

Abstract

The diploma thesis deals with the relationship between the system of pre-school care and the position of women with small children on the labor market in the Czech Republic. The purpose of this thesis is to find out whether the insufficient capacity of pre-school care facilities has a negative impact on the employment of Czech women and which other determinants can affect the employment of women with small children. The analysis uses an individual data from the Labor Force Survey in 2013 supported by data from the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. At first, this thesis deals with demographic development of the population after 1990. Following is the definition of pre-school care system in the Czech Republic and a description of the development of the availability of pre-school care services. Diploma thesis is then devoted to the situation of women with small children in the labor market and to the potential negative impacts associated with the limited possibilities for harmonizing family and work life balance. Finally, an analysis is made. As a result, we can sum up that there is no significant impact of the lack of availability of pre-school care on young children mother's ability to work. From the point of view of other socio-demographic characteristics, the most significant factors seem to be the age of the youngest child, mother's education, total number of children or employed working partner.

Keywords preschool care, harmonization of work and family life, population development, family policy, Czech Republic

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