

## **METHODOLOGY FOR THE STATISTICAL SURVEY**

This publication includes results derived from the statistical survey on workers, wages, revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and other financial indicators for the year 2013, for which statistical questionnaire NI 1-01 (a) was used. The survey was conducted in reporting units classified to Sector S.15 'Non-profit institutions serving households' of the Nomenclature of Institutional Sectors and Subsectors.

The statistical questionnaire NI 1-01 (a), using the combination of exhaustive and sample survey, collects data on non-profit institutions.

For the sake of comparison, the tables of this publication contain data for four previous years, i.e. 2008 - 2012.

Since 2003, the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been publishing data on the number of volunteers working in non-profit institutions. This is an important step with respect to the increasing importance of volunteering because valuation of volunteer work raises total production and gross value added.

The non-profit institutions are not established to make profits – their activity and principal function lies in ensuring mutually beneficial activities for households. Activities like these are mostly activities that cannot be pursued effectively in any other way and that are indispensable for the development of civil society. They are essential to ensure primary and/or secondary social needs. The membership in these institutions is voluntary. Profits made by the institution, if any, are not distributed to its members or entities, which founded, manage or control the institution. If made, they are allocated to programmes and/or activities of the institution or to individuals for whom the institutions was established be that for charitable or philanthropic reasons or for the need to support a specific group of persons in their business policy or other areas of social life (such as education or health and social care).

Activities of the non-profit institutions serving households are non-market in nature, occasional sales resulting from the secondary economic activity account for less than 50 % of operating costs. In pursuing an economic (secondary) activity, one should bear in mind that the secondary activity must not be at the expense of the primary activity and that the revenue from the former must be used to support principal (non-profit) intentions of the institution. Main financial resources of the non-profit institutions serving households include subsidies and financial aid (from the government, households or foreign funds), membership dues, gifts or property income. Supplementary resources may come from occasional sales of goods and services, i.e. from secondary economic (taxed) activities. Over 50% of operating costs (linked with production and rendering of services in the framework of the principal activity) are financed and controlled by households.

Sector S.15 comprise the following institutions: associations (unions, clubs, movements, societies, trade unions, etc), incl. their organizational units, political parties, political movements, church organizations, foundations, endowment funds, generally beneficial companies, educational facilities, school legal persons, public schools (except for public universities), professional chambers, health establishments, associations of legal entities and hunting communities.

In 2013, the combination of exhaustive and sample survey was used for the statistical survey on non-profit institutions. The statistical questionnaire NI 1-01 (a) was distributed to 3 764 non-profit institutions, which were chosen from the total of 127 517 active units according to defined criteria (particularly by share of units in legal forms, individual industries, by importance and by number of employees).

In total 2 747 units submitted questionnaire NI 1-01 (a), the response rate was 73 % in 2013.