Prague Population and Public Amenities Prognosis 2024–2050

— 1/ Key Findings

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1/ Key Findings

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The electronic version of the document and the main results are interactively presented in the form of dashboards at uap.iprpraha.cz/pov ↗

OBSAH

1. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the project Population and Public Amenities Prognosis for Prague is **to assess the current state and future needs of selected types of public amenities in Prague** as a whole and within smaller territorial units – municipal parts, balanced territorial units (divisions of larger MPs into smaller parts), and administrative districts (ADs), **based on a population analysis and prognosis**. The project was carried out **in accordance with Resolution No. 757 of the Prague City Council dated April 11, 2022**. This is the second update of the project, which is expanded and supplemented annually. The project builds upon the long-term work of IPR Prague, focusing on demographic development, access to public amenities, or the continuous update of the Planning Analytical Materials (PAM) of the City of Prague.

Population and Public Amenities Prognosis for Prague is one of the **key foundations for discussions on the current and projected infrastructure needs for public facilities in a specific area within the overall Prague context**. Ongoing and long-term knowledge of the infrastructural needs of public facilities is part of the PAM (Planning Analytical Materials), an important asset for spatial planning documentation, planning studies, development projects within Prague, land use decision-making, and other activities and agendas related to land development. It also **serves as a basis for all municipal parts to monitor the state and needs of public facilities within their municipal parts**.

The project is divided into **two main parts**. The first part focuses on the **population (demographic) development and prognosis** (projections) in Prague. Five variants of the future population, including age composition, are developed up to 2050. The project then focuses on the **evaluation of 8 categories with 15 types of public amenities**, always based on the current state and the variants of future population development. The types of amenities are selected to meet the basic needs of the population: **education** (kindergartens, primary and secondary schools), **healthcare** (polyclinics, general practitioners), **social services** (retirement homes and homes with a special regime), **culture** (cultural-community centers, libraries), **burial** (cemeteries), **recreation** (parks, children's playgrounds, public sports grounds), **sports** (sports facilities, swimming pools), and **retail** (grocery stores).

The evaluation primarily addresses the question of whether public amenities will remain accessible to residents in the future, assuming no new facilities are built. We compare the estimated future population for 2030 and 2050 with the current availability of public infrastructure. The analysis also takes into account proposals for future construction, particularly in the education sector, where we use detailed data on proposals collected for this project. For other types of amenities, we use data from the PAM (Planning Analytical Materials), primarily for the contextual interpretation of the results of the accessibility analyses.

The project outputs are presented in this **study**, which consists of 10 chapters, and through **the project's public website**[1]. The site includes 16 individual thematic dashboards (for each of the analyzed types of public amenities), which allow for interactive comparisons between the current state of public amenities availability and predictions for 2030 and 2050. The data in each dashboard is displayed for all of Prague, and with the help of a map or list selection, it is possible to display the data for individual municipal parts or administrative districts, or for a group of territorial units through a combined selection.

1 —— Available at the web address: uap.iprpraha.cz/pov ↗

1.1 METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

Unless stated otherwise, the status of infrastructure for each type of public amenity is based on data provided by relevant entities or in-house surveys from 2024. The figures always reflect the most recently available data. The population figures are derived from official data of the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), based on the latest available population balance as of December 31, 2023. The assessment of infrastructure status is therefore based on the most up-to-date data from 2024. In this study, the primary territorial units of observation (i.e., the analytical scale) are balanced territorial units (BTU), municipal parts, and administrative districts. BTUs are partial statistical units formed by grouping relevant basic settlement units (BSU) based on logical spatial relationships in terms of public amenities and considering appropriate size and spatial coherence, internal transport connections, natural and man-made barriers, and respecting the boundaries of municipal parts. The primary **purpose of BTUs is to divide large municipal parts into smaller territorial units for the analysis of public amenities**. In Prague, there are a total of 120 BTUs, of which 34 municipal parts consist of only one BTU (corresponding to their territorial definition).

The analysis of public amenity accessibility is **evaluated either by the capacity of infrastructure in relation to the total population** or by **the share of residents living within walking distance of individual public amenity facilities**, with each type defined by a specific walking distance threshold. For this purpose, it was necessary to estimate the number of residents by address points. The population prognosis and projection were carried out only for the territory of the balanced territorial units (BTU), as forecasting the number of residents by address points would be unfeasible and methodologically unsound. The evaluation primarily refers to the current or future number of inhabitants in the territory of Prague; however, it is naturally the case that public amenities are also used by individuals who do not reside in Prague. Therefore, a complementary assessment was conducted based on the estimated number of people actually present.

The prediction of complex social systems is always challenging and difficult to foresee. Therefore, it is essential to work with multiple scenarios and models of future development. We developed a total of five variants of population outlook by balanced territorial units (BTU) up to the year 2050, based on age structure. The first variant is **the population prognosis (PROG)**. It represents a realistic estimate of future developments, based on expert knowledge of the territory. The other four projections are more illustrative models of potential future development, which are unlikely to occur at the local level. These are primarily based on estimates of **the capacity of available land** according to the currently valid **Land Use Plan of the Settlement Unit of the Capital City of Prague** (ÚPnSÚ) or its amendments. The **maximum development projection (MAX+)** works with a variant estimating the population based on current available areas in the ÚPnSÚ, ongoing amendments, and adopted population capacities based on known urban studies used as supporting documents for spatial plan change. The **maximum development projection (MAX)** is based on an estimate of the population derived solely from the currently available areas defined in the ÚPnSÚ. The **mid-level development projection (MID)** assumes the utilization of half of the currently available areas in the ÚPnSÚ. The final variant is the **zero migration projection (NUL)**, which assumes that no one moves into or out of Prague or individual BTUs. The overall future development of a given BTU would thus be determined solely by natural demographic change (i.e., births and deaths).

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO KEY FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT

This chapter summarizes the main conclusions derived from the individual chapters of the study. For each type of public amenity, an illustrative diagram was created to visually summarize the key findings. The diagram also indicates the level of urgency for intervention—both for Prague as a whole and for specific priority areas where the need for public amenities is most acute. The key finding of the project is the expected growth in population, which will significantly affect the future accessibility of public amenities. According to the developed population prognosis, the number of inhabitants in Prague is projected to increase by nearly 300,000 by the year 2050. It is therefore essential to plan the construction of new public amenity infrastructure, with the most critical situation found in the areas of education and social services. If current real capacities of schools established by the Capital City of Prague and the municipal parts were to remain unchanged, and the projected population growth according to the demographic prognosis were to be fulfilled, by 2050 there would be a shortage of over 10,000 places in primary schools, nearly 17,000 in kindergartens, and 12,500 in secondary schools. The current and future status of public amenities varies across individual municipal parts and balanced territorial units (BTU).

The current level of provision of polyclinics, general practitioners for adults, and general practitioners for children and adolescents is assessed as satisfactory. A moderate decline and a shift toward a limited level of service can be expected by 2050, in the context of population aging and increasing demand for healthcare services. The number of seniors aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 79% between 2023 and 2050. In addition to the growing need for accessible beds in retirement homes and homes with a special regime, demand will also rise for the development of field-based services that provide care to seniors with higher levels of independence. At the same time, the need to support informal care—capable of partially substituting field-based services—will increase. The current state of burial infrastructure is sufficient and stable at the citywide level. Nearly half of Prague's burial capacity is concentrated at Olšany Cemeteries and their immediate

surroundings, which leads to the centralization of burial infrastructure and limited accessibility of cemeteries in other municipal parts. Overall, the availability of other observed types of public amenities can be considered good at the citywide level, though there are localized deficits.

2. POPULATION

- The population of Prague has been growing steadily, and this trend is expected to continue in the future
- The total number of people actually present in Prague—i.e., commuters and residents who remain in the city during the day—ranges between 1.3 and 1.6 million
- According to the population prognosis, the number of Prague residents is projected to increase by nearly 300,000 by 2050, reaching 1.68 million (a 21% increase) (→ Fig. 2.1)
- The number of children born is expected to rise, with the number of children aged 6 to 14 projected to increase by 6,000–7,000 by 2050 (a 3–5% increase), while the number of children aged 3 to 5 is projected to grow by 13,000–15,000 (a 13–15% increase), and the 15–18 age group is expected to remain stable
- the number of seniors is also expected to rise, with the population aged 80 and over projected to grow by 50,000 (a 79% increase), accompanied by a slight increase in the average age
- three demographic projections also account for population growth, based on estimated residential development capacity and the degree of future spatial build-out
- the population of Prague would decline by 100,000 (a 7% decrease) if future development were driven solely by natural demographic change
- the highest population increases are expected in areas where land is available for new residential development
- in addition to Prague, population growth is also anticipated in its surrounding metropolitan area, where the number of residents is expected to rise by 140,000—
  from the current 681,000 to 788,000
  (a 14% increase)

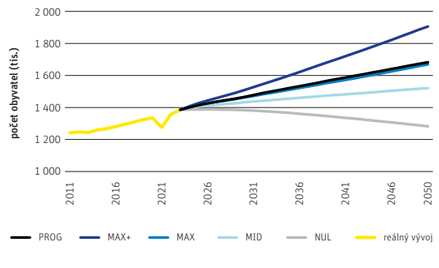
Main Challenges to be Resolved

- unavailability of official data on population numbers and age structure by address point from the population register prevents accurate assessment of public amenity accessibility
- the most high-priority BTUs to address are those where, according to the demographic prognosis (PROG), the largest absolute population increases are expected
- by 2050, the population is projected to grow by more than 9 thousand residents in the following BTUs: Praha 18 (an increase of approximately 27 thousand), Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny (18 thousand), Praha 3 - východ (16 thousand), Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny (10 thousand), Praha-Zličín (9.9 thousand), and Praha 13 - Třebonice (9.7 thousand)

