

BASIC INDICATORS OF LABOUR
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

TIME SERIES AND GRAPHS

2018

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C O N T E N T S

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES	5
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Indicators	8
2. PENSION INSURANCE	9
2.1 Number of Paid Pensions	10
2.2 Number of Pensioners	11
2.3 Average Monthly Amounts of Solo Paid Pensions	12
2.4 Expenditures on Pensions by Type of Pension (civil sector)	13
2.5 Expenditures on Pensions in Relation to GDP	14
2.6 Share of the Average Old-age Pension and the Average Wage	15
2.6.1 Average Old-age Pension in Relation to Average Wage (Graph)	16
2.7 Overview of Increases to Paid Pensions	17
3. SICKNESS INSURANCE	19
3.1 Basic Sickness Insurance Indicators	20
3.1.1 Incomes and Expenditures in System of Sickness Insurance (Graph)	21
3.2 Average Daily Sickness Benefits, Average Daily Wage and their Ratio	22
4. BENEFITS OF STATE SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FOSTER CARE	23
4.1 Expenditures on Benefits of State Social Support and Foster Care	24
4.1.1 Structure of Expenditures on State Social Support Benefits (Graph)	25
4.2 Average Monthly Number of Paid State Social Support and Foster Care Benefits	26
5. BENEFITS OF ASSISTANCE IN MATERIAL NEED, BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND CARE ALLOWANCE	27
5.1 Benefits of Assistance in Material Need and Care Allowance	28
5.2 Expenditures on Benefits for People with Disabilities	29
5.2.1 Expenditures on Benefits of Assistance in Material Need, Benefits for People with Disabilities and Care Allowance (Graph)	30
6. SOCIAL SERVICES	31
6.1 Residential Social Services	32
6.2 Structure of Social Services by Founder in 2018	33
6.3 Economic Indicators in Residential Social Services in 2018	34
6.4 Home Care Service	35
7. INCOMES OF HOUSEHOLDS	37
7.1 Current Incomes of Household Sector and Average Wage	38
7.1.1 Current Incomes of Household Sector and Average Wage (Graph)	39
7.2 Average Gross Monthly Wage by Branches (CZ-NACE Sections)	40
7.2.1 Average Gross Monthly Wage by Branches (CZ-NACE Sections) in 2018 (Graph)	41
7.3 Social Incomes of Households	42

8.	BASIC INFORMATION ON LABOUR MARKET	43
8.1	Basic Indicators of Labour Market	44
8.1.1	Number of Job Seekers and Job Vacancies (Graph)	45
8.2	State Budget Expenditures on State Employment Policy	46
9.	EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS (ESSPROS)	47
9.1	ESSPROS Core System – Expenditures on Social Protection by Functions	49
9.1.1	Social Protection Expenditures in Relation to GDP (Graph)	50
9.2	Social Protection Expenditures in Relation to GDP in selected European Countries	51

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

CR	Czech Republic
CSSA	Czech Social Security Administration
CZ-NACE	Classification of Economic Activities
CZK	Czech Crowns
CZSO	Czech Statistical Office
EC	European Commission
ESF	European Social Fund
ESSPROS	European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LAU	Local Administrative Units
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MS	Member States of European Union
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
PAYGO	Pay-as-you-go – ongoing funding of the pension system
-	no cases registered
.	data unavailable
x	not applicable
0	figure less than half of the unit used

1. Introduction

The Czech Republic, as an independent state, was established on January 1, 1993 by a split of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. With an area of 78 866 sq. km, population of 10,67 mil. and population density of 135 inhabitants per sq. km, it could be classed as a small Central European state.

Concerning territorial performance of state administration the district offices were abolished at the end of 2002, their powers were delegated municipalities with extended powers and regional offices. The local government is performed on the level of individual municipalities (ca 6,3 thous. municipalities) and from January 1, 2000 also on the level of 14 regions (it corresponds with the classification NUTS 3) that represent higher self-government units. They were gradually involved in some functions formerly provided at the level of district offices or ministries.

The economic and social transformation proceeding after 1989 had an impact on certain demographic characteristics of the population. The most significant aspects are postponement of starting a family and birth of children. Number of born children had dropped constantly. Since 1993 the natural population increment has turned into a decrement. However, in 2006 - 2012 number of live-born children has exceeded number of the deaths. In 2018 there were 114,0 thous. of live births and 112,9 thous. of the deaths. As of December 31, 2018 number of inhabitants of the Czech Republic made up ca 10 650 thous.

Growth of GDP in current prices reached the level of 5,6% in 2018 (5,9% in 2017) in the Czech Republic. The domestic demand, in particularly consumption, mostly contributed to this increase. Inflation rate reached 2,1% in 2018 (2,5% in 2017). This was mostly influenced by rising prices in housing and energy (prices in the area of rental rose by 3,0%, in case of electricity, gas and energy by 2,1%), while food prices rose by 1,3%.

The positive economic development in 2018 has improved the situation on the labour market. In terms of the main labour market indicators, the average number of employed person increased by 72 thousand (by 1,4%) to 5.294 mil. people in 2018. Year-to-year, the number of vacancies also increased. While at the end of 2017 this figure was ca 216,6 thous., at the end of 2018 it represented 324,4 thous. Concerning unemployment, the decrease of general unemployment rate continued to decline (ILO methodology). The rate of unemployed persons (the number of unemployed persons aged 15 – 64 years to the population of the same age) reached 3,2% at the end of 2018, i.e. less by 0,7 percentage point than at the end of 2017. The average number of unemployed persons declined year-to-year by 75,7 thous. to 241,9 thous. At the end of December 2018 it reached 231, 5 thous. i.e. less by 49,1 thous (by 17,5%) year-on-year. A positive fact was a significant decrease of the number of the long-term unemployed. In case of job-seekers registered for more than 12 months, there was year-to-year decrease by 34, 0 thous. for job-seekers over 24 months by 24,5 thous. at the end of 2018.

2. Pension Insurance

Pension system of the CR is based on basic mandatory pension insurance according to the Act No. 155/1955 Coll., on pension insurance, (first pillar) and on supplementary pension savings according to the Act No. 427/2011 Coll.

The system of basic pension insurance is based on mandatory participation and on a running basis (pay-as-you-go = PAYGO). The scheme is universal and take care of all economically active persons; its funding is based on solidarity amongst generations. The regulation is unified for all insured persons except some administrative and organizational variations in cases when bodies of social security of departments of defense, interior and justice are responsible for decision-making.

The following pension benefits are provided under pension insurance: old-age pension, disability and survivor's pensions (widow's, widower's and orphan's pensions). A pension is composed of two elements: basic amount (fixed amount identical for all pensioners) and the percentage amount based on the duration of insurance period and earnings achieved. Czech Social Security Administration and relevant authorities of social welfare of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice take decision on claim, amount and payment of pension. After passage of Pension Insurance Act in 1995, number of legislative changes has been adopted. To react changing circumstances (for example, economic, demographic, social) regarding parameters of the pension system (amount of premium, increase of retirement age, valorisation mechanism, claim conditions, pension calculation, etc.).

Application for granting pension insurance benefit is composed with individuals by District Social Security Administration, which is responsible according to the permanent residence of an individual. The District Social Security Administration is obliged to compose an application for pension insurance benefit, even if the individual does not meet the conditions defined for entitlement to a pension insurance benefit or if the citizen's application is not substantiated by necessary documents.

Table No. 2.1

Number of Paid Pensions

in thous.

Year	Pension							
	old age	disability for degree of disability			widow's	widower's	orphan's	total
		III.*	II.**	I.				
1999	1 891	385	150	-	623	75	59	3 184
2000	1 919	382	155	-	619	79	57	3 210
2001	1 936	380	162	-	615	82	55	3 230
2002	1 921	382	171	-	612	85	56	3 227
2003	1 933	385	178	-	607	86	57	3 246
2004	1 965	388	184	-	604	88	56	3 285
2005	1 985	389	189	-	600	89	54	3 308
2006	2 024	390	199	-	598	91	53	3 355
2007	2 061	389	208	-	596	93	51	3 397
2008	2 102	383	216	-	594	94	49	3 438
2009	2 147	375	221	-	590	95	48	3 478
2010	2 306	248	57	170	587	96	48	3 511
2011	2 391	232	61	162	583	97	47	3 573
2012	2 398	221	65	164	580	98	48	3 574
2013	2 402	212	68	165	575	99	47	3 569
2014	2 420	206	70	166	570	99	46	3 576
2015	2 445	199	71	165	564	99	44	3 588
2016	2 465	194	74	168	560	100	42	3 603
2017	2 476	189	76	170	554	100	40	3 605
2018	2 485	183	77	173	549	100	40	3 606

As % of total

1999	59,4	12,1	4,7	-	19,6	2,4	1,8	100,0
2000	59,8	11,9	4,8	-	19,3	2,5	1,8	100,0
2001	59,9	11,8	5,0	-	19,0	2,5	1,7	100,0
2002	59,5	11,9	5,3	-	19,0	2,6	1,7	100,0
2003	59,5	11,8	5,5	-	18,7	2,7	1,7	100,0
2004	59,8	11,8	5,6	-	18,4	2,7	1,7	100,0
2005	60,0	11,8	5,7	-	18,1	2,7	1,6	100,0
2006	60,3	11,6	5,9	-	17,8	2,7	1,6	100,0
2007	60,7	11,4	6,1	-	17,5	2,7	1,5	100,0
2008	61,1	11,1	6,3	-	17,3	2,7	1,4	100,0
2009	61,7	10,8	6,4	-	17,0	2,7	1,4	100,0
2010	65,7	7,1	1,6	4,8	16,7	2,7	1,4	100,0
2011	66,9	6,5	1,7	4,5	16,3	2,7	1,3	100,0
2012	67,1	6,2	1,8	4,6	16,2	2,8	1,3	100,0
2013	67,3	5,9	1,9	4,6	16,1	2,8	1,3	100,0
2014	67,7	5,7	2,0	4,6	15,9	2,8	1,3	100,0
2015	68,1	5,5	2,0	4,6	15,7	2,8	1,2	100,0
2016	68,4	5,4	2,1	4,7	15,5	2,8	1,2	100,0
2017	68,7	5,2	2,1	4,7	15,4	2,8	1,1	100,0
2018	68,9	5,1	2,1	4,8	15,2	2,8	1,1	100,0

Source: CSSA

Notes:

Number of pensions paid in December, incl. pensions paid abroad.

Widow's and widower's pension combined with direct pension.

* Full disability pensions (as to the 2009).

** Partial disability pensions (as to the 2009).

Number of Pensioners

Year	Old-age					Proportional old-age	Disability for degree of disability			Widow's and widower's	Orphan's	Total
	total	non-reduced		reduced			III.	II.	I.			
		age limit ¹⁾	after disab. ²⁾	permanently	temporarily							
total												
2010	2 245 707	1 709 059	108 253	425 168	3 227	14 325	244 048	54 973	167 308	46 711	46 021	2 819 093
2011	2 326 984	1 716 138	109 057	498 803	2 986	13 163	227 640	58 034	159 359	42 131	45 693	2 873 004
2012	2 329 054	1 695 236	109 932	521 090	2 796	12 166	215 840	62 612	160 057	40 471	45 856	2 866 056
2013	2 329 050	1 675 415	110 279	540 711	2 645	11 271	206 484	65 616	161 314	38 863	45 258	2 857 856
2014	2 344 718	1 668 540	110 252	563 424	2 502	10 426	199 377	67 264	161 657	36 205	43 563	2 863 210
2015	2 369 847	1 672 791	110 276	584 435	2 345	9 606	196 901	69 400	163 491	33 655	41 941	2 884 841
2016	2 386 432	1 672 895	110 036	601 277	2 224	8 950	190 837	71 031	163 920	31 304	39 995	2 892 469
2017	2 395 517	1 667 195	109 480	616 744	2 098	8 416	185 457	72 708	166 077	29 266	38 522	2 895 963
2018	2 402 119	1 662 938	108 285	628 920	1 976	7 961	179 108	74 110	168 269	27 439	37 967	2 896 973
men												
2010	832 291	610 707	46 048	173 951	1 585	1 629	129 066	29 314	88 383	7 296	20 167	1 108 146
2011	873 426	615 390	46 471	210 140	1 425	1 615	120 308	31 201	83 605	6 881	22 044	1 139 080
2012	879 610	611 058	46 652	220 595	1 305	1 613	114 453	33 734	82 238	6 889	22 190	1 140 727
2013	885 394	607 986	46 547	229 652	1 209	1 609	109 532	35 090	81 688	6 760	21 877	1 141 950
2014	896 559	609 320	46 178	239 939	1 122	1 603	105 622	35 593	80 542	6 471	21 089	1 147 479
2015	911 774	615 208	46 033	249 521	1 012	1 631	104 960	36 511	80 592	6 181	20 330	1 161 979
2016	926 010	622 850	45 686	256 540	934	1 691	101 588	36 888	79 482	5 917	19 455	1 171 031
2017	937 360	627 632	45 217	263 645	866	1 805	98 651	37 159	79 378	5 590	18 860	1 178 803
2018	946 004	631 397	44 512	269 287	808	1 975	95 121	37 497	79 066	5 318	18 608	1 183 589
women												
2010	1 413 416	1 098 352	62 205	251 217	1 642	12 696	114 982	25 659	78 925	39 415	25 854	1 710 947
2011	1 453 558	1 100 748	62 586	288 663	1 561	11 548	107 332	26 833	75 754	35 250	23 649	1 733 924
2012	1 449 444	1 084 178	63 280	300 495	1 491	10 553	101 387	28 878	77 819	33 582	23 666	1 725 329
2013	1 443 656	1 067 429	63 732	311 059	1 436	9 662	96 952	30 526	79 626	32 103	23 381	1 715 906
2014	1 448 159	1 059 220	64 074	323 485	1 380	8 823	93 755	31 671	81 115	29 734	22 474	1 715 731
2015	1 458 073	1 057 583	64 243	334 914	1 333	7 975	91 941	32 889	82 899	27 474	21 611	1 722 862
2016	1 460 422	1 050 045	64 350	344 737	1 290	7 259	89 249	34 143	84 438	25 387	20 540	1 721 438
2017	1 458 157	1 039 563	64 263	353 099	1 232	6 611	86 806	35 549	86 699	23 676	19 662	1 717 160
2018	1 456 115	1 031 541	63 773	359 633	1 168	5 986	83 987	36 613	89 203	22 121	19 359	1 713 384

Source: CSSA

Notes:

¹⁾ Old-age pension granted after reaching the retirement age

Do not include pensions paid abroad.

