MINIMUM DECENT WAGE 2023



Press Conference 16 April 2024



INTRODUCTION





A tool for the purchasing power crisis

- Existing tools are not sufficient to capture working poverty
 (wage average/median; minimum/guaranteed wages; material deprivation/risk of income poverty).
- Especially now, it is a tool to practically grasp the enormous decline in real wages in the Czech Republic, especially in the context of the long-lasting problem of low wages.
- The existence of working poverty and the associated economic insecurity of large sections of society has far-reaching consequences both at the individual level (debt, health, education, relationships) and at the societal (social systems, distrust of the political system).

Minimum decent wage

"Every worker has the right to a fair and satisfactory remuneration which ensures for himself and his family a livelihood adequate to human dignity."

Article 23 (3) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

"Minimum decent wage is a remuneration for work during normal working hours that provides workers and their households with enough money to live on, which is perceived by most of society as a certain basic standard."

dustojnamzda.cz

MDM 2023 UPDATE





What are we counting?

- gross monthly wage
- ensuring a dignified life for 1+1 person
- is based on an estimate of the expenditure required by consumption category
- backward indicator of working poverty/low labour income

DECENT MINIMUM WAGE IN 2023

45 573 CZK

*IN PRAGUE 47 718 CZK



1 800 € / 1 886 € in Prague

MINIMUM DECENT WAGE 2023

	Expenditures (Czech Republic)	(Prague)
Housing	14 713	16 133 Year-
Food	8 194	_{8 442} on-year
Clothes + shoes	1 460	growth
Transport	1 946	of 11%
Health and hygiene	1 348	(or 12%
Telecommunications	1 446	in
Free time	3 774	Prague)
Savings	4 597	
Gross wage	45 473	47 718

BELOW THE MDM THRESHOLD IS

6706 OF CONVERTED EMPLOYEES

*IN PRAGUE 52 %





BELOW THE MDM THRESHOLD IS

57%

%71%

MALE EMPLOYEES

FEMALE EMPLOYEES



BELOW THE MDM THRESHOLD IS

92 % professional social workers and social workers in social services in residential care

70 % professional staff of the **employment offices**

Plumbers, pipefitters, building locksmiths and building plumbers: 80

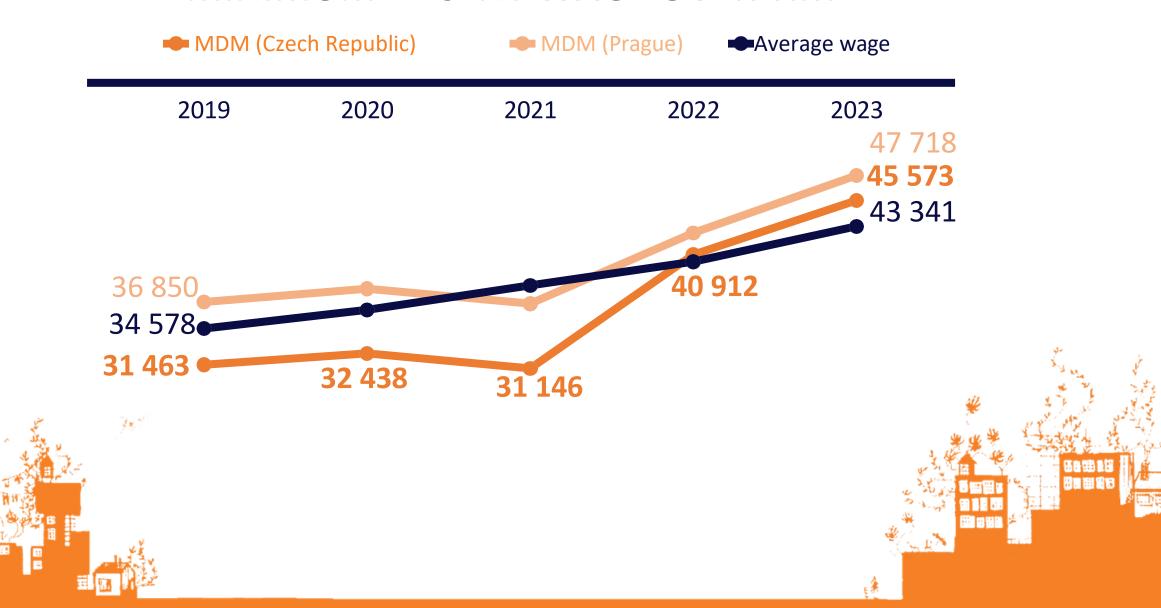
Bricklayers, masons, tilers and dry-builders: 93%

