

Methodological notes

This publication presents annual time series (from the year 2000), quarterly time series, and (exceptionally) monthly time series. In addition to absolute figures, indices are shown, too. Unless stated otherwise in the tables or methodological notes, the index describes the state in the reference period related to the state in the corresponding period of the preceding year, all recalculated to the same prices, methodology, and organisational structure.

Population

The data on the size and structure of the population and their changes are derived from population censuses (roughly at decennial intervals) and from vital statistics and population balances in the intercensal period.

All data refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001, the figures include (in accordance with the 2001 Population and Housing Census) also foreigners with the stay based on a long-term visa for stay over 90 days (pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic) and foreigners with granted asylum status (pursuant to the Asylum Act No 325/1999 Sb). Since 1 May 2004, in accordance with amendment to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic, the figures include citizens of the EU Member States with temporary stay on the territory of the Czech Republic and third-country nationals with long-term stay.

The data contain also information on events (marriages, births, and deaths) of permanent residents of the CR that occurred abroad.

Relative rates are defined per 1 000 mid-year population; infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births.

Gross domestic product

The gross domestic product of the Czech Republic – the key indicator of the system of national accounts – and the principal components of GDP expenditure are calculated in compliance with the principles of the European System of National Accounts (ESA 2010).

*The **gross domestic product** is the sum of values added by all industries of activities considered productive in the system of national accounts (i.e. including market and non-market services). Its calculation uses purchase prices, at which market outputs are made (i.e. including taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products). For non-market services, output is the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and fixed capital consumption. Initial calculations are made at current prices and the results are deflated to constant prices so that development not affected by price fluctuations can be monitored.*

***Final consumption expenditure of households** comprises the value of goods and services used by households to satisfy their individual needs, paid for from household incomes and acquired by purchase, as gifts or consumption in kind. Purchases for business activities are excluded.*

***Final consumption expenditure of general government and non-profit institutions serving households** (including membership organisations) is the value of non-market services provided by the above-mentioned institutions to satisfy individual and collective needs. It is paid from the state budget, local government budgets, and other contributions. The final consumption expenditure is quantified as the difference between outputs as described above and incomes from own activities (e.g. taxes, penalties, and fees are not counted in) of all budgetary and most of semi-budgetary organisations providing non-market services, as well as of health insurance companies and non-profit institutions serving households. The common characteristic of these institutions is that their activities are not motivated by generation of profit.*

***Gross fixed capital formation** includes the value of acquired tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased, taken over or produced on own account minus disposals of these assets. Acquisition via financial leasing is included, too. An objective of the acquisition is always to use these fixed assets for productive activities. The indicator excludes consumer durables acquired by households to satisfy final consumption.*

*Gross capital formation through **changes in inventories, reserves, and valuables** is calculated as the difference between additions to and drawings of the inventories.*

Exports minus imports (net exports) describe the resulting impact of external trade in goods and services on the possibility to use the production by residents. Exports and imports of goods are recorded in a national approach including only transactions of residents with non-residents. These figures are derived mainly from the outputs of statistical survey on exports and imports of goods in relation to the EU Member States (in Intrastat system) and from exhaustive monitoring in relation to other countries (customs declarations). Data on income from and expenditure on services are obtained from statistical survey and the balance of payments.

State budget current performance

Only total income, total expenditure, and state budget surplus/deficit (governed by the methodology and prices valid in the individual years) are given. State budget revenue and expenditure as at the end of the period is shown. The annual figures include the final state budget valid for the given year.

Deposits and loans of households, total

Deposits of households in and **loans of households** from resident financial institutions include data (in domestic and foreign currencies) for the sector of households (i.e. for individual citizens and small unincorporated entrepreneurs). Data provided from a database of the Czech National Bank have been a source for the presented information.

Producer price indices

Since January 2009 industrial producer price indices and market services indices are compiled, calculated, and published according to the Classification of Products by Activity CZ-CPA. Detailed information on the new classification is available on the CZSO website:

www.czso.cz/csu/czso/classifications

Price indices are derived from prices of the samples of representatives and selected reporting units by aggregating simple price indices of the representatives into totals using the Laspeyres formula in a modified form. Constant weights of the base period (i.e. annual structure of sales, yields, etc.) are used for calculation.

$$I_{1/0} = \frac{\sum p_1 p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * 100$$

where p_1 is the price in the reference period,

p_0 is the price in the base period,

$p_0 q_0$ is the constant weight - the value indicator of the base period (sales, yields, etc.).

