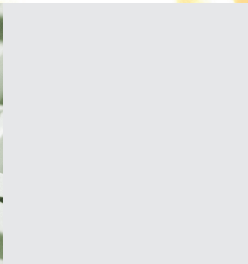


The logo for the Czech Statistical Office (CSU) is displayed in white on a dark blue background. The letters 'CSU' are in a bold, sans-serif font, with a small checkmark-like symbol above the 'S'.

STATISTICS

FROM HISTORY TO PRESENT



CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE



CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE

STATISTICS

FROM HISTORY
TO PRESENT





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HISTORY OF CZECH STATISTICS BEFORE 1918



Empress Maria Theresa

Statistics has been linked with the history of our land since time immemorial. The reasons are absolutely practical and obvious. Each sovereign wanted to know how big his property is, how many soldiers he has or how many serfs he has, from whom he can collect taxes. Thus, first lists and overviews emerged. Regarded as the **oldest preserved “statistical document”** is an **inventory of the property of the Litoměřice church of 1058**, which is a part

of Prince Spytihnev’s II deed of foundation. However, reasons for a statistical survey were often of other, more humanistic, character. For example, under the reign of the emperor Rudolf II in 1583 there was an outbreak of plague. As a result of it, a survey on “population health” started; it was to map the origin and development of destructive epidemic and to enable adoption of timely counter-measures.

Seen as an important milestone can be the date of **13 October 1753 when a patent of empress Maria Theresa on an annual census of population was issued**. Improvement of records on population was related to large reforms of Maria Theresa. To make many reforms, it was necessary to obtain objective information on the population – already the economists of that time said that to manage somebody without having enough data on him is a nonsense and foolishness.

A new chapter in the history of population censuses in the Habsburg Empire started with **the census carried out in 1754. For the first time, it took place at the same time and in the entire territory of the group of states**. The list was first to be done by the clergy by parish; later it was decided that at the same time a census will be carried out also by nobility and the contents of it will be extended by a list of buildings and economic characteristics of the house owner. A reform of the birth-and-death registration was also carried out under the rule of Maria Theresa. The census carried out in 1754 was an extraordinary deed. Lists from the 1760s - though they enable for the first time to determine population density by region and provide also some other information on social structure of population – were rather unsuccessful. A growing anxiety about an increase of taxes, resistance of nobility against centralisation efforts of the court (to which church hierarchy gradually joined) resulted

in many distortions. Therefore, another reform took place. The state had lack of officials and therefore could not ensure the listing by itself. The body to do it was the army. Thus, not only the organization of listings but also their contents changed from the very roots. Single-track focusing of listings was no longer convenient.

Already in 1777, a new letters patent was issued that (with slight changes and modifications) became the basis for listings up until the year 1851.

Again, the entire present population was captured, although more detailed classification by social status and age was still made only for men. Since 1780s, so-called



Emperor Joseph II

population books were established in manors and towns (later municipalities) – each family with all household members was captured in the books and eventual changes (deaths, births, etc.) were recorded in the book based on a reporting duty of the head of the family.

The beginnings of an independent collection of data in the Czech territory are linked with the name of **knight Joseph Anton Riegger (1742 – 1795)**. The knight was the founder of organised statistical service and the first competent statistician in this country. **He was able to get the support of emperor Joseph II** and could thus design and organise statistical surveys and create methodologies for them. He started to publish his own collected materials in the known “Materialien zur alten und neueren Statistik in Böhmen” in 1787.



From the book “Materialien zur alten und neueren Statistik von Böhmen” – published in Leipzig and in Prague in 1789.

We regard **30 November 1856** as the date of **commencement of State-organised statistics in the Czech land**. The first meeting was held on that day of the **Central Committee for Agricultural and Forestry Statistics of Bohemia** as a special new body of the emperor’s and king’s Patriotic-Economic Society.

Another important phase in the modern history of population censuses in Austria was opened by adoption of a new law in 1869. Based on it, a population census was carried out in the beginning of 1870, which captured the situation as of 31 December 1869. The act also stipulated that the following censuses are to capture stock of population in ten-

year intervals, always as of 31 December of the year having a zero in the end. The census was carried out by municipalities and the census unit was a household. Questionnaires were filled in either by the owner of the house or by “enumeration commissioners” based on what the enumerated persons informed them about. In fact, it was the first population census with a modern concept, which created conditions for a comparison of basic demographic data, an activity practiced to date. Only thanks to regular censuses we can obtain a precise picture of the population development in our territory (otherwise we have to content ourselves with estimations).

Population census	Population size ¹⁾	Population density ²⁾	Average annual growth per 1,000 population	Females per 1,000 males	Males per 1,000 females
15.10.1857	7 016 531 [*]	89	7,4	1108	902
31.12.1869	7 617 230	97	4,8	1076	928
31.12.1880	8 222 013	104	5,4	1081	925
31.12.1890	8 665 421	110	5,2	1083	923
31.12.1900	9 372 214	119	7,9	1080	926
31.12.1910	10 078 637	128	6,9	1056	947
15.2.1921	10 009 587	127	0,1	1077	928
1.12.1930	10 674 386	135	7,8	1063	941
1.3.1950	8 896 133	113	-6,2	1058	946
1.3.1961	9 571 531	121	9,8	1050	952
1.12.1970	9 807 697	124	4,4	1053	950
1.11.1980	10 291 927	130	6,5	1054	949
3.3.1991	10 302 215	131	1	1060	943

¹⁾ In 1869-1910 according to conversion of Mr Srb to the today's territory; before and in the year 1950 present population

²⁾ Population per km² (for the area of 78 863 km²)

^{*} Present, civilian population

Results of the 1869 census were for the first time in a large scale communicated to the public, namely in a special publication of six volumes. It seems natural to us today, however, until 1840s results of listings of population were considered to be secret or confidential (the same as results of other statistical surveys). (In 1829, *Versuch einer Darstellung der österreichischen Monarchie in statistischen Tafeln 1828* was submitted to the monarch; it was issued in a hundred copies. Only six of them, determined for the closest neighbourhood of the emperor, contained also data on the army, state budget and complete overviews by individual land).

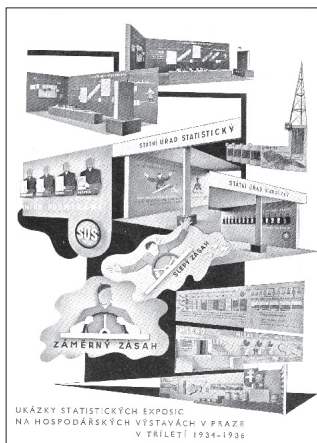
Participants of the founding meeting of the “Municipal Committee for Statistics of the Royal Capital City of Prague” gathered in Prague on 30 June 1870 in order to start a systematic statistical work after several years of efforts aimed at constituting a statistical office. This was followed later, on 6 March 1897, by the founding of the Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Bohemia, which became the first genuine statistical

body in the territory of the present Czech Republic. This was the first centralisation of all statistical units that had functioned within the different ministries and other institutions so far.

