

Newsletter September, 2016

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



2014-1-ES01-KA201-003527 1









Europe 2020 project aims at boosting young people's opportunities in society by contributing to enhance those skills which will be necessary for them to succeed in 2020 Europe and which will facilitate their access to quality employment no matter what the gender or social background is.

The main areas addressed will be promoting entrepreneurship, developing technical and digital skills as well as foreign languages competence. Furthermore, a special attention will also be placed on broadening students' horizons and improving their intercultural and social competence as a way to facilitate their work in international teams. We are convinced that offering new perspectives and supporting their formation will make a positive and active contribution to young people's employability and well-being.

The following specific priorities are being addressed

- Promoting the take-up of practical entrepreneurial experiences in education, training and youth work
- Promoting young people's social inclusion and well-being
- Gender equality / equal opportunities
- •Entrepreneurial learning entrepreneurship education
- •ICT new technologies digital competences



Gender and Social Equality in the Workplace: Small steps in the right direction? Let's have a look at statistics in different countries

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- Analysis of the situation in Germany, Italy, Spain and Holland

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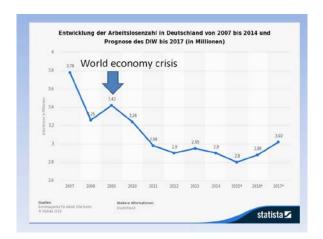


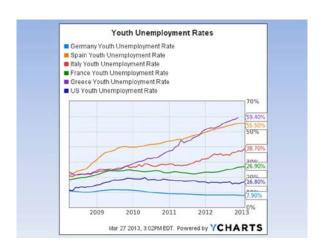
Gender and Social Equality: Statistics in Germany

Ranked 11th in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2008, Germany's record on gender equality is mixed. While political participation of women remains high and public commitment to gender equality is evident through gender mainstreaming programmes at all levels of government, salary gaps between men and women are among the worst in Europe. While there is parity of educational attainment at secondary and tertiary level, the subject and vocation choices of women (largely in education, humanities) partially explain later salary gaps and differences in educational opportunities. The Federal Government has launched a programme encouraging women to study engineering-, technology- or science-related subjects to counter this trend. (Source: http://www.wikigender.org/countries/europe-and-central-asia/gender-equality-in-germany/)



As it is shown in the graphs, Germany's jobless rate is at the lowest level since re-unification. Germany's is the largest economy in the euro zone and has served as an economic anchor for the rest of the member states, which gives it considerable power in economic dealings.





What do figures show with respect to gender and social equality in the employment field?

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Gender and Social Equality: Statistics in Germany



Job distribution

Männer

businessman / manager

74,9

engineer / architect

87,5

soldier / police / border guard

11,8

Männer

teachers

75,8

hotel and restaurant jobs

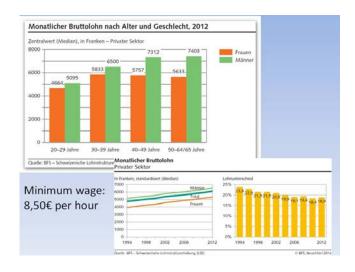
33,8

home economic jobs

5,1

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2009, Wiesbaden 2010,
https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesamtwirtschaftUmwelt/Aubeitsmarkt/Aktuelles/BerufeMaennerFrauen.html (22,10,2012).





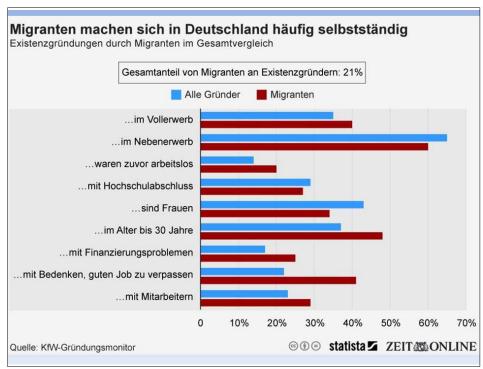


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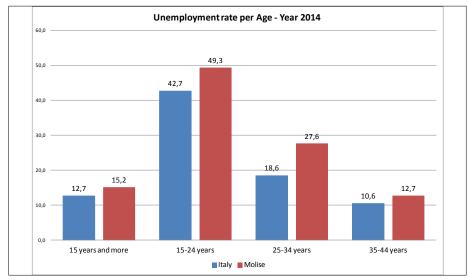
Gender and Social Equality: Statistics in Germany

