METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Methodological notes comprise basic methodological information on data contained in this publication as well as for tables with regional comparisons, which are available in an electronic version of the publication on the Internet. Extended comparisons of Regions that copy the structure of regional statistical yearbooks have been put into a separate publication called Comparison of Regions in the Czech Republic (publication code 330205-24). To be easy to follow, tables in chapters are numbered starting from number 1 on in the printed publication and tables with regional comparisons are numbered starting from 101. References and links to more detailed data that can be obtained on the Internet are provided at the end.

As for the territorial structure, the data are always published relating to the structure valid in the relevant year. As at 1 January 2016, the Brdy military district was abolished and territories of other military districts were reduced. It was reflected in a change to the territories of several Regions (Districts). However, that mainly applied to transfers of empty areas; no significant changes to the population numbers occurred. Since the year 2000, larger transfers were made as at 1 January 2005 between the Vysočina Region and the Jihomoravský Region and between the Moravskoslezský Region and the Olomoucký Region. As at 1 January 2007, territories of some Districts changed and as at 1 January 2021, changes occurred in some Districts and administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers. More detailed information on changes to the territories is provided in the Chapter 1 Basic characteristics.

1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

In long-term time series, an emphasis is mainly put on the data comparability in terms of the applied methodology. A number of changes were made over the whole period as the State Statistical Service made efforts to keep methods and results of surveys internationally comparable. The organisational structure of the national economy was gradually changing, too. Therefore, it was necessary to recalculate the time series of indicators according to the methodology and organisational structure of the latest year published (i.e. 2023) in order to be able to assess the long-term development in correct manner. During the years, size of some Regions and Districts slightly changed; these changes are depicted in detail in a table at the end of the Chapter. In a time series, data always pertain to the Region's (District's) territory valid in the relevant year. All the value indicators are given at current prices because sufficiently relevant data on price developments in neither the production area nor the consumption one to carry out conversions to constant prices have been available in the regional breakdown.

If a conversion to a comparable methodology was not feasible, the fact is mentioned in methodological notes under respective tables or it is explained in the methodology sections of respective chapters. Therefore, in this section, we only draw attention to changes that concern the comparability of long-term time series.

*Data on the **population** before the year 2001 followed the results of the Population and Housing Census as at 3 March 1991. From 2001, they followed the results of the Population and Housing Census as at 1 March 2001 and from 2011 they followed the results of the Population and Housing Census as at 26 March 2011. Since 2021, they have been following the results of the Population and Housing Census as at 26 March 2021 according to the registered (place of) residence. Every year, demographic balances (births, deaths, immigrants, emigrants) follow up the Census of a given decade. In accordance with international conventions, the data also include foreigners.*

*In the **labour market** domain, comparability of data on the number of employees and average wages taken from business statistics is adversely affected by changes in the size threshold between larger enterprises (surveyed) and smaller ones (not surveyed). These changes are mostly reflected in the development of the number of employees and, to a lesser extent, of the average monthly wage. The development in the set of reporting units was as follows:*
- *2000 to 2001 – the set includes enterprises with 20+ employees, incorporated and unincorporated, all entities classified to financial and insurance activities, all entities classified to the non-business sphere, excluding armed forces;*
- *2002 to 2023 – the set includes all entities, including units of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence not published before.*

*On 1 January 2013, an indicator of the **share of unemployed persons** was introduced, the methodology of which is explained in the Chapter 9 Labour market. A comparable time series is available from 2005. The indicator of the registered unemployment rate ceased to be used in 2012.*

*Since 2002, entities (agricultural holdings) that exceed the so-called "threshold values" have been measured within **agriculture**, in accordance with standards of the European Union. Smaller agricultural holdings have been classified to the household sector as "hobby activities" of the population; it is impossible to determine the extent of their activities at the regional level with sufficient reliability. A retroactive recalculation of the time series to a comparable basis is also impossible.*

*In **industry**, only data referring to years from 1997 on are comparable. Since that year, data have been processed on the regional level referring to enterprises with 100+ employees with registered offices in the territory concerned. In **construction**, construction work in the long-term time series is given by location of the construction site.*

*In **tourism**, data since 2012 have been surveyed based on results of the project of the Ministry of Regional Development called "Quality Improvement of Data on Selected Tourism Sectors". Data before 2012 are thus incomparable.*

*In **education**, the secondary education cannot be clearly broken down by type of schools anymore (secondary technical schools, secondary vocational schools). All types of schools now cover pupils who were independently reported by special schools before.*

In **health**, the time series is comparable since 2000, when data on health establishments falling under all ministries have been given. Detached units of the health establishments are not covered (unlike in Chapter 27). Since 2007, the number of physicians also includes contract workers.

In **social security**, data on the number of old-age pensioners and their pensions are comparable since 2010 and data on social services since 2009. The changes are explained in detail in the relevant chapter.

In the end of the Chapter, there is an **overview of changes to territories of Regions and Districts** since 2000. Territories changed as at 1 January 2005 (25 municipalities from the Vysočina *Region* were reclassified to the Jihomoravský *Region*), as at 1 January 2007 (boundaries of Districts were harmonised with boundaries of administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers), as at 1 January 2016 (territories of military districts were abolished or reduced), and as at 1 January 2021 (boundaries of some Districts were modified pursuant to the Act No 51/2020 Sb, on the Administrative Territorial Structure of the State).

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 2023 have been obtained from official data of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in Prague.

The size structure of municipalities was processed according to the territorial administrative structure as at 31 December 2023.

Climate is presented by basic meteorological data measured at weather stations located in the territory of the Region. Data from the stations were obtained 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 compartments are especially air, water, rocks, soil, organisms, ecosystems, and energy.

The Act of the Czech National Council No 114/1992 Sb, on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection, as subsequently amended, distinguishes six categories of specially protected areas as follows.

Large-size specially protected areas
  o National parks are large areas unique at the national or international scales, major parts of which are occupied by natural or nature-close ecosystems where species of flora and fauna, and inanimate nature are of extraordinary scientific and educational importance;
  o protected landscape areas are large areas with harmonically formed landscape, characteristic relief, significant shares of forest and permanent grassland natural ecosystems, high abundance of tree species, or, as the case may be, preserved monuments of historical settlements.

Small-size specially protected areas
  o National nature monuments are smaller natural formations (including those formed by human activity besides the forces of nature), deposits of minerals or habitats of endangered species on fragments of ecosystems of the national or international environmental, scientific, or aesthetic importance;
  o national nature reserves are smaller areas where ecosystems important at the national or international levels of extraordinary natural value are bound to natural relief with a typical geological structure;
  o nature monuments are areas defined in a similar way as the national natural monuments, however, important at the regional level only;
  o nature reserves are smaller areas of concentrated natural values with represented ecosystems that are characteristic and important for the given geographical area.

On 1 March 2017, the methodology for the calculation of total land areas of protected areas changed. Since then the land areas of specially protected areas have been calculated using borders of the specially protected areas (instead of data from the respective decrees establishing the areas that were used before).

Natura 2000 is a network of protected areas (sites) designated by all Member States of the European Union on their territories under unified principles. Establishment of Natura 2000 network is assigned by two most important legal regulations of the EU for nature protection – the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds and the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. In the territory of the Czech Republic, Natura 2000 comprises of delimited Birds Directive sites (special protection areas, SPAs; in Czech "ptačí oblast") and of declared Habitats Directive sites (sites of Community importance, SCIs; in Czech "evropsky významná lokalita").

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 of expenditure spent by reporting units on the TFA acquisition (by a purchase or own activities) along with the total value of TFA acquired for free or by a transfer according to relevant legislation or by the reclassification from the private use to business one. The **non-investment expenditure** on environmental protection includes wages and salaries, payments for rents, energy and other material, and payments for services the principal purpose of which is environmental protection.

Economic benefits from environmental protection activities *refer to revenues from sale of environmental protection services, revenues from sale of by-products, and savings generated from reuse of by-products that originated at activities related to environmental protection.*

Emissions *are pollutants of various states that are released into the atmosphere. Emissions are given in kilograms per hour or in tonnes per year. Amounts of the given pollutants released into the air are listed in the **Register of Emissions and Stationary Sources** (sometimes also called Air Pollution Sources Register, abbreviated REZZO in Czech). Data in tables are broken down by type of pollution sources to REZZO 1–3 (for stationary pollution sources) and REZZO 4 (for mobile pollution sources, especially road motor vehicles, railway vehicles, boats, vessels, and aircraft).*

In 2022, data on emissions in the territory of the Czech Republic as well as by Region were recalculated because the COPERT model (which is an international methodology for estimating road transport emissions) has been updated. The estimation of the share of different types of combustion appliances in households is based on results of the ENERGO – *2015 statistical survey, the Population and Housing Census, and statistics on sale of boilers, fireplaces, and heaters. The results of the* ENERGO – *2015, of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, and of previous censuses were used to estimate emissions in the Regions before 2021. For the estimation of emissions in 2021, the results of the* ENERGO – *2021 and of the 2021 Population and Housing Census have been used. Since 2019, the emission balance of REZZO 1 sources has also been including emissions reported by the so-called movable sources, which may operate at several locations during the year in a Region for which such equipment has an operating permit. These are primarily building material recycling lines. For more information on the methodology used, see the publication called* Systém sběru, zpracování a hodnocení dat v roce 2023 *(Czech only; the title in English reads: System of collection, processing, and evaluation of data in 2023). Newly published data replace data published in the previous years.*

Waste *means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. In 2020, a planned process of modernisation of the methodology and data collection and processing was completed; it brought changes to the publication compared to the previous issues in terms of its contents and the way results are presented. Therefore, published data differ from those published in regional statistical yearbooks in previous years in terms of the contents and methodology.*

Waste generation *represents the volume of own waste, including secondary waste generation (waste from waste processing). It does not include the volume of waste taken from a warehouse (storage), imports of wastes, or waste from another entity (with the exception of waste from citizens).*

*A **hazardous waste** is defined as a waste that displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives.*

Municipal waste *includes*
  o *mixed waste and separately collected waste from households, including paper and cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, bio-waste, wood, textiles, packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste batteries and accumulators, and bulky waste;*
  o *mixed waste and separately collected waste from other sources, where such waste is similar in nature and composition to waste from households.*

Municipal waste does not include waste from production, agriculture, forestry, fishing, septic tanks and sewage network and treatment, including sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles or construction and demolition waste.

Municipal waste includes waste from:
  o *households; retail trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (such as schools, hospitals);*
  o *businesses provided that it is similar in nature and composition to household waste and it is not originating from production;*
  o *waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (e.g. street sweeping, waste from cleaning of markets), provided that it is managed as waste.*

*The regional breakdown is made **according to the registered office of the establishments** (local units), not according to the registered office of the enterprise.*

*The **domain of water supply systems and sewerage systems** involves water management activities related to the management and operation of water supply and sewerage systems, i.e. production and distribution of drinking water in a sufficient amount and of good quality and wastewater collection and treatment. **Public water supply systems and sewerage systems** include water supply systems and sewerage systems established and operated in the public interest. **Water produced** includes both invoiced and non-invoiced water supply. The sum of these two items may differ from the water production figures by the amount of water received from or supplied to other organisations.*

From 2014 onwards, there has been a more precise definition of sewerage water and of water invoiced to households due to an amendment to the Decree No 428/2001 Sb implementing the Act No 274/2001 Sb, on Water Mains and Sewerage Systems, as subsequently amended.

*From 2013 onwards, "**wastewater discharged into public sewerage systems**" has also been including **chargeable rainwater**, besides sewerage, industrial, and other wastewater.*

*The **wastewater treatment plants** (WWTPs) are premises and equipment serving for wastewater treatment and having the mechanical, biological, and/or other stage of treatment. Equipment for wastewater pre-treatment (rakes, sand traps, oil*

traps, grit traps, etc.), cesspools, sumps, and simple facilities with a mechanical function, which are not regularly observed and operated, are not considered to be wastewater treatment plants.

*The **capacity of WWTPs** is given as the designed capacity in m^3/day. A higher capacity than the designed one is given when implemented intensification measures have been approved by the water management authority.*

4 POPULATION

Data on 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. Data on the number of events come from the processing of statistical reports on marriages, births, and deaths provided by registry offices and from processing of data obtained from other information systems (administrative data sources). The information system of the Ministry of Justice is the source of data on divorces. The data on abortions and causes of death are provided to the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR (IHIS CR). The data on migration the CZSO obtains from information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of the Foreign Police Service.