The **“Statistical Handbook of the Kingdom of Bohemia”** was issued in **1909**, followed by another in **1913**. Land statistical office wanted to present to the public an extract from the most important statistical data on Bohemia, often with a retrospective view of several years to the past and in comparison with similar data from Moravia, Silesia and the entire monarchy. Handbook contains a wide range of data, which are divided into 18 parts: size, division and population; self-rule; elections; health and humanity institutions; the poor; the police; mediation of work; army; culture; education and other educational institutions; agriculture; mining and metallurgy; crafts, industry and trade; transport; credit; insurance; justice; finance. The **“Statistical Act for Moravia”** was passed at the end of 1914 defining the report duty for the first time ever. However, this act applied to municipalities and to the district roadway committees in Moravia only. Its significance lied mainly in the fact that a reporting duty towards the statistical office was established for the first time in a part of the territory of the present Czech Republic – the relevant entity is obliged by law to provide required data.

Nineteenth century was a period of rapid industrial development, which at the same time imposed much higher demands on the scope and quality of statistical surveys and statistical data processing. It can be said that namely at that time the current face of statistics was being born, which is to a large extent a survey on (macro)economic indicators. For that matter, the boom of industrial production including heavy industry, especially railway network, is depicted best in the comprehensive tables called *Statistical Handbooks of the Kingdom of Bohemia*.



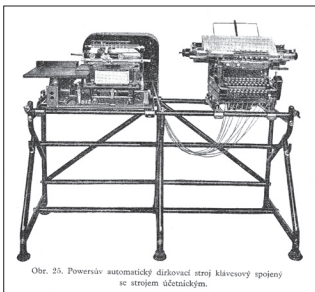


Three months after the founding of an independent Czechoslovakia – on 28 January 1919 – The Revolutionary National Assembly passed Act No. 49 on Organising the Statistical Service. The principles of the Act were commensurate, at that time already, with those on which the present State statistical service in the Czech Republic is organised. **The State Statistical Office was founded in 1919 as a new body authorized to engage in national statistical surveying, including a population census as**

one of the most important types of surveys. The Office developed, improved and expanded its activities during the period between both World Wars. This was facilitated also by its firm commitment to statistical theory. Almost a half of the Office's capacity was devoted to scientific and theoretical activity in the 1920s and 1930s.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IS COMING

Already with the foundation of the State Statistical Office (SSO) it was clear that for big statistical surveys, e.g. population census, it would be needed to ensure necessary machinery. On 1 April 1920, the SSO hired on trial 13 punching machines and 4 sorting machines with counters from the company Powers Accounting Machine. The first work of the machines was to process materials on natural population change during the war years. Machinery of the SSO was then rapidly increasing. In 1929, it had 6 automatic punching machines, 1 manual perforator, 14 sorting machines and 4 accounting machines in the machine room, in which 68 people worked. In 1939, already 19 kinds of various statistics were processed with machines. In 1928, for example, 5,875,799 of cards were punched; in 1939 it was already 6,334,816 cards. In 1939, sorting machines processed in total 327,859,000 cards and accounting machines 19,896,000 cards.



IMPORTANT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE IN 1919–1941

Dobroslav Krejčí (* 10. 1. 1869 † 24. 7. 1936)

He was a president of the SSO in 1919 - 1920. Professor Dr. Dobroslav Krejčí devoted to statistics all his life's effort. In the beginning of 1898 he started to work in the newly formed Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Bohemia. From 1 November 1905 he managed the office on the position of a deputy chief until the office became part of the State Statistical Office in 1919. After the foundation of the SSO he became its first president. He is virtually an author of the first Czechoslovak law on statistics from 1919 and of other following documents. Publication activity of Dobroslav Krejčí includes over 100 important works dealing besides statistics also with national economy, constitutional and public law and other matters. He is also an author of the theoretical and methodological handbook called *Basics of Statistics* (1920 and 1923) and of the textbook *Statistics* (1928). He also dealt with a historical development of the Czech statistics.

František Weyr (* 25. 4. 1879 † 29. 6. 1951)

He was a president of the SSO in 1920 -1929. František Weyr belonged to excellent land officers, who devoted themselves fully to the service for the new state and participated in forming its administrative and scientific organizations. He finished his law studies at the Czech university in Prague; in 1903 - 1909 he worked as an officer at political administration of the proconsulate in Vienna, Central Statistical Commission and the Ministry of Education. He was a member of the Revolutionary National Assembly. He was one of the founders of the Faculty of Law of the Masaryk University in Brno; he was working there as a full professor and the first dean (1919 - 1920, later 1927 - 1928, and 1935 - 1936). In 1923 - 1924 he was a rector of the Masaryk University. What is of special importance for statistics are his organizational efforts, although he is also an author of several professional statistical studies (e.g. study on "Problem of Free Will and Statistics" from 1911, and work on exceptional people "Above-average Intelligence as a Collective Phenomenon" from 1927, which received favourable response also from the international public).

Jan Auerhan (* 2. 9. 1880 † 9. 6. 1942)

He was a president of the SSO in 1929 -1939. After graduation from law studies in 1906, still in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, he started to work in the Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Bohemia. From the foundation of the State Statistical Office in 1919 he was its employee and his career underwent a rapid development. In 1921 he became a ministerial counsellor, in 1926 head of a department and vice president of the SSO, of which he was president from 1929 to 1939. He lectured at the



Dobroslav Krejčí



František Weyr



Jan Auerhan



Antonín Boháč

Charles University. His work enhanced the national statistics to the international level. According to him statistics should not be a speech of mere dry facts, because for the experts it vividly bears witness to the condition of the society with a minimal distortion. And that is why Jan Auerhan dealt with an issue, which was really topical at that time: questions of emigration and Czechoslovak minorities abroad. Here are names of some of his works: *Czechoslovak Minorities Abroad; Destiny of Czech Emigrants in Prussia, Poland and Russia; Czech Settlements in Volyn, Crimea, and Caucasus; Language Minorities in Europe*. He also dealt with statistics on forestry. He issued many other works that are until now a valuable source of information and not only historians can learn a lesson from them. During the Nazi occupation he – as a real patriot – was in touch with the domestic resistance movement and even despite a proper conspiracy he was arrested (when the martial law was declared after the attack on Reinhard Heydrich) and executed at the shooting range in Prague-Kobylisy.

Antonín Boháč

(* 5. 3. 1882 † 27. 12. 1950)

Vice president of the office in 1934 – 1941. Antonín Boháč belonged to founders of our demography and statistics; he enhanced Czech demography to international level. After the World War I he was a member of Czechoslovak delegation at the peace conference in Paris, for which he elaborated many background materials on economic, population and legal conditions of the population especially in marginal and ethnic-mixed areas. In 1921, he procured as for organization the first Population and Housing Census in the Czechoslovak Republic and participated a lot in processing of the results (he prepared the plan of processing by a punch card technology). A similar role he had

also in the second census in 1930. In 1925, he re-organized demographic statistics. He was an associate professor of demography and lectured "*Basics of Population Science*" at the Faculty of Science from the 1929/1930 school year. He was a co-founder of the Czechoslovak Statistical Association and a vice president of the Association for International Studies. In 1934, he became a vice president of the SSO. After Dr. Auerhan was deprived of his post of the SSO president in the end of March 1939, he headed the office from his post of the vice president until 1941, when the Nazi deprived him of his function and later forced him to stay in his native village Lišice near to the town of Kutná Hora. He is an author of the *Map of Nationalities of the Czechoslovak Republic* and of the following publications: *The Capital City of Prague* (1923), *Czech Population Problem* (1914); *Our Population Problem and Statistics* (1929).