Editors, journalists and related staff: 45 %

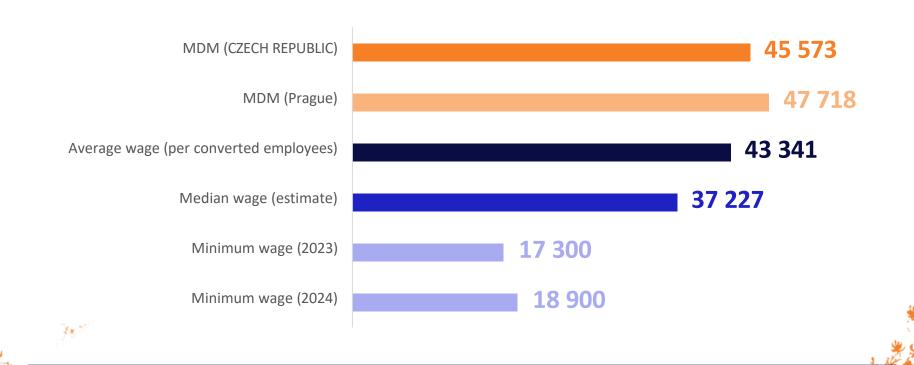
* These are employees working in these positions. Source: Trexima



MINIMUM DECENT WAGE OVER TIME



MDM IN WAGE DISTRIBUTION

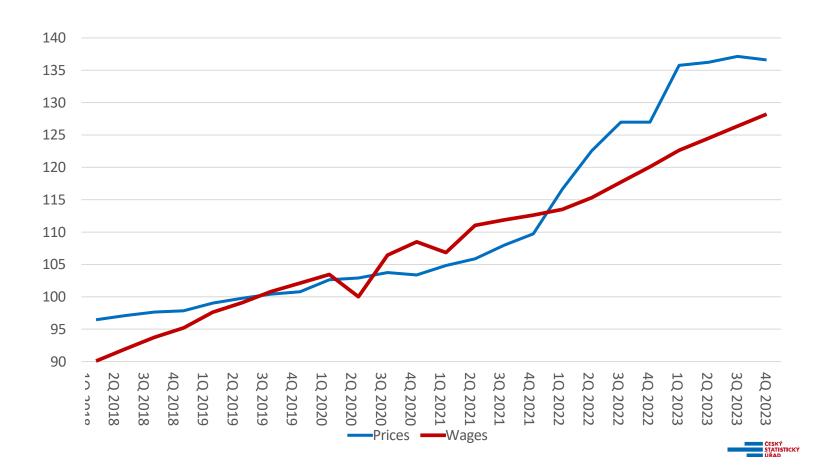


WAGE CRISIS, POVERTY TRANSFORMATION

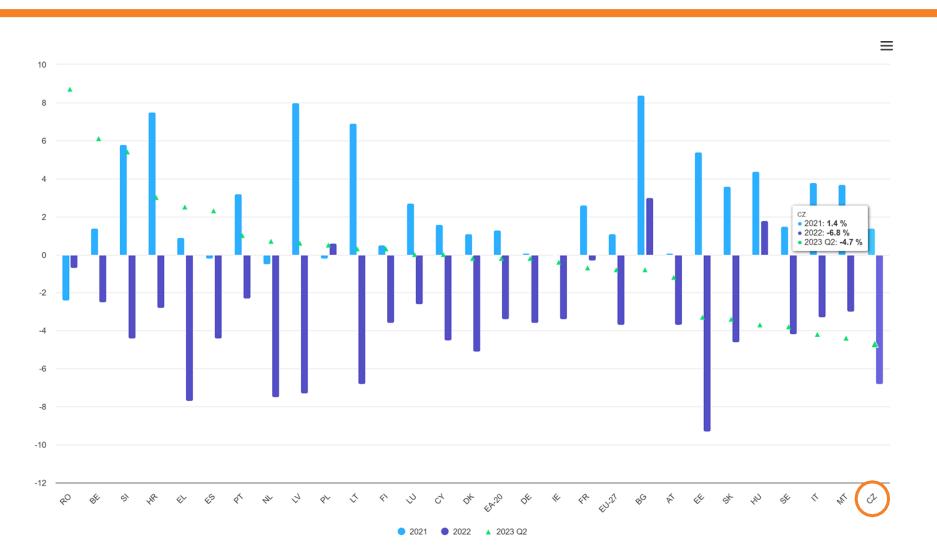


Wages lag behind prices

Consumer price index and wage index (seasonally adjusted), 2019 = 100%



Czech employees saw the biggest fall in real wages in the EU



Czech households are getting poorer even though they work

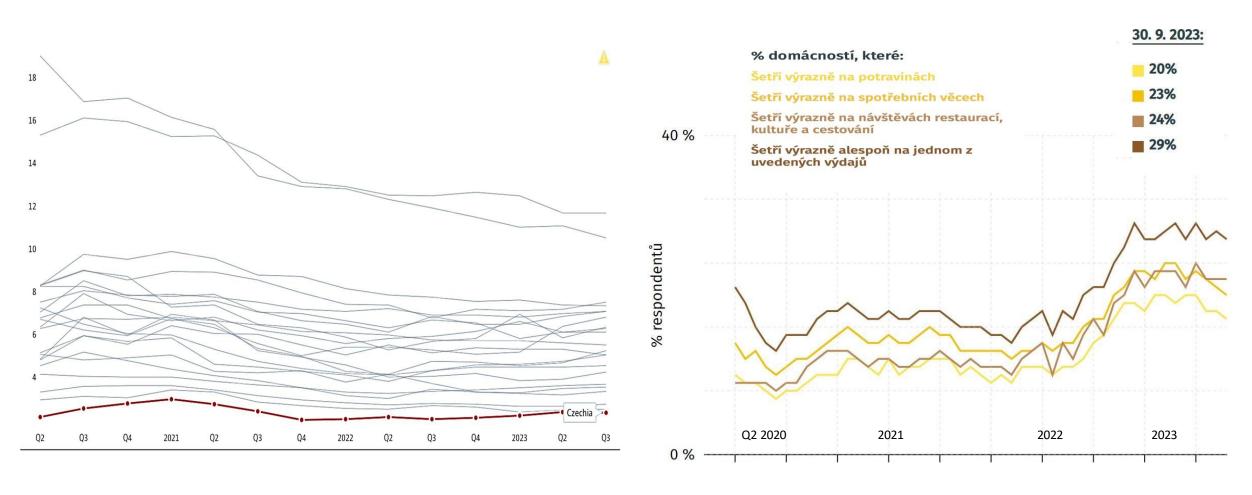
- 2023: 30% increase in the number of beneficiaries of food banks (400,000) (Food Banks)
- 2023: 55% of households with children with income below the median does not save anything or is in deficit (increase of 10 p.p. compared to Q1 2022) (Život k nezaplacení)

X

- long-term lowest unemployment in the EU: 2.5-2.7% (OECD)
- 2023: the number of recipients of material hardship benefits does not grow (0.2% change compared to 2022) (MLSA)

Unemployment rate in the CZ Limiting household spending

(Q2 2020-Q3 2023)



Source: iRozhlas.cz: Život k nezaplacení

Why is this important?

- The need to work overtime / combine multiple jobs at the expense of family, health, leisure
- Problematic strategies with health impacts (e.g. blood plasma donation)
- Debt risk increase in foreclosures per FO by 30,000 during 2023 (Chamber of Executors)
- Gender impacts (dependent relationships, poverty of single-parent families and elderly women)
- Stress, insecurity with impacts on health, household functioning, children
- Distrust of the political system, feeling of loss of voice and representation
- Economic impacts: low purchasing power of the population, profit outflow
- Polarisation, intergenerational transmission of inequalities
- Not being able to work for a living reduces trust in democracy.

