

# **Relationship between supply and demand for children day-care facilities and its determinants in the CR**

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Day care services for children in  
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1

# Content

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- Recent development summary**
- Discrepancy between demand and supply of day-care services**
- Objective determinants of the demand**
- Subjective determinants of the demand**
- Financial aspects**
- Barriers on the supply side (institutional and legislative conditions)**
- Summary - supply-demand relation**

# Data sources

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- ❑ HRZ05: **Life-work reconciliation, 2005** (338 men and 881 women, respondents were labour force and parents on maternity or parental leave, with at least one child, age of the oldest child 1-10 years).
- ❑ RZV06: **Family and employment I-V, 2006** (series of 5 surveys devoted to selective types of families based on the family cycle, each of them having approx. 500 respondents).
- ❑ ZDPD08: **Care for children in the pre-school and early school age, 2008** (survey among members of municipalities of all size and the staff from nurseries, kindergartens, after-school care centres and providers of alternative day care for children, combination of quantitative and qualitative surveys)
- ❑ Database of the Institute for Information on Education
- ❑ Data from the Czech Statistical Office

# Recent development summary

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- Long-term tradition of the day care for young children
- Relatively high standard
- Conditions of financing and accessibility have changed since the 1990s - more rapidly for day-care facilities for children aged less than 3
- Fundamental changes in the children day-care system includes introduction of private and church facilities
- Flexibility in the supply of day-care services not yet developed

# Discrepancy between demand and supply of day-care services

## Supply – System char.

- ❑ **Institutional and organizational changes (establishing authorities, state support, legislation)**
- ❑ **Insufficiencies:**
  - Decreasing capacity
  - offer of alternative forms of the day care services
  - motivation of employers
  - approach of authorities at the community level
  - legislative basis
  - home-based individual care

## Demand - Factors

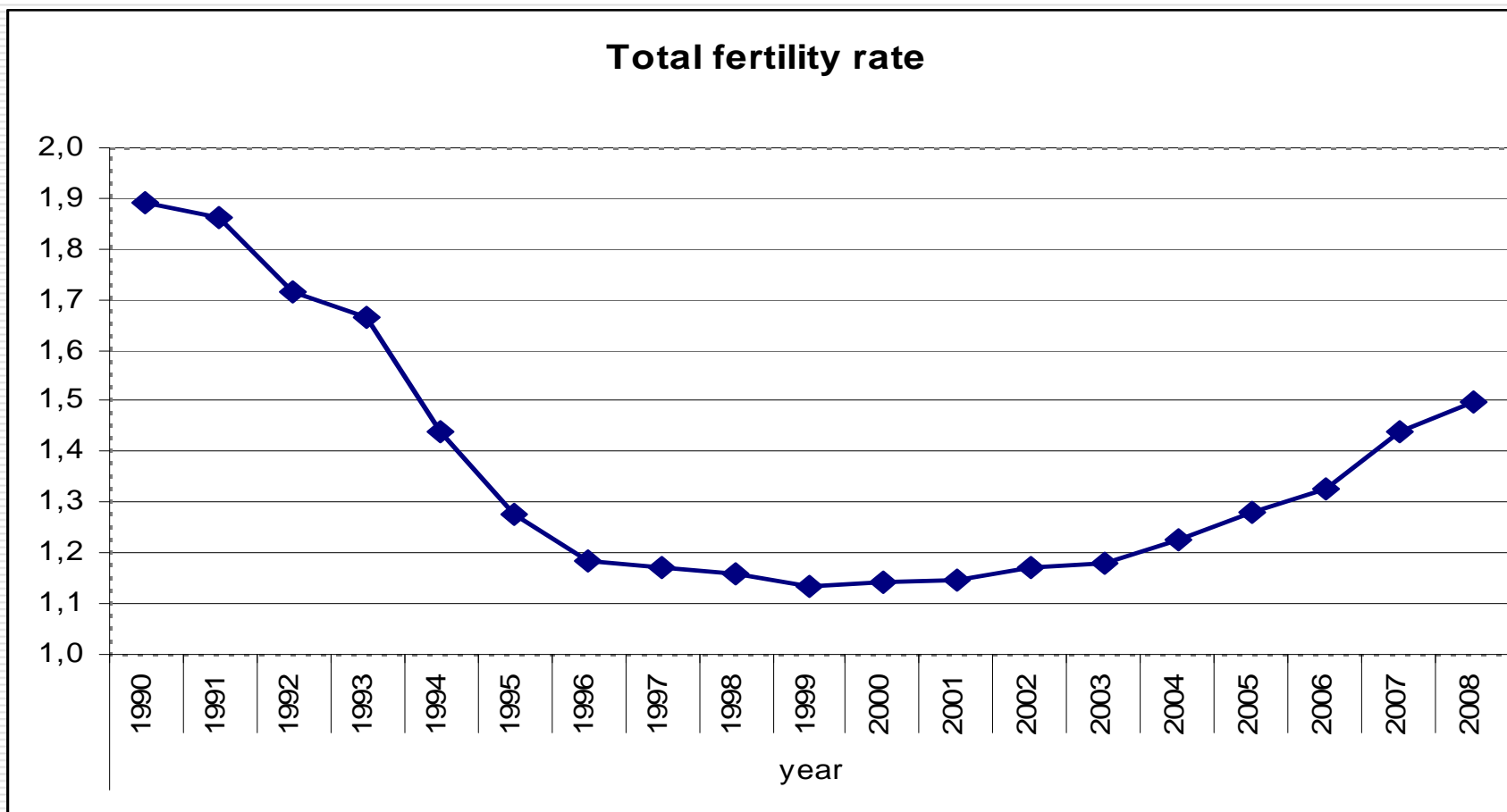
- ❑ **Demographic changes**
- ❑ **Mothers' employment rate**
- ❑ **Family policy measures**
- ❑ **Preferences and life orientation (values) + life cycle stages**

