

III. Technical notes

III. A. *Estimates of confidence intervals*

Sample surveys are associated with two types of errors: **sampling errors** and **non-sampling errors**.

Non-sampling errors may arise, for example, from administrative losses of dwellings selected for the survey, deliberate refusal to respond, or errors occurring during questionnaire completion and processing. Without more extensive knowledge of the target population, it is generally not possible to determine the potential bias of estimates resulting from such errors.

In contrast, sampling errors arise when characteristics observed in the sample are used to estimate characteristics of the entire population. These errors can be interpreted using **confidence intervals**, which are constructed around an estimate in such a way that the true value of the estimated characteristic lies within the interval with a specified probability.

Most commonly, a **95% confidence interval** is calculated by multiplying the appropriate quantile of the standard normal distribution by the standard error of the estimate. Consequently, the true value of the estimated characteristic is expected to lie within this interval with a probability of 95%.

In sample survey theory, two basic types of aggregates are distinguished: **primary aggregates** and **sub-aggregates**.

Primary aggregates represent the main population groups (e.g. employed persons, unemployed persons) defined for a particular population category, such as men, women, persons of working age, or men aged 20–24 years.

Sub-aggregates are subsets of these primary aggregates. For example, the breakdown of employed persons by the CZ-NACE classification represents sub-aggregates. In contrast, aggregates defined by age groups are not considered sub-aggregates but rather separate primary aggregates (e.g. the population aged 15–19 years, 20–24 years, etc.).

The reliability thresholds apply to estimates based on the sample size in a given quarter. The specific threshold values are determined according to the current size of the sample.

In general, the following rules apply to the data presented in the publication tables:

- quarterly estimates ranging from 5.7 thousand to 8.9 thousand are considered less reliable, as the coefficient of variation (CV) ranges between 20% and 25%;
- quarterly estimates ranging from 1.4 thousand to 5.7 thousand are considered highly unreliable, as the coefficient of variation (CV) exceeds 25%;
- quarterly estimates below 1.4 thousand are not published, as the coefficient of variation (CV) exceeds 50%.

**95% confidence intervals to estimate numbers of the employed in the national economy,
unemployed and unemployment rates (Q1 2026)**

1. Q 2026	Number of respon- dents		Number of respon- dents				Number of respon- dents					Unemployment rate (%)				
	Esti- mate	SE	Esti- mate	SE	CI ±	CV (%)	Esti- mate	SE	CI ±	CV (%)	Esti- mate	SE	CI ±	CV (%)		
	Population 15+ *) (thousand)		Employment (thousand)				Unemployment (thousand)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Czechia	8 895,7	40 939	5 283,9	21 277	54,1	106,0	1,0	170,8	710	7,8	15,3	4,6	3,1	0,1	0,3	4,5
NUTS2																
Praha	1 116,9	3 214	745,4	1 888	24,7	48,3	3,3	15,4	34	3,3	6,4	21,2	2,0	0,4	0,8	20,4
Střední Čechy	1 174,2	5 185	713,8	2 748	21,6	42,3	3,0	12,8	49	2,0	4,0	15,9	1,8	0,3	0,5	15,8
Jihozápad	1 037,8	5 870	617,5	3 031	15,8	31,0	2,6	14,1	71	1,9	3,6	13,1	2,2	0,3	0,6	12,8
Severozápad	898,1	4 425	511,8	2 187	15,7	30,7	3,1	33,3	134	3,5	6,9	10,5	6,1	0,6	1,2	10,1
Severovýchod	1 258,7	6 428	727,0	3 260	19,1	37,3	2,6	24,9	118	2,7	5,3	10,9	3,3	0,4	0,7	10,6
Jihovýchod	1 423,9	7 044	833,2	3 643	20,3	39,8	2,4	25,7	113	2,9	5,6	11,2	3,0	0,3	0,6	11,0
Střední Morava	1 003,3	4 253	572,7	2 137	18,1	35,5	3,2	15,3	61	2,3	4,5	15,0	2,6	0,4	0,8	14,9
Moravskoslezsko	982,7	4 520	562,4	2 383	15,7	30,8	2,8	29,3	130	3,1	6,1	10,6	4,9	0,5	1,0	10,4

*) usually residing in private households (dw ellings)

Explanatory notes:

SE – Standard Error

Measures the precision of an estimate. Lower values indicate higher precision.

CI – Confidence Interval

Range (± value in thousands) within which the true value is expected to lie with 95% confidence.

CV (%) – Coefficient of Variation

Relative measure of precision expressed as a percentage. Lower values indicate greater reliability of the estimate.

