

## NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

This publication presents the results of food, drink, and cigarette consumption statistics for 2013. For its data to be easy to use, it brings the results in time series consisting of data for 2013 and for all the years since 2005.

Totals and indices are calculated from non-rounded figures.

The data food and drink consumption were obtained by applying the balance method to the following statistical information:

- Animal products statistics in 2013
- Definitive data on produce of agricultural plants in 2013
- Industrial production of selected commodities in 2013
- Initial and final surplus stores of agricultural enterprises
- Initial and final surplus stores of food processing enterprises
- Import and export of food products based on external trade statistics of the Czech Statistical Office (as at 8 September 2014)
- Private home production of food

Our calculations were further based on data received from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Economics Institute and Information, and other food-production related institutions and organizations.

There is no binding classification standard for food consumption statistics either in the Czech Republic or internationally (Eurostat). Since "Food consumption in 2001" the Czech Statistical Office has changed for better orientation the order of published food commodities. Individual food consumption items have been reshuffled so that now they correspond with first two divisions of the CZ-COICOP classification (the Czech version of the international COICOP standard designed to enable international comparisons and already used by the Household Budget Surveys statistics).

Food consumption items constitute two basic divisions: 01 – Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 02 – Alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Further, the divisions break down into groups and subgroups.

The food, beverage, and cigarette consumption data were calculated as average per capita figures. The populations used are mid-year populations (as at 1 July of the given year). The following table shows the mid-year populations in 2005 – 2013.

Year	Mid-year population	Year	Mid-year population
2005	10 234 092	2010	10 517 247
2006	10 266 646	2011	10 496 672
2007	10 324 102	2012	10 509 286
2008	10 429 692	2013	10 510 719
2009	10 491 492		

Although till 1992 the methodology utilized in calculations had been different from what is the current state, it is possible to make long-term comparisons. However, there are some items published until 1992 that cannot be found in present publications. This problem mainly concerns vegetable and fruit products consumption.

### Symbols used in the tables

- data unavailable
- x not applicable
- 0 less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero