



Gender quiz 2

Target group	All employee groups, all staff members
Objective	To raise awareness for inequalities between men and women and to communicate information regarding relevant subject areas.
Method	Quiz
Task	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.
Time	Variable
Note	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
Evaluation	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).
Materials	Quiz questions
Example	

**Example: questions and answers****A. Health**

1. What are the proportional rates for women and men (in Germany) when it comes to
 - - Alcohol addiction 1/3 w, 2/3 m
 - - Illegal drugs 1/3 w, 2/3 m
 - - Pathological gambling 10% w, 90% m
 - - Medication 2/3 w, 1/3 m
 - - Eating disorders 90% w, 10% m

Although gender differences are further decreasing for the individual types of addiction, it is striking when considering consumption patterns that mainly younger men have the more risky consumption habits.

2. How many grams of alcohol do women and men consume on a daily basis?
 - 17.4 g men, 5.2 g women

3. How many grams of alcohol do boys and girls (aged 12-25) consume on a daily basis?
 - 77 g boys, 29 g girls

The same pattern can be found when it comes to tobacco consumption: although the number of female and male smokers is converging (9.5 million men and 7.2 million women), men consume more cigarettes per day and also in a way which is more damaging to their health (e.g. without filters).

Although intoxication and addiction are actually male issues, there are hardly any useful concepts for a male-specific approach to counselling, caring for and treating men with problematical drug consumption patterns. Drug work is gender-neutral. If at all, it is discussed in the context of "women and addiction".

4. What percentage of boys and girls (up to 17 years old) in Germany display behavioural problems and/or have emotional problems?
 - Boys 17.8%
 - Girls 11.5%



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5. What are the most important risk factors in this context?

- Unfavourable family surroundings and low socio-economic status: the lower the social status, the more often children suffer from mental disorders. Here, boys are affected more than girls.
With regard to allergies, the impact of social status is reversed: allergies and prosperity are intertwined.

A study has shown that there is a shift from acute to chronic diseases such as obesity, asthma or allergies, as well as an increase in mental illnesses.
(Study conducted by the Robert Koch Institute on child and youth health 2007)

6. What percentage of serious traffic accidents in Switzerland are caused by men between the age of 18 and 25?

- almost 90%

B. Work and Family

7. What percentage of women and men with migration background have not completed an apprenticeship?

- Men 35%
- Women 44%

But: girls with migration background leave school with better qualifications

8. What percentage of full-time employed women and men are found in the low-wage sector?

- 2/3 women, 1/3 men

In total, women account for 80% of those in the low-wage sector (including part-time employees).

9. When did a woman first take the helm of a gondola in Venice?

- Since 1998, Alexandra Hai, a woman of German origin, has been working for hotels transferring hotel guests; city government officials and the Gondolieri Association, however, have so far refused to give her a licence.



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10. How many women and men are members of the Finland's new government?

- 12 women (60%), 8 men (40%), the key departments, however, remain in the hands of men

11. What percentage of fathers in Germany claim parents' money (and are thus on parental leave)?

7% in the whole of Germany (as of June 2007)

C. Sports

12. Which decision taken by the All England Club at the Wimbledon tennis open was criticised by German tennis star Tommy Haas for being "not really fair"?

- That women should get the same prize money as men
(His reasoning: women only play best of 3 sets instead of 5)

D. Science

13. By how much has the percentage of female professors risen in Germany since 1995?

- From 8% in 1995 to 15% in 2007 (as of 10 July 2007)

14. In which specialist areas do you find most / least female professors?

- Theory and history of art 27%
- Linguistics and cultural science 26%
- Mathematics / natural sciences 10%
- Engineering 7%

6. What are the respective percentages for men and women in the EU in the course of an academic career?

	Men		Women	
	1999	2003	1999	2003
Students	48	46	52	54
Graduates	44	41	56	59
Ph.D. students	56	54	44	46
Ph.D. graduates	62	57	38	43
Junior professors	63	58	37	42
Senior professors	70	68	30	32
In top positions	87	85	13	15