

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Methodological notes contain basic methodological information on data published both in the printed part and on the enclosed CD. Tables in the publication are numbered within a chapter starting with number 1 and tables by region on the enclosed CD are (for the sake of clear arrangement) numbered from 101. In the end, links to more detailed data that can be obtained on the Internet are mentioned.

1. BASIC CHARACTERISTIC

In the long time series, an emphasis is placed on the methodological comparability of data in particular. A number of changes occurred over the whole period, which were brought about by the Czech Statistical Service striving for the international comparability of methods and results of surveys. The organizational structure of the national economy saw changes, too. This was why the time series of indicators had to be adjusted to correspond to the methodology and organizational structure of the latest year published (2009) so that a correct assessment could be placed on the long-term development. All the value indicators are given at current prices as sufficient relevant data on price developments in both production and consumption areas have not been available in the regional breakdown needed.

From the territorial breakdown point of view, all the data were converted to the territorial structure valid as at 31 December 2009. Wherever the data are surveyed in a sample survey and are only estimated for the lower territorial level by mathematical and statistical methods, the recalculation is more difficult and for part of indicators it is not possible at all. Due to the conversions some data are not the same as those published before. In some cases the subject-matter contents differ from data published in Chapter 27 – Territorial comparisons and, as the case might be, from data in other chapters.

From the point of view of methodology, long-term time series are always recalculated to methodology valid in the last year. Where the recalculation to a comparable methodology was impossible, it is mentioned in methodological notes under individual tables or it is explained in the methodology of individual chapters. Therefore, in this part, we draw attention only to changes, which apply to comparability of long-term time series.

Data on the **population** until the year 2000 followed the results of the census as at 3 March 1991; from 2001 they already follow up the final results of the Population and Housing Census as at 1 March 2001 on the basis of which demographic balances in this decade are being processed. In accordance with international conventions, the data also include numbers of foreigners staying long-term in the country.

In the **labour market** section, comparability of data on the number of employees and average wages resulting from statistics of enterprises is unfavourably influenced by changes in the borderline between large (surveyed) and small (not surveyed) enterprises. These changes concern the trend in the number of employees in particular and, to a lesser extent, the development of the average monthly wage. The set of reporting units concerned developed as follows:

- 1993 and 1995 - enterprises with 25+ employees incorporated, (in agriculture: holdings with 1 000 ha of agricultural land and over, specialized agricultural holdings; in industry, trade, hotels and restaurants: enterprises with 100+ employees), all entities classified to financial intermediation, all entities classified to the non-business sphere, excluding the armed forces;
- 1997 to 2001 - enterprises with 20+ employees, incorporated and unincorporated, all entities classified to financial intermediation, all entities classified to the non-business sphere, excluding armed forces;
- 2002 to 2008 - all entities including the parts of Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence not published before.

The methodology of calculation of the registered unemployment rate changed in half 2004; since that time, the numerator of the fraction contains available unemployed job applicants and the denominator was extended by the number of foreigners available for work.

Agriculture: from 2002 classified in agriculture according to standards of the EU are units which exceed specified "threshold limits". Smaller agricultural activities have been classified under the household sector as "hobby activities" of the population and their extent at the regional level is impossible to establish with sufficient reliability. Any retroactive conversion of time series to a comparable basis is impossible, either.

Industry: only the data referring to years since 1997 are comparable. They refer to enterprises with 100+ employees having their head offices on the territory concerned. Since 1997 industrial activity sales are also monitored, in place of the former production of goods (gross production). In construction the indicators published have changed; the long-term time series now includes construction work by construction site.

Education: The system of secondary education cannot be clearly broken by individual types of schools any more (secondary technical schools, secondary vocational schools). In addition, all types of schools now cover pupils who were before independently reported by special schools.

Health: The time series is comparable since 2000, when data on the health establishment falling under all ministries are given (before 2000, only health establishments of the Ministry of Health of the CR). Detached units

of the health establishments are not covered (unlike Chapter 26). From 2007 the number of physicians includes also contract workers.

Social security: In 2007 in relation to the amendment of the act significant changes in the structure (also in names) of individual social care establishments were made.

Crime and accidents: Older data cannot be published, as they are not available itemized by district, which is why it was impossible to recalculate data in the breakdown by the new territorial structure of regions.

2. AREA AND CLIMATE

The opening table contains basic data on the **territory of regions and districts of the Czech Republic**. Data on areas of regions and districts as at 31 December 2009 have been derived from official data of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in Prague.

The size structure of municipalities was processed following the territorial administrative arrangement as at 31 December 2009.

Climate is presented by basic meteorological figures measured by meteorological stations located in the territory of the region. Data from these stations were taken over from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute in Prague.

3. ENVIRONMENT

The environment comprises anything that creates natural conditions for the existence of organisms, including human beings, and is a prerequisite for their further evolution. Its components are especially the air, water, rocks, soil, organisms, ecosystems and energy.

Czech National Council Act No. 114/1992 Sb., on Nature and Landscape Conservation distinguishes six categories of especially **protected areas**:

Large protected areas:

- National parks - large areas unique on a national or international scale, major parts of which are occupied by ecosystems, either natural or affected little by human activity, where flora, fauna and inanimate nature are of extraordinary scientific and educational significance;
- Protected landscape areas - large areas with harmoniously shaped landscape, characteristic relief, a significant proportion of natural ecosystems of forest and permanent grass stands, a sizeable proportion of tree species and as the case may be, preserved monuments of historical settlements.

Small protected areas:

- National natural monuments – small-scale natural formations (including those formed by human activity), with deposits of minerals and habitats of endangered species in fragments of ecosystems of national or international environmental, scientific or aesthetic significance;
- National nature reserves – small-scale areas of extraordinary natural value, natural relief of which with a typical geological structure is tied with ecosystems significant at national or international levels;
- Natural monuments – the same criteria as for national natural monuments apply. The significance is regional only;
- Natural reserves – small-scale areas of concentrated natural value with ecosystems typical of and significant for the given geographical area.

Environmental protection expenditure includes investment expenditure on the acquisition of tangible fixed assets and non-investment expenditure related to environmental protection activities. **Tangible fixed assets (TFA)** for environmental protection are the sum expended by reporting units on acquisition of TFA (by purchase or own activities) and the total value of TFA acquired free or by transfer according to relevant legislation or by a change from private use to business. The **non-investment expenditure** for environmental protection includes wages and salaries, payments for rent, energy and other material, and payments for services the main purpose of which is to protect the environment.

Economic benefit from environmental protection activities refers to revenues from sale of environmental protection services, revenues from sale of by-products that originated at activities related to environmental protection and saving from recycling of by-products achieved thanks to measures taken to protect the environment.

Emission refers to a process of discharging xenobiotic substances of various states into the air. Emissions are given in terms of kilograms per hour or tonnes per year.

The amounts of the given pollutants discharged into the air are listed in the **Register of Emissions and Air Polluters (REZZO)**, which keeps records of the following types of polluters broken down by their thermal outputs: REZZO 1 (big stationary polluters), REZZO 2 (medium-size stationary polluters), REZZO 3 (small stationary polluters), and REZZO 4 mobile polluters (especially road and rail motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft).

