

9. INFORMATION SOCIETY

Notes on Tables 9-1 to 9-16

Since 2002 the Czech Statistical Office has been carrying out a survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals every year. The survey is carried out within the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS), which is implemented by the Czech Statistical Office

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 Member States.

In 2019 the survey was carried out in the second quarter of the year. The questionnaire queries were responded by 7376 persons aged 16+ years. The questionnaire included 173 questions, 20 of them were for households and 153 were for individuals.

The **reference period** for the data on individuals is the last three months before the survey date (in Q2 of the reference year). In case of online shopping, contact with public authorities (search of information on government websites and sending of forms online) and usage of shared accommodation the reference period is 12 month prior to the survey date.

The **educational attainment** is published for individuals aged 25+ years. Individuals aged 16–24 years involve many students who have low educational attainment, but use the information technology in a very intensive manner. Excluding the age group 16–24 years allows more accurate assessment of the impact of education on the use of information and communication technologies by individuals.

The **Internet user** shall mean an individual, who used the Internet at least once in the last three months.

The **Internet user in the mobile phone** shall mean an individual, who used the Internet in a mobile phone at least once in the last three months via Wi-Fi or mobile data.

The **purchase over the Internet** shall mean an on-line ordering of goods or services by means of web pages, websites, or web applications. The goods or services ordered via the Internet may and may not be paid via the Internet. It can be paid also by cash, or card on delivery, or at personal pickup. Purchases over the Internet are surveyed as purchases for private use that means goods or services are bought for personal use and the use of family or friends. Purchases for an employer are excluded.

Internet activities shall mean the monitoring covers such activities on the Internet, which individuals performed for their private purposes within the last three months before the survey date. Only the Internet use in relation to public administration is surveyed for the last 12 months prior the survey date.

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; and
- b) groups of male and female Internet users in the given age group.

The data in respective graphs refer to the share in the total male and female population surveyed, unless stated otherwise.

Detailed information on methodology of these themes can be found in the CZSO publication 'Use of ICT by Households and Individuals in 2019', code 062004-19, which is available in the Czech language for free on the CZSO website at https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/domacnosti_a_jednotlivci.

International comparison

Data for the Czech Republic published by Eurostat slightly differ from the data provided by the Czech Statistical Office. The discrepancy is caused by the fact the data published by Eurostat include only persons aged 16–74 years. Eurostat does not publish data for the adult population aged 75+ years. On the other hand, the Czech Statistical Office gives data for the whole adult population, i.e. the whole population aged 16+ years.

Notes on Table 9-17 to 9-20

These tables take data from four main data sources as follows:

1. The **Union Information from Students' Registers** (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) store numbers of students and graduates of ICT fields of education at universities (those included under code 06 of the CZ-ISCED-F 2013).
2. The **Labour Force Sample Survey** implemented quarterly by the Czech Statistical Office among individuals in households indicates numbers of specialists working in the ICT sector (annual averages). ICT specialists are defined according to the Classification of Occupations (CZ-ISCO) the corresponding national classification in the Czech Republic based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). On the most general level there are two major groups of ICT specialists distinguished as follows:
 - **ICT managers, engineers and professionals** which includes 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 'information and communications technology service managers' (ISCO code 133); 'information and communications technology sales professionals' (ISCO code 2434), and 'electronics engineers' and 'telecommunications engineers' (ISCO codes 2152 + 2153).
 - **ICT technicians, installers and servicers** which includes 'Information and communications technology operations and user support technicians' (ISCO code 351) and 'telecommunications and broadcasting technicians' (ISCO code 352). This category also includes 'electronics and telecommunications installers and repairers' (ISCO code 742).
3. The **Structural Wage Statistics** provide information on average wages and salaries of ICT specialists. The data given are for the main categories of ICT professionals and ICT technicians described above, but in their narrower definitions. The ICT professionals in this case include only those under the ISCO Code 25 (Code 251 + 252) and the ICT technicians only those under the ISCO Code 35 (Code 351 + 352).
4. **Eurostat** which provides data for the international comparison of numbers of ICT specialists in the Member States of the European Union. When comparing the figures of Eurostat with figures from the LFSS, it is necessary to keep in mind the different concepts in terms of the way ISCO codes are aggregated into respective categories. For instance, the Eurostat concept differs slightly from the definitions of ICT professionals and technicians stated above. Eurostat includes people working in positions with following ISCO codes: 2166 - graphic and multimedia designers, 2356 - information technology trainers, 7421 - electronics mechanics and servicers also among ICT specialists. However, in this detailed breakdown, relevant data are not available for most countries.

Note: The definitions pursuant to the CZ-ISCO, which was introduced in 2011, was preceded by definitions according to an older CZ-ISCO-88 classification, 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 ICT professionals are available at the following website:

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