During the World War II statistical activity in Bohemia and Moravia was limited; it conformed to war conditions and the status of our territory. The president of the State Statistical Office, Dr. Jan Auerhan, was already in the end of March 1939 forced to definitely retire, especially due to his works on minority policy. Dr. Jan Auerhan was on 6 June 1942 arrested by Gestapo and on 9 June 1942 shot. Also many other employees of the office were persecuted. Some were executed, others died in Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

Immediately after the end of World War II the State Statistical Office with a national authority was set up, aimed at re-achieving the high pre-war level of Czechoslovak statistics. The war had a significant impact on the national structure of Czech lands, especially as a result of the compulsory transfer of German inhabitants.

After 1948, in the context of the country's fundamental social changes, the Czechoslovak statistics focused, especially in the economic sphere, on tasks of national economic surveying and on plan fulfilment supervision.

After the communist regime collapsed in 1989, preconditions for forming of an objective, impartial and non-party state statistical service recovered. As on 1 January 1993, the foundation date of the Czech Republic, the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) assumed all responsibilities of a national body of statistics. Its tasks and status, as well as the principles and assignments of the State statistical service in the Czech Republic, were laid down in the Act No. 89/1995 Sb. (the Collection of Laws) on Statistical Service a most recent amendment of which was made in June 2006.

HISTORY OF POPULATION CENSUSES IN 1868–1940

Population census (listing of inhabitants) surveys data on population as of certain moment. It is an exhaustive survey, which means that it covers the entire territory of the state. Population and housing census is an important and necessary statistical action, which provides us with a huge amount of highly valuable data that cannot be found out otherwise in an effective way. The unique character of a census lies in obtaining information on population, housing and dwelling stocks as of a single day. Only via census we can obtain a detailed picture of the level of housing and individual types of households, find out data in the smallest territorial breakdown, data of declaratory character (e.g. nationality, etc.), but also many pieces of data on economic activity or commute to work. Moreover, by possible linkage of data sets on population and households with other characteristics we can obtain, for example, an overview of quality and structure of housing of households and families. Such combination sorting is a source of an enormous amount of information.

All recorded data serve not only for international comparison and for evaluation of a long-term development of the country, but most of all for the needs of the state administration, municipalities, business sphere as well as each individual citizen. An important benefit of population census follows from the character of its results – it is a source material, because data from population census become usually already at the day of releasing of the results a historical document on the period of its origin, namely a document of primary importance, which cannot be replaced in any other way.



Empress Maria Theresa

PREDECESSORS OF MODERN CENSUSES

A census belongs to the oldest statistical actions. In our territory, listings of population emerged already in the Middle Ages; at that time, they were made for military and tax purposes. Thus, in the beginning they covered only part of population. Regarded to be the oldest preserved listing in the Czech territory is an inventory of

the property of the Litoměřice church of 1058, which is a part of Prince Spytihnev's II deed of foundation.

Seen as an important milestone can be the date of **13 October 1753 when a patent of empress Maria Theresa on an annual census of population was issued** – a new chapter in the history of population censuses in the Habsburg Empire was started with the **census carried out in 1754**. For the first time, it took place at the same time and in the entire territory of the group of states. The list was first to be done by the clergy by parish; later it was decided that at the same time a census will be carried out also by nobility and the contents of it will be extended by a list of buildings and economic characteristics of the house owner. The census carried out in 1754 was an extraordinary deed. Lists from the 1760s - though they enable for the first time to determine population density by region and provide also some other information on social structure of population – were rather unsuccessful. A growing anxiety about an increase of taxes, resistance of nobility against centralisation efforts of the court (to which church hierarchy gradually joined) resulted in many distortions.

Already in **1777, a new letters patent was issued** that (with slight changes and modifications) became the basis for listings up until the year 1851. Again, the entire present population was captured, although more detailed classification by social status and age was still made only for men. Since 1780s, so-called population books were established in manors and towns (later municipalities) – each family with all household members was captured in the books and eventual changes (deaths, births, etc.) were recorded in the book based on a reporting duty of the head of the family.

Another important phase in the modern history of population censuses in Austria was opened by adoption of a new law in 1869. Based on it, a population census was carried out in the beginning of 1870, which captured the situation as of 31 December 1869.



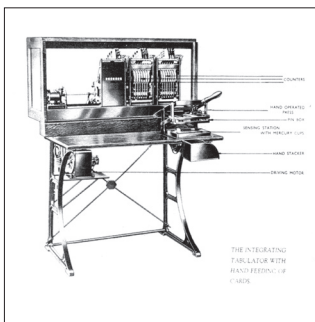
POPULATION CENSUS IN AUSTRIA - HUNGARY (1868 - 1910)

Among main purposes of censuses, which were carried out in the territory of Austria-Hungary in the second half of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century, were: to find out the up-to-date number of the present population, later also directions of migration, to capture rapid and significant structural changes the society was undergoing at that time as well as to determine the structure of nationalities in individual regions and places. However, due to its marked political aspects, survey on the ethnic composition of population became a closely observed and controversial part of the census.

Population census in 1869 was carried out based on an imperial law on census, which was issued on 29 March 1869; the law stipulated a constant ten-year periodicity of censuses. With the exception of the first census, all the other ones were to be carried out during the midnight from 31 December to 1 January of each year ending with zero. The stipulation was binding until Austria-Hungary ceased to exist.

As for biological characteristics, age and sex were surveyed among population. Recorded were eventual physical handicaps (e.g. in 1869 blindness and deafness), later also mental handicaps. As for social characteristics, citizenship, family status, denomination and language used for communication were surveyed; from 1880 also literacy was surveyed by asking census persons about their ability to read and write. By the question about language used for communication, ethnic composition of population was mapped indirectly. Economic characteristics were also possible to find out from census data (e.g. population was divided by their relation to profession, by branch of activity, by subjective profession, by status in main or secondary profession).

The Ministry of the Interior was authorized to carry out censuses; censuses were managed by district offices. In the territory of individual municipalities, municipal authorities were responsible for carrying out of a census. They also appointed relevant enumerators, who were often teachers or co-operators of municipal authorities. According to prevailing ethnic structure, census sheets were prepared in language versions. The way of data processing markedly changed. Data from the 1869 and 1880 censuses were sorted and summarised by hand. However, processing of the 1890 census brought a fundamental change: electrical sorting machines of the Hollerith system were used, which not only fastened census processing, but also enabled to substantially enlarge sorting. All results of Austrian censuses were published within source works of Austrian statistics in the series *Population Census*, although issues were delayed due to lack of finances and some sorting was reduced or absolutely eliminated. Despite that, the most important parts including analytical evaluation were published.



