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Socrates
Grundtvig

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"Wo-men: Gender Equality Creates Democracy"
No. 109771-CP-1-2003-1-LT-GRUNDTVIG-G1



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Grundtvig

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Survey Report on Indicators of Gender Equality



www.gender-equality.webinfo.lt

Prepared by transnational partnership co-ordinated by the Social Innovation Fund (LT) for the Socrates project "Wo-men: Gender Equality Creates Democracy"

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ISBN

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* This information is gathered with the support of Center of Women's Studies and Policies (CWSP), Sofia, Bulgaria. The data are taken from statistics and other official sources.

The statistical data, provided in this publication are as of year 2003 (if not indicated otherwise) and are gathered from official sources.

If you have any questions or comments about the project or the publication please contact the co-ordinator of the project:



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Information about the partnership, results and outcomes may be found on the project website: www.gender-equality.webinfo.lt

This booklet is one of the results of co-operative activities of partners of the EU Socrates project "Wo-Men: Gender Equality Creates Democracy".

The **project aims** to promote European values on gender equality and democracy through lifelong learning and develop quantitative and qualitative instruments to monitor the application of gender sensitive policies. The sustainable, democratic development of society cannot be realised without gender-balanced policies taking into account representation, resources and results. The project therefore targets policy and decision makers, adult educators and leaders of NGOs, who have the ability to influence and improve gender-balanced policies at local, regional and national levels, which address the needs of people facing gender-based discrimination.

This project will also contribute to the process of EU enlargement by enabling the sharing of good practice with regard to gender equality structures and policies between Western countries, (where this process started more than twenty years ago) and the accession countries, (in which gender equality policies exist only at a conceptual stage). The main activities are orientated towards stimulating the demand for lifelong learning on gender equality and developing social partnerships between organisations from civil society and the political world in order to bring about gender equality initiatives for the most disadvantaged people. The **main outputs of the project** are:

- *Comparative analysis of the structures of gender equality machinery in the countries involved.*
- *Good practice guide on the implementation of innovative measures in the partner countries to promote gender equality through lifelong learning.*
- *Survey report on indicators of gender equality/inequality.*
- *Needs analyses on lifelong learning training on gender equality for decision and policy makers, educators and managers of adult education organisations, as well as leaders of NGOs.*
- *Curriculum and electronic manual on CD-ROM "Gender equality education for policy and decision makers, adult educators and leaders of NGOs".*
- *Trans-national training course for the further training of adult education staff to work with the prepared CD-ROM, matching this course to a Grundtvig 3 programme.*
- *Project Website.*
- *Leaflets about the project activities, outcomes and results.*
- *International seminar "Promoting Gender Equality through Social Partnership and Education".*
- *Conference "Gender Equality Creates Democracy".*

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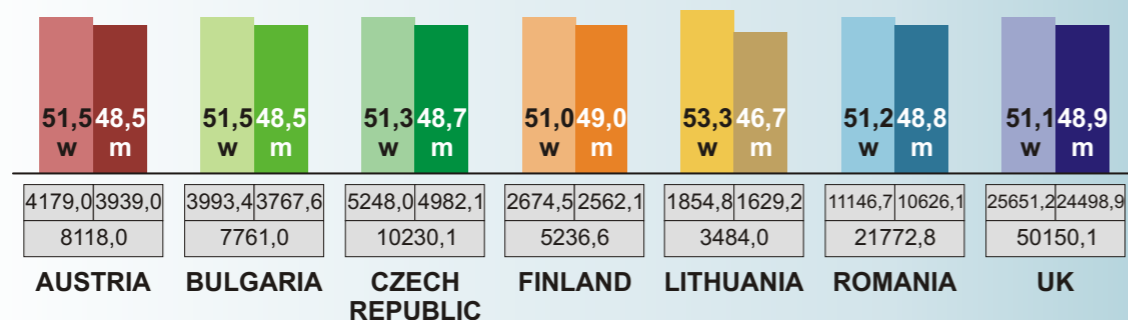
POPULATION

Population

in %

women	men
total	

in thousands



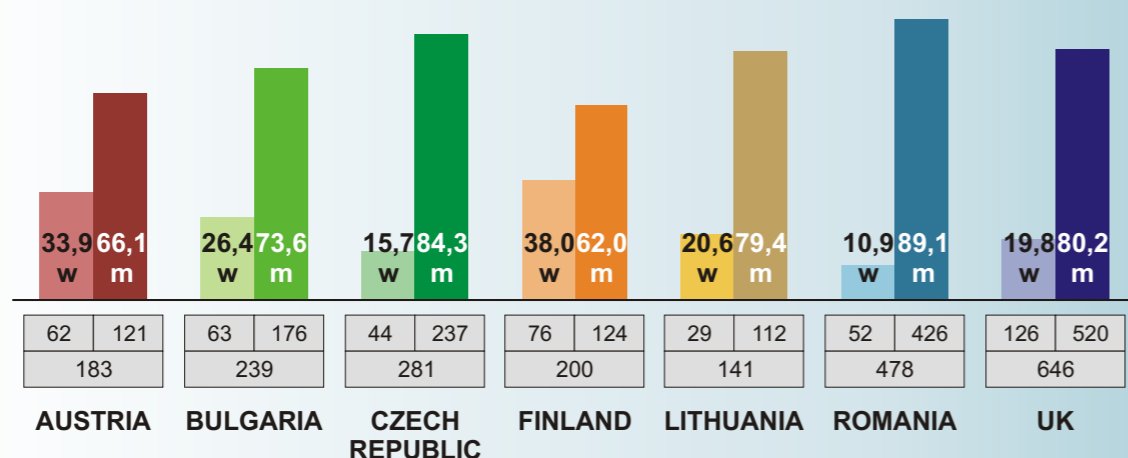
POLITICAL & PUBLIC LIFE

Members of Parliament

in %

women	men
total	

in figures



Czech Republic: Number for both chambers - chamber of Deputies and Senat. If only the lower chamber should be concerned, then there are such figures: 34 women (17,0%), 166 men (83,0%), total 200 people.

Lithuania: Election of Parliament 10.10.2004.

Romania: From <http://www.cdep.ro/> 2000-2004 the total number of members is 478: 52 women and 426 men (341 deputies in Chamber of Deputies - 40 women and 301 men; and 137 senators in Senate - 12 women and 125 men).

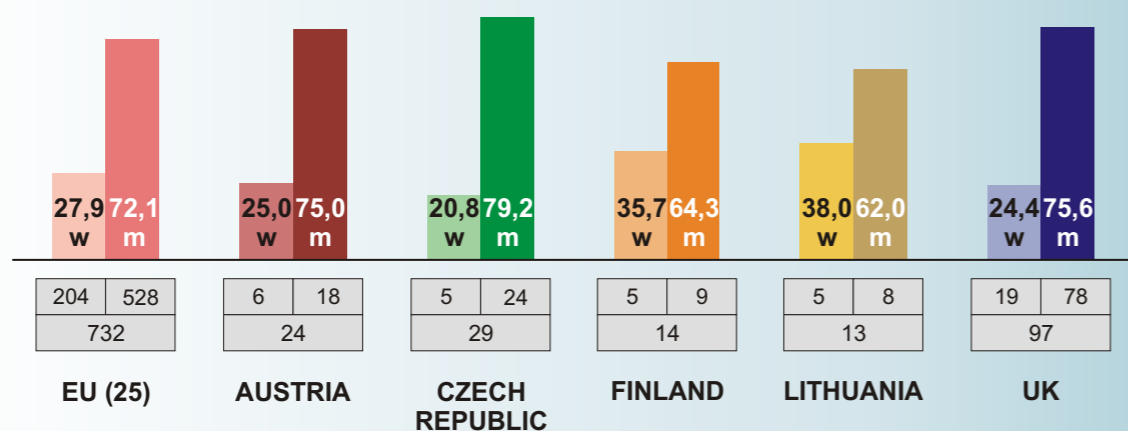
UK: 2005.

Members of EU Parliament

in %

women	men
total	

in figures

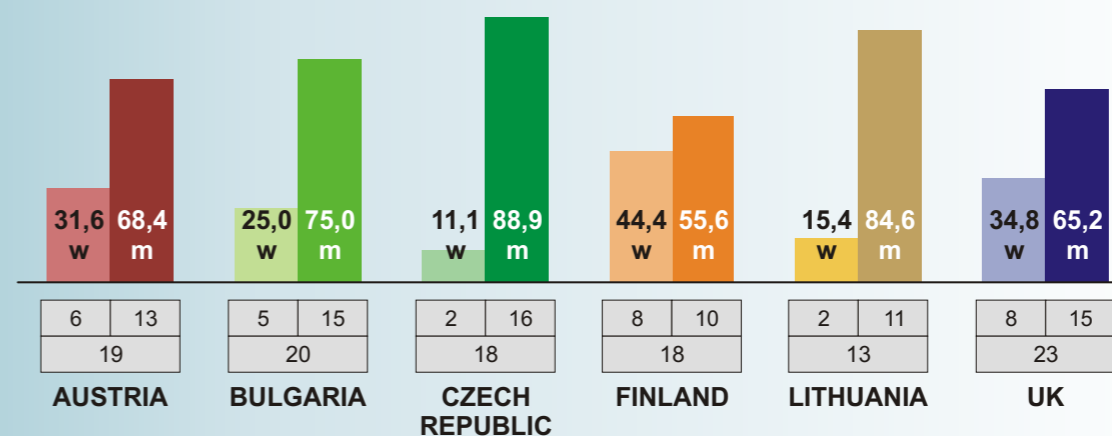


Members of Minister's Cabinet

in %

women	men
total	

in figures

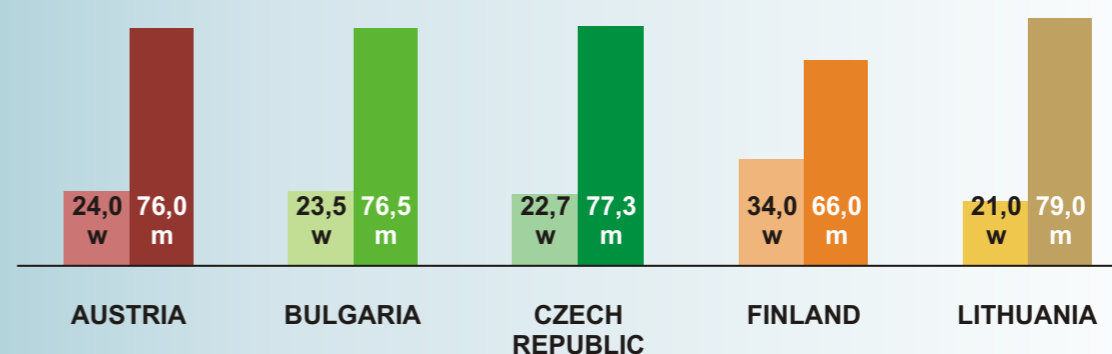


Bulgaria: As of its end of mandate in 2005, <http://www.government.bg>.

