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**FINANCIAL SITUATION OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN  
THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
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**I. Analysis of statistical data characterizing financial  
situation of families with children**

**PART ONE AND PART TWO**

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# **I. Analysis of statistical data characterizing the financial situation of families with children**

## **Part one**

### **1. Basic methodological assumptions and data**

The financial situation of families with children can be examined at a general level from two viewpoints. The first one is the expenditure side whose structure can be identified and on the basis of a detailed analysis, main expenditure components can be determined, as well as possible shortage of funds for securing the basic necessities of life. The second viewpoint, available for the analysis of the financial situation of families, is the review of their income side. Such a review, in particular examines the income structure, primarily in terms of comparison of significance of earned income and social income and also the level of per capita income and its comparison with expenditure on securing the basic necessities of life which can be performed on the basis of the subsistence level amount.

This study focuses on the analysis of both income and expenditure characteristics of families with children, while the existing set of data appears to be a limiting factor in this respect. Microcensus and the Household Budget Survey which are, on an irregular basis, supplemented with special sample surveys, are basic regular sources of information kept by the Czech Statistical Office. The statistics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs served as a supporting source of information, in particular data taken from the information system of the state social support system were used.

#### **1.4 Household budget survey**

The household budget survey is currently the sole comprehensive source of data which characterize on an ongoing basis housekeeping of particular social groups of households and thereby provide basic information that can be used for analytical and conceptual activities in the area of the standard of living of the population. It focuses primarily on the monitoring of household expenditure and consumption, but at the same time provides up-to-date information on income which is important in particular in the period when the results of Microcensus are not available.

A housekeeping household, i.e. the set of persons living together who share the basic expenditure (sustenance, functioning of households, maintenance of dwelling etc.) are the sampling unit and the reporting unit of the survey. A family is usually the nucleus of these households, but it can be an individual, too. Households are part of the reporting population for the whole year, unless some of their key sampling characteristics changes. The survey is conducted on a sample of about 3,000 households selected on the basis of the judgement quota sample which as the parties processing it state themselves, to a certain extent limits the possibility to generalize the data for the whole population. Nevertheless, information on

differences in consumption in households arranged by different viewpoints or on impact of various factors (e.g. prices fluctuations, situation in the market) on the structure of expenditure and consumption habits of households cannot be obtained from other sources.

The Household budget survey to a certain extent enables to perform the required quantitative and qualitative comparison at a national level, while it constitutes, basically, the sole source of information on household expenditure relative to their income. Net money income, however, is only one of the sample features.

Within the Household budget survey, there are two types of populations:

1. The general population of about 3,000 households is structured in a manner ensuring that its composition by selected sample features is consistent with the structure of households according to Microcensus and the Population and Housing Census of the Czech Republic. The income distribution of households is adjusted every year by the development of income. Sample features are as follows:

- social group of households,
- net money per capita income,
- number of unprovided for children (for households of economically active persons) or the number of household members and their sex (for households of pensioners without active members).

The social group of households derived from the economic activity and occupational position of the head of household is the main sample feature. Two-parent families are always headed by a man, whereas single-parent families mostly by a parent (provided that he/she is economically active, otherwise, also an economically active child can be the head of household). In non-family households, a person with the highest income is considered to be the head of household.

For this population, the following numbers of individual types of households were found:

- 1,750 households of employees,
- 300 households of farmers,
- 450 households of self-employed persons,
- 500 households of pensioners.

For three most important groups of households also additional sample criteria are used, namely:

- net money income per household member and the number of unprovided for children for households of employees and households of self-employed persons,
- pension per household member and the number of household members (for single-member households also sex of a particular person), for households of pensioners without economically active members.

The group of employees includes employed persons i.e. workers and other employees, in all sectors, except for agriculture. Furthermore, members of limited liability companies (s.r.o.) (or limited partners of limited partnerships), are classified under this category, if they are employed with their own company under the employment contract and earn wage.

Pre-school children and school children and also older children (up to the age of 26) who continuously prepare for their future job or due to their mental or physical condition are unable to earn their own living and do not yet receive the disability pension are considered to be unprovided for.

2. A supplementary population of 400 households serves for securing the data for households with minimum income that are represented also in the general population, but their small number does not ensure sufficient representativeness of the sample. Within the general population, these households are represented in proportion to their actual share in the total number of households in the relevant social group. The supplementary population includes households of employees, farmers and self-employed persons, and also households of the unemployed, lone mothers receiving the family allowance or disability pensioners with unprovided for children. At the time of their recruitment, their money income must not exceed 1.3 multiple of the subsistence level, while income not exceeding 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level amount is a necessary prerequisite for their inclusion in the processing of the survey. A subsistence level amount is calculated for each reporting household separately. A subsistence level amount for a household is the sum of basic amounts determined for persons, i.e. for children by age and for adults, and also the amounts for a household, subject to the number of household members. For children, the age reached in the relevant year is decisive for classification under a particular age category (e.g. children who in the course of 2005 reached the age of 6 were included into the second group, i.e. 6 – 10 years). The option of increasing the subsistence level amount of a household due to specific needs (e.g. dietary food) of any of the household members was disregarded, because these pieces of information are not examined within the Household budget survey.

Net money income is defined as household gross income less income tax and health insurance and social security contributions. Income is exclusive of loans, received credits and deposits (savings) withdrawn. Averages per household member are calculated from net household income.

Gross money income is exclusive of deposits withdrawn, received cashless loans, credits and borrowings. These items whose counterparts are on the expenditure side are stated separately as "balance items". Net money income is calculated from gross income by deducting amounts of health insurance and social security contributions and advance income tax.

The structure of money expenditure is similar to the income structure; gross money expenditure is exclusive of deposits made, repaid cashless loans, repaid credits and loans to private individuals. Net money expenditure differs from gross money expenditure by the amounts of health insurance and social security contributions and the advance income tax.

Since 1999, basic expenditure items are structured according to the CZ-COICOP classification. This classification is at three levels and includes 12 sections, 54 groups and 145 subgroups. The sections are as follows:

- 01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- 02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco
- 03 Clothing and footwear

- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment; Regular maintenance of the house
- 06 Health
- 07 Transport
- 08 Communications
- 09 Recreation and culture
- 10 Education
- 11 HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (catering and accommodation)
- 12 Miscellaneous goods and services

## 1.5 Microcensus

The structure of the income side of individual households is not examined by the Czech Statistical Office systematically in the long term. In contrast with the Household budget survey prepared on a regular basis, in which emphasis is placed in particular on the expenditure side, the analysis of the income side must be based on the sample survey Microcensus which is conducted once in six years. The recent data are available only from the 2002 census. However, this fact should not have any significant adverse impact on the quality of the results of the performed analysis, since in the period 2002-2005 there were no marked economic or social upheavals.<sup>1</sup> In the future, it will be possible to test this hypothesis on one hand by the preparation of additional Microcensus in 2008<sup>2</sup> and by using the data obtained from sample surveys of EU-SILC.

The sample survey Microcensus 2002 was conducted in March 2003 and took the form of sample survey of household money income and in-kind income for 2002. The purpose of the survey was to obtain representative data on the level and structure of income and basic socio-demographic characteristics of households and their members required for the analysis of income indicators.

Income data were published for housekeeping households (households on common budget) which are the smallest economic unit. Also data for individual persons are available, but they are not relevant for the purposes of our analysis. For Microcensus 2002, a total of 11,040 dwellings were selected, i.e. about 0.25 % (in the City of Prague 0.5 %), of the total number of permanently occupied dwellings. A sample plan was based on a random, two-stage selection. The register of census districts reflecting the territorial organization effective at the time of the Population and Housing Census 2001 was taken as the basis for the selection.

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<sup>1</sup> On the contrary, it would be impossible to take this assumption as the basis for work with the data from the survey Microcensus 1996 which was conducted prior to the onset of the economic recession in the second half of the 90's. As proved by preliminary results of some studies (e.g. Galuščák-Pavel 2005), this recession had a significant impact on the structure of household income, in particular due to the marked effects of rising unemployment.

<sup>2</sup> Currently, the Czech Statistical Office is considering a complete abolition of the survey Microcensus and its complete substitution by the survey EU-SILC.

It was found that among 11,040 selected dwellings, there were 351 (3.2 %) unoccupied dwellings. Since the substitution system was not permitted and therefore the interviewer was not allowed to select substitute dwellings in lieu of unoccupied dwellings, the survey itself was carried out in 10,689 dwellings and its result is briefly summarized in a table below.

**Table 1 Results of the sample survey Microcensus 2002 from the viewpoint of the response rate**

	Number	%
<b>Number of surveyed dwelling households</b>	7678	71,80
<b>Number of non-surveyed dwelling households</b>	3011	100,00
<b>including:</b>		
<b>household not available</b>	689	22,90
<b>foreign national (language barrier)</b>	39	1,30
<b>refusal on objective grounds (health)</b>	218	7,20
<b>refusal as such</b>	2065	68,60

Source: The Czech Statistical Office

The obtained data were then adjusted in compliance with standard rules. In particular, it was necessary to eliminate the problem of missing and undervalued income. Credibility of final results was verified by their consistency with the national accounts system.

## **1.6 Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs**

The Czech Statistical Office conducted the extraordinary Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs in 2003. The objective of the survey was to obtain information on expenditure on children in various types of households and on the average money expenditure on children specified by age, sex and type of household in which a particular child lives. Hence, the data for 2003 provide in a way unique information on the burden on current household budgets in connection with securing child upbringing and maintenance in the Czech Republic. The previous survey of a similar type was conducted in 1998.

The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs was organized as part of the regular Household budget survey throughout the whole year 2003. Organizational and methodological principles for the ordinary Household budget survey supplemented with the measures aimed at meeting the survey objectives were applied to its implementation. Households were selected on the basis of the judgement quota sample, while social group, amount of net money income and for households of economically active persons the number of unprovided for children were quota features. The quota sample deliberately strengthened certain less represented types of households, in particular households with 3 children with a view to processing the results for them separately.

The survey was conducted among all households of economically active persons with 1, 2, or 3 unprovided for children. Of the general reporting population, 1,474

households met these criteria. In order to increase the number of families with children and enhance the informative value of the results, a special, so-called supplementary population of 432 households was itemized and created. A total of 1,906 housekeeping households (households on common budget) participated in the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs. Data for the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs were collected in households in two separate parts.

During the general part of the survey, in all households throughout the whole year 2003 all individual expenditure items were examined (except for food, beverages, tobacco products and products and services for small farming activities), with the precise identification of a person for whom a particular expenditure item is intended. Two types of expenditure were examined:

- direct expenditure – expenditure directly and clearly serving to meet individual needs of a particular child or adult. Also expenditure intended for the consumption of two or three children together were treated as direct,
- common expenditure – expenditure intended for common consumption of adults and children together, all household members or at least one child and one adult participated in their consumption together.

During the special part of the survey, detailed information on expenditure on food and beverages and on consumption in kind was collected. The share of individual household members in the consumption of most food and beverages cannot be identified at the moment of their purchase, but only at the moment of consumption. For this reason, it was necessary to choose for this part of the survey a method which is not normally used for the Household budget survey. Of the whole population of households involved in the survey a subpopulation including 715 households was selected, for which, direct consumption of food and beverages by individual household members was examined on a one-off basis for 9 days using a sort of „menu“.

The structure of money income and expenditure items was the same as in the case of the Household budget survey, basic expenditure items are analyzed according to the CZ-COICOP classification. As a specific feature, expenditure items converted to adults and children were reported as direct expenditure and total expenditure (including both direct expenditure and the share of common expenditure per relevant child or adult).

All expenditure on food, beverages and public catering services, clothing and footwear, optical products, all types of outpatient and hospital services, expenditure on motorcycles and bicycles, on all types of public transport, on active special interest activities, education, child recreation at home or abroad, on accommodation services of boarding schools and accommodation services of universities and expenditure incurred during events organized by school, services of hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments, personal insurance, prams and baby car seats, as well as expenditure on private enterprise is classified as direct expenditure.

Some housing expenditure items (actual rentals for housing, gas in pressure cylinders, liquid fuels, heat) insurance connected with the dwelling, housing,

purchase and reconstruction of a house or a dwelling, products and services for small farming activities) were presented as common expenditure only.

All other items could be treated both as direct and common expenditure and therefore were presented in the survey results as total expenditure, including direct expenditure.

The processing of the survey results was much more demanding than the processing of the ordinary Household budget survey. The outputs contain data for households with 1 to 3 children, analyzed as follows:

- by the number of children,
- by net per capita money income,
- by type of municipality.

In order to ensure the representativeness of the resulting expenditure on children it was necessary to eliminate the disproportionate share of individual groups of households and children. Based on the frequency in the sampling population, households were divided into a total of 31 types by the number of children in a household (1, 2, 3 children), by the child age group and households with 1 child were further differentiated by sex. For these groups of households, their actual share in the sampling population of the survey was calculated and compared with the data of Microcensus 2002.

The structure of the type of household was developed during the processing of the results on the basis of the data for individual household members. In the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, married couple (cohabiting partners) with unprovided for children were taken as the basic unit, whereas one of the parents and at least one unprovided for child were the basic unit in a single-parent family. As part of common housekeeping, additional persons (e.g. grandmother, an economically active child) could be added to this basic unit. If all children were unprovided for and no additional persons lived in the household, such a household was classified as a nuclear family.

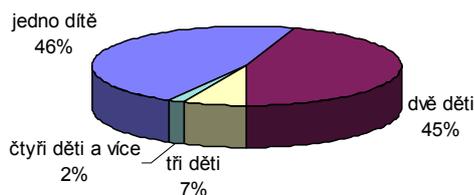
## 2. Analysis of income and expenditure of families with children

### 2.1. Analysis of income situation of families with children on the basis of Microcensus 2002

#### 2.1.1 Structure of households in the Czech Republic

In 2002, a total of 4,053,811 households were identified in the Czech Republic. Most of them are households without unprovided for children. Specifically, this type of household accounts for 62.9 %, including, however, almost a half of households of pensioners. The rest, i.e. 37.1 % are households with at least one unprovided for child. The structure of these households in terms of the number of children is obvious from the following graph.

**Graph 1 Structure of households with unprovided for children**



Source: Microcensus 2002, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculations

[Translation of the text in Graph 1:

one child  
four children and more      two children  
four children and more  
three children]

The above graph shows that the share of households with one and two children is almost the same, whereas households with four and more children are relatively rare.

#### 2.1.2 Income distribution of households and impact of the number of children on the financial situation of a family

The number of children obviously has its impacts on the overall income situation of individual households/families. Should we examine the financial situation of families

from the viewpoint of per capita income, it is clear that with the birth of each additional child, denominator in a given calculation is higher which reduces the resulting value. On the other hand, also a certain increase of the numerator needs to be considered, due to the reduction of the tax burden (a working parent could deduct from his/her personal income tax base tax-deductible items such as child tax credit or tax-deductible items for the other not working parent) and also due to increased social income/social benefits. In general, however, we may conclude that with the increasing number of children, per capita income is decreasing. This conclusion is exemplified by the following table.

**Table 2 Households by the level of net money income relative to the subsistence level amount in the Czech Republic in 2002**

		Domácnosti úhmem	Čisté příjmy ve vztahu k násobkům životního minima										
			méně než ŽM	1,00 - 1,09 ŽM	1,10 - 1,19 ŽM	1,20 - 1,29 ŽM	1,30 - 1,39 ŽM	1,40 - 1,59 ŽM	1,60 - 1,79 ŽM	1,80 - 1,99 ŽM	2,00 - 2,19 ŽM	2,20 - 2,99 ŽM	3 a více ŽM
Počet domácností	absol.	4 053 811	133 247	72 857	73 812	105 059	116 046	345 078	450 059	575 539	464 847	917 788	799 479
	v %	100,0	3,3	1,8	1,8	2,6	2,9	8,5	11,1	14,2	11,5	22,6	19,7
	absol.	10 116 765	391 894	226 645	217 145	321 231	347 421	883 742	1 023 055	1 264 438	1 156 559	2 360 004	1 924 631
	v %	100,0	3,9	2,2	2,1	3,2	3,4	8,7	10,1	12,5	11,4	23,3	19,0
Průměrný počet na domácnost:													
členů		2,50	2,94	3,11	2,94	3,06	2,99	2,56	2,27	2,20	2,49	2,57	2,41
ekonomicky aktivních		1,11	0,37	0,43	0,66	0,83	0,90	0,77	0,70	0,68	0,93	1,45	1,79
nezaopatřených dětí		0,61	1,34	1,43	1,29	1,35	1,23	0,85	0,60	0,44	0,51	0,51	0,35
nepracujících důchodců		0,56	0,14	0,19	0,26	0,30	0,38	0,55	0,80	0,96	0,92	0,49	0,19
ostatních členů		0,22	1,09	1,06	0,73	0,58	0,48	0,39	0,17	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,08

Source: Microcensus 2002, the Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 2:

		Households, total	Net income relative to subsistence level amounts										
			Less than subsistence level amount	..of subsistence level amount								3 and more of subsistence level amount	
Number of households	absol.												
	%												
	Absol												
	%												
Per household average													
Members													
economically active													
unprovided for children													
not working pensioners													
Other members													

The table confirms the above idea about the lower level of income of families with children. Most families with children are in terms of income concentrated in the interval limited by 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level amount. Households without children with economically active members are markedly better off, since most of them is concentrated in the interval from 1.6 multiple of the subsistence level amount.

The above trends can be demonstrated also on calculations of net per capita income. The following table clearly shows the negative correlation between the number of children and per capita income. A significant decrease can be identified in particular among single-parent families whose net per capita income accounts for less than one third of the value found for a single-parent household.

Besides examination of net income, it is also interesting to compare its structure. The second line of the above table shows the percentage share of gross earned income in net income. In this respect, in particular figures for two-parent families with children are interesting, since this index is below the limit of 1. The significance of earned

income then rapidly drops in the case of single-parent families. The situation of families without children is adversely affected by the fact that the population includes also households of pensioners which quite logically reduce the index of the share of gross earned income in net income.

**Table 3 Basic income characteristics of individual types of households in 2002**

Type of household	Family without children		Two-parent family			Single-parent family		
	1	2	2+1	2+2	2+3 or more	1+1	1+2	1+3 or more
Number of household members								
Net per capita income in CZK	140917	125674	91590	75487	55567	68892	57214	45871
Ratio of gross income to net income	0,77	0,85	1,02	1,03	0,87	0,63	0,53	0,35
Ratio of social income to net income	0,36	0,31	0,16	0,14	0,27	0,38	0,44	0,58
Number of households within the group	521569	662797	378212	523389	99024	126621	80668	13341

Source: Microcensus 2002, the Czech Statistical Office and own calculations

The significance of social income (pensions, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, state social support benefits, social care benefits) is another aspect of income situation of families with children. The significance of social income, as a percentage of total income, is presented also in Table 3. The data for families without children again do not have the optimum informative value since they are distorted by the households of pensioners, for which old-age pensions are included in social income. Hence, the data for families with children are more interesting. In this respect, the positive correlation between the number of children and the percentage share of social income in total net household income is obvious. Especially in the case of households with more children, these indices are quite high. For instance, more than 27% of income of the average two-parent family with three and more children is dependent on social benefits. This dependence is even more marked among single-parent families where for households with one child it is in the region of 38 % and rapidly rises up to 58 % among households with three and more children. Consequently, single-parent families are considerably dependent on social transfers with all their adverse implications.

### 2.1.3 Significance of social benefits in the household income structure

Earned income should be the main source of Household income. However, if this source is insufficient, the benefit system is used in the Czech Republic. However, its large scope has also some adverse impacts, in particular due to the fact that it causes dependence on the assistance from the state or creates a disincentive for people to seek a job.<sup>3</sup> As Table 3 implies, social income/social benefits constitute a significant component of income of families with children and thereby to a

<sup>3</sup> For more details on these issues see e.g. Pavel-Vítek 2005.

considerable extent enable to eliminate adverse impacts of an increased number of household members relative to the value of net per capita income. Firstly, these are state social support benefits whose amount is derived from the ratio of the decisive income to the subsistence level amount of a particular family, including in particular child benefit, housing allowance and social allowance. Through the state social support, independent of income, the family allowance, the birth grant and the funeral grant are awarded. The second group of benefits for families with children which are bound to income include social care benefits on the grounds of social need, sometimes incorrectly labelled as subsistence level benefits. They are intended for families whose income, including the state social support benefits, does not enable them to satisfy the basic necessities of life and these families cannot increase their income for objective reasons (on the grounds of age, health condition, care of children or adult dependent persons, etc.).

In this part, we will endeavour to identify the significance of individual components of the benefit system intended for mitigation of an adverse impact of the number of children on the level of net per capita income. We will divide our analysis into two parts. In the first part, we will compare the significance of social benefits for households with children and without children, regardless of whether these are working or not working households. The second part will focus on the significance of these benefits for households where adult individuals work.

In the case of households without children the potential social income is comprised of the housing allowance (which is part of the state social support system) and social care benefits on the grounds of social need. Table 4 shows that the housing allowance is relatively insignificant for income of childless households. In the case of a single-member household it is only in the region of 0.6% and for two-member households it is even lower. Benefits on the grounds of social need are slightly more important. Their share in income of childless households is in the region of 5 % in the case of a single-member household and 1 % for a two-member household. Hence, it is obvious that a union of cohabiting partners reduces dependence on social benefits.

Income of families with children should be increased also by other social benefits than those mentioned above in the case of childless households. Of state social support benefits, these are in particular child benefit which are awarded, if the level of the decisive income does not exceed three times the subsistence level amount. Social allowance is intended for the poorest families with children whose income is up to 1.6 times the subsistence level amount.

With respect to families with children it is obvious that the housing allowance has the slightest importance in their income structure. Its percentage share in net household income ranges from 0.6% in the case of two-parent families with one child to 3.6% in the case of single-parent families with three and more children. Child benefit appear to be much more significant. Their share in net income of households with children ranges between 2 % and 15 %. In particular, for single-parent families, these benefits constitute significant portion of their budget.

Social allowance which is intended for families in low income brackets, generally is not very important for two-parent families, on the contrary, it plays a relatively

important role among single-parent families where it accounts for up to 8% of their income.

Also in the case of social care benefits on the grounds of social need, a significant increase of their percentage share in total net income can be observed. Although this is not so marked among two-parent families, where higher income capacity can be identified, nonetheless in the case of single-parent families, it is almost 9 %. Interesting thing is that this ratio is relatively stable regardless of the number of children in a household. This shows relatively high significance and preventive nature of child benefit and other state social support benefits.

**Table 4 Significance of individual types of social benefits expressed as their share in net income**

All households								
Type of household	Family without children		Two-parent family			Single-parent family		
Number of members	1	2	2+1	2+2	2+3 or more	1+1	1+2	1+3 or more
Child benefit	0	0	0,021	0,043	0,087	0,058	0,097	0,149
Social allowance	0	0	0,006	0,009	0,037	0,043	0,071	0,066
Housing allowance	0,006	0,001	0,006	0,005	0,013	0,026	0,031	0,036
Social need	0,049	0,012	0,02	0,018	0,034	0,086	0,083	0,084
Household where all adults are economically active								
Type of household	Family without children		Two-parent family			Single-parent family		
Number of members	1	2	2+1	2+2	2+3 or more	1+1	1+2	1+3 or more
Child benefit	0	0	0,015	0,034	0,059	0,04	0,083	0,101
Social allowance	0	0	0,001	0,003	0,009	0,014	0,029	0,039
Housing allowance	0,0003	0	0,001	0,002	0,002	0,007	0,015	0,015
Social need	0,0003	0	0	0,003	0,001	0,007	0,003	0,011

Source: Microcensus 2002, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculations

In terms of the functioning of the social system it is necessary to focus on the analysis of a narrower sample of respondents, or the analysis of households whose adult individuals are economically active. It is logical that significance of individual benefits will be lower than in the previous case.

In the case of childless families we can see that the significance of the housing allowance has been completely marginalized and that the average amount of the social care benefit on the grounds of social need is zero. Also among families with children the significance of social care benefits is considerably lower. Despite this

fact, in particular child benefit remain a relatively important source of income. Although among two-parent families with one child they account for 1.5 % only, nonetheless among families with three and more children their share was already six per cent. Among single-parent families this share is even more significant. In the case of one child, it was 4%, if we focus on the situation with three and more children, then it was more than 10%.

The significance of the social allowance has been also reduced, compared to the aforementioned case. In particular among two-income families, its share in total income is relatively negligible. On the contrary, among single-parent families it still represents a relatively significant component of the household net income; nevertheless even in this case we can observe a sharp decline by about 50%.

#### **2.1.4 Burden on household budgets due to taxes and statutory insurance contributions**

Apart from direct financial support for families with children from the state through social benefit systems, the family is supported also indirectly through tax measures. From this viewpoint it is also necessary that the tax system including the system of statutory insurance contributions does not create disincentives to work and the culture of dependence on the state. In the case of families with children this approach is supported also by the possibility to claim tax reliefs. However, this preferential treatment only applies to the personal income tax and not the statutory insurance which is represented in the Czech Republic by social security and state employment policy contributions and the general health insurance contributions. With respect to insurance, no preferential treatment is given to families with children.

Tax and insurance burden on household budgets can be measured by a simple index which shows what percentage of gross earned income was paid in taxes and insurance contributions. The following table and graph show tax burden in 2002 for individual types of families. In the case of households without children, households of pensioners and households of the unemployed were excluded.

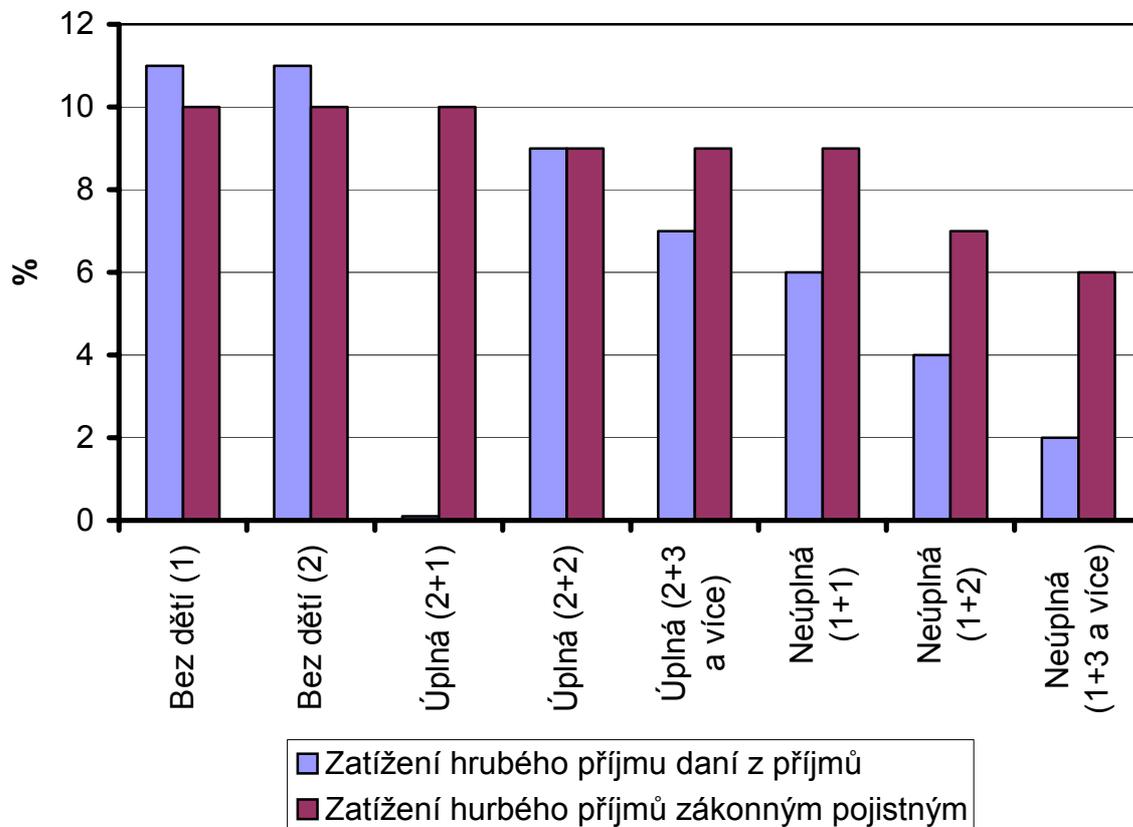
**Table 5 Burden on household budgets due to income tax and statutory insurance** (only those cases where all adult family members are economically active are included)

Type of household	Family without children		Two-parent family			Single-parent family		
	1	2	2+1	2+2	2+3 or more	1+1	1+2	1+3 or more
Number of household members								
Paid income tax/gross income	0,11	0,11	0,1	0,09	0,07	0,06	0,04	0,02
Paid statutory insurance contributions/gross income	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,07	0,06

Source: Microcensus 2002, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculations

Note: As the relevant data were not available, the calculation is exclusive of income tax withheld at source (e.g. on interest income and minor author's royalties).

**Graph 2 Burden on gross Household income due to income tax and insurance contributions**



Source: Microcensus 2002, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculations

[Translation of the text in Graph 2:

without children (1), without children (2), two-parent family (2+1), two-parent family (2+2), two-parent family (2+3 or more), single-parent family (1+1), single-parent family (1+2), single-parent family (1+3 or more)

Burden on gross income due to income tax  
 Burden on gross income due to statutory insurance contributions]

The calculated data show a relatively rapid decrease of the tax burden of families with children (and also a decrease of the burden due to statutory insurance contributions). While in the case of households without children, effectively 11 % were paid in income tax, among two-parent families with children this coefficient dropped from 10 to 7 %. A drop in this indicator is even more significant among single-parent families, where for instance families with three and more children pay only 2% in their income tax.

In several recent years tax reliefs for or preferential treatment of families in the form of child tax credits and credits for a dependent spouse were significantly modified by several amendments to the Income Tax Act. Since 1 January 2005, tax free part of

the tax base for a dependent child was replaced by the tax relief for a child who lives with the taxpayer in a common household in the form of the child tax credit (it is deducted directly from the calculated tax/advance tax). In the case that the tax credit is higher than the tax liability, the difference in the form tax bonus is advantageous for an economically active taxpayer with taxable income. It is also possible to claim a tax credit for a spouse whose annual income is below the determined limit. The possibility of the joint taxation for spouses who maintain at least one child is also a new feature. The calculation of tax from the joint tax base of the spouses reduces the total family tax burden in particular in cases where one of the spouses does not have taxable income or where individual incomes of the spouses are significantly different. It was possible to use the legal institute of joint taxation since the 2005 tax period. At the time of preparation of this study, the data that would enable to assess the impact of these new tax measures on the financial situation of families with children were not yet available. Adverse fiscal impacts, in the region of billions of Czech crowns or a significant increase in the number of filed tax returns prove the fact that families took advantage of this indirect financial support. According to the preliminary data, 350 thousand married couples who received income tax refunds of CZK 4 billion which is more than CZK 11,000 per family on the average made use of the possibility of the joint taxation of spouses.

### **2.1.5 Conclusions**

- The analysis based on the results of the sample survey Microcensus 2002 has proved that the increasing number of children has adverse impacts on per capita income. This is due to the fact that an increase in the number of family members is not fully compensated for by reducing taxes and increasing social transfers.
- On the side of the benefit system it becomes obvious that social income constitutes a significant part of net income of households in which at least one economically active family member does not work. This may result in a situation where in particular in low-income groups, the difference between earned income and income from social benefits is blurred. This significantly blunts the incentives for people to step up their working efforts, or to seek any job at all.
- The performed analyses imply that in the area of mandatory payments (taxes and insurance contributions), the number of children manifests itself in the decreasing average level of taxation. This drop is markedly obvious in the case of personal income tax. On the other hand, in the case of statutory insurance contributions, due to their structure it is much lower.

## 2.2 Analysis of income and expenditure of families with children based on the Household budget survey

### 2.2.1 Development of basic structural and income characteristics of households

In the period 1989 – 2005, data for a total number of about 50,000 households were analyzed in the Household budget survey. This includes, on average, about 2,900 households annually (see Table 6). The sampling population covers about 0.07% of all households.

**Table 6 Composition of households, gross money income and expenditure in the period 1989 – 2005, average household, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Počet domácností	3 874	3 729	3 189	2 572	2 539	2 586	3 182	3 185	2 955	2 974	2 965
Průměrný počet na domácnost: členů	2,64	2,58	2,49	2,49	2,53	2,49	2,49	2,47	2,46	2,46	2,34
ekonomicky aktivních	1,33	1,30	1,19	1,19	1,21	1,18	1,17	1,15	1,15	1,14	1,12
nezaopatřených dětí	0,84	0,79	0,73	0,72	0,74	0,71	0,71	0,71	0,72	0,71	0,61
nepracujících důchodců	0,38	0,38	0,47	0,49	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,48
<b>HRUBÉ PENĚŽNÍ PŘÍJMY CELKEM</b>	26 796	33 664	47 937	65 215	82 804	94 588	97 807	109 011	114 760	119 923	127 294
Příjmy ze závislé činnosti	20 214	23 878	34 012	45 588	57 366	64 830	66 967	73 480	76 165	79 962	83 620
Příjmy z podnikání	.	223	2 146	3 233	5 712	6 593	6 679	7 345	10 061	10 515	10 730
Sociální příjmy	5 162	8 195	9 774	13 073	16 283	18 959	20 165	23 425	23 659	24 723	27 072
<b>ČISTÉ PENĚŽNÍ PŘÍJMY CELKEM</b>	23 500	29 586	40 915	54 934	70 044	80 771	83 422	93 154	98 102	102 217	108 676
<b>HRUBÁ PENĚŽNÍ VYDÁNÍ CELKEM</b>	25 748	32 160	46 332	62 488	80 911	92 026	94 010	102 732	108 023	111 805	117 784
z toho: daň z příjmů	3 296	4 078	2 933	4 390	5 757	6 040	6 351	7 017	7 577	8 138	8 601
zdravotní a sociální pojištění	x	x	4 089	5 891	7 003	7 777	8 034	8 840	9 081	9 568	10 017

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 6

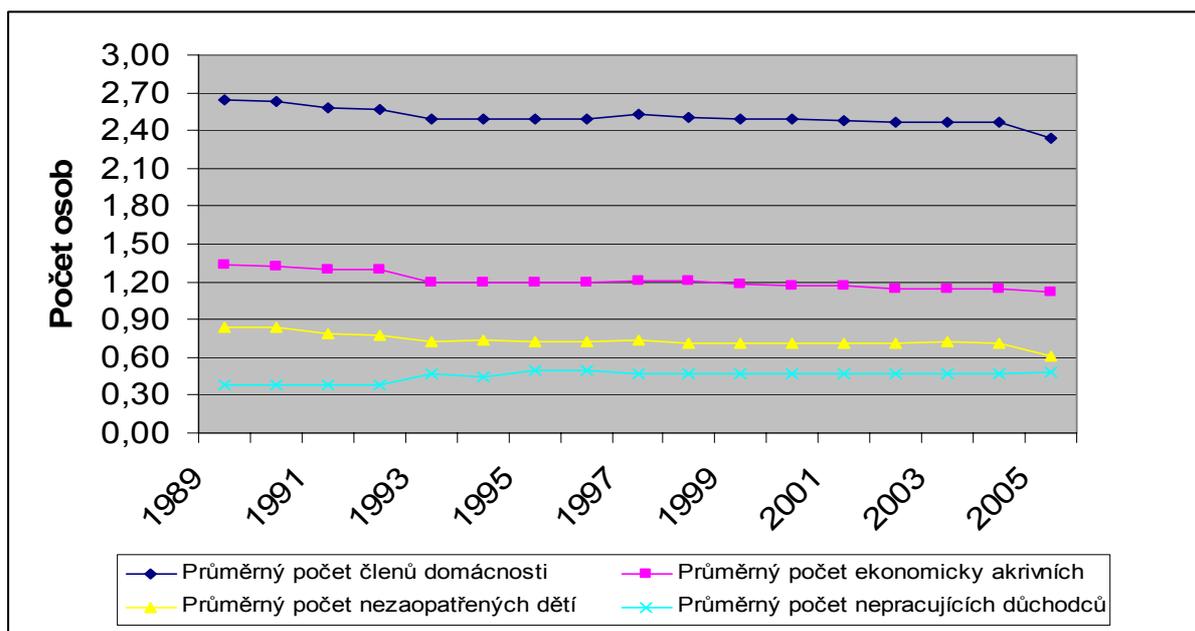
Number of households
Per household average:
Members
economically active
unprovided for children
not working pensioners
<b>GROSS MONEY INCOME, TOTAL</b>
Income from employment
Income from private enterprise
Social income
<b>NET MONEY INCOME, TOTAL</b>
<b>GROSS MONEY EXPENDITURE, TOTAL</b>
including: income tax
health insurance and social security contributions

Graph 3 shows that since 1989 the structure of households was gradually changing, while in recent years in particular the following changes are obvious:

- the average number of household members has been decreasing (over the last five years by 0.15; by 0.3 since 1989),
- the average number of economically active persons has slightly decreased, but after the initial drop in the 90's it is more stable (over the last five years by 0.05; by 0.21 since 1989),
- the average number of unprovided for children has decreased relatively rapidly, while the most recent available data for 2005 show a significant drop (over the past five years by 0.10; by 0.23 since 1989, however, a drop between 2004 and 2005 by 0.1),
- the average number of not working pensioners has been gradually increasing in the population (over the last five years only by 0.01; by 0.10 since 1989).

For the examined households, therefore, a trend similar to all other advanced countries can be identified – gradual ageing of households, increasing share of households with less members and decreasing number of children in households. These data from the Household budget survey are supported also by the data from the Population and Housing Census and Microcensus, in particular in 1996 and 2002.

**Graph 3 Development of the average number of persons in the monitored households in the period 1989 - 2005, average household**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 3

Number of persons

Average number of household members  
Average number of unprovided for children

Average number of economically active persons  
Average number of not working pensioners]

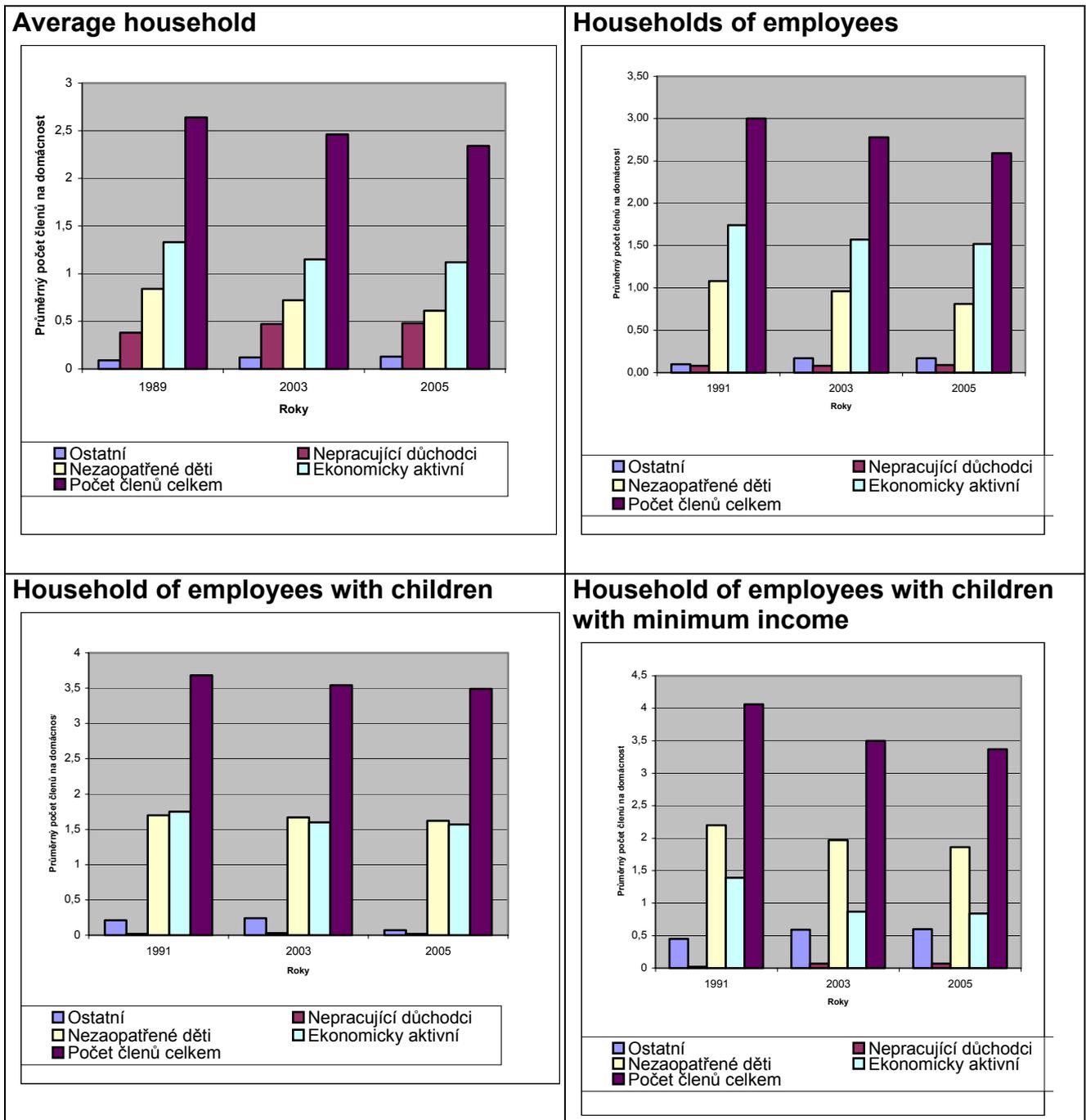
The Household budget survey divides households into seven basic types:

- average household,
- households of employees,
- households of farmers,
- households of self-employed persons,
- households of pensioners,
- households of employees with children,
- families with children with minimum income.

Due to the fact that the households of farmers and self-employed persons in the records of the Czech Statistical Office are not further subdivided to households with children and without children, the analysis will not deal with them anymore. Households of pensioners will be disregarded, too.

Graph 4 shows, how the average number of household members has been changed for the average household, household of employees and two type families with children - families of employees with children and families of employees with children and minimum income. The most significant changes are obvious with respect to a drop in the number of households of employees and households of children with minimum income and in the case of the latter households also a drop in the number of unprovided for children.

**Graph 4 Average number of members in the years 1989, 2003 and 2005**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 4:

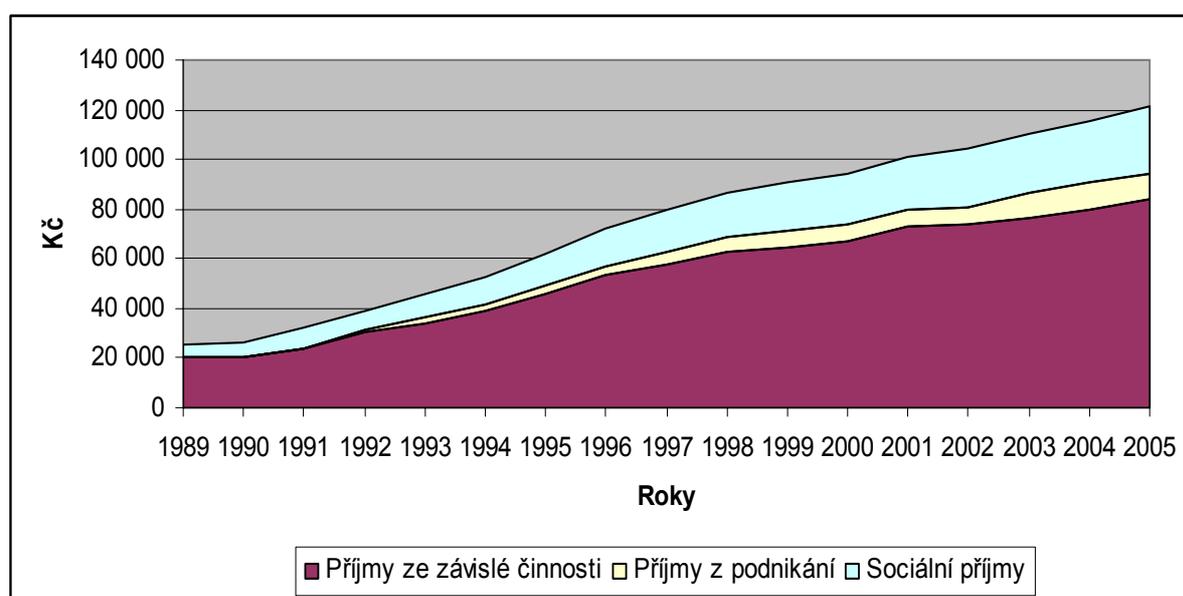
Average household		Households of employees	
Years		Years	
Average number of members per household		Average number of members per household	
Other	Not working pensioners	Other	Not working pensioners
Unprovided for children	Economically active persons	Unprovided for children	Economically active persons

Number of members, total		Number of members, total	
--------------------------	--	--------------------------	--

<b>Household of employees with children</b>		<b>Household of employees with children with minimum income</b>	
Years		Years	
Average number of members per household		Average number of members per household	
Other	Not working pensioners	Other	Not working pensioners
Unprovided for children	Economically active persons	Unprovided for children	Economically active persons
Number of members, total		Number of members, total	

In terms of the structure of individual incomes (Table 6 and Graph 5) in the monitored sample of households, the share of income from private enterprise has been gradually increasing (from 0.8 % to 9.9 % between 1991 and 2005) and the same development trend was observed in the case of social income, at the expense of income from employment (a drop from 80.7 % to 76.9 % in 2005). In general, however, the structure of money income by individual sources has been changing in the course of the period 1993 – 2003 very gradually, in particular due to still dominating income from employment. Social income has been ranging in recent years from 23 to 25 % of total gross money income. Income from private enterprise reflects in compliance with the methodology in force the amounts whereby household member engaged in private enterprise contributed to the household budget or which he used for his/her own consumption.

