



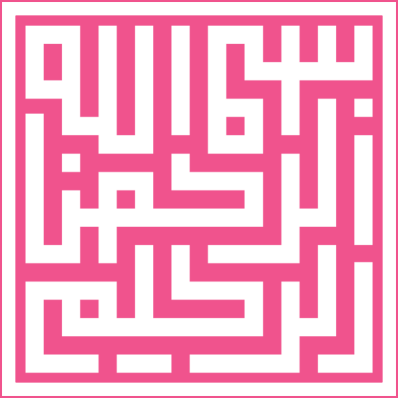
Guidebook:

# جهان زنانو

## A Status Report on Women and Family in the World

Volume ۱: Iranian Women's Achievements and Developments, with A Thoughtful Look at Certain Countries







Islamic Culture and Relations Organization (ICRO)

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# Introduction



## Introduction

Islamic Republic of Iran in women, family and lifestyle field in the international arena is necessary for both the realization of the Islamic Revolution and reaching the Islamic civilization.

The Islamic Revolution approach has experienced many ups and downs through these four decades, so interaction with the human rights mechanisms, international organizations and other countries entails a special scrutiny.

In the same regard, explaining about the achievements and advancements of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the field of women and family and also giving a realistic portrait of the women status and their life's reality in terms of important issues and pivots in other countries, especially in the United States and Canada, who requested the removal of Iran from the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, and also countries who not only voted for this request but also asked for Human Rights Council's resolution against Iran (including Germany and Finland) and fund the fact-finding mission approved by the High Council for Human Rights, let the activists who are working in this field to deal with the women's issue in the international level with a more precise consideration and away from media propaganda.

Relying on its field work experience in this field, assessment of the international activists' needs to content supply and also explaining the guidelines of working on women, family and lifestyle field in the international level, the Islamic Culture and Relations Organization's (ICRO) Women and Family International Cultural Relations Department has embarked on compiling and publishing a set of guidebooks as Jahan Banoo (literally meaning Global Woman).

As well as providing a set of guidelines, Jahan Banoo recommends the activists of this field to consider the working tips when they try to produce some proper contents for the Islamic Revolution's discourse:

1. Introducing the outstanding achievements and measures of the Islamic Republic of Iran on policy-making level, upstream documents, legal and executive measures:

1.1 Policy making and upstream documents include:

- Speeches of Imam Khomeini (RA) and Ayatollah Khamenei
- General policies of the country and Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution's enactments
- The Constitution
- New and innovative laws