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

Members of local government councils

in %



Austria: Estimated.

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

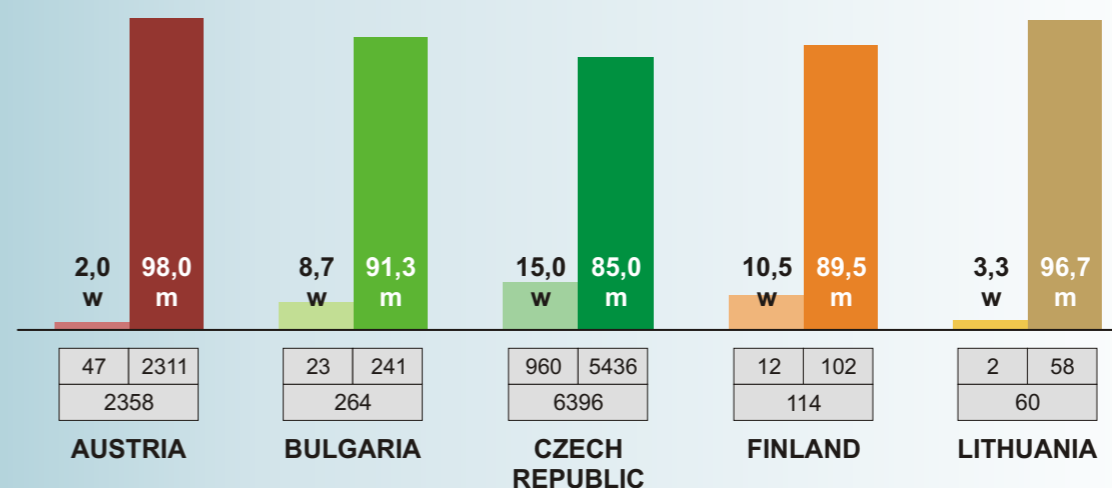
UK: We have 10,000 local authorities and parish councils. The elected representatives change constantly so it is difficult to get an exact figure for this.

Mayors (towns & cities)

in %

women	men
total	

in figures



Bulgaria: Central Electoral Committee for Local Elections, 2003, <http://www.izbori2003.is-bg.net/rez/>

Finland: Source: <http://www.kaupunkiopas.com>

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

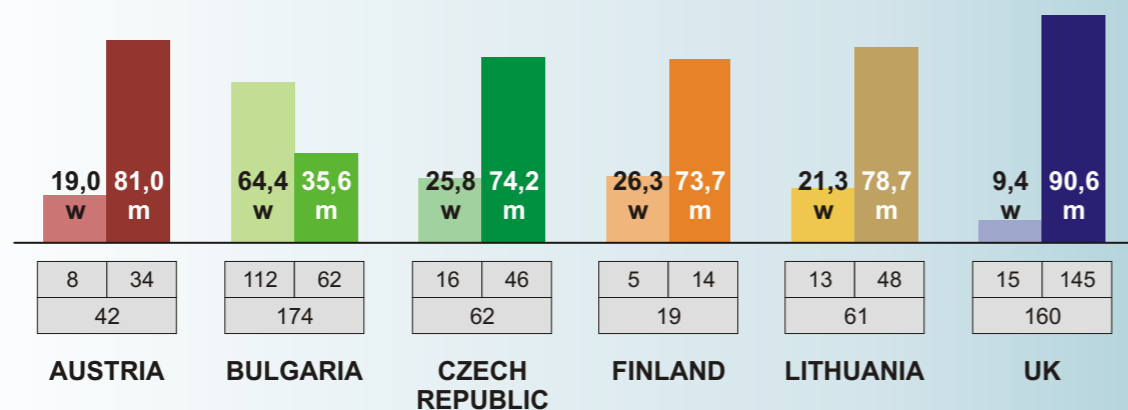
UK: Data not available.

Members of Constitutional, High, Supreme Court of Justice and the other superior courts

in %

women	men
total	

in figures



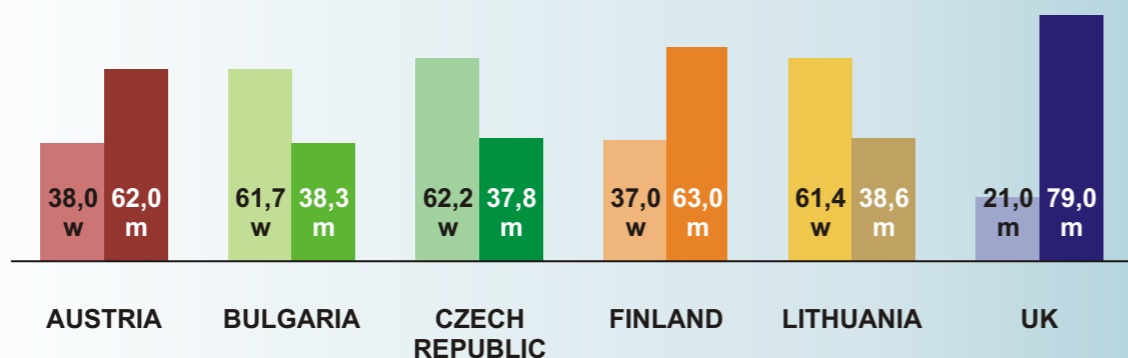
Bulgaria: Including: Supreme Judicial Council, Supreme Administrative Court, Supreme Court of Cassation, Constitutional Court (not part of the Judiciary <http://www.constcourt.bg/>); Source: Judicial Reform Index for Bulgaria, April 2004, American Bar Association's Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) data for the report provided by the Supreme Judicial Council (<http://www.vss.justice.bg>).

Czech Republic: Only the Supreme Court was taken into consideration because there are many different types of courts and there is not any concrete evidence concerning number of judges and their gender.

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

Members of the courts of the lowest level,

in %

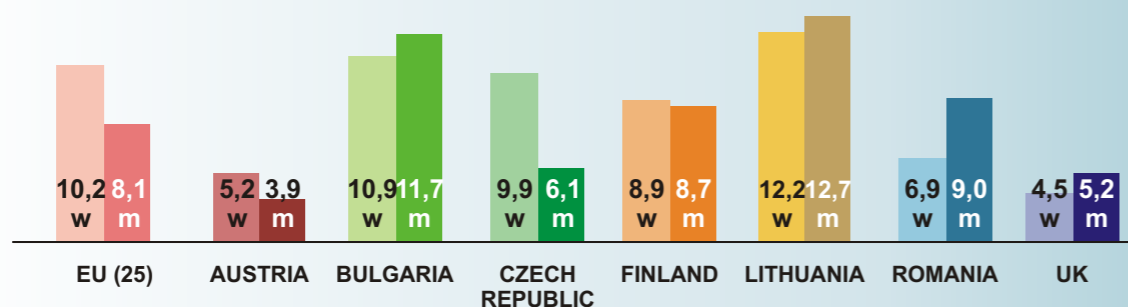


Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

LABOUR MARKET

Unemployment rate

in %

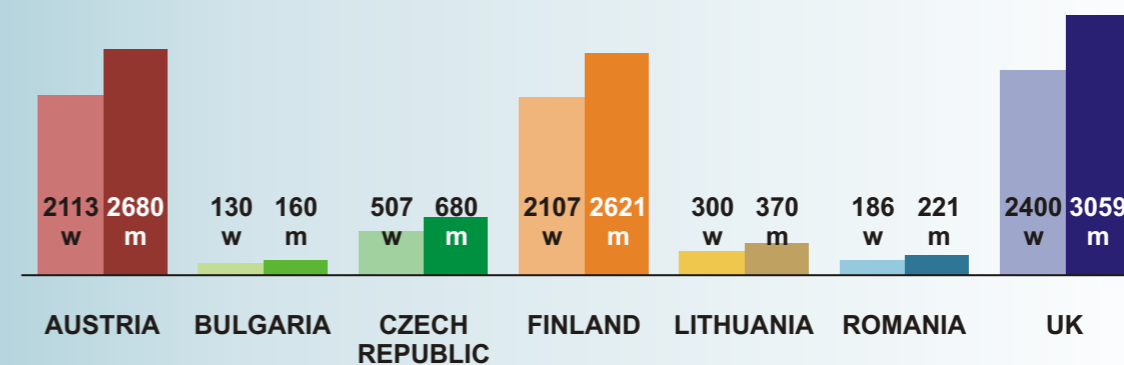


Romania: ILO Unemployment rate 2004 (ILO International Labour Office)