Prices, which are measured statistically are mainly actually received contract prices (excluding own consumption) designed solely for the domestic market (for the business sphere). The measured prices are VAT adjusted.

Agricultural producer price index

During 2012, the agricultural producer price index underwent a **standard complex revision**. Within the revision, the selection of representatives and respondents was revised, a new price base and index base were set, and a new weight structure was introduced, which is based on the structure of sales for the agricultural production in respective months.

Since January 2013, agricultural producer price indices are calculated based on new weight schemes derived from the average of sales for 2009, 2010, and 2011. Indices are calculated on the new base: the **average of the year 2010 = 100**.

The weights of agricultural seasonal and non-seasonal commodities differ one from another in various months of a year; therefore, a two-dimensional weighting scheme in the form of a matrix was used for the calculation of the index. One dimension is designed for a vertical aggregation from the level of representatives up to the highest level and the second dimension is for the 12 months of a year. The sum of



weights of the highest aggregation "Agricultural production including fish" for each month of a year is then equal to the nominal sum of 1 000.

Since January 2013, variable monthly weights are thus used for the calculation of the agricultural producer price index.

Agricultural producer price **indices** are calculated based on surveys on 71 basic agricultural products (price representatives), of which 55 are crop products including fruits and vegetables and 16 are animal products. Further, prices of other 40 representatives are monitored, which are not used for the calculation of indices. Only their prices are published.

Prices are surveyed by means of the state statistical questionnaire "Ceny Zem 1-12" at about 500 selected agricultural producers (at cooperative, private, and state organizations). The prices are VAT adjusted. Surveyed prices are realization, contract prices (excluding own consumption) designed for both the domestic and foreign market excluding transport costs related to the transport to the customer.

Industrial producer price indices

Industrial producer prices are surveyed monthly on the basis of data provided by the selected organizations (about 1 200) for the selected representatives (about 5 200). The reported prices are those agreed upon between the supplier and the customer inland. They exclude VAT, excise tax, costs of transport to the customer and costs incidental to the transport, and are invoiced for the more important trade cases.

The industrial producer price index is calculated from the reported prices using constant weights. The index measures the average trend in prices of all industrial products produced and sold in the domestic, Czech market. All products produced within the commodity groups of the categories B to E of the CZ-NACE classification are regarded as industrial products.

During the year 2008, the transition from the original CZ-CPA 2003 classification to the new CZ-CPA 2008 classification was made. Since January 2009, all price indices are compiled, calculated, and published according to the CZ-CPA 2008 classification. Recalculation of price indices for the previous periods has been made back to the year 1991 (including 1991).

Ratios of constant weights between the new and old classification on the level of 4-digit classes of the CZ-CPA were used for the recalculation. Exhaustive information on the new classification is available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at Classifications.

During the year 2011 a complex standard revision of industrial producer price indices was made. Based on that, the price indices are calculated on the new 2010 constant weights since January 2012. The weights of industrial producer price indices were determined on the structure of 2010 domestic sales from the questionnaires Prům 2-01, P4-01, and Ceny prům 1-12.

Price indices calculated with the base December 2005 = 100 were replaced by the new technical price indices with the base December 2010 = 100. Indices calculated that way are chained from the 4-digit level of the CZ-CPA to the existing price indices with the base 2005 average = 100 and December 2005 = 100 and thus continuation of the present time series is ensured.

The base time series for the calculation of the derived indices (month-on-month, year-on-year, and ratio of rolling averages) is 2005 average = 100.

Increase (or decrease) of industrial producer prices indicates by how many % the average level of industrial prices increased (or decreased) in the surveyed month in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Market services price indices

The aggregate price index of **market services in the business sphere** (i.e. between businesses) is calculated in monthly time series from 1994. Since January 2009 price surveys include selected services as specified in the Classification of Products by Activity (CZ-CPA 2008) in divisions: 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, and 82.

During 2012, a standard complex revision of the calculation of market services price indices was made. Since January 2013, price indices are calculated on new weights based on the sales structure of the year 2011. Newly calculated indices on the base of the average of 2011 = 100 were chained to the current price base of the average of the year 2005 = 100 in December 2012, by which continuation of the up to now time series of indices has been ensured.

In total, about 240 constant price representatives from approximately 550 respondents are surveyed by means of monthly questionnaires.