1.2 The executive arena introduces:

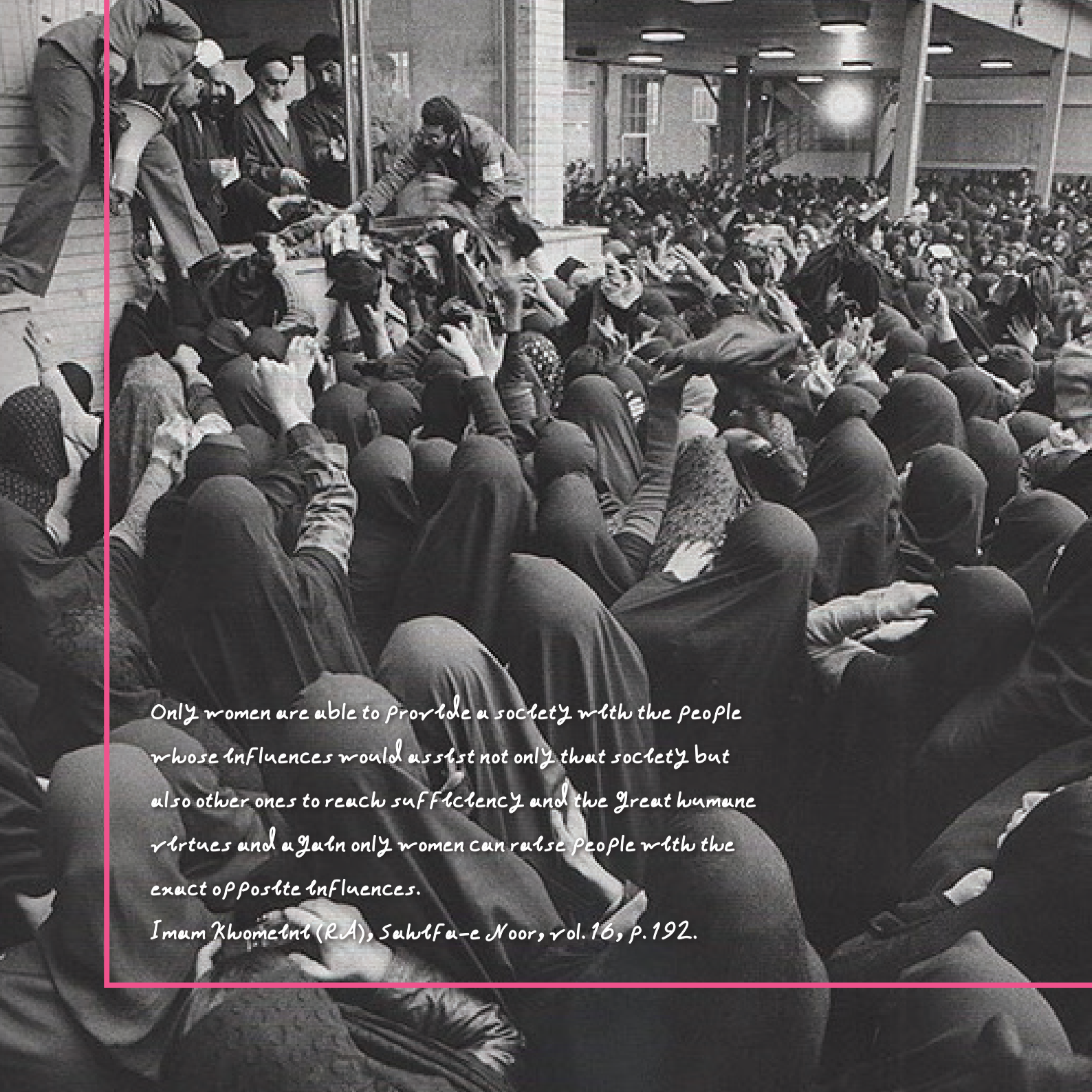
- Achievements
- Advancements
- Opportunities
- Positive trends
- New national entities and processes
- National initiatives
- National innovations

2. Proposing a standard pattern of Iranian successful women relying on successful women's narratives in the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

### **A Selection of Imam Khomeini's Quotes on the Issue of Women:**

- ✓ In the Islamic system, women, as human beings, can work actively with men in establishing the Islamic society, but not as a thing. Neither women are allowed to decline themselves to such a low position, nor men are entitled to think about women like this. (Amsterdam weekly magazin)
- ✓ In an Islamic governing system women are free and their rights are as same as men's. Islam made free women from the men's chains and put them at the same position with men. The propaganda against us had been designed to mislead people. (Imam Khomeini's answer to Russell Kerr's, British Labour Party MP, concerns about women freedom after establishment of Islamic Governance)
- ✓ Both the decency and corruption of a society is rooted in the decency and corruption of women of the society. Only women are able to provide a society with the people whose influences would assist not only that society but also other ones to reach sufficiency and the great humane virtues and again only women can raise people with the exact opposite influences. (Imam Khomeini's answer to Russell Kerr's, British Labour Party MP, concerns about women freedom after establishment of Islamic Governance)
- ✓ Women dignity. Women have authority, as men have authority. (Sahifa-e Imam Khomeini (RA))
- ✓ Speaking about implementation of justice, there is no difference between men and women and religious minorities....the right of working, the right of ownership, the right of voting, etc. Women





*Only women are able to provide a society with the people whose influences would assist not only that society but also other ones to reach sufficiency and the great humane virtues and again only women can rubse people with the exact opposite influences.*