UK: Labour Force Survey April 2005, work age 16-59/64

Average salary per month (brutto),

in EURO



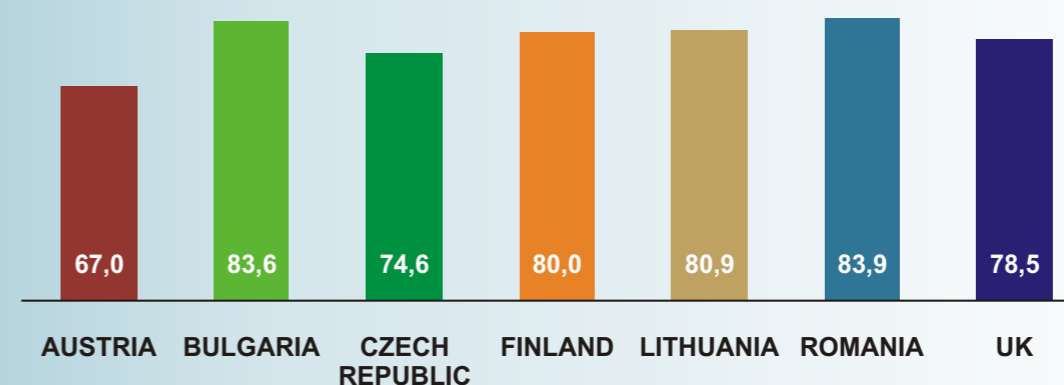
Finland: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

Romania: Average earning - 2004

UK: Full-time employees

Womens earning as percentage of mens (brutto)

in %

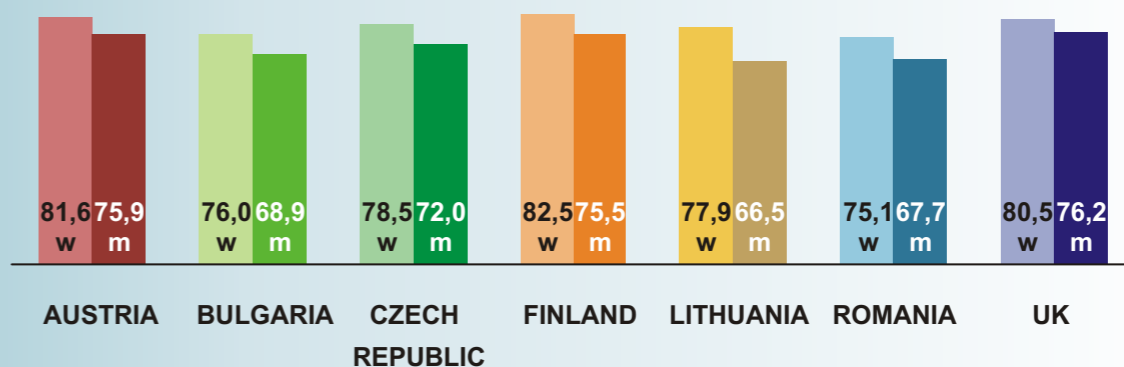


UK: Labour Force Survey April 2005

HEALTH

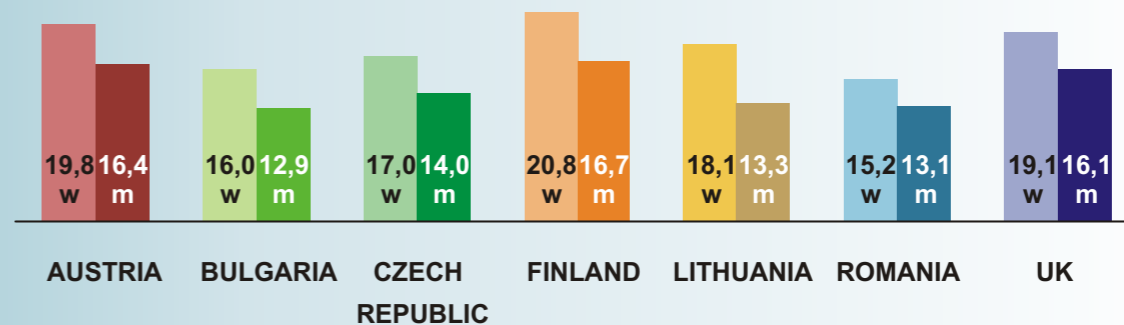
Life expectancy at birth

year



Life expectancy at the age of 65

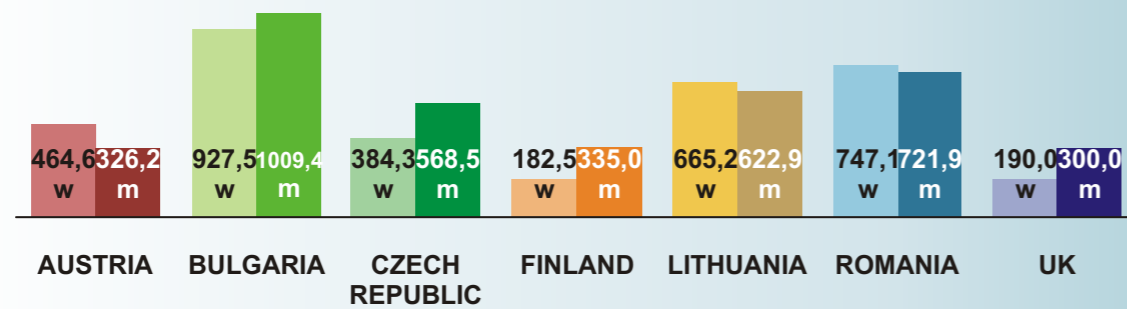
year



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by diseases of the circulatory system

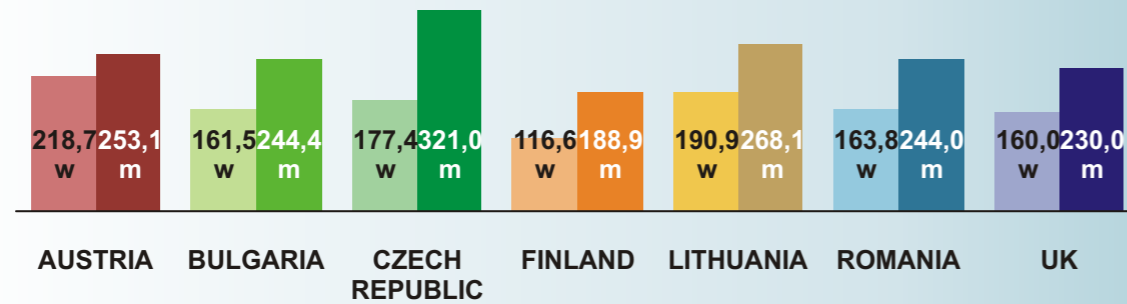
Rate per 100.000 population



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by cancer (malignant neoplasm)

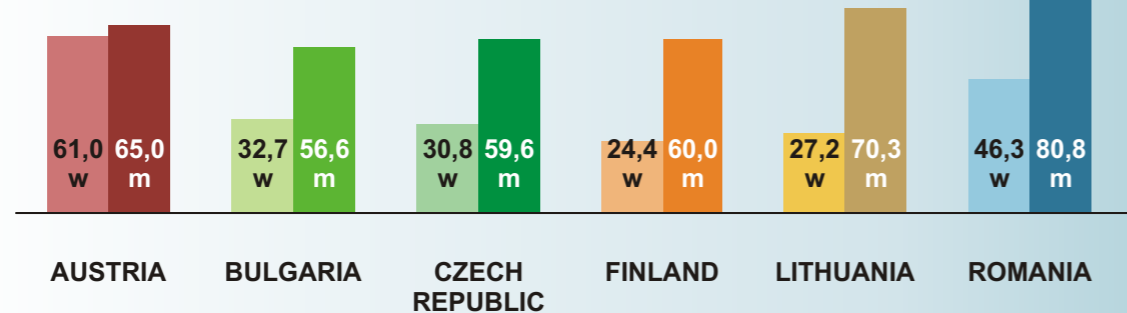
Rate per 100.000 population



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by diseases of the respiratory system

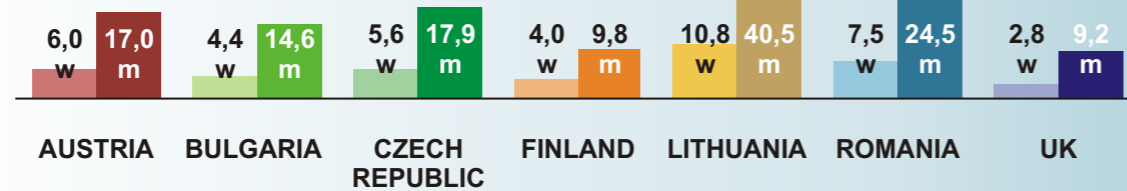
Rate per 100.000 population



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by transport accidents (fatal motor vehicle accidents)

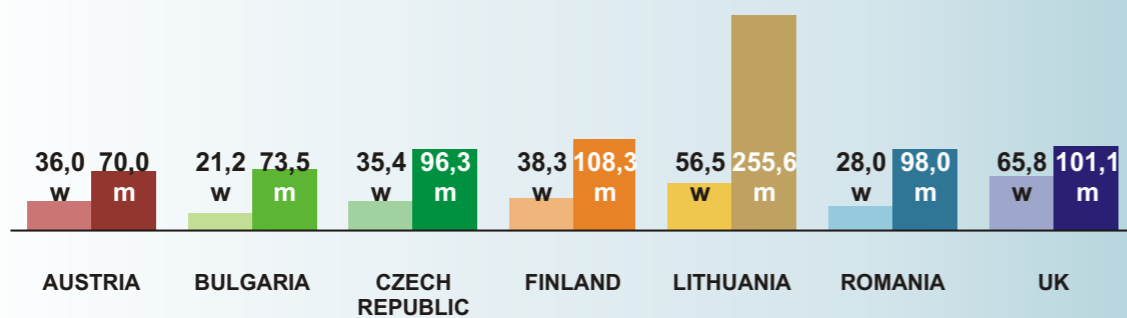
Rate per 100.000 population



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by external causes of injury and poisoning

