2008, the **youth unemployment rate** has increased in all regions, reaching **28%** in **Northwest**.

Regional dynamics

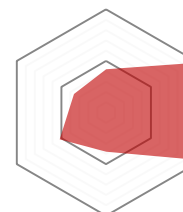


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



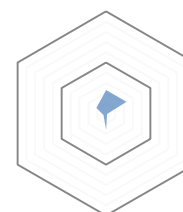
Highest GDP per capita region:

Prague



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Northwest



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

The region of Prague fares better than the OECD median region for labour, environment and education. In contrast, Northwest, the Czech region with the lowest GDP per capita, ranks below the median region in all dimensions.

Dimensions	Indicators	Prague	Northwest	Czech Republic	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	15 489	10 442	11 647	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	3.1	10.7	7.0	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	38.6	12.6	20.1	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	79.4	75.8	77.7	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	7.1	39.5	12.1	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	25.5	2.3	12.3	108.8

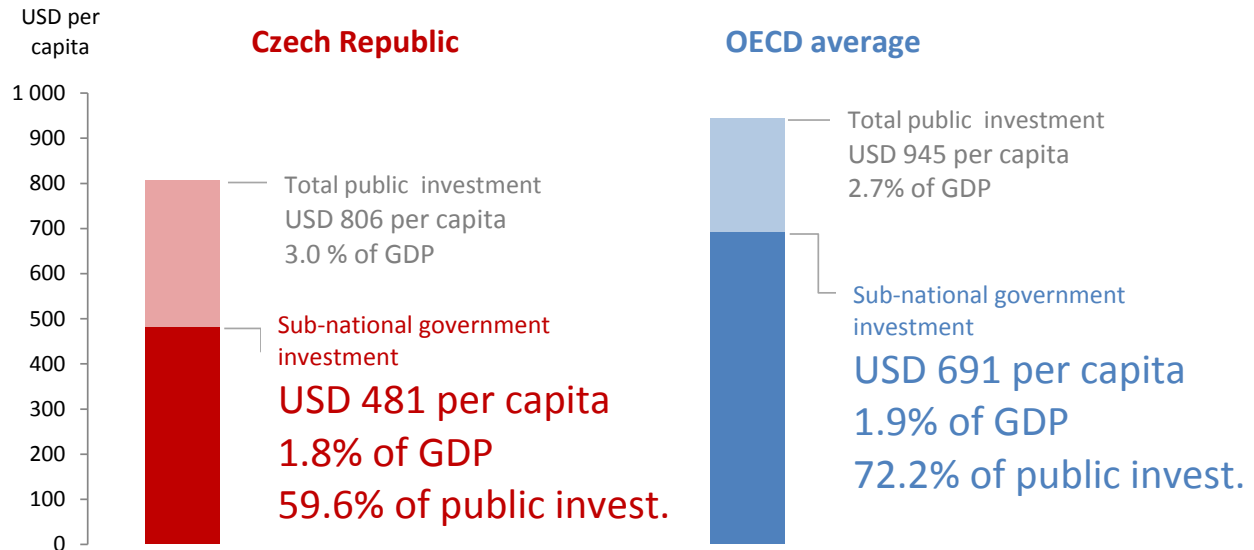
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; the Czech Republic is composed by 8 regions.



Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

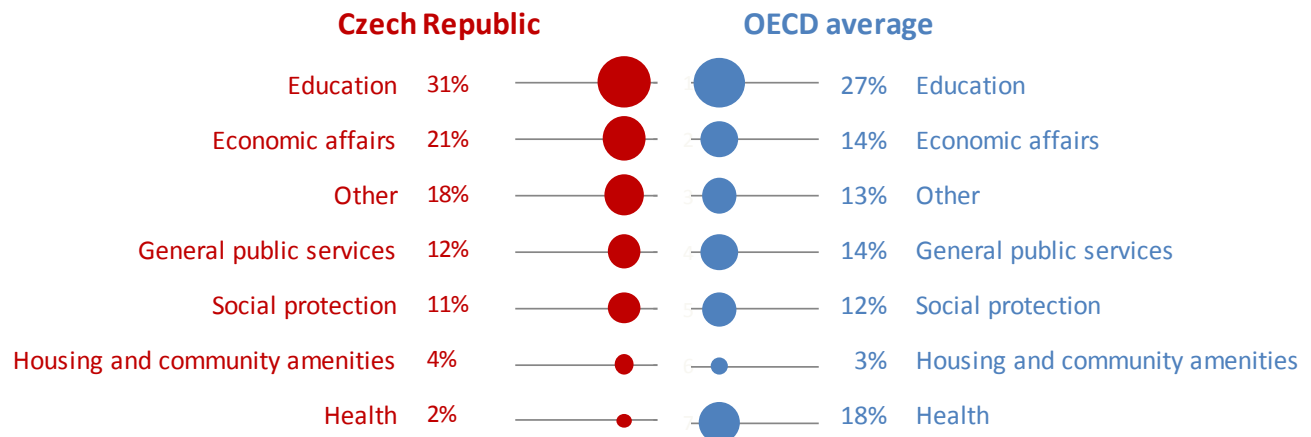
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Czech Republic **60%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has increased in Czech Republic from **USD 457 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 481 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 2 722 (Czech Republic) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

