

Share of Employees of Research and Development with the University and Share of Employees of the whole Population of the CR

(Graph 33)

Source: Annual Statistical Survey on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Usage, the Czech Statistical Office, Labour Force Sample Survey, the Czech Statistical Office

The survey conducted by the Czech Statistical Office is based on a similar survey in EU Member States (Community Household Survey on ICT Usage 2003) and builds on a pilot survey of 2002 that was carried out using a limited number of respondents. Due to the sampling methodology informative value of the absolute value under 10,000 is limited. The category of the place of usage "other location" includes internet cafés, flats of friends or acquaintances, etc.

The shares of university educated persons in the population of the CR are calculated from the Labour Force Sample Survey. The data from the LFSS and ICT are incomparable.

In the Czech Republic, by 2006, compared to 2000, both among employed women and among employed men the share of university educated persons has risen roughly by two percentage points. In the area of research and development, in 2000 about a half of the employed women were university educated, in 2006, their number has risen by 10 percentage points. The proportion of university educated men was in 2000 significantly higher than in the case of women employed in research and development, it was 73.0 %. In 2006, however, this relatively high share increased only slightly by about 3 percentage points.



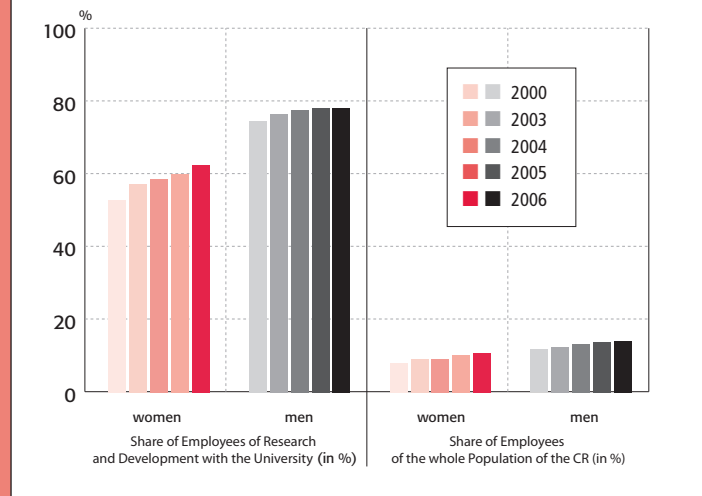
IT – Specialists by Sex – International Comparison

Graph 34

Source: Statistical Annual Survey on Research and Development, the Czech Statistical Office

Under the international definition, IT specialists are broken down to two main groups. The basis for this division is ISCO 88 classification (in the

Graph 33: Share of Employees of Research and Development with the University and Share of Employees of the whole Population of the CR (in %)



Czech Republic corresponding to the Classification of Occupations (KZAM-R). Basic indicators on IT specialists are available since 1993. The Czech population of IT specialists is monitored by age group, sex, region, category of economic activity (Industrial Classification of Economic Activity, OKEČ) and the highest educational attainment. In terms of education, special emphasis is put on its tertiary level. If the value is below 3,000 persons, data are considered to be the data with low reliability. International comparison data are taken from Eurostat.

Latvia is the sole country of the current EU where in 2000 women predominated among IT specialists. The high proportion of women among IT specialists was recorded in 2000 also in Bulgaria – almost 48 %. In 2006, the proportion of women among total IT specialists in both countries was in the range of 30 % - and regardless of this fact these states ranked among countries where the women's proportion among IT specialists is relatively high. The highest proportion of women in 2006 was found in Romania (women made up 43.6% of IT specialists). For comparison purposes, in the Czech Republic in 2006 14 % proportion of women among IT specialists was found and in Luxembourg and in Estonia even only 8 %. In most countries of the current EU, the proportion of women among IT specialists in 2006 fell, compared to 2000. The sole exceptions were Luxembourg, Slovenia and Denmark.

The highest share of IT specialists – both women and men – per 1,000 economically active persons was recorded in Luxembourg, Latvia, Bulgaria and Cyprus. For men this share was always several times higher than for women.

An imaginary second group of countries where in 2006 the highest proportion of women working in the IT area per 1,000 economically active women was found, consisted of the following states: Portugal, Hungary, Denmark, Slovakia and Estonia. Between 7 and 13 female IT specialists per 1,000 economically active women were recorded in the following countries: Lithuania, Malta, France, Belgium, Finland, Romania and Austria. The Czech Republic ranks together with the Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Greece, Sweden and Slovenia among countries with a very low proportion of female IT specialists per 1,000 economically active women. However, absolutely lowest share was recorded in Poland, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Graph 34: IT-Specialists, by sex – International Comparison, between 2000 and 2006