# Demographic behaviour and age structure of the Czech population

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- ★ **steep fall of birth-rate levels (TFR 1,13 in 1999)**
- ★ **subsequent growth (to TFR 1.50 in 2008)**
- ★ **Probable slowed down pace of growth or stagnation of the birth-rate in near future**
- ★ **the growth of numerosness of age cohorts starts shifting into the higher ones – „kindergarten children“**
- ⊠ **municipalities responded to the 1990s changes by shutting down day-care facilities for pre-school children, especially for children at their infant's and toddler's age**

# Development of total fertility rate in the CR in 1990-2007



# Changes in the number of children by age group in 1993-2008

year	Child's age					
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-10 years	0-10 years	11-14 years	0-14 years
1993	368,8	382,9	660,7	1 411,8	597.9	2 009,8
2002	273,2	286,3	533,1	1 073,6	516.2	1 589,8
2007	<u>323,6</u>	267,2	451,6	1 061,5	415.4	1 476,9
2008	<u>341,3</u>	<u>296,7</u>	<u>456,1</u>	<u>1 094,0</u>	386,0	1 480,0

# Mothers' employment rate and aspirations

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Links between the public sphere of work and the private sphere of family – mutual influence

- **Employment rate by age and number and age of children (+ gender)**
- **Unemployment rate by ...**
- **Part-time work**
- **Flexible working hours**
- **(Flexible) place of work**

# Labour market position and working conditions

<b>2007</b>	<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>	<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>Part-time job</b>	<b>Flexible w.hours</b>
<b>Women 20-44 with children aged 0-4</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>28,4</b> <i>48 in 1993</i>	-	<b>24</b>	-
<b>Women 20-44 with no child aged 0-4</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>83,80%</b> <i>88 in 1993</i>	-	<b>5,8</b>	-
<b>Women 25-34</b>	<b>6,7 – 8,8</b>	<b>65,9-68,4</b>	<b>60-65 %</b>	-	<b>20,2*</b>
<b>Women 40-49</b>	<b>5,0 -5,5</b>	<b>90,7-92,1</b>	<b>85,7-87,3</b>	-	<b>17,3**</b>
<b>Women total</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>18,4</b>
<b>Men total</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>65,5</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>23,4</b>
<i>*age 24-29</i>	<i>**age 45-59</i>				