Waste is any movable thing its owner disposes of or intends to dispose of or has the duty to dispose of, which is classified to a group of wastes listed in Act No. 185/2001 Sb. on wastes (the Waste Act). **Hazardous waste** is

waste included in the List of Hazardous Wastes and any other waste exhibiting one or more hazardous characteristics listed in the Waste Act.

Waste management refers to gathering, concentration, collection, purchase, sorting, transport, storing, treatment, use and disposal of waste. The ways of waste management are divided to waste recovery (R-codes), waste disposal (D-codes), and other treatment operations (N-codes).

Municipal waste refers to all wastes generated within the municipality by the activity of natural persons, which is classified to Group 20 of the Waste List, except for waste produced by legal or natural persons holding a business licence. In this publication the municipal waste also includes commercial waste composition of which is similar to municipal waste and which is generated by non-production activities of legal or natural persons holding a business licence.

The area of water supply and sewerage systems embraces activities linked to the administration and operation of these systems, i.e. providing sufficient supply of good quality drinking water and removing sewage water, including its treatment. **Public water supply and sewerage systems** include water supply and sewerage systems established and run in the public interest. **Production of water** includes both invoiced and non-invoiced water. The sum of data for invoiced and non-invoiced water may differ from figures for the total production by amount of water received from or supplied to other organizations.

Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are buildings and equipment used for treating wastewater in a mechanical, biological and/or another treatment stage. Equipment used for coarse pre-treatment of wastewater (racks, sand traps, oil traps, etc.), cesspools and simple devices with mechanical function, which are not monitored and operated regularly, are not considered to be wastewater treatment plants.

The capacity or WWTPs refers to design capacity (in m³/day). Higher capacity than the design capacity is given where implemented intensification measures have been approved by the water authority.

4. POPULATION

The data showing the size and structure of the population are derived from population censuses, which are followed by annual statistical balances of data on births, marriages, divorces, deaths and migration. The data sources are statistical reports from registries unless otherwise stated.

All data refer to the resident population of the Czech Republic, irrespective of citizenship. Since 2001 the following are included: foreigners with asylum granted, foreigners with visa over 90 days and since 1 May 2004 also citizens of the European Union with temporary stay and citizens of third countries with long-term stay on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Mid-year population is the number of inhabitants of the given territory as balanced as at 1 July of the reference year. **Natural increase/decrease** of the population is the difference between live births and the total number of deaths. **Total increase** of the population is the sum of the natural increase and increase by migration. **Migration** is a change of permanent residence or long-term stay of a person over the borders of the given territory. The source of the data on migration is the Population Database Information System of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.

A **live birth** - a foetus that after delivery showed at least one sign of life and its birth weight is 500g or more, or lower than 500g, if it survives 24 hours after delivery. A **stillbirth** - a foetus showing no sign of life and its birth weight is 1000g or more. As for the territory, children born are included according to the permanent residence of the mother at the delivery. **Total fertility rate** is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15-49).

The **abortion** is termination of pregnancy, which is classified by a physician (based on meeting of respective criteria) as an abortion. Data on abortions are taken over from data of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (HIS). **Total abortion rate** is the average number of abortions that a woman would have provided that age-specific abortion rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (15-49).

Stillbirth rate is the number of stillbirths per 1 000 births in total. **Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths among children under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births. **Neonatal mortality rate** is the number of deaths among children under 28 days of age per 1 000 live births.

Data on **deaths analysed by cause** are classified according to the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) in force since 1 January 1994.

Old age index is the ratio of the number of persons aged 65+ per 100 persons aged 0-14. **Life expectancy** shows the average number of years to be lived by an x-year-old individual, given the mortality conditions of the reference period from the mortality table. With regards to elimination of random deviations, an average for two-year periods is used for regions and for five-year periods for districts.

Marriages are included in a respective territory according to the place of residence of the groom. **Divorces** are monitored based on data provided by respective courts. They are broken down by territory according to the last common place of residence of the spouses.

In 2009, the Demographic Statistics Unit elaborated a new **population projection** of the Czech Republic. According to the results of the medium variant of the projection also calculations for regions and areas of the CR were made. Basic results are shown in Table 4-13. The projection for regions was calculated excluding the migration influence; it shows hypothetical development of the size and structure of the population of the region influenced only by natural change of population, i.e. expected level of birth rate and mortality (while shifting of the age structure of the population).

Such a person is deemed to be a **foreigner** in the Czech Republic who has other than Czech citizenship or a person without citizenship and also a person having more than one citizenship whereas none of which is Czech.

In tables 4-11 and 4-12 the total number of foreigners includes foreigners with permanent residence, citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland and their dependants with temporary residence, citizens of "third countries" with long-term residence or visas for stay over 90 days. Data come from the records of the Directorate of Alien Police.

5. MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Regional accounts, the only source of regional macroeconomic indicators, are a regional analogy of national accounts. They result from annual national accounts compiled for the Czech Republic; as for the methodology they correspond to the European System of Accounts (ESA 95) and consistently observe rules and recommendations valid for Member States of the European Union, which means that they are comparable to them - harmonized.

In harmony with the ESA 95 methodology indicators are surveyed by a **workplace method**, which means that indicators for enterprises are allocated to regions according to the real place of work of a unit. Gross value added for multi-regional organizations is allocated based on wages paid in individual regions. Indicators of accounts of households are related to the place of **residence of the households**.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a key indicator of the development of the economy. It is a set of values added of individual institutional sectors or individual industries in activities considered by the ESA 95 to be productive (i.e. including both market and non-market services) and net taxes on products (it is thus expressed in purchaser prices). From the point of view of use, GDP is equal to the sum of final consumption (of households, government and non-profit institutions serving households), gross capital formation (fixed capital and balance of inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables) and the external trade balance.

Gross value added (GVA) is the sum of values added of individual industries (i.e. GDP excluding net taxes on products, which cannot be divided among individual industries). The industrial structure is arranged according to the OKEČ classification (the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities), which corresponds as for its content with the European NACE Rev. 1 classification.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) includes the value of acquisition of both tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased, taken over free of charge or produced by own activities, deduced by the value of its sale and free transfers. What is also included is acquisition in the form of financial leasing. The target of the acquisition is always to use the fixed assets for productive activity including housing in the dwelling of its owner. What is not included are fixed assets worth less than CZK 20 thousand, consumer durables purchased by households for satisfaction of final consumption or acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Excluded is also equipment for military purposes (tanks and suchlike) and expenditure on research and development and the like.

Net Disposable Income of Households is an amount that households can give to final consumption, savings in the form of financial assets and to accumulation of both tangible and intangible assets. Disposable income results from the creation and distribution of income and it is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account.

For the needs of the international comparison the selected **indicators are converted** to currency unit Euro, Purchasing Power Standard and Purchasing Power Consumption Standards, namely according to the coefficients issued by the Statistical Office of the European Union - Eurostat.