STEPS TO ACHIEVE DECENT PAY



Strengthening accessible public services

- the massive fall in real incomes can be compensated not only by increasing wages, but also by reducing necessary expenditure
- Instrument: strengthening and extending free or accessible public services

 Examples: public transport, health, children's leisure activities, education and culture, but also effective housing policy

Collective bargaining

- an effective tool not only for raising wages
- the average wage in 2022 was CZK 43,413
 - in the case of employees with a collective agreement, CZK 46 899
 - for employees without a collective agreement 40 189 CZK
- also: shorter working hours, less pay inequality between women and men, better working conditions, power to influence your life

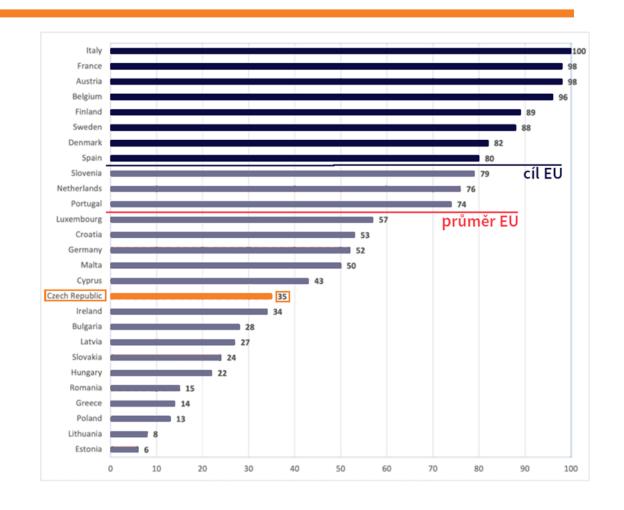
Collective bargaining

Collective bargaining coverage:

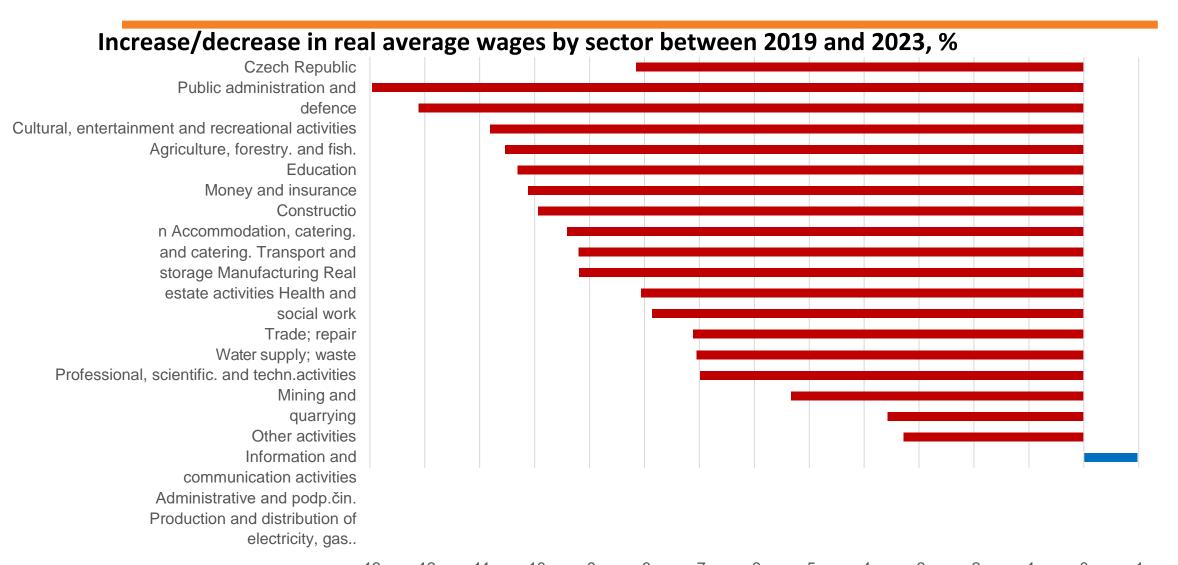
• EU target **80** %

• EU average **60** %

• Czech Republic 35 %



Wages in the public sector



Wages in the public sector

- Public employers should set an example and provide their employees with a salary that can provide a solid living wage.
- Wage growth in the public sphere could then have a positive impact on wage growth in the private sector.
- The state can also influence wage levels by increasing the minimum wage or setting wage criteria in public procurement, subsidy programmes, etc.

ALICE: WORK IN SOCIAL SERVICES





Situation of workers in social services

- Over 92% of people working in residential care services are paid less than the minimum decent wage. (Trexima 2023)
- More than 60% of workers in the field have other work activities beyond their full-time job (Czech Streetwork Association 2024 survey).
- ALICE survey: disproportionate burden on people working in social services.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION. dustojnamzda.cz