All data refer to citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, third-country nationals with temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term visa (over 90 days) or a long-term residence permit, nationals of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and their family members with notified termporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic, and foreigners with valid asylum status in the Czech Republic. Since 2022, the population also includes persons granted temporary protection in the Czech Republic with usual residence in the CR. The data also include events (marriages, births, and deaths) of Czech citizens with the permanent residence in the Czech Republic that occurred abroad and were registered in the Czech Republic within a period that allowed their inclusion into the statistics.

The territorial breakdown of data in this chapter corresponds to the territorial structure valid as at 1 January of a relevant year.

*The **mid-year population** is the population of the given territory balanced as at midnight from 30 June to 1 July of the reference year, which is based on the population balance in the given territory from the beginning of the year to the end of June. The **natural change** of the population (or natural population change) is the number of live births minus the number of deaths. The **total population change** is the sum of the natural change and net migration. The **migration** is a change of permanent residence, as for foreigners it is also a change of temporary residence (see above), across the border of a given territory.*

*__Marriages__ are included in a respective territory according to the place of residence of the groom. The **average age** at marriage and the average age at the first marriage are calculated from the distribution of the numbers of marriages by age of the groom/bride. **Divorces** are broken down by territory according to the last common place of residence of the spouses. The **average age** at divorce is calculated from the distribution of the numbers of divorces by age of the male/female.*

*__Births__ – a born child is counted in the Region (District) according to the place of residence of the mother at the childbirth. The **average age of mother** at childbirth is calculated from the distribution of numbers of births by age of mother. The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman provided that age-specific fertility rates recorded in a reference calendar year remain unchanged during her childbearing period (age 15–49 years).*

*__Abortions__ are broken down, as for the territory, according to the place of residence of the woman at the time of abortion. The **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 (age 15–49 years).*

*The **stillbirth rate** is a ratio of the number of stillbirths to all births in total (here per 1 000 births). The **infant mortality rate** is a ratio of the number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1 000 live births). The **neonatal mortality rate** is a ratio of the number of deaths among infants under 28 days of age to the number of live births in the same period (here per 1 000 live births).*

*Data on **deaths by cause of death** are coded according to the 10th decennial revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) and its subsequent updates issued by the World Health Organization (WHO).*

*__Median age__ is the age that divides a given population into two groups of numerically equal size. The number of persons younger than the median age equals the number of persons older than the median age. The **ageing index** is a ratio of the population aged 65+ years to the number of children aged 0–14 years (here per 100 children). The **life expectancy** shows the average number of years an x-year-old individual can expect to live, given the mortality conditions of the reference year (period). It is a resulting indicator from life tables, which reflects mortality conditions of the given year (period). With regards to elimination of random deviations, life tables for Regions are processed for two-year periods and for Districts for five-year periods. The life expectancy in Table **4**-1 for a given year corresponds to the life expectancy for the period ending by the given year (e.g. the 2023 column provides the life expectancy in the Region in the period of 2022–2023).*

*A **foreigner** is a natural person who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic.*

*In Tables **4**-11 and **4**-12, the total number of foreigners includes foreigners with permanent residence, nationals of Member States of the EU, the EEA, and Switzerland and their family members with temporary residence, third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit or with long-term visas. Data come from the records of the Directorate of the Foreign Police Service.*

5 MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Regional accounts, *the most important source of regional macroeconomic indicators, are a regional analogy to 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 2010**) and consistently observe rules and recommendations valid for Member States of the European Union, which means that they are comparable to them – harmonised.*

*In accordance with the ESA 2010 methodology, indicators are surveyed by a **workplace method**, which means that indicators for enterprises are allocated to Regions according to the real location of a workplace of a unit. The gross value added for multi-regional organisations is allocated based on the volume of wage funds paid to employees in individual Regions. Indicators of household accounts are related to the place of **residence of the households**.*

*The **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 to be productive (i.e. including both market and non-market services) and of net taxes on products (it is thus expressed in purchase prices). From the point of view of use, the GDP is equal to the sum of final consumption (of households, general government, and non-profit institutions serving households), gross capital formation (of fixed capital, balance of inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables), and the external trade balance.*

*The **gross value added** (GVA) is the sum of values added of individual industries (i.e. GDP excluding net taxes on products that cannot be divided among individual industries). The industrial structure is arranged according to the CZ-NACE classification, which corresponds as for its content to the European NACE Rev. 2 classification.*

*The **gross fixed capital formation** (GFCF) includes the value of acquisition of both tangible and intangible fixed assets (purchased, acquired free of charge, or produced by own activities), minus the value of their sale and the value of assets handed over free of charge. It also includes acquisition in the form of financial leasing. The target of the acquisition is always to use the fixed assets for a productive activity including housing in a dwelling of its owner. Only assets used in production for a period longer than one year are fixed capital. It also includes e.g. equipment for military purposes, research and development expenditure, and the like.*

*The **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 tangible and intangible assets. Disposable income results from the generation and distribution of income and it is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account.*

*For the needs of international comparisons, selected **indicators are converted** to euros and purchasing power standards, namely according to the coefficients issued by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).*

Regional macroeconomic indicators are revised in harmony with revisions of annual national accounts. Up-to-date data include results of an occasional revision of the annual national accounts in 2024 applied to the whole time series. Data for 2023 are based on a notification version of the annual national accounts, for the time being, data for the year 2022 on a half-finalised version.

6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

The Chapter contains selected data on revenue and expenditure of Regions, municipalities, and voluntary unions of municipalities. Data are received from the Ministry of Finance, which processes the necessary data from accounting and financial statements of individual territorial units.

*Revenue and expenditure are after **consolidation**, i.e. after a modification, which eliminates duplication and entries, which are not a direct part of the financial performance.*

7 PRICES

Prices of agricultural products *are measured in the network of selected agricultural producers. They are mostly nominal prices of selected agricultural products by main (specified) quality grades. The monthly average prices of measured products are calculated as a simple arithmetic mean of reported prices of respective producers.*

*Data on **prices of dwellings and family houses** are taken from the Cadastre of Real Estate, which is administered by the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (abbreviated ČÚZK in Czech); related data from the Register of Census Districts and Buildings of the CZSO and from the Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate (abbreviated RÚIAN in Czech) of the ČÚZK have been added. Data of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre on individual proceedings on real estate purchases, in which the piece of data on the price was recorded, are the data source. A set of tables, according to possibilities of the new (data) source, with the highest possible similarity of detailed breakdown has been chosen. Average prices of dwellings and family houses in each monitored category have been calculated as a simple unweighted average of unit prices. In territorial detail, an average unit price may be burdened by unknown specific characteristics (e.g. a higher share of transfers of real estates with non-market prices). The methodology is described with more details in a publication of the CZSO called in Czech "Ceny nemovitostí – 2021–2023" (in English it reads Real estate prices in 2021–2023), which is issued on 31 December 2024 (Czech only). Due to different sources and methodologies, data from individual years published in statistical yearbooks issued before 2022 cannot be compared.*

8 LIVING CONDITIONS

*Based on the membership in the European Union, the Czech Statistical Office carried out further round of the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) sample survey in households called "**Living Conditions – 2023**". The aim of the survey is to obtain, on a long-term basis, comparable data on social conditions of households that are also comparable with other EU countries thanks to a unified methodology.*

*The survey applies the method of a four-year sample rotation; about a quarter of the observed households is replaced every year. The survey results are only representative up to the level of Regions due to the sample size. **When interpreting and analysing the survey results, it is necessary to keep in mind that they have some statistical errors** (both sample and non-sample ones). More information (e.g. tables with 95% confidence interval estimates, from which the interval, in which the real value of the estimated characteristic occurs with 95% probability, is clearly seen) can be found, along with the detailed methodology, in the publication "Household Income and Living Conditions – 2023" on the website at www.csu.gov.cz, in the section of Statistics – People – Household income, expenditure, and living conditions.*

*The survey included all persons who in the reference period had their habitual residence in the selected dwelling, including persons temporarily absent. It also applied to foreign nationals and subtenants. A **private household** (housekeeping household) consists of an individual or a group of persons who permanently live together and cover the expenditure on their needs together. Provided that there were more private households in a dwelling, only one of them was determined for the survey according to the rules set. Data for private households are usually recalculated as averages per person or equivalent sizes of a household. The recalculation to the equivalent size of a household takes into account the size and demographic composition of households. The calculation is constructed the way to reflect size savings of multimember households, i.e. savings on costs of consumer durables and services serving to a higher number of the household members (as household appliances, electricity, etc.). The OECD scale assigns the weight of 1.0 to the first adult in the household; any other adult (aged 14+ years) has 0.7; and any child (aged 0–13 years) has 0.5. The OECD-modified scale weights take more into account the household size (number of members) related savings and are defined as follows: the first adult in the household has 1.0, any other adult (aged 14+ years) has 0.5, and any child (aged 0–13 years) has 0.3.*

*__Income of persons and income of households__ are always surveyed for the calendar year before the survey. The **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. The **net money income** of the household was obtained by subtracting of appropriate health and social insurance contributions and income taxes. The total net income of the household includes income in kind comprising of consumption of own-account production and/or employee benefits in kind (e.g. contributions for board).*

*Lines for the **quintile distribution of households** by the net money income per person were calculated from the total for all households of the Czech Republic. Corresponding households and their members were categorised into five income groups determined this way for respective Regions.*

9 LABOUR MARKET

*The **Labour Force Sample Survey** (LFSS) is a source of information on the labour market (Tables **9**-1 to **9**-7 and **9**-101, **9**-102) surveyed in households of respondents. The methodology of indicators measured by the LFSS is in line with the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Therefore, the data 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 labour market characteristics, is adhered to.*

*In every quarter of 2023, the sample included over 23 thousand **randomly selected dwellings** on average in the whole territory of the Czech Republic (over 0.6% of all permanently occupied dwellings). All persons usually living in the sampled dwellings, irrespective of the type of their residence, are included in the LFSS. The set of chosen dwellings varies during the survey. Each quarter, 20% of newly chosen dwellings are incorporated into the panel and after five quarters they are eliminated from it.*

*__The decisive criterion for surveyed characteristics of every respondent is the respondent's actual activity on the labour market in the reference week__. If a respondent stated that he/she had worked at least one hour in the reference week for a wage, salary, or for other remuneration, he/she is strictly classified as a person in employment according to the ILO methodology. The **number of employed persons (the employed)** includes all persons aged 15+ years who belonged to employees during the reference week, including members of producer cooperatives, own-account workers, employers, or unpaid contributing family workers. Persons who reported that they were temporarily absent from work during the reference week are considered to be employed if their absence for other (personal, family, etc.) reasons was shorter than 3 months. Persons employed as professional members of the armed forces, persons on maternity leave who worked before taking maternity leave and also seasonal workers who temporarily do not work, yet continue to regularly complete tasks and duties related to a given work or business, are included in the employed.*

*All surveyed data are weighted to the age structure of the population according to population totals from the demographic statistics **taking into account the 2021 Census. As of 2023, estimates** of the number **of people living outside private households**, i.e. estimates of the number of persons living in collective households (penal institutions, social care institutions, retirement homes (community care homes), etc.) based on data from social security statistics, as well as estimates of the number of prisoners and the number of immigrants not living in dwellings **are** newly **deducted** from*

demographic data. The mentioned method of recalculation corresponds best to the range of persons covered by the survey, i.e. the population usually living in private households.