Mainly realization prices - contract prices or, in some cases, prices from price lists, which are adjusted for VAT, are surveyed. This refers mainly to prices of services designed for the domestic market.

Price index of construction work

Price index of construction work is estimated based on results of a survey on prices of materials and products consumed in construction for a current month (the survey is called "Ceny Prům 1-12"). Besides material influences, the estimate of the index value includes also influences of non-material character. It refers mainly to fluctuation of the average monthly wage in construction, transport costs, overhead, and profit.

*Monthly estimates of the price index are regularly updated **with retrospective effect** (on the 45th day after the end of the quarter concerned), according to the latest results of the direct quarterly statistical survey of construction work prices ("Ceny Stav 1-04").*

The basic price level for calculations of price indices is the average of the year 2005. From that, year-on-year and month-on-month indices are derived.

Consumer prices

Trends in consumer prices (cost-of-living) are measured on consumer baskets based on a sample of goods and services paid for by the population. Price representatives include such products and services, which account for an important share in population's expenditure and cover the entire sphere of consumption. Their total number is about 700.

Weights for the consumer baskets, which have been used to calculate consumer price indices since 2016, are based on data on household expenditure according to the Household Budget Survey for 2014 corrected by national accounts statistics.

Prices of individual kinds of goods and services are collected monthly, directly in selected shops (about 9 000) by statistical staff in 35 chosen districts across the Czech Republic and in Prague.

Calculation of the consumer price indices (cost-of-living) is based on constant weights according to the Laspeyres formula:

$$I_{1/0} = \frac{\sum \frac{p_1}{p_0} p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * 100$$

p_1 = the reference (current) period price of a good (service),

p_0 = the basic period price of a good (service)

$p_0 q_0$ = constant weight: expenditure of households on a good (service) in the basic period.

Starting from 2016, the base period was changed from December 2013 to December 2015. The calculated indices are chained at all levels of the consumer basket with the base period 2005 average = 100. A constant (index for December 2015 to the base 2005 average = 100) is used to transfer the index with the base period December 2015 = 100 into an index time series 2005 average = 100. The index with the base period 2005 average = 100 is calculated by multiplication the constant by the index December 2015 = 100. Thereby, a continuation of the existing index time series 2005 average = 100, from which indices to other bases are derived (previous month = 100, corresponding period of the previous year = 100, and annual rolling average, i.e. the average of index numbers over the last 12 months to the average for the previous 12 months) is ensured.

Employees and wages

The data refer to the numbers of employees registered by businesses. They include persons under employment contracts, employment contracts for duty, and members of cooperatives having also an employment contract with the employer (hereinafter only as the employment contract).



The data on the number of employees and on average gross monthly wages exclude persons performing public office (e.g. deputies, senators, full-time councillors at all levels of public administration), judges, women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave (unless they have employment contract at the same time), apprentices, persons working for companies under contracts of work carried out outside their employment contract, and employees of businesses not statistically measured.

An average gross monthly wage is the proportion of wages excluding other personnel expenses per registered employee per month. Wages include basic wages and salaries, payments additional to wage or salary, bonuses, compensation for wages and salaries, bonuses for standby duty, and other wage or salary components charged to be paid to employees in a given period. Wages do not include compensation for wages and salaries for the days of temporary incapacity for work or quarantine paid by the employer. They are gross wages, i.e. before premiums for public health insurance and social security, income tax advances of natural persons, and other statutory deductions or deductions agreed with the employee.

Since Q1 2009 the labour and wage statistics underwent changes in the survey methodology and presentation of results.

Important changes are the following:

- *Data are processed and published according to a new Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE (national version of NACE Rev.2), which replaced the previously used OKEČ classification (national version of NACE Rev.1.1).*
- *New methods of non-response estimates (imputation) were applied and estimates for non-surveyed part of the population (grossing up) based on the administrative data sources were newly introduced.*
- *Data on the number of employees and average wages FTE (earlier per natural persons), for the entire national economy are provided.*

The average registered number of employees (full-time equivalent) is an estimate of the average registered number of employees (headcount) by type of their employment as determined in the employment contracts with the employer.

The average gross monthly wage for the whole national economy includes data for all employees (full-time equivalent) reflecting thus the type of employment.