**Graph 5 Development of individual components of gross money income in the period 1989 – 2005 (CZK, excluding other income), average household**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 5

CZK

Years

Income from employment      Income from private enterprise      Social income]

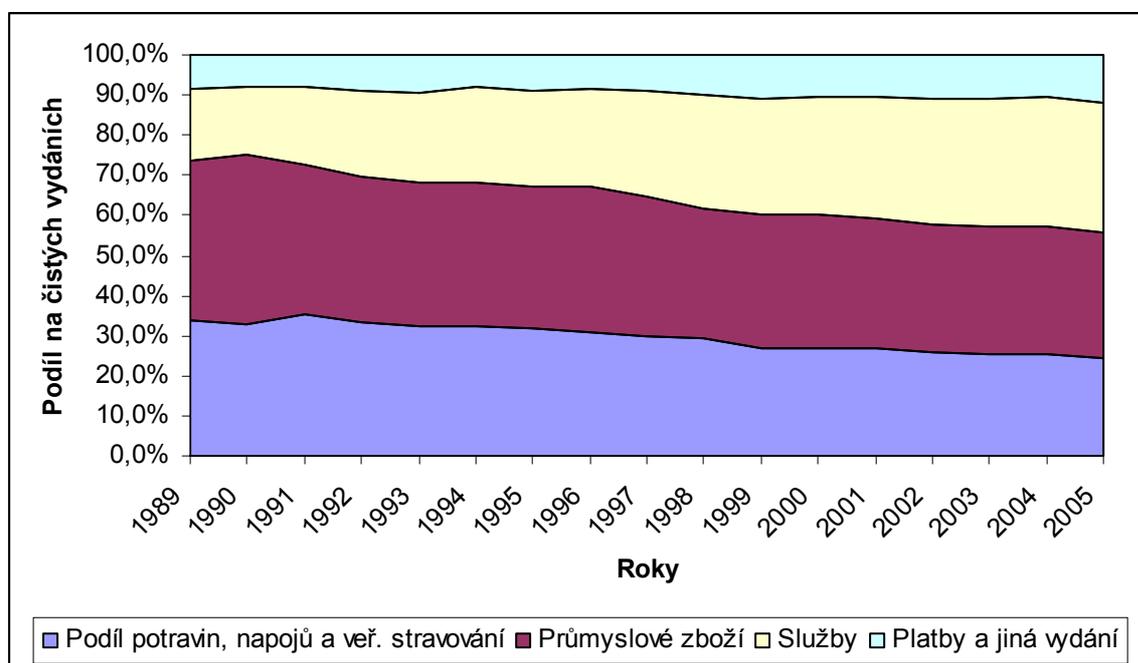
More detailed analysis of household income is presented in another part of the study, nevertheless on the basis of the data of the Household budget survey it is obvious that social income, in particular pensions and unemployment benefits have been gaining in significance in household income. On the contrary the proportion of income from main employment has been decreasing, even at the expense of other income from employment. Income from main private enterprise activity has been increasing dynamically, on the contrary income from the sale of agricultural products has been stagnating or even decreasing.

### **2.2.2 Development of the structure of household expenditure**

The analyses based on the Household budget survey and Microcensus confirm that if the economic situation is stable, an increase or drop in household consumption is low and in the year-on-year comparison, no radical conclusions can be made concerning the movement of consumption. Such conclusions would require the comparison for a longer period than one year. However, if there were significant changes in the current economic trends, also housekeeping of individual households can be thereby affected in the course of one year (e.g. years 1990, 1991, 1997). The data from the Household budget survey for 1989 to 2005 show that after the change in the political regime at the end of 1989 and radical economic reforms in 1990 – 1992 the expenditure structure of the Czech households has been more or less stabilized. Gradually, however, the expenditure structure is subject to long-term changes which with some delay reflect the trends in advanced countries, in particular:

- gradual decline in the share of expenditure on food, beverages and public catering services which shows the rising standard of living of households that can afford to spend higher proportion of their money also on „unnecessary“ expenditure (decline in the share of this expenditure from z 33.9 % in 1993 to 24.4 %, in 2005, i.e. by 9.5 percentage points),
- decrease in expenditure on manufactured goods which is caused on one hand by the rising standard of living and therefore produces the same effect as for food, but also the slower rise in prices of manufactured goods, compared to services which gradually reduces the share of this expenditure in total household expenditure (a decline in the share of this expenditure from 39.8% in 1993 to 31.2% in 2005, i.e. by 8.6 percentage points),
- the sharp rise in expenditure fro services that will probably continue even in the future and which with some delay reflects similar trends abroad (the rise in the share of this expenditure from 17.8 % in 1993 to 32.6 % in 2005, i.e. by 14.8 percentage points).

**Graph 6 Change in the structure of net household expenditure by household type in 1989 – 2005, average household**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 6:

Share in net expenditure

Years

Share of food, beverages and public catering services, Manufactured goods, Services, Payments and other expenditure]

### 2.2.3 Development of expenditure of families with children

During the last 17 years, the expenditure structure of an average household was changing from food, beverages and manufactured goods towards services. This part of the study shows differences in the expenditure structure between individual types of households with children.

**Table 7 Basic characteristics of development of individual types of households in selected years**

	Průměrná domácnost			Domácnosti zaměstnanců			Domácnosti zaměstnanců s dětmi			Domácnosti zaměstnanců s dětmi s minimálními příjmy		
	1989	2003	2005	1989	2003	2005	1991	2003	2005	1991	2003	2005
Počet domácností	3874	2955	2965	2645	1730	1734	1518	999	683	324	424	422
Průměrný počet na domácnost:												
členů	2,64	2,46	2,34	3,00	2,78	2,59	3,68	3,54	3,49	4,06	3,5	3,37
ekonomicky aktivních	1,33	1,15	1,12	1,74	1,57	1,52	1,75	1,6	1,57	1,39	0,87	0,84
nezaopatřených dětí	0,84	0,72	0,61	1,08	0,96	0,81	1,7	1,67	1,62	2,2	1,97	1,86
nepracujících důchodců	0,38	0,47	0,48	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,07
ostatních	0,09	0,12	0,13	0,10	0,17	0,17	0,21	0,24	0,07	0,45	0,59	0,6
<b>Čistý peněžní příjem na osobu v Kč/rok</b>	23500	98102	108676	24031	101672	113297	26054	86482	91690	17436	43454	45971
z toho sociální příjmy v %	22	24,1	24,9	13,8	11,6	12,1	20,3	11,0	11,1	34,2	39,3	38,9
<b>Čistá peněžní vydání na osobu v Kč/rok</b>	22453	91365	99165	22828	93050	100949	24632	80374	84655	17055	44536	46746
Saldo vybraných úspor a vkladů	-380	-5505	-8998	-482	-7672	-12316	-489	-4928	-7473	184	1912	1544

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 7

	Average household	Households of employees	Households of employees with children	Households of employees with children and minimum income
Number of households				
Per household average				
Members				
economically active				

unprovided for children				
not working pensioners				
other members				
<b>Net per capita money income (CZK)</b>				
including: social income (%)				
<b>Net per capita money expenditure (CZK)</b>				
Balance of deposits withdrawn and deposits made				

Basic characteristics of the development of composition and income for the selected four types of households in selected years are set out in Table 7 and can be described as follows:

- similarly, as average households, all analyzed households tend to develop to a lower number of household members,
- a family whose income did not exceed 1.4 times the subsistence level amount was in 1991 higher, on average, had more children and also the so-called other persons<sup>4</sup> and on the contrary it consisted of less economically active persons than the average family with children. Nonetheless, in 2005 the number of members of both types of households with children was almost the same (3.49 and 3.37 persons),
- however, other differences deepened in the course of the monitored period and reflected changes in the composition of households with minimum income – whereas previously, rather families with higher number of children and a woman receiving the family allowance were below the subsistence level, gradually the number of families with an unemployed person or a not working pensioner and single-parent families was increasing,
- development of income in a population of families with children with minimum income is limited by the development of the subsistence level<sup>5</sup> - in 1991, per capita income in a family with minimum income was two thirds of income of the household of employees, whereas in 2005 it was only about one half,
- families with children and minimum income are heavily dependent on social income – among the households of employees with children in the period 1991 – 2003 the share of social income decreased (from 20 to 11 %), among families with minimum income, social income in 2005 accounted already for 39 % of net household income (increase by 5 percentage points),
- families with children and with minimum income systematically replenished their funds by withdrawing their deposits (throughout the whole period),
- other households rather have made more deposits than they have withdrawn from their accounts for most of the years, only in 1990 and 1992, the level of deposits withdrawn exceeded deposits made.

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<sup>4</sup> Women receiving family allowance, the unemployed, housewives.

<sup>5</sup> Subsistence level was valorized, however increased at a slower pace than earned income and pensions, and therefore income disproportion among families with children deepened.

**Table 8 Structure of expenditure of individual households in selected years (%)**

	Průměrná domácnost			Domácnosti zaměstnanců			Domácnosti zaměstnanců s dětmi			Domácnosti zaměstnanců s dětmi s minimálními příjmy		
	1989	2003	2005*	1989	2003	2005*	1991	2003	2005*	1991	2003	2005*
<b>Čistá peněžní vydání na osobu v Kč/rok</b>	22453	91365	99165	22828	93050	100949	24632	80374	84655	17055	44536	46746
Potraviny, nealk. nápoje	26,3	19,8	20,6	25,1	18,4	19,3	26,1	18,8	19,8	30,9	26,7	26,8
Alk. nápoje, tabák	4,6	3,2	2,9	4,6	3,2	2,8	4,4	2,7	2,3	4,8	2,4	2,2
Odívání a obuv	11,0	5,7	5,6	11,3	6,0	5,9	10,8	6,5	6,3	10,1	5,6	5,5
Bydlení	9,7	20,5	20,1	9,2	19,5	18,8	10,9	18,7	17,4	12,4	24,3	25,3
Vybavení a provoz domácnosti	8,4	7,4	6,7	8,6	7,5	7,0	8,5	7,3	6,8	7,5	6,5	4,4
Zdravotnictví	0,4	1,7	2,0	0,3	1,6	1,7	0,4	1,4	1,6	0,3	1,2	1,3
Doprava	10,9	9,9	11,1	11,5	10,9	11,9	10,3	11,2	12,2	8,2	5,9	6,2
Spoje	1,5	4,4	4,6	1,4	4,4	4,5	1,5	4,3	4,6	1,6	4,8	4,9
Volný čas	11,7	9,8	10,6	11,9	10,1	11,0	11,6	10,7	11,5	9,7	7,4	8,0
Vzdělání	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,7	1,0
Stravovací a ubytovací služby	4,6	4,4	5,1	5,0	4,8	5,6	5,6	5,4	6,2	5,7	5,1	5,4
Ostatní zboží a služby	6,1	7,8	10,2	6,3	8,1	10,7	5,9	7,8	10,4	6,2	6,4	9,1
Jiná vydání	4,6	4,9	x	4,5	5,0	x	3,3	4,4	x	2	2,7	x

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 8

	Average household	Households of employees	Households of employees with children	Households of employees with children and minimum income
<b>Net annual per capita money expenditure (CZK)</b>	1989, 2003, 2005*	1989, 2003, 2005*	1991, 2003, 2005*	1991, 2003, 2005*
Food, non-alcoholic beverages				
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco				
Clothing and footwear				
Housing				
Household equipment and household functioning				
Health services				
Transport				
Leisure time				
Education				
Catering and accommodation services				
Other goods and services				
Other expenditure				

Note: \* Data for 2004 and 2005 are not based on the same methodology as the results for the period 1989 – 2003. The results for 2005 are the ratio of nominal expenditure by individual groups of consumer expenditure and annual per capita consumer expenditure in CZK for the relevant type of household.

There are significant differences between the structure of expenditure of individual types of households. On one hand, changes in the structure of expenditure in households of employees and employees with children were similar to an average household. Subject to certain exceptions, also expenditure of pensioners followed the same line of development. However, expenditure of families with children with minimum income developed differently.

Basic trends in expenditure of an average household and an average household with children were in the monitored period, even since 1989, similar. We can sum up the situation by saying that except for households with minimum income the rule applies that the share of housing expenditure is rising and the share of expenditure on food and beverages is declining. Families with minimum income, however, continue to have much higher share of expenditure on food and housing (in total, it has risen up to more than 50 %, compared to families of employees with children, where it accounted for 37 %), at the expense of expenditure on household equipment, leisure time expenditure and expenditure on the vehicles.

The main features of development in the last two decades can be described as follows<sup>6</sup>:

- the structure of expenditure and its development were among families of employees with children similar to households of employees in total,
- families with minimum income, compared to families of employees, had to spend a relatively higher proportion of their expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages (in 1991 this share was 30.9 %, compared to 26.1 % among households of employees) and on housing (12.4 % compared to 10.9 %); the share of other expenditure groups was approximately the same or lower (household equipment and functioning, transport, leisure time),
- among families with children with minimum income, the share of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is decreasing at a slower pace than among other families with children (by 4.1 percentage points, compared to 6.3 percentage points),
- the share of housing costs among families with children with minimum income doubled (increase by 12.9 percentage points, among employees by 6.5 percentage points),
- in total, the share of housing expenditure and expenditure on food and beverages for the period 1991 – 2005 among employees with children has not changed too much (it accounted for 38.5 %, compared to the original 37 %), among families with minimum income their share increased from 43.3% to 52.1 %,

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<sup>6</sup> The data for 2004 and 2005 are not based on the same methodology as the results for the period 1989 – 2003. The data for the period between 1989 and 2003 are not based on the existing systemization CZ-COICOP and therefore it is not possible to simply extend time series up to 2005. The results for 2004 and 2005 are the ratio of nominal expenditure by individual consumer expenditure groups to annual per capita consumer expenditure in CZK for the relevant types of households.

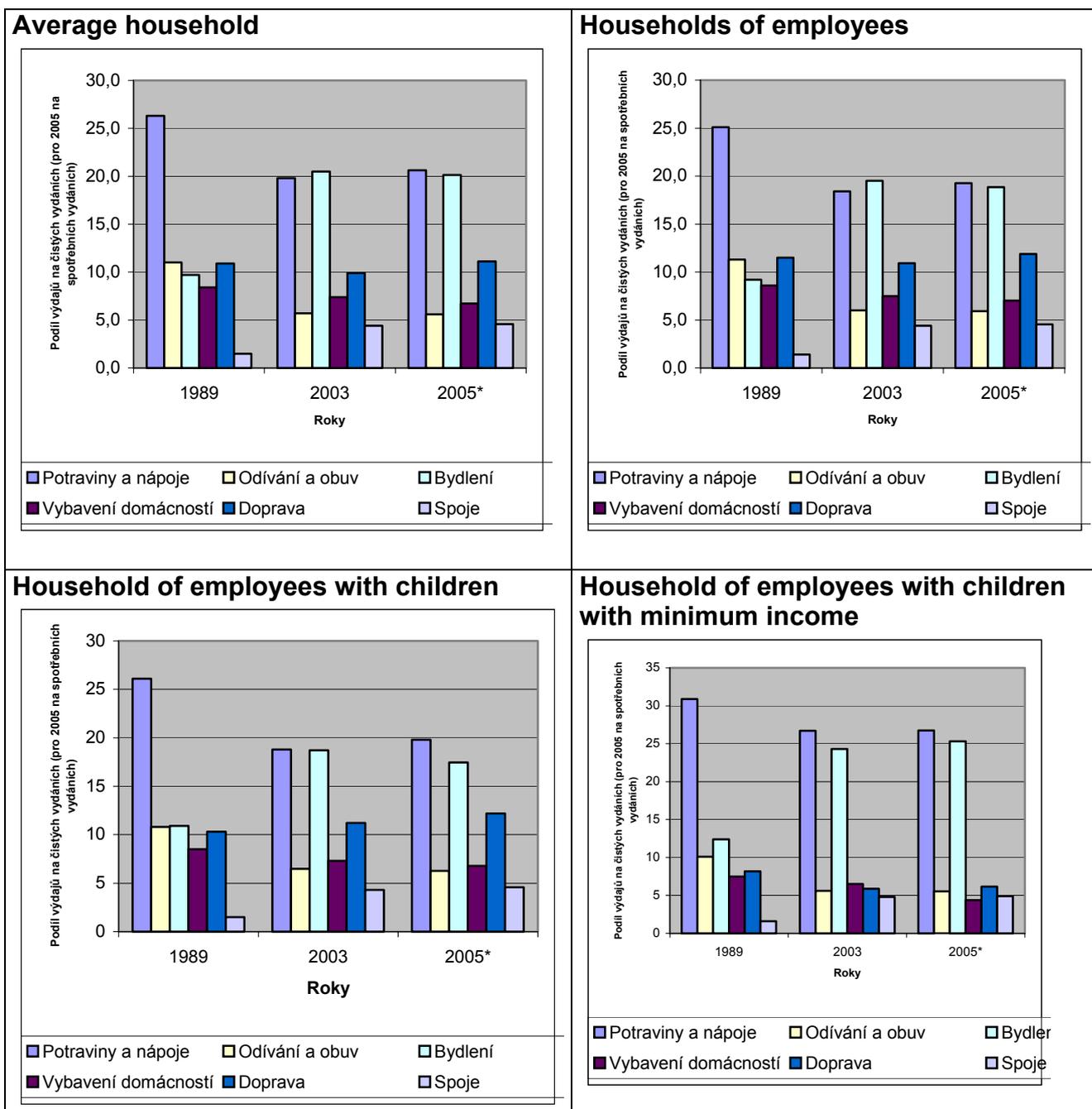
- among families with minimum children, this necessitated savings in expenditure on the purchase of vehicles (nominal stagnation or slow increase of expenditure<sup>7</sup>) and for the operation of vehicles (below-average increase – index 153.7 compared to 269.6 among families of employees with children),
- expenditure on clothing and footwear among employees with children have risen in nominal terms by 122% since 1991, among families with children with minimum income by only 46 %,
- leisure time expenditure of families with children with minimum income dropped (its share declined by 1.7 percentage points, among employees by only 0.9 points),
- among households of employees housing expenditure became the main expenditure item (20%),
- the share of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages among households of employees dropped to 19.3 %, compared to 1989, which is a decline by 23 %.

These trends are even more obvious, if we look at the graph below comparing the development of expenditure by main categories (food and beverages, clothing and footwear, housing, household equipment, transport, communications) by four basic types of households since 1989. The graph confirms significantly higher share of expenditure on food and housing among households with minimum income and in particular significantly higher dynamics of the rising share of housing expenditure among these types of households.

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<sup>7</sup> Increase in the number of cars among families with children between 1991 and 2005 from 74 to 82, whereas among families with children with minimum income in the same period a decline from 62 to 41 cars.

**Graph 7 Structure of expenditure of individual types of households in 1989, 2003 and 2005 (%)**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 7:

**Average household**

The share of expenditure in net expenditure (for 2005 in consumer expenditure)  
Food and beverages, Clothing and footwear, Housing

**Households of employees**

The share of expenditure in net expenditure (for 2002 in consumer expenditure)  
Food and beverages, Clothing and footwear, Housing

Household equipment, Transport, Communications

Household equipment, Transport, Communications

**Household of employees with children**

**Household of employees with children with minimum income**

The share of expenditure in net expenditure (for 2005 in consumer expenditure)

The share of expenditure in net expenditure (for 2002 in consumer expenditure)

Food and beverages, Clothing and footwear, Housing

Food and beverages, Clothing and footwear, Housing

Household equipment, Transport, Communications

Household equipment, Transport, Communications

For more detailed assessment of the financial situation of various types of families with children the following definitions of households of employees with unprovided for children from the Household budget survey are used:

- household with children, total, which means all families in which at least half of the reporting period one unprovided for child was present,
- two-parent nuclear families are defined as a married couple with unprovided for children, no other relative or an economically active child live with the family ,
- single-parent nuclear families which consist of one of the parents and an unprovided for child or children, while no other relative or an economically active child live in the family ,
- household with children and minimum income up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level.

The trends in the development of the structure of money expenditure of the above types of households with children in the period 2001 - 2005 are shown in Tables 9 to 12. On the basis of an indicator which expresses the ratio of a given expenditure item to household net money income, the following basic characteristics can be observed which distinguish the development of expenditure of the analyzed types of families with children from the average household:

- for the average household, in the monitored period the share of consumer expenditure in net money income declines (by 2.8 % to 83.8 %), while the main reason is a decline in expenditure on food and beverages (by 2.5 % to 17.3 %) and clothing and footwear (by 1.1 % to 4.7 %); the share of housing expenditure and other expenditure is rising (at the same pace of 0.8 % to 16.9 % for housing and 8.5 % for other expenditure),
- among households with children, a decline in the share of consumer expenditure has been slower than among average households (decline by 1.7 % to 85,3 %), while both food expenditure and clothing expenditure has been declining also at a slower pace than among average households (by 1.9 % and 1.2 %, respectively to 16.9 % in the case of food and 5.4 % in the case of clothing); the level of housing expenditure, basically, remains the same (increase from 14.3 % to 14.9 % with certain fluctuations); however, the situation is different among two-parent nuclear families with three children – the share of consumer expenditure in household net income rises relatively sharply (by 4.1 % to 86.2 %) which is caused in particular by an increase in housing expenditure and furnishings (by 2.7

%), expenditure on transport (by 2.0 % to 11.0 %) and other expenditure (increase by 1.4 % to 8.7 %), decline in expenditure on food by 1.3 % (to 19.0 %) cannot offset this increase,

- the difference between two-parent and single-parent nuclear families consists in the fact that in the former category, the share of consumer expenditure dropped by 2.1 % (to 84.7 %), whereas in the second category it increased by 2.2 % (to 91.2 %); a decline in relative expenditure on food is slower than among single-parent families (a decline by 0.9 % to 19.4 %, compared to a decline by 2.0 % to 16.7 % among two-parent nuclear families) and on the contrary, a more rapid pace of increase (1.4 % compared to 0.5 %) was recorded in the case of housing expenditure which is also much higher among single-parent families (20.9 % compared to 14.2 % among two-parent families); for other items, the pace of changes in expenditure among single-parent and two-parent families is the same,
- among two-parent nuclear families with one child, compared to the same families with two children, the share of consumer expenditure is rising at a quicker pace (by 3.9 % or 1.5 %), but a decline in expenditure on food and clothing is, basically, the same (-1.9 % compared to 2.0 % and -1.5 % compared to -1.2 %, respectively); a more significant increase was recorded among these types of households only for the item other expenditure (about 1 %); among single-parent nuclear families with one child the situation is more complicated – in particular due to an increase in the share of housing expenditure (by 2.5 % to 21.3 %) and other expenditure (by 1.1 %), which has not been sufficiently offset by a decline in expenditure on food (a decline by 1.5 % to 18.2 %) and clothing (a decline by 1.0 % to 6.3 %), the weight of total consumer expenditure increased from 87.0 % to 91.2 %,
- among two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and one or two children the situation is similar – gradually, the share of consumer expenditure in net money income which was above 100 % has been gradually declining (currently, at 100.4 % and 99.9 %, respectively, which is a decline by 0.8 % and 1.6 %, respectively), which shows that the share of deposits withdrawn increased; among two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and three children, on the contrary, the share of consumer expenditure in net income increased by 3.9 % (to 99.8 %), which indicates the worsening of the financial situation of these households; among all these types of households, the share of expenditure on food is decreasing (by 1.8 %, 3.6 % and 2.2 %, respectively to 26.3 %, 26.2 % and 28.2 %, respectively), among households with one and two children the share of housing expenditure declined (by 1.0 % and 0.6 %, respectively), but among households with three children this share increased by 0.7 % to 20.3 %; other expenditure is an item rising at a relatively rapid rate (increase by 0.7 to 1.8 %),
- among single-parent nuclear families with one child, the share of consumer expenditure in net income has been slightly declining (by 0.4 % to 101.0 %), while an opposite trend is obvious among single-parent families with two children (increase by 2.0 % to 97.1 %); the level of expenditure on food, despite a decline among both types of households (by 4.2 % and 1.0 %, respectively) remains high, compared to other types of households (25.4 % and 26.2 %, respectively); housing expenditure has been rising sharply (by 2.5 % and 2.0 %, respectively to 34.3 % and 29.3 %, respectively); among households with two children also other expenditure is rising at a rapid rate. (by 1.1 %).

**Table 9 Development of expenditure of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**

	Average households					Households with children, total					Households with children and minimum income				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Consumer expenditure (CZK)</b>	78 090	80 397	84 568	87 259	91 085	69 318	71 046	74 742	76 924	78 195	40 147	42 769	43 140	44 618	45 696
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	17 843	17 818	17 924	18 485	18 775	15 017	14 890	15 007	15 677	15 485	11 909	11 941	11 866	12 426	12 228
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	2 431	2 509	2 541	2 517	2 603	1 778	1 882	1 806	1 854	1 790	924	939	1 020	975	996
<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	5 208	5 229	5 221	5 173	5 095	5 274	5 163	5 186	5 043	4 908	2 432	2 485	2 504	2 517	2 536
<i>Housing, water, electricity</i>	14 523	15 948	16 654	16 846	18 336	11 431	12 672	13 001	13 236	13 642	9 678	10 471	10 758	11 040	11 568
<i>Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house</i>	5 402	5 550	5 693	5 708	6 116	4 400	4 638	4 734	4 857	5 302	1 765	1 922	2 107	2 116	2 001
<i>Health</i>	1 333	1 417	1 574	1 674	1 795	985	1 034	1 126	1 189	1 247	477	517	525	568	582
<i>Transport</i>	8 558	8 028	9 038	9 586	10 132	8 375	7 696	9 007	9 052	9 539	2 509	2 896	2 611	2 726	2 816
<i>Communications</i>	3 039	3 252	3 666	4 021	4 162	2 767	2 885	3 282	3 615	3 582	1 587	1 770	1 868	2 055	2 242
<i>Recreation and culture</i>	8 253	8 452	9 109	9 548	9 673	7 940	8 136	8 651	9 078	9 009	3 216	3 431	3 470	3 566	3 677
<i>Education</i>	437	461	547	516	497	626	669	778	716	717	359	399	405	390	445
<i>Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)</i>	4 062	4 110	4 438	4 598	4 643	4 301	4 429	4 688	4 830	4 853	2 104	2 311	2 319	2 364	2 457
<i>Other</i>	7 000	7 622	8 164	8 588	9 257	6 424	6 949	7 477	7 777	8 119	3 187	3 687	3 689	3 875	4 149
<b>Consumer expenditure (%)</b>	86,6%	86,3%	92,6%	85,4%	83,8%	87,0%	87,1%	86,4%	84,9%	85,3%	98,3%	99,0%	99,3%	99,0%	99,4%
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	19,8%	19,1%	19,6%	18,1%	17,3%	18,8%	18,3%	17,4%	17,3%	16,9%	29,1%	27,6%	27,3%	27,6%	26,6%
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	2,7%	2,7%	2,8%	2,5%	2,4%	2,2%	2,3%	2,1%	2,0%	2,0%	2,3%	2,2%	2,3%	2,2%	2,2%
<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	5,8%	5,6%	5,7%	5,1%	4,7%	6,6%	6,3%	6,0%	5,6%	5,4%	6,0%	5,8%	5,8%	5,6%	5,5%
<i>Housing, water, electricity</i>	16,1%	17,1%	18,2%	16,5%	16,9%	14,3%	15,5%	15,0%	14,6%	14,9%	23,7%	24,2%	24,8%	24,5%	25,2%
<i>Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house</i>	6,0%	6,0%	6,2%	5,6%	5,6%	5,5%	5,7%	5,5%	5,4%	5,8%	4,3%	4,4%	4,8%	4,7%	4,4%
<i>Health</i>	1,5%	1,5%	1,7%	1,6%	1,7%	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%	1,3%	1,4%	1,2%	1,2%	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%
<i>Transport</i>	9,5%	8,6%	9,9%	9,4%	9,3%	10,5%	9,4%	10,4%	10,0%	10,4%	6,1%	6,7%	6,0%	6,0%	6,1%
<i>Communications</i>	3,4%	3,5%	4,0%	3,9%	3,8%	3,5%	3,5%	3,8%	4,0%	3,9%	3,9%	4,1%	4,3%	4,6%	4,9%
<i>Recreation and culture</i>	9,2%	9,1%	10,0%	9,3%	8,9%	10,0%	10,0%	10,0%	10,0%	9,8%	7,9%	7,9%	8,0%	7,9%	8,0%
<i>Education</i>	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%	0,9%	0,9%	0,9%	1,0%
<i>Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering</i>	4,5%	4,4%	4,9%	4,5%	4,3%	5,4%	5,4%	5,4%	5,3%	5,3%	5,1%	5,3%	5,3%	5,2%	5,3%

<i>and accommodation)</i>															
<i>Other expenditure</i>	7,8%	8,2%	8,9%	8,4%	8,5%	8,1%	8,5%	8,6%	8,6%	8,9%	7,8%	8,5%	8,5%	8,6%	9,0%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 10 Development of expenditure of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**

	Two-parent nuclear families, total					Two-parent nuclear families with one child					Two-parent nuclear families with two children				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Consumer expenditure (CZK)</b>	68 757	70 485	73 733	76 093	77 779	80 251	82 282	86 240	89 227	90 827	66 635	68 035	71 595	73 586	74 789
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 748	14 593	14 784	15 409	15 254	16 031	15 887	16 406	17 068	16 930	14 489	14 288	14 314	14 926	14 809
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 765	1 882	1 827	1 863	1 811	2 216	2 288	2 229	2 318	2 277	1 620	1 800	1 726	1 752	1 643
Clothing and footwear	5 198	5 163	5 032	4 941	4 874	6 199	5 720	5 856	5 773	5 689	5 107	5 058	4 950	4 903	4 783
Housing, water, electricity	10 794	12 672	12 246	12 484	12 973	12 849	14 670	14 864	15 672	15 365	10 345	11 331	11 627	11 581	12 408
Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house	4 503	4 638	4 699	4 864	5 531	5 507	5 959	6 071	6 231	7 011	4 301	4 247	4 375	4 547	4 937
Health	939	1 034	1 101	1 158	1 189	1 126	1 056	1 303	1 325	1 322	881	1 026	1 101	1 163	1 201
Transport	8 888	7 698	9 489	9 565	9 991	11 124	10 486	11 423	11 315	12 824	8 356	7 810	9 236	9 284	8 984
Communications	2 618	2 885	3 113	3 407	3 399	3 090	3 311	3 695	3 806	3 906	2 591	2 637	2 932	3 328	3 311
Recreation and culture	7 928	8 136	8 541	8 974	9 000	8 738	8 681	9 308	9 828	9 530	7 944	8 217	8 779	9 133	9 329
Education	626	615	682	707	717	585	665	666	758	711	659	579	690	699	775
Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)	4 328	4 429	4 687	4 849	4 811	4 733	4 793	5 112	5 313	5 132	4 336	4 462	4 692	4 844	4 925
Other	6 422	6 949	7 532	7 871	8 229	8 052	8 765	9 307	9 818	10 131	6 005	6 579	7 172	7 426	7 684
<b>Consumer expenditure (%)</b>	87,1%	87,1%	86,0%	84,7%	85,0%	86,1%	85,6%	85,4%	83,0%	82,2%	88,3%	88,1%	86,3%	85,5%	86,8%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18,7%	18,0%	17,3%	17,2%	16,7%	17,2%	16,5%	16,3%	15,9%	15,3%	19,2%	18,5%	17,3%	17,3%	17,2%
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2%	2,3%	2,1%	2,1%	2,0%	2,4%	2,4%	2,2%	2,2%	2,1%	2,1%	2,3%	2,1%	2,0%	1,9%
Clothing and footwear	6,6%	6,4%	5,9%	5,5%	5,3%	6,7%	6,0%	5,8%	5,4%	5,2%	6,8%	6,6%	6,0%	5,7%	5,6%
Housing, water, electricity	13,7%	15,7%	14,3%	13,9%	14,2%	13,8%	15,3%	14,7%	14,6%	13,9%	13,7%	14,7%	14,0%	13,5%	14,4%
Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house	5,7%	5,7%	5,5%	5,4%	6,0%	5,9%	6,2%	6,0%	5,8%	6,3%	5,7%	5,5%	5,3%	5,3%	5,7%
Health	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%	1,3%	1,3%	1,2%	1,1%	1,3%	1,2%	1,2%	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%	1,4%	1,4%
Transport	11,3%	9,5%	11,1%	10,6%	10,9%	11,9%	10,9%	11,3%	10,5%	11,6%	11,1%	10,1%	11,1%	10,8%	10,4%
Communications	3,3%	3,6%	3,6%	3,8%	3,7%	3,3%	3,4%	3,7%	3,5%	3,5%	3,4%	3,4%	3,5%	3,9%	3,8%
Recreation and culture	10,0%	10,1%	10,0%	10,0%	9,8%	9,4%	9,0%	9,2%	9,1%	8,6%	10,5%	10,6%	10,6%	10,6%	10,8%
Education	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,6%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%	0,6%	0,9%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%
Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)	5,5%	5,5%	5,5%	5,4%	5,3%	5,1%	5,0%	5,1%	4,9%	4,6%	5,7%	5,8%	5,7%	5,6%	5,7%

<i>Other expenditure</i>	8,1%	8,6%	8,8%	8,8%	9,0%	8,6%	9,1%	9,2%	9,1%	9,2%	8,0%	8,5%	8,6%	8,6%	8,9%
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Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

**Table 11 Development of expenditure of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**

	Two-parent nuclear families with three children					Single-parent nuclear families, total					Single-parent nuclear families with one child				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Consumer expenditure (CZK)</b>	54 358	55 330	58 950	58 096	60 387	71 722	72 750	75 939	78 999	78 950	79 945	79 081	83 407	87 253	89 562
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13 433	13 383	13 753	13 831	13 289	16 402	16 111	15 618	16 949	16 816	18 005	17 517	17 291	17 888	17 822
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 503	1 260	1 447	1 392	1 357	1 557	1 603	1 367	1 493	1 384	1 819	1 990	1 810	1 913	1 833
Clothing and footwear	3 721	3 722	3 891	3 446	3 429	5 620	5 628	5 277	5 318	5 186	6 661	6 221	5 896	5 843	6 175
Housing, water, electricity	8 761	9 496	9 371	9 372	9 801	15 689	16 534	17 442	18 054	18 093	17 259	18 044	19 599	20 190	20 952
Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house	3 159	3 813	3 314	3 368	4 651	3 588	4 271	4 321	4 726	4 190	4 572	4 746	4 857	5 402	5 147
Health	784	613	718	790	888	1 280	1 337	1 239	1 367	1 485	1 449	1 492	1 492	1 510	1 823
Transport	5 930	5 449	7 254	6 320	7 675	4 744	4 009	5 514	4 469	5 157	4 143	3 952	4 928	4 574	5 592
Communications	1 788	1 997	2 673	2 906	2 500	3 671	3 425	3 790	4 390	4 231	4 059	3 596	4 131	4 774	4 808
Recreation and culture	6 418	6 361	6 320	6 719	6 542	8 223	8 371	8 766	9 502	9 181	9 619	9 257	9 666	10 689	10 462
Education	556	561	733	606	523	728	864	1 255	824	842	837	845	1 202	932	961
Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)	3 452	3 630	3 843	3 877	3 624	4 101	4 327	4 739	4 752	4 987	4 469	4 521	4 996	5 165	5 454
Other expenditure	4 853	5 044	5 634	5 472	6 107	6 119	6 268	6 611	7 156	7 399	7 002	6 902	7 538	8 374	8 535
<b>Consumer expenditure (%)</b>	82,2%	87,1%	88,6%	85,2%	86,2%	89,0%	91,6%	90,7%	89,6%	91,2%	87,0%	94,5%	92,0%	90,8%	91,2%
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	20,3%	21,1%	20,7%	20,3%	19,0%	20,3%	20,3%	18,6%	19,2%	19,4%	19,6%	20,9%	19,1%	18,6%	18,2%
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	2,3%	2,0%	2,2%	2,0%	1,9%	1,9%	2,0%	1,6%	1,7%	1,6%	2,0%	2,4%	2,0%	2,0%	1,9%
<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	5,6%	5,9%	5,9%	5,1%	4,9%	7,0%	7,1%	6,3%	6,0%	6,0%	7,3%	7,4%	6,5%	6,1%	6,3%
<i>Housing, water, electricity</i>	13,2%	14,9%	14,1%	13,7%	14,0%	19,5%	20,8%	20,8%	20,5%	20,9%	18,8%	21,6%	21,6%	21,0%	21,3%
<i>Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house</i>	4,8%	6,0%	5,0%	4,9%	6,6%	4,5%	5,4%	5,2%	5,4%	4,8%	5,0%	5,7%	5,4%	5,6%	5,2%
<i>Health</i>	1,2%	1,0%	1,1%	1,2%	1,3%	1,6%	1,7%	1,5%	1,6%	1,7%	1,6%	1,8%	1,6%	1,6%	1,9%
<i>Transport</i>	9,0%	8,6%	10,9%	9,3%	11,0%	5,9%	5,0%	6,6%	5,1%	6,0%	4,5%	4,7%	5,4%	4,8%	5,7%
<i>Communications</i>	2,7%	3,1%	4,0%	4,3%	3,6%	4,6%	4,3%	4,5%	5,0%	4,9%	4,4%	4,3%	4,6%	5,0%	4,9%
<i>Recreation and culture</i>	9,7%	10,0%	9,5%	9,9%	9,3%	10,2%	10,5%	10,5%	10,8%	10,6%	10,5%	11,1%	10,7%	11,1%	10,7%
<i>Education</i>	0,8%	0,9%	1,1%	0,9%	0,7%	0,9%	1,1%	1,5%	0,9%	1,0%	0,9%	1,0%	1,3%	1,0%	1,0%
<i>Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)</i>	5,2%	5,7%	5,8%	5,7%	5,2%	5,1%	5,5%	5,7%	5,4%	5,8%	4,9%	5,4%	5,5%	5,4%	5,6%
<i>Other expenditure</i>	7,3%	7,9%	8,5%	8,0%	8,7%	7,6%	7,9%	7,9%	8,1%	8,6%	7,6%	8,2%	8,3%	8,7%	8,7%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 12 Development of expenditure of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**

	Nuclear single-parent families with minimum income					Nuclear single-parent families with minimum income and one child					Nuclear single-parent families with minimum income and two children				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Consumer expenditure (CZK)</b>	41 437	44 351	45 658	46 973	47 527	45 673	47 980	48 768	49 969	51 294	40 373	43 151	45 620	46 275	45 832
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12 056	12 448	12 488	13 052	12 690	13 345	13 169	13 241	13 389	12 926	11 523	12 043	12 224	12 683	12 347
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	734	699	808	838	874	1 090	980	1 015	1 054	1 099	704	537	615	647	694
Clothing and footwear	2 384	2 608	2 635	2 609	2 590	2 600	2 814	2 903	2 856	3 061	2 246	2 519	2 591	2 566	2 329
Housing, water, electricity	12 125	13 127	13 707	13 982	15 030	14 315	14 852	15 412	15 875	17 405	11 570	12 736	13 346	13 221	13 812
Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house	1 619	1 762	2 042	2 039	1 792	1 678	1 751	2 025	2 128	1 880	1 553	1 623	2 219	1 956	1 778
Health	534	585	578	583	584	592	750	638	709	653	529	516	563	578	583
Transport	1 485	1 624	1 720	1 773	1 585	1 474	1 549	1 399	1 548	1 550	1 485	1 694	2 020	2 006	1 692
Communications	1 804	2 005	2 091	2 257	2 512	2 040	2 235	2 237	2 471	2 649	1 747	1 887	2 069	2 156	2 412
Recreation and culture	2 973	3 346	3 407	3 464	3 508	2 992	3 790	3 614	3 437	3 531	2 929	3 147	3 612	3 745	3 531
Education	381	357	363	366	380	375	328	356	309	382	361	304	376	384	314
Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)	2 443	2 433	2 417	2 422	2 356	1 877	2 026	2 162	2 276	2 317	2 774	2 752	2 629	2 601	2 562
Other expenditure	2 898	3 356	3 404	3 588	3 626	3 295	3 738	3 768	3 917	3 840	2 952	3 392	3 354	3 732	3 779
<b>Consumer expenditure (%)</b>	96,7%	98,4%	99,7%	99,6%	98,9%	101,4%	100,9%	102,9%	101,9%	101,0%	95,1%	96,7%	98,8%	98,1%	97,1%
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	28,1%	27,6%	27,3%	27,7%	26,4%	29,6%	27,7%	27,9%	27,3%	25,4%	27,1%	27,0%	26,5%	26,9%	26,2%
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	1,7%	1,6%	1,8%	1,8%	1,8%	2,4%	2,1%	2,1%	2,1%	2,2%	1,7%	1,2%	1,3%	1,4%	1,5%
<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	5,6%	5,8%	5,8%	5,5%	5,4%	5,8%	5,9%	6,1%	5,8%	6,0%	5,3%	5,6%	5,6%	5,4%	4,9%
<i>Housing, water, electricity</i>	28,3%	29,1%	29,9%	29,6%	31,3%	31,8%	31,2%	32,5%	32,4%	34,3%	27,3%	28,5%	28,9%	28,0%	29,3%
<i>Furnishings, Regular maintenance of the house</i>	3,8%	3,9%	4,5%	4,3%	3,7%	3,7%	3,7%	4,3%	4,3%	3,7%	3,7%	3,6%	4,8%	4,1%	3,8%
<i>Health</i>	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%	1,2%	1,2%	1,3%	1,6%	1,3%	1,4%	1,3%	1,2%	1,2%	1,2%	1,2%	1,2%
<i>Transport</i>	3,5%	3,6%	3,8%	3,8%	3,3%	3,3%	3,3%	3,0%	3,2%	3,1%	3,5%	3,8%	4,4%	4,3%	3,6%

<i>Communications</i>	4,2%	4,4%	4,6%	4,8%	5,2%	4,5%	4,7%	4,7%	5,0%	5,2%	4,1%	4,2%	4,5%	4,6%	5,1%
<i>Recreation and culture</i>	6,9%	7,4%	7,4%	7,3%	7,3%	6,6%	8,0%	7,6%	7,0%	7,0%	6,9%	7,1%	7,8%	7,9%	7,5%
<i>Education</i>	0,9%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%	0,8%	0,6%	0,8%	0,9%	0,7%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%
<i>Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)</i>															
	5,7%	5,4%	5,3%	5,1%	4,9%	4,2%	4,3%	4,6%	4,6%	4,6%	6,5%	6,2%	5,7%	5,5%	5,4%
<i>Other</i>	6,8%	7,4%	7,4%	7,6%	7,5%	7,3%	7,9%	7,9%	8,0%	7,6%	7,0%	7,6%	7,3%	7,9%	8,0%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

## 2.2.4 Income of families with children

The assessment of income of households by a number of various viewpoints can be taken as the basis for the illustration of possibilities of families with children to finance their various needs. The following data which document the distribution of all households by net money per capita income in 2005 according to the Household budget survey, clearly indicate that households with less children have higher per capita income on average and on the contrary, households with higher average number of children per household belong for the purposes of classification of households by the amount of per capita income to lower income groups. We do not assess in this respect sufficiency or insufficiency of income of households with children, since for the purposes of this distribution, for instance, different levels of needs of adults and children are disregarded.

