Abstract

The goal of this work is to review the extent and structure of poverty in the Czech Republlic. It also attempts to define the socio-demographic conditionalities of the subjective classifications of poverty. First it describes different theoretic approaches to monitoring poverty. The second part devotes itself to the system of social protection in the Czech Republic. In the third part income poverty in the Czech Republic is compared to other states of European Union in light of height and structure. The Czech Republic is characterized with high liability of poverty in households with dependent children compared to households without dependent children. The information for the comparison of EU states comes from the database Eurostat. In the last chapter we use methods of logistic regression to look for socio-demographic factors, which have connections with existence of subjective feeling of poverty of respondents. For this analysis were used data from the study „Our Siciety 2006" (Naše společnost2006) from the Public Opinion Research Centre (Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění). The people we found most liable to be subjectively poor are the unemployed, people with low education, divorced people and those in households with more then two children.