

Methodological notes

This publication presents annual time series (from the year 2000), quarterly time series, and (rarely) monthly time series. In addition to absolute data, 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 previous year, 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 a long-term visa for stay over 90 days (pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Aliens) and foreigners with granted asylum status (pursuant to the Act No 325/1999 Sb, on Asylum). Since 1 May 2004, in accordance with an amendment to the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Aliens, the figures include also nationals of the EU Member States with temporary stay on the territory of the Czech Republic and third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit.

The data contain also information on events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with permanent residence on the territory 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 as the key indicator of the system of national accounts as well as main components of the GDP expenditure are calculated in compliance with the principles of the European System of National and Regional 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). The 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. A common feature 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 a statistical survey on exports and imports of goods in relation to the EU Member States (in the Intrastat system) and from an exhaustive monitoring in relation to other countries (customs declarations). Data on income from and expenditure on services are obtained from a statistical survey and the balance of payments.

State budget current performance

Only the total income, total expenditure, and the state budget surplus/deficit (according to the methodology and in prices valid in the individual reference years) are given. The state budget revenue and expenditure as at the end of the period are 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 classification is available on the CZSO website:

www.czso.cz/csu/czso/classifications

Price indices are calculated from prices of the samples of representatives and aggregated to totals using a Laspeyres price index type formula. Constant weights of the base period (i.e. annual structure of sales, yields, etc.) are used for the calculation.

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

where p_1 is the price in the reference period,

p_0 is the price in the base period, and

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

Prices, which are statistically measured 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

In the course of 2012 the agricultural producer price index underwent a **standard complete revision**. The revision involved a revision of the selection of representatives and respondents, a new price base and index base were set, and a new weighting structure was introduced, which is based on the structure of sales of the agricultural production in respective months.

Since January 2013 agricultural producer price indices are calculated based on new weighting schemes derived from the averages of sales for 2009, 2010, and 2011, respectively. Indices are calculated to a new base which is the **average of 2010 = 100**.

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



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

Therefore since January 2013 variable monthly weights are used for the agricultural producer price index calculation.

Agricultural producer price **indices** are calculated on the basis of surveys on 71 basic agricultural products (price representatives), of which 55 are crop products, including fruit and vegetables, and 16 are animal products. Furthermore, prices of other 40 representatives are monitored, which are, however, not used for the calculation of indices and are just published.

Prices are surveyed by means of the state statistical questionnaire **Ceny Zem 1-12** at about 500 selected agricultural producers (cooperative, private, and state-owned agricultural holdings). The prices are VAT adjusted. Surveyed prices are prices of concluded trade deals, contract prices (excluding own consumption) designed for both the domestic and foreign markets, excluding transport costs to the customer.

Industrial producer price indices

Industrial producer prices are surveyed monthly on the basis of data provided by selected businesses (about 1 200) for selected representatives (about 4 800). The reported prices are those agreed upon between the supplier and customer on the Czech Republic market, excluding VAT and excise tax, and free of costs of transport to the customer and costs incidental to the transport, and invoiced for the more important trade deals.

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 on the Czech market. All products produced in enterprises active in categories B to E of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE) are regarded as industrial products.

In the course of 2016 a standard complete revision of industrial producer price indices was performed. Since January 2017, based on the aforementioned revision, all price indices are calculated applying a new weighting scheme for 2015. Weights of industrial producer prices indices were determined on the basis of the structure of revenues in the Czech Republic in 2015 according to questionnaires Prům 2-01, P4-01, and Ceny Prům 1-12.

Technical indices calculated on the basis of December 2010 = 100 were substituted with new technical indices having the price base of December 2015 = 100. This way calculated indices are starting from the level of 4-digit classes of the CZ-CPA upward chained to the new index base of the average of 2015 = 100 and to the current base of the average of 2005 = 100, which ensures continuation of the current times series of indices.

The base time series for the calculation of derived indices (month-on-month, year-on-year, and moving indices) is the average for 2015 = 100.

The calculation of indices with the base of December 2005 = 100 was terminated in December 2016.

Increase and/or decrease of industrial producer prices indicates by how many per cent the average level of industrial prices increased and/or decreased in the surveyed month in comparison to the same month of the previous year.

Service producer price indices

The aggregate price index of the **service producer price index in the business sphere** (i.e. between businesses) is calculated in monthly time series from 1994. Since January 2009 price surveys have included selected services 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.

In the course of 2012 a standard complete revision of the calculation of service producer price indices was performed. Since January 2013 the price indices have been calculated applying new weights based on the structure of revenues for 2011. Newly calculated indices on the base of the average of 2011 = 100 were chained to the current price base of the average of 2005 = 100 in December 2012, which ensured continuation of the current time series of indices.