Hollerith's adding machine using punch cards

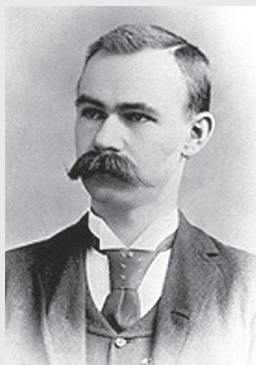
Austrian censuses from 1890-1910 as for their contents, quality of processing and scope of published data belonged to censuses that were organized and carried out very well at that time. Their quality can be documented also by the fact that after a break-up of Austria-Hungary some methods were taken over by the successor states. The census

results are still an important source of information on population of the Central European region on the turn of the 19th and 20th century.

Herman Hollerith (1860–1929) was the first one to use a punch card not for a programme, but as a data carrier. In 1890, the US Government made a tender for the processing of the results of Population Census; the previous one took 7 years. The winner was namely Herman Hollerith with his punch calculating machine, which made the Census results processing much faster and more precise.

A punch card contained characters in the form of combination of punches; it enabled to store data for later usage and thus determined the character of data processing for almost 100 years.

Hollerith was not only a good technician but also a businessman. He founded a company, which later developed into the successful computer company IBM.

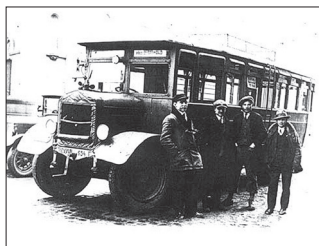


THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1921

The last population census carried out in our territory before the World War I took place in 1910. Newly founded Czechoslovak Republic needed to know demographic data on the new state with the greatest possible detail. In **1919 the State Statistical Office was established** as a new body authorized to carry out nationwide statistical surveys, among which the population census was one of the most important. According to the tradition taken over from the monarchy, it was to take place in 1920. However, it was impossible due to many reasons (adequate preparation was necessary and state borders of the Czechoslovakia were not clear). Moreover, **new law on population censuses was adopted only on 8 April 1920**. It prescribed the first Czechoslovak population census to be carried out within a year as the latest and to be repeated every five years, which was an Anglo-Saxon practice.

Population census, according to the new Act No. 256/1920 Sb. (Collection of Laws) was carried out on **15 February 1921**. An important characteristic was occupation of population.

To survey nationality of population was considered to be the most important from political point of view, as it was to confirm justification of foundation of an independent Czechoslovak Republic. Unlike in the pre-war survey



on nationality based on “language used in communication”, the Austrian part of the former monarchy adopted a definition of nationality, according to which “under nationality one has to understand affiliation with a tribe, the external feature of which is usually mother tongue”.

Another important cultural characteristic was denomination or non-denominational population. Census results confirmed that population of the Czechoslovakia and Czech lands mostly remained to be loyal to some of renowned churches.

The population was surveyed by census sheets for households, as it was usual for pre-war censuses. Difficulties of comparative analyses were the biggest (as expected) as for comparison of professions of the population, as it was in the pre-war period surveyed according to different classifications than in 1921, even despite an effort for the closest possible link-up with the original Austrian and Hungarian classification.

Results of the first Czechoslovak population census were published in seven volumes of the series “*Czechoslovak Statistics*”. The first Czechoslovak census was considered to be successful not only as for the way it was organised or for its exhaustiveness and correctness, but also from the point of view of the processing.

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS — 1930

The second Czechoslovak population census was to be carried out already in 1925 according to the Act No. 256/1920 Sb. However, economic reasons and influence of practice prevailing in most countries all over the world (i.e. censuses of a ten-year periodicity) resulted in the Act No. 47/1927 Sb. prescribing that the second Czechoslovak census was to be carried out on 1 December 1930. Content of the census was extended. Newly introduced features were, for example, the former residence of the enumerated provided that the person was not enumerated in the native municipality. Further, surveyed was also the place from which the enumerated person moved to the place of enumeration. Nevertheless, what is considered to be the most important is surveying of data on fertility of women.



Results of the 1930 population census were published in eight volumes of “*Czechoslovak Statistics*” and processing of data on dwellings was in a separate volume.

The following population census was to be carried out in 1940. Its taking place in the reduced territory of the Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate was prevented by Czech politicians and demographers who justified it by non-preparedness (intending most of all not to provide the occupants with reliable material for the war economy). The first post-war listings from 1946 and 1947 in the restored Czechoslovakia were only partial actions, while a population census was carried out in 1950.

HISTORY OF POPULATION CENSUSES IN 1950–2001

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1950

The first census after 1945 was carried out on 1 March 1950. At the same time, listing of agricultural, industrial and trade establishments took place and therefore the action was called “1950 National Census”. This census was the last one, which was processed for the so-called present population and for a long time it was the last census, in which churchmanship was surveyed (the question about denomination was included again in the 1991 census). An important change, in comparison with the 1930 census, was a new definition of nationality, according to which nationality means affiliation with a nation, with the cultural and working community of which the enumerated person is inwardly connected and to which he professes.

The census was also the first one in the territory of the Czechoslovakia, which included in the entire territory a housing census; however, at that time the obtained data on population and housing were not successfully connected, yet.



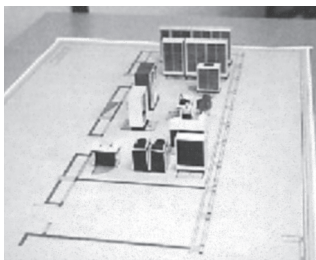
Promotion sketch of the statistical office to the Population Census in 1950 with the famous Czech actor Jan Werich starring

Census results were gradually published as non-public and with a limited number of copies. They were printed in a low number of copies only in 1957 – 1958, namely in 4 volumes with a common name *Population Census and Listing of Houses and Dwellings in the Czechoslovak Republic as at 1 March 1950*. **The 1950 census data were released for the public (after they had been declassified) only in 1962.** Although the 1950 census was prepared under very complicated conditions and its imperfections are known, the results of it are valuable, namely because they captured all consequences of the war and post-war events as for the changes in number and structure of population, but most of all because they captured the resettlement of German and replacement of Hungarian population, re-emigration and moving of hundreds of thousands of persons, namely to the border area of Czech lands.

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1961

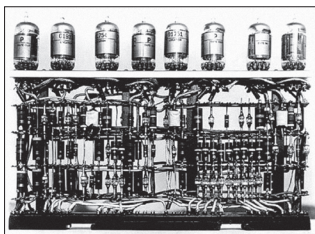
On 1 March 1961, already the fourth population census from the foundation of the independent Czechoslovak Republic took place. **The who-**

le processing of the census was made for the first time for resident population and according to the concept of the so-called census households. Unlike in the previous censuses, for the first time were surveyed and processed data on commute to work between districts as well as to bigger towns. Obtained data on resident popula-



Mainframe computer CDC 3200

tion enabled to subsequently establish and keep annual balance of the population according to many criteria. In the 1961 census, **four qualitatively new features of processing** emerged. Firstly, more than a million census cards filled in by persons enumerated on the place of their temporary presence were transferred to their permanent residence. It enabled at the same time to add and specify records in census sheets for persons, who were not present during the census. Further, it was possible on the basis of more reliable records on resident persons to find out real family relationships and thus also the structure of households and families. Processing of data on resident population enabled also to survey and analyse data on commute to work by region, district



Part of ABC computer with 8 electron tubes

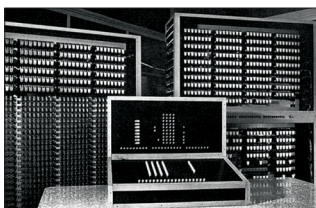
and towns having population of 20 and more thousand. And, finally, a detailed processing of data on houses, dwellings, their equipment (category) and size, age and type of house, at the same time in relation to types of households or numbers of persons living in specific sets of dwellings was made.

