9. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Notes on Tables from 9-1 to 9-11

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 LFS 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 which enables to obtain data comparable with other EU countries.

In 2017 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 49 questions in total, 7 of them were for households and 42 were for individuals.

– **Reference period:** the data on individuals relate to the last three months before the survey (Q2 of the reference year). Submitting completed forms online is the only indicator presented in these tables with reference period 12 month prior to the survey.

– **Education:** data on education breakdown are published for individuals 25 years and older. Individuals aged 16-24 involve many students who have low educational attainment, but who use the information technology in a very intensive manner. Excluding the age group 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.

– **Individual who use the Internet on a mobile phone:** an individual, who used the Internet on a mobile phone at least once in the last three months, is considered the User of the Internet on a mobile phone.

– **Purchase over the Internet** shall mean an on-line ordering of goods or services on web pages or in applications. The goods or services ordered via the Internet need not to be paid via the Internet - they can be paid also by cash or card on delivery or by personal pickup. Purchases over the Internet are surveyed as purchases for private use – meaning that goods or services could be bought for personal use and use of family or friends. Purchases for an employer are excluded.

– **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.

Detailed methodological information on this survey is published in the CZSO publication: "Use of ICT by households and individuals in 2016", code 062004-16, which is available in Czech language for free on the CZSO website: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/vyuzivani-informacnich-a-komunikacnich-technologii-v-domacnostech-a-mezi-jednotlivci-2016

International comparison

Data published by Eurostat for the Czech Republic slightly differ from the data provided by the CZSO. Data published by Eurostat include only persons of the age group from 16 to 74. Eurostat does not publish data for the adult population aged 75+. On the other hand CZSO gives data for the whole adult population, i.e. population aged 16+.

Notes on Table 9.12-9.17

These tables source data from 4 main data sources:

1. ***Associated Information from Student Registers*** *(Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Czech Republic) report numbers of university students and graduates of ICT fields of education (included under code 06 of CZ-ISCED 2013).*

2. ***Labour Force Sample Survey*** *conducted quarterly by CZSO in households among individuals indicates number of specialists working in ICT sector (annual averages). ICT specialists are defined here through the internationally used ISCO-08 classification, and at the most general level we distinguish two main groups of ICT specialists:*

   - ***ICT Professionals*** *- including ICT managers, engineers and professionals, mainly Software and Applications Developers and Analysts (ISCO Code 251) and Database and Network Professionals (ISCO Code 252). This category also includes ICT Services Managers (ISCO Code 133); ICT Sales Professionals (ISCO Code 2434) and ICT Engineers (ISCO Code 2152 + 2153).*

   - ***ICT Technicians*** *- including ICT technicians, mechanics, and repair technicians, mainly ICT Operations and User Support Technicians (ISCO Code 351) and Telecommunications and Broadcasting Technicians (ISCO Code 352). This category also includes ICT Installers and Servicers (ISCO Code 742).*

   If the value is lower than 3,000, the data is considered to be of low reliability. Therefore, there is no information stated for categories of 'primary education or lower' and 'secondary education without A-level examination' and age groups 'up to 24 years' and '55+ years' where the number of persons is very low.

3. ***Structural Wage Statistics*** *provide information on average wages and salaries of ICT specialists. There are data stated for the main categories of ICT Professionals and ICT Technicians described above, but in their narrower definition. ICT Professionals in this case include only ISCO Code 25 (Code 251 + 252) and ICT Technicians ISCO Code 35 (Code 351 + 352).*

4. ***Eurostat*** *which provides data for the international comparison of the number of ICT specialists in the individual countries of the European Union. When comparing the results of Eurostat with the LFS, it is necessary to keep in mind the different concepts in terms of merging ISCO codes into stated categories. E.g. the concept of Eurostat differs slightly from the definition of ICT Professionals and Technicians stated above (among ICT specialists, Eurostat includes also people working in positions with following ISCO: 2166 - Graphic and Multimedia Designers, 2356 - Information Technology Trainers, 7421 - Electronics Mechanics and Servicers). However, in this detailed breakdown, relevant data is not available for most countries.*

Note: The definition pursuant to the ISCO, which was introduced in 2011, was preceded by a definition according to an older CZ–ISCO–88 classification (KZAM), in which the category of ICT specialists included also person 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 are available at the following website:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/lidske_zdroje_pro_informacni_technologie *(Czech only)*