

Candidates and Elected for the Chamber of Deputies in 2006 by Political Parties, by Sex

(Graph 30)

Source: Election statistics of the Czech Statistical Office

Elections for 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. Citizens of the Czech Republic from the age of 18 have the right to vote. It is also possible to vote abroad where electoral rooms were established at embassies and general consulates of the CR. The last elections were held on 2–3 June 2006.

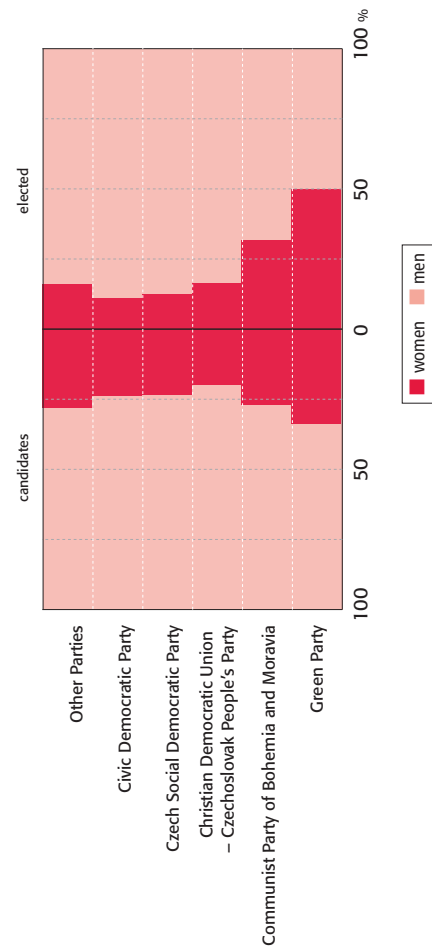
Of 4,985 persons who in 2006 stood as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament, 200 were elected (31 women and 169 men, the proportion of women among the elected was 15.5 %). The total success rate in parliamentary elections (the proportion of those elected among total candidates) was 4%, for men it was double (4.7%) the figure for women (2.2%).

This trend (higher success rate of men standing as candidates than that of women) was recorded for both strongest parliamentary parties (the Czech Social Democratic Party and the Civic Democratic Party) and also for the Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party. The opposite trend was found for the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia and in particular the Green Party (2.6% success rate of women and 1.3% success rate of men). However, it needs to be added that only six deputies were elected for the Green Party (3 women and 3 men).

The highest proportion of women among both the candidates and the elected had precisely the Green Party, followed by the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia. The lowest proportion of women on the list of candidates had the Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party, among the elected deputies, the lowest proportion of women was found for both strongest parties, the Czech Social Democratic Party and the Civic Democratic Party.

In the case of non-parliamentary parties (that are not included in the graph), the proportion of women among candidates for the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament was 29 % which was by 5 percentage points less than for the Green Party, by 9 percentage points more than for the

Graph 30: Candidates and Elected for the Chamber of Deputies in 2006 by Political Parties, by Sex



Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party and by 2 percentage points more than for the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia. Hence, except for the Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party, we may say that smaller political parties put on lists of candidates more women than strong parliamentary parties.



Women and Men in Legislative, Executive, in Courts and in Politics

(Graph 31)

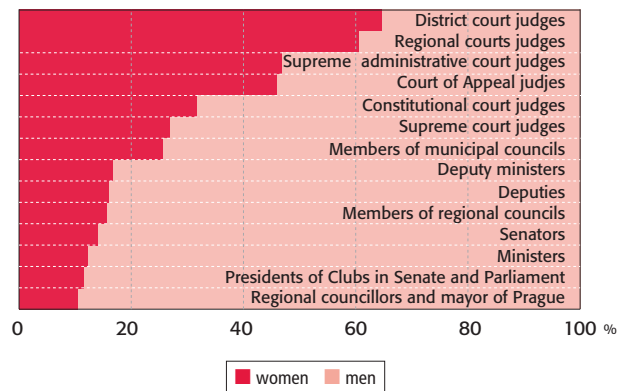
Source: web sites: www.vlada.cz
www.psp.cz
www.senat.cz
www.statnispava.cz
www.volby.cz
www.concourt.cz
www.nsoud.cz
www.justice.cz

Data for deputies and senators are as at 26 September 2008, for deputy ministers as at 31 December 2007, for members of municipal councils as at 20 August 2008 and all data for judges as at 1 January 2008.

