

Candidates and Elected Representatives in the Recent Elections (Structure by Sex)

(Graph 30)

Source: Election statistics (CZSO)

Elections in the Czech Republic are held on the basis of a general, equal and direct electoral right by secret voting.

Elections to the Senate of the Czech Parliament are held on the principle of a majority electoral system in 81 single-mandate electoral districts. Each electoral district represents a territory of the Republic with an average of 127 thousand people. Citizens of the CR with right to vote elect one-third of senators every two years for a six-year electoral period in two round electing system in general.

Elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament are held every four years, unless early elections are called. The number of elected deputies is fixed by the constitution at 200 mandates.

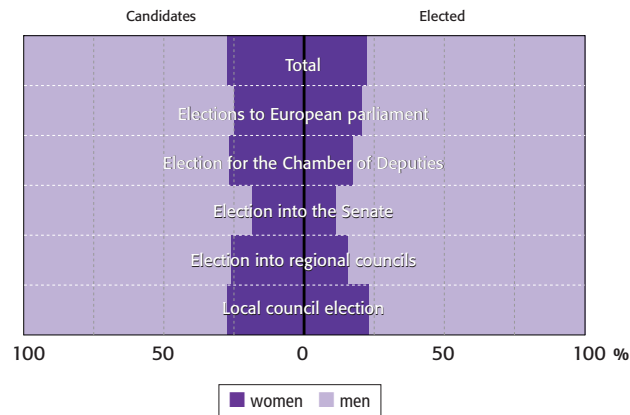
Elections to the European Parliament were held in the Czech Republic for the first time 11–12 June 2004. Twenty-four members of parliament were elected for five-year terms. As to be elected as to elect could in the Czech Republic also citizens of EU with long-term residence in the Czech Republic.

Elections to regional councils in the Czech Republic were held in thirteen out of fourteen regions. No elections were held in Prague because the function of regional council is filled by the Prague city council, elected according to the Act on Elections to Councils and Municipalities.

Elections to municipal councils in the Czech Republic were last held 1–2 November 2002. The number of members of municipal councils elected ranged from 5 to 55 according to the population of municipality.

In total, 208,310 candidates fought the most recent elections in the Czech Republic at all levels (from municipal councils to the European Parliament). Of this number, 57,423, or 27.6 %, were women. A total of 63,420 candidates were elected, of which 49,117 were men and 14,303 women (or 22.6 % of all those elected). Women were most highly represented both as candidates (27.7 %) and as elected representatives (22.7 %) in elections to the municipal councils, and had least representation in elections to the Senate, where they made up 18.8 % of the candidates and

Graph 30: Candidates and Elected Representatives in the Recent Elections (Structure by Sex) (table – in numbers of people)



Notes:

The last Local Council Election and the last Election for the Chamber of Deputies were in 2002,
Election into the Senate and Elections to European Parliament were in 2004

	Candidates		Elected	
	women	men	women	men
Local council election	53,426	139,504	14,159	48,335
Election into regional councils	2,161	6,148	102	573
Election into the Senate	1,596	4,472	34	166
Election for the Chamber of Deputies	37	160	3	24
Elections to European parliament	203	603	5	19

11.1 % of those elected. The largest difference between proportions of male and female candidates among those elected was for elections to regional councils (10.9 percentage points) and elections to the Chamber of Deputies (difference of 9.3 percentage points).

Women and Men in Legislative, Executive, and Juridical Power and in Politics

(Graph 31)

Source: Internet pages:

www.vlada.cz
www.psp.cz
www.senat.cz
www.statnisprava.cz
www.volby.cz
www.concourt.cz
www.nsoud.cz
www.justice.cz

Data for members of parliament and senators are from 24.6.2005, for ministers from 31.7.2005, for deputy ministers from 2005, 31.12.2004, for members of municipal councils from 20.7.2005 and all data for judges from 30.6.2005.

The largest proportions of women are among judges: women make up 30.8 % of Constitutional Court judges, 23.7 % of Supreme Court judges and almost two-thirds (64.2 %) of the judges in other courts. The fewest women are among senators (12.3 %) and there is not a single women regional councillor or mayor or Prague.

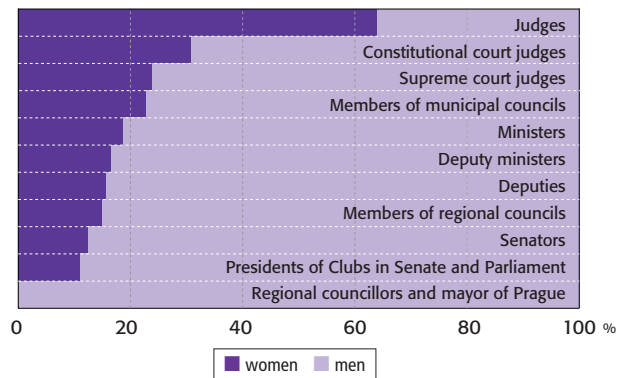
Women and Men in Parliamentary Parties

(Graph 32)

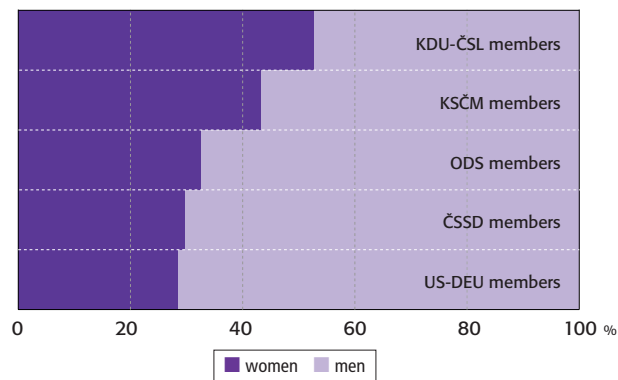
Source: Data from the secretariats of political parties

Data for members of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) are from 31.12.2004, data for the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) from 8.8.2005, for other parties from the end of July 2005.