*Imam Khomeini (R.A), Sahifa-e Noor, vol. 16, p. 192.*

- ✓ have all those rights men would have.
- ✓ Women are free in the Islamic society and they are not at all prevented from going to universities, organizations and parliaments. What is prevented is ethical corruption, which both men and women are treated equally against it and is Haram (forbidden) for both of them. (Sahifa-e Imam Khomeini (RA))
- ✓ Women are entitled to participate in politics. They are expected to do this..... the propaganda saying Islam violates women's rights and what would be happened after the referendum is another word to be disseminated by the enemies' agents.... Anyway, as men's rights are important for Islam, women's rights are important, as well; even Islam pays more attention to women's rights rather men... women are entitled to vote. These issues we consider for women are more valuable that what they would have in the West. [women] can vote. Women can elect and can be elected. There are all of these.
- ✓ "They can decide about all of their interactions and they are free and they are free to select the job they would like." (Sahifa-e Noor, Vol. 5, P. 221)
- ✓ The almighty God has created you with dignity; has created you as free creatures.
- ✓ Women are human beings, great human beings. Women are the society's educators; It is the women's bosom from which people are emerged....women must be the origin of all blessings.
- ✓ Islam not only agrees with the women freedom, but it has founded women freedom in all existential aspects of women.
- ✓ While following rules and laws Women are free to choose their type of activity, fate and even their costume and the current experiences gained from the anti-Shah activities indicate that women more
- ✓ than any other time have found their freedom in the framework of costume set by Islam. (Speaking for teachers, 1979)
- ✓ There is an equal right of education for both men and women in an Islamic governance system and women are completely free to go to universities and other academic centers. (Interview in Paris, 1979)
- ✓ For Islam, women play key roles in building an Islamic society and Islam enhances the status of women as high as they can reclaim their humane status in the society and can leave to be a thing for other.
- ✓ In parallel with such growth, women can claim responsibilities in building an Islamic Governance. (Interview in Paris, 1979)



## A Selection of Ayatollah Khamenei's Quotes on the Issue of Women along with their References

Quick access to speeches of Ayatollah Khamenei for different gathering of women in different years:

- 🔗 Speech for Khuzestani Women: <https://khl.ink/f/7284>
- 🔗 Speech for women in Uromiya City: <https://khl.ink/f/2812>
- 🔗 A visit paid to women of Hormozgan Province: <https://khl.ink/f/11400>
- 🔗 Speech for a group of Iranian Quran Researcher women: <https://khl.ink/f/8259>



*Development in any arena where  
women would start to work dutifully  
will be grown several times.*

*Ayatollah Khamenei, Oct. 1997*



- <https://:khl.ink/f1529/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f17788/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f687/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f305/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f620/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f555/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f10218>
- <https://:khl.ink/f8258/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f26155/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f22536/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f3390/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f3024/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f2910/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f12514/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f2536/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f799/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f2250/>
- <https://:khl.ink/f2251/>

- ✓ Ayatollah Khamenei: [In the arena of social, political and scientific activities and other activities] like a Muslim man, a Muslim woman is entitled to do what she feels need to do, she is allowed to fill the gap she may feel. For example, if a girl wants to be a doctor, or works as a businesswoman, or wants to work in the scientific fields or decides to teach in university or wants to act as a politicians or need to work as a journalist, all arenas are open to her. (March 10, 1997)
- ✓ "Taking advantage of educated, trained, expert and experienced women in various levels of decision making and policy making across the country", "women can solve any problems in their families", "housekeeping does not mean only sitting in home and to avoid teaching, working and doing political and social activities, rather, it means that women can do anything they may interested in other than housekeeping", "mass flourishing of educated women because of the Islamic Revolution", "emphasis on the necessity of legal support against any oppression against women in family" and "According to the Islamic teachings, there is no difference between men and women." (some main pivots of the Leader's speech for various classes of women in Jan. 4, 2023)
- ✓ Equality between men and women in terms of humane and Islamic values is among the obvious facts of Islam. Rights and duties are not equal, but they are balanced. (Speech for various classes of women in Jan. 4, 2023)



