

WOMEN PARTICIPATION, QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE, 2000-2007

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Abstract: We analyze women participation, in economic and social activities, in Europe, for the period 2000-2007, and the positive effects of education, quality of government and economic development on quality of life and female participation. We estimate some econometric models which have into account the positive impact of education in gender equality opportunities as well as the positive impact of gender equality on indicators of socio-economic well-being. In spite of some advancement in equality of opportunities for women in working activities, we find a marked stagnation of opportunities for highly prepared women in decision making and leadership, particularly in countries where voice of citizens do not find enough channels of communication with Government and where television, press media, and several social institutions, are under tight control of powerful political and business groups which show little concern about female equality of opportunities based on merit and capacity. We suggest policies addressed to increase equality of opportunities for women in European countries, particularly related with those problems denounced by the European Women's Lobby about difficulties for female leaders to reach an even participation in decision making and media. This would help to advance in quality of life for all the society.

Keywords: Quality of governance, human capital, gender empowerment, quality of life, Europe, Comparison of Europe with the USA.

JEL Codes: B54, C2, J16, O5, O52

1. Introduction

Women participation in decision making and leadership is very often highly positive for social welfare, particularly when women with high capacity take an active part in design and control of policies to reinforce cooperation and socio-economic development. Female participation in economic and social leadership is not only a write of qualified women in a democratic society, but it may be also of interest to improve general quality of life. In fact we may found that in many fields the experience has demonstrated that participation of qualified women in economic and social policies has shown a positive contribution to socio economic development.

Section 2 presents a summary of women participation in some relevant top position of management and media in Europe for the period 2001 to 2009 and our suggestions for a positive evolution, not only of the share of women in top positions, but also in the development of channels for real participation of qualified female and male voices in European decisions. We notice that percentage of women in top positions of management

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and government is usually very low, and it varies from less than 5% in top banking and financing and in employers' organization, to 34.9% in EU Parliament.

Section 3 analyzes women participation in labour market. In section 4 we present some econometric models which show a positive relationship between gender equality and quality of life.

2. Women participation in decision making and media in Europe

Table 1 presents a summary of the main figures that appear in report on women in leadership and decision making in the European Union published by EU(2010), where we may notice a slight positive trend to increase women share to levels above 25% in some institutions but strong barriers to female participation in top positions of largest firms, banking and finance and employers organizations. In this regard it should be of interest to foster the role of social committees, with at least 33% of female, or male, participation, in order to have into account the voice of customers and society, in those top institutions.

Table 1. Participation of Women in decision making in European Union (percentage)

Management	Level	EU15 around 2003	EU27 around 2003	EU Inst. 2003	EU15 2009	EU27 2009	EU Inst. 2009
Banking&Financing	1	6.7	0	0	..
	2	17.6	15.6	..	19.4	17.7	..
Largest firms	1	1.0	2.2	..	1.6	3.0	..
	2	7.0	7.8	..	10.9	10.9	..
Trade Unions	1	16.7			27.8		
	2	19.8			22.7		
Employers' organizations	1	5.7			3.4		
	2	7.7			11.7		
Parliament		20.7*		30.4*	24.2		34.9
Civil servants: top levels		20.7	24.8	13.9	28.5	31.7	23.4
Judiciary		13.2	30.0	..	19.0	31.2	18.5
Universities top research positions					11.0		

Source: Elaborated by Guisan and Aguayo from EU(2010). Notes: Inst. = Institutions. 1: president and 2:members of board. *Estimated by linear interpolation of data 1997-2007 for national parliaments and 1999-2007 for EU Parliament. Universities top research positions for year 2006.

Tables 2 and 3 present our comments on selected data of the European Women Lobby, EWL(2010), about participation of European women in decision making and media.

Our suggestions in table 2 are addressed to increase opportunities for qualified women in decision making, not only as a quantitative question of increasing female shares, but also as a qualitative and deeper question related with fostering real channels of participation to give voice to qualified citizens, women and men, who defend and support positive initiatives for social and economic development. We need to improve channel for voice of citizens, and particularly give opportunities to voice of qualified and positive citizens, women and men, to the service of social welfare.

Our suggestions in table 3 are addressed to improve the contents of media with more positive contents addressed to listen to the voice of social leaders in the sense of Zenger,

and Folkman (2002), as to say of those female and male citizens, which have initiatives to improve quality of life and cooperation for development. The situation varies across European countries, and while in Scandinavian countries, and a few other cases, we find a fair development of opportunities for female leadership, we may find many barriers in other cases.

