

P R E F A C E

This publication provides with data for national economy of the Czech Republic.

The registered number of employees includes persons under employment contracts (both main and second job holders) and members of cooperatives having employment contracts, too; it excludes woman on maternity leave, persons on parental leave, apprentices, persons engaged by companies under contracts for work outside employment.

The numbers of employees and the average monthly gross wages exclude employees of businesses not statistically measured and persons performing public office (deputies, senators, full-time councillors at all levels), judges, etc.

The average gross monthly wage is the ratio of wages, excluding other personnel expenses, per employee per month. Included in the wages are basic wages and salaries, payments additional to wage or salary, direct remuneration and bonuses, remuneration for being on call to work, and other wage or salary components charged to be paid to employees in a given period. This applies to gross wages, i.e. before reduction by comprehensive health insurance and social insurance premiums, advance income tax of actual persons, and other statutory deductions or deductions agreed with the employee.

Since Q1 2009 the labour and wage statistics has been affected by methodological changes of survey and presentation of results.

Important changes in methodology are the following:

- data are processed and published according to a new Classification of Economic Activities **CZ-NACE** (national version NACE Rev.2), which replaced the OKEČ classification (national version NACE Rev.1.1)¹ used before;

- 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 newly introduced;

- data on the number of employees and average wages refer to FTE (earlier natural persons).

Due to comparability reasons, data **in the original methodology** (i.e. national economy, excl. subjects under threshold) are also provided, i.e. data for businesses employing 20+ (financial and insurance activities irrespective of the number of employees) and all organizations of the non-business sphere.

Tables in this publication are split into two parts:

- 1) **tab. No: 01 - 14 The total number of employees and average monthly gross wages and salaries**
- 2) **tab. No: 21 - 29 The number of employees and average monthly gross wages and salaries (excl. subjects under threshold)**
- 3) **Annexes 1 to 4** show quarterly time series on number of employees and average gross monthly wages for the Czech Republic in total, business and non-business spheres.

¹ In connection with conversion to CZ-NACE the classification of enterprises in the Business Register of the CZSO was made more precise and, concurrently, estimation methods for the non-surveyed part of the business sphere were improved in terms of quality using to a larger extent the data from administrative data sources. The above mentioned reasons caused the change of results for the whole period from 2000. New time series see on http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/pmz_ts

The figures in this publication
are available in breakdown by:

- economic activity (NACE)
- size group of businesses
- institutional sector
- territory ²

Breakdown by economic activity is based on Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE). This version corresponds to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities of the European Communities –either NACE, Rev.2, or NACE, Rev 1.1

Breakdown by territory is based on Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS). It follows up the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics of the European Union.

This publication shows preliminary figures for the 1st quarter of 2009 based on the processing of quarterly statistical surveys as at 3rd June 2009.

Text not edited for language.

² Territorial breakdown is based on the place where the business headquarter is registered, and not on the place where the employees really worked. Regional figures should be analysed with regard to this fact.