

INFORMATION SOCIETY IN FIGURES

2016

CZECH REPUBLIC AND EU

Publication code: 061005-16

Ref. no.: 1181/2016-63

ISBN: 978-80-250-2701-1

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INTRODUCTION

One year on, the Czech Statistical Office has again issued the publication **Information Society in Figures**, this time titled with the year 2016. The aim of this publication is to provide readers with up-to-date basic statistical information about the development in usage of modern information and communication technologies (ICT) in the main areas of our society.

The brochure consists of the following six chapters:

- A. The **ICT Infrastructure** chapter contains basic data on the available telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Data on registered national domains are also available here.
- B. The **Households** chapter contains information on households' access to selected ICT. New information about number of mobiles phones used by households are included here.
- C. The **Individuals** chapter includes basic information on ICT uptake by adult population. This basic information is supplemented with data on selected Internet activities. Information about use of mobile devices to access the Internet and about use of Internet storage space is also included here.
- D. The **Enterprises** chapter provides an overview on ICT use by enterprises with main focus on e-commerce activities. New data on use of social media by enterprises or about ICT security policy are also added.
- E. The **eGovernment** chapter provides information on use of the Internet in interaction with public authorities by individuals and enterprises. Data about Czech Point services, Electronic submissions for the Financial Administration (eTax) and electronic Data Boxes are also introduced.
- F. The **Education and digital skills** chapter gives an overview of ICT devices used in schools. Data on selected digital skills provide information about computer software use by individuals. Data about individuals using the Internet for educational purposes are also included in this chapter. Last but not least, this chapter presents data about students using the Internet at all and for selected activities.

Presented data on ICT development and use **are further classified** for households and individuals according to their main socio-demographic characteristics, data related to enterprises according to their main economic activity (industry) or size.

In addition to data for the Czech Republic, data for other **member states of the European Union** are also presented.

Data given in this brochure were acquired, in most cases, from the **official surveys or databases** of the Czech Statistical Office. **International comparisons** were compiled by the Czech Statistical Office from using freely available data sources of the Eurostat, the European Commission, the OECD or the ITU.

For information on the production and the supply of advanced ICTs, including data on investments, trade or qualified human resources in this field see our publication **Information economy in figures**.

If you needed any further information, do not hesitate to contact us directly. Your suggestions help us improve our further releases.

Prague, May 2016

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A ICT Infrastructure

This chapter examines trends in the available **telecommunication and internet infrastructure** measured mainly by number of telephone and broadband subscriptions. Data used in this chapter are collected from the telecommunication or Internet service providers (supply side) and should be distinguished from data based on ICT users' surveys (demand side).

Reference period: end of the year, unless otherwise stated.

The information in this section applies to services provided at the retail level only, **from services to end users**.

Definitions:

- **Fixed telephone subscription** refers to individuals or legal entity connected to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) including usage of IP telephone (VoIP technology). Number of fixed telephone subscriptions is measured as a number of active **fixed telephone lines (PSTN lines) and VoIP fixed line subscriptions (VoIP lines)**.
- **Mobile telephone subscription** refers to individual or legal entity connected to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the PSTN using cellular technology and offering voice communication. Number of mobile telephone subscriptions is measured as a number of **SIM cards**. Both **post-paid** and active **prepaid** SIM cards that have been used during the last three months are included. *Note: As one person may use more than one active SIM card, the number of mobile phones can exceeds the number of individuals in total.*
- **The telephone traffic** originated in fixed or mobile telephone networks is measured by means of the number of actually called minutes (real minutes of calling) during the reference year, not the invoiced ones.
- **Broadband internet subscription** includes both **fixed (wired and wireless)** and **mobile access** to the Internet with nominal speed 256 or more kbit/s, in one or both directions. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.
- **Fixed wired broadband** includes one of these "wired" technologies: DSL (Digital Subscriber Line); Cable modem (CaTV) and Fiber (FTTx).
- **Fixed wireless access (FWA)** is the terrestrial internet connection by means of a radio system including non-licensed frequency (**Wi-Fi**). It is characteristic by placing of the end point device on a fixed location (house, apartment) - the so-called WLL (Wireless Local Loop). *It is included only if this service is used as the transport mechanism of the Internet service provider (ISP).*
- **Mobile broadband** is internet access on third generation technologies (3G) and higher (4G/LTE). Mobile broadband subscriptions refers to:
 - **Standard mobile subscription** via SIM cards are typical voice subscriptions which also provide access to the Internet but are not purchased separately. It covers only actual subscribers - users must have accessed the Internet in the last three months.
 - **Dedicated data subscription** offered separately from voice services, either as an **add-on data package** to voice service **via SIM cards** or a **stand-alone service** using USB data **cards/modems/keys** integrated usually into portable computers or tablets.
- **Domain (Internet domain/domain name)** is a unique identifier of a computer or computer network connected to the Internet. The domain is registered by the registration authority (Top Level Domain).

Statistical information from the **Czech Telecommunication Office** (<http://www.ctu.eu>) has been used as main data source for the Czech Rep.

Data for **registered domains** has been obtained from www.nic.cz

International comparison data has been taken from **ITU and EC database**.

For further information on ICT infrastructure see:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/telecommunication_infrastructure_and_internet

A ICT infrastructure

Tab. A1 Fixed telephone network in the Czech Republic

	thous./ mil.		
	2012	2013	2014
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (thous.)	2 103	1 991	1 875
PSTN subscriptions, total	1 478	1 245	1 022
Residential	763	649	589
Business	715	596	433
VoIP subscriptions, total	625	747	853
Residential	269	383	344
Business	356	364	509
Fixed-telephone traffic, total (mil. outgoing minutes)	2 272	2 141	2 062
Using traditional PSTN lines	1 739	1 559	1 370
Using VoIP technology (network)	533	582	692
By type of calls:			
Domestic calls, total	1 961	1 850	1 754
Fixed-to-fixed telephone traffic	1 524	1 411	1 274
Fixed-to-mobile telephone traffic	437	439	480
International calls	139	132	153
Other calls	172	159	155

PSTN - Public Switched Telephone Network

VoIP - Voice over Internet Protocol using broadband networks

Figure A1 Fixed telephone network - PSTN lines

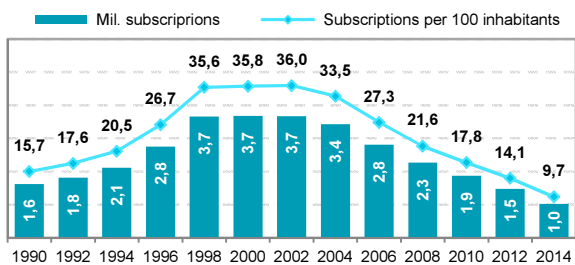


Figure A2 PSTN lines by type of subscription (mil.)

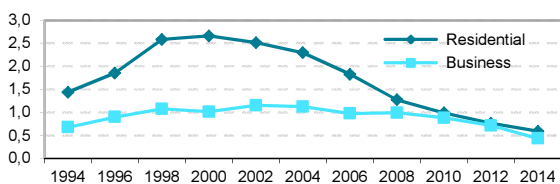
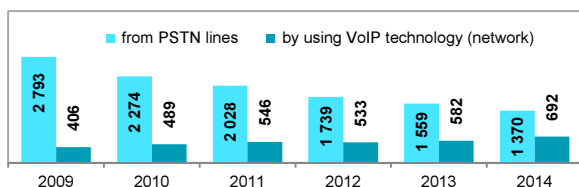


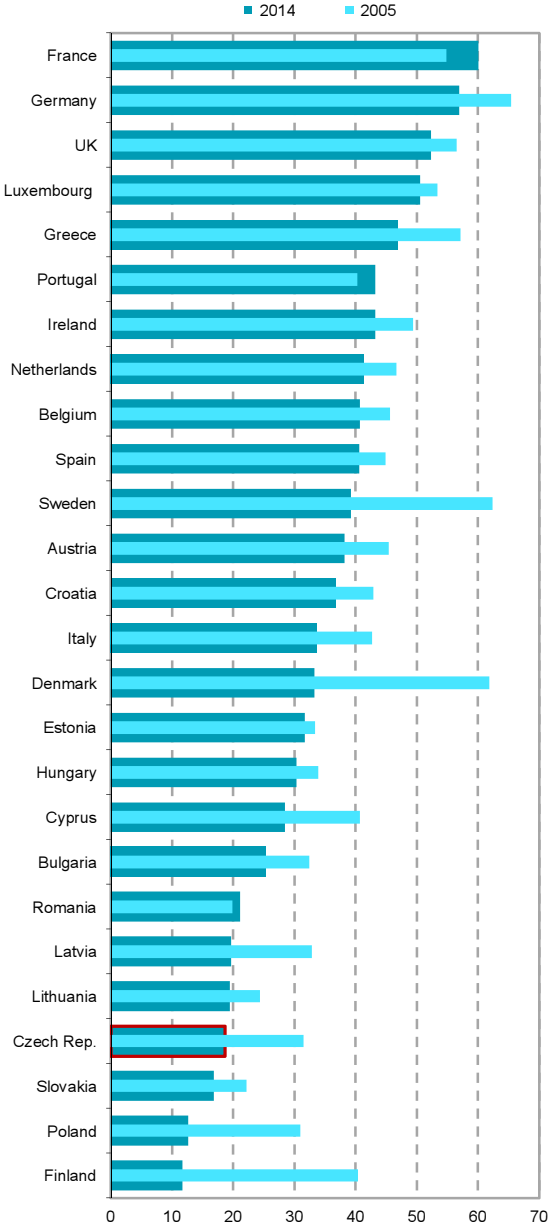
Figure A3 Fixed telephone traffic (mil. outgoing minutes)



Source: Czech Telecommunication Office, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Figure A4 Fixed telephone network penetration in EU countries (subscriptions* per 100 inhabitants)



* both using traditional traditional PSTN lines and VoIP technology (network)

Source: International Telecommunication Union, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Tab. A2 Mobile telephone network in the Czech Republic

thous./ mil.

	2012	2013	2014
Mobile telephone subscriptions, total (thous.)	14 456	13 411	13 518
Prepaid subscriptions	6 548	5 195	5 055
Postpaid subscriptions	7 908	8 216	8 463
Mobile telephone traffic, total (mil. outgoing minutes)	16 169	18 066	20 732
Domestic calls	15 862	17 704	20 197
International calls	307	362	535

Figure A5 Mobile telephone network

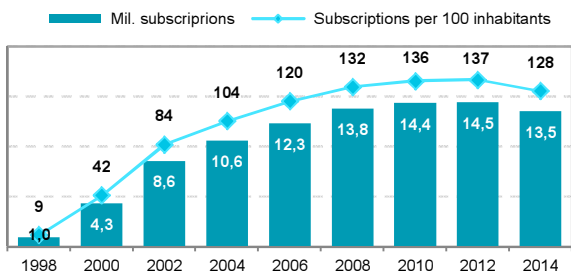


Figure A6 Mobile telephone network by type of used SIM cards (mil. subscriptions, %)

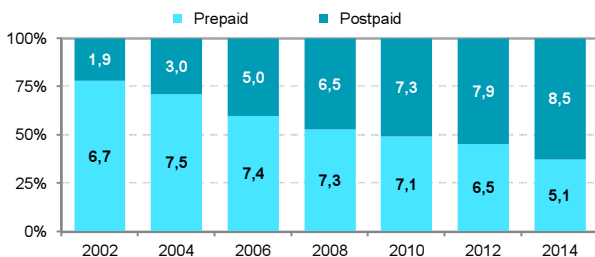
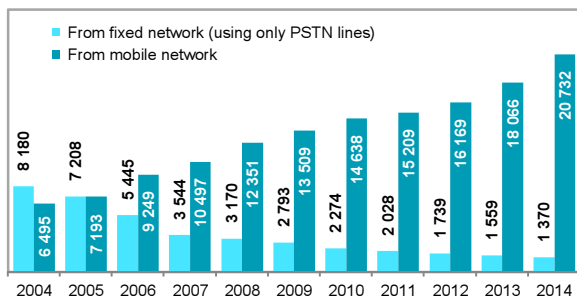


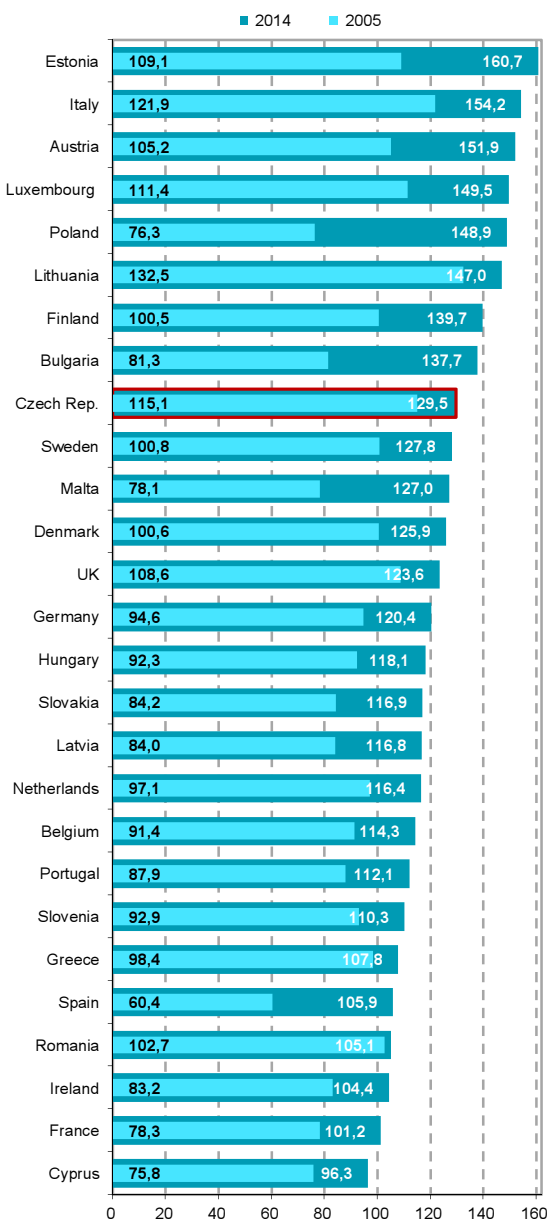
Figure A7 Total telephone traffic (mil. outgoing minutes)



Source: Czech Telecommunication Office, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Figure A8 Mobile telephone network penetration in EU countries (subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)



Source: International Telecommunication Union, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Tab. A3 Top-level domains in (.cz) zone

	2012	2013	2014
Total	1 010	1 100	1 173
of which with a security extension (DNSSEC)	381	408	453
by IP protocol			
IPv4 domains	843	870	884
IPv4+IPv6; IPv6 domains	167	230	289

*DNSSEC is a security extension of common Domain Name System. See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System_Security_Extensions
Internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) and Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6):
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4> and <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6>*

Figure A9 Top-level domains in (.cz) zone

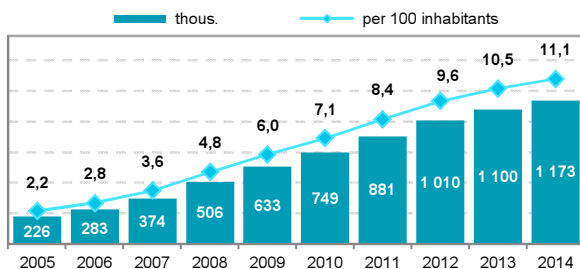


Figure A10 Top-level (.cz) domain registration and cancellation (thous.)

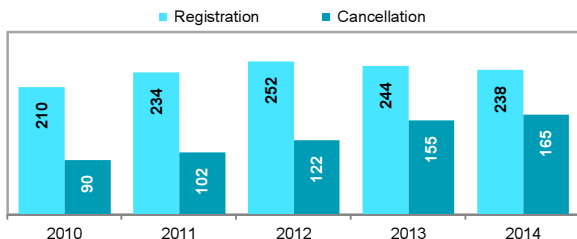
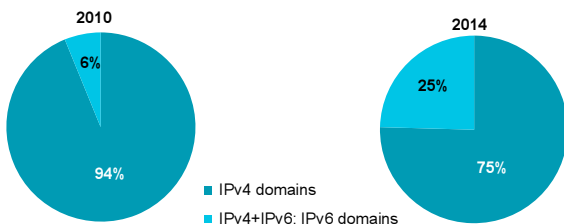


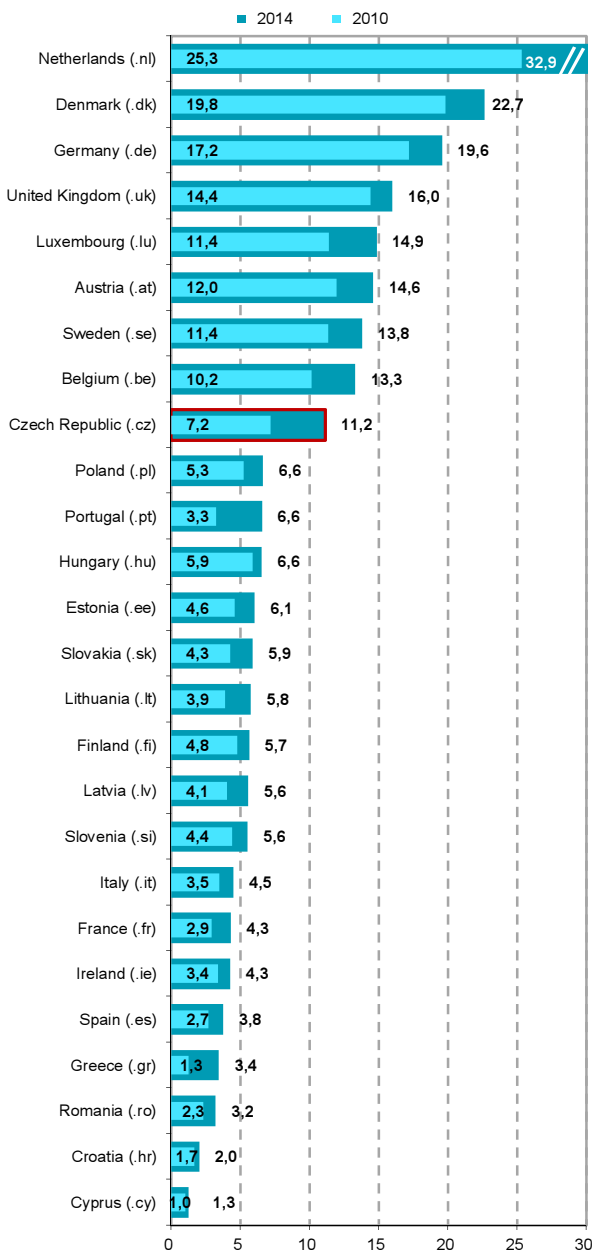
Figure A11 Top-level (.cz) domain by IP protocol



Source: CZ.NIC, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Figure A12 Country top-level domains penetration in EU countries (ccTLD per 100 inhabitants)



Source: CENTR.org and national administrators of ccTLD, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Tab. A4 Broadband internet network in the Czech Republic

	2012	2013	2014
	thous.		
Fixed-broadband subscriptions, total	2 776	2 885	3 009
DSL lines	952	953	953
Cable modem	524	518	527
Fibre (Fibre-to-the-home/building: FTTx)	299	368	418
Terrestrial fixed wireless access (FWA - WiFi)	1 001	1 046	1 111
Mobile-broadband subscriptions, total	4 643	5 601	7 165
Dedicated data subscription	2 780	4 149	5 333
Standard mobile subscription	1 863	1 452	1 832

Figure A13 Fixed broadband internet network

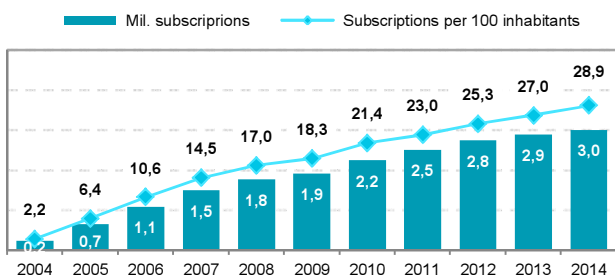


Figure A14 Fixed broadband subscriptions by speed

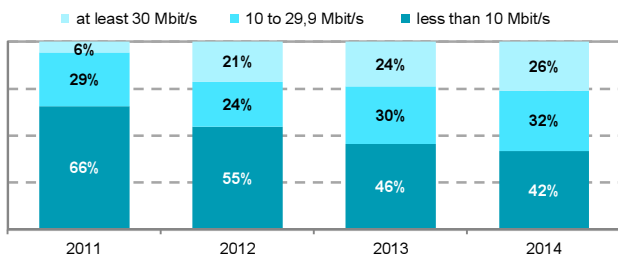
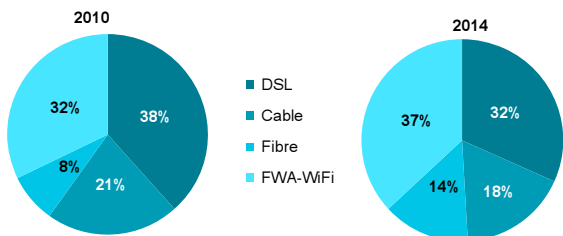
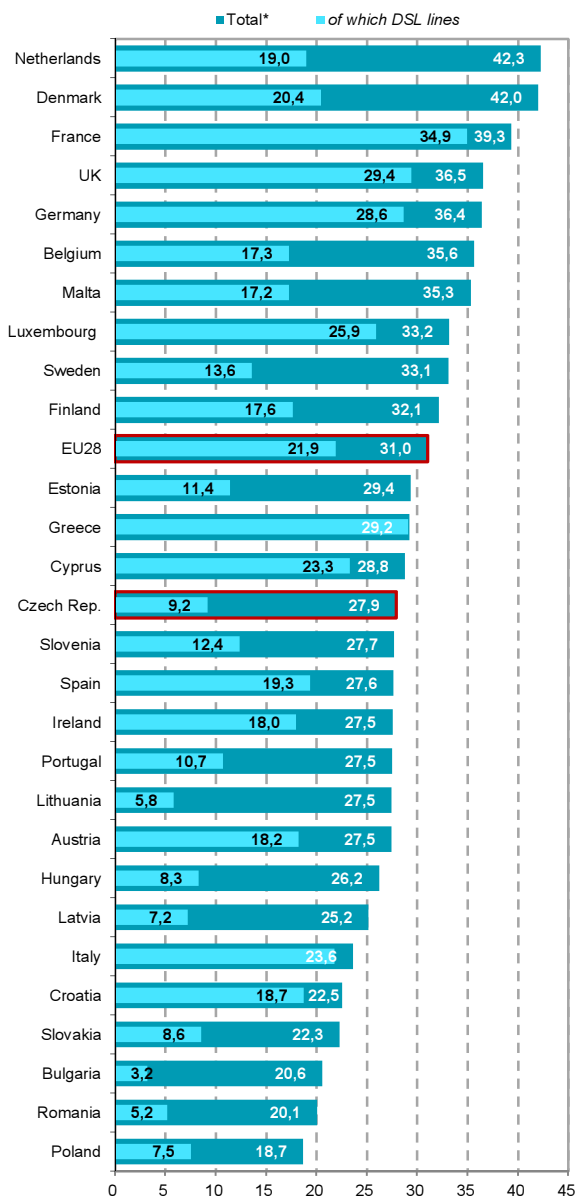


Figure A15 Fixed broadband subscriptions by technology



A ICT infrastructure

Figure A16 Fixed broadband penetration in EU countries, 2014
(subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)

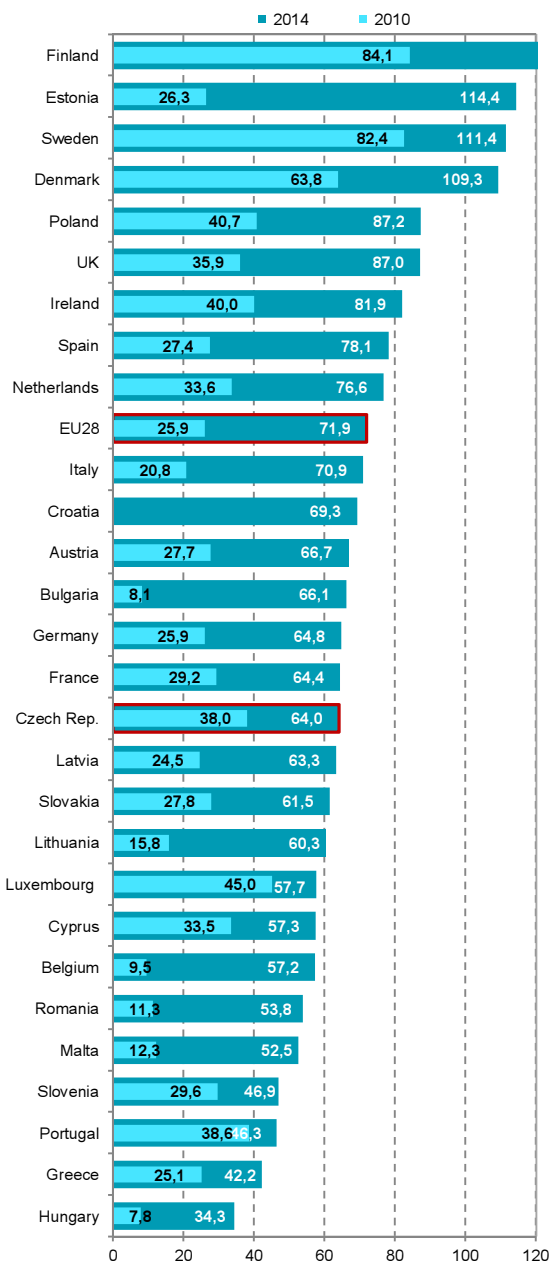


* It also includes fixed wireless access via radio link based on WiFi technology, where the receiver is placed in a fixed location (house, apartment).