Tabla 2. Data and suggestions about women in decision making

<p>Data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 35% of Members of the European Parliament are women. 2) 23% of members of national parliaments are women. 3) 33% of the members of the college of Commissioners are women. 4) 22% of members of national Governments are women. 5) 3% of the Presidents of the largest publicly quoted companies are women. 6) The top 300 European companies have an average of 9.7% of women on their Boards. 7) 5-15% of high-tech business is owned by women. 8) In 16 European countries, men occupy more than 90% of university headships. 9) 9.3% of those in top management positions in the telecommunications industry are women.
<p>Our Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Women leadership in political institutions and public administration:</i> Some National Parliaments and the European Parliament need to be revitalized with improvements of the electoral systems in order to give more voice to citizens, and with channels of communication with society. Female participation in those institutions should found support to avoid barriers of access to decision making, not only increasing the share of women but also giving highly qualified women access to real power of decision, both in political institution and in top public management. 2) <i>Women leadership in top companies and financial institutions:</i> It is important to increase channels for the voice of women leadership in those institutions, not only in representation of owners and workers but also in representation of society. Increasing the role of Social Committees of Advise and Control in top institution, or in public institutions controlling socio-economic impacts of private institutions, with female and male qualified members, should be an important step towards better decisions and socio-economic welfare. 3) <i>Women leadership in universities::</i> Many qualified women and men in universities of several European countries (for example in Spain) find difficulties to act as leaders of their research teams due to an excess of bureaucratic barriers which exist for the service of powerful small groups which take control of research resources at university level and in several bodies in charge of financing research. That favours aggressive behaviour of power groups against qualified individuals that seem weak in the struggle for power. In aggressive environments some men and many women are in the weak part and find too many difficulties to act as leaders and transmit initiatives of interest for socio-economic development. It is important to guarantee in all the European countries channels of representation of qualified researchers and teams of researchers in order to avoid abuses. See Annex on <i>Universities, Media and Female Leadership</i>.

Source: Suggestions by Guisan and Aguayo(2011) and data from EWL(2010).

Women Watch(2011) reports that UN chief calls for specific steps to close gender gap in parliaments: Mr. Ban Kim-Moon told a high-level forum on women and democracy, held in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, that it was time for “faster and wider progress” in promoting the participation of women at all levels of society. *“When women are included, democracies thrive. And when women take their rightful leadership roles, all of society benefits.”*

Tabla 3. Data and suggestions about women in media

Data:

- 1) There are four men for every woman who gets media coverage in the EU.
- 2) Women are central to a **NEWS** story 10% of the time.
- 3) Women make up 6% of experts and 14% of spokespersons on the news.
- 4) 10% of **POLITICIANS** in the news are female. In Italy and Portugal only 2%.
- 5) In European news, women are three times as likely as men to be identified in terms of their family status.
- 6) Women represent one third of main **TV** and **FILM** characters.
- 7) Women athletes secure between 2-9% of TV airtime devoted to **SPORTS**.
- 8) Women represent 27% of employees or professionals shown in **ADVERTS**, but 60% of those portrayed doing housework or looking after children.
- 9) Adverts showing boys place them outside of the house 85% of the time; those featuring girls place them more than half of the time inside the home.
- 10) Up to 34 years old, women represent 79% of **TV PRESENTERS**; over 50, they are only 7%.

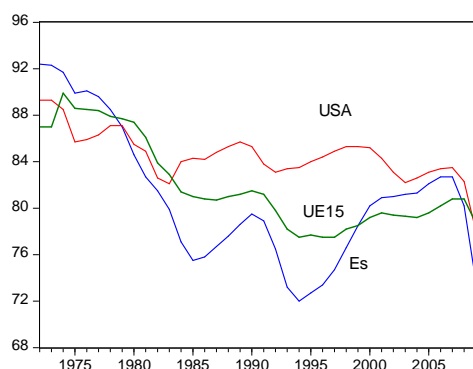
Our suggestions: It is very urgent to favour the presence of qualified women, not only as journalists and directors of media, but also as advisors, experts interviewed and main protagonists in the news.

Source: Suggestions by Guisan and Aguayo(2011) and data from EWL(2010).