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

The prices measured are, first of all, prices of trade case implementation, contract prices or, eventually, list prices, which are VAT adjusted. These are mainly prices of services designed for the market in the Czech Republic.

Price index of construction works

Price index of construction works is estimated on the basis of results of a survey on prices of materials and products consumed in construction for the 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 costs, and profit.

Monthly estimates of the price index development are regularly (on the 45th day after the end of the quarter concerned) updated **making them retrospectively more precise** in regular revisions, according to the latest results of the direct quarterly statistical survey of construction work prices called Ceny Stav 1-04.

The basic price level for calculations of price indices is the average of 2005. Year-on-year and month-on-month indices are derived from the base.

Consumer prices

Trends in consumer price indices are measured applying consumer baskets based on a sample of selected representatives of goods and services paid for by the population. The selected 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 in the consumer baskets, which are used to calculate consumer price indices since 2016, were determined on the basis of data on household expenditure according to the Household Budget Survey for 2014 corrected by the national accounts statistics data.

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

The calculation of the consumer price indices is based on constant weights according to the Laspeyres price index formula:

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

where p_1 is the reference (current) period price of a good (service);

p_0 is the base period price of a good (service); and

$p_0 q_0$ is the constant weight for expenditure of households for some goods (service) in the base period.

Starting from January 2016, the price reference period for the price indices was changed from December 2013 to December 2015. **Since January 2017** indices calculated on this base at every level of the consumer basket are newly chained to the index of the base of the average of 2015 = 100. A constant (the index for December 2015 to the base of the average of 2015 = 100) is used to convert the index with the base of December 2015 = 100 into the index time series with the base of the average of 2015 = 100. The index with the base of the average of 2015 = 100 is calculated by multiplying the constant by the index of the base of December 2015 = 100. The resulting time series, with the base of 2015 average = 100, is used to calculate indices of other bases as previous month = 100, same period of the previous year = 100, and index of the moving average for the recent 12 months to the average of the previous 12 months.



Employees and wages

The registered number of employees includes 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 for all the aforementioned types).

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 contracts 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.

The average gross monthly wage is the proportion of wages, excluding other personnel costs, 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. The wages do not include compensation for wages and salaries for the days of temporary incapacity to work for disease or injury 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 to the methodology are as follows:

- *Data are processed and published according to the 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 applied as well; and*
- *Data on the number of employees and average wages are given for full-time equivalent employee in the entire national economy. Formerly they were given per headcount employee.*

*The time series from the processing of quarterly statistical questionnaires was **recalculated back starting from 2000**.*

The average registered number of full-time equivalent employees is an average registered number of headcount employees converted by a coefficient of the full time job (length of hours worked) as determined by the employer according to the length of their contracted hours of work.

The average gross monthly wage for the whole national economy includes data for all full-time equivalent employees and this way reflects the contracted length of hours of worked by respective employees.

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 the base period (the whole year 2012).

The calculation is based on the existing data sources as follows:

- *Data on wages are taken over from quarterly statistical questionnaires of the CZSO and grossed up to the whole national economy;*
- *Other labour costs are constructed as estimates from the structure of the annual survey on total labour costs; and*
- *Data on hours worked are calculated by means of actually worked hours per week in the given quarter from the Labour Force Sample Survey.*

The LCI calculation scheme is, in terms of legislation, regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 concerning the labour cost index and by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1216/2003 of 7 July 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the labour cost index.

Total labour costs are total labour costs of an employer for hiring and training of employees, remuneration for work, and for provisions of social needs of employees. They include wages and salaries (incl. wage compensations for non-worked hours), social costs and expenditures (statutory and voluntary ones), fringe benefits, personal costs and taxes, and subsidies related to the 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 countries) who can immediately land a job, when a suitable position is offered, because there is no objective obstacle preventing 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

The **job vacancy rate** is calculated as a share of job vacancies in the total number of occupied jobs and job vacancies. The methodology applied is in line with a Eurostat recommendation and does not include jobs created in companies or at private entrepreneurs, which have not had employees so far, into the total number of job vacancies. The number of job vacancies is taken over from the statistics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the number of occupied jobs in the CR is defined as the sum of employees and members of producers' co-operatives with only first and second jobs from the Labour Force Sample Survey data.

Selected indicators from LFSS

All 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 number of **the employed in the national economy** excludes persons on parental leave. On the other hand, it includes members of armed forces, that means professional soldiers. Until 2004 it included also conscripts serving their duty in the compulsory military service.

