

Attīstības izglītība: sieviešu izglītība un ekonomiskā attīstība attīstības sadarbības valstīs

Inese Vaivare
Latvijas Platforma attīstības sadarbībai



Kas ir LAPAS

- Ideju kopiena
- Ilgtspējīga attīstība
- Glokalizācija
- Izglītība un sadarbība
- Humānā palīdzība



“

All human beings are born

Art.

01

free and
equal

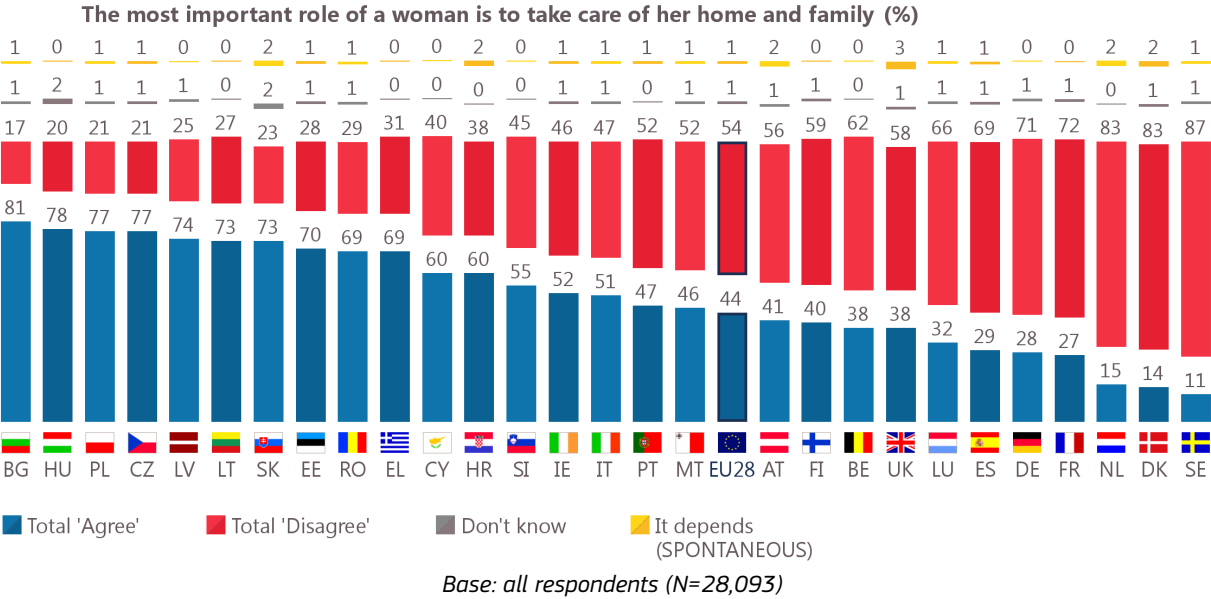


in dignity and rights

”