2.1 Population Development and Prognosis – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: CZSO, IPR Prague 2024

POPULATION

the population of Prague has been growing steadily and is expected to increase in the future



42 years
average age in Prague in 2023

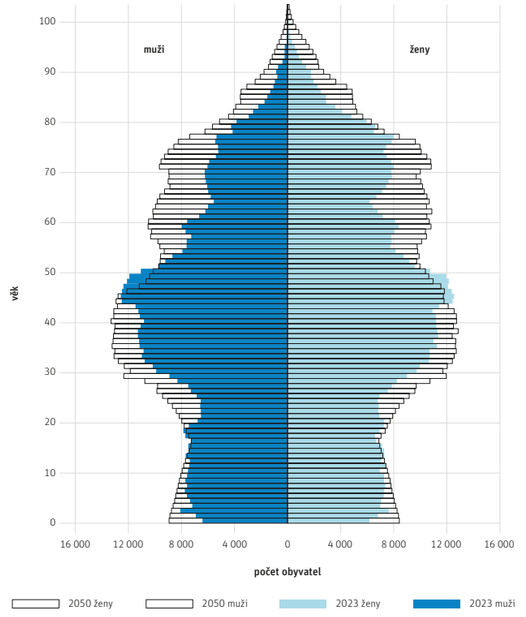
44 to 47 years
estimated average age in Prague in 2050

110 of 120 BTU
where population should increase

total number of residents in Prague

state 2023	PROG 2030	PROG 2050
1.38 mil.	1.46 mil.	1.68 mil.

we expect an increase in both the number of seniors and children, which will affect the accessibility of public amenities



main challenges to be resolved

- unavailability of official data on population numbers and age structure by address points from the population register
- **BUC Praha 18, Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny, Praha 3 - východ, Praha-Zličín**
  BTUs with the largest absolute population increase
- **BUC Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny, Praha 13 - Třebonice**
  BTUs with the largest relative population increase

3. EDUCATION

KINDERGARTENS

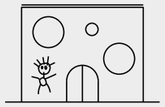
- there are 301 municipal part–established kindergartens in Prague, with a real capacity of 40,397 places
- real capacities represent 94% of registered capacities
- current real kindergarten capacities are insufficient; unless the number of places increases, capacity shortages are expected in both 2030 and 2050
- in relation to the reference group of children aged 2 to 6, there is currently a shortage of nearly 10,000 places in kindergartens based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2030, there will be a shortage of 4,100 kindergarten places based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2050, there will be a shortage of 16,700 kindergarten places based on real capacities
- in 2050, kindergartens will lack capacity in 86% of BTUs
- 88% of all children attending kindergartens are enrolled in facilities established by municipal parts
- assuming that some children attend kindergartens run by other providers and that only 90% of Prague's children attend municipal part–established kindergartens, real capacities are insufficient both now and in 2050; in 2030 a very slight surplus is expected, but in 2050 the capacity shortage will affect 79% of BTUs (→ Fig. 3.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- no regularly updated data on school capacities available in the Register of Schools and School Facilities maintained by the Ministry of Education
- no available data on the capacities of detached branches of kindergartens
- limited availability of information on the demand from parents of children under the age of three for placement in kindergartens
- lack of a strategic decision on whether schools established by city districts will provide places for all children with permanent residence in the school district (or the entire city district), or only for a part of them
- BTU Praha 18 – BTU with a shortage of more than 1,000 places in 2050
- BTU Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny – BTU with a shortage of more than 900 places in 2050
- BTUs Praha 10 - Strašnice, Praha 3 - východ, and Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny – BTUs with a shortage of more than 600 places in 2050

3.1 Education – Kindergartens – graphical summary of key findings

IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague, MHMP SML 2024



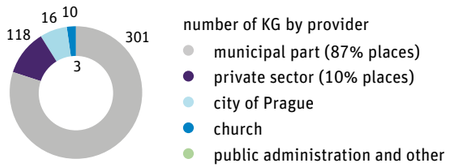
EDUCATION

KINDERGARTENS

kindergarten capacities will be insufficient in the coming years

301 of 448 KG

est. by municipal parts (MP) in Prague



40.4K places

real capacity of kindergartens est. by MP

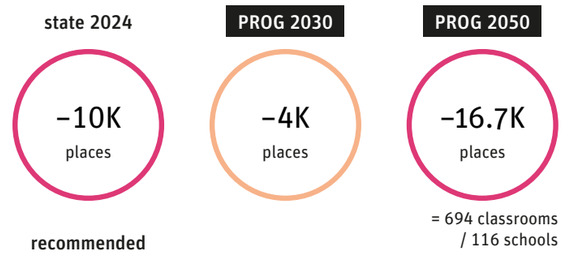
43K places

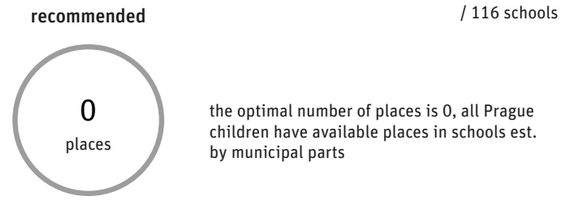
registered capacity of kindergartens est. by MP

4.4K places

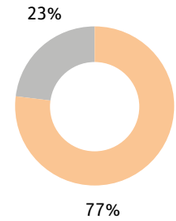
in 323 children's groups in Prague

capacity surplus (+) / deficit of places (–) in kindergartens est. by municipal parts relative to real capacities





the optimal number of places is 0, all Prague children have available places in schools est. by municipal parts



share of children aged 3–5 living within walking distance of a kindergarten

- within 600 m (10 min. walk)
- beyond 600 m

in 86% of balanced territorial units (BTUs), more than 48 kindergarten places will be lacking by 2050

main challenges to be resolved

- outdated data on kindergarten capacities in the Register of Schools and School Facilities
- no available data on the capacities of detached branches
- **BUC Praha 18**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 1,000 places in 2050
- **BUC Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 900 places in 2050
- **BUC Praha 10 - Strašnice, Praha 3 - východ, Praha 10 - Bohdalec_ Slatiny**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 600 places in 2050

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

- there are 196 municipal part–established primary schools in Prague, with a real capacity of 120,343 places
- real capacities represent 92% of registered capacities
- current real capacities of primary schools are insufficient; unless the number of places increases, capacity shortages are expected in both 2030 and 2050
- in relation to the reference group of residents aged 6 to 15, there is currently a shortage of 6,100 places in primary schools based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2030, there will be a shortage of 2,500 primary school places based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2050, there will be a shortage of 10,200 primary school places based on real capacities
- in 2050, primary school places will be lacking in 62% of BTUs
- 90% of all children attending primary schools are enrolled in schools established by municipal parts
- assuming that only 90% of Prague's children attend municipal part–established primary schools and that some pupils commute from Central Bohemian municipalities near Prague, real capacities are currently and in 2030 sufficient; however, in 2050, there will be a shortage of 1,300 places
- although based on the above-mentioned calculation scenario, the capacity of primary schools in Prague can be considered sufficient for the current state and the year 2030, it is still necessary to pay close attention to the spatial distribution of capacity deficits in primary schools by balanced territorial units (BTU) (→ Fig. 3.2)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

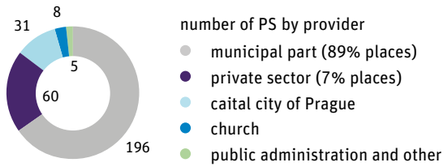
- outdated data on primary school capacities in the Register of Schools and School Facilities maintained by the Ministry of Education
- no available data on the capacities of detached branches of primary schools
- lack of suitable data for analyzing attendance of children residing outside the school catchment area – so-called catchment tourism
- lack of a strategic decision on whether schools established by city districts will provide places for all pupils with permanent residence in the school district (or the entire city district), or only for a part of them
- BTU Praha 18 – BTU with a shortage of more than 2,000 places in 2050
- BTU Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny – BTU with a shortage of more than 1,900 places in 2050
- BTUs Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny, Praha 3 - východ, and Praha 13 - Třebonice – BTUs with a shortage of more than 1,150 places in 2050

3.2 Education – Primary schools – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague, MHMP SML 2024

EDUATION
PRIMARY SCHOOLS

for all children residing in Prague, the capacities of PS est. by MP will be insufficient in the coming years

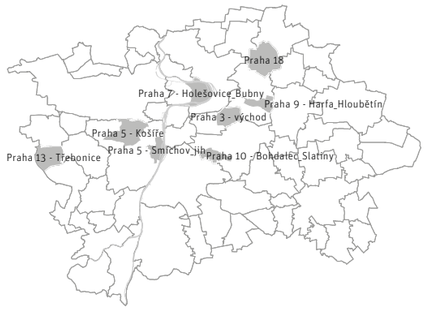
196 of 300 PS
est. by municipal parts (MP) in Prague in 2024