Census results were published in 4 volumes of the series *Czechoslovak Statistics* in 1965 under common name *Population and Housing Census in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as at 1 March 1961*. From the processed results, also in 1965, a publication *Development of the Society of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Figures* was issued with the sub-head: *Analyses of Population and Housing Census Results*. In the post-war history of the Czechoslovakia, it is rightfully considered to be the best prepared, processed, documented and analytically utilised census.

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1970

Another population census took place on 1 December 1970. Within this census, a sample census was made for the first time; it extended the surveyed data by sample characteristics, especially income of households. **For the first time, a high-capacity mainframe computer CDC 3300 was used for processing of the results.** Also for the

first time, census results were processed also for the so-called basic settlement units (i.e. localities in the countryside settlement and urbanistic districts in selected towns). Newly surveyed characteristics were: birth certificate number, citizenship, and within surveying on

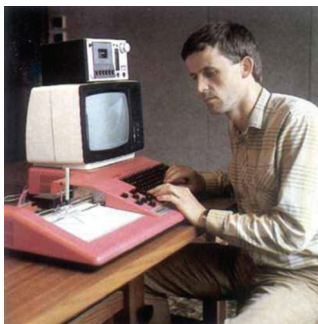


Electromechanical digital computer

the commute to work and schools also the frequency, distance, period and means of transport used were surveyed. Important was also survey on wanted or unwanted coexistence of census households in one dwelling and also equipment of households with some consumer durables. Computer processing of the results enabled a wide publication of data. Under the common name *Population and Housing Census as at 1 December 1970*, the total of 7 national and 11 nationwide xerographic publications were published. The Federal Statistical Office issued in 1975 a publication called *Development of the Society of the CSSR in Figures* (according to the 1970 Population and Housing Census). Similar publications were issued also by the National Statistical Offices.

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1980

The fourth post-war census took place on 1 November 1980. Thanks to the census, data for foundation of the Central Population Register



at the Ministry of the Interior were obtained. However, no major innovations occurred in comparison to previous censuses. The following can be considered as new: data on female fertility deepened, basic settlement units were classified by type and size, and data on commute to work were processed as for the direction (in the past only balance processing was made).

Processing of census results was made on a new Cyber 180 mainframe computer; all experience from the previous census was used. Almost all the processing on the big computer was made within a very short period (about a year and half).

Census results were published not only in the printed form, but also in the full scope at microfiches. The CZSO issued (as a follow-up of the pre-war tradition of valuable analyses of census results) a free publication *1980 Population and Housing Census – Czech Socialist Republic*. The Slovak Statistical Office then issued a similar publication also for the Slovak Socialist Republic. However, full source works were not is-

sued (including adequate documentation of preparation, progress and processing of the 1980 census results).

CZECHOSLOVAK POPULATION CENSUS – 1991



View of the hall with Cyber 180 computer

The last Czechoslovak population census took place on 3 March 1991. Based on international recommendations adopted by the UN European Economic Commission, questions about mother tongue and permanent residence at birth of the enumerated person were again included in the census. Processing was again made

for resident population. Rapidly changing social and political situation after November 1989 (the *Velvet Revolution*) was reflected in the final phase of census preparations, especially as for the content and methodological changes. Question about denomination of the enumerated was again included in the questionnaire. In comparison to the 1980 census, some changes occurred in the way of surveying and processing of economic activity and social group. A very significant change was also in the classification of nationalities. Moreover, data on nationality did not have to be the same as the record in the identity card or another personal identification papers.

Final results were centrally processed in a computer centre of the Federal Statistical Office again at the computer Cyber 180. From the census results 1,172 titles were gradually published (of which 848 were for the Czech Republic). Besides basic publications, a huge amount of data and analytical works were published from the census. A very important position among issued publications belongs to the Source Work.

2001 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

2001 Population and Housing Census took place in harmony with methodological recommendations of the UN and Statistical Office of European Communities – Eurostat. Again, it was made in a traditional way of self-enumeration, i.e. each person filled in the relevant questionnaires for himself, his children, and eventually other persons in a household. Enumerators handed over questionnaires into households and when they were filled in, they took them over. After they have taken over the filled in questionnaires from the citizens, they made a control of fulfilment for the relevant census district; gradually, they completed material for individual houses, prepared a background material for the so-called preliminary results of the census; they handed over the elaborated background material to census supervisors. They, after following

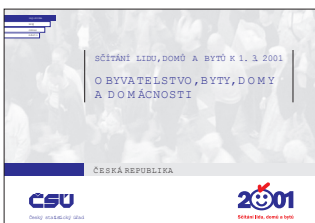
checks, handed over all the filled in pre-printed forms and forms to individual district workplaces of the Czech Statistical Office, where preliminary results for municipalities and districts were summarized.

In total, the 2001 Population and Housing Census measured 26 pieces of data on persons, 18 on dwellings and housing, and 12 on

buildings, namely with help of the following three forms: Census Questionnaire – Persons, Census Questionnaire – Dwellings, and Census Questionnaire – Buildings. All buildings determined for housing or all dwellings (i.e. also unoccupied) were liable to the Census. Unlike in the previous censuses, some data that were measured in the past were eliminated this time and, on the contrary, new enquiries were included or they had another wording. Among newly introduced questions on the list of measured indicators on population there was a question about eventual second or further employment of a person enumerated. Similarly as in the previous census, nationality as well as denomination were measured strictly in a declaratory way, which means that citizens were free to express about the question according to their own conviction and thus fully in harmony with the stipulation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. From the data mapping household equipment, the census form newly included an enquiry whether a dwelling household has a computer (questions about having a freezer, automatic washing machine and a TV set were eliminated).

After all obtained data were processed (the capture of which was for the first time in the census history in the territory of the CR made by optical recognition) final results were gradually released. In harmony with the overall concept of data processing in the Czech Statistical Office, processing of data from the census was made in the Oracle database. Results were published in many outputs that are available in the widest possible classification and combinations, both in a printed and electronic version.

With regards to a favourable condition that despite several changes of the constitutional organization, the territory of the today's Czech Republic is more or less the same as the scope of Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Silesia as they were captured from 1754 in Austrian conscriptions and later also in population censuses – we have today available almost continuous 250-year-time-series on population, the quality of which much improved with the 1869 census and especially with the following censuses.



Cover page of a publication on the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE

The original headquarters of the CZSO, right after its establishment, was at Dražického square in Prague's Lesser Town. Then the Office gradually moved to many other addresses: for example, Holečkova street in Prague-Smíchov or Nábřeží kpt. Jaroše in Prague-Holešovice, to finally move to Prague-Karlín in 1948.

