

Cross-Border Data Availability from the Czech Perspective

MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ











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Contents of the presentation

- data resources
- territorial units of the Czech-German programmes
- statistical units of the Czech-German programmes
- issues with data comparability and examples
- possible solutions



Data resources

Statistical offices

- Czech Statistical Office
- Bayerisches Landesamt f
 ür Statistik und Datenverarbeitung
- Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen
- topics not covered by official statistics
 - other freely available data from state authorities, e.g. ministries and expert bodies

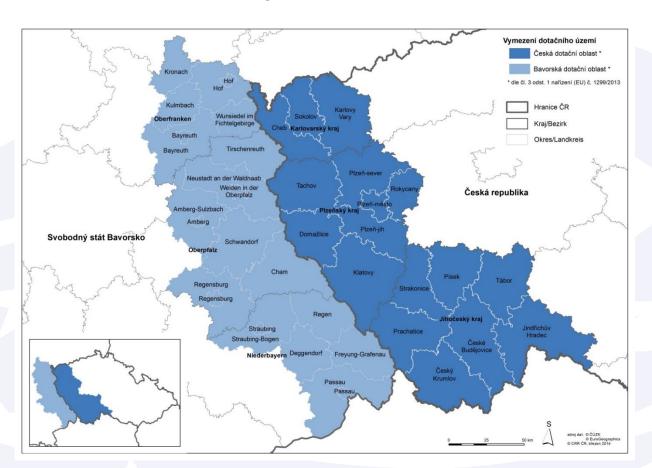


Programme area Bavaria – Czech Republic

> NUTS 3 units



Czech Republic regions (Bezirke) X Bavaria, districts (Landkreise)



Czech Republic (regions):

Karlovy Vary Plzeň South Bohemia

Bavaria: (districts) within NUTS 2 units:

Oberfranken Oberpfalz Niederbayern



Statistical units Bavaria – Czech Republic

Czech Republic

Free State Bavaria

NUTS 1

Czech Republic

NUTS 1

Bavaria

NUTS 2

Southwest (Regions of South Bohemia and Plzeň)
Northwest (Region of Karlovy Vary)

NUTS 2

Governance districts (Oberfranken, Oberpfalz, Niederbayern)

NUTS 3

Regions of Karlovy Vary, Plzeň, South Bohemia

NUTS 3

Districts (Landkreise)

LAU 1 (NUTS 4)

Districts

LAU 1 (NUTS 4)

Municipalities

LAU 2 (NUTS 5)

Municipalities

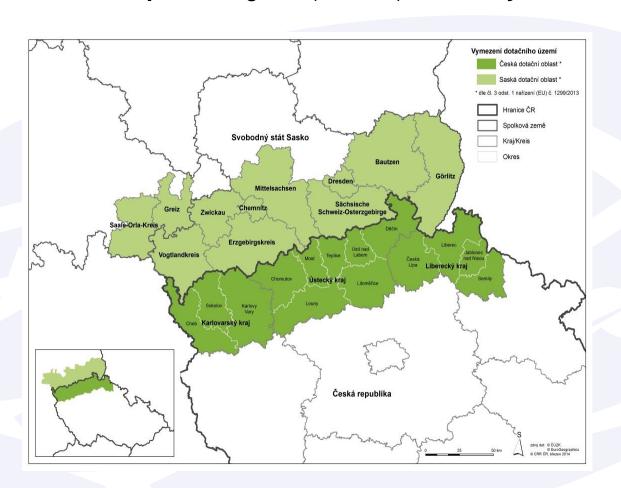


Programme area Saxony – Czech Republic

> NUTS 3 units



> Czech Republic regions (*Bezirke*) X Saxony, districts (Landkreise)



Czech Republic (regions):

Karlovy Vary Ústí nad Labem Liberec

Saxony, Thuringia: (districts) within NUTS 2 units:

Dresden Leipzig Chemnitz



Statistical units Saxony – Czech Republic

Czech Republic

NUTS 1

Czech Republic

NUTS 2

Northwest (Regions of Karlovy Vary, Ústí nad Labem)

Northeast (Region of Liberec)

NUTS 3

Regions of Karlovy Vary, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec

LAU 1 (NUTS 4)

Districts

LAU 2 (NUTS 5)

Municipalities

Free State Saxony

NUTS 1

Saxony

NUTS 2

Governance districts (Dresden,

Leipzig, Chemnitz)

NUTS 3

Districts (Landkreise)

LAU 1 (NUTS 4)

Municipalities



Issues with data comparability

- unequal order of statistical units between Germany and the Czech Republic
 - data from Germany used at the level of districts Landkreise (NUTS 3) and from the Czech Republic at the level of districts (NUTS 4) for better comparability
- unequal definitions of some indicators used for purposes of CBC
 - e. g. unemployment
- methodical incomparability
- periodicity of data update
- periods of data publication
- territorial availability of data





Data comparability – examples I

- > unequal definitions of selected indicators
- > CBC programmes possibly used as output indicators

A) Labour market

Registred unemployment

frequency of observation: CZ each month x DE each year

the smallest monitored units: CZ NUTS 5 (municipalities) x DE NUTS 3 (districts)



frequency of observation: CZ every 3 months x DE each year

the smallest monitored units: CZ NUTS 4 (districts) x DE NUTS 3 (districts)





Data comparability – examples II

B) Tourism

- in Germany: tourism indicators (e.g. number of accommodation facilities, visitors...) generally monitored more frequently and at lower territorial units
- > Guest, visitor as an example of a different definition in CZ and DE
 - Czech definition: guest = any person, who used services of an accommodation facility for temporary accommodation (no longer than 1 year and for purposes of work and study)
 - **German definition**: **Ankünfte** = the **number of check-ins** of guests in the accommodation facilities in the reference period, who used the possibility of temporary accommodation

frequency of observation: CZ every 3 months x DE each month



the smallest monitored units: CZ NUTS 3 (regions) x DE NUTS 5 (municipalities)



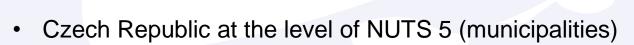
Data comparability – examples III

C) Agriculture and forestry

- farm and forest land
- indicator definitions very similar
- differencies mainly in the monitoring frequency

indicator of forest land

the smallest monitored units:



Saxony at the level of NUTS 1 (state)

X





Solutions at the European level

Solutions for "basic" statistics

- > overall compliance of statistical data
- clarifying the methodological differences of monitored indicators
- unified comparable territorial data
- > exchange of experience of relevant stakeholders > awareness of activities of statistical offices

Solutions for "comprehensive" statistics possibly used in CBC programmes

- creation of sophisticated CBC indicators based on "basic" indicators
 - cross border mobility for various reasons (work, study, shopping, business...)
 - overall contribution of the neighbouring country to border regions (economic, social)



Solutions at the local level

- an example of best practice from the Czech-German-Polish border region
- within Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa a working group EUREX Statistika was established to:
 - provide statistical information about the Euroregion
 - publish and update comparative statistical materials
 - discuss possibilities of statistical data publication



Thank you for your attention!

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