**Table 13 Income and expenditure for households, in total, by net money per capita income (deciles) in 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	The first 10%	Second 10%	Third 10%	Fourth 10%	Fifth 10%	Sixth 10%	Seventh 10%	Eighth 10%	Ninth 10%	Tenth 10%
<b>Per household average</b>										
Members	3,63	2,88	2,40	2,22	2,18	2,08	2,22	2,12	1,92	1,73
Economically active members	1,25	1,04	0,79	0,63	0,75	0,86	1,26	1,47	1,59	1,52
Unprovided for children	1,79	1,15	0,77	0,51	0,45	0,42	0,44	0,31	0,16	0,11
0 - 5 years	0,51	0,32	0,17	0,08	0,08	0,10	0,08	0,04	0,04	0,02
6 - 9 years	0,35	0,23	0,14	0,06	0,09	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,02	0,01
10 - 14 years	0,51	0,29	0,21	0,14	0,13	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,04	0,03
15 - 25 years	0,42	0,31	0,25	0,23	0,15	0,16	0,22	0,14	0,06	0,05
Not working pensioners	0,09	0,44	0,70	1,00	0,92	0,70	0,44	0,27	0,13	0,08
Other persons	0,50	0,25	0,14	0,08	0,06	0,10	0,08	0,07	0,04	0,02
Persons receiving pensions	0,10	0,48	0,72	1,01	0,93	0,74	0,52	0,36	0,26	0,28
Adult equivalents	2,59	2,16	1,89	1,81	1,77	1,71	1,81	1,76	1,63	1,50
<b>Money income</b>										
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	66 797	85 569	95 326	102 167	111 572	123 031	139 896	164 238	197 822	285 473
Income from employment	42 933	54 281	54 066	50 135	57 618	69 943	92 647	121 454	154 043	214 768
Income from private enterprise	7 724	8 422	5 780	5 427	6 387	9 116	13 933	15 196	18 367	23 878
Social income	13 479	19 956	31 180	43 681	44 186	40 012	29 356	20 672	17 543	18 959
Other income	2 662	2 911	4 298	2 923	3 381	3 960	3 960	6 917	7 870	27 868
<b>Net money income, total</b>	58 899	74 854	84 460	91 650	99 109	107 734	119 138	136 358	162 007	231 526
including: income from employment	35 034	43 566	43 200	39 619	45 155	54 646	71 890	93 573	118 227	160 820
from main employment	33 305	41 048	41 008	37 297	42 631	51 597	69 226	90 006	114 636	154 518
Head of household	25 872	29 833	28 991	25 004	26 341	33 154	42 722	55 137	70 281	100 506
Wife	7 305	10 744	11 659	11 511	14 785	16 565	21 828	29 881	38 411	48 947
Other persons	127	471	358	782	1 506	1 876	4 676	4 988	5 945	5 064
from secondary employment	1 730	2 517	2 194	2 321	2 523	3 050	2 664	3 567	3 592	6 303
Decile	68 736	80 454	88 242	95 347	103 188	112 380	127 248	147 591	181 440	x

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

The standard preparation of the Household budget survey does not enable to perform the classification by the level of income for households with children only. The statisticians process separately average results for a population of households of employees with children and for a population of households of employees with children and minimum income (up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level effective in 2005). In this part of our study we will focus on income of two basic types of families with children of different size that we will designate as average families with children and poor families with children.

The following table illustrates the difference between the average composition of households and average income and expenditure of these two types of families with children.

**Table 14 Income and expenditure of households with children – families of employees and families with minimum income in 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	Households				Index (employees = 100)
	of employees		with minimum income		
	in absolute terms	%	in absolute terms	%	
<b>Per household average</b>					
Members	3,49	x	3,37	x	x
Economically active members	1,57	x	0,84	x	x
Unprovided for children	1,62	x	1,86	x	x
0 - 5 years	0,39	x	0,36	x	x
6 - 9 years	0,27	x	0,34	x	x
10 - 14 years	0,45	x	0,60	x	x
15 - 25 years	0,51	x	0,56	x	x
Not working pensioners	0,02	x	0,07	x	x
Other persons	0,28	x	0,60	x	x
Persons receiving pension	0,07	x	0,11	x	x
Adult equivalents	2,54	x	2,43	x	x
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>					
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	112 261	100,0	49 819	100,0	44,4
Income from employment	95 224	84,8	23 742	47,7	24,9
Income from private enterprise	1 006	0,9	5 083	10,2	505,3
Social income	10 201	9,1	17 872	35,9	175,2
Other income	5 830	5,2	3 122	6,3	53,6
<b>Net money income, total</b>	91 690	100,0	45 971	100,0	50,1
Including: income from employment	74 654	81,4	19 894	43,3	26,6
from main employment	71 899	78,4	18 524	40,3	25,8
Head of household	51 359	56,0	15 735	34,2	30,6
Wife	19 340	21,1	2 781	6,0	14,4
Other persons	1 199	1,3	9	0,0	0,8
from secondary employment	2 755	3,0	1 370	3,0	49,7
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>					
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	105 225	100,0	50 595	100,0	48,1
Consumer expenditure	78 195	74,3	45 696	90,3	58,4

NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE	27 030	25,7	4 898	9,7	18,1
including: income tax	9 074	8,6	980	1,9	10,8
Health and social insurance	11 496	10,9	2 868	5,7	24,9
<b>Net money expenditure, total</b>	<b>84 655</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>46 746</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>55,2</b>
<b>INCOME IN KIND</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>6 197</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>109,8</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE IN KIND</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>53,7</b>

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

The next table then illustrates the difference between the average composition of households and the average income and expenditure of both types of households with children in a population of the Household budget survey by type of housing (legal title to the use of dwelling)

**Table 15 Income and expenditure of households with children – families of employees and families with minimum income by type of dwelling in 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	Households of employees						Households with minimum income					
	rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own house		rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own house	
	absol.	%	absol.	%	absol.	%	absol.	%	absol.	%	absol.	%
<b>Per household average</b>												
Members	3,37	x	3,44	x	3,66	x	3,14	x	3,33	x	3,72	X
Economically active	1,53	x	1,56	x	1,64	x	0,61	x	0,83	x	1,09	X
Unprovided for children	1,54	x	1,63	x	1,71	x	1,80	x	1,85	x	1,97	X
0 - 5 years	0,36	x	0,32	x	0,42	x	0,35	x	0,27	x	0,44	x
6 - 9 years	0,25	x	0,28	x	0,30	x	0,37	x	0,29	x	0,38	x
10 - 14 years	0,48	x	0,43	x	0,46	x	0,63	x	0,61	x	0,59	x
15 - 25 years	0,45	x	0,60	x	0,53	x	0,45	x	0,68	x	0,56	x
Not working pensioners	0,01	x	0,02	x	0,03	x	0,06	x	0,13	x	0,05	x
Other persons	0,29	x	0,23	x	0,28	x	0,67	x	0,52	x	0,61	x
Persons receiving pensions	0,06	x	0,06	x	0,09	x	0,09	x	0,19	x	0,11	x
Adult equivalents	2,47	x	2,52	x	2,64	x	2,25	x	2,44	x	2,65	x
<b>Money income</b>												
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	115 508	100,0	112 741	100,0	108 347	100,0	48 551	100,0	52 188	100,0	49 346	100,0
Income from employment	98 471	85,3	95 968	85,1	90 911	83,9	18 685	38,5	26 480	50,7	25 735	52,2
Income from private enterprise	1 233	1,1	437	0,4	1 327	1,2	3 967	8,2	3 716	7,1	7 297	14,8
Social income	9 801	8,5	9 544	8,5	10 788	10,0	21 862	45,0	18 775	36,0	14 283	28,9
Other income	6 002	5,2	6 792	6,0	5 321	4,9	4 037	8,3	3 217	6,2	2 032	4,1
<b>Net money income, total</b>	94 078	100,0	91 913	100,0	88 974	100,0	45 730	100,0	47 861	100,0	45 157	100,0
including: income from employment	77 041	81,9	75 140	81,8	71 537	80,4	15 864	34,7	22 153	46,3	21 546	47,7
From main employment	74 005	78,7	72 338	78,7	69 192	77,8	14 351	31,4	20 882	43,6	20 206	44,7
Head of household	52 774	56,1	52 141	56,7	48 814	54,9	13 146	28,7	18 721	39,1	15 992	35,4
Wife	18 851	20,0	19 017	20,7	19 555	22,0	1 189	2,6	2 160	4,5	4 205	9,3
Other persons	2 379	2,5	1 179	1,3	825	0,9	15	0,0	0	0,0	9	0,0
From secondary employment	3 037	3,2	2 802	3,0	2 344	2,6	1 513	3,3	1 271	2,7	1 339	3,0
<b>Money expenditure</b>												
<b>Gross money expenditure, total</b>	109 610	100,0	106 260	100,0	100 022	100,0	49 575	100,0	51 715	100,0	48 893	100,0
Consumer expenditure	83 446	76,1	79 127	74,5	73 461	73,4	45 755	92,3	46 822	90,5	43 974	89,9
Non-consumer expenditure	26 164	23,9	27 133	25,5	26 562	26,6	3 821	7,7	4 894	9,5	4 918	10,1
including: income tax	9 619	8,8	9 260	8,7	8 300	8,3	627	1,3	1 106	2,1	1 064	2,2

Health and social insurance	11 811	10,8	11 568	10,9	11 074	11,1	2 194	4,4	3 221	6,2	3 125	6,4
<b>Net money expenditure, total</b>	88 179	100,0	85 433	100,0	80 649	100,0	46 755	100,0	47 388	100,0	44 704	100,0
<b>Income in kind</b>	4 845	x	5 232	x	5 697	x	5 857	x	6 097	x	5 884	x
<b>Expenditure in kind</b>	1 641	x	1 709	x	1 930	x	964	x	783	x	1 041	x

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

The average composition and average income and expenditure of households of employees with children by type of family, number of children and economic activity of household members are set out in Table 16.

**Table 16 Income and expenditure of households of employees with children by type of family, number of children and economically active members in 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	Households with children, total	Two-parent nuclear families	including:						Single-parent nuclear families	including: with 1 child	
			1 child			2 children					
			Total	1 econom. active	2 econom. active	Total	1 econom. active	2 econom. active			
<b>Per household average</b>											
Members	3,49	3,71	3,00	3,01	2,99	3,99	3,98	3,99	4,97	2,37	2,00
Economically active	1,57	1,67	1,68	1,07	1,96	1,70	1,07	1,96	1,52	0,96	0,98
Unprovided for children	1,62	1,71	1,00	1,01	0,99	1,98	1,98	1,98	2,97	1,36	0,99
0 – 5 years	0,39	0,49	0,44	0,80	0,26	0,50	1,13	0,25	0,60	0,03	0,02
6 – 9 years	0,27	0,31	0,11	0,05	0,15	0,39	0,48	0,35	0,73	0,16	0,16
10 - 14 years	0,45	0,46	0,17	0,06	0,23	0,58	0,27	0,69	0,99	0,47	0,33
15 - 25 years	0,51	0,45	0,28	0,10	0,35	0,51	0,10	0,69	0,65	0,70	0,48
Not working pensioners	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
Other persons	0,28	0,31	0,30	0,86	0,04	0,30	0,91	0,05	0,45	0,05	0,03
Persons receiving pensions	0,07	0,03	0,03	0,07	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,06	0,15	0,11
Adult equivalents	2,54	2,67	2,27	2,23	2,28	2,83	2,72	2,87	3,36	1,85	1,61
<b>Money income</b>											
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	112 261	112 680	137 372	110 834	149 794	106 083	82 511	115 791	83 332	101 577	117 509
Income from employment	95 224	97 069	118 884	88 620	132 962	109 92	62 911	104 134	68 292	76 487	93 556
Income from private enterprise	1 006	1 051	1 534	344	2 108	967	483	1 166	324	74	10
Social income	10 201	9 832	11 205	17 651	8 210	8 789	15 500	6 025	10 310	11 670	10 523
Other income	5 830	4 728	5 749	4 220	6 514	4 219	3 618	4 466	4 407	13 345	13 420
<b>Net money income, total</b>	91 690	91 513	110 465	91 090	119 540	86 167	69 622	92 980	70 024	86 538	98 173
including: Income from employment	74 654	75 902	91 978	68 876	102 708	72 192	50 023	81 323	54 984	61 449	74 220
From main employment	71 899	73 102	88 449	63 418	100 105	69 622	46 825	79 011	52 962	59 028	71 143
Head of household	51 359	50 868	61 905	61 094	62 341	47 419	44 328	48 692	40 002	58 955	71 043
Wife	19 340	22 157	26 456	2 325	37 764	22 112	2 342	30 253	12 960	0	0
Other persons	1 199	77	87	0	0	92	155	66	0	73	101
From secondary employment	2 755	2 800	3 529	5 457	2 602	2 569	3 198	2 311	2 022	2 420	3 077
<b>Money expenditure</b>											
<b>Gross money expenditure, total</b>	105 225	106 053	128 593	106 708	138 935	100 191	79 013	108 912	77 973	97 513	113 449
Consumer expenditure	78 195	77 779	90 827	74 515	98 498	74 789	64 009	79 228	60 387	78 950	89 562
Non-consumer	27 030	28 275	37 766	32 193	40 436	25 150	15 004	29 684	17 586	18 563	23 887

expenditure			765			403					
including: income tax	9 074	9 471	12 638	9 522	14 099	8 769	5 412	10 151	5 159	5 733	7 976
health and social insurance	11 496	11 696	14 268	10 222	16 155	11 148	7 476	12 660	8 149	9 305	11 360
<b>Net money expenditure, total</b>	<b>84 655</b>	<b>84 887</b>	<b>101 686</b>	<b>86 964</b>	<b>108 681</b>	<b>80 274</b>	<b>66 125</b>	<b>86 101</b>	<b>64 665</b>	<b>82 475</b>	<b>94 113</b>
<b>Income in kind</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>5 488</b>	<b>5 742</b>	<b>7 198</b>	<b>5 097</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>6 476</b>	<b>5 324</b>	<b>4 429</b>	<b>7 563</b>	<b>8 095</b>
<b>Expenditure in kind</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 895</b>	<b>2 626</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>2 658</b>	<b>3 056</b>

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

For the purposes of assessment of financial possibilities of households with children, it is useful to document average per household income. The following table shows the identified „average monthly income“ (and for control purposes also expenditure) of average households with children of different size. Throughout this part of our study we use in particular data on household net money income, as defined in the Household budget survey. The data on loans received and deposits withdrawn are not considered to be part of the disposable income.

**Table 17 Income and expenditure of households of employees with children by type of family, number of children and economically active members in 2005, annual and monthly per capita averages (CZK)**

	Domácnosti s dětmi celkem	Úplné čisté rodiny	z toho						Neúplné čisté rodiny	z toho s 1 dítětem	
			1 dítě			2 děti					
			celkem	1 ekonom. aktivní	2 ekonom. aktivní	celkem	1 ekonom. aktivní	2 ekonom. aktivní			
Čisté peněžní příjmy celkem	91 690	91 513	110 465	91 090	119 540	86 167	69 622	92 980	70 024	86 538	98 173
Čistá peněžní vydání celkem	84 655	84 887	101 686	86 964	108 681	80 274	66 125	86 101	64 665	82 475	94 113
Čisté peněžní příjmy na osobu celkem za měsíc	7 641	7 626	9 205	7 591	9 962	7 181	5 802	7 748	5 835	7 212	8 181
Čistá peněžní vydání na osobu celkem za měsíc	7 055	7 074	8 474	7 247	9 057	6 690	5 510	7 175	5 389	6 873	7 843
Čisté peněžní příjmy na domácnost celkem za měsíc	26 667	28 292	27 615	22 773	29 886	28 724	23 208	30 992	29 175	17 092	16 362
Čistá peněžní vydání na domácnost celkem za měsíc	24 622	26 245	25 422	21 741	27 171	26 760	22 040	28 700	26 945	16 289	15 686

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office and own calculation

[Translation of the text in Table 17:

	Households with children, Total	Two-parent nuclear families	including: 1 child, 2 children total, 1 economically active, 2 economically active, total, 1 economically active, 2 economically active, 3 children	Single-parent nuclear families	including: with 1 child
Net money income, total					
Net money expenditure, total					
Net monthly per capita money income, total					
Net monthly per capita money expenditure, total					
Net monthly per household money income, total					
Net monthly per household money expenditure, total					

For the purposes of assessment of financial possibilities of poor households with children, it is useful to document also average per household income by individual income groups (by per capita income). However, the analysis of households by per capita income does not give a precise idea of the distribution of total household income that may affect the possibilities of financing of various needs. The income distribution available to us classifies under the same quantile households with very

different total household income, since this is the income analysis of households of various size. Only if the data were related to families of the same size, we might use such distributions by per capita income also for the illustration of the distribution of household income). Consequently, for the definition of income of „poor households with children“ we will use the officially used limit applied to the preparation of the Household budget survey, namely 1.4 multiple of the household subsistence level effective for 2005. Then it is possible to use the data on average net money income of households of various size defined in this way from the Household budget survey.

**Table 19 Income and expenditure of households with unprovided for children and minimum income by type of family, number of children and economically active members in 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	Households with children and minimum income, total	Two-parent nuclear families					Single-parent nuclear families		
		Total	including:			Total	including:		
			1 child	Total	1 econ. active		3 children	1 child	2 children
<b>Per household average</b>									
Members	3,37	4,14	3,00	3,99	3,98	4,99	2,57	2,00	3,00
Economically active	0,84	1,19	1,10	1,25	1,03	1,13	0,50	0,44	0,61
Unprovided for children	1,86	2,14	1,00	1,98	1,98	2,98	1,57	1,00	1,99
0 – 5 years	0,36	0,48	0,42	0,57	0,79	0,39	0,24	0,21	0,22
6 - 9 years	0,34	0,40	0,10	0,39	0,41	0,53	0,28	0,23	0,35
10 – 14 years	0,60	0,65	0,21	0,57	0,47	1,02	0,56	0,28	0,78
15 – 25 years	0,56	0,61	0,27	0,45	0,31	1,04	0,49	0,28	0,64
Not working pensioners	0,07	0,06	0,03	0,07	0,03	0,09	0,07	0,10	0,03
Other persons	0,60	0,75	0,87	0,69	0,94	0,79	0,43	0,46	0,37
Persons receiving pensions	0,11	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,03	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,09
Adult equivalents	2,43	2,92	2,26	2,81	2,77	3,45	1,91	1,57	2,16
<b>Money income</b>									
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	49 819	49 466	54 534	49 652	49 222	47 784	51 075	54 325	50 327
Income from employment	23 742	26 823	32 504	25 251	25 060	28 336	19 845	22 067	21 049
Income from private enterprise	5 083	7 963	10 014	9 452	8 653	4 790	946	384	1 229
Social income	17 872	13 648	11 389	13 823	14 434	13 690	23 841	26 322	20 773
Other income	3 122	1 031	628	1 126	1 075	969	6 443	5 553	7 276
<b>Net money income, total</b>	45 971	44 943	48 618	45 427	44 951	43 028	48 053	50 797	47 179
including: income from employment	19 894	22 301	26 587	21 026	20 789	23 579	16 823	18 539	17 901
From main employment	18 524	21 089	25 271	19 810	19 548	22 496	15 222	16 396	16 668
Head of household	15 735	16 424	20 459	14 435	17 107	18 702	15 210	16 396	16 640
Wife	2 781	4 657	4 813	5 362	2 440	3 796	0	0	0
Other persons	9	6	0	13	0	0	13	0	27
From secondary employment	1 370	1 212	1 316	1 215	1 242	1 082	1 601	2 143	1 234
<b>Money expenditure</b>									
<b>Gross money expenditure, total</b>	50 595	50 488	55 358	51 295	50 522	48 355	51 423	55 127	50 442
Consumer expenditure	45 696	44 772	48 817	45 388	44 526	42 935	47 527	51 294	45 832
Non-consumer expenditure	4 898	5 716	6 541	5 907	5 997	5 420	3 896	3 833	4 610
including: income tax	980	1 232	2 075	1 131	1 150	1 309	689	1 002	585
health and social insurance	2 868	3 290	3 842	3 094	3 121	3 448	2 333	2 526	2 563
<b>Net money expenditure, total</b>	46 746	45 966	49 441	47 070	46 251	43 598	48 401	51 599	47 295
<i>by type of expenditure:</i>									
food, beverages, public catering	14 544	14 458	15 590	14 324	13 819	14 422	14 803	15 067	14 623
manufactured goods	10 927	12 025	12 080	12 889	13 328	11 224	9 315	10 208	9 035
Services	18 019	15 702	18 038	15 386	14 553	15 073	21 779	24 470	20 284
Payments	3 257	3 781	3 733	4 471	4 551	2 879	2 503	1 853	3 352
<b>Income in kind</b>	6 197	4 560	5 648	5 375	5 863	2 784	8 909	11 221	8 087
<b>Expenditure in kind</b>	959	791	799	956	1 008	585	1 252	1 743	1 010

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

Table 20 shows the identified average monthly income (and for control purposes also expenditure) of poor households with children of different size with income up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level effective in 2005.

**Table 20 Income and expenditure of households with children and minimum income by type of family, number of children and economically active members in 2005, annual and monthly per capita averages (CZK)**

	Domácnosti s dětmi a minim. příjmy celkem	Úplně čisté rodiny					Neúplně čisté rodiny		
		celkem	z toho			celkem	z toho		
			1 dítě	2 děti			1 dítě	2 děti	
				celkem	1 ekon. akt.	3 děti			
Čisté peněžní příjmy na osobu celkem za rok	45 971	44 943	48 618	45 427	44 951	43 028	48 053	50 797	47 179
Čistá peněžní vydání na osobu celkem za rok	46 746	45 966	49 441	47 070	46 251	43 598	48 401	51 599	47 295
Čisté peněžní příjmy na osobu celkem za měsíc	3 831	3 745	4 052	3 786	3 746	3 586	4 004	4 233	3 932
Čistá peněžní vydání na osobu celkem za měsíc	3 896	3 831	4 120	3 923	3 854	3 633	4 033	4 300	3 941
Čisté peněžní příjmy na domácnost celkem za měsíc	12 910	15 504	12 156	15 144	14 984	17 930	10 290	8 466	11 796
Čistá peněžní vydání na domácnost celkem za měsíc	13 130	15 860	12 360	15 692	15 416	18 165	10 365	8 600	11 823

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculation

[Translation of the text in Table 20:

	Households with children and minimum income, total	total	Two-parent nuclear families including: 1 child, 2 children, 3 children total, 1 economically active	total	Single-parent nuclear families including: 1 child, 2 children
Net annual per capita money income, total					
Net annual per capita money expenditure, total					
Net monthly per capita money income, total					
Net monthly per capita money expenditure, total					
Net monthly per household money income, total					
Net monthly per household money expenditure, total					

When we combine the data in Tables 17 and 20 on money income, we get the idea about income situation of both types of families with children – both the average ones and the poor ones. The calculation of monthly income of families with children of different size is presented in Table 21. Its most important feature is the last column titled average monthly disposable household income, in which average monthly income of poor families and average families with children of different size is set out.

**Table 21 Summary of average monthly income of families with children of different size in 2005, (CZK)**

Type of family	Total number of family members	Number of adult family members	including: per household average of economically active members*	Number of children	Identified household average monthly disposable income (CZK)	Subsistence level	Ratio of the household average income to the subsistence level	Derived average monthly disposable household income (CZK)	Average monthly disposable household income (CZK)
Poor S	2	1	0,44	1	8466	6610	1,28		8466
	3	1	0,61	2	11796	9140	1,29		11796
	4	1	.	3	.	11410	1,29	14719	14719

	T	3	2	1,1	1	12156	9580	1,27		<b>12156</b>
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	11500	1,32		<b>15144</b>
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	14150	1,27		<b>17930</b>
Average	S	2	1	0,98	1	16362	6610	2,48		<b>16362</b>
		3	1	.	2	.	9140	<b>2,75</b>	<b>19651</b>	<b>19651</b>
		4	1	.	3	.	11410	<b>1,77</b>	<b>20196</b>	<b>20196</b>
	T	3	2	1	1	22773	9580	2,38		<b>22773</b>
			2	2	1	29886	9580	3,12		<b>29886</b>
			2	1,68	1	27615	9580	2,88		<b>27615</b>
		4	2	1	2	23208	11500	2,02		<b>23208</b>
			2	2	2	30992	11500	2,69		<b>30992</b>
			2	1,7	2	28724	11500	2,5		<b>28724</b>
		5	2	1	3	.	14150	x		.
			2	2	3	.	14150	x		.
			2	1,52	3	29175	14150	2,06		<b>29175</b>

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office and own calculation

Notes:

S – Single-parent family

T – Two-parent family

Fullstop (.) instead of a number means that the information is not available, cross (x) means that an entry is not possible.

Interpretation of the data in Table 21:

- \* The values of the average number of economically active household members that are not integers, are calculated from the whole population of households of a given type and the number of adult and child family members, regardless of the number of economically active members. Within the population of poor households there is no reason to further subdivide a particular type of a household by the number of economically active members since the definition of poor families implies that their income will not significantly differ from income of the same type of household – they will be up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level. This simplification is the appropriate solution also due to the fact that for households of poor families with children such differentiation is not even available. (A separate information for a household with 1 economically active member is given only in the case of a family with 2 children)
- \*\*Highlighted values in bold have been suggested by an expert assessment for the derivation of the disposable household income.

The data on the average disposable income of various types of families with children in the last column of the table were mostly collected during the Household budget survey for 2005 or estimated by means of other data. These data constitute the basic limiting scope for any analysis of household expenditure. For instance, the disposable income of the average two-parent family with two children ranges from CZK 23,208 (if one of the parents is economically active) to CZK 30,992 (if both parents are economically active), whereas the average single-parent family with two children must make both ends meet on CZK 19,651 per month. Poor families are, as is clear from their definition, obviously worse off, the average disposable income of a single-parent family with one child up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level was CZK 8,466, while in the case of a two-parent family with one child and income up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level amounted to CZK 12,156. The collected or estimated data on disposable income can be used for the assessment of possibilities of various types of families with children to meet any more expensive needs, in the

next part of our study they are used, for instance, for illustration of affordability of housing.

### **2.2.5 Conclusions**

- The performed analysis of the data provided by the Household budget survey in the Czech Republic shows that in the past 17 years, the structure of household consumption has been gradually changing. A decline in the weight of consumer expenditure in total net household income and a decline in the weight of expenditure on food, clothing, household equipment and alcoholic beverages were the main trends in the structure of household expenditure. On the contrary, expenditure on housing, communications, health (care) and other services was rising.
- When comparing various types of households with focus on families with children, it is obvious that among these families relative expenditure on food and clothing has been declining at a slower pace, whereas among families with more (three) children and among families with children and minimum income the situation was more complicated.
- Families with children and minimum income spent almost all their net income on consumer expenditure, while most expenditure was spent on housing and food. This resulted in a relatively lower share of expenditure on transport, leisure time and catering.
- In comparison with the initial period, families with children and minimum income had to cut their expenditure more rapidly; besides housing and food gradually all other expenditure has been gradually cut (in particular the purchase of household equipment, individual transport, clothing and alcoholic beverages and tobacco). This happened despite the fact that, except for the last year, they have withdrawn their deposits.
- Gradually low-income households with children became more dependent on social income/social benefits.
- Net per capita money income among families with children and minimum income was by one half lower than average income of households of employees with children in total and by about 60% lower than average net per capita income in the average household, while about 40% of this income is derived from social transfers.

## 2.3. Analysis of the financial situation of families with children from the viewpoint of the creation of financial reserves and the level of indebtedness

### 2.3.1 Basic indicator of the financial situation of families with children

The analysis of the financial situation of different types of families with children in this part of the study is based also on the Household budget survey and individual development trends are demonstrated on the same group of households of employees with unprovided for children as in part 2.2.3. This means that apart from average households these are households with children in total, two-parent nuclear families, single-parent nuclear families and families with children and minimum income.

The relationship between gross income and gross expenditure is the basic indicator of the development of the financial situation of households. Its development for the average household is presented in the following table. The table shows that the difference between gross income and gross expenditure has increased between 1989 and 2005 among average households by CZK 8,462, i.e. more than nine times (line 1), while the rate of improvement measured as the ratio of the balance to gross income or gross expenditure has rapidly risen since 2001 (line 2 and 3).

**Table 22 Development of a difference between gross money income and gross money expenditure and its share in gross income and expenditure, average household**

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hrubé příjmy minus hrubá vydání	1 048	1 504	1 605	2 727	1 893	2 562	5 879	6 279	6 737	8 118	9 510
Podíl ř. 1 na hrubých příjmech	3,9%	4,5%	3,3%	4,2%	2,3%	2,7%	5,6%	5,8%	5,9%	6,8%	7,5%
Podíl ř. 1 na hrubých vydáních	4,1%	4,7%	3,5%	4,4%	2,3%	2,8%	5,9%	6,1%	6,2%	7,3%	8,1%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 22:

Gross income less gross expenditure  
Share of line 1 in gross income  
Share of line 1 in gross expenditure]

The following table presents a more detailed analysis of the development of net money income and net money expenditure. This table includes also the so-called balance items of the Household budget survey – deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans received, hire purchase and loan repayments and instalments.

**Table 23 Absolute and relative development of net money income and net money expenditure and balance items in the period 1989 – 2005, (CZK and %), average household**

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
<b>ČISTÉ PENĚŽNÍ PŘÍJMY CELKEM</b>	23 500	29 586	40 914	54 934	70 043	80 771	90 167	98 102	102217	108676
<b>ČISTÁ PENĚŽNÍ VYDÁNÍ CELKEM</b>	22 453	28 082	39 309	52 207	68 151	78 209	84 288	91 365	94098	99165
<b>BILANČNÍ POLOŽKY</b>										
Vybrané úspory	3 758	4 175	6 233	11 002	20 657	29 556	39 356	46 327	50124	55818
Vklady	4 138	4 795	6 943	12 675	21 726	31 465	43 739	51 832	57117	64816
Přijaté půjčky, nákup na splátky	447	401	497	645	924	2 146	1 900	2 805	3584	4417
Splátky půjček, splátky za zboží	903	909	945	1 269	1 460	2 256	3 038	3 580	4065	4501
Čisté příjmy minus čistá vydání	1 047	1 504	1 605	2 727	1 892	2 562	5 879	6 737	8 119	9 511
Čisté příjmy minus čistá vydání/čisté peněžní příjmy	4,5%	5,1%	3,9%	5,0%	2,7%	3,2%	6,5%	6,9%	7,9%	8,8%
Vklady minus vybrané úspory/čisté peněžní příjmy	1,6%	2,1%	1,7%	3,0%	1,5%	2,4%	4,9%	5,6%	6,8%	8,3%
Vklady+splátky půjček-vybrané úspory-přijaté půjčky/čisté peněžní příjmy	3,6%	3,8%	2,8%	4,2%	2,3%	2,5%	6,1%	6,4%	7,3%	8,4%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Table 23:

**NET MONEY INCOME, TOTAL  
NET MONEY EXPENDITURE, TOTAL  
BALANCE ITEMS**

Deposits withdrawn

Deposits made

Loans received, hire purchase

Loan repayments, instalments

Net income less net expenditure

Net income less net expenditure/net money income

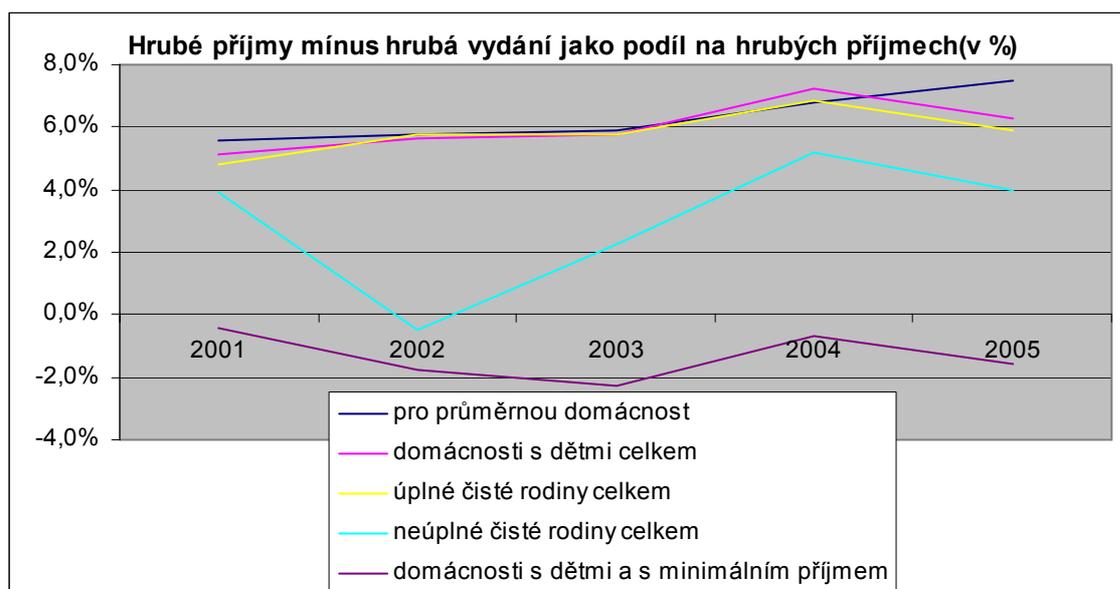
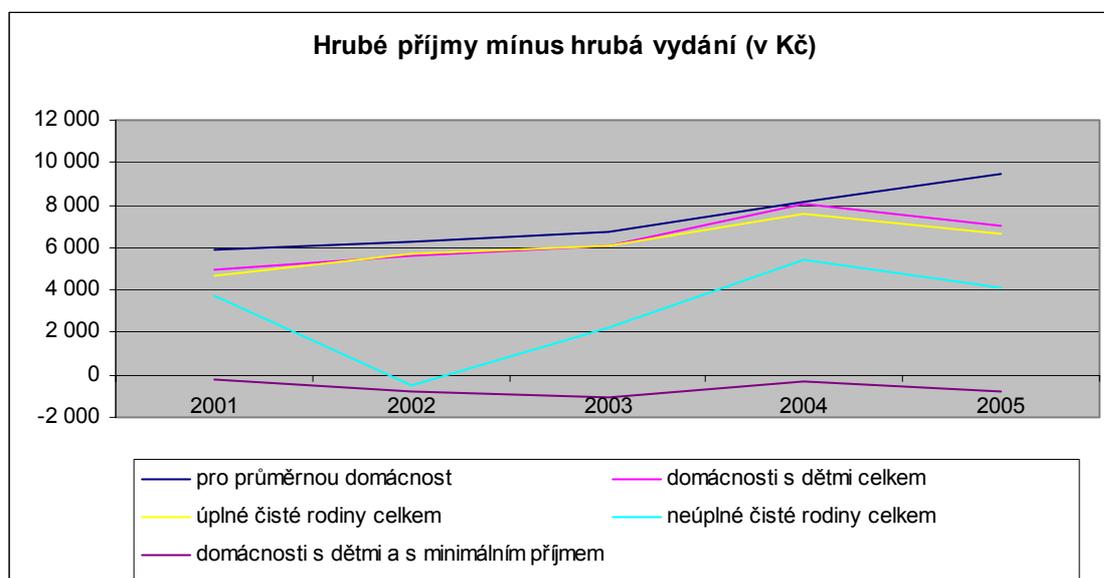
Deposits made less deposits withdrawn/net money income

Deposits made+loan repayments-deposits withdrawn-loans received/net money income]

The values set out in Table 23 also show that the financial situation of average households has been improving. Between 1994 and 1996 and then steadily, since 2000, the difference between net money income and net money expenditure of households expressed as the share in net money income was showing and shows even now the best results. In mid-90's it was up to 5 %, in 2005 even 8.8 %. The lowest values were recorded in 1990 (the first sweeping reforms with an adverse impact on household incomes) and 1992 (split-up of Czechoslovakia). A similar trend can be observed also in the case of a difference between deposits made and deposits withdrawn as the share in net money income. Since 2000, also this indicator has risen fairly sharply from 3.8 % up to 8.3 % in 2005. And finally, the ratio of deposits made and loan repayments adjusted for loans received and deposits withdrawn to net money income shows that since 2000 the volume of household deposits made has increased, too.

Graph 7 presents the development of the relationship between gross money income and gross money expenditure in the period 2001-2005 for individual types of households.

**Graph 7 Development of the difference between gross income and gross expenditure in CZK and its share in gross income of different types of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**



Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 7:

**Gross income less gross expenditure (CZK)**

for an average household  
two-parent nuclear families, total  
households with children and minimum  
income

households with children, total  
single-parent nuclear families, total

**Gross income less gross expenditure as a share in gross income (%)**

for an average household  
households with children, total  
two-parent nuclear families, total  
single-parent nuclear families, total  
households with children and minimum income

The detailed information on the development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005 for various types of families with children is given in Tables 24 to 28.

**Table 24 Development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005**

	Average households, total					Households with children, total				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Gross money income</b>	105 776	109 011	114 760	119 923	127 294	97 072	99 295	105 745	111 238	112 238
<b>Gross money expenditure</b>	99 897	102 732	108 023	111 805	117 784	92 101	93 700	99 637	103 181	105 238
<b>Net money income</b>	90 167	93 153	91 365	102 217	108 676	79 699	81 526	86 482	90 590	91 699
<b>Gross income less gross expenditure</b>	5 879	6 279	6 737	8 118	9 510	4 971	5 595	6 108	8 057	7 038
<b>Share of difference in gross income</b>	5,6%	5,8%	5,9%	6,8%	7,5%	5,1%	5,6%	5,8%	7,2%	6,3%
<b>Deposits withdrawn</b>	39 356	42 812	46 327	50 124	55 818	42 497	45 181	50 468	54 946	59 238
<b>Deposits made</b>	43 739	47 853	51 832	57 117	64 816	46 166	50 099	55 396	62 408	66 739
<b>Deposits withdrawn - Deposits made (net deposits withdrawn)</b>	-4 383	-5 041	-5 505	-6 993	-8 998	-3 669	-4 918	-4 928	-7 462	-7 473
<b>Net deposits withdrawn/net income</b>	-4,9%	-5,4%	-6,0%	-6,8%	-8,3%	-4,6%	-6,0%	-5,7%	-8,2%	-8,2%
<b>Loans and hire purchase</b>	1 900	2 251	2 805	3 584	4 417	2 316	3 176	3 398	4 663	5 573
<b>Loan repayments</b>	3 038	3 128	3 580	4 065	4 501	3 386	3 676	4 288	4 731	5 006
<b>Loans - repayments (net loans)</b>	-1 138	-877	-775	-481	-84	-1 070	-500	-890	-68	575
<b>Net loans/net income</b>	-1,3%	-0,9%	-0,8%	-0,5%	-0,1%	-1,3%	-0,6%	-1,0%	-0,1%	0,6%
<b>Balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments</b>	-5 521	-5 918	-6 280	-7 474	-9 082	-4 739	-5 418	-5 818	-7 530	-6 899
<b>Balance/net money income</b>	-6,1%	-6,4%	-6,9%	-7,3%	-8,4%	-5,9%	-6,6%	-6,7%	-8,3%	-7,5%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 25 Development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005**

	Two-parent nuclear families, total					Single-parent nuclear families, total				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Gross money income</b>	96 637	98 986	105 351	110 775	112 680	94 366	93 393	98 027	103 966	107 400
<b>Gross money expenditure</b>	91 996	93 308	99 277	103 162	106 053	90 676	93 876	95 800	98 539	99 400
<b>Net money income</b>	78 952	80 907	85 691	89 819	91 513	80 602	79 390	83 760	88 167	88 000
<b>Gross income less gross expenditure</b>	4 641	5 678	6 074	7 613	6 627	3 690	-483	2 227	5 427	8 000
<b>Share of difference in gross income</b>	4,8%	5,7%	5,8%	6,9%	5,9%	3,9%	-0,5%	2,3%	5,2%	7,4%
<b>Deposits withdrawn</b>	42 202	44 710	50 020	56 577	60 294	43 209	46 913	49 361	52 488	55 000
<b>Deposits made</b>	45 537	49 559	54 984	61 723	67 700	45 964	47 170	50 185	56 811	59 000
<b>Deposits withdrawn - Deposits made (net deposits withdrawn)</b>	-3 335	-4 849	-4 964	-5 146	-7 406	-2 755	-257	-824	-4 323	-4 000
<b>Net deposits withdrawn/net income</b>	-4,2%	-6,0%	-5,8%	-5,7%	-8,1%	-3,4%	-0,3%	-1,0%	-4,9%	-4,6%
<b>Loans and hire purchase</b>	2 572	3 332	3 776	5 107	6 328	1 001	3 727	1 856	2 768	3 000
<b>Loan repayments</b>	3 617	3 963	4 589	4 988	5 439	2 070	2 821	3 023	3 608	3 500
<b>Loans - repayments (net loans)</b>	-1 045	-631	-813	119	889	-1 069	906	-1 167	-840	-500
<b>Net loans/net income</b>	-1,3%	-0,8%	-0,9%	0,1%	1,0%	-1,3%	1,1%	-1,4%	-1,0%	-0,6%
<b>Balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments</b>	-4 380	-5 480	-5 777	-5 027	-6 517	-3 824	649	-1 991	-5 163	-4 500
<b>Balance/net money income</b>	-5,5%	-6,8%	-6,7%	-5,6%	-7,1%	-4,7%	0,8%	-2,4%	-5,9%	-5,1%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 26 Development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005**

	Two-parent nuclear families with one child					Two-parent nuclear families with two children				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Gross money income</b>	115 650	118 814	126 017	134 522	137 372	92 483	94 607	101 806	105 890	106 000
<b>Gross money expenditure</b>	107 812	111 274	116 222	126 199	128 593	88 392	89 239	97 460	98 073	100 100
<b>Net money income</b>	93 205	96 094	100 933	107 516	110 465	75 487	77 199	82 968	86 067	86 100
<b>Gross income less gross expenditure</b>	7 838	7 540	9 795	8 323	8 779	4 091	5 368	4 346	7 817	5 892
<b>Share of difference in gross income</b>	6,8%	6,3%	7,8%	6,2%	6,4%	4,4%	5,7%	4,3%	7,4%	5,6%
<b>Deposits withdrawn</b>	47 810	52 755	56 811	64 690	75 545	41 988	44 160	50 545	52 960	55 780
<b>Deposits made</b>	54 213	60 205	64 548	74 112	83 297	44 883	48 079	54 149	59 422	63 400
<b>Deposits withdrawn - Deposits made (net deposits withdrawn)</b>	-6 403	-7 450	-7 737	-9 422	-7 752	-2 895	-3 919	-3 604	-6 462	-7 630
<b>Net deposits withdrawn/net income</b>	-6,9%	-7,8%	-7,7%	-8,8%	-7,0%	-3,8%	-5,1%	-4,3%	-7,5%	-8,9%
<b>Loans and hire purchase</b>	3 399	4 404	3 626	7 881	6 437	2 267	2 815	3 963	4 008	6 730
<b>Loan repayments</b>	4 679	4 320	5 388	6 020	7 517	3 093	3 965	4 440	4 817	4 770
<b>Loans - repayments (net loans)</b>	-1 280	84	-1 762	1 861	-1 080	-826	-1 150	-477	-809	1 963
<b>Net loans/net income</b>	-1,4%	0,1%	-1,7%	1,7%	-1,0%	-1,1%	-1,5%	-0,6%	-0,9%	2,3%
<b>Balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments</b>	-7 683	-7 366	-9 499	-7 561	-8 832	-3 721	-5 069	-4 081	-7 271	-5 670
<b>Balance/net money income</b>	-8,2%	-7,7%	-9,4%	-7,0%	-8,0%	-4,9%	-6,6%	-4,9%	-8,4%	-6,6%

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

**Table 27 Development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005**

	Two-parent nuclear families with three children					Households with children and minimum income				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Gross money income</b>	77 500	74 455	78 919	81 035	83 332	44 505	47 007	47 285	48 929	49 800
<b>Gross money expenditure</b>	76 781	72 570	75 617	75 122	77 973	44 682	47 823	48 368	49 265	50 500
<b>Net money income</b>	66 161	63 520	66 502	68 161	70 024	40 856	43 212	43 454	45 071	45 900
<b>Gross income less gross expenditure</b>	719	1 885	3 302	5 913	5 359	-177	-816	-1 083	-336	-776
<b>Share of difference in gross income</b>	0,9%	2,5%	4,2%	7,3%	6,4%	-0,4%	-1,7%	-2,3%	-0,7%	-1,6%
<b>Deposits withdrawn</b>	33 806	32 490	38 957	42 909	45 968	12 552	14 198	16 446	15 757	17 800
<b>Deposits made</b>	32 381	35 713	42 539	48 288	52 056	11 629	12 753	14 534	14 383	16 200
<b>Deposits withdrawn - Deposits made (net deposits withdrawn)</b>	1 425	-3 223	-3 582	-5 379	-6 088	923	1 445	1 912	1 374	1 540
<b>Net deposits withdrawn/net income</b>	2,2%	-5,1%	-5,4%	-7,9%	-8,7%	2,3%	3,3%	4,4%	3,0%	3,4%
<b>Loans and hire purchase</b>	1 666	3 925	4 148	3 414	3 900	474	783	816	698	860
<b>Loan repayments</b>	3 673	2 805	3 476	3 527	3 204	1 059	1 288	1 481	1 523	1 570
<b>Loans - repayments (net loans)</b>	-2 007	1 120	672	-113	696	-585	-505	-665	-825	-710
<b>Net loans/net income</b>	-3,0%	1,8%	1,0%	-0,2%	1,0%	-1,4%	-1,2%	-1,5%	-1,8%	-1,6%
<b>Balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments</b>	-582	-2 103	-2 910	-5 492	-5 392	338	940	1 247	549	831
<b>Balance/net money income</b>	-0,9%	-3,3%	-4,4%	-8,1%	-7,7%	0,8%	2,2%	2,9%	1,2%	1,8%

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 28 Development of basic income and expenditure characteristics and balance items in the period 2001-2005**

