This thesis examines the relationship between Czech unemployment rate and job search related behavior of Internet users. The study uses a simple autoregressive model and augments it with search query data from two most popular Czech search engines, Google and Seznam as well as data on numbers of job vacancies and reactions to them from job search portal Jobs.cz. Our results show that data on number of job vacancies can moderately improve short-term forecasts ("nowcasts") of Czech unemployment rate in terms of RMSE and MAE, whereas search query data from Google and Seznam failed to improve predictive ability of the baseline model.