# Family policy measures

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**Influence of the length of parental leave (PL) + maternity leave (ML) on return to work:**

**CR – 3 years of PL + 4 years of entitlement to parental allowances (special conditions)**

**2008: a choice of the length of PL ⇒ amount of parental allowances + conditions limiting the choice**



**Generally - impetus for postponed return to work**

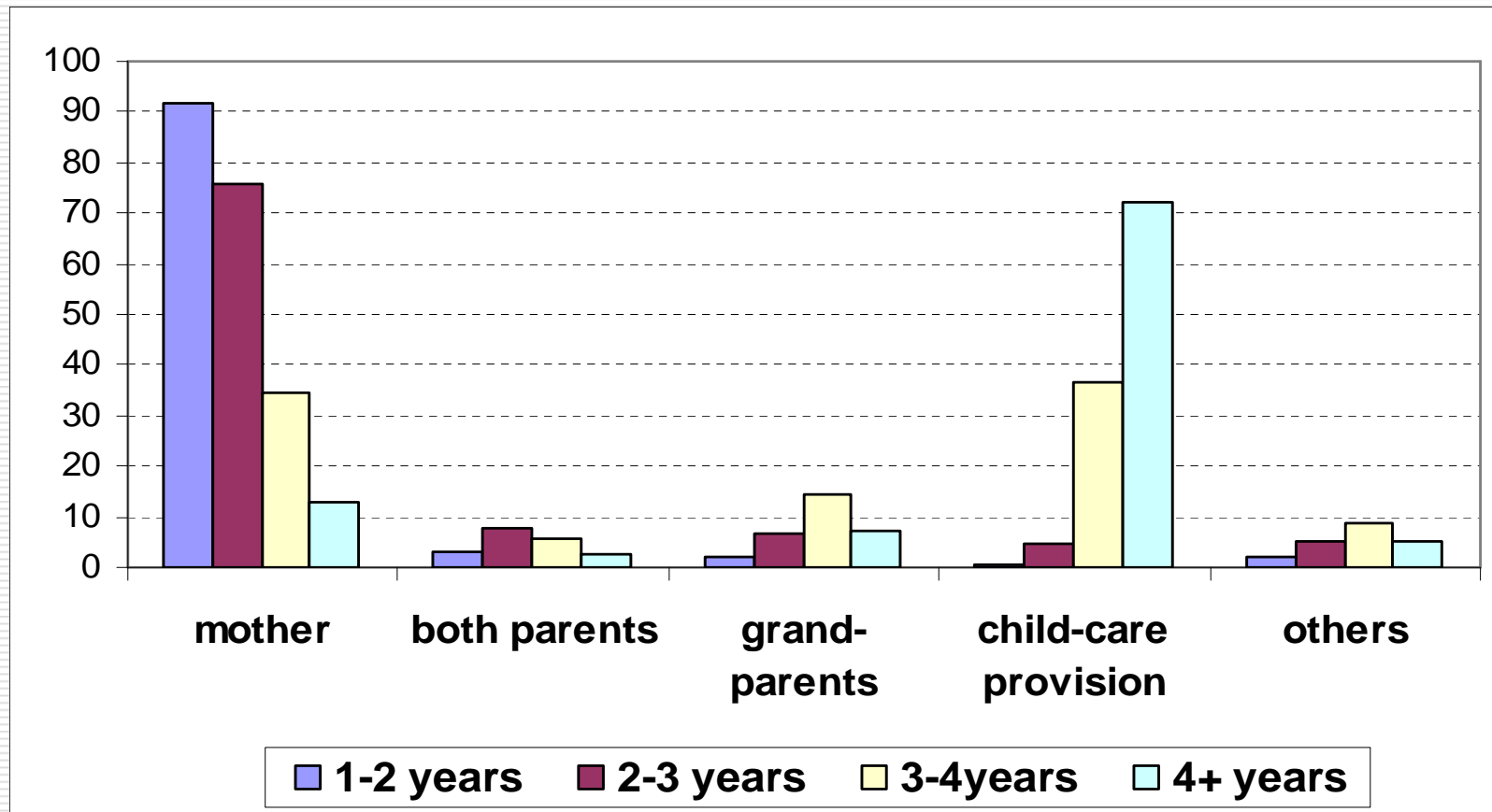
**Last changes – some support for earlier return ⇒ for growing interest in the use of child day-care services**