²⁾ Old-age pension granted after reaching 65 years of age
For widow's, widower's and orphan's pensions - solo paid pensions.Proportional old-age pension = old-age pensions granted pursuant to § 26 of the Act No. 100/1988 Coll. and pursuant to § 29 paragraph b) of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll. (a short period of insurance).
Permanently reduced = up to 3 years prior to reaching the regular retirement age, according to § 31 of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.

Temporarily reduced = up to 2 years prior to reaching the regular retirement age, according to § 30 of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.

Non-reduced = old-age pension granted after reaching the retirement age.

Average Monthly Amounts of Solo Paid Pensions

CZK

Year	Old-age					Proportional old-age	Disability for degree of disability			Widow's and widower's	Orphan's	Total
	total	non-reduced		reduced			III.	II.	I.			
		age limit ¹⁾	after disab. ²⁾	permanently	temporarily							
total												
2010	10 138	10 531	9 670	8 989	8 456	4 407	9 656	6 671	6 140	6 575	5 194	9 506
2011	10 567	11 008	10 158	9 460	8 761	4 473	10 004	6 748	6 094	6 814	5 428	9 913
2012	10 793	11 274	10 368	9 641	8 934	4 420	10 141	6 714	6 021	6 929	5 544	10 093
2013	10 985	11 498	10 535	9 806	9 082	4 405	10 245	6 675	5 989	7 046	5 657	10 249
2014	11 090	11 630	10 616	9 893	9 136	4 331	10 262	6 662	5 911	7 083	5 703	10 337
2015	11 361	11 932	10 836	10 122	9 329	4 335	10 392	6 738	5 924	7 225	5 833	10 576
2016	11 475	12 068	10 904	10 216	9 364	4 274	10 395	6 745	5 883	7 277	5 874	10 675
2017	11 866	12 491	11 218	10 564	9 632	4 329	10 655	6 922	5 998	7 512	6 078	11 026
2018	12 435	13 103	11 668	11 066	10 066	4 480	11 059	7 205	6 207	7 856	6 351	11 539
men												
2010	11 254	11 657	10 758	10 073	9 457	4 178	10 142	6 978	6 432	5 660	5 153	10 408
2011	11 714	12 177	11 179	10 571	9 858	4 294	10 482	7 036	6 399	5 920	5 414	10 835
2012	11 962	12 472	11 396	10 762	10 074	4 285	10 597	6 997	6 336	6 076	5 534	11 034
2013	12 165	12 713	11 559	10 929	10 277	4 301	10 676	6 961	6 305	6 240	5 645	11 202
2014	12 274	12 853	11 640	11 014	10 358	4 284	10 664	6 945	6 222	6 314	5 693	11 298
2015	12 562	13 179	11 855	11 257	10 642	4 319	10 759	7 013	6 231	6 475	5 825	11 550
2016	12 678	13 314	11 904	11 349	10 728	4 294	10 736	7 019	6 183	6 551	5 852	11 659
2017	13 093	13 765	12 214	11 720	11 009	4 396	10 982	7 199	6 294	6 815	6 067	12 040
2018	13 703	14 421	12 648	12 263	11 509	4 608	11 378	7 492	6 504	7 137	6 332	12 595
women												
2010	9 204	9 591	8 477	8 154	7 202	4 491	9 075	6 310	5 806	6 744	5 226	8 721
2011	9 599	10 031	8 867	8 559	7 445	4 545	9 435	6 405	5 752	6 989	5 440	9 102
2012	9 797	10 264	9 100	8 718	7 596	4 478	9 596	6 375	5 683	7 104	5 554	9 261
2013	9 970	10 463	9 304	8 868	7 717	4 453	9 730	6 338	5 659	7 216	5 668	9 402
2014	10 065	10 580	9 420	8 947	7 755	4 354	9 784	6 338	5 598	7 250	5 713	9 481
2015	10 315	10 858	9 669	9 152	7 918	4 344	9 951	6 428	5 622	7 394	5 840	9 704
2016	10 416	10 976	9 787	9 241	7 935	4 262	9 988	6 444	5 597	7 446	5 894	9 788
2017	10 772	11 359	10 133	9 558	8 210	4 281	10 266	6 627	5 724	7 677	6 089	10 107
2018	11 296	11 921	10 619	10 011	8 569	4 373	10 682	6 908	5 940	8 029	6 389	10 578

Source: CSSA

Notes:

¹⁾ Old-age pension granted after reaching the retirement age

Do not include pensions paid abroad.

²⁾ Old-age pension granted after reaching 65 years of age
For widow's, widower's and orphan's pensions - solo paid pensions.

Proportional old-age pension = old-age pensions granted pursuant to § 26 of the Act No. 100/1988 Coll. and pursuant to § 29 paragraph b) of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll. (a short period of insurance).

Permanently reduced = up to 3 years prior to reaching the regular retirement age, according to § 31 of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.

Temporarily reduced = up to 2 years prior to reaching the regular retirement age, according to § 30 of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.

Non-reduced = old-age pension granted after reaching the reaching retirement age.

Expenditures on Pensions by Type of Pensions (civil sector)

mil. CZK

Year	Pension										other*	orphan's	widower's	total
	old-age	disability for degree of disability			widow's	widower's	orphan's	total						
		III.	II.	I.										
1997	104 198	22 363	5 188	-	13 127	608	1 794	2	147 281					
1998	114 605	24 578	6 162	-	13 747	831	1 882	-	161 805					
1999	123 666	25 557	6 669	-	14 268	967	1 887	-	173 014					
2000	130 932	26 412	7 012	-	14 534	1 055	1 975	-	181 921					
2001	140 657	27 970	7 677	-	15 938	1 200	2 373	-	195 814					
2002	150 772	30 222	8 501	-	17 078	1 368	2 498	-	210 440					
2003	156 273	31 531	9 135	-	17 343	1 487	2 504	-	218 273					
2004	163 026	32 719	9 631	-	17 408	1 532	2 567	-	226 883					
2005	175 669	35 028	10 575	-	18 042	1 651	2 684	-	243 648					
2006	188 949	37 239	11 802	-	18 924	1 810	2 740	-	261 464					
2007	203 933	40 420	13 254	-	20 382	1 984	2 904	-	282 876					
2008	222 105	42 446	14 952	-	20 871	2 096	3 066	-	305 536					
2009	243 636	44 380	16 609	-	21 576	2 249	3 254	-	331 705					
2010	265 985	30 870	4 295	12 516	21 018	2 263	3 214	-	340 162					
2011	284 614	29 504	5 116	12 831	21 483	2 385	3 301	-	359 234					
2012	295 140	28 067	5 250	12 159	21 463	2 443	3 341	-	367 864					
2013	300 574	26 903	5 457	11 781	21 935	2 519	3 166	-	372 335					
2014	305 668	26 062	5 608	11 683	21 731	2 553	3 101	-	376 406					
2015	314 872	26 505	5 773	11 736	21 951	2 584	3 099	-	386 520					
2016	321 033	24 964	5 956	12 048	21 149	2 621	3 134	-	390 904					
2017	333 848	24 881	6 264	12 387	21 271	2 694	3 114	-	404 460					
2018	351 235	25 039	6 658	13 106	21 601	2 792	3 246	-	423 677					

Source: CSSA

Notes:

Net expenditures in given year do not include advances to post office for the payment of pensions.

Since 1999 increase to pension for the incapacitated is not included.

* Benefits granted according to legal regulations effective before the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.

Table No. 2.5

Expenditures on Pensions in Relation to GDP

Year	Expenditures on pensions* (in mld. CZK)	Gross domestic product in current prices (in mld. CZK)	Ratio (in %)
1996	126,8	1 818,3	7,0
1997	150,2	1 958,7	7,7
1998	166,1	2 146,4	7,7
1999	177,9	2 242,4	7,9
2000	186,9	2 379,4	7,9
2001	201,1	2 568,3	7,8
2002	213,6	2 681,6	8,0
2003	225,8	2 810,4	8,0
2004	230,9	3 062,4	7,5
2005	247,4	3 264,9	7,6
2006	272,9	3 512,8	7,8
2007	289,9	3 840,1	7,5
2008	312,5	4 024,1	7,8
2009	339,8	3 930,4	8,6
2010	346,2	3 962,5	8,7
2011	368,1	4 033,8	9,1
2012	382,0	4 059,9	9,4
2013	382,8	4 098,1	9,3
2014	385,8	4 313,8	8,9
2015	395,2	4 595,8	8,6
2016	399,0	4 768,0	8,4
2017	414,4	5 045,2	8,2
2018	433,8	5 328,7	8,1

Source: Ministry of Finance (state closing account), Czech Statistical Office (GDP data after the updating as of July 7, 2019)

* including expenditures on pensions in the armed forces

Share of the Average Old-age Pension and the Average Wage

Year	Average old-age pension* (in CZK)	Average wage (in CZK)		Average pension / average wage (in %)	
		gross**	net***	gross	net
1990	1 731	3 286	2 586	52,7	66,9
1991	2 176	3 792	2 952	57,4	73,7
1992	2 413	4 644	3 563	52,0	67,7
1993	2 734	5 817	4 551	47,0	60,1
1994	3 059	6 896	5 351	44,4	57,2
1995	3 578	8 172	6 318	43,8	56,6
1996	4 213	9 676	7 520	43,5	56,0
1997	4 840	10 696	8 308	45,3	58,3
1998	5 367	11 693	9 090	45,9	59,0
1999	5 724	12 655	9 842	45,2	58,2
2000	5 962	13 490	10 447	44,2	57,1
2001	6 352	14 640	11 324	43,4	56,1
2002	6 830	15 711	12 082	43,5	56,5
2003	7 071	16 769	12 807	42,2	55,2
2004	7 256	17 882	13 601	40,6	53,3
2005	7 728	18 809	14 252	41,1	54,2
2006	8 173	20 050	15 506	40,8	52,7
2007	8 736	21 527	16 509	40,6	52,9
2008	9 347	23 280	17 714	40,2	52,8
2009	10 028	24 091	18 665	41,6	53,7
2010	10 093	24 526	18 962	41,2	53,2
2011	10 543	25 093	19 246	42,0	54,8
2012	10 770	25 903	19 903	41,6	54,1
2013	10 962	25 903	19 903	42,3	55,1
2014	11 065	26 357	20 216	42,0	54,7
2015	11 331	27 156	20 777	41,7	54,5
2016	11 439	28 250	21 526	40,5	53,1
2017	11 826	30 156	22 832	39,2	51,8
2018	12 391	32 510	24 463	38,1	50,7

Source: MoLSA

Notes:

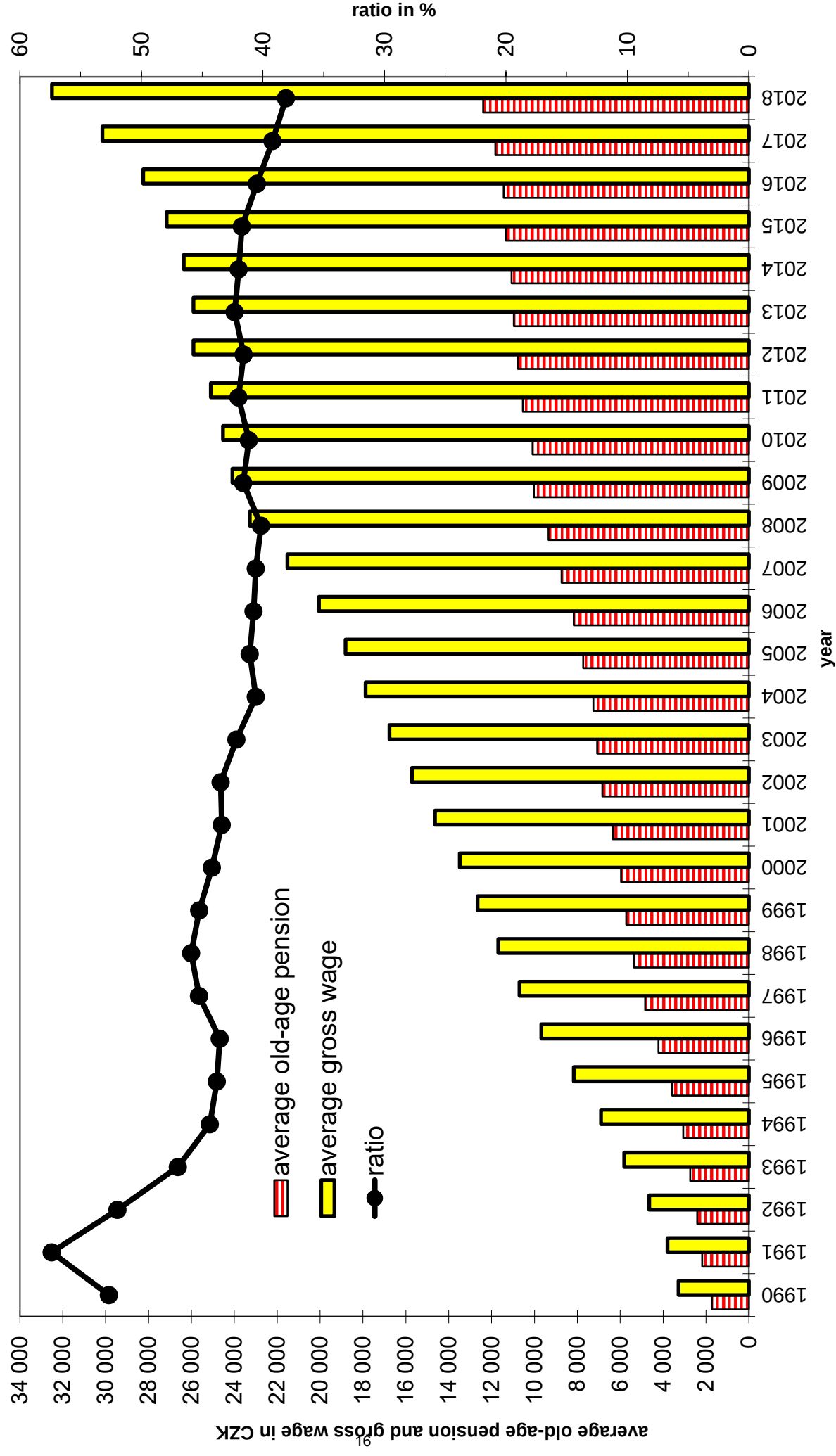
* Monthly average payment of paid solo old-age pension (without survivor's pension).

