

# I. Basic methodological approaches

The Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) questionnaire has been fully harmonised with the Eurostat standard since 2002. The content of the Eurostat standard has continued to evolve since then, and, accordingly, the Czech Statistical Office implements the necessary changes to the national LFSS questionnaire in compliance with the relevant Regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU). The formal structure of the quarterly publication has remained largely unchanged, enabling users to maintain continuity with publications from previous periods and facilitating orientation in the published results. At the same time, the continuity and consistency of statistical data over time are ensured.

The territorial organisation of the Czech Republic (CR) is based on the NUTS classification (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) used throughout the European Union. For statistical and analytical purposes and in line with the requirements of the European Union, eight statistical territorial units (cohesion regions) were established in the Czech Republic pursuant to Government Resolution No. 707/1998. The quarterly publication of the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) results presents labour market indicators at two main territorial levels: NUTS 1 – the Czech Republic, and NUTS 2 – cohesion regions.

**The LFSS includes** all persons usually living in randomly selected apartments, regardless of the type of stay (permanent stay, temporary, long-term or undeclared stay). **For persons aged under 15** only basic data are asked for: relationship to head of the household, age, gender and nationality. **Persons aged 15 and over** are supposed to answer additional questions concerning their status in the labour market. **The survey does not cover persons living in collective accommodation** establishments for a long period of time, which is why data on certain population groups (especially foreign nationals living and working in the Czech Republic) are rather scarce. According to Eurostat, such data can be retrieved from administrative sources or obtained through a special survey taken outside the LFSS.

In Q2 2026, the sample included **22.9 thousand dwellings** on the territory of the whole Czech Republic (i.e. 0.5% of all usually occupied dwellings), in which **47.1 thousand respondents of all age groups** were surveyed, including **40.6 thousand respondents aged 15 and over**. The size of the sample enables the production of reliable estimates of labour market indicators at the national level and, with adequate statistical reliability, also at the level of cohesion regions (NUTS 2), in compliance with Eurostat's accuracy requirements.

### Number of households and persons aged 15 and over in the sample

| Czech Republic                                   | Areas |               |           |             |              |            |                |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                                                  | Praha | Střední Čechy | Jihozápad | Severozápad | Severovýchod | Jihovýchod | Střední Morava | Moravskoslezsko |
| Number of households in the sample               |       |               |           |             |              |            |                |                 |
| 22882                                            | 1990  | 3030          | 3174      | 2582        | 3497         | 3735       | 2347           | 2527            |
| Number of persons aged 15 and over in the sample |       |               |           |             |              |            |                |                 |
| 40627                                            | 3207  | 5183          | 5745      | 4437        | 6292         | 7172       | 4149           | 4442            |

**All data** from the sample survey **were recalculated** to match the age structure of the population of the Czech Republic according to demographic statistics as of the beginning of the reference quarter, **based on the 2021 Population Census**. **Estimates** of the number of **people living outside private households**, particularly in hostels and so-called collective households (e.g. retirement homes, social care institutions, or correctional facilities), **are deducted from the results**. These estimates are derived from social security statistics, data on the number of prisoners, and the number of immigrants not living in apartments. This method of recalculation best corresponds to the target group covered by the survey, i.e. the population usually residing in private households.

The LFSS is a continuous survey whose results are assessed and published on a quarterly basis. The results are released three months after end of the reference quarter. In connection with the unification of the national questionnaire and the list of questions obligatory for EU member states, the contents of this publication are being modified. **Since January 2013**, basic employment rate, unemployment rate and economic activity rate are also published on a monthly basis in the News Releases. More information about the methodology is available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office – [csu.gov.cz/home](https://csu.gov.cz/home):

[https://csu.gov.cz/employment-and-unemployment\(LFS\)](https://csu.gov.cz/employment-and-unemployment(LFS))

**From Q1 2011** there are not separately published data **for the civilian sector**. All previously published tables for the civilian sector (table-type 300) are published for the whole national economy, in the same format, while retaining headers and columns.

**Some indicators** are surveyed **to a limited extent** on a selected household visit (i.e. not repeatedly every quarter). Therefore, they are not part of regular publications. Relevant data are available **only as annual data** and can be requested through the CZSO information service. These are, for example, indicators:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Work in atypical time – in shifts, evening, night, Saturday, Sunday.