	Single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and one child					Single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and two children				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Gross money income</b>	48 412	50 746	50 066	51 832	54 325	45 475	47 617	49 256	50 226	50 300
<b>Gross money expenditure</b>	49 877	52 503	51 994	53 829	55 127	43 872	46 713	48 978	49 711	50 400
<b>Net money income</b>	45 060	47 542	47 416	49 040	50 797	42 443	44 633	46 186	47 174	47 100
<b>Gross income less gross expenditure</b>	-1 465	-1 757	-1 928	-1 997	-802	1 603	904	278	515	-115
<b>Share of difference in gross income</b>	-3,0%	-3,5%	-3,9%	-3,9%	-1,5%	3,5%	1,9%	0,6%	1,0%	-0,2%
<b>Deposits withdrawn</b>	11 003	13 775	15 790	16 755	19 067	12 888	13 913	13 410	15 009	16 800
<b>Deposits made</b>	9 278	12 153	13 340	14 718	17 312	13 712	13 861	13 019	14 248	17 000
<b>Deposits withdrawn - Deposits made (net deposits withdrawn)</b>	1 725	1 622	2 450	2 037	1 755	-824	52	391	761	-153
<b>Net deposits withdrawn/net income</b>	3,8%	3,4%	5,2%	4,2%	3,5%	-1,9%	0,1%	0,8%	1,6%	-0,3%
<b>Loans and hire purchase</b>	601	1 503	401	1 057	476	542	471	321	339	1 730
<b>Loan repayments</b>	629	1 169	788	1 137	1 079	1 058	1 057	961	1 232	1 110
<b>Loans - repayments (net loans)</b>	-28	334	-387	-80	-603	-516	-586	-640	-893	616
<b>Net loans/net income</b>	-0,1%	0,7%	-0,8%	-0,2%	-1,2%	-1,2%	-1,3%	-1,4%	-1,9%	1,3%
<b>Balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments</b>	1 697	1 956	2 063	1 957	1 152	-1 340	-534	-249	-132	463
<b>Balance/net money income</b>	3,8%	4,1%	4,4%	4,0%	2,3%	-3,2%	-1,2%	-0,5%	-0,3%	1,0%

Source: The Household budget survey, the Czech Statistical Office

On the basis of Tables 24 to 28, it is possible to derive for the analyzed types of families with children how their financial situation expressed as the relationship between gross income and gross expenditure (indicator of a difference between gross money income of households as the share in gross money income of households):

- the difference between household gross money income and household gross money expenditure increased fairly sharply, while as the share in gross income it increased from 5.6% to 7.5%, with significant increase in 2004 and 2005,
- among average households with children, the financial situation has also improved, but in 2005, it has slightly worsened (the share of a difference between gross income and gross expenditure in gross income increased from 5.1 % to 6.3% until 2005, but between 2004 and 2005 it dropped from 7.2 % to 6.3 %),
- a similar development trend can be observed also among two-parent nuclear families where the share of a difference between gross income and gross expenditure in gross income increased from 4.8% to 5.9%, but between 2004 and 2005 dropped from 6.9 % to 5.9 %,
- among single-parent nuclear families, the financial situation measured as a difference between gross income and expenditure in gross income in the monitored period, except for 2004, basically, has not improved – increase from 3.9% to 4.0 % (except for 5.2 % in 2004) can be considered to be negligible,
- among households with children with minimum income, the financial situation has worsened and the difference between gross income and expenditure as the share in gross income dropped from -0,4 % to -1,6% (but since 2003, this indicator has improved from -2.3 % to 0.7 % in 2004 and -1,6 % in 2005), which means that these economically least stable households are not able to finance their budget otherwise than by increasing their level of indebtedness,
- the indicator for two-parent nuclear families with one child fluctuates between 6.2 and 7.8 %, but between 2001 and 2005 it has slightly dropped from 6.8 % to 6.4 %; among two-parent nuclear families with two children, the situation has improved (from 4.4 % to 5.6 %), despite the fact that again in the last two years it dropped from 7.4 % to 5.6 %; obviously, the situation of two-parent nuclear families with three children has improved most rapidly, since in their case the indicator increased from 0.9 to 6.4 % (in 2004, even to 7.3 %); on the other hand for single-parent nuclear families with one child, the situation has been rather stabilized or has been slightly worsening (decline from 4.0 % to 3.5 %),
- the stabilized or improving situation can be observed among two-parent nuclear families with one or two economically active parents with one, two or three children, despite the fact that quite logically among households with two economically active members, the difference between gross income and expenditure is higher (the indicator, for instance, for a family with one child and one economically active member increased from 2.1% to 3.7%, but with significant fluctuations, for a family with two children and two economically active members it slightly dropped from 7.9% to 7.2% and hence for a family with two economically active members it remains to be almost double; for a family with two children and one economically active member it increased from -1.1 % to 4.2 %, for a family with two children and two economically active members it has not changed much – from 6.1 % to 5.9 %),
- among households with minimum income with children the situation has worsened, namely for all subtypes of these households; for households with children and minimum income in total, the indicator decreased from -0.4 to -1.6 %,

thereof among two-parent nuclear families with children and minimum income from -1,5 to -2,1% and among single-parent nuclear families with children and minimum income from 1.7 % to -0,7 %,

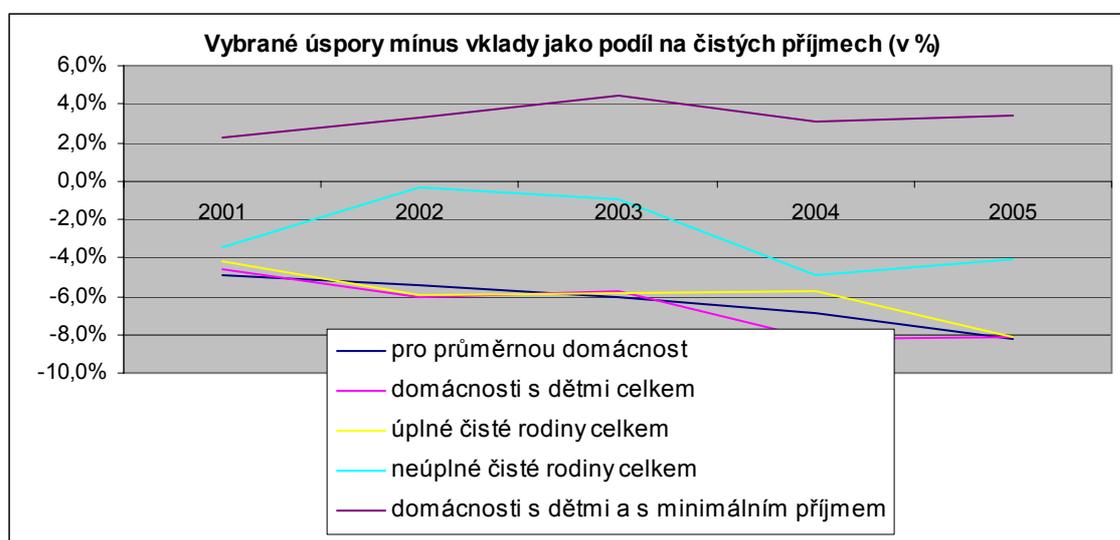
- the financial situation measured in this manner has improved among both two-parent and single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and one child (from -3.4 % to -1.5 % and from -3.0 % to -1.5 %, respectively); among two-parent and single-parent families with minimum income and two children it has worsened from -3.1 % to -3.3 % and from 3.5 % to -0.2 %, respectively, while the same conclusions apply to two-parent families with minimum income and three children.

### 2.3.2. Savings of families with children

Czech households in general tend to save relatively a lot. The assessment of possibilities of various types of families with children to create financial reserves is based on the analysis of balance items of the Household budget survey, whose development in the period 2001 to 2005 is described in tables. The indicator used is the difference between household deposits withdrawn and deposits made (net deposits withdrawn) as the share in household net money income.

Graph 8 shows the development of this indicator for individual types of families with children. A negative value of this indicator means that households make more deposits than they withdraw.

**Graph 8 Development of the difference between deposits withdrawn and deposits made and its share in net income of different types of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 8:

#### Deposits withdrawn as the share in net income (%)

for an average household  
households with children, total

two-parent nuclear families, total  
single-parent nuclear families, total  
households with children and minimum income]

We can make the following conclusions for the monitored period:

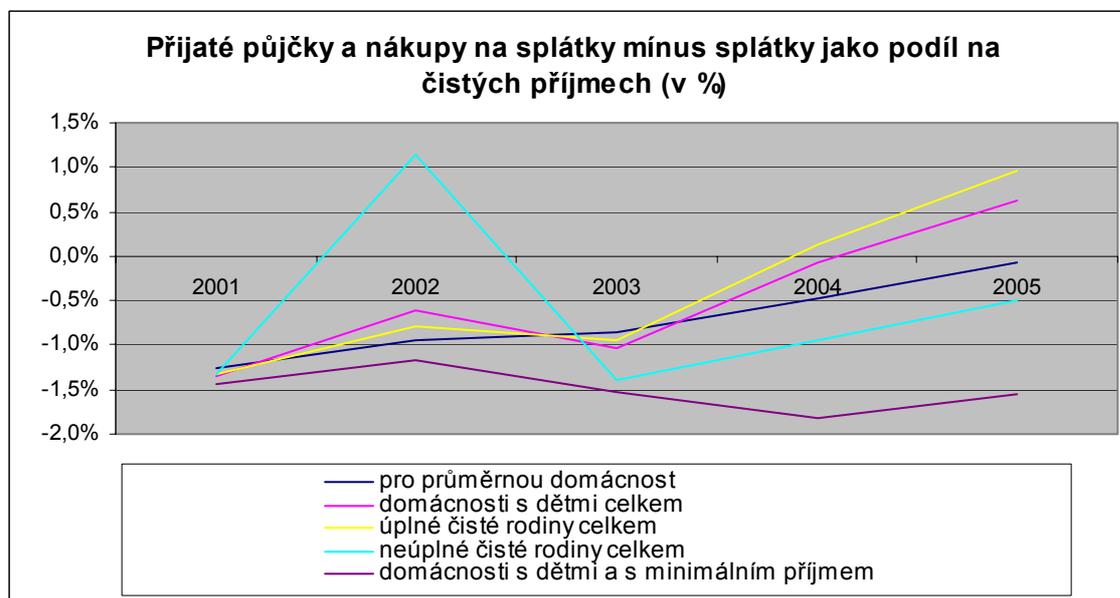
- except for households with children and minimum income, all other households more save than withdraw from their savings accounts, while among most households the volume of net savings has been increasing in both absolute and relative terms,
- the share of net deposits made in net income is significantly higher among single-parent families than among two-parent families and among families with two children than among families with three children or one child,
- among average households, the monitored indicator changed from -4.9 to -8.3 %, among households with children from -4.6 % to -8.2 % (i.e., basically the same development for both types of households), among two-parent nuclear families from -4.2 % to -8.1 %; among two-parent nuclear families from -3.4% to -4.0%; among families with minimum income and with children the indicator has worsened from 2.3 % to 3.4 %,
- among two-parent nuclear families with one or two children, the volume of deposits exceeded the volume of expenditure, nevertheless among families with one child the situation has not been improving at such a rapid pace as among families with two children,
- among both average families and families with children, the indicator ranges from about -6% to -8%, among single-parent nuclear families with one child, its values changed from -3.5 to -2.7 % (with significant fluctuations, even with positive values) which indicates potential problem with the rising indebtedness of these households; for two-parent nuclear families with one child and one economically active member about a half of these values (-4.3 %) was recorded (-7.9 % for families with two economically active members); the same or even stronger conclusions apply to two-parent nuclear families with two children and one or two economically persons (-2.5 % or -10.8 %),
- among households with children and minimum income deposits withdrawn exceed the level of deposits made relative to net household income in 2005 by -0.3 % up to 5.2 %, while single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and children withdraw the lowest proportion of their savings (1.2 %), including single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and two children (they even more save than withdraw from their savings – indicator -0.3 %); on the contrary, two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and two (5.3 %) or three children withdraw the largest portion of their savings (4.8 %) ,
- the financial situation of families with children and minimum income has been rather worsening which corresponds to the rising use of financial reserves among households with minimum income (from 2.3 % to 3.4 %).

### **2.3.3 Loans and repayment and total indebtedness of families with children**

The analysis of balance items of the Household budget survey in the period 2001 – 2005 and Tables 24 to 28 were taken as the basis for the assessment of the development of loans and hire purchases and loan repayments among various types

of families with children. The indicator used is the difference between the volume of loans and the volume of hire purchases and loan repayments (net loans) as the share in household net money income. Graph 9 shows the development of this indicator for individual types of families with children.

**Graph 9 Development of the difference between the volume of loans and the volume of hire purchases and loan repayments and their share in net income of various types of families with children in the period 2001 - 2005**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 9

**Loans received and hire purchases less loan repayments as the share in net income (%)**

for an average household  
 households with children, total  
 two-parent nuclear families, total  
 single-parent nuclear families, total  
 households with children and minimum income]

The rapidly rising volume of hire purchases and slower pace of their repayment has been an obvious trend in the last five years. This trend manifested itself in the rising volume of indebtedness of average households where the monitored indicator for an average household changed from -1.3 to -0.1 %. We can make the following conclusions for other households:

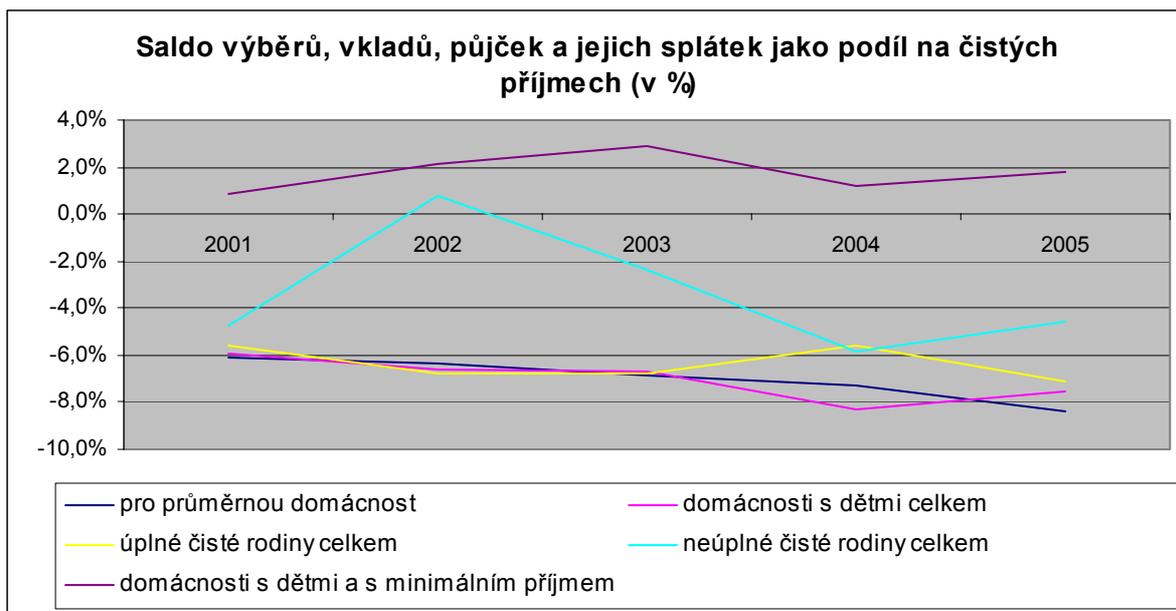
- the same trend can be observed among households with children (increase in net loans from -1.3 % to 0.6 %), among two-parent nuclear families with children (increase from -1.3 % to 1.0 %), and a weaker trend was recorded among single-parent nuclear families (increase from -1.3 % to -0,5 %),
- this trend does not apply to households with children and minimum income, since in the monitored period among these households, the level of drawdown of net loans dropped from -1.4 to -1.6 %, while the nominal level of loans and hire purchases almost doubled,
- for two-parent nuclear families with one or two children, the trends are comparable to an average household – the monitored indicator among these households worsened from -1.4 % to 1.7 % or in the case of families with two

children from -1.1 % to 2.3 %; among single-parent families with one child the situation has not worsened (-1.2 %),

- the household indebtedness measured by the monitored indicator increased most among two-parent nuclear families with two children (from -1.1 % to 2.3 %), and within this category, this trend was even more marked among two-parent nuclear families with two children and two economically active persons (from -1.0 to 3.8 %); among two-parent nuclear families with two children and one economically active member the situation has improved (from -1.8 % to -2.6 %) and among two-parent nuclear families with three children the situation has worsened, but not as markedly as in previous cases, despite the fact that the level of a change is also significant (from -3.0 % to 1.0 %),
- paradoxically declining rate of this type of indebtedness can be observed among families with minimum income and children (probably due to poor affordability consumer loans for this type of household), while this trend, except for single-parent nuclear families with minimum income (change from -1.4 % to 0 %, including single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and two children from -1.2 % to 1.3 %) applies to all types of these households; the biggest improvement from -2.2 up to -3.4 % can be observed among two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and three children.

The indicator which summarizes withdrawals from savings accounts by households, their deposits made, consumer loans of households, hire purchase and repayments of consumer loans provides the general overview of the level of household indebtedness. For the purposes of comparison among various types of households and comparison in time, this sum is measured against household net income. The total balance of indebtedness and savings/deposits made (the indicator balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments as the share in household net income) is presented in Graph 10. A decline in this indicator which is normally in negative values, means that the household indebtedness is declining. The negative value of this indicator means that deposits made and loan repayments exceed deposits withdrawn and receipt of new loans.

**Graph 10 Development of the balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments and its share in net income of different types of households in the period 2001 - 2005**



Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 10:

The balance of deposits withdrawn, deposits made, loans and their repayments as the share in net income (%)

for an average household  
two-parent nuclear families, total  
households with children and minimum  
income

households with children, total  
single-parent nuclear families, total

We may note that the overall value of the indicator is affected, by about one half or up to two thirds (by a particular type of household and year) by the balance of net deposit withdrawals which is in nominal terms much higher than the balance of net loans. For an average household, the overall balance in the monitored period has been steadily improving from -6.1 % to -8.4 %), the same applies to households with children (from -5.9 % to -7.5 %), in the case of which a negative fluctuation for 2005 can be observed (from -8.3 to -7.5 between 2004 and 2005). Among households with children with minimum income, the situation in the monitored period has worsened (from 0.8 % to 1.8%), in particular due to an increase in the deposits withdrawn.

The following conclusions apply to other households:

- two-parent nuclear families have increased the volume of their savings (from -5.6 % to -7.1 %), among single-parent nuclear families the situation is stable (from -4.7 % to -4.5 %),
- among two-parent nuclear families with one child the situation has been stable (from -1.4 % to -1.0 %), among two-parent nuclear families with two children the situation has been gradually improving (from -4.9 % to -6.6 %) and the most significant improvement was found among two-parent nuclear families with three children (from -0.9 % to -7.7 %); on the contrary, among single-parent nuclear families with one child the situation has worsened (from -4.7 % to -3.9 %),

- a little bit surprisingly, the situation among two-parent nuclear families with one child and two children and one economically active parent has been improving (from  $-1.7\%$  to  $-4.0\%$  and from  $1.8\%$  to  $-5.0\%$ , respectively, for families with two children), among two-parent nuclear families with one child and two economically active parents the situation has worsened (from  $-10.0\%$  to  $-9.3\%$ ) and among two-parent nuclear families with two children and two economically active parents it has slightly improved (from  $-6.3\%$  to  $-7.0\%$ ),
- similarly, as for other indicators, the situation is most complicated among families with children and minimum income – the situation of these households in the monitored period on average has been stabilized, nevertheless, it was worse than among average households or households with children; among two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and children, the situation has been stabilized, but problematic (about  $2.1\%$  for the whole period), among single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and children it has been gradually worsening (from  $-1.4\%$  to  $1.3\%$ ),
- among two-parent nuclear families with minimum income and one or two children the situation was either negative (three children: deterioration from  $2.3\%$  to  $4.8\%$ ) or stabilized, but negative (two children: constant status about  $5.3\%$ ) or has been slightly improving, but still remains problematic (one child: from  $5.5\%$  to  $4.8\%$ ),
- among single-parent nuclear families with one child the situation has improved (from  $3.8\%$  to  $2.3\%$ ), while among single-parent nuclear families with two children the situation has significantly worsened (from  $-3.2\%$  to  $1.0\%$ ).

### 2.3.4 Conclusions

- The financial situation of families with children, similarly as the financial situation of families, in total, has been improving, nevertheless among families with minimum income it has been rather worsening. Among families with children, the share of the difference between gross money income and expenditure in gross income is usually significantly lower than among average households.
- Average households have increased the volume of their savings (deposit made) at a swifter pace than that of their deposits withdrawn and net money income which indicates their improving financial situation. The same trend can be observed also among households with children, although in their case the effect of higher number of children or a single breadwinner only manifests itself as a significantly limiting factor. Among families with children and minimum income, due to the difference between income and expenditure, an opposite effect has been observed – their dependence on previous savings (deposits made) has been steadily rising.
- Average households and average families with children have fairly rapidly increased the volume of consumer loans drawn down and hire purchases which increases the household indebtedness rate measured in this manner. Probably due to poor access to these financial instruments, however, a little bit paradoxically the drawdown rate of consumer loans for families with minimum income and children has declined.

- The overall situation in the area of indebtedness of average households and average households with children has improved in the monitored period. However, this does not apply to families with children and minimum income, where rather negative trends prevail and in general the level of deposit withdrawals and receipt of new loans exceeds the level of deposits made and loan repayments. The worst situation among these low-income households has been observed in the case of single-parent families in general or families with more children. Generally, similarly as with respect to previous indicators, we can make the conclusion that the situation is usually worsened for single-parent families with more children.

## **2.4 The analysis of expenditure of families with children on the basis of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs**

### **2.4.1 Composition of the population of households**

The data obtained from the extraordinary Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs organized by the Czech Statistical Office in the course of 2003 are the valuable source of information for the analysis of the expenditure side of the financial situation of families with children. This is in particular due to the fact that the chosen method enables to differentiate the households expenditure items by a person they are intended for and thereby quite clearly identify child related expenditure. Although the analyzed data are not completely up-to-date, this fact should not devalue the results of the analysis too much, since in the past three years, the economic and social area have not been subject to any changes that would significantly influence the structure of household income and expenditure or their behaviour.

The basic data on the examined population of families with one to three children are presented in the following tables. Table 29 shows the data on the number and structure of households and their income by the number of children, including the data for single-parent families. The structure of families with children by selected characteristics of households and persons living in these households is described in Table 30. The overview of characteristics of households by net per capita money income (quintile distribution) is shown in Table 31.

The findings arising from Tables 29 to 31 are consistent with the findings obtained from the data of Microcensus and the Household budget survey that have been formulated in previous parts of our study. With the rising number of children, the household income situation is worsening. This is documented both by classification of families under individual income intervals, where with the balanced number of families with one and two children in three lower quintiles, families with two children prevail and in two upper quintiles families with one child prevail. Families with three children are concentrated in the lowest quintile and in the highest quintile their share is negligible. Also gross and net per capita money income is declining with the higher number of children, while net income is declining more rapidly, social income is gaining in significance, in particular as regards the state social support benefits. The income situation of single-parent families is worse than that of two-parent families, due to the lower number of persons engaged in gainful activities, comparable income of single-parent families is not at the same level as income of families in total.





**Table 29 Composition of households with one to three children and their income in 2003 by the number of children, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	Households, total	including: the number of children			Single-parent families
		1	2	3	
Number of households - on a sample basis	1 865	770	894	201	270
- converted	1 865	865	875	125	304
Number of household members (converted)	6 535	2 510	3 407	618	753
Number of adult persons (converted)	3 546	1 645	1 658	243	331
Number of unprovided for children (converted)	2 989	865	1 749	374	422
Per household average:					
Members	3,50	2,90	3,90	4,95	2,47
economically active	1,63	1,61	1,65	1,56	1,04
unprovided for children	1,60	1,00	2,00	3,00	1,39
not working pensioners	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01
other members	0,25	0,25	0,24	0,38	0,03
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>					
Gross money income, total	104 272	120 250	97 938	74 276	98 106
Income from employment	77 815	91 818	72 510	50 168	69 365
from main employment	74 755	88 616	69 497	47 430	66 062
from secondary activity	3 060	3 202	3 013	2 738	3 303
Income from private enterprise	11 960	12 839	11 657	10 056	3 749
from main activity	11 707	12 562	11 392	9 969	3 693
from secondary activity, sale of agricultural products	252	277	264	88	56
Social income	8 853	9 387	8 164	10 484	12 490
pensions	1 231	2 012	729	823	4 102
sickness benefits	2 248	2 797	1 983	1 478	2 158
unemployment benefits	297	382	241	261	237
state social support benefits	4 881	4 027	5 008	7 648	5 838
other social income	196	167	203	274	155
Other income	5 645	6 207	5 607	3 567	12 502
including: gifts from relatives	1 947	2 021	1 969	1 521	2 183

<b>Net money income total</b>	87 525	99 949	82 508	64 704	84 395
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Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office



**Table 30 Characteristics of households with one to three children in 2003 by the number of children (%)**

	Households, total	including: the number of children			Single-parent families
		1	2	3	
<b>Type of household</b>					
two-parent families, total	83,7	77,6	88,2	94,3	0,0
including: nuclear families	79,2	68,7	87,5	93,6	0,0
single-parent families, total	16,3	22,5	11,8	5,8	100,0
including: nuclear families	15,0	20,1	11,4	5,8	92,1
<b>Age of the head of household</b>					
under 29 years	11,0	16,5	6,5	3,4	6,5
30 to 39	43,5	36,3	50,1	46,7	46,4
40 to 49	33,7	28,4	37,2	45,6	36,1
50 or more	11,8	18,7	6,2	4,3	10,9
<b>Number of economically active persons</b>					
0	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,0	1,6
1	39,1	43,7	33,8	43,8	92,2
2 or more	60,7	55,9	66,0	56,2	6,2
<b>Number of unprovided for children</b>					
1 child	46,4	100,0	0,0	0,0	63,7
2 children	46,9	0,0	100,0	0,0	33,9
3 children	6,7	0,0	0,0	100,0	2,4
<b>Children by age and sex</b>					
under 1 year	1,4	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,1
1 to 2 years	8,0	13,8	5,6	5,9	0,3
3 to 5 years	11,7	12,4	11,2	12,5	3,7
6 to 9 years	8,7	7,9	9,2	8,5	7,2
- boys					
- girls	10,1	7,6	11,2	11,0	7,6
10 to 14 years	14,0	8,9	15,9	16,7	17,2
- boys					
- girls	14,3	11,0	15,5	16,6	15,0
15 to 17 years	8,4	8,1	8,5	8,9	13,0
- boys					
- girls	7,7	5,6	8,8	7,9	12,8
18 or more years	7,9	12,0	6,4	5,3	8,9
- boys					
- girls	7,7	11,3	6,3	6,2	14,1
<b>Average age of a child, total</b>	11,1	11,2	11,1	11,0	14,0
first	12,3	11,2	13,1	14,5	14,6
second	9,4	0,0	9,1	11,7	12,5
third	6,9	0,0	0,0	6,9	9,3
<b>Type of dwelling</b>					
rented	25,4	28,6	23,2	19,2	39,1
cooperative	22,0	21,9	22,4	20,1	25,4
in own house	37,4	32,7	40,1	50,1	17,5
ownership of dwelling, etc.	15,2	16,8	14,3	10,6	18,0
<b>Ownership of passenger car</b>	76,7	70,5	82,0	82,8	28,3

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 31 Characteristics of households with one to three children in 2003 by net per capita income (quintile distribution), ( %)**

	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%
<b>Type of household</b>					
two-parent families, total	85,3	78,5	82,7	83,6	88,4
including: nuclear families	84,6	76,9	78,1	74,9	81,5
Single-parent families, total	14,8	21,5	17,3	16,4	11,6
including: nuclear families	14,8	19,3	16,4	14,5	10,2
<b>Age of the head of household</b>					
under 29 years	17,6	12,0	10,0	9,0	6,3
30 to 39	51,6	49,8	47,1	38,0	31,0
40 to 49	26,7	31,4	33,3	38,8	38,4
50 or more	4,1	6,9	9,6	14,2	24,4
<b>Number of economically active persons</b>					
0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1	67,7	45,9	35,5	25,3	20,9
2 or more	31,0	54,1	64,6	74,7	79,1
<b>Number of unprovided for children</b>					
1 child	22,9	37,6	41,8	62,0	67,6
2 children	58,6	54,3	53,4	36,8	31,4
3 children	18,5	8,1	4,8	1,2	0,9
<b>Children by age and sex</b>					
under 1 year	1,5	1,4	1,9	1,4	0,7
1 to 2 years	13,7	8,2	5,0	5,5	5,7
3 to 5 years	17,8	11,4	11,7	7,1	7,9
6 to 9 years					
- boys	10,1	9,6	8,9	7,1	6,9
- girls	12,9	11,4	10,2	6,6	7,9
10 to 14 years					
- boys	12,8	15,7	15,5	15,0	10,4
- girls	14,0	14,1	14,3	15,5	14,1
15 to 17 years					
- boys	5,5	7,4	9,6	11,8	9,0
- girls	4,3	9,1	6,3	10,9	9,3
18 or more years					
- boys	3,0	5,1	8,2	11,0	14,8
- girls	4,3	6,5	8,4	8,0	13,1
<b>Average age of a child, total</b>	8,8	10,6	11,5	12,5	13,2
first	10,2	11,8	12,4	13,1	14,0
second	7,7	9,1	10,0	11,3	11,0
third	5,9	7,4	9,3	7,7	8,6
<b>Type of dwelling</b>					
rented	22,8	29,5	23,1	25,8	26,0
cooperative	19,8	21,3	20,3	23,2	25,4
in own house	40,4	32,9	44,6	34,3	34,6
ownership of dwelling, etc.	17,0	16,3	12,0	16,7	14,0
<b>Ownership of passenger car</b>	69,9	69,1	77,1	80,3	87,0

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

## 2.4.2 Expenditure on children

The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs monitors expenditure of families with children by individual household members to whom they are related. Total household expenditure consists of direct expenditure, i.e. expenditure intended for individual needs of a specific person, and expenditure common for several persons or the whole family. For the purposes of the analysis of the expenditure side of the financial situation of families with children and the assessment of household expenditure on children, direct household expenditure on children which directly and unambiguously secure specific needs of individual children have been used. On the basis of this expenditure, it is possible (while taking into account that these are estimates only obtained by the processing of the data of a limited scope sample survey) to establish the amount of expenditure on children, subject to the chosen characteristics.

Tables 32 to 36 show household money expenditure on children by the type of family, the number of children in a household, household income and the age of a child. Expenditure items are structured according to the CZ-COICOP classification. The tables, due to the extent, for clarity purposes, present the aggregate items arranged into 12 sections, detailed expenditure items are given in annex. Some types of expenditure are defined by their nature as direct (food, beverages, education, some detailed items of expenditure on clothing, health care, transport), other detailed items as common only (housing-related services), for most items there are two options which are stated in tables as expenditure on children, including direct expenditure. Consequently, the item of expenditure on children consists of direct expenditure and the share in common expenditure per a particular child.

The analysis of sample statistical data shows several remarkable findings concerning the burden on household budgets due to expenditure on children and the impact of individual examined factors on the amount and structure of expenditure. Due to the origin of data, obviously, we must be very careful about how we formulate the conclusions and the tendencies established treat as tentative only.

If we compare average annual costs in total of the relevant expenditure sections per child, most money was spent in the following order: expenditure on food, housing, recreation and culture, transport and other goods and services.<sup>8</sup> If we disregard alcoholic beverages and tobacco, least money was spent on health, communications and education. Expenditure on clothing and footwear, non-consumer expenditure where the costs of acquisition and reconstruction of a house and dwelling constitute the biggest group, followed by furnishings and regular maintenance of the house and hotels, cafés and restaurants (accommodation and catering out of home). The order of expenditure sections proves that the division of needs to basic and development ones is not important that much, since at both ends of their range there is expenditure that serves to meet the basic necessities of life. The amount of

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<sup>8</sup> This section which is, by definition, heterogeneous, includes the category of personal care, very important from children's viewpoint, including personal hygiene and also insurance which is also an important expenditure item.

expenditure on children stems from significance of individual needs (and their costs) and it is affected, to a large extent, by the fact that some expenditure is covered almost completely by the „state“ (health) or the state covers significant portion of these costs (education).



**Table 32 Net money expenditure on children in families with one to three children in 2003 by the number of children, annual per household averages (CZK)**

	Households, total	including: the number of children			Single-parent families
		1	2	3	
<b>Net money expenditure on children, total</b>	122 169	87 823	147 806	180 653	105 247
including: direct expenditure	65 229	47 302	78 080	99 467	58 536
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	42,4	33,1	48,3	57,0	53,1
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>	114 023	82 746	137 316	167 658	100 400
Including: direct expenditure	65 103	47 171	77 962	99 327	58 269
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	42,6	33,4	48,4	57,2	53,1
<b>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>					
direct expenditure	24 371	17 083	29 363	39 924	22 279
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	45,9	35,5	52,2	61,2	57,8
<b>2. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco</b>					
direct expenditure	114	91	126	191	109
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	1,7	1,4	1,8	2,8	2,9
<b>3. Clothing and footwear</b>	8 392	6 274	10 021	11 656	7 348
including: direct expenditure	8 367	6 256	9 991	11 625	7 320
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	44,6	36,3	49,8	57,3	55,0
<b>4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	20 659	15 757	24 309	29 064	23 526
Including: direct expenditure	69	81	41	179	13
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	44,8	35,3	51,4	60,7	54,9
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, Regular maintenance of the</b>					
<b>5. house</b>	7 379	5 759	8 601	10 052	5 602
including: direct expenditure	1 529	1 298	1 734	1 683	1 040
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	43,7	35,1	49,8	57,2	53,6
<b>6. Health</b>	1 423	1 047	1 710	2 027	1 239
including: direct expenditure	1 214	893	1 453	1 765	1 013
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	35,1	27,5	39,9	49,8	39,3
<b>7. Transport</b>	13 017	8 920	16 233	18 882	7 215
including: direct expenditure	3 259	2 568	3 698	4 971	3 162
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	41,4	31,3	47,8	55,4	49,8
<b>8. Communications</b>	4 221	3 181	4 978	6 129	4 481

including: direct expenditure	1 876	1 457	2 177	2 670	2 051
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	35,1	27,2	40,6	48,1	45,6
<b>9. Recreation and culture</b>	16 464	11 570	20 357	23 114	13 454
including: direct expenditure	10 502	7 168	13 056	15 731	8 923
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	52,1	41,4	58,4	67,3	62,0
<b>10. Education</b>					
direct expenditure	2 276	1 665	2 708	3 489	2 367
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	82,8	75,9	85,6	94,0	83,2
<b>11. HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (catering and accommodation)</b>	7 102	4 666	8 973	10 882	6 768
including: direct expenditure	6 518	4 420	8 085	10 084	6 613
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	42,0	31,9	47,4	58,7	58,9
<b>12. Other goods and services</b>	8 604	6 733	9 936	12 249	6 013
including: direct expenditure	5 007	4 190	5 529	7 017	3 379
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	31,7	25,8	35,4	44,0	36,5
<b>B. NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>	8 145	5 077	10 489	12 994	4 847
including: direct expenditure	126	131	118	140	267
% share of expenditure on children in household expenditure	39,8	29,1	45,8	54,0	52,7

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 33 Net money expenditure on children in families with one to three children in 2003 by the number of children, annual per child averages (CZK)**

	Households,	including: the number of children			Single-parent families
	Total	1	2	3	
<b>Net money expenditure on children, total</b>	76 218	87 822	73 903	60 217	75 922
including: direct expenditure	40 695	47 302	39 040	33 156	42 226
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP )</b>	71 136	82 745	68 658	55 886	72 425
including: direct expenditure	40 617	47 171	38 981	33 109	42 033
<b>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>					
direct expenditure	15 205	17 083	14 681	13 308	16 071
<b>2. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco</b>					
direct expenditure	71	91	63	64	78
<b>3. Clothing and footwear</b>	5 235	6 274	5 011	3 885	5 301
including: direct expenditure	5 220	6 256	4 996	3 875	5 280
<b>4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	12 888	15 757	12 154	9 688	16 971
including: direct expenditure	43	81	21	60	10
<b>Furnishings, household equipment , Regular maintenance</b>					
<b>5. of the house</b>	4 604	5 759	4 301	3 351	4 041
including: direct expenditure	954	1 298	867	561	750
<b>6. Health</b>	888	1 047	855	676	894
including: direct expenditure	757	893	726	588	731
<b>7. Transport</b>	8 121	8 920	8 117	6 294	5 205
including: direct expenditure	2 033	2 568	1 849	1 657	2 281
<b>8. Communications</b>	2 633	3 181	2 489	2 043	3 233
including: direct expenditure	1 170	1 457	1 088	890	1 479
<b>9. Recreation and culture</b>	10 272	11 570	10 179	7 705	9 705
including: direct expenditure	6 552	7 168	6 528	5 244	6 437
<b>10. Education</b>					
direct expenditure	1 420	1 665	1 354	1 163	1 707
<b>11. Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)</b>	4 431	4 666	4 487	3 627	4 882
including: direct expenditure	4 066	4 420	4 042	3 361	4 770
<b>12. Other goods and services</b>	5 368	6 733	4 968	4 083	4 337
including: direct expenditure	3 124	4 190	2 765	2 339	2 438
<b>B. NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>	5 082	5 077	5 245	4 331	3 496
including: direct expenditure	78	131	59	47	193

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office



**Table 34 Net money expenditure on children in families with one to three children in 2003 by net per capita income (quintile distribution), annual per child averages (CZK)**

	<b>Lowest 20%</b>	<b>Second 20%</b>	<b>Third 20%</b>	<b>Fourth 20%</b>	<b>Highest 20%</b>
<b>Net money expenditure on children, total</b>	49 793	64 272	75 569	86 998	119 722
including: direct expenditure	27 712	35 447	41 016	49 220	57 130
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>	48 276	61 058	71 396	83 846	103 919
including: direct expenditure	27 672	35 371	40 949	49 109	57 012
<b>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>					
direct expenditure	11 976	14 081	15 068	17 729	18 903
<b>2. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco</b>					
direct expenditure	26	44	64	88	165
<b>3. Clothing and footwear</b>	3 190	4 545	5 209	6 448	7 881
including: direct expenditure	3 182	4 529	5 197	6 429	7 856
<b>4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	10 370	11 990	12 762	14 099	16 614
including: direct expenditure	14	17	35	80	89
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, Regular maintenance of 5. the house</b>	2 888	3 811	4 680	5 281	7 329
including: direct expenditure	545	798	1 121	1 182	1 307
<b>6. Health</b>	552	763	833	1 099	1 387
including: direct expenditure	470	660	701	929	1 192
<b>7. Transport</b>	4 254	5 835	8 632	9 202	14 949
including direct expenditure	1 115	1 504	2 467	2 519	3 017
<b>8. Communications</b>	1 528	2 148	2 539	3 421	4 166
including: direct expenditure	473	868	1 124	1 702	2 080
<b>9. Recreation and culture</b>	5 580	8 092	10 444	13 291	16 568
including: direct expenditure	3 612	5 283	6 577	8 355	10 569

<b>10. Education</b>					
direct expenditure	900	1 138	1 344	1 710	2 334
<b>11. Hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation)</b>	2 854	3 902	4 489	5 582	6 144
including :direct expenditure	2 652	3 622	4 162	5 115	5 495
<b>12. Other goods and services</b>	4 158	4 708	5 330	5 896	7 478
including: direct expenditure	2 706	2 826	3 088	3 273	4 004
<b>B. NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>	1 517	3 214	4 173	3 152	15 803
including: direct expenditure	40	76	67	111	118

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, the Czech Statistical Office





**Table 35 Net money expenditure on children in families with one to three children in 2003 by age groups, annual per child averages (CZK)**

		Total	by age groups					
			0 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18+ years
Number of children	- on a sample basis	3160	293	412	594	858	494	510
	- converted	2989	282	350	563	846	483	466
<b>NET MONEY EXPENDITURE, TOTAL</b>		76 218	64 700	64 029	67 065	75 125	85 041	96 242
	inc.	40 695	27 366	27 642	33 083	40 599	50 406	57 865
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>		71 136	55 704	56 156	62 620	70 932	82 037	91 085
	inc.	40 617	27 364	27 638	33 065	40 529	50 308	57 616
<b>01</b>	<b>FOOD, BEVERAGES</b>	15 205	10 267	11 212	12 687	15 904	18 864	19 170
<b>02</b>	<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO</b>	71	0	0	0	0	107	346
<b>03</b>	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	5 235	3 318	3 470	4 027	5 280	7 312	6 948
	inc.	5 220	3 307	3 457	4 013	5 266	7 292	6 929
<b>04</b>	<b>HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	12 888	12 014	12 044	12 046	12 522	13 500	15 101
	inc.	43	40	13	21	31	18	141
<b>05</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT; REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE</b>	4 604	5 058	4 877	4 510	4 359	4 602	4 685
	inc.	954	1 397	1 170	1 104	831	767	758
<b>06</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>	888	740	771	767	796	1 091	1 169
	inc.	757	670	684	649	658	935	992
<b>07</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>	8 121	6 935	6 533	7 302	7 225	8 710	12 037
	inc.	2 033	126	276	749	1 215	3 173	6 365
<b>08</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2 633	992	1 039	1 500	2 662	3 953	4 775
	inc.	1 170	12	6	180	1 236	2 273	2 678
<b>09</b>	<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>	10 272	5 311	6 766	9 539	12 305	12 505	10 782
	inc.	6 552	2 731	3 764	6 036	8 114	8 280	6 954
<b>10</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	1 420	28	1 559	1 590	1 094	1 360	2 607
	inc.							

11	<b>HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION)</b>		4 431	536	3 309	4 332	4 457	4 993	7 117
		inc.	4 066	298	2 945	3 856	4 043	4 611	6 918
12	<b>OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES</b>		5 368	10 505	4 578	4 320	4 330	5 040	6 348
		inc.	3 124	8 487	2 552	2 179	2 139	2 628	3 756
<b>B.</b>	<b>NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>		5 082	8 996	7 873	4 445	4 193	3 004	5 156
		inc.	78	2	4	18	70	98	249

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 36 Net money expenditure on children in single-parent families with one to three children in 2003 by age groups, annual per child averages (CZK)**

	Total	by age groups					
		0 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18+ years
<b>Number of children</b>							
- on a sample basis	388	2	16	58	117	99	97
- converted	422	2	16	63	136	109	97
<b>NET MONEY EXPENDITURE, TOTAL</b>	75 922	.	.	57 329	69 264	80 915	94 330
inc.	42 226	.	.	30 452	40 465	44 232	52 529
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>	72 425	.	.	56 987	67 703	76 436	86 627
inc.	42 033	.	.	30 435	40 273	44 142	52 072
<b>01 FOOD, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	16 071	.	.	12 172	15 677	18 558	17 352
inc.	16 071	.	.	12 172	15 677	18 558	17 352
<b>02 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO</b>	78	.	.	0	0	77	253
inc.	78	.	.	0	0	77	253
<b>03 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	5 301	.	.	3 753	4 684	6 223	6 409
inc.	5 280	.	.	3 736	4 661	6 205	6 385
<b>04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	16 971	.	.	16 074	16 073	17 049	18 367
inc.	10	.	.	5	5	12	16
<b>05 FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT; REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE</b>	4 041	.	.	3 393	3 809	4 252	4 513
inc.	750	.	.	502	765	820	723
<b>06 HEALTH</b>	894	.	.	873	786	880	1 044
inc.	731	.	.	697	596	748	877
<b>07 TRANSPORT</b>	5 205	.	.	1 793	2 689	7 602	8 172
inc.	2 281	.	.	584	989	3 003	4 741
<b>08 COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3 233	.	.	1 977	2 554	4 156	4 325
inc.	1 479	.	.	263	1 271	2 178	2 029

<b>09</b>	<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>		9 705	.	.	7 574	12 206	8 253	9 853
		inc.	6 437	.	.	4 779	8 832	5 332	5 853
<b>10</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	inc.	1 707	.	.	1 768	1 117	813	3 476
<b>11</b>	<b>HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION)</b>		4 882	.	.	4 481	4 448	4 150	6 887
		inc.	4 770	.	.	4 252	4 374	4 043	6 799
<b>12</b>	<b>OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES</b>		4 337	.	.	3 127	3 659	4 422	5 974
		inc.	2 438	.	.	1 676	1 984	2 353	3 567
<b>B.</b>	<b>NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>		3 496	.	.	342	1 561	4 479	7 704
		inc.	193	.	.	17	192	90	457

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office



The dependence of expenditure on children on household income is obvious. Table 34 shows that with the rising household income, total and direct expenditure on children is always increasing, with simultaneous decline in the share of direct expenditure, although the latter tendency is not so unambiguous for individual expenditure groups.

Hence, the linear relationship between an increase in income and expenditure on children does not apply absolutely to single-parent families. A comparison between expenditure on children in total and expenditure on children among single-parent families, which is set out in Tables 32 and 33 shows that expenditures for individual expenditure sections do not differ much from each other. Single-parent families have obviously lower expenditure on both household and children with respect to transport or recreation, but in other cases, such as housing and education, expenditure on children in single-parent families is, on the contrary, higher. Among single-parent families the share of expenditure on children in household expenditure is higher in all expenditure sections than among families in total and for all important expenditure items this share is more than half of household expenditure in total. Due to the fact that the difference in income is markedly at the expense of single-parent families, expenditure on children in single-parent families is much higher burden on household budget. This can be explained by the fact that the needs of children are satisfied at the expense of the needs of the adults (or at the expense of expenditure which can be classified as common) and probably, the broader family provides financial or material assistance.

