

CZECH REPUBLIC

Nomenclature

SCC State compensation contribution

Monetary unit

Social spending is expressed in millions of Czech kronas (CZK).

General notes

The social protection system consists of the following three pillars:

- Social insurance programmes including statutory pension, sickness and employment insurance schemes;
- Income-tested State social subsidies that are granted under certain conditions;
- Means-tested social assistance support.

The individual country notes of the OECD Benefits and Wages (www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives) provide a comprehensive description of characteristics of social programmes (e.g. conditions for receipt, calculation of payment rates, tax treatment of social support, benefit duration, etc.) for the working-age population, including: unemployment insurance and assistance, social assistance, employment-conditional benefits, housing benefits, family benefits, childcare support, and support for sole parent households.

Break in series

Data for public expenditure are underestimated for 1990-91 because data for ALMP are not available for 1990 and data for “Other contingencies” are not available for 1990-91.

Secretariat estimates: No.

Sources

Czech Republic Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

OECD Labour Market Policy database.

OECD Health Data 2003 (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata).

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Code	Title of the programme	Description of the programme and attached notes
1.	OLD AGE	
203.10.1.1.1.1	Old age pension	Expenditures only concern the civilian population, and do not include payments to former policeman and military staff.
203.10.1.1.1.3	Old age spouse supplements: wives	Spouses of those who are entitled to an old-age or invalidity pension or to a pension for years of service, are entitled to a supplement.
203.10.1.1.1.5	Child allowances and educational benefit to supplement pension	Pension insurance funds to pensioners with children.
203.10.1.1.1.6	Pension for military personnel	This is included in the old-age pension. These figures are not shown in expenditures for the civilian population.
203.10.1.1.2.1	Individual pension increase for special political activities and other pension	Payments for such special political activities ceased in 1990.
203.10.1.1.2.2	State compensatory contribution	State compensation contribution (SCC) was introduced to compensate for abolishing cost-price reducing subsidies on tax on food and other basic commodities. Since 1994, the SCC for pensioners has become part of pension.
203.10.1.1.3.1	Social pension	This was abolished in 1996.
203.10.1.1.3.2	Assistance to the pension for co-operative farmers	This was abolished in 1996.
203.10.1.1.3.3	Supplementary pension insurance	The State-contributory supplementary pension insurance Act came into force on 16 February 1994. From 1 January 2000 a tax allowance has been introduced for fund participants and employers who are contributing to their employees' pension.
203.10.1.1.3.4	Long-term service	This includes pension payments to individuals in selected professions (e.g. aviation and arts) at conditions which are more advantageous than those applying to the general old-age pension. The programme was abolished in 1996.
203.10.1.1.3.5	State contribution to supplementary pension insurance	These are state contributions to voluntary individual pension arrangements, which are established for those not in employments. Voluntary supplementary pension insurance was established in 1994.
2.	SURVIVORS	
203.10.2.1.1.1	Widow(er)'s pension	Survivor's pension.
203.10.2.1.1.2	Orphans' pension	Payment until age 26 (unless the child is adopted in the mean-time).
203.10.2.2.1.1	Funeral grants	Non means-tested, lump-sum grant, towards the costs of funeral arrangements.
3.	INCAPACITY RELATED BENEFITS	(Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness)
203.10.3.1.1.1	Invalidity	Disability pension payment to person with reduced work capacity for health reasons and otherwise satisfies the eligibility criteria.
203.10.3.1.1.2	Reduced pension	Payment to someone who is partially disabled (i.e. reduced work capacity by 33%) and has contributed for the minimum insurance period and/or is victim of a work injury.
203.10.3.1.3.1	Work injury benefits	Mandatory statutory insurance to compensate those who have been affected by an occupational accident and disease.
203.10.3.1.4.1	Sickness benefits	Payable to those who satisfy the criteria set out by the sickness insurance institute. Since 1994, sickness insurance for self-employed workers is voluntary.
203.10.3.1.5.1	Family member care benefit	Payments to men/women who cannot work because they care for family members (child up to age 10 years or a sick adult, who live together in the same household).
203.10.3.2.2.1	Care for the severely handicapped	Institutional support (e.g. day-care homes) for permanently disabled and long-term sick persons.
4.	HEALTH	
203.10.4.2.0.0	Public expenditure on health	See <i>OECD Health Data 2003</i> .
5.	FAMILY	
203.10.5.1.1.1	All residents: children's allowance	Child allowance is payable until the end of compulsory education or in case of further education or vocational training until the age of 26 at maximum). Child allowance is income-tested and payment rates vary with the age of the child.
203.10.5.1.2.1	Child birth grant	A non-recurrent benefit to mothers to cover related expenses. The