*In all tables, the **annual average of the four quarters of a given year** is presented in each year. Data for **2021 and 2022 have been recalculated** according to a newly introduced weighting method in 2023.*

***Reliability of data collected by the sample survey declines as the sample size decreases**. The annual averages lower than 3 000 persons are considered as low reliability data and annual data for a number lower than 500 persons are not published at all as their relative standard deviation is higher than 50% (a dot is shown in tables instead of them). For all data obtained from the sample survey, the 95% confidence interval can be constructed, i.e. the interval, in which the real value of the estimated indicator lies with the 95% probability. The interval size is influenced by both frequency of the surveyed characteristic in individual Regions and the sample size within the Region.*

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*The data on the **number of employees** (as headcount) **and** on **average gross monthly wages in 2020 through 2022** (Tables **9**-8, **9**-9, **9**-103, and **9**-104) come from results of the processing of **annual statistical questionnaires**. They cover all businesses (economic entities) regardless their number of employees. The territorial breakdown of the data by Region is obtained directly from the reporting units and is carried out depending on the location of actual workplaces of employees, by the so-called **workplace method**. However, a more detailed territorial breakdown, for example, by District, is impossible. The data breakdown by industry (economic activity) has been **processed according to the national version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community** (CZ-NACE). Data are classified to industries (economic activities) by principal (prevailing) activity of the whole business.*

*Information on **numbers of employees and average wages in 2023** (Table **9**-105) is drawn from the results of the processing of **quarterly statistical questionnaires** and it is published **by workplace location**. Data are given for all enterprises with the numbers of employees as headcount and also converted to the **full-time equivalent persons**, which reflects the length of worked hours. The data are preliminary.*

The data on numbers of employees and on average gross monthly wages do not cover persons at public offices (e.g. deputies, senators, full-time members of assemblies at all levels), judges, women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave (unless they simultaneously work in a main (one) job), trainees of voluntary training, persons working for companies on the basis of the agreement on work performed out of the employment contract.

*The data on **wages by sex and by classification of occupations** (Tables **9**-10, **9**-106, and **9**-107) were obtained from the **structural employee wage statistics**, which is currently generated by merging of resulting databases of the sample survey of the Information System on Average Earnings (ISAE; ISPV in Czech) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which covers the wage sphere, and of the administrative data source of the Salary Information System (ISP in Czech) of the Ministry of Finance, which exhaustively covers the salary sphere.*

Since 2011, the results cover the whole population of employees in the Czech Republic using a sampling method, because previously non-surveyed employees of enterprises with less than 10 employees and also employees of non-profit institutions and employees of the self-employed have newly been included.

*The **breakdown by occupation** has been processed **according to the national version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (CZ-ISCO)**, effective since 1 January 2011.*

*Nevertheless, the **average wage calculated from data of structural** (employee) **wage statistics** is not and cannot be identical with the average wage obtained by means of the CZSO's business surveys (Tables **9**-8 and **9**-9 or Tables **9**-103 through **9**-105), in which the total wage bill (payroll) is measured against the registered number of employees of the business, in which, however, sick employees or those with unpaid absence from work shorter than 4 weeks are also included. Further differences in the wage level in comparison to other statistical sources can result (besides the influence of unpaid absence from work and a different population of the survey) from the fact that the results of structural statistics do not include employees with contracted hours of work below 30 hours per week.*

*The **median wage** is the value of the employee's wage in the middle of the wage distribution. It means that one half of wage values is below the median wage, while the other half is above it.*

*The data on the number and structure of unemployed **job applicants kept in the labour office register** and on the job vacancies kept in the labour office register are obtained from the information system of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.*

***Job applicants kept in the labour office register** are natural persons who have asked in person for an arrangement of a suitable job at a regional office of the Labour Office of the CR in the Region where they have residence; after they have complied with conditions established by law, the regional office of the Labour Office of the CR have entered them into the register of job applicants.*

***Available job applicants kept in the labour office register** are registered job applicants (including the EU nationals and the EEA citizens) ready to take a job immediately, when an appropriate one is offered, because there is no objective obstacle for them to become employed.*

*The **partly unemployed** are registered job applicants with additional earnings (coming from an activity based on employment or service relationship, or under contracts for work carried out outside contracts of employment provided that their monthly earnings or remunerations per month do not exceed a half of the minimum wage).*

The **share of unemployed persons** expresses the share of available job applicants kept in the labour office register aged 15–64 years in the whole population of the same age.

Since 1 January 2012, there has been effective an amendment to the Act No 435/2004 Sb, on Employment, which in the Section 35 cancels the so far applied obligations of employers to report **job vacancies**. The employer **may** report job vacancies and their characteristics to a regional labour office (Section 37). Job vacancies kept in the labour office register mean newly created or vacated jobs, for which the employer intends to acquire employees or to occupy them with temporary employees from an **employment agency** (Section 35).

Data on **employed foreigners** are based on two separate registers as follows:
- the register kept by the **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**, exactly by the **Administration of Employment Services**, which collects data from registers of labour offices as follows:
  - the number of valid work permits of third-country nationals (i.e. citizens from non-EU countries);
  - the number of pieces of information on citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland starting to perform work in employment (these citizens and their family members do not need a work permit; however, their employers are obliged to inform the competent labour office in writing on the day they started to perform work in employment, at the latest);
  - the number of granted employee cards (they are only issued to third-country nationals; they have properties of both a residence permit and a work permit);
  - the number of granted blue cards (a residence permit and a work permit for highly qualified third-country nationals for the performance of highly qualified employment that is demanded in the Czech Republic);
  - the number of pieces of information on commencement of the performance of work of foreigners from third countries (third-country nationals) who do not need a work permit to enter the labour market in the Czech Republic, however, who have a duty to inform (categories of those foreigners are enumerated in the Employment Act; it applies, inter alia, to foreigners with permanent residence or to foreigners who have been granted asylum status or subsidiary protection);
- the register kept by the **Ministry of Industry and Trade**, which collects data on foreigners having valid trade licence (they can do business in the territory of the Czech Republic provided that they comply with conditions specified by the Act No 455/1991 Sb, on Trade Licences).

The data on the number of residing foreigners and on the number of employed foreigners cannot be directly compared. In some cases (in some citizenships), the number of employed foreigners may be higher than the number of residing foreigners, i.e. those registered by the Foreign Police. It mainly applies to the numbers of foreigners – EU nationals who do not register for temporary residence in the Czech Republic (the law defines the duty of those citizens to register for residence, however, it does not set any sanctions for cases when a foreigner – EU national does not do so); however, they are registered by labour offices as employees.

10 ECONOMIC ENTITIES

Data in this chapter are compiled from data kept in the **(Statistical) Business Register** (abbreviated RES *in Czech*). The (Statistical) Business Register is a public list, which is made and maintained by the CZSO pursuant to the Act No 89/1995 Sb, on the State Statistical Service, as subsequently amended. It mainly serves for preparation and conducting of statistical surveys. It is kept updated with data from statistical surveys and data from the Commercial Register, trade licensing offices, and other administrative sources. After basic registers of public administration were put into operation on 1 July 2012, the **(Administrative) Business Register** (abbreviated ROS *in Czech*), also called the **Basic Register of Legal and Natural Persons**, became the main source for updates of the (Statistical) Business Register.

The (Statistical) Business Register keeps records of **legal persons** including organisational units of the state and **natural persons** with the status of an entrepreneur. **Natural persons** include private entrepreneurs in business under the Trade Act, agricultural entrepreneurs – natural persons, natural persons in business under other acts, and since 2014, foreign natural persons and branches of foreign natural persons. In tables, foreign natural persons also include branches of foreign natural persons. **Business companies and partnerships** include general commercial partnerships, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, joint-stock companies and since 2010, also European Companies (Societas Europaea, SE) and European Economic Interest Groupings. **Cooperatives** also include European Cooperative Societies (Societas Cooperativa Europaea, SCE). **Foundations and endowment funds** also include organisational units of foreign endowment funds and organisational units of foreign foundations. Associations and subsidiary associations also include foreign subsidiary associations.

In relation to an amendment to the Trade Act according to which activities of independent loss adjusters became a new regulated trade, in the beginning of 2019, activities of insurance brokers (insurance intermediaries) kept according to the Act No 38/2004 Sb under the legal form of "natural persons in business under other acts" (than the Trade Act and the Act on Agriculture) were terminated. Those who intended to continue in their activities and notified of their regulated trade were included in the legal form of "natural persons in business under the Trade Act".

Economic entities are classified in the **territory** according to their registered office, not according to the place of performed activity. The breakdown of the (Statistical) Business Register by **principal** (prevailing) **activity** corresponds to sections of the **Classification of Economic Activities** (CZ-NACE). Businesses (economic entities) are classified to **institutional sectors** in accordance with the **Classification of Institutional Sectors and Subsectors** (according to the ESA 2010). Individual sectors (subsectors) include entities (businesses), which have similar basic activities, functions, and economic behaviour and belong to the same type of producer. The **households** sector includes individuals or groups of individuals

as final consumers and small entrepreneurs producing market goods and services (craftsmen, agricultural entrepreneurs – natural persons, private medical doctors, lawyers, tax advisors, etc.), dwelling unit owners associations, and since 2014, also foreign natural persons (previously classified to foreign-controlled private enterprises).

A **business with identified activity** is that, which is an income tax payer, value added tax payer, or pays social security contributions for its employees or as a self-employed person (own-account worker).

11 AGRICULTURE

The agricultural "industry" comprises agricultural primary production enterprises engaged in crop production, animal production, and providing services for agriculture (according to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), division 01, except for data on gamekeeping covering economic activities given in the CZ-NACE 01.7 group, which are provided under statistics on Forestry because they are more closely related to forest management).

Usually an agricultural holding, which is a part of the **Farm Register** and fulfils at least one of **threshold values** (e.g. area from 1 ha of utilised agricultural area or farming of livestock from 1 head of cattle, etc.) is a basic register unit in agricultural statistics. The data are mainly obtained by a sample survey and the **results** found **are grossed-up to the whole agricultural sector** (excluding households outside the agricultural industry).

The **agricultural output** of the Region is a total of agricultural products and agricultural services produced by agricultural entities of the Region and inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. The basic methodological tool to measure the output is so-called regional economic accounts for agriculture.

The **utilised agricultural area** is the land regularly utilised for cultivation of agricultural crops. It includes arable land including fallows, hop gardens, vineyards, gardens, orchards, permanent grasslands, and other permanent crops. A fallow is arable land that lies fallow; during the surveyed year, it is not used for production of agricultural crops.

Sown areas include agricultural land areas, which have been sown or planted in spring of the given year, areas of winter crops sown in autumn of the previous year, and areas of multiple-year crops cultivated on lands sown in previous years. They are obtained by a survey as at 31 May (the same as the land area of the utilised agricultural area).

The **harvest** represents the total production of crops at standard humidity and purity. The fodder crops harvest has been given with the determined humidity content since 2017; it is 15% for clover, 15% for lucerne, and 65% for green maize. The per hectare yield is the ratio of a harvest to the harvested area. The harvested area is equal to the sown areas, except for grain maize, green maize, permanent grassland, and also vegetables since 2018. The number of fruit trees and bushes includes fruit trees and bushes of all age categories dedicated for the fruit production.

Before 2023, the number of **livestock** was given as at 1 April of the reference year and as of 2023, it is as at 31 December of the reference year. **Cows** and **sows** are breeding dams that have already calved or farrowed, respectively, at least once. Before 2023, **poultry** included domestic fowl (gallus gallus domestica), geese, ducks, and turkeys regardless of their utility type and category. As of 2023, besides the already mentioned species, we also include other poultry (quails, pheasants, guinea fowl, and pigeons raised as farm animals) and ostriches.

The **production of livestock for slaughter** (cattle, pigs) and **poultry for slaughter** is the amount of livestock (as live weight), which was sold to market to be slaughtered. It also includes livestock, which was in-house slaughtered or slaughtered in own slaughterhouses or in other owner slaughterhouses for reimbursement, or potentially slaughtered outside slaughterhouses. The **milk production** is the amount of milk that have been milked and sucked by sucking calves of milked dairy cows and does not include milk sucked by calves of meat cows. **Production/Yield of eggs for consumption** is surveyed for laying hens, which are hens who reached laying maturity and are kept for production of eggs not intended for hatching.

The **meat production** (except for poultrymeat) is the carcass weight of livestock for slaughter which were slaughtered at registered slaughterhouses no matter if they were reared in the Czech Republic or imported as livestock from abroad. It includes meat, from forced slaughters as well, that was recognised as suitable for human consumption. The **carcass weight** is the weight of carcasses processed in slaughters. Veal is the meat from cattle slaughtered at the age of up to eight months; lamb is the meat of sheep slaughtered at the age of up to one year. The **live weight** is the weight of livestock for slaughter before the slaughter. The average live weight of pigs for slaughter excludes sows and boars.