Regional macroeconomic indicators are revised in harmony with the revisions of annual national accounts. Data on the year 2007 are based on the definitive version of annual national accounts for the year 2007, data on 2008 are based on the semi-definitive version and data on 2009 are based on a preliminary version of annual national accounts.

External trade is after the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union the sum of the intra-EU trade (i.e. trade with the EU Member States) and the trade with countries out of the EU. In the **regional breakdown**, **only data on exports** of goods of individual regions are published, because at imports, the precise place (region)

of final use of goods is unknown in many cases. At determination of the region of the origin of exports the reporting units can choose also "unspecified" as one of the possibilities and thus the sum of individual regions is not equal to the value of exports for the entire Czech Republic. Data from export statistics are published in **FOB values** (it means own value of goods and direct trading costs associated with transport to the state border of the CR) and they are shown in **current prices**. The value in EUR is the sum of values in CZK converted by the average CZK exchange rate reported by the Czech National Bank. Goods are classified according to the Standard International Trade Classification - **SITC Rev. 4**.

6. TERRITORIAL BUDGETS

This chapter contains selected data on income and expenditure of regions, municipalities and voluntary unions of municipalities. Data are taken over from the Ministry of Finance of the CR, which processes the necessary data from financial statements of individual territorial units.

7. PRICES

Consumer prices of selected price representatives are average consumer prices surveyed in the region in December of a reference year. Their arrangement in the table is based on the consumer basket structure (i.e. a set of selected kinds of goods and services paid for by the population including weights assigned to them) in force from 2007.

Data on **prices of selected kinds of real estate** are derived from data of the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic. The data source are the real estate transfer tax returns, which must be submitted by owners (sellers) of real estates to the relevant financial authorities until the end of the third calendar month following the month, in which an entry of the record of property rights in the Land Register was made. Establishment of the database of price information at financial authorities was commenced by data processing from tax returns in 1998 according to the Decree No. 279/1997 Sb. The database covers the entire population of transactions on the real estate market and results from real (admitted) prices. With regards to additional recalculations of data from administrative sources it is impossible to compare data from individual years published in the preceding yearbooks.

Newly introduced are **prices of selected coniferous raw timber assortments** for the fourth quarter of 2009. Prices by region are surveyed only among owners of forests for deliveries of timber for the Czech Republic. Monitored are prices of raw timber by six quality classes. The average price is a simple arithmetic mean of prices of individual business cases, which take place in the whole period of the reference quarter.

The **prices of agricultural products** are measured in the network of selected agricultural producers. They are mostly nominal prices of selected agricultural products related to the main (specified) quality grades. The reported price is a simple arithmetic mean of prices of individual significant contracts, which were executed around the middle of the reference month.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Based on the membership in the European Union, the Czech Statistical Office carried out another EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) sample survey called "**Living Conditions 2009**". The aim of the survey is to obtain on a long term basis comparable data on social situation of the households, which are thanks to the unified methodology comparable also with other EU countries.

The method of a four-year sample rotation is used, about a quarter of observed households are replaced every year. The survey results are representative only up to the level of regions due to the size of the sample. **When interpreting and analysing the survey results it is necessary to keep in mind that they are burdened with some errors** (both sample and non-sample). More information (e.g. tables with 95% confidence intervals estimates, from which an interval is clear, in which with 95% probability the real value of the estimated characteristics lies) can be found together with detailed methodology **in the source publication** "Household Income and Living Conditions 2009" at www.czso.cz, Section 3 - Labour, Social statistics.

The survey included all persons, who in the survey period had usual residence in the selected dwelling, including temporarily not present persons. It related also to foreign nationals and subtenants. **Private household** is an individual or a set of persons who permanently live together and share expenditure on their needs. **The number of equivalencies** shows the composition of households calculated by weights of consumption of individual household members (it reflects savings on costs of consumer durables and services serving to a bigger number of household members - household appliances, electricity and the like). The weights of equivalencies (OECD scale) are defined as follows: the first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 14+) = 0.7; any child (aged 0-13) = 0.5. The weights of equivalencies (EU scale) take more into account savings from the number and are defined as follows: the first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 14+) = 0.5; any child (aged 0-13) = 0.3.

Income of individuals and income of households were surveyed always for the year preceding to the survey. **Gross money income** includes all income from work (from employment or self-employment), social income and

all other kinds of regular and irregular income awarded to the household or its individual members. **Net money income** of a household was obtained by subtracting of relevant health and social insurance contributions and income taxes. The total net income of a household includes income in kind comprising of consumption of own account production and employee benefits in kind (e.g. contributions for meals).

The living minimum of a household was calculated separately for each private household based on its composition, age of children and living minimum amounts effective in a given year (due to a new methodology since 2007 the data cannot be compared with those of preceding years). **Income poverty line** was 60% of the median (i.e. the value in the middle of the income distribution) calculated from equivalised disposable income for persons. Lines for **quintile distribution of households** by net money income per person were calculated from the total for all households of the Czech Republic. Corresponding households and their members were categorized into five income groups determined like that for individual regions.

9. LABOUR MARKET

The source of information on the labour market surveyed in the households of respondents is the **Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS)**. The methodology of indicators measured by the LFSS is in line with the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The data thus may serve as a basis for direct international comparability of labour market characteristics in various countries. At the same time, the implementing methodology of Eurostat, which explains the contents of particular market characteristics, is respected.

The sample includes about 25 thousand dwellings on the territory of the entire Czech Republic (over 0.6% of all permanently occupied dwellings).

The LFSS is conducted among respondents living in randomly sampled dwellings. All persons usually living in the sampled dwellings, irrespective of the type of their residence, are included in the LFSS. The panel of chosen dwellings is varied during the survey. Each quarter, 20% of newly chosen dwellings are incorporated into the panel; they are eliminated from the panel after five quarters.

The key criterion for surveyed characteristics of every respondent is the respondent's actual activity in the labour market in a reference week. If a respondent stated that he/she had worked at least one hour in the reference week, he/she is strictly classified, according to the ILO methodology, as a person in employment.

In individual years, average annual data are shown in all tables.

Data were collected by sample methods; this is why they are **becoming less accurate depending on decreasing size of the sample**. The annual averages lower than 3 000 persons are considered as data with low reliability and annual data lower than 500 persons are not published at all, as their relative standard error is higher than 50% (instead of them there is a dot in the tables). For all data obtained from sample survey a 95% confidence interval can be constructed, i.e. an interval, in which the real value of estimated indicator lies with a 95% probability. The size of the interval is affected both by frequency of a surveyed characteristics in individual regions and by size of the sample within the region.

Data on the number of **employees and average gross monthly wages** are drawn from results of the processing of annual statistical questionnaires. Territorial breakdown of data by region is obtained directly from the reporting units, including enterprises with up to 20 employees; it is made according to the place of real workplace of employees, by the so-called **workplace method** (Tables 9-8 and 9-9). However, a more detailed territorial breakdown, for example, by districts, is impossible.

