

Methodological notes

The publication contains annual time series (from the year 2000), quarterly time series, and (rarely) monthly time series. In addition to absolute data, indices are shown, too. Unless stated otherwise in the tables or methodological notes, the indices are for the reference period compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, recalculated to the same prices, methodology, and organisational structure.

Population

The data on the size and structure of the population and their changes are derived from population censuses (roughly at decennial intervals) and from vital statistics and population balances in the intercensal period.

Since 1 May 2004, all data refer to citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, third-country nationals with temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days) or a long-term residence permit, nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and their family members with notified temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and foreigners with valid asylum status in the Czech Republic. Before 2001, data only referred to the population with permanent residence in the Czech Republic (irrespective of their citizenship). Since 2001, following the 2001 Population and Housing Census, the data have also newly included foreigners with a visa for stay over 90 days and foreigners with asylum status.

The data also include events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with the permanent residence in the territory of the Czech Republic that occurred abroad and were registered in the Czech Republic within a period that allowed their inclusion into the statistics.

Relative rates are defined per 1 000 mid-year population; infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births.

Gross domestic product

The gross domestic product of the Czech Republic as the key indicator of the system of national accounts as well as main components of the GDP expenditure are calculated in compliance with the principles of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). On 30 June 2020, refined sets of national accounts for the years from 1990 to 2019 were released, which was also reflected in modifications of quarterly data so that they follow the annual data. Concurrently, the reference period for calculations of values at constant prices changed from 2010 to 2015.

The **gross domestic product** is the sum of values added by all industries of activities considered productive in the system of national accounts (i.e. including market and non-market services). The calculation uses purchase prices, at which market outputs are made (i.e. including taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products). For non-market services, output is the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and fixed capital consumption. Initial calculations are made at current prices and the results are deflated to constant prices so that development not affected by price fluctuations can be monitored.

Final consumption expenditure of households comprises the value of goods and services used by households to satisfy their individual needs, paid for from household incomes and acquired by purchase, as gifts, or consumption in kind. Purchases for business activities are excluded.

Final consumption expenditure of general government and non-profit institutions serving households (including social organisations) is the value of non-market services provided by the above-mentioned institutions to satisfy individual and collective needs. It is paid from the state budget, local

government budgets, and other contributions. The final consumption expenditure is quantified as the difference between outputs (as described above) and income from own activities (excluded are e.g. taxes, penalties, and fees) of all budgetary and most of semi-budgetary organisations providing non-market services, as well as of health insurance companies and non-profit institutions serving households. A common feature of these institutions is that their activities are not motivated by generation of profit.

Gross fixed capital formation includes the value of acquired tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased, taken over, or produced on own account less disposals of these assets. Acquisition via financial leasing is included, too. An objective of the acquisition is always to use these fixed assets for productive activities. The indicator excludes consumer durables acquired by households to satisfy final consumption.

Gross capital formation through **changes in inventories, reserves, and valuables** is calculated as the difference between additions to and drawings of the inventories.

Exports minus imports (balance) describe an impact of international trade in goods and services on the possibilities to use the production by residents. Exports and imports are based on the change of ownership between Czech residents and non-residents. These figures are derived from the outputs of a statistical survey on exports and imports of goods (change of ownership) in relation to the EU Member States (in the Intrastat system) and from an exhaustive monitoring in relation to other countries (customs declarations), and it also relies on data from VAT tax returns of non-resident entities (domiciled abroad) that do trade with resident entities directly in the territory of the Czech Republic. Data on income from and expenditure on services are obtained from a statistical survey and the balance of payments.

State budget current performance

Only the total income, total expenditure, and the state budget surplus/deficit (according to the methodology and in prices valid in the individual reference years) are given. The state budget revenue and expenditure as at the end of the period are shown. The annual figures give the final state budget valid for the given year. All data are taken from the Ministry of Finance.

Deposits and loans of households, total

Deposits of households in and **loans of households** from resident financial institutions include data (in domestic and foreign currencies) for the sector of households (i.e. for individual citizens and small unincorporated entrepreneurs). Data provided from a database of the Czech National Bank have been a source for the presented information.