The **consumption of fertilisers** is given per 1 hectare of reported utilised agricultural area for reporting units covered by the sample survey. There is no grossing up to the whole agricultural industry, which means it does not cover small farmers. The crop year is the period from 1 July of the previous year to 30 June of the current year.

A stable part of the chapter is supplemented by basic results of the Integrated Farm Survey – 2023. More detailed data from the survey (including methodological notes) are given in a separate publication of the CZSO called Integrated Farm Survey – Regions – 2023 (code: 270166-24).

12 FORESTRY

Forestry encompasses all entities activities of which consist in afforestation/reforestation and forest regeneration, forest cultivation, felling, and other forestry activities. Figures on the forestry are reported on the CZSO annual questionnaires (forms/reports) completed and submitted by businesses (economic entities) with 20+ employees and having forestry and logging as their principal (prevailing) activity, as classified in the division 02 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), and by businesses (economic entities), which manage forest land with the area of 200 hectares and larger.

Afforestation/reforestation means the afforestation and forest restoration carried out by man – by sowing and planting (i.e. sowing and planting of forests while the area of natural forest regeneration is excluded). This includes, besides areas forested for the first time and repeatedly, also improvements and additions to forest cultures and natural seeding areas converted to the area of fully forested land. *Roundwood removals* involve logged timber (excluding bark) as volume of large timber and a portion of small-diameter timber (felling residues are not included), counted irrespective of what kind of thinning or felling it has been acquired from and includes salvage felling as well as the so-called self-production felling. The *salvage felling* includes data on salvage felling and disasters of all types. The overall roundwood removals also include dry trees, windfalls, blowdowns, and all wood used in beetle traps to catch bark beetles, and also tree specimen that serve as a wintering refuge of harmful insects (bark beetles, etc.). The wood volume processed in a given year is counted in.

Cleanings are treatments of young stands, the purpose of which is mainly to reduce the stand density and to adjust health and quality of the stand. *Thinnings* shall mean tending of premature forest stands to optimise stand properties in terms of wood production, resistance, and stability. The thinning is carried out by removing from the stand the trees, which are economically inappropriate and undesirable in favour of the crop trees.

The Chapter also contains data on *game management* – spring stock of game and hunting of game. Data published are for reporting units covered by the statistical surveys of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment, including data for hunting grounds acknowledged on lands designated for defence of the state.

13 INDUSTRY

Data are published for enterprises, which have industry as their principal (prevailing) activity (CZ-NACE B, C, and D sections, i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) **with 100+ employees** and they are surveyed by the enterprise method, i.e. for enterprises having their **registered office in the relevant territory**, including their establishments, plants, and units located in other Regions. As for the category of enterprises with 100+ employees, it is an exhaustive survey.

Sales of goods and services incidental to industry are at basic current prices, which are invoiced by a producer to a purchaser. They include only sales (revenues) from the sale of products and services according to the CZ-CPA 05–39, i.e. sales adjusted for non-industrial activities of an enterprise. Trade in and transmission, distribution, and supply of energies also belong to services incidental to industry. The difference between the value of the purchased energy and the value of sold (delivered) one is the sales (revenue) for the service. Sales (revenues from sales) include sale of own tangible and intangible output valued at current prices. These sales exclude the VAT, excise duty, and customs duty.

The **average 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. It is calculated as a sum of the number of natural persons (headcount) in individual days of a reported month (including non-working days / public holidays / rest days and days off), which is divided by the number of all calendar days of the month.

The **average gross monthly wage** per employee includes all incomes from employment (basic wages and salaries, personal bonuses and other bonuses, company profit sharing, and compensations for wages and salaries) charged to be paid to registered employees in compliance with relevant regulations on wages and salaries. Compensation of wages or salaries for temporary incapacity to work for disease or injury and quarantine paid by the employers are not included.

Comparison of data in the year-on-year development can be influenced by the fact that it applies to sets of entities that always fulfil set criteria (prevailing activity, registered office in the Region, threshold for the number of employees) in the relevant year. Conversions to a comparable organisation structure are not made.

14 ENERGY

Information on the energy sector about the operation of the Czech electricity and gas grid is published regularly by the **Energy Regulatory Office** (www.eru.gov.cz/en/). Basic data are published in the Yearly report on the operation of the Czech electricity grid and in the Yearly report on the operation of the Czech gas grid, which are published by the Energy Regulatory Office based on the Section 17(7)(m) of the **Act No 458/2000 Sb, on Business Conditions and Performance of State Administration in the Energy Sectors and amending certain acts** (the Energy Act), as subsequently amended. Data on the electric power industry are obtained directly from producers of electricity, distribution system and transmission system operators, and the market operator, data on renewable sources from the OTE, a. s. company. Data on gas are processed by the Energy Regulatory Office from gas producers, distribution system operators, the transmission system operator, and operators of gas storage facilities. All data are based on data from licensed entities; since 2022, data from non-licensed power-generating facilities up to 50 kW that are connected to the distribution system have also been newly included.

Installed capacity of electricity sets is a sum of rated outputs of individual electricity sets (blocks) as at the last day of the reference period. It is the highest theoretical active output of a set.

Gross electricity production is the total electricity production at generator terminals. **Net electricity production** is the difference between the total gross electricity production and own consumption for the production of electricity including losses.

*Gross electricity production **from renewable (energy) sources** comprises electricity production from hydroelectric power plants, wind and photovoltaic (solar) power plants, from biogas (including sewage and landfill gases), from biomass, and from biodegradable municipal waste.*

***Consumption of electricity** is published by the Energy Regulatory Office since 2014 **as the net consumption of electricity**, which is the consumption of electricity at the supply points of regional distribution system operators plus consumption of entities directly connected to the respective generating plant. In the previous years, it only published consumption of electricity **as the gross consumption of electricity** (the sum of the net consumption of electricity, own consumption for the production of electricity, consumption for pumping at pumped storage plants, and network losses).*

***Consumption of natural gas** in the breakdown by Region is the volume of gas supplied to end customers. It does not include own consumption of natural gas during distribution, losses, an accumulation change in distribution systems, own consumption of natural gas producers at natural gas mining, and natural gas to drive compressors in compression stations in the transmission system.*

*The **number of compressed natural gas (CNG) filling stations** and consumption of CNG have been measured separately since 2017. In the previous years, the data were included in other offtake categories.*

15 CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

*The **construction enterprise** is a business with construction as principal (prevailing) activity (classified to divisions 41, 42, and 43 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE)).*

*The **construction work** mainly refers to works carried out on the construction, reconstruction, extension, renovation, repair and maintenance of permanent as well as temporary buildings and structures. It also includes assembly works on structures and the value of built-in materials and structures. The value of construction work is given excluding the value added tax (VAT). The **general construction work** represents the volume of construction work of a reporting unit performed by workers included in its registered number of employees plus productive work of apprentices and the volume of construction work on own tangible fixed assets. The **construction work "S" (according to delivery contracts)** represents the total value of own outputs of construction activities of a reporting unit (including built-in materials) implemented on the basis of a delivery contract for the end user (building investor), including the value of potential subdeliveries of construction work received from other sub-contractors in order to implement the delivery contract for the end user. The **public ordering party** (contracting authority, i.e. a party placing an order for a public project) is a legal person which, in accordance with valid regulations on financial management, utilises, in full or in part, public resources for funding of public contracts.*

*The **building permit** means the total number of building permits (including joint building permits), building notifications, constructions permitted on the basis of a contract governed by public law, and constructions permitted in a shortened building permit process by an approved building inspector, which were granted and registered according to the Building Act by the planning and building control authority in charge. The **approximate value of constructions** includes total costs, including technology, at current prices, incurred for the preparation, implementation, and putting of the construction into commission.*

*****Housing construction** includes construction of new dwellings in the given territory by means of all types of construction activities. The **dwelling** means a room or a set of rooms that had been determined for residential use by a decision of the planning and building control authority and that may serve to that purpose as independent dwelling units (housing units). **Dwellings started** are dwellings in buildings, for which building permits have been granted in the reference period, no matter whether these dwellings were completed in the reference period or not. **Dwellings completed** are dwellings located in new buildings that have been allocated a description/registration house number or newly completed dwellings in already existing buildings.*

*The **living floor area of a dwelling** is the floor area of habitable rooms. The living floor area does not include the floor area of ancillary rooms (e.g. an entrance hall) and facilities (e.g. a toilet, a bathroom). The **useful floor area of a dwelling** is the area of all habitable and ancillary rooms, including facilities of the dwelling. It excludes floor areas of non-residential areas. The **energy performance of a building** is only monitored for newly erected buildings.*

16 TOURISM

Tourism statistics includes data on capacity and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments and also data from a sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents. Besides data by Region and District, data for certified tourist areas of the Destination Management Organisation (DMO) are published. The DMO ensures coordination, cooperation, and communication of providers of tourism services in a given territory in order to manage tourism more effectively.

***Collective accommodation establishments** are establishments with at least five rooms and at the same time ten beds that on a regular (or irregular) basis provide guests (including children) with temporary accommodation for a holiday, a tour, a spa treatment, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, stays of children at schools in nature, and in summer and winter holiday camps. They are divided by category determining the type of accommodation establishment and the class defining requirements for the 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 only include bed places serving tourism (excluding extra beds). **Places for tents and caravans** mean the number of places for tents, caravans, and campers. The number of rooms, bed places, and places for tents and caravans includes maximum capacity of each collective accommodation establishment in the given year.

Provided data on the number of guests in collective accommodation establishments are a summary of data from processed questionnaires and estimated non-response. **Guests** in an accommodation establishment are all persons (including children and excluding operating personnel and owners of the accommodation establishment) who have used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary accommodation. Persons who use an accommodation establishment for their temporary accommodation for the purpose of employment or full-time studies are not included. The length of the temporary accommodation must not exceed 1 year for the guest to be considered a tourist.

A person with a permanent residence in the Czech Republic is considered a **resident**. He/she can therefore be a citizen of the Czech Republic as well as a foreign national permanently living in the Czech Republic. A **non-resident** is 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** is the net occupancy rate of permanent bed places and it is calculated as the number of overnight stays for the reference period divided by the multiplication of the average number of bed places available and the number of operating days. The **occupancy rate of rooms** means the net occupancy rate of rooms and it is calculated as the number of room-days (i.e. the number of occupied rooms for individual days of the reference period) divided by the multiplication of the average number of rooms available and the number of operating days.

A **conference** is a formal meeting of a higher number of people with some specialisation the subject of which are presentations, lectures, discussions, and consultations. It can be a congress of academics, a meeting of diplomatic representatives of individual states, and the like; there is usually an accompanying programme.

Based on the results of the project of the Ministry of Regional Development called "Quality Improvement of Data on Selected Tourism Sectors" and on a subsequent update of the Register of Collective Accommodation Establishments of the CZSO, data on capacities and on the number of guests for the years 2012 and 2013 have been revised; data for the previous years are incomparable.

A **tourism sample survey** (TSS) is the source of data on outbound and inbound tourism of residents of the Czech Republic. The survey is carried out monthly in a randomly selected sample of households and persons aged 15+ years are enquired. Data on private trips (with the purpose to spend leisure time, to recreate, to improve health, to visit relatives or friends) and on business trips, which took place during the last three months, are surveyed among all members of a household. Using weight coefficients, survey results are grossed up to the population of 15+ years and for that age group they are also published.

A **long trip** is a private trip, at which a person stayed overnight for at least 4 successive nights outside his or her usual environment. A **short trip** is a private trip (including weekend stays), at which a person stayed overnight at least for 1 night and for 3 successive nights as a maximum outside his or her usual environment. A **business trip** is a trip of a business/working character outside the usual environment with at least one overnight stay (it includes: congresses, conferences, fairs and exhibitions, business meetings, company missions, and the like).

Summary data on an economic status of tourism industry are given in the **Tourism Satellite Account**. The most requested information is as follows: the **share of tourism in the gross value added** (GVA) and the **number of persons employed** in tourism, which gives an annual average of the number of all natural persons who work in the tourism industry in their main job or who are temporarily not working but are in the so-called formal employment (including the self-employed persons).

Since 2020, data from online international accommodation platforms (Airbnb, Booking, Expedia, and Tripadvisor) have been available. Via the intermediating platforms, information is captured on a digital footprint of the accommodated in the form of the advertised listings or through the actual bookings.