III. B. Sources and classifications used

CZ-NUTS	Territorial administrative structure is defined in compliance with CZ-NUTS effective from 1 January 2008.
Population	The data are a source of information on the structure of the Czech Republic's population based on the results of population statistics at the beginning of the reference quarter, and the estimates are deducted from the number of individual living outside private households and from the population totals of demographic statistics.
CZ-ISCED 2011	Data on the level (degree) of education according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011), UNESCO, November 2011.
CZ-NACE	Data on CZ-NACE activities are split by sections and divisions of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), which replaced the Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (OKEČ). The classification is compatible with the international classification NACE Rev. 2.
CZ-ISCO	Occupation is classified by the Classification of Occupations (CZ-ISCO), which replaced the extended classification of occupation (KZAM-R). This classification is compatible with the international classification ISCO-08. It is valid from 1 January 2011.
CZ-ICSE	Status in employment is classified by the group of CZ-ICSE of 1998, which correspond to individual groups of the international classification ICSE-93.

III. C. Characteristics of classifications

CZ-NUTS NUTS (La Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) was implemented by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in co-operation with the other EU authorities to allow to classify the standard unified structure of territorial units. It has been used in EU legislation, particularly for subsidies from the EU Structural Funds, since 1988.

There are 6 NUTS levels (NUTS 0, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3, NUTS 4 and NUTS 5), which represent the territorial size groups. The definition of each level depends on population and area. CZ-NUTS describes the territorial administrative structure of the Czech Republic, using units that comply with the criteria of the European Union and approved by Eurostat for statistical purposes. This publication uses the following levels: NUTS 1 for the Czech Republic and NUTS 2 for Areas.

CZ-ISCED 2011 CZ-ISCED 2011 is the Czech version of the international standard ISCED. This is a translation of the international standard that is used terminology established and commonly used in the Czech Republic. ISCED serves as a tool for collecting and presenting statistics of education both at national and international level. Member States applied ISCED 2011 classification in reporting education statistics from 2014.

Achieving (i.e. Complete) education level according to ISCED-A (ISCED-Attainment) has the following breakdown:

- 0 Less than primary education**
- 1 Primary education**
- 2 Lower secondary education.**
- 3 Upper secondary education**
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education**
- 5 Short cycle of tertiary education**
- 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level**
- 7 Master's or equivalent level**
- 8 Doctoral or equivalent level**

The education of an individual achieved is defined as the highest ISCED level that the individual has successfully completed.

Achieved education may be included depending on completed (or partially completed) ISCED level, program orientation and access to higher ISCED levels. If an individual has successfully completed the same ISCED level more than once (e.g. By selecting two different programs that are commonly offered as parallel options) should be shown characteristics final qualification awarded.

CZ-NACE Since Q2 2009 for the Labour Force Sample Survey only the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE) has been used. CZ-NACE classification is based on the international classification of economic activities in compliance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 1893/2006 of 20 December 2006, establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2.

CZ-ISCO Classification of occupations, i.e. activity carried out by the employed (though it may not be their occupation) which is the main source of income from work. The classification is based on ISCO-08 (International Standard Classification of Occupations).

CZ-ICSE CZ-ICSE is based on the revised International Classification of Status in Employment – ICSE-93, approved by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in January 1993. The ICSE-93 is obligatory at the one-digit level, more detailed breakdown is recommended. CZ-ICSE is obligatory down to the four-digit level. Only economically active persons are included.

III. D. *List of tables*

In connection with the territorial organisation of the Czech Republic effective from 1 January 2000, the structure of the tables has been designed to provide not only a substantive but also a territorial view of the labour market in the Czech Republic. Data are presented at the NUTS 1 level (the Czech Republic) and the NUTS 2 level (cohesion regions). Owing to the reduced sample sizes for NUTS 3 territorial units (regions), the scope of published data has been limited to cohesion regions (NUTS 2) in order to maintain statistical reliability.

The tables are divided into five main groups characterising the sample and the categories of employed and unemployed persons, always broken down by sex. Table numbers consist of three digits; in the following overview, the territorial level for which the data in a given table are published is indicated after the slash:

xxx / 1 NUTS 1 – the Czech Republic
xxx / 3 NUTS 2 – the Czech Republic and Areas

III. D. 1. **Population characteristics of the Czech Republic** (Tables 101 to 106)

The block of tables gives basic demographic information on the population of the Czech Republic. The basis is projected demographic data on the population of the country at the midpoint of the reference period and population indicators from the LFSS.