However, probably the most known place for the CZSO headquarters was in Prague-Karlín, Sokolovská street, provisional No. 142. The Office did not have a permanent No. there, because the building was a provisional one from the end of World War II, which was determined to be a provisional headquarters of the railways. Although it was a provisional place, the CZSO spent, as a paradox, the longest time at the address: 54 years. In summer 2002, when Prague was afflicted by a 500-hundred year water, the statistical office in Prague-Karlín was flooded and absolutely devastated; it was obvious that statisticians will not return to the building any more. Right from the beginning of spring 2003, however, construction of a new building in Prague 10 – Skalka started and in the beginning of 2004 the Czech Statistical Office could welcome the first visitors at its new address:

Český statistický úřad, Na padesátém 81, 100 82 Praha 10, Czech Republic



Former headquarters of the CZSO in Prague-Karlín...



...and the new one in Prague-Skalka



AREAS OF STATISTICS STUDIED

The mission of the Czech Statistical Office is to collect, process and disseminate statistical information.

The information can be divided into the following basic areas:

COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION

Yearbooks

Analyses

Business Cycle Surveys (provide information on expected trends in the development of main areas of enterprise economy in the nearest future, collect opinion of both entrepreneurs and consumers)

Information on Regions, Towns and Municipalities

Comprehensive Publications

Case (ad hoc) studies (larger studies published in special series; they are focused not only on a topical theme, but also on topics of methodological or theoretical character)

ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE

Environment

Agriculture

Forestry

LABOUR, SOCIAL STATISTICS

Living Standard (household income, expenditures and consumption, etc.)

Labour and Wages (employment, unemployment, registered number of employees, average wages, etc.)

Social Security (number of pensions paid, average pension, etc.)

Education, Culture, Public Health

POPULATION

Demography (number of inhabitants, marriages, divorces, birth rate, fertility rate, infant mortality, etc.)

Population and Housing Census (carried out once in a decade)

MACROECONOMY

National Accounts (gross national product, etc.)

Financial Management (basic financial indicators of enterprises, etc.)

Investment

EXTERNAL TRADE

External Trade

PRICES

Producer Prices (industrial, construction, agricultural and market services)

Consumer Prices (inflation)

External Trade Prices (import and export price indices)

INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION

Industry

Energy (consumption of fuels and energy, power generation, import of crude oil, etc.)

Construction (housing construction, building permit, etc.)

SERVICES

Market services

Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants

Tourism

Transport and Communication

Financial Intermediation

Non-market Services

Research and Development (Results of ICT Usage Survey in Czech Enterprises, Households, and the Government Sector, etc.)

ELECTIONS

Election Statistics (the CZSO is the only processor of all elections and referenda, which take place in the territory of the CR. Election results are available immediately after they are counted up – see www.volby.cz).

METHODOLOGY

The CZSO pays much attention to the methodology of collection and preparation of statistical data so that they are in harmony with the standards of the European Union. Within a unified methodology, it issues also statistical classifications (Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, CZ-NACE; Classification of Products by Activity, CZ-CPA; Classification of Occupations, CZ-ISCO) and nomenclatures (Nomenclature of municipalities with extended competence).

A very important area of the CZSO's activity are registers, especially the Business Register and Register of census districts.

Statistical data from all the areas are contained in publications issued and disseminated by the CZSO; you can find them also at the CZSO's website www.czso.cz.



COMPETENCE OF THE CZSO IN ELECTIONS

None of important elections taking place in the territory of the CR (election to the European Parliament, Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, regional and local government elections) can be carried out without the Czech Statistical Office. While in the past the CZSO was responsible basically only for the final counting of votes, now it has much more important position. From the original system of election committees, into which parties and movements running for elections delegated their representatives, what remained are only ward election committees. All the other “counting” levels were cancelled and their activity and responsibility was taken over by the CZSO and the Ministry of the Interior of the CR. On the top of it, the new system of organizing elections and counting of votes includes a permanent election body: the National Election Committee; it is presided by the Minister of the Interior and a representative of the CZSO is one of its members. The CZSO is playing also its methodological role: by its methodological instructions and handbooks issued it concretizes the progress of work of ward election committees at finding out the results of voting and at making an election record in an election ward. Methodological instructions of the CZSO determine also technological equipment that is used for capture, summarisation, transmission and processing of election results on all levels as well as for their presentation. The CZSO gives also instructions to relevant election committees, trains workers of municipal offices and members of summarization units.

The key mission of the CZSO in elections, however, is to ensure technical processing of voting results in local, regional and parliamentary elections (i.e. to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate) and in elections to the European Parliament.

ELECTIONS LIVE

The CZSO is doing its best to be maximally transparent in its activities. When it is authorised to perform such a demanding and at the same time sensitive task as counting of votes cast certainly is, it tries to anticipate any suspicions of eventual manipulation with the results. A way to do it is also gradual releasing of the election results at its server: www.volby.cz.

Soon after polling stations are closed, the CZSO headquarters starts to receive results from the first counted wards, which are almost immediately and continuously published. Each citizen thus has a possibility to observe at the Internet how counting of votes for individual wards proceeds; by that the clarity of the process of finding out election results

is strengthened. Counting of votes is carefully monitored also by representatives of the media, which start to inform citizens about the first estimations and ongoing results of voting immediately after polling stations are closed. During 2006 Election to the Chamber of Deputies, 3.5 hours after the start of votes counting already 96% of the total amount of wards were processed.

Complete sets of election results broken down already from the level of individual election wards are permanently preserved by the CZSO. Processed election results are available to the public both in a printed and electronic form (at www.volby.cz or on a CD). The CZSO issues also many publications with election statistics. Of course, such keeping of data has its reason: it can serve for elaboration of analyses and thus contribute to more quality interpretation of election results, better understanding of behaviour of voters and therefore it can tell much about the entire political system of the Czech Republic, too.

The screenshot shows the website interface for VOLBY.CZ, the CZSO's Election Server. The header includes the logo 'VOLBY.CZ' and 'ČSU'. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with the text 'Vítejte na volebním serveru ČSÚ | Welcome to the CZSO's Election Server'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Results of Elections' and 'Results of Referendums'. Under 'Results of Elections', there is a table listing various election types and their corresponding years. Under 'Results of Referendums', there is a link to 'Referendum on Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union'. The footer contains the copyright notice '© Český statistický úřad, 2006'.

Results of Elections	
Chamber of Deputies	2002 2006
The Senate	1996 1998 1999 2000 2002 2003 2004 Current composition
Regional Councils	2000 2004
Local Governments	1998 2002 2006
European Parliament	2004

Results of Referendums

[Referendum on Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union](#)

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WEB PAGES OF THE CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE

The CZSO website www.czso.cz is a rich source of current statistical data available in two languages - **Czech and English**.

Statistical data are divided into 7 main groups: **People and Society; Economy; Labour Market and Earnings; Science, IT; Agriculture, Environment; International data, EU; Comprehensive Data**. This basic horizontal menu bar is situated on the top of the web page (1).