** Average gross wage = general assessment base (§ 17 subsection 2 of the Act No. 155/1995 Coll.) stipulated by government decree in the amount of the average monthly wage set by the Czech Statistical Office.

*** Average net wage = average gross wage decreased by the corresponding amount of income tax, health insurance and social security premiums.

Amounts of wages and pensions are increased by the state compensatory allowance (in period when it had belonged).

Average Old-age Pension * in Relation to Average Wage **



* monthly average of annual payment of paid out solo pension ** average wage = general assessment base

Overview of Increases to Paid Pensions

Month of increase	Increase of the			Basic amount of a pension after increase
	assessment of		basic amount	
	old-system pensioners	new-system pensioners		
October 1996	6,0%	6,0%	140 CZK	1 060 CZK
August 1997	8,0%	8,0%	200 CZK	1 260 CZK
July 1998	9,0%	5,0%	50 CZK	1 310 CZK
August 1999	7,5%	5,0%	-	1 310 CZK
December 2000	9,0%	5,0%	-	1 310 CZK
December 2001	11,0%	8,0%	-	1 310 CZK
January 2003	4,0%	3,8%	-	1 310 CZK
January 2004	2,5%	2,5%	-	1 310 CZK
January 2005	5,4%	5,4%	90 CZK	1 400 CZK
January 2006	6,0%	4,0%	70 CZK	1 470 CZK
January 2007	6,6%	5,6%	100 CZK	1 570 CZK
January 2008	3,0%	3,0%	130 CZK	1 700 CZK
August 2008	-	-	470 CZK	2 170 CZK
January 2009	4,4%	4,4%	-	2 170 CZK
January 2011	3,9%	3,9%	60 CZK	2 230 CZK
January 2012	1,6%	1,6%	40 CZK	2 270 CZK
January 2013	0,9%	0,9%	60 CZK	2 330 CZK
January 2014	0,4%	0,4%	10 CZK	2 340 CZK
January 2015	1,6%	1,6%	60 CZK	2 400 CZK
January 2016	-	-	40 CZK	2 440 CZK
January 2017	2,2%	2,2%	110 CZK	2 550 CZK
January 2018	3,5%	3,5%	150 CZK	2 700 CZK
January 2019	3,4%	3,4%	570 CZK	3 270 CZK

Source: MoLSA

Notes:

Old-system pensioners = pensions granted before January 1, 1996.

New-system pensioners = pensions granted after December 31, 1995.

3. Sickness Insurance

The sickness insurance system is intended for people in remunerative work, for whom it provides security through financial sickness insurance benefits in cases temporary inability to work due to an illness, injury or quarantine, caring for a family member, pregnancy and maternity or caring for a child.

Since January 1, 2009, sickness insurance has been regulated through the Act No. 187/2006 Coll., on Sickness Insurance, as amended. This Act represents unification of sickness insurance legislation for employees, self-employed people and groups of persons, whose participation in the sickness insurance had been regulated by specific legislation. Sickness insurance is administered by District Social Security Administration for all insured persons (except members of the armed forces, persons in custody and sentenced persons).

Contrary of self-employed people, whose participation in sickness insurance remains voluntary, employees participate on compulsory basis. An employee is subject to sickness insurance if he/she meet conditions stipulated by the Sickness Insurance Act: the performance of work in the Czech Republic and the minimum arranged income (so-called decisive income, its boundary was set from 2012 at the amount of 2 500 CZK).

There were four types of sickness insurance benefits in the Czech Republic in 2017: sickness benefit, care benefit, maternity benefit and pregnancy and maternity compensation benefit. In 2018, two new benefits were established, paternity benefit (since February 1, 2018) and long-term allowance (since June 1, 2018). The amount of these benefits is calculated from the employee's income level in the decisive period (usually a period of 12 calendar months preceding the calendar month in which the social event occurred). The calculation of the amount of a benefit is consequently based on daily average of these incomes (so-called daily assessment base), which is limited by defined way.

From 2014, sickness benefit belongs from the 15th calendar day of temporary incapacity for work or quarantine (support period lasts no longer than 380 calendar days starting from the beginning of temporary incapacity for work or quarantine order, unless stated otherwise). The salary compensation is provided by employers to their employees under sickness insurance up to a moment of entitlement to sickness benefit. The salary compensation is granted for working days - from the 4th working day of temporary incapacity for work or from the 1st working day in case of quarantine.

Table No. 3.1

Basic Sickness Insurance Indicators

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Average number of persons insured under sickness insurance		4 572 443	4 253 139	4 310 960	4 211 549	4 471 889	4 440 326	4 464 057	4 507 012	4 571 305	4 671 825	4 732 737
2. Newly notified cases of incapacity for work		2 221 739	1 441 516	1 324 926	1 268 761	1 226 869	1 331 477	1 314 790	1 563 458	1 633 347	1 707 513	1 849 455
3. Number of calendar days of incapacity for work	thous.	86 757	64 956	59 208	55 924	56 493	58 587	60 235	66 817	70 252	72 677	77 158
4. Average period of duration of 1 case of incapacity for work	days	39,1	45,1	44,7	44,1	46,1	44,0	45,8	42,7	43,0	42,6	41,7
5. Average percentage of incapacity for work	%	5,18	4,18	3,76	3,64	3,45	3,62	3,70	4,06	4,20	4,26	4,47
6. Incomes from sickness insurance* (premium)	mil. CZK	46 677	23 338	24 103	24 669	24 894	25 059	25 894	27 342	28 400	31 428	34 609
7. Expenditures on sickness insurance benefits including:	mil. CZK	31 882	26 033	22 789	21 506	19 377	20 143	22 076	24 110	26 284	28 316	33 974
sickness benefits	mil. CZK	24 769	18 215	14 944	13 354	11 465	12 035	13 881	15 428	16 985	18 290	22 677
family member care benefits / care benefits	mil. CZK	811	729	431	640	682	843	854	1 062	1 180	1 402	1 632
maternity leave	mil. CZK	6 297	7 084	7 410	7 506	7 224	7 258	7 334	7 611	8 110	8 616	9 403
pregnancy and maternity compensatory benefits	mil. CZK	4	5	4	6	7	7	7	9	9	8	8
paternity benefit	mil. CZK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
long-term attendance allowance	mil. CZK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
8. Difference between incomes and expenditures	(1.6-1.7)	14 795	-2 695	1 314	3 163	5 517	4 916	3 818	3 232	2 117	3 113	635
9. Incomes / Expenditures	(1.6/1.7)*100	146,4	89,6	105,8	114,7	128,5	124,4	117,3	113,4	108,1	111,0	101,9

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Czech Social Security Administration

Note: Paternity benefit was established on February 1, 2018. Long-term attendance allowance on June 1, 2018.

* including fines, penalties, surcharge to insurances and other obligation and claims

Incomes and Expenditures in System of Sickness Insurance

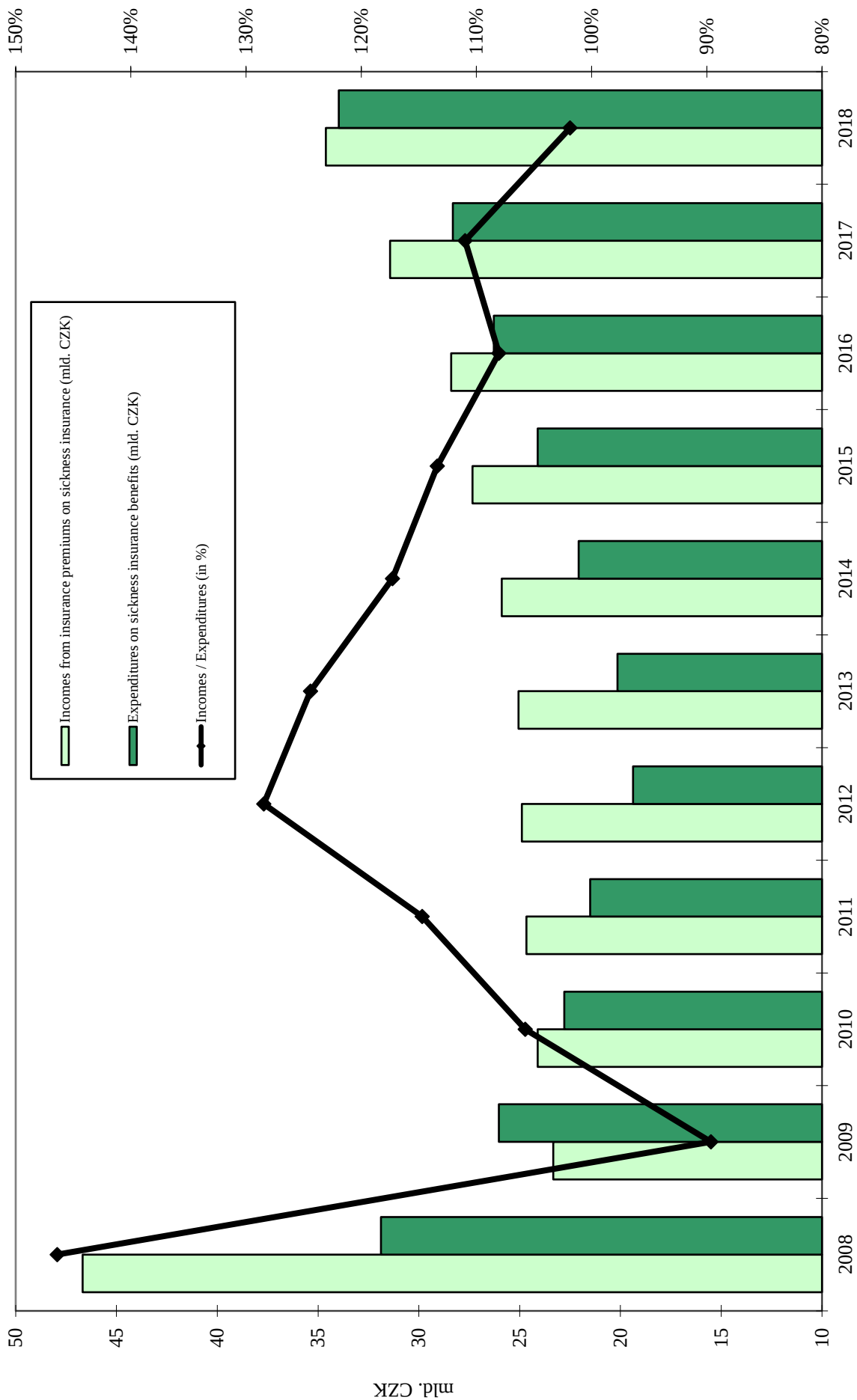


Table No. 3.2

Average Daily Sickness Benefit, Average Daily Wage and their Ratio

Year	Average wage* (in CZK)		Average daily sickness benefit*** (in CZK)	Ratio of average daily sickness benefit to average daily wage (v %)
	monthly	daily**		
1990	3 286	108	72	66,7
1991	3 792	125	77	61,6
1992	4 644	152	90	59,2
1993	5 817	191	106	55,5
1994	6 896	227	136	59,9
1995	8 172	269	146	54,3
1996	9 676	317	173	54,6
1997	10 696	352	150	42,5
1998	11 693	384	152	39,5
1999	12 655	416	158	38,1
2000	13 490	442	209	47,3
2001	14 640	481	226	47,0
2002	15 711	517	248	47,9
2003	16 769	551	262	47,5
2004	17 882	586	254	43,3
2005	18 809	618	260	42,1
2006	20 050	659	273	41,4
2007	21 527	708	285	40,2
2008	23 280	763	290	38,0
2009	24 091	792	361	45,6
2010	24 526	806	344	42,7
2011	25 093	825	353	42,8
2012	25 903	849	333	39,2
2013	25 903	852	335	39,3
2014	26 357	867	326	37,6
2015	27 156	893	336	37,6
2016	28 250	926	350	37,8
2017	30 156	991	370	37,3
2018	32 510	1 069	446	41,7

Source: MoLSA

* Average wage = average assessment base stipulated by relevant government decree.

** Average daily wage = average gross wage / average number of days per month.

*** Up to 1996 the indicator was calculated as expenditure on sickness benefit / number of calendar days of incapacity for work according to CZSO data (for 1990 - 1992 there was conversion from working to calendar days), since 1997 as expenditure on sickness benefit / number of reimbursed day according to CSSA data.

4. Benefits of State Social Support and Foster Care

The system of State Social Support (regulated by the Act No. 117/1995 Coll., on the State Social Support, as amended) guarantees direct assistance especially for families with dependent children in specific social situations when this family cannot resolve these situations with their own forces and financial means. These situations include for example insufficient income, care for a new-born or small child, incompleteness of family etc. The system also financially contributes to families and individuals with low incomes to cover costs on housing. Foster care benefits (regulated by the above mentioned act till 2012) have been contained in the Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on the Social and Legal Protection of Children, as amended. Foster care is provided to a child by registered person who can provide temporary foster care or by person taking care of a child (foster carer of guardian).