Producer price indices

Since January 2009, industrial producer price indices and market services indices are compiled, calculated, and published according to the national version of the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CZ-CPA). Detailed information on the classification is available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) at:

www.czso.cz/csu/czso/classifications

Price indices are calculated from prices of the samples of representatives and aggregated to totals using a Laspeyres price index type formula. Constant weights of the base period (i.e. annual structure of sales, yields, etc.) are used for the calculation.

$$I_{1/0} = \frac{\sum \frac{P_1}{P_0} p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * 100$$

where p_1 is the price in the reference period,
 p_0 is the price in the base period,
 p_0q_0 is the constant weight, that is the value indicator of the base period (sales, yields, etc.).

Prices, which are statistically measured are mainly actually received contract prices (excluding own consumption) designed solely for the domestic market (for the business sphere). The measured prices are VAT adjusted.

Agricultural producer price index

In the course of 2017, the agricultural producer price index underwent a **standard comprehensive revision**. The revision involved a revision of the sample of representatives and respondents, a new price base and index base were set, and a new weighting structure was introduced, which is based on the structure of sales from the sale of agricultural production in respective months.

Since January 2018, agricultural producer price indices have been calculated based on new weighting schemes derived from the average of sales (revenues) in 2014, 2015, and 2016. The price base applied is the **average of 2015 = 100**.

Weights of seasonal and non-seasonal agricultural commodities differ in various months of the year and therefore the index calculation employed a two-dimensional weighting scheme as a matrix. One dimension is for a vertical aggregation from the level of representatives upward to the highest level, the second dimension is for twelve months of the year. The sum of weights of the highest aggregation called "Agricultural production including fish" for each month of the year is then equal to the nominal sum of 1 000.

Therefore variable monthly weights are used for the agricultural producer price index calculation.

The **structure of the agricultural producer price index** consists of 59 basic agricultural products (price representatives), of which 46 are crop products, including fruit and vegetables, and 13 are animal products. Furthermore, prices of other 38 products are measured. They are not used for the index calculation, however, their average prices are published.

Prices are surveyed by means of the state statistical questionnaire Cený Zem 1-12 at about 500 selected agricultural producers (cooperative, private, and state-owned agricultural holdings). The prices are VAT adjusted. The survey measures contract prices (excluding own consumption) for both the domestic and foreign markets, excluding transport costs related to the transport to the customer (purchaser).

Industrial producer price indices

Industrial producer prices are surveyed monthly on the basis of data provided by selected businesses (about 1 200) for selected representatives (about 5 000). Reported prices are those agreed upon between a supplier and a customer residing in the Czech Republic (excluding VAT and excise duty, and free of costs of transport to the customer and the transport-related costs) invoiced for rather important business deals.

The industrial producer price index is calculated from reported prices applying constant weights. The index measures the average trend in prices of all industrial products manufactured and sold on the domestic market in the Czech Republic. All products manufactured in enterprises active in sections B to E of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), the national version of Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2) are regarded as industrial products.

In 2016, a standard comprehensive revision of industrial producer price indices was carried out. Since January 2017, based on the aforementioned revision, price indices have been calculated applying a new weighting scheme for 2015. Weights of industrial producer price indices were determined on the basis of the structure of sales (revenues) in the Czech Republic in 2015 according to statistical questionnaires Prům 2-01, P4-01, and Cený Prům 1-12.

Technical indices calculated on the basis of December 2010 = 100 were substituted with new technical indices having the price base of December 2015 = 100. Indices calculated this way are starting from the level of 4-digit classes of the CZ-CPA upward chained to the new index base of the average of 2015 = 100 and to the current base of the average of 2005 = 100, which ensures continuation of the current time series of indices.

The base time series for the calculation of derived indices (month-on-month, year-on-year, and moving indices) is the average of 2015 = 100.

The calculation of indices with the base of December 2005 = 100 was terminated in December 2016.

Services producer price indices

The aggregate price index of the **services producer price index in the business sphere** (i.e. between businesses) is calculated in monthly time series from 1994. Since January 2009, price surveys have included selected services specified in the Classification of Products by Activity in divisions 49, 50, 52, 53, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, and 82.

In 2017, a standard comprehensive revision of the calculation of services producer price indices was carried out. Since January 2018, the price indices have been calculated applying new weights based on the structure of sales (revenues) for 2015 and a new price base of the average of 2015 = 100. A new time series of indices calculated on the base of the average of 2015 = 100 replaced the former time series of price indices based on the average of 2005 = 100. The indices that have been published so far were not revised.