Labour Cost Index

The labour cost index (LCI) is a quarterly indicator of the labour market development measuring the hourly labour cost change in the relevant quarter to basic period (the whole year 2012). The calculation is based on the existing data sources: data on wages are taken over from quarterly reports of the CZSO – estimates for the whole national economy; other labour costs are constructed as estimates from annual survey on total labour costs; data on hours worked are calculated by means of actually worked hours per week in the quarter from the Labour Force Sample Survey. The LCI calculation scheme is governed by the Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and also by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1216/2003.

***Total labour costs** are general labour costs of an employer for hiring and training of employees, remuneration for work and for social needs of employees. They include wages and salaries (incl. work remuneration for the time non-worked), social costs and expenditure (statutory and voluntary), social benefits, personal costs and taxes and subsidies related to employment.*

Unemployment

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the source of data on the numbers of job applicants kept in the labour office register.

***Job applicants kept in the labour office register** are natural persons who personally asked a regional labour office, responsible for the area of their permanent residence, for suitable job facilitation. On condition that they have complied with prerequisites established by law the regional labour office enters them into the job applicant register.*

Available job applicants kept in the labour office register are registered job applicants (including citizens of the EU and EEA) who can immediately take a job, when a suitable job position is offered, because no objective obstacle prevents them from doing so.

The **share of unemployed persons** expresses the share of available job applicants aged 15–64 years kept in the labour office register in the whole population of the same age.

Job vacancy rate

Job vacancy rate is calculated as a share of job vacancies in the total number of occupied jobs and job vacancies. The methodology recommended by Eurostat does not include jobs open in companies or private entrepreneurs (until then without employees) into the total number of job vacancies. The number of job vacancies is taken over from statistics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the number of occupied jobs in the CR is defined as the total of employees and members of producers' co-operatives with only first and second jobs (data source: Labour Force Sample Survey).

Selected indicators from LFSS

Data in the time series are processed using unified methodology corresponding to the valid definitions of Eurostat and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The category of **the employed in the national economy** excludes persons on parental leave. On the other hand, it includes regular members of the armed forces. Until year 2004 it included also temporary members of the armed forces.

The category of **the unemployed** corresponds with the ILO definition, i.e. in addition to persons who meet the three standard conditions (the person does not have a job; willingness to take up a job within a fortnight; active search for a job) for being classified as unemployed, the category also includes persons who have found a job, which is to be taken up within a three month period.

External trade in goods by movement (cross-border statistics)

Information collected by customs authorities is the source of data on external trade. Since 2004, data collection and the first check are carried out by the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, whereas the Czech Statistical Office is in charge of further data processing, checks, and publishing.

In compliance with the binding regulations of the EU, the measurement of data on exports and imports is governed by the Customs Act No 13/1993 Sb, as amended; by the Decree No 421/2012 Sb, on trade with third countries implementing certain provisions of the Customs Act (by the Ministry of Finance) as amended, effective since 23 November 2012. Intrastat is governed by the Decree No 201/2005 Sb, on statistics of exported and imported goods and on the way of sharing data on trade with the other Member States of the European Communities, as amended, and by the Act No 235/2004 Sb, on the Value Added Tax, as amended.

External trade statistics is the sum of intra-Community trade (trade with the EU Member States) and trade with non-EU countries. Data on goods traded between Member States of the Communities are supplied by reporting units to the customs office on the Intrastat forms, with information on dispatches or arrivals of goods. Data on imported and exported goods in trade with non-EU countries are given in a Single Administrative Document.

Data on exports are compiled by country of destination and data on imports are compiled by country of origin.

Statistical Business Register

The table listing numbers of units kept in the Statistical Business Register is compiled from data kept in the Register as of the respective date.

The **Statistical Business Register** keeps records of legal persons, organizational units of the state - accounting units, unit trusts, and natural persons with the status of entrepreneur.

Businesses with identified activity are businesses that according to data from administrative sources or statistical surveys show economic activity.



The indicator "Private entrepreneurs, total" includes (i) until the end of 1991: natural persons authorised to do business according to the Act No 105/1990 Sb on Private Enterprise of Citizens, (ii) from 1992: natural persons with a trade licence, and (iii) from the third quarter of 1991: self-employed farmers whose transformation into agricultural entrepreneurs – natural persons took place from 1 May 2004 to 1 May 2009.

Business companies and partnerships include general commercial partnerships, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, joint-stock companies and since 2010 also European companies (Societas Europaea) and European economic interest groupings. Cooperatives mean cooperatives and European cooperative companies (Societas Cooperativa Europaea). State-owned enterprises in liquidation are not included in the number of state-owned enterprises.