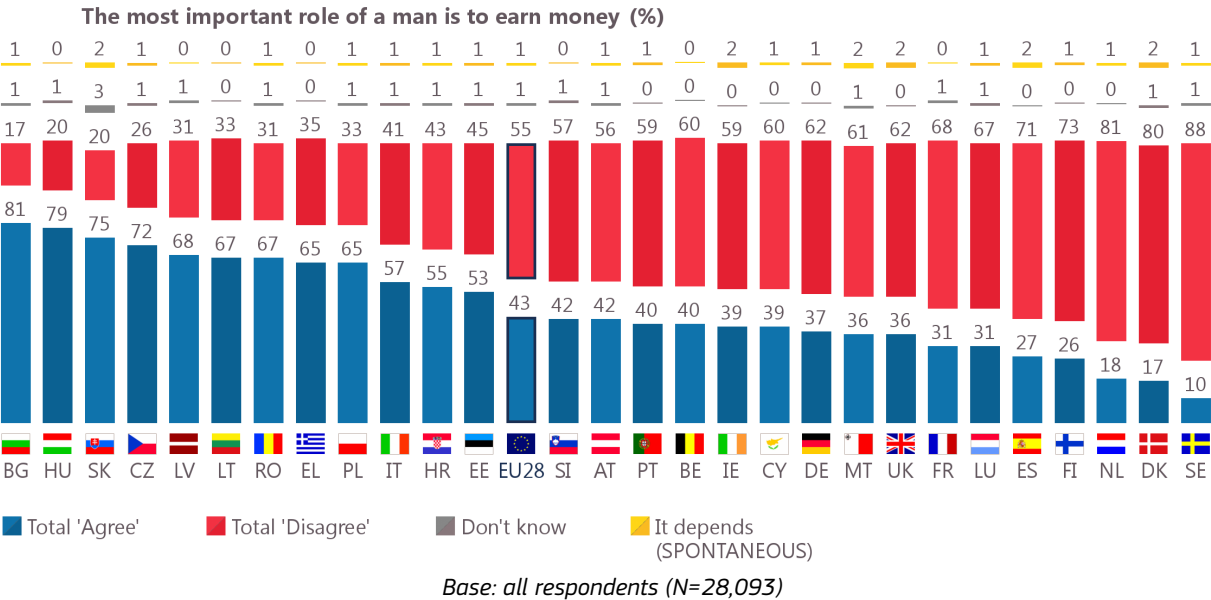


QC1.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



Opinion about whether the most important role of a man is to earn money also varies widely across the EU. Respondents in Bulgaria (81%), Hungary (79%) and Slovakia (75%) are the most likely to believe this, while those in Sweden (10%), Denmark (17%) and the Netherlands (18%) are the least likely to do so.

QC1.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



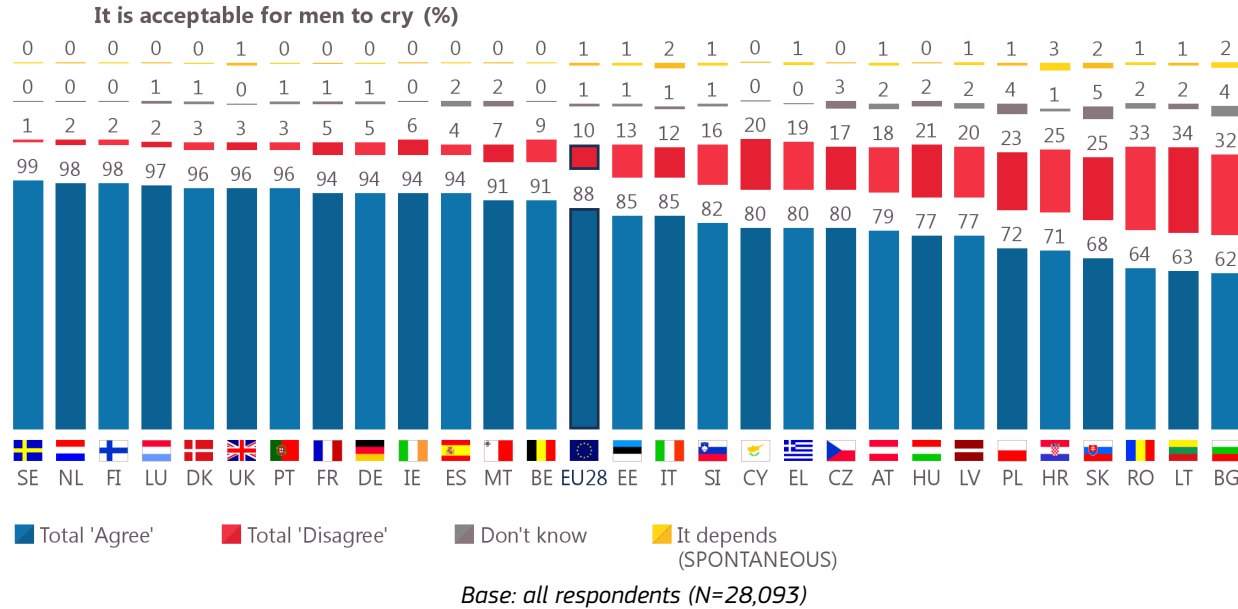
To give a broader overview of the tendency to accept the gender stereotypes presented, an index was created by giving each answer a score from 0-5, where '5' indicates "high agreement" with the stereotype. An average index for each country was then calculated, where the higher the number, the stronger the acceptance of gender stereotypes.

Respondents in Bulgaria are the most likely to stereotype based on gender (12.4), followed by those in Hungary (11.3) and Lithuania (10.9). In contrast, the inclination towards gender stereotypes is lowest amongst respondents in Sweden (3.0), Denmark (4.4) and the Netherlands (4.6).

proportions ranging from 99% in Sweden and 98% in the Netherlands and Finland to 62% in Bulgaria, 63% in Lithuania and 64% in Romania.