120K places
real capacity of primary schools est. by MP

131K places
registered capacity of primary schools est. by MP

131K children
number of children in Prague in 2050



capacity surplus (+) / deficit of places (–) in primary schools est. by municipal parts relative to real capacities

state 2024	PROG 2030	PROG 2050
–6.1K places	–2.5K places	–10.2K places
		= 341 classrooms / 13 schools

recommended

0 places

the optimal number of places is 0, all Prague children have available places in schools est. by municipal parts

share of children aged 6–14 living withing walking distance of primary schools
- within 800 m (12 min. walk)
- beyond 800 m

12% of children attending primary schools est. by municipal parts come from other regions or from abroad (13% for all PS)

in 62% of balanced territorial units (BTUs), there will be a shortage of places in primary schools by 2050

main challenges to be resolved

- outdated data on primary school capacities in the Register of Schools and School Facilities
- no available data on the capacities of detached branches of primary schools
- "catchment tourism" and its analytical intractability
- **BUC Praha 18**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 2,000 places in 2050
- **BUC Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 1,900 places in 2050
- **BUC Praha 3 - východ, Praha 13 - Třebonice, Praha 5 - Smíchov_jih, Praha 5 - Košíře, Praha 9 - Harfa_Hloubětín**
  BTU with a shortage of more than 1 000 places in 2050

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

- there are 106 secondary schools in Prague established by the capital city and municipal parts, with a real capacity of 56,435 places
- real capacities represent 93% of registered capacities
- current real capacities of secondary schools are insufficient; unless the number of places increases, capacity shortages are expected in both 2030 and 2050
- in relation to the reference group of residents aged 11 to 20, there is currently a shortage of 12,200 places in secondary schools based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2030, there will be a shortage of 18,200 secondary school places based on real capacities
- based on the PROG option, in 2050, there will be a shortage of 12,500 secondary school places based on real capacities
- in 2050, secondary school places will be lacking in 73% of administrative districts
- 70% of all students attending secondary schools in Prague are enrolled in schools established by the capital city and municipal parts
- assuming that only 70% of Prague's students attend secondary schools established by the capital city and municipal parts, and that some pupils commute from Central Bohemian municipalities near Prague, the real capacities of secondary schools are insufficient both now and in 2030 and 2050; in 2050, there will be a shortage of 4,100 places (→ Fig. 3.3)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- outdated data on secondary school capacities in the Register of Schools and School Facilities maintained by the Ministry of Education
- limited capacities of secondary schools in the Central Bohemian Region, especially in municipalities near Prague with a higher increase in the number of children and adolescents in the population
- lack of a strategic decision on whether secondary schools established by the capital city and municipal parts are expected to provide capacity for all children with permanent residence in Prague
- administrative districts Praha 11 and Praha 12 – districts with a shortage of more than 3,000 places in 2050
- administrative districts Praha 13, Praha 8, and Praha 6 – districts with a shortage of more than 2,500 places in 2050

3.3 Education – Secondary schools – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Praha 2024 / data: IPR Praha, MHMP SML 2024

EDUCATION
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

the capacities of secondary schools est. by Prague city and municipal parts will be insufficient in the coming years

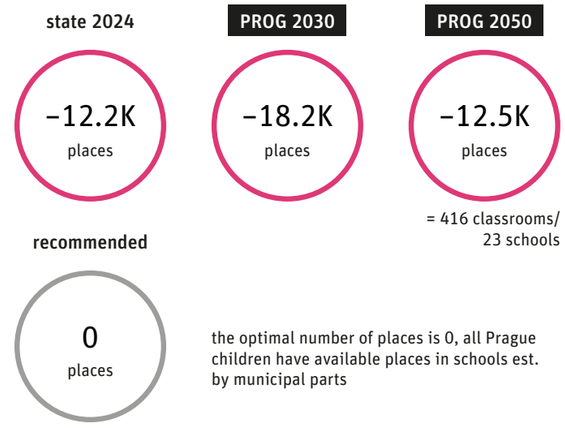
106 of 196 SS
est. by Prague city and municipal parts (MP) in Prague

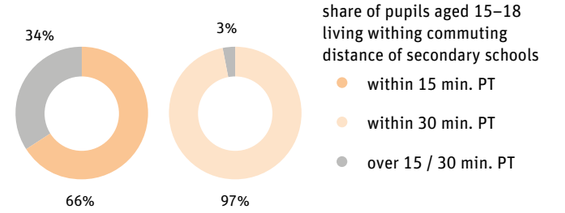
56.4K places
real capacity of SS est. by the city of Prague and MP

60.8K places
registered cap. of SS est. by the city of Prague and MP

69K pupils
number of Prague pupils in 2050

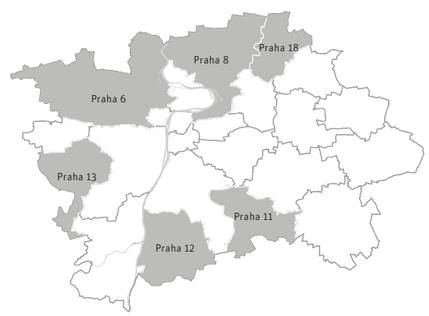
capacity surplus (+) / deficit of places (–) in SS est. by Prague city and MP relative to real capacities





35% of students attending SS est. by Prague city and MP come from other regions or from abroad (38% for all SS).

in 16 out of 22 administrative districts, there will be a shortage of places in SS est. by Prague city and MP by the year 2050



main challenges to be resolved

- outdated data on secondary school capacities in the Register of Schools and School Facilities
- limited capacities of secondary schools in the Central Bohemian Region, especially in municipalities near Prague with a higher increase in the number of children and adolescents in the population
- **SO Praha 11 a Praha 12**
  with a shortage of more than 3,000 places in 2050
- **SO Praha 13, Praha 8, Praha 6**
  districts with a shortage of more than 2,500 places in 2050

4. HEALTH SERVICES

POLYCLINICS

- as of 2024, there are 53 polyclinics in Prague serving 1.38 mil. residents
- the current level of provision of polyclinics is assessed as satisfactory (26,100 residents per polyclinic); a slight deterioration and shift toward a limited level of provision is expected by 2050, when the number of residents per polyclinic is projected to exceed 31,000
- within ideal public transport access (up to 15 minutes) lives 71% of Prague's population (in 2024); within 30 minutes lives 97% of Prague!s population, and an additional 41,000 residents live outside these zones
- based on the number of residents per polyclinic, we assume that current workloads are high, indicating insufficient provision (more than 40,000 residents per polyclinic) in 4 administrative districts, even though physical accessibility is satisfactory (40–60% of residents live within ideal reach), except in Praha 12, the provision is limited (only 35% in ideal reach)
- according to the 2050 prognosis, the number of residents per polyclinic will increase by 21% (by 5,500 people), with the highest figure projected under the MAX+ scenario (35,800 residents per polyclinic); the number of administrative districts with insufficient provision will rise to 8, and in 3 administrative districts where there is currently no polyclinic, each is projected to have more than 20,000 residents (recommended threshold for locating a polyclinic)
- demand for polyclinics will grow, and higher workloads are expected especially in administrative districts with a high forecasted increase in population and a currently low level of provision, unless new facilities are added (→ Fig. 4.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- no approved standard currently exists for the optimal accessibility of polyclinics
- aging of the physician population and increasing demands on healthcare services
- in administrative districts Praha 12, Praha 15, Praha 8, and Praha 5, there is currently a high number of residents per polyclinic (more than 40 thousand), which is expected to increase further by 2050 (according to PROG, up to 83.6 thousand in Praha 12)
- in administrative district Praha 18, a significant increase in the number of residents per polyclinic is expected by 2050 (from 35.8 thousand to 66.8 thousand according to PROG)
- in administrative district Praha 22, where there is currently no polyclinic and 20.2 thousand residents live, the population is expected to grow to 31 thousand by 2050 according to PROG

4.1 Health Services – Polyclinics – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

HEALTH SERVICES
POLYCLINICS

polyclinics are well accessible by public transport; locally, they will serve a high number of residents by 2050

53 polyclinics
in Prague

1.385 mil.
residents in Prague

35 z 57 MP
without a polyclinic

3 of 4 SO
without a polyclinic in 2050 with more than 20K resid.

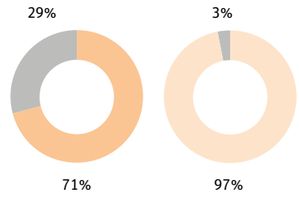
number of residents per current polyclinic

state 2024	PROG 2030	PROG 2050
26.1K resid./polycl.	27.5K resid./polycl.	31.6K resid./polycl.

recommended: 20–30K resid./polycl.