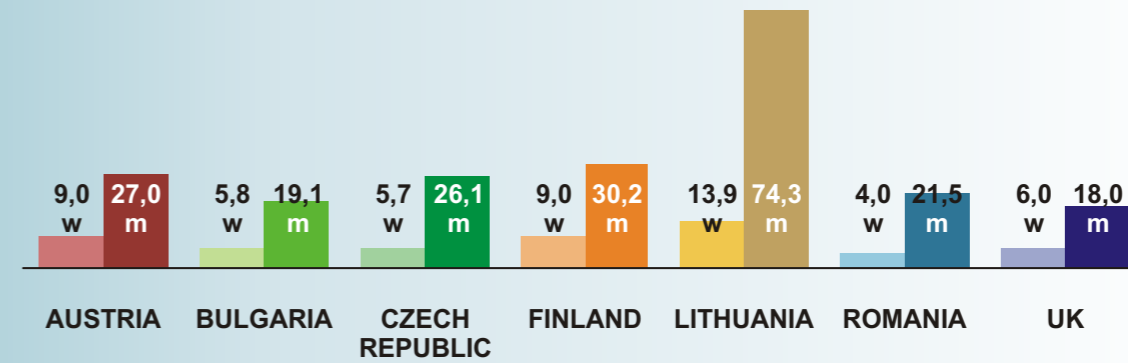
Rate per 100.000 population



Romania: 2004

Mortality rate by suicides and intentional self-harm

Rate per 100.000 population

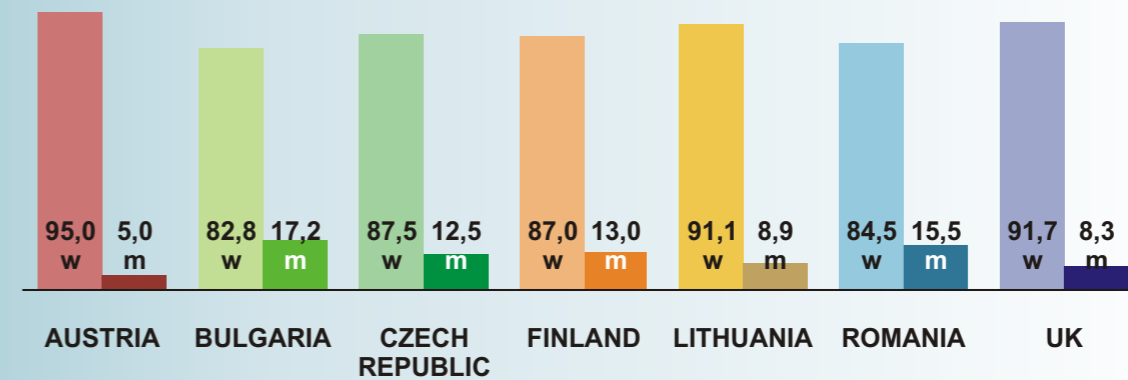


Romania: 2004

FAMILY LIFE

Single mother & father living lone with children

in %



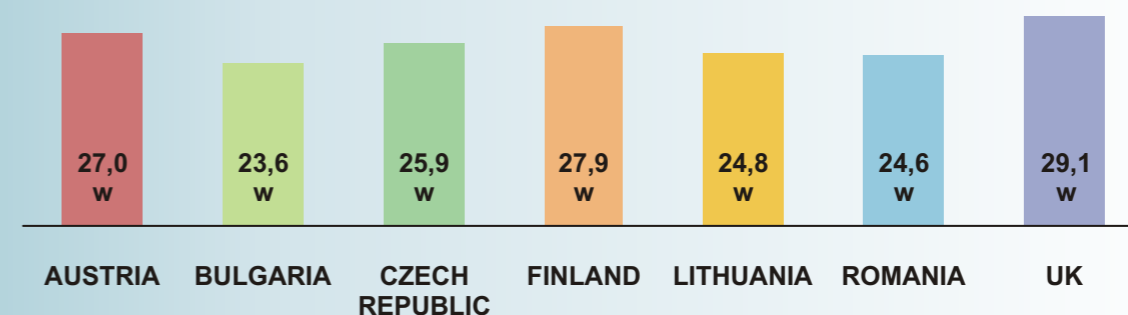
Romania: 2004

One of the important indicators of gender equality in family life is number of persons, taking maternity & paternity leave or parental leave. The data from most European countries reveals similar trends: women take parental leave much more often than men do. In United Kingdom, Czech Republic and Lithuania, 99,0% of all parental leave is taken by women and only 1,0% is taken by men. However, according to the law, parental leaves apply equally to the father as to the mother. In Austria, these figures are somewhat better (97,0% for women and 3,0% for men). Finland has a different approach to this issue: there is a differentiation between maternity leave, paternity leave and parental. Statistics show, that all eligible women take the maternity leave, while over 2/3 of the eligible men (or 68%) take the paternity leave in some form. However, statistics show that in 2004, out of all parental leave allowances only 3,0% was used by men, with 97,0% being used by women.

Parental, paternity and maternity leaves

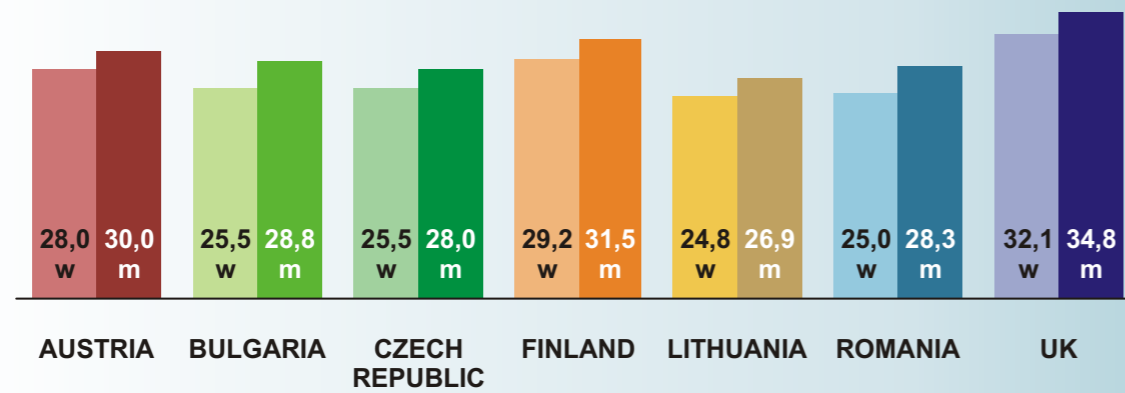
Average age of mothers for the first child

year



Average age of first marriage

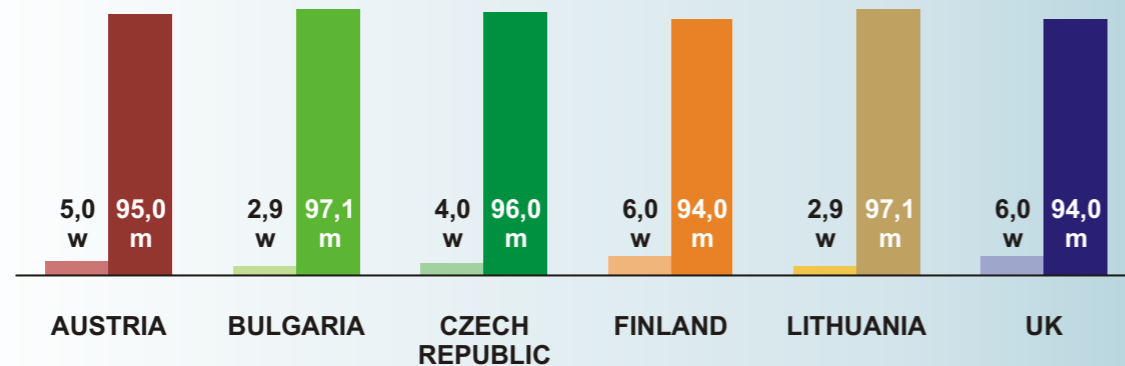
year



VIOLENCE

Prisoners

in %



Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.
UK: 2003 England & Wales

Violence against the person

One of the important indicators of violence is number of victims of violence against the person in family life. However, gender specific data is available only in a few countries. For example, in the Czech Republic, 87,4% of victims of violence against the person in family life are female and 12,6% male. In Finland, statistics on victims of fatal violence against the person in family life exists. Out of 19 victims of fatal violence in families 15 were female and 4 male (78,9% and 21,1% respectively).

(Source: <http://statfin.stat.fi/StatWeb/start.asp?LA=fi&DM=SLFI&lp=catalog&clg=terveys>).

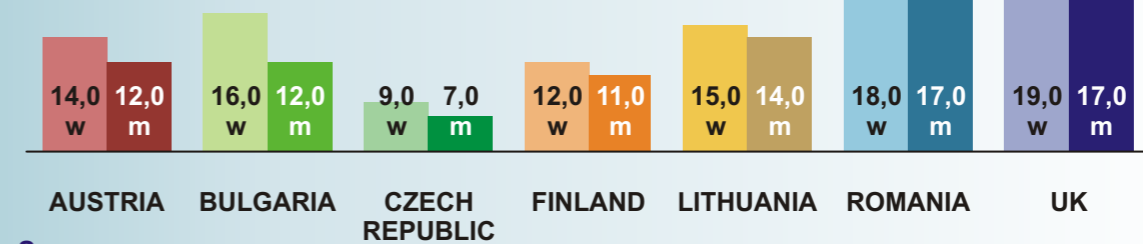
Different trends may be observed while speaking about victims of violence against the person in public life, although gender specific statistics are also scarce. In Czech Republic, 61,3% of victims of violence against the person in public life are male, with 38,7% female. Finland has the following statistics on victims of fatal violence against the Person in public life: out of 105 victims of fatal violence in public life 92 are men and 13 are women (87,6% and 12,4% respectively).

