

## CZECH NPI SATELLITE ACCOUNT

### Progress Report August 2006

After publishing the pilot versions of the NPI Satellite Account, based on 2002 and 2003 data, in the second half of 2005, the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) issued the first regular edition of its NPI Satellite Account, based on 2004 data, at the end of June 2006. The 2004 edition is an important step in the process of implementing the Czech NPI Satellite Account, because important changes in the NPI statistical survey and in the processing of data were implemented in this version for the first time.

#### Data

The CZSO obtained the 2004 data on NPIs through two separate statistical surveys: Questionnaire NI 1a-01, designated for “small” entities (entities with less than 20 employees), and NI 1b-01 for “large” entities (entities with more than 20 employees).

The response rate: NI 1b-01 questionnaires were sent (like before) to all the 497 big entities, of which 493 returned them (99.2 % response rate). The statistical survey of small entities was sent to a sample that had been significantly enlarged for the year 2004: for the first time the NI 1a-01 was sent to 9,438 small NPIs (out of 74,727 active ones), out of which 4,582 responded (48.5 % response rate).

#### Characteristics of the Czech NPI Satellite Account

Definition. A working group established for the implementation of the Satellite Account decided to define NPIs by legal form although this approach is not trouble-free. The most controversial legal form proved to be ‘public university’: after much discussion, the working group decided to include them in the end, arguing that even though public universities could only be established and dissolved by an Act of Parliament, the 111/1998 Act on Higher Education gave them so much freedom and institutional autonomy as to make them completely independent of government. Moreover, as Table 1 illustrates, public universities are the only institutions from the Government Sector so that it is very easy to exclude them from the statistics if necessary.

**Table 1 Number of active Nonprofit Institutions included in the NPI Satellite Account in 2004 by legal form and institutional sector**

<i>Legal Form</i>	Non-financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	NPISH	TOTAL
Foundation				250	<b>250</b>
Fund				573	<b>573</b>
Public benefit company	24			610	<b>634</b>
Association of owners of dwelling units				12 585	<b>12 585</b>
Public university			25		<b>25</b>
Political party, political movement				55	<b>55</b>
Association	80	1		34 343	<b>37 278</b>
Religious congregation/association (including church-based charities and social service organisations)				3 295	<b>3 295</b>
Organisational unit of association	6			20 371	<b>20 377</b>
Professional association/chamber				71	<b>71</b>
Other association/chamber	99				<b>99</b>
Association of legal entities	65	4		335	<b>404</b>
Hunting community				2 432	<b>2 432</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>74 920</b>	<b>75 224</b>

Classification. The CZSO is using the Czech version of NACE, even though it is not detailed enough for the purposes of the NPI Satellite Account. It is, however, the only classification that the CZSO is currently able to work with. The COPNI classification was approved for use by an internal decision of the CZSO in 2000, but it has not yet been introduced by the Register of Economic Subjects. In order to classify all types of NPIs, the working group created an expanded version of CZ-COPNI, which has now been published by the CZSO with effect from 1 September 2006.

Imputed Volunteer Labour Input. Imputed volunteer labour input was included in the 2004 edition for the first time. The working group decided to value volunteer work as a median taken from the annual non-business employment survey. The value for 2004 was CZK106.73 per hour (US\$4.8 per hour).

**Table 2 Imputed Volunteer Labour Input in 2004**

Number of volunteers	568 823
Number of hours worked by volunteers	28 318 199
Imputed volunteer labour input (CZK million)	3 022
Imputed volunteer labour input (US\$ million)	136

## Findings

The data in the 2004 NPI Satellite Account present us with a more detailed and accurate picture than the data that there were available in 1995 for the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project. So, for example, while the share of NPI employment in economically active population was estimated at 1.3 % in 1995 without public universities,<sup>1</sup> the same share was 1.42 % in 2004 *including* public universities. Tables 3 to 5 show that without public universities the share of NPI employment in economically active population was only around 0.75 % in 2003 and 2004.

**Table 3 NPI Satellite account 2002-2004**

<i>Variable</i>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Output (million CZK)	53 607	56 748	67 209*
Value added, gross (million CZK)	21 314	27 042	32 667*
Final consumption expenditure (million CZK)	31 281	30 154	38 114*
Number of employees	72 703	80 969	83 087
Employment, FTE	64 146	71 308	72 709

\* Including imputed volunteer labour input.

**Table 4 NPI Satellite account 2002-2004, Share of Public Universities**

<i>Variable</i>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Output	40 %	42 %	38 %
Value added, gross	63 %	55 %	51 %
Final consumption expenditure	55 %	52 %	46 %
Number of employees	50 %	46 %	46 %
Employment, FTE	50 %	46 %	46 %

**Table 5 NPI Satellite account 2002-2004, Share in Total Economy**

<i>Variable</i>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Output	0,89 %	0,89 %	0,95 %
Value added, gross	0,86 %	1,05 %	1,17 %
Final consumption expenditure	1,73 %	1,56 %	1,87 %
Number of employees	1,47 %	1,64 %	1,70 %
Employment, FTE (economically active population)	1,25 %	1,39 %	1,42 %

<sup>1</sup> SALAMON, L. M., SOKOLOWSKI, S. W., LIST, R. *Global Civil Society. An Overview*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 2003.