Graph 31: Women and Men in Legislative, Executive, and Juridical Power and in Politics



Graph 32: Women and Men in Parliamentary Parties



The highest representation of female members of parliamentary parties was in KDU-ČSL (52.9 %) and in KSČM (43.3 %). The proportion of women members in the main governing party, the Social Democratic Party (ČSSD), amounted to 29.7 %, while in the main opposition party, the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) it was 38.2 %. The smallest proportion of women (29.1 %) is in the US-DEU.

Women and Men in Strategic and Managerial Positions in the National Economy

(Graph 33)

Source: Structural wage statistics (Structure of Earnings Survey and Pay Information System, Classification of Occupation – extended), CZSO
Data from the Structural Survey are averages for 2004.

Women don't outnumber men in a single case. They are most highly represented among finance and administration managers (45.1 %) and among production and operations managers in business services enterprises (40.7 %). Women are fewest among production and operations managers in construction (6.9 %), in manufacturing (7.8 %) and among research and development managers (8.6 %).

Women and Men in the Mass Media

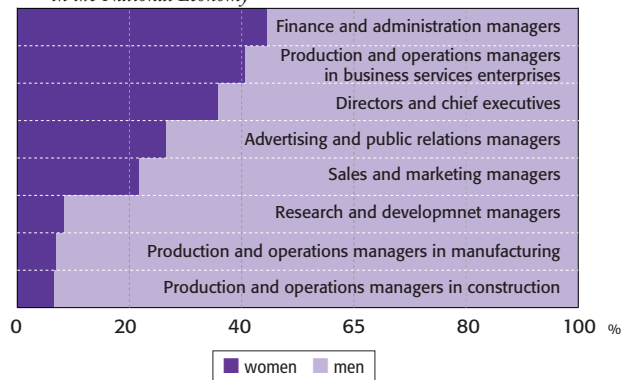
(Graph 34)

Source: Structural wage statistics (Structure of Earnings Survey and Pay Information System, Classification of Occupation – extended), CZSO, Syndicate of Journalists of the CR (syndikat-novinaru.cz)

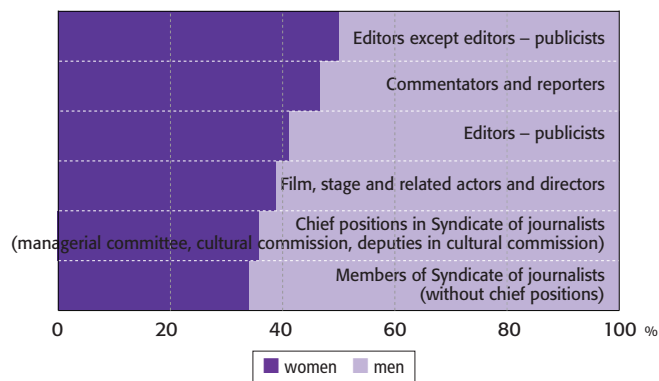
The Structural Survey of wages contains averages for 2004, data from the Syndicate of Journalists are from the end of July 2005. Membership of the Syndicate of Journalists is voluntary and data therefore do not cover every all journalists.

The structural wage survey distinguishes between editors – publicists and other editors (except editors – publicists).

Graph 33: Women and Men in Strategic and Managerial Positions in the National Economy



Graph 34: Women and Men in the Mass Media



Women are most often employed in the mass media as editors and technical editors (except as editors – publicists), where they make up 51.9 %. Women are also relatively numerous among commentators and reporters (47.9 %). Women comprise roughly one-third of the Syndicate of Journalists (35.5 %). In other areas of mass communication women make up around 40 %.

Women and Men in Socially Important Positions

(Graph 35)

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, www.cmkos.cz, www.kzps.cz, www.cnb.cz, www.nku.cz. Data for the CNB and SAO are as at the end of June 2005. Data for senior departments in ministries, for directors of the departments of ministry institutions and managers of ministry departments are from 31.12.2004. Data for managerial functions in policy are from 1.6.2005 and for the chairmen of the Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions (CMCTU) and members of the coordination and supervisory board of the Confederation of Employers' and Entrepreneurs' Association of the CR (CEEAA, kzps.cz) from 10.8.2005.

Women are generally to be found in lower-level managerial functions:

- they make up 30.5 % of managers of ministry sections, 24.2 % of the chairmen of CMCTU, 21.0 % of managers of ministry departments, 10.0 % of members of CEEAA coordination and supervisory boards.

- in managerial functions in the police women make up 4.7 %, although there is police president or deputy, regional administration or service manager or deputy. Among section managers and representatives of the police union women comprise 5.7 %.

WOMEN AND MEN in Data

Graph 35: Women and Men in Socially Important Positions