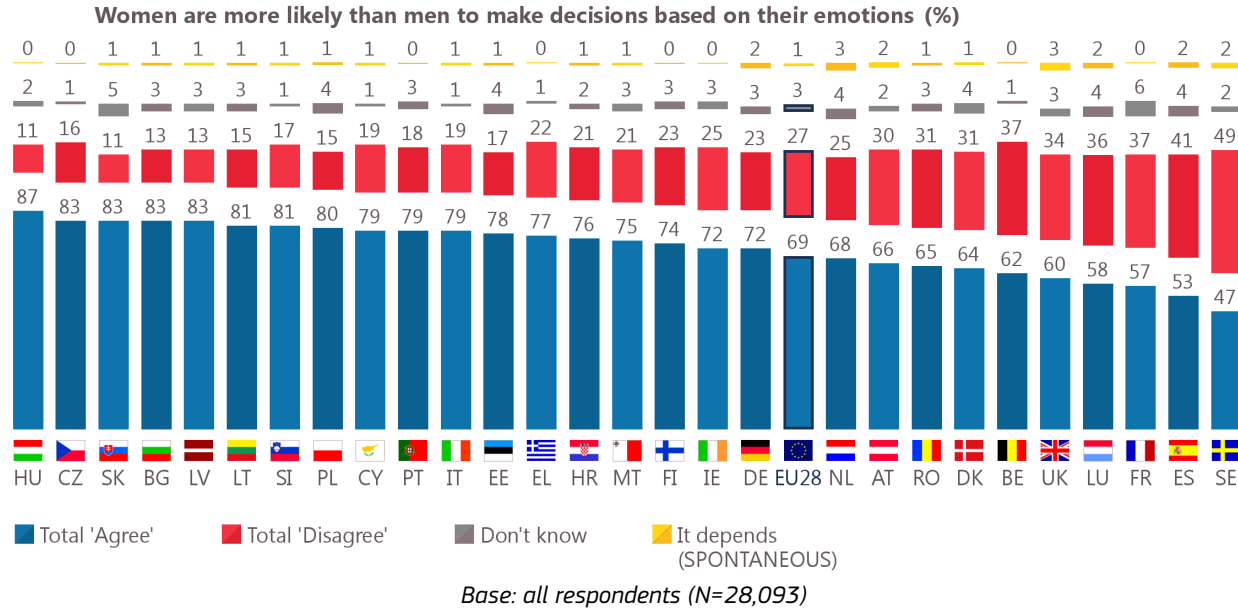
There are five countries where at least one quarter think it is not acceptable for men to cry: Lithuania (34%), Romania (33%), Bulgaria (32%) and Slovakia and Croatia (both 25%).

QC1.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



In all countries but Sweden, the majority of respondents believe that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions. The majority of respondents in Hungary (87%), the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Latvia (all 83%) agree with the statement, compared to 47% in Sweden, 53% in Spain and 57% in France.