(Source: <http://statfin.stat.fi/StatWeb/start.asp?LA=fi&DM=SLFI&lp=catalog&clg=terveys>).

SOCIAL LIFE & ELDERLY PEOPLE

The Poverty line is defined as the share of persons with a disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median of disposable income (after social transfers).

Poverty line
At risk of poverty rate after social transfers in %



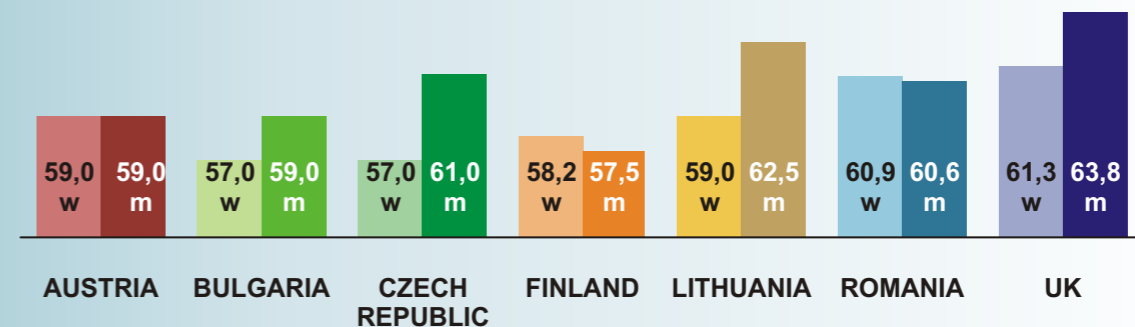
Source:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_SOCOHE&root=STRIND_SOCOHE/socohe/sc024
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_SOCOHE&root=STRIND_SOCOHE/socohe/sc026

In most European countries, standard retirement age is gender-segregated: with women having a lower standard retirement age than men do. In project partners' countries this trend also prevails, except from Finland, where standard retirement age for both genders is equal. In Czech Republic, women's standard retirement age depends on number of children she has: women without children retire at 61, with 1 child at 60, with 2 children at 59 years, etc., with 5 children and more at 57 years.

Standard retirement age, year

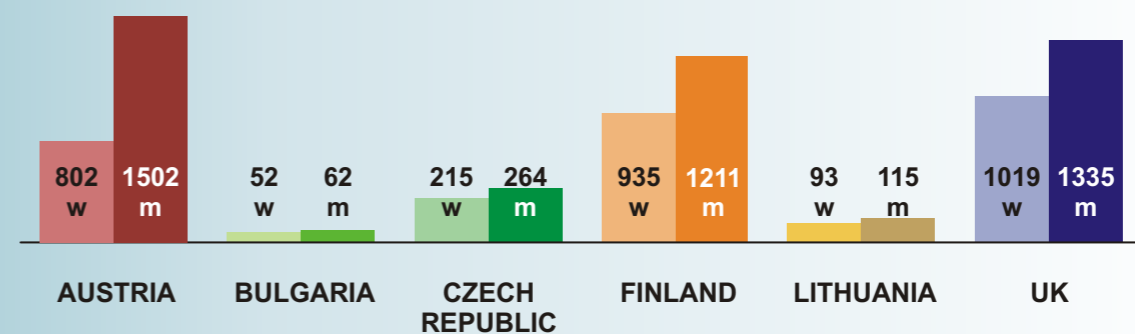
Actual average retirement age



Romania: Provisional data
UK: Pensioners' Income Series 2003-4

year

Average pension per month



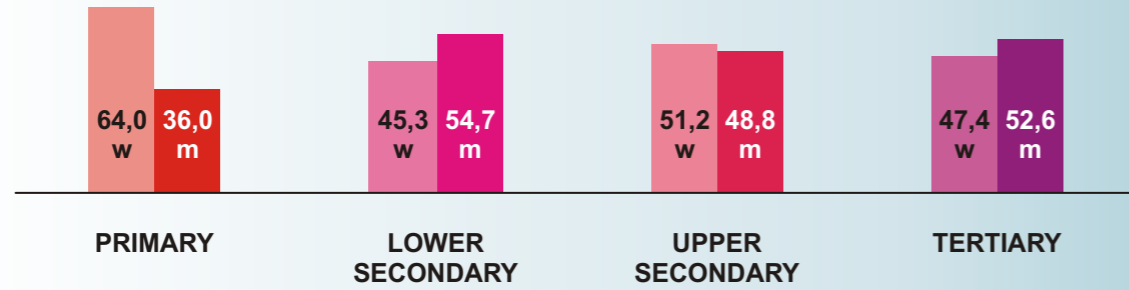
in Euro

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.
UK: Average pension of age (Pensioners' Income Series 2003-4 page 8) Single Pensioners by gender

EDUCATION

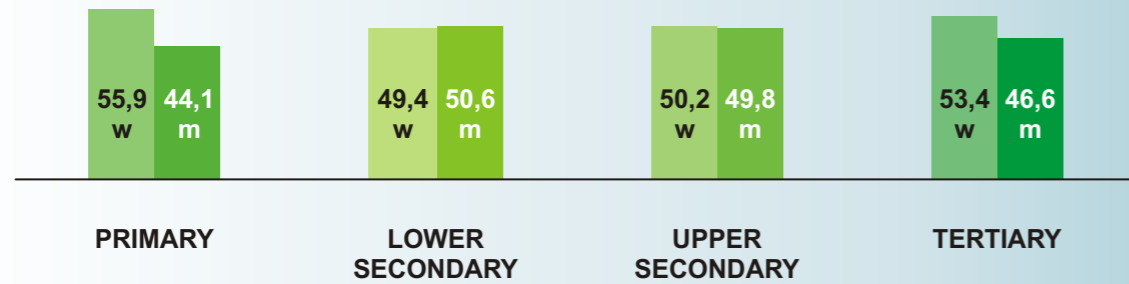
Level of education

in % Austria



Level of education

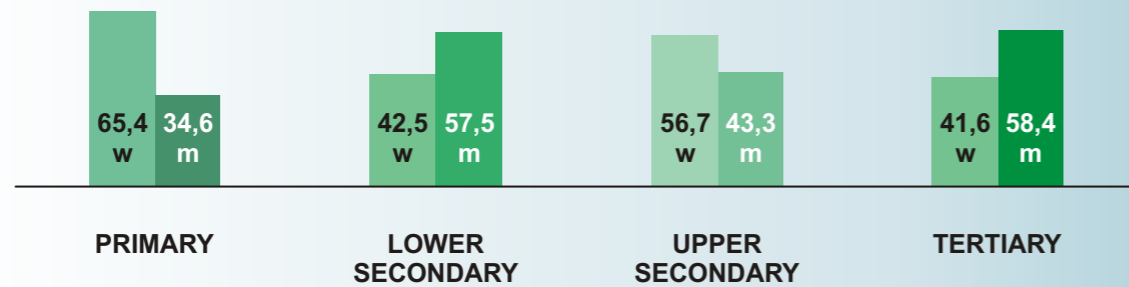
in % Bulgaria



Bulgaria: Population 7 years and over by residence, sex and education, CENSUS 2001 - FINAL RESULTS, NSI, http://www.nsi.bg/Census_e/Census_e.htm

Level of education

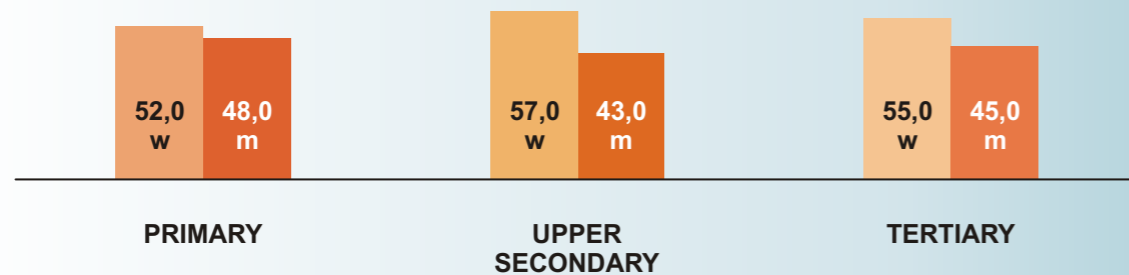
in % Czech Republic



Czech Republic: graduations finished by A-levels are considered to be "higher secondary", vocational schools like "lower secondary".
Upper secondary - people older than 15 years of age