As far as the differentiating factors are concerned, the main such factors are the number of children and age. With the increasing number of children in a family, costs are rising in absolute terms, most sharply in the aggregate expenditure items such as food, hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation out of home) and recreation and culture. At the same time, household expenditure reflects the impact of the child's birth order in a family, with the increasing number of children average costs per child are declining. At the same time, aggregate expenditure items which are relatively significant are declining more rapidly – housing, recreation, transport, clothing. This development reflects on one hand economies of scale and household budget limits on the other.

The child's age is even more important factor than its birth order in a family. Expenditure on children in total is generally increasing with the higher age. However, this is not the case with all items and not throughout the whole period. The high steady rise is typical of food and beverages, transport, hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation out of home), while housing increased at a slower pace. Costs of furnishings which are acquired within two years after the child's birth are an example of expenditure declining continuously with the child's increasing age; similarly, the smallest children require the highest costs of sanitation articles (part of the aggregate item Other goods and services). Health and education are expenditure items whose amount is throughout the child's life rather stable or fluctuating. In the case of clothing and footwear and recreation and culture, after the steady rise during childhood and adolescence, there is an obvious decline in expenditure in the oldest age bracket. Also these examples imply that the development of costs is associated primarily with the nature of the needs which they satisfy. The significance of particular

needs is a more important factor in the decision-making of families, than budget constraints, parents prefer children's needs to income limits.

The above findings related to child costs and their tendencies identified on the basis of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs prove that the data from this statistical survey give considerable room for analytical application<sup>9</sup>. They can be used not only for the assessment of the amount and structure of child costs in total or differentiated manners of satisfaction of individual needs of children of various age and in various types of families, but also, for instance, for seeking the possibilities of savings and alternative manners of satisfaction of the needs with a view to optimizing household expenditure on the basis of identification of the overvalued and undervalued areas of the household budget. Last, but not least these findings can be taken as the basis for the focusing of measures of social and family policy, the identification of situations and stages of family life cycle in which families receive sufficient support from the state or, on the contrary those areas where additional state interventions for the benefit of families with children are required.

### **2.4.3 Expenditure associated with child education**

As the reporting population was limited to families with children only, while the scope of two thousand households has been maintained, the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs provides more conclusive information than the Household budget survey on some facts that are examined in both populations. The survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs enables, for instance, to assess the costs of activities associated with education and leisure time of children of various age or to identify adverse social situations faced by only a limited number of families.

The following part of our study deals with one of specific expenditure situations which is associated with school attendance of children and their educational activities and which significantly influences the financial situation of families with children. Also in the case of this area of survey, when interpreting the results, account needs to be taken of the fact that the data are based on a sample survey and that these are average values.

In the field of education, our study focuses not only on direct expenditure at various levels of education – from pre-school establishments to university education – and payments such as tuition fees, nursery school and kindergarten fees, after-school care centre fees and fees for other educational activities, not definable by level, such as language courses, art and sports courses, interest groups, etc. The analysis also deals with the purchase of textbooks and teaching aids, stationery and drawing materials and also costs closely related to school, in particular transport of children to school, catering in school canteens and accommodation services of boarding schools and universities. The costs treated in this manner reflect better actual expenditure

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<sup>9</sup> The analytical potential of the data acquired on the basis of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs is not used too much. A study of the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs dealing with satisfaction of development needs of children is an exception. See: Ettlerová / Kuchařová 2005.

which the family incurs in connection with school attendance of children. The costs of education in its narrow sense, are low due to free services of the most part of the education system, they are in the region of 5 % of household consumer expenditure in total. The statistical data for the assessment of expenditure on school attendance and education in its broad sense by child age are presented in Table 37.

**Table 37 Expenditure on education in 2003 by child's age, annual per child averages (CZK)**

	Total	by age groups					
		0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 17	18+ years
<b>Number of children – on a sample basis</b>	3160	293	412	594	858	494	510
<b>- converted</b>	2989	282	350	563	846	483	466
<b>10 EDUCATION, total</b>	in 1 420	28	1 559	1 590	1 094	1 360	2 607
<b>10.1 Pre-primary and primary education</b>	373	28	1 480	723	197	32	0
Nursery	290	28	1 480	603	0	0	0
Primary school 1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> form	32	0	0	120	32	0	0
Primary school 6 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> form	52	0	0	0	165	32	0
<b>10.2 Secondary education</b>	257	0	0	0	51	766	760
Secondary education - tuition fee	217	0	0	0	41	666	627
Secondary education – other	40	0	0	0	10	100	133
<b>10.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education</b>	51	0	0	0	0	0	330
Post-secondary non-tertiary - tuition fee	44	0	0	0	0	0	283
Post-secondary non-tertiary - other	7	0	0	0	0	0	46
<b>10.4 Tertiary education</b>	169	0	0	0	0	10	1 072
Tertiary education - tuition fee	126	0	0	0	0	0	811
Tertiary education - other	42	0	0	0	0	10	262
<b>10.5 Education not definable by level</b>	570	0	78	867	847	551	445
Language courses	128	0	19	128	118	190	241
Art education	278	0	46	431	539	183	63
After-school care centre fees	55	0	0	221	46	0	0
Other education not definable by level	110	0	13	87	143	179	141
<b>07 TRANSPORT</b>	in	0	5	176	428	1732	3044
Passenger transport to school by rail	181	0	0	2	14	262	863
Passenger transport to school by road – city	95	0	0	33	71	222	212
Passenger transport to school by road – BUS	457	0	5	105	231	921	1 430
Combined passenger transport to school - city	175	0	0	36	112	327	539
<b>09.5 Newspapers, books and stationery</b>		61	150	661	642	1035	752
Textbooks	230	0	4	42	98	671	551
	in						
Textbooks	c. 230	0	4	41	97	670	551
Stationery and drawing materials	383	61	146	619	544	364	201
	in						
Stationery and drawing materials	c. 370	48	131	604	531	350	191
<b>11 HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS</b>	in	29	2305	2828	2772	2958	3408
School canteens	1 788	0	13	1 741	2 479	2 559	2 204
Catering in nursery schools, kindergartens	442	29	2 257	926	0	0	0
Accommodation services of boarding schools	80	0	0	3	10	211	273
Accommodation services of universities	142	0	0	0	0	37	870
Accommodation during events organized by	152	0	35	158	283	178	61
<b>Expenditure related to child education, total</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>4019</b>	<b>5255</b>	<b>4936</b>	<b>7112</b>	<b>9811</b>

Source: Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office



Age categories, by which in the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs expenditure is recorded, are not exactly consistent with individual level of the education system, in particular threshold data are problematic (a child aged 6 years can but need not attend a primary school). Nevertheless, when combined with expenditure groups and items and after being adjusted for expenditure unrelated to the relevant level of education, the data enable to quantify at least on a tentative basis, how expensive each level of education is and how the family's financial situation will change after the child joins the pre-primary (pre-school) establishment and when it continues studies at a secondary school and university.

Table 37 proves that expenditure related to child education in total is rising with the child's increasing age and its structure is subject to changes. Children under the age of three make use of services of educational institutions to a minimum extent, their education costs in total are low (CZK 118 per child a year on average) and consist in particular in the purchase of drawing materials. The need for education among the youngest children is satisfied by educational impact of toys. The toys which parents buy to an average child are worth CZK 1,750 per year. Apart from family preferences, there are two main reasons why the institutionalized form of care of small children is not used. The first reason is limited availability or even unavailability of day nurseries and similar establishments for the smallest children and also the cost of services provided by these establishments is considered to be too high by many parents<sup>10</sup>. The second reason is the length of a parental leave and family allowance paid from the system of the state social support.

One of the parents who in person, properly and the whole day takes care of a child up to the age of four, if the child is without disabilities or up to the age of seven, if the child is with disabilities. The amount of the benefit is derived from the subsistence level and is calculated as the determined multiple of the subsistence level amount for the parent's personal needs<sup>11</sup>. The conditions for this benefit have been often subject to changes. This can be exemplified by the possibility to work and at the same time receive the family allowance: the rules proceeded from the original cap on employment up to 2 hours a day and determination of the earnings/income limit, via the removal of the time condition, to a complete relaxation of the rules in 2004. Continuously, also the possibilities for children without disabilities and children of parents without disabilities to attend pre-school establishments have been extended, from the initial ban for not working parents, to the cap on the number of days in a calendar month and number of hours a day and their modification in 2006. The status of family allowance at the time of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs is characterized in Table 38.

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<sup>10</sup> Due to the terms of reference of the project, the issues of availability/affordability of day nurseries and similar establishments are outside the scope of this study. For more information on these issues, see Gelnarová – Plasová 2005.

<sup>11</sup> Since 1 January 2007, the amount of the benefit has been derived from the average wage in the national economy and amounts to 40 % of the average wage in the non-manufacturing sector for the previous calendar year.

**Table 38 Average monthly number of recipients of the family allowance, monthly amount of the benefits and conditions for entitlement in 2003**

Number of recipients		Average amount of benefit (CZK)	Statutory amount of benefit		Conditions
262 502			1.1 multiple of the subsistence level amount for the parent's personal needs		
Women	Men		Adult recipient (CZK)	Unprovided for child (CZK)	
99.1 %	0.9 %	2528	2552	2695	Income up to 1.5 multiple of the subsistence level amount for the parent's personal needs. Child attending the establishment for a maximum of 5 days in a month

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The costs of child education rise rapidly from the age of three, in a broader sense of the term education, up to more than CZK 4,000 per child annually. Nursery school/ kindergarten fees, including payments for language and art courses account for almost 40% of the costs of education of three to six-year-old children in total, while catering in nursery schools/kindergartens accounts for 56%, the rest being stationery and drawing materials and costs of open-air nursery schools/kindergartens. Expenditure on transport is negligible, however, due to the reporting methodology, the use of a passenger car for journeys to a nursery school/kindergarten is not included. Of all expenditure paid by parents for education of their children (in the narrow sense), expenditure on a nursery school/kindergarten is the highest amount, in absolute terms. The average annual expenditure on pre-primary education per child amounts to CZK 1,480 which is equal to 1.8 multiple of the amount of the average tuition fee per university student. Moreover, this expenditure is significantly differentiated according to the size of a municipality which is the founder of a particular nursery school/kindergarten. The higher the town/city, the higher the fees charged. The average prices of catering do not differ that much among individual establishments. This is documented by Table 39 which compares the nursery school/kindergarten fees (including contributions to the school equipment and payments for supplementary events organized by a nursery school/kindergarten) and the costs of food in a nursery school/kindergarten by the size of a municipality (expressed in the number of population).

**Table 39 Nursery school/kindergarten fees and the cost of catering per child in 2004 by municipality size, in CZK per month**

Municipality size	Nursery school/kindergarten fee		Catering in nursery school, kindergarten	
	average	maximum	average	maximum
Under 1000	121,3	500	229,7	964
1000–5000	110,4	550	206,1	686
5000-20000	128,5	500	218,8	592
20000-50000	174,6	600	242,4	696
50000-100000	169,5	676	231,8	631
Over 100000	243,7	980	292,4	922
<b>Total</b>	161,3		239,0	

Source: The Survey of child education and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office and own calculation

Another possibility, how to arrange for an out-of-family care for the smallest and pre-school children or for younger school children, is to make use of specialized baby-sitting agencies and similar organizations providing services focused on children. The classification of activities of these organizations as educational activities is not absolutely precise, since their primary purpose is not to educate. Their task is to take care of children of working or otherwise occupied parents at the time when parents themselves cannot do so. In some cases this means to provide all-day professional care of children, in other cases, to assist on a regular basis in the organization of children's leisure time and, for instance, accompany children to interest groups or only baby sit at the time when parents are absent for a short time. Table 40 proves that making use of services of professional baby-sitting agencies is not cheap. The data are based in particular on price lists of specialized baby-sitting organizations and also on information of families which make use of their services. Consequently, they are only illustrative. However their poor availability is even more serious problem than their relatively high cost, professional baby-sitting agencies are operating in particular in bigger towns and their environs.

**Table 40 Prices charged by specialized baby-sitting organizations in 2006, in CZK per hour**

Service offered	Basic rate (CZK)	Surcharges** 10 – 50 % to the basic rate
<b>Baby-sitting in the organization's establishment/child carer's dwelling *</b>	50 - 100	Reasons: foreign language child under the age of one child's sickness child's disability additional child night hours Saturdays, Sundays and holidays overhead costs transport to a client enrolment fee
<b>Baby-sitting in home environment</b>	90-150 minimum 46 (Valašské Meziříčí) maximum 170 (Prague)	
<b>Accompanying children to interest groups</b>	90-140	

Source: Own selection from price lists of organizations providing baby-sitting services

Notes:

\* Mothers' centres, private day nurseries and day care centres or playgrounds for children in shops, cultural or sports facilities are not included in this category.

\*\* Discounts are granted for regular baby-sitting and regular customers and for baby-sitting for more children at the same time.

When a child joins the primary school, average expenditure on education does not rise, on the contrary, declines by almost CZK 300 annually on average and for a child in the infant school it amounts to CZK 3,700 annually on average<sup>12</sup>. Costs of school

<sup>12</sup> In Table 37, expenditure on education of six to nine-year-old children includes also expenditure items for the nursery school/kindergarten. Expenditure on education, in the narrow sense, including the nursery school/kindergarten amounts to CZK 1,590, expenditure related to education in total amounts to CZK 5,255 and apart from the above expenditure, includes also the expenditure item of

catering, accommodation during events organized by school, transport to school and purchase of textbooks and teaching aids account for 73% of expenditure on compulsory school attendance in the first to the fifth form of the primary school. The costs of education in the narrow sense account for 17 % only. The actually very low share of own costs of school education covered by parents which in the first to the fifth form accounts for 3% of education costs in total (CZK 120 per year) stems from the fact that the primary education is free of charge or that the tuition fee is paid only in rare cases. Hence, families spend the saved funds on supplementary art, language and other education. The share of expenditure on these forms of education is in the first to the fifth form 7 times higher than the share of expenditure on school education and only the costs of the after-school care centre fees for children in lower forms are almost double the amount of average costs of school education. However, this expenditure group is for children in the junior school a little bit overvalued, since it includes also the costs of six-year-old children who do not attend the primary school yet.

The expenditure on child education in the sixth to the ninth form in total are higher by CZK 1,100 compared to expenditure on child education in the first to the fifth form grade and amounts to CZK 4,850 a year on average<sup>13</sup>. The structure of expenditure is similar for both levels of the primary school. The costs of school catering, accommodation during events organized by school, transport to school and purchase of textbooks and teaching aids accounts for 78 % of the costs of education in the sixth to the ninth grade in total, while the share of the costs of education in the narrow sense accounts for 12 % and the share of the costs of school education, similarly as in the junior school accounts for 3%. At the same time the share of expenditure on supplementary art, language and other education is in the sixth to the ninth form five times the share of expenditure on school education. This expenditure group – education not definable by level – of all age categories is most relevant to children attending the primary school.

The share of expenditure on education in total exceeding CZK 7,100 a year for related expenditure is also higher among secondary school students<sup>14</sup>. In terms of the volume, the order is as follows: catering, transport to school, textbooks and other teaching aids, accommodation services of boarding schools and events organized by school. Annual average expenditure on secondary education in the narrow sense is by about CZK 350 higher than on primary education and amounts to CZK 1,350. The most important item is the tuition fee whose annual per child average amount of CZK

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catering in nursery school/kindergarten. After being adjusted for expenditure on nursery school/kindergarten, expenditure on education in the narrow sense in the first to the fifth form amounts to CZK 987, and expenditure in total amounts to CZK 3,736.

<sup>13</sup> When assessing expenditure on education in the 5th to the 9th form of the primary school, the education costs of children aged between ten and fourteen years are adjusted for costs related to the first to the fifth form of the primary school and to the secondary school. The adjusted costs of education in the narrow sense amount to CZK 1,011 and costs in total amount to CZK 4,853.

<sup>14</sup> After adjusting the data from Table 37 for expenditure unrelated to secondary school students, expenditure on education in narrow sense per secondary school student amounts to CZK 1,350 and expenditure in total amounts to CZK 7,065.

666 accounts for almost half of expenditure on education in the narrow sense, the second half being other expenditure on secondary school and education not definable by level whose significance, compared to the primary school, is lower.

If a child continues its studies at a higher school or university (tertiary education), the household costs of education in the narrow sense increase by about 40 % and the average per child expenditure amounts to about CZK 1,100, including the tuition fee amounting to CZK 811. If a child decides to take post-secondary non-tertiary studies, such decision, on the contrary, means significant savings for the household budget, since in comparison with the secondary school, costs of education in the narrow sense drop by 57% to the annual average of CZK 330. The main reason is the lower tuition fee which amounts to CZK 283 a year on average.

Due to the fact that post-secondary non-tertiary education and tertiary education (higher and university education) concern the same age category of persons, the data obtained from the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs do not enable to differentiate related expenditure on transport, books, hotels, cafés and restaurants (catering and accommodation) with a view to allocating them to the relevant education levels. For the age category over 18 years, average costs of education in total are almost CZK 10,000 a year. In comparison with expenditure on secondary studies, due to the longer commuting distance to school and living at a dormitory, expenditure on transport and accommodation increased, whereas at the same time expenditure on books and textbooks and catering in canteen declined.

#### **2.4.4 Conclusions**

- Also the analyses performed on the basis of the data taken from the extraordinary Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs prove that the household income situation is worsening with the increasing number of children and absent family member. Also the dependence of expenditure on children on household income is obvious.
- The examination of the burden on the budget of households with one to three children due to expenditure on children proved that the amount of specific direct expenditure on children stems from significance of the needs and their costs and is also affected by the share covered by the state. Families with children spend the highest amount of expenditure on food, housing, recreation and culture and the lowest amount of expenditure on communications and education.

- The number and age of children are the main differentiating factors. With the increasing number of children in the family, expenditure in the family rises in absolute terms and at the same time average per child costs are declining. Economies of scale and household income limits manifest themselves. The child's age has even higher impact on the development of expenditure on children in total, although not separately, but relative to the needs that are satisfied in a given age. When the family decides on fund allocation, the needs of children are preferred to budget constraints which are disregarded.
- The impact of a particular type of family, i.e. its lone-parent status, has minimum impact on the amount of expenditure on children. Consequently, due to the lower income, expenditure on children in single-parent families imposes much higher financial burden on the household budget and the needs of children are satisfied at the expense of the needs of adults.
- The analysis of expenditure on education, including the related expenditure, shows how the amount of financial costs incurred at individual education levels is changing. On this basis, the quantified leap in expenditure always in the region of CZK 1,000, when the child joins the nursery school/kindergarten, then the primary school, secondary school and university, except for starting of a compulsory school attendance, significantly influences the expenditure side of the financial situation of families with children.

## **I. Analysis of statistical data characterizing the financial situation of families with children –**

### **Part two**

#### **3. Analysis of selected aspects of the financial situation of families with children**

### **3.1 Possibilities of families with children to finance their housing**

Housing, its quality and affordability constitutes the basic necessity of life. Securing satisfactory standard of housing is one of the prerequisites for founding a family and its satisfied life. With respect to the financial situation of families with children, it is always an extremely costly matter, often beyond their financial reach. The state helps to address the housing situation through housing support programmes and tools.<sup>15</sup>. These tools can be divided into four groups. Higher income households, which are expected to focus in particular on ownership housing are supported through tax reliefs and subsidized interest rates associated with the repayment of mortgage and other loans. Loans at low interest rates, soft loans (loans on preferential terms) and subsidies (grants) provided to housing associations and other parties developing rented dwellings are intended for families in middle income brackets. Households in lower income brackets whose possibilities to co-finance the purchase of their dwelling municipal rental housing are limited, can use municipal rental housing, either the already existing one or state-subsidized newly developed one. State-subsidized saving in a building society constitutes another assistance option for all three above groups of households. The state provides special assistance (such as e.g. supported housing) to severely disadvantaged people as regards access to housing due to their poor income situation or who have specific housing needs due to their age, health condition or adverse life circumstances,

#### **3.1.1 Acquisition of ownership housing**

Indicative prices of dwellings are based on the data published by the Institute for Regional Information in November 2006. The lowest and highest prices of standard dwellings in the market are set out in Table 41. A cooperative dwelling or privately owned dwelling, 1<sup>st</sup> category, with the floor area 68 m<sup>2</sup>, with 40% wear and tear.

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<sup>15</sup> For more details, see The Housing Policy Concept, The Ministry for Regional Development 2005

**Table 41 Prices of dwellings in selected towns/cities**

Town/City	Lowest price of a standard dwelling	Town/City	Highest price of a standard dwelling
Most	CZK 289 673	Prague	CZK 2,399,000
Chomutov	CZK 314 024	Pilsen	CZK 1,341,032
Teplice	CZK 343 230	Beroun	CZK 1,300,744
Bruntál	CZK 381 690	Pardubice	CZK 1,276,050
Havířov	CZK 448 218	Zlín	CZK 1,230,000
Česká Lípa	CZK 505 054	Hradec Králové	CZK 1,227,018
Děčín	CZK 517 175	Mělník	CZK 1,221,038
Karviná	CZK 521 187	Kolín	CZK 1,212,039
Sokolov	CZK 538 859	Olomouc	CZK 1,172,318
Ostrava	CZK 542 467	Kladno	CZK 1,171,430

Source: The Institute for Regional Information

The table clearly shows that there are significant differences in prices of standard dwellings in the above towns/cities. The important thing is that for the purchase of the cheapest dwelling families require the funding in the region of hundreds of thousands of Czech crowns, while the cost of more expensive dwellings is in the region of millions of Czech crowns. If we disregard a fairly unusual situation for families with children, i.e. the availability of their own funds for the purchase of a dwelling, then it is possible to address the need for financing of its acquisition by taking a mortgage loan or a building society loan and the combination of savings and a loan.

**The analysis of the possibilities of families with children to finance their ownership housing is based on the assessment of their income according to the Household budget survey which is presented in part 2.2.4. The following tables compare the data on disposable income of two basic types of families with children, as summarized in Table 21, with household minimum income which is required to meet the conditions of a bank providing a loan to households.**

The required minimum income depends on the amount of a loan, its maturity and interest rate, since all these factors influence the amount of loan payments. A bank calculates the ability of a particular household to repay loans not only on the basis of their income but also according to household consumption criteria. For this reason, these amounts are differentiated also by reference to the household consumption. Furthermore, the terms and conditions of a loan and the amount of interest rate are influenced also by the share of coverage of the pledged real property by a loan, i.e. i.e. the fact whether the loan is provided for 100% or, for instance, only 70% of the value of the real estate on the basis of an expert assessment or whether the loan covers the lower share of the real property which can but need not be the acquired one. In the case of higher coverage of the value of the pledged real property by a loan, usually higher interest rate is charged.

The following tables show examples of the household minimum income required by one of many mortgage banks that publishes indicative calculations on web sites accessible to the public. Mortgage loans amounting to CZK 300 thousand, CZK 500 thousand, CZK 700 thousand, CZK 1 million and CZK 1.5 million with the 5-year, 10-

year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year and 30-year maturity are being considered at a rate of 5% p.a.

**Table 42 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 300 thousand and the interest rate of 5 %**

Typ rodiny	celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotéčního úvěru ve výši 300 tis. Kč, 5% p.a., se splatností								
						5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let			
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	13450	10341	9322	8821	8531	8344		
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	16300	13191	12172	11671	11381	11194		
		4	1	.	3	14719	18610	15501	14482	13981	13691	13504		
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	16750	13641	12622	12121	11831	11644		
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	18700	15591	14572	14071	13781	13594		
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	21410	18301	17282	16781	16491	16304		
průměrná rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,98	1	16362	13450	10341	9322	8821	8531	8344		
		3	1	.	2	19651	16300	13191	12172	11671	11381	11194		
		4	1	.	3	20196	18610	15501	14482	13981	13691	13504		
	úplná	3	2	1	1	22773	16750	13641	12622	12121	11831	11644		
			2	2	1	29886	16750	13641	12622	12121	11831	11644		
			2	1,68	1	27615	16750	13641	12622	12121	11831	11644		
		4	2	1	2	23208	18700	15591	14572	14071	13781	13594		
			2	2	2	30992	18700	15591	14572	14071	13781	13594		
			2	1,7	2	28724	18700	15591	14572	14071	13781	13594		
			2	1,52	3	29175	21410	18301	17282	16781	16491	16304		
			Výše měsíční splátky v Kč						5661	3181	2372	1979	1753	1610

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 42:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 300 thousand , 5 % p.a.. with the  5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

Table 42 shows that while the mortgage bank will provide the loan of CZK 300 thousand to some of the poor families only with longer maturity, all average

households are able to meet the bank's income requirement for the provision of such loan. These options are highlighted in the table. The affordability of higher loans is lower quite naturally for poor households in the first place. With the increasing amount of the loan, the highlighted field becomes smaller and „is shifted“ towards longer maturities. This is clearly shown in Tables 43 to 46.

**Table 43 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 500 thousand and the interest rate of 5 %**

Typ rodiny		celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotéčního úvěru ve výši 500 tis. Kč, 5% p.a., se splatností						
							5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let	
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	18076	12897	11195	10363	9878	9568	
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	20926	15747	14045	13213	12728	12418	
		4	1	.	3	14719	23236	18057	16355	15523	15038	14728	
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	21376	16197	14495	13663	13178	12868	
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	23326	18147	16445	15613	15128	14818	
průměrná rodina	neúplná	5	2	1,13	3	17930	26036	20857	19155	18323	17838	17528	
		2	1	0,98	1	16362	18076	12897	11195	10363	9878	9568	
		3	1	.	2	19651	20926	15747	14045	13213	12728	12418	
	úplná	4	1	.	3	20196	23236	18057	16355	15523	15038	14728	
		3	2	1	1	22773	21376	16197	14495	13663	13178	12868	
			2	2	2	1	29886	21376	16197	14495	13663	13178	12868
			2	2	1,68	1	27615	21376	16197	14495	13663	13178	12868
		4	2	1	2	23208	23326	18147	16445	15613	15128	14818	
			2	2	2	30992	23326	18147	16445	15613	15128	14818	
			2	1,7	2	28724	23326	18147	16445	15613	15128	14818	
			5	2	1,52	3	29175	26036	20857	19155	18323	17838	17528
Výše měsíční splátky v Kč							9435	5303	3953	3299	2922	2684	

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 43:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 500 thousand , 5 % p.a.. with the  5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

**Table 44 Comparison of the average available monthly income of families with children with the minimum income required by a mortgage bank in CZK per month to the loan of CZK 700 thousand and the interest rate of 5 %**

Typ rodiny	celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotečního úvěru ve výši 700 tis. Kč, 5% p.a., se splatností						
						5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let	
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	22703	15453	13070	11905	11228	10790
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	25553	18303	15920	14755	14078	13640
		4	1	.	3	14719	27863	20613	18230	17065	16388	15950
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	26003	18753	16370	15205	14528	14090
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	27953	20703	18320	17155	16478	16040
průměrná rodina	neúplná	5	2	1,13	3	17930	30663	23413	21030	19865	19188	18750
		2	1	0,98	1	16362	22703	15453	13070	11905	11228	10790
		3	1	.	2	19651	25553	18303	15920	14755	14078	13640
	úplná	4	1	.	3	20196	27863	20613	18230	17065	16388	15950
		3	2	1	1	22773	26003	18753	16370	15205	14528	14090
		3	2	2	1	29886	26003	18753	16370	15205	14528	14090
		2	2	1,68	1	27615	26003	18753	16370	15205	14528	14090
		2	1	1	2	23208	27953	20703	18320	17155	16478	16040
		4	2	2	2	30992	27953	20703	18320	17155	16478	16040
		2	2	1,7	2	28724	27953	20703	18320	17155	16478	16040
		5	2	1,52	3	29175	30663	23413	21030	19865	19188	18750
Výše měsíční splátky v Kč						13209	7424	5535	4619	4092	3757	

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 44:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 700 thousand , 5 % p.a.. with the  5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

**Table 45 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 1 million and the interest rate of 5 %**

Typ rodiny	celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotéčního úvěru ve výši 1 mil. Kč, 5% p.a., se splatností						
						5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let	
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	29734	19381	15984	14326	13362	12745
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	32584	22231	18834	17176	16212	15595
		4	1	.	3	14719	34894	24541	21144	19486	18522	17905
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	33034	22681	19284	17626	16662	16045
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	34984	24631	21234	19576	18612	17995
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	37694	27341	23944	22286	21322	20705
průměrná rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,98	1	16362	29734	19381	15984	14326	13362	12745
		3	1	.	2	19651	32584	22231	18834	17176	16212	15595
		4	1	.	3	20196	34894	24541	21144	19486	18522	17905
	úplná	3	2	1	1	22773	33034	22681	19284	17626	16662	16045
			2	2	1	29886	33034	22681	19284	17626	16662	16045
			2	1,68	1	27615	33034	22681	19284	17626	16662	16045
		4	2	1	2	23208	34984	24631	21234	19576	18612	17995
			2	2	2	30992	34984	24631	21234	19576	18612	17995
			2	1,7	2	28724	34984	24631	21234	19576	18612	17995
		5	2	1,52	3	29175	37694	27341	23944	22286	21322	20705

Výše měsíční splátky v Kč	18871	10606	7907	6599	5845	5368
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Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 45:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 1 million, 5 % p.a. with the 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

**Table 46 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 1.5 million and the interest rate of 5 %**

Typ rodiny	celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotečního úvěru ve výši 1,5 mil. Kč, 5% p.a., se splatností						
						5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let	
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	41528	26010	20927	18451	17016	16100
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	44378	28860	23777	21301	19866	18950
		4	1	.	3	14719	46688	31170	26087	23611	22176	21260
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	44828	29310	24227	21751	20316	19400
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	46778	31260	26177	23701	22266	21350
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	49488	33970	28887	26411	24976	24060
průměrná rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,98	1	16362	41528	26010	20927	18451	17016	16100
		3	1	.	2	19651	44378	28860	23777	21301	19866	18950
		4	1	.	3	20196	46688	31170	26087	23611	22176	21260
	úplná	3	2	1	1	22773	44828	29310	24227	21751	20316	19400
			2	2	1	29886	44828	29310	24227	21751	20316	19400
			2	1,68	1	27615	44828	29310	24227	21751	20316	19400
		4	2	1	2	23208	46778	31260	26177	23701	22266	21350
			2	2	2	30992	46778	31260	26177	23701	22266	21350
			2	1,7	2	28724	46778	31260	26177	23701	22266	21350
			2	1,52	3	29175	49488	33970	28887	26411	24976	24060

Výše měsíční splátky v Kč	28306	15909	11861	9899	8768	8052
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Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 46:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 1.5 million, 5 % p.a. with the  5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

The comparison between disposable incomes of families and the required minimum income which the family must have as a necessary prerequisite for the provision of a mortgage loan by the bank at the interest rate of 5%, shows that two-parent families with children with average incomes can obtain a loan of up to CZK 1 million, with the 10-year maturity and most of these families are even able to repay a loan of CZK 1.5 million with the 20-year maturity. The average single-parent families are able to do so if the loan is up to CZK 700 thousand. It may be surprising that even some poor families with children (i.e. with income up to 1.4 multiple of the subsistence level) are able to meet the income requirements of a bank that are a necessary prerequisite for the provision of a mortgage loan at the interest rate of 5 %, although basically, only

up to the maximum amount of CZK 300 thousand and with the 10-year maturity or longer. Poor families are unable to repay higher loans with shorter maturity and the bank would not provide such loans to them anyway. Nevertheless, there is a particular type of a poor family which, in theory, might take a mortgage loan of CZK 500 thousand, with the 20-year maturity (a two-parent family with the higher number of economically active members).

Loan affordability depends not only on the volume of the loan as such, but also on the interest rate. Should we consider mortgage loans in the same amount and with the same maturity, but the interest rate would be only 3% p.a., then more families would meet the bank's minimum income requirement. The example of loans of CZK 300 thousand and CZK 500 thousand shows that declining interest rates contribute to more affordable mortgage loans for more families with children, since more families with minimum income meet the bank's income requirement. In comparison with the loan with the interest rate of 5%, the monthly loan payment is lower and therefore imposes a lower burden on the family budget.

**Table 47 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 300 thousand and the interest rate of 3 %**

Typ rodiny	celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácnosti v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotečního úvěru ve výši 300 tis. Kč, 3% p.a., se splatností							
						5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let		
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	13115	9994	8957	8442	8136	7934	
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	15965	12844	11807	11292	10986	10784	
		4	1	.	3	14719	18275	15154	14117	13602	13296	13094	
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	16415	13294	12257	11742	11436	11234	
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	18365	15244	14207	13692	13386	13184	
průměrná rodina	neúplná	5	2	1,13	3	17930	21075	17954	16917	16402	16096	15894	
		2	1	0,98	1	16362	13115	9994	8957	8442	8136	7934	
		3	1	.	2	19651	15965	12844	11807	11292	10986	10784	
	úplná	4	1	.	3	20196	18275	15154	14117	13602	13296	13094	
		3	2	1	1	22773	16415	13294	12257	11742	11436	11234	
			2	2	2	1	29886	16415	13294	12257	11742	11436	11234
			2	1,68	1	1	27615	16415	13294	12257	11742	11436	11234
		4	2	1	2	23208	18365	15244	14207	13692	13386	13184	
			2	2	2	30992	18365	15244	14207	13692	13386	13184	
			2	1,7	2	28724	18365	15244	14207	13692	13386	13184	
		5	2	1,52	3	29175	21075	17954	16917	16402	16096	15894	
		Výše měsíční splátky v Kč						5390	2896	2071	1663	1422	1264

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 47:

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 300 thousand, 3 % p.a.. with the  5-year, 10- year, 15-year, 20-year, 30-year Maturity
Poor family two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

**Table 48 Comparison of the average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with the minimum monthly income required by a mortgage bank in CZK for a loan of CZK 500 thousand and the interest rate of 3 %**

Typ rodiny		celkový počet členů rodiny	počet dospělých členů rodiny	z nich průměrně na domácnost ekonomicky aktivních členů	počet dětí	průměrný disponibilní měsíční příjem domácností v Kč	Minimální požadovaný příjem (v Kč) pro poskytnutí hypotečního úvěru ve výši 500 tis. Kč, 3% p.a., se splatností					
							5 let	10 let	15 let	20 let	25 let	30 let
chudá rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,44	1	8466	17520	12318	10519	9731	9221	8885
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	20370	15168	13440	12581	12071	11735
		4	1	.	3	14719	22680	17478	15750	14891	14381	14045
	úplná	3	2	1,1	1	12156	20820	15618	13890	13031	12521	12185
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	22770	17568	15840	14981	14471	14135
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	25480	20278	18550	17691	17181	16845
průměrná rodina	neúplná	2	1	0,98	1	16362	17520	12318	10519	9731	9221	8885
		3	1	.	2	19651	20370	15168	13440	12581	12071	11735
		4	1	.	3	20196	22680	17478	15750	14891	14381	14045
	úplná	2	2	1	1	22773	20820	15618	13890	13031	12521	12185
		3	2	2	1	29886	20820	15618	13890	13031	12521	12185
		2	2	1,68	1	27615	20820	15618	13890	13031	12521	12185
		2	2	1	2	23208	22770	17568	15840	14981	14471	14135
		4	2	2	2	30992	22770	17568	15840	14981	14471	14135
		2	2	1,7	2	28724	22770	17568	15840	14981	14471	14135
		5	2	1,52	3	29175	25480	20278	18550	17691	17181	16845
Výše měsíční splátky v Kč							8984	4828	3452	2772	2371	2108

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

[Translation of the text in Table 48

Type of family	total number of household members	number of adult members	including: average per household number of economically active members	number of children	household average disposable income (CZK)	Minimum income (CZK) required for the provision of a mortgage loan of CZK 500 thousand, 3 % p.a.. with the  5-year, 10- year, 15-year, 20-year, 30-year maturity
Poor family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
Average family						
two-parent family, single-parent family						
			Amount of monthly loan payment (CZK)			

With respect to the possibility of financing the purchase of a dwelling or a house through a mortgage loan, we should add that there are even banks that offer loans without the requirement to document their income. The amount of such loan is limited for instance up to 50% of the value of the pledged real property and there is also a cap on its amount.

If the banks are unwilling to provide a loan to particular families for the purchase of real property due to their insufficient income, for some of them the option is available to take a lower loan for building a dwelling on a self-help basis which is offered by some banks. Last, but not least, low value mortgage loans can be used also for repairs, modernizations and reconstructions of an older dwelling or a house. It is also possible to acquire a cooperative dwelling or to buy a share in the housing association.

### 3.1.2 Rental housing

If a particular family does not have its own funds for the purchase of a dwelling or a house and if it does not meet the bank's loan requirements, it can live in a rented dwelling. The analysis of the options available to the families with children to finance a rental housing, or to cover the housing costs is based also on the Household budget survey. The results obtained in the course of examination of the development of the structure of expenditure of households with children in part 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 document the long-term trend of the rising housing expenditure in absolute terms and rather stable or slightly rising trend in relative terms, namely for all types of families with children. Absolute and relative consumer expenditure on housing of various types of families in 2005 is set out in Table 49. On the basis of figures presented in this table, we may note that among families included into the analysis, the highest absolute amounts of housing expenditure are spent by single-parent families with one child, the lowest amounts in absolute terms by two-parent families with three children, followed by households with children and minimum income. In relative terms, the highest expenditure is incurred by single-parent families with minimum income with one or two children whose share in the housing expenditure accounts for 30 to 34% of the consumer expenditure, in total. On the contrary, the lowest, about 14 % share was found among two-parent nuclear families with 1 to 3 children.

**Table 49 Average annual housing expenditure of families with children in 2005, in CZK and %**

Type of family	Consumer expenditure on housing (CZK)	% share in consumer expenditure in total
<b>Household with children, total</b>	13642	14,9
<b>Household with children and minimum income</b>	11568	25,2
<b>Two-parent nuclear families, total</b>	12973	14,2
<b>Two-parent nuclear families with 1 child</b>	15365	13,9
<b>Two-parent nuclear families with 2 children</b>	12408	14,4
<b>Two-parent nuclear families with 3 children</b>	9801	14,0
<b>Single-parent nuclear families, total</b>	18093	20,9
<b>Single-parent nuclear families with 1 child</b>	20952	21,3

<b>Single-parent nuclear families with minimum income</b>	15030	31,3
<b>Single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and 1 child</b>	17405	34,3
<b>Single-parent nuclear families with minimum income and 2 children</b>	13812	29,3

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

Tables 50 and 51 characterize in a detailed manner the amount and structure of housing expenditure of average families with children and families with children with minimum income analyzed by legal title to the use of a dwelling (tenure), i.e. according to whether they live in a rented or cooperative dwelling or in their own family house. The expenditure item electricity, gas and other fuels constitutes the highest share in housing expenditure (from 43.2 % among average families with children living in a rented dwelling to 83.2 % among poor families with children living in their own family house), followed by actual rentals for housing which in the case of both types of families with children living in a rented dwelling are the same, i.e. 37 %. (The Household budget survey does not differentiate between regulated and market rentals.) Water supply and sewage collection (from 10.4% to 14.4%) and other services relating to the dwelling constitute the third highest housing expenditure item.



**Table 50 Consumer expenditure on housing of families with children by type of dwelling in 2005 – families of employees and families with minimum income, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

		Households of employees with children						Households with children and minimum income					
		rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own house		rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own house	
		CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%
<b>Consumer expenditure (CZ-COICOP)</b>		83 446	100,0	79 127	100,0	73 461	100,0	45 755	100,0	46 822	100,0	43 974	100,0
04	<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	16 871	20,2	14 674	18,5	10 493	14,3	14 395	31,5	13 147	28,1	8 096	18,4
04.1	<b>Actual rentals for housing</b>	6 240	37,0	4 472	30,5	13	0,1	5 328	37,0	3 869	29,4	0	0,0
04.3	<b>Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	953	5,6	873	5,9	2 069	19,7	117	0,8	212	1,6	386	4,8
04.4	<b>Water supply and other services relating to the dwelling</b>	2 382	14,1	1 936	13,2	1 093	10,4	2 008	14,0	1 895	14,4	973	12,0
04.5	<b>Electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	7 296	43,2	7 393	50,4	7 318	69,7	6 941	48,2	7 171	54,5	6 737	83,2

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

**Table 51 Housing expenditure of families with children in 2005 in total by type of dwelling – families of employees and families with minimum income, annual and monthly per household averages (CZK and %)**

	Households of employees with children						Households of employees with children and minimum income					
	rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own family house		rented dwelling		cooperative dwelling		dwelling in own family house	
	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%	CZK	%
<b>HOUSING EXPENDITURE, TOTAL (annual)</b>												
Net annual money expenditure, total	297 364	100,0	293 607	100,0	294 969	100,0	146 622	100,0	157 925	100,0	166 423	100,0
Expenditure related to the dwelling, total	68 445	23,0	67 754	23,1	58 490	19,8	46 956	32,0	43 874	27,8	30 252	18,2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	56 893	19,1	50 429	17,2	38 379	13,0	45 142	30,8	43 814	27,7	30 140	18,1
Purchase and reconstruction of the house/dwelling	11 552	3,9	17 325	5,9	20 111	6,8	1 814	1,2	60	0,0	112	0,1
Materials and products for reconstruction of the house/dwelling	1 956	0,7	1 562	0,5	5 908	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	112	0,1
Services relating to construction/reconstruction of the house/dwelling	1 581	0,5	2 909	1,0	4 969	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Purchase of real estate (house, dwelling)	8 016	2,7	12 854	4,4	9 234	3,1	1 814	1,2	60	0,0	0	0,0
<b>BASIC HOUSING EXPENDITURE ITEMS (monthly)</b>												
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4 741	100,0	4 202	100,0	3 198	100,0	3 762	100,0	3 651	100,0	2 512	100,0
Actual rentals for housing	1 753	37,0	1 281	30,5	4	0,1	1 392	37,0	1 075	29,4	0	0,0
Regular maintenance and repair of the dwelling	268	5,7	250	5,9	631	19,7	31	0,8	59	1,6	120	4,8

Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	165	3,5	166	4,0	438	13,7	25	0,7	48	1,3	96	3,8
Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	103	2,2	84	2,0	193	6,0	6	0,2	11	0,3	24	1,0
Water supply and other services relating to the dwelling	669	14,1	555	13,2	333	10,4	525	14,0	526	14,4	302	12,0
Water supply and sewage collection	385	8,1	323	7,7	221	6,9	327	8,7	328	9,0	201	8,0
Refuse collection	129	2,7	118	2,8	103	3,2	92	2,4	107	2,9	99	3,9
Other services relating to the dwelling	155	3,3	114	2,7	9	0,3	105	2,8	92	2,5	1	0,0
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2 050	43,2	2 117	50,4	2 230	69,7	1 814	48,2	1 991	54,5	2 090	83,2
Electricity	788	16,6	700	16,7	1 121	35,1	637	16,9	675	18,5	1 071	42,6
Gas	344	7,3	145	3,5	903	28,2	296	7,9	194	5,3	884	35,2
Natural gas supply	340	7,2	140	3,3	888	27,8	292	7,8	194	5,3	873	34,8
Gas in pressure cylinders (propane, butane)	3	0,1	4	0,1	16	0,5	4	0,1	0	0,0	11	0,4
Liquid fuels	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0
Solid fuels	18	0,4	11	0,3	194	6,1	9	0,2	9	0,2	121	4,8
Heat energy	901	19,0	1 261	30,0	7	0,2	872	23,2	1 114	30,5	13	0,5

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office

When analyzing and interpreting the results based on the Household budget survey, account needs to be taken constantly that they are based on the processing of the data obtained from a sample survey, moreover, of a limited scope. This means that all the published data are, basically, estimates subject to some error and not precise figures. The precarious nature of considerations based on average values are exemplified by the following tables which present the amount of rentals in selected towns/cities. The data on the lowest and highest market rentals and regulated rentals of a standard dwelling were published by the Institute of regional information in November 2006. A cooperative dwelling or privately owned dwelling, 1<sup>st</sup> category, with the floor area 68 m<sup>2</sup>, with 40% wear and tear.