In total, there are about 300 constant price representatives from approximately 600 respondents measured by means of monthly questionnaires.

The prices measured are mainly contract prices or list prices (catalogue prices), which are VAT adjusted. These are mainly prices of services designed for the market in the Czech Republic.

Price index of construction works

Price indices of construction works are calculated quarterly based on data from the Cený Stav 1-04 statistical questionnaire. Monthly price indices of construction works are estimated by means of results of other monthly surveys of the CZSO, namely on the basis of results of a survey on prices of materials and products consumed in construction for the current month by means of the Cený Prům 1-12 statistical questionnaire. Besides material influences, the estimate of the index value also includes influences of non-material character. It refers mainly to fluctuation of the average monthly wage in construction, transport costs, overhead costs, and profit.

Monthly estimates of the price index development are regularly, always on the 46th day after the end of the quarter concerned, updated **making them retrospectively more precise** in regular revisions, according to the latest results of the direct quarterly statistical survey of construction work prices called Cený Stav 1-04.

The basic price level for calculations of price indices is the average of 2015. Year-on-year and month-on-month indices are derived from the base.

Consumer prices

Trends in consumer price indices are measured applying consumer baskets based on a sample of selected representatives of goods and services paid for by the population. The selected price representatives include such products and services, which account for an important share in population's expenditure and cover the entire sphere of consumption. Their total number is about 450.

In 2022, a revision of the weighting scheme was made. In January 2022, weights were determined based on household expenditure of the national accounts statistics in the years 2019–2020. Weights for detailed price representatives are updated according to data of household budget statistics supplemented by other available

sources and surveys. From January 2022, published price indices are calculated according to new revised index schemes.

Prices of individual kinds of goods and services are measured monthly, directly in selected shops and service establishments (about 8 500) by statistical staff in 35 Districts chosen across the Czech Republic and in the Capital City of Prague.

Since 2019 scanner data (SD, data from retail chain cash registers) were gradually implemented into the process of calculation of inflation rate. At the beginning, the prices from the field price survey for selected price representatives were being replaced by prices from the SD only partially. With the increasing number of chains that provide data on a regular basis, the share of prices collected by the field price survey decreased gradually, until SD fully replaced field price collection in these areas. Since January 2021, it concerned divisions of the ECOICOP 01 – Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 02 – Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and groups 05.61 – Non-durable household goods and 12.13 – Other appliances, articles and products for personal care. Since January 2022 groups 06.11 – Pharmaceutical products, 06.12 – Other medical products, 06.139 – Other therapeutic appliances and equipment, 09.342 – Products for pets, 09.541 – Paper products were added. All significant items enter into calculation there with price indices at ECOICOP5 level only as output.

The calculation of the consumer price indices is based on constant weights according to the Laspeyres price index formula:

$$I_{t/0} = \frac{\sum \frac{P_t}{P_0} p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * 100$$

where p_t is the reference (current) period price of a piece of goods (service);

p_0 is the base period price of a piece of goods (service);

$p_0 q_0$ is the constant weight for expenditure of households for a piece of goods (service) in the base period.

Starting from January 2022, the price reference period for the price indices calculation was changed from December 2019 to December 2021. Newly calculated indices with the base of December 2021 = 100 are at every level of the consumer basket chained to the current time series of indices with the base of the average of 2015 = 100. This way the chaining of the time series is provided and the time series then serve for subsequent calculation of other indices of other bases (as previous month = 100, corresponding period of the previous year = 100, and the index of moving averages for the last 12 months to the average of the preceding 12 months).

Employees and wages

Data apply to the registered number of employees of businesses, which includes persons with employment, service, or membership relation (where the membership also includes an employment contract) to the employer (hereinafter only referred to as the “employment contract”).

The data on the number of employees and on average gross monthly wages exclude persons performing public office (e.g. deputies, senators, full-time councillors at all levels of public administration), judges, women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave (unless they concurrently work in an active manner under an employment contract), apprentices, persons working for companies under contracts for work carried out outside their employment contract, and employees of businesses not statistically measured.