Data breakdown by industry for the years 2005–2008 is **newly processed according to the CZ-NACE classification** (introduced with effect from 1 January 2008), therefore data on employees and wages are for the time being marked as preliminary.

In statistics of labour and wages, **since 2009** there has been a **change of methodology** of surveys and presentation of results. Data published **according to the head office of the reporting business** (so-called enterprise method) are newly shown **including enterprises with less than 20 employees** with highlighting average wages of employees **recalculated to the full employed** with regard to the full-time work. Due to comparability of time series this yearbook for the last time publishes also data in the original concept, i.e. in the business sphere without enterprises with less than 20 employees with the previously preferred average wage per headcount.

Data are classified to an industry according to the principal activity of the whole enterprise (according to the CZ-NACE classification, which is comparable with international classifications).

Data in Table 9-105 are drawn from the results of the processing of quarterly statistical questionnaires; territorial breakdown is made by the head office of the reporting business - the so-called enterprise method. It means that even though a business has subordinated organizational units (plants, operations and the like) detached in other region, it is classified as a whole to the region, in which it has its head office. Data are shown both according to the original methodology and the new methodology as well. Data published according to the original methodology related to all persons included in the registered number of employees in businesses coming under the business

sphere that employed 20+ employees (irrespective of the number of employees in financial intermediation), including employees of unincorporated private entrepreneurs. The data concerning the non-business sphere refer to all employees of government departments, semi-budgetary organizations (organizations partially funded from state and territorial budgets), and non-profit institutions (institutions of public utility, health insurance companies, etc.).

The data listed in Tables 9-106 and 9-107 are for the **business sphere** taken over from the **Information System on Average Earnings (ISAE)** of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR - the system contains data from a sample survey in businesses with 10+ employees. Data for the **non-business sphere** are taken over from the **Information System on Salary (ISS)** of the Ministry of Finance of the CR. These sources provide information on individual employees. The average wage is calculated in relation to paid working hours of the employee (unpaid absence, illness, etc. are not included) and therefore is not identical with the average wage from the business surveys of the CZSO, which is calculated in relation to the registered number of employees (Tables 9-8 and 9-9 or Tables 9-103 to 9-105).

A median is the value of the employee's **wage** in the middle of wage distribution; this implies that one half of wage values is below the median, while the other half is above it.

The data on the number and structure of unemployed **job applicants** and on the vacancies are taken over from the Information System of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR (according to the records of labour offices).

Unemployed job applicants are citizens permanently residing in respective areas, who have no formal job or similar attachment to any employer, are not gainfully self-employed, and have asked a labour office to find a job for them.

Available unemployed job applicants are registered job applicants (including EU and EEA citizens), ready to immediately take up a job, when an appropriate one is offered, because no objective obstacle prevents them from doing that.

Partly unemployed are registered job applicants with additional earning (coming from activity based on employment or service relationship, where the activity performed is shorter than a half of the stipulated working time, or under contracts of work carried out outside contracts of employment provided that their monthly earning or remuneration per month does not exceed half of the minimum wage).

Registered unemployment rate by methodology valid until 30 June 2004, is the ratio (%) of the number of the unemployed job applicants in the numerator (as at the end of the reference period), and, in the denominator, the available labour force (i.e. the employed measured by the LFSS and unemployed job applicants). **Registered unemployment rate by methodology valid from 1 July 2004**, is the ratio of the number of available unemployed job applicants in the numerator and, in the denominator, the sum of the number of the employed measured by the LFSS plus the number of working foreigners registered by the labour offices or foreigners with valid work permit or trade licence plus the number of available unemployed job applicants (moving annual average).

Data for **employed foreigners** result from the records of: the **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR**, Employment Services Administration, which collects from labour offices the data:

- on valid work permits of foreigners
- on the number of pieces of information on commencement of employment by the EU/EEA and Switzerland citizens (citizens of the EU/EEA, Switzerland and their family members have a free access to the CR's labour market since the accession of the CR to the European Union, they do not need a work permit, related to them is only a duty to inform, namely from the point of view of an employer, who has the duty at the latest on the day of commencement of work of these persons to inform in writing about this fact the relevant local labour office)
- on the number of pieces of information on commencement of work of foreigners with permanent residence from other countries (foreigners with permanent residence also do not need work permit, only the duty to inform is related to them)

the **Ministry of Industry and Trade**:

- data on the number of foreigners with valid trade licence

Conditions for employing of foreigners are set by Act No. 435/2004 Sb., on Employment; self-employment of foreigners (foreigners can run a business in the Czech Republic the same as the citizens of the CR if they fulfil conditions set by law) is set by Act No. 455/1991 Sb., to Regulate Trades.

10. ORGANIZATIONAL STATISTICS

The Business Register is a source of information for organizational statistics. The Business Register is accessible to the public and is made and administered by the Czech Statistical Office pursuant to Act No. 89/1995 Sb., on the State Statistical Service, as amended.

The Business Register keeps records of **legal persons** incl. government departments **and natural persons** with the status of entrepreneur. **Legal persons** include associations of natural or legal persons, intentional purposeful poolings of property i.e. foundations, territorial self-governing units and other entities as determined by law. **Business companies and partnerships** include general commercial partnerships, limited liability companies, limited partnerships and joint-stock companies. **Natural persons** include private entrepreneurs who are in business under the Trade Act, self-employed farmers, unincorporated agricultural entrepreneurs and natural persons carrying out other business activities governed by special regulations.

Classification by **principal activity** corresponds to sections of **Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE)**.

The Business Register is regularly **updated** with data coming from statistical surveys, company register, trade licence offices and administrative sources. An entity reporting economic activity according to the information from statistical surveys or administrative sources is considered to be an **enterprise-type statistical unit**.

11. AGRICULTURE

The data are mostly sample surveyed; the sample of respondents is based on agricultural primary production enterprises recorded in the statistical **Farm Register**. The **results** found are **grossed up to the whole agricultural sector** (without own-account production of the population). The reporting unit in the agricultural statistics is an entity with agriculture as principal activity complying with at least one of **threshold values** (for instance, at least 1 hectare of utilised agricultural land or a minimum of 1 head of cattle, etc.).

Agricultural output of the region expresses so-called regional account for agriculture, which in value represents the overall final production of agricultural industry of the given region.

Utilised agricultural land means land utilised for agricultural production and also land, which has been and shall be utilised for agriculture, yet in the time being is temporarily out of such usage.

Areas under crops, measured by censuses taken as at 31 May, mean spring production area, i.e. arable land areas, areas under crops in orchards and gardens; and areas of permanent grasslands temporarily ploughed and used for sowing, which are to be harvested in the reference year. Areas under crops do not include the item of "set-aside arable land", i.e. arable land, which is not sown or planted for various reasons.

The **harvest** represents the total quantity of a crop (excl. seed crops and crop planting stock), harvested with a standard moisture content and standard purity, including inferior portions of the crop that can be used to feed livestock. The **yield per hectare** is the ratio of the harvest to the production area. The **production area**, except for grain maize, green maize, maize for silage, and permanent grasslands, is equal to the areas under crops. The number of **fruit trees and bushes** and the fruit harvest are measured by means of questionnaires on final harvests of agricultural crops as at the end of year.