**Table 52 Market rentals in selected towns/cities**

Highest market rental			Lowest market rental		
City/town	Rental in CZK/m <sup>2</sup>	Rental for a standard dwelling (CZK)	City/town	Rental in CZK/m <sup>2</sup>	Rental for a standard dwelling (CZK)
Prague	138	9 384	Most	38	2 584
Brno	112	7 616	Chomutov	38	2 584
Beroun	107	7 276	Teplice	41	2 788
Kolín	98	6 664	Bruntál	44	2 992
Kladno	98	6 664	Havířov	49	3 332
Mělník	96	6 528	Karviná	51	3 468
Zlín	95	6 460	Děčín	52	3 536
Benešov	94	6 392	Česká Lípa	53	3 604
Mladá Boleslav	92	6 256	Ústí nad Labem	55	3 740
Karlovy Vary	92	6 256	Ostrava	57	3 876

Source: The Institute for Regional Information

**Table 53 Regulated rental in selected towns/cities**

Highest regulated rental			Lowest regulated rental		
Town/City	Rental (CZK/m <sup>2</sup> )	Rental for a standard dwelling (CZK)	Town/City	Rental (CZK/m <sup>2</sup> )	Rental for a standard dwelling (CZK)
Prague	37	2 521	Česká Lípa	13	883
Brno	27	1 865	Bruntál	13	901
Olomouc	26	1 744	Most	14	963
Pilsen	26	1 743	Chomutov	15	1 028
Ostrava	25	1 684	Příbram	15	1 034
Pardubice	20	1 387	Semily	15	1 036
Opava	20	1 384	Kutná Hora	16	1 062
Hradec Králové	20	1 384	Cheb	16	1 075
České Budějovice	20	1 384	Třebíč	16	1 085
Zlín	20	1 337	Karviná	16	1 095

Source: The Institute for Regional Information

The assessment of burden imposed on household budgets due to expenditure on housing in rented dwellings is based on Tables 54 and 55. The tables compare the data on disposable income of selected types of families with children, as summarized

in part 2.2.4 in Table 21, with housing expenditure of these families. For the calculation of the burden imposed on household budgets due to housing expenditure, the average data obtained from the Household budget survey are taken as the basis. The informative value of the data in Table 54 is distorted by the fact that this is only actual consumer expenditure in which the consumption of households living in own dwelling or house is rather undervalued since household budgets do not use any estimate of „imputed rental“. Household average housing expenditure is „diluted“ by zero expenditure of owners on rentals. The main weakness of housing expenditure from the Household budget survey is a non-representative share of individual types of households in terms of the type of housing (legal title to the use of dwelling), which is the reason why the above „dilution“ is inconsistent with reality. The structure of housing expenditure used in Table 55 endeavours to eliminate this problem. In this case, the calculation of the burden imposed on the household budget is based solely on housing expenditure of families using a rented dwelling. However, due to the scope of the survey, these data are not available with the required breakdown by the number of family members and their economic activity.

**Table 54 Comparison of average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with housing expenditure on all forms of housing**

Type of family	Total number of household members	Number of adult members	including: econom. active members	Number of children	Household average disposable income (CZK)	Household average housing expenditure		
						(CZK)	% share in disposable income	
Poor family	single-parent	2	1	0,44	1	8466	2901	34,3
		3	1	0,61	2	11796	3453	29,3
		4	1	.	3	14719	.	.
	two-parent	3	2	1,1	1	12156	2889	23,8
		4	2	1,25	2	15144	3135	20,7
		5	2	1,13	3	17930	3631	20,3
Average family	single-parent	2	1	0,98	1	16362	3492	21,3
		3	1	.	2	19651	.	.
		4	1	.	3	20196	.	.
	two-parent	3	2	1	1	22773	3437	15,1
			2	2	1	29886	4028	13,5
			2	1,68	1	27615	3841	13,9
		4	2	1	2	23208	3865	16,7
			2	2	2	30992	4248	13,7
			2	1,7	2	28724	4136	14,4
			5	2	1,52	3	29175	4084

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

Note: For these types of families where the average disposable monthly income was based on the expert assessment, the average housing expenditure is not given.

**Table 55 Comparison of average disposable monthly incomes of families with children with housing expenditure on rented dwellings**

Type of family	Total number of household members	Number of adult members	including: econom. active members	Number of children	Household average disposable income (CZK)	Household average expenditure on housing in a rented dwelling		
						(CZK)	% share in disposable income	
Poor family	single-parent	2	1	0,44	1	8466	3762	44,4
		3	1	0,61	2	11796		31,9
		4	1	.	3	14719		25,6
	two-parent	3	2	1,1	1	12156		30,9
		4	2	1,25	2	15144		24,8
		5	2	1,13	3	17930		21,0
Average family	single-parent	2	1	0,98	1	16362	4741	29,0
		3	1	.	2	19651		24,1
		4	1	.	3	20196		23,5
	two-parent	3	2	1	1	22773		20,8
			2	2	1	29886		15,9
			2	1,68	1	27615		17,2
		4	2	1	2	23208		20,4
			2	2	2	30992		15,3
			2	1,7	2	28724		16,5
		5	2	1,52	3	29175		16,3

Source: The Czech Statistical Office, own calculations

Expenditure possibilities of families with children are generally influenced by the level of income and the composition of households. Tables 54 and 55 show that the same conclusion applies to housing. Two-parent families with one or two children where both parents are working are best off. These families spend on housing the lowest amount in relative terms. On the contrary, the highest housing expenditure is imposed on the household budgets of single-parent families with minimum income, two-parent families with minimum income with one active member and one child and single-parent families with average income and one child. The „calculated“ expenditure of these families on housing in a rented dwelling exceeds or is close to 30 % of their disposable income. These families are faced with the situation which is beyond their financial means and which they are unable to address without assistance. Within the social benefits system, expenditure not exceeding 30% of income is considered to be socially bearable housing expenditure. The share of expenditure on the adequate housing in the household decisive income exceeding 30% (in Prague, 35%) has been determined within the state social support system as the limit for an entitlement to the housing allowance.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> This is a legislation in force since 1 January 2007. The adequateness of housing conditions is assessed on the basis of normative housing costs which are determined by municipality size and the number of household members.



### 3.1.3 State housing support

State interventions aimed at securing housing needs take the form of the offer of affordable housing in particular for the people whose access to (an adequate) housing is somehow limited, furthermore of social support benefits, of which the already mentioned housing allowance from the state social support is the most important one and also social services that provide accommodation to specific groups of persons. Some form of housing construction support can help individuals and families which cannot afford to purchase their own dwelling and do not have access to rental housing, either. Some types of the state support can be used by the municipality for the construction of rented dwellings, other are intended for support of construction of cooperative dwellings or directly for citizens.

State housing support programmes provided through the Ministry for Regional Development and the State Housing Development Fund can be divided into three areas from the viewpoint of the following target groups:

- persons under the age of 36,
- persons in low-income brackets,
- persons disadvantaged in their access to housing.

Specific tools contributing to the affordability of own housing for young people in 2006 are, for instance, a soft loan (i.e. a subsidized loan on preferential terms) of up to CZK 200 thousand for a dwelling or a house whose construction is financed through this loan, subsidized interest for a period of up to ten years, amounting up to 4 percentage points for a mortgage loan up to CZK 800 thousand for the purchase of a dwelling or up to CZK 1,500 thousand for the purchase of a house. Young spouses or persons permanently caring for a child can use for the financing of the construction of a dwelling, purchase of a dwelling or the payment to the housing association, a loan of up to CZK 300,000 with the interest rate of 2% and 20-year maturity. This tool is explicitly pro-family oriented. If the dwelling is acquired by construction, in the event of childbirth at the time after the conclusion of the loan contract, the outstanding portion of the loan principal is reduced by CZK 30,000 per each born or adopted child. A loan of up to CZK 150,000 with the interest rate of 2% and maturity up to 10 years is intended for young families – spouses or individuals raising a child who intend to modernize their own dwelling or a cooperative dwelling.

Support for the construction of rented dwellings owned by municipalities is intended for persons in low-income brackets. A subsidy (grant) amounts to a maximum of CZK 550 thousand per dwelling or CZK 630 thousand when a technical infrastructure is being built. The floor area of dwellings and the rental levels are limited. Dwellings can be rented only to persons in the defined income groups which are either persons living standalone whose average monthly income in the previous year did not exceed 0.8 multiple of the average monthly wage or multi-member households with the total average monthly income under 1.5 multiple of the average monthly wage.

The programme in support of construction of subsidized dwellings for persons with disadvantaged access to housing due to special needs arising from their age, health condition or social circumstances of their life, contains three subsidized types: sheltered dwellings for people with health problems, subsidized up to CZK 800

thousand, with the municipality's obligation to secure the provision of social services, half-way dwellings for people with social disabilities, with a subsidy (grant) of up to CZK 600 thousand and with the municipality's obligation to secure the provision of social services, start-up dwellings for people who in spite of the fact that they make use of the tools of social and housing policy do not have access to housing, but are able to meet the obligations arising from the rental relationship.

Other subsidy (grant) programmes of the Ministry for Regional Development and The State Housing Development Fund for 2006 support e.g. the construction of technical infrastructure for subsequent development of dwellings and family houses, subsidies (grants) and soft loans provided to housing associations support the construction of cooperative rented dwellings<sup>17</sup>.

### 3.1.4 Conclusions

- The analysis of the possibilities of two basic types of families with children to purchase privately-owned dwelling financed through a mortgage confirmed that basically all households with an average income meet the bank's conditions for the provision of a loan at the level of the price for a standard cheap dwelling and part of them might purchase even a more expensive dwelling, should it make use of a loan with lower interest rate and longer maturity. Even families with children with minimum income can take a mortgage loan, although limited up to CZK 300 thousand and the maturity over 10 years.
- The financial burden imposed on households with children due to housing expenditure in rented dwellings significantly differs, subject to the type, income and composition of a family. Two-parent families with average income spend the lowest amount in relative terms and single-parent families with minimum income spend the highest amount in relative terms. These families, by their share of housing expenditure are close to the critical limit of 30% which is considered to be the limit of social bearability of housing expenditure, from which a particular person becomes eligible for social support benefits.
- State housing support programmes that are in 2006 aimed at contributing to the affordability of privately-owned, municipal, rental and cooperative housing, although they are not explicitly intended for families with children, nonetheless most of them use pro-family oriented criteria and tools.

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<sup>17</sup> For a complete list of and conditions for all housing support programmes see [www.mmr.cz](http://www.mmr.cz).

## 3.2. Specific family situations

### 3.2.1 Identification and financial situation of single-parent families

For the assessment of financial situation of single-parent families, their identification is important. Single-parent families can have a wide range of various arrangements and types of family cohabitation. A single-parent nuclear family consists of a single parent living at least with one child, in a single-parent mixed family there are additional adult persons, sometimes also cohabiting partners (consensual unions) with children are classified as single-parent families (the so-called de facto marriages). The identification of single-parent families, their number and composition and the reasons for a single-parent status are based in particular on the last Population and Housing Census conducted by the Czech Statistical Office in 2001. The survey records the status of families at a certain date which stems from development trends, demographic processes and previous family behaviour. Microcensus 2002 which also reflects basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households and their members was used as a supplementary source of data.

Results of the Population and Housing Census pertaining to the composition of families with children are set out in Table 56

**Table 56 Basic characteristics of family households with children as at 1 March 2001**

Type of family household	Number of children				Families with children, total	Composition (%)	Average number	
	1	2	3	4+			Children	Members
<b>Two-parent family</b>	473680	516536	83726	16828	1090770	76,0	1,68	3,88
<b>Single-parent family</b>	221974	102369	15781	3281	343405	24,0	1.42	2,63
<b>headed by man</b>	28818	12017	1711	374	42920	3,0	1,39	2,63
<b>headed by woman</b>	193156	90352	14070	2907	300485	21,0	1,43	2,62
<b>Families with children, total</b>	695654	618905	99507	20109	1434175	100,0	1,62	

Source: The Population and Housing Census 2001, The Czech Statistical Office

In 2001, in the Czech Republic there were 343,405 single-parent families with dependent children in total which accounts for one fourth of all families with children. The average size of a single-parent family was 2.6 persons and it consisted of 1.4 child on average. Among single-parent families, households with one child significantly prevail (64.6 %) and only 5.6 % of single-parent families had three or more children. In total, almost 1.5 million persons lived in single-parent families, including 488 thousand dependent children. 88 % of these households are headed by a woman. Single-parent families arise in particular due to the divorce of parents, namely in more than half of the cases, then by childbirth to a lone mother and the

death of one of the parents<sup>18</sup>. In terms of social status, an employee is most frequently the head of household in single-parent families. A family with one dependent child headed by a divorced female employee is a typical single-parent family.

The composition of single-parent families by economic activity and social group of the head of household is described in Table 57. With respect to the financial situation of single-parent families, an alarming conclusion was drawn from Table 57: an unemployed or economically not active person is the second most frequent head of household. At the same time, economic activity of the head of household in single-parent families is one of the most important factors for assessing their financial situation. The economically active head of household is in a nuclear single-parent family the sole person with an income from employment, i.e. the breadwinner. At the same time 17.5 % of single-parent families with children are headed by an economically not active person. In absolute terms, these are almost 60 thousand single-parent families in which more than 88 thousand children live. The adverse position of single-parent families is obvious when compared with two-parent families. In 79 % of two-parent families with children both parents are economically active, in 19.5 % one of the parents and only in 0.8 % families none of the parents works.

**Table 57 Economic activity and social status of the head of household in single-parent families with children as at 1 March 2001**

Head of household	Number of families	Share (%)	Number of children
<b>Economically active, total</b>	278750	81,2	393139
<b>employers</b>	7998		11216
<b>employees</b>	218933		306849
<b>self-employed persons</b>	25017		34815
<b>Other</b>	26802		40259
<b>Economically not active</b>	59988	17,5	88337
<b>Not identified</b>	4667	1,3	6743
<b>Total</b>	343405	100,0	488219

Source: The Population and Housing Census 2001, The Czech Statistical Office

Among almost one fifth of families with children the factors that put them at disadvantage, namely the lone status and unemployment, are accumulated. In terms of social cohesion and social inclusion, single-parent families with an unemployed parent are at risk of social exclusion and at risk of poverty more than other families and should be subject to increased protection by social systems.

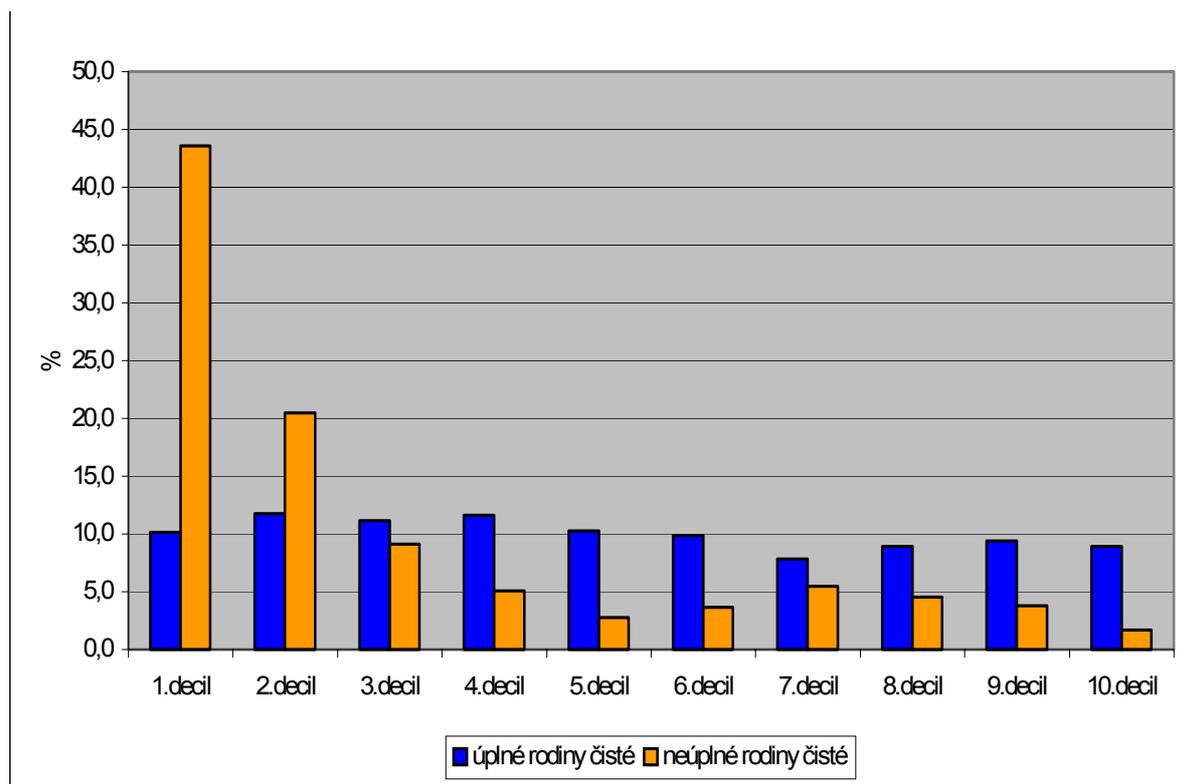
The financial situation of single-parent families with children, their income and expenditure side was analyzed in previous parts of the study. The analysis of income situation of families with children on the basis of Microcensus, the analysis of income and expenditure on the basis of the Household budget survey, the analysis of the financial situation from the viewpoint of creation of financial reserves and indebtedness and also the analysis of expenditure on the basis of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs always included the comparison between two-

<sup>18</sup> On the basis of the Population and Housing Census, single-parent families can be headed also by a married woman or a married man, if he/she lived separately from their partner at the time of the census.

parent and single-parent families. For this reason, we outline below only a brief summary.

Microcensus is the basic source of information on household incomes. It is used also for the assessment of incomes of single-parent families which is analyzed in part 2.1. The survey found that single-parent families have lower total income and per capita income than two-parent families, they are much more dependent on social transfers, their tax burden is lower and is rapidly declining with the number of children. The relationship between net per capita income in two-parent and single-parent families is exemplified in Graph 11. While two-parent nuclear families are evenly distributed in all income brackets, single-parent nuclear families are concentrated in lower income brackets. Almost two thirds of single-parent families are in two lower deciles (43.6 % in the first decile and 20.4 % in the second decile) and only 5.5 % in two highest deciles.

**Graph 11 Comparison between two-parent and single-parent families by the amount of net per capita money income in 2002 (deciles)**



Source: Microcensus 2002, The Czech Statistical Office

[Translation of the text in Graph 11:

1<sup>st</sup> decile, 2<sup>nd</sup> decile, 3<sup>rd</sup> decile, 4<sup>th</sup> decile, 5<sup>th</sup> decile, 6<sup>th</sup> decile, 7<sup>th</sup> decile, 8<sup>th</sup> decile, 9<sup>th</sup> decile, 10<sup>th</sup> decile

two-parent nuclear families      single-parent nuclear families]

As part of the process of assessment of income and expenditure of families with children and the possibilities of creation of financial reserves and indebtedness in part 2.2 and 2.3, the relevant characteristics of two-parent and single-parent families of employees with children were compared on the basis of the data taken from the Household budget survey. The results have also confirmed that income of single-parent families is lower than income of two-parent families and that this difference is reflected also in expenditure. The development of main income and expenditure categories of two-parent and single-parent families is summarized in Table 58. Apart from the already previously confirmed trends of lower income of single-parent families, compared to two-parent families, significantly higher share and volume of social income of single-parent families and the steady rise in income and expenditure for the whole monitored period, the table has also revealed an exception to the growth trend in 2005. Gross income of single-parent families dropped in particular due to the declining income from employment. This decline has not been offset by

social income which has declined too, similarly as other income. Only the negligible expenditure item, i.e. income from private enterprise has risen.

**Table 58 Development of money income and expenditure of two-parent and single-parent families of employees with children in the period 2001 - 2005, annual per capita averages (CZK)**

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Two-parent nuclear families	Single-parent nuclear families								
<b>Gross money income, total</b>	96 637	94 366	98 986	93 393	105 351	98 027	110 775	103 966	112680	101577
<b>Income from employment</b>	83 502	69 677	84 497	71 105	90 548	72 624	95 778	78 406	97069	76487
<b>Income from private enterprise</b>	716	41	789	75	728	61	1 182	53	1051	74
<b>Social income</b>	8 234	11 950	9 546	11 801	8 983	11 589	9 263	11 733	9832	11670
Pensions	665	3613	896	2945	843	3072	668	3340	642	3152
Sickness benefits	2146	2317	2515	1931	2586	2297	1915	1855	2 762	1 715
Unemployment benefits	336	224	472	228	257	232	366	335	331	445
<b>State social support benefits</b>	4914	5643	5521	6461	5153	5917	6157	5974	5 826	5 900
Child benefit	2243	3481	2427	3877	2315	3779	2965	4459	2 152	3 684
Social allowance	479	1214	508	1447	432	1071	329	863	280	1 199
Family allowance	1698	14	1925	20	1833	52	2417	6	3 059	0
Other	495	934	660	1118	573	1014	446	650	336	1 017
<b>Other social income</b>	173	154	142	237	143	71	197	226	271	458
<b>Other income</b>	4185	12698	4154	10412	5092	13754	4552	13774	4728	13345
<b>Net money income, Total</b>	78 952	80 602	80 907	79 390	85 691	83 760	89 819	88 167	91513	86538
<b>Gross money expenditure, Total</b>	91996	90676	93308	93876	99277	95800	103162	98539	106053	97513
<b>Consumer expenditure</b>	68757	71722	70485	72750	73733	75939	76093	78999	77779	78950
<b>Non-consumer expenditure</b>	23239	18954	22823	21127	25543	19861	27070	19540	28275	18567
including: income tax	7605	5457	7808	5479	8803	5657	9389	6368	9471	5732

Health and social insurance	10080	8307	10272	8525	10857	8610	11567	9430	11696	9305
<b>Net money expenditure, Total</b>	74310	76912	75229	79873	79616	81533	82206	82740	84887	82475

Source: The Household budget survey, The Czech Statistical Office



However, in view of the origin of the data, no far-reaching conclusions should be drawn from this fact. Nonetheless, if this development cannot be explained as a sampling error, but rather by reference to a short-term trend fluctuation, this phenomenon might be labelled as widening of the gap between incomes of two-parent and single-parent families. This would contribute to further worsening of the situation of single-parent families whose status is already worse, compared to two-parent families and single-parent families would be exposed to higher risk of poverty and social exclusion. This might undermine one of few relatively positive features of the financial situation of single-parent families, namely the fact that there are no significant differences between two-parent and single-parent families as regards direct expenditure on children. The analysis of the data from the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs in part 2.4. showed that although expenditure on children imposes a high burden on the household budget of single-parent families, nevertheless parents prefer the satisfaction of child needs to other factors.

### **3.2.2 Families in an adverse social situation**

Due to the composition of the reporting population, in which the share of families with children has been increased, the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs provides information on the facts that cannot be obtained from the Household budget survey. It enables to reflect also unique adverse social situations faced, for instance, by families with a child with disabilities, by an unemployed household member or a parent on a parental leave. However, we must be very prudent in formulating our conclusions and treat them as indicative only. In cases where the results based on the analysis of the data from a sample survey are interpreted, we must be aware of the fact that their informative value is limited in particular due to a low frequency of extreme (marginal) phenomena.

The basic income and expenditure characteristics of families with children facing a difficult life situation are presented in Table 59. Regardless of which particular adult household member faces the identified situation, persons on parental leave, followed with some distance by the unemployed, are most frequently represented household members among financially disadvantaged families. Persons taking care of a dependent person are represented in the population only very rarely and in the position of wife/husband only. Income and expenditure characteristics of an average family with one to three children headed by an employee serve as a benchmark.

**Table 59 Basic income and expenditure characteristics of families with one to three children by social status of the head of household, monthly per capita averages (CZK)**

	Number of households	Average number of children	Household total income	Per capita income	Household total expenditure	Per capita expenditure	Total expenditure on children	Expenditure per child	Total expenditure on the first child	Total expenditure on the second child	Total expenditure on the third child
<b>Social status of the head of household</b>											
Employee	1606	1,68	25112	7175	20362	5820	5405	3379	3561	2802	2226
Self-employed person	389	1,72	26750	7243	22679	6139	6061	3658	3854	3190	2376
Unemployed	6	1,5	21850	6575	17748	5478	4235	3008	3064	2342	
On a parental leave	2	1	6408	3204	6276	3138	1107	1107	1107		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1,69</b>	<b>25402</b>	<b>7182</b>	<b>20790</b>	<b>5878</b>	<b>5525</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>3614</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>2256</b>
<b>Social status of wife/husband of the head of household</b>											
Female employee	1104	1,72	28824	7779	23223	6242	6234	3794	3992	3207	2483
Self-employed person	75	1,72	30951	8030	25826	6694	6350	3780	3990	3320	3133
Unemployed	68	1,81	20432	5328	17848	4658	4854	2757	2943	2354	2397
On a parental leave	376	1,72	21751	6003	17672	4873	3849	2306	2528	1912	1568
Housewife	34	2,2	21589	5164	20807	4986	6486	3030	3351	2831	2277
Takes care of a dependent person	10	2	24165	5836	19438	4735	4457	2389	2576	2110	998
<b>Total</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>1,73</b>	<b>26807</b>	<b>7224</b>	<b>21797</b>	<b>5854</b>	<b>5639</b>	<b>3392</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>2882</b>	<b>2249</b>

Source: own calculation on the basis of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

The financial situation of families with small children in which a parent or (in theory) parents are on a parental leave, is significantly worse than the situation of families of self-employed employees. In a two-parent family, after one of the parents takes a parental leave, household average monthly income in total and per capita income drops by about one fourth and expenditure, both in total and per capita, decline at the same rate. A decline in expenditure on children is even more marked – by almost 40%, compared to expenditure on children among average households of employees. This decline in expenditure on children in total and expenditure per child stems primarily from the loss of a part of the earned income. The option to be engaged in gainful activities and at the same time receive the family allowance was chosen by about one tenth of recipients of the family allowance from the analyzed population. The amount of expenditure on children is also affected by the fact that in a family in which a parent is on a parental leave, there is at least one small child whose costs are significantly lower than that of a child of school age or a student.

In cases where the head of household is on a parental leave and therefore the family loses the only household earned income, such family faces financial disaster. Household income in total declines by 75%, per capita income „only“ by 55 %. The expenditure side develops in a similar way and expenditure on children in total is the worst affected expenditure item since it accounts for only 20 % of expenditure on children in families of employees.

Financial impacts of loss or curtailed amount of one earned income are mitigated by the family allowance. It is provided to a parent of child up to the age of 4, in the case of a child with disabilities up to the age of 7, subject to the condition of a personal, proper and all-day care of a child, which however, can be substituted for by the care of another person or by institutional care for a limited period. The family allowance at the time of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs in 2003 was determined in the amount of 1.1 multiple of the subsistence level amount for personal needs of a parent and amounted to CZK 2,552 per month and CZK 2,695 per month, respectively, if a parent was a student (unprovided for child). The gainful activity was permitted, but income could not exceed 1.5 multiple of the subsistence level amount for personal needs of a parent, i.e. CZK 3,480 per month and the child was not allowed to use the services of any child care establishments longer than 5 days a month. The benefit is intended for any of the parents, parents become eligible for this benefit by virtue of their parenthood and the care of a child, but in an overwhelming majority of cases the family allowance is awarded to women. In 2003, the share of men receiving the family allowance accounted for less than 1%, in the following years, this share was rising and reached its peak value of 1.4 % in 2005.<sup>19</sup>

Although the family allowance partly offsets the loss or curtailed amount of household income due to the care of a child, nonetheless it cannot change the general adverse financial situation of parents of small children. This is proved by data in Table 59.

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<sup>19</sup> Gender aspects of child care are analyzed in more detail by Kuchařová – Ettlerová – Nešporová – Svobodová 2006.

A decline in income which affects in particular families whose head of household is on a parental leave, but which can also occur in families in which a wife/husband of the head of household is on a parental leave, influences also the expenditure side and has an adverse impact on the level of satisfaction of the needs of families with small children. In particular, with a view to putting parents on an equal footing and reconciling career and family roles, both the conditions for an entitlement to the family allowance and its amount were continuously subject to changes. Since 2004, all limitations to gainful activities have been removed, since 2006, children from the age of 3 can attend a nursery school/kindergarten every day for 4 hours, since 1 January 2007, the benefit has been increased to CZK 7,582 per month. All these measures have made positive contribution to the financial situation of the family, but the statistical data that would enable to quantify this contribution are not yet available.

The unemployment will affect in particular the expenditure side of the financial situation of a two-parent family more than parenthood or the situations where a parent is on a parental leave. Income of a household with an unemployed wife will drop by up to one third. Expenditure will drop, too, but to a lesser extent. Household expenditure in total and per capita expenditure will drop by about a quarter, in terms of securing the children's needs, the important factor is that expenditure on children will not decline as sharply as in the case of a family receiving the family allowance. Expenditure on children in total and expenditure per child is lower by 22 and 27%, respectively, compared to the family with an employed wife.

The low frequency of occurrence of an unemployed person as the head of household in the examined household sample does not enable to assess responsibly changes in the financial situation of this family. The thing is that the analysis of the statistical data implies a conclusion which is contrary to empirical evidence, namely that if the head of household and a single breadwinner becomes unemployed, this affects the financial situation of a family less than unemployment of his partner and basically, it has no impact whatsoever on expenditure on children. It might be partly explained by the fact that unemployment in this case is a short-term phenomenon whose impacts are diluted after the data conversion or by preferring children's needs to the adults' needs as explained in part 2.4.

The unemployment benefit, which serves as financial assistance to persons registered in the files of the Labour Office as unemployed, is paid usually for a period of 6 months. In the first three months its amount is determined as 50 % of the average monthly net earnings and then as 40 % of the average monthly net earnings earned by a job-seeker in his/her last occupation<sup>20</sup>. The average amount of unemployment benefit in 2003 was CZK 3,324 per month.

As regards the assessment of the situation of families with a child with disabilities, contrary to expectations, the financial situation of families in which a wife/husband of the head of household does not work and cares for a dependent person, does not seem to be so bad, or, to put it more precisely, is better than the situation of families

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<sup>20</sup> Since 2004, the amount of the unemployment benefit in the second half of the supporting period has been increased to 45 % of previous average earnings.

which care for a child, with one parent on a parental leave. However, the current form of the data on families with children caring for children does not enable to identify precisely who is a person dependent on such care and distinguish cases where the family cares for a child with disabilities from cases where a mother as a housewife almost exclusively cares for an adult person with disabilities. Incomes of families caring for a dependent person range, according to the indicator chosen, range from 75 to 85 % of income of the employed family, similarly as expenditure of the whole family, only the level of expenditure on children, which is slightly above 70 % of the average expenditure on children of employed parents, is lower.

The first reason for relatively not so bad financial situation of the examined families arises from the methodology used for the preparation of the structure of the reporting population, from the fact that the sample does not include a family type exposed to the highest risk – a lone mother caring for a child.

The second reason is associated with the state financial support for families in the form social benefits<sup>21</sup>. Among state social support benefits, the health condition of a child (and a parent) is a factor reflected by social allowance paid to families with income up to 1.6 multiple of the family's subsistence level. Among social care benefits, apart from benefits for old people and people with disabilities that respond to specific needs of these people, in particular support for care of family members is relevant. This allowance is awarded to a parent who personally, properly and all-day takes care of a child with long-term severe disabilities or predominantly or completely helpless person or a partly helpless person over 80<sup>22</sup>. The amount of allowance is derived from the subsistence level of the caring person, its concurrence with the gainful activity is limited by the level of income. At the time of the Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs in 2003 the allowance amounted to CZK 3,712 per month in the case of care of one person and CZK 6,380 in the case of care for more persons, while monthly income from gainful activity could not exceed CZK 3,480.

Social benefits awarded by virtue of disabilities of a family member and the care of such member help to improve at least the financial aspect of generally adverse life situation in the family. Although the paid amounts of benefits are being increased continuously and despite the fact that due to their amount they do not compensate their recipients fully for the loss of earned income, nonetheless play an important role in the family's budget. Their primarily preventive nature helps families to avoid the poverty trap with all its implications.

### **3.2.3 Conclusions**

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<sup>21</sup> Indirect financial support in the form of tax reliefs for families with a family member with disabilities is irrelevant in this case, the calculations are based on household net income and expenditure (after the deduction of taxes and social and health insurance contributions).

<sup>22</sup> Since 1 January 2007 the financial support for care of family members has been abolished and replaced by another allowance for care under the new Act on social services.

- The financial situation of a typical single-parent family with children – a lone employed mother with one child is worse than the financial situation of a two-parent family due to the lower earned income that is only partly compensated by social income. The development in 2005 indicated that differences in income between both types of families have not been reduced.
- Almost 20 % of single-parent families are at risk of poverty and social exclusion due to the accumulation of factors putting them at disadvantage, in particular the absence of economically active members and living from hand to mouth on social benefits. Also the analysis focused on families with children in a difficult situation confirmed that the most dramatic decline in household income is caused by unemployment.
- Among the identified families, the financial situation of a family taking care of a dependent person, whose income and expenditure have not dropped below the 70% limit of the average income and expenditure of families with children headed by an employee, was found relatively the least adverse. The reason is in particular financial support from the state in the form of benefits provided to persons with disabilities and to families which take care of them.
- Families with children, after a parent takes a parental leave face a difficult situation. The loss of income from gainful activities, though mitigated by the received family allowance among two-parent families accounts for 25 % on average and exceeds the acceptable limit in particular among lone parents, with implications for expenditure curtailed to such an extent that the family lives from hand to mouth.

### 3.3 Financial situation of foster families

#### 3.3.1 Basic data on foster families

The examination of the financial situation of foster families is very problematic, in particular due to the fact that the number of these families, compared to the whole population, is very low. For statistical surveys of income or expenditure of families with children, the information whether children are own, adoptive or in foster care, is irrelevant and the family is included in a particular category according to the number of all children who meet in the family the condition of being unprovided for. As at 30 September 2006, in the Czech Republic there were a total of 5,853 foster families which, however, account for only 0.39% of all families with children. Consequently, only the probability that such families will be included in the sampling population of families in statistical surveys is very low and it is by no means possible to draw any conclusion from the survey of the Czech Statistical Office exclusively on income of foster families.

The sole source of at least basic statistical data enabling to assess the financial situation of foster families is the state social support information system, on the basis of which it is possible to trace the combination of receiving the foster parent allowance and the child benefit. The foster parent allowance detects the presence of a child or children in foster care and by its amount also the number of children in foster care can be identified. The amount of child benefit then enables to identify at least an approximate household decisive income relative to the family's subsistence level, to find out whether at least one of the parents in the family works and what is the family's approximate income before the calculation of the state social support benefits. Income from gainful activity (from employment, private enterprise, rentals), income from the social security system, the unemployment benefit<sup>23</sup> and, where appropriate, the family allowance, if the family receives it, are the most important components of the decisive income for the child benefit.

By the amendment to the Act on state social support, since 1 June 2005, apart from the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance, a new benefit, namely the foster parent allowance in special cases has been introduced. A foster parent becomes eligible for this allowance in cases where he/she takes care of at least 3 children or at least one child with long-term severe disability requiring a special care which was placed in his/her foster care, subject to the condition that the foster parent must not be engaged in any gainful activities for the whole calendar month. This implies that at least one of the adult persons in the foster family must be economically not active.

The surveys of the state social support benefits paid in September 2006 show that in the Czech Republic, of the total number of 5,853 foster families, the following number of children were placed in foster care:

- 4,500 families 1 child,

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<sup>23</sup> Income decisive for awarding the benefit is defined in Section 4 of Act No. 117/1995 Coll., on state social support.

- 1,049 families 2 children,
- 196 families 3 children,
- 76 families 4 children,
- 15 families 5 children,
- 10 families 6 children,
- 1 family 7 children,
- 3 families 8 children,
- 2 families 10 children,
- 1 family 11 children.

At the same time the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance is awarded to most, i.e. 5,448 foster families and these families have a maximum of 5 children in foster care. A minority, i.e. 405 foster families receive the foster parent allowance in special cases. The ordinary foster parent allowance is awarded not only to the foster families which have one to two foster children without disabilities, but as the statistics show, also the families which have three and more foster children or children with disabilities. This is due to the foster parent’s gainful activity which is not permitted in the case of entitlement to a special foster parent allowance. A more detailed breakdown of foster families by the number of children and their health condition is given in the following tables.

Table 60 Number of paid foster parent allowances in September 2006

Number of children in foster care	Number of children with severe disabilities				Total
	0	1	2	3	
1	4 390	3	-	-	4 393
2	999	2	1	-	1 002
3	42	1	0	0	43
4	8	0	0	0	8
5	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 441</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 448</b>

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Table 61 Number of paid foster parent allowances in special cases in September 2006

Number of children in foster care	Number of children with severe disabilities				Total
	0	1	2	3	
1	-	107	-	-	107
2	-	35	12	-	47
3	143	7	3	0	153
4	61	6	1	0	68
5	10	1	2	0	13
6	10	0	0	0	10
7	1	0	0	0	1
8	3	0	0	0	3
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1	2

<b>11</b>	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	230	156	18	1	<b>405</b>

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

### 3.3.2 Recipients of the foster parent allowance

The foster parent allowance is a sort of social appreciation of the person who takes care of someone else's child as a foster parent. In the course of 2006 the amount of the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance was increased: before 31 May 2006, it was calculated as a product of the subsistence level amount for the foster parent's personal needs and the coefficient of 0.50 for each foster child, i.e. CZK 1,200 per month, since 1 June 2006, as a product of the subsistence level amount for the foster parent's personal needs and the coefficient of 1.00 for each foster child, i.e. CZK 2,400 per month.

**Table 62 Amount of the foster parent allowance since 1 June 2006 per month (CZK)**

Number of children in foster care	Amount of the foster parent allowance
<b>1</b>	2 400
<b>2</b>	4 800
<b>3</b>	7 200
<b>4</b>	9 600
<b>5</b>	12 000

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

By comparing the paid foster parent allowances with the paid child benefit we have obtained the following overview of income composition of these foster families.

**Table 63 Income distribution of foster families in September 2006, in absolute terms**

Number of children in foster care	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								Not entitled to child benefit	Total
	under 1.0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0		
<b>1</b>	1 084	435	481	432	374	306	450	192	639	4 393
<b>2</b>	327	146	108	98	77	65	60	21	100	1 002
<b>3</b>	13	2	5	8	4	1	6	0	4	43
<b>4</b>	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
<b>5</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	1 427	588	594	538	455	373	516	213	744	5 448

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Note: A family with income exceeding 3 times the subsistence level is not entitled to receive the child benefit.

For clarity purposes, it is possible to present in Table 64 the relative share of these foster families by income (in order to avoid any misrepresentation of values, families with 3 and more children have been counted together).

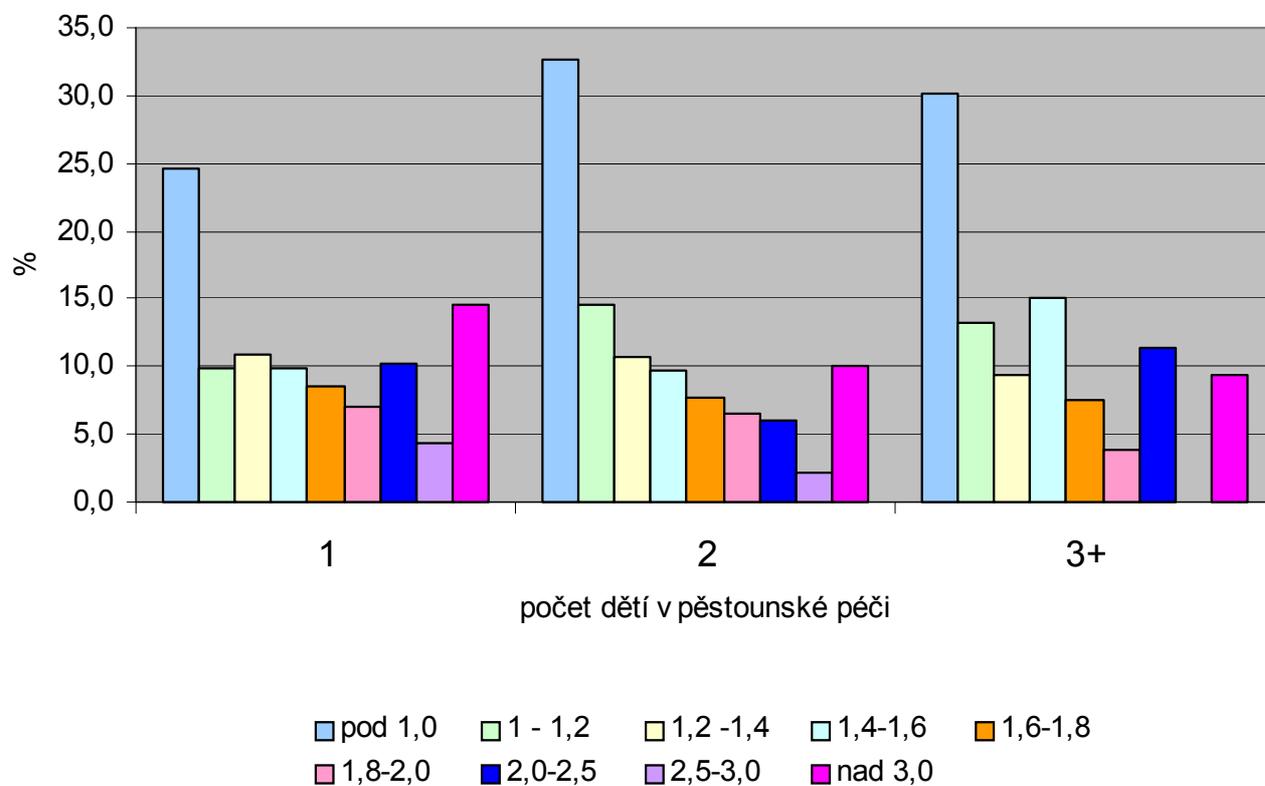
**Table 64 Income distribution of foster families in September 2006, in relative terms**

Number of children in foster care	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								Not entitled to child benefit	Total
	pod 1,0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0		
<b>1</b>	24,7	9,9	10,9	9,8	8,5	7,0	10,2	4,4	14,5	100,0
<b>2</b>	32,6	14,6	10,8	9,8	7,7	6,5	6,0	2,1	10,0	100,0
<b>3+</b>	30,2	13,2	9,4	15,1	7,5	3,8	11,3	0,0	9,4	100,0
<b>Total</b>	26,2	10,8	10,9	9,9	8,4	6,8	9,5	3,9	13,7	100,0

Source: own calculation based on the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Note: A family with income exceeding 3 times the subsistence level is not entitled to receive the child benefit.

**Graph 12 Comparison of income of foster families as a multiple of the subsistence level by the number of children in September 2006**



Household income as a multiple of household subsistence level

Source: own calculation based on the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

[Translation of the text in Graph 12:

number of children in foster care

under 1.0

....over 3.0]

The tables and graph show that 4,021 foster families (entitled to the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance) which account for 73.8 % of these families in total, had income from gainful activity. A minimum amount of these incomes is presented in Table 65. Income is stated as a minimum income, since it is based on the calculation of a family with children in the lowest age bracket and therefore with the lowest subsistence level for maintenance.

**Table 65 Minimum income of a foster family in September 2006, per month (CZK)**

Number of children in the family	Minimum income of a foster family								Not entitled to child benefit
	under 1,0	1 – 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	
<b>1</b>	up to 9 810	9 810 – 11 772	11 772 – 13 734	13 734 – 15 696	15 696 – 17 658	17 658 – 19 620	19 620 – 24 525	24 525 – 29 430	nad 29 430
<b>2</b>	up to 11 560	11 560 – 13 872	13 872 – 16 184	16 184 – 18 496	18 496 – 20 808	20 808 – 23 120	23 120 – 28 900	28 900 – 34 680	nad 34 680
<b>3</b>	up to 13 710	13 710 – 16 452	16 452 – 19 194	19 194 – 21 936	21 936 – 24 678	24 678 – 27 420	27 420 – 34 275	34 275 – 41 130	nad 41 130
<b>4</b>	up to 15 460	15 460 – 18 552	18 552 – 21 644	21 644 – 24 736	24 736 – 27 828	27 828 – 30 920	30 920 – 38 650	38 650 – 46 380	nad 46 380
<b>5</b>	up to 17 210	17 210 – 20 652	20 652 – 24 094	24 094 – 27 536	27 536 – 30 978	30 978 – 34 420	34 420 – 43 025	43 025 – 54 630	nad 51 630

Source: own calculation

Note: A family with income exceeding 3 times the subsistence level is not entitled to receive the child benefit

On the basis of the income distribution we can make a subsequent estimate of the number of foster families by the initial decisive income, i.e. the decisive income that is taken as the basis for the calculation of the child benefit. The income estimate is based on the calculation for average subsistence level amounts for personal needs for all categories of children.

**Table 66 Distribution of families of recipients of the foster parent allowance by the decisive income in September 2006**

Monthly income of families (CZK)	Number of families	
		Share of families (%)
<b>Under 10 000</b>	1 209	22,2
<b>10 000 – 15 000</b>	996	18,3
<b>15 000 – 20 000</b>	1 200	22,0
<b>20 000 – 30 000</b>	963	17,7
<b>Over 30 000</b>	1 080	19,8
<b>Total</b>	5 448	100

Source: own calculation

It needs to be noted that a large number of foster families have, besides foster children also their own children, i.e. the household subsistence level is not derived only from the number of children placed in foster care. This fact can be documented in the following tables of foster families having one or two children in foster care.