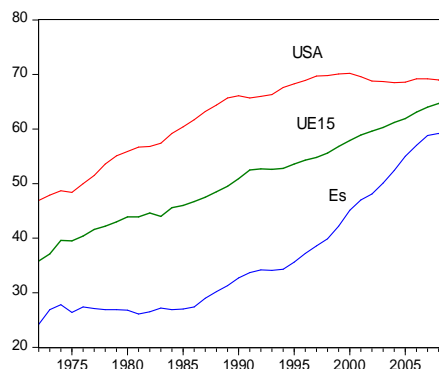
3. Women participation in employment and income

Graphs 1 and 2 show the evolution of the rates of employment of population aged 25 to 64 years, for the period 1972-2009 in fifteen countries of the European Union (EU15) in comparison with Spain and the USA.

Graph 1: Rate of employment: Male



Graph 2: Rate of Employment: Female



Source: Guisan and Exposito(2011) from Labour Force Statistics of OCDE

In the USA we may notice a trend to stabilization of female participation in labour, slightly below 70% of female population aged 25 to 64 years, and a trend of male participation to stabilize slightly above 80%. European Union average seems to converge towards the USA. In the case of Spain we notice a complicated evolution of employment policies, with up and downs for male participation and a steady trend to converge with EU15 for female participation.

As seen in Guisan and Exposito(2011) employment rate of women in year 2009, accordingly to OECD data, the average rate for EU15 was 64.4, while the rate for the USA was 67.2 and OECD average 61.3.

European countries with highest rates of female participation in employment, equal or above 70% in year 2009 where the following ones: Denmark, Slovenia, Estonia, Finland, Netherlands, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. At a middle stage, between 60% and 69% where: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Slovakia, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal. The lowest rates of female participation of European countries in year 2009, between 50% and 60% corresponded to: Italy, Greece, Spain, Hungary and Poland.

Regarding income participation and job satisfaction of women, we may notice the following features:

- 1) The labour income ratio female/male, accordingly to the United Nations statistics, as seen in table A1 in the Annex, was around 64% in the USA. In EU15 the values of the ratio varied between 40% and 84%, with values above 70% in the following countries: Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- 2) Female job satisfaction was found similar or even higher than male satisfaction accordingly with the EU report.

Female/male income ratio has been found to be lower than 100% even accounting for workers skills and educational level, and in our view the reasons for that could be related with three points:

- 1) Public sector lower wages: In many countries female employment has a high degree of concentration in public employment (particularly in health, education and administration) which has been found that usually gives more security but pays lower wages for similar qualifications in the private sectors.
- 2) Female choice: Many women show preference for compatibility of work with family duties and with cooperation activities instead of competition. For that reasons female choice sometimes not to apply for positions rewarded with extra pay which imply less compatibility with family duties and/or competitive behaviour within the firm or institution.
- 3) Barriers to women entries and discrimination: In top positions, highly rewarded, women usually find strong barriers to enter (glass ceiling or steel ceiling), and in medium or low positions very often tasks related with female activities are less valued, due to negative discrimination, than those related with male activities.

Regarding job satisfaction positive relationships with the educational level of workers it seems that it is related to some features: level of wages, vocational work and freedom of initiatives.

As seen in Guisan and Exposito(2011) and data from EU(2008) some sectors where female percentage of employment was higher than male percentage where:

Commerce retail (12.5% of total female employment in comparison with 6.3% of total male employment), domestic service (2.3% in comparison with nearly 0%), education (11.4 and 3.8%), health and other social services (17.2% and 4%)

4. Gender equality, Satisfaction with Life, and socio-economic development

Quality of governments and female rights are usually positively related. Giving voice to citizens usually leads to better government and to gender empowerment. A high educational level of population is usually very important to favour voice of citizens, government quality, economic development and social welfare. Table 4 includes indicators of socio-economic development in 14 European Union countries in comparison with Switzerland, Norway, the USA, Canada and Mexico. Table A1 in the Annex includes data for a sample of 41 countries.

Table 4. Indicators of 16 European countries and 3 North American countries.

