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gradually since the 1960s and they continue to be distinct from post-communist countries. The Czech Republic and Hungary are similar to this group. Slovakia and Poland are specific, and more traditional than the other countries. The differences between the post-communist countries can be explained by their diverse cultural backgrounds and histories, in which politics and religion have played the most important roles.

A closer look at couples and the packaging of the family budget is provided in the second chapter. A special module of the EU-SILC survey of 2005, which contains family histories, is used to examine whether the traditional model of the family has been transmitted from previous generations to the current one. Within-couple income inequality has two crucial factors: the employment of the female partner and her wages. The transmission of the traditional family model exhibited a significant negative impact on women's employment decisions in the old EU member states. Within-couple income inequality among two-earner couples is most significantly affected by the educational gap between partners. The gender wage gap proved to be higher for cohabiting individuals than for singles, which suggests that women living in a couple are more disadvantaged.

Simultaneous changes in earnings disparities and in the inequality of household income are studied in the third chapter. The author compares the changes over time in CEE countries and asks: how much did disparities and inequalities increase during the transition? Second, he describes some attempts that have been made so far to analyse the connections between the two distributions and asks: how should the association between personal and household earnings be analysed and what do we know about its development? Third, he presents the changing links between earned and disposable income in CEE countries. Here