The category of **the unemployed** corresponds to the ILO definition. That means besides persons, who meet the three standard conditions as follows:

- the person does not have a job;
- the person is willing to take a job within a fortnight; and
- the person carries out an active search for a job;

for being classified as the unemployed, the category also includes persons who have already found a job, yet they will start work within a three month since they have found it.

External trade in goods in the national concept

Since 2011 the Czech Statistical Office has been publishing data on the Czech Republic external trade in goods following two concepts – the national concept and the cross border concept. This chapter shows **exclusively the national concept of the external trade statistics**, which reveals facts on the Czech economy performances in exports and imports therefore also on the Czech Republic trade balance in external trade.

The **national concept** is based on the thesis external trade happens in the moment when Czech entities (residents) and foreign entities (non-residents) make mutual trade and the movement of goods across borders may not be decisive for.

*The **source of information for estimating exports and imports of goods in the national concept** is, first of all, information on cross-border movements of goods (i.e. data of the cross border concept), supplemented from other data sources, mainly from value added tax return forms and industry statistics. The goods, which is moved to and/or from territory of the Czech Republic by foreign entities, is not taken as exports or imports in the national concept. Conversely, the trade carried out among Czech entities and foreign ones on the territory of the Czech Republic is considered exports and imports, which is enabled due to the Czech Republic involvement in the unified European market.*

Data for exports are compiled according to the destination country. Data for imports are compiled according to the country of origin.

Data on external trade in the national concept are the basic source data for the compilation of the GDP applying the expenditure method and also for the current account of the balance of payments.

Statistical Business Register

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

*The **Statistical Business Register** keeps records of legal persons, organizational units of the state, unit trusts, and natural persons with the status of an 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: also 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, incorporated and unincorporated natural persons are not distinguished between.

Agriculture

The beef and pigmeat productions refer to the weight of animal carcasses (carcass weight) ,meat of which was recognised as suitable for human consumption. Includes both animals from domestic breeds as well as imported animals. Excludes animals from domestic breeds exported abroad.

The poultrymeat production is calculated from the data on purchase of poultry for slaughter, or on slaughters from own breeds, which are taken over from a survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and recalculated to carcass weight. The meat production is surveyed at all registered slaughterhouses.

The purchase of milk is the purchase of raw milk by dairies and by collection centres, in which the purchase of milk by dairies from the collection centres is not double counted, that means it indicates solely the direct purchase of milk from milk producers. - Excludes the purchase of milk from abroad. Data are taken over from the survey of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Industry

*The **industrial production index** measures the output of industrial economic activities and of the industry in total, adjusted for price effects. In a large part the calculation is based on sales of own goods and services at constant prices; in certain economic activities the production volumes of products-representatives are used to characterize the development. The index is primarily calculated as a monthly fixed-base index at the level of two-digit CZ-NACE divisions. Weights derived from the structure of 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 (excluding 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).

For more information see: www.czso.cz/csu/czso/pru_m

*In 2018, **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.*

Consequences of the change:

- The base period for fixed-base indices changed from the average of the year 2010 to the average of the year 2015.*
- New weighting schemes have been used that are derived from results of the structural business statistics for the year 2015.*
- In line with the Eurostat manual on short-term statistics, new weights have been used for recalculation of data back to the year 2014, which entails a revision of data for 2014–2017.*
- Data for the years 2000–2013 were connected with updated results via conversion bridges by the annual overlap method. It is characteristic for this method that 2014/2013 year-on-year indices for the **entire year cumulations** remain after the connection the same as at the original data and the course of the series for the years 2000–2013 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 2014 lose their additivity; it means that they cannot be aggregated by means of the current weighting scheme.*

In relation to the transition to the new base period, data for the year 2017 have also been revised.

Construction

Construction works shall mean the performance of specialized and non-specialized construction activities as work on new constructions, repairs, extensions, and reconstructions and refurbishing of buildings and civil engineering works, construction of pre-fabricated structures on the construction site, and constructions of temporary nature. Includes also assembly works of building structures and the value of built-in materials and structures. This refers to works specified in the CZ-CPA under codes 41, 42, and 43.

The construction production index is calculated on the base of constant prices of 2015.

