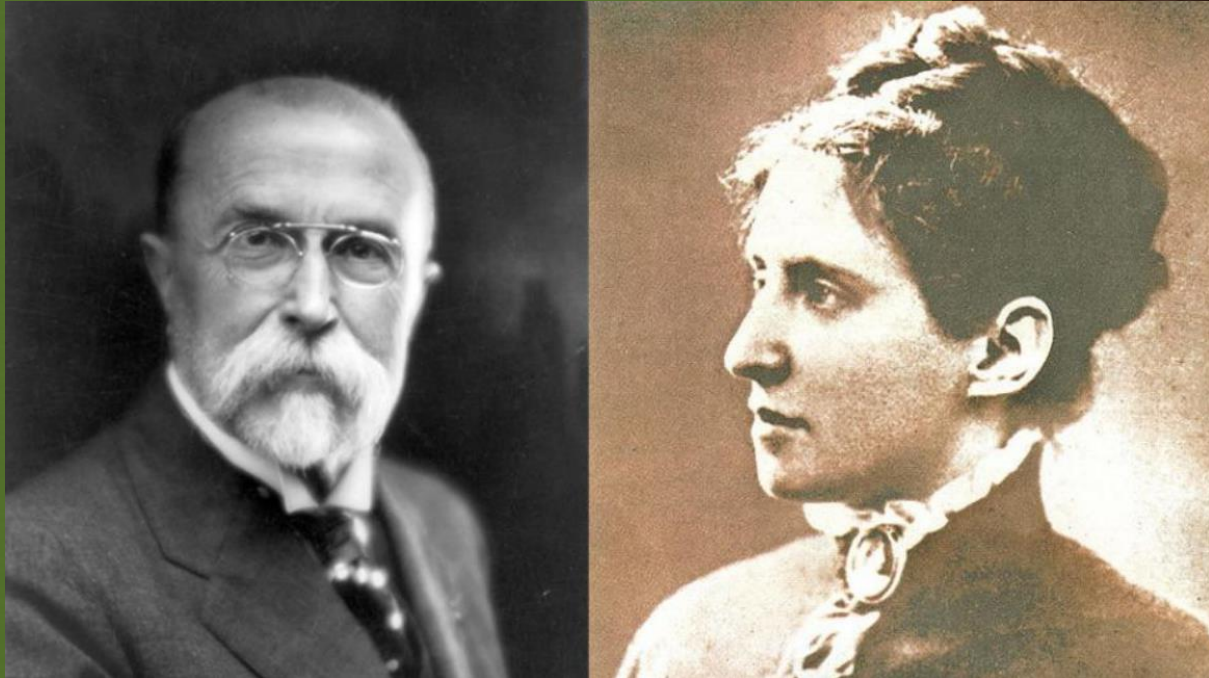


Gender (in)equality in the Czech Republic



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The first president of Czechoslovakia, Tomas Garigue Masaryk, emphasized the importance of education for women and his essays may be considered as the actual beginnings of Czech feminist political writings.

Highly influenced by his wife, Charlotte Garigue, as early as in 1890, he lectured at the university about women's issues.

The Czech Republic has been a party to the **UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** ("CEDAW") since 1993.

This fundamental international law document defines discrimination against women and obliges states to take measures to eradicate it.



The Czech Republic is below the European Union's average, ending up 21st out of the 28 member countries, according to the Gender Equality Index released by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) today.



The Czech Republic is losing points mainly in the area of women's participation in decision-making, but also because of job market segregation and in the area of education.

The country gained points in the area of employment.

Improvements in the Czech Republic is slower than in other member countries



Although the Czech educational and healthcare sectors are dominated by women, the number of women in scientific and technical professions is very low.

The Index states that among all EU countries, this contrast is largest in the Czech Republic.



PAY GAP

The country also suffers one of the widest gender pay gaps and Czech women face a much higher threat of poverty than men.



Combating violence against women CZECH REPUBLIC

- In 2003, 59 % of Czech women reported having experienced violence at least once in their life
- During the period 2009—2013, 2 999 cases of rape were recorded, of which 1 867 persons were investigated and convicted.
- In 2013, 21 women in the Czech Republic were killed by their partners or former partners.



Domestic violence is criminalised in the Czech penal code and covers cohabiting partners.

Rape and sexual assault are also criminal offences.

Stalking is also illegal and carries a sentence of up to three years.

Sexual harassment is covered by the Anti-discrimination Act of 2009; it guarantees protection from harassment and sexual harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation and other protected grounds.

Women victims of domestic violence in the Czech Republic have legal access to protection measures.

**STOP
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN**



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There are four women's shelters for survivors of violence in the Czech Republic. The shelters have a total of 96 places available.

In 2015, the Crime Victims helpline received almost 4 000 calls, of which more than three quarters of callers were women.



Easter tradition

Easter Monday is the national holiday, and traditionally it is a time when women get whipped with a braided rod of willow called a *pomlázka*.

The name comes from *pomladit*, meaning “to make younger” and how it got tied up with Easter isn’t very clear.

Traditionally, boys in villages go around from door to door to slap women on the legs with the whip.

The victim is supposed to give the boy an egg.

For older boys alcohol is sometimes the reward.



Maternity leave in communism

- Maternity leave just for mothers
- Fathers only exceptionally - widowers
- Commission confirmed to fathers
- First 6 months – employer paid
- To 2 years of child – state paid



Maternity leave

- First 6 months – employer paid
- Starts 8 weeks before expected term of birth
- 1 kid = 28 weeks
- 2 and more kids at the same time = 37 weeks
- Employer bounded to hold work position, if the contract was for an indefinite period

Exact translation from Czech Maternity holiday



Family leave

- After maternity leave, until 4 years of child
- Family contributions from state falling under authority of job
- 1 kid = 220 000Kč
- 2 and more kids at the same time = 330 000Kč
- Monthly doses – according to length of family leave
- Length of family leave – must be chosen on the start (2-4 years)
- Exceptionally also men, widowers or alone with child
- 1. 10. 1990 reached the equalizations
- Od 1. 1. 2001 accepted novella of job code, men can too



Women in politics

Women are underrepresented in politics in the Czech Republic.

Women represent some 20% or less of politicians.

They are disadvantaged especially when compiling party lists.

In politics, horizontal and vertical gender segregation can be observed.



Currently, they represent just:

- 23.8% of the Czech members of the European Parliament
- 17.65% of the members of the Czech government
- 20% of the members of Chamber of Deputies
- 18.5% of senators
- 19.7% of regional deputies
- 27.1% of local deputies.



- It is a Czech civic association and non-profit organization.
- It was established in 2004 in response to the unequal representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making.
- Through their activities they want to break social gender stereotypes, which don't give women equal opportunities to participate in political decision-making.



FÓRUM 50%



Thank you for your attention 😊

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