Livestock population is derived from livestock censuses. **Cows** and **sows** are breeding dams calved or farrowed, respectively at least once. **Poultry** includes hens and cocks, geese and ganders, ducks and drakes, turkey hens and cocks (including young ones).

Meat production includes data from all slaughterhouses in the Czech Republic. It is given in terms of carcass weight, which is the weight of carcasses (JUT) as defined in regulations of the Council of the European Union. Inevitable slaughters are counted in the carcass weight providing that the meat is used for human consumption. The live weight is derived from carcass weight; the average live weight of pigs for slaughter excludes sows and boars.

12. FORESTRY

Forestry comprises incorporated businesses with 20+ employees and forestry as their principal activity and businesses managing forest land area of 200 ha or more.

Afforestation/reforestation refers to the artificial afforestation, i.e. planting and sowing (i.e. natural forest regeneration is excluded). **Removals of roundwood** also include the so-called self-production felling. The volume is counted irrespective of what kind of thinning or felling it is derived from and includes salvage felling. **Salvage felling** includes data on salvage felling and disasters of all types. Volume processed in a given year is counted in.

Cleaning is treatment of young stands. **Thinning** refers to intentional silvicultural measures in premature stands.

The chapter also contains data on **hunting**. Data published are data from reporting units that come under the departmental statistical surveys of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment.

13. INDUSTRY

The statistics of industry includes data from enterprises principal activity of which is industry. Data are measured by the **enterprise method**, i.e. for enterprises having their registered office on the relevant territory, including their establishments, plants, and units located in other regions. A 100% survey is applied to get data from enterprises with 100+ employees.

Sales of own goods and services incidental to industry to external users include only sales from the sale of products and services according to CZ-CPA 05-39, i.e. sales adjusted by non-industrial activities of an enterprise. Trade, transmission, distribution, and supply of energy also belong to services incidental to industry. Revenue from such service is the difference in between purchased and sold (delivered) energy. Sales (revenues) include revenues from sale of own tangible and intangible output valued at current prices. The sales (revenues) exclude VAT, consumer tax, and customs duty.

The registered **number of employees** (headcount) includes all permanent, seasonal, and temporary employees who have a contract of employment with an employer and receive **wage** from the employer for their work done.

The **average monthly gross wage** per employee in industry is based on the wage bill (gross) (i.e. without deductions imposed by law or agreed upon with the employee), to be paid in the given period. The wage bill does not include funds paid from the other personnel expenses account.

14. ENERGY

Information on the **consumption of fuel and energy** is measured in all industries of the national economy for incorporated enterprises. Data on the consumption of fuel and energy is observed in the group of enterprises with 20-99 employees at selected enterprises only (the share of the sample selected differs by industry). Data are collected for all enterprises in the group of enterprises with 100+ employees.

The **consumption** of individual **types of fuel** includes production and non-production consumption, including input and operating consumption of processes of electricity production, heat production, and fuel upgrading processes, including consumption of diesel oil and gasoline for intra-enterprise transport.

Consumption of electricity – also includes own consumption for production.

15. CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Construction by the **registered office** of the **enterprise** includes data on construction enterprises having their registered offices on the area concerned and having 50+ employees. **Construction by construction site** comprises data for construction enterprises with 20+ employees. A **construction enterprise** is an enterprise with construction as principal activity (it corresponds with divisions 41, 42 and 43 of the CZ-NACE).

Construction work refers to work done on construction, reconstruction, extension, renovation, repair and maintenance of permanent or temporary buildings and structures. It also includes assembly work on construction structures and the value of built-in material and structures. **General construction work (GCW)** represents the volume of construction work performed by the unit workers, which are included into its registered number of employees plus productive work of apprentices and the volume of construction work carried out to its own tangible fixed assets. **Construction work "S" (according to delivery contracts)** comprises the total value of outputs from construction activity of the reporting unit (incl. built-in material) performed on the basis of delivery contract for

the final user (builder), including the value of subcontracts for construction work received from other contractors to perform the delivery contract for the final user.

Building permit means the building permit issued according to Section 115 of the Construction Act with binding terms and conditions for the implementation and usage of the construction. **Building notification** means permit for simple constructions pursuant to section 104 paragraph 2 a) to d) of the Construction Act. The **approximate value of constructions** contains total costs, including technologies (at current prices) incurred for the preparation, implementation, and putting of the construction into operation. **Environmental protection structures** mean constructions for prevention of water contamination, climate protection, air pollution control, nature conservation, soil protection, for environmentally friendly waste management, and to reduce environmental impacts of physical factors.

Data on **housing construction** include construction of new dwellings in the given area by means of all types of construction activities. The **dwelling** refers to one room or set of rooms designed for living by the planning and building control authorities and can serve the purpose as independent dwelling units. **Dwellings started** are (since 2006) dwellings in buildings for which building permits have been granted in the reference period and since 2007 dwellings started were dwellings construction of which commenced on the basis of building permit granted or building notification, no matter whether or not they were completed in the reference period. **Dwellings completed** are dwellings, for which the relevant planning and building control authorities by the end of the reference period pursuant to the Construction Act, as subsequently amended, granted an occupancy permit.

The **living floor area of a dwelling** is the floor area of habitable rooms. The habitable room is a room directly lit and ventilated, of at least 8 m² floor area, which can be directly or sufficiently indirectly heated and which is designed and equipped for year-round living. The living floor area includes neither areas of **ancillary rooms** (as an entrance hall, for instance) nor **conveniences** (as toilet, bathroom, for instance). **Useful floor area of a dwelling** means the area of all habitable and ancillary rooms, including conveniences of the dwelling.

16. TOURISM

Tourism statistics includes data on capacity and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments and also data from sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents.

Collective accommodation establishments mean establishments with at least five rooms or ten beds that on a regular (or irregular) basis provide tourists (including children) with temporary accommodation for the purpose of vacations, trip, spa treatment, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, children stay in school in nature, summer and winter children camps. They are divided according to the category, determining the type of accommodation establishment and the class defining requirements for equipment, level and range of services connected with the accommodation. The collective accommodation establishments include hotels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, campsites, and other accommodation establishments.

Bed places in accommodation establishments mean all permanent beds used for the overnight rest of guests (they exclude extra beds). **Places for tents and caravans** mean the number of places for tents, caravans, and campers.

Guests in an accommodation establishment are all persons (including children and excluding owners and operating personnel of the accommodation establishment) who have used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary stay. Persons, who use an accommodation establishment for a temporary stay for the purpose of employment or full-time studies, are not included. The length of a temporary stay shall not exceed 1 year for the guest to be taken as a tourist. A person with a permanent stay in the Czech Republic is considered a **resident**. It can therefore be a citizen of the Czech Republic as well as a foreign citizen permanently living in the Czech Republic. A **non-resident** is hence a person, who permanently lives in other country (including citizens of the Czech Republic permanently living abroad).