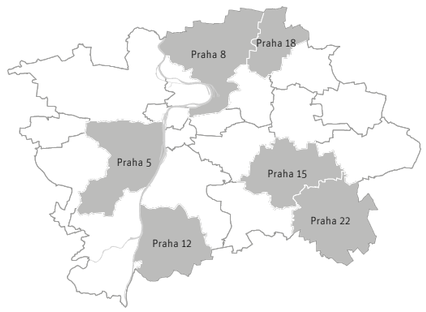
based on the citywide value and est. standards

in 2024, the median number of residents per polyclinic was 24.2 thousand



share of Prague residents living within commuting distance of a polyclinic
- within 15 min. PT
- within 30 min. PT
- over 15 / 30 min. PT

the population is aging, and the demand for healthcare services and certain types of care will increase



main challenges to be resolved

- no approved standard currently exists for the optimal accessibility of polyclinics
- aging of the physician population and increasing demands on healthcare services
- **SO Praha 12, Praha 15, Praha 8 a Praha 5**
  the current and projected future number of residents per polyclinic exceeds 40 thousand (in SO Praha 12 up to 83,6K residents)
- **SO Praha 18**
  the highest expected increase in the number of residents per polyclinic by 2050 (from 35,8K up to 66,8K)

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS FOR ADULTS

- general practitioners for adults (GPA) provide healthcare to 1,110,000 residents aged 19 and over in 730 practices in Prague
- the current level of provision of GPA practices is assessed as good (1,500 adults per GPA practice); a shift toward a satisfactory level of provision is expected by 2050, when the number of adults per practice is projected to exceed 1,900
- within ideal walking distance of GPA practices, i.e. up to 600 m (approx. 10 minutes), 69% of adults in Prague live as of 2024; within 900 m (approx. 15 minutes), the figure is 86%, and an additional 144,000 adults live beyond that range
- based on the number of adults per GPA practice, we assume current higher workloads (more than 3,200 adults per GPA practice), indicating insufficient provision in 4 balanced territorial units (BTU), including Praha-Čakovice, where residents also experience poor physical accessibility (19% of adults live within ideal walking distance)
- according to the 2050 prognosis, the number of adults per GPA practice will increase by 25% (by 374 people), with the highest figure projected under the MAX+ projection (2,100 adults per GPA practice); the number of BTUs with insufficient provision will increase to 12, and in 12 BTUs where there is currently no GPA practice, more than 1,800 adults are expected to live
- as the population ages, demand for GPA practices will rise; by 2050, higher workloads can be expected especially in BTUs with a currently higher proportion of older residents (65+), as well as in BTUs with dynamic population growth and low current levels of provision (→ Fig. 4.2)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- no available data on the number of doctors and patients in GPA practices
- no approved standard currently exists for the optimal accessibility of GPA practices
- growing demands on healthcare services and an aging population of physicians (as of 2023, 35.6% of GPAs are aged 60 and over; the average age is 53)
- BTU Praha 12 - Modřany_východ currently has the highest number of adults per GPA practice (9.4 thousand), which is expected to continue increasing to 10.6 thousand by 2050 (according to PROG)
- TUs Praha-Zličín and Praha-Dolní_Měcholupy currently have a high number of adults per GPA practice (3 thousand), which is projected to exceed 5.6 thousand by 2050 (according to PROG)
- BTUs Praha-Čakovice and Praha 20 - Horní Počernice_východ currently have a low share of adults living within ideal walking distance (600 m) of GPA practices, and at the same time a high number of adults per GPA practice (3.4 thousand), which is expected to rise to over 4.2 thousand by 2050 (according to PROG)
- BTUs Praha 9 - Harfa_Hloubětín and Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny currently lack a GPA practice, and by 2050 each is projected to have more than 10 thousand adult residents

4.2 Health Services – General practitioners for adults – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PARCTITIONERS FOR ADULTS

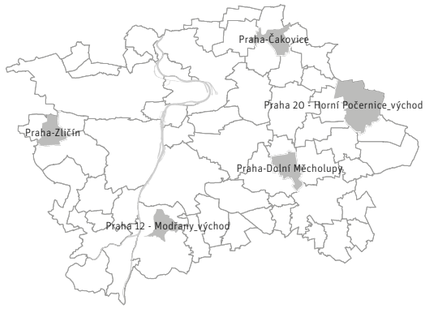
the provision of GPA is good, but accessibility is expected to worsen locally in the future

730 practices
of general practitioners for adults (GPA)

1.108 mil.
adults in Prague

29 of 120 BTU
without GPA practice

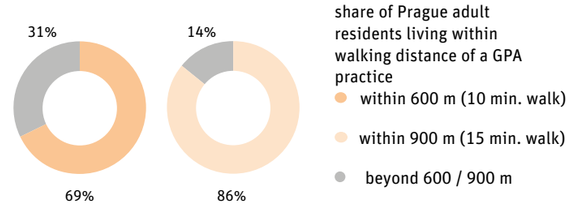
11 BTU
without GPA practice in 2050 and with more than 1.8 thousand adults



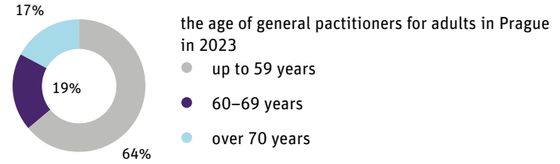
number of residents aged 19 and over (adults) per current general practitioner (GPA) practice

the current situation (2022) in the Czech Republic is 1.860 adults per one general practitioner (GPA)

it is assumed that there is one doctor per practice



the aging popul. will increase pressure on healthcare and spec. care, and securing enough doctors will be a challenge



main challenges to be resolved

- no available data on the no. of doctors and patients in GPA practices
- no approved standard exists for optimal GPA accessibility
- rising demand for healthcare and an aging physician population
- **BUC Praha 12 - Modřany_východ**
  high number of adults per GPA practise which will rise
- **BUC Praha-Zličín, Praha-Dolní Měcholupy**
  high current and future numbers of adults per GPA practice
- **BUC Praha-Čakovice, Praha 20 - Horní Počernice_východ**
  low share of adults living within ideal walking distance of GPA practice and a high number of adults per GPA practice, which will rise

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- general practitioners for children and adolescents (GPCA) provide care to 276,300 residents aged 0–18 (children) in 247 practices in Prague
- the current level of provision of GPCA practices is assessed as good (1,100 children per GPCA practice), good level of provision is expected to be maintained through 2050
- within ideal walking distance of GPCA practices (up to 600 m, approx. 10 minutes), 45% of children in Prague live as of 2024; within 900 m (approx. 15 minutes), the figure is 69%, and an additional 75,500 children live beyond that range
- based on the number of children per GPCA practice, we assume current higher workloads, indicating insufficient provision (more than 2,200 children per pldd practice) in 8 balanced territorial units (BTUS), including Praha-Kunratice and Praha 14 - Hloubětín, where residents also face poor physical accessibility (20% or fewer children live within ideal walking distance)
- according to the prognosis, between 2024 and 2050 we can expect both increases and decreases in the number of children per GPCA practice across different parts of Prague; by 2050, the number is expected to rise by 7% overall (by 80 children), with the highest projection under the MAX+ projection (1,500 children per GPCA practice); the number of BTUs with insufficient provision will increase to 12, and in 6 BTUs where there is currently no GPCA practice, more than 1,400 children are expected to live
- demand for GPCA practices will grow, and by 2050 higher workloads or shortages can be expected especially in BTUs experiencing dynamic population growth, where an increase in the number of children and adolescents is anticipated (→ Fig.4.3)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- no available data on the number of doctors and patients in GPCA practices
- no approved standard currently exists for the optimal accessibility of GPCA practices
- increasing demands on healthcare services and an aging physician population (as of 2023, 49.5% of GPCAs are aged 60 and over; the average age is 56)
- BTU Praha 6 - Liboc_Ruzyně currently has a high number of children per GPCA practice, which is projected to further increase by 2050 and become the highest among BTUs (according to PROG, 4 thousand)
- BTUs Praha 10 - Strašnice and Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy have both a current and future high number of children per GPCA practice (projected to exceed 3 thousand by 2050 according to PROG)
- in BTUs Praha 18 and Praha-Zličín, the number of children per GPCA practice is expected to reach more than 3.3 thousand by 2050 according to PROG
- BTUs Praha 9 - Harfa_Hloubětín and Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny currently lack GPCA practices, and each is expected to have more than 3 thousand children by 2050

4.3 Health Services – General practitioners for children and adolescents – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

the provision of GPCA is good, but accessibility is expected to worsen

247 practices
of general practitioners for children and adolescents

276.3K children
in Prague

42 of 120 BTU
without GPCA practice

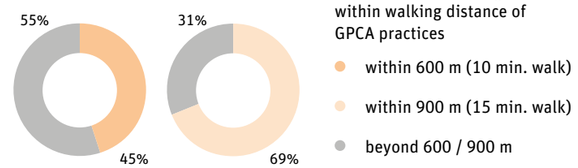
6 BTU
without GPCA practice in 2050 and more than 1.4K children (out of 42 BTU without GPCA practice)

number of residents aged 0 to 18 (children) per general practitioner (GPCA) practice

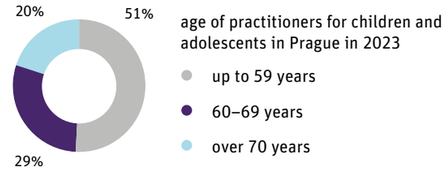
recommended

the current situation (2022) in the Czech Republic is 1.301 children per one general practitioner (GPCA)

it is assumed that there is one doctor per practice



a shortage of doctors is expected in the future



main challenges to be resolved

- no available data on the no. of doctors and patients in GPCA practices
- no approved standard exists for optimal GPCA accessibility
- rising demand for healthcare and an aging physician population
- **BUC Praha 6 - Liboc_Ruzyně**
  high no. of children per GPCA pract. and the highest projected future value
- **BUC Praha 10 - Strašnice, Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy**
  high current and future numbers of children per practice
- **BUC Praha 18, Praha-Zličín**
  high current and future numbers of children per practice