The average gross monthly wage is the proportion of wages, excluding other personnel costs (expenses), per registered employee per month. Wages include basic wages and salaries, payments additional to wage or salary, bonuses, compensation for wages and salaries, bonuses for standby duty, and other wage or salary components charged to be paid to employees in a given period. The wages do not include compensation for wages and salaries for the days of temporary incapacity for work due to disease or injury or quarantine paid

by the employer. They are gross wages, i.e. before premiums for public health insurance and social security, income tax advances of natural persons, and other statutory deductions or deductions agreed with an employee.

Since Q1 2009, the labour and wage statistics has undergone changes in the survey methodology and presentation of results.

The most important changes to the methodology are as follows:

- Data are processed and published according to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), a national version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, NACE, Rev. 2, which replaced the previously used OKEČ classification, a national version of the NACE Rev. 1.1;
- New methods of non-response estimates (imputation) were applied and estimates for non-surveyed part of the population (grossing up) based on the administrative data sources were newly introduced;
- Data on the number of employees and average wages are given for full-time equivalent employee in the whole national economy. Formerly they were given per headcount employee.

The time series of data from the processing of quarterly statistical questionnaires was **recalculated back to 2000**.

The average registered number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees is the average registered number of employees as headcount converted by their hours of work in relation to full-time working hours as determined by the employer.

The average gross monthly wage for the whole national economy includes data for all full-time equivalent employees and this way reflects the contracted hours of work of respective employees.

Labour cost index

The **labour cost index** (LCI) is a quarterly indicator of the labour market development measuring the hourly labour cost change in the relevant quarter to the base period (the whole year 2016).

The calculation is based on the existing data sources as follows:

- Data on wages are taken over from quarterly statistical questionnaires of the CZSO and grossed up to the whole national economy;
- Other labour costs are constructed as estimates from the structure of the annual survey on total labour costs;
- Data on hours worked are taken over from quarterly statistical questionnaires of the CZSO and grossed up to the whole national economy.

The LCI calculation scheme is, in terms of legislation, regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1216/2003.

Total labour costs are total labour costs of an employer for hiring and training of employees, remuneration for work, and for ensuring of social needs of employees. They include wages and salaries (incl. wage compensations for non-worked hours), social costs and expenditure (statutory and voluntary ones), fringe benefits, personnel costs, and taxes and subsidies related to employment.

Unemployment

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the source of data on the numbers of job applicants kept in the labour office register.

Job applicants kept in the labour office register are natural persons who personally asked a regional labour office, responsible for the area of their permanent residence, for suitable job intermediation. On

condition that they have complied with prerequisites established by law the regional labour office enters them into the job applicant register.

Available job applicants kept in the labour office register are registered job applicants (including citizens of the EU and EEA countries) who can immediately start a job, when a suitable position is offered, because there is no objective obstacle preventing them from doing so.

The **share of unemployed persons** expresses the share of available job applicants aged 15–64 years kept in the labour office register in the whole population of the same age.

Job vacancy rate

The **job vacancy rate** is calculated as a share of job vacancies in the total number of occupied jobs and job vacancies. The methodology applied is in line with a Eurostat recommendation and does not include jobs created in companies or at private entrepreneurs, which have not had employees so far, into the total number of job vacancies. The number of job vacancies is taken over from the statistics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In the Czech Republic, the number of occupied jobs is defined as the sum of employees and members of producer cooperatives with only main job and a second job as measured by the Labour Force Sample Survey.

Selected indicators from the Labour Force Sample Survey

All data in the time series are processed using unified methodology corresponding to the valid definitions of Eurostat and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The number of **the employed in the national economy** excludes persons on parental leave. On the other hand, it includes members of the armed forces, i.e. professional soldiers. Before 2005, it included also conscripts serving compulsory military service.

The category of **the unemployed** corresponds to the ILO definition. That means besides persons, who meet the three standard conditions as follows:

- the person does not have a job;
- the person is ready to take a job within a fortnight;
- the person is seeking employment in an active manner

for being classified as the unemployed, the category also includes persons who have already found a job, yet they will start work within three months since they have found it, at the latest.

International trade in goods (change of ownership)

In 2020, the Czech Statistical Office changed the applied terminology and the manner in which data are presented. The external trade is now referred to as international trade. Data based on the change of ownership between Czech residents and non-residents former so-called the “national concept of external trade,” from now on, is referred to as “international trade in goods (change of ownership)”. More generally, the term “international trade” will now be used instead of the term “external trade”.