País	GEM08	SWL2F	GDP pc	Tyr	Voice	Gov.Effect.
Dinamarca	0.8870	264	34.905	10.02	8.14	9.42
Norway	0.9150	260	49.359	11.41	8.06	9.24
Sweden	0.9250	259	34.090	9.75	7.94	9.16
USA	0.7690	253	43.055	10.70	7.18	8.24
Austria	0.7480	251	35.537	10.32	7.78	8.46
Switzerland	0.8290	249	37.581	10.56	8.10	9.48
Finland	0.8920	246	33.324	9.49	7.98	8.88
Netherlands	0.8720	246	36.956	10.37	8.06	8.60
Canada	0.8290	244	36.260	10.16	7.72	8.84
UK	0.7860	244	33.717	9.71	7.76	8.54
Ireland	0.7270	241	41.036	9.91	7.80	8.34
Germany	0.8520	239	33.181	10.17	7.80	8.36
France	0.7800	239	31.625	9.71	7.54	7.60
Mexico	0.6030	234	13.307	6.80	4.96	5.26
Belgium	0.8410	231	33.399	9.96	7.88	8.18
Spain	0.8250	229	28.536	9.61	7.10	7.00
Portugal	0.7410	223	21.169	8.81	7.50	6.76
Italy	0.7340	223	28.682	9.89	7.24	5.66
Greece	0.6910	208	26.928	8.94	6.92	5.96

Notes: GEM08=Gender Empowerment of UN. SWL2F= Satisfaction with life elaborated from Mark et al. GDP per capita=Gross Domestic Product per head in year 2008, in thousand Dollars at 2005 prices and Purchasing Power Parities from WB(2010). Total Years of Schooling (average years of schooling of adult population) elaborated from data of Barro and Lee and own estimations. Voice of citizens and Government Effectiveness elaborated from data by Kaufman et al(2008) by conversion of the original scale -2.5 to 2.5 to a scale 0 to 10.

Table 5 below, and table A2 in the Annex, show the coefficient of linear correlation between the indicator of gender empowerment (GEM08) and three indicators of quality of life. Table 5 is based in a sample of 30 European and Eurasian countries, and table A2 in a World sample of 49 countries.

Table 5. Correlation between Gender Empowerment and SWL in Europe and Eurasia

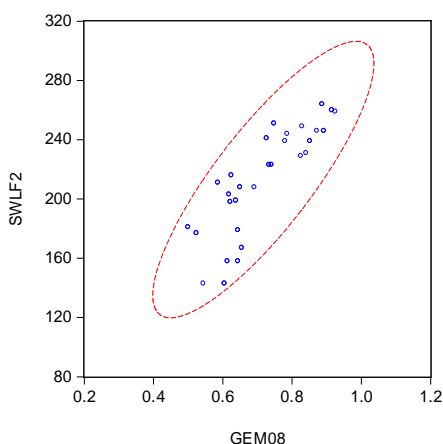
	SWLECO	SWL2F	SWLVEEN	GEM08
SWLECO	1.00	0.87	0.88	0.780
SWL2F	0.87	1.00	0.96	0.835
SWLVEEN	0.88	0.96	1.00	0.837
GEM08	0.78	0.83	0.83	1.00

Source: Elaborated by Guisan and Aguayo(2011) from the satisfaction with life (SWL) indexes of: The Economist (swleco), Marks et al. (swl2f) and Veenhoven (swlveen), and GEM08=Gender Empowerment Measure of United Nations in year 2008 (2010). Sample of Europe and Eurasia.

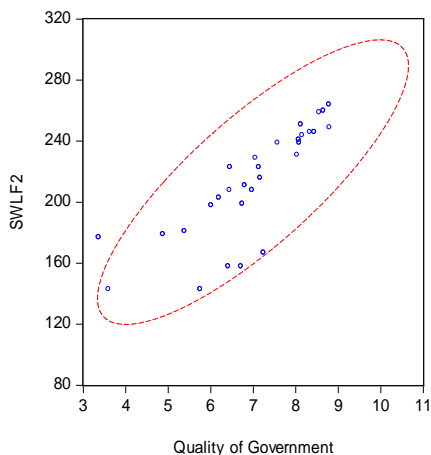
In the case of Europe the three indicators of satisfaction with life satisfaction show a high correlation with the indicator of gender empowerment (GEM08).

Graphs 3 and 4 show the positive correlation of SWL2F with GEM08 and with indicators of Quality of Government (Voice of Citizens and Government Effectiveness) with data of 30 European and Eurasian countries of table A1.

Graph 3. SWLF2 and GEM08



Graph 4. SWLF2 and Quality of Government



Note: Data of 30 European and Eurasian from table A1 in the Annex. Quality of Government is measured with the average of two indicators: Voice of Citizens and Government Effectiveness.