5. SOCIAL SERVICES

RETIREMENT HOMES AND HOMES WITH A SPECIAL REGIME

- Prague has (in 2024) 4,213 beds in retirement homes (RŘH) and homes with a special regime (HSR), distributed across 59 facilities, which equates to one bed per 14.64 residents aged 80 and over
- according to the established indicator of 15 residents aged 80+ per bed, approximately 1,730 beds will be lacking in retirement homes and homes with a special regime by 2030, and 3,160 beds by 2050; currently (in 2024), there is a surplus of about 100 beds
- retirement homes and homes with a special regime are located in only 35 of 120 balanced territorial units (BTU)
- the number of older seniors (80+) is expected to increase by 79% between 2023 and 2050, from approximately 62,000 to 111,000
- in addition to the rising need for accessible beds in retirement homes and homes with a special regime, there will also be growing demand for the development of field-based services for more self-sufficient seniors
- furthermore, support for informal care will become increasingly important, as it may partially substitute field-based services (→ Fig. 5.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- insufficient and uneven development of residential and field-based services
- insufficient support of informal care
- no approved standard currently exists for the optimal accessibility of residential social services for seniors
- BTUs Praha 13 - Jihozápadní město, Praha 5 - Hlubočepy_Barrandov, and Praha 1 - pravý břeh are projected to have the highest number of residents aged 80 and over per bed in 2050 according to PROG (respectively: 748, 227, 178 residents 80+/bed)
- BTUs Praha 13 - Jihozápadní město, Praha 3 - západ, and Praha 14 - Černý Most are projected to have the highest number of missing beds in 2050 according to PROG (respectively: 440, 221, 188 missing beds)
- BTUs Praha 4 - Krč-Pankrác, Praha 5 - Smíchov_sever, and Praha 18 are BTUs without provision or planned facilities and with a high number of seniors aged 80 and over in 2050 according to PROG (respectively: approx. 2,150, 1,920, 1,840 residents 80+)

5.1 Social Services – Retirement homes and homes with a special regime – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

SOCIAL SERVICES

RETIREMENT HOMES AND HOMES WITH A SPECIAL REGIME

the number of beds in retirement homes (RH) and homes with a special regime (HSR) will be insufficient by 2050

59 facilities
of retirement homes and homes with a special regime

4,213 beds
in retirement homes and homes with a special regime

61.7K
residents aged 80 and over

3,160 beds
missing for residents aged 80 and over in 2050

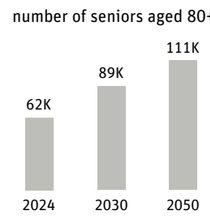
402 beds
the highest current number of beds in a single BTU (Praha 10 – Malešice)

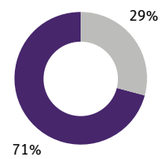
average number of residents aged 80 and over per bed in Prague

maximum capacity of a residental care facility is 50 beds, threshold of residents aged 80+ in a single BTU is 700

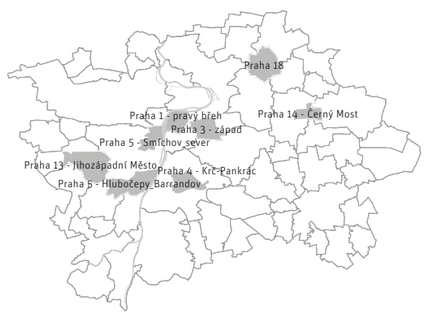
currently, there is 14.66 residents aged 80+ per one bed in Prague

the population is aging, demand for social services and certain types of care will increase





provision of RH and HSR in the BTU
- with provision
- without provision



main challenges to be resolved

- insufficient and uneven devel. of residential and field-based services
- insufficient support of informal care
- no approved standard for senior residential care accessibility
- **BUC Praha 13 - Jihozápadní město, Praha 5 - Hlubočepy_Barrandov, Praha 1 - pravý břeh**
  BTUs with the highest number of residents aged 80+ per bed in 2050
- **BUC Praha 13 - Jihozápadní město, Praha 3 - západ, Praha 14 - Černý Most**
  BTUs with the highest number of missing beds in 2050
- **BUC Praha 4 - Krč_Pankrác, Praha 5 - Smíchov_sever, Praha 18**
  BTUs with no provision or planned facilities and a high 80+ pop. in 2050

6. CULTURE

- there are a total of 294 cultural-community centers (CCC) and 85 libraries in Prague. Most libraries also function as cultural-community centers, but not every cultural-community center is a library

CULTURAL-COMMUNITY CENTRES

- within ideal walking distance (up to 800 m) from a cultural-community center (CCC), there are 1,038,900 residents, which accounts for 75% of Prague's population
- 37% of residents under the age of 18 live within ideal walking distance from a CCC focused on families with children and youth
- 15% of residents aged 65 and over live within ideal walking distance from a CCC focused on seniors
- Praha 6 - Dejvice is the most populous balanced territorial unit (BTU) in which all 30.3 thousand residents live within ideal walking distance from a CCC
- currently, there is one CCC per 5.1 thousand residents on average in one BTU; this figure is projected to increase to 6.4 thousand by 2050, and up to 7.4 thousand in the extreme scenario
- CCC facilities are generally well accessible across Prague; however, the spatial distribution and accessibility of CCCs focused on specific age groups—especially seniors—remains problematic
- there are five areas in Prague with a growing high demand for CCCs, which, without the implementation of new facilities by 2050, could merge into a broad belt of cultural-community desert surrounding the city center (→ Fig. 6.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- no consistent records exist on the activities of CCC or on indicators of local demand for cultural-community facilities
- CCCs focused on seniors are unevenly distributed across the city and have poor walking accessibility
- the growing need for CCCs will place pressure especially on extensive areas adjacent to the city center, where the accessibility of existing CCCs is relatively low
- BTUs Praha 3 - východ, Praha 6 - Vokovice_ Veleslavín, and Praha 18 currently show the highest level of need for CCCs among local residents
- BTU Praha-Zličín is projected to experience the highest impact from growing CCC demand by 2030
- BTUs Praha 3 - východ, Praha 12 - Kamýk, and Praha 18 are projected to experience the highest impact from growing CCC demand by 2050

6.1 Culture – Cultural-community centres – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: CZSO, IPR Prague 2024

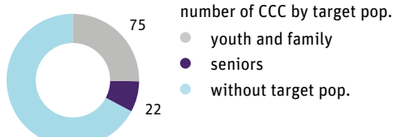
CULTURE

CULTURAL COMMUNITY CENTRES

the need for CCC is growing in areas surrounding the city center – by 2050, a belt of cultural-community desert is expected to emerge there

294 CCC

cultural community centers in Prague



75% residents

lives within 800 m of a CCC

15% residents

aged 65 and over lives within 800 m of a CCC focused on seniors

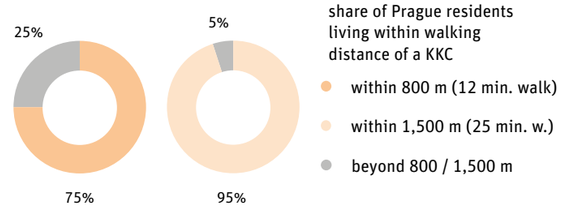
median number of residents per local cultural-community center (CCC) in a balanced territorial unit (BTU)

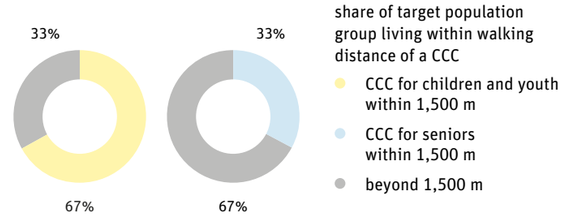
recommended

4K
resid./CCC

based on the citywide value

3,945 = typical number of residents per CCC in a balanced territorial unit (BTU)





main challenges to be resolved

- senior-focused CCCs are unevenly distributed and poorly accessible
- demand for CCCs is rising in areas around the city center
- no consistent data on CCC activities or local demand indicators
- **BUC Praha 3 - východ, Praha 6 - Vokovice_Veleslavín, Praha 18**
  the highest level of need for CCCs among local residents
- **BUC Praha-Zličín**
  the highest impact from growing CCC demand by 2030
- **BUC Praha 3 - východ, Praha 12 - Kamýk, Praha 18**
  the highest impact from growing CCC demand by 2050

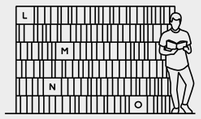
LIBRARIES

- within ideal walking distance (up to 800 m) from a library, there are 622,900 residents, which accounts for 45% of Prague's population
- on average, 7.8 thousand residents live within ideal walking distance from one library
- Praha 2 - východ is the most populous balanced territorial unit (BTU) in which 33.5 thousand residents live within ideal walking distance from a library
- Praha 8 - Karlín is the BTU with the highest need for a library based on data on present population from mobile operators
- the highest current need for a library for local residents is identified in BTU Praha 6 - Vokovice_ Veleslavín, Praha 12 - Kamýk, and Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy
- 89 library items per 100 residents is the median capacity of a single library in Prague; the demand for library capacity is projected to increase by an average of 8.3% by 2030 and 24.3% by 2050
- according to the prognosis, there will be an overall decline in the accessibility of library items at library branches in Prague; the most problematic areas will be those with low library capacities, especially in BTUs with a rapidly growing younger population by 2050 (→ Fig. 6.2)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- there is no comprehensive indicator of the quality of local library services for assessing future library needs
- walking accessibility of libraries is relatively worse in areas surrounding the city center compared to both the center itself and the outer ring where local libraries are present
- BTUs Praha 6 - Vokovice_Veleslavín, Praha 8 - Karlín, Praha 12 - Kamýk, and Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy currently show the highest need for a library for local residents
- BTUs Praha 9 - Vysočany_Libeň and Praha 6 - Liboc_ Ruzyně are projected to experience the greatest increase in demand for library capacity by 2030
- BTUs Praha 3 - východ and Praha 7 - Holešovice_ Bubny are projected to experience the greatest increase in demand for library capacity by 2050