International trade in goods (change of ownership) reflects the export and import performance of the Czech economy, as well as the international trade balance of the Czech Republic. It is a measure of real trade in goods carried out between Czech-resident and non-resident entities. Thus, it provides a better picture of the international trade balance of the Czech Republic than can be provided by statistics on the cross-border movements of goods.

There are two main data sources used for compiling data on international trade in goods (change of ownership):

- *Data from statistics on cross-border movements of goods pertaining to imports and exports declared by Czech-residents (through Intrastat and Extrastat forms);*
- *Data from VAT tax returns – these data are used to determine the value of goods purchased and sold by non-resident entities in the territory of the Czech Republic. However, since these data from VAT tax returns do not contain information about the commodity structure of purchases and sales of non-residents in the territory of the Czech Republic, the commodity structure for such purchases and sales needs to be derived from other statistical sources. These sources are the commodity structure of cross-border movements of goods of non-residents and also industry statistics (pertaining to those Czech-residents who sell their production to non-residents in the territory of the Czech Republic).*

Data on international trade in goods (change of ownership) are the basic source data for the compilation of GDP (based on the expenditure method) and also for the current account of the balance of payments.

Statistical Business Register

The table listing numbers of units kept in the Statistical Business Register is compiled from data kept in the Register as at the respective date.

*The **Statistical Business Register** keeps records of legal persons, organisational units of the state, unit trusts, and natural persons with the status of an entrepreneur.*

Businesses with identified activity are businesses that according to data from administrative sources or statistical surveys show economic activity.

The indicator of private entrepreneurs in business under the Trade Act comprises natural persons in business under the Act No 455/1991 Sb, on Trade Licensing. Agricultural entrepreneurs – natural persons include persons in business under the Act No 252/1997 Sb, on Agriculture.

Business companies and partnerships include general commercial partnerships, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, joint-stock companies, European companies (Societas Europaea), and European economic interest groupings. Cooperatives mean cooperatives and European cooperative societies (Societas Cooperativa Europaea). State-owned enterprises in liquidation are not included in the number of state-owned enterprises.

Agriculture

The beef and pigmeat productions refer to the weight of animal carcasses (carcass weight), meat of which was recognised as suitable for human consumption. It includes both animals from domestic breeds as well as imported animals. It excludes animals from domestic breeds exported abroad.

The poultrymeat production is calculated from the data on the purchase of poultry for slaughter, or on slaughters from own breeds, which are taken over from a survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and recalculated to carcass weight. The meat production is surveyed at all registered slaughterhouses.

The purchase of milk is the purchase of raw milk by dairies and by collection centres, in which the purchase of milk by dairies from the collection centres is not double counted, that means it indicates solely the direct purchase of milk from milk producers. It excludes the purchase of milk from abroad. Data are taken over from the survey of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Industry

The **industrial production index** measures the output of industrial economic activities and of the industry in total, adjusted for price effects. In a large part, the calculation is based on revenues from sales of own goods and services deflated to constant prices; in selected economic activities the production volumes of products-representatives are used to characterize the development of the industry. The index is primarily calculated as a monthly fixed-base index at the level of two-digit CZ-NACE divisions. Weights derived from the structure of the value added in the base year are used for higher-level aggregations (up to sections, main industrial groupings, and industry in total). The year-on-year development of industrial production is published after having been adjusted for working days.

In compliance with regulations of Eurostat, the industrial production index covers CZ-NACE sections B, C, D (excluding group 35.3).

For more information see: www.czso.cz/csu/czso/pru_m.

Construction

Construction works shall mean the performance of specialised and non-specialised construction activities as work on new constructions, repairs, extensions, and reconstructions and refurbishing of buildings and civil engineering works, construction of pre-fabricated structures on the construction site, and constructions of temporary nature. It includes also assembly works of building structures and the value of built-in materials and structures. This refers to works specified in the national version of the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity in divisions 41, 42, and 43.

The construction production index is a basic indicator of business statistics of construction. Its calculation is based on the development in the general construction work converted into fixed prices. The index is primarily calculated as a month base index, currently on the base of constant prices of 2015. It is published for the whole population of enterprises with construction as principal activity. The year-on-year development of construction output (production) has been adjusted for working days.

Housing construction

The **dwelling** shall mean a room or a set of rooms that had been determined for residential use by a decision of the planning and building control authority and that may serve to that purpose as independent dwelling units (housing units).