QC1.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

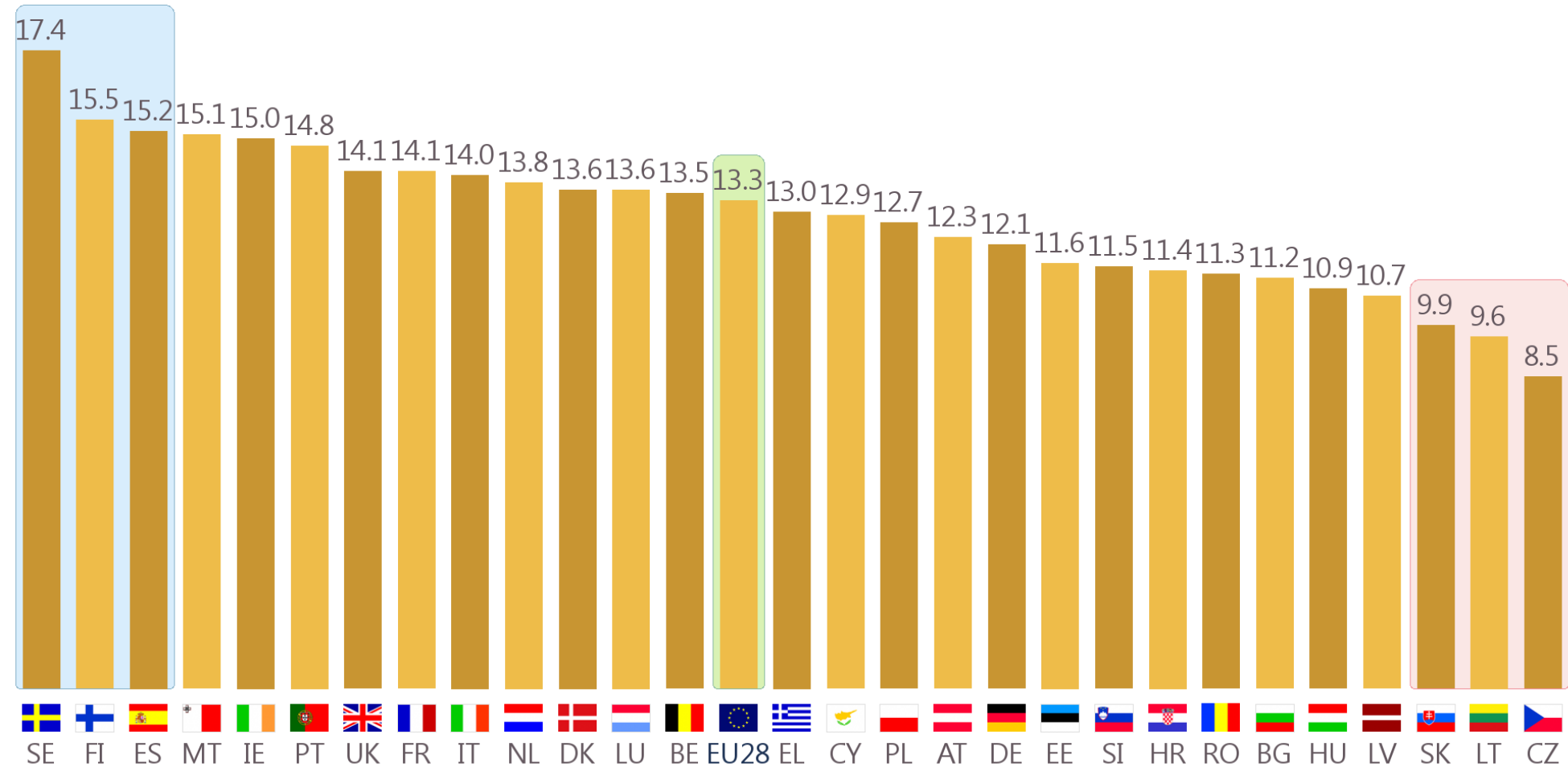


There is a wide diversity of opinion about whether the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family. Agreement with the statement ranges from 81% in Bulgaria, 78% in Hungary and 77% in Poland and the Czech Republic to 11% in Sweden, 14% in Denmark and 15% in the Netherlands. Overall, there are 15 Member States where a majority agree with the statement.

To give a broader overview, an index was created by giving each answer a score from 0-5, where '5' indicates "high agreement". An average index for each country was then calculated, where the higher the number, the stronger the agreement men should promote gender equality.

Respondents in Sweden have the highest average index score (17.4), followed by those in Finland (15.5) and Spain (15.2). At the other end of the scale, the lowest index scores are recorded in the Czech Republic (8.5), Lithuania (9.6) and Slovakia (9.9).

QC5r 'Men should contribute to gender equality' Index
(% - **AVERAGE**)



Base: all respondents (N=28,093)



Ekonomiskā līdztiesība

- spēja piedalīties tirgus procesos
- pieeja un kontrole pār resursiem
- cieņpilns darbs
- sava laika, dzīves un ķermeņa kontrole
- jēgpilna līdzdalība lēmumu pieņemšanā

Caurviju tēma

- Nodarbinātība
- Nabadzība
- Pārtikas drošība
- Veselība
- Nevienlīdzības mazināšana

Mazliet skaitļi

- ekonomiskā līdzdalība vēl nenozīmē līdztiesību - 189 valstu vērtējums
- globāli ir 2,7 miljardi sieviešu, kurām nav tādas pašas tiesības kā vīriešiem darba izvēlē
- 18 valstīs vīri var aizliegt sievām strādāt
- 104 valstīs pastāv darbi, kurus aizliegts veikt sievietēm
- no 25-54 gadus vecām sievietēm 63% strādā - salīdzinot ar 94% vīriešu. Iekļaujot jaunākas un vecākas sievietes - 48.5%, par 26.5% mazāk kā vīriešu.

- sievietes 2.5 x vairāk tiek nodarbinātas neapmaksātajā darbā - mājsaimniecībās
- darba samaksas starpība - 23%
- zema sociālā aizsardzība, bērna piedzimšanas pabalsti
- bankas konts ir 65% vīriešu un 58% sieviešu
- 5% no Fortune 500 uzņēmumu vadītājiem ir sievietes

Izglītības loma attīstībai

- atbalsta sistēma izglītības iegūšanai
- stereotipu mazināšana izglītības procesā
- kā to transformēt iegūto izglītību uz ekonomisko izaugsmi - elastīgs darba laiks, vietējās iniciatīvas, mazo uzņēmumu atbalsts, ēnu ekonomikas mazināšana

“Izglītība ir visspēcīgākais ierocis, lai mainītu pasauli”

–Mandela