6.2 Culture – Libraries – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: CZSO, MKP, IPR Prague 2024



CULTURE
LIBRARIES

by 2050, low book accessibility will dominate in parts of Prague with rapidly growing young populations

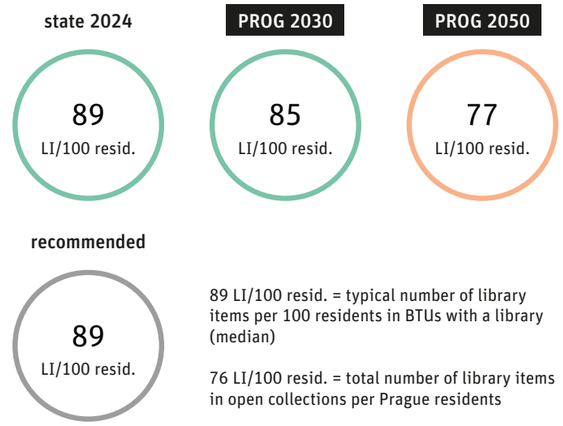
85 libraries
in Prague

1.1 mil. items
total capacity of library items (LI) at library branches

45% of residents
live within ideal walking distance (800 m) of a library

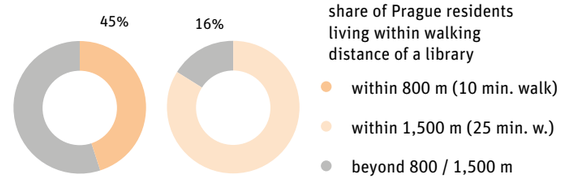
7.8K residents
live on average within 800 m of one library

number of library items (LI) per 100 residents in balanced territorial units (BTUs) with a current library (median)

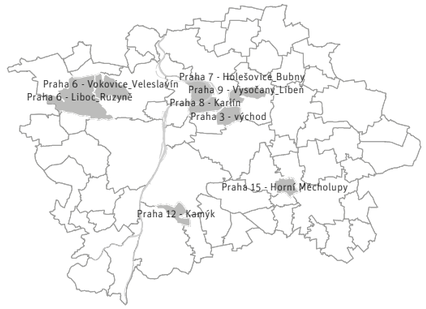


89 LI/100 resid. = typical number of library items per 100 residents in BTUs with a library (median)

76 LI/100 resid. = total number of library items in open collections per Prague residents



if the current state of libraries remains unchanged, the demand for their capacity will increase on average by 8.3% by 2030 and by 24.3% by 2050



main challenges to be resolved

- poor walking accessibility of libraries in the wider city center area
- lack of comprehensive quality indicators for local library services to assess future library needs
- **BUC Praha 6 - Vokovice_Veleslavín, Praha 8 - Karlín, Praha 12 - Kamýk, Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy** currently the highest need for a library for local residents
- **BUC Praha 9 - Vysočany_Libeň, Praha 6 - Liboc_Ruzyně** the highest need for increasing library capacities by 2030
- **BUC Praha 3 - východ, Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny** the highest need for increasing library capacities by 2050

7. BURIAL

CEMETERIES

- 62% of Prague residents visit cemeteries, of whom 84% cite commemorative reasons for their visits, 25% mention interest in art or history, and 20% mention recreational purposes
- approximately 67% of Prague residents have an idea of their preferred method of burial; however, only 43% consider what happens to their body after death to be an important topic, and 41% would wish to have a farewell ceremony
- the currently preferred method of burial is cremation, favored by 84% of respondents, while the remaining 16% prefer coffin burial; over the past two decades, 9/10 funerals have been conducted by cremation in Prague
- the current state of burial infrastructure is sufficient and stable on the citywide level
- there are currently 72 actively used cemeteries in Prague, of which 31 are managed by the Cemeteries and Funeral Services of the Capital City Prague, 38 by municipal parts, and 3 by religious organizations
- nearly half of the city's burial capacity is concentrated in the Olšany Cemeteries and their immediate surroundings, resulting in a centralization of burial infrastructure, which leads to insufficient accessibility of cemeteries in other municipal parts
- between 2023 and 2040, the annual number of deaths is expected to increase from the current 12.5 thousand to 13.5–14 thousand, and this level is projected to remain stable through 2050 (→ Fig. 7.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

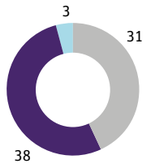
- no centralized data is collected on individual burials conducted in Prague, meaning that burial analysis is based more on expert opinions than on precisely quantified data
- insufficient capacity and walking accessibility of cemeteries in newly developing districts
- the capacity of grave sites designated for urn placement is lower than demand at most cemeteries; many older cemeteries could increase their capacity through the reorganization of burial spaces
- municipal parts Praha 4, Praha 11, Praha 12, Praha 13, Praha 9, and Praha 15 show the highest gap between the total annual number of deaths and cemetery capacity, resulting in burials being carried out in cemeteries located in other municipal parts
- municipal parts Praha-Lochkov, Praha-Nedvězí, and Praha-Lipence are more than 30 minutes away by public transport from the nearest cemetery for over 95% of their residents

7.1 Burial – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

BURIAL
CEMENTERIES

Prague has sufficient grave sites to meet the city's needs for at least the next 15 years

72 cemeteries
in Prague



no. of cemeteries by manag. auth.
- Cemet. and Fun. Serv. of Prague
- municipal parts
- religious organizations

245K
grave sites in Prague

17 MP
has no cemetery, including Prague 2 with a specific Vyšehrad cemetery

1/5 Prague res.
visit cemeteries for cultural or recreational purposes

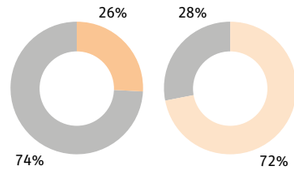
number of grave sites per total number of deceased in a given year in Prague

state 2023	PROG 2030	PROG 2050
20.1 grave sit./dec.	20.0 grave sit./dec.	17.8 grave sit./dec.

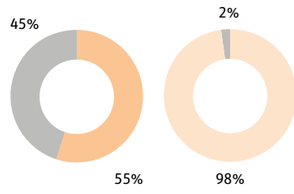
recommended: 20 grave sit./dec.

typically, 20 grave sites per one deceased are sufficient to meet the annual local demand for grave sites at cemeteries

grave sites can be reused usually after 10 years, some urn burial spaces even more frequently

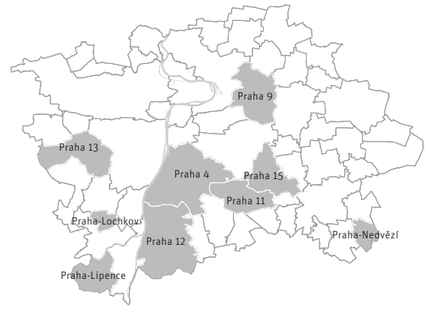


share of Prague residents living within walking distance of cemeteries
- within 900 m (15 min. walk)
- within 1,800 m (30 min. w.)
- beyond 900 / 1,800 m



share of residents living within commuting distance of cemeteries
- within 15 min. PT
- within 30 min. PT
- over 15 / 30 min. PT

most Prague residents travel to cemeteries by public transport or on foot



main challenges to be resolved

- insufficient capacity and walking accessibility of cemeteries in newly developing districts
- the capacity of grave sites designated for urn placement is lower than demand at most cemeteries
- **MČ Praha 4, Praha 11, Praha 12, Praha 13, Praha 9, Praha 15**
  the highest gap between the total annual number of deceased and cemetery capacity
- **MČ Praha-Lochkov, Praha-Nedvězí, Praha-Lipence**
  less than 5% of residents have access to a grave site within 30 minutes by public transport

8. RECREATION

PARKS

- on the citywide scale, Prague's parks are generally well accessible
- more than 91% of Prague's population lives within walking distance of a park (100, 400, 800, or 1,500 m depending on the park's significance)
- the share of accessible park area per resident in Prague is 69.0 m² (→ Fig. 8.1)
- the most problematic are BTUs where both the proportion of residents living within walking distance of a park and the accessible park area per resident are low
- the severity of park inaccessibility in municipal parts is influenced by the share of open landscape in the total area of the municipal part, the amount of accessible private garden space per resident, and the extent of park space in low-density development areas per resident; these spaces offer recreational alternatives to public parks and help mitigate the negative impact of limited park access
- on the citywide scale, parks will remain accessible under all future development scenarios, meaning that each resident of Prague will still have access to at least 50 m² of park area
- at the local level, problems will occur particularly in the city center and in heterogeneous urban areas, where the population is projected to increase most significantly and where the current situation is already insufficient