Level of education

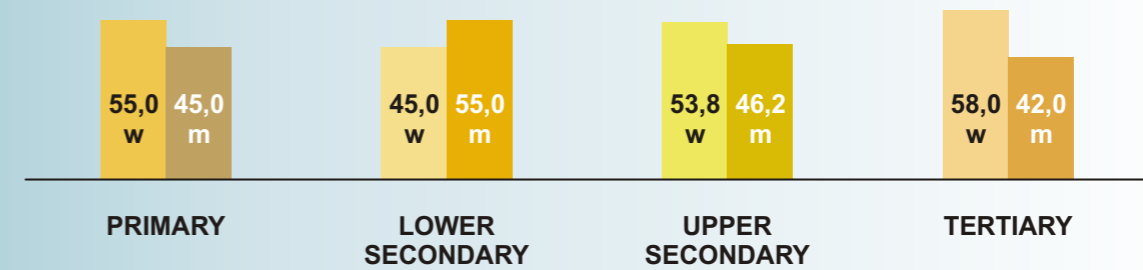
in % Finland



Finland: Source: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

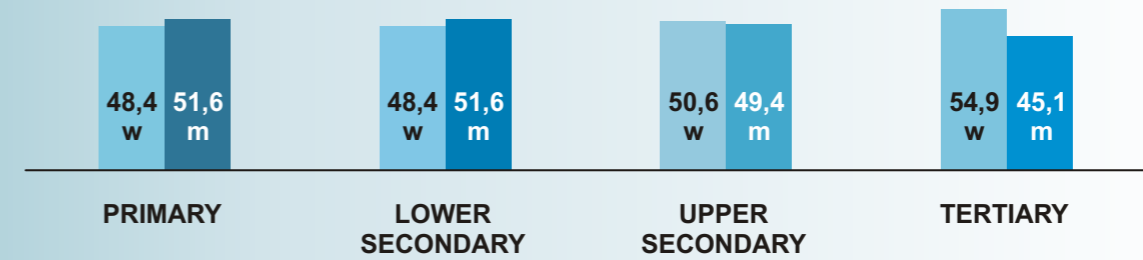
Level of education

in % Lithuania



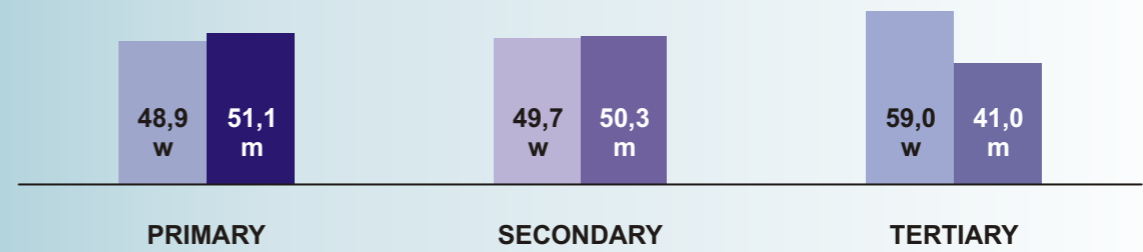
Level of education

in % Romania



Level of education

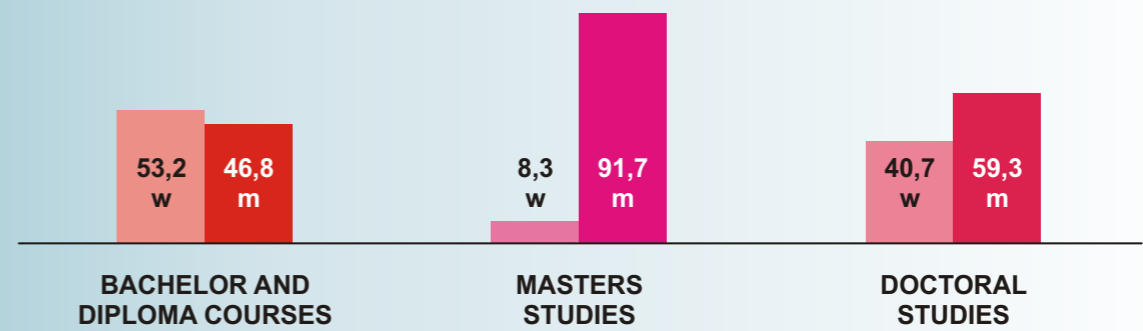
in % UK



Secondary - statistics list just secondary school
Tertiary - Further Education, both full and part-time

Graduated from university by level

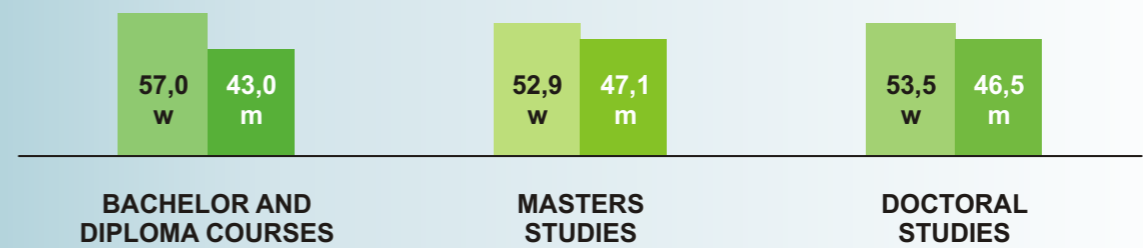
in % Austria



Masters studies Magisterium alt, Master after Bachelor only 36 cases so far

Graduated from university by level

in % Bulgaria

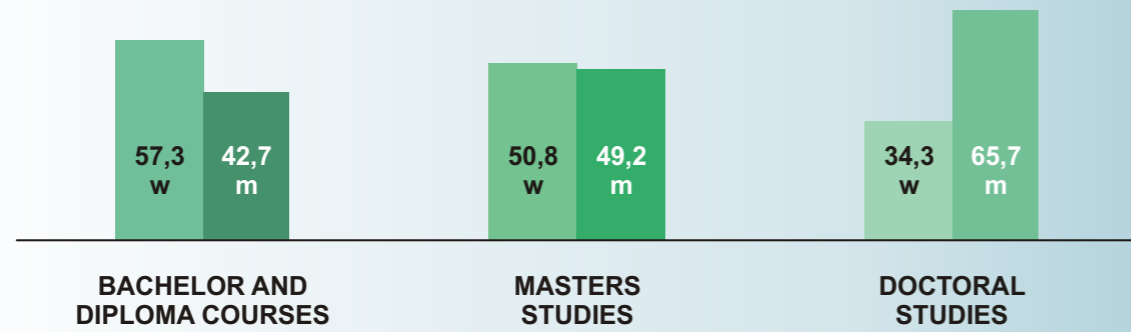


Bachelor and diploma courses calculations based on data for 2002/2003 provided by NSI as qualification degree "Specialist".

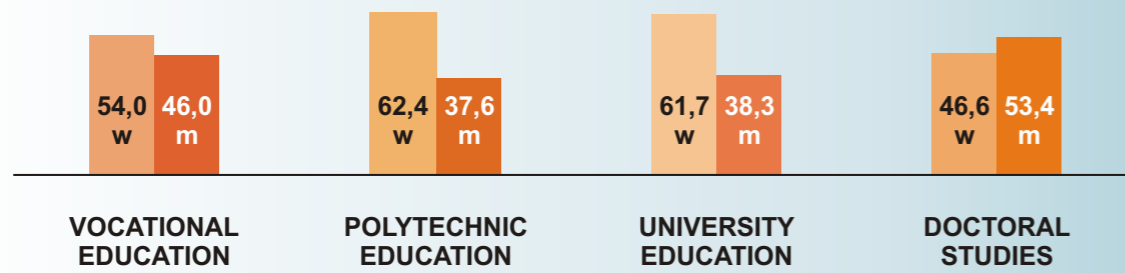
Masters studies calculations based on data for 2002/2003 provided by NSI as qualification degree "Bachelor and Master".

Doctoral studies calculations based on data for 2002/2003 provided by NSI as qualification degree "Doctor"

Graduated from university by level
in %
Czech Republic

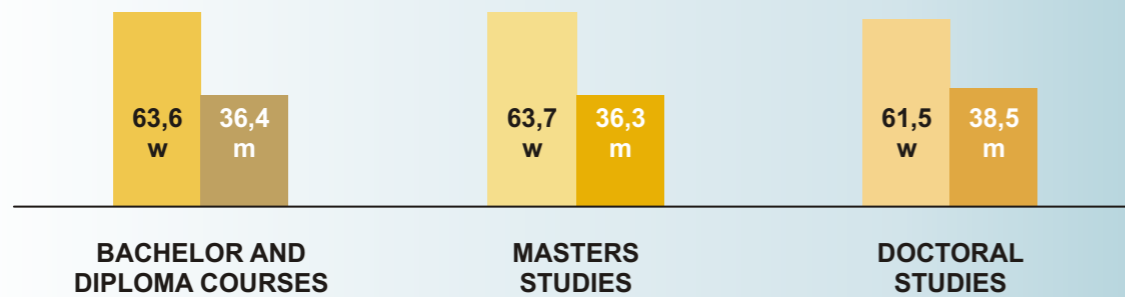


Graduated from university by level
in %
Finland

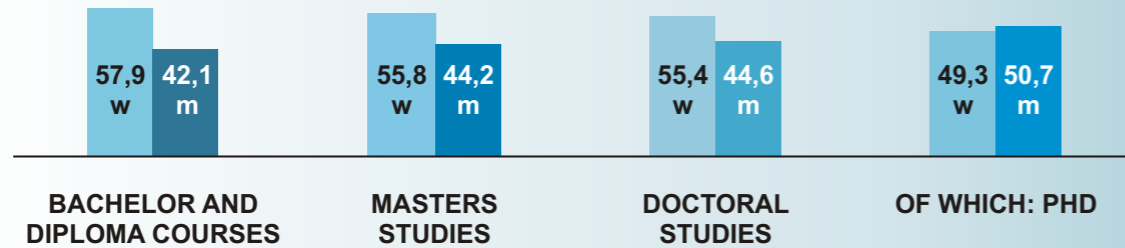


Finland: Source: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

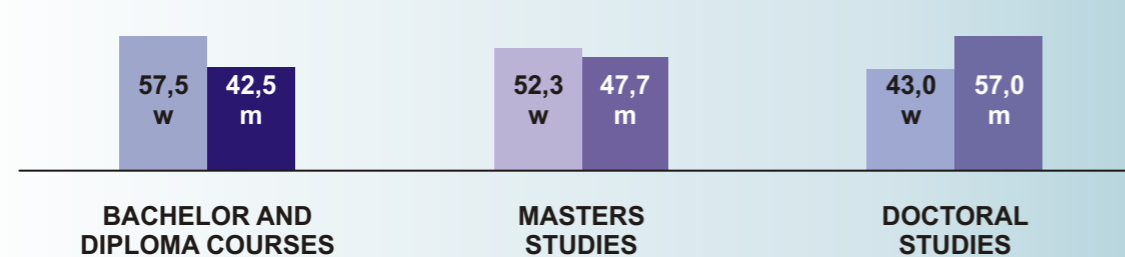
Graduated from university by level
in %
Lithuania