Folds in the central part enable to switch among panels with newest information: **News Releases - Latest Data, Press Releases and New e-books** (2). Quick links to the most frequently visited parts of the web page are available in the section **Most Visited** (3). Right below are popup menus of thematical groups (4) about the **CZSO activities**, current offer of **services and products**, available **databases** or data collection.

The menu on the right side offers direct **free** entry to **all CZSO publications** (5) available **on-line** in **pdf** or **xls** formats. Their list is broken down by themes. You can find there also the **latest data on key indicators** with the link to the complete table (6).

If you cannot trace whatever information you need, use the **search engine** in the top right corner (7) or the list of the **Frequently Asked Questions** (FAQ, 8) where you can easily pose your own question.

For **reading and downloading the CZSO news** (News Releases - Latest Data, Press Releases and New e-books) you can use the **RSS service** (RSS, 8). The CZSO website is also accessible to blind individuals in compliance with the Blind Friendly Web methods (Accessibility declaration, 8).

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Czech Statistical Office (CSO) with several numbered callouts:

- 1**: Horizontal menu bar with categories: People and Society, Economy, Labour Market and Earnings, Science, IT, Agriculture Environment, International data, EU, Comprehensive Data.
- 2**: "LATEST NEWS RELEASES" section with sub-tabs for News Releases, Press Releases, and Latest Publications. It features a "NEWS RELEASES - LATEST DATA" section with articles like "08/20 Tourism (2nd quarter of 2007) More guests spent shorter time" and "08/17 Retail trade, hotels and restaurants (June 2007) Growth trend of retail trade slightly decelerates".
- 3**: "MOST OFTEN VISITED" section with links to Basic Facts on CE, Inflation rate, IntraStat, Macroeconomic Indicators Publications, Regions, Towns..., Results of Elections, and Yearbooks.
- 4**: "Czech Statistical Office" popup menu with options: Registers and Databases, Classifications, Nomenclatures, Public Services, and User Groups.
- 5**: "DATA IN PUBLICATIONS" section with a list of categories: Comprehensive info, Environment, agriculture, Labour, social statistics, Population, elections, Macroeconomy, External trade, Prices, Industry, construction, Services, and Methodology. Below it is a "Catalogue of Publications Library on-line" section.
- 6**: "Catalogue of Publications Library on-line" showing statistics: Population (10 306 709), Gross wages (20 999), Inflation rate (2,3%), Gross domestic product (6,1%), and a "more >>>" link.
- 7**: Search bar in the top right corner.
- 8**: "RSS" and "FAQ" links in the bottom right corner.

At the bottom of the page, it says: "Latest update : 21.8. 2007" and "© Czech Statistical Office, 2007". The address is "Czech Statistical Office, Na padesátém 81, 100 82 Praha 10; tel.: +420 420 274 051 111".

At the CZSO website www.czso.cz you can also find:

- **most publications** issued by the CZSO since the year 2001 (full wordings) including Statistical Yearbook, are available **on-line for free**
- the **CZSO Public Database** - access to data from all statistics
- updated table of the **Latest economic data** and **Macroeconomic Indicators**
- **News Releases - Latest Data** - brief news about the latest development of key economic and social indicators
- **time series** of indicators of economic and social development
- economic **analyses and comments**
- statistical data for **municipalities, districts, and regions** of the CR
- **international comparisons**, data on the **EU**
- **Population and Housing Census** - detailed results
- **election results** since 1994 (available also at www.volby.cz)
- search in the **Database of the Business Register** (e.g. search for the company name or address by its ICO - identification number and vice versa)
- **External Trade Database**
- all valid statistical **classifications and nomenclatures**
- all **statistical returns** currently used by the CZSO
- **CZSO Regional Offices' websites**
- **animated population pyramids** and trends in the birth and death rates
- special user groups for **Analysts, Entrepreneurs, Journalists** and **Students**
- links to **Czech statistical organizations and societies** and to all **Ministries and state authorities** of the Czech Republic
- links to all **national statistical institutions** world-wide and the **most important international organizations**

...and other useful and interesting information.



PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- **Information services**
- **Sale of statistical publications**
- **Services provided by the Central Statistical Library**
- **Consultancy and advisory services**
- **Publishing of News Releases - Latest Data**
- **European Data, International Comparison**
- **Data extracts from individual statistical databases of the CZSO**
- **Nomenclatures and classifications**
- **Assignment of Identification Numbers (IČO)**
- **Identification Numbers (IČO) extracts**

INFORMATION SERVICES

If you need to find key statistical data, for example inflation rate over last ten years, average wage earned in the Czech Republic or the number of employees in services, you can contact **Information Services Sections** that are available not only at CZSO **headquarters**, but also at **each CZSO Regional Office**. Our trained staff are ready to answer your questions by phone, e-mail or letter.

In operation is also an **automated information phone line 274 052 900** (in Czech only) to tell you key economic figures about the CR (inflation rate, GDP, wages, unemployment, the most important demographic data).

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 304

E-mail: infoservis@czso.cz

SALE OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Every year, the CZSO brings out a number of publications in all statistical fields. They are detailed in the **Catalogue of Publications** published always at the end of a calendar year and available free at the CZSO publications shop or at the website. Every item of the Catalogue contains brief characteristics,



time of publishing, price, and year covered. Most of the publications can be bought either in **electronic form** or in **hard copy**, the price of corresponding electronic version being always lower. Electronic publications are distributed on CDs, diskettes, or through Internet service

SCP (publications are copied into the SCP box and can be downloaded by the customer any time). Publications can be ordered either at objednavky@czso.cz or at the publications shop on the CZSO premises. **All publications** are available **on-line for free** at www.czso.cz in pdf or xls formats.

Tel.: (publications shop): (+420) 274 052 732

E-mail: prodejna@czso.cz

Tel.: (to place orders for e-publications): (+420) 274 052 555

E-mail: objednavky@czso.cz

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL LIBRARY



The Central Statistical Library with its headquarters in the CZSO building in Prague was one of the largest professional libraries in the CR; it was specialised in statistical data sources and literature by Czech and foreign authors, dealing with theory and methodology of statistics. It held approximately

200,000 volumes and new ones were continually procured. Unfortunately, the library was totally destroyed during the floods in the year 2002.

In May 2004 the Central Statistical Library was reopened. Nowadays it offers to users **30,000 books**, **250,000 titles of periodicals** all over the world and **1,700 annotative articles**. There is a **large library and reading room** with **PCs connected to Internet** at reader's disposal.

Users can also find any information about the library offer in public **on-line catalogue** at www.czso.cz.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 354

E-mail: knihovna@czso.cz

CONSULTANCY AND ADVISORY SERVICES

You can turn to CZSO Information Services Sections for consultancy or advisory services. The staff are ready to supply or mediate information on data available, services provided, methodology used, and to explain or specify the contents of indicators, etc.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 765

E-mail: infoservis@czso.cz

PUBLISHING OF NEWS RELEASES



News Releases - Latest Data are the most wanted and very sensitive statistical information, which include update data on the development of economic and social indicators (GDP, inflation rate, wages, external trade, average gross wages, agriculture, population, etc.). The information is released according

to a calendar, which has been set in advance; it is determined already for the entire year ahead and published in the Catalogue of Publications and at the CZSO website. Some news releases are published with **monthly** periodicity (e.g. inflation, external trade, construction), some with **quarterly** (GDP, wages, housing construction) and other with **weekly** periodicity (prices survey). On the determined date, they are released right at 9 a.m. at the CZSO website; News Releases are also available at the Information Services Department. To journalists, employees of press agencies and representatives of the state administration News Releases are automatically distributed via e-mail upon request at the same time when they are made public.