Dwellings started are dwellings in buildings, for which building permits have been granted in the reference period, no matter whether these dwellings were completed in the reference period or not.

Dwellings completed are dwellings located in new buildings that have been allocated a description/registration house number or newly completed dwellings in already existing buildings.

Building permit

The **building permit** shall mean the total number of building permits (including joint building permits), building notifications, constructions permitted on the basis of a public agreement, and constructions permitted in a shortened procedure by an authorised building inspector, which were pursuant to the Act No 183/2006 Sb, on land-use planning and the Building Code (Building Act), as subsequently amended, granted and registered by the planning and building control authorities in charge.

The **approximate value of constructions** encompasses total costs, including technology (at current prices) spent on the preparation, implementation, and commissioning of a construction.

Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities

Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities – total sales (excluding VAT) for sale of goods for resale, own goods, and services, as measured by a monthly survey.

The published indicator is the index of these sales compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, namely for the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities. According to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), which is a national version of the NACE Rev. 2 classification, the following divisions are involved:

- 45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- 47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles including retail sale of automotive fuel;
- 55 Accommodation;
- 56 Food and beverage service activities.

Specification of the sales indices in a more detailed breakdown by assortment:

Retail trade excl. retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores - CZ-NACE 47 excluding 47.3;

Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores - CZ-NACE 47.3;

Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating – CZ-NACE 47.11;

Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores – CZ-NACE 47.2;

Retail sale of other goods than food – CZ-NACE 47.19, 47.4 to 47.9.

Index at current prices: corresponding period of the previous year = 100

Index at constant prices: corresponding period of the previous year = 100

(price index related to the average of the year 2015 was used for deflation)

For a detailed description of the **change of the base period** in 2018 and the related **data revision**, see the chapter on Industry.

Transport

A monthly survey is the data source for **sales in transportation and storage**. Total sales (revenues) for goods, own products, and services, all free of VAT, are surveyed monthly. The published indicator is an index of these sales compared to the corresponding period of the previous year for transportation and storage, divisions 49–53 of the CZ-NACE, the national version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2).

For a detailed description of the **change of the base period** in 2018 and the related **data revision**, see the chapter on Industry.

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments

Data are obtained from a regular survey in collective accommodation establishments, which is split into a monthly survey, which includes all hotel classes, and a quarterly survey, which includes the remaining collective accommodation establishments (e.g. boarding houses, campsites, or hostels). Data on the number of guests in collective accommodation establishments are a total of processed data from questionnaires

(reports) and statistically grossed-up data for accommodation establishments, from which a filled in questionnaire (report) was not obtained.

In 2012, continual time series was discontinued and since that year data have been published in a new comparable time series.

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments with at least five separate accommodation units (rooms or apartments) and at the same time ten or more bed places, which are used for the purpose of tourism, i.e. provide temporary accommodation to guests (including children) for the purpose of a holiday, a tour, a spa treatment stay, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, a school in nature or summer and winter holiday camps (children), and the like.

The **number of guests** indicates the number of (arrivals) guests in collective accommodation establishments. Guests in an accommodation establishment are persons including children who used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary accommodation (excluding the staff and owners of the accommodation establishment). The guest may use services of the accommodation establishment for the purpose of a holiday, a tour, a spa treatment stay, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, a school in nature or summer and winter holiday camps (children), and the like. In recreational centres and training centres of enterprises (trade unions) a guest is every person, who used the establishment for their temporary accommodation (stay) for the above mentioned reasons whether it concerns employees of the enterprise (e.g. members of trade unions), their family members or persons foreign to the enterprise. Guests exclude persons, who use the services of an accommodation establishment for a temporary accommodation (stay) for the purpose of employment or regular study. In the case of Erasmus-type study (exchange) stays and work placements of up to one year, these stays are included in tourism.

The **number of overnight stays** is the total number of overnight stays (nights spent) of guests in collective accommodation establishments in the reference period.