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- citywide, the walking accessibility of local parks—small green spaces in the immediate vicinity of homes with a walking range of up to 100 m—is poor
- some BTUs on the outskirts of Prague completely lack park areas for freely accessible recreation
- in BTUs Praha 17 and Praha-Zličín, where there is a high number of residents in areas with limited park space, there are only 14.1 m² of park area per resident
- in BTUs Praha-Benice, Praha-Nedvězí, and Praha 22 - Hájek, which are areas with almost no parks, only 12% of residents live within walking distance of a park, and there are just 12.4 m² of park area per resident
- BTUs Praha-Čakovice - Třeboradice and Praha-Březiněves, which are also areas with almost no parks, only 8% of residents live within walking distance of a park, and there are only 8.1 m² of park area per resident

8.1 Recreation – Parks – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

RECREATION
PARKS

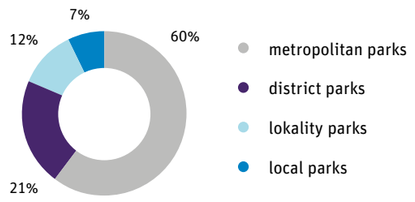
parks are sufficient in Prague, but small local parks in the immediate vicinity of residents' homes are most lacking

974 parks
in Prague

9 548 ha
of park area in Prague

19.2%
cover parks of the Prague city's area

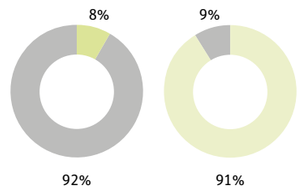
share of individual hierarchical levels of parks in the total park area



current park area per resident

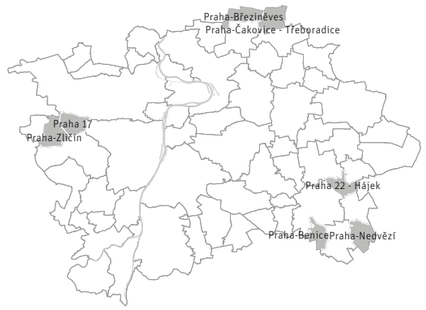
recommended

based on the publication Standarts for Outdoor Recreation (Moeller 1965)



ideal accessibility is a situation where a resident lives within the reach of all four hierarchical levels of parks

accessibility means proximity to one hierarchical level of parks



main challenges to be resolved

- citywide, walking accessibility of local parks within 100 m is poor
- some BTUs on Prague's outskirts lack parks for public recreation
- **BUC Praha 17, Praha-Zličín**
  high number of residents in areas with limited park space, there are only 14.1 m² of park area per resident
- **BUC Praha-Benice, Praha Nedvězí, Praha 22 - Hájek**
  areas with almost no parks, only 12% of residents live within walking distance of a park, and there are just 12.4 m² of park area per resident
- **BUC Praha-Čakovice - Třeboradice, Praha-Březiněves**
  areas with almost no parks, only 8% of residents live within walking distance of a park, and there are only 8.1 m² of park area per resident

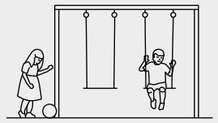
CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

- the current network of playgrounds in Prague is of high quality and well accessible; approximately 42.4% of children aged 3–5 live within 200 m of a playground, and 92.5% live within an acceptable distance of 600 m
- good accessibility of playgrounds is especially evident in modernist housing estates, while some peripheral areas of Prague have been identified as completely lacking access
- the most problematic are municipal parts where the number of children aged 3–5 per playground is significantly higher than in other municipal parts (→ Fig. 8.2)
- by 2030, the total number of children aged 3–5 in Prague is expected to decline, which will improve playground accessibility per capita. By 2050, this age group is projected to grow again compared to both 2030 and the current state; however, playgrounds should remain well accessible. Under all scenarios, the number of children per playground will remain below 50, which is the used standard
- in the future, local problems are expected particularly in BTUs where new residential development is planned and where current conditions are already inadequate—especially BTUs without playgrounds and BTUs with major development projects, such as Praha 7 - Holešovice_Bubny and Praha-Nebušice

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- in the city center, playgrounds are well accessible, but their capacity may be insufficient for the high number of people actually present in the area during the day
- BTUs Praha 2 - východ, Praha 14 - Hutě, Praha 5 - Smíchov_jih, and Praha 4 - Nusle, more than 100 children aged 3–5 live per playground
- BTUs Praha 3 - západ, Praha 6 - Dejvice, and Praha 10 - Vršovice contain a large number of playgrounds, but demand in these BTUs is such that the considered theoretical capacity of 50 children aged 3–5 per playground is exceeded by more than 200 children in total. Theoretically, this means that more than 6 additional playgrounds would be needed in these municipal parts to meet the theoretical capacity

8.2 Recreation – Children's playgrounds – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024



RECREATION
CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

children's playgrounds are well-accessible amenities in Prague and continue to be successfully expanded

1 186 playgrounds
freely accessible in Prague

114 playgrounds
accessible under a regime

3 of 120 BTU
without a children's playground

43.4K children
aged 3–5 in Prague

49.6K children
aged 3–5 in Prague in 2050

number of children aged 3–5 per children's playground

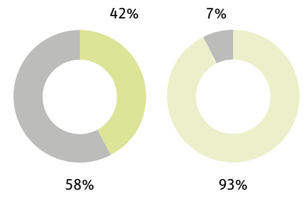
state 2024	PROG 2030	PROG 2050
33 children/playgr.	30 children/playgr.	38 children/playgr.

recommended

50 children/playgr.

based on the current citywide value

the average number of children per playground ranges between 30 and 40, both citywide and in most individual BTUs



share of children aged 3–5 living within walking distance of a children's playground

- within 200 m (5 min. walk)
- within 600 m (15 min. walk)
- beyond 200 / 600 m

playgrounds are generally well accessible on foot, particularly in areas of modernist housing estates

inadequate children playgrounds provision is an issue in the city center, while accessibility is problematic on the outer edge of the city

main challenges to be resolved

- in the city center, playgrounds are well accessible, but their capacity may be insufficient for the high number of people actually present in the area during the day
- **BUC Praha 2 - východ, Praha 14 - Hutě, Praha 5 - Smíchov_jih, Praha 4 - Nusle**
  more than 100 children aged 3–5 per playground
- **BUC Praha 3 - západ, Praha 6 - Dejvice, Praha 10 - Vršovice_západ**
  theoretical capacity of children's playgrounds is exceeded

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

- from a citywide perspective, public playgrounds in Prague are relatively well accessible; 49.7% of Prague's population lives within 500 m of a public playground, and 78.7% within an acceptable distance of 900 m
- insufficient accessibility of public playgrounds is especially evident in the inner city and in some municipal parts on the outskirts of Prague
- in some municipal parts, public playgrounds are accessible within walking distance, but the number of residents per playground is significantly higher than in other municipal parts (2–5 thousand residents per field) (→ Fig. 8.3)
- in the future, citywide accessibility is expected to worsen due to population growth; however, in all scenarios the values will remain within the recommended standard of 2–5 thousand residents per public playground
- at the local level, accessibility will worsen particularly in 7 BTUs, with the most significant change expected in BTU Praha 13 - Třebonice and Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- some BTUs located on the outskirts of Prague lack a public playground within their territory, and the nearest playground is too far for walking access
- in the city center, public playgrounds are intensively used, and their capacity may not be sufficient for the high number of residents actually present during the day
- BTUs Praha 4 - Nusle, Praha 6 - Petřiny, Praha 6 - Hanspaulka, and Praha 8 - Libeň are areas without a public playground, each with more than 10 thousand residents
- BTUs Praha 10 - Vršovice_západ and Praha 3 - východ are areas where there are more than 20 thousand residents per public playground

8.3 Recreation – Public playgrounds – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

RECREATION
PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

public sports fields are well accessible in modernist areas, while the city center and outskirts have room for improvement

379 public playgrs.
in Prague

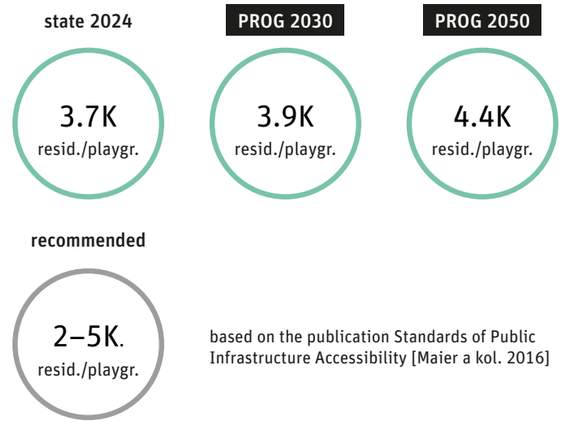
22 of 120 BTU
without a public playground

31 BTU
with 1 public playground

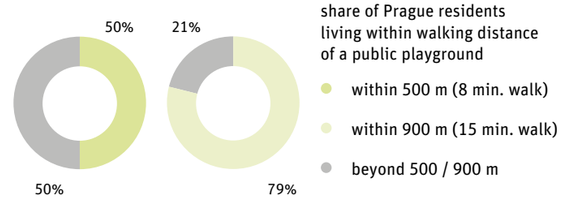
67 BTU
with 2 or more public playgrounds

