

19. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

The terms **research and development** (R&D) in the Czech Republic are defined in the Act on R&D Support from Public Funds. **R&D** is defined as systematic creative work conducted for the purpose of broadening of existing knowledge (including knowledge of humans, culture, and society), obtaining new pieces of knowledge or application of pieces of knowledge in practice using methods allowing their confirmation, addition, or refutation.

Reporting units in the R&D statistical survey are all legal and natural persons conducting R&D on the territory of the Czech Republic as their principal (Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 73; since 2008 CZ-NACE 72 – places of research) or secondary economic activity, irrespective of the number of their personnel, sector, or CZ-NACE activity they are active in. The **regional breakdown of data** by region has been available since 2001 and is processed by the location of the R&D workplace of respective reporting unit. Estimates of data for districts were created by locations of the economic entities and addresses of R&D workplaces in 2010. The registered office (seat) of a business may not be identical with the workplace address (location where R&D is performed).

R&D personnel by occupation are:

- **researchers:** professionals engaged in or managing projects that include the concept or generation of new pieces of knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems;
- **technicians and equivalent staff** (hereinafter as “technicians”) who participate in R&D activities by performing scientific and technical tasks, applying concepts and operating methods (usually under the supervision of researchers);
- **other research and development personnel** participating or involved in R&D activities (as craftsmen, secretaries, and clerks).

The **registered number of employees (headcount) as at 31 December** refers to registered number of active R&D personnel employed (full or part-time) at the end of the reference year irrespective of time devoted to research and development activities. Mainly in the high education and partially also in government sector, big amount of persons working in R&D, especially researchers, works for more entities and therefore in these sectors the indicator is overestimated and does not show the real number of persons working in R&D. The **average registered number of employees adjusted as full-time equivalent (FTE) devoted to research and development activities** brings information about real time devoted to research and development activities. One FTE is equal to one year of work fully devoted to R&D full time of an employee fully dedicated to R&D activities.

Expenditure on research and development represents total expenditure (current and capital expenditure) dedicated to own research and development carried out within the reporting unit or the economic sector irrespective of the source of funds. Expenditure incurred outside the reporting unit (external expenditure on R&D) is included in the total expenditure only on condition that it directly serves to support own R&D (e.g., purchase of supplies for R&D). Data on the state support of research and development result from information contained in the R&D Information System (secretariat of the R&D Council) and in the closing account of the state budget of the CR for the area of R&D (Ministry of Finance of the CR).

Data on **patents** were processed on the basis of data sources of the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic (IPO CR), which is responsible for the patent protection in the Czech Republic. The patent data are classified according to the methodology of the **OECD Patent Statistics Manual** (OECD, Paris, 2009).

The data source for **the number of scientists and engineers** is the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS), in which basic reporting units are individuals and households. Data in tables are annual averages. If the figure is smaller than 3 000 persons data are considered to be of low reliability. In 2010, there was a change in methodology and therefore data for 2010 are not fully comparable with those of previous years.

Data on **wages** of scientists and engineers are from results of the structural statistics on wages of employees published by the Czech Statistical Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR. The amount of average monthly gross wage of scientists and engineers given here relates solely to the survey sample (approx. 1.7 million employed persons) that means the data are not grossed up.

Higher education students (ISCED levels 5A and 6) in the fields of **science** (life sciences, physical sciences, mathematics and statistics, computing) and **engineering, manufacturing and construction** (engineering and engineering trades, manufacturing and processing, architecture and building) are defined in the International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 97 (ISCED broad groups 4 and 5).

High-tech goods are goods produced mainly in technology intensive operations. At the same time, development of such products is accompanied by high costs either for innovation and/or for research and development. For the needs of external trade statistics, high-tech goods are defined by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC); they are broken down by nine groups (electronics-telecommunications, electrical machinery, pharmacy, chemistry, aerospace, non-electrical machinery, scientific instruments, computers – office machines, and armament).