

## 8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Based on the membership in the European Union, the Czech Statistical Office carried out another EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) sample survey called "**Living Conditions 2009**". The aim of the survey is to obtain on a long term basis comparable data on social situation of the households, which are thanks to the unified methodology comparable also with other EU countries.

The method of a four-year sample rotation is used, about a quarter of observed households are replaced every year. The survey results are representative only up to the level of regions due to the size of the sample. **When interpreting and analysing the survey results it is necessary to keep in mind that they are burdened with some errors** (both sample and non-sample). More information (e.g. tables with 95% confidence intervals estimates, from which an interval is clear, in which with 95% probability the real value of the estimated characteristics lies) can be found together with detailed methodology **in the source publication** "Household Income and Living Conditions 2009" at [www.czso.cz](http://www.czso.cz), Section 3 - Labour, Social statistics.

The survey included all persons, who in the survey period had usual residence in the selected dwelling, including temporarily not present persons. It related also to foreign nationals and subtenants. **Private household** is an individual or a set of persons who permanently live together and share expenditure on their needs. **The number of equivalencies** shows the composition of households calculated by weights of consumption of individual household members (it reflects savings on costs of consumer durables and services serving to a bigger number of household members - household appliances, electricity and the like). The weights of equivalencies (OECD scale) are defined as follows: the first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 14+) = 0.7; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.5. The weights of equivalencies (EU scale) take more into account savings from the number and are defined as follows: the first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 14+) = 0.5; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.3.

**Income of individuals and income of households** were surveyed always for the year preceding to the survey. **Gross money income** includes all income from work (from employment or self-employment), social income and all other kinds of regular and irregular income awarded to the household or its individual members. **Net money income** of a household was obtained by subtracting of relevant health and social insurance contributions and income taxes. The total net income of a household includes income in kind comprising of consumption of own account production and employee benefits in kind (e.g. contributions for meals).

**The living minimum of a household** was calculated separately for each private household based on its composition, age of children and living minimum amounts effective in a given year (due to a new methodology since 2007 the data cannot be compared with those of preceding years). **Income poverty line** was 60% of the median (i.e. the value in the middle of the income distribution) calculated from equivalised disposable income for persons. Lines for **quintile distribution of households** by net money income per person were calculated from the total for all households of the Czech Republic. Corresponding households and their members were categorized into five income groups determined like that for individual regions.