Persons – Czech citizens and foreigners - have a right to benefits if they and the family/household members assessed jointly with them are registered as permanently resident in the Czech Republic and have their residence here. For non-EU foreign nationals, the registration as permanently resident in the Czech Republic is considered to be the period once 365 days have passed since the date they registered to stay in the Czech Republic. The Act on State Social Support stipulates other persons eligible for state social support benefits, if they have their residence in the Czech Republic. In the range of persons covered, there are also EU nationals who are subject of directly applicable legislation of the EU.

When entitlement for a benefit is assessed, property of family is not tested. Only family income was subject of testing in case of following benefits in 2018: child allowance, housing allowance and birth grant. Parental allowance, foster care benefits and funeral grant were provided without regard to family income. Income decisive for entitlement to a state social support benefits includes, in particular, income from employment-related activity, income from entrepreneurship or other self-employment activity, sickness and pension scheme benefits, unemployment benefit, including similar income from abroad. Benefits are not subject of taxation.

The basis for determination of family income level when the entitlement to an income-tested benefit is assessed (as well as the amount of a benefit) is the living minimum. This minimum represents the socially accepted minimum level of cash income that guarantees nutrition and other basic personal needs.

In connection with stabilisation of public budgets (2008), there were significant amendments of construction of most state social support and foster care benefits. Other legal changes came into force starting 2011 with regard to economic measures in authority of MoLSA: the term for choice of variation of drawdown was shortened at parental allowance (quadrennial variant), entitlement to social allowance was restricted only to families with a handicapped member and birth grant was newly paid on the first-born child if family income in the calendar quarter prior to the birth does not exceed 2,4 times the family's living minimum.

Another significant changes in system of state social support benefits came into force in 2012 under the Social reform: social allowance was cancelled and entitlement to parental allowance has been newly regulated (parents may flexibly choose period of its drawing and its amount according to social situation of family; parental allowance provided up to the total amount of 220 thous. CZK maximally up to 4 years of a child's age; choice of the amount of parental allowance can be changed once in 3 month). Since 2013 there have been changes of legislation of foster care benefits: increase of amounts of foster carer remuneration and contribution to cover the child's needs, introduction of benefit upon the termination of foster care and extension of entitlement to contribution for the purchase of a passenger motor vehicle. Since 2015 there was the change in the entitlement to the birth grant. This grant is newly paid also at the second live-born child. At the same time, the level of income limit increased to 2,7 times of living minimum of family members. Since 2018, the range of families entitled to child allowance has been extended because the limit of incomes for entitlement has increased from 2.4 to 2,7 times of the living minimum. At the same time, the amount of child allowance was increased by CZK 300 for the children of working parents.

Table No. 4.1

Expenditures on Benefits of State Social Support and Foster Care

in mil. CZK

		Year													
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State social support benefits	child allowance	11 195	11 033	10 236	6 232	4 736	3 862	3 498	3 332	3 329	3 206	3 057	2 817	2 479	2 520
	social allowance	4 779	4 418	4 607	3 174	2 962	3 100	786	48	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0
	housing allowance	2 459	2 287	1 565	1 619	2 280	3 521	4 641	5 732	7 404	8 843	9 161	9 261	8 622	7 689
	transportation benefit*	-3	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	parental allowance	12 627	13 526	28 690	28 294	28 586	27 722	25 709	24 950	24 338	22 913	22 480	22 625	22 984	24 959
	birth grant	895	1 591	2 097	1 647	1 579	1 565	292	144	148	143	256	256	218	175
	funeral grant	533	513	509	71	17	16	15	15	14	13	14	13	13	13
other**	2	89	57	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	total ***	32 487	33 456	47 761	41 039	40 160	39 786	34 941	34 220	35 230	35 117	34 966	34 973	34 316	35 356
Foster care benefits	contribution to cover child's needs	343	369	402	433	472	516	550	634	799	909	989	1 046	1 083	1 219
	foster care remuneration	112	203	353	393	433	471	504	583	1 191	1 424	1 625	1 734	1 813	2 525
	benefit upon the child's acceptance	9	10	10	14	15	14	14	15	20	22	20	19	19	17
	contribution for the purchase of passenger motor vehicle	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	29	12	12	12	13	18
	benefit upon the termination of foster care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	19	21	23	22
	total****	467	585	771	844	922	1 005	1 073	1 236	2 052	2 383	2 665	2 832	2 950	3 802
Total expenditures on state social support and foster care		32 954	34 041	48 533	41 883	41 082	40 791	36 014	35 456	37 279	37 500	37 631	37 805	37 266	39 158

Source: MoLSA

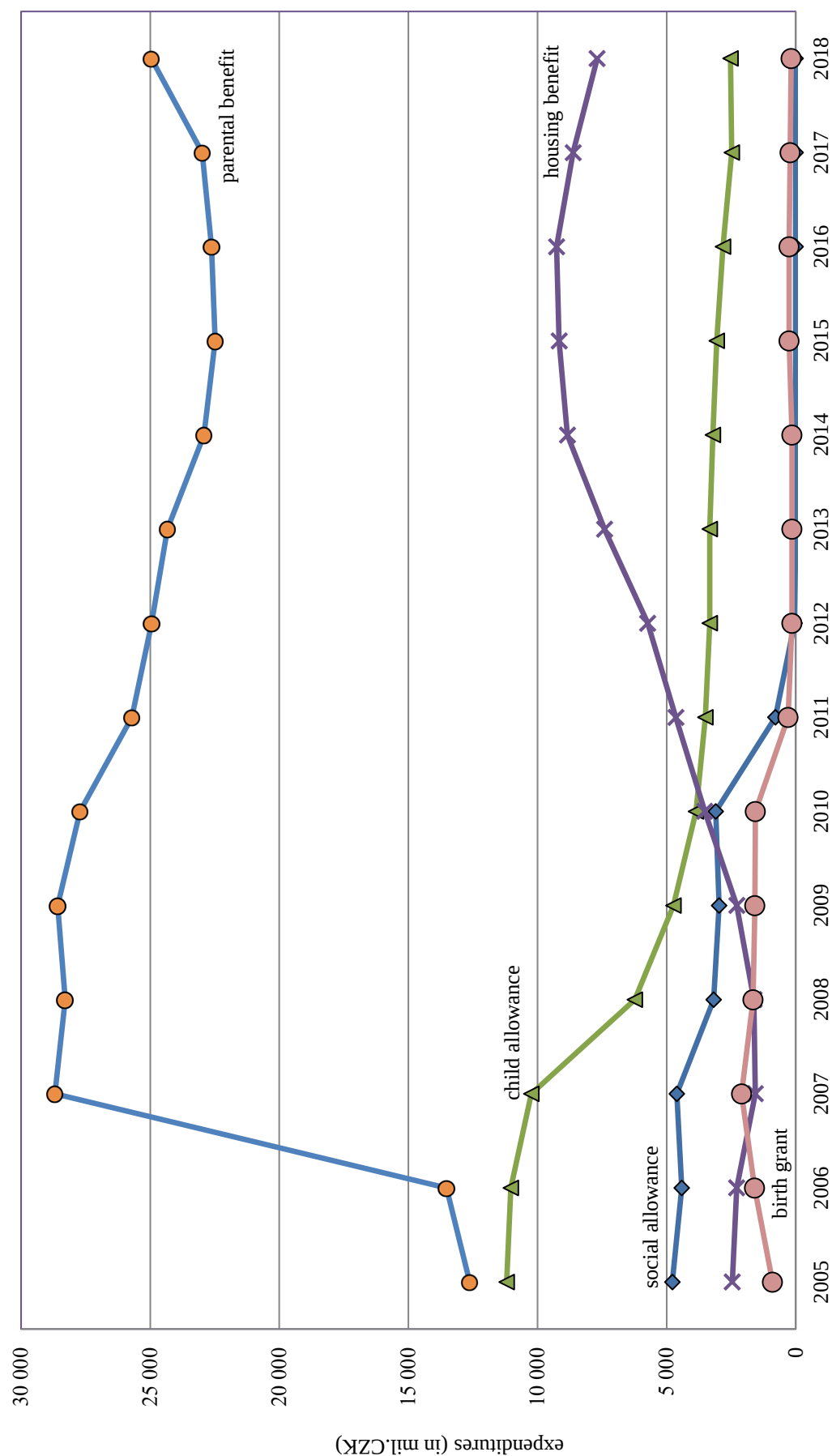
* granting for transportation benefit was terminated on June 30, 2004 (with drawback in 2005 and 2006)

** incl. expenses on providing-for benefit (provided until December 31, 2004), care allowance for a child in a facility (from October 1, 2005 until May 31, 2006) and allowance for school aids (from June 1, 2006 until December 31, 2007)

*** total expenditures include additional payments, overpayments and refunds, exclude transfers to deposit account, refunds of terminated benefits, transfers of overpayments of from previous years to the revenue account of the State Budget and paid premiums on behalf of employer from foster care remuneration

Structure of Expenditures on State Social Support Benefits

Graph No. 4.1.1



Note:
Because of clarity of the graph the curve for funeral grant is not added.

Average Monthly Number of Paid State Social Support and Foster Care Benefits

in thous.

		Year													
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State social support benefits	child allowance	1 812	1 767	1 677	893	635	531	486	464	460	444	423	391	343	269
	social allowance	332	299	242	167	148	150	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	housing allowance	265	236	117	87	96	121	143	163	193	220	225	221	207	185
	transportation benefit*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	parental allowance	293	308	340	359	364	339	326	308	294	280	277	275	279	282
	birth grant	8	9	10	10	10	10	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
	funeral grant	9	9	9	1	0	0	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
other**	0	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	total	2 719	2 633	2 400	1 517	1 253	1 151	984	937	949	944	928	889	831	738
Foster care benefits	contribution to cover child's needs	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	17
	foster care remuneration	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	12	13	13
	other***	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
	total	13	14	14	16	17	18	19	20	22	25	27	29	30	30
Total expenditures on state social support and foster care		2 732	2 647	2 414	1 533	1 270	1 169	1 003	957	976	969	955	917	861	768

Source: MoLSA

* granting on transportation benefit was terminated on June 30, 2004 (with drawbacks in 2005 and 2006)

** incl. providing-for benefit (provided until December 31, 2004), care allowance for a child in a facility (from October 1, 2005 until May 31, 2006) and allowance for school aids (from June 1, 2006 until December 31, 2007)

*** incl. benefit upon the child's acceptance, contribution for the purchase of a passenger motor vehicle and benefit upon the termination of foster care (est. since 2013)

5. Benefits of Assistance in Material Need, Benefits for People with Disabilities and Care Allowance

Starting January 1, 2007, the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in Material Need, as amended, came into effect. It has regulated conditions for providing assistance when ensuring basic living requirements (situations connected with insufficient level of nutrition, housing and extraordinary events). Material need is the state when a person or a family does not have enough income and their overall social and property relations prevent them from enjoying what society accepts to be basic living requirements. At the same time, these persons are objectively unable to increase their income (through one's own work, through application of entitlements and claims or through the sale or other disposal of one's own assets), thereby improving their situation through their own actions. The main purpose of the system of assistance in material needs is motivation to active effort to secure resources to meet basic living requirements and to prevent social exclusion.

Administration of benefits of assistance in material need, benefits for people with disabilities and care allowance had been ensured (except state social support) by the relevant municipal authorities to the end of 2011. In the context of social reform these systems were transferred to Labour Office of the Czech Republic as of January 1, 2012.

Under the system of material need there are following benefits:

1. *Allowance for living* - this benefit covers cases of material need that tackles the insufficient income of a person or family. Beneficiaries are entitled to an allowance for living if the income of these persons or families is less than the amount of living subsistence when reasonable housing costs have been deducted. The amount of living is established on a case-by-case basis based on an evaluation of the person's income, efforts and opportunities.
2. *Supplement of housing* - tackles cases where the income of a person or family, including the entitlement to a housing allowance from the system of state social support, is insufficient to cover justified housing costs.
3. *Extraordinary immediate assistance* - is provided to persons (with low income) who find themselves in situations that have to be resolved immediately: suffer from a serious threat to health, serious extraordinary event (a natural disaster, ecological disaster, etc.), risk of social exclusion (for example, homecoming from prison or facility), lack of resources to cover one-off expenditure or to acquire or repair basic furniture or durables, and to cover justified costs relating to the education or special interests of dependent children.

The Act No. 108/2006 Coll., Social Services Act (effective since January 1, 2007) introduced essential innovation in the area of social benefits – care allowance. The care allowance shall be provided to persons dependent on another physical person's assistance for the purposes of arranging for necessary assistance. A person can reimburse (within this allowance) professional social service or cover costs on securing assistance within its family.

Social assistance benefits for people with disabilities tackles unfavorable level of living of these persons by providing means for their need related to housing, transport and provision of special compensatory aids. Until the end of 2011, social assistance benefits for severely handicapped people had been provided in accordance with Decree of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs No. 182/1991 Coll., through which are applied the Act on Social Welfare and the Act on the Operation of Bodies of the Czech Republic in Social Welfare, as amended. Since 2012 this area has been regulated by the Act No. 329/2011 Coll., on Provision of benefits for People with Disabilities and on Amendment to Related Acts. Through this act former broad number of types of benefits has been substituted by mobility allowance (periodic benefit for people who are not able to manage basic living needs in the area of mobility or orientation and these ones are periodically transported or transport themselves in calendar month) and allowance to special aid (one-off benefit for acquisition of a special aid to people with disabilities for self-care or realization of employment, preparation for further employment, acquiring of information, education or for contact with surroundings).