We have estimated several econometric models which related Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM08) with other indicators, with data of table A1. Models 1.1 to 2.5 includes data of the 41 countries of the table, and model 2.6 was estimated with only the 30 countries of Europe and Eurasia from that table. Terms between parentheses below the coefficients correspond to t-Student statistics and are indicated with * or ** when the

coefficients are significantly different from zero, at the usual significance levels of 5% and 10%.

Models 1.1 and 1.2 present the relationship between GEM08 and two explanatory variables: Total Years of Schooling (Tyr) and Voice of Citizens. Model 1.1 includes fixed effects of country dummies for a few countries (more information in the Annex):

$$(1.1) \text{ Gem08} = 0.0689 \text{ Tyr} + 0.0148 \text{ Voice} + \text{Effects of country dummies} \\ (10.14) * \quad (1.73) **$$

Adjusted $R^2 = 0.8439$; % Standard Error on Mean of dependent variable = 7.07%

$$(1.2) \text{ Gem08} = 0.1040 + 0.0543 \text{ Tyr} + 0.0198 \text{ Voice of Citizens} \\ (1.72)** \quad (5.51)* \quad (1.72)**$$

Models 2.1 to 2.5 relates SWLF2 with each of the other indicators for 41 countries of table A1, and model 2.6, shows the relation between satisfaction with life and several indicators of table A1 with the sample of 30 countries of Europe and Eurasia plus the USA and Canada. More detailed results are shown in the Annex.

$$(2.1) \text{ Swlf2} = 109 + 158 \text{ GEM08}$$

$$(2.2) \text{ Swlf2} = 181 + 1.66 * \text{ GDPpc (thousands)}$$

$$(2.3) \text{ Swlf2} = 132 + 10.3 \text{ Tyr}$$

$$(2.4) \text{ Swlf2} = 134 + 12.67 \text{ Voice of Citizens}$$

$$(2.5) \text{ Swlf2} = 149 + 10.45 \text{ Government Effectiveness}$$

$$(2.6) \text{ Swlf2} = 120 + 52 \text{ GEM08} + 1.27 \text{ GDPpc} + 4.53 (\text{Voice} + \text{Gov.Eff.})/2 + \text{fixed effects.}$$

Fixed effects coefficients for country dummies, significantly different from zero:

Fixed effects	Coefficient	t-Student
Estonia, Lituania, Letonia, Bulgaria, Russia	-43.93 *	-15.16
Denmark	14.34 *	2.53
Belgium, Greece	-10.86 *	-2.76

Adjusted $R^2 = 0.9792$, %S.E. on mean of dependent variable = 2.47%

The estimated models show that there are important and positive relationships between gender empowerment and quality of life. A high educational level of population is usually positive to foster real GDP per capita, quality of government and gender empowerment. High levels of gender empowerment, quality of government and economic development, usually have a positive impact on the indicator of satisfaction with life.

5. Conclusions.

We have analyzed the opportunities for female leadership in European countries and our main conclusion is that gender empowerment is positively related with socio-economic development and contributes to social welfare but unfortunately opportunities for qualified women in social leadership are yet scarce. One of the main points of concern is the low levels of presence of qualified women in media, where that would be an interesting point of action for organizations in favour of female rights.

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¹ <http://www.womenlobby.org>

² <http://www.usc.es/economet/eaat.htm>

³ http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1148386

Annex 1. Indicators of Gender Empowerment and socio-economic development

A1. Indicators of Gender Empowerment and socio-economic development in 41 countries