Table 67 Number of children entitled to the child benefit by income in foster families with one child in foster care in September 2006

Number of children in foster care	Number of children entitled to child benefit	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								Families entitled to child benefit, total
		under 1,0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	
1	1	603	297	323	311	260	213	317	143	2 467
	2	225	68	81	66	73	62	89	36	700
	3	143	46	49	36	29	24	37	9	373
	4	71	16	23	14	6	6	7	1	144
	5	42	8	5	5	6	1	0	3	70
<b>total</b>		1 084	435	481	432	374	306	450	192	3 754

Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Table 68 Number of children entitled to the child benefit by income in foster families with two children in foster care in September 2006

Number of children in foster care	Number of children entitled to child benefit	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								Families entitled to child benefit, total
		under 1,0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	
2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	2	222	116	83	70	58	50	50	20	669
	3	48	16	10	20	9	8	3	1	115
	4	31	7	10	5	8	6	5	0	72
	5	26	6	4	3	2	1	1	0	43
<b>Total</b>		327	146	108	98	77	65	60	21	902

Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The comparison of the data in Tables 63 and 67 show that of the total number of 4,393 foster families which have one child in foster care, 3,754 families receive the child benefit, including 2,467 families receiving the child benefit precisely for one child, while 639 foster families are not entitled to the child benefit. Consequently, 56.2 % of these families are „nuclear“ foster families taking care actually only for a child placed in their foster care and 43.8 % of foster families have, besides foster children, also other unprovided for children.

A similar conclusion for two children placed in foster care can be drawn from the comparison of Tables 63 and 68. Of the total number of 1,002 foster families having two children in foster care, 902 receive the child benefit, including 669 for two children, while 100 foster families are not entitled to the child benefit. In this case even 66.8% of families are „nuclear“ foster families which do not have any other unprovided for children, besides children in foster care.

### 3.3.3 Recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases

Also the amount of the foster parent allowance in special cases was increased in the course of 2006. Since 1 June 2006, the rule applies that in cases where a foster parent takes care of at least 3 foster children or at least one foster child with long-term severe disabilities requiring a special care, he/she is entitled to a monthly allowance calculated as a product of the subsistence level for the foster parent's personal needs and the coefficient of 6.50. For each additional foster child, the allowance is increased by the product of the subsistence level amount for the foster parent's personal needs and the coefficient of 0.60 or it is increased by the product of the minimum subsistence level amount for the foster parent's personal needs and the coefficient of 0.90 for each additional foster child, if this is a child with long-term severe disabilities requiring a special care.

**Table 69 Amount of foster parent allowance in special cases since 1 June 2006**  
per month (CZK)

Number of children in foster care	Number of children with severe disabilities			
	0	1	2	3
1	-	15 600	-	-
2	-	17040	17760	-
3	15600	18480	19200	19920
4	17040	19920	20640	21360
5	18480	21360	22080	22800
6	19920	22800	23520	24240
7	21360	24240	24960	25680
8	22800	25680	26400	27120
9	24240	27120	27840	28560
10	25680	28560	29280	30000
11	27120	30000	30720	31440

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

As has been already noted above, the foster parent allowance is awarded to the foster parent who was not engaged in any gainful activity for the whole month. This means that these families have at least one economically not active adult family member who is a foster parent. Due to the fact that these foster families also include families with more children in foster care ( a maximum of 11 children in foster care), we can assume, that both spouses will be involved in caring for foster children in these families. The distribution of these families in individual income brackets is set out in the following table.

**Table 70 Income distribution of families of recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases in September 2006, in relative terms**

Number of children in foster care	Amount of foster parent allowance	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								
		under 1,0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	over 3,0
3 children without disabilities or 1 child with severe disabilities	15600	113	33	32	11	17	13	15	2	14
4 children without disabilities or 2 children, including 1 child with severe disabilities	17 040 or 17 760	56	10	20	7	8	4	2		1
2 children, including 2 children with severe disabilities	18480	14	1	1		1				
6 children without disabilities or 4 children, including 1 child with severe disabilities or 3 children, including 2 children with severe disabilities	19200	11	5		3					
Other recipients	over 20 000	11								

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

On the basis of the income distribution, we can again make a subsequent estimate of the number of foster families by the initial decisive income, i.e. the so-called decisive income which is taken as the basis for the calculation of the child benefit for families receiving the foster parent allowance in special cases. The income estimate is based on the calculation for average subsistence level amounts for maintenance of all categories of children.

Table 71 Foster families receiving the special foster parent allowance by the decisive income in September 2006

Household income per month (CZK)	Number of families	
		Share of families (%)
Under 10 000	129	31,9
10 000 - 15 000	69	17,0
15 000 - 20 000	67	16,5
20 000 - 30 000	101	24,9
Over 30 000	39	9,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Even in the case of recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases the rule applies, although not to such an extent as in the case of recipients of the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance, that some foster families have, besides foster children also their own children, i.e. the household subsistence level is not derived only from the number of children in foster care. This fact can be again exemplified by the following tables of foster families with three foster children without disabilities or one foster child with severe disabilities, or four children without disabilities or two children, including one with severe disabilities.

Table 72 shows the share of families with three foster children without disabilities or one child with severe disabilities (the foster parent allowance in special cases amounts to CZK 15,600 per month) in the number of recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases.

Table 72 Foster families with three children without disabilities or one child with severe disabilities in foster care in September 2006

Number of children entitled to the child benefit	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								
	under 1.0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	over 3,0
1	21	5	9	6	7	4	7		14
2	8	3	1	4	1	2	2		
3	50	14	12	1	8	6	5	1	
4	15	4	5		1	1	1	1	
5+	19	7	5						
<b>Total</b>	113	33	32	11	17	13	15	2	14

Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Table 73 shows the share of families with four foster children without disabilities or two foster children, including one with severe disabilities (the foster parent allowance in special cases amounts to CZK 17,040 and CZK 17,760 per month, respectively) in the number of recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases.

Table 73 Foster families with four children without disabilities or one child without disabilities and one child with severe disabilities in foster care in September 2006

Number of children entitled to the child benefit	Household income as a multiple of the subsistence level								
	under 1,0	1 - 1,2	1,2 -1,4	1,4-1,6	1,6-1,8	1,8-2,0	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	over 3,0
2	11	4	5	2	5				1
3	8	5	3	2					
4	21	1	9	2	2	1	2		
5+	16		3	1	1	3			
<b>Total</b>	56	10	20	7	8	4	2		1

Source: own calculation of the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

For foster families in total (receiving any form of the foster parent allowance), it is possible, on the basis of Tables 66 and 71, to make an estimate of their income decisive for the entitlement to the child benefit. The income estimate is based on the calculation for the average subsistence level amounts for personal needs for all categories of children and it is set out in Table 24.

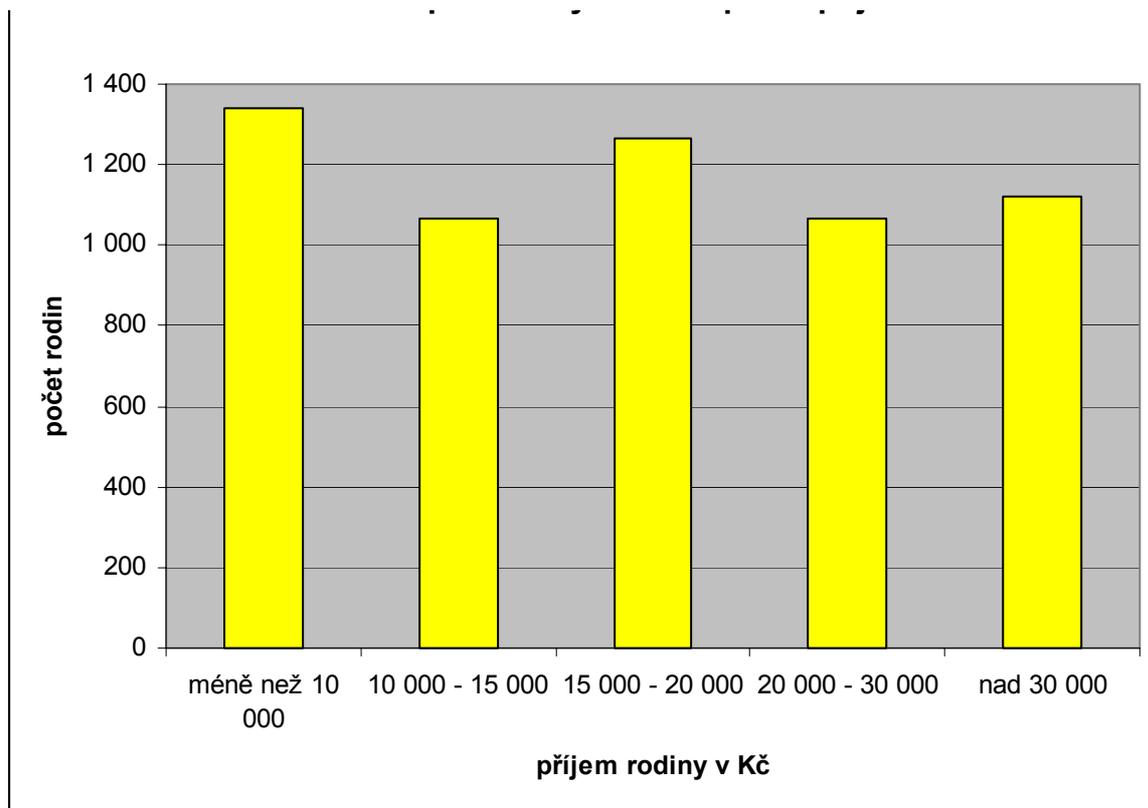
**Table 74 Distribution of all foster families by the decisive income in September 2006**

Household income in CZK per month	Number of families in absolute terms	Share of families (%)
<b>Under 10 000</b>	1 338	22,9
<b>10 000 - 15 000</b>	1 065	18,2
<b>15 000 - 20 000</b>	1 267	21,6
<b>20 000 - 30 000</b>	1 064	18,2
<b>Over 30 000</b>	1 119	19,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 853</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

On the basis of this income distribution we can make a subsequent estimate of the number of foster families by the initial decisive income, i.e. the decisive income which is taken as the basis for the calculation of the child benefit.

Graph 13 Distribution of all foster families by the household decisive income in September 2006



Source: own calculation on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

[Translation of the text in Graph 13:

Number of families

under 10....over 30,000  
Household income (CZK)]

### 3.3.4 Model calculations of incomes of foster families

For illustrative purposes, the income side of the financial situation of foster families can be characterized on the basis of the model calculation. As has been already noted above, income decisive for the entitlement to the child benefit is in particular income from gainful activity or from social insurance (and also the unemployment benefit) and, where appropriate, the family (parental) allowance, if some of the parents takes care of a child up to the age of 4 or 7 in the case of a child with disabilities. A foster family is entitled to receive from the system of the state social support benefits some recurrent benefits, such as the child benefit and the housing allowance and on a one-off basis also the allowance for teaching aids, subject to the condition that it meets income and other criteria. A foster family, besides the foster parent allowance, is entitled also to another recurrent

foster care allowance – the foster child allowance and the one-off fostering grant or, where appropriate, the motor vehicle grant.

The foster child allowance is awarded to an unprovided for child in foster care on a monthly basis in the amount of double the subsistence level amount for the child's personal needs. When determining the amount of the foster child allowance, the subsistence level amount for the child's personal needs is multiplied in cases where this is a long-term sick child by the coefficient of 2.60 and in the event that this is a child with long-term severe disabilities by the coefficient of 2.80. The amount of the foster child allowance for an unprovided for minor child is determined as the product of the amount for personal needs of the unprovided for child and the coefficient of 1.20.

**Table 75 Foster child allowance in 2006, per month (CZK)**

Unprovided for child aged	Child without disabilities	Long-term sick child	with long-term disabilities	with long-term severe disabilities
<b>Under the age of 6</b>	3500	3675	4550	4900
6 - 10 years	3900	4095	5070	5460
10 - 15 years	4620	4851	6006	6468
15 - 26 years	5060	5313	6578	7084
<b>Unprovided for child aged</b>	<b>Child without disabilities</b>	-	<b>with long-term disabilities</b>	<b>with long-term severe disabilities</b>
15 - 18 years	2880	-	6240	6720

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The one-off fostering grant in 2006 amounts to four times the subsistence level amount for the child's personal needs. Its purpose is to contribute towards the purchase of things necessary for a child who joins a foster family. The amount of the fostering grant by the age of a child placed in foster care is set out in Table 76.

**Table 76 Amount of fostering grant in 2006**

Child's age	Grant (CZK)
under 6 years	7000
6 - 10 years	7800
10 - 15 years	9240
15 - 26 years	10120

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Model calculations of incomes of foster families based on the subsistence level amounts and the amounts of state social support benefits effective for 2006 are made for two basic types of foster families.

**Example 1:** A foster family takes care of one child without disabilities aged 9 years. The household net income from gainful activity amounts to CZK 14,000.

- Household subsistence level CZK 10 010
- Income from gainful activity CZK 14 000  
1.4 multiple of the subsistence level
- State social support benefits:
  - Child benefit CZK 546
  - Housing allowance CZK 300
  - Foster child allowance CZK 3 900
  - Foster parent allowance CZK 2 400
  - Total CZK 7 146
- Household disposable income, total CZK 21 146  
2.11 multiple of the subsistence level

**Example 2:** A foster family takes care of 3 children without disabilities aged 7.9 and 14 years. Father's net income from gainful activity amounts to CZK 14,000, mother - a foster parent does not work.

- Household subsistence level CZK 14 670
- Income from gainful activity CZK 14 000  
0.95 multiple of the subsistence level
- State social support benefits:
  - Child benefit CZK 1 988
  - Housing allowance CZK 1 392
  - Foster child allowance CZK 12 420
  - Foster parent allowance in special cases CZK 15 600
  - Total CZK 31 400
- Household disposable income, total CZK 45 400  
3.1 multiple of the subsistence level

The above examples clearly show that foster families in the Czech Republic, in terms of their income, (including income from the state social support system and especially thanks to this income) do not rank among poor families, but among families in middle income brackets, even in case that they take care of more foster children.

### 3.3.5 Conclusions

- Foster families which are treated for the purposes of statistical surveys as normal families with children account for less than 0.4% of all families with children. An overwhelming majority of families have one or two foster children. Only a smaller part of foster families have, besides foster children, also their own children. Among foster families with one foster child, nuclear foster families account for more than a half, among foster families with two children, these are about two

thirds and with the increasing number of foster children, the number of own unprovided for children is sharply declining.

- The sole source of the statistical information for consideration of the income side of the financial situation of families is the comparison between families entitled to the state social support benefits and their amount. The analysis clearly shows that foster families in the Czech Republic, in terms of their income from gainful activity, are represented in all income brackets. The monthly income from gainful activities of about 40 % of foster families ranges from CZK 10,000 to CZK 20,000, while the relative share of families of recipients of the „ordinary“ foster parent allowance in the highest income interval over CZK 30,000 accounts for 20 % and it is double the share of families of recipients of the foster parent allowance in special cases.
- Social income of foster families, in particular the state social support benefits, significantly improves the financial situation of foster families and places most foster families among families with average income. Even families having more foster children are not at risk of poverty.





## Annex 1

Net money expenditure of families with one to three children in 2003 by the purpose of use - detailed items, annual per household and per recipient averages in CZK/quantity

	Household expenditure				Expenditure			
	total	on adult members	on children		per capita	on adult member	On child	
			(CZK)	(%)				
<b>NET MONEY EXPENDITURE TOTAL</b>		288 013	165 844	122 169	42,4	82 184	87 213	76 218
	Inc.	160 784	95 555	65 229	40,6	45 879	50 250	40 695
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>		267 565	153 541	114 023	42,6	76 349	80 743	71 136
	Inc.	158 083	92 979	65 103	41,2	45 108	48 896	40 617
<b>01 FOOD, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>								
	Inc.	53 084	28 713	24 371	45,9	15 148	15 099	15 205
<b>01.1 Food</b>								
	Inc.	46 891	25 201	21 690	46,3	13 380	13 252	13 532
01.1.1 Bread and cereals		8 833	4 567	4 266	48,3	2 520	2 402	2 661
Bread		1 850	1 178	672	36,3	528	619	419
	kg	101,59	64,46	37,12	36,5	28,99	33,90	23,16
Wheat-flour bakery products		2 040	1 146	894	43,8	582	603	557
	kg	67,85	38,20	29,65	43,7	19,36	20,09	18,50
Soft pastries, cakes		1 062	532	530	49,9	303	280	331
	kg	14,56	7,29	7,27	50,0	4,15	3,83	4,54
Biscuits, crisp bakery products		1 956	745	1 211	61,9	558	392	755
	kg	20,03	7,69	12,34	61,6	5,72	4,04	7,70
Wheat flour		279	157	122	43,6	80	83	76
	kg	33,12	18,86	14,26	43,1	9,45	9,92	8,90
Pasta		367	213	154	42,0	105	112	96
	kg	14,00	8,12	5,88	42,0	3,99	4,27	3,67
Other cereal products		1 069	473	596	55,7	305	249	372
Rice		211	122	88	41,9	60	64	55
	kg	8,95	5,31	3,64	40,7	2,55	2,79	2,27

01.1.2	Meat		11 645	7 167	4 478	38,5	3 323	3 769	2 794
		kg	142,80	87,67	55,11	38,6	40,74	46,11	34,38
	Pork		2 182	1 358	824	37,8	623	714	514
		kg	26,24	16,38	9,86	37,6	7,49	8,62	6,15
	Beef		711	433	278	39,1	203	228	174
		kg	6,39	3,87	2,52	39,5	1,82	2,03	1,57
	Other meat and offal		546	339	207	37,9	156	179	129
		kg	9,00	5,59	3,41	37,9	2,57	2,94	2,13
	Sausages		5 183	3 243	1 940	37,4	1 479	1 705	1 210
		kg	55,81	34,93	20,87	37,4	15,92	18,37	13,02
	Tinned meat, other meat-based products		646	410	236	36,6	184	215	147
		kg	7,86	4,98	2,87	36,6	2,24	2,62	1,79
	Poultry		2 377	1 383	993	41,8	678	728	620
		kg	37,50	21,92	15,58	41,5	10,70	11,53	9,72
01.1.3	Fish		1 205	783	422	35,0	344	412	263
		kg	12,86	8,38	4,48	34,8	3,67	4,41	2,80
	Fresh and frozen fish		565	348	216	38,3	161	183	135
		kg	6,48	3,99	2,49	38,5	1,85	2,10	1,56
	Other fish and fish products		641	435	206	32,1	183	229	128
		kg	6,38	4,39	1,99	31,2	1,82	2,31	1,24
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs		10 388	5 088	5 300	51,0	2 964	2 676	3 306
	Fresh and long-life milk		1 993	872	1 122	56,3	569	458	700
		litres	171,29	74,83	96,46	56,3	48,88	39,35	60,18
	Tinned and powdered milk		334	180	154	46,2	95	95	96
	Cheese		3 347	1 951	1 396	41,7	955	1 026	871
		kg	25,95	15,17	10,78	41,6	7,40	7,98	6,73
	Yoghurts		1 732	755	977	56,4	494	397	609
	Other milk-based products		2 279	919	1 360	59,7	650	483	849
	Eggs		683	401	283	41,4	195	211	176
		ks	302,96	177,24	125,72	41,5	86,45	93,20	78,43
	Egg products		19	11	8	40,9	5	6	5

01.1.5	Oils and fats		2 068	1 201	867	41,9	590	632	541
		kg	41,00	23,82	17,18	41,9	11,70	12,53	10,72
	Butter		808	462	346	42,8	231	243	216
		kg	9,68	5,51	4,17	43,1	2,76	2,90	2,60
	Lard and bacon		66	41	25	37,6	19	22	16
		kg	1,76	1,10	0,66	37,7	0,50	0,58	0,41
	Edible oils		508	302	206	40,5	145	159	128
		kg	16,32	9,63	6,69	41,0	4,66	5,06	4,18
	Vegetable and other fats		685	395	290	42,3	196	208	181
		kg	13,24	7,58	5,66	42,7	3,78	3,99	3,53
01.1.6	Fruit		3 393	1 594	1 799	53,0	968	838	1 122
	Citrus fruit		713	337	377	52,8	204	177	235
		kg	26,91	12,83	14,08	52,3	7,68	6,75	8,79
	Bananas		561	229	332	59,2	160	120	207
		kg	23,49	9,58	13,91	59,2	6,70	5,04	8,68
	Pomaceous fruit (apples, pears etc.)		488	250	238	48,8	139	132	148
		kg	27,60	14,31	13,29	48,1	7,88	7,53	8,29
	Stone fruit, soft fruit (cherries, strawberries, grapes etc.)		618	310	308	49,9	176	163	192
		kg	15,97	8,13	7,84	49,1	4,56	4,28	4,89
	Other fruit (melons, kiwi fruit etc.)		341	166	175	51,2	97	87	109
		kg	23,59	12,66	10,93	46,4	6,73	6,66	6,82
	Preserved and frozen products		245	103	142	58,0	70	54	89
	Dried fruit		427	200	227	53,2	122	105	142
01.1.7	Vegetables		3 771	2 232	1 539	40,8	1 076	1 173	960
	Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers		1 082	647	434	40,2	309	340	271
		kg	32,16	19,27	12,89	40,1	9,18	10,13	8,04
	Other vegetables		1 005	596	409	40,7	287	314	255
		kg	44,80	26,61	18,19	40,6	12,78	13,99	11,35
	Vegetable-based products		413	252	160	38,9	118	133	100
	Pulses		93	56	37	39,9	27	30	23

		kg	2,53	1,50	1,03	40,8	0,72	0,79	0,64
	Potatoes		589	357	232	39,4	168	188	145
		kg	68,61	41,47	27,14	39,6	19,58	21,81	16,93
	Potato-based products		589	322	267	45,3	168	169	166
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate , confectionery		3 588	1 355	2 233	62,2	1 024	713	1 393
	Marmalades, jams		92	51	41	44,4	26	27	26
	Sugar		518	302	215	41,6	148	159	134
		kg	29,89	17,47	12,42	41,6	8,53	9,19	7,75
	Chocolate and chocolate products		1 351	441	910	67,4	385	232	568
		kg	7,53	2,51	5,02	66,7	2,15	1,32	3,13
	Non-chocolate confectionery		884	158	726	82,1	252	83	453
	Desserts		614	327	286	46,6	175	172	179
	Honey, fructose, sugar substitutes		129	75	54	42,0	37	39	34
01.1.9	Food products and preparations, flavourings		1 999	1 213	786	39,3	570	638	490
	Soups, broths and sauces		428	269	159	37,2	122	141	99
	Salt, spices		302	176	126	41,7	86	93	79
	Seasonings		704	407	297	42,2	201	214	186
	Other food products and flavourings		565	361	203	36,0	161	190	127
<b>01.2</b>	<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>	Inc.	6 194	3 512	2 681	43,3	1 767	1 847	1 673
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa		1 834	1 376	458	25,0	523	723	286
	Coffee		934	911	24	2,5	267	479	15
	Tea		638	340	297	46,6	182	179	185
	Instant coffee and coffee substitutes		89	61	29	32,1	25	32	18
	Cocoa		173	64	109	63,0	49	34	68
		kg	1,53	0,56	0,97	63,5	0,44	0,29	0,61
01.2.2	Mineral water, soft drinks and juices		4 360	2 137	2 223	51,0	1 244	1 124	1 387
	Syrups and concentrates		363	154	209	57,5	104	81	130
		litres	14,42	6,05	8,38	58,1	4,12	3,18	5,23
	Fruit and vegetable juices		517	181	336	65,0	147	95	210
		litres	28,40	10,69	17,72	62,4	8,11	5,62	11,05

	Mineral and spring waters		2 046	1 224	822	40,2	584	644	513
		litres	315,14	189,26	125,88	40,0	89,93	99,53	78,54
	Other non-alcoholic beverages		1 434	578	856	59,7	409	304	534
		litres	177,04	75,85	101,18	57,2	50,52	39,89	63,13
<b>02</b>	<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO</b>	Inc.	6 741	6 626	114	1,7	1 923	3 485	71
<b>02.1</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	Inc.	3 720	3 606	114	3,1	1 061	1 896	71
02.1.1	Spirits		1 088	1 063	25	2,3	311	559	16
		litres	5,78	5,62	0,16	2,8	1,65	2,95	0,10
02.1.2	Wine		1 226	1 178	47	3,9	350	620	30
		litres	20,25	19,48	0,77	3,8	5,78	10,25	0,48
02.1.3	Beer		1 406	1 364	42	3,0	401	717	26
		litres	80,76	78,43	2,33	2,9	23,04	41,24	1,45
<b>02.2</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	Inc.	3 021	3 021	0	0,0	862	1 589	0
<b>03.</b>	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>		18 807	10 415	8 392	44,6	5 366	5 477	5 235
		Inc.	18 755	10 387	8 367	44,6	5 352	5 462	5 220
<b>03.1</b>	<b>Clothing</b>		13 973	7 992	5 982	42,8	3 987	4 203	3 732
		Inc.	13 924	7 966	5 959	42,8	3 973	4 189	3 717
03.1.1	Clothing materials	Inc.	156	107	49	31,3	44	56	30
		M	0,99	0,64	0,34	34,7	0,28	0,34	0,21
03.1.2	Garments	Inc.	13 012	7 509	5 503	42,3	3 713	3 949	3 433
	Men's underwear and knitted garments		1 720	1 228	492	28,6	491	646	307
		pcs.	9,15	6,48	2,67	29,2	2,61	3,41	1,67
	Women's underwear and knitted garments		2 462	1 868	593	24,1	702	983	370
		pcs	13,60	10,23	3,38	24,8	3,88	5,38	2,11
	Children's underwear and knitted garments		1 477	82	1 395	94,4	422	43	870
		pcs	13,82	0,77	13,05	94,4	3,94	0,40	8,14
	Men's ready-made garments		1 882	1 297	585	31,1	537	682	365
		pcs	2,49	1,69	0,80	32,1	0,71	0,89	0,50
	Women's ready-made garments		3 433	2 652	781	22,8	980	1 395	487
		pcs	6,35	4,96	1,39	22,0	1,81	2,61	0,87

	Children's ready-made garments		1 323	16	1 306	98,8	377	9	815
		pcs	4,50	0,07	4,43	98,4	1,28	0,04	2,76
	Men's legwear		216	157	59	27,2	62	83	37
		pairs	8,63	6,09	2,54	29,4	2,46	3,20	1,59
	Women's legwear		265	205	60	22,5	76	108	37
		pairs	11,77	9,31	2,47	21,0	3,36	4,89	1,54
	Children's legwear		236	3	233	98,8	67	2	145
		pairs	9,45	0,08	9,37	99,2	2,70	0,04	5,84
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories		709	316	393	55,5	202	166	245
		inc.	660	290	370	56,1	188	152	231
	Clothing accessories		578	238	340	58,8	165	125	212
		inc.	558	228	330	59,2	159	120	206
	Haberdashery		131	78	54	40,9	37	41	33
		inc.	102	62	40	39,4	29	33	25
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing		96	59	36	38,1	27	31	23
<b>03.2</b>	<b>Footwear (incl. repair and hire)</b>		4 833	2 423	2 410	49,9	1 379	1 274	1 504
		inc.	4 831	2 422	2 409	49,9	1 378	1 274	1 503
03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear		4 756	2 367	2 389	50,2	1 357	1 245	1 490
	Men's footwear		1 374	926	448	32,6	392	487	279
		pairs	2,23	1,53	0,70	31,2	0,64	0,81	0,43
	Women's footwear		1 878	1 437	441	23,5	536	755	275
		pairs	3,54	2,77	0,77	21,7	1,01	1,46	0,48
	Children's footwear		1 503	4	1 500	99,7	429	2	936
		pairs	5,21	0,02	5,19	99,6	1,49	0,01	3,24
03.2.2	Repair and hire of footwear		78	56	21	27,5	22	30	13
		inc.	75	55	20	26,7	21	29	12
<b>04</b>	<b>HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>		46 114	25 456	20 659	44,8	13 159	13 386	12 888
		inc.	203	134	69	34,1	58	70	43
<b>04.1</b>	<b>Actual rentals for housing</b>		9 635	5 294	4 341	45,1	2 749	2 784	2 708
		inc.	34	4	31	89,8	10	2	19

04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	comm.	9 397	5 174	4 223	44,9	2 681	2 721	2 635
04.1.2	Other actual rentals		238	120	118	49,5	68	63	74
		inc.	34	4	31	89,8	10	2	19
<b>04.3</b>	<b>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>		4 237	2 401	1 836	43,3	1 209	1 262	1 145
		inc.	158	120	38	24,1	45	63	24
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling		2 802	1 583	1 219	43,5	799	832	761
		inc.	131	99	31	23,8	37	52	19
04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling		1 435	818	617	43,0	409	430	385
		inc.	27	20	7	25,6	8	11	4
<b>04.4</b>	<b>Water supply and other services relating to the dwelling</b>		5 861	3 213	2 648	45,2	1 673	1 690	1 652
		inc.	1	1	0	0,0	0	0	0
04.4.1	Water supply and sewage collection		3 684	2 020	1 664	45,2	1 051	1 062	1 038
		inc.	1	1	0	0,0	0	0	0
04.4.2	Refuse collection	comm.	1 198	655	543	45,3	342	345	339
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling	comm.	979	538	441	45,1	279	283	275
<b>04.5</b>	<b>Electricity, gas and other fuels</b>		26 381	14 548	11 833	44,9	7 528	7 650	7 382
		inc.	10	10	0	0,0	3	5	0
04.5.1	Electricity		10 630	5 865	4 765	44,8	3 033	3 084	2 973
		inc.	6	6	0	0,0	2	3	0
04.5.2	Gas		6 812	3 785	3 027	44,4	1 944	1 990	1 889
		inc.	3	3	0	0,0	1	1	0
	Natural gas supply		6 713	3 730	2 984	44,4	1 916	1 961	1 861
		inc.	2	2	0	0,0	1	1	0
	Gas in pressure cylindres (propane, butane)	comm.	98	55	43	44,3	28	29	27
04.5.3	Liquid fuels	comm.	40	21	19	48,1	11	11	12
04.5.4	Solid fuels		813	453	360	44,3	232	238	225
		inc.	1	1	0	0,0	0	0	0
04.5.5	Heat energy	comm.	8 086	4 424	3 662	45,3	2 307	2 326	2 285
<b>05</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT</b>								

<b>AND REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE</b>			16 893	9 514	7 379	43,7	4 820	5 003	4 604
		inc.	3 589	2 061	1 529	42,6	1 024	1 084	954
<b>05.1</b>	<b>Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</b>		5 265	2 623	2 643	50,2	1 502	1 379	1 649
		inc.	1 642	581	1 061	64,6	469	305	662
05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings		4 520	2 242	2 278	50,4	1 290	1 179	1 421
		inc.	1 524	553	971	63,7	435	291	606
	Furniture		3 645	1 753	1 892	51,9	1 040	922	1 181
		inc.	1 276	412	864	67,7	364	217	539
	Furnishings and accessories		875	489	385	44,1	250	257	240
		inc.	249	141	108	43,3	71	74	67
05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings		685	343	342	50,0	196	180	214
		inc.	111	22	88	79,9	32	12	55
05.1.3	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings		60	38	22	37,4	17	20	14
		inc.	7	5	1	20,4	2	3	1
<b>05.2</b>	<b>Household textiles</b>		1 282	720	562	43,8	366	379	350
		inc.	548	306	242	44,2	156	161	151
	Furnishing fabrics, curtains and other household textiles		581	324	257	44,2	166	170	160
		inc.	214	119	95	44,5	61	62	59
	Bed-, table- and bathroom linen		701	396	305	43,5	200	208	190
		inc.	334	187	147	44,0	95	98	92
<b>05.3</b>	<b>Household appliances</b>		3 853	2 265	1 587	41,2	1 099	1 191	990
		inc.	258	241	17	6,6	74	127	11
05.3.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not		3 104	1 793	1 311	42,2	886	943	818
		inc.	108	101	7	6,7	31	53	5
	Refrigerators, freezers		555	311	244	44,0	158	164	152
		inc.	6	5	1	9,6	2	3	0
	Washing machines and dryers, dish washers		1 248	705	543	43,5	356	371	339
		inc.	6	6	0	0,0	2	3	0
	Cookers, heaters and ventilating appliances		904	539	365	40,4	258	283	228
		inc.	48	45	2	4,8	14	24	1

	Other major household appliances		397	238	158	39,9	113	125	99
		inc.	49	44	4	9,1	14	23	3
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances		521	342	179	34,3	149	180	111
		inc.	137	128	10	7,1	39	67	6
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances		228	130	98	43,0	65	68	61
		inc.	13	13	0	0,0	4	7	0
<b>05.4</b>	<b>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>		1 316	871	445	33,8	375	458	277
		inc.	463	393	70	15,1	132	207	44
	Glass-, china- and ceramic ware		472	336	136	28,9	135	177	85
		inc.	243	207	36	14,7	69	109	22
	Cutlery and kitchen utensils		377	242	135	35,8	108	127	84
		inc.	91	82	9	9,9	26	43	6
	Other kitchen equipment		467	293	174	37,2	133	154	108
		inc.	129	104	25	19,6	37	55	16
<b>05.5</b>	<b>Tools and equipment for house and garden</b>		1 306	841	465	35,6	373	442	290
		inc.	394	336	58	14,8	113	177	36
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment		462	325	137	29,7	132	171	86
		inc.	175	169	6	3,5	50	89	4
05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories		844	517	327	38,8	241	272	204
		inc.	219	167	52	23,7	63	88	32
<b>05.6</b>	<b>Goods and services for regular household maintenance</b>		3 872	2 193	1 679	43,4	1 105	1 153	1 047
		inc.	284	204	80	28,2	81	107	50
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods		3 818	2 168	1 650	43,2	1 089	1 140	1 030
		inc.	268	200	68	25,4	76	105	42
	Washing powders and liquids		1 839	1 019	820	44,6	525	536	511
		inc.	40	28	13	31,5	11	14	8
	Cleaning products		1 329	772	558	42,0	379	406	348
		inc.	113	94	19	16,6	32	50	12
	Other non-durable household articles		650	377	273	42,0	185	198	170
		inc.	115	78	37	31,9	33	41	23

05.6.2	Domestic services and household services		54	26	28	52,4	15	14	18
		inc.	16	4	12	76,1	5	2	8
<b>06</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>		4 051	2 628	1 423	35,1	1 156	1 382	888
		inc.	3 595	2 381	1 214	33,8	1 026	1 252	757
<b>06.1</b>	<b>Medical products, appliances and equipment</b>		3 239	2 051	1 187	36,7	924	1 079	741
		inc.	2 789	1 808	981	35,2	796	951	612
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products		2 398	1 513	885	36,9	684	796	552
		inc.	2 010	1 303	707	35,2	573	685	441
	Prescribed medicines		709	487	221	31,2	202	256	138
		inc.	695	480	215	30,9	198	252	134
	Over-the-counter medicines		1 690	1 026	664	39,3	482	540	414
		inc.	1 315	823	492	37,4	375	433	307
06.1.2	Other medical products		106	66	40	38,0	30	35	25
		inc.	53	37	16	30,4	15	20	10
06.1.3	Medical and prosthetic products		735	472	262	35,7	210	248	164
		inc.	726	468	258	35,5	207	246	161
	Optical products		509	343	166	32,7	145	180	104
	Orthopaedic and therapeutic appliances and equipment		225	130	96	42,6	64	68	60
		inc.	217	125	92	42,3	62	66	57
<b>06.2</b>	<b>Outpatient services</b>	inc.	745	547	198	26,6	213	287	124
06.2.1	Medical services	inc.	218	114	104	47,6	62	60	65
06.2.2	Dental services	inc.	470	390	81	17,2	134	205	50
06.2.3	Paramedical services	inc.	56	43	14	24,3	16	22	9
<b>06.3</b>	<b>Hospital services</b>		68	30	38	55,7	19	16	23
		inc.	61	27	34	56,3	17	14	21
<b>07</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>		31 442	18 425	13 017	41,4	8 972	9 689	8 121
		inc.	9 463	6 204	3 259	34,4	2 700	3 263	2 033
<b>07.1</b>	<b>Purchase of vehicles</b>		10 077	5 531	4 547	45,1	2 876	2 908	2 837
		inc.	1 378	748	630	45,7	393	393	393
07.1.1	Motor cars		9 171	5 169	4 002	43,6	2 617	2 718	2 497

		inc.	471	386	85	18,1	134	203	53
	New cars		3 167	1 661	1 506	47,5	904	874	939
		inc.	0	0	0	0,0	0	0	0
	Used cars		6 004	3 507	2 497	41,6	1 713	1 844	1 558
		inc.	471	386	85	18,1	134	203	53
07.1.2	Motor cycles	inc.	144	80	63	44,1	41	42	39
07.1.3	Bicycles	inc.	763	282	481	63,1	218	148	300
<b>07.2</b>	<b>Operation of personal transport equipment</b>		16 243	9 878	6 366	39,2	4 635	5 194	3 971
		inc.	3 196	2 560	636	19,9	912	1 346	397
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment		1 670	989	681	40,8	476	520	425
		inc.	399	277	122	30,7	114	146	76
07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment		11 619	7 268	4 351	37,5	3 316	3 822	2 715
		inc.	2 118	1 947	171	8,1	604	1 024	107
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment		1 964	1 161	803	40,9	560	611	501
		inc.	249	192	57	23,0	71	101	36
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment		991	460	531	53,6	283	242	331
		inc.	428	144	285	66,5	122	76	178
<b>07.3</b>	<b>Transport services</b>		5 121	3 017	2 105	41,1	1 461	1 586	1 313
		inc.	4 890	2 897	1 993	40,8	1 395	1 523	1 244
07.3.1	Passenger transport by rail		830	362	468	56,4	237	190	292
		inc.	734	313	421	57,4	210	165	263
	Passenger transport by rail to school	inc.	290	0	290	100,0	83	0	181
	Passenger transport by rail other		540	362	178	33,0	154	190	111
		inc.	444	313	131	29,5	127	165	82
07.3.2	Passenger transport by road		2 662	1 504	1 158	43,5	760	791	722
		inc.	2 653	1 499	1 153	43,5	757	788	720
	Passenger transport by road to school - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	152	0	152	100,0	43	0	95
	Passenger transport by road other - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	420	360	60	14,3	120	189	37

	Passenger transport by road to school - BUS	inc.	733	0	733	100,0	209	0	457
	Passenger transport other - BUS	inc.	1 312	1 116	196	15,0	374	587	123
	Passenger transport by road - taxi		45	28	16	36,5	13	15	10
		inc.	36	24	12	33,6	10	12	7
07.3.3	Passenger transport by air		80	56	25	30,8	23	29	15
		inc.	80	55	25	30,8	23	29	15
07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway		66	37	29	43,8	19	19	18
		inc.	19	13	6	33,1	5	7	4
07.3.5	Combined passenger transport - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	1 387	1 004	383	27,6	396	528	239
	Combined passenger transport to school - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT		281	0	281	100,0	80	0	175
	Combined passenger transport other - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT		1 106	1 004	102	9,2	315	528	63
07.3.6	Other paid transport services		97	54	43	44,1	28	28	27
		inc.	17	12	5	30,1	5	6	3
<b>08</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		12 026	7 805	4 221	35,1	3 432	4 104	2 633
		inc.	6 836	4 961	1 876	27,4	1 951	2 609	1 170
<b>08.1</b>	<b>Postal services</b>		190	129	61	32,1	54	68	38
		inc.	96	77	19	19,7	27	40	12
<b>08.2</b>	<b>Telephone and telefax equipment</b>		1 156	695	460	39,8	330	366	287
		inc.	1 083	654	429	39,6	309	344	268
	Telephone and telefax facilities		256	160	97	37,7	73	84	60
		inc.	238	149	89	37,4	68	78	56
	Mobile phones		900	536	364	40,5	257	282	227
		inc.	845	505	340	40,2	241	266	212
<b>08.3</b>	<b>Telephone and telefax services</b>		10 680	6 980	3 699	34,6	3 047	3 671	2 308
		inc.	5 658	4 230	1 428	25,2	1 614	2 224	891
	Telephone and telefax services		4 446	2 590	1 856	41,8	1 269	1 362	1 158
		inc.	462	400	62	13,5	132	210	39
	Operation of the mobile phone		5 690	4 126	1 564	27,5	1 624	2 170	976
		inc.	4 972	3 741	1 232	24,8	1 419	1 967	768
	Long-distance data transfer		543	264	279	51,4	155	139	174
		inc.	223	89	134	60,0	64	47	83

<b>09</b>	<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>		31 625	15 161	16 464	52,1	9 024	7 973	10 272
		inc.	18 253	7 751	10 502	57,5	5 209	4 076	6 552
<b>09.1</b>	<b>Audio-visual, photographic and Data processing equipment</b>		6 119	2 964	3 156	51,6	1 746	1 559	1 969
		inc.	2 319	822	1 497	64,6	662	432	934
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures		2 084	1 032	1 052	50,5	595	543	657
		inc.	648	213	435	67,1	185	112	272
	TV sets, VCRs		1 295	726	569	43,9	370	382	355
		inc.	140	69	71	51,0	40	36	44
	Radio sets, sound equipment		789	305	484	61,3	225	161	302
		inc.	509	145	364	71,6	145	76	227
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments		706	395	311	44,0	202	208	194
		inc.	207	116	92	44,2	59	61	57
09.1.3	Data processing equipment		2 093	903	1 190	56,9	597	475	742
		inc.	866	218	648	74,8	247	115	404
09.1.4	Recording media		1 014	510	504	49,7	289	268	314
		inc.	563	256	307	54,5	161	135	191
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and data processing equipment		223	124	98	44,1	63	65	61
		inc.	34	19	16	46,0	10	10	10
<b>09.2</b>	<b>Other major durables for recreation and culture</b>		405	182	223	55,1	116	96	139
		inc.	231	86	145	62,7	66	45	91
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation		169	100	68	40,6	48	53	43
		inc.	22	19	3	12,8	6	10	2
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation		231	80	151	65,5	66	42	95
		inc.	205	66	139	68,0	59	35	87
	Equipment for sport		22	16	6	28,9	6	8	4
		inc.	18	13	5	26,1	5	7	3

	Musical instruments		209	64	145	69,4	60	34	91
		inc.	187	53	135	71,9	53	28	84
09.2.3	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture		5	2	3	59,8	2	1	2
		inc.	5	2	3	63,4	1	1	2
<b>09.3</b>	<b>Other recreational items and equipment ; gardens and pets</b>		6 722	2 934	3 788	56,4	1 918	1 543	2 364
		inc.	4 588	1 751	2 837	61,8	1 309	921	1 770
09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies		1 971	440	1 531	77,7	563	232	955
		inc.	1 729	309	1 421	82,2	493	162	886
	Games, toys		1 627	213	1 415	86,9	464	112	883
		inc.	1 547	169	1 378	89,1	441	89	860
	Miscellaneous recreational items		344	228	116	33,8	98	120	72
		inc.	183	140	43	23,4	52	74	27
09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation		1 970	726	1 244	63,2	562	382	776
		inc.	1 746	608	1 137	65,2	498	320	710
	Sports equipment and footwear		1 193	428	765	64,1	340	225	477
		inc.	1 146	404	742	64,8	327	212	463
	Outdoor sports equipment		641	229	412	64,3	183	121	257
		inc.	514	161	353	68,6	147	85	220
	Camping and fishing equipment		136	69	68	49,7	39	36	42
		inc.	86	43	43	49,8	25	23	27
09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers		1 252	926	326	26,0	357	487	203
		inc.	622	571	51	8,2	177	300	32
	Flowers, bouquets, wreaths		780	607	173	22,1	222	319	108
		inc.	491	444	47	9,5	140	234	29
	Materials and products for ornamental gardens		472	319	153	32,4	135	168	95
		inc.	131	127	4	3,1	37	67	3
09.3.4	Pets and related products		1 339	732	607	45,3	382	385	379

		inc.	447	237	210	47,0	128	125	131
09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets		189	109	81	42,6	54	57	50
		inc.	44	26	18	40,4	13	14	11
<b>09.4</b>	<b>Recreational and cultural services</b>		6 832	3 275	3 556	52,1	1 949	1 722	2 219
		inc.	3 532	1 467	2 065	58,5	1 008	771	1 288
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services		2 572	865	1 708	66,4	734	455	1 065
		inc.	2 087	615	1 472	70,5	596	324	918
	Recreational and sporting services		725	318	407	56,1	207	167	254
		inc.	479	193	286	59,7	137	102	179
	Active sporting activity		1 609	515	1 094	68,0	459	271	682
		inc.	1 370	391	979	71,4	391	206	610
	Active special interest activity		238	31	207	87,0	68	16	129
		inc.							
09.4.2	Cultural services		4 259	2 410	1 849	43,4	1 215	1 268	1 153
		inc.	1 444	851	593	41,1	412	448	370
	Theatre, cinema, entertainment		774	407	367	47,4	221	214	229
		inc.	307	145	162	52,8	88	76	101
	Tickets for cultural and entertainment events		1 459	807	652	44,7	416	424	407
		inc.	962	540	422	43,8	275	284	263
	Radio and TV licences	comm.	1 787	993	794	44,4	510	522	495
	Games of chance		239	203	36	14,9	68	107	22
		inc.	175	166	9	5,1	50	87	6
<b>09.5</b>	<b>Newspapers, books and stationery</b>		4 262	2 071	2 191	51,4	1 216	1 089	1 367
		inc.	3 286	1 524	1 762	53,6	938	801	1 100
09.5.1	Books and textbooks		1 622	696	926	57,1	463	366	577
		inc.	1 495	625	870	58,2	427	329	542
	Books		1 220	664	556	45,6	348	349	347
		inc.	1 095	594	501	45,8	313	312	313
	Textbooks		402	33	369	91,9	115	17	230
		inc.	399	31	368	92,2	114	16	230
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals		1 720	1 145	575	33,4	491	602	359
		inc.	1 008	744	264	26,2	288	391	165