Since 2013, the Administrative Business Register (ROS), which is part of the system of basic registers, is a basic data source for the Statistical Business Register (RES). Due to that, incorporated and unincorporated natural persons are not distinguished any more.

Agriculture

Beef and pigmeat production refers to the weight of carcasses (carcass weight) of animals meat of which was found suitable for human consumption. It includes both animals from domestic farming and imported animals; it excludes animals from domestic farming exported to abroad. Poultry production is calculated from the data on purchase of poultry for slaughter, or on slaughters from own farming, which are taken over from a survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and recalculated to carcass weight. Meat production is surveyed at all registered slaughterhouses. Purchase of milk is purchase of raw milk by dairies, including raw milk exported then to abroad; it excludes purchase of milk from abroad. Data are taken over from the survey of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Industry

The industrial production index (IPI) measures own output of industrial economic activities as well as industry in total adjusted for price effects. When calculating the index, in a large part, revenues from sale of own goods and services deflated to constant prices are used. In the case of selected economic activities the production volumes of products-representatives are used to characterize the development of the industry. The index is primarily calculated as a monthly fixed base index, namely at the level of the CZ-NACE two-digit divisions. Weights derived from the structure of the value added in the base year are used for higher-level aggregations (up to sections, Main Industrial Groupings, and industry in total).

In compliance with regulations of Eurostat the industrial production index covers CZ-NACE sections B, C, D (except group 35.3).

Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE (the national version of NACE Rev. 2) replaced the former classification CZ-NACE (OKEČ, the national version of NACE Rev. 1.1).

www.czso.cz/csu/czso/pru_m

Change of the base period in 2013

In 2013, the base period for short-term statistics changed, which is a standard step made every five years and co-ordinated within the European Statistical System.

The following results from the change:

- The base period for fixed-base indices changes from the average of the year 2005 to the average of 2010.
- New weighting schemes are used that are derived from results of the structural business statistics for the year 2010.
- According to the Eurostat manual on short-term statistics, new weights were used for recalculation of data back to the year 2009, which entails a revision of data for 2009–2012.
- Data for the years 2000–2008 were connected with updated results via conversion bridges by the annual overlap method. It is characteristic for this method that 2009/2008 year-on-year indices for the entire year cumulation remain after the connection the same as at the original data and the course of the series for the years 2000–2008 does not change, i.e. after the connection the year-on-year indices remain unchanged. However, a consequence of the change is that historical series

before the year 2009 lose their additivity; it means that they cannot be aggregated by means of the updated weighting scheme.

Construction

Construction work is the performance of specialized and non-specialized construction activities including construction work for buildings – new construction, reconstruction and modernisation and civil engineering works, construction of pre-fabricated buildings at building site and constructions of temporary character. Included are assembly and erection of building constructions and value of built-in material and structures. This refers to works specified in CZ-CPA under codes 41, 42, and 43.

The index is based on 2010 constant prices.

Change of the base period in 2013

In 2013, the base period for short-term statistics changed, which is a standard step made every five years and co-ordinated within the European Statistical System. In the case of the construction statistics this change affected the indicator of the construction production index.

The following results from the change:

- *The base period for fixed-base indices changes from the average of the year 2005 to the average of 2010.*
- *New weighting schemes are used that are derived from results of the structural business statistics for the year 2010.*
- *According to the Eurostat manual on short-term statistics, new weights were used for recalculation of data back to the year 2009, which entails a revision of data for 2009–2012.*
- *Data for the years 2000–2008 were connected with updated results via conversion bridges by the annual overlap method. It is characteristic for this method that 2009/2008 year-on-year indices for the entire year cumulation remain after the connection the same as at the original data and the course of the series for the years 2000–2008 does not change, i.e. after the connection the year-on-year indices remain unchanged. However, a consequence of the change is that historical series before the year 2009 lose their additivity; it means that they cannot be aggregated by means of the updated weighting scheme.*

Housing construction

*The **dwelling** refers to one room or a set of rooms, which are dedicated for residential purposes by the planning and building control authority and which may serve as an independent dwelling for such purpose. The number of dwellings is including independent rooms in school hostels, students' halls of residence, homes for working juveniles, and rooms in school dormitories, which are not managed by municipal offices.*