Source: European Commission, 2015

A ICT infrastructure

Figure A17 Mobile broadband penetration in EU countries (subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)



Source: European Commission, 2015

B Households

Since 2002, the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been regularly monitoring the selected ICT in Czech households by an independent annual statistical survey titled: “**Sample Survey on ICT Use in Households and by Individuals.**”

Since 2006, this survey has been carried out according to the **Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society. The regulation allows obtaining of the internationally comparable data.

Reference period: 2nd quarter of a monitored year

Sample size: 5 000 households

Data comparability with Eurostat database

The data for the Czech Republic published by Eurostat slightly differs from the data published by the CZSO. This difference is due to the fact that Eurostat includes, as part of the data it publishes, solely households with at least one person aged 16 to 74. The CZSO publishes data for all households (without age restrictions).

Definitions:

- **Households with a computer** involve all households, which at the time of the survey stated, that at least one of the household members had an access to a computer at home. *The household does not need to be in possession of the computer (it may be employer's portable computer or tablet) yet this computer should be functional and located at home. A portable computer may not be permanently located at home; it may be in use also at work or at school.*
- **A computer** refers to a desktop computer, a laptop (portable) computer or a tablet (or similar handheld computer).
- **Households with Internet access** include all households, which at the time of survey stated, that at least one of the household members had access to the Internet at home through any device. *'Access' does not refer here to the "connectability" (i.e. can connections be provided in the households' area), but to whether anyone in the household could use the Internet at home if desired.*

Regional data can be found in chapter 18 of each **Regional yearbook**.

<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/regional-yearbooks>

The **Eurostat** online database for **Information society statistics** has been used for the international comparison. Data from this database were extracted in March 2016. For more information see:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society> and

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society/methodology>

Households with access to a telephone

Data on how households are equipped with **fixed telephone lines** and **mobile phones** as at the end of the reference year come from the **Household Budget Survey (HBS)**.

- **A fixed telephone line** refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set) to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and which has a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.
- Household with a **mobile telephone** means that the mobile telephone is generally available for use by members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used. The mobile telephone may or may not be owned by the household but should be considered a household asset.

An **international comparison** about penetration of fixed and mobile telephone in households was drawn from the EC: "**E-Communications and Digital Single Market Household Survey**".

B Households

Tab. B1 Households with a fixed telephone in the Czech Rep.

	%		
	2012	2013	2014
Total	21,8	19,5	17,1
Household type:			
Households without dependent children	25,1	22,1	18,6
Households with dependent children	15,5	14,8	14,1
Economic status of the head of household:			
Employee	16,5	15,4	13,1
Self-employed	23,7	20,2	19,2
Unemployed	10,0	10,4	10,9
Pensioner	30,6	27,4	23,0
Age of the head of household:			
Till 29 years	3,7	2,9	2,8
30 - 39 years	7,4	6,3	5,4
40 - 49 years	18,9	16,3	14,1
50 - 59 years	20,8	19,8	17,8
60 - 69 years	28,5	25,0	21,3
70 years and more	36,4	32,5	27,4

as a percentage of all households of a given type

Figure B1 Households with fixed telephone access

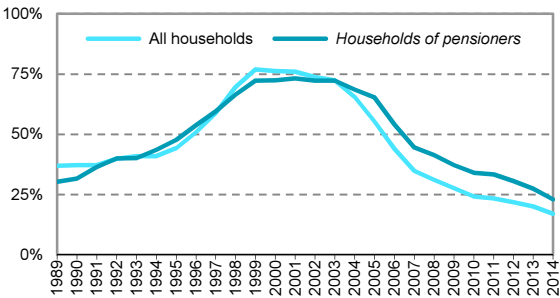
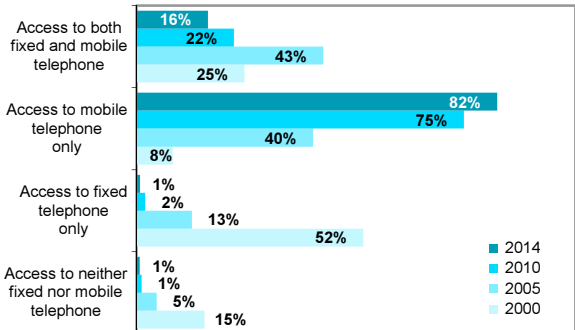


Figure B2 Households with any telephone access

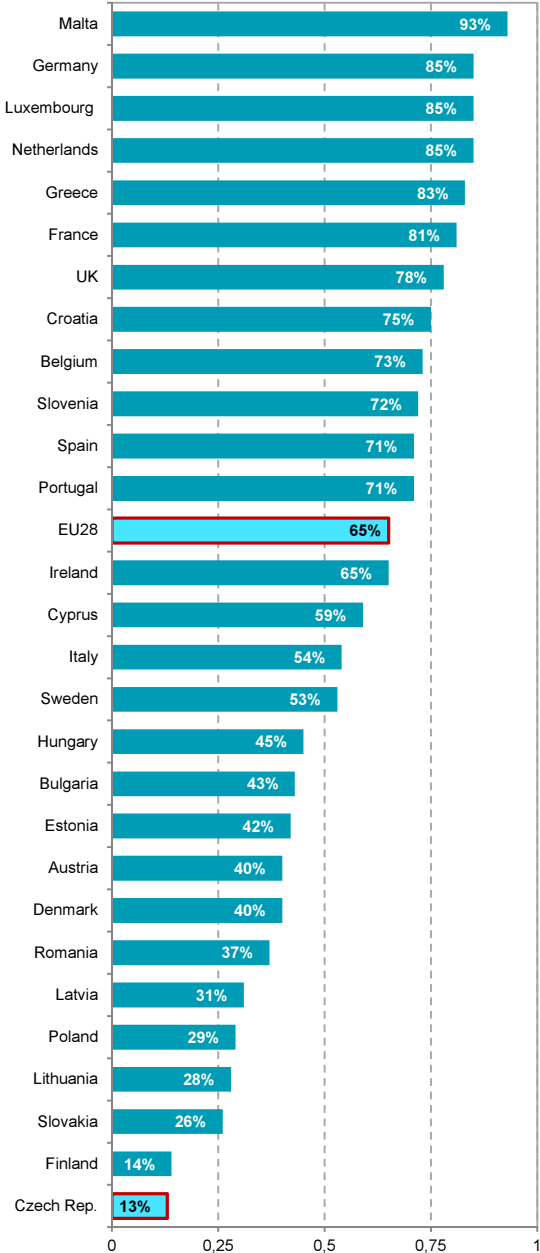


as a percentage of all households

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey

B Households

Figure B3 Households in EU countries with fixed telephone access, 2015



Source: European Commission, 2016

B Households

Tab. B2 Households with a mobile phone in the Czech Republic

number of phones per one member* of a household

	2012	2013	2014
Total	0,96	0,97	0,98
Household type:			
Households without dependent children	1,00	1,01	1,03
Households with dependent children	0,93	0,93	0,93
Economic status of the head of household:			
Employee	0,99	0,98	0,99
Self-employed	0,97	0,98	0,97
Unemployed	0,87	0,93	0,92
Pensioner	0,90	0,93	0,96
Household income group (quintils):			
Lowest income group (first quintil)	0,86	0,88	0,89
Second quintil income group	0,92	0,94	0,94
Third quintil income group	0,97	0,98	0,98
Fourth quintil income group	1,02	1,01	1,03
Highest income group (fifth quintil)	1,11	1,11	1,13

* only members aged 6+ living in the given type of household

Figure B4 Mobile phones in households

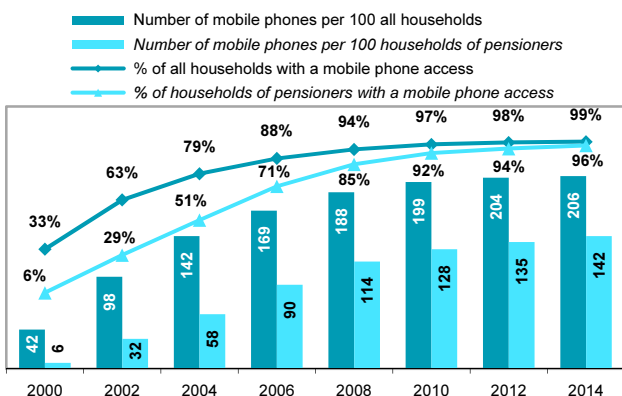
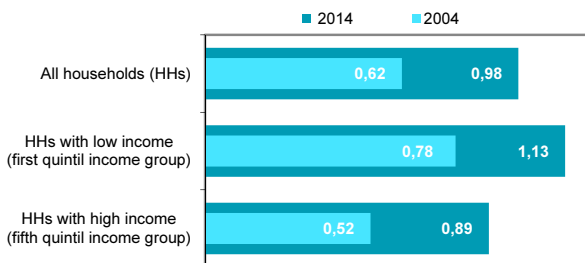


Figure B5 Number of mobile phones used in households

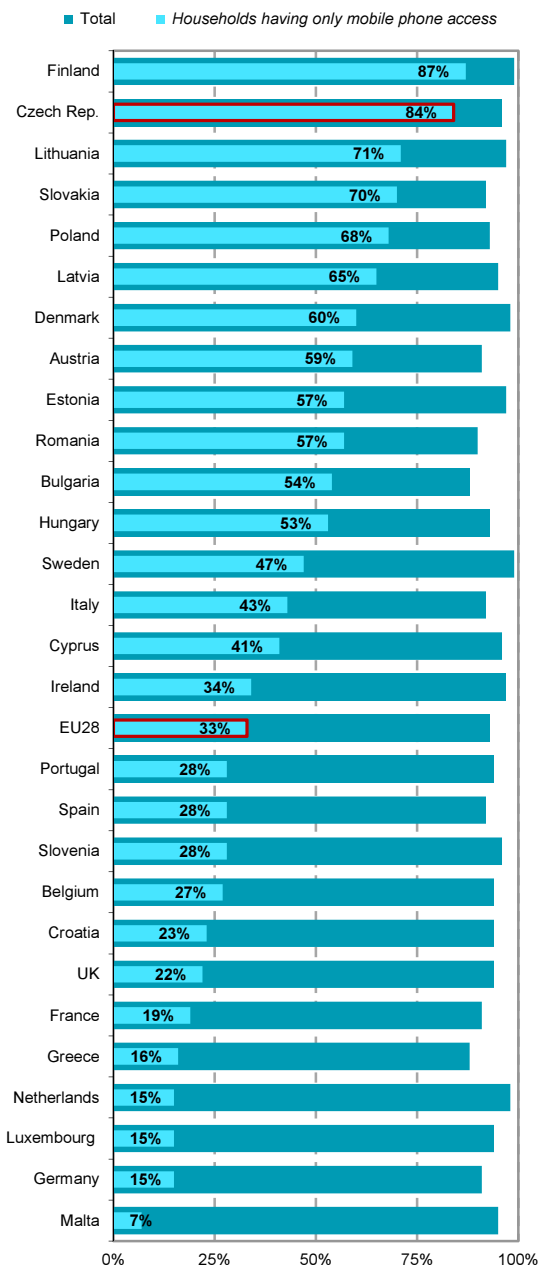


* per one member aged 6+ living in the given type of household

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey

B Households

Figure B6 Households in EU countries with mobile phone access, 2015



Source: European Commission, 2016

B Households

Tab. B3 Households with a computer in the Czech Rep., 2015

%

	Total	Desktop	Portable
Total	73,1	41,9	54,7
Household type:			
Households without dependent children	65,1	37,5	47,0
Households with dependent children	93,8	53,4	74,9
Household income group (quartiles):			
Lowest income group (first quartile)	34,3	15,9	21,7
Second quartile income group	57,2	30,0	35,6
Third quartile income group	85,7	48,7	61,6
Highest income group (fourth quartile)	96,7	60,1	81,7

as a percentage of all households of a given type

Figure B7 Households with access to a computer at home

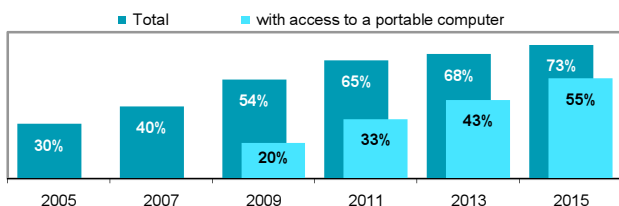
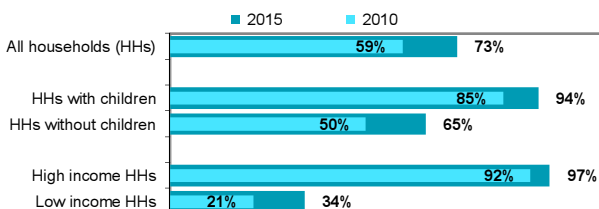


Figure B8 Households with a computer by type of household



as a percentage of all households of a given type

Figure B9 Number of computers used in households*

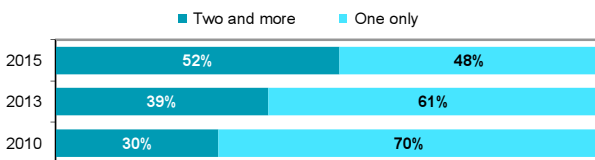
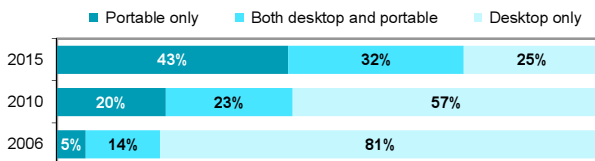


Figure B10 Type of computers used in households*

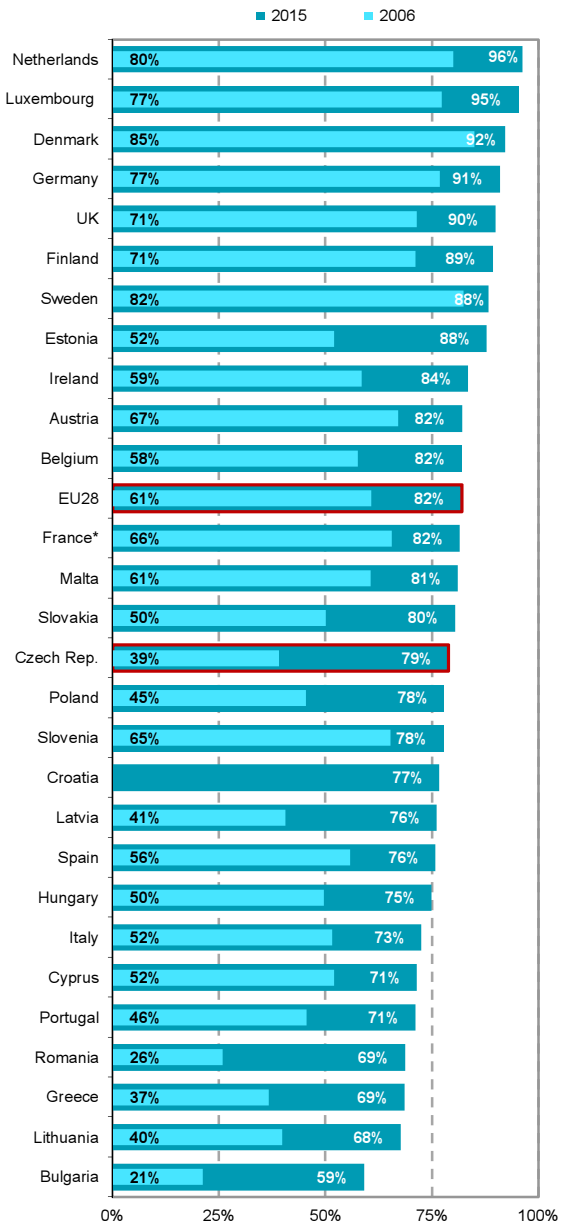


*as a percentage of all households with a computer

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

B Households

Figure B11 Households in EU countries with access to a computer at home



* data for 2007

as a percentage of all households in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

B Households

Tab. B4 Households with Internet in the Czech Republic

%

	2013	2014	2015
Total	67,0	72,1	73,1
Household type:			
Households without children	57,4	64,6	65,2
Households with children	91,5	93,0	93,6
Household income group (quartiles):			
Lowest income group (first quartile)	29,0	32,4	33,8
Second quartile income group	50,5	56,5	57,2
Third quartile income group	86,4	87,0	85,8
Highest income group (fourth quartile)	94,9	97,4	96,8

as a percentage of all households of a given type

Figure B12 Households with access to the Internet at home

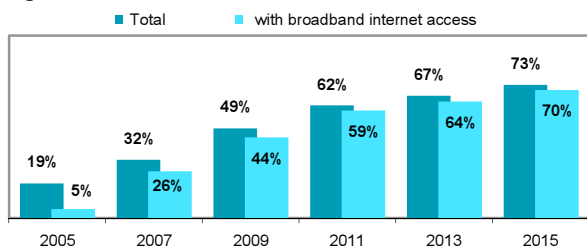


Figure B13 Internet connection used by households*

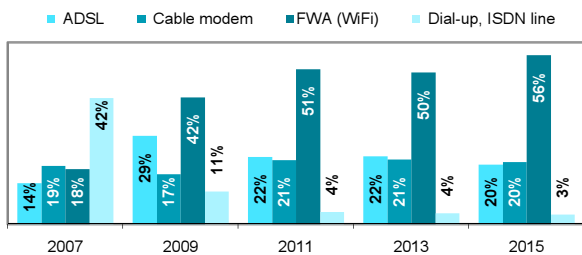
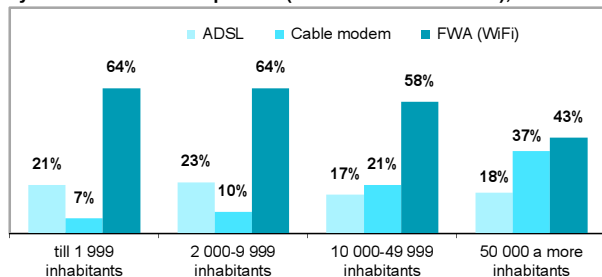


Figure B14 Internet connection used by households* by size of their municipalities (number of inhabitants), 2015

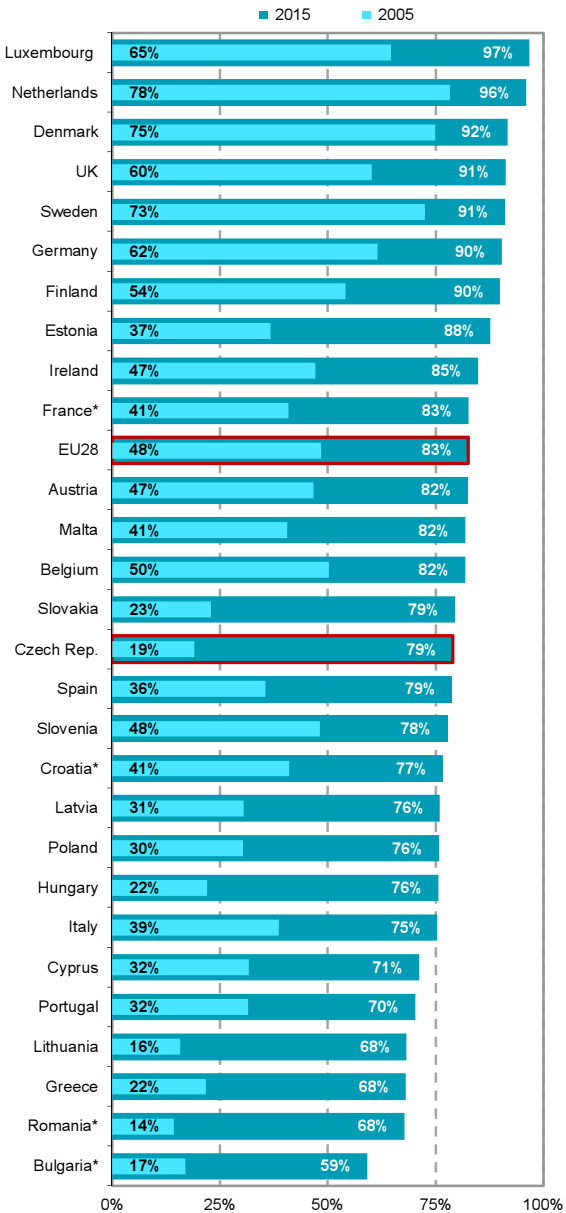


*as a percentage of all households of a given type with Internet access

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

B Households

Figure B15 Households in EU countries with access to the Internet at home



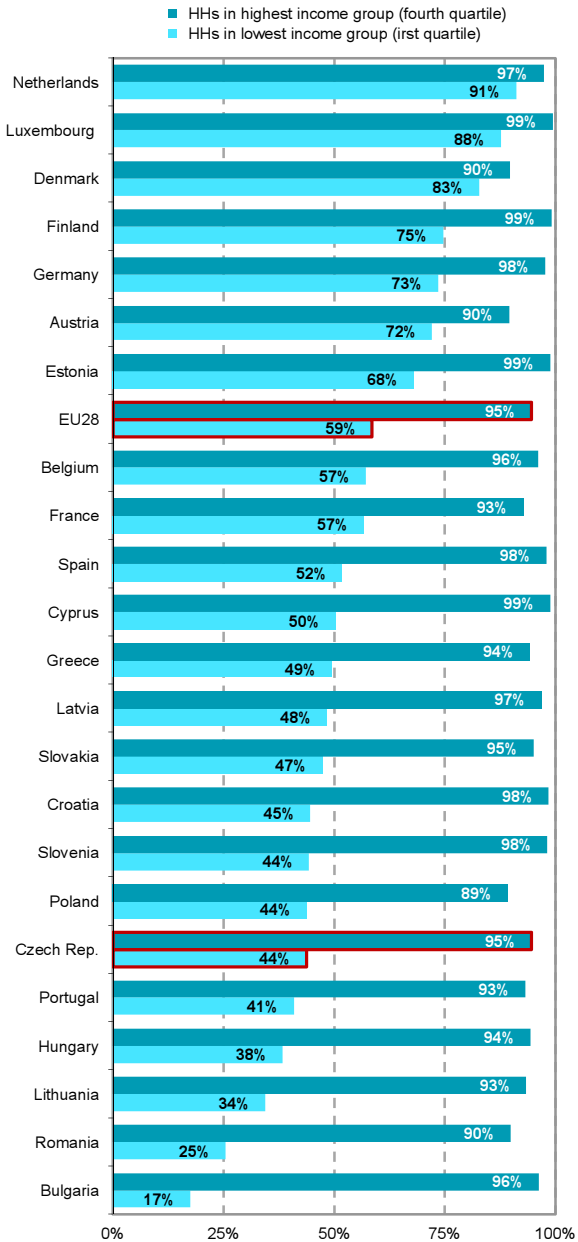
* data for 2006

as a percentage of all households in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

B Households

Figure B16 High and low income households in EU with a broadband Internet connection at home. 2015

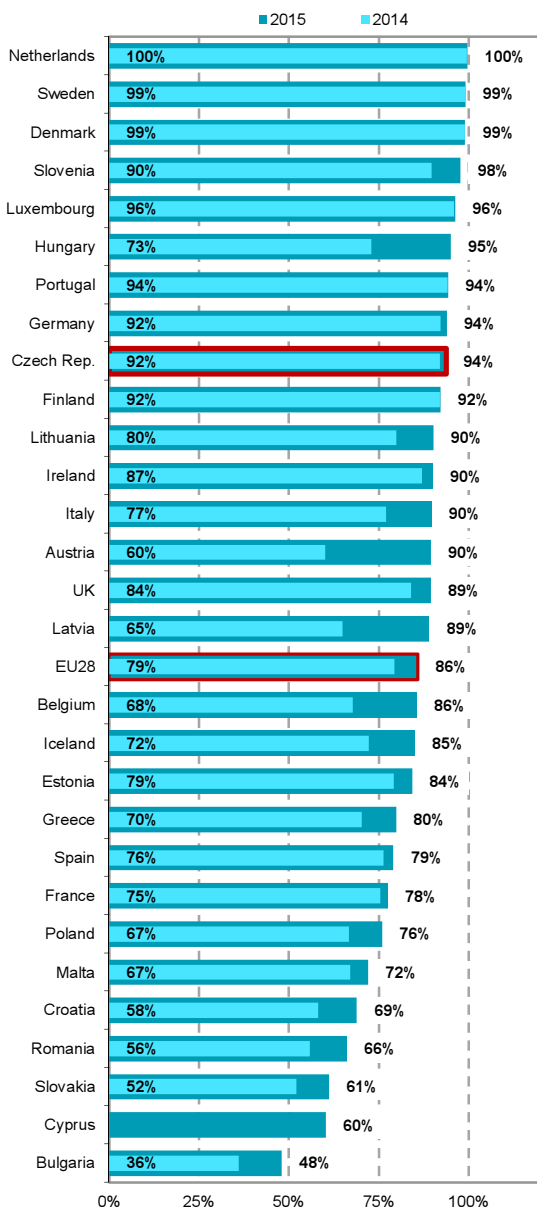


as a percentage of all households in a given income group and country

Source: Eurostat 2015

B Households

Figure B17 Households in EU countries living in an area with 4G mobile broadband (LTE) coverage



as a percentage of all households in a given country

Source: European Commission, 2015

C Individuals

Since 2002 the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been regularly collecting detailed information on the users of mobile telephones, personal computers and the Internet by an independent annual statistical survey titled: **“Sample Survey on ICT Use in Households and by Individuals”**.

