

This thesis deals with the difference between perceived and official inflation in the Czech Republic. Perceived inflation is topic mostly examined relatively to euro-changeover, because the gap between perceived and official inflation increases usually after euro-changeover. Some researches show that perceived inflation in the Czech Republic is significantly higher than the official inflation even if it is not part of the Eurozone. Euro acceptance could then cause even bigger inflation gap.

Thesis examines used methods of measuring perceived inflation from the information value point of view and possibility to compare with official inflation measured by CPI. Further, this thesis summarizes examined causes of inflation gap and possible negative consequences of big inflation gap. Main part of the thesis is model examining influence of socio-economic and other selected variables on the perceived inflation. Finally, thesis compares the results with other EU countries and EU average.

The results confirmed that some of the chosen variables (age, sex, financial situation of household etc.) have significant influence on gap between perceived and official inflation. Thesis also shows significant difference between perceived inflation measured by Balance statistics in the Czech Republic and EU average.