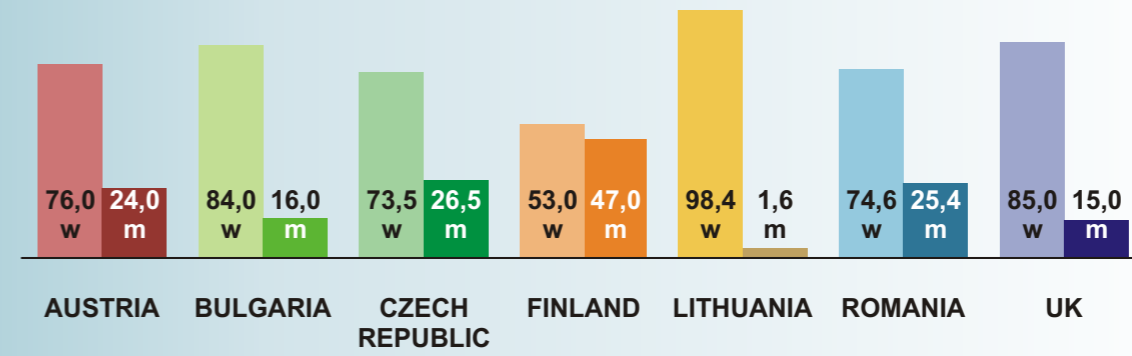
Graduated from university by level
in %
Romania



Graduated from university by level
in %
UK

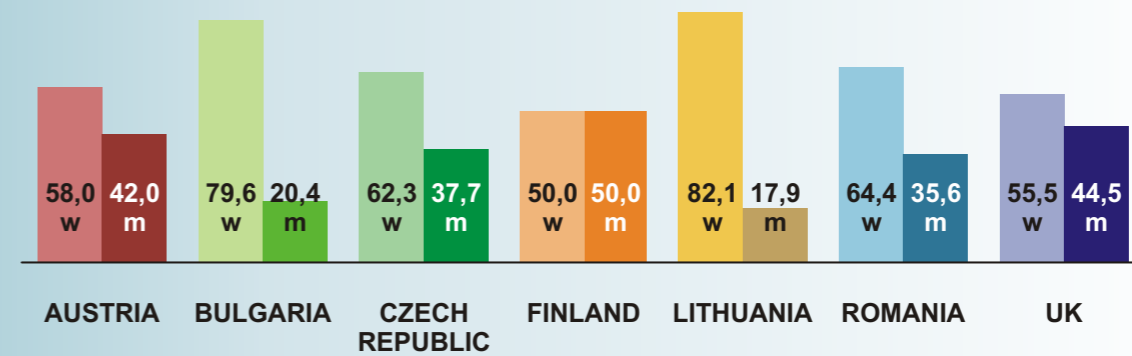


Occupied in Primary and lower Secondary educational level
in %



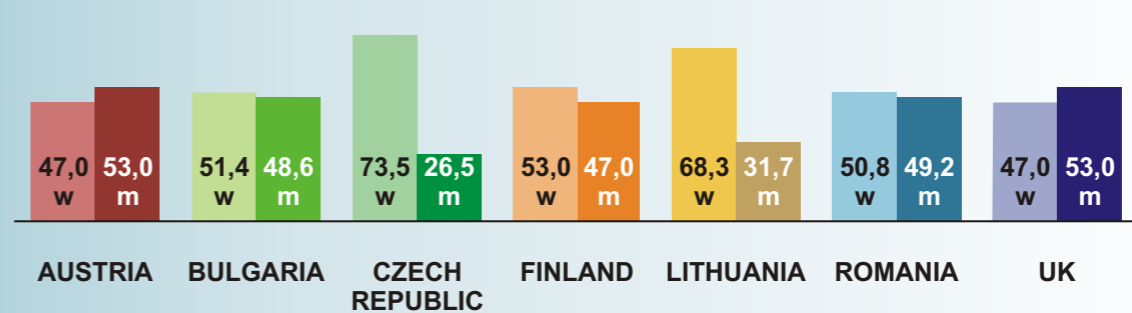
UK: Occupied in Primary UK 2002/2003

Occupied in Secondary educational level
in %



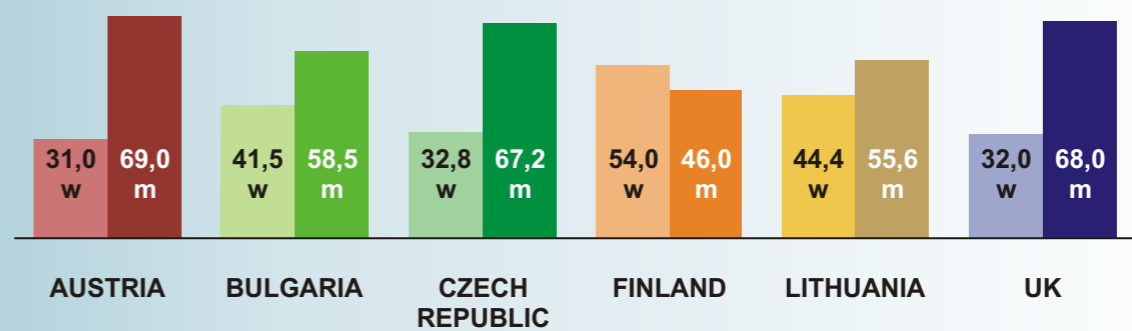
Romania: including post-secondary level non-tertiary education
UK: 2002/3

Occupied in the first stage of tertiary (High schools and colleges)
in %



Czech Republic: so-called "higher schools" (VO)

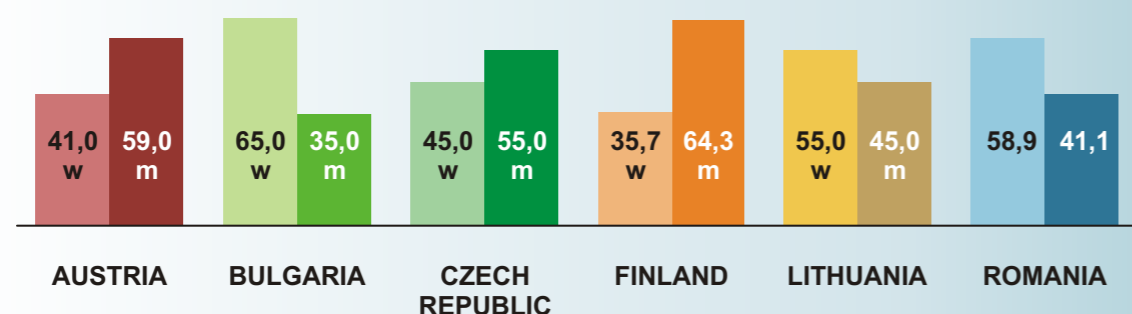
Occupied in the second stage of tertiary (Universities)
in %



Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

Heads of the education institutions

in %



Bulgaria: Reference, provided by the Ministry of Education on the special request of CWSP, including data for all types of secondary schools for 2005/2006 school year.

Czech Republic: Klara's comments: There are big differences in percentages according to the level of education institution. Female directors prevail in the field of primary education and the higher the level is, the lower percentage of women is in charge (primary schools: 55,5% of women X universities: 18,8% of women in charge). It would be good to mention it.

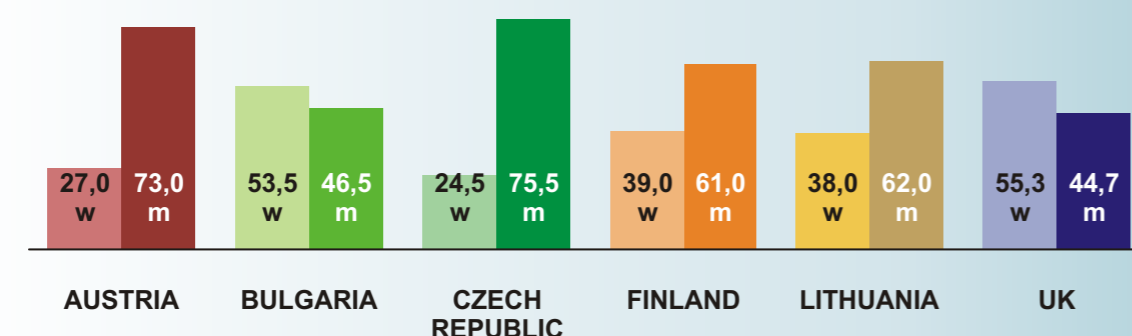
Finland: Teacher survey 2005

Romania: excluding pre-primary level.

UK: there are currently 1200 schools or colleges without a head teacher, these figures are set to change.

Scientific degree PhD

in %

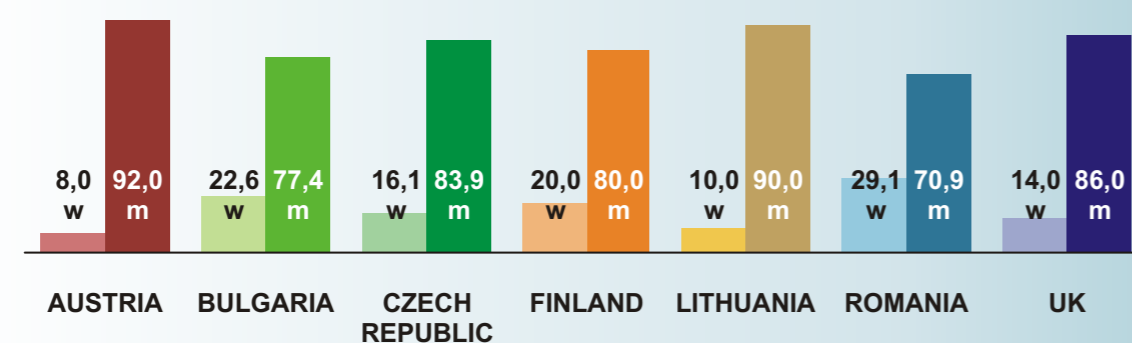


Austria: AssistentInnen

Romania: Data was not provided by National Institute of Statistics and is not available on EUROSTAT and HRD (Human Development Reports) databases.