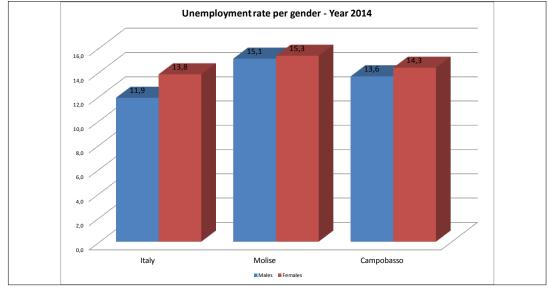


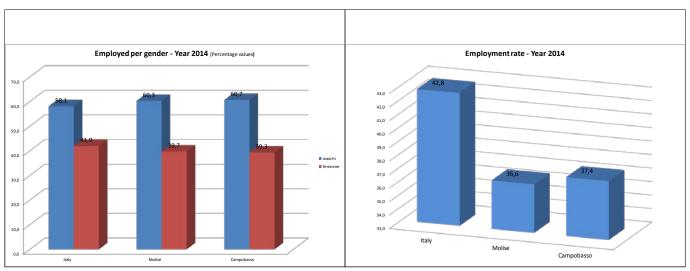




Gender and social equality: Statistics in Italy

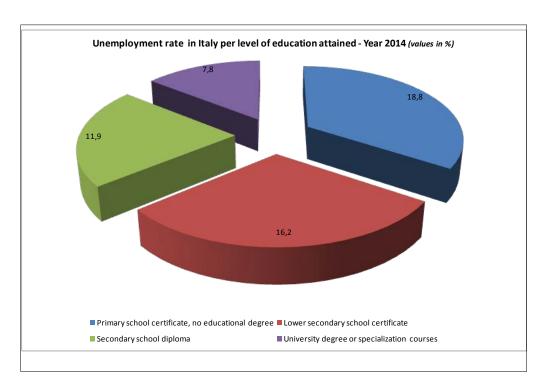


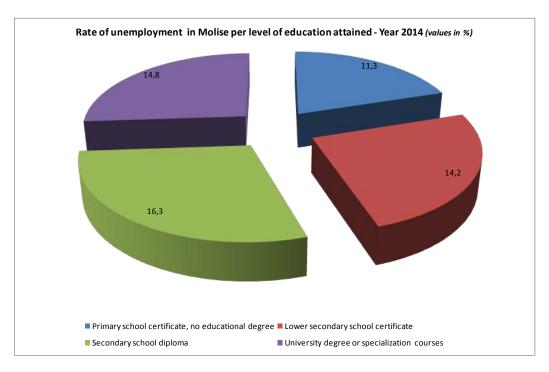






Gender and social equality: Statistics in Italy





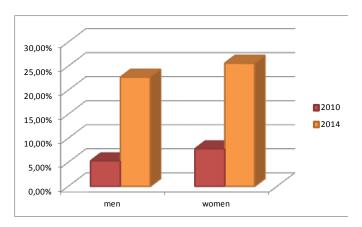


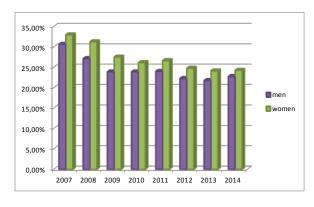
Research carried out by students of Liceo Scientifico Mario Pagano (Campobasso, Italy)

Gender and social equality: Statistics in Spain

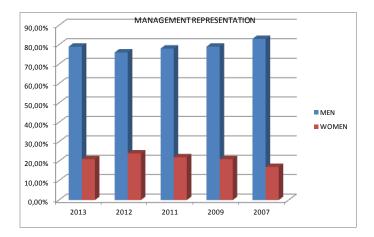
TEMPORARY AND PART TIME JOBS

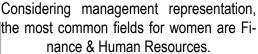
The percentage of female employees having a part time job is significantly higher than men at all ages. The same happens with respect to temporary or seasonal jobs.

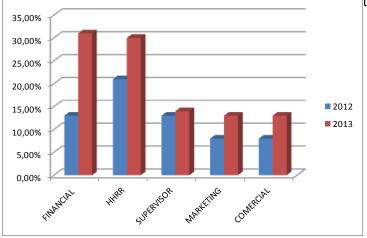




If we consider management representation, the gap between men and women is even bigger



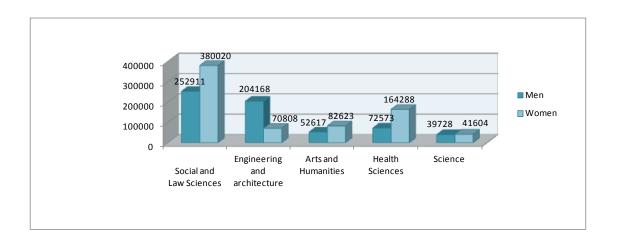


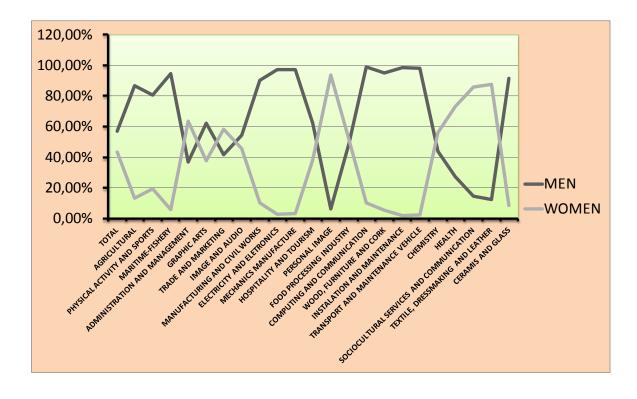


Source: Instituto de la Mujer

Gender and social equality: Statistics in Spain

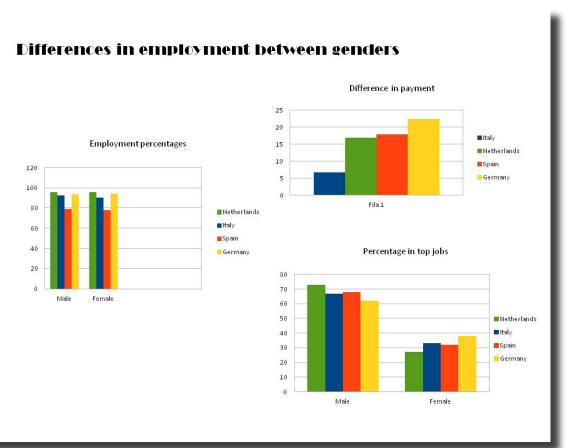
Are there differences in terms of university studies preferences or vocational training?





Analysis of the situation in Germany, Italy, Spain and Holland







- In groups,
 Share the data obtained
- Prepare a graph comparing the situation in each country present your conclusions to the rest of the class.
- What is your opinion about gender equality? Are we walking in the right direction? Present your conclusions

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