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.

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.

Source: OECD Regional database. GDP per capita and GDP growth are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).
Regional dynamics

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Prague</th>
<th>Northwest</th>
<th>Czech Republic</th>
<th>OECD average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)</td>
<td>15 489</td>
<td>10 442</td>
<td>11 647</td>
<td>18 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Life expectancy, 2010 (years)</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>CO₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>No. of patents per million people, 2010</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 USD 6 173

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.

Source: OECD National Accounts database.
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.

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](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)