The **average length of stay** is by one day longer than the average number of overnight stays. The **net occupancy rate of bed places** gives the net occupancy rate of permanent beds that were really available to guests. The calculation is based on the average number of available beds and the number of operating days of the accommodation establishment. The **occupancy rate of rooms** gives the net occupancy rate of rooms. The calculation is based on the number of implemented room-days (i.e. the total number of days, for which the room was occupied by at least one guest) and the total number of room-days.

The **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)** is run in the Czech Republic every month and is the source of data on long and short foreign as well domestic trips (yet data on foreign trips are not sufficiently representative at the regional level). The survey is based on a two-stage random sample in a sample of dwellings of sampled census districts. Members of a household, who are over 15 years of age, are asked about trips they made in the last three months for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation or a business trip out of their usual environment (permanent or temporary residence, workplace, school, etc.). The data ascertained in this manner are then grossed up to the whole population older than 15 years of age using mathematical and statistical methods.

A **long trip** means a trip taken for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, in which the person stayed over night at least four times in succession out of their usual environment. A **short trip** means a trip taken for the

purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, in which the person stayed over night at least once, but no more than three times in succession, out of their usual environment (weekend stays included).

Expenditure on short and long trips include expenditure on the trip, on accommodation out of the trip (incl. board included in the price of accommodation), on meals out of the trip, expenditure on transport out of the trip, purchase of goods in shops, and other expenditure. The total expenditure excludes purchases of merchandise, capital investments, cash handed over to relatives during the trip, which is not a payment for tourist goods and services, presents for institutions, etc.

17. TRANSPORT

The data on transport were obtained from external sources – from the Ministry of Transport of the CR (outputs of freight transport by road, public bus transport, and rail transport), Railway Infrastructure Administration (length of railway lines), Road and Motorway Directorate of the CR (length of the road network) and the Ministry of the Interior of the CR (Central Register of Motor Vehicles).

The length of operated **railway lines** is the length of continuous rail tracks. It does not include other transport, marshalling, and handling tracks. The **road network** includes the overall length of roads classified to classes I, II, and III (including their sections in cities, towns, and villages, which are incorporated into the network). **The numbers of motor vehicles** are taken over from the Central Register of Motor Vehicles updated according to the registers of municipal authorities of municipalities with extended powers. There are only road motor vehicles having valid license plates as at 31 December.

18. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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

Since 2003 the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been monitoring the penetration of selected information technologies **in households and among individuals**. The survey is 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. As for data on households, current state is surveyed (since 2005 it is for the second quarter of the reference year); data on individuals are for the last 3 months of the survey period.

Broadband Internet connections include ADSL connections, connections via cable TV (CATV), fixed wireless connections (WiFi and FWA), and connections via mobile phone networks (EDGE, CDMA, or UMTS) with the nominal transmission speed of 256 kbit/s and more.

The data on the **ICT use in the public administration sector** are as at 31 December of the respective year. The population contains all government departments, regions, and municipalities (including city parts of the Capital City of Prague). It is 100% survey. The data on information technologies accessible to the public **in libraries** come from sources of the National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture. Data on equipment and use of information technologies by **health establishments** in the Czech Republic are taken from the annual report, which is developed by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic and the Czech Statistical Office. Data on **information technology equipment of schools** in the Czech Republic come from the Institute for Information on Education (IIE), which collects data via the Internet at most of the basic, secondary, and higher professional schools.

The Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) as annual averages is used as the data source for **statistics on IT professionals**, in which basic reporting units are individuals and households. If the figure is smaller than 3 000 persons data are considered to be of low reliability.

Data on **wages of IT 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 of the CR. Data on wages are not grossed up yet describe only the sample surveyed covering roughly 1.7 mil. of employed persons.

19. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

The terms **research and development (R&D)** in the Czech Republic are defined in the Act on R&D Support from Public Funds. **R&D** is defined as systematic creative work conducted for the purpose of broadening of existing knowledge (including knowledge of humans, culture, and society), obtaining new pieces of knowledge or application of pieces of knowledge in practice using methods allowing their confirmation, addition, or refutation.

Reporting units in the R&D statistical survey are all legal and natural persons conducting R&D on the territory of the Czech Republic as their principal (Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 73; since 2008 CZ-NACE

72– places of research) or secondary economic activity, irrespective of the number of their personnel, sector, or CZ-NACE activity they are active in.

R&D personnel by occupation are:

- **researchers:** professionals engaged in or managing projects that include the concept or generation of new pieces of knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems;
- **technicians and equivalent staff** (hereinafter as “technicians”) who participate in R&D activities by performing scientific and technical tasks, applying concepts and operating methods (usually under the supervision of researchers);
- **other supporting staff** participating or involved in R&D activities (as craftsmen, secretaries, and clerks).

The **regional breakdown of data** by region has been available since 2001 and is processed by the location of the R&D workplace of respective reporting unit. Estimates of data for districts were created by locations of the economic entities and addresses of R&D workplaces in 2009. The registered office (seat) of a business may not be identical with the workplace address (location where R&D is performed).

The **registered number of employees (headcount) as at 31 December** refers to registered number of active R&D personnel employed (full or part-time) at the end of the reference year irrespective of time devoted to research and development activities. The **average registered number of employees adjusted as full-time equivalent (FTE) devoted to research and development activities** brings information about real time devoted to research and development activities. One FTE is equal to one year of work fully devoted to R&D full time of an employee fully dedicated to R&D activities. **Expenditure on own research and development** activities represents **total expenditure** (current and capital expenditure) dedicated to own research and development activities carried out within the reporting unit or the economic sector irrespective of the source of funds. Expenditures incurred outside the reporting unit (external expenditure on R&D) are included into the total expenditures only on condition that they directly serve to support own R&D (e.g., purchase of supplies for R&D).

Data on **patents** were processed on the basis of data sources of the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic (IPO CR), which is responsible for the patent protection in the Czech Republic. The patent data are classified according to the methodology of the **OECD Patent Statistics Manual** (OECD, Paris, 2009).

The data source for statistics of **scientists and engineers** is the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS), in which basic reporting units are individuals and households. Data in tables are annual averages. If the figure is smaller than 3 000 persons data are considered to be of low reliability.

Data on **wages of scientists and engineers** are from results of the structural statistics on wages of employees published by the Czech Statistical Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR. The amount of average monthly gross wage of scientists and engineers given here relates solely to the survey sample (approx. 1.7 million employed persons) that means the data are not grossed up.

20. EDUCATION

Data on **education** are taken from the database of the Institute for Information on Education, which is the workplace for education statistics under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the CR. Tables include all schools enlisted in the register of schools and school facilities regardless their founder. Teachers (including directors and their deputies, educational consultants, and teachers of professional training) are given as full-time equivalent employees.

The **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)** was compiled and issued by UNESCO as early as 1976 to be used as a tool appropriate for collecting, processing, and disseminating education statistics in individual countries and on an international scale. The last revision of the ISCED was carried out in 1997. The classification uses 7 levels of education (0 to 6), which can be each internally broken further to A to C groups.