		amount of the grant depends on the number of children born at one time.
203.10.5.1.2.2	Maternity grant	A non-recurrent grant (and non means-tested) benefit towards maternity costs. Statutory paid maternity leave is 28 weeks.
203.10.5.1.2.3	Income support during pregnancy and maternity	Sickness insurance payment to pregnant women whose earnings are reduced for medical reasons (e.g. reduced working hours on medical advice)..
203.10.5.1.2.4	Parental allowance	Payment to a parent who personally provides full-time and regular care for at least one child up to the age of 4, or up to the age of 7 if it concerns a disabled child. Parental allowance can also be paid to low-income parents in work.
203.10.5.1.3.1	Transportation allowance	Financial support for children who travel to a school outside their place of residence.
203.10.5.1.3.2	Foster parent care benefit	There are four allowances and grants for foster care in total, of which two allowances are monthly contributions - contribution towards the child's needs and remuneration of the foster parent - and two are one-off contributions - a contribution for adoption and a contribution towards the purchase of a motor vehicle for a foster parent who has at least 4 children in his or her care. Repeated allowances are provided for a child in substitute family care to replace maintenance from parents, and to the foster parent as an appreciation of the fact that he or she is personally caring for another person's child. Under certain conditions, repeated allowances may be provided up to 26 years of age.
203.10.5.1.3.3	Social allowance	Income-tested payment to low-income families, with at least one dependent child.
203.10.5.1.3.4	Maintenance allowance	Payments to the family of a person engaged in national service
6. ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES		
203.10.6.0.1.1	Public employment service and administration	This includes labour offices expenditures.
203.10.6.0.2.1	Training for unemployed adults	There are two main types of retraining courses: firm-specific training or specialized training focused to assist clients set-up their own business, or general training
203.10.6.0.3.1	Measures for unemployed and disadvantaged youth	Spending includes indemnities for on-site training for graduates and provision of qualifications for young workers.
203.10.6.0.4.1	Social welfare jobs in organizations	Support for social welfare work within organizations, includes, for example job creation for assistants of disabled pupils in school.
203.10.6.0.4.2	Subsidies for start-ups	Support particularly targeted at clients that are difficult to place. Support can take the form of reduced social security contributions for employers who hire these workers.
203.10.6.0.4.3	Publicly beneficial work	Publicly beneficial work placements for at most 12 months for low-skilled workers.
203.10.6.0.5.1	Sheltered workshops and workplaces	Sheltered workshops are workplaces for people who are difficult to integrate in the labour market: at least 60% of those sheltered workshops is handicapped.
7. UNEMPLOYMENT		
203.10.7.1.1.1	Unemployment compensation	Unemployment compensation for 6 months (the first three months at 50% of net previous earnings; the other three months at 40% of previous earnings from the applicant's last job. An applicant who is training to change vocation receives 60% of previous earnings during the training period.
8. HOUSING		
203.10.8.1.1.2	Housing allowance	Income-tested housing support to tenants and owners.
9. OTHER SOCIAL POLICY AREAS		
203.10.9.1.1.1	Children's allowance	Guaranteed minimum subsistence income for families with dependent children.
203.10.9.2.1.1	Social allowance for parents of dependant children	This does not include social welfare benefits for children.
203.10.9.2.1.2	Other social assistance benefits	Means-tested support in cash and/or in kind.

203.10.9.2.2.1	Institutional social care	Institutional social care includes homes for seniors and disabled persons, boarding-houses and social welfare institutions. Homes for seniors and disabled persons provide a number of residential services for people who cannot ensure their own basic needs in the long-term. Boarding-houses offer basic services for clients whose health makes it possible to lead relatively independent lives. Social welfare institutions are for people, who cannot live alone, but who have family or someone who can take care of them for part of the day.
203.10.9.2.2.2	Non-recurrent benefits: contribution towards maintenance costs of automobile	A subsidy towards the general overhaul of a motor vehicle can be granted by the District Office to citizens with severe disabilities..
203.10.9.2.2.3	Non-recurrent benefits: contribution towards buying of automobile	The subsidy can be granted by the District Office to citizens with serious physical disability, handicap of movement, etc. who must rely on personal transport. The benefit can also be granted to parents of a dependent severely disabled, blind or mentally handicapped child over three years of age.
203.10.9.2.2.4	Non-recurrent benefits: contribution towards modification of housing	Support for severely disabled and blind people.
203.10.9.2.2.5	Non-recurrent benefits: contribution towards individual transport	Financial support towards transport costs of the disabled who do not have their own vehicle. Parents of a dependent child who receives treatment for defined diseases are also entitled.
203.10.9.2.2.6	Non-recurrent benefits: assistance in kind (both recurrent and non-recurrent)	In-kind benefits for the severely disabled, and/or the elderly. These benefits include home help services.,
203.10.9.2.2.7	Non-recurrent benefits: other (non-attributable)	Non-recurrent subsidies towards purchase of special aids; subsidy towards establishment of a telephone line, heating benefits (valid until 30 June 2000), etc.
203.10.9.2.2.10	Recurrent benefits: increased living costs	Include payments towards orphans, blind persons and citizens who use orthopedic (and other) equipment.
203.10.9.2.2.11	Recurrent benefits: allowance for individual health care	The allowance for individual health care includes: a subsidy towards the rent of a specially adapted home, a subsidy for renting a garage and contributions towards pet food.
203.10.9.2.2.12	Recurrent benefits: allowance in respect of residential complex aid, rent	Rent benefits were provided until 31 December 2000.
203.10.9.2.2.13	Recurrent benefits: other (non attributable)	Income-tested asubsidy towards the telephone costs of the severely disabled, or the children of those over 70 who live alone.