

9. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Notes on Tables from 9-1 to 9-8

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 2016 the survey was carried out in the second quarter of the year. The sample comprised more than 8 thousand persons aged 16+ years. The questionnaire included 53 questions in total, 12 of them were for households and 41 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+ years only is published in this category. Among individuals aged 16-24 years 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.
- **Internet user:** An individual, who used the Internet at least once in the last three months, is considered the 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.

- **Mobile Internet user:** an individual is considered a mobile Internet user, provided that during the last three months he or she connected to the Internet via their mobile phone or another mobile device (e.g. an e-book reader), a notebook, or a tablet. Since this indicator was made to monitor Internet use via mobile phone, included are only individuals, who connect to the Internet away from home or work.
- **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 the use of the Internet in relation to public administration is 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;
- 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.

- **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 2014", code 9701-14, which is available for free on the CZSO website: <http://www.czso.cz/csu/2014edicniplan.nsf/p/9701-14>

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+ years. The CZSO gives data for the whole adult population, i.e. aged 16+ years in this survey.

Notes on Table 9-9

The Labour Force Sample Survey (annual averages) provides data for statistics on ICT specialists where the basic information unit is individuals and households. Basic indicators on ICT specialists have been available since 1993. If the sample is smaller than 3 000 persons then the data are regarded to be of low reliability.

- **ICT specialists** are defined in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO–08) based on two factors – the character of performed work and the required level of skills. ICT specialists comprise people, who work in the following groups of the ISCO–08 classification:
 - Information and communications technology professionals (ISCO code 25);
 - Information and communications technicians (ISCO code 35).

ICT 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.

Nota bene: Definition of ICT specialists and their breakdown originated, as mentioned above, by merging of CZ–ISCO classification groups. When comparing results from various data sources, it has to be borne in mind that there are differences in individual concepts as for the categories that have merged. For example, a concept of Eurostat slightly differs from the definition in the previous text (in Eurostat data, people working in positions with the following ISCO codes are also included in ICT specialists: 2166 – Graphic and multimedia designers, 2356 – Information technology trainers, 7421 – Electronics mechanics and servicers). However, relevant data are not available for most countries in such a detailed breakdown.

Note: The definition pursuant to the ISCO classification, which was introduced in 2011, was preceded by a definition according to an older CZ–ISCO–88 (KZAM) classification, in which the category of ICT specialists included also people working as computing professionals (CZ–ISCO–88 code 213) and computer associate professionals (CZ–ISCO–88 code 312).

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 (Czech only)