Nursery schools provide pre-primary education. Data on nursery schools include both “common” nursery schools and also schools that are especially established for children with special educational needs (hereinafter as the SEN).

Basic schools, including schools for pupils with special educational needs, provide basic education, which is compulsory for all able children.

Secondary schools, including schools for pupils with special educational needs, are dedicated for obtaining secondary education. This type of education is provided at schools teaching in programmes of secondary general schools and in programmes of vocational training at secondary schools (incl. programmes of secondary technical schools, secondary vocational schools, vocational schools and practical schools). Programmes of vocational training include also follow-up courses, which are given separately.

Another type of schools is **conservatories**, including conservatories for pupils with health handicaps, where pupils can obtain either secondary education with matura examination, or conservatoire higher professional education. Programmes of higher vocational education can students obtain at **higher professional schools**.

Data on all the aforementioned types of schools are **published for a school year** and refer to the state as at **30 September of the monitored year**.

Universities offer bachelor, master, follow-up master and doctoral study programmes. Because the number of students studying simultaneously at more than one university or faculty have been increasing, the numbers of students refer to numbers of actual persons (each student is counted only once). The total number may differ from the sums for individual universities, forms of education, or programme types.

Data on public and private **universities** are taken from the Union Information from Students' Registers (Sdružené informace matrik studentů – SIMS). The numbers of universities and students are as at **31 December 2009** and the numbers of graduates are given for the whole calendar year. The central database is continually completed and updated; the data published in this Statistical Yearbook refer to the state of processing as at 29 January 2010.

Breakdown by the form of study

- secondary education and higher professional education is full-time or may have other forms, i.e. evening classes, extramural, distance, or combined forms of education;
- universities offer programmes of full-time, distance, or combined forms of education.

21. HEALTH

Selected data on **health** are taken over from the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS) founded by the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic. The data are for **government departments in total**.

Data on the numbers of **physicians, incl. stomatologists** (full-time equivalent) are calculated as the sum of all full-time and part-time jobs of individual physicians of the health establishments converted according to the full number of working hours per week laid down for a given establishment or workplace; since 2007 physicians (incl. stomatologists) have been given including contractual workers.

Contractual workers are workers working in a given health establishment on the basis of:

- a **contract** for work other than works described in their contract of employment (employees working on the basis of contract on services, employees working on the basis of contract for work); and
- a **contract** for work (according to the Civil Code or the Commercial Code).

Bed stock of hospitals and its use contains selected indicators of the bed stock use, on physicians and paramedical workers with professional qualifications, and on their workload, as well as information on movements of hospitalised patients.

Data on **incapacity for work due to disease or injury** are processed by the CZSO. The reporting unit is all enterprises having 25+ employees (sickness-insured persons). Data on enterprises having smaller number of employees and on self-employed without employees are taken from the Czech Social Security Administration.

Average percentage of incapacity for work per year is calculated as the ratio of the number of calendar days of incapacity for work due to disease or injury to the average number of the sickness insured employees, multiplied by the number of calendar days in a year.

22. SOCIAL SECURITY

There are outcomes from information systems of the Czech Social Security Administration (sickness insurance benefits, recipients of pensions, and the average amounts of pensions) and of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR (social services – facilities, users, and expenditures, homes for seniors, state social support benefits, recipients of old-age pension by its amount, cards of the health handicapped) used for needs of state statistics.

The **social security scheme** includes pension insurance, sickness insurance, state social support benefits and social care. The pension insurance scheme provides old-age, disability (full and partial), widows', widowers', and orphans' pensions.

The **sickness insurance** system of benefits comprises four **benefits**, namely sickness benefit, care benefit, maternity benefit, and pregnancy and maternity compensation benefit. Sickness insurance benefits are provided per calendar day of a given period of time. The sickness insurance of the self-employed without employees is voluntary. The self-employed without employees are entitled to two of the benefits only – the sickness benefit and the maternity benefit. Job applicants are not sickness insured, but they are paid the maternity benefit from sickness insurance. Tables relating to sickness and pension insurance do not include data concerning the armed services of the Ministry of Defence of the CR, the Ministry of the Interior of the CR, and the Ministry of Justice of the CR.

The figures on **state social support benefits** paid include family income tested benefits i.e. child allowance, social allowance, and housing allowance, and non-income-tested benefits (benefit eligibility is not limited by the family income amount) i.e. parental allowance, foster care benefits, birth grant, and funeral grant.

Government utilises the **social care scheme** to help citizens whose life requirements are not sufficiently covered by their income from work activity, by means of pension security or sickness insurance benefits, or potentially by

other income, and to assist citizens who need help due to their bad health or old age. The social care scheme includes in particular care for people with severe health disability. The scheme provides benefits in cash or kind, and cultural and recreational care. In context of the adoption of the Act No. 108/2006 Sb. on Social Services, as amended, in 2007 a change of **social service** type classification was carried out and the Register of Social Service Providers was established. Before 2007 the data was collected for respective social service establishments when an establishment reported detailed figures solely on the **prevailing type** of the social service provided and just additional information on other social services provided. Since 2008 a different methodology approach has been applied consisting in the observation of data on each registered social service in a separate statistical report. This approach has enabled to obtain more detailed and precise data on the registered social services provided. For this reason, some data of 2007 to 2009 are not comparable with the data from the previous years and, moreover, the data of 2007 cannot be compared to those of the following years. Data on capacity of social service establishments are based on actual allocation of the services provided.

23. CULTURE

Data on public libraries and historical monuments with a cultural use are taken over from the National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture established by the Ministry of Culture of the CR and capture the state as at 31 December or the total of a given calendar year.

Public libraries mean the National Library of the CR and Moravian Library, which are directly managed by the Ministry of Culture of the CR, then regional scientific libraries, established by regional authorities, and furthermore libraries established by municipalities and towns. For all the types of libraries, the indicator "Loans, total" refers to loans of all library stock units and other documents used on-site and outside the library. A **library stock unit** means each separate volume of a book, a complete volume or several issues of a periodical bound or inserted into a folder, each separate map, a graphic sheet, a gramophone record, etc. Other documents include, for instance, magnetic tapes, microfilm rolls, photocopies, microfiches, and the like.

Monuments used for cultural purposes include castles, chateaux, palaces, monasteries, cloisters, ruins, and other historical monuments that are made accessible to visitors for an admission fee and are not managed by a museum or a gallery. The data given refer to all facilities, irrespective of their founder.

24. CRIME AND ACCIDENTS

The presented data on crime and traffic accidents were compiled from sources of the Police Presidium of the CR.

The data on detected and cleared-up criminal offences include also criminal acts registered by the Alien Police Service. Cleared-up offences include offences committed and cleared up in the reference year.

General crime includes crimes of violence, sexual crimes, property crimes, frauds, embezzlements, other property crimes, and other criminal offences. Economic crime includes mainly offences in business and financial relations.