Since 2006 this survey has been conducted according to the annual implementing measures of the **Framework Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society which ensures data harmonisation and comparability among EU countries.

Reference period: 2nd quarter of a monitored year

Sample size: 10 000 individuals aged 16 and over

The education category is published for the age group of 25 and over, as there are a lot of students with a low education attained using ICT very intensively in the age category 16-24.

Comparability of data published by the CZSO and Eurostat:

The data for the Czech Republic published by Eurostat slightly differs from the data published by the CZSO. This difference is due to the fact that Eurostat includes solely individuals aged between 16 and 74 years. The CZSO provides as standard data for the whole adult population aged 16+. *This is the reason why the tables in this publication give for the Czech Republic dual total values: total of aged 16 and over and total aged 16-74.*

Definitions:

- **Individuals using ICT - mobile phone, computer or internet users** are individuals who have used such technologies **at least once in the last 3 months** preceding the interview **anywhere** (at home, work, school, etc.) and for **whatever reason** (private or work).
- **The Internet use** shall mean any activity on the Internet carried out in an active manner, for instance, browsing of websites, downloading of files, using emails, from any location, for any purpose and using any device not just computer (including portable one) but also tablets or mobile phones (smartphones).
- **Mobile internet user** includes persons who gave that they had used a mobile phone (smartphone) to access Internet services. It does not matter if the phone was private or employer's or borrowed and also it does not matter what type of connection was used to access the Internet (mobile networks, WiFi).
- **Internet activities** monitored are activities, which respondents carried out for **private purposes at least once in the last 3 months** before the survey implementation date by using **any device** including mobile phones. *Only the cases of an **on-line purchase** and the **Internet use in the interaction with public administration** have the reference period of **12 months** before the survey implementation date.*
- **Online shopper** is a person who in the last 12 months purchased or ordered any goods or services for private purpose over the Internet. This e-commerce activity may be performed on any device including smart phone. Goods or services ordered may not be paid over the Internet, goods or services may be delivered on-line (over the Internet) or off-line (mail, or in person). *Purchases via SMS, MMS or emails should be excluded since they do not make use of the internet via web browsers or apps. Mere decision on the purchase on the basis of information acquired through the Internet is not considered to be an Internet purchase.*

Data on ICT use by individuals classified by **gender** of the respondents can be found in the publication titled: **„Focused on Men and Women“**.

<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/focus-on-women-and-men-2015>

The **Eurostat** online database for **Information society statistics** has been used for the international comparison. Data from this database were extracted in March 2016. For more information see:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society>

C Individuals

Tab. C1 Individuals in the Czech Rep. using selected ICTs, 2015 %

	Mobile	Computer	Tablet
Total (aged 16+)	97,0	74,4	10,3
<i>Total (aged 16-74)</i>	<i>98,6</i>	<i>80,0</i>	<i>11,1</i>
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	97,2	76,7	10,9
Females (aged 16+)	96,9	72,3	9,7
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	99,4	96,2	22,0
25-34 year-olds	99,8	93,3	16,8
35-44 year-olds	99,6	92,8	14,5
45-54 year-olds	99,6	85,6	7,1
55-64 year-olds	97,7	66,4	4,4
65 year-olds and more	88,5	27,7	1,4
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	87,2	28,4	2,6
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	96,0	60,9	5,3
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	98,9	83,5	10,8
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	98,9	93,4	15,2
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	100,0	92,4	15,3
Students (aged 16+)	99,8	98,9	25,2
Pensioners	90,0	32,1	1,6

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C1 Individuals aged 16+ using a computer

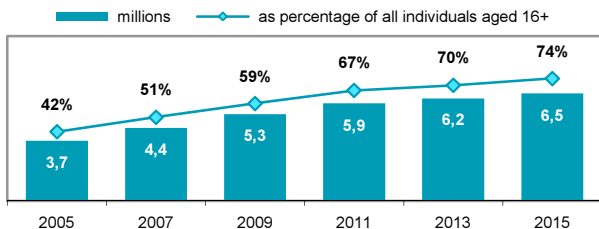
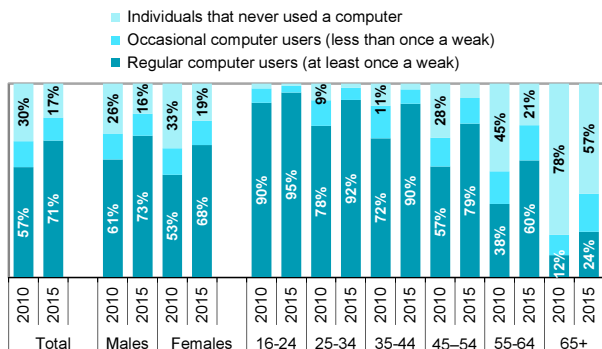


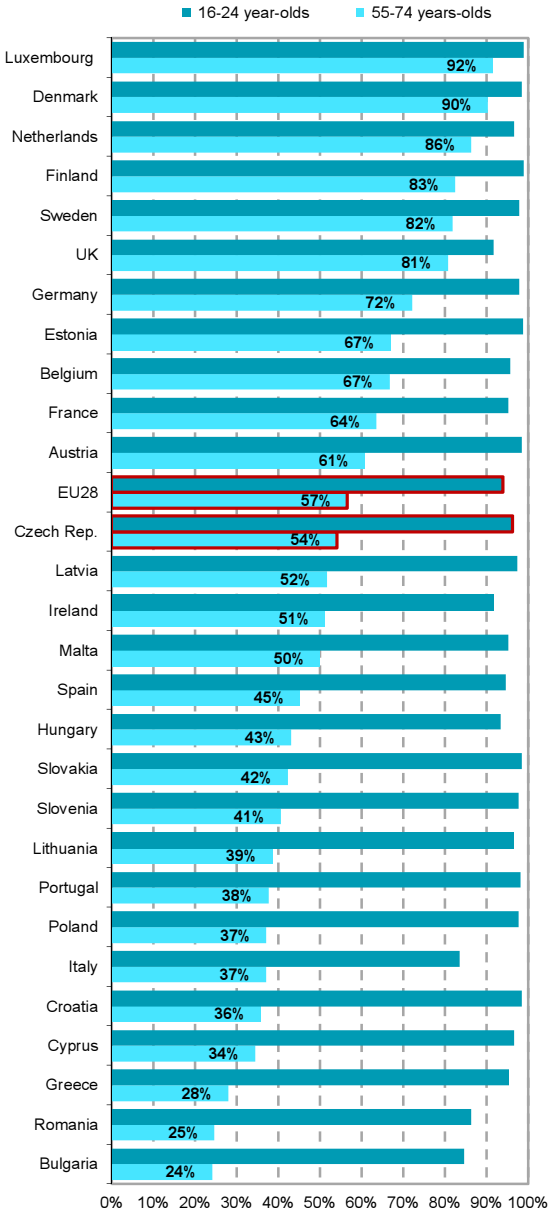
Figure C2 Computer use by sex and age



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C3 Individuals aged 16-24 and 55-74 in EU countries using a computer, 2015 - Computer users



as a percentage of all individuals in a given age group and country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C2 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet - Internet users, 2015

	%		
	Total	At home	Regularly
Total (aged 16+)	75,7	73,6	71,7
Total (aged 16-74)	81,3	79,0	77,2
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	77,9	75,7	74,2
Females (aged 16+)	73,5	71,6	69,4
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	97,0	93,8	96,1
25-34 year-olds	95,4	93,7	94,4
35-44 year-olds	93,9	92,6	90,8
45-54 year-olds	86,7	84,3	80,9
55-64 year-olds	68,0	64,2	60,6
65 year-olds and more	28,4	27,5	23,6
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	30,4	28,2	23,8
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	62,6	60,3	56,3
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	84,2	82,4	80,9
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	94,1	92,9	93,2
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	93,9	92,7	91,5
Students (aged 16+)	99,0	96,5	98,0
Pensioners	32,8	31,5	27,3

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C4 Individuals aged 16+ using the Internet

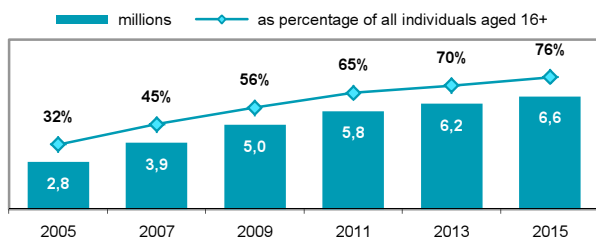
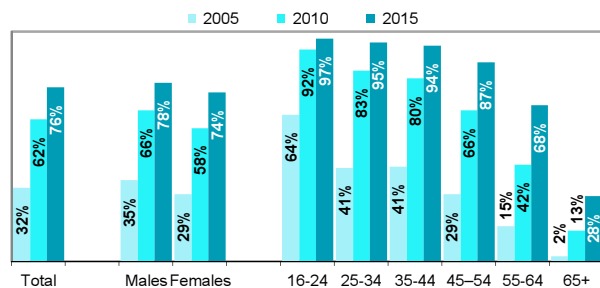


Figure C5 Internet use by sex and age

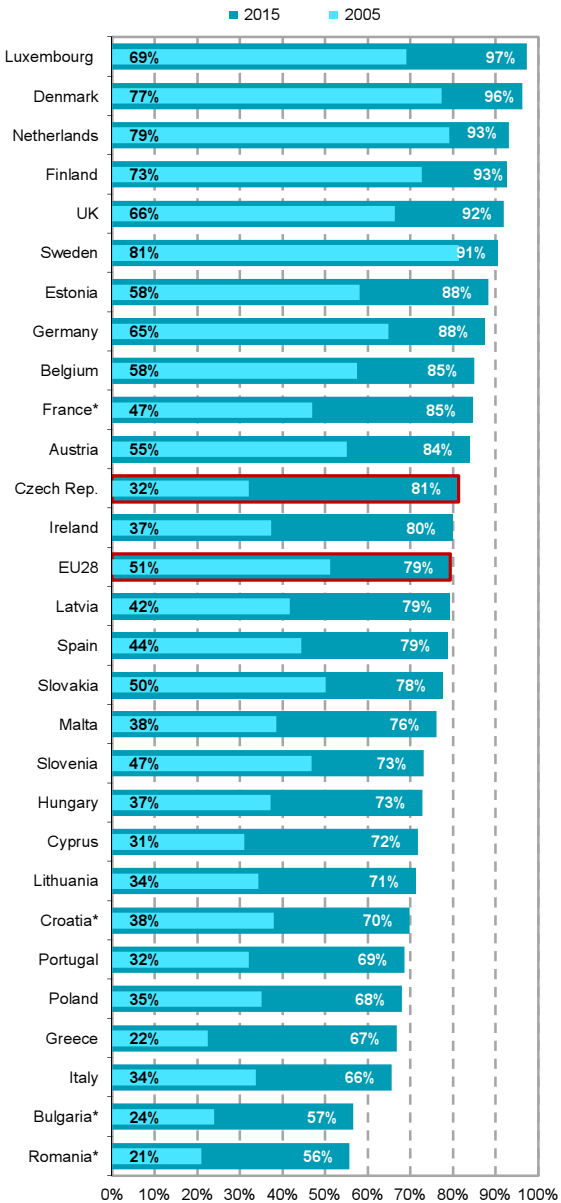


as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C6 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet - Internet users



*data for 2006, in case of Croatia data for 2007

as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C3 Individuals in the Czech Republic using mobile phone to access the Internet - mobile internet users

	%		
	2013	2014	2015
Total (aged 16+)	20,7	28,5	37,0
Total (aged 16-74)	21,9	30,9	40,1
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	25,6	34,3	41,7
Females (aged 16+)	15,1	23,0	32,5
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	49,2	64,8	77,1
25-34 year-olds	37,2	52,9	68,0
35-44 year-olds	24,9	34,0	48,6
45-54 year-olds	13,8	22,6	28,1
55-64 year-olds	4,8	9,9	14,2
65 year-olds and more	1,3	2,5	3,1
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	1,5	4,0	9,2
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	8,8	13,8	20,5
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	19,3	28,7	34,8
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	35,9	44,6	59,1
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	22,2	32,8	51,2
Students (aged 16+)	52,7	69,0	80,1
Pensioners	1,3	2,5	3,3

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C7 Individuals aged 16+ using mobile phone to access the Internet

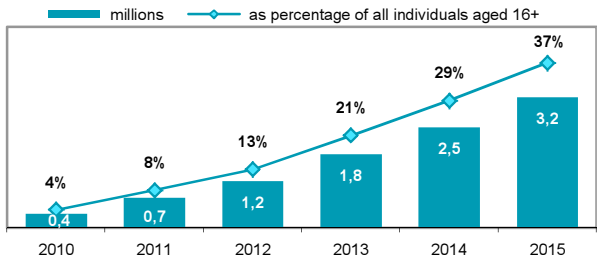
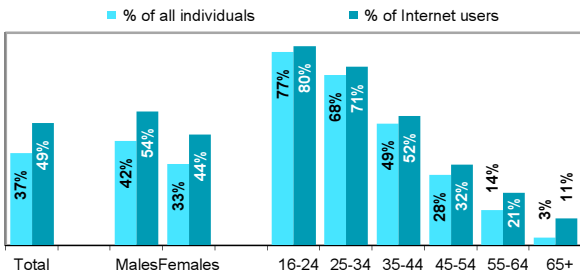


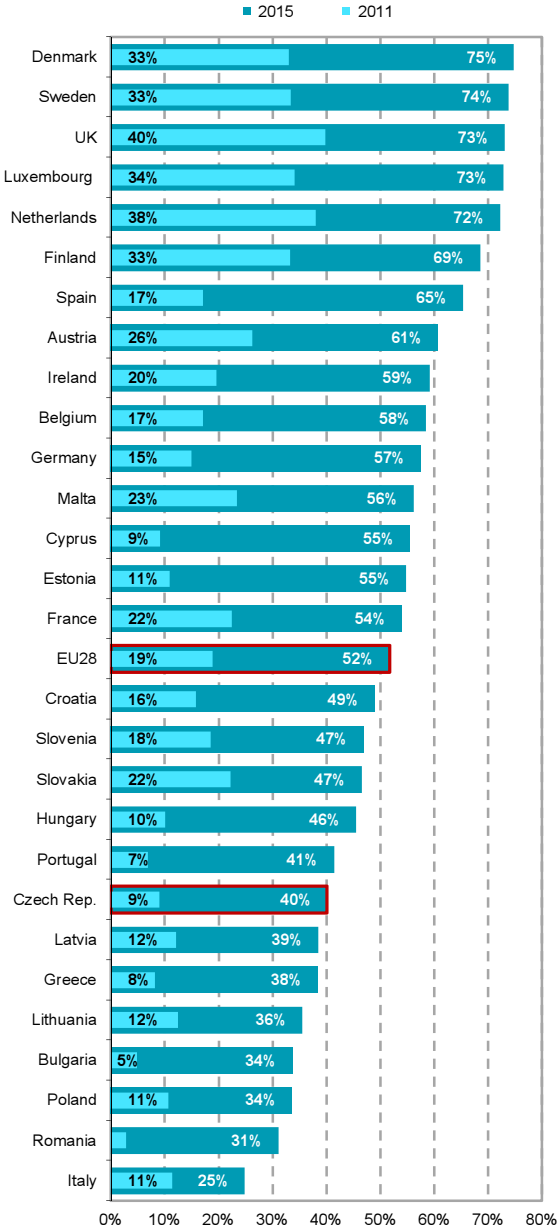
Figure C8 Mobile internet use by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C9 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using mobile phone to access the Internet



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C4 Individuals using social networks in the Czech Rep.

%

	2013	2014	2015
Total (aged 16+)	34,3	36,9	37,4
Total (aged 16-74)	36,3	40,0	40,7
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	35,8	37,7	37,6
Females (aged 16+)	32,9	36,1	37,3
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	85,4	90,1	88,7
25-34 year-olds	65,5	71,7	72,3
35-44 year-olds	40,2	43,1	46,9
45-54 year-olds	21,3	23,9	23,9
55-64 year-olds	9,7	10,5	10,1
65 year-olds and more	2,0	3,5	3,3
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	7,2	8,3	9,2
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	19,3	20,7	22,1
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	33,6	35,4	35,5
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	44,1	46,8	47,2
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	54,2	65,2	67,4
Students (aged 16+)	90,1	93,5	93,3
Pensioners	3,3	4,1	3,7

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C10 Individuals aged 16+ using the Internet for participating in social networks

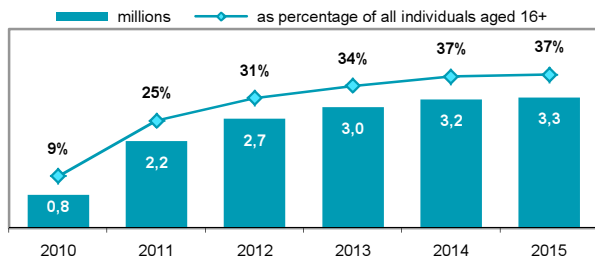
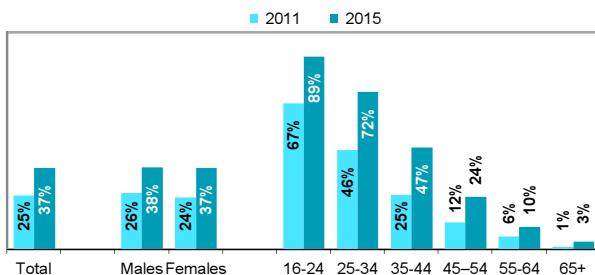


Figure C11 Social network use by sex and age

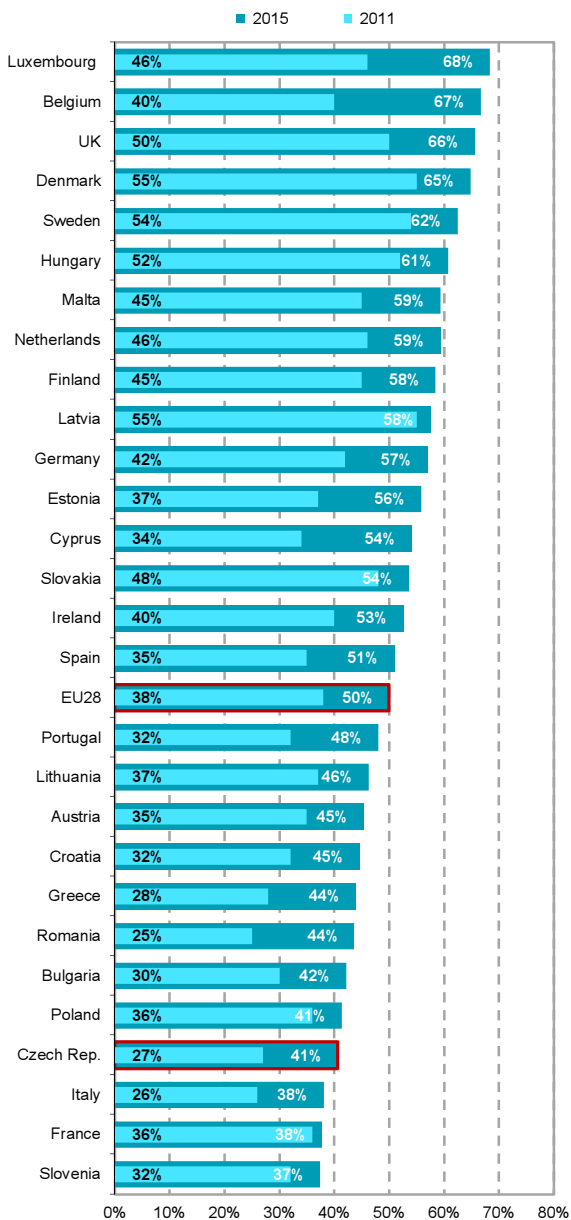


as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C12 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet for participating in social networks



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C5 Individuals in the Czech Rep. using the Internet for reading online news and seeking information, 2015

%

	Reading on-line news	Seeking information on:	
		Goods and services	Travel and accommodation
Total (aged 16+)	65,2	63,2	44,6
Total (aged 16-74)	70,0	68,0	48,1
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	68,4	63,3	43,4
Females (aged 16+)	62,2	63,0	45,6
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	79,9	78,0	56,0
25-34 year-olds	85,0	84,1	64,3
35-44 year-olds	81,3	81,2	59,0
45-54 year-olds	75,4	71,8	50,8
55-64 year-olds	57,3	55,0	33,9
65 year-olds and more	24,5	21,0	12,3
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	21,3	20,6	9,3
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	51,5	49,6	29,0
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	75,8	74,1	54,0
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	85,4	82,7	69,3
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	79,9	81,9	55,5
Students (aged 16+)	83,0	77,7	55,1
Pensioners	27,7	24,3	15,0

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C13 Individuals aged 16+ reading online news

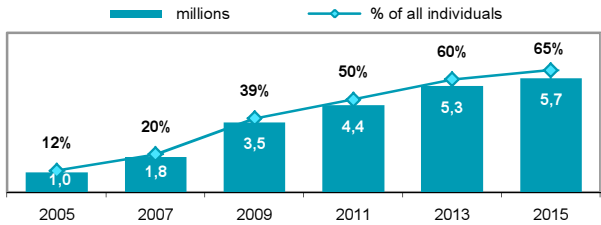
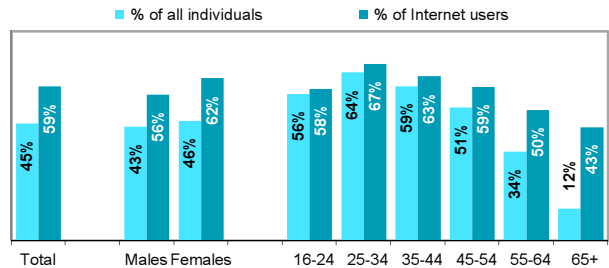


