

18. INFORMATION SOCIETY

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

Data on the penetration of **selected information technologies in households** and their **use by individuals** come from a separate annual survey carried out as personal interview of a sample of approx. 10 000 individuals aged 16+ years. Results thereof are then grossed up to the whole population of the Czech Republic. The current state is surveyed within data on households, (for the second quarter of the reference year); data on individuals are for the last three months of the survey period. In order to have more representative data sets the data breakdowns by region are published as three-year moving averages.

Households with PC/Internet include all households, which stated that, at least, one member of the household had access to a PC/Internet in time of the survey.

Individuals using a personal computer and/or the Internet are persons, who have used a personal computer and/or the Internet at least once in the last three months, that means used them anywhere (at home, at school, in the library) and for any reason (private or job duty).

Data on **broadband Internet subscriptions** are based on data sources of the Czech Telecommunication Office. Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions in this publication include fixed connections with the nominal transmission speed of 256 kbit/s and higher by means of a DSL technology, connections via cable TV modem (CATV), and fixed wireless connections by means of WiFi technology.

The data on information technologies accessible to the public **in libraries** come from sources of the National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS). Data on **information technology equipment of schools** in the Czech Republic come from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, which collects data on available IT infrastructure at basic, secondary, and higher professional schools.

The Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) of the CZSO is used as the data source for the **statistics on ICT professionals**. Tables always give average data for the given year. If the figure is smaller than 3 000 persons, data are considered to be of low reliability. Since 2011 ICT professionals have been defined on the basis of the national version of the classification of occupations of CZ-ISCO-08 and are subdivided into two major groups as follows:

- Managers, engineers, and other professionals in ICT abbreviated as ICT professionals (CZ-ISCO sub-major groups 25, 133, 2434, 2152 and 2153); and
- Technicians, installers and servicers in ICT abbreviated as ICT technicians (CZ-ISCO sub-major groups 35 and 7422).

Data on **wages of ICT professionals** come from results of the **structural statistics on wages of employees**, which is published by the Czech Statistical Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

University students specialised in fields of information and communication technologies are defined according to the ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013 (ISCED-F 2013), a manual to accompany the International Standard Classification of Education 2011, in the broad field 6. Data were acquired from data sources of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, being concrete from the database SIMS.

The ISCED-F classifies students to respective fields of education. Yet the amended Act No 111/1998 Sb on higher education cancelled the system of fields of education and replaced it with a system of study programmes in the Czech Republic. All data on numbers of students and graduates are published classified solely by the system of study programmes and were adjusted retroactively for previous years as well. Therefore data published here may not coincide with data published in past years.