Benefits of Assistance in Material Need and Care Allowance

	Unit	Year									
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

Expenditures

Benefits of assistance in material need total	mil. CZK	3 089	3 882	4 982	7 751	10 510	11 295	10 518	9 255	7 364	5 353
allowance for living		2 328	2 863	3 820	5 910	7 464	7 900	7 240	6 221	4 850	3 395
supplement for housing		512	686	850	1 673	2 814	3 249	3 136	2 917	2 423	1 894
extraordinary immediate assistance		249	334	312	168	232	146	142	117	91	64
Care allowance		18 697	19 599	18 084	18 391	19 545	20 402	21 167	23 046	25 120	26 013

Average monthly number of paid benefits

Benefits of assistance in material need	allowance for living	73	91	103	116	150	161	149	126	101	79
	supplement for housing	20	23	26	41	65	73	71	64	53	41
	extraordinary immediate assistance	8	9	10	6	7	6	5	4	3	2
Care allowance		308	313	302	309	321	332	337	346	353	361

Source: MoLSA and Ministry of Finance

Expenditures on Benefits for People with Disabilities

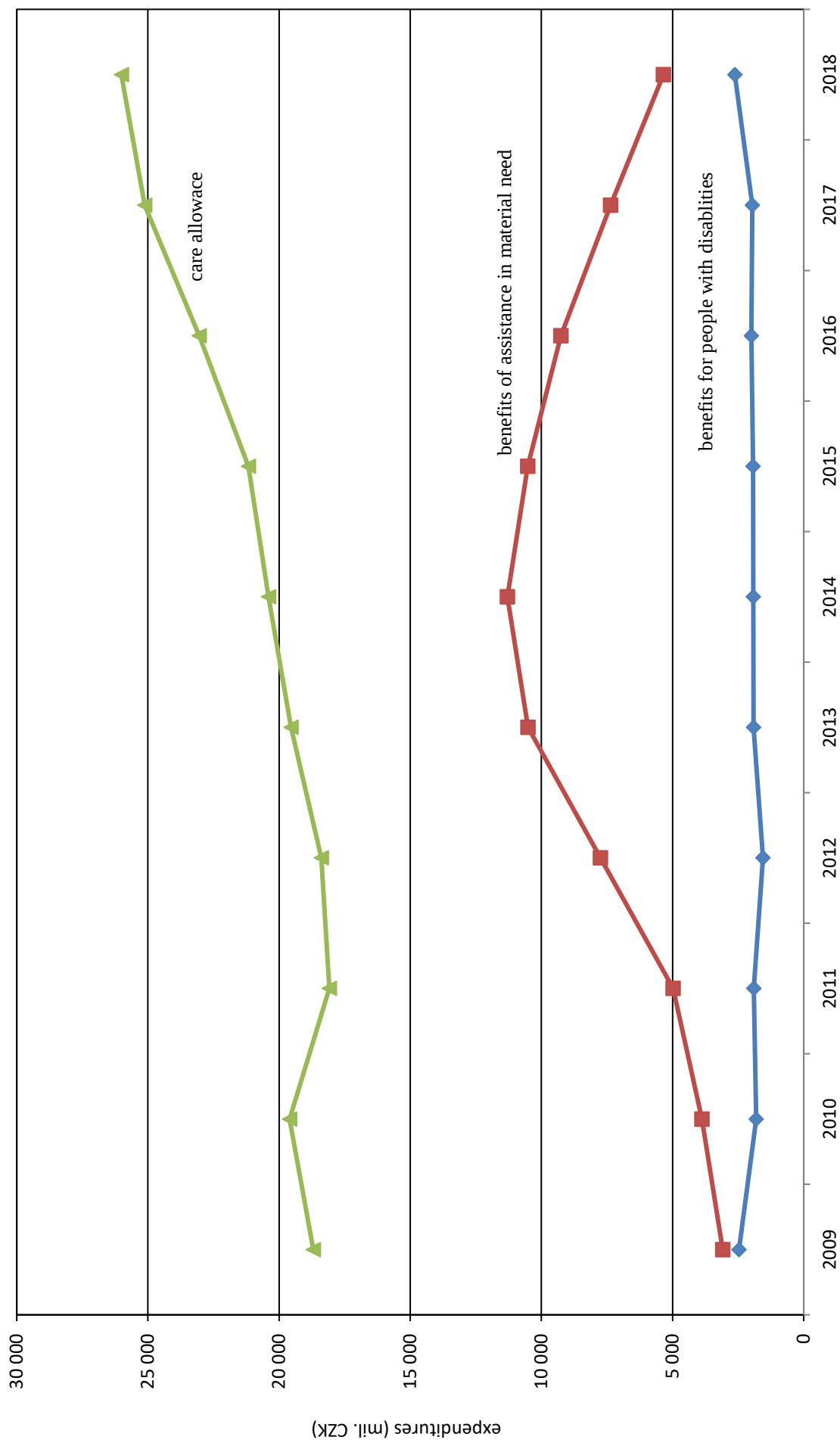
mil. CZK

		Year										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Benefits according to the Act No. 329/2011 Coll.		x			1 384	1 904	1 917	1 929	1 994	1 956	2 625	
of which	mobility allowance				1 008	1 116	1 111	1 146	1 167	1 202	1 648	
	allowance to special aid				376	788	805	783	827	754	977	
Benefits according to the Decree of MoLSA No. 182/1991 Coll.		2 470	1 811	1 901	169	5	1	0,1	0	0	0	
of which benefit for	vehicle purchase	350	335	335								
	general overhaul of motor vehicle	3	3	6								
	special modification of motor vehicle	17	21	21								
	motor vehicle operation*	1 569	931	884								
	flat modification	60	54	56								
	individual transport	34	33	32								
	acquisition of special aids	412	405	539								
	blind citizens for a guide dog	6	8	8								
	use of barrier-free flat	9	10	9								
	use of garage	2	2	1								
blind citizens to fee to guide dog	4	5	4									
Benefits for people with disabilities - total		2 470	1 811	1 901	1 553	1 909	1 918	1 929	1 994	1 956	2 625	

Source: MoLSA

* annual decline of expenditures in 2010 was influenced by reduction of amount of this benefit (see the Decree of MoLSA No. 451/2009 Coll.)

Expenditures on Benefits of Assistance in Material Need, Benefits for People with Disabilities and Care Allowance



6. Social Services

Main importance of social services is to mediate assistance in the care of one's own person, providing meals, accommodation, assistance in running a household, care and assistance with bringing up a child, counselling, mediation of contact with social environments, psychotherapy and social therapy and assistance in assuring one's rights and interests. From the point of view of social services users it covers mainly development, or at least maintenance, of the existing self-sufficiency, return into user's own home environment, renewal or maintenance of original lifestyle, development of user's abilities and opportunity for leading an independent life and limitation of social and health risks associated with the users' lifestyle.

The Act No. 108/2006 Coll., Social Services Act, as amended (effective since January 1, 2007), has brought significant changes in the system of social services. This Act aims to secure assistance to people in unfavourable social situation through newly defined spectrum of social services. The assistance is intended as activities necessary for social inclusion and for dignified living conditions appropriate with level of society development. Provision of assistance is based on:

- availability – with respect to type of assistance, regional availability, access to information and economic availability,
- efficiency – social service has to be convenient for needs of human not for the system needs,
- quality – way and scope of provision of social service correspond to current knowledge and capacity of society,
- safety – provision shall not limit rights and interests of persons,
- economical – public and private expenditures on assistance provision shall maximally cover objective scope of needs.

Persons in unfavorable social situation that require assistance to be self-sufficient are entitled to individual benefit – care allowance (for more see the previous chapter). Its amount corresponds to scope of needs. Care allowances are provided to all entitled persons without regard to form the service is provided (either through natural sources, especially family or through social service providers).

The Act also regulated significant innovation concerning an authorization for social services provision. The introduction of the register of social services providers (<http://iregistr.mpsv.cz>) is basic precondition for obtaining an overview on scope and character of social services net. Registration of social service providers represents important prerequisite for provision of social service and for subsidizing of financial means from public budgets.

On the basis of the Act, the conditions for “safe, quality and effective” provision of social services have been stipulated with an objective to secure protection of persons with reduced capability to assure their rights and interests. These conditions form series of obligations for social services providers and the system of control. Beside the standard control procedure, there is also the system of supervision on quality of social services (introduced by the Act) through inspection of quality of social services based on expert assessment of conditions and procedures of the social services providing. The Act launched conditions of professional skills for performing a profession of social workers.

Henceforth, the state regulates conditions for provision of social services, but does not provide these services except 5 facilities under administration of the MoLSA. The position of the state as a former majority social services provider terminated alongside with abolition of district offices. The state supports regional and local self-administration to assess set of needs of its population for formation of available net of social services.

Table No. 6.1

Residential Social Services

Social service	Year 2016			Year 2017			Year 2018		
	number	capacity of service (number of beds)	number of users as of 31. 12.	number	capacity of service (number of beds)	number of users as of 31. 12.	number	capacity of service (number of beds)	number of users as of 31. 12.
Week care centres	57	779	692	57	868	770	51	820	731
Homes for disabled people	209	12 402	11 997	204	12 231	11 815	204	11 999	11 630
Homes for elderly	514	37 247	35 829	519	37 037	35 501	525	37 048	35 489
Special regime homes	307	17 784	16 856	322	18 853	17 856	341	20 075	18 954
Protected housing	205	3 898	3 660	207	4 014	3 766	210	4 104	3 888
Asylum homes	211	7 111	5 355	214	7 199	5 451	217	7 265	5 289
Half-way homes	37	408	228	36	396	259	37	407	276
Therapeutic communities	13	224	171	14	237	194	15	249	171
Crisis centres*	12	43	14	11	42	9	13	48	10
Social rehabilitation service centres*	17	283	233	19	361	308	17	299	166
Follow-up services*	19	241	177	20	265	219	23	276	215
TOTAL	1 601	80 420	75 212	1 623	81 503	76 148	1 653	82 590	76 819

Source: MoLSA

* incl. only residential form of social service

Structure of Social Services* by Founder in 2018

Social service	TOTAL			State		Regional		Municipal		Church		Other	
	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities	bed capacity	number of facilities
Day services centres	82	0	0	0	5	0	16	0	25	0	36	0	
Day care centres	264	0	3	0	30	0	80	0	58	0	93	0	
Week care centres	51	820	1	91	24	398	7	83	9	71	10	177	
Homes for disabled people	204	11 999	5	626	141	9 475	28	1 173	13	282	17	443	
Homes for elderly	525	37 048	0	0	180	16 044	167	13 833	65	2 400	113	4 771	
Special regime homes	341	20 075	0	0	121	7 243	74	4 400	22	653	124	7 779	
Protected housing	210	4 104	3	94	92	2 060	13	200	34	492	68	1 258	
Asylum homes	217	7 265	0	0	7	282	46	1 346	81	2 747	83	2 890	
Half-way homes	37	407	0	0	1	3	3	20	7	75	26	309	
Crisis centres	41	48	0	0	1	0	2	1	11	9	27	38	
Low-threshold day centres	64	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	33	0	26	0	
Low-threshold facilities for children and youth	246	0	0	0	2	0	18	0	80	0	146	0	
Hostels (homeless shelters)	78	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	29	0	30	0	
Therapeutic communities	15	249	0	0	1	15	0	0	2	27	12	207	
Social counselling facilities	519	0	3	0	28	0	36	0	85	0	367	0	
Social therapeutic workshops	159	0	1	0	27	0	5	0	36	0	90	0	
Social rehabilitation services centres	284	299	3	66	6	0	3	0	49	86	223	147	
Early intervention care centres	48	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	12	0	32	0	
Intervention centres	18	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	
Follow-up centres	44	276	1	11	1	5	1	11	5	21	36	228	
TOTAL	3 447	82 590	21	888	675	35 525	524	21 067	660	6 863	1 567	18 247	

Source: MoLSA

* according to § 34 of the Act No. 108/2006 Coll., Social Services Act, as amended

Economic Indicators in Residential Social Services in 2018

Social service	Revenues (in mil. CZK)			Expenditures (in mil. CZK)		
	total	from which the payment for		total	of which	
		accommodation and food service	provided care		non-investment	investment
Week care centres	387	41	39	385	377	8
Homes for disabled people	6 547	1 175	1 215	6 333	6 117	216
Homes for elderly	14 602	3 923	3 112	14 611	14 247	364
Special regime homes	8 602	1 876	1 967	8 649	8 481	184
Protected housing	1 336	589	158	1 300	1 249	51
Asylum homes	981	167	0	985	944	41
Half-way homes	87	9	0	87	78	9
Therapeutic communities	116	11	0	115	115	0
Crisis centres*	20	0	0	20	20	0
Social rehabilitation service centres*	88	8	1	91	84	7
Follow-up services*	74	8	0	74	73	1

Source: MoLSA

* incl. only residential form of social service

Home Care Service

Year	Total expenditure (in mil. CZK)	Number of users	Average payment by a user per year (in CZK)
2003	2 051	116 128	1 793
2004	2 148	109 475	1 859
2005	1 593	112 927	2 028
2006	1 637	105 088	2 156
2007	1 591	98 373	4 263
2008	1 643	111 871	4 261
2009	1 903	114 364	5 063
2010	1 984	113 238	5 248
2011	2 101	113 607	5 802
2012	2 133	113 041	6 164
2013	2 233	111 048	6 078
2014	2 317	109 962	6 484
2015	2 493	111 375	6 886
2016	2 633	106 673	7 436
2017	3 000	103 604	7 652
2018	3 474	103 312	7 739

Source: MoLSA

7. Incomes of Households

The most significant part of current household incomes, as evident from indicators of the national accounts statistics (CZSO), represents compensations paid to employees, especially wages and salaries (basic wages and salaries, bonus and remunerations, compensation money, natural wages not included in basic wage like for example the value of products and services offered to employees free or with discount, the value of uniforms and meal tickets, contributions on holiday, culture, sport etc.). The ratio of wages and salaries (in this conception) on compensation of employees has stagnated during last 11 years (on level of 76%), their rate to current household incomes has fluctuated from 38,7% to 41,7% in this period.