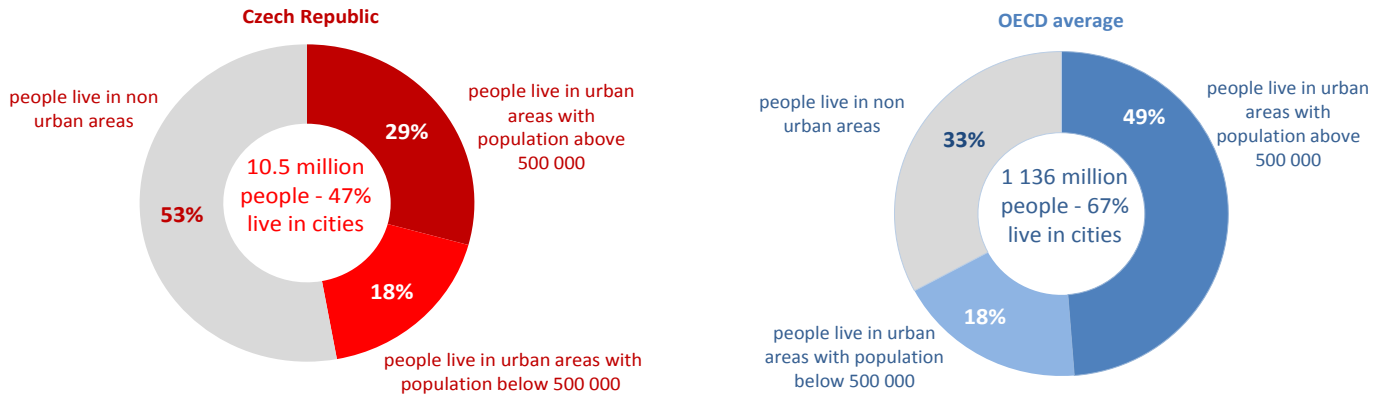
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **23%** of the **total public expenditure** and **10%** of **GDP** in the Czech Republic, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 2 722 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Education and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in the Czech Republic: together they represent **52%** of sub-national expenditure compared to **41%** in the **OECD area**.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

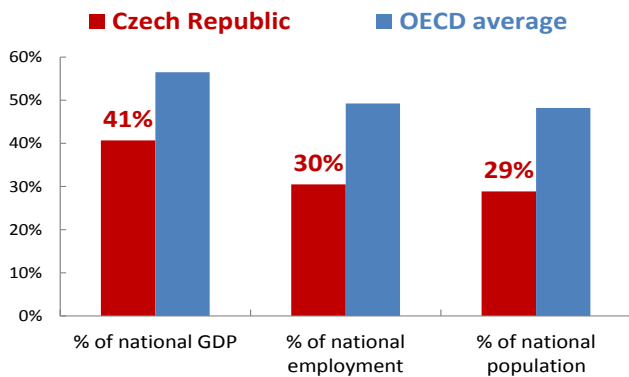
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



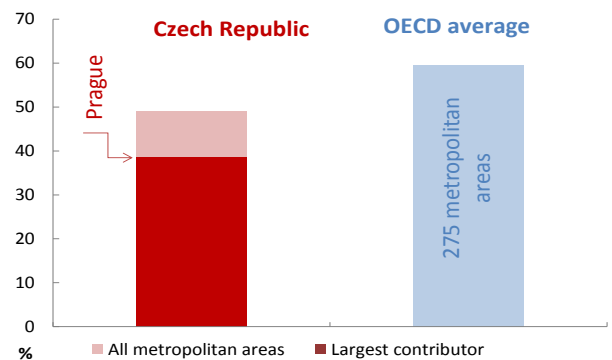
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 16 in the Czech Republic and 1 175 in the OECD.

In the Czech Republic, **47%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **29%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 3 in the Czech Republic compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in the Czech Republic concentrate **41%** of national **GDP** and **30%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **49%** of **GDP growth**, while the OECD average was 60%.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