# Preferences and life orientation + life-cycle stages

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- ❑ **Prevailing value orientation: work-life balance – main determinants=education (generally cultural background) and life-cycle stage (children's age)**
- ❑ **Preferred measures of work-life balance: financial compensations for caring parents, other material support, accessibility of children day-care facilities- central position, others**
- ❑ **Preferred forms of caring for children depend on preferences, family form, children's age + on caring leaves scheme, costs and availability of non-family care forms**

# Preferred (ideal) forms of caring of children (young children parents 2006)



# Financial aspects

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- Changes in the system of financing of nurseries and/or kindergartens influence parents' interests and choices**
- 1.state budget (minimal or zero except for kindergartens), 2.money from the municipal budgets (limited by other municipal expenses), 3.subsidies from various other entities and 4.contributions paid by parents (growing share)**
- Financial costs vary a lot depending on the type and the organizer of the day-care institution**

## Financial aspects - cont.

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- **Some social differences of families that use particular types of day-care provisions**
- **Kindergartens – best accessible: in the state-run ones the fee = approx. 2 % of a net average income of a two-parent family (X private inst.)**
- **Nurseries – basic rules adopted = subsidies of municipalities X statutory hygienic and other requirements**
- **Private institutions - financial costs of different types of services differ markedly – generally used by better-off families + (therefore) exist only in bigger cities (contractual prices in services rendered under the trade law and in individ. care by a childminder)**
- ⊗ **Affordability X quality**

# **Barriers on the supply side (institutional and legislative conditions)**

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**Diversity = positive but must be based on recognised needs:**

- Institutional framework of children day-care services created within several government departments – specific requirements, legal bases etc. → complicated system creating inequality**
- Different types of day-care provisions \* different responsible subjects \* different rules and legal framework \* different quality --- specific barriers in functioning**

## **Institutional barriers**

**-sufficient spectrum of entities establishing and providing day-care services for children**

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- Municipalities*
- Private natural persons*
- Private legal persons:*
- Non-government non-profit organizations*
- Business entities*

## **Institutional barriers – cont.**

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- sufficient number and qualification of the staff**
- sufficient funding (decrease of the state's share)**
  
- legal guarantee of accessibility of children day-care facilities – only “preparatory classes”**

# Summary - supply-demand relation

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- Partial discrepancies in influence of different factors**
- Regional differences in demand and supply**
- Discrepancy in parents' preferences and requirements**
- Social and „cultural“ factors – “traditional” and stereotypical approaches to gender roles ⇔ different demand by the age of children**

## Growth in percentage of children in kindergartens in different age categories in school years 1996/97 to 2008/09 (%)

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<b>Child's age</b>	<b>1996/97</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>Increase in percentage points (1996-2008)</b>
<b>Under 3 years</b>	12,2	21,3	26,4	24,8	12,6
<b>3 years old</b>	55,7	71,4	77,1	76,5	20,8
<b>4 years old</b>	81,3	93	93,4	89,4	8,1
<b>5 years old</b>	90,2	97,4	94,1	92,8	2,6
<b>6 years old *</b>	18,4	24,3	22,4	21	4,0**
<b>Over 6 years</b>	-	-	-	0,5	
<i>* In the school year 2004/05 children over 5 years of age</i>					
<i>** Children above 5 years of age in 1996-2004</i>					