

9. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Notes on Tables from 9 – 1 to 9 – 15

Since 2003 the Czech Statistical Office has been carrying out a survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and among individuals every year. The survey is carried out by the Czech Statistical Office within the LFSS in the form of a personal interview.

Since 2006 the survey has been performed according to the Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society and this enables the survey brings data comparable with the EU countries.

In 2011 the survey was carried out in the second quarter of the year. The sample comprised 9 262 persons aged 16+ years. The questionnaire included 49 questions in total, 9 of them were for households and 40 were for individuals.

- **Reference period:** If not stated otherwise, the data on individuals relate to the last three months before the survey (Q2 of the reference year).
- **Education:** Data on individuals aged 25+ only is published in this category. Among individuals aged 16-24 there are very many students who have low educational attainment, but who use the information technology in a very intensive manner. Excluding the age group of 16-24 allows more accurate assessment of the impact of education on the use of information and communication technologies.
- **PC or Internet user:** An individual, who used a PC or Internet at least once in the last three months, is considered a PC/Internet user.

Note: The usage of the Internet shall mean any activity on the Internet for any purpose (private, work, etc.) from any location (household, school, work, etc.) carried out from both computers (including laptops and notebooks) and mobile phones.

- **Internet activities:** Monitoring covers such activities on the Internet, which individuals performed for their private purposes within the last three months before the survey. Only activities of an on-line purchasing and the use of the Internet in relation to public administration are surveyed for the last 12 months.

Note: Data on respective Internet activities performed by individuals are presented as a share in:

- a) the total male and female population surveyed in the given age group; or
- b) the groups of male and female Internet users in the given age group.

If not stated otherwise, the data in respective graphs refer to the share in the total male and female population under survey.

- **Internet skills:** The survey subject is the fact if the respondent used the Internet for a given activity at least once anytime in the past.
- **Purchase via the Internet** shall mean an on-line ordering of the goods or services by electronic way via the Internet. The act of the purchase over the Internet comprises, from the buyer's point of view, browsing of websites enabling to place the order. The goods ordered via these networks may not be paid via the Internet; the goods or services may be delivered on-line (via the Internet) as well as off-line (by mail or in person). Mere decision-making on a purchase on the basis of information acquired via the Internet is not considered a purchase via the Internet. Purchases made on the basis of orders, which were performed by means of classic, handwritten, and sent out e-mail are not purchases via the Internet as well.

A detailed methodological information on this survey is published in the CZSO publication: "Use of ICT by households and individuals in 2010", code 9701-10, which is available for free on the CZSO website: <http://www.czso.cz/csu/2010edicniplan.nsf/p/9701-10>

International comparison

Data published by Eurostat for the Czech Republic slightly differs from the data provided by the CZSO. Data published by Eurostat includes only persons of the age group from 16 to 74 and this makes the difference. Eurostat does not give data for the adult population aged 75+. The CZSO gives data for the whole adult population, i.e. aged 16+ in this survey.

The position of the CR concerning intensity and the manner of the usage of information and communication technologies by individuals in an international comparison is presented in the publication "Information Society in Figures 2010", which is available for free on the following website:

<http://czso.cz/csu/2010edicniplan.nsf/p/9705-10>

Notes on Table 9 – 16

The Labour Force Sample Survey (annual averages) provides data for statistics on IT professionals where the basic information unit is individuals and households. Basic indicators on IT professionals have been available since 1993. If the sample is smaller than 3000 persons then the data is regarded to be of low reliability.

- **IT professionals** are subdivided, according to the Eurostat and OECD definitions (narrow definition), into two main groups according to the classification of the ICSO 88 (KZAM-R is the corresponding classification in the Czech Republic) as follows:
 - Computing professionals (KZAM code 213); and
 - Computer associate professionals (KZAM code 312).

Note: Computing professionals contribute to the very development of new technologies and related concepts. This group includes mainly analysts and developers of software and computer applications (programmers) and specialists in databases and computer networks, while computer associate professionals rather arrange for the operation and support of these systems. This group includes mainly technicians providing user support within information technology or administrators of websites.

More statistical data and methodological information on IT professionals is available at the following website:

http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/lidske_zdroje_v_informacni_spolecnosti_it_odbornici