Sales indices (excl. VAT) in selected services

Sales indices are used for analyses of the short-term development and predictions of the future development of individual industries. A monthly statistical survey is used as a data source. Total sales excluding VAT from the sale of goods, own products, and services are surveyed monthly. The published indicator is the index of these sales compared to the corresponding period of the previous year for sections L, M, and N according to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

The above mentioned sections include the following activities:

Section L – Real estate activities

Division 68 Real estate activities

Section M – Professional, scientific and technical activities

Division 69 Legal and accounting activities

Division 70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities

Division 71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

Division 73 Advertising and market research

Division 74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities

Section N – Administrative and support service activities

Division 77 Rental and leasing activities

Division 78 Employment activities

<i>Division 79</i>	<i>Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities</i>
<i>Division 80</i>	<i>Security and investigation activities</i>
<i>Division 81</i>	<i>Services to buildings and landscape activities</i>
<i>Division 82</i>	<i>Office administrative, office support and other business support activities</i>

Within section M, divisions 72 – Scientific research and development and 75 – Veterinary activities are not surveyed.

*For a detailed description of the **change of the base period** in 2018 and the related **data revision**, see the chapter on Industry.*

Social benefits and social contributions

Data on social benefits and social contributions are provided in compliance with the methodology of European System of National Accounts. They are surveyed mainly as split to “in cash” and “in kind” benefits/contributions according to the way they are paid (from insurance schemes and out of those schemes). Especially administrative reports (accounting statements) of the general government are the basic source.

Social benefits *paid out to citizens are current, regular and irregular cash and in-kind payments (transfers) provided within the social security, supplementary pension insurance schemes with state contribution from funds of pension companies, non-statutory benefits (voluntary support) provided by employers, the general government, and private non-profit institutions serving households. Social benefits are split into:*

Pension insurance benefits *consist of old-age pensions, disability pensions, orphan pensions, and other social security pension benefits and pension benefits from supplementary pension insurance with state contribution.*

Sickness insurance benefits *include sickness benefits, attendance allowance, maternity benefit, pregnancy and maternity compensation benefits, long-term attendance allowance, paternity benefit, and sickness insurance scheme benefits not elsewhere classified (resulting from sickness insurance). Benefits from compulsory accident insurance schemes paid by employers for their employees are also included. They do not include wage compensation for temporary incapacity for work paid by the employer.*

Unemployment benefits – *An unemployment benefit is received by a natural person with permanent residence in the territory of the Czech Republic, who participated in pension insurance for at least 12 months and has not received severance payment (after having lost the job) from the last employer.*

State social support benefits (in cash) *include child allowance, additional social allowance, birth grant, parental allowance, foster care benefit, and state social support benefits not elsewhere classified.*

Other social benefits and social assistance benefits *include mainly imputed state contribution for health insurance of persons for whom the health insurance is paid by the state, also special social benefits of the armed forces after termination of service, material need benefit, and other social benefits (e.g. care benefit). They also include social benefits provided outside the government schemes of social security, i.e. social support paid by the employer (e.g. wage compensation in sickness provided by the employer or support from the social fund).*

Social benefits in kind *include the value of performances of health establishments at a level paid by health insurance companies, state social support benefits or housing allowance and a funeral grant and benefits in kind provided within schemes for people with disabilities and schemes of social care of senior citizens. Costs of retraining organised within active employment policy are also included.*

Social contributions are **social insurance contributions** (to social security and other social insurance) containing all (both statutory and non-statutory) payments made directly or indirectly to social benefit providers, i.e. the central government, health insurance companies administering general health insurance, and private pension funds. Social insurance contributions are paid by employers on behalf of their employees, by employees (in the form of deductions from their wages), by private payers (the self-employed, own-account workers, and other persons, who participate in the given insurance scheme), and by the state (on behalf of persons without taxable income – seniors, children, students, and other).

Employers' social contributions include contributions of employers to compulsory social security (so that the state can pay pensions, sickness benefits, including contribution to the employment policy of the state), compulsory health insurance and compulsory accident insurance (insurance of responsibility of employers for damages at occupational injuries or occupational diseases – paid in favour of employees). Voluntary social contributions include contributions of employers to supplementary pension insurance, voluntary contributions to health and life insurance.

Contributions to social insurance of employees include contributions made by employers in the form of deductions from wages. Contributions to social insurance from **private payers** include contributions of the self-employed, own-account workers, and persons, to whom the legal obligation to pay social and health insurance does not apply.

Contributions to social insurance paid by employees, private payers, and by the state are reported as households' social contributions within the national accounts system.

Payments of these contributions create the citizen's right to social benefits and the provision of medical care in favour of the policy holder or the user of compensation (e.g. the claims of family members or heirs in case of the policy holder's death).