Besides News Releases, there are also Press Releases, which are published irregularly (as needed); they are brought out in urgent cases and as for their contents they are about extraordinary events.

Distribution of News Releases

Phone: (+420) 274 054 077

E-mail: propagace@czso.cz

Questions regarding contents of News Releases

Phone: (+420) 274 053 100

E-mail: ri@czso.cz

EUROPEAN DATA, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

The Statistical Office of the European Communities – Eurostat – offers at its web pages a wide selection of instruments for searching of European statistical data for free.

Wide public of users can use a large scale of pre-defined tables,

a system for a user selection from a database, electronic version of all publications of Eurostat, update press releases and other possibilities that are free of charge.



To make it easier for users to get oriented in European statistics, Eurostat in cooperation with national statistical offices established a network of national centres called **European Statistical Data Support - ESDS**. In the Czech Republic, the national contact point is the International Information Services Section at the CZSO. Services of ESDS include fast professional help in searching for statistical information, navigation through web pages of Eurostat and providing of more detailed methodological explanations.

Phone: (+420) 274 052 430, 274 053 125, 274 052 347, 274 052 425
E-mail: esds@czso.cz

International Information Services Section of the CZSO offers help in searching for statistical information from all over the world (data, methodology, navigation through websites of international organizations and statistical institutions, work with international professional databases, worldwide international comparisons, etc.).

Phone: (+420) 274 053 125, 274 052 430, 274 052 425
E-mail: mezin@czso.cz

DATA EXTRACTS FROM INDIVIDUAL STATISTICAL DATABASES OF THE CZSO

At the CZSO, you can obtain customised extracts from the following statistical databases:

- databases of branch statistics
- database of external trade statistics
- database of sample surveys among households

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 765, (+420) 274 052 304
E-mail: infoservis@czso.cz

- data from the Population and Housing Census
- data from election statistics
- data from regional databases

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 990, 274 054 074
E-mail: special_database@czso.cz, regional_database@czso.cz

When providing data extracts, the relevant provisions of Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended, are strictly observed – the CZSO does not provide any data that is individual in its nature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BUSINESS REGISTER

The Czech Statistical Office offers a possibility of supplying the **complete database of the Business Register (BR)** or **customised extracts**. The user may also request the **finding of a specific company according to its Identification Number (IČO) or name**. The entire Business Register is distributed on CDs, customised extracts on diskettes. The BR is fed on a regular basis, updated versions are available every month. Information about the number of registered businesses broken down by basic classification aspects is published each quarter. The entire BR is distributed as a RES-MS product containing the database, code lists, and a browser to allow convenient work.

If you need information about individual businesses, you can find it on the CZSO website www.czso.cz.

Data on businesses encompassed in the Business Register, set out under Article 20(3)(a-j) of Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, are public and can be provided to anyone upon request.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 529, (+420) 274 052 733

E-mail: resinfo@czso.cz

NOMENCLATURES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

The CZSO maintains a number of nomenclatures and classifications, which can successfully be utilised in internal information systems.

The **nomenclature** is a systematically arranged list of codes and meanings assigned to them. Nomenclatures are part of the statistical information system and undergo continuous updating.

Among them is, e.g., the Nomenclature of Municipalities with Extended Powers, Nomenclature of City Parts, Nomenclature of Countries, Nomenclature of Selected Units of Measurement, etc.

The **statistical classification** (such as the Branch Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE, Classification of Products by Activity CZ-CPA, Classification of Occupations CZ-ISCO-88, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics CZ-NUTS, etc.) is a hierarchically arranged breakdown of certain economic, social or demographic phenomena or processes. All valid statistical classifications are binding both for the state statistical service and for reporting units supplying data for statistical surveys conducted by the state statistical service.

Valid classifications and nomenclatures are available at the Information Services Department of the Czech Statistical Office in **printed** or



electronic form or on the **CZSO website** www.czso.cz.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 799

E-mail: ciselniky@czso.cz

ASSIGNMENT OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (IČO)

Each business is assigned the Identification Number (IČO). Identification numbers are assigned by:

- **Commercial court** to incorporated legal entities, foreign entities and organisation parts of foreign entities, foundations and foundation funds and generally beneficial companies
- **Trade Supervisory Office** to natural persons conducting a trade
- **Ministry of the Interior** to associations and political parties and political movements
- **Ministry of Culture** to churches, religious societies and other legal entities that derive their legal personality from churches and religious societies
- **Czech Statistical Office** to other businesses, i.e. to:
 - legal entities registered by the Ministry of the Interior as civic associations or registered by the Ministry of Culture as churches or religious associations and do not come into being by incorporation in the Company Register, Foundation Register or the Register of Generally Beneficial Companies run by regional courts;
 - government departments;
 - natural persons with business licence issued by another authority than the Trade Supervisory Office.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 089

E-mail: marcela.slavikova@czso.cz

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (IČO) EXTRACTS

The CZSO makes out certificates of a business being (not being) registered in the Business Register.

Tel.: (+420) 274 052 733

E-mail: ico@czso.cz



A more detailed overview of all services and outputs can be obtained at the CZSO's website (www.czso.cz).

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

All the above-mentioned products and services are provided according to the **Price List of Services and Products**, which is valid for the relevant time; it is available for free in the CZSO shop as well as in the Information Services Sections of the CZSO Regional Offices. You can find it also at www.czso.cz - click at Public Services.

Prices of publications are in the **Catalogue of Publications**; you can obtain it at the above-mentioned places, too. All information contained in the CZSO outputs (publications or web pages) is available for free. Data that have to be processed, re-calculated or sorted by individual requirements of a client are provided upon a fee – see the price list.



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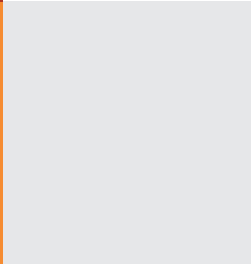
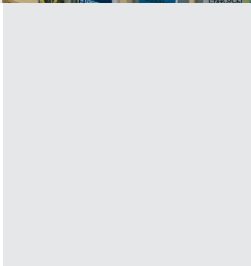
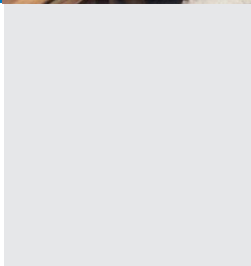
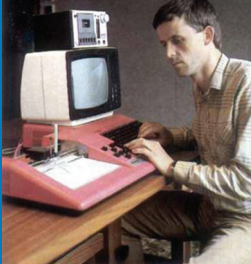
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