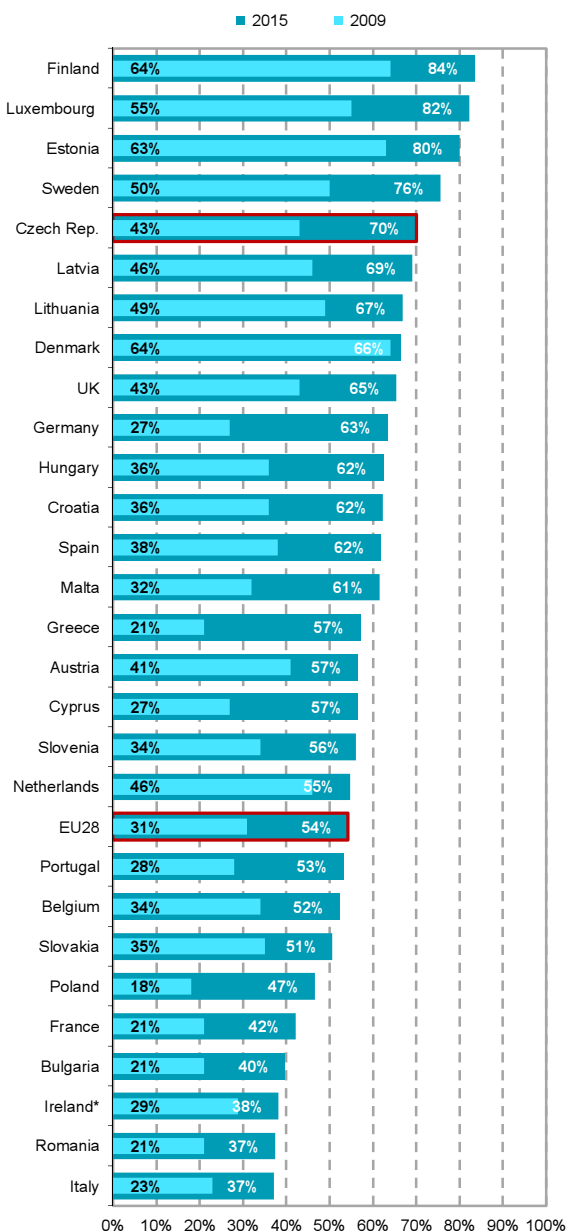
Figure C14 Internet use for seeking travel or accommodation related information by sex and age; 2014



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C15 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet for reading online news



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

* data for 2011

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C6 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for banking, shopping or selling, 2015

%

	Banking	Shopping	Selling
Total (aged 16+)	44,9	41,9	12,5
Total (aged 16-74)	48,5	45,3	13,5
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	47,0	42,6	14,9
Females (aged 16+)	43,0	41,2	10,1
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	36,1	60,6	22,6
25-34 year-olds	68,4	66,9	23,1
35-44 year-olds	68,5	59,2	16,3
45-54 year-olds	54,8	41,2	11,8
55-64 year-olds	33,4	25,7	4,5
65 year-olds and more	10,2	8,0	1,5
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	8,9	7,8	2,4
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	30,4	26,6	8,3
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	58,1	49,2	13,2
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	76,3	62,1	17,0
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	61,8	65,2	21,1
Students (aged 16+)	31,6	61,4	21,1
Pensioners	11,7	9,6	1,4

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C16 Individuals aged 16+ using the Internet for online purchasing or ordering - Internet shoppers

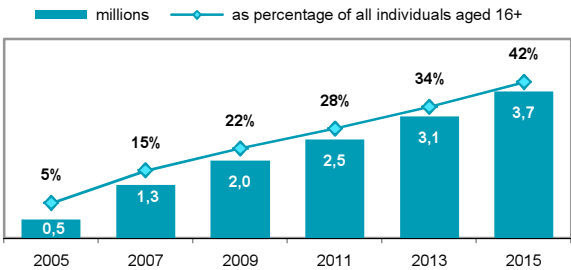
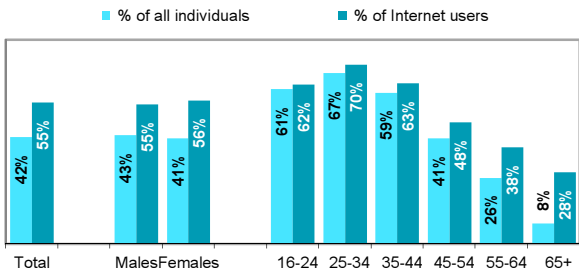


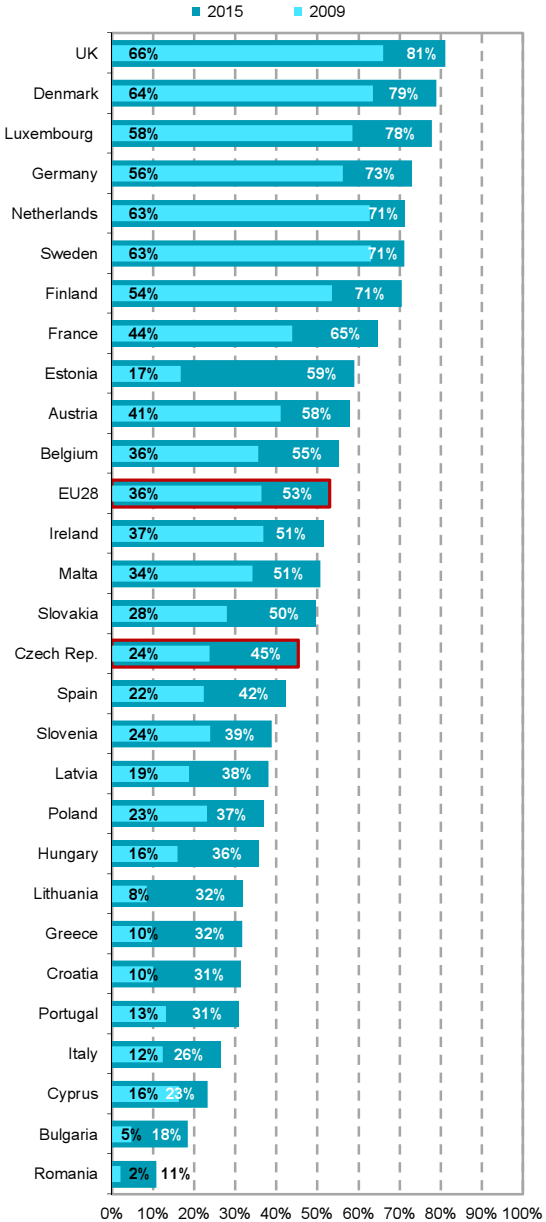
Figure C17 Internet shopping by sex and age; 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C18 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet for online purchasing or ordering



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

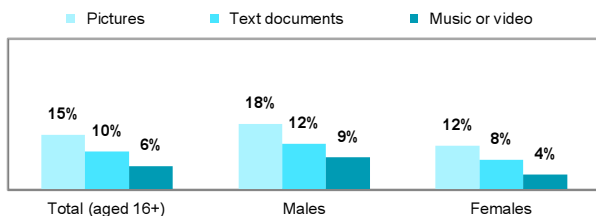
Tab. C7 Individuals in the Czech Republic using storage space on the Internet for saving files, 2015

%

	Total	Paid version
Total (aged 16+)	18,5	2,7
Total (aged 16-74)	20,0	3,0
Gender:		
Males (aged 16+)	22,0	3,8
Females (aged 16+)	15,2	1,7
Age group:		
16-24 year-olds	39,3	5,9
25-34 year-olds	33,9	4,8
35-44 year-olds	22,0	3,4
45-54 year-olds	14,7	1,9
55-64 year-olds	8,2	1,4
65 year-olds and more	2,0	0,4
Education attainment level (aged 25+):		
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	4,0	0,7
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	5,0	0,4
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	17,3	2,2
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	41,3	7,6
Specific groups:		
Women on maternity leave	23,0	2,0
Students (aged 16+)	44,5	6,6
Pensioners	2,1	0,3

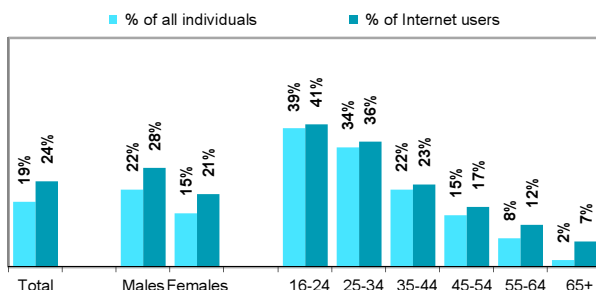
as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C19 Individuals using storage space on the Internet to save the selected files, 2015



as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

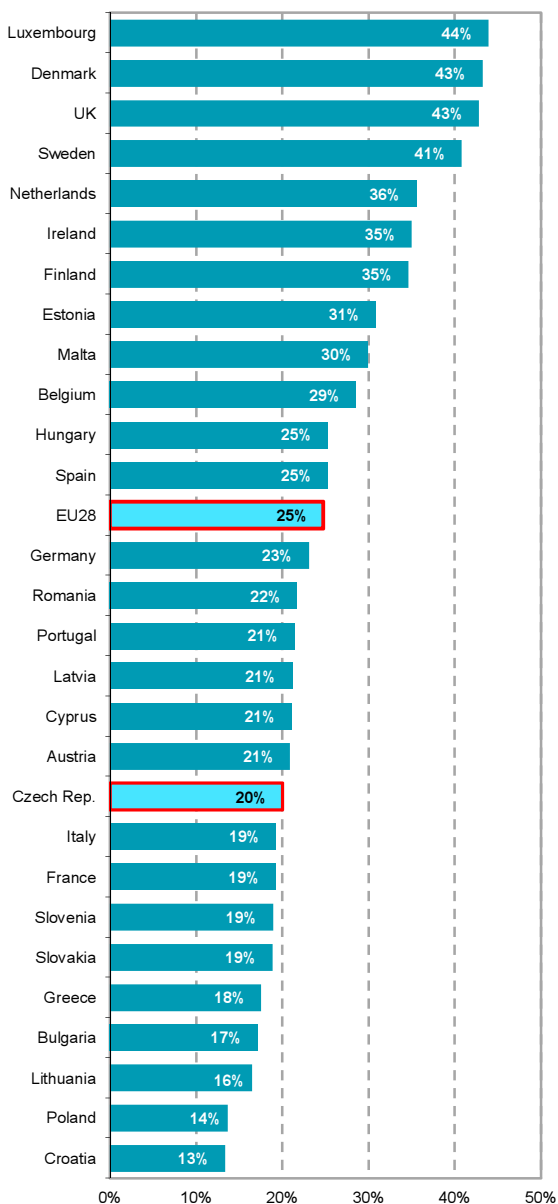
Figure C20 Internet storage space use by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C21 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using storage space on the Internet for saving files, 2015



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C8 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for watching videos and TV or playing games, 2015

	Videos*	TV	Games
Total (aged 16+)	39,7	20,3	19,0
Total (aged 16-74)	43,0	21,9	20,5
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	44,5	23,0	27,5
Females (aged 16+)	35,2	17,7	10,8
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	85,0	43,0	58,9
25-34 year-olds	66,5	30,3	31,7
35-44 year-olds	49,5	24,0	19,1
45-54 year-olds	33,2	18,6	11,1
55-64 year-olds	17,1	11,0	5,9
65 year-olds and more	6,3	4,6	2,5
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	11,1	5,9	7,2
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	24,8	12,2	12,7
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	39,1	17,0	15,1
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	52,0	27,0	14,7
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	53,6	25,6	12,6
Students (aged 16+)	90,5	46,1	62,6
Pensioners	7,4	5,3	2,8

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

*streaming or downloading images, movies, videos or music

Figure C22 Individuals aged 16+ using the Internet for watching images, movies, videos or listening to music

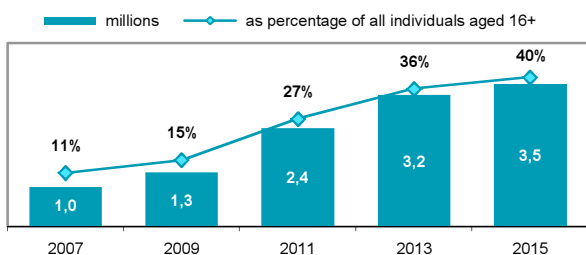
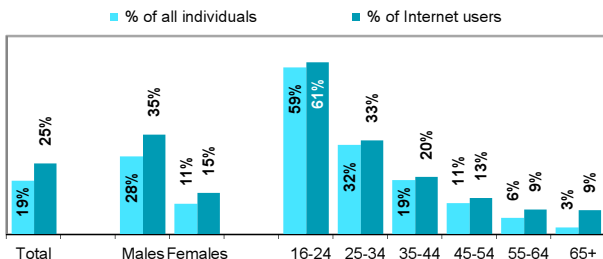


Figure C23 Playing online games by sex and age; 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Tab. C9 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for sending e-mails or telephoning, 2015

%

	Sending e-mails	Telephoning
Total (aged 16+)	70,6	30,3
Total (aged 16-74)	75,9	32,7
Gender:		
Males (aged 16+)	72,4	30,8
Females (aged 16+)	68,8	29,9
Age group:		
16-24 year-olds	91,8	59,1
25-34 year-olds	92,0	44,8
35-44 year-olds	90,0	33,4
45-54 year-olds	80,7	28,3
55-64 year-olds	60,3	19,0
65 year-olds and more	23,5	10,1
Education attainment level (aged 25+):		
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	23,0	8,8
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	55,1	16,5
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	80,8	32,0
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	92,4	45,8
Specific groups:		
Women on maternity leave	88,5	43,3
Students (aged 16+)	95,1	63,2
Pensioners	27,8	10,5

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C24 Individuals aged 16+ telephoning over the Internet

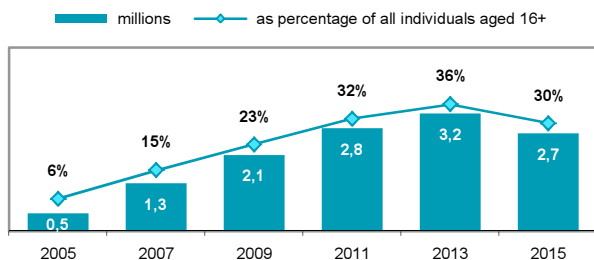
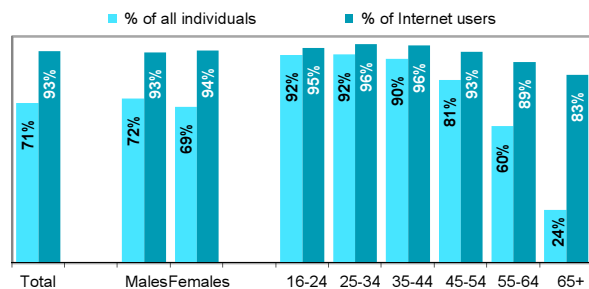


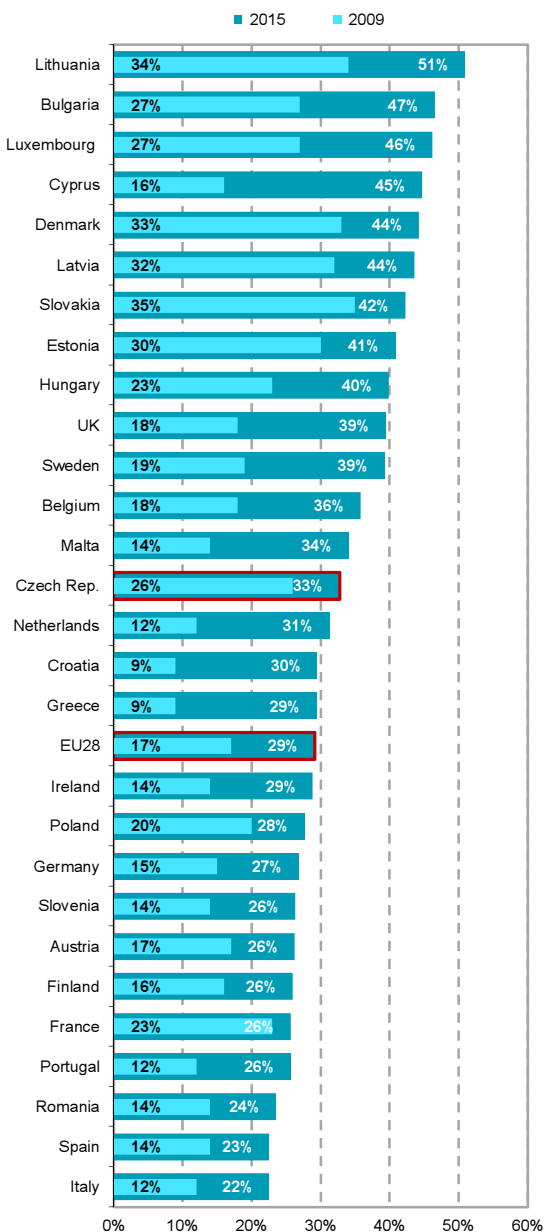
Figure C25 Sending e-mails by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C26 Individuals aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet for telephoning



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C10 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for seeking health related information

	%		
	2013	2014	2015
Total 16+	38,5	41,8	37,3
Total 16-74	41,6	44,8	39,9
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	28,6	32,5	26,4
Females (aged 16+)	47,7	50,7	47,9
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	38,1	36,7	22,9
25-34 year-olds	52,1	54,3	45,7
35-44 year-olds	51,7	52,7	48,1
45-54 year-olds	46,8	49,8	47,5
55-64 year-olds	34,3	41,0	40,9
65 year-olds and more	12,0	18,9	18,1
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	10,9	12,0	12,9
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	28,6	30,5	28,4
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	49,5	53,9	49,5
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	58,9	65,1	57,7
Specific groups:			
Students (aged 16+)	37,0	26,0	19,6
Women on maternity leave	72,2	78,0	68,3
Pensioners	15,2	22,1	21,8

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C27 Individuals aged 16+ using the Internet for seeking health related information

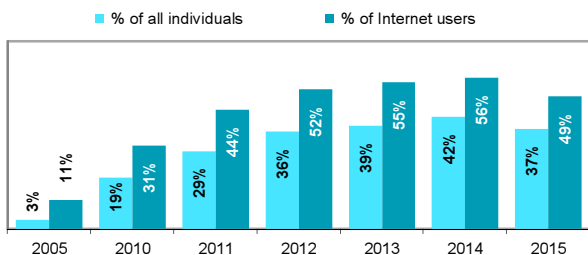
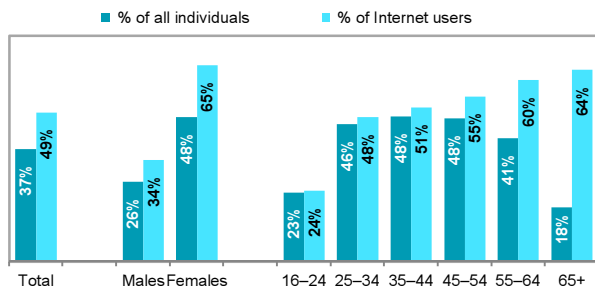


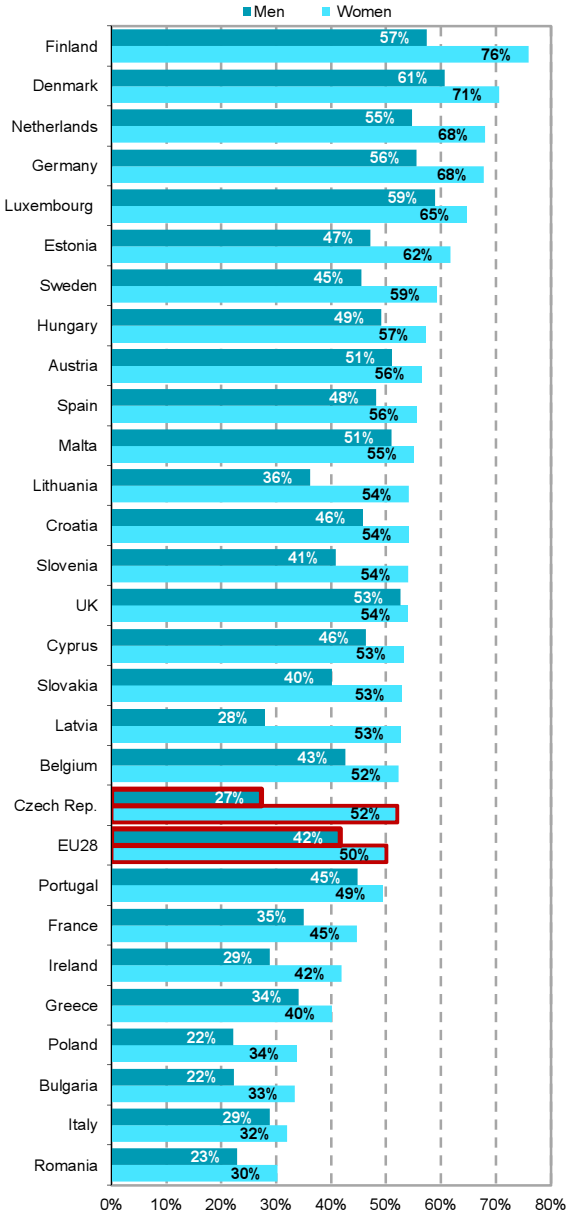
Figure C28 Health related internet search by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C29 Men and women aged 16-74 in EU countries using the Internet for seeking health related information, 2015



as a percentage of males and females aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

C Individuals

Tab. C11 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for an online contact* with a health practitioner

	%	
	2014	2015
Total 16+	8,4	11,4
Total 16-74	9,1	12,2
Gender:		
Males (aged 16+)	7,4	8,4
Females (aged 16+)	9,5	14,1
Age group:		
16-24 year-olds	7,2	6,7
25-34 year-olds	14,4	16,3
35-44 year-olds	11,3	15,8
45-54 year-olds	9,1	15,4
55-64 year-olds	6,9	9,8
65 year-olds and more	2,4	4,0
Education attainment level (aged 25+):		
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	0,8	2,4
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	3,4	6,6
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	10,0	15,6
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	22,0	22,6
Specific groups:		
Students (aged 16+)	7,5	7,5
Women on maternity leave	15,3	27,2
Pensioners	2,6	4,1

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure C30 Individuals aged 16+ who have used the Internet for an online contact* with a health practitioner

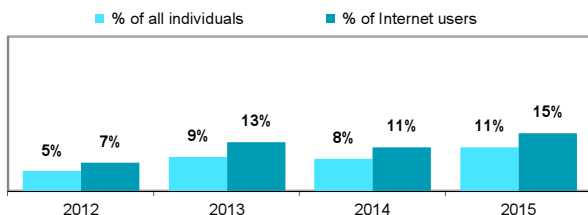
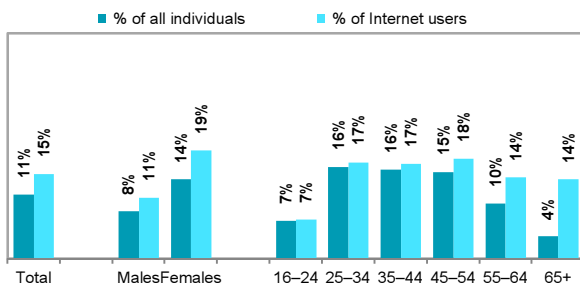


Figure C31 Online contact* with a doctor by sex and age; 2015



* making appointment or consultation with a health practitioner via a website

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Tab. C12 Individuals in the Czech Republic aged 55 to 74 using selected ICTs, 2015

	Total	Men	Women
Never used a mobile phone	3,7	4,4	3,1
Never used a computer	31,4	29,3	33,4
Computer users	54,1	57,6	50,9
regular computer users	48,3	51,8	45,0
portable computer users	28,2	30,2	26,4
never used the Internet	33,8	31,0	36,4
Internet users	55,5	59,1	52,0
regular Internet users	48,5	52,3	44,9
mobile Internet users	10,0	12,5	7,6

as a percentage of all individuals, men and women aged 55 to 74

Figure C32 Individuals aged 55 to 74 using the Internet

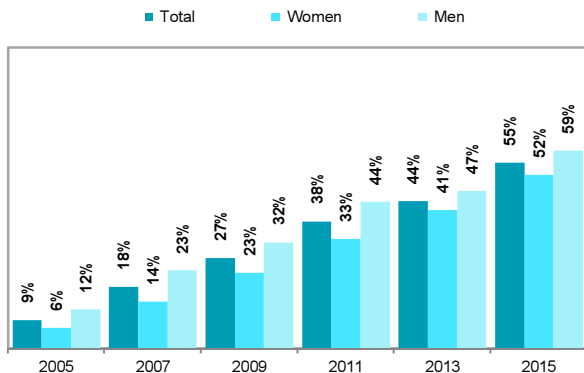
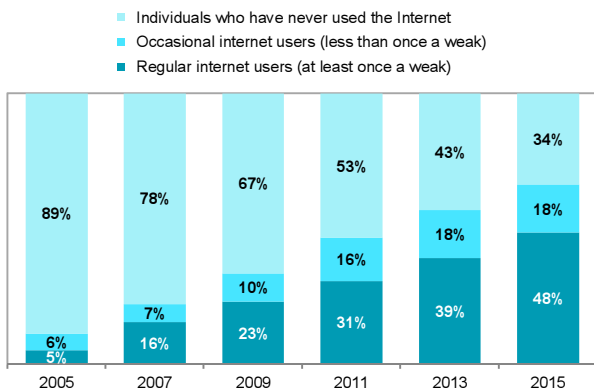


Figure C33 Individuals aged 55 to 74 and their use of Internet

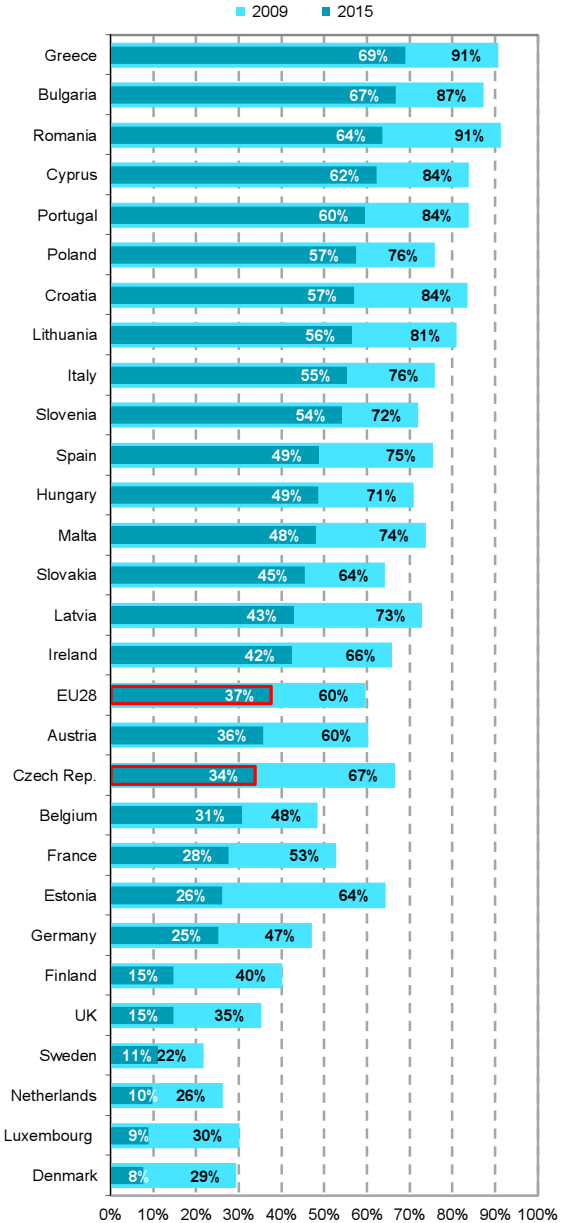


as a percentage of all individuals aged 55 to 74

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

C Individuals

Figure C34 Individuals aged 55 to 74 in EU countries who have never used the Internet



as a percentage of all individuals aged 55 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Since 2002, the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) has been regularly monitoring development in usage of information technologies by enterprises with 10 or more persons employed in selected industries with independent annual statistical survey.

