

9. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The source of data in this chapter is social surveys carried out in households.

The sample survey of the **Living Conditions Survey (LCS)** is carried out every year within the programme of the **European Union – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)** in randomly sampled private households of the Czech Republic. The method of the four-year sample rotation is used; a quarter of the observed households is changed every year. The aim of the survey is to obtain data on social conditions of the population comparable with the other European countries over a long term. The data in tables 9-1 to 9-3 were processed for 8 701 private households from all regions of the Czech Republic. Incomes of persons and of households were observed for the whole year 2016; the demographic data refer to the survey period in 2017. The data obtained are grossed up to the whole population of the Czech Republic.

The sample survey of the **Household Budget Survey (HBS)** monitors economy of households and provides information on the amounts of their expenditure and the consumption structure. The sampling unit and the reporting unit of the survey is a private household. The Household Budget Survey underwent a principal reform to methodology and since 2017 it has been integrated into the Living Conditions Survey. In 2017 information was obtained from 1 097 private households while for each of them there are available data for the period of eight weeks and these periods cover the whole year in the total sample in a uniform way. Because of significant changes to organisation of the Household Budget Survey data measuring, the data have been still analysed in detail. Data for 2017 are published as preliminary data and in a reduced extent of outputs.

Notes on indicators and breakdowns

A **private household** is a set of persons who share a dwelling and basic expenditure (on nutrition, household operation, maintenance of the dwelling, etc.).

Working persons are persons, who were in a paid employment (employees) or in self-employment (own-account workers, family workers) all the year, or most of the year. The type of work activities, if they are permanent, temporary, seasonal, or occasional, is not decisive for persons to be classified to this category. The decisive factor is the persons have some type of a formal relation to their employment (including vacations, sick leaves, parental leaves, etc.). This category also includes persons who have regular income from employment or self-employment and are studying, receiving pension or parental benefits. On the contrary, persons, who were unemployed all the year, or most of the year, are not included.

The **dependent child** is a child up to 26 years of age if he/she is permanently schooling or training for his/her future occupation even if he/she has his/her own income (orphan pension, scholarship, social benefits, income from short-term work activities), and then a child who is unable to undergo such schooling or training due to his/her mental or physical state and has not been granted the disability pension yet.

Equivalent sizes represent the composition of households calculated by weights of consumption of respective household members. The weights of equivalent sizes, as defined in the OECD equivalence scale, are as follows: first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 13+) = 0.7; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.5. The weights of equivalent sizes, as defined in the OECD-modified scale, are as follows: first adult in the household = 1.0; any other adult (aged 13+) = 0.5; any child (aged 0–13) = 0.3.

Two-parent families are families of married couples of spouses or established unmarried couples of cohabitants with or without dependent children, while other persons may also be included. **Two-parent nuclear families** are families of parents/cohabitants and dependent children.

Lone-parent families are families of a single parent and one child, at least, while other persons may also be included. **Lone-parent nuclear families** are families of a parent and a dependent child or children.

Non-family households are households of persons which are not related in any partnership or a parent-child relation.

Basic division of households by **activity status of the head of household** (the head of household of two-parent families is always the male, of lone-parent families a parent in most cases; the head of household of non-family households is the persons having the highest income):

Households, total in the Living Conditions Survey represent the average household in the Czech Republic. Since 2006 the HBS sample has included all types of households represented in the population. The weight of each household group corresponds to their percentage found in the Living Conditions Survey. The number of pensioner households without economically active members was reduced for the Household Budget Survey and yet this disproportion is eliminated by weight adjustment in the data processing.

Employee households are households where the head of household is in an employment or service relations under employment contract, contract for work, or contract of services. Working members of producer cooperatives (including agricultural cooperatives), partners of limited liability companies, and partners of limited partnerships, who work for the company under employment contract and receive remuneration are also classified as employees.

Self-employed households are households, which head of household is a self-employed person, that means persons undertaking a self-employing business. These persons may do business on the basis of the trade licence or special regulations, may be partners of a joint venture under contract (limited liability companies, trading companies and partnerships), unless they work for the company under an employment contract, furthermore, they may be freelancers (physicians, barristers, solicitors, and tax consultants), and persons working for royalties and professional fees (artists, interpreters).