Rank	País	GEM08	SWL2F	PIB pc	Escolaridad	Voz	Efectividad
1	Dinamarca	0.8870	264	34905	10.02	8.14	9.42
2	Norway	0.9150	260	49359	11.41	8.06	9.24
3	Sweden	0.9250	259	34090	9.75	7.94	9.16
4	USA	0.7690	253	43055	10.70	7.18	8.24
5	Austria	0.7480	251	35537	10.32	7.78	8.46
6	Switzerland	0.8290	249	37581	10.56	8.10	9.48
7	Venezuela	0.5770	247	11480	6.34	3.84	3.26
8	Finland	0.8920	246	33324	9.49	7.98	8.88
9	Netherlands	0.8720	246	36956	10.37	8.06	8.60
10	Canada	0.8290	244	36260	10.16	7.72	8.84
11	UK	0.7860	244	33717	9.71	7.76	8.54
12	Chile	0.5210	244	13108	6.88	6.96	7.44
13	Ireland	0.7270	241	41036	9.91	7.80	8.34
14	Germany	0.8520	239	33181	10.17	7.80	8.36
15	France	0.7800	239	31625	9.71	7.54	7.60
16	Costa Rica	0.6900	236	10239	6.28	6.76	5.78
17	Uruguay	0.5420	235	10592	6.73	6.90	6.14
18	Argentina	0.6920	235	12502	6.71	5.66	4.72
19	Mexico	0.6030	234	13307	6.80	4.96	5.26
20	Belgium	0.8410	231	33399	9.96	7.88	8.18
21	Panama	0.5970	230	10757	6.42	6.04	5.50
22	Spain	0.8250	229	28536	9.61	7.10	7.00
23	Brazil	0.4980	227	9034	6.60	5.82	4.76
24	Portugal	0.7410	223	21169	8.81	7.50	6.76
25	Italy	0.7340	223	28682	9.89	7.24	5.66
26	Slovenia	0.6250	216	26294	8.85	7.16	7.16
27	Hungary	0.5860	211	17894	7.99	7.20	6.40
28	R. Checa	0.6500	208	22953	8.49	6.96	6.98
29	Greece	0.6910	208	26928	8.94	6.92	5.96
30	Ecuador	0.6050	208	7035	5.74	4.54	2.92
31	Poland	0.6180	203	15634	7.68	6.62	5.76
32	Slovak R.	0.6380	199	19342	7.84	6.96	6.52
33	Croacia	0.6220	198	14729	7.46	5.94	6.08
34	Romania	0.5000	181	10750	7.22	5.94	4.82
35	Macedonia	0.6440	179	8350	6.85	5.32	4.42
36	Kazakhstan	0.5240	177	10259	6.45	2.88	3.84
37	Estonia	0.6550	167	19327	7.77	7.10	7.38
38	Lituania	0.6140	158	16659	7.46	6.86	6.56
39	Letonia	0.6440	158	16317	7.53	6.72	6.10

40	Bulgaria	0.6050	143	10529	7.32	6.30	5.20
41	Russia	0.5440	143	13873	8.12	2.98	4.20

Notes: Data of 30 European and Eurasian Countries and 11 American countries. GEM08=Gender Empowerment of UN. SWL2F= Satisfaction with life elaborated from Mark et al. GDP per capita=Gross Domestic Product per head in year 2008, in thousand Dollars from WB(2010). Total Years of Schooling (average years of schooling of adult population) elaborated from data of Barro and Lee and own estimations. Voice of citizens and Government Effectiveness elaborated from data by Kaufman et al(2008) by conversion of the original scale -2.5 to 2.5 to a scale 0 to 10.

Table A2. Correlation between Gender Empowerment and Satisfaction with Life worldwide (132 countries)

	SWLECO	SWL2F	SWLVEEN	GEM08
SWLECO	1.00	0.71	0.77	0.73
SWL2F	0.71	1.00	0.94	0.47
SWLVEEN	0.77	0.94	1.00	0.57
GEM08	0.73	0.47	0.57	1.00

Source: Elaborated by Guisan and Aguayo(2011) from the satisfaction with life indexes of the Economist (swleco), Marks et al. (swl2f) and Veenhoven (swlveen), and the Gender Empowerment Measure of United Nations (2008).

Model 1.1. Gender Empowerment related with Tyr, Voice of citizens and dummies

Dependent Variable: GEM08

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TYR	0.068879	0.006795	10.13728	0.0000
Voice of Citizens	0.014863	0.008600	1.728245	0.0936
Sweden	0.135419	0.050035	2.706480	0.0108
Finland	0.119733	0.050146	2.387718	0.0230
Slovenia	-0.090996	0.049847	-1.825521	0.0773
Costa Rica	0.156967	0.051932	3.022566	0.0049
Romania	-0.085591	0.049622	-1.724876	0.0942
Argentina	0.145699	0.049617	2.936459	0.0061
Ecuador	0.142158	0.049377	2.879003	0.0071
R-squared	0.874332	Mean dependent var	0.693585	
Adjusted R-squared	0.842915	S.D. dependent var	0.123787	
S.E. of regression	0.049062	Akaike info criterion	-3.000290	
Sum squared resid	0.077025	Schwarz criterion	-2.624140	
Log likelihood	70.50595	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.863317	
Durbin-Watson stat	2.224599			

Note: Country dummies were included if the coefficient was significantly different from zero. Significance of dummy coefficients may be due to overestimation (if positive) or underestimation (if negative) of the dependent variable or to effects of missing explanatory variables.