*Since 2006, **dwellings started** have been dwellings in buildings for which building permits have been granted in the reference period, and since 2007 dwellings started have been dwellings construction of which commenced on the basis of building permits granted or building notifications, no matter whether these dwellings were completed in the reference period or not. For this definition purpose, the building shall mean a family house, multi-dwelling building, and an extension to the aforementioned types of building, community care home and boarding house, non-residential building, and any non-residential area, conversion of which have given birth to a new dwelling.*

***Dwellings completed** are dwellings for which, pursuant to the Act No 183/2006 Sb (the Building Act), as amended, a final inspection approval under the Section 122 was issued by the planning and building control authority before the end of the reference period.*

Building permit

*The **building permit** shall mean the total number of building permits, building notifications, constructions permitted on the basis of a public agreement, and constructions permitted in a shortened procedure by an authorised building inspector, which were pursuant to the Act No 183/2006 Sb, on town and*



country planning and the Building Code (the Building Act), as amended, granted and registered by the planning and building control authorities in charge.

Approximate value of constructions encompasses total costs including technology (at current prices) spent on the preparation, implementation, and putting of a construction into operation.

Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities

Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities – total sales (excluding VAT) for sale of goods for resale, own goods, and services, as measured by monthly survey on a fixed sample of enterprises.

The published indicator is the index of these sales compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, namely for the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities. According to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), which is a national version of the NACE Rev. 2 classification, the following divisions are involved:

45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles including retail sale of automotive fuel

55 Accommodation

56 Food and beverage service activities

Specification of the sales indices in more detailed breakdowns by assortment:

Retail trade excl. retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores - CZ-NACE 47 excluding 47.3

Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores - CZ-NACE 47.3

Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating – CZ-NACE 47.11

Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores – CZ-NACE 47.2

Retail sale of other goods than food – CZ-NACE 47.19, 47.4 to 47.9

Index at current prices: corresponding period of the previous year = 100

Index at constant prices: corresponding period of the previous year = 100

(price index related to the 2010 average was used for deflation)

Change of the base period in 2013

In 2013, **the base period for short-term statistics** changed, which is a standard step made every five years and co-ordinated within the European Statistical System.

The following results from the change:

- The base period for fixed-base indices changed from the average of the year 2005 to the average of 2010.
- New weighting schemes are used that are derived from results of the structural business statistics for the year 2010.
- According to the Eurostat manual on short-term statistics, new weights were used for recalculation of data back to the year 2009, which entailed a revision of data for 2009–2012.
- Data for the years 2000–2008 were connected with updated results via conversion bridges by the annual overlap method. It is characteristic for this method that 2009/2008 year-on-year indices for the entire year cumulation remain after the connection the same as at the original data and the course of the series for the years 2000–2008 does not change, i.e. after the connection the year-on-year indices remain unchanged. However, a consequence of the change is that historical series before the year 2009 lose their additivity; it means that they cannot be aggregated by means of the updated weighting scheme.

Transport

Sales in transportation and storage – SP 1-12 survey with annexes is the data source. Total sales excluding VAT for goods, own products, and services are surveyed monthly. The published indicator is an index of those sales compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, namely for transportation and storage (according to the Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE 49-53). For the revision and change of a base period since 2013 see the chapter Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities.

Guests in collective accommodation establishments

Data are obtained from a regular survey in collective accommodation establishments, which is split into a monthly survey, which includes all hotel classes, and a quarterly survey, which includes the remaining collective accommodation establishments (e.g. boarding houses, camp-sites, or hostels). Data on number of guests in collective accommodation establishments are a total of processed data from questionnaires (reports) and statistically grossed-up data for accommodation establishments, from which a filled in questionnaire (report) was not obtained.

In 2012, continual time series was discontinued and since that year data are published in a new comparable time series. Non-revised data for 2000 to 2013 are in the archive.

In September 2007, the CZSO revised data for 2000–2006 in relation to the regional breakdown changes pursuant to the Act No 387/2004 Sb on changes of regional boundaries. On this occasion data have been corrected retrospectively, too. The revision covered only regional data; figures for the CR in total remained unchanged.

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments with five and more rooms and with ten and more bed places, which are used for the purpose of tourism, i.e. provide temporary accommodation for guests (including children) for the purpose of a holiday, trip, spa treatment, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, children's school in nature, summer and winter children camps, etc.