**Women's Lifestyle by  
Dr. Amir Hussein Bankipour Far**



- ✓ In considering responsibilities, natural features of men and women are considered. Speaking about the social duties, men and women enjoy similar duties. They have different roles, but they have similar duties. (Speech for various classes of women in Jan. 4, 2023)
- ✓ Taking advantage of our educated, our influential, our experienced, our scientist women in different levels of decision making is very important. My mind is involved with this issue and we need to find a way for it. We need to find a path, enshallah, we need to see what can we do. (Speech for various classes of women in Jan. 4, 2023)



# **Part I: Healthcare**







## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in Terms of Women's Healthcare

### Upstream Documents

- The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is obliged to support mothers, especially when they are pregnant, are rearing their children, they become widow for any reasons, when they are old and when they lose their breadwinner. (Articles 2 and 4, Constitution)
- Enjoying social security in case of retirement, unemployment, reaching old age, disability, homelessness, staying on the road, injured by accidents and incidents, need for healthcare and treatment services and medical care is a right for anyone who has paid their insurance premium. According to the relevant laws, the government is obliged to supply the mentioned services and supports for all residents of the country through its general incomes and incomes gained from people participations. (Article 29, Constitution)
- Reinforcing the social security, healthcare, medical and sanitary services system to improve the public healthcare level (article 4, General Population Policies, 2014)
- Improving life expectancy, supporting healthcare and healthy nourishment for population and preventing social injuries (article 46, General Population Policies, 2014)
- Providing necessary condition for securing health of old people and keeping them inside the families and predicting necessary mechanisms for taking advantage of experiences and capabilities of old people in proper arenas (article 74, General Population Policies, 2014)
- Women are entitled to participate in policy-making, legalization, management, execution and supervision in the field of healthcare and medical services, especially those related to women (Article 29, Part 3, the Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to take advantage of healthcare and medical initiative and facilities predicted for predicting diseases and treating both women physical diseases and psychological disorders.
- Women are entitled to take advantage of a decent life and physical health and the government has to protect them against any sort of diseases, incidents or trespasses. (Article, Part 1, the Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to take advantage of both physical and mental health in their personal, social and family life, with regard to women's natural characteristics in different stages of their life and the

responsibility to protect it (Article 47, Part 2, the Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

- Conducting educational, promotional initiatives and appraising health indicators of women physical and mental health with the priority of special classes and breadwinner women through working with the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation, State Welfare Organization of Iran and other supportive organizations (Women chapter, challenge 4, factor 2, strategy 4, initiative 1, Development Document of the Popular Government)

### **New and Innovative Laws and Rules**

- Providing pregnant, breastfeeding mothers and women who have younger-than-5-years children with free-of-charge food baskets and healthcare packages, their quality for taking these aids is qualified through affordability test (Article 44, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Insurance coverage of healthcare services for women, pregnant mothers and newborns including midwives and doctors in both private and public medical centers (Article 45, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Providing pregnant, breastfeeding mothers and women who have younger-than-5-years children with free-of-charge food baskets and healthcare packages, their quality for taking these aids is qualified through affordability test (Article 44, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Improving midwifery skills across the country and increasing the number of midwives (a midwife per two mothers) (Article 41, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Improving the quality of pregnancy cares and natural childbirth through launching the integrated electronic case (Article 50, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)

### **Executive Area:**

- There are a total of 60 midwives and 2.8 obstetricians per 100 women in the country.
- 95% of parturitions in Iran are done by obstetricians.
- Implementing the general healthcare network for 100% of citizens and 99% of villagers and nomads.
- Increasing women's life expectancy to 78 years old.
- 98% of obstetricians of the country are female.

- Women account for 40% of specialists and 30% of super-specialists of the country.
- Winning the world's 10th rank in terms of lowest uterine cancer mortality.
- 93% of women in Iran have access to safely managed drinking water, while 84% of them have access to sanitary sewers.
- Recording only 8 deaths per 100000 live births.
- Declining under-five mortality rate to 8.2 deaths per 100000 births.
- Full vaccination of more than 95% of children.
- About 90%, 80% and 40% of newborns have been breastfed by 1, 1.5 and 2 years old, respectively.

## Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Healthcare Field

### The Average Life Expectancy for Women

The average life expectancy for women has reached from 51 years in 1979 to 78 years in 2021, which indicates a 24-percent growth. It is while figures show something else in the apparently civilized western societies such as the United States. A recent comprehensive study by Harvard University indicate that the life expectancy for American women reached to 68 years in 1950 and it increased to about 79 years by 2019. What makes this study, in which more than 100.000 women from all walks of life have participated, more interesting is that it demonstrated that the average life expectancy rate for American women declined to 77 years old in 2020 and through another decline it recorded the age of 76 in 2021. It is the biggest decline through a two-year timespan since 1920. In the same direction, in the western cradle of civilization whose statesmen always claim about the equality of rights the life expectancy for black people have declined to 70.2 years old. The same can be said about the life expectancy in the European Union member countries. It varies from 81 years in France to 77 years in Denmark; generally, it shows a 11 percent growth.

### Neonatal Mortality

In the EU member countries 6.9 (female) per 1000 live births would die before 1-year-old. It shows a 68 percent decline since 1970. The maternal mortality rate also has been decreased considerably (79% since 1970) and has reached to 7 deaths per 100000 women. In Canada, there is no national strategy to protect and support children. In general, and when you start to compare, the average improvement of

health and medical services in Iran has experienced a great growth rather other countries.

### **Suicide Rate in Women and Girls**

The countries which are categorized as rich and developed based on economic indicators, such as Japan and the United States, indicate the highest rates of suicide in women and girls. As studies indicate, excessive abuse of drugs and unlimited sexual freedoms are among the most important reasons for quick growth of suicide rate in American women (11.4 by 2019). The United Kingdom is followed by Japan, as the 2nd country in the world in terms of rate of suicide in its women. In response to soaring the rate of suicide, Japan decided to establish the Ministry of Loneliness and Suicide Prevention in Feb. 19, 2019.

### **Women in specialized fields of healthcare**

Before the Islamic Revolution, the number of female doctors in Iran was 597 doctors, while it has increased more than 50 times now. Today, Iran has achieved the full self-sufficiency in terms of training female doctors, while before the revolution foreign doctors often were recruited.



The ratio of women specialists to men specialists in the medical universities and health treatment services during the past 3 decades.

| 20061996 |      | 19961986 |      | 19861976 |      | Title              |
|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|--------------------|
| %        | NO   | %        | NO   | %        | NO   |                    |
| 40       | 4210 | 35       | 2304 | 15       | 597  | Female specialists |
| 60       | 6257 | 65       | 4322 | 85       | 3465 | Male specialists   |

The growth for women specialists from 19861996 has increased by 260% and from 19962006 by 51%

The ratio of women super-specialists to men super-specialists increased from 9% to 30%

| 20061996 |     | 19961986 |     | 19861976 |     | Title                   |
|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|-------------------------|
| %        | NO  | %        | NO  | %        | NO  |                         |
| 30       | 121 | 9        | 33  | 9        | 10  | Female post specialists |
| 70       | 286 | 91       | 318 | 91       | 100 | Male post specialists   |

The growth rate of female post specialists from 19861996 has increased by 151% and from 19972007 by 151%

The ratio of women specialists of women diseases increased from 16% to 98%

The ratio of specialists and post specialists for women diseases based on gender desegregation during the past three decades

| Woman | Man | Gender   |
|-------|-----|----------|
|       |     | year     |
| %16   | %84 | 19861976 |
| %93   | %7  | 19961986 |
| %98   | %2  | 20061996 |

According to the report issued by Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), number of female doctors has been increased from 28.3% in 2007 to 36.3% in 2019, which is due to the increased number of female students who started to study medicine in universities.

In 2021, Canadian women were depressed two times more than Canadian men. Canadian mothers reported stress and mental disorders 45% more than other people. Because of lack of governmental supports, many mothers had to lose their jobs during covid pandemic since they needed to keep their children or they found many problems with their employers.