17 TRANSPORT

The data on **transport** are obtained from external sources – the Ministry of Transport and the Road and Motorway Directorate, s.o.e.

Motorways are roads designed for fast long-distance and international transport by means of road motor vehicles and built without junctions at grade. Depending on their purpose and importance to transport, they are classified to class I and class II motorways. **Roads** are surface communications open to the public and designed for the use by road and other vehicles and pedestrians. They form a road network. Depending on their purpose and importance to transport, they are classified to class I, clas II, and class III roads (including sections in towns and municipalities included in the road network).

The length of operated **railway lines** is the length of running (main/open) tracks. It does not include other transport and handling tracks. Since 2015, the total **length of navigable inland waterways** for regular transport also includes class 0 and non-classified inland waterways on reservoirs and lakes serving mostly for transport by means of passenger ships and for navigation for sport.

The **numbers of road vehicles** are obtained from the Register of Road Vehicles updated according to the registers of municipal authorities of municipalities with extended powers. In the register, there are road motor vehicles and semi-trailers and trailers that had a number plate as at 31 December allocated.

18 INFORMATION SOCIETY

The term of **information and communication technologies** (hereinafter only referred to as ICT) generally includes technologies as mobile phones, computers, and the Internet and systems, activities, and processes related to them, which contribute to the display, processing, storage/warehousing, and transmission of information and data in an electronic form.

Data on (fixed broadband) **Internet infrastructure** are based on data sources of the Czech Telecommunication Office; they are related to 31 December of the reference year.

The internet access (broadband) enables to download with the minimum speed of 2 Mbps. A fast broadband internet connection enabling to transmit data with the speed of 30–99.9 Mbps is considered to be standard nowadays and an ultra-fast broadband with the speed over 100 Mbps is considered to be ideal. The number of accesses to the Internet is expressed by so-called active (subscriber) lines where subscribers are provided with the service of access to the Internet. In most of the cases, it corresponds to the number of concluded contracts for these services on a retail trade level.

The internet access via **xDSL** includes using a modem and a digital subscriber line (xDSL) technology by metallic line. Nowadays, the following types are used: an assymetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) and especially a very-high-bit-rate digital subscriber line (VDSL), for which it is typical that the connection is assymetric, when the speed of data transmitted to the user (incoming data) is higher than the speed of data outgoing from the user. From 2013 onwards, it also includes accesses using the VDSL technology in combination with optical fibre of the fiber to the cabinet (FTTCab) type.

The internet access via **cable television network** (cable modem) includes access to the Internet by means of a cable television network through coaxial cables, including an access via hybrid fiber-coax (HFC) networks or fibre to the last amplifier (FTTLA). It is essential for an inclusion in this category that the network is ended by a cable modem. The internet access by means of **optical fibre** (fiber to the x – FTTx) includes the optical connection of the fibre to the home (FTTH) type, when the optical fibre delivers optical connectivity up to the subscriber's dwelling (flat) and the optical connection of the fibre to the building (FTTB) type, when the optical fibre only delivers optical connectivity to the building and the indoor distribution to the subscriber's dwelling (flat) is ensured in a different way (e.g. by a radio network or a fixed local area network).

The fixed wireless access to the Internet includes connection via radio network, when the receiving device is placed in a **fixed location** (usually a building, a dwelling/flat). The fixed wireless access is **subdivided** into the access in **licensed** (including fixed LTE/5G) and **non-licensed** (including WiFi) frequency bands.

Data on **ICT in households and their usage by individuals** are based on the Sample Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals, which has been carried out within the Integrated Household Surveys (IHS). The survey is carried out using the computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) method on the sample of about 10 000 individuals (persons) aged 16+ years. Results have been grossed up to the whole population in Regions of the Czech Republic aged 16+ years. Concerning data on households, the current status in the survey period (the 2nd quarter of the reference year) is surveyed; data on individuals (persons) are for the last three months in the survey period, except for the indicator on purchasing on the Internet, which is surveyed for the reference period of 12 months before the interviewing. In order to be more representative, data, which are broken down by Region, are published as three-year moving averages.

Households with a computer / internet access include all households, which at the time of the survey stated that at least one of the household members had an access to a computer / the Internet at home.

Households having a WiFi router are households, which at the time of the survey stated that they distribute the internet signal (from the fixed connection to the Internet) across the household by means of a WiFi router. A WiFi router is a device enabling persons in the given household to get connected to the Internet from multiple devices concurrently and also from any location, which is within the WiFi network range.

Individuals using the Internet are such users who have used the Internet at least once anywhere in the last three months (e.g. at home, at work, at school) for whatever purpose (private or work) from any device (e.g. from a mobile phone, a computer, a smart TV).

Individuals using a mobile phone to access the Internet are users who stated that they had used a mobile phone to access the Internet at least once during the last three months. It does not matter whether the phone was a private one or an employer's one as well as it does not matter what type of connection was used to access the Internet (mobile networks, WiFi).

Individuals using the Internet for participation in social networks (doing social networking) are those who in the last three months at least once logged into their user profile on such networks and used available services as, for example, browsing through posts of other users, communication with other users, and/or sharing of their own posts.

Individuals purchasing on the Internet (shopping) are users who in the last twelve months purchased or ordered any goods or services on a website or via applications. A purchase means a purchase for private purposes. This does not include a purchase for the employer, a school, or other organisations. The goods or services could also be paid as "cash on delivery" or at personal pickup (i.e. not only over the Internet).

*The data on the **numbers of ICT specialists** are from the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS). In order to ensure higher reliability and to eliminate considerable year-on-year fluctuations of values for this group of employees, data in the table are provided as three-year moving averages (e.g. the value for 2022 is calculated as an average of values for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023). **ICT specialists** (occupations thereof) are subdivided into two major groups, namely to ICT managers, engineers and professionals (ICT professionals) and ICT technicians, installers and servicers (ICT technicians). Their classification is based on the Classification of Occupations (CZ-ISCO), the corresponding national classification in the Czech Republic based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). From 2011, ICT specialists are defined and assigned to the major groups, groups, and subgroups of the CZ-ISCO based on recommendations of Eurostat and the International Labour Organization.*

*Data on **wages of ICT specialists** come from the structural employee wage statistics, which is generated by merging of databases of the sample survey of the Information System on Average Earnings of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which covers the wage sphere, and of the administrative data source of the Salary Information System of the Ministry of Finance, which exhaustively covers the salary sphere. Data on wages of ICT specialists in this publication are only available for the ICT specialists defined rather narrowly, which includes two sub-major groups of the CZ-ISCO: 25 Information and communications technology professionals (hereinafter only referred to as ICT professionals) and 35 Information and communications technicians (hereinafter only referred to as ICT technicians).*

*Data on **students of and graduates from ICT fields of education** were obtained from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, namely from the Union Information from Students' Registers (the "SIMS" database). Data are continually added to the source SIMS database and the database is continually updated, including retrospective corrections. Data published in this Yearbook correspond to the state of processing as at 26 April 2024. Data on university students are always as at 31 December of the relevant year; data on graduates are for the whole school year. Information and communication technology studies are defined by the international classification of the ISCED-F 2013, class 06 Information and Communication Technologies. Numbers of students and graduates are given as headcount, i.e. each student is only included once in a particular piece of data, including students who study in more study programmes concurrently. The total numbers of students and graduates thus do not have to be equal to the sums of students and graduates of respective types of study programmes.*

*Data on **ICT equipment in schools** come from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, which collects data on available IT infrastructure in basic, secondary, and higher professional schools. Data are as at September of a given year.*

*Data on **equipment penetration and usage of information technologies in health** in the Czech Republic, namely in independent surgeries of physicians, come from a survey of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the CR.*

***Electronic medical prescription** (ePrescription) makes it possible for physicians (medical practitioners) to issue a medical prescription on their computer. The Central Repository of Electronic Prescriptions then assigns an identification code to the prescription and after that the physician tells the code to the patient. Based on the code, a pharmacist afterwards obtains the electronic prescription from the central repository.*

***Drug interaction alerts** serve to a physician to find out whether a certain patient is not prescribed drugs that interact with each other.*

***Laboratory tests ordering and receiving of the results** means that a physician sends an electronic order for a laboratory test from his/her computer in the surgery and afterwards he/she receives the test results in the form of a secure protocol.*

*An **online appointment scheduling system** – patients can make an appointment for a medical examination/intervention by an online form, which is sent directly from a website of a particular surgery or via a system of electronic appointment scheduling; it does not include making appointments by e-mail.*

***Online consultations** – it is possible to send health-related questions via the website, which the physician/practitioner will answer to by e-mail or he/she will post the answer on the medical practice's website.*

19 SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

***Research and experimental development** (hereinafter only referred to as R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge (OECD 2015, Frascati Manual). For an activity to be a R&D activity, it must satisfy five core criteria; it must be: novel, creative, uncertain in its outcome, systematic, transferable and/or reproducible.*

***Characteristics of research and development** are surveyed by the **Annual report (questionnaire) on research and development**, which includes questions on human and financial resources earmarked for R&D activities realised in the territory of the Czech Republic in respective sectors of R&D performance and types of entities, in which R&D is performed. **Reporting units** in the R&D survey are all legal and natural persons performing R&D in the territory of the Czech Republic as their principal (CZ-NACE 72 – Scientific research and development) or secondary economic activity, irrespective of the number of personnel, sector, or CZ-NACE activity, in which they work.*

***Sector of research and development performance** is a basic category used in R&D statistics, which groups all institutional units performing R&D based on their main functions, behaviour, and objectives. R&D indicators are usually measured and published, also at an international level, in four sectors of R&D performance (hereinafter referred to as sectors): business enterprise, government, higher education, and private non-profit sector. These sectors were defined*

based on the Nomenclature of Institutional Sectors and Subsectors used in the national accounts (the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010)) and definitions given in the Frascati Manual.

Business enterprise sector (S.11 Non-financial corporations; S.12 Financial corporations; S.141 Employers, and S.142 Own-account workers), which comprises all companies, organisations, and institutions, principal (prevailing) activity of which is market production of goods or services for sale to the general public at an economically significant price.

Entities and workplaces performing R&D in the business enterprise sector are broken down by type of workplace based on the ownership, namely to the following three categories: **public enterprises (corporations), private national enterprises (corporations),** and **foreign-controlled enterprises (corporations)**.

Government sector (S.13 General government) comprises bodies of central and local government, except for publicly managed higher education institutions (CZ-NACE 85.4). This sector especially includes in the Czech Republic **workplaces of the Czech Academy of Sciences** and other public research institutions (legal form 661), places of research under the competence of ministries, which perform R&D as their main activity (CZ-NACE 72). Other types of R&D workplaces in the government sector performing R&D most frequently as their secondary activity are **cultural establishments** (CZ-NACE 91) such as public libraries, archives, museums, **public health establishments** (except for teaching hospitals) with prevailing income coming from the public health insurance (CZ-NACE 86), and **other workplaces** (units).

Higher education sector (CZ-NACE 85.4 Higher education) comprises all public and private universities and all research institutes, experimental facilities and clinics, work of which is directly controlled or managed by higher education institutions. R&D workplaces in the higher education sector in the Czech Republic mainly comprise **individual faculties of 26 public and 2 state universities** and, since 2005, in accordance with the OECD methodology, also **12 teaching hospitals**.

Private non-profit sector (S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households) comprises private institutions, including private persons and households, primary aim of which/whom is not generation of profit but providing of non-market services to households. They include, e.g., associations of research organisations, associations, unions, federations, movements, or foundations. The private non-profit sector is insignificant as for R&D performance.

> Note: Year-on-year changes in data on research and development by sector of performance, type of workplace, ownership, or economic activity can be caused by reclassification of monitored entities, for example, when some of the following has changed: an owner, a principal (prevailing) economic activity, a legal form, or an institutional sector.

Research and development activities are measured, especially in the government sector and the higher education sector, in six **broad fields of science** defined according to the Fields of Research and Development Classification (FORD classification) based on prevailing field of R&D workplaces surveyed. They are as follows: Natural sciences, Engineering and technology, Medical and health sciences, Agricultural and veterinary sciences, Social sciences, Humanities and the arts.