Since 2006, the survey has been conducted according to the annual implementing measures of the **Framework Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council** concerning Community statistics on the information society that ensures data harmonisation and comparability among EU countries.

In 2015 this survey was conducted in the first quarter, with the sample of approximately 7 500 enterprises. The resulting data has been then extrapolated to the entire population of enterprises with 10+ employees in the Czech Republic (38 thousand enterprises).

Reference period: 31 December (for the years 2000–2004), since 2006 the reference period refers to January of the monitored year. In the case of electronic commerce and using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, the data pertains to the entire year.

Sample size: 7 500 enterprises with 10 and more persons employed

Data comparability:

- The data obtained in 2008 and later are not fully comparable with the data of previous years. This difference is due to implementation of a new NACE classification.
- The data for the Czech Republic presented by Eurostat may differ slightly from data presented by the CZSO. This difference is due to the fact that Eurostat does not include, as part of the data it publishes, enterprises from the financial sector.

Definitions:

- **Social media** use by enterprises – use of tools for conversing and creating content online and for connecting with customers, suppliers or other partners or within the enterprise. The following are the main social media communication platforms and tools for enterprises:
 - **Social networks or website** (e.g. Facebook or LinkedIn);
 - **Enterprise's blog or microblogs** (e.g. Twitter);
 - **Multimedia content sharing websites** (e.g. YouTube or Flickr) or
 - **Wiki based knowledge sharing tools** (e.g. Wikipedia-like sites).
- **Electronic commerce** shall mean e-purchases or e-sales (placing or accepting electronic orders) via the Internet or other computer networks (proprietary networks used for market transactions) regardless the method of payment or delivery. Value of e-purchases (e-sales) is a percentage of the total financial value of all enterprise's purchases (enterprise's turnover). Purchases (sales) implemented on the basis of orders prepared from information obtained on the Internet but placed in a traditional way (by phone, fax, or written order) or by manual typed e-mail are not included. Electronic orders are made through websites (Web e-commerce) or initiated by using the electronic data interchange (EDI e-commerce).
 - **Web e-commerce** are purchases or sales made via an online store (web shop), via web forms on a website or extranet, or "apps" regardless of how the web is accessed (computer, laptop, mobile phone etc.)
 - **EDI e-Commerce** are orders initiated with EDI-type messages. EDI is here used as a generic term for sending or receiving business information in an agreed format suitable for automated processing (e.g. EDIFACT, XML, etc.) and without the individual message being manually typed. "EDI e-Commerce" is limited to EDI messages placing an order.

- **Electronic data interchange (EDI)** refers to the structured transmission of data or documents (messages) between organizations or enterprises by electronic means in an agreed format which allows its automatic processing (e.g. EDIFACT, XML, etc.) and without the individual message being manually typed.
- **ERP** (Enterprise Resource Planning) consists of one or of a set of software applications that integrate information and processes across the several business functions of the enterprise. Typically ERP integrates planning, procurement, sales, marketing, customer relationship, finance and human resources. ERP software can be customised or package software.
- **CRM** (Customer Relationship Management) is a management methodology which places the customer at the centre of the business activity, based in an intensive use of information technologies to collect, integrate, process and analyze information related to the customers.
- **SCM** (Supply Chain Management) means exchanging all types of information with suppliers and/or customers about the availability, production, development and distribution of goods or services. This information may be exchanged via websites, networks or other means of electronic data transfer.
- **Using automated data sharing concerning orders** - interconnection of information system for issuing/accepting orders with other business processes (manufacturing, logistics, distribution, accounting, etc.). Data on orders received can be shared by enterprise's information systems or can be transferred automatically.
- **Remote access to the enterprise's e-mail system** the possibility of using enterprise's email from outside (e.g. from home), regardless of the type of used device.
- **Internal computer network** (Local Area Network; LAN) connects two or more computers to share information, files, internal emails and applications within the enterprise.
- **WLAN** - the use of wireless technologies such as radio-frequency, infrared, microwave, or other types of electromagnetic or acoustic waves, for the last internal link between users devices (such as computers, printers, etc) and a LAN backbone line(s) within the enterprise's working premises. It includes mainly Wi-fi and Bluetooth technologies
- **Intranet** is an internal company communication network using an Internet protocol allowing communications within an organisation.
- **ICT security** means measures, controls and procedures applied on ICT systems in order to ensure integrity, authenticity, availability and confidentiality of data and systems.

The **Eurostat** online database for **Information society statistics** was used for the international comparison. *Data from this database were extracted in April 2016. For more information see:*

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society> and
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society/methodology>

Further information on ICT usage by enterprises can be found at:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/podnikatelsky_sektor

D Enterprises

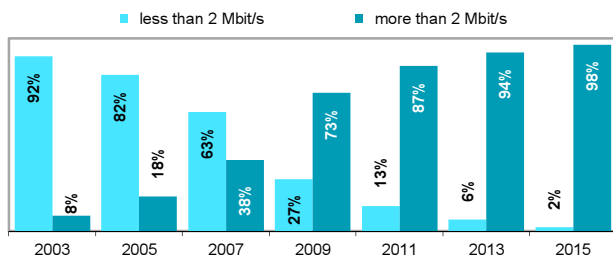
Tab. D1 Enterprises in the Czech Republic with the Internet, 2015

%

	Download speed		
	at least 2 Mb/s	at least 30 Mb/s	at least 100 Mb/s
Total (10 employees or more)	93,8	19,2	7,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	92,8	15,9	6,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	96,9	27,8	9,6
Large enterprises (250 and more)	99,1	45,0	19,1
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	93,7	16,1	5,8
Electricity, gas and water supply	94,8	24,7	8,6
Construction	96,8	16,4	7,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	95,6	23,2	6,7
Wholesale trade	95,8	14,2	5,1
Retail trade	90,2	15,7	6,1
Transport and storage	92,3	19,8	4,1
Accommodation	95,0	29,9	10,6
Food and beverage services	81,2	11,4	3,8
Travel agency and related activities	98,3	26,5	10,9
Media industry incl. publishing activities	100,0	46,6	28,1
Telecommunications	100,0	79,9	62,4
Computer programming and related activities	98,9	46,6	24,5
Financial and insurance activities	91,7	45,7	19,7
Real estate activities	96,3	24,5	11,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	96,3	24,2	11,5
Administrative and support activities	91,2	25,2	7,8

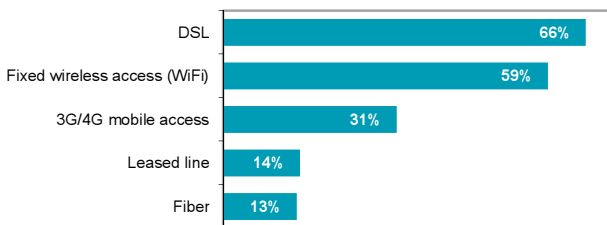
as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure D1 Internet connection speed used by enterprises



Maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed internet connection

Figure D2 Type of internet connection used by enterprises, 2015



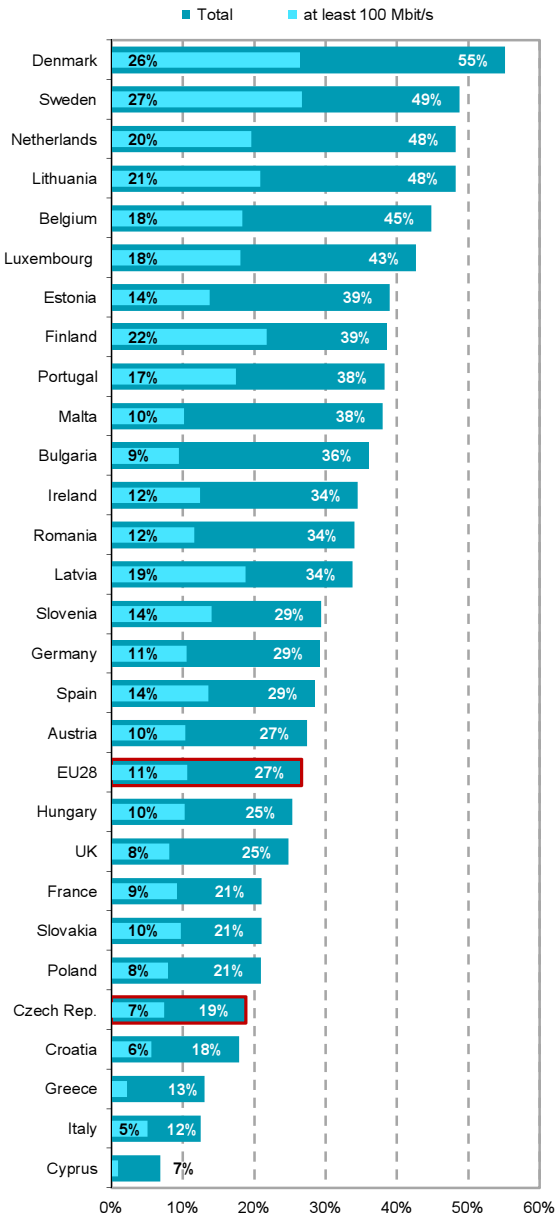
Multiple responses possible

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees having Internet access

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D3 Enterprises in EU countries with at least 30 Mb/s internet connection, 2015



Maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed internet connection as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D2 Enterprises in the Czech Republic with a Website, 2015

%

	Total	Available in foreign language(s)	Customized for mobiles
Total (10 employees or more)	82,7	35,0	26,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	80,4	28,3	24,6
Medium enterprises (50-249)	90,2	56,7	29,5
Large enterprises (250 and more)	94,0	71,5	39,1
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	83,0	44,1	22,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	87,9	27,2	22,3
Construction	86,0	12,7	21,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	94,6	17,9	35,7
Wholesale trade	90,6	39,9	29,5
Retail trade	58,5	13,9	20,7
Transport and storage	70,2	25,8	19,0
Accommodation	98,1	84,4	53,1
Food and beverage services	74,7	33,9	35,5
Travel agency and related activities	96,6	51,4	38,8
Media industry incl. publishing act.	98,0	53,4	54,8
Telecommunications	97,5	23,9	52,2
Computer programming and relat. act.	95,3	61,2	45,7
Financial and insurance activities	94,1	48,4	39,4
Real estate activities	83,4	31,7	26,2
Professional, scientific and tech. act.	90,4	48,8	24,8
Administrative and support activities	74,2	28,7	27,3

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure D4 Enterprises with a web presence (Website)

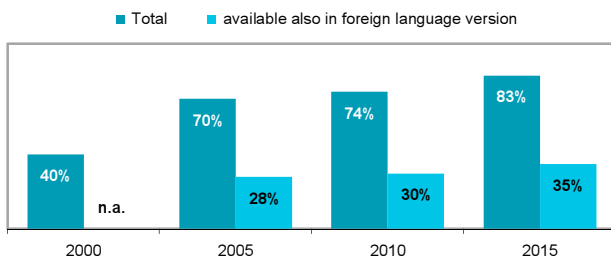
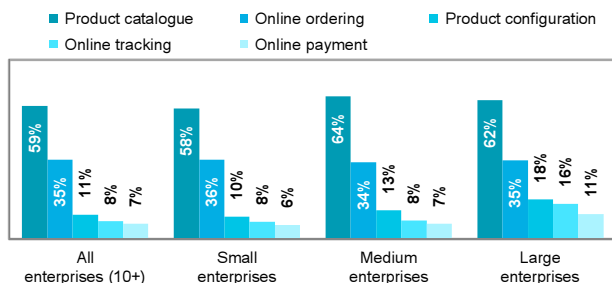


Figure D5 Applications available on enterprise's websites, 2015

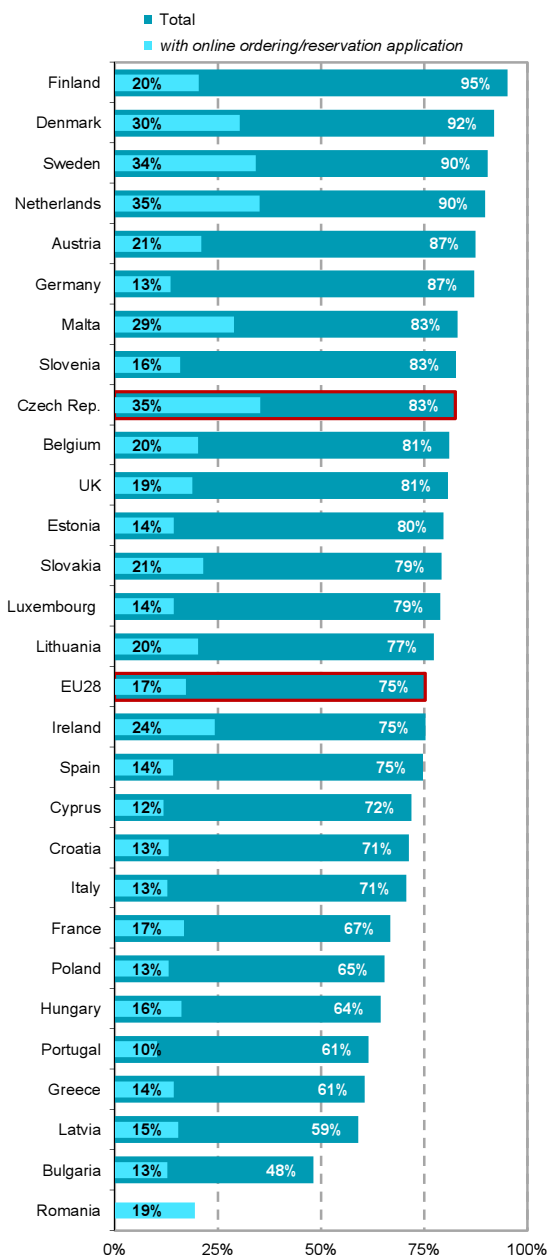


as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D6 Enterprises in EU countries with a web presence (Website), 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

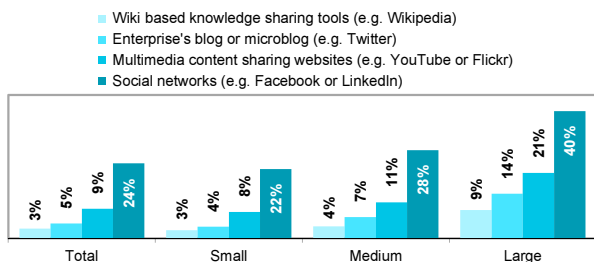
Tab. D3 Enterprises in the Czech Republic using social media, 2015

%

	Total	of which:	
		social networks	enterprise's blog
Total (10 employees or more)	24,9	23,5	4,6
Small enterprises (10-49)	23,3	21,7	3,6
Medium enterprises (50-249)	28,5	27,6	6,6
Large enterprises (250 and more)	41,6	39,9	14,0
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	18,3	17,3	2,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	13,4	13,2	1,8
Construction	11,8	10,7	0,1
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	37,2	36,7	3,7
Wholesale trade	34,4	30,8	6,5
Retail trade	30,6	28,9	5,2
Transport and storage	14,3	13,2	1,9
Accommodation	67,9	66,1	16,1
Food and beverage services	41,2	40,5	4,4
Travel agency and related activities	72,9	72,9	24,2
Media industry incl. publishing activities	71,6	69,9	21,8
Telecommunications	58,3	55,8	12,0
Computer programming and related act.	47,7	45,2	24,4
Financial and insurance activities	35,9	34,0	15,5
Real estate activities	18,6	18,0	4,3
Professional, scientific and technical act.	29,2	28,0	8,2
Administrative and support activities	23,1	21,9	4,2

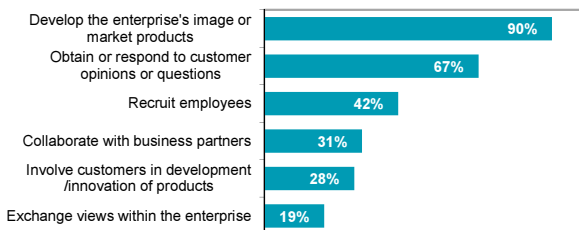
as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure D7 Social media used by enterprises, 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Figure D8 Reasons for using social media by enterprises, 2015

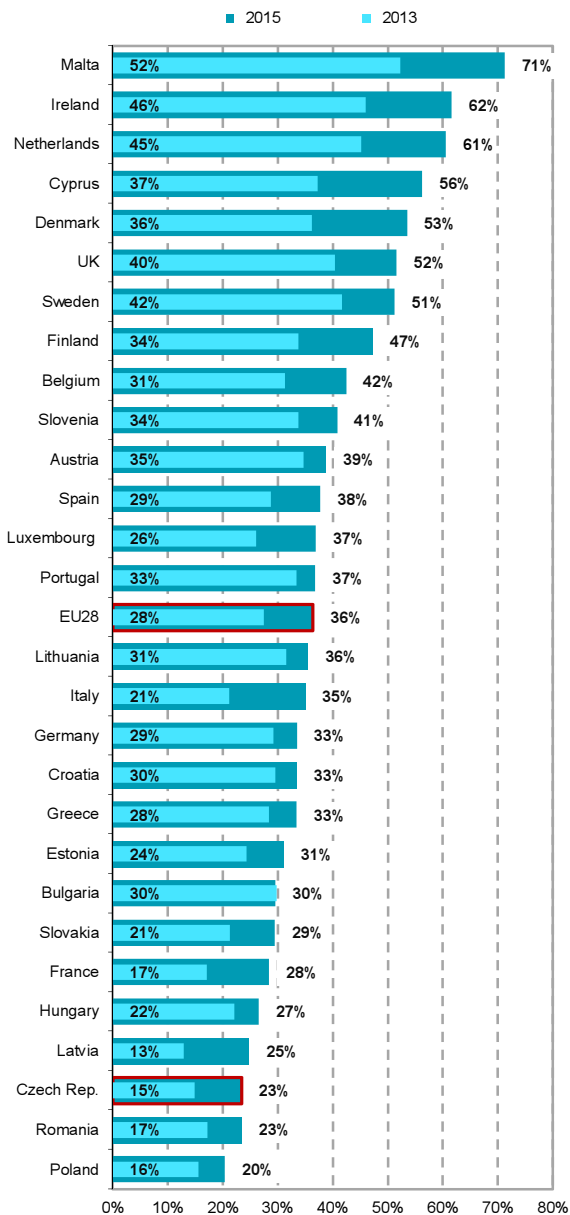


as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees using social media

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D9 Enterprises in EU countries using the Internet for participating in social networks (e.g. Facebook or LinkedIn)



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D4 Value of enterprise's purchases in the Czech Republic from conducting eCommerce, 2014

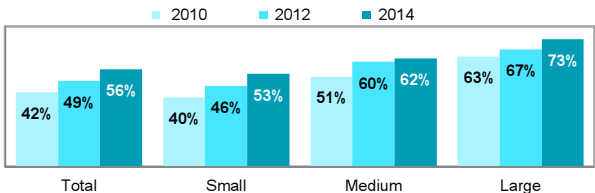
%

	Total	via EDI* messages	via a website
Total (10 employees or more)	35,7	23,6	12,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	24,2	9,9	14,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	31,1	15,6	15,6
Large enterprises (250 and more)	41,6	32,0	9,6
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	36,0	25,4	10,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	57,1	41,0	16,1
Construction	15,4	9,6	5,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	62,6	34,6	28,0
Wholesale trade	28,0	15,6	12,4
Retail trade	48,1	37,9	10,2
Transport and storage	11,4	4,2	7,1
Accommodation	16,1	4,8	11,2
Food and beverage services	21,3	11,9	9,4
Travel agency and related activities	32,8	9,9	22,9
Media industry incl. publishing activities	24,4	5,2	19,2
Telecommunications	34,4	19,4	15,0
Computer programming and related act.	49,9	21,8	28,2
Real estate activities	14,5	3,1	11,3
Professional, scientific and technical act.	18,2	4,8	13,4
Administrative and support activities	21,6	7,2	14,5

as a percentage of the total purchases' value of enterprises in a given group

*Electronic transmission of messages suitable for automated processing, i.e. using EDI, XML for business-to-business e-commerce

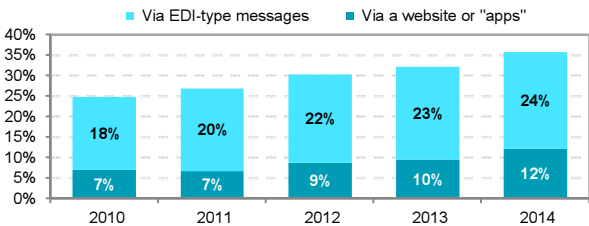
Figure D10 Enterprises purchasing via electronic networks*



*Includes any enterprise that during the reference year placed at least one electronic order over the Internet or other computer network via a website (online store/web shop/apps) or via EDI-type message.