34 public playgrs.
is the highest number of public playgrounds in a single BTU, that is Praha 13 – Jihozápadní město

number of residents per public playgronud



based on the publication Standards of Public Infrastructure Accessibility [Maier a kol. 2016]



main challenges to be resolved

- some BTUs located on the outskirts of Prague lack a public playground within their territory, and the nearest playground is too far for walking access
- in the city center, public playgrounds are intensively used, and their capacity may not be sufficient for the high number of residents actually present during the day
- **BUC Praha 4 - Nusle, Praha 6 - Petřiny, Praha 6 - Hanspaulka, Praha 8 - Libeň**
  areas without a public playgr., each with more than 10K residents
- **BUC Praha 10 - Vršovice_západ, Praha 3 - východ**
  more than 20 thousand residents per public playground

9. SPORT

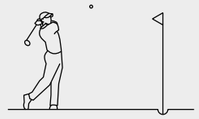
SPORTS COMPLEXES

- the distribution of sports complexes in Prague can be considered relatively even in relation to the distribution of the population; sports infrastructure is more concentrated in the inner city, while the fewest sports complexes are found in the outskirts of Prague
- most BTUs show an excellent level of provision, with only 2 BTUs having limited provision (BTU Praha-Zličín and Praha 14 - Černý Most) (→ Obr. 9.1)
- the dense spatial distribution of sport complexes ensures adequate walking accessibility across nearly all of Prague
- approximately 1.32 million residents, or 95% of Prague's population, live within walking distance (900 m) of a sports complex
- the level of provision of non-school sports complexes is very good; 15 BTUs show limited provision—mostly larger population areas, often with modernist housing layouts
- approximately 1.18 million residents, or 85% of Prague's population, live within 900 m of a non-school sports complex
- the most problematic BTUs in terms of both low provision and poor walking accessibility of non-school sports complexes are Praha 12 - Modřany_ východ, Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy, and Praha 6 - Petřiny
- the current overall very good level of provision of non-school sports complexes is not expected to deteriorate significantly by 2050 according to the population prognosis
- the distribution of sports complexes with swimming pools in Prague can be considered relatively even in relation to population distribution; pools are more concentrated in the inner city, while their presence generally decreases towards the city's outskirts, where more open-air swimming areas and seasonal pool facilities are located
- the overall level of provision of sports complexes with publicly accessible pools is currently just under 35 thousand residents per facility
- for most residents of Prague, sports complexes with publicly accessible pools are relatively well reachable by public transport, with 94% of residents being able to reach such a facility within 30 minutes

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- insufficient provision of non-school sports complexes in some densely populated areas, particularly those with a modernist housing layout
- insufficient data base on the types, quality, and capacity of sports complexes
- 6 BTUs with insufficient provision (more than 10 thousand residents per non-school sports complex): BTUs Praha 14 - Černý Most, Praha 4 - Spořilov, Praha 8 - sídliště Ďáblice, Praha 12 - Modřany_východ, Praha 11 - západ, and Praha 9 - sídliště Prosek
- 2 BTUs lack a non-school sports complex and have a population over 5 thousand: BTUs Praha 6 - Petřiny and Praha 9 - Harfa_Hloubětín
- 5 BTUs have the highest number of residents outside a 900 m walking range to the nearest non-school sports complex, where residents outside the range make up more than half of the local population: BTUs Praha 12 - Modřany_východ, Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy, Praha 9 - Hrdlořezy, Praha 22 - Pitkovice, and Praha 10 - Bohdalec_Slatiny

9.1 Sport – Sport complexes – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024



SPORT
SPORT COMPLEXES

sport complexes are evenly distributed in Prague relative to the distribution of the population

799 complexes
for sport activities in Prague

77%
of sport complexes are multi-purpose

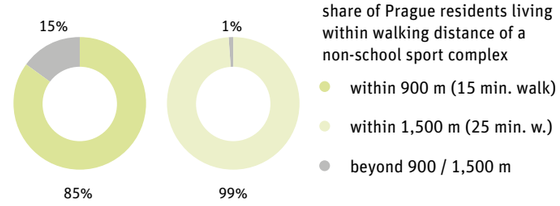
474 non-school
sport complexes

40 sport comp. with swim. pool
accessible for public

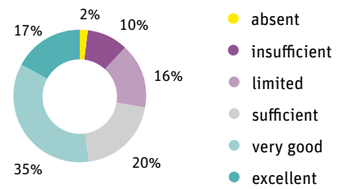
number of residents per a current non-school sport complex

the lower threshold of the minimum standard for the provision of municipal sport complexes [Krumpolcová, 2010]

exceeding the limit of 10K residents indicates significantly insufficient level of provision



levels of provision of non-school sport compl. – share of residents in BTU



main challenges to be resolved

- insufficient non-school sport comp. in densely pop. modernist areas
- insufficient data base of sport complexes
- **BUC Praha 14 - Černý Most, Praha 4 - Spořilov, Praha 8 - sídliště Ďáblice**
  more than 10 thousand residents per non-school sport complex
- **BUC Praha 6 - Petřiny, Praha 9 - Harfa_Hloubětín**
  absence of non-school sport complexes + more than 5K residents
- **BUC Praha 12 - Modřany_východ, Praha 15 - Horní Měcholupy, Praha 9 - Hrdlořezy**
  more than 50% of BTU residents beyond the walking distance of 900 m

10. STORES

GROCERY STORES

- the spatial distribution of grocery stores operated by retail chains in Prague is relatively dense and ensures convenient food shopping for the majority of the city's residents
- the highest level of provision for local residents is found in areas on the outskirts of Prague with a relatively low number of inhabitants per store, or where larger shopping centres or hypermarkets are present
- approximately 930 thousand residents, or 67% of Prague's population, live within walking distance (600 m) of one of the surveyed grocery stores; within a distance of 1,200 m, this figure increases to 1,25 million residents, or 90% of the population
- of the total 120 BTUs, excellent walking accessibility to the surveyed grocery stores within 600 m is achieved in 23 cases, mostly located in the central part of the city and in the southeastern area
- insufficient access to a grocery store within 600 m is evident in 44 BTUs, mainly in the outer areas of Prague; the most populous among them include BTU Praha-Libuš, Praha-Zličín, and Praha 4 - Podolí
- based on the population growth prognosis, it can be concluded that the most dynamic increases in residents are expected in areas currently lacking grocery stores as well as in areas already exhibiting excellent or very good retail provision
- according to the prognosis, insufficient provision will be evident in 17 BTUs by 2050 (→ Fig. 10.1)

Main Challenges to be Resolved

- future deterioration of the current level of provision of grocery stores in areas with planned new residential development
- limited ability to analyse and evaluate residents' shopping options in the context of the expansion of delivery services
- poor accessibility of grocery stores, especially in some outskirts of Prague
- 5 BTUs with insufficient provision of grocery stores (more than 8 thousand residents per store): BTUs Praha 4 - Braník_Dvorce, Praha 12 - Modřany_západ, Praha 5 - Košíře, Praha 7 - Letná, and Praha 14 - Černý Most
- 6 BTUs with no grocery store and a population exceeding 5 thousand: BTUs Praha 6 - Střešovice, Praha-Libuš, Praha 4 - Podolí, Praha-Suchdol, Praha-Petrovice, and Praha 5 - Motol
- 5 BTUs with the highest number of residents outside a 1,200 m walking distance to the nearest grocery store, where residents outside the range account for more than half of the local population: BTUs Praha-Suchdol, Praha-Zličín, Praha 5 - Motol, Praha-Ďáblice, and Praha-Klánovice

10.1 Stores – Grocery stores – graphical summary of key findings
IPR Prague 2024 / data: IPR Prague 2024

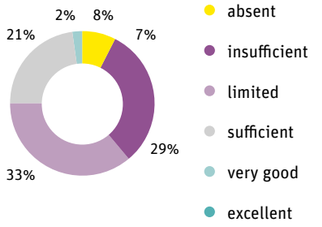
STORES
GROCERY STORES

the dense distribution of stores ensures convenient grocery shopping for the majority of Prague's residents

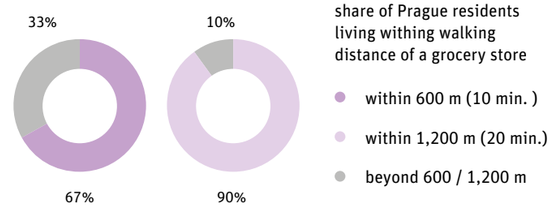
273 grocery stores
in Prague

42 of 120 BTU
without a grocery store

levels of provision of stores – share of residents in BTU



number of residents per current grocery store



main challenges to be resolved

- future deterioration of the current level of provision of grocery stores in areas with planned new residential development
- limited ability to analyse and evaluate residents' shopping options in the context of the expansion of delivery services
- **BUC Praha 4 - Braník_Dvorce, Praha 12 - Modřany_západ, Praha 5 - Košíře**
  more than 8K. residents per grocery store
- **BUC Praha 6 - Střešovice, Praha-Libuš, Praha 4 - Podolí**
  absence of a grocery store + more than 5K. residents
- **BUC Praha-Suchdol, Praha-Zličín, Praha 5 - Motol**
  more than 50% of BTU residents beyond walking distance of 1 200 m

Prague Population and Public Amenities Prognosis 2024–2050
— 1/ Key Findings

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