Persons working in research and development (hereinafter referred to as **R&D personnel**) are persons working at R&D workplaces in individual reporting units who ensure direct services for those workplaces. R&D personnel (R&D workers) are broken down according to the **activity** they perform to three categories. **Researchers**, who are engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems or who manage such projects. **Technicians and equivalent staff** (hereinafter referred to as **technicians**) who participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods. **Other supporting staff** in R&D are managers, administrative, secretarial, and clerical staff, and craftsmen participating in R&D activities or involved in such activities.

The number of R&D personnel is usually **expressed** (measured) by means of **two main measurement units**:

o **Headcount (HC)** of R&D personnel refers to the **registered number of persons fully or partially active (engaged) in research and development activities**, employed in main or secondary employment **as at the end of the reference year** in entities, in which R&D is performed.

> Note: Primarily in the higher education sector and partially also in the government sector, a huge amount of R&D personnel, especially researchers, have an employment contract **in more entities concurrently**. Therefore, in these sectors, the indicator is overestimated and does not provide the real number of persons working in R&D, but rather a number of jobs (working times) of persons performing R&D as at the end of the reference year. For both the national and international comparisons, it is therefore **recommended** to use the below mentioned indicator.

o **Full-time equivalent (FTE)** of R&D personnel – this indicator clearly describes the **actual time** devoted to R&D. One FTE equals one-year of full-time work of an employee, who is 100% engaged in R&D activities. The indicator is mainly important as for R&D personnel (R&D workers) whose job content also consists of other activities than R&D (e.g. academics), because it only includes that part of their working hours/times, which they devote to R&D activities.

Research and development expenditure includes all current expenditure (wages and salaries and other current (non-investment) expenditure) and capital (investment) expenditure spent during the reference year on R&D performed within a reporting unit (intramural R&D) in the territory of a given country regardless the source or the way of funding.

> Note: Surveyed (intramural) R&D expenditure **does not include** extramural expenditure on R&D performed outside a reporting unit, sector, or country. The intramural R&D expenditure thus excludes expenditure spent on purchase of external R&D from other entities, sources transferred to other experts within a common R&D project, and subsidies or contributions (financial transfers) provided to third persons for R&D performed by them.

*The amount of R&D expenditure made in individual sectors of performance is measured by the following **main sources of funding** of R&D activities. Funds from the **business enterprise sector** mainly comprising of own (internal) sources of surveyed enterprises earmarked for R&D performed within these enterprises and sources of parent companies funding R&D in their foreign affiliations in the Czech Republic. At the government sector and the higher education sector, funding from business enterprise sources mainly includes income from sale of R&D services (orders for R&D) and income from royalties and licence fees for intangible results of R&D. Funds from the **government sector – national** that come from the state budget or budgets of Regions are earmarked for R&D performed in the territory of the Czech Republic. Funds from the **government sector – from abroad**, which especially include revenue from the European Structural Funds. They also include other sources from the EU budget and sources from international organisations outside the EU (CERN, ILL, NATO, UNO, WHO, Norway grants and EEA grants, etc.). Besides the aforementioned main sources, **other national sources** also contribute to R&D funding, which mainly comprise own sources of universities and private non-profit institutions originating neither from the state budget, the business enterprise sector, nor from abroad. These sources are insignificant in the CR within the total R&D expenditure.*

*Statistics on **government budget appropriations for R&D (GBARD)** provides detailed information on the financing of research and development from the state budget by **socio-economic objective** based on administrative data obtained from the R&D Information System. Data are partially also obtained directly from individual providers of public support of R&D.*

*Government budget appropriations for R&D (GBARD)** include in the case of the Czech Republic all **financial sources provided from the state budget to support R&D**, including sources flowing to the R&D abroad. All data on the total direct government support of R&D from the state budget for the area of research, development, and innovations result from data provided in the State Final Account of the Czech Republic for the area of R&D. It applies to expenditure, which was really drawn for R&D from the state budget in the given year (not to amounts approved in the Act on the State Budget of the CR for the given year). Besides breakdown by socio-economic objective, detailed data are also available as follows: by type of funding (project support versus institutional), by main provider, and beneficiary of the support.*

*Statistics on government tax relief for R&D expenditure (GTARD)** measures use of tax deductions for indirect funding of R&D performed in enterprises. This type of indirect support of R&D was introduced in Czechia in 2005. The CZSO has been publishing detailed data on the tax relief (previously translated as "indirect government support") since the reference year of 2007, namely based on data from tax returns of legal persons. The amount of tax relief for R&D is calculated as a financial volume of R&D expenditure deducted from the income tax base of legal persons multiplied by the income tax rate valid in the relevant year. The following are measured: data on the number of private enterprises, which made a tax deduction of R&D expenditure, data on the amount of the tax deduction, and data on the amount of the tax relief, namely broken down by ownership, size, and economic activity (industry) of the enterprise.*

*Patent statistics** brings information about results and successfulness of research, development, and innovation activity in selected areas of technology. Data in the Chapter were processed by the CZSO based on data sources of the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic (IPO CR), which ensures patent protection for the territory of the Czech Republic. Patents are granted for inventions, which are novelties, they are a result of activity of inventors, and are industrially applicable. Tables only contain data on patent activity of entities doing their business in the territory of the Czech Republic. Since the reference year 1995, the CZSO has been processing and publishing detailed statistical data on patent activity of domestic entities by means of data on patent applications submitted at (filed with) the IPO CR, patents granted in the given year, and on valid patents for the territory of the Czech Republic as at 31 December. Data on patents are classified (broken down) using the so-called fractional method and are available by type of applicants and in the case of enterprises also by their size, ownership, and economic activity (industry).*

*Data on (university) **students of and graduates from science and engineering fields of education** were obtained from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, namely from the Union Information from Students' Registers (the "SIMS" database). Data are continually added to the source SIMS database and the database is continually updated, including retrospective corrections. Data published in this Yearbook correspond to the state of processing as at 26 April 2024. Data on university students are always as at 31 December of the reference year; data on graduates are for the whole school year. **Studies of science and engineering fields of education** are defined based on the international classification of the ISCED-F 2013, broad fields 05 and 07. Numbers of students and graduates are given as headcount, i.e. each student is only included once in a particular piece of data, including students, who study in more study programmes concurrently. The total numbers of students and graduates thus do not have to be equal to the sums of students and graduates of respective types of study programmes.*

*Education at universities** presented in this publication belongs to the tertiary level of education and includes a bachelor, follow-up master, master, and doctoral study programme. The follow-up master and master study programmes are given in tables together as master study programmes.*

*Science and engineering professionals** are a narrow group of experts. Within their work activities, they conduct research, improve or develop concepts, theories and operational methods, or apply scientific knowledge relating to fields such as physics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, geophysics, geology, biology, ecology, pharmacology, medicine, mathematics, statistics, architecture, engineering, design, and technology. Since 2011, science and engineering professionals have been defined based on the Classification of Occupations (CZ-ISCO) containing all groups of **occupations of the CZ-ISCO sub-major group 21** that are sources of their main income.*

*Data on the numbers of science and engineering professionals** come from the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS). In order to ensure higher reliability and to eliminate considerable year-on-year fluctuations of values for this group of*

employees, data in the table are provided as three-year moving averages (for example, the value for 2022 is calculated as an average of values for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023).

Data on **wages of science and engineering professionals** come from the structural employee wage statistics, which is generated by merging of databases of the sample survey of the **Information System on Average Earnings** of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which covers the **wage sphere**, and from the administrative data source of the **Salary Information System** of the Ministry of Finance, which exhaustively covers the **salary sphere**.

20 EDUCATION

Data on **education** are received from sources of a workplace of the State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports.

Data on all the below mentioned types of schools (except for universities) include all schools included in the Register of Schools and School Facilities regardless their founder and are published for the school year and reported according to the status as at 30 September (or as at 31 October in case of higher professional schools) of the reference year. Data are allocated to Regions (Districts) according to headquarters of the relevant schools. The totals also include data on schools for children/pupils/students with special education needs. They are children/pupils/students with disabilities or with a health or a social handicap who need to be taken a special care of. They can attend schools founded separately for them or, eventually, can be integrated within common classes in regular schools, or included in special classes in regular schools.

Children/pupils/students in nursery schools up to higher professional schools are given as the number of studies. New entrants to the 1st grade include all pupils admitted to the 1st grade excluding pupils who repeat the 1st grade and excluding pupils who resume their studies after having them interrupted.

The numbers of **teachers** (including headmasters, their deputies, guidance counsellors, and vocational trainers) are converted to full-time equivalent persons.

Nursery schools provide early childhood education, which is organised for children usually from three to six years of age. Besides nursery schools, early childhood education is provided by preparatory classes at basic schools and a preparatory stage at special basic schools, both founded at basic schools (these children/pupils, however, are not included in the number of children in nursery schools nor in the number of pupils in basic schools).

Basic schools provide primary education, which is part of the compulsory school education. Children start their compulsory school education in the age of 6 years (or 8 years as a maximum in cases of children with postponed compulsory school education). The compulsory school education usually lasts for nine years: five years at the first stage and four years at the second stage of basic schools. Primary education in a special basic school has ten grades; the first stage consists of the first to the sixth grade and the second stage of the seventh to the tenth grade. Pupils may leave the basic school earlier and complete their compulsory school education in lower grades of several-year grammar schools or in an eight-year specialism of dance in conservatoires.

Secondary schools are designated for obtaining secondary education. It can be attained in schools teaching programmes of grammar schools, i.e. providing general education with an A-level examination and programmes of technical education in secondary schools, i.e. providing (lower) secondary education, secondary vocational education with an apprenticeship certificate, including shortened studies, secondary technical education with an A-level examination, including shortened studies, and follow-up courses. Technical education within the follow-up courses is given separately in tables.

Characteristics of individual **types of education** in secondary schools:
- o secondary education – (in full-time studies) two-year education programmes finished by a closing examination;
- o secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate – (in full-time studies) two-year or three-year education programmes, by successful finishing of which a graduate acquires an apprenticeship certificate;
- o secondary education with an A-level examination – education programmes with an A-level examination, graduates from which acquire an A-level certificate. There are two basic types of the programmes:
  - general education – a non-professional (non-specialised) type of education mainly dedicated to preparation for further studies. These programmes are usually provided by grammar schools, which have two types of education programmes – four-year grammar schools joined by basic school leavers after a successful completion of the ninth grade of basic schools and several-year grammar schools (eight-year or six-year grammar schools) for pupils from lower grades of basic schools (from the fifth and the seventh grades, respectively);
  - technical education – focuses on the professional side of education, lasts for four years;
- o follow-up courses – in full-time studies they last for two years and are finished by an A-level examination. They are designed for graduates who earned secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate from three-year full-time studies in a field, which is related to that from which they want to pass their A-level examination;
- o shortened studies to earn secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate – one to two year long as full-time studies for graduates who earned secondary education with an A-level examination or secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate from a different field of education;
- o shortened studies to earn secondary education with an A-level examination – one to two year long as full-time studies, designed for graduates who earned secondary education with an A-level examination in a different field of education.

Another type of schools are **conservatoires**, in which pupils can earn secondary education with an A-level examination, namely no sooner than after four years in full-time studies of a six-year education programme (for basic school leavers) or

after eight years in full-time studies of an eight-year education programme in the specialism of dance (in the first four grades pupils admitted after the fifth grade of basic schools fulfil their compulsory school education). By passing the final (graduate) examination called "absolutorium" at a conservatoire a pupil receives higher professional education in a conservatoire.

Higher professional schools *offer education in three-year up to three-and-half year fields (distance studies are lasting for up to four years) to graduates with an A-level examination. This type of education is completed by passing the final (graduate) examination called "absolutorium".*

All types of secondary education and higher professional education may be arranged as full-time studies or in other types of education (evening, extramural, distance, and combined studies). Groups of fields of education are stated according to the Classification of Basic Branches of Education.

*The system of schools providing higher education comprises public, private, and state **universities**. Information on public and private universities is drawn from the SIMS database (i.e. Union Information from Students´ Registers). Numbers of schools and students are reported according to the status as at 31 December and numbers of graduates for the whole school year. Data are continually added to the source SIMS database and the database is continually updated, including retrospective corrections; the data presented in this Yearbook refer to the database status as at 22 January 2024. Two state universities founded by the Ministry of Defence (University of Defence) and by the Ministry of the Interior (Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague) do not have the duty to send information on their students to the central SIMS database and therefore they are not included in the tables.*

Students and graduates from public and private universities are published as headcount, i.e. each student is only counted once, including students studying concurrently in more universities or faculties. The total number of students and graduates from universities thus may differ from the sums for individual universities, types of education, or types of study programmes.