Unemployed households are households, which head of household is in no paid job, but wants to work, that means he/she actively seeks a job or plans to undertake business, or intends to seek a job. It does not matter whether he/she receives social security benefits for job applicants or not.

Pensioner households have the head of household that receives a pension (except orphan's pension) and does not work at all, or his/her economic activity is limited. From the Living Conditions Survey (Tables 9-1 and 9-2) results released are for **pensioner households without working members**. These households involve all households in which head of household receives a pensions and is neither working (at all or works at a limited extent) and nor other household members work while the decisive factor is they actually do some work activity or not (that means they may be unemployed). On the contrary, Table 9-5, demonstrating results of the Household Budget Survey, shows a special category of **pensioner households without economically active members**, which includes households, in which, besides the head of household, also other household members are economically inactive at all, or their economic activity is limited.

The **gross money income** includes income from employment or self-employment as a principal or secondary activity, all kinds of regular or irregular social income granted to the household as a whole or to its respective members and all other one-off or extraordinary money income (from capital assets, occasional renting, life and other insurance, inheritance, competition and contest, etc.).

The **net money income** is obtained from the gross money income by subtracting compulsory health and social insurance contributions and income taxes and adding the tax bonus for children (*boni pour enfant*).

The **income from work** shall mean the income from work in employment, service or membership relationship and the income from self-employment or other gainful activity.

In order to ensure international comparability of statistical indicators, since 1999 **consumption expenditure** items have been arranged in accordance with the national version of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (CZ-COICOP) of the international standard of COICOP, see the Statistical Classifications and Nomenclatures in Force at the beginning of this Yearbook, which is obligatory for all statistical surveys. Detailed contents of its twelve basic divisions are available in the aforementioned classification.

Notes on Tables

Table 9-1 Income, at-risk-of-poverty rate, and housing costs of private households

The data time series from the Living Conditions Survey gives especially the trend in income and selected income characteristics, development in income poverty according to the EU methodology, and trend in housing costs. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60% of the median equivalised disposable income.

Table 9-2 Private households by activity status of the head of household in 2017

Data from the Living Conditions Survey on the composition of households, structure of the household income by source, and decile distribution of households by income.

Table 9-3 Persons in households with income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

These are data from the Living Conditions Survey processed according to the Eurostat methodology. The table shows the shares of persons at risk of poverty while the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was set at 60% of the median equivalised disposable income of persons.

The first row shows total numbers of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold; in other rows there are their percentage in appropriate subgroup of persons.

The **equivalised disposable income** is constructed as the ratio of the net disposable household income per the household equivalent size calculated according to the Eurostat methodology. This income is attributed to all persons of the household.

The **education level of household** is determined by the level of educational attainment of the head of household and of his/her spouse/cohabitant. Households are classified to educational levels as follows:

- low level – both spouses/cohabitants have basic education, or incomplete basic education, respectively;
- medium level – at least one of the spouses/cohabitants has completed education higher than basic one and neither of the partners has higher education;
- high level – at least one of the spouses/cohabitants completed higher education, including bachelor programmes.

The definition of the **dependent child** here differs from the dependent child (national definition) above. This category covers all children aged 0–18 years, and, furthermore, children aged 18–24 years, if they are economically inactive and live with one parent, at least.

Tables 9-4 Structure of the HBS household consumption expenditure by activity status of the head of household in 2017

The tables gives preliminary data on the HBS households broken down by activity status of the head of household only for households of employees and for households of pensioners without working members.

Table 9-5 Structure of HBS households consumption expenditure of various income levels in 2017

The table provides preliminary data on the structure of consumption expenditure of the HBS households broken down by annual net money income per household member. The group of low-income households contains 20% of households with the lowest net money income per household member (bottom quintile). Similarly, the group of high-income households includes 20% of households with the highest income per household member (top quintile).

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Further information can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.czso.cz/csu/czso/living_conditions_household_income_and_expenditure_stat