Sources:
Individual RRs, RRs for diff. Earnings Level:
SPC 2004, NSR 2005;
Pension Wealth: OECD, 2005

Notes:
Gross pension wealth by earnings level,
mandatory pension programmes
Men and women: weighted (average) pension wealth

Replacement Rates at 2/3rd of Average Earnings Level, 2004-2050

Pension Wealth at different Earning Level and by Gender*, 2040

Indicators

Demographic Indicators
Income and Wealth
Labour Market and Labour Market Participation
Social Protection and Financial Sustainability

Median Pensions relative to Median Earnings, 1995 - 2004

n.a
**Czech Republic**

**Implicit Contribution Rate, 2004-2050**

![Graph showing implicit contribution rate from 2004 to 2050 with values for each year: 26.7, 25.9, 30.1, 44.4.]

**Total Pension Spending in % of GDP and in % of Social Exp.*

![Graph showing total pension spending in % of GDP and in % of social expenditure from 2004 to 2050 with values: 43.9 in % of Social expenditure, 14.0 in % of GDP.]

**Decomposition of Projected Public Pension Spending, 2004-2050**

![Graph showing decomposition of projected public pension spending with values: 10.5 for demographic, -0.3 for employment, -3.5 for entitlement, -0.6 for benefit level, and a p.p. change total of 5.6.]

**Sources:**
- Total Pension Spending: NSR; EPC 2003; Casey et al.
- Decomposition, Contributions: Eurostat; NSR 2005; EPC 2003; Casey et al. 2003
- Tax Gap Indicators: EPC 2003: Public Finances in EMU 2005
- System Accrual Rates: OECD, Pensions at a glance 2005; NSR 2005; MISSOC 2005
- Take-up Ratio: The impact of ageing on public expenditure, EPC and EC, World Labour Report 2000, ILO
- System Dependency Ratios: The impact of ageing on public expenditure, EPC and EC

**Lifetime Allocation**

![Chart showing lifetime allocation with percentages for each category: Retirement, Working life, Childhood and education, Men, Women, with values for each: 17.0, 55.0, 28.0, 27.4, 42.9, 0.31.]

**Take-up Ratio**

![Graph showing take-up ratio from 2004 to 2050 with values: 185 in 2004, 127 in 2050.]

**System Accrual Rates**

![Graph showing system accrual rates with value: n.a.]

**Sustainability Gap Indicators*, 2004**

![Graph showing sustainability gap indicators with values: 7.0, 10.7, 6.6.]

**System Dependency Ratios**

![Graph showing system dependency ratios with values: 55, 97, 2.6, 1.9, 1.8.]

*Based on average ages of entry and exit to/from the labour market calculated for 2000
Participation in Private Pension Schemes

Pension Credit for non-contributory Periods, 2005

"Non-contributory periods credited or taken into consideration
Substitute insurance periods are credited to:
• full-time students at secondary school or university (max. 6 years after the age of 18);
• job seekers registered at a Labour Office (max. 3,5 years);
• person with reduced working capacity undergoing employment training;
• persons on military or civilian service;
• persons caring for child up to the age of 4 years (18 years if child suffers from a long-term severe disability that requires special care);
• persons caring for a close relative who is incapacitated;
• recipients of Full Invalidity Pension who are of retirement age.

In addition to the credited period of personal care for a child up to the age of 4 (also for men), the retirement age of women with children will also in the future be differentiated (from 59 to 62 years) according to the number of children brought up. For men and childless women the continuation in raising the retirement age for eligibility for the old-age pension will lead to 63 years.

Age Differential in Statutory Retirement Age, 2005

Gradual raising of retirement age for old-age pension to 63 for men (from 2013) and childless women, for other women according to number of children to 59-62 years. An additional raising and the equalisation for men and women is planned.

Sources:
MISSOC, Comparative Tables on Social Protection, 1.1.*2007*; National Strategy Report on Pensions 2005