Current household incomes made up 4 226,7 mld. CZK in 2018. Compared to 2017, they had increased nominally by 8,7% (by 338,9 mld. CZK) and really by 6,5%. The next items included in the current household incomes represent social benefits and mixed pension (ratio ca. 15,0%, resp. 15,5%), property income and so-called other current transfers (compensations from non-life insurance, wins from bets, lotteries etc.) with ca 5% ratio.

The average monthly gross wage is another indicator for evaluation of development of household living situation. This indicator is based on ratio of wages (excl. other personal costs) related to one employee of registered number per month (before reduction by premiums on general health insurance and social security, payments of income tax and other statutory deductions eventually). In the last decade the annual dynamics of this wage has fluctuated in interval from -0,1% to 7,8%, in real form (i.e. reduced by growth of consumer prices) from -1,5% to +5,3%.

Average monthly nominal wage (per number of employees – full-time equivalent) in the national economy made up 31 868 CZK in 2018 and increased annually by 7,5% (by 2 230 CZK), in 2017 it had increased by 6,8% (by 1 874 CZK).

The ratio of social incomes (in the structure of total household incomes) reached 15,6% and was by 0,4 percentage point lower than in 2017. Total amount of social incomes of households amounted to 534,9 mld. CZK, it has represented growth by 5,0% (by 25,6 mld. CZK) compared to 2017. In 2018 the most significant item (78,6%) of social transfers was represented by pension insurance benefits (420,3 mld. CZK), i.e. annual growth by 4,7% (by 18,9 mld. CZK).

Current Incomes of Household Sector and Average Wage

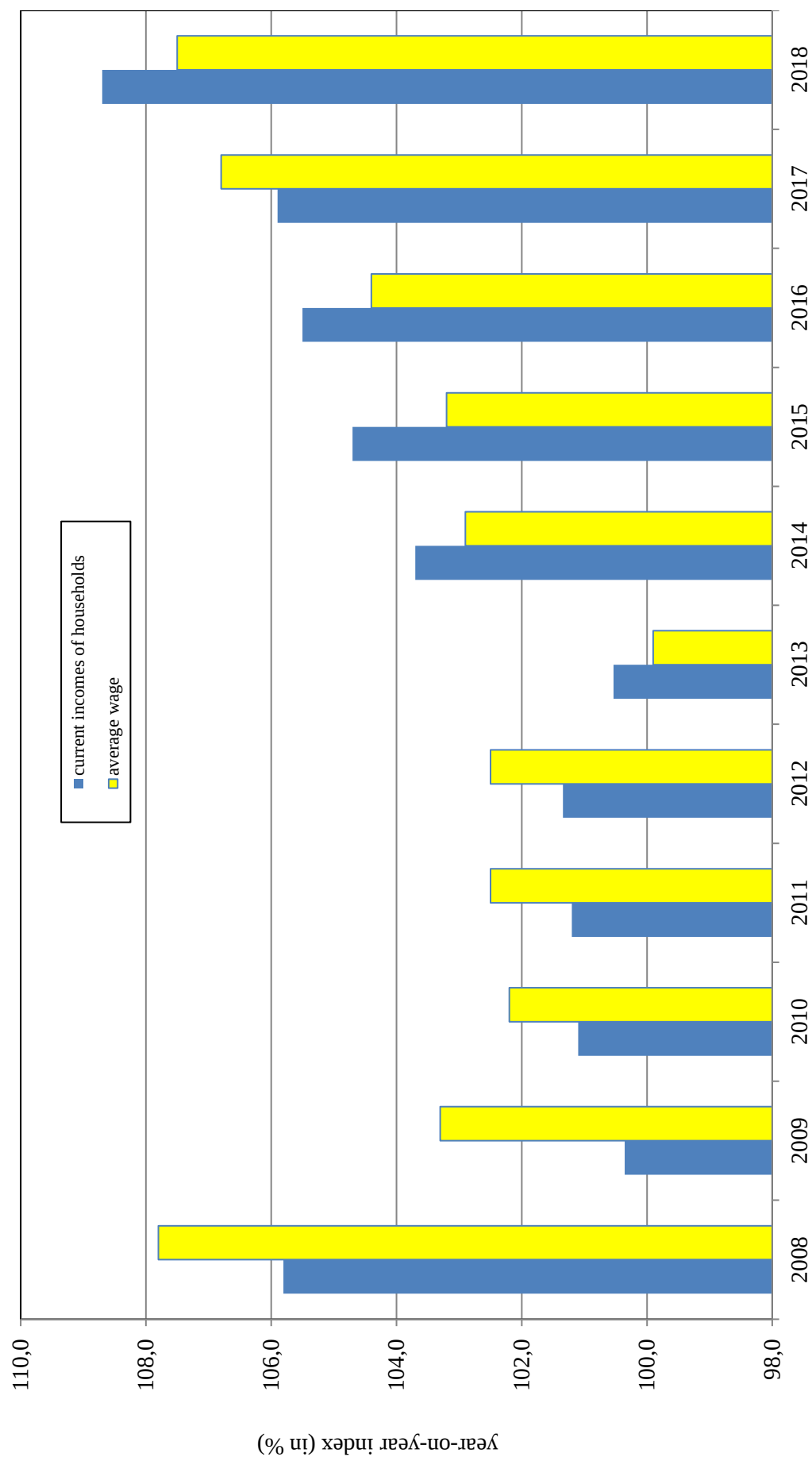
	Unit	Year										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Current incomes of households*												
total	mld. CZK	3 062,7	3 074,0	3 107,3	3 145,6	3 187,8	3 204,9	3 323,5	3 480,7	3 672,1	3 887,8	4 226,7
year-on-year index	%	105,8	100,4	101,1	101,2	101,3	100,5	103,7	104,7	105,5	105,9	108,7
of which: wages and salaries*												
total	mld. CZK	1 209,1	1 190,7	1 208,2	1 237,3	1 272,7	1 287,0	1 341,0	1 410,2	1 493,1	1 615,8	1 760,5
year-on-year index	%	106,5	98,5	101,5	102,4	102,9	101,1	104,2	105,2	105,9	108,2	109,0
Average wage in the national economy (full-time equivalent)**												
total	CZK	22 592	23 344	23 864	24 455	25 067	25 035	25 768	26 591	27 764	29 638	31 868
year-on-year index	%	107,8	103,3	102,2	102,5	102,5	99,9	102,9	103,2	104,4	106,8	107,5

Source: Czech Statistical Office

* according to National Account Statistic (CZSO), MoLSA calculation

** CZSO (data as of June 4, 2019), MoLSA calculation

Current Incomes of Household Sector and Average Wage



Average Gross Monthly Wage by Branches (CZ-NACE Sections)

(in CZK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average gross monthly wage in the CR	22 592	23 344	23 864	24 455	25 067	25 035	25 768	26 591	27 764	29 638	31 868
agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 765	17 644	18 465	19 003	19 855	20 545	21 320	21 668	22 634	23 831	25 386
industry t o t a l	22 118	22 625	23 639	24 392	25 132	25 336	26 176	26 857	28 000	29 910	32 017
mining and quarrying	29 271	28 312	30 270	31 531	32 529	31 442	31 299	31 800	31 602	33 483	35 904
manufacturing	21 564	21 968	22 982	23 781	24 472	24 796	25 710	26 457	27 676	29 585	31 670
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35 420	39 436	40 299	40 203	42 662	40 764	41 100	40 449	41 432	43 595	46 282
water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21 461	22 049	23 059	23 166	23 724	23 622	24 250	24 768	25 394	26 941	28 694
construction	20 948	22 022	22 284	22 797	22 861	22 388	22 967	23 979	24 944	25 995	28 058
wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21 341	21 358	22 040	22 814	23 329	23 133	23 900	24 911	26 097	28 040	29 948
transportation and storage	22 369	23 000	23 064	23 063	23 293	23 415	23 879	24 657	25 822	27 438	29 372
accommodation and food service activities	12 474	12 330	13 204	13 133	13 255	13 736	13 971	14 845	15 701	17 480	18 753
information and communication	41 800	43 083	43 793	45 336	46 652	46 158	47 872	49 003	50 146	52 814	55 525
financial and insurance activities	45 655	46 124	46 188	47 663	50 807	46 321	48 263	48 729	50 103	52 051	54 826
real estate activities	20 808	20 715	21 346	22 346	22 563	22 157	22 764	23 564	24 524	26 038	27 716
professional, scientific ad technical activities	30 244	31 789	31 603	32 384	32 825	31 833	32 564	33 891	34 863	36 864	39 017
administrative and support service activities	15 521	15 927	15 953	16 551	17 044	16 837	17 202	17 579	18 586	19 571	20 848
public administration and defence, compulsory social security	26 209	27 045	26 939	26 328	26 711	26 753	27 584	28 869	30 488	32 982	36 299
education	22 119	23 429	23 033	23 775	24 403	24 829	25 271	25 728	26 711	28 386	31 410
human health and social work activities	21 177	23 032	23 595	24 681	25 080	25 134	25 774	26 971	28 289	30 931	33 538
arts, entertainment and recreation	18 797	19 434	19 830	19 861	20 813	20 513	21 306	22 051	23 522	25 533	28 192
other service activities	17 990	18 340	18 356	19 217	19 373	19 862	20 293	20 801	21 467	22 422	23 734

Source: Czech Statistical Office (data as of June 4, 2019)

Note:

Data are related to employees contracted for work by employer. Persons performing public offices, for example deputies, senators, full-time councillors at all levels, judges and others are not included.

Data on average wage cover wage to be paid to employees in the given period.

Average Gross Monthly Wage by Branches (CZ-NACE Sections) in 2018

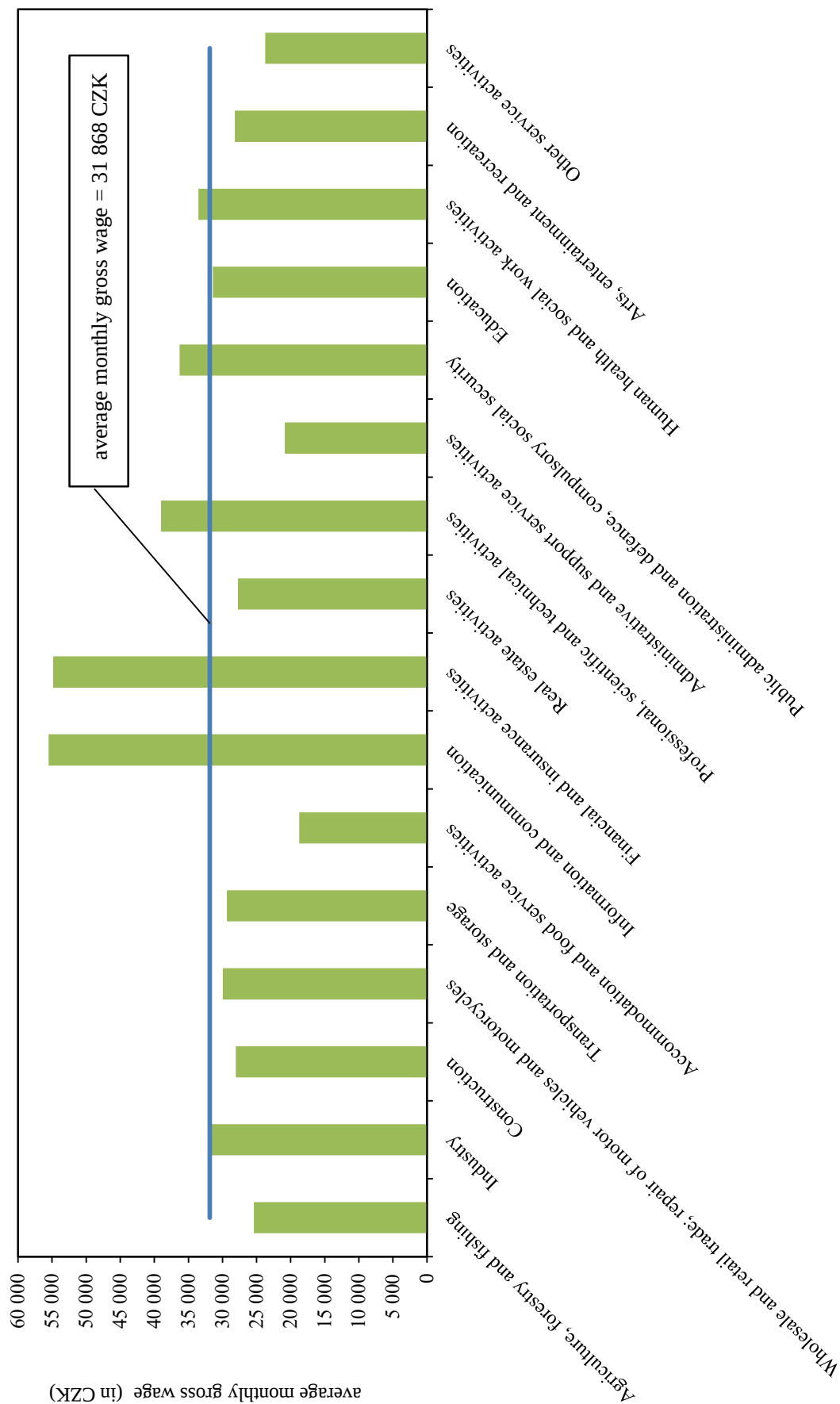


Table No. 7.3

Social Incomes of Households

	Social incomes (in mil. CZK)							Year-on-year index (in %)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015	2017 2016	2018 2017
Pension insurance benefits ¹⁾	370 589	371 098	373 938	382 876	386 373	401 437	420 289	100,1	100,8	102,4	100,9	103,9	104,7
Sickness insurance benefits ²⁾	19 361	20 125	22 056	24 085	26 258	28 280	33 931	103,9	109,6	109,2	109,0	107,7	120,0
State social support and foster care benefits ³⁾	35 456	37 279	37 500	37 631	37 805	37 266	39 158	105,1	100,6	100,3	100,5	98,6	105,1
Unemployment benefits ⁴⁾	8 737	9 653	9 263	8 278	8 221	7 821	7 514	110,5	96,0	89,4	99,3	95,1	96,1
Benefits for people with disabilities	1 553	1 909	1 918	1 929	1 994	1 956	2 625	122,9	100,5	100,6	103,3	98,1	134,2
Benefits on assistance in material need	7 751	10 510	11 295	10 518	9 255	7 364	5 353	135,6	107,5	93,1	88,0	79,6	72,7
Care allowance	18 391	19 545	20 402	21 167	23 046	25 120	26 013	106,3	104,4	103,7	108,9	109,0	103,6
Social incomes total	461 838	470 119	476 372	486 484	492 952	509 243	534 882	101,8	101,3	102,1	101,3	103,3	105,0

Source: MoLSA

¹⁾ excl. expenditures on pensions in the armed forces, pension's and other benefits paid abroad, on the contrary, incl. non-pension insurance, reimbursement with character of rehabilitation and other benefits,

²⁾ without armed forces and benefits paid abroad,

³⁾ without transfers to deposit accounts, drawbacks for defunct benefits and transfers of overpayments from previous years transferred to state budget,

⁴⁾ unemployment benefits paid by Labour Office and MoLSA without expenditure on bank and postal fees.

