CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Name and address of the organisation responsible for the last census: Federal Statistical Office, Sokolovská 142, 18613 Prague 8.

2. Population censuses conducted since 1945 (years):
   1950, 1961 1970 and 1980. The present description relates mainly to the 1980 population census, but reference is also made to earlier censuses (cf. para. 8), as well as to the next census (cf. para. 9).

3. Coverage of the census:
   (a) Geographical scope: Whole country.
   (b) Persons covered: All persons of all ages.

4. Reference period:
   The reference period used when asking questions on the economically active population, is a short period, i.e. the day of the census, (which took place on 1st December 1980), regardless of length of activity.

5. Main topics:
   (a) Total population, by sex and age: yes
   (b) Economically active population, by sex and age group: yes
   (c) Economically active population, by industry and by sex: yes
   (d) Economically active population, by occupation and by sex: yes
   (e) Economically active population, by status in employment and by sex: yes
   (f) Hours of work: no
   (g) Other information collected relating to persons' economic activity: yes

Re. (a) The age is defined both in terms of year of birth and of age at last birthday. However, for tabulation purpose, only the age at last birthday was used.

Re. (g) The census also collected information on frequency and direction of travel to work (See also para. (8) and (9).

6. Concepts and definitions:
   (a) Economically active population: It comprises all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period were employed according to the definition given below.

Unemployment was not inquired; persons seeking employment gave their last occupation, as well as woman on maternity leave and soldiers serving in military service and prisoners.

(b) Employment: Considered as "employed" are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period, performed any work of an economic value, at home or out of home. The questions used to determine if a person is to be counted as employed relate to source of livelihood, wages, reward of members of the Uniform Agricultural Co-operatives, income from private plots trades, liberal professions, kind of pension, etc. In case of persons without their own source of livelihood, it is necessary to state if this concerns pupil or student, woman on unpaid maternity leave, helpers (free-of-charge) in agriculture or trades, woman at household, etc. (See also para. 9). Also included are the following categories:

(i) persons doing unpaid work in family firm or business;
(ii) persons engaged in the production of primary products for own consumption;
(iii) employed persons, temporarily absent from work;
(iv) seasonal or occasional workers;
(v) conscripts for military/civilian service;
(vi) multiple job holders;
(vii) apprentices.
Only persons belonging to categories (i) and (ii) can be identified separately. Students seeking work are considered as economically active without a given occupation. In the 1990 census, they will be classified as an independent group, as well as the unemployed. Seasonal and occasional workers are included if they worked at the census time.

7. Classifications used:

Employed persons are classified by industry, by occupation and by status in employment.

(a) Industry: Questions concerning the title and prevailing activity of place of work are asked of employed persons to determine industry group. For processing of the 1980 census results, classification of 73 groups was used (branches and subbranches of national classification). Our classification provides a full comparability with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC-68, rev. 2). Links to ISIC-68 have been established to the major division level by recalculation from the national classification.

(b) Occupation: Questions concerning the occupation performed, the work or formation are asked of employed persons to determine occupation group. In the case of apprentices, a question is asked on the branch of apprenticeship. For coding occupation 80 groups were used. Links to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68) have been established to the major group level.

(c) Status in employment: Questions are asked of employed persons to determine their status in employment. The following codes are used for classification of social groups: manual workers; employees; members of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives; member of the People’s Production Cooperatives; persons having liberal professions; independent persons.

Persons employed in state sector of national economy and/or in cooperative sector, non-members but only employees of cooperatives are classified as manual workers and employees. The group of employers does not occur, the unpaid family workers are included in the group of dependents. This social group is determined by the bread-winner. Since 1980, the classification of economically active population of 21 so-called socio-professional groups has been used by means of combination of data on profession, sector of national economy, social group and source for subsistence.

8. The previous population censuses:

Essentially, the same questions and reference periods were used to determine and describe the economically active population and employment. However, in the 1970 census, questions were asked on destination of travel to work, frequency, time and means of transportation.

9. The next population census:

It is planned for 1990 and will collect information about the economically active population and its components.

The same questions and reference period are likely to be used to determine and describe the economically active population and its component groups. However, apprentices will not be included in the economically active population.

Persons seeking work will be specified under a special group in which even the unemployed will be included.

Concerning industry, 56 groups (branches and sub-branches of the national classification) will be used for processing the 1990 census data. Concerning occupation, the comparability of the national classification of professions (comprising 96 groups) with ISCO-68 is not accomplished. It is therefore recommended to present the unconverted data.

Finally, information will also be collected in 1990 on the aim, frequency and time spent to travel to work.