In most major positions in the legislative and executive power women's proportion was less than one quarter. A little bit different situation is in the case of the judicial power, where the women's representation for several types of courts is more than half the whole number. However, even in this case the rule applies that the more important judicial institution, the smaller the number of the judges and the higher the level of decision-making, the lower the proportion of women among judges. The highest proportions of women were found in the case of district courts (women's share was 64.5 %) and regional courts (60.4 %).

It is interesting to analyze the proportion of women on parliamentary committees whose activities are provided for by the Office of the Government. Women comprised 23.1 % of the total number of 268 members of all these committees. As at 26 September 2008, not a single woman was repre-

Graph 31: Women and Men in Legislative, Executive, in Courts and in Politics



sented on the Government Dislocation Commission, or on the Independent Panel on the Assessment of the Czech Republic's Long-Term Energy Requirements. One woman is represented on the National Security Council and the Research and Development Council, 2 women then on the Committee for the European Union. One of the committees with the largest number of members, the Government Council for Nongovernmental Nonprofit Organizations recorded almost 40 % proportion of women. The highest, fifty percent proportion of women was found for the Government Council for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men.

Committees are mostly chaired by men. The sole exception are the following committees: the Government Council for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, the Government Council for National Minorities and the Government Council for Nongovernmental Nonprofit Organizations. All these committees are chaired by the Minister for Human Rights and Minorities.

The only man then chairs the following committees: the National Security Council, the Research and Development Council, the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination, the Government Board for People with Disabilities and the Council for the European Union.



Staffing at Management Positions of the Armed and Police Forces

(Table 7)

Source: The Ministry of the Interior of the CR
The data are as at 30 June 2008.

A relatively low proportion of women was found in the Army of the CR, the Police of the CR, the Fire and Rescue Service of the CR, the Customs Administration of the CR and the Prison Service of the CR. At the level of decision-making and management functions then this proportion was even lower, except for the Fire and Rescue Service of the CR and the Prison Service of the CR, where the proportion of women in decision-making positions was by 8.5 (or 8.9) percentage points higher than in the "service relationship, total" category.

Table 7: Staffing at Management Positions of the Armed and Police Forces as at 30 June 2008

Persons	Army of the CR		Police of the CR		Fire and Rescue Service of the CR		MF of the CR, Customs Administration		MJ of the CR, Prison service of the CR	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
in service relationship	3 063	21 271	5 815	36 186	882	8 604	895	3 737	664	5 715
in management positions, total	146	2 248	313	4 086	143	659	91	613	173	722
The Structure by Sex (in %)										
Persons	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
in service relationship	12.6	87.4	13.8	86.2	9.3	90.7	19.3	80.7	10.4	89.6
in management positions, total	6.1	93.9	7.1	92.9	17.8	82.2	12.9	87.1	19.3	80.7

In general the rule applies that the higher the decision-making position, the lower the proportion of women.



Higher and Lower Positions in the Army of the CR

(Graph 32)

Source: Ministry of Defence of the CR

Higher positions in the Army of the CR are characterized by officer positions, i.e. the rank of second lieutenant and higher, lower positions by the rank of staff warrant officer and lower. The data are as at 15 January 2008 and do not include civilian employees.

As at 15 January 2008, there were a total of 24,334 people in the Army of the CR excluding civilian employees. The proportion of women in the Army of the CR was 12 %.

Servicemen holding the rank of second lieutenant and higher comprised 28.6 % of the total manpower of the Army of the CR. There were no significant differences in the proportion of women in relation to their position in the Army of the CR. Among servicemen holding the rank of second lieutenant and higher the women's proportion was 12.3 %, whereas among soldiers holding the rank of staff warrant officer and lower women comprised 12.7 %.

Up to the 30-34 age group, among female soldiers, higher proportion of persons with the rank of second lieutenant and higher than for men was found. From the age of 35, this preponderance changes in favour of men and it is especially marked in the 45 and over age group.

Graph 32: Higher and Lower Positions in the Army of the CR, 15th January 2008