Universities offer bachelor, master, follow-up master, and doctoral study programmes. Studies can be delivered in full-time, distance, or a combined type of education. Fields of education correspond to the International Standard Classification of Education: Fields of Education and Training 2013 (ISCED-F 2013).

*The data on **wages of teachers in regional education** come from a special processing of data from the structural employee wage statistics. The structural wage statistics is currently generated by merging of databases of the sample survey of the Information System on Average Earnings (ISPV) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which covers the wage sphere, and of the administrative data source of the Salary Information System (ISP) of the Ministry of Finance, which exhaustively covers the salary sphere.*

*The category of **teachers in regional education** includes teachers in nursery schools, basic schools, secondary schools, conservatoires, higher professional schools, and teachers for children and pupils with special education needs. Headmasters are not included in teachers. The definition is based on the internationally used ISCO-08 classification or rather its national version CZ-ISCO and covers occupations with the following codes: 23107 + 232 (excluding 23204) + 233 + 234 + 23521 to 23524.*

*The **median wage** shows the value of a teacher's wage in the middle of the wage distribution and thus gives a much better indication of the actual wage level in a particular category.*

21 HEALTH

Data on the health status of the population, on activities of health service providers, and on congenital malformations are obtained from the National Health Information System (hereinafter only referred to as the NHIS). The NHIS is defined in the Act on Health Services and Conditions of Their Provision. The NHIS is determined for keeping national health registers and processing of data kept therein. The administration of the NHIS has been delegated by the Ministry of Health to the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS CR).

Information on health care expenditure pursuant to the System of Health Accounts is derived from data of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the National Register of Reimbursed Health Services (Národní registr hrazených zdravotních služeb – NRHZS), which is part of the NHIS, and data sources of the CZSO.

Data on students of and graduates from health fields of education at universities in the Czech Republic were obtained from data sources of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, namely from the SIMS database (i.e. Union Information from Students' Registers).

Data on the self-perceived health (status) were obtained from results of the Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – 2023 statistical survey (a national round of the EU-SILC within the programme of the European Union – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) sample survey in households). The purpose of the survey is to obtain representative data on the income distribution of individual household types, data on the type and quality of housing and on housing costs, on the equipment of households with durable goods, and the working, material, and health conditions of adults living in households.

Health care personnel *(health professionals; health workforce) – such a person is considered a health professional, who acquired professional qualification for performance of a health care profession pursuant to the legislation in force and who performs activities pertaining to him/her based on the profession.*

The **full-time equivalent (FTE)** is the sum of work hours of individual workers of health establishments converted using the number of hours of work per week of a full-time employment contract as laid down for a given establishment or workplace. The full-time equivalent is given including contract workers.

A **physician** provides preventive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative, dispensary, or palliative care.

A **general nurse** provides nursing care to patients based on a diagnosis made by a physician or a dentist. Furthermore, in co-operation with a physician or a dentist, a general nurse participates in preventive, curative, diagnostic, rehabilitative, palliative, and urgent or dispensary care.

A **midwife** provides specialised nursing care to a pregnant woman, to a delivering woman, and a woman (mother) up until the sixth week after the delivery (the puerperium), including care for the newborn and nursing care for women in the area of gynaecology.

A **healthcare assistant** under an expert's supervision or under direct control performs ancillary activities within providing health services. For example, he/she performs hygienic care for a patient (e.g. bathing and toileting), helps with positioning or immobilisation of patients, etc.

Others include other health personnel (health professionals) not classified in the groups above (for example, physiotherapists, radiology assistants, hospital attendants / orderlies, medical assistants, ambulance paramedics, pharmacists).

Cases of hospitalisation are based on individual reports on terminated cases of hospitalisation. Every inpatient department of health establishments in the Czech Republic except for convalescent homes (recovery centres) and balneological institutions is a reporting unit. One case of hospitalisation shall mean every terminated case of hospitalisation at one department either it has been terminated by a release or decease of a patient or the patient has been relocated to other department or other health establishment.

Days of treatment – one day of treatment shall mean a whole calendar day, on which a patient has received all services, which the health services provider provides, i.e. including accommodation and board.

The **average length of stay** (days of treatment) is the average length of stay in a hospital ward in days. It is calculated as an average number of days of treatment per one case of hospitalisation in a ward.

   Note: Data on the number of hospitalisations and days of treatment are given by location of the registered office of a hospital, in which a patient was treated, not by the place of residence of a patient.

An **acute care hospital** is a health establishment providing acute inpatient care the goal of which is to reverse deterioration of health status of a patient or to decrease the risk of its serious deterioration.

A **follow-up care hospital** is a health establishment providing nursing follow-up care, including psychiatric care. As a rule, to patients whose health condition has already been stabilised, the disease has been managed, and only follow-up treatment or the provision of, in particular, medical rehabilitation care is necessary.

   Note: Follow-up care can also be provided in another type of establishment than follow-up care hospitals (e.g. in therapeutic institutions for long-term patients or in other specialised therapeutic institutions). Therefore it can happen that in some Region there are not designated establishments and beds for follow-up care, yet cases of hospitalisation and days of treatment are reported for patients to whom this type of care was provided in another type of establishment.

A **mental health hospital (facility)** is a medical facility specialising in the treatment of serious mental illnesses and drug addictions (substance abuse) of hospitalised patients. These are facilities providing long-term psychiatric care, not acute care.

Balneological care is recommended by a physician as an inevitable part of a treatment process and fully covered by health insurance companies. It is also referred to as complete balneological care. Data on the numbers of institutions and of beds for the complete balneological care also include institutions, which terminated their activities during a year. A questionnaire (report) on activities of a provider of balneological rehabilitation and care filled in by balneological institutions is the data source.

Selected independent surgeries providing outpatient care include all surgeries of respective physicians / general practitioners. The numbers **do not** include detached workplaces.

Selected outpatient care establishments include all surgeries of respective physicians / general practitioners. The numbers **do not** include detached workplaces.

Pooled (combined, associated) **outpatient care establishments** are outpatient (health) care establishments, which provide comprehensive services usually in multiple clinical fields, namely both to children and adult patients.

Other outpatient care establishments are outpatient (health) care establishments not elsewhere classified (for example, home health care).

Incidence of malignant neoplasms is the number of newly captured cases of oncological diseases in a given year (by place of permanent residence of a patient). Data are based on data from the National Cancer Register (in Czech abbreviated as NOR), which is part of the National Health Information System (in Czech abbreviated as NZIS). The National Cancer Register (NOR) is a nationwide population register, which has been in operation since 1976, and the

*purpose of which is to register oncological diseases and to periodically monitor their further development. In summary tables, all malignant neoplasms are included, **except for other malignant neoplasms of skin, i.e. C00–97 excluding C44** according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).*

Data on students of and graduates from health fields of education *were obtained from the* SIMS *database (i.e. Union Information from Students' Registers). The source database of SIMS is continually completed and updated, including retrospective corrections. Data published in this publication correspond to the state of processing as at 20 January 2024. Data on students of universities are always related to 31 December of the relevant year; data on graduates are related to the entire school year.*

Students are shown by place of permanent residence. Students and graduates with permanent residence abroad (foreigners) are also included in the figures for the Czech Republic.

Health studies are specified based on the ISCED Fields of Education and Training – 2013 classification (the Czech version: CZ-ISCED-F 2013), namely by means of its narrow field 091 Health, which includes the following detailed fields of education:
- *Dental studies (0911);*
- *Medicine (0912);*
- *Nursing and midwifery (0913);*
- *Medical diagnostic and treatment technology (0914);*
- *Therapy and rehabilitation (0915);*
- *Pharmacy (0916);*
- *Traditional and complementary medicine and therapy (0917).*

Numbers of students and graduates are given as headcount, i.e. each student is only included once in a particular piece of data, including students who study in more study programmes at the same time. The total numbers of students and graduates thus do not have to be equal to the sums of students and graduates of respective types of study programmes.

Births of children with congenital malformations *are shown according to the place of permanent residence of the child born.*

Expenditure of health insurance companies *includes reimbursements from the obligatory public health insurance on health care reported by health establishments and recognised by health insurance companies. All expenditure is broken down by place of permanent residence of a patient. Expenditure that cannot be broken down by sex, age, and Region is also included in the total indicator of expenditure per capita. Diagnoses or rather chapters of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD–10) shown in tables represent groups bearing the largest costs for health insurance companies.*

Characteristics of self-perceived health status *– a long-term disease or a health problem means a disease or limitation, which lasts or it is assumed to last for six months, at least. Long-term limitations in common activities show a share of persons who stated they were limited in activities (that people usually carry out) due to health related reasons for the period of previous six months, at least.*

22 SOCIAL SECURITY

Data from the domain of social security are mostly obtained from sources of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; for selected indicators, outputs from information systems of the Czech Social Security Administration are also used.

*The **social security scheme** includes schemes of pension insurance, sickness insurance, state social support benefits, foster care benefits, benefits of assistance in material need, providing of social services (including the care benefit), and other systems of benefits and allowances. The **pension insurance scheme** provides old-age, disability, widows', widowers', and orphans' pensions. The full old-age pension may be received either once the age limit for retirement has been reached (regular old-age pension) or before the age limit for retirement has been reached, in the period determined by law (early old-age pension, sometimes called "premature"). In 2023, so-called child-raising bonus was introduced, i.e. an increase in the old-age pension of one of the parents for each child raised by CZK 500 per month. Before 2010, disability pensions were provided as full and partial ones. Effective since 1 January 2010, full disability pensions were partly transformed into disability pensions of the third degree and partly were subdivided into disability pensions of the first degree and the second degree (depending on percentage of the working ability reduction of the insured person due to long-term adverse health condition). Unlike in the previous years, data starting from 2010 show another view on the number of recipients and the average monthly amount of (full) old-age pensions and proportional old-age pensions (after a determined shorter insurance period and the higher age determined by law have been reached). They are newly based on the methodology of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in which proportional pensions granted pursuant to the Section 29(2) of the Act No 155/1995 Sb, on Pension Insurance, are strictly classified as proportional old-age pensions. In the approach applied up to that time, they were classified as a part of the (full) old-age pensions. Furthermore, since 2010, disability pensions disbursed on the day when 65 years of age is reached are converted into old-age pensions on that day. Average old-age and disability pensions are always given as a single pension, that is not combined with a widow's or a widower's pension.*

*The system of benefits of the **sickness insurance scheme** consists of six types of benefits as follows: the sickness benefit, the attendance allowance (until 2008, as a support benefit for a family member care-taking), the maternity benefit, the pregnancy and maternity compensation benefit, and then benefits, which have been newly introduced in the course of*

2018 – the paternity benefit and the long-term attendance allowance. Sickness insurance benefits are provided for calendar days for a determined period of time. The sickness insurance of the own-account workers (the self-employed) is voluntary. The own-account workers are entitled to four of the benefits – the sickness benefit, the maternity benefit, the paternity benefit, and the long-term attendance allowance. Tables relating to sickness insurance and pension insurance do not include data concerning the armed forces of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice.

