

18. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

The term of **information and communication technologies (hereinafter as ICT)** generally refers to technologies, systems, activities, and processes that participate in the imaging, processing, storage, and transmitting of information and data in an electronic form.

Data on the penetration of **selected information technologies in households** and their **use by individuals** come from a separate annual survey carried out as personal interview of a sample of approx. 10 000 individuals aged 16+ years. Results thereof are then grossed up to the whole population of the Czech Republic. As for data on households, current state is surveyed (for the second quarter of the reference year); data on individuals are for the last three months of the survey period. In order to have more representative data sets the data breakdowns by region are published as three-year moving averages.

Households with PC/Internet include all households, which stated that, at least, one member of the household had access to a PC/Internet in time of the survey.

Individuals using a personal computer and/or the Internet are persons, who have used a personal computer and/or the Internet at least once in the last three months, that means used them anywhere (at home, at school, in the library) and for any reason (private or job duty).

Data on **broadband Internet subscriptions** are based on data sources of the Czech telecommunication Office. Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions in this publication include fixed connections with the nominal transmission speed of 256 kbit/s and higher by means of a DSL technology, connections via cable TV modem (CATV), fixed wireless connections by means of WiFi technology.

The data on the **ICT usage at municipal authorities** are as at 31 December of the respective year. The population contains all municipal authorities, including city parts of the Capital City of Prague. It is 100% survey. The data on information technologies accessible to the public **in libraries** come from sources of the National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPPOS). Data on equipment and usage of information technologies by **health establishments** in the Czech Republic are taken from the annual report, which is developed by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic and the Czech Statistical Office. Data on **information technology equipment of schools** in the Czech Republic come from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the CR, which collects data on available IT infrastructure at basic, secondary, and higher professional schools.

The Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) is used as the data source for **statistics on IT professionals**, in which basic reporting units are individuals and households. If the figure is smaller than 3 000 persons data are considered to be of low reliability. Since 2011 IT professionals have been defined on the basis of a new classification of occupations of CZ-ISCO-08 (classes 25 and 35).

Data on **wages of IT professionals** come from results of the **structural statistics on wages of employees**, which is published by the Czech Statistical Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR. Data on wages are not grossed up yet describe only the sample surveyed covering roughly 1.7 million of employed persons.

University students (ISCED levels 5A and 6) specialised in informatics are defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97) in the narrow defined field of education No. 48 Computing. Data were acquired from data sources of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the CR, being concrete from the database SIMS.

Goods in the field of information and communication technologies (hereinafter as the **ICT goods**) is defined as follows: "ICT products must primarily be intended to fulfil or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display." (OECD 2009). Data for exports and imports of the ICT goods come from data outcomes of the external trade statistics (database of external trade statistics of the CZSO). Since 2011 data on external trade in goods have not been monitored by registered office of the exporter.

Data on **exports of computer services** come from the survey on exports and imports of services "ZO 1-04". Respective items of these services (payment titles – code 263) are determined on the basis of the Extended Balance of Payments Services classification (EBOPS).