*A detailed description of a **change to the base period** in 2018 and a related planned revision of results for 2017 can be found in chapter Industry.*

Housing construction

*The **dwelling** shall mean one room or a set of rooms, which are dedicated to residential purposes by the planning and building control authority and which may serve as an independent dwelling for such purpose. The number of dwellings includes independent rooms in boarding houses for pupils, dormitories, homes for working adolescents, and rooms in lodging houses for bachelors, which are not managed by municipal offices.*

*Since 2006 the **dwellings started** were dwellings in buildings for which building permits had been granted in the reference period, and since 2007 the dwellings started have been dwellings construction of which was permitted 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 (service or company dwellings, usually located outside residential housing), and any non-residential area, conversion of which will 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 Section 122 was issued by the responsible planning and building control authority by 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 contract, and constructions permitted in a shortened building procedure by an authorised building inspector, which were pursuant to the Act No 183/2006 Sb, on land-use planning and the Building Code (the Building Act), as amended, granted and registered by the planning and building control authorities in charge.

The **approximate value of constructions** encompasses total costs, including technology (in 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 a more detailed breakdown 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 average of the year 2015 was used for deflation)

For a revision and change of the base period in 2018 see the chapter on Industry.

Transport

The data source for **sales in transportation and storage** is the monthly survey SP 1-12 with annexes. Total sales (revenues) for goods, own products, and services, all free of VAT, are surveyed monthly. The published indicator is an index of these sales compared to the same period of the previous year for transportation and storage (divisions 49 - 53 of the Classification of Economic Activities).

A detailed description of a **change to the base period in 2018** and a related **revision of results** for 2017 can be found in chapter Industry.

Number of 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, campsites, or hostels). Data on the 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 an 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 to guests (including children) for the purpose of a holiday, a trip, a spa treatment stay, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, a school in nature or summer and winter holiday camps (children), and the like.

Guests in an accommodation establishment are persons (excluding the staff and owners of the accommodation establishment) who used the services of an accommodation establishment for their temporary stay (including children). The guest may use services of the accommodation establishment for the purpose of a holiday, a trip, a spa treatment stay, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, a school in nature or summer and winter holiday camps (children), and the like. In 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 a 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 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 a 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

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

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 a revision and change of the base period in 2018 see the chapter on Industry.

Social benefits and social contributions

Data on social benefits and social contributions are provided in compliance with the methodology of European system of national accounts international standard. They are surveyed mainly as split to “in cash” and “in kind” benefits/contributions according to the way they are paid (from insurance schemes and out of those schemes). Especially administrative reports (accounting statements) of the general government are the basic source.

Social benefits paid out to citizens are current, regular and irregular cash and in-kind payments (transfers) provided within the social security, supplementary pension insurance schemes with state contribution from funds of pension companies, non-statutory benefits (voluntary support) provided by employers, the general government, and private non-profit institutions serving households. Social benefits are split into:

Pension insurance benefits consist of old-age pensions, disability pensions, orphan pensions, and other social security pension benefits and pension benefits from supplementary pension insurance with state contribution.

Sickness insurance benefits include sickness benefits, carer's allowance, statutory maternity pay, pregnancy and maternity compensation benefits, and sickness insurance benefits not elsewhere classified (resulting from sickness insurance). Benefits from compulsory accident insurance schemes paid by employers for their employees are also included. They do not include wage compensation for temporary incapacity for work paid by the employer.

Unemployment benefits – An unemployment benefit is received by a natural person with permanent residence on the territory of the Czech Republic, who participated in pension insurance for at least 12 months and has not received severance payment (after having lost the job) from the last employer.

State social support benefits (in cash) 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. Costs of retraining organized within active employment policy are also included.

Social contributions are **social insurance contributions** (to social security and other social insurance) containing all (both statutory and non-statutory) payments made directly or indirectly to social benefit providers, i.e. the central government, health insurance companies administering general health insurance, and private pension funds. Social insurance contributions are paid by employers on behalf of their employees, by employees (in the form of deductions from their wages), by private payers (the self-

employed, own-account workers, and other persons, who participate in the given insurance scheme), and by the state (on behalf of persons without taxable income – seniors, children, students, and other).

Employers' social contributions include contributions of employers to compulsory social security (so that the state can pay pensions, sickness benefits, including contribution to the employment policy of the state), compulsory health insurance and compulsory accident insurance (insurance of responsibility of employers for damages at occupational injuries or occupational diseases – paid in favour of employees). Voluntary social contributions include contributions of employers to supplementary pension insurance, voluntary contributions to health and life insurance.

Contributions to social insurance of employees include contributions made by employers in the form of deductions from wages. Contributions to social insurance from **private payers** include contributions of the self-employed, own-account workers, and persons, to whom the legal obligation to pay social and health insurance does not apply.

Contributions to social insurance paid by employers, employees, private payers, and by the state are reported as households' social contributions within the national accounts system.

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).