*The system of state social support provides for targeted assistance, first of all, to families with dependent children in determined social conditions, which the families are not able to cope with using their own resources and strength. Some of the **state social support benefits** are means-tested, i.e. they are paid depending on the amount of income of the applicant and jointly assessed persons (the child allowance, the housing allowance, and the birth grant). As for other benefits (the parental allowance and the funeral grant), the entitlement to them is not limited by the amount of income. In 2022 and 2023, a one-off child allowance of CZK 5 000 also falls under this category of benefits.*

***Foster care benefits** have been regulated by a separate legal regulation since the beginning of 2013 (they were moved to be governed by the Act No 359/1999 Sb, on Social and Legal Protection of Children, as subsequently amended) and are not included in the state social support benefits anymore. They are used to contribute to needs related to the care of a child whom parents cannot or are not willing to care for and who is in foster care. As of 2022, there has been a change in the payment of benefits for the provision of unmediated foster care (most often provided by a person related to the child or close to the child) – reclassified from foster parent allowance to the newly introduced foster care allowance. The care leaver's grant/allowance introduced as of 2022 is intended for young adults leaving substitute family care or residential care.*

*Data on **disability badge holders** (regulated by the Act No 329/2011 Sb, on Providing Benefits for People with Disabilities, valid since 2012) are not fully comparable to the data published before (last available for 2011). Such a person is entitled to a disability badge, who is aged 1+ year with a physical, sensory, or mental disability (impairment), which has the nature of a long-term adverse health status that substantially limits the person's ability to move or to get oriented, including the persons having an autism spectrum disorder. Since the beginning of 2014, the disability badge can only be acquired on the basis of a separate proceedings and an evaluation of health status carried out by an assessment physician of the district administration of the Czech Social Security Administration. Depending on how much the person's mobility and orientation (cognitive functions) are afflicted (reduced) in their function, the disability badge can be marked either with letters TP (a moderate disability badge for a person with medium disability), ZTP (a severe disability badge for a person with heavy disability), or ZTP/P (an extremely severe disability badge requiring accompanying person for a person with especially heavy disability of functions or a person with complete malfunction of movement or orientation requiring an accompanying person (a guide)). The system of **benefits for people with disabilities** includes the mobility allowance and the grant for special aid.*

*The system of **assistance in material need** serves as a form of assistance to natural persons having insufficient income to help them secure basic needs. It is intended to motivate the persons to make active efforts to acquire resources to satisfy their basic needs of life and to prevent their social exclusion. The system of assistance in material need includes allowance for living, supplementary housing allowance (sometimes called "housing supplement"), and extraordinary immediate assistance. As of 2022, a humanitarian benefit provided to citizens of Ukraine granted temporary protection was included in this benefit scheme.*

*The **care benefit** is designated for persons aged 1+ year(s) who due to their long-term bad health need the assistance of another natural person when managing their basic needs of life in the scope defined by law according to the level of the person's dependence. The persons may, upon their own free will, use the care benefit to pay for professional social services or use it to cover inevitable expenses while the care is provided within the family.*

*In relation to the adoption of the Act No 108/2006 Sb, on Social Services, as subsequently amended, a change was made in 2007 to division of **social services provided** and the Register of Social Service Providers was established. Before 2008, the survey was carried out regarding respective social service establishments; an establishment reported detailed data just on the prevailing type of the social service provided and merely additional information on other social services provided. Since 2008, a **different methodological 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 for the years from 2007 to 2009 are not comparable with the data for the previous years and, moreover, the data for 2007 cannot be compared to those for the following years. Data on capacities of social service establishments are based on actual allocation of the services provided. Data on social care establishments in the table for Regions and its Districts (Table **22**-7) may not correspond to regional data given elsewhere (Tables **22**-1 and **22**-101) because the source data were generated on different dates.*

23 CULTURE, SPORT

*Data on **culture** were received from external sources – the National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS) established by the Ministry of Culture; data on the number and structure of cinemas are from the Film Distributors Union.*

***Public libraries** are: the National Library of the Czech Republic and Moravian Library in Brno, which are directly managed by the Ministry of Culture, regional scientific libraries established by regional authorities, and furthermore libraries established by municipalities and towns. A branch is a separated part of a library (as for its location); it is an organisational unit managed directly by the library. **Loans** refer to all library items and other documents used in-house and outside the library. A **library item** is each separate volume of a document, i.e. every printed volume or a part of multi-volume piece, a complete volume,*

or several issues of a periodical bound or inserted into a folder, each separate map, a graphic sheet, a carrier of special-type documents (a magnetic tape cassette, a CD, etc.), which is registered as a separate item in the item register.

Museums, monuments, and galleries include all establishments that were **in operation**, irrespective of their founder. A detached section, which is out of the museum or gallery headquarters, yet forms an organisational unit of a reporting unit, is considered a **branch**. A **monument** is a room or premises, in which an exposition or an exhibition is installed. In the case of **galleries**, the statistical survey covers those, which own collections, so-called museums of fine art, not sales galleries. The most important form of activities of museums is exhibitions – either short-term, occasional, **exhibitions** or long-term (permanent) **expositions**.

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

A **cinema** is a cultural establishment the main activity of which is film screenings. The numbers of cinemas do not include touring cinemas. A multiplex cinema is a cinema, which operates three or more cinema auditoriums.

Published data from the area of **sport** are obtained from the registry of membership of the Czech Union of Sport (CUS) as at 31 December of the given year. The data collection was organised according to instructions of the Chairman of the Czech Union of Sport in all entities associated in the CUS.

24 CRIME AND ACCIDENTS

Data on crime and on traffic accidents were compiled from sources of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

The data on registered and solved **criminal offences** (non-indictable offences, indictable offences, and crimes) also include criminal offences at railway and criminal offences registered by the Foreign Police Service. Solved criminal offences include criminal offences committed and solved in the reported year.

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

Traffic accidents encompass all accidents reported to the Police of the Czech Republic; in 2009, rules for their reporting changed. Numbers of the killed, seriously injured, and slightly injured persons refer to the status within 24 hours of the accident. Material damage includes damage to vehicles, their cargos, or to roads and their equipment.

Drivers who received penalty points are drivers who committed a traffic offence (criminal offence) counted within the penalty point system and therefore accumulated penalty points in their driving licence record. Such a driver thus has at least one point.

Data on **fires** and **interventions of fire units** were received from source materials of the Fire and Rescue Service of the CR. A **fire** is any undesirable combustion, at which people or animals were killed or injured, or at which property or the environment were damaged. A fire is also any undesirable combustion, which poses an imminent threat to human or animal life, property, or the environment.

A **natural disaster** is a large-scale emergency caused by adversely acting forces and phenomena in a global or a local manner that jeopardise lives, health, property, or the environment, such as floods, spates, heavy rains, influence of snow and icing (ice accretion), windstorms, landslides, and earthquakes.

Natural disasters are always registered by means of an attribute in connection with the type of the emergency the consequences of which were eliminated. This category mainly incorporates events connected with the declaration of a state of emergency, level of flood control activities, etc.

Technical emergencies are interventions in emergencies resulting in removals of dangers or hazardous conditions. The interventions comprise:
- a technical emergency – a removal of dangers or hazardous conditions of a large scale or of huge consequences for health of persons, animals, or property (e.g. an imminent building collapse);
- a technical assistance – a removal of dangers or hazardous conditions out of technological operation or plants (excluding traffic accidents). It applies to assistance with equipment of fire units without connection to any technological operation or manufacture (e.g. an extrication of persons or objects, emergency opening, unlocking of locked premises, a rescue of persons and animals; drawing, closing, and delivering of water, temporary or other repairs, and the like);
- a technological assistance – a removal of dangers or hazardous conditions especially in technologies or operations. It applies to assistance with equipment of fire units (e.g. an emergency supply of air, water, electricity; fire assistance, support of efforts to extinguish centres of a forest fire, and the like);
- other assistance – it cannot be classified to the previous categories of technical emergencies. It applies e.g. to taking down, carrying away, or transporting of a patient or a physician, searching for missing persons, monitoring of watercourses, placing of containment booms (scum baffles, scum boards), road capacity (traffic flow) checks, and the like, assistances upon request of another entity (directly or indirectly provided assistance).

Killed persons, total are all killed persons found at the site of fire. The piece of data also includes persons the death of whom provably did not occur in direct connection with fire, e.g. as a result of a heart attack, murder, and the like.

Persons killed in direct connection with fires are persons who died as a result of burns, combustion gas intoxication, and the like as well as persons regarding whom it was impossible to find out whether they have provably died in direct connection with a fire.

25 ELECTIONS

Elections to the European Parliament were held in all Member States of the European Union from 6 to 9 June 2024. In the Czech Republic, the elections were pursuant to a decision of the Council of the European Union announced to be held on 7 and 8 June 2024, based on the Decision of the President of the Czech Republic, which was published in the Collection of Laws under the No 38/2024 Sb. 21 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were being elected. The execution of the elections was governed by the Act No 62/2003 Sb, on Elections to the European Parliament, and amending certain acts, as subsequently amended.

On 20 and 21 September 2024, based on the Decision of the President of the Czech Republic of 27 May 2024 (No 147/2024 Sb), **elections to regional councils** were held. The execution of the elections was governed by the Act No 130/2000 Sb, on Regional Council Elections, and amending certain Acts, as subsequently amended. The elections took place in all Regions of the Czech Republic, except for the Capital City of Prague, *the* Hl. m. Praha Region, *in which councillors are elected pursuant to the Act on elections to local councils. The number of seats in a regional council was determined for these elections based on the population of the Region as at 1 January 2024.*

Along with the elections to regional councils, pursuant to the same decision of the President of the Czech Republic and on the same days, the first round of the **elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic** was also held. Execution of the elections was governed by the Act No 247/1995 Sb, on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on change and amendment of other selected acts of law, as subsequently amended. Pursuant to the same Act, a week later, on 27 and 28 September 2024, the second round of the elections also took place – in those electoral districts, in which a senator has not been elected in the first round. The elections took place in all of the 27 electoral districts, in which the electoral term of senators has just finished.

Complete results of voting in the elections to the European Parliament, to regional councils, and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic are available at www.volby.cz and in publications issued according to the Catalogue of products of the CZSO.

The number of **registered voters** is the number of persons registered in the electoral rolls (lists of persons who meet statutory conditions for execution of their active right to vote). The number of **issued official envelopes** is equal to the number of voters who came to vote and were given an official envelope in the polling station to put their ballot paper in. The number of **returned official envelopes** is the number of official envelopes cast by the voting voters to ballot boxes. The **turnout** is calculated as the share of the number of voting voters (persons who were issued an official envelope) in registered voters (persons included in electoral rolls). The **number of candidates** is the number of candidates who can be voted for (except for the removed (recalled) ones, those who have withdrawn (resigned), or those who were deprived of the right to be elected). The **number of seats** is the number of councillors being elected for the given council. Data on the percentage of valid votes are provided to two decimal places and are not rounded off.

26 CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE

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.

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 carrying out of the delegated competences to 22 city sections with effect from 1 July 2001.

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. Since 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 2023. Prague City Hall is the source of data.

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 divided into 14 Regions on 1 January 2000. The Czech Statistical Office introduced the **Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS)** according to the Act and to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 707/1998 and Section 19(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 classification (the abbreviation comes from its French title Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques*) is a fundamental systematic tool for the needs of statistics, analyses, and needs of providing statistical information to the European Union. It is used for the statistical monitoring and analyses of social and economic conditions in Regions, as well as for the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of regional policies. At the NUTS 2 level, it is mainly used for drawing funds from Structural Funds of the EU.*

The Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS) was updated by the Communication of the CZSO No 201/2007 Sb effective from 1 January 2008. At present, the Classification has four NUTS levels, which are characterised by their population size and area. At lower levels, so-called local administrative units (LAUs) are used. Prague is not divided into LAU levels. The LAU system, however, has not been introduced by legal instruments of the EU.

NUTS 0 ...*refers to* **the state of the Czech Republic**
NUTS 1 ...*refers to* **the territory of the Czech Republic**
NUTS 2 ...*refers to* **cohesion regions***, i.e. to 8 groupings of Regions*
NUTS 3 ...*refers to* **Regions***, i.e. to 14 higher territorial self-governing units*

LAU ....*refers to* **municipalities***, i.e. to 6 258 municipalities (as at 1 January 2023)*

Overview of NUTS 2 cohesion regions and NUTS 3 Regions:

Praha – Hl. m. Praha *Region*
Střední Čechy – Středočeský *Region*
Jihozápad – Jihočeský *Region and* Plzeňský *Region*
Severozápad – Karlovarský *Region and* Ústecký *Region*
Severovýchod – Liberecký *Region,* Královéhradecký *Region, and* Pardubický *Region*
Jihovýchod – Vysočina *Region and* Jihomoravský *Region*
Střední Morava – Olomoucký *Region and* Zlínský *Region*
Moravskoslezsko – Moravskoslezský *Region*

Data for international comparison of Prague with capital cities of neighbouring countries were drawn of sources of statsitical offcies of individual countries (Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Štatistický úrad SR, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, Statistik Austria). Some of data for Wien were drawn of publication called Vienna in figures 2024. Data on labour market (Labour Force Sample Survey) and on macroeconomy were drawn of Eurostat databases. In the case of questions on methodology of invidual indicators, please contact the author of Yearbook.