Model 1.2. Gender Empowerment related with Tyr and Voice of Citizens

Dependent Variable: GEM08

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.104011	0.060404	1.721935	0.0932
Tyr	0.054282	0.009844	5.514046	0.0000
Voice of Citizens	0.019802	0.011531	1.717353	0.0941
R-squared	0.723869	Mean dependent var		0.693585
Adjusted R-squared	0.709335	S.D. dependent var		0.123787
S.E. of regression	0.066738	Akaike info criterion		-2.505740
Sum squared resid	0.169249	Schwarz criterion		-2.380356
Log likelihood	54.36766	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.460082
F-statistic	49.80781	Durbin-Watson stat		1.622850
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Model 2.1. Satisfaction with life related with Gender Empowerment

Dependent Variable: SWLF2

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	109.3067	24.07507	4.540244	0.0001
GEM08	158.4002	34.18395	4.633759	0.0000
R-squared	0.355070	Mean dependent var		219.1707
Adjusted R-squared	0.338534	S.D. dependent var		32.90585
S.E. of regression	26.76252	Akaike info criterion		9.459432
Sum squared resid	27933.06	Schwarz criterion		9.543021
Log likelihood	-191.9184	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.489871
F-statistic	21.47172	Durbin-Watson stat		2.133142
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000039			

Model 2.2. Satisfaction with life related with GDP per capita

Dependent Variable: Swlf2

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	180.9767	9.400941	19.25091	0.0000
GDPpc	1.665373	0.366540	4.543502	0.0001
R-squared	0.346114	Mean dependent var	219.1707	
Adjusted R-squared	0.329348	S.D. dependent var	32.90585	
S.E. of regression	26.94771	Akaike info criterion	9.473224	
Sum squared resid	28320.99	Schwarz criterion	9.556813	
Log likelihood	-192.2011	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.503663	
F-statistic	20.64341	Durbin-Watson stat	2.047905	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000052			

Model 2.3. Satisfaction with life related with Total Years of Schooling

Dependent Variable: SWLF2

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	132.2782	25.22225	5.244503	0.0000
TYR	10.32577	2.948311	3.502265	0.0012
R-squared	0.239260	Mean dependent var	219.1707	
Adjusted R-squared	0.219754	S.D. dependent var	32.90585	
S.E. of regression	29.06625	Akaike info criterion	9.624583	
Sum squared resid	32949.03	Schwarz criterion	9.708172	
Log likelihood	-195.3040	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.655022	
F-statistic	12.26586	Durbin-Watson stat	1.870914	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001173			

Model 2.4. Satisfaction with Life and Voice of Citizens

Dependent Variable: SWLF2

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	134.2290	23.23418	5.777221	0.0000
Voice of citizens	12.66773	3.400294	3.725481	0.0006
R-squared	0.262470	Mean dependent var		219.1707
Adjusted R-squared	0.243559	S.D. dependent var		32.90585
S.E. of regression	28.61941	Akaike info criterion		9.593598
Sum squared resid	31943.75	Schwarz criterion		9.677187
Log likelihood	-194.6688	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.624036
F-statistic	13.87921	Durbin-Watson stat		1.672232
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000616			

Model 2.5. Satisfaction with Life and Government Effectiveness

Dependent Variable: SWLF"

Method: Least Squares

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	149.3542	16.88758	8.844030	0.0000
GOV. EFFECT.	10.45004	2.444606	4.274736	0.0001
R-squared	0.319055	Mean dependent var		219.1707
Adjusted R-squared	0.301595	S.D. dependent var		32.90585
S.E. of regression	27.49963	Akaike info criterion		9.513772
Sum squared resid	29492.95	Schwarz criterion		9.597361
Log likelihood	-193.0323	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.544211
F-statistic	18.27337	Durbin-Watson stat		1.766965
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000119			

Model 2.6. Satisfaction with Life related with several indicators and dummies:
sample of 30 European and Eurasian countries together with the USA and Canada