Number of guests – a guest in an accommodation establishment is a person (personnel and owners living in the establishments are not included) who used the services of an accommodation establishment for their temporary stay (including children). The guest can use the services of the accommodation establishment for the purpose of a holiday, trip, spa treatment, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, children's school in nature, summer and winter children camps, and the like. In some recreational centres and training centres of enterprises (trade unions) a guest is every person, who used the establishment for their temporary stay for the above mentioned reasons whether it concerns employees of the enterprise, their family members or persons foreign to the enterprise. In health resorts a guest is a person, who undergoes spa treatment regardless the way of payment for the treatment, complexity of the treatment, etc. Guests exclude persons, who use the services of an accommodation establishment for a temporary stay for the purpose of employment or regular study (if the period exceeded 1 year).

The **number of overnight stays** is the total number of overnight stays (nights spent) of the guests in collective accommodation establishments in the reference period.

Sales indices (excl. VAT) in selected services

Sales indices are used for analyses of the short-term development and predictions of the future development of individual industries. Monthly statistical survey SP 1-12 with appendices is used as data source. Total sales excluding VAT from the sale of goods, own products, and services are surveyed monthly. The published indicator is the index of these sales compared to the corresponding period of the previous year for sections L, M, and N according to the Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE.

The above mentioned sections include the following activities:

Section L – Real estate activities

Division 68 Real estate activities

Section M – Professional, scientific and technical activities

Division 69 Legal and accounting activities

Division 70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities



Division 71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
Division 73	Advertising and market research
Division 74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities

Section N – Administrative and Support Service Activities

Division 77	Rental and leasing activities
Division 78	Employment activities
Division 79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities
Division 80	Security and investigation activities
Division 81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
Division 82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities

Within section M divisions 72 – Scientific research and development and 75 – Veterinary activities are not surveyed; section N does not include group 81.3 – Landscape service activities.

For the revision and change of a base period since 2013 see the chapter Sales in the automotive segment, retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage service activities.

Social benefits and social assistance benefits, social security contributions

Social benefits and social assistance benefits paid out to households are current, regular and irregular money and in-kind payments (transfers) to citizens, which are paid from social security funds, including benefits from central government budgets to so-called non-civilian components and benefits from abroad. They also include payments made from supplementary pension insurance schemes managed by funds of pension companies, non-statutory benefits provided by employers, government, and private non-profit institutions providing services to the population. Social benefits and social assistance benefits are split into:

Pension insurance benefits consist of old-age pensions, disability pensions, orphan's and other pensions (including pensions based on supplementary pension insurance).

Sickness insurance benefits include sickness benefits, carer's allowance, statutory maternity pay, pregnancy and maternity compensation benefits, and sickness insurance benefits not elsewhere classified. They do not include wage compensation in sickness provided by the employer.

Unemployment benefits are paid to job applicants registered by the labour offices, for a period of five to eleven months depending on the age of the job applicant.

State social support benefits include child allowance, social allowance, birth grant, parental allowance, foster care benefit, and state social support benefits not elsewhere classified.

Other social benefits and social assistance benefits include mainly imputed state contribution for health insurance of persons for whom the health insurance is paid by the state, also special social benefits of the armed forces after termination of service, material need benefit, and other social benefits (e.g. care benefit). They also include social benefits provided outside the government schemes of social security, i.e. social support paid by the employer (e.g. wage compensation in sickness provided by the employer or support from the social fund).

Social benefits in kind include the value of performances of health establishments at a level paid by health insurance companies, state social support benefits or housing allowance and a funeral grant and benefits in kind provided within schemes for the handicapped and schemes of social care of senior citizens.

Social security contributions for the household sector refer to all (both statutory and non-statutory) payments made directly or indirectly to social benefit providers, i.e. to social security funds (incl. the unemployment fund), health insurance companies and pension funds. They have been measured and included since the year of their enactment.

Social contributions of employers include mandatory social insurance (so that the state can pay pensions, sickness benefits, incl. contribution to the unemployment fund), health and mandatory insurance against loss or damage at occupational accidents or occupational disease. Voluntary social contributions contain contributions of employers to supplementary pension insurance, voluntary contributions to health and life insurance. Payments of these contributions create the citizen's right to social benefits and the provision of medical care in favour of the policy holder or the user of compensation (e.g. the claims of family members or heirs in case of the policy holder's death). The contributions are paid by employers on behalf of their employees, by employees (in the form of deductions from their wages), by the self-employed or non-employed persons on their own behalf, and by the state.