09.5.3	Other printed matter		203	126	76	37,6	58	66	48
		inc.	111	76	36	32,0	32	40	22
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials		717	103	614	85,7	205	54	383
		inc.	672	79	593	88,3	192	42	370
	Writing accessories		538	65	473	87,9	153	34	295
		inc.	513	52	462	89,9	146	27	288
	Stationery		180	38	142	78,8	51	20	88
		inc.	159	27	132	82,9	45	14	82
<b>09.6</b>	<b>Package holidays</b>		7 284	3 735	3 549	48,7	2 078	1 964	2 214
		inc.	4 297	2 101	2 196	51,1	1 226	1 105	1 370
	Domestic recreation - for children	inc.	829	0	829	100,0	237	0	517
	Domestic recreation - other		1 361	721	640	47,0	388	379	399
		inc.	641	337	305	47,5	183	177	190
	Recreation abroad – for children	inc.	398	0	398	100,0	114	0	248
	Recreation abroad - other		4 696	3 013	1 682	35,8	1 340	1 585	1 050
		inc.	2 429	1 765	664	27,3	693	928	414
<b>10</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	inc.	2 749	473	2 276	82,8	785	249	1 420
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Pre-primary and primary education</b>	inc.	598	0	598	100,0	171	0	373
	Nursery schools, kindergartens		464	0	464	100,0	132	0	290
	Primary schools 1st. – 5th form		51	0	51	100,0	14	0	32
	Primary schools 6th – 9th form		83	0	83	100,0	24	0	52
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Secondary education</b>	inc.	420	9	411	98,0	120	5	257
	Secondary education - tuition fee		355	8	348	97,8	101	4	217
	Secondary education – other		64	1	64	98,7	18	0	40
<b>10.3</b>	<b>Post-secondary non-tertiary education</b>	inc.	123	41	82	66,8	35	22	51
	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - tuition fee		103	32	71	68,6	29	17	44
	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - other		20	9	12	57,6	6	4	7
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Tertiary education</b>	inc.	377	107	270	71,7	108	56	169
	Tertiary education - tuition fee		279	77	203	72,6	80	40	126

	Tertiary education – other		98	30	68	69,4	28	16	42
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Education not definable by level</b>	inc.	1 231	317	914	74,3	351	167	570
	Language instruction		399	194	205	51,4	114	102	128
	Art education		466	20	446	95,8	133	10	278
	After school care centre fees		87	0	87	100,0	25	0	55
	Other education not definable by level		279	103	176	63,0	80	54	110
<b>11</b>	<b>HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION)</b>		16 900	9 797	7 102	42,0	4 822	5 152	4 431
		inc.	15 659	9 141	6 518	41,6	4 468	4 807	4 066
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Catering services</b>	inc.	14 092	8 747	5 344	37,9	4 021	4 600	3 334
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafes and the like		8 440	6 674	1 765	20,9	2 408	3 510	1 101
	Meals		6 695	5 247	1 448	21,6	1 910	2 759	903
	Non-alcoholic beverages.		539	286	253	46,9	153	149	158
	Alcoholic beverages		1 206	1 142	64	5,3	344	601	41
11.1.2	Canteens		5 652	2 073	3 579	63,3	1 613	1 090	2 233
	Works canteens		2 079	2 073	6	0,3	593	1 090	3
		portions	113,87	113,59	0,28	0,2	32,49	59,74	0,17
	School canteens		2 865	0	2 865	100,0	818	0	1 788
		portions	159,01	0,00	159,01	100,0	45,37	0,00	99,20
	Catering in nursery schools, kindergartens		708	0	708	100,0	202	0	442
<b>11.2</b>	<b>Accommodation services</b>		2 808	1 050	1 758	62,6	801	552	1 097
		inc.	1 567	394	1 174	74,9	447	207	732
	Accommodation services of boarding schools	inc.	128	0	128	100,0	37	0	80
	Accommodation services of universities	inc.	231	4	227	98,1	66	2	142
	Accommodation during events organized by school	inc.	244	0	244	100,0	70	0	152
	Other accommodation services		2 205	1 045	1 159	52,6	629	550	723
		inc.	964	389	575	59,6	275	205	359
<b>12</b>	<b>OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES</b>		27 133	18 529	8 604	31,7	7 742	9 744	5 368
		inc.	19 154	14 147	5 007	26,1	5 466	7 440	3 124
<b>12.1</b>	<b>Personal care</b>		8 711	5 807	2 904	33,3	2 486	3 054	1 812
		inc.	6 551	4 642	1 909	29,1	1 869	2 441	1 191

12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	inc.	1 616	1 408	208	12,9	461	740	130
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care		196	142	54	27,5	56	75	34
		inc.	154	120	34	22,1	44	63	21
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care		6 899	4 258	2 642	38,3	1 969	2 239	1 648
		inc.	4 781	3 115	1 666	34,9	1 364	1 638	1 040
	Basic articles for personal hygiene		3 329	1 594	1 735	52,1	950	838	1 083
		inc.	1 899	818	1 081	56,9	542	430	674
	Other articles for personal hygiene		764	453	311	40,7	218	238	194
		inc.	495	308	186	37,7	141	162	116
	Cosmetics		2 806	2 210	596	21,2	801	1 162	372
		inc.	2 388	1 988	399	16,7	681	1 046	249
<b>12.3</b>	<b>Personal effects n.e.c.</b>								
			2 220	1 323	897	40,4	634	696	560
		inc.	2 083	1 248	835	40,1	594	656	521
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches		972	659	313	32,2	277	347	195
		inc.	926	634	292	31,6	264	333	182
12.3.2	Other personal effects		1 248	664	584	46,8	356	349	364
		inc.	1 157	614	543	46,9	330	323	339
	Travel goods, miscellaneous personal articles		973	565	408	41,9	278	297	255
		inc.	907	530	377	41,6	259	279	235
	Baby car seats	inc.	33	1	32	96,5	10	1	20
	Prams	inc.	166	36	129	78,0	47	19	81
	Other manufactured goods		76	61	15	19,4	22	32	9
		inc.	51	46	5	9,1	14	24	3
<b>12.4</b>	<b>Social protection</b>	inc.	18	1	17	95,4	5	0	11
<b>12.5</b>	<b>Insurance</b>		14 027	10 088	3 939	28,1	4 003	5 305	2 457
		inc.	10 049	7 879	2 169	21,6	2 867	4 143	1 353
12.5.1	Life insurance		8 585	7 037	1 548	18,0	2 450	3 701	966
		inc.	8 267	6 869	1 397	16,9	2 359	3 612	872
	Life insurance		5 450	3 927	1 523	27,9	1 555	2 065	950

		inc.	5 132	3 759	1 373	26,8	1 464	1 977	856
	Supplementary pension schemes	inc.	3 134	3 110	25	0,8	894	1 635	15
12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling	comm.	850	471	379	44,6	242	248	236
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health		1 622	788	833	51,4	463	415	520
		inc.	1 394	667	727	52,2	398	351	454
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport		2 876	1 724	1 152	40,1	821	907	719
		inc.	308	284	24	7,8	88	149	15
12.5.5	Other insurance		95	68	27	28,7	27	36	17
		inc.	80	59	21	25,8	23	31	13
<b>12.6</b>	<b>Financial services n.e.c.</b>		1 521	908	613	40,3	434	477	382
		inc.	225	195	30	13,2	64	103	19
<b>12.7</b>	<b>Other services n.e.c.</b>		635	402	234	36,8	181	211	146
		inc.	228	182	47	20,4	65	95	29
	Services of advisors, experts, administrative services		394	246	148	37,5	112	130	92
		inc.	113	97	16	14,4	32	51	10
	Charges for issuing administrative documents		241	155	86	35,7	69	82	54
		inc.	115	85	30	26,4	33	45	19
<b>B. NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>									
			20 448	12 303	8 145	39,8	5 835	6 470	5 082
		inc.	2 701	2 576	126	4,7	771	1 354	78
	<b>Purchase and reconstruction of the house, dwelling</b>	comm.	16 110	8 820	7 290	45,3	4 597	4 638	4 548
	Materials and products for construction or reconstruction of the house, dwelling		5 348	3 057	2 291	42,8	1 526	1 608	1 429
	Services relating to construction or reconstruction of the house, dwelling		3 762	2 150	1 612	42,9	1 073	1 131	1 005
	Purchase of real estate		7 001	3 613	3 387	48,4	1 998	1 900	2 113
	<b>Expenditure n.e.c.</b>		4 338	3 483	855	19,7	1 238	1 832	534
		inc.	2 701	2 576	126	4,7	771	1 354	78
	Products and services for small farming activities	comm.	417	232	184	44,3	119	122	115
	Purchase of securities		31	18	14	43,8	9	9	9
		inc.	4	4	0	0,0	1	2	0

Real estate tax, inheritance tax, etc.		354	243	111	31,3	101	128	69
	inc.	111	108	3	2,9	32	57	2
Contributions to organizations		626	573	53	8,4	179	302	33
	inc.	565	544	21	3,7	161	286	13
Gifts to relatives		1 825	1 476	349	19,1	521	776	218
	inc.	1 163	1 100	63	5,5	332	578	40
Private enterprise costs	inc.	222	222	0	0,0	63	117	0
Other expenditure		862	718	144	16,8	246	378	90
	inc.	636	598	38	6,0	181	314	24

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office

## Annex 2

Net money expenditure on children in families with one to three children in 2003 by age groups – detailed items, annual per child averages in CZK/quantity

	Total	by age groups					
		0 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 17	18+ years
Number of children - on a sample basis	3160	293	412	594	858	494	510
- converted	2989	282	350	563	846	483	466
<b>NET MONEY EXPENDITURE TOTAL</b>	76 218	64 700	64 029	67 065	75 125	85 041	96 242
	inc. 40 695	27 366	27 642	33 083	40 599	50 406	57 865
<b>A. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (CZ-COICOP)</b>	71 136	55 704	56 156	62 620	70 932	82 037	91 085
	inc. 40 617	27 364	27 638	33 065	40 529	50 308	57 616
<b>01 FOOD, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	inc. 15 205	10 267	11 212	12 687	15 904	18 864	19 170
<b>01.1 Food</b>	inc. 13 532	8 968	9 977	11 261	14 214	16 817	17 064
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	2 661	1 320	1 726	2 257	2 919	3 434	3 396
Bread	419	180	232	312	444	581	621
	kg 23,16	9,52	12,48	17,01	25,27	32,32	33,54
Wheat-flour bakery products	557	203	282	417	617	797	792
	kg 18,50	6,77	9,33	14,01	20,39	26,24	26,45
Soft pastries, cakes	331	120	182	272	365	472	432
	kg 4,54	1,68	2,61	3,70	5,00	6,69	5,64
Biscuits, crisp bakery products	755	365	583	705	827	935	864
	kg 7,70	4,11	5,94	6,96	8,31	9,70	8,91
Wheat flour	76	39	57	59	82	95	103
	kg 8,90	4,27	5,97	6,85	9,68	11,50	12,24
Pasta	96	53	73	74	103	109	140
	kg 3,67	2,11	2,95	2,97	3,74	4,22	5,30
Other cereal products	372	280	283	374	426	388	374

	Rice		55	79	34	43	55	55	70
		kg	2,27	1,91	1,46	1,81	2,36	2,59	3,18
01.1.2	Meat		2 794	1 243	1 664	2 008	2 870	3 962	4 181
		kg	34,38	15,90	21,60	25,43	35,61	47,31	50,36
	Pork		514	194	331	391	497	700	831
		kg	6,15	2,37	3,98	4,97	6,00	8,18	9,65
	Beef		174	115	109	120	164	229	282
		kg	1,57	0,98	1,04	1,08	1,52	2,07	2,52
	Other meat and offal		129	62	83	90	131	182	193
		kg	2,13	1,00	1,48	1,55	2,17	2,89	3,13
	Sausages		1 210	403	666	853	1 278	1 835	1 767
		kg	13,02	4,52	7,53	9,41	13,84	19,41	18,55
	Tinned meat, other meat-based products		147	108	75	107	162	178	217
		kg	1,79	1,13	0,89	1,33	2,02	2,12	2,67
	Poultry		620	361	401	447	637	840	891
		kg	9,72	5,90	6,68	7,09	10,06	12,64	13,84
01.1.3	Fish		263	126	163	179	263	346	437
		kg	2,80	1,31	1,68	1,98	2,81	3,70	4,55
	Fresh and frozen fish		135	79	91	102	129	172	214
		kg	1,56	0,86	1,02	1,17	1,53	2,01	2,42
	Other fish and fish products		128	47	73	77	134	174	223
		kg	1,24	0,45	0,66	0,81	1,28	1,69	2,13
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs		3 306	3 189	2 850	2 905	3 350	3 713	3 704
	Fresh and long-life milk		700	428	671	654	763	768	757
		litres	60,18	36,12	58,28	56,16	65,48	65,94	65,39
	Tinned and powdered milk		96	395	140	86	54	37	34
	Cheese		871	396	523	660	927	1 179	1 253
		kg	6,73	3,03	4,02	5,01	7,11	9,18	9,83
	Yoghurts		609	619	541	560	593	680	671
	Other milk-based products		849	1 278	877	813	812	787	740
	Eggs		176	70	94	127	196	255	244

		ks	78,43	30,27	41,70	56,04	86,81	113,91	110,23
	Egg products		5	3	3	3	5	7	6
01.1.5	Oils and fats		541	252	340	422	580	730	742
		kg	10,72	4,78	6,76	8,55	11,56	14,85	14,09
	Butter		216	122	143	153	223	293	310
		kg	2,60	1,47	1,70	1,85	2,68	3,57	3,71
	Lard and bacon		16	7	8	12	14	19	29
		kg	0,41	0,22	0,23	0,37	0,37	0,49	0,71
	Edible oils		128	52	80	103	136	181	174
		kg	4,18	1,75	2,70	3,36	4,45	5,99	5,37
	Vegetable and other fats		181	70	108	154	207	238	230
		kg	3,53	1,34	2,13	2,97	4,06	4,80	4,30
01.1.6	Fruit		1 122	1 184	900	1 001	1 151	1 245	1 219
	Citrus fruit		235	126	200	201	271	265	272
		kg	8,79	4,51	7,21	7,46	10,05	10,20	10,41
	Bananas		207	248	172	194	189	220	246
		kg	8,68	10,26	6,88	7,86	7,99	9,53	10,42
	Pomaceous fruit (apples, pears etc.)		148	107	106	134	163	175	170
		kg	8,29	6,05	5,74	7,34	9,00	9,78	9,87
	Stone fruit, soft fruit (cherries, strawberries, grapes etc.)		192	140	146	164	213	235	210
		kg	4,89	3,28	3,43	4,10	5,39	6,02	5,83
	Other fruit (melons, kiwi fruit etc.)		109	79	116	103	112	116	116
		kg	6,82	4,54	6,02	6,25	7,31	8,37	7,00
	Preserved and frozen products		89	297	66	74	66	74	53
	Dried fruit		142	187	94	130	138	160	154
01.1.7	Vegetables		960	549	610	757	999	1 257	1 341
	Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers		271	119	182	220	285	348	387
		kg	8,04	3,13	5,21	6,42	8,46	10,53	11,73
	Other vegetables		255	182	165	196	262	317	361
		kg	11,35	8,17	7,23	8,38	11,58	14,50	16,27

	Vegetable-based products		100	109	67	76	95	120	138
	Pulses		23	15	14	15	23	28	39
		kg	0,64	0,34	0,37	0,45	0,66	0,80	1,06
	Potatoes		145	82	95	107	143	199	213
		kg	16,93	9,83	10,76	12,97	16,46	23,27	24,94
	Potato-based products		166	41	88	143	190	246	203
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate , confectionery		1 393	944	1 422	1 373	1 552	1 494	1 274
	Marmalades, jams		26	13	16	22	28	32	33
	Sugar		134	83	93	118	157	161	149
		kg	7,75	4,59	5,34	6,66	9,02	9,48	8,69
	Chocolate and chocolate products		568	364	593	519	624	633	562
		kg	3,13	1,74	2,84	2,77	3,44	3,82	3,35
	Non-chocolate confectionery		453	380	555	520	489	424	306
	Desserts		179	86	139	168	215	207	182
	Honey, fructose, sugar substitutes		34	19	26	27	39	38	44
01.1.9	Food products and preparations, flavourings		490	161	301	359	529	635	770
	Soups, broths and sauces		99	44	54	69	121	125	139
	Salt, spices		79	27	52	57	82	102	126
	Seasonings		186	63	114	136	197	252	284
	Other food products and flavourings		127	27	81	97	130	156	221
<b>01.2</b>	<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>	inc.	1 673	1 299	1 235	1 426	1 691	2 047	2 106
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa		286	402	223	226	269	290	363
	Coffee		15	0	0	0	0	11	84
	Tea		185	374	153	155	163	174	185
	Instant coffee and coffee substitutes		18	1	6	6	20	29	36
	Cocoa		68	27	64	64	86	77	58
		kg	0,61	0,25	0,58	0,58	0,76	0,67	0,53
01.2.2	Mineral water, soft drinks and juices		1 387	897	1 012	1 200	1 422	1 757	1 743
	Syrups and concentrates		130	61	113	130	137	152	151

		litres	5,23	2,55	4,57	4,85	5,67	6,10	6,07
	Fruit and vegetable juices		210	331	247	184	177	202	207
		litres	11,05	11,56	13,18	9,84	9,88	11,70	12,06
	Mineral and spring waters		513	266	266	413	522	723	734
		litres	78,54	47,26	40,04	63,86	79,28	109,85	110,29
	Other non-alcoholic beverages		534	239	386	474	587	680	650
		litres	63,13	23,02	38,45	54,04	70,11	89,30	77,08
<b>02</b>	<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO</b>	inc.	71	0	0	0	0	107	346
<b>02.1</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	inc.	71	0	0	0	0	107	346
02.1.1	Spirits		16	0	0	0	0	59	40
		litres	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,40	0,23
02.1.2	Wine		30	0	0	0	0	28	161
		litres	0,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,55	2,50
02.1.3	Beer		26	0	0	0	0	21	146
		litres	1,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,17	8,10
<b>02.2</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>03</b>	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>		5 235	3 318	3 470	4 027	5 280	7 312	6 948
		inc.	5 220	3 307	3 457	4 013	5 266	7 292	6 929
<b>03.1</b>	<b>Clothing</b>		3 732	2 441	2 259	2 635	3 670	5 430	5 295
		inc.	3 717	2 430	2 247	2 623	3 657	5 411	5 278
03.1.1	Clothing materials	inc.	30	40	26	21	20	38	51
		m	0,21	0,31	0,24	0,20	0,14	0,22	0,27
03.1.2	Garments	inc.	3 433	2 042	1 960	2 357	3 408	5 117	4 982
	Men's underwear and knitted garments		307	0	0	0	0	1 003	929
		ks	1,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,70	4,77
	Women's underwear and knitted garments		370	0	0	0	0	1 145	1 188
		ks	2,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,98	6,28
	Children's underwear and knitted garments		870	1 159	982	1 091	1 557	0	0
		ks	8,14	12,85	11,85	11,19	12,15	0,00	0,00
	Men's ready-made garments		365	0	0	0	0	1 167	1 132

		ks	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,78	1,36
	Women's ready-made garments		487	0	0	0	0	1 562	1 506
		ks	0,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,93	2,54
	Children's ready-made garments		815	673	747	1 041	1 653	0	0
		ks	2,76	3,34	3,60	4,02	4,48	0,00	0,00
	Men's legwear		37	0	0	0	0	125	105
		pairs	1,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,69	4,27
	Women's legwear		37	0	0	0	0	114	122
		pairs	1,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,93	4,76
	Children's legwear		145	210	230	225	198	0	0
		pairs	5,84	5,87	7,60	8,99	9,56	0,00	0,00
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories		245	351	259	243	227	228	226
		inc.	231	341	247	230	214	209	209
	Clothing accessories		212	319	227	206	193	193	197
		inc.	206	317	223	202	188	182	188
	Haberdashery		33	33	32	37	34	35	29
		inc.	25	23	23	28	26	27	20
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	inc.	23	8	15	15	15	47	36
<b>03.2</b>	<b>Footwear (incl. repair and hire)</b>		1 504	877	1 210	1 391	1 610	1 882	1 653
		inc.	1 503	877	1 210	1 391	1 609	1 881	1 651
03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear	inc.	1 490	874	1 204	1 380	1 598	1 868	1 623
	Men's footwear		279	0	0	0	0	971	786
		pairs	0,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,66	1,07
	Women's footwear		275	0	0	0	0	897	837
		pairs	0,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,70	1,31
	Children's footwear		936	874	1 204	1 380	1 598	0	0
		pairs	3,24	3,51	5,09	5,70	4,37	0,00	0,00
03.2.2	Repair and hire of footwear		13	4	6	11	11	14	31
		inc.	12	3	5	11	10	13	29
<b>04</b>	<b>HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>		12 888	12 014	12 044	12 046	12 522	13 500	15 101
		inc.	43	40	13	21	31	18	141

<b>04.1</b>	<b>Actual rentals for housing</b>		2 708	2 788	2 524	2 652	2 459	2 661	3 368
		inc.	19	0	0	0	0	0	124
04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	comm.	2 635	2 727	2 497	2 623	2 401	2 592	3 164
04.1.2	Other actual rentals		74	61	27	29	58	68	205
		inc.	19	0	0	0	0	0	124
<b>04.3</b>	<b>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>		1 145	1 218	1 514	1 004	1 064	1 080	1 211
		inc.	24	40	13	21	31	18	17
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling		761	897	1 081	668	722	644	739
		inc.	19	38	12	20	20	17	15
04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling		385	321	434	336	341	436	473
		inc.	4	2	1	2	11	2	2
<b>04.4</b>	<b>Water supply and other services relating to the dwelling</b>		1 652	1 386	1 401	1 562	1 622	1 849	1 962
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.4.1	Water supply and sewage collection	comm.	1 038	867	854	966	1 039	1 177	1 221
04.4.2	Refuse collection	comm.	339	289	324	334	340	357	364
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling	comm.	275	229	224	261	242	315	377
<b>04.5</b>	<b>Electricity, gas and other fuels</b>		7 382	6 622	6 603	6 828	7 377	7 910	8 560
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.5.1	Electricity		2 973	2 759	2 656	2 796	3 067	3 153	3 194
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.5.2	Gas		1 889	1 802	1 821	1 705	1 881	1 847	2 270
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natural gas supply		1 861	1 752	1 800	1 671	1 856	1 832	2 245
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas in pressure cylinders (propane, butane)	comm.	27	50	21	33	26	15	25
04.5.3	Liquid fuels	comm.	12	32	45	16	1	1	2
04.5.4	Solid fuels		225	138	160	212	295	228	209
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.5.5	Heat energy	comm.	2 285	1 891	1 922	2 099	2 133	2 680	2 886

<b>05</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE</b>		4 604	5 058	4 877	4 510	4 359	4 602	4 685
		inc.	954	1 397	1 170	1 104	831	767	758
<b>05.1</b>	<b>Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</b>		1 649	1 961	1 932	1 908	1 480	1 581	1 309
		inc.	662	858	882	871	607	505	387
05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings		1 421	1 678	1 746	1 682	1 263	1 287	1 133
		inc.	606	768	839	811	550	434	366
	Furniture		1 181	1 428	1 491	1 454	1 031	1 048	876
		inc.	539	717	787	747	491	361	263
	Furnishings and accessories		240	250	255	228	232	239	257
		inc.	67	50	51	64	58	73	103
05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings		214	281	178	221	204	262	157
		inc.	55	89	43	59	58	72	17
05.1.3	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings		14	2	8	6	13	32	19
		inc.	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
<b>05.2</b>	<b>Household textiles</b>		350	383	332	301	315	359	460
		inc.	151	240	175	126	120	141	178
	Furnishing fabrics, curtains and other household textiles		160	181	167	154	152	141	184
		inc.	59	92	80	46	51	47	68
	Bed-, table- and bathroom linen		190	202	165	147	163	218	275
		inc.	92	147	95	79	69	94	110
<b>05.3</b>	<b>Household appliances</b>		990	1 004	1 019	748	1 000	1 080	1 142
		inc.	11	14	3	2	7	9	34
05.3.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not		818	835	848	594	837	912	923
		inc.	5	0	0	0	3	3	20
	Refrigerators, freezers		152	147	125	102	134	212	209
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Washing machines and dryers, dish washers		339	292	313	246	358	399	403
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cookers, heaters and ventilating appliances		228	274	311	167	253	184	210

	inc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
		99	122	99	79	92	118	100
	inc.	3	0	0	0	3	3	9
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances	111	112	91	96	110	109	151
	inc.	6	14	3	2	3	7	14
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances	61	57	81	58	53	60	68
	inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>05.4</b>	<b>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>	277	329	251	230	254	277	367
	inc.	44	120	28	29	29	27	71
	Glass-, china- and ceramic ware	85	102	69	67	81	84	118
	inc.	22	52	13	13	16	13	42
	Cutlery and kitchen utensils	84	62	80	59	81	90	130
	inc.	6	7	2	2	2	6	17
	Other kitchen equipment	108	165	102	105	91	103	119
	inc.	16	60	13	13	11	9	12
<b>05.5</b>	<b>Tools and equipment for house and garden</b>	290	272	323	300	276	280	299
	inc.	36	20	21	31	36	52	49
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment	86	76	106	102	79	79	75
	inc.	4	0	0	0	3	5	12
05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	204	196	217	198	196	202	224
	inc.	32	20	21	31	32	47	36
<b>05.6</b>	<b>Goods and services for regular household maintenance</b>	1 047	1 110	1 020	1 023	1 034	1 024	1 108
	inc.	50	146	61	47	32	32	39
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods	1 030	1 052	992	1 013	1 024	1 012	1 092
	inc.	42	104	40	41	32	32	39
	Washing powders and liquids	511	528	502	516	512	490	524
	inc.	8	63	9	1	0	0	3
	Cleaning products	348	332	327	334	353	350	379
	inc.	12	8	7	11	12	14	16
	Other non-durable household articles	170	192	164	164	159	172	190
	inc.	23	34	24	29	20	17	20

05.6.2	Domestic services and household services		18	58	27	9	10	12	16
		inc.	8	42	21	6	0	0	0
<b>06</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>		888	740	771	767	796	1 091	1 169
		inc.	757	670	684	649	658	935	992
<b>06.1</b>	<b>Medical products, appliances and equipment</b>		741	673	659	657	629	859	1 025
		inc.	612	613	582	539	491	703	848
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products		552	632	622	531	441	559	671
		inc.	441	585	557	438	323	417	511
	Prescribed medicines		138	177	173	114	81	140	219
		inc.	134	169	169	110	80	137	212
	Over-the-counter medicines		414	455	448	417	360	419	452
		inc.	307	415	388	327	243	280	299
06.1.2	Other medical products		25	32	22	21	23	31	26
		inc.	10	19	10	6	5	19	10
06.1.3	Medical and prosthetic products		164	9	15	105	164	270	328
		inc.	161	9	15	95	163	268	327
	Optical products		104	0	10	46	91	184	246
	Orthopaedic and therapeutic appliances and equipment		60	9	5	59	73	86	82
		inc.	57	9	5	49	71	84	82
<b>06.2</b>	<b>Outpatient services</b>		124	36	91	67	154	193	142
		inc.							
06.2.1	Medical services		65	34	79	35	57	112	74
06.2.2	Dental services		50	0	1	23	91	63	64
06.2.3	Paramedical services		9	2	12	9	6	18	4
<b>06.3</b>	<b>Hospital services</b>		23	31	20	43	13	39	2
		inc.	21	21	11	43	13	39	2
<b>07</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>		8 121	6 935	6 533	7 302	7 225	8 710	12 037
		inc.	2 033	126	276	749	1 215	3 173	6 365
<b>07.1</b>	<b>Purchase of vehicles</b>		2 837	2 681	2 458	3 022	2 925	2 829	2 838
		inc.	393	59	219	332	377	539	676
07.1.1	Motor cars		2 497	2 622	2 239	2 690	2 549	2 290	2 502

		inc.	53	0	0	0	0	0	341
	New cars		939	573	681	1 088	1 056	1 229	663
		inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Used cars		1 558	2 049	1 558	1 602	1 492	1 061	1 840
		inc.	53	0	0	0	0	0	341
07.1.2	Motor cycles	inc.	39	0	0	0	0	223	22
07.1.3	Bicycles	inc.	300	59	219	332	377	316	313
<b>07.2</b>	<b>Operation of personal transport equipment</b>		3 971	4 185	4 014	3 909	3 523	3 536	5 152
		inc.	397	56	37	101	127	396	1 721
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment		425	452	411	422	385	364	557
		inc.	76	41	23	37	64	75	211
07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment		2 715	3 080	2 856	2 829	2 553	2 402	2 869
		inc.	107	15	9	49	24	45	521
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment		501	484	593	518	421	399	671
		inc.	36	0	6	13	38	51	88
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment		331	169	155	141	164	371	1 054
		inc.	178	0	1	2	1	224	902
<b>07.3</b>	<b>Transport services</b>		1 313	69	61	371	777	2 346	4 047
		inc.	1 244	11	19	316	711	2 238	3 967
07.3.1	Passenger transport by rail		292	7	9	36	70	459	1 215
		inc.	263	0	0	18	43	405	1 167
	Passenger transport by rail to school	inc.	181	0	0	2	14	262	863
	Passenger transport by rail other		111	7	9	35	56	197	352
		inc.	82	0	0	16	29	143	304
07.3.2	Passenger transport by road		722	11	20	221	444	1 394	2 095
		inc.	720	9	15	219	441	1 391	2 094
	Passenger transport by road to school - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	95	0	0	33	71	222	212
	Passenger transport by road other - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	37	0	0	24	41	59	76

	Passenger transport by road - BUS	inc.	457	0	5	105	231	921	1 430
	Passenger transport other - BUS	inc.	123	9	10	58	98	182	337
	Passenger transport by road - taxi		10	3	4	2	4	10	41
		inc.	7	0	0	0	0	8	40
07.3.3	Passenger transport by air		15	0	2	1	39	16	8
		inc.	15	0	1	1	39	16	8
07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway		18	11	12	13	25	21	17
		inc.	4	0	1	4	4	1	11
07.3.5	Combined passenger transport - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	inc.	239	0	0	71	181	421	681
	Combined passenger transport to school - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT		175	0	0	36	112	327	539
	Combined passenger transport other - MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT		63	0	0	35	69	93	142
07.3.6	Other paid transport services		27	40	18	29	17	35	30
		inc.	3	2	2	3	3	3	5
<b>08</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		2 633	992	1 039	1 500	2 662	3 953	4 775
		inc.	1 170	12	6	180	1 236	2 273	2 678
<b>08.1</b>	<b>Postal services</b>		38	22	21	30	43	37	63
		inc.	12	2	1	8	17	10	23
<b>08.2</b>	<b>Telephone and telefax equipment</b>		287	37	11	96	439	559	319
		inc.	268	0	0	76	422	547	293
	Telephone and telefax facilities		60	9	7	14	85	94	107
		inc.	56	0	0	10	81	91	102
	Mobile phones		227	28	4	82	354	465	213
		inc.	212	0	0	65	341	455	190
<b>08.3</b>	<b>Telephone and telefax services</b>		2 308	933	1 007	1 373	2 179	3 357	4 392
		inc.	891	11	5	97	797	1 715	2 363
	Telephone and telefax services		1 158	755	814	1 067	1 106	1 358	1 657
		inc.	39	7	1	12	39	55	103
	Operation of the mobile phone		976	162	164	240	940	1 768	2 212
		inc.	768	4	4	83	727	1 540	1 908
	Long-distance data transfer		174	16	30	66	133	231	523
		inc.	83	0	0	2	31	120	352

<b>09</b>	<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>		10 272	5 311	6 766	9 539	12 305	12 505	10 782
		inc.	6 552	2 731	3 764	6 036	8 114	8 280	6 954
<b>09.1</b>	<b>Audio-visual, photographic and data processing equipment</b>		1 969	1 079	1 080	1 597	2 285	2 457	2 545
		inc.	934	90	224	502	1 132	1 434	1 622
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording And reproduction of sound and pictures		657	310	425	589	760	893	689
		inc.	272	14	50	156	380	495	306
	TV sets, VCRs		355	234	307	376	338	428	391
		inc.	44	0	11	29	40	79	87
	Radio sets, sound equipment		302	76	118	212	422	465	298
		inc.	227	14	38	127	340	416	218
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments		194	319	121	125	198	154	291
		inc.	57	0	2	21	48	64	187
09.1.3	Data processing equipment		742	218	223	542	915	944	1 169
		inc.	404	0	21	137	487	620	884
09.1.4	Recording media		314	192	273	306	341	370	325
		inc.	191	75	152	186	201	236	232
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and data processing equipment		61	40	40	34	71	96	70
		inc.	10	0	0	3	16	18	13
<b>09.2</b>	<b>Other major durables for recreation and culture</b>		139	46	62	121	181	171	168
		inc.	91	0	3	65	134	115	138
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation		43	46	58	51	39	49	20
		inc.	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation		95	0	3	70	139	120	142
		inc.	87	0	3	60	129	114	132
	Equipment for sport		4	0	0	7	7	3	1
		inc.	3	0	0	6	5	2	0

	Musical instruments		91	0	3	63	132	118	141
		inc.	84	0	3	53	124	112	132
09.2.3	Maintenance and repair of other major Durables for recreation and culture		2	0	1	0	3	2	6
		inc.	2	0	0	0	2	2	6
<b>09.3</b>	<b>Other recreational items and equipment ; gardens and pets</b>		2 364	2 282	2 664	2 795	2 522	2 022	1 732
		inc.	1 770	1 908	2 169	2 293	1 872	1 408	944
09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies		955	1 816	1 942	1 561	710	203	185
		inc.	886	1 751	1 886	1 492	632	142	115
	Games, toys		883	1 750	1 882	1 493	629	139	101
		inc.	860	1 730	1 868	1 466	603	117	79
	Miscellaneous recreational items		72	65	60	68	81	64	84
		inc.	27	21	17	26	29	25	36
09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation		776	134	294	706	1 081	1 159	661
		inc.	710	108	233	631	1 003	1 086	604
	Sports equipment and footwear		477	26	168	409	690	791	352
		inc.	463	22	157	398	678	765	332
	Outdoor sports equipment		257	90	99	249	333	328	273
		inc.	220	77	66	208	285	293	243
	Camping and fishing equipment		42	19	27	47	57	40	36
		inc.	27	9	9	25	39	28	29
09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers		203	143	208	169	215	198	260
		inc.	32	3	14	37	35	29	53
	Flowers, bouquets, wreaths		108	63	83	103	113	105	153
		inc.	29	3	13	33	32	27	49
	Materials and products for ornamental gardens		95	80	125	67	102	94	107
		inc.	3	0	1	4	2	3	3
09.3.4	Pets and related products		379	166	195	330	470	399	518

		inc.	131	41	31	125	191	139	153
09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets		50	22	24	29	46	63	107
		inc.	11	5	6	8	12	11	20
<b>09.4</b>	<b>Recreational and cultural services</b>		2 219	1 079	1 378	2 004	2 678	2 800	2 363
		inc.	1 288	344	595	1 046	1 731	1 796	1 343
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services		1 065	367	444	986	1 593	1 452	691
		inc.	918	300	365	779	1 414	1 280	601
	Recreational and sporting services		254	122	181	270	301	350	183
		inc.	179	85	118	161	210	278	142
	Active sporting activity		682	245	203	571	1 126	855	456
		inc.	610	215	186	473	1 039	755	407
	Active special interest activity		129	0	60	145	166	247	52
		inc.							
09.4.2	Cultural services		1 153	712	934	1 018	1 085	1 348	1 671
		inc.	370	44	230	267	316	516	742
	Theatre, cinema, entertainment		229	225	258	215	209	220	271
		inc.	101	25	93	88	90	119	171
	Tickets for cultural and entertainment events		407	58	234	322	378	566	737
		inc.	263	19	135	176	223	395	548
	Radio and TV licences	comm.	495	393	426	468	479	551	614
	Games of chance		22	36	15	13	18	11	49
		inc.	6	0	2	3	3	1	24
<b>09.5</b>	<b>Newspapers, books and stationery</b>		1 367	364	610	1 282	1 454	1 976	1 855
		inc.	1 100	272	499	1 125	1 188	1 596	1 343
09.5.1	Books and textbooks		577	208	286	381	448	1 053	999
		inc.	542	193	269	357	411	1 006	941
	Books		347	208	283	338	350	383	448
		inc.	313	193	266	316	314	336	391
	Textbooks		230	0	4	42	98	671	551
		inc.	230	0	4	41	97	670	551
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals		359	71	145	239	410	511	586
		inc.	165	28	84	143	220	220	176

09.5.3	Other printed matter		48	23	34	43	52	48	69
		inc.	22	4	14	21	27	20	35
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials		383	61	146	619	544	364	201
		inc.	370	48	131	604	531	350	191
	Writing accessories		295	43	112	471	414	289	162
		inc.	288	35	104	463	408	281	157
	Stationery		88	18	33	148	130	75	39
		inc.	82	12	27	141	123	69	34
<b>09.6</b>	<b>Package holidays</b>		2 214	462	971	1 741	3 185	3 079	2 121
		inc.	1 370	117	274	1 005	2 056	1 931	1 564
	Domestic recreation - for children	inc.	517	0	23	439	1 022	640	251
	Domestic recreation - other		399	182	305	346	500	417	465
		inc.	190	53	64	105	247	205	351
	Recreation abroad - for children	inc.	248	0	15	143	315	630	184
	Recreation abroad - other		1 050	280	629	813	1 347	1 392	1 222
		inc.	414	64	172	317	472	456	778
<b>10</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	inc.	1 420	28	1 559	1 590	1 094	1 360	2 607
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Pre-primary and primary education</b>	inc.	373	28	1 480	723	197	32	0
	Nursery schools, kindergartens		290	28	1 480	603	0	0	0
	Primary school 1st - 5th form		32	0	0	120	32	0	0
	Primary school 6th - 9th form		52	0	0	0	165	32	0
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Secondary education</b>	inc.	257	0	0	0	51	766	760
	Secondary education - tuition fee		217	0	0	0	41	666	627
	Secondary education - other		40	0	0	0	10	100	133
<b>10.3</b>	<b>Post-secondary non-tertiary education</b>	inc.	51	0	0	0	0	0	330
	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - tuition fee		44	0	0	0	0	0	283
	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - other		7	0	0	0	0	0	46
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Tertiary education</b>	inc.	169	0	0	0	0	10	1 072
	Tertiary education - tuition fee		126	0	0	0	0	0	811

	Tertiary education - other		42	0	0	0	0	10	262
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Education not definable by level</b>	inc.	570	0	78	867	847	551	445
	Language instruction		128	0	19	128	118	190	241
	Art education		278	0	46	431	539	183	63
	After-school care centre fees		55	0	0	221	46	0	0
	Other education not definable by level		110	0	13	87	143	179	141
<b>11</b>	<b>HOTELS, CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS (CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION)</b>		4 431	536	3 309	4 332	4 457	4 993	7 117
		inc.	4 066	298	2 945	3 856	4 043	4 611	6 918
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Catering services</b>	inc.	3 334	261	2 835	3 470	3 507	3 878	4 525
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafes and the like		1 101	233	565	803	1 028	1 314	2 304
	Meals		903	194	449	642	866	1 084	1 871
	Non-alcoholic beverages		158	38	116	161	162	210	197
	Alcoholic beverages		41	0	0	0	0	19	237
11.1.2	Canteens		2 233	29	2 270	2 667	2 479	2 565	2 221
	Works canteens		3	0	0	0	0	6	16
		portions	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,80
	School canteens		1 788	0	13	1 741	2 479	2 559	2 204
		portions	99,20	0,00	0,71	108,87	143,58	133,07	105,79
	Catering in nursery schools, kindergartens		442	29	2 257	926	0	0	0
<b>11.2</b>	<b>Accommodation services</b>		1 097	275	474	862	951	1 115	2 592
		inc.	732	37	110	386	536	733	2 394
	Accommodation services of boarding schools	inc.	80	0	0	3	10	211	273
	Accommodation services of universities	inc.	142	0	0	0	0	37	870
	Accommodation during events organized by school	inc.	152	0	35	158	283	178	61
	Other accommodation services		723	275	439	702	658	689	1 388
		inc.	359	37	75	226	244	307	1 190
<b>12</b>	<b>OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES</b>		5 368	10 505	4 578	4 320	4 330	5 040	6 348
		inc.	3 124	8 487	2 552	2 179	2 139	2 628	3 756
<b>12.1</b>	<b>Personal care</b>		1 812	6 234	911	794	1 111	1 862	2 267
		inc.	1 191	5 952	554	322	472	968	1 378

12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	inc.	130	25	40	68	112	193	304
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care		34	12	14	19	29	59	61
		inc.	21	2	1	10	17	42	49
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care		1 648	6 197	857	707	969	1 610	1 903
		inc.	1 040	5 925	513	244	343	733	1 026
	Basic articles for personal hygiene		1 083	5 492	565	423	550	813	852
		inc.	674	5 308	331	109	120	226	284
	Other articles for personal hygiene		194	491	144	135	140	194	221
		inc.	116	438	89	67	64	97	116
	Cosmetics		372	214	149	149	280	604	830
		inc.	249	178	93	68	159	410	626
<b>12.3</b>	<b>Personal effects n.e.c</b>		560	1 020	326	461	533	581	604
		inc.	521	990	286	425	492	535	570
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches		195	43	63	140	221	262	338
		inc.	182	31	52	131	205	248	324
12.3.2	Other personal effects		364	976	263	321	312	318	266
		inc.	339	959	233	294	287	286	245
	Travel goods, miscellaneous personal articles		255	59	124	304	308	311	257
		inc.	235	44	110	288	285	283	241
	Baby car seats	inc.	20	148	49	2	0	0	0
	Prams	inc.	81	764	73	0	0	0	0
	Other manufactured goods		9	5	17	15	5	7	9
		inc.	3	2	1	5	1	3	4
<b>12.4</b>	<b>Social protection</b>	inc.	11	22	61	0	6	0	0
<b>12.5</b>	<b>Insurance</b>		2 457	2 607	2 778	2 545	2 192	2 087	2 885
		inc.	1 353	1 494	1 637	1 408	1 133	1 072	1 683
12.5.1	Life insurance		966	1 073	1 237	1 031	820	704	1 154
		inc.	872	1 011	1 143	894	710	650	1 080
	Life insurance		950	1 073	1 237	1 031	820	704	1 055

	inc.	856	1 011	1 143	894	710	650	982
Supplementary pension schemes	inc.	15	0	0	0	0	0	99
12.5.2 Insurance connected with the dwelling	comm.	236	187	196	203	239	257	311
12.5.3 Insurance connected with health		520	508	558	579	483	451	566
	inc.	454	471	482	508	415	378	507
12.5.4 Insurance connected with transport		719	825	774	723	637	630	848
	inc.	15	0	0	0	0	3	93
12.5.5 Other insurance		17	14	14	9	13	45	7
	inc.	13	12	12	6	8	41	2
<b>12.6 Financial services n.e.c.</b>		382	380	364	368	386	394	397
	inc.	19	26	11	12	22	9	33
<b>12.7 Other services n.e.c.</b>		146	242	138	153	102	116	195
	inc.	29	4	4	12	16	44	93
Services of advisors, experts, administrative services		92	200	89	114	64	42	107
	inc.	10	2	1	2	4	6	47
Charges for issuing administrative documents		54	42	49	39	38	75	88
	inc.	19	1	3	10	12	38	45
<b>B. NON-CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>		5 082	8 996	7 873	4 445	4 193	3 004	5 156
	inc.	78	2	4	18	70	98	249
<b>Purchase and reconstruction of the house, dwelling</b>	comm.	4 548	8 652	7 456	3 984	3 658	2 539	4 262
Materials and products for construction or reconstruction of the house, dwelling		1 429	3 618	2 655	1 294	850	769	1 086
Services relating to construction or reconstruction of the house, dwelling		1 005	1 885	1 003	1 025	673	593	1 481
Purchase of real estate		2 113	3 149	3 798	1 665	2 135	1 177	1 694
<b>Expenditure n.e.c</b>		534	344	417	461	534	465	894
	inc.	78	2	4	18	70	98	249
Products and services for small farming activities	comm.	115	73	120	99	116	104	166
Purchase of securities		9	0	3	9	6	0	30
	inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Real estate tax, inheritance tax, etc.		69	62	83	92	43	56	97
	inc.	2	0	0	0	1	1	10
Contributions to organizations		33	12	16	43	35	38	37
	inc.	13	2	4	12	16	21	15
Gifts to relatives		218	140	125	153	192	217	460
	inc.	40	0	0	0	17	53	167
Private enterprise costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenditure		90	57	70	64	141	50	105
	inc.	24	0	0	6	36	23	57

Source: The Survey of child upbringing and maintenance costs, The Czech Statistical Office



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