Dependent Variable: SWLF2. Method: Least Squares. Included observations: 32				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	119.5176	8.352983	14.30837	0.0000
GEM08	52.09217	17.03589	3.057790	0.0053
GDPpc	1.266058	0.192930	6.562263	0.0000
(Voice+Gov.Effect.)/2	4.527225	1.462240	3.096089	0.0048
D37+D38+D39+D40+D41	-43.93315	2.897958	-15.16004	0.0000
D1	14.33586	5.659624	2.533006	0.0180
D20+D29	-10.86341	3.938335	-2.758376	0.0107
R-squared	0.982424	Mean dependent var		215.3125
Adjusted R-squared	0.978205	S.D. dependent var		35.98247
S.E. of regression	5.312095	Akaike info criterion		6.368489
Sum squared resid	705.4587	Schwarz criterion		6.689119
Log likelihood	-94.89583	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.474769
F-statistic	232.8947	Durbin-Watson stat		2.625027
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Note: Data of table A1 for 30 European and Eurasian countries, the USA and Canada. We include country coefficients which were significantly different from zero. The order of dummies corresponds to countries in table A1; D1 Denmark, D20 Belgium, D29 Greece, D37 Estonia, D38 Lithuania, D39 Letonia, D40 Bulgaria and D51 Russia. Significant coefficients of the country dummies may be due to overestimation (if positive) or underestimation (if negative) of the observed values of the dependent variable or to missing explanatory variables which explain the difference for that country.

Model 2.7. Similar to model 2.6 with sample of 30 European and Eurasian countries

Dependent Variable: X2. Method: Least Squares. Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	117.2942	8.911314	13.16239	0.0000
X1	55.52281	17.88978	3.103605	0.0050
X3/1000	1.187785	0.221097	5.372231	0.0000
(X5+X6)/2	4.771136	1.524633	3.129366	0.0047
D37+D38+D39+D40+D41	-44.05868	2.972140	-14.82389	0.0000
D1	14.10689	5.814810	2.426029	0.0235
D20+D29	-10.67156	4.060339	-2.628243	0.0150
R-squared	0.981956	Mean dependent var		213.1000
Adjusted R-squared	0.977249	S.D. dependent var		36.07784
S.E. of regression	5.441825	Akaike info criterion		6.427070
Sum squared resid	681.1096	Schwarz criterion		6.754016
Log likelihood	-89.40604	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.531662
F-statistic	208.6078	Durbin-Watson stat		2.722792
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Annex 2. Universities, Media and Female Social Leadership.

Universities and Female Leadership: To be included in the next weeks.

Media and Female leadership

“Western/Northern Europe and North America

Unprecedented media mergers have become the norm in Canada, United States and Western Europe. Media ownership has become both concentrated – with fewer groups holding more and more resources – and convergent, where the same entity holds interests in print, television, and the Internet, often combining ownership of content (newspapers, television stations, portals) and container (presses, cable, telephone or wireless networks). Eight out of nine of the world's largest media conglomerates are based in Europe or North America.

This threatens freedom of the press and can further marginalize women. One concrete example is the situation of women in radio in the USA. As different media forms converge and analog services shift to digital (TV), competition for new broadcasting channels is becoming fierce, and trends indicate that broadcasting frequencies are in danger of being sold out to the highest bidder at the expense of community and public broadcasting needs.

How does this trend affect women? In addition to regulations abandoning the role of "publiccustodians" of a public resource, the 'Fairness Doctrine,' which required broadcasters to provide a minimum of public interest news, was also abandoned, leading to a situation where little or no regulation (based on community-defined standards) exists today. To make matters worse, existing affirmative action rules, which encouraged radio stations to show a preference for female ownership, were dropped, as has the number of women media owners since.

The 1997 revision of the Communications Act (which increased the number of broadcasting outlets any one company own) favours mainstream commercial broadcasters (specifically TV) for allocation of frequencies, and commercial competition for frequencies. This has contributed to a situation where the price of radio and TV stations has escalated beyond the financial means of most small and medium broadcasters. Women-owned and -oriented stations, tending to be smaller, have been obvious casualties in the merger-monopoly frenzy.

Once the conglomerates have control of the media, women are the last of their concerns. "A medium is supposed to be in the centre, a means of communication, a link between emitter and receiver," says Joelle Palmieri of the France-based feminist media group Les Pénélopes.

The Global Media Monitoring Project 2000 shows that, in Europe, where women were 19% of newsmakers, their exclusion from "hard" news, such as European politics, cannot be explained by lack of opportunity:

The GMMP points out that, although most of these stories provided ample opportunity for the inclusion of women's point of view and perspectives, coverage in most media relied almost entirely on male authorities and spokespeople. This is despite the fact that both the European Commission and the European Parliament, sources for much of the news commentary, include substantial numbers of women in authoritative positions."

http://www.womenaction.org/women_media/eng/1/euro.html