- 101 / 2 *Population of the Czech Republic: by age group*
Age structure of the population of the CR and Areas – LFSS projected demography.
- 102 / 2 *Population of the Czech Republic: by educational attainment*
The highest educational attainment of respondents in the CR and Areas in absolute and relative figures.
- 103 / 2 *Population aged 15 and over: by economic activity status*
The absolute and relative structure of population aged 15 and over in the Czech Republic and Areas by economic activity status and broad age groups.
- 104 / 1 *Level of formal education and participation in non-formal education in the age group 15–64*
The level of educational attainment, number of persons in non-formal education and reason non-formal education.
- 105 / 2 *Age and education level of the population: by economic activity status and Area*
Rough age structure and educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by category of economic activity status in the Czech Republic and Areas.
- 106 / 2 *The age structure of the economically inactive*
The age structure of the economically inactive population of the CR and Areas.

III. D. 2. Employment (Tables 201 to 212)

The tables cover persons classified by ILO as employed in the national economy, i.e. including regular members of the armed forces. Persons on parental leave are excluded.

- 201 / 2 *Employment in national economy: by Area – part 1*
First job holders in the national economy of the Czech Republic and Areas by age groups of the employed, educational attainment and selected field of education.
- 202 / 3 *Employment in national economy: by Area – part 2*
First job holders in the national economy of the Czech Republic and Areas by basic classifications - CZ-ICSE, CZ-NACE and CZ-ISCO.
- 203 / 3 *Employment in national economy: by Area – part 3*
Number of first job holders, employees (including members of producer cooperatives), employers and own-account workers in sectors of the Czech Republic and Areas.
- 204 / 1 *Employment in national economy: by age group*
Age groups of first job holders in the national economy of the Czech Republic by basic classifications – CZ-ICSE, CZ-NACE and CZ-ISCO.
- 205 / 2 *Employment in national economy: by Area*
First job holders in the national economy of the Czech Republic and Areas by basic classifications – CZ-ICSE, CZ-NACE and CZ-ISCO.
- 206 / 1 *Employment in national economy: by educational attainment*
First job holders in the national economy of the Czech Republic by basic classifications – CZ-ICSE and CZ-ISCO at individual levels of educational attainment.
- 207 / 1 *Employment: by status in employment, classification of occupations and educational attainment*
First job holders in the national economy by status in employment, field of occupation (CZ-ISCO classification) and level of education (CZ-ISCED 2011).
- 208 / 1 *Employment: by status in employment and CZ-NACE section*
First job holders in the national economy by status in employment and CZ-NACE section.
- 209 / 1 *Classification of occupations: by CZ-NACE activity*
The representation of major groups of CZ-ISCO in individual CZ-NACE activities of the Czech national economy.
- 210 / 1 *First job holders: by selected CZ-NACE section and division*
First job holders in the CR by selected most frequent sections and divisions of CZ-NACE.
- 211 / 1 *Employment in national economy: by status in employment, type of contract and job duration and underemployment*
The employed in the national economy of the Czech Republic and their status in first job by kind of work contract (time-limited or unlimited work contract, other contract), by working hours and duration of existing job.

212 / 1 *Employment by age: time-limited work contract*
First job holders on time-limited work contract by broad age groups, level of education, CZ-NACE section, field of occupation (CZ-ISCO classification).

III. D. 3. Working hours (Tables 301 to 306)

The tables list the indicators relating to working hours.

- 301 / 3 *Hours usually and actually worked in the week: by Area*
The average number of hours usually and actually worked in a week (full-time jobs) by status in employment, and the average number of hours worked (part-time jobs) in the CR and Areas.
- 302 / 1 *Hours worked: by CZ-NACE section, part-time job and full-time job*
The average number of hours usually and actually worked in a week in individual CZ-NACE sections in total and in full-time and part-time jobs.
- 303 / 2 *Hours actually worked: by status in employment and Area*
The numbers of employed by status in employment broken down by hours actually worked in first job in the Czech Republic and Areas.
- 304 / 1 *Hours actually worked: by status in employment and age group*
The numbers of employed by status in employment broken down by hours actually worked in first job and by broad age groups.
- 305 / 1 *Employment by age: part-time jobs*
First job holders on limited duration of work by broad age groups, selected CZ-NACE section and selected field of occupation (CZ-ISCO classification) and level of education (CZ-ISCED 2011).
- 306 / 2 *Work activity: by Area*
Main reasons why persons in the Czech Republic and Areas worked shorter working hours (part time) in the reference week or why they did not work in the reference week at all.

III. D. 4. Unemployment (Tables 401-407)

The tables cover persons classified as unemployed by international definitions and ILO recommendations, i.e. persons who were out of work in the reference period, actively seeking job and available for work within 14 days. Also included are persons who had found a job, but their work was to start within 14 days.

