



### Gender quiz 1

<b>Target group</b>	All employee groups, all staff members
<b>Objective</b>	To raise awareness for inequalities between men and women and to communicate information regarding relevant subject areas.
<b>Method</b>	Quiz
<b>Task</b>	The questions in the quiz are posed to participants in the plenary session and several answers are collected before presenting the right answer. Variation: the quiz can also be played individually using a questionnaire.
<b>Time</b>	Variable
<b>Note</b>	Questions should be tailored to the participants' context and country of origin. When formulating the example below, for instance, some of the information from Poland and the Czech Republic was missing on individual subject areas.
<b>Evaluation</b>	Depending on the time available, it is possible to provide background and additional information on the complex of topics triggered by the question and thus particularly to highlight structurally determined inequalities (such as unequal pay for equal work).
<b>Materials</b>	Quiz questions
<b>Example</b>	

**Example: Quiz questions and answers**

<b>Quiz questions</b>	<b>Possible answers</b>
<b>1. Name five female heads of national/federal and local government in modern history.</b>	Margret Thatcher Indira Gandhi Golda Meir Angela Merkel Julija Tymoschenko Tansu Ciller Heide Simonis
<b>2. Name at least 2 public figures who took parental leave (and/or took paternity leave from work).</b>	Jürgen Klopp (Coach of Mainz 05 football team) Achim Exner (1985 -1997 Lord Mayor of the German city of Wiesbaden. Shortly after his re-election in 1991, he became the first mayor in Germany to go on parental leave for six months)
<b>3. Name as many male heads of government as you can</b>	Schröder Kaczynski Blair Bush
<b>4. Which EU country has the smallest pay gap between women and men (as of 2006)?</b>	<b>Answer:</b> Malta with 4%  (In 2006, Germany ranked last with 26%; Eurostat pay gaps, gross hourly rate in 2005: Germany 22%, Austria 18%, Czech Republic 19% and Poland 10%).  One explanation for the pay gap is that only a few women actually hold senior positions: only 16 percent of all female employees can be found in this pay group while the male share amounts to 40 percent. Female specialists account for only 15 percent while their male counterparts account for 61 percent.



Quiz questions	Possible answers
<b>5. For every ten men, how many women work in the senior decision-making bodies of the 50 biggest EU corporations listed on the stock exchange?</b>	<b>Answer:</b> one woman for every ten men
<b>6. What percentage of the executive chairs of these 50 EU corporations are held by a woman?</b>	<b>Answer:</b> 4%  (EU average of female corporate CEOs: 11%;, Germany: 11%; 24% in Sweden, Slovenia 21%)
<b>7. What ten jobs requiring training do girls most often choose in Germany?</b>	<b>Answers:</b>  Office clerk Retail saleswoman Hairdresser Medical secretary Dental assistant Industrial clerk Salesperson in the food industry Sales assistant Office manager Qualified hotelier
<b>8. When was the first woman appointed as a professor for gynaecology in your country?</b>	<b>Answers:</b>  Germany: In 2000, Marion Kiechle was the first German woman to earn a professorship for gynaecology at the Technical University of Munich.  Poland: ? Czech Republic: ? Austria: ?