8. Basic Information on Labour Market

The favourable development of economy in 2018 reflected further decline of unemployment. The average number of registered job seekers annually decreased by 75,7 thous. to 241,9 thous., on the contrary the average number of vacancies (285,5 thous.) increased by 107,3 thous. in comparison with previous year. For this reason, there was decrease of average number of job seekers per 1 job vacancy from 1,8 in 2017 to 0,8. The average number of job seekers with unemployment benefit decreased by 10,3 thous. to 76,8 thous. persons in 2018. Their average share to total registered unemployment for the whole year represented 31,7% (compared to 27,4% in 2017). The average share of unemployed person (share of available job seekers in age 15 to 64 years to the population of the same age, as indicator, that replaced the registered unemployment rate from January 2013) declined to 3,2%, in 2018 i.e. by 1,1 percentage point.

At the end of 2018, the total number of job seekers reached 231,5 thous. (in December 2017: 280,6 thous.), there were 324,4 thous. vacancies (at the end of previous year: 216,6 thous.) and the share of unemployed persons declined to 3,1% (in December 2017: 3,8%). The number of job vacancies per one vacancy decreased to 0,7 (at the end of 2017 this indicator amounted to 1,3).

Total number of registered job seekers was significantly involved by persons over 50 years of age. In spite of lower number their share remained at 36,5%. The number of persons under 25 years of age did not decrease so significantly as in previous years, their share slightly increased to 11,3%. The permanent problem is to employ job seekers with lower level of education. The largest group of job seekers is represented by secondary vocational education (35,2%) and persons with primary education, including unfinished education (30,6% from the total number of job seekers). The number of the long-term unemployed (for more than 12 months) decreased from 94,5 thous. at the end of 2017 to 60,5 thous. Their share declined (compared to previous year) from 33,7% to 26,1%. The decline of persons unemployed for more than 24 months was also significant, however they represented nearly 67,6% of long-term unemployed persons.

Average monthly amount of unemployment benefit increased annually from 6 746 CZK in 2017 to 7 316 CZK in 2018. Generally, this growth related to increment of wages and salaries (including minimum wage) as well as to increase of share of elderly job seekers (their decisive income for the calculation of entitlement to unemployment benefit is generally higher than income of other seekers, especially the young ones). Additionally, there is longer support period for job seekers older than 50 years.

Unemployment benefit expenditures made up 7,5 mld. CZK in 2018 and decreased annually just by 310 mil. CZK in comparison with 2017. It was mainly due to increase of average amount of unemployment benefit and (at the time of significantly declined unemployment) due to high number of newly registered job seekers (annually lower by 34,7 thous. only).

Expenditure of MoLSA and the Labour Office on Active Employment Policy from the State budget and from the European Social Fund made up 4,4 mld. CZK in 2018. Compared to 2017, these expenditures decreased by 362 mil. CZK.

Furthermore, within the framework of State Employment Policy it was spent 6,8 mld. CZK on benefit to employers which employed disabled employees at protected labour market and 257 mil. CZK on payments of wage claims to employees in case of employer's insolvency.

The improvement of economic development has generated the decrease of unemployment and growth of employment. According to Labour Force Survey of CZSO, there was growth of employment in all sectors of national economy up to 5 293,8 thous. persons in 2018 (i.e. annual increase by 72,2 thous. persons, i.e. by 1,4%).

Basic Indicators of Labour Market

	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Average number of the employees (in thous.)	4 885	4 872	4 890	4 937	4 974	5 042	5 139	5 222	5 294	
Average share of unemployed persons (in %)*	7,0	6,7	6,8	7,7	7,7	6,6	5,6	4,3	3,2	
Share of unemployed persons in December (in %)*	7,4	6,8	7,4	8,2	7,5	6,2	5,2	3,8	3,1	
Average number of job seekers	528 750	507 779	504 381	564 448	561 437	478 875	405 957	317 612	241 921	
Number of job seekers as of December, 31	561 551	508 451	545 311	596 833	541 914	453 118	381 373	280 620	231 534	
of which	handicapped	69 499	62 038	62 789	61 146	58 584	54 555	46 009	38 268	
	graduates and youth	35 357	33 508	36 120	39 546	27 504	16 976	11 440	10 257	
	women	268 200	250 301	266 593	289 501	268 942	191 996	140 880	117 822	
	unemployed more than 6 months	273 092	264 513	290 268	346 197	322 762	201 722	135 466	93 264	
	unemployed more than 12 months	178 481	184 130	192 234	236 981	237 165	144 163	94 512	60 529	
	entitled to unemployment benefit	178 962	129 951	107 937	120 030	115 747	108 287	102 950	85 647	82 355
Average number of job seekers entitled to unemployment benefit	163 481	132 421	104 472	117 946	115 908	101 789	97 870	87 129	76 792	
Average number of job vacancies	33 147	36 493	39 878	38 964	48 682	90 339	127 926	178 150	285 472	
Number of job vacancies as of December, 31	30 803	35 784	34 893	35 178	58 739	102 545	132 496	216 629	324 410	
Number of job seekers per 1 job vacancy as of December, 31	18,2	14,2	15,6	17,0	9,2	4,4	2,9	1,3	0,7	

Source: MoLSA and Czech Statistical Office (data on employment - Labour Force Survey)

* The share of unemployed persons, i.e. number of available job seekers aged 15 - 64 years to the population of the same age (starting January 2013 this indicator has replaced the registered unemployment rate, the previous time series is recalculated).

Number of Job Seekers and Job Vacancies

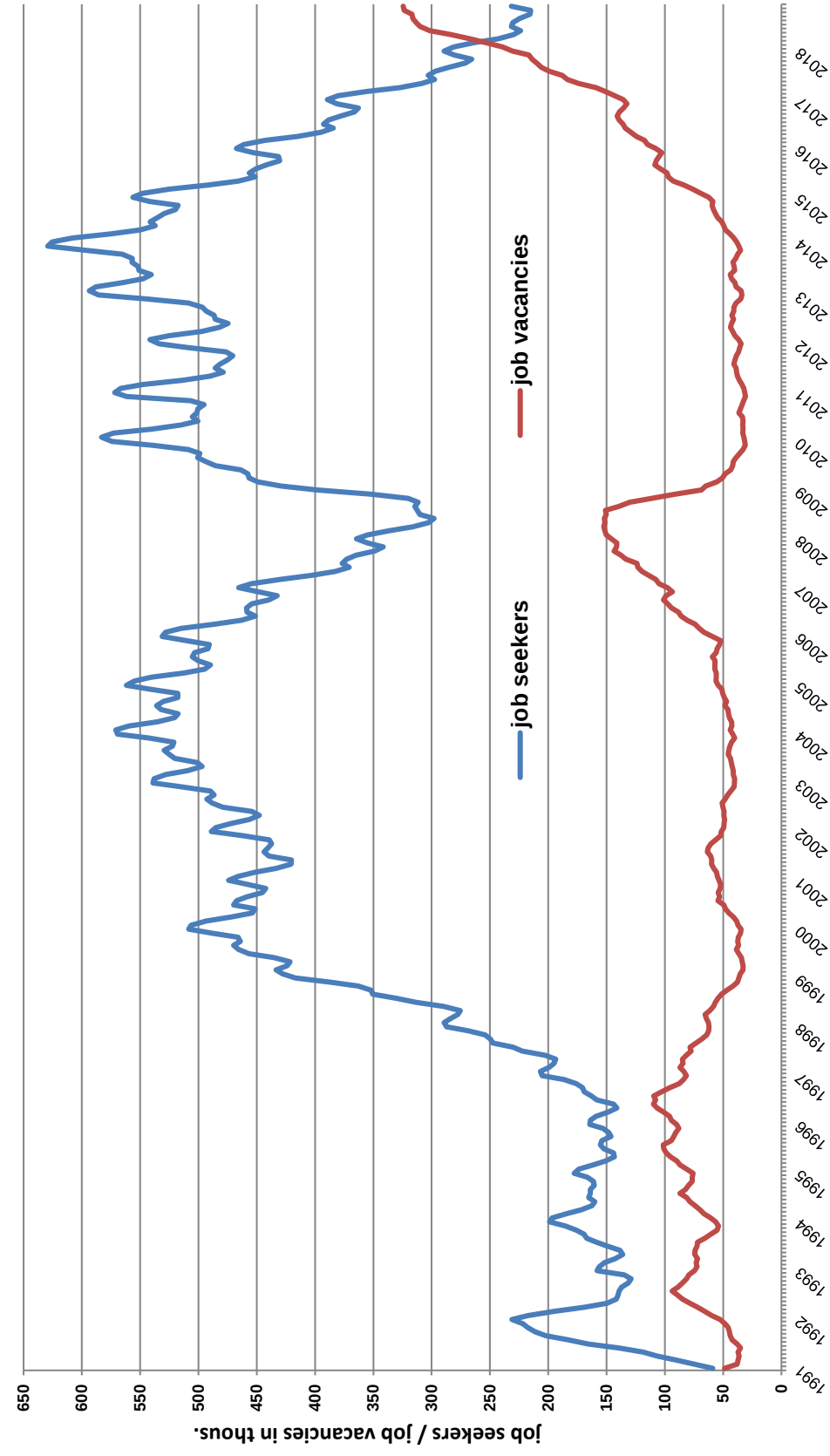


Table No. 8.2

State Budget Expenditures on State Employment Policy

in thous. CZK

	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures on state employment policy	15 680 608	23 132 685	22 736 413	17 836 581	15 274 848	17 963 913	20 117 163	22 585 754	20 324 185	18 457 077	18 891 482
passive	7 114 894	15 077 723	13 354 778	10 349 149	8 759 749	9 674 752	9 279 634	8 303 370	8 254 527	7 853 520	7 542 836
active	6 131 729	4 953 467	6 171 493	3 815 886	2 595 049	4 285 714	6 426 949	9 732 826	6 866 805	4 760 642	4 398 223
Active employment policy:											
- socially beneficial jobs	570 288	411 950	622 235	511 807	309 019	408 375	320 933	365 518	384 605	403 276	226 943
- publically beneficial jobs	465 645	292 931	401 697	550 265	273 001	379 226	166 827	187 263	389 029	1 244 001	837 847
- retraining	271 130	119 388	96 676	85 421	101 923	166 300	62 414	69 230	117 227	21 183	9 268
- employment of the disabled	255 656	323 545	323 661	255 783	121 143	52 854	88 866	60 462	57 994	44 946	19 960
in which:											
- <i>establishment of sheltered jobs</i>	36 137	84 475	80 967	41 518	36 718	44 513	80 006	51 354	46 704	33 858	7 196
- <i>working of sheltered job</i>	210 469	231 848	234 637	207 988	80 072	3 254	3 049	2 588	2 885	2 982	3 869
- <i>benefit to the self-employed¹⁾</i>	5 041	4 094	4 463	3 161	2 066	2 374	2 515	2 333	2 078	1 777	2 085
- <i>occupational rehabilitation</i>	4 009	3 129	3 594	3 116	2 286	2 713	3 296	4 186	6 326	6 317	6 810
- targeted programmes ²⁾	80 613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF programmes ³⁾	267 8240	2 736 538	4 175 475	2 156 359	1 502 859	3 232 952	5 755 199	9 022 131	5 860 679	2 948 024	3 124 025
- investment incentives ⁴⁾	1 721 803	1 010 368	509 092	226 899	267 891	30 765	7 950	11 825	42 300	59 500	134 611
- other ⁵⁾	88 354	58 747	42 657	29 351	19 213	15 242	24 761	16 397	14 971	39 712	45 569
Benefit to employers which employ at least 50% of disabled employees	2 283 655	2 257 461	2 712 304	3 282 404	3 468 251	3 670 239	4 018 724	4 320 059	4 952 515	5 675 572	6 754 655
Insolvency	150 330	844 033	497 837	389 142	451 799	333 208	391 856	229 500	250 339	167 343	257 154
Employment services and administration⁶⁾	4 460 873	4 695 252	4 249 245	3 717 353*	4 468 000**	4 748 500	5 271 666	5 641 823	5 432 066	5 779 194	6 321 666

Source: MoLSA

¹⁾ benefit to self-employed persons with disability for establishment of protected workplaces²⁾ according to § 120 of the Act No. 435/2004 Coll., Employment Act, as amended (including regionally targeted programmes for solution of unemployment and Programme to support renovation or technical upgrade of tangible fixed assets which support the career prospects for the disabled)³⁾ including Active Employment Policy instruments financed by the ESF (publically beneficial jobs, socially beneficial jobs, retraining)⁴⁾ include investment incentives and programme to establish new workplaces⁵⁾ include costs on information materials published by Labour Office and Employment Service Administration, other programmes for support of employment, cost on Active Employment Policy not specified elsewhere, ESF projects until 2006 and activation job opportunity in 2014 and 2015⁶⁾ include capital and material costs inclusive expenditures on salaries, other payments for done work and premiums

* including expenditures of MoLSA on services provided only by Gordic company to the Labour Office (expenditure of MoLSA associated with software and services for other suppliers are not available)

** only expenditures of Labour Office in 2012

9. European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)

The European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics (ESSPROS) was developed by the Statistical Office of European communities (Eurostat) in cooperation with member states experts in the 70's of the last century. ESSPROS represents a significant instrument for mutual comparison of social protection level in the Member States. Since its introduction ESSPROS methodology has been amended in a little scope. For implementation of ESSPROS in the Czech Republic the agreement between CZSO and MoLSA on establishment of inter-departmental Working Group (led by the MoLSA) was made in 2000. For the Czech Republic time series of ESSPROS Core system for 1995 - 2017 (including qualitative database containing descriptions of social protection schemes and benefits) and module on number of pension beneficiaries for 2000 – 2017 (methodically in the definitely internationally comparable form since 2006) are available so far. Eurostat methodology for net social protection benefits module was completed by the international Working Group, the methodology guarantees data comparability. Data for the Czech Republic on this module are available for period of 2007 - 2017.