- 401 / 3 *Unemployed persons: by age, education and specific groups and by Area*
The unemployed in the Czech Republic and Areas by broad age groups and by educational attainment. Specific groups of the unemployed (persons who have already found work which should begin within 3 months at the latest, those not registered by labour offices, unemployed with disabilities).
- 402 / 1 *Unemployed persons: by education and age group*
Broad age groups of the unemployed in the Czech Republic by educational attainment and by selected groups of education fields.

- 403 / 1 *Last CZ-NACE activity and occupation of unemployed persons: by educational attainment*
The selected industries and selected class of last job classification of the unemployed in the Czech Republic as their highest educational attainment.
- 404 / 1 *Reason for termination of last job and methods of searching for a job: by educational attainment*
The main reasons for the termination of the last job and the frequency of ways of looking for a job by the unemployed in the Czech Republic according to the level of education attained. Respondents could choose more than one job search method.
- 405 / 2 *Unemployment: by Area of the Czech Republic*
Unemployment in the Areas of the CR by age groups and by educational attainment.
- 406 / 1 *Long-term unemployment: by educational attainment*
Unemployed for 1 year and more by level of education, selected CZ-NACE section of last employment, selected field of occupation (CZ-ISCO classification) and age groups.
- 407 / 3 *Long-term unemployment: by Area of the Czech Republic*
Unemployed for 1 year and more in Areas of the CR by age groups and level of education.

III. D. 5. Time series of basic indicators (Tables 501 to 509)

The tables show certain basic indicators describing employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate and employment rate over the period of 1 year.

- 501 / 1 *First jobs – part 1*
First job holders in the national economy by Area, by age structure and by educational attainment – time series of last five quarters.
- 502 / 1 *First jobs – part 2*
First job holders in the national economy by status in employment (CZ-ICSE), by section and sector (CZ-NACE) and by major group of CZ-ISCO – time series of last five quarters.
- 503 / 1 *Second jobs – part 1*
Second job holders in the national economy by Areas – time series of last five quarters.
- 504 / 1 *Second jobs – part 2*
Second job holders in the national economy by status in employment (CZ-ICSE) by industry and sector (CZ-NACE) and by age group – time series of last five quarters.
- 505 / 1 *Unemployment – part 1*
The unemployed by Area, by age structure and educational attainment – time series of last five quarters.
- 506 / 1 *Unemployment – part 2*
Unemployed persons previously employed, by CZ-NACE section of last employment – time series of last five quarters.
- 507 / 1 *Unemployment rate*
Unemployment rates in Areas of the Czech Republic by age group and educational attainment, long-term unemployment rates by broad age group – time series of last five quarters.

- 508 / 1 *Participation rate*
Participation rates in Areas of the Czech Republic by age group and educational attainment
– time series of last five quarters.
- 509 / 1 *Employment rate*
Employment rates in Areas of the Czech Republic by age group and educational attainment
– time series of last five quarters.

III. E. *Other notes*

- ❖ **ROUNDING** – The **absolute figures** are in thousands. The differences between totals and sums of constituent items are due to rounding (the totals are not sums of rounded constituent items, but totals rounded). Absolute and relative figures in all the textual and Annex tables and in the text are calculated from non-rounded data.
- ❖ **SYMBOLISM** – The following **standard statistical symbols** are used in the tables to show marginal cases:
 - is used to indicate that the phenomenon given did not occur in the sample.
 - 0 is used to indicate that the phenomenon occurred in the sample, but at values which are below "0.1" when rounded off in a standard manner.
 - x is used to indicate that the phenomenon is not applicable.
 - shows that the figure is not available or cannot be relied on.
- ❖ **NOT IDENTIFIED** – "**Not identified**" in the tables comprises refused answers, answers "do not know" and any other cases of respondent's unidentified answer. Where more answers to the question asked are possible, the data are classified, in principle, according to the main variant of the answer.

When using the tables we should bear in mind that sampling methods were employed to collect the data and, therefore, **the accuracy decreases with the decreasing size of the sample** (e.g., the breakdown of the unemployed by various criteria in regional view).

The LFSS provides **representative results on unemployment on a quarterly basis**. Monthly periodicity and data for smaller territorial units (districts) can only be provided by labour offices; this is why the two sources of information on the labour market should be used in parallel but taking account of methodological differences.

III. F. *Availability of the publication*

This publication is issued in the following form:

Internet: [Employment and unemployment \(LFS\) | Statistics \(gov.cz\)](#)

[Catalogue of products - Publications](#)

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