In 2018, out of top ten richest countries in the world, women in the United States reported the lowest medical positive experiences. They have the highest rate of chronic diseases, they have the highest rate of ignoring the necessary healthcare because of high costs, they also have the lowest rate of satisfaction of their healthcare services. Women in the United States have the highest maternal mortality rate because of side effects and complications of pregnancy or parturition. The highest record of cesarean childbirth also belongs to the American women. Women in Sweden and Norway have the lowest rates in both abovementioned categories.

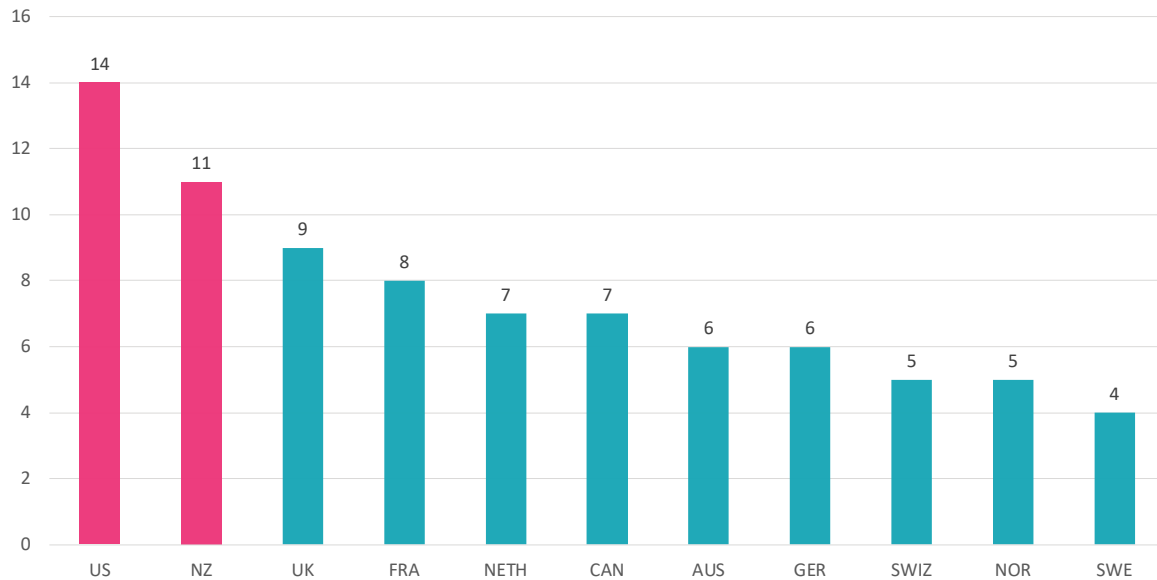
More than one fourth of women in U.S. and Switzerland have reported that they have expensed more than 2000 USD for their own or their families' medical cares, while this figure is 5 percent or less in most studied countries. More than one third of American women reported that they cannot use medical healthcare because of its high costs, which is very higher than that in other studied countries.

Studies have shown that weal access to the initial healthcare in the U.S. have resulted in insufficient management and prevention of diseases (UNICEF documents). World Health Organization's (WHO)

report in 2022 indicates that 40% of European doctors are older than 55 years, so old doctors and over-working are only two consequences of severe lack of medical care personnel, even in the relatively rich region of Europe.

**U.S. Women Are More Likely to Die in Pregnancy and Childbirth Than Those in Other Wealthy Nations**  
**Maternal mortality ratio (**maternal** deaths/100,000 live births) among women ages 15-49**

Potential contributing factors include:  
 \*Poor access to prenatal care  
 \*High rates of Csections  
 \*High rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease



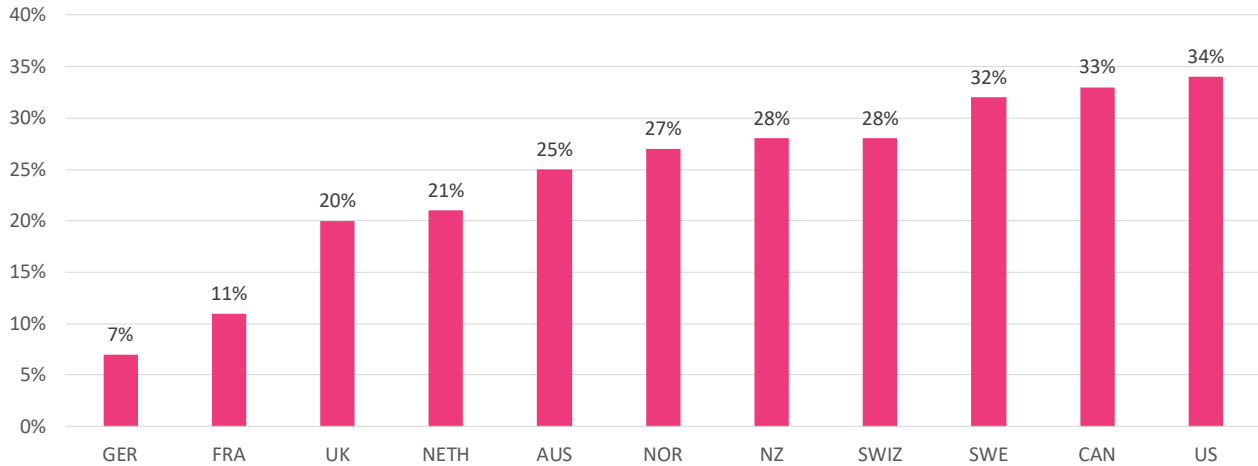
**Data:** The data reflect UNICEF estimates because of missing internationally comparable data for the U.S. National statistics are available for most countries from the OECD.

**Source:** Munira Z, Gunja et al, What Is the Status of Women’s Health and Health Care in the U.S. Compared to Ten Other Countries? (Commonwealth Fund, Dec.2018).

<https://doi.org/10.26099/wy8a7w13>

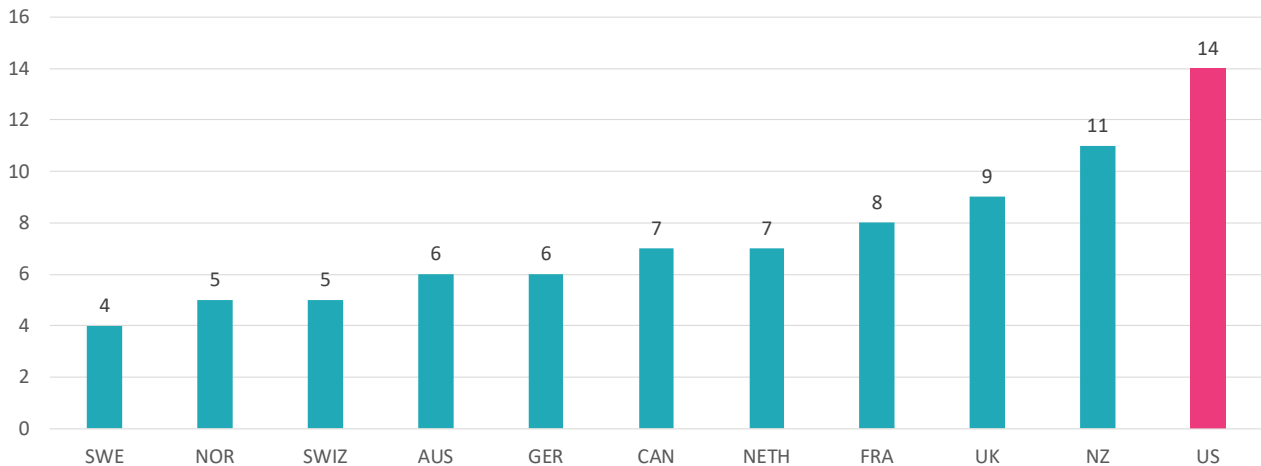
prevalence of mental disorders in women of 11 different countries in 2018

Percent of women ages 18-64 who experienced emotional distress



Maternal mortality rate in 11 European countries