Academic titles Professors & Associate professors

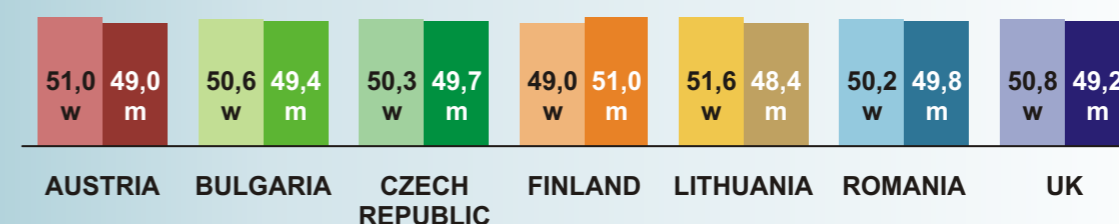
in %



Romania: only professors & lecturers in tertiary level.

Population in rural areas

in %



Austria, Czech Republic: up to 20.000 people

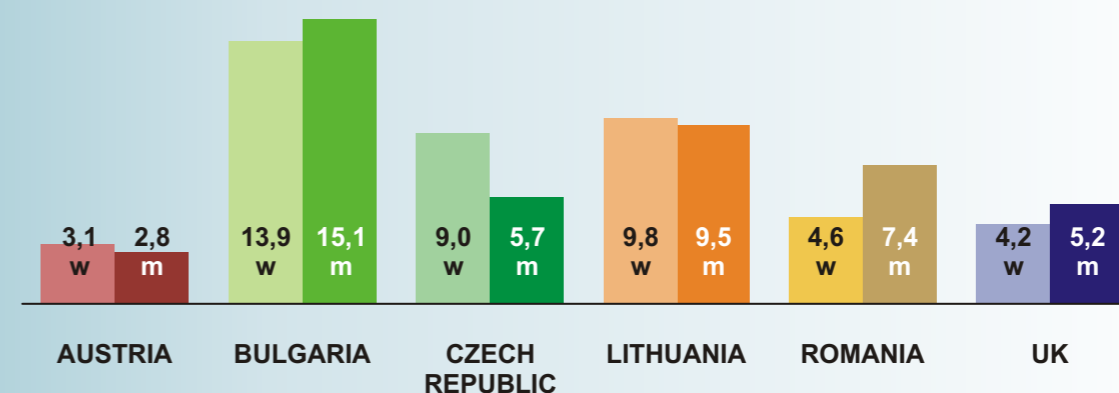
Romania: 1.1.2005

UK: England & Wales Table KS01 Rural and area classification 2004 (2001 statistics)

An important indicator of gender equality in rural areas is the number of **male and female owners of farms**. However, due to the definitions of "owners of farms" vary greatly in different countries, deeper comparative analysis is not available. Nevertheless, some trends may be observed from available gender-segregated data in some of the partner countries. In Austria, 33,0% of employed owners of farms are women and 67,0% are men. In Romania, among all self-employed persons (without employees) in agriculture, 29,9% are women and 70,1% are men. The United Kingdom has statistics relating to people employed in rural areas in agriculture, hunting and forestry, in 2001, 25,8% were women and 74,2 were men. Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Lithuania have gender-segregated statistics about owners of farms. Bulgaria and Lithuania have very similar data: 45,0% in Bulgaria and 46,0% in Lithuania of owners of farms are women, while in Czech Republic this indicator is very low only 16,1%.

Unemployment rate in rural areas

in %



Finland: not registered in Statistic yearbook of Finland, 2005

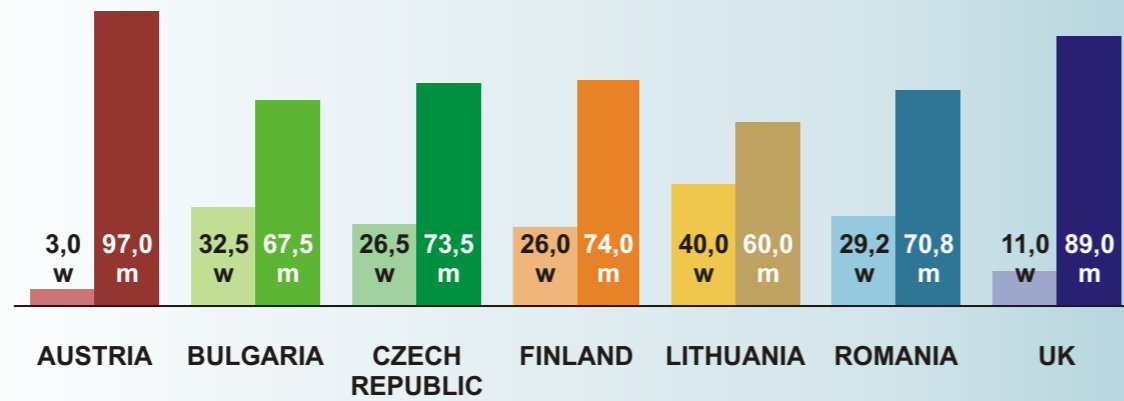
Romania: ILO Unemployment rate

UK: Unemployed England & Wales Table KS01 Rural and area classification 2004 (2001 statistics)

BUSINESS & ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

Directors of private enterprises

in %

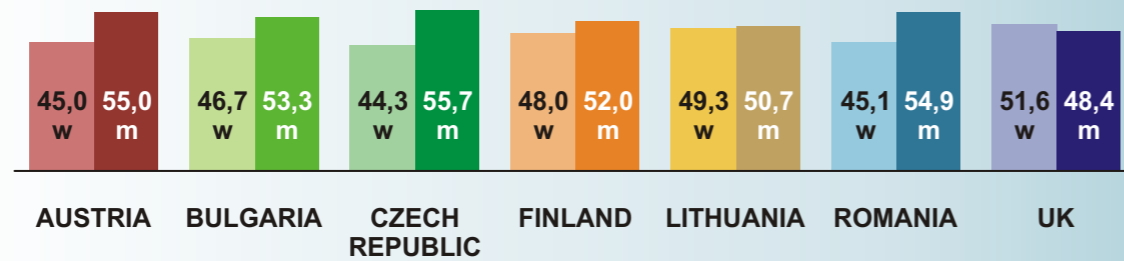


Finland: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

Romania: Legislators, senior officials and managers Major group 1 ISCO88 (COM)

Labour force

in %



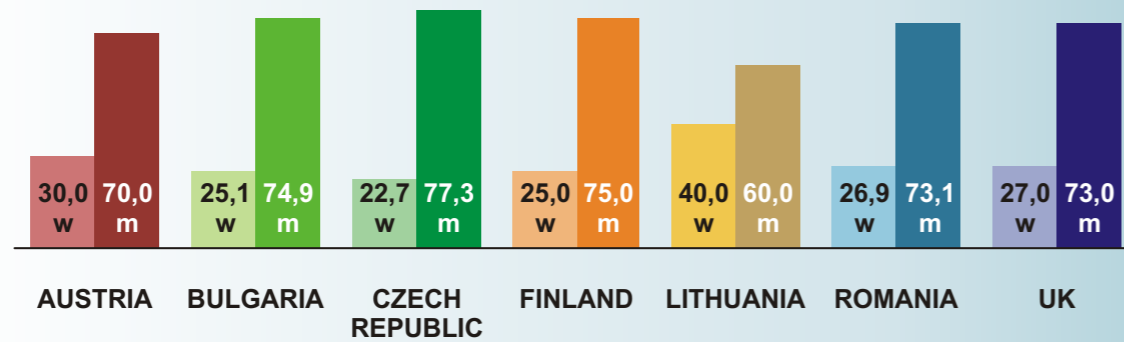
Finland: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

Romania: employment and unemployment

UK: aged 16 & Over UK April 2005 (Labour Force Survey April 2005)

Owners of own busines

in %



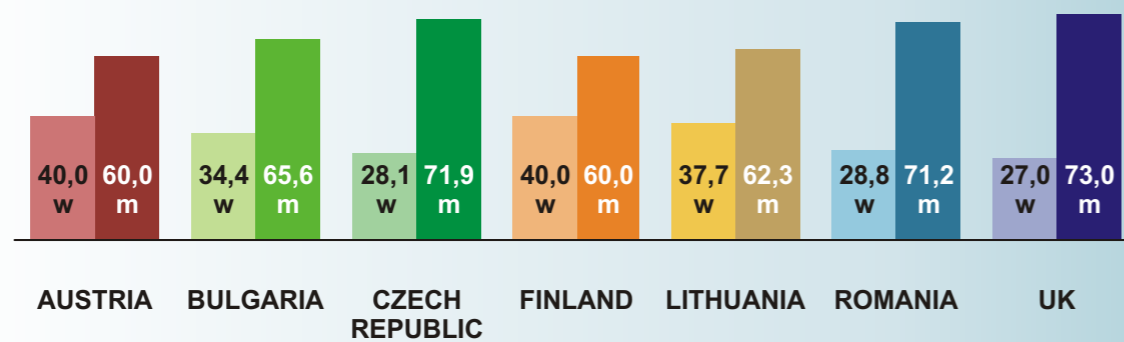
Austria: GewerbescheinbesitzerInnen

Finland: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005

Romania: Employer (self-employed with employees)

Self employed

in %



Finland: Statistic yearbook of Finland 2005