

## 22. SOCIAL SECURITY

Data on social security are taken mostly from administrative sources of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, for certain selected indicators also from the information system of the Czech Social Security Administration.

The **social security scheme** includes pension insurance, sickness insurance, state social support benefits, foster care benefits, material need benefits, providing of social services (including the care benefit), and other systems of benefits and allowances. The pension insurance scheme provides old-age, disability, widows', widowers', and orphans' pensions. Before 2010 disability pensions were provided as full and partial ones. Effective since 1 January 2010 full disability pensions were partly transformed into disability pensions, third level and partly were subdivided into disability pensions of first level and second level depending on percentage of the working ability reduction of the insured person due to long-term adverse condition. Data starting from 2010 show, on the contrary to the previous years, the numbers of recipients, average monthly amount of old-age pensions, partial old-age pensions (after a determined shorter insurance period has been reached) from other standpoint. They are newly based on the Ministry methodology, in which partial pensions granted pursuant to Section 29 2) of the Act No 155/1995 Sb on pension insurance, are strictly classified as partial old-age pensions. In the approach applied to that time they were classified as a part of the old-age pensions. Furthermore, since 2010 disability pensions, paid on the day when 65 years of age is reached, are converted into old-age pensions on that day. Average old-age and disability pensions are given as a single pension, that is not combined with widow's or widower's pension.

The **sickness insurance** system of benefits comprises six types of benefits as follows: sickness benefit, carer's allowance (till 2008 as a support benefit for family member care taking), statutory maternity pay, pregnancy and maternity compensation benefit, and then paternity leave for fathers and long-term carer's allowance which became effective in the course of 2018. Sickness insurance benefits are provided per calendar day of a given period of time. The sickness insurance of the self-employed without employees, own-account workers, is voluntary. The self-employed without employees are entitled to four of the benefits only – the sickness benefit, statutory maternity pay, paternity leave for fathers and long-term carer's allowance. Tables relating to sickness insurance and pension insurance do not include data concerning the armed forces of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice.

The **state social support system** provides for targeted assistance, first of all, to families with dependent children in determined social conditions, which the families are not able to cope with using their own resources and strength. Some of the **state social support benefits** are paid as applicant and jointly assessed persons income tested benefits, i.e. child allowance, housing allowance, and birth grant. Other are provided as non-income-tested benefits as parental allowance and funeral grant. **Foster care benefits** have been regulated by a separate legal regulation since the beginning of 2013 and have not been included into state social benefits. They are used to contribute to needs related to care of a child, whose parents may not or does not want to care of and who is in foster care; since 2013 these benefits have included new established allowance at the foster care termination.

Data on **holders of the ID of disabled person** cannot be compared in full with the data published previously, last available for 2011. A person aged 1+ year with a physical, sensory, or mental disability which has nature of a long-term adverse health status that substantially limits the person's ability to move or to get oriented, including the persons having an autism spectrum disorder. Since the beginning of 2014 the disabled person ID can be acquired only on the basis of a separate proceedings and an evaluation of health status carried out by a consultative physician of the district administration of the Czech Social Security Administration. Depending on the level of disability of mobility and cognitive functions the type of the ID can be marked either with the code of TP – for a person with medium disability, ZTP – for a person with heavy disability, or ZTP/P – for a person with especially heavy disability of functions, or a person with completely disabled mobility or cognitive functions that requires the person to be accompanied with a guide. The system of **benefits for people with disabilities** also includes mobility allowance and grant for special aid.

**Material need benefits** serve as an aid to natural persons, who have insufficient income, providing for their basic living conditions. The benefits meaning is to motivate persons to make active efforts to acquire finances to satisfy their basic living needs and to prevent their social exclusion. The system of material need benefits involves living allowance, supplementary housing allowance, and extraordinary immediate assistance. **Care benefit** is for persons old 1+ years who for reasons of long-term adverse health conditions are in need for assistance of other natural person when managing their basic life needs in the extent as determined by law. The persons may, upon their own free will, reimburse professional social services or use it to cover inevitable expenses while providing the care needed within the family.

In context of the adoption of the Act No 108/2006 Sb on social services, as amended, in 2007 a change was carried out to classification of **social services provided** and the Register of Social Service Providers was established. Before 2007 the data were collected for respective social service establishments when the establishment reported detailed figures solely on the prevailing type of the social service provided and merely additional information on other provided social services. Since 2008 a **different methodology approach has been applied** consisting in the observation of data on each registered social service in a separate statistical report. This approach has enabled to obtain more detailed and precise data on the registered social services provided. For this reason, some data for the years from 2007 to 2009 are not comparable with the data for the previous years and, moreover, the data for 2007 cannot be compared to those for the following years. Data on capacity of social service establishments are based on actual allocation of the services provided. Data on social care establishments in table for Regions and Districts (Table 22-7) may not correspond to regional data given elsewhere (Tables 22-1 and 22-101) due to the source data were generated on different dates.