

18. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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

Since 2003 the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been monitoring the penetration of selected information technologies **in households** and **among individuals**. The survey is 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 (since 2005 it is for the second quarter of the reference year); data on individuals are for the last 3 months of the survey period.

Broadband Internet connections include ADSL connections, connections via cable TV (CATV), fixed wireless connections (WiFi and FWA), and connections via mobile phone networks (EDGE, CDMA, or UMTS) with the nominal transmission speed of 256 kbit/s and more.

The data on the **ICT use in the public administration sector** are as at 31 December of the respective year. The population contains all government departments, regions, and municipalities (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. Data on equipment and use 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 the Institute for Information on Education (IIE), which collects data via the Internet at most of the basic, secondary, and higher professional schools.

The Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) as annual averages 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.

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 mil. of employed persons.