Traffic accidents encompass all accidents reported to the Police of the Czech Republic yet since 2009 rules for their reporting have been changed. The numbers of killed, severely injured and lightly injured refer to the state until 24 hours after the accident. Physical damage includes damage to vehicles, their cargos, or to roads and their equipment.

Data on **fires** and main reasons for the action of fire and rescue service units were compiled from information prepared by the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

25. ELECTIONS

On 28 and 29 May 2010 there was the regular **election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic** held, as proclaimed by the President of the Czech Republic in his Decision No. 37/2010 Sb. of 5 February 2010. The whole process of the election down to the declaration of mandates is determined in the Act No. 247/1995 Sb. on the Election to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and Amending Certain Other Acts, as amended. Votes cast abroad were added to the results in Jihočeský Region for the election, on the basis of the State Electoral Committee draw. There were 200 deputies elected for the term of office of four years according to the Constitution of the Czech Republic.

On 15 and 16 October 2010 the **election to local councils**, city parts and city districts, and into the Assembly of the Capital City of Prague and to assemblies of Prague's City Districts were held on the basis of the Decision of the President of the Czech Republic of 18 June 2010 (No. 207/2010 Sb.). The right to vote and the method of its application, issues of the election preparations, its implementation, and ascertaining results of the ballot are determined by the Act No. 491/2001 Sb. on Local Elections and Amending Certain Other Acts.

Simultaneously with the election to local councils there was the first round of the election to **the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic** held on the same days and according to the same Decision of the President

of the Czech Republic. The Act No. 247/1995 Sb. as amended determined the election implementation. The second round of this election was held on 22 and 23 October 2010 and only two candidates were running for who acquired most of the valid votes in the first round. Then that candidate was elected a senator who obtained more valid votes.

The **complete results of the poll** to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, to local councils, and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic are available, in detailed territorial views, at the Internet address www.volby.cz.

Registered voters represent the number of persons registered in the electoral rolls (persons who had met statutory conditions to exercise the right to vote). **Official envelopes issued** shall be equal to the number of voters, who arrived to vote and received the voting envelope in the polling station for casting their votes. The **returned official envelopes** mean the number of official envelopes, which were cast into the ballot box by the voting voters. The **turnout** is calculated as the fraction of the number of voting voters (persons, who received the official envelope) and the number of registered voters (persons registered in electoral rolls). The **number of candidates** means the number of eligible candidates (excluding those who resigned or were dismissed); the **number of mandates** means the number of elected councillors for the given type of the council elected.

In the election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic the shares of votes of respective political parties in the total are not rounded, yet, in accord with legislation on the election, are given to two decimal places without being rounded.

26. CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE, CITY SECTIONS

According to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., of 13 April 2000, on the Capital City of Prague, Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic, region and municipality. In terms of delegated competence, it is an administrative district, too. It is broken down into city parts, whose positions and competence are stipulated by the above-mentioned Act, a special law, and the Statute approved by the Council of Representatives of the Capital City of Prague.

Generally binding Decree No. 55/2000 Coll., of the Capital City of Prague, by which the Statute of the Capital City of Prague is issued, splits the city into 57 city sections. City sections are administered by their councils headed by boards and mayors. Their decisions are carried out by offices of city sections. At the same time, the Statute commits with effect from 1 July 2001 carrying out of the delegated competences to 22 city sections and thus the number of administrative districts expands from 15 delegated by the Decree No. 38/1994 Coll., of the Capital City of Prague to the current total number of 22 (Prague 1 to Prague 22).

This chapter includes data from the previous chapters broken down further into 57 city sections, governed by the same methodology.

In the tables, city sections are ranked according to their belonging to the 22 administrative districts. From 2007, the change is taken into account, **that from 1.11.2007 city section Prague-Čakovice belongs to city section Prague 18 that carries out public administration for it instead of Prague 19 in previous years.**

This chapter also shows:

Key data on the financial performance of the Capital City of Prague for 2009. Prague City Hall is the source of data.

Money income and expenditure of households in 2007 to 2009. Data can be found in tables 26-20 to 26-24.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

Data on household incomes and expenditures were obtained from results of the selected Household Budget Survey. Unit of selection and the reporting unit is the household.

The selection of reporting households of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) is done by non-probability quota sampling technique. Since 2006 there have been methodical changes in the Household Budget Survey. The basic selection characteristic is the economic activity and the role of the persons in the head of the household. Households of economically active persons are classified by position in employment, possibly by education of the person in the head. Households with economically inactive person in the head are further divided, based on whether one of the members of the household is economically active. The group of respondents includes all types of households for e.g. until now not observed households of the unemployed, households of pensioners with economically active members or households with no economically active persons.

For the classification of consumption expenditures the CZ-COICOP classification ("Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose") has been used since 1999 in the HBS. The implementation of the CZ-COICOP classification brought about an increase in the number of divisions and groups as well as changes in contents of items. The 2006 results are thus fully comparable only with the results from the 1999 publication.

27. TERRITORIAL COMPARISONS

Based on the Constitutional Act No. 347/1997 Sb., on the Establishment of Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units of 3 December 1997, the Czech Republic was subdivided into 14 regions on 1 January 2000. The Czech Statistical Office introduced the **Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS)** according to this Act

and the Decision of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 707/1998, and Section 19, paragraph 1 of the Act No. 89/1995 Sb. on the State Statistical Service, and following an agreement with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).

The NUTS (*La Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques*) classification constitutes a fundamental systematic tool for the needs of statistics, analyses, and needs of providing of statistical information to the European Union. It is used for the statistical monitoring and analyses of social and economic conditions in the regions, as well as for the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of regional policies. At the level of NUTS 2 it is, in particular, used for the drawing finances from the so-called Structural Funds of the EU.

Effective since 1 January 2008 the Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS) was updated by the Communication of the CZSO No. 201/2007 Sb. At present the Classification has four levels of NUTS, which are characterized by population and area. At lower levels so-called "Local Administrative Units" (LAU) have been newly introduced. The EU legislation instruments, however, do not introduce the LAU system.

- NUTS 0 refers to **the state of the Czech Republic**
- NUTS 1 refers to **the territory of the Czech Republic**
- NUTS 2 refers to **areas (cohesion regions)**, i.e. to 8 groupings of regions
- NUTS 3 refers to **14 regions**, i.e. to **higher territorial self-governing units - HTSU**
- LAU 1 refers to **districts**, i.e. to 76 districts and Hl. m. Praha in total
- LAU 2 refers to **municipalities**, i.e. to 6 249 municipalities (Hl. m. Praha is one unit)

Overview of NUTS2 areas and NUTS3 regions:

- Praha** - Hl. m. Praha Region (Capital City of Prague)
- Střední Čechy** - Středočeský Region
- Jihozápad** - Jihočeský Region and Plzeňský Region
- Severozápad** - Karlovarský Region and Ústecký Region
- Severovýchod** - Liberecký Region, Královéhradecký Region and Pardubický Region
- Jižní Morava** - Vysočina Region and Jihomoravský Region
- Střední Morava** - Olomoucký Region and Zlínský Region
- Moravskoslezsko** - Moravskoslezský Region