ESSPROS is divided into the Core system that includes data on receipts and expenditures in the area of social protection and modules containing additional statistical information. All financial transactions under the ESSPROS should be based on accountancy. In cases when accountancy sources are not available, statistical and administrative sources as well as estimates can be used.

According to the ESSPROS Manual the conception of social protection is defined as all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal, nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs is defined on the basis of an agreement by eight functions of social protection:

1. Sickness/Health care
2. Disability
3. Old age
4. Survivors
5. Family/Children
6. Unemployment
7. Housing
8. Social exclusion, not elsewhere classified

The Core System includes only social protection provided in the form of cash payments, reimbursements and directly provided goods and services to protect households and individuals. Specific information necessary to perfect monitoring of the functions of the system are then ensured in individual modules.

The ESSPROS Core system defines and describes classification of social protection schemes. A social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing. Social protection schemes should at all times meet the condition that it must be possible to draw up a separate account of receipts and expenditures. Schemes are classified into categories according to following criterions:

- decision-making (public and private schemes),
- legal enforcement (compulsory and non-compulsory schemes),
- establishments of entitlements (contributory and non-contributory schemes),
- scope (universal, general and special schemes),
- level of protection (basic and supplementary schemes).

Receipts of social protection schemes in the ESSPROS Core system are classified by type (social contributions, general government contributions, transfers from other schemes and other receipts) and origin (institutional sector from which the payment is received). Expenditures of social protection schemes are also classified by type or reason for which are paid.

The ESSPROS system identifies exact reasons for which benefit under given scheme and function is provided. It also defines social protection schemes with regard to national (member states and candidate countries) practices to cover all benefits with social protection dimension under above-mentioned classification. This is the only way how to ensure comparable statistics among countries reflecting their institutional differences in the system of social protection.

Expenditures on social protection of ESSPROS Core system according to social protection functions in the time series (1995 - 2017) are in the Table No. 9.1. More detailed data and international comparison of social protection level in the EU member states and other European countries according to the ESSPROS methodology are available on Eurostat web sites. This is the source for data in the Table No. 9.2 on relation of social protection expenditures to GDP in selected European countries.

ESSPROS Core System - Expenditures on Social Protection by Functions

in mil. CZK

Social protection by function															
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Sickness/Health care	178 920	185 298	195 067	199 876	215 487	222 767	239 254	239 185	241 461	245 410	244 390	258 317	268 119	283 086	297 457
2. Disability	40 685	41 430	43 056	49 829	52 512	54 823	57 176	57 710	57 509	55 624	54 848	54 331	55 834	56 536	57 961
3. Old age	185 229	194 507	212 206	227 174	254 174	281 441	310 322	321 475	340 972	358 033	352 051	360 486	371 288	381 416	399 707
4. Survivors	22 589	22 739	23 670	24 864	26 741	27 182	28 297	27 824	28 575	28 696	28 719	28 523	29 003	28 687	29 419
5. Family/Children	38 477	44 164	56 795	59 762	74 809	79 616	80 013	79 091	73 093	71 176	72 953	71 419	74 323	77 332	79 669
6. Unemployment	20 836	20 877	19 767	18 618	22 060	23 666	39 283	31 020	27 291	25 987	26 774	24 807	22 714	22 661	23 135
7. Housing	2 904	2 623	2 547	2 389	2 205	2 194	2 896	4 307	5 589	7 501	10 310	12 203	12 409	12 259	11 131
8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	14 742	15 153	15 136	16 202	7 353	6 444	8 819	8 560	10 234	13 106	12 661	13 512	12 684	11 928	10 338
Total expenditures*	504 382	526 791	568 244	598 714	655 341	698 133	766 060	769 172	784 724	805 533	802 706	823 598	846 374	873 905	908 817

Source: MoLSA

Data produced according to the Eurostat methodology for Core system of ESSPROS.

* total expenditures do not include administration costs

Social Protection Expenditures in Relation to GDP

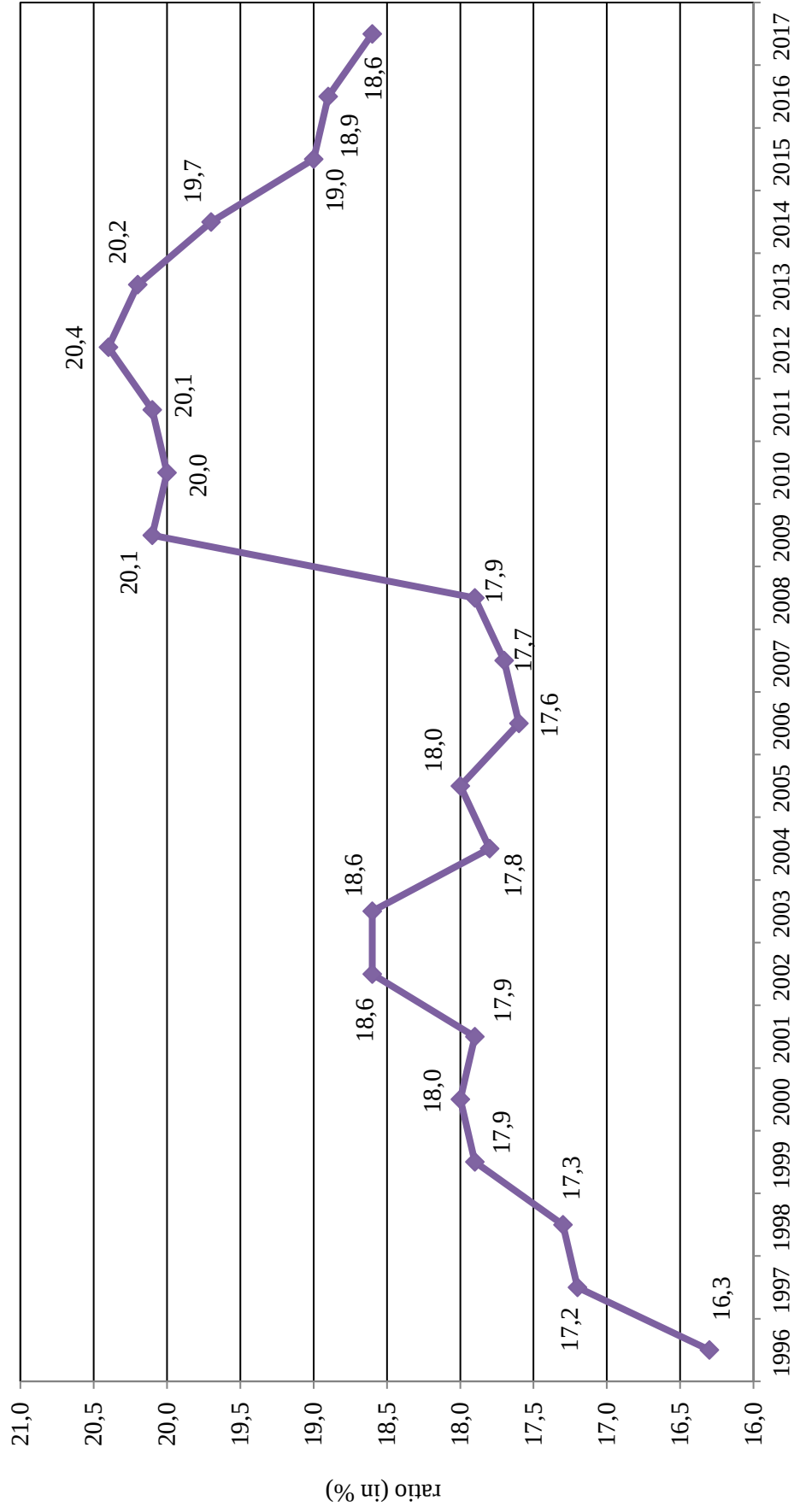


Table No. 9.2

Social Protection Expenditures in Relation to GDP in selected European Countries

in % of GDP

	Year											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU 28	.	.	25,9	28,7	28,6	28,3p	28,7p	28,9p	28,7p	28,4p	28,1p	.
BE - Belgium	26,6	26,2	27,7	30,0	29,4	29,7	29,6	30,1	30,2	30,2	29,6	29,2
BG - Bulgaria	13,9	13,4	14,7	16,1	17,0	16,5	16,6	17,6	18,5	17,9	17,5	.
CZ - Czech Republic	17,6	17,6	17,9	20,1	20,0	20,1	20,4	20,2	19,7	19,0	18,9	18,6
DK - Denmark	28,4	29,1p	28,9	32,7	32,4	32,1	32,0	32,5	32,8	32,1	31,1	.
DE - Germany	27,8	26,8	27,2	30,6	29,9	28,7	28,8	29,1	29,0	29,2p	29,4p	.
EE - Estonia	12,0	12,0	14,7	18,8	17,6	15,6	15,0	14,8	14,9	16,1	16,6	.
IE - Ireland	17,1	17,6	20,2	24,1	24,8	24,2	23,6	22,6	20,6	15,8	15,8	15,1
EL - Greece	20,6	21,3	22,8	24,8	25,9	27,3	28,1	26,4	26,0	26,1	26,2p	.
ES - Spain	20,0	20,3	21,4	24,4	24,6	25,3	25,5	25,8	25,4	24,6p	23,7p	23,3p
FR - France	30,7	30,4	30,8	33,2	33,2	33,0	33,8	34,2	34,5	34,2	34,3	34,1
HR - Croatia	.	.	18,8	21,0	21,3	21,0	21,6	21,4	21,8	21,8	21,3	20,9
IT - Italy	25,6	25,7	26,7	28,8	28,9	28,5	29,3	29,8	29,9	29,9p	29,5p	29,2p
CY - Cyprus	16,7	16,4	17,6	19,1	18,8	20,2	20,9	22,8	20,0	19,9	19,1	.
LV - Latvia	11,9	10,6	12,1	16,8	18,3	15,3	14,4	14,6	14,5	14,9	15,1p	14,7p
LT - Lithuania	13,3	14,2	15,9	21,0	19,1	17,0	16,3	15,4	15,3	15,6	15,4	15,1p
LU - Luxembourg	20,5	19,5	20,9	23,4	22,5	21,8	22,7	23,1	22,5	22,3	21,9	22,5
HU - Hungary	21,9	22,1	22,3	22,7	22,5	21,6	21,3	20,8	19,8	19,3p	19,1	18,6p
MT - Malta	17,8	17,8	18,2	19,6	19,3	18,9	19,1	18,9	18,2	16,8	16,4	16,1
NL - Netherlands	26,3	25,9	26,1	29,0	29,3	29,9	30,6	30,8	30,6	29,9	29,5	29,3
AT - Austria	27,5	27,0	27,6	29,6	29,6	28,8	29,2	29,6	29,8	29,8	29,9	29,4
PL - Poland	19,7p	18,4p	19,3p	20,3p	19,7p	18,7	18,9	19,6	19,3	19,4	20,3	.
PT - Portugal	23,7	23,0	23,4	25,8	25,8	25,8	26,4	27,6	26,9	25,7	25,1	.
RO - Romania	12,9	13,3	13,7	16,2	17,5	16,6	15,4	14,9	14,7	14,6	14,6	.
SI - Slovenia	22,3	20,9	21,0	23,7	24,4	24,5	24,9	24,7	23,9	23,7	23,3	22,6p
SK - Slovakia	16,0	15,7	15,7	18,5	18,2	17,8	18,0	18,3	18,5	18,2	18,3	18,1
FI - Finland	25,4	24,5	25,1	29,0	29,3	28,9	30,1	31,1	31,9	32,0	31,9	30,9
SE - Sweden	28,6	27,4	27,9	30,2	28,8	28,5	29,5	30,2	29,8	29,4	29,9p	29,1p
UK - United Kingdom	24,8	24,6	25,7	28,4	28,8	28,9	28,9	28,3	27,5	27,6	26,2p	.
IS - Iceland	20,5	20,3	20,7	23,3	22,5	23,2	22,9	22,6	23,1	22,2	.	.
NO - Norway	22,1	22,1	21,8	25,5	25,2	24,8	24,6	25,1	26,0	27,9	29,0	28,4
CH - Switzerland	24,4	23,9	23,6	25,8	25,9	25,8	26,6	27,4	27,2	27,8	28,1	28,3
RS - Serbia	.	.	21,6	23,1	22,6	21,4	22,6	21,9	22,0	20,7	20,3	19,5
TR - Turkey	10,8	11,1	11,4p	13,5	12,8	12,3	12,5p	12,2	12,1	12,0	12,9	12,3

Source: Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00098&language=en>), data as of 16/09/2019

p = provisional data

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