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Figure D11 Value of enterprise's e-Commerce purchases

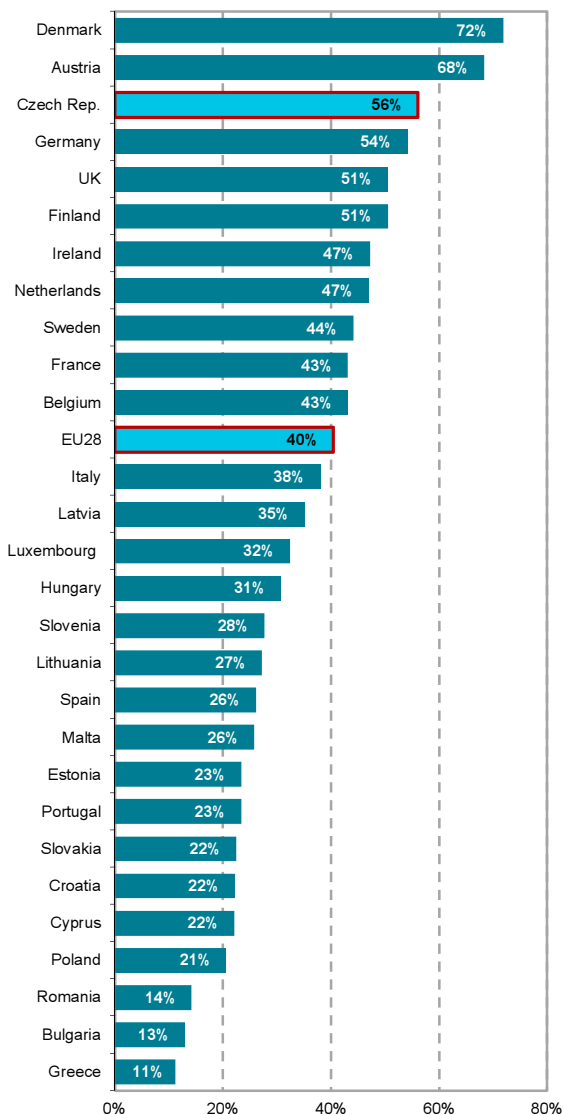


as a percentage of the total purchases' value of enterprises

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D12 Enterprises in EU countries purchasing via electronic networks*, 2014



*Includes any enterprises that placed in 2014 at least one electronic order over the Internet or other computer network through a website (online store/web shop) or apps or via EDI-type messages.

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D4 Value of enterprise's electronic sales in the Czech Republic from conducting eCommerce, 2014

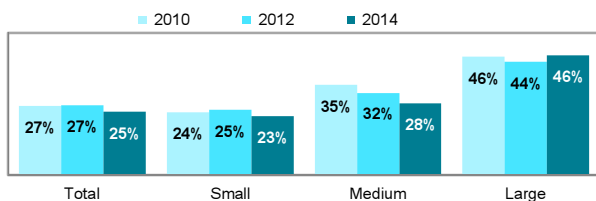
%

	Total	via EDI* messages	via a website
Total (10 employees or more)	28,8	23,6	5,2
Small enterprises (10-49)	13,8	8,7	5,1
Medium enterprises (50-249)	17,8	11,3	6,5
Large enterprises (250 and more)	38,8	34,2	4,6
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	38,1	36,1	2,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	42,7	37,9	4,8
Construction	4,1	3,0	0,5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	39,7	31,0	8,7
Wholesale trade	21,8	10,8	11,0
Retail trade	13,5		8,6
Transport and storage	26,4	4,8	6,4
Accommodation	27,8	7,9	19,8
Food and beverage services	5,9	1,8	4,1
Travel agency and related activities	38,0	6,6	31,4
Media industry incl. publishing activities	27,0	3,6	23,4
Telecommunications	27,3	12,2	15,2
Computer programming and related act.	18,5	10,8	7,7
Real estate activities	3,9	1,0	2,9
Professional, scientific and technic.act.	4,6	3,0	1,6
Administrative and support activities	31,2	17,7	13,5

as a percentage of total enterprise's turnover in a given group

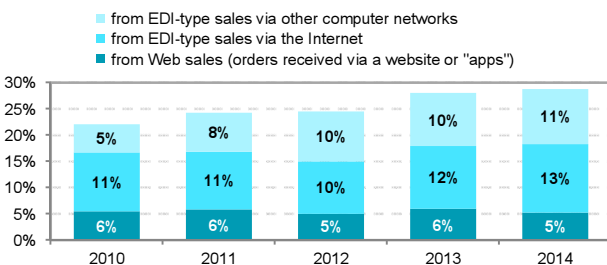
*Electronic transmission of messages suitable for automated processing, i.e. using EDI, XML for business-to-business e-commerce

Figure D13 Enterprises selling via electronic networks



as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Figure D14 Value of enterprise's e-sales

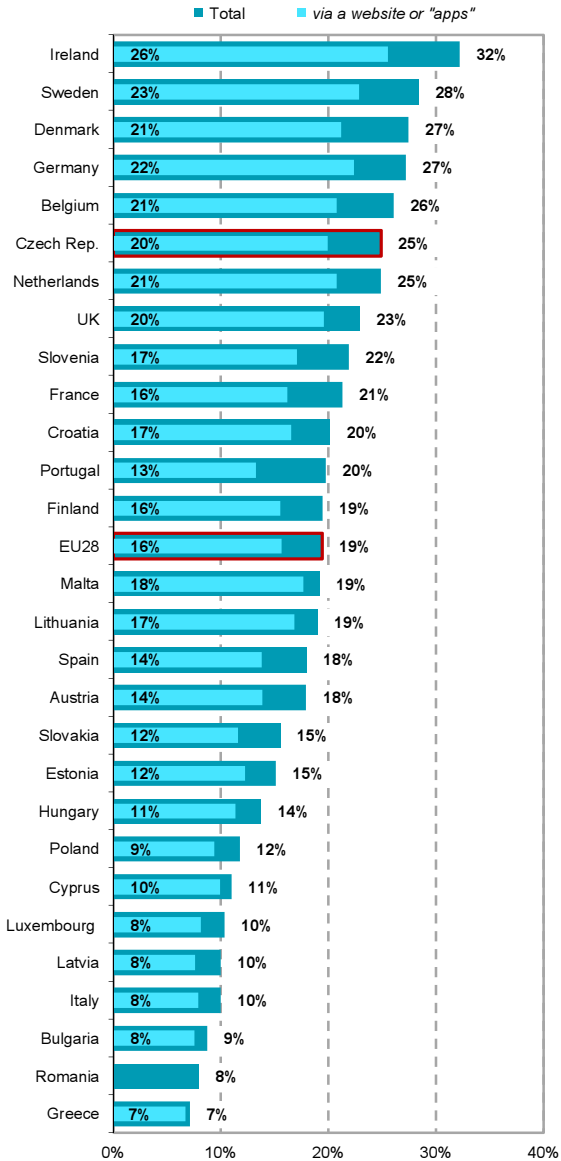


as a percentage of total enterprise's turnover

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D15 Enterprises in EU countries selling via electronic networks*, 2014



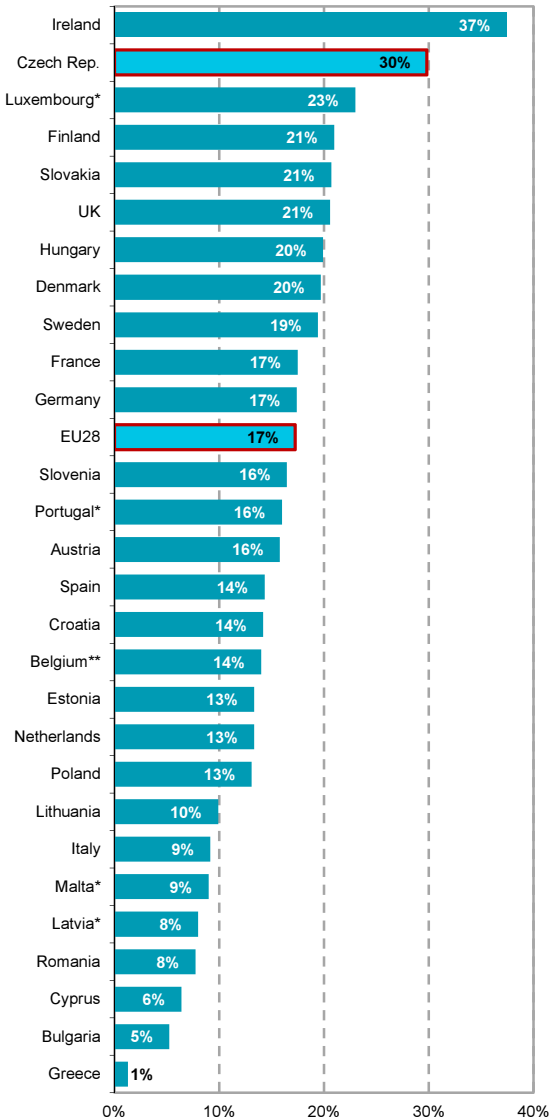
*Includes any enterprise that received in 2014 at least one electronic order over the Internet or other computer network through a website (online store/web shop) or apps or via EDI-type messages.

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Figure D16 Total value of electronic sales of enterprises in EU countries - Turnover from eCommerce, 2014



as a percentage of total turnover in enterprises with 10+ emp. in a given country

* data for 2013, ** data for 2011

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D6 Enterprises in the Czech Republic using ERP, CRM and SCM software application, 2015

%

	ERP	CRM	SCM
Total (10 employees or more)	30,3	22,6	1,9
Small enterprises (10-49)	21,4	17,4	1,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	57,8	39,9	2,2
Large enterprises (250 and more)	81,8	46,8	10,2
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	37,6	22,0	2,2
Electricity, gas and water supply	33,4	27,5	1,0
Construction	16,1	11,5	0,6
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	45,9	40,3	6,5
Wholesale trade	40,1	36,3	2,8
Retail trade	19,4	13,4	2,0
Transport and storage	20,6	14,9	2,0
Accommodation	16,8	19,9	1,3
Food and beverage services	11,1	5,9	1,1
Travel agency and related activities	37,8	36,2	2,2
Media industry including publishing activities	39,6	39,2	1,0
Telecommunications	53,5	53,3	1,7
Computer programming and related activities	54,0	54,0	5,1
Financial and insurance activities	40,2	44,1	1,2
Real estate activities	22,5	11,8	1,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26,8	27,4	0,3
Administrative and support activities	27,3	21,2	0,7

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)

CRM (Customer Relationship Management)

SCM (Supply Chain Management)

Figure D17 Enterprises using an ERP software application

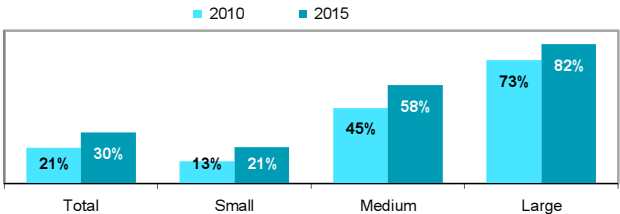
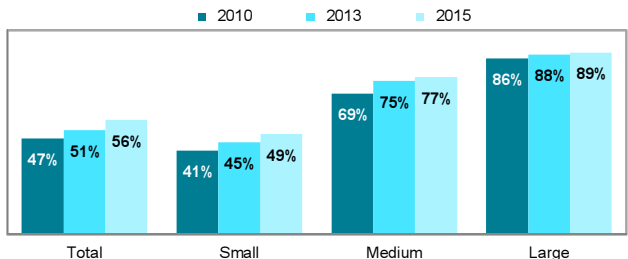


Figure D18 Enterprises using automated data sharing concerning orders

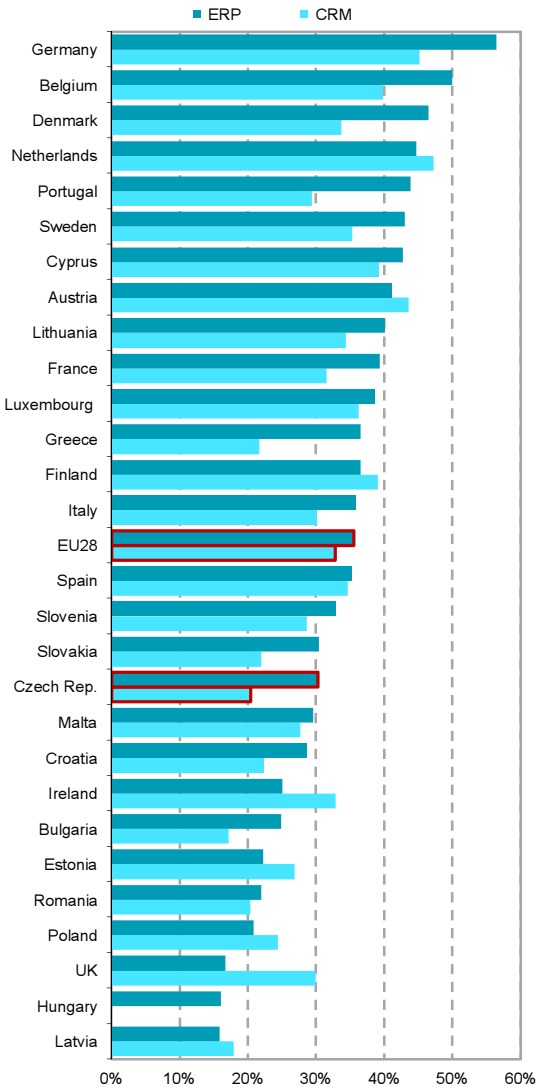


as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D19 Enterprises in EU countries using ERP and CRM software application, 2015



An ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) is a software package used to manage resources by sharing information among different functional areas (e.g. accounting, planning, production, marketing, etc.)

CRM (Customer Relationship Management) refers to any software application for managing information about customers

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D7 Employees in the Czech Rep. using ICT at work; 2015

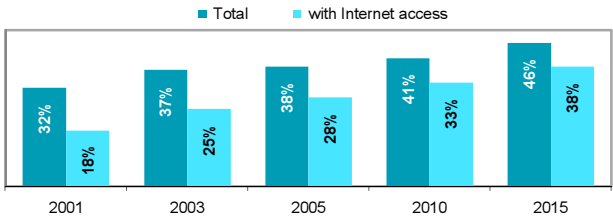
%

	Computer	Internet	portable or mobile device*
Total (10 employees or more)	45,9	38,3	12,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	45,1	42,9	14,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	44,5	39,4	12,2
Large enterprises (250 and more)	47,0	35,8	11,8
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	41,0	30,8	7,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	52,2	47,0	15,0
Construction	41,3	40,7	17,4
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	70,3	53,0	15,0
Wholesale trade	64,3	60,3	23,6
Retail trade	43,7	29,1	5,4
Transport and storage	35,6	25,3	8,2
Accommodation	37,8	34,4	6,7
Food and beverage services	25,2	22,2	4,1
Travel agency and related activities	78,0	73,0	13,6
Media industry incl. publishing activities	76,0	74,7	36,8
Telecommunications	86,3	86,0	59,6
Computer programming and related act.	87,5	87,3	50,3
Financial and insurance activities	80,0	79,1	30,4
Real estate activities	57,0	52,3	14,2
Professional, scientific and technic. act.	77,5	75,9	26,7
Administrative and support activities	21,1	19,5	5,8

* laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc.

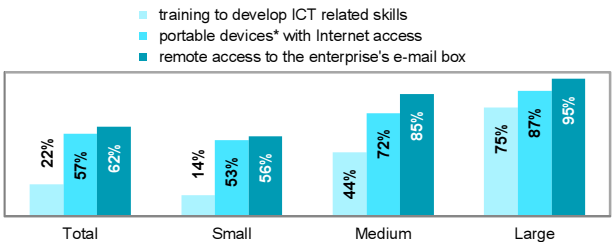
as a percentage of all employees in enterprises of a given group

Figure D20 Employees using a computer at work



as a percentage of all employees in enterprises with 10+ employees

Figure D21 Enterprises providing employees with:, 2015



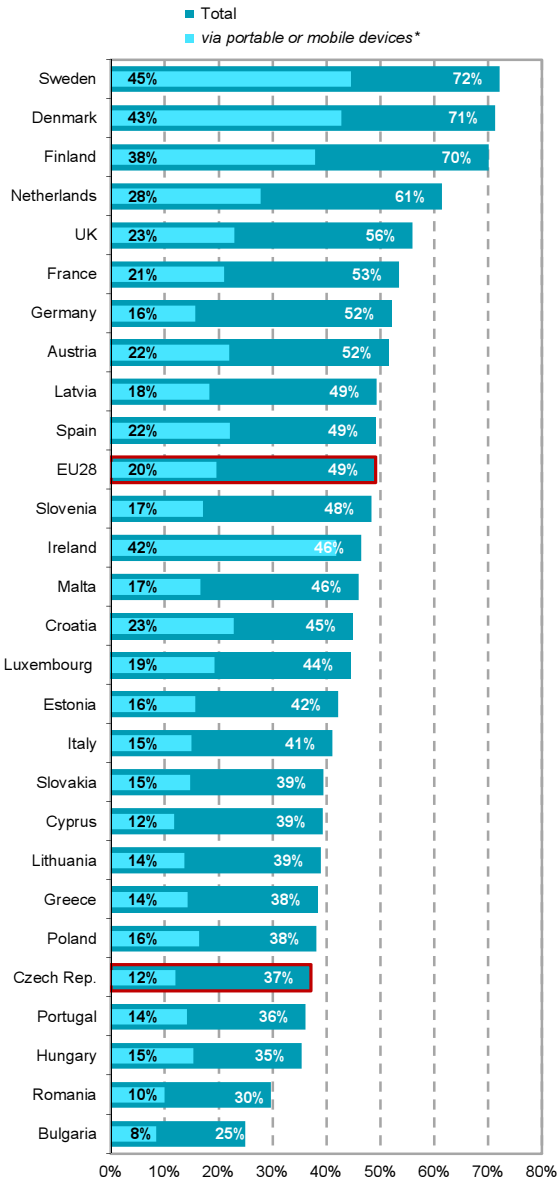
* laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc.

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D22 Employees of enterprises in EU countries using at work the Internet, 2015



* laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc.

as a percentage of all employees in enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat, 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D8 Enterprises in the Czech Republic using the Internet for e-banking, e-learning a telephoning, 2015

%

	E-banking	E-learning	Telephoning
Total (10 employees or more)	92,9	23,0	36,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	92,1	18,0	32,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	95,4	37,1	47,8
Large enterprises (250 and more)	97,4	58,4	57,6
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	94,1	20,1	36,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	95,5	22,1	35,2
Construction	94,2	18,7	25,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	98,1	38,5	39,4
Wholesale trade	95,2	24,2	45,0
Retail trade	90,9	17,7	32,8
Transport and storage	93,8	14,0	30,1
Accommodation	91,3	17,9	28,6
Food and beverage services	81,7	9,5	20,5
Travel agency and related activities	99,3	22,4	67,2
Media industry incl. publishing activities	98,4	41,6	61,0
Telecommunications	98,3	59,8	87,6
Computer programming and related act.	95,9	74,3	76,2
Financial and insurance activities	87,3	54,3	50,6
Real estate activities	94,5	20,3	34,5
Professional, scientific and technical act.	91,2	38,3	40,1
Administrative and support activities	85,6	18,8	32,6

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure D23 Enterprises using the Internet for e-learning

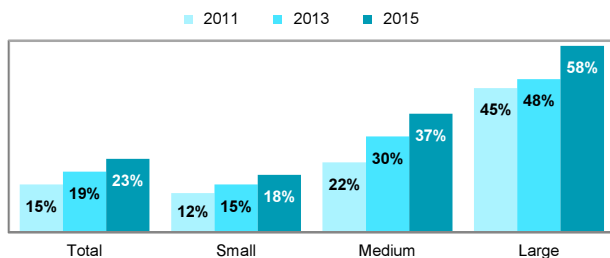
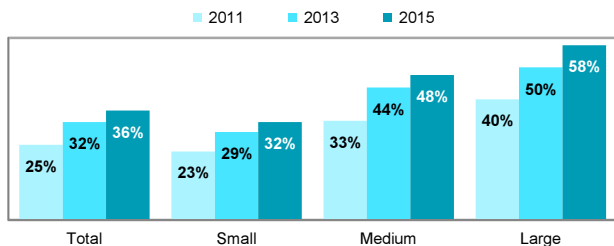


Figure D24 Enterprises using the Internet for telephoning

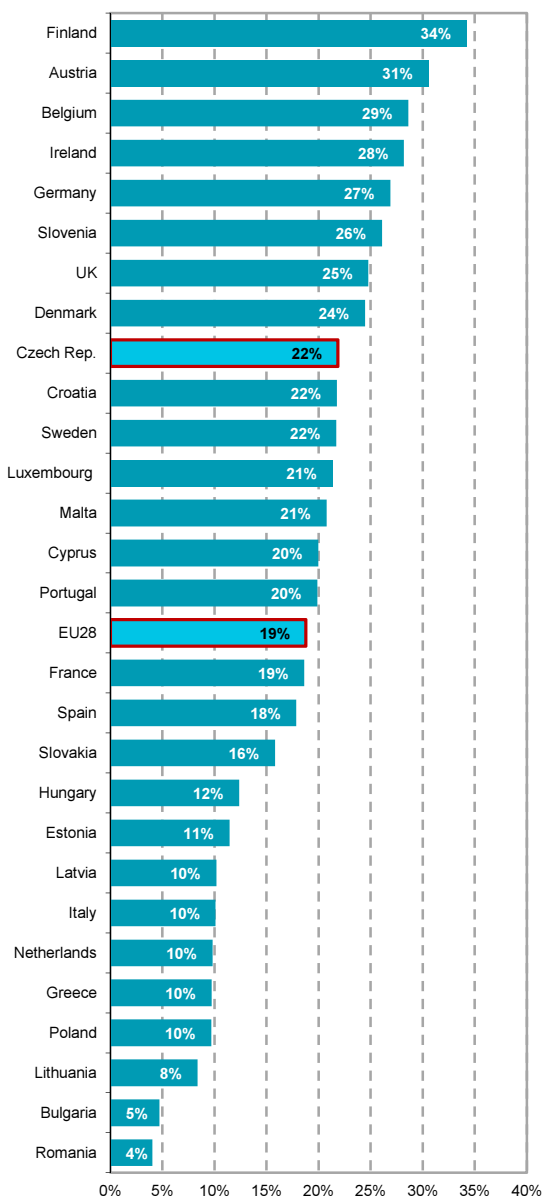


as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D25 Enterprises in EU countries using the Internet for e-learning activities, 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

D Enterprises

Tab. D9 Enterprises in the Czech Republic with an internal computer network, 2015

%

	Total	using:	
		WLAN	Intranet
Total (10 employees or more)	74,3	57,7	33,7
Small enterprises (10-49)	69,2	51,5	28,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	91,5	77,1	46,9
Large enterprises (250 and more)	97,7	91,9	79,2
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	75,7	58,5	32,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	81,4	62,6	42,3
Construction	72,3	53,2	25,1
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	81,2	64,9	34,1
Wholesale trade	84,7	68,0	38,6
Retail trade	60,0	45,5	24,8
Transport and storage	65,4	50,5	27,6
Accommodation	76,5	64,7	31,6
Food and beverage services	42,3	32,5	24,9
Travel agency and related activities	87,1	67,0	43,6
Media industry incl. publishing activities	95,5	86,6	60,1
Telecommunications	98,3	84,9	73,2
Computer programming and related activities	97,8	89,4	82,9
Financial and insurance activities	92,9	65,1	67,2
Real estate activities	78,3	56,3	36,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	85,1	62,2	40,1
Administrative and support activities	63,2	52,3	30,8

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

WLAN = Wireless LAN

Figure D26 Enterprises using wireless access within their internal computer network (e.g. wireless LAN)

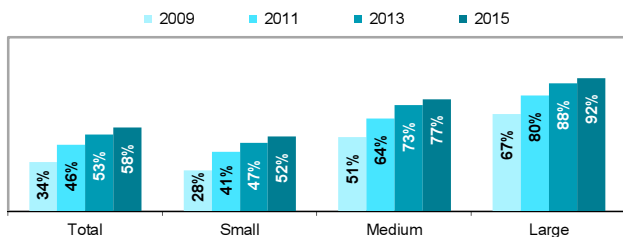
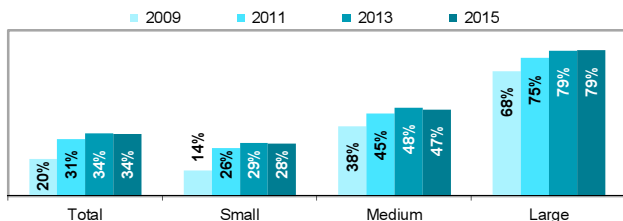


Figure D27 Enterprises with intranet (internal website)

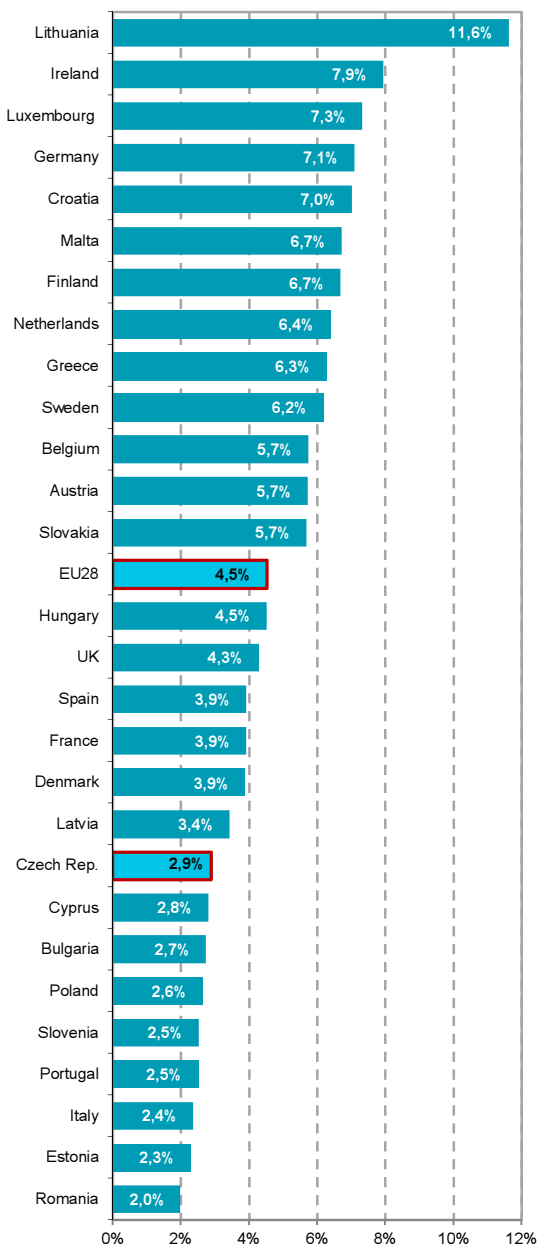


as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D28 Enterprises in EU countries using "Wiki" based knowledge sharing tools websites, 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

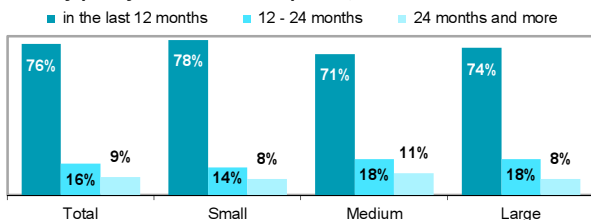
D Enterprises

Tab. D10 Enterprises in the Czech Republic with defined ICT security policy

	January 2010	January 2015
Total (10 employees or more)	21,7	33,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	15,2	26,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	42,7	56,0
Large enterprises (250 and more)	66,0	74,7
Industry (NACE category):		
Manufacturing	22,2	33,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	25,0	39,7
Construction	12,9	23,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	27,0	39,0
Wholesale trade	32,5	41,8
Retail trade	14,5	16,9
Transport and storage	14,0	23,0
Accommodation	13,2	33,6
Food and beverage services	10,2	11,6
Travel agency and related activities	27,2	41,9
Media industry incl. publishing activities	35,7	53,6
Telecommunications	42,0	53,7
Computer programming and related activities	54,9	74,6
Financial and insurance activities	67,1	77,6
Real estate activities	20,9	35,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	29,0	47,0
Administrative and support activities	19,4	35,5

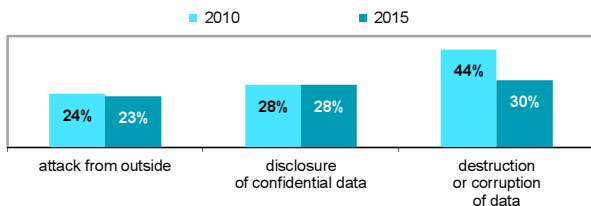
as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure D29 Date of last revision/review of enterprise's ICT security policy in the Czech Republic; 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises with formally defined ICT security policy

Figure D30 Enterprises with addressed selected risks in the ICT security policy; 2015

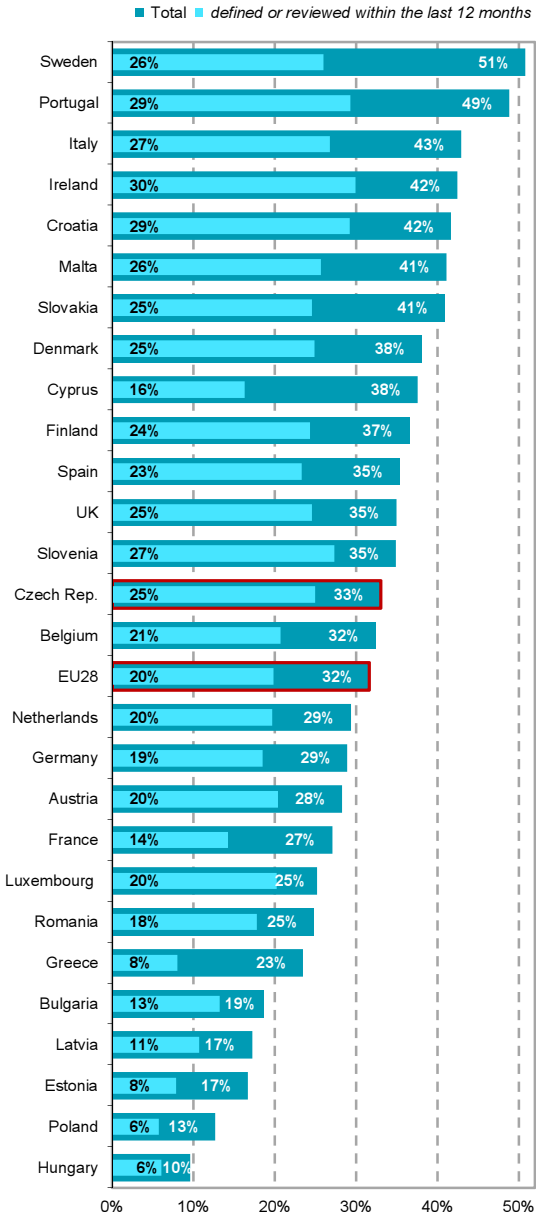


as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises

Figure D31 Enterprises in EU countries with a defined ICT security policy, 2015



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

The Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), in order to monitor the development of ICT usage by public authorities in the Czech Republic, used to collect data with a short module focused on **ICT usage in the public administration sector**. The latest survey on this issue was conducted in the first half of 2012 with **reference period of 31 December 2011**.

Since then the Czech Statistical Office has been focusing more on data on **e-government services** than on data on ICT equipment. Nowadays it gathers administrative data from several institutions, mainly from the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and from the General Financial Directorate of the Financial Administration.

Data about the number of issued official documents by using **Czech Point services** and the number of **Electronic submissions** for the Financial Administration are included in this publication since 2015 and for the first time also data about electronic Data Boxes are part of this chapter.

Czech Point (an acronym which stands for Czech Filing Verification Information National Terminal in Czech) is a platform for assisted access to the public administration system where every citizen can obtain all the information on the data kept on him or her by the state in its central registers (e.g. get certified extracts/copies from Land Register) or where each citizen is able to fill any application to public authorities.

Electronic submission for the Financial Administration is an application which allows e-filing of tax returns (**eTax services**) such as personal or corporate income taxes returns, value added tax return and sending other documents electronically to the public authorities.

A Data Box is an instrument for secured transmission of messages and documents between public authorities and other entities. It is not intended for storing messages or performing other operations with it. Data boxes are meant to replace the ordinary paper contacts with electronic means. Electronic documents are recognised as equal to paper documents by law. *A data box is not obligatory for citizens and private individuals who carry out business activities. Establishment of a data box is obligatory for all legal entities and public authority bodies (state administration).*

Individuals/Enterprises have used Internet, in the last 12 months/ in the last calendar year before the survey, for interaction with public authorities includes obtaining information from public authorities web sites, OR downloading official forms OR sending filled in forms.

- **Obtaining information** from web sites that includes searching to obtain any type of information from public authority web sites
- **Downloading official forms** includes downloading official forms mostly in the PDF format) from public authorities' websites for any purpose of use (e.g. for information or for requesting a service).
- **Sending filled in (submitting completed) forms (an electronic submission)** include completed forms sent via Internet (to public authorities' websites) only. An electronic submission shall mean there is a web application enabling that a form can be filled in and sent out directly on-line. What is important is that citizen/enterprise does not need to visit the authority personally. Forms downloaded, printed, filled in and sent by post or email should not be included in this category.

Information on the Internet use for interaction of individuals and enterprises with public authorities comes from two annual surveys of the CZSO on ICT use by individuals and by enterprises (for additional information see Chapters C and D of this publication).

The **Eurostat** online database for **Information society statistics** was used for the international comparison. *Data from this database were extracted in April 2016. For more information see:*

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society> and <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society/methodology>

Tab. E1 Number of issued documents from the Czech Point

	2013	2014	2015
Total	2 033	2 061	2 044
Verified copies, total	1 587	1 604	1 552
from the Criminal Records	731	755	808
from the Land (Real Estate) Register	400	376	349
from the Commercial Register	297	295	241
from the Driver Register	82	99	91
from the Trade License Register	77	78	62
Authorized conversion of documents, total	397	406	441
from electronic to paper form	303	310	302
from paper to electronic form	94	96	139
Other issued documents, total	50	51	51
Notification about Data Box activation	30	34	35

Figure E1 Number of issues from the Czech Point (thous.)

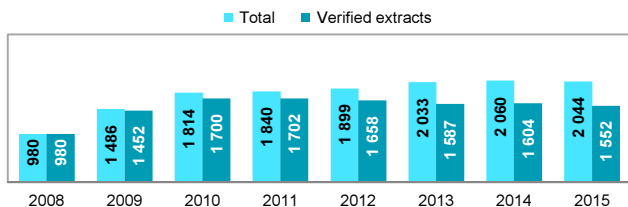


Figure E2 Verified copies from the Czech Point (thous.; %)

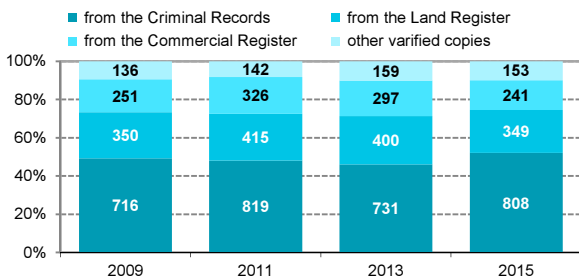
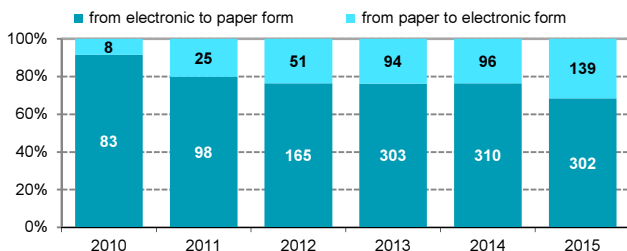


Figure E3 Czech Point - document conversions (thous.;%)



Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic - www.czechpoint.cz, 2016

Tab. E2 Electronic Submissions for the Czech Financial Administration - eTax submissions in the Czech Republic

	2013	2014	2015
Value Added Tax declaration	540	1 502	1 645
Road Tax declaration	50	86	147
Personal Income Tax declaration	43	72	147
Corporate Income Tax declaration	29	43	155
Real Estate Tax declaration	16	17	25

thous.

Figure E4 eTax submissions (thousands)

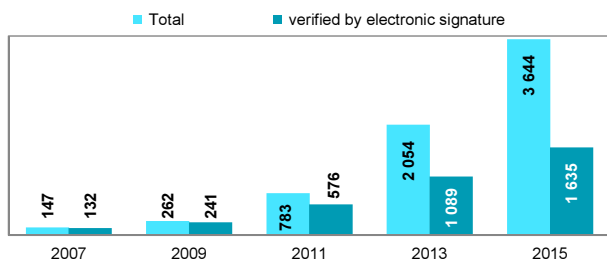


Figure E5 Electronic Personal Income Tax submissions

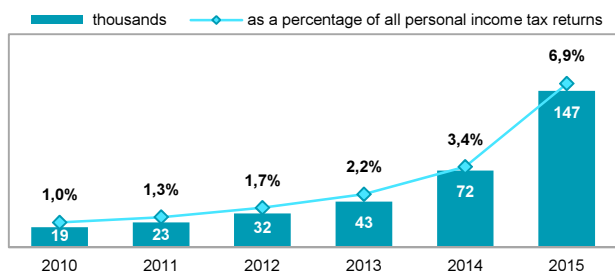
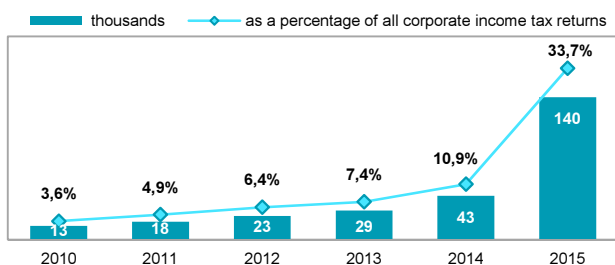


Figure E6 Electronic Corporate Income Tax submissions



Source: Financial Administration, 2016

Tab. E3 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 2015

%

	Total	Downloading forms	Submitting forms online
Total (aged 16+)	30,6	13,2	9,2
Total (aged 16-74)	32,9	14,3	9,9
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	30,8	13,8	10,5
Females (aged 16+)	30,3	12,6	7,9
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	19,3	7,4	5,3
25-34 year-olds	45,5	20,2	14,3
35-44 year-olds	45,4	20,5	14,4
45-54 year-olds	37,9	17,3	11,0
55-64 year-olds	25,8	10,8	7,5
65 year-olds and over	9,0	2,7	2,2
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	4,9	1,2	0,7
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	18,6	6,4	3,9
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	39,7	17,6	12,7
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	57,7	30,4	21,4
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	46,1	16,6	13,6
Students (aged 16+)	17,3	5,9	4,2
Pensioners	9,9	2,8	2,1

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure E7 Individuals using the Internet for interaction with public authorities

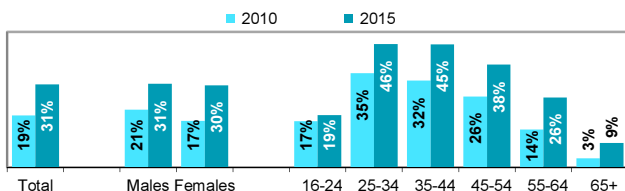
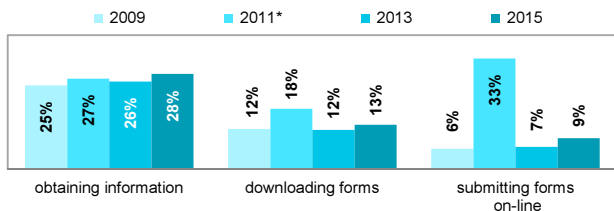


Figure E8 Individuals using the Internet for interaction with public authorities for selected activities

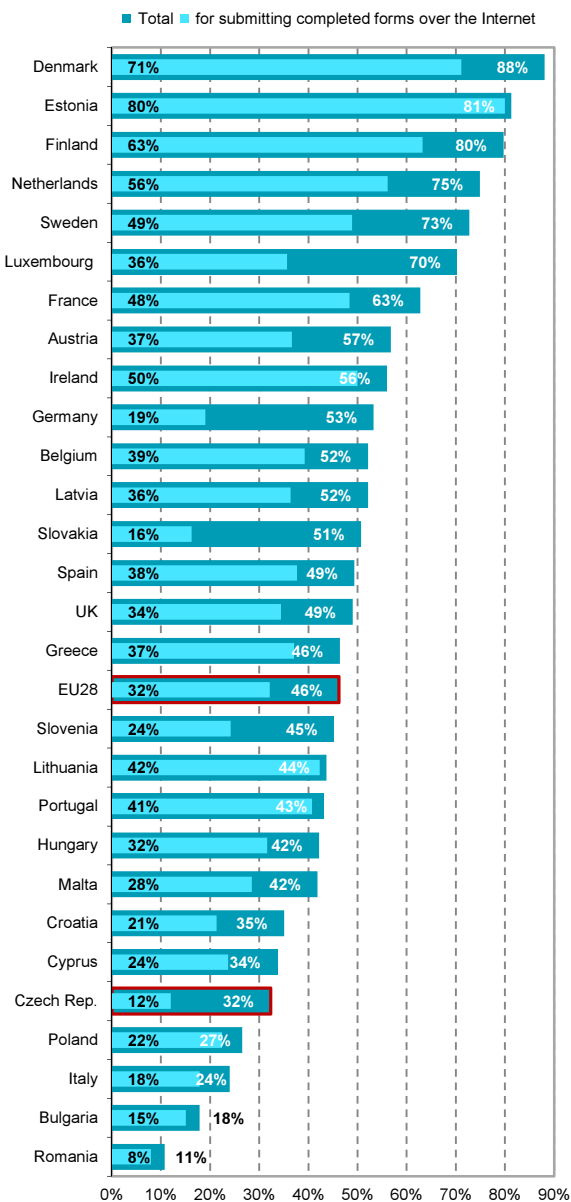


* 2011 was a year when the Czech Republic held the census of population and housing. Citizens could have filled the forms electronically.

as a percentage of all individuals aged 16+

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

Figure E9 Individuals using the Internet for interaction with public authorities in EU countries; 2015



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

E eGovernment

Tab. E4 Enterprises in the Czech Republic using the Internet for interaction with public authorities; 2014

%

	Total	Downloading forms	Filling forms on-line
Total (10 employees or more)	96,6	92,0	86,3
Small enterprises (10-49)	96,0	90,7	84,1
Medium enterprises (50-249)	98,4	96,3	93,9
Large enterprises (250 and over)	99,7	98,8	97,5
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	97,3	93,8	89,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	96,8	92,9	89,0
Construction	98,6	96,5	91,3
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	99,0	97,3	92,9
Wholesale trade	96,6	92,0	86,0
Retail trade	94,1	84,1	70,7
Transport and storage	97,5	90,9	87,0
Accommodation	96,6	93,4	87,2
Food and beverage services	87,9	76,6	68,2
Travel agency and related activities	97,6	94,2	87,3
Media industry incl. publishing activities	99,4	96,7	92,7
Telecommunications	100,0	99,2	95,1
Computer programming and related act.	99,0	97,2	93,3
Financial and insurance activities	98,4	89,4	84,7
Real estate activities	97,3	91,5	88,3
Professional, scientific and technical act.	97,6	93,2	88,6
Administrative and support activities	92,5	89,6	83,5

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure E10 Enterprises using the Internet for interaction with public authorities

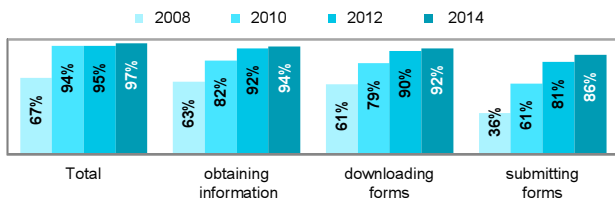
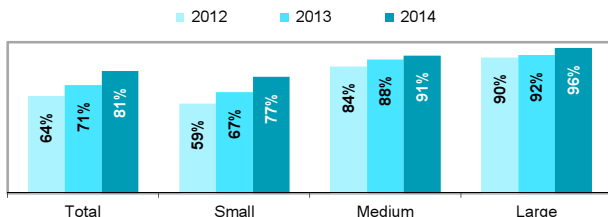


Figure E11 Enterprises using Data Boxes* for sending documents to public authorities



as a percentage of all enterprises in a given size class

* A data box is an electronic storage site, intended for delivery of official documents and for communication with public authority bodies.

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

Tab. E5 Enterprises in the Czech Republic using the full electronic submissions for interaction with public administration

%

	2012	2013	2014
Total (10 employees or more)	65,9	78,5	86,3
Small enterprises (10-49)	61,2	75,2	84,3
Medium enterprises (50-249)	82,9	90,5	92,8
Large enterprises (250 and over)	91,4	94,6	96,3
Industry (NACE category):			
Manufacturing	71,8	80,9	88,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	74,8	84,1	92,6
Construction	70,4	76,5	90,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	64,7	80,9	93,2
Wholesale trade	66,1	84,0	85,1
Retail trade	52,3	69,5	82,1
Transport and storage	62,8	75,3	85,0
Accommodation	57,5	76,2	85,9
Food and beverage services	42,7	61,5	68,6
Travel agency and related activities	54,1	70,0	82,9
Media industry incl. publishing activities	69,5	77,9	90,1
Telecommunications	79,8	84,1	95,1
Computer programming and related activities	77,2	85,5	89,6
Financial and insurance activities	72,6	78,6	85,2
Real estate activities	66,4	80,4	90,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54,1	70,0	84,6
Administrative and support activities	53,6	71,3	84,0

as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Figure E12 Enterprises using the full electronic submissions for interaction with public administration

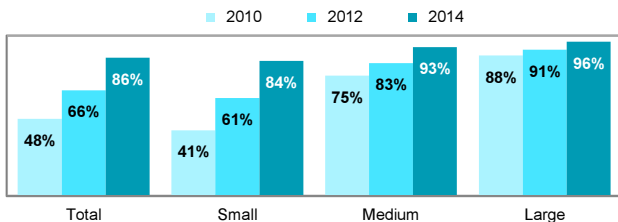
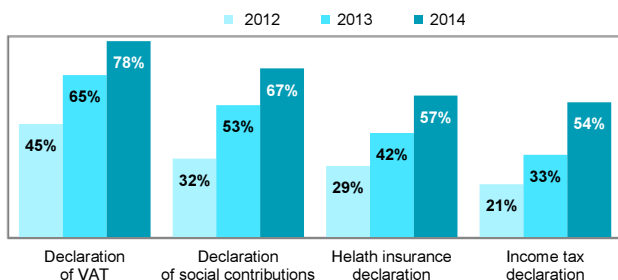


Figure E13 Enterprises treating the following administrative procedures completely electronically



as a percentage of all enterprises in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

Tab. E6 Data Boxes newly registered in the Czech Republic

thous.

	2012	2013	2014
Total	50,4	55,9	66,7
Established by law	36,7	25,2	31,0
Established upon request	13,8	30,7	35,7
by type of entity			
Enterprise	24,1	26,0	32,6
Self-employed person	18,9	17,7	20,1
Other Individual (citizen)	7,2	12,1	14,0
Public authority	0,3	0,0	0,1

Figure E14 Registration of Data Boxes by obligation (thous.)

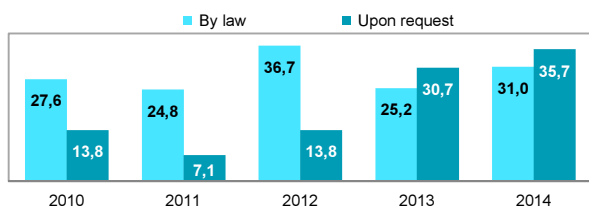


Figure E15 Registration of Data Boxes by entity (thous.)

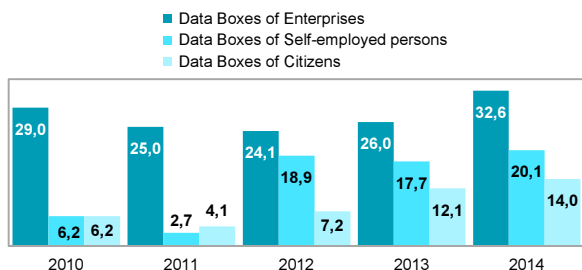
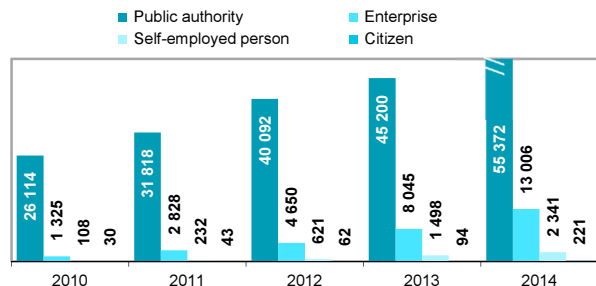


Figure E16 Numbers of transactions carried out via Data Boxes by type of entity/subject (thous.)



Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, 2015

F Education and digital skills

Numbers of desktop computers, tablets and laptops both with and without Internet connection calculated per 100 students in different levels of schools have been collected by **Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports**. Numbers of schools equipped with school wireless network and school intranet come from the same source. These indicators have been collected from nursery, basic, secondary and higher professional schools every year since 2005 (nursery school since 2014). The indicators have been also available in regional breakdown. This publication presents only data for the latest two years of this survey since the methodology has changed in 2014.

Notes:

Reference period: 30/9 of reference year

PISA 2012, survey conducted by OECD, have been used for international comparison. Questionnaires targeted on schools and questionnaires targeted on students have been used. Data presented in this chapter come from questionnaire targeted on 15-year-old students and present information on their usage of the Internet at schools.

Sample Survey on ICT Use in Households and by Individuals has been used as a source for data on **computer skills** of individuals (this survey is described in details in the opening text of chapter C). Eurostat database has been used for international comparison. Data contained in this chapter present mainly information about usage of different kinds of software.

Sample Survey on ICT Use in Households and by Individuals has been also used as a source for data on different activities carried out by students. Eurostat database has been used for international comparison. *Data from this database were extracted in March 2016.*

Comparability of data published by the CZSO and Eurostat: The data for the Czech Republic published by Eurostat slightly differs from the data published by the CZSO. This difference is due to the fact that Eurostat includes solely individuals aged between 16 and 74 years. The CZSO provides as standard data for the whole adult population aged 16 and over. *This is the reason why the tables in this publication give for the Czech Republic dual total values: total of aged 16 and over and total aged 16-74.*

Reference period (data for all individuals and students): last 3 months before the time of answering the questions (unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

- **Student** is a person in age of 16 years and more who was in the time of survey in a formal education and designated education as his/her main occupation.
- **School intranet** is an internal communication network in schools using an Internet protocol allowing communications within a school building.

For more information on Eurostat database see:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society> and

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/information-society/methodology>

Further information on ICT use by individuals can be found at:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/domacnosti_a_jednotlivci

Further information on ICT use by students can be found at:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/information_technologies_in_schools

F Education and digital skills

Tab. F1 Computers available to students in the Czech Republic during the school year 2015/16

number of devices per 100 students*

	Desktop computer	Portable computer	Tablet
Total			
First stage of basic schools	13,3	1,8	0,9
Second stage of basic schools	23,0	2,6	1,4
Secondary schools	19,6	2,2	0,9
Higher professional schools	40,9	3,0	0,5
with Internet access			
First stage of basic schools	13,0	1,7	0,9
Second stage of basic schools	22,8	2,5	1,4
Secondary schools	19,3	2,2	0,9
Higher professional schools	39,1	3,0	0,3

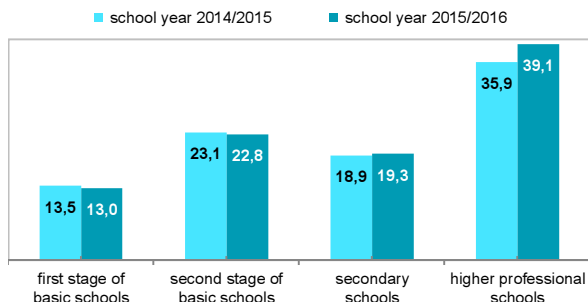
* devices privately owned by students are not included

Tab. F2 Schools equipped with School wireless network (Wi-fi) and Intranet during the school year 2015/16

	Number of schools	% of schools*
School wireless network (Wi-fi)		
First stage of basic schools	3 227	78,7
Second stage of basic schools	2 211	81,6
Secondary schools	1 135	87,0
Higher professional schools	167	83,9
School Intranet		
First stage of basic schools	586	14,3
Second stage of basic schools	550	20,3
Secondary schools	601	46,1
Higher professional schools	108	54,3

* percentage of all schools of a given type

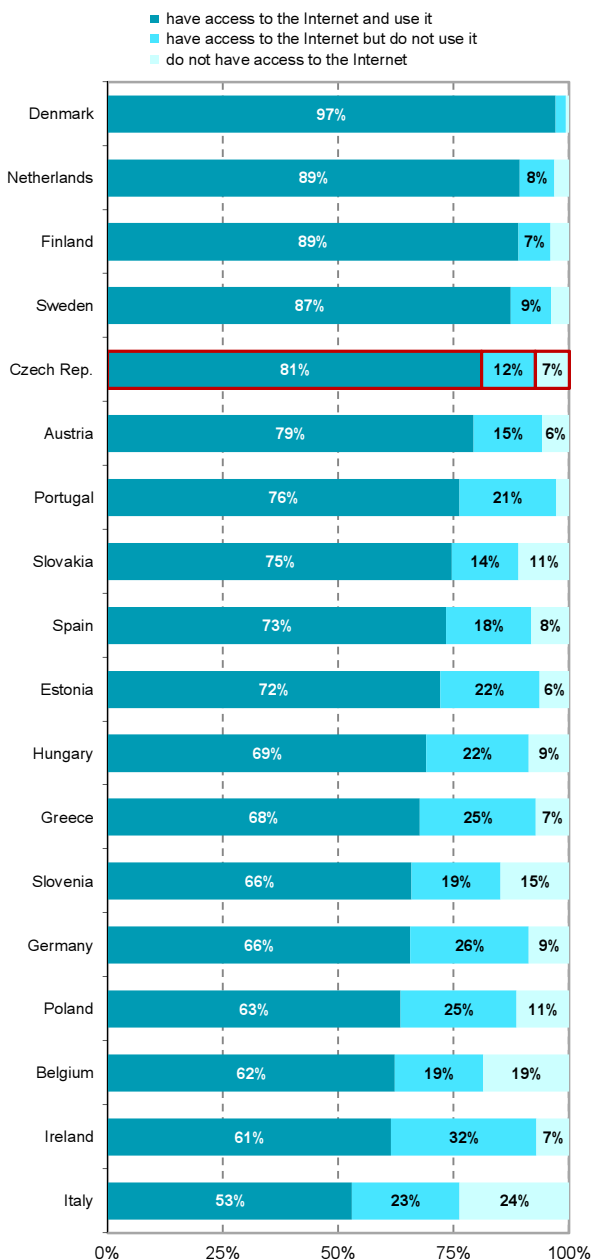
Figure F1 The number of desktop computers with Internet connection (per 100 students) in a given type of schools



Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, 2016

F Education and digital skills

Figure F2 Students aged 15 in EU countries with the Internet access at school; 2012



Source: OECD, PISA Survey, 2012

F Education and digital skills

Tab. F3 Individuals in the Czech Republic with selected computer skills; 2015

%

	Copying files	Editing photos	Programing
Total (aged 16+)	55,4	25,3	3,3
Total (aged 16-74)	59,8	27,4	3,6
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	58,8	31,5	6,1
Females (aged 16+)	52,1	19,4	0,6
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	85,7	51,2	8,2
25-34 year-olds	78,8	43,1	6,5
35-44 year-olds	72,4	31,4	3,3
45-54 year-olds	58,5	20,8	3,3
55-64 year-olds	39,3	11,8	0,5
65 year-olds and over	13,7	4,5	0,2
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	12,8	5,3	0,2
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	32,7	10,6	0,5
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	67,8	30,9	3,5
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	86,0	44,9	9,1
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	72,8	32,0	0,7
Students (aged 16+)	91,2	56,9	9,7
Pensioners	15,0	5,3	0,2

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure F3 Photo editing software use by sex and age, 2015

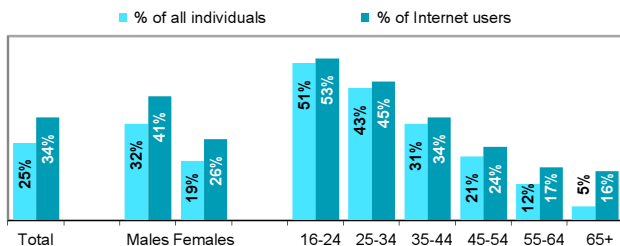
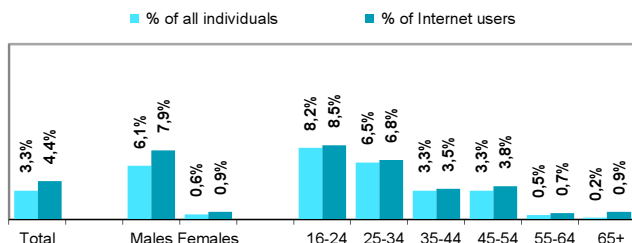


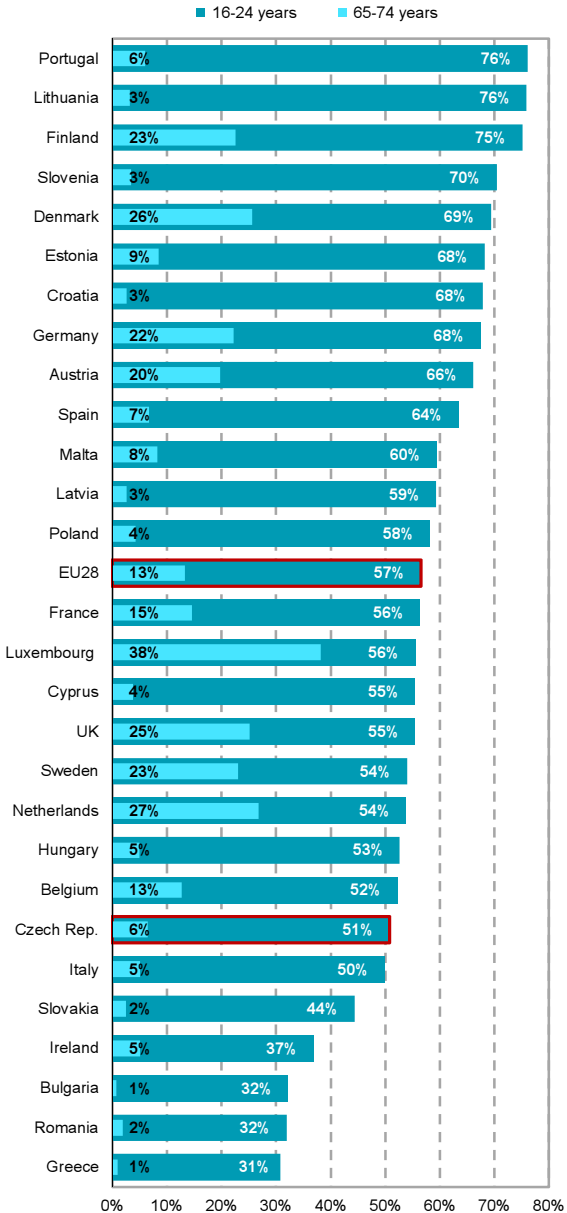
Figure F4 Programming by sex and age; 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

F Education and digital skills

Figure F5 Individuals aged 16 to 24 and 65 to 74 in EU countries who used software to edit photos, 2015



as a percentage of all individuals in a given age group and country

Source: Eurostat 2015

F Education and digital skills

Tab. F4 Individuals in the Czech Republic who declared they used selected Office software, 2015

%

	Word process. software	Spread sheet software	Present. software
Total (aged 16+)	52,9	41,5	29,3
Total (aged 16-74)	57,0	44,9	31,8
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	54,7	43,7	32,1
Females (aged 16+)	51,2	39,4	26,6
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	83,7	74,3	65,5
25-34 year-olds	73,7	59,6	46,2
35-44 year-olds	69,6	52,5	35,8
45-54 year-olds	56,8	43,3	27,1
55-64 year-olds	37,1	27,7	12,8
65 year-olds and over	12,4	7,4	3,8
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	11,3	6,9	4,5
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	28,9	16,2	8,6
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	65,5	52,8	33,8
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	86,0	76,3	63,9
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	68,0	47,7	38,5
Students (aged 16+)	91,1	83,1	74,8
Pensioners	14,5	8,6	3,9

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure F6 Word processing software use by sex and age, 2015

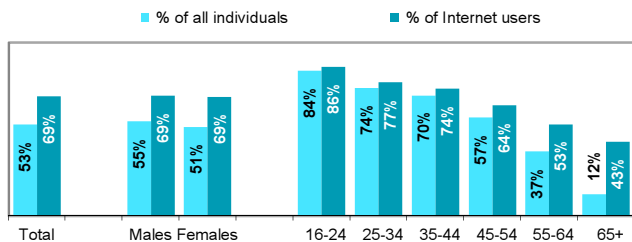
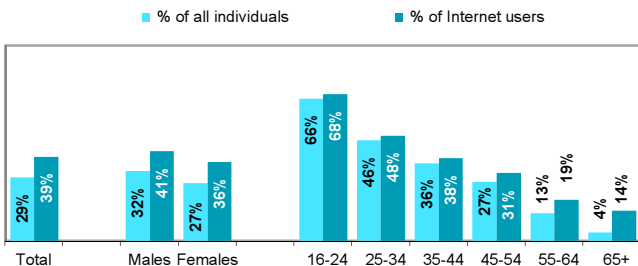


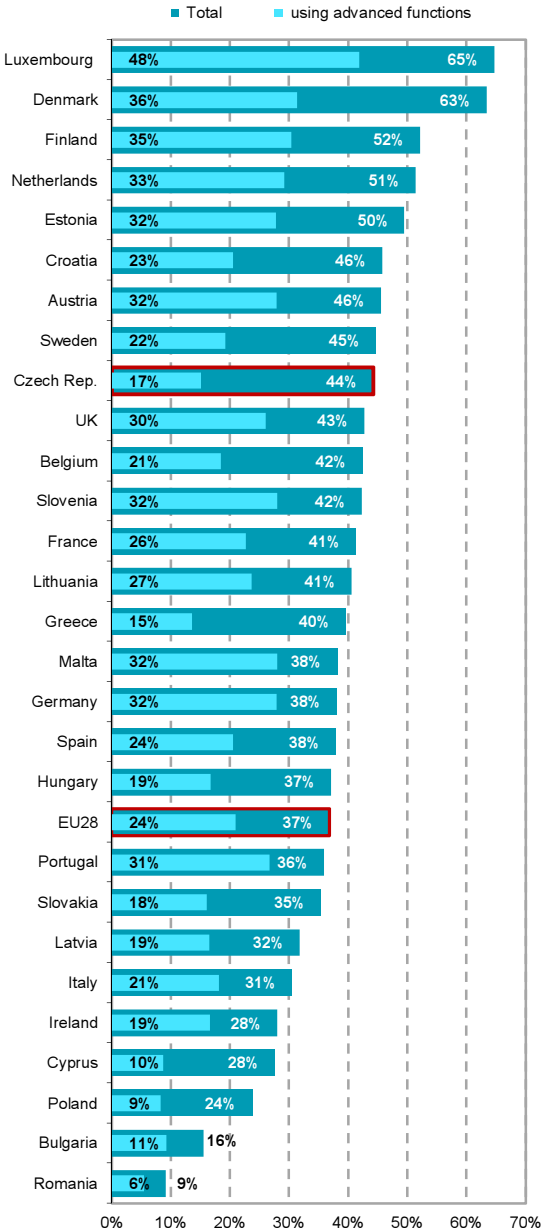
Figure F7 Presentation software use by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

F Education and digital skills

Figure F8 Individuals in EU countries who used Word processing software, 2015



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

F Education and digital skills

Tab. F5 Individuals in the Czech Republic using the Internet for selected educational activities, 2015

%

	Looking for information about education	Consulting wikis	Doing an on-line course
Total (aged 16+)	19,3	34,7	2,6
Total (aged 16-74)	20,9	37,3	2,8
Gender:			
Males (aged 16+)	18,1	34,8	2,4
Females (aged 16+)	20,4	34,6	2,8
Age group:			
16-24 year-olds	43,7	67,5	4,4
25-34 year-olds	30,6	49,8	3,9
35-44 year-olds	23,6	39,7	4,0
45-54 year-olds	16,5	32,3	2,4
55-64 year-olds	9,6	23,6	1,4
65 year-olds and over	2,1	10,0	0,3
Education attainment level (aged 25+):			
Primary (ISCED 0, 1 or 2)	1,6	4,8	0,0
Lower secondary (ISCED 3C)	5,4	15,2	0,5
Upper secondary (ISCED 3A or 4)	23,7	41,4	3,6
Tertiary (ISCED 5 or 6)	39,9	64,2	6,0
Specific groups:			
Women on maternity leave	27,0	45,4	3,7
Students (aged 16+)	53,3	80,6	5,2
Pensioners	2,0	10,9	0,2

as a percentage of all individuals in a given socio-demographic group

Figure F9 Looking for information about education by sex and age, 2015

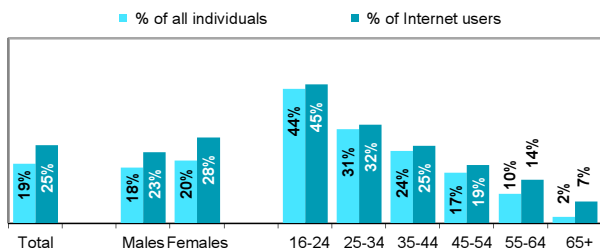
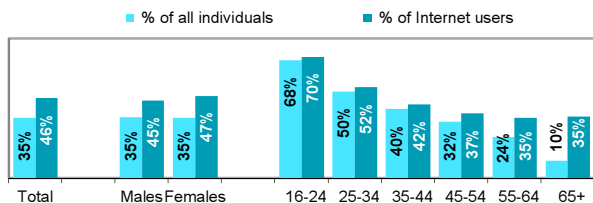


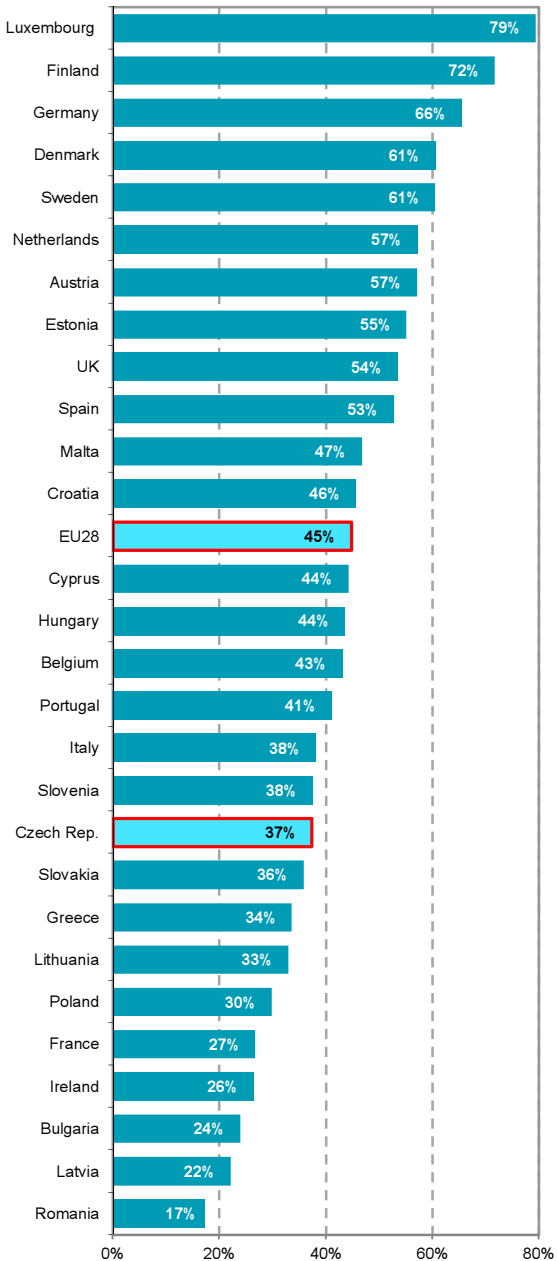
Figure F10 Consulting wikis to obtain knowledge on any subject by sex and age, 2015



Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

F Education and digital skills

Figure F11 Individuals in EU countries consulting wikis to obtain knowledge on any subject, 2015



as a percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015

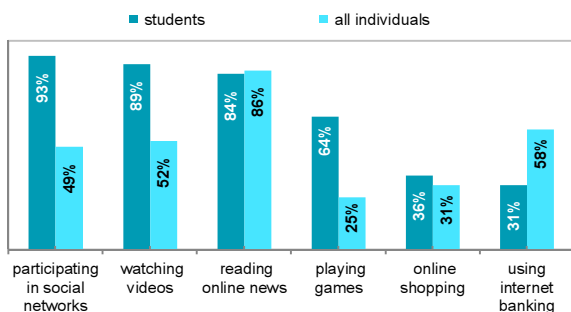
F Education and digital skills

Tab. F6 Students in the Czech Republic using the Internet; 2013-2015*

	Total	Males	Females
Total	98,2	98,3	98,0
using mobile connections	67,0	69,6	64,4
Usage of the Internet for selected activities:			
Participating in social networks	91,3	92,2	90,5
Playing music, movies or videos	87,5	88,9	86,0
Reading online news	82,8	83,6	81,9
Telephoning over the Internet	68,9	68,2	69,7
Playing games	62,4	76,7	47,7
Searching for travel-related information	60,1	56,4	63,9
Watching TV	47,5	51,5	43,4
Online shopping	34,9	35,2	34,6
Internet banking	30,1	30,0	30,3

as a percentage of all students aged 16+ in a given group

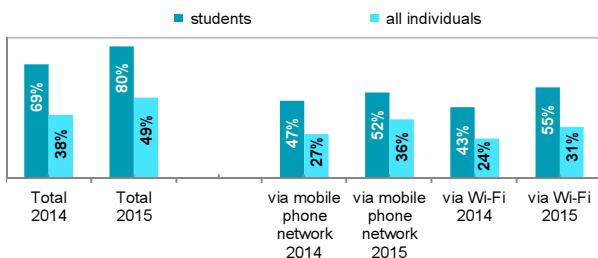
Figure F12 Students and individuals aged 16+ using the Internet for selected activities, 2013-2015*



*numbers are moving averages calculated for years 2013-2015

as a percentage of students and all individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months

Figure F13 Students and individuals aged 16+ accessing the Internet through a mobile phone

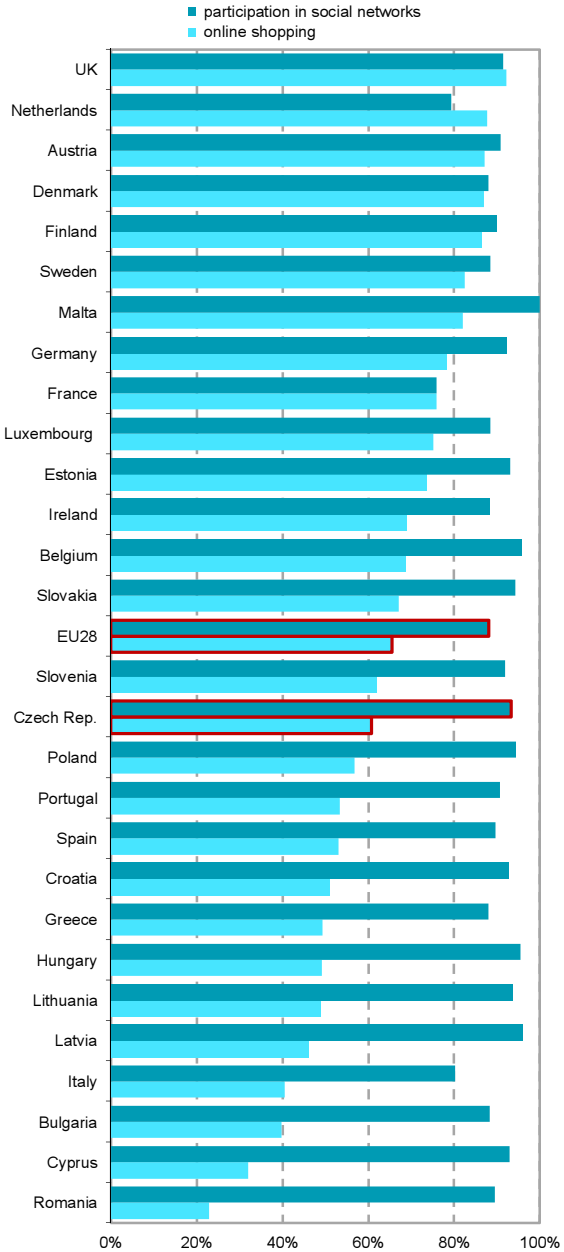


as a percentage of students and all individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months

Source: Czech Statistical Office, ICT use survey in households

F Education and digital skills

Figure F14 Students in EU countries using Social networks and Shopping online, 2015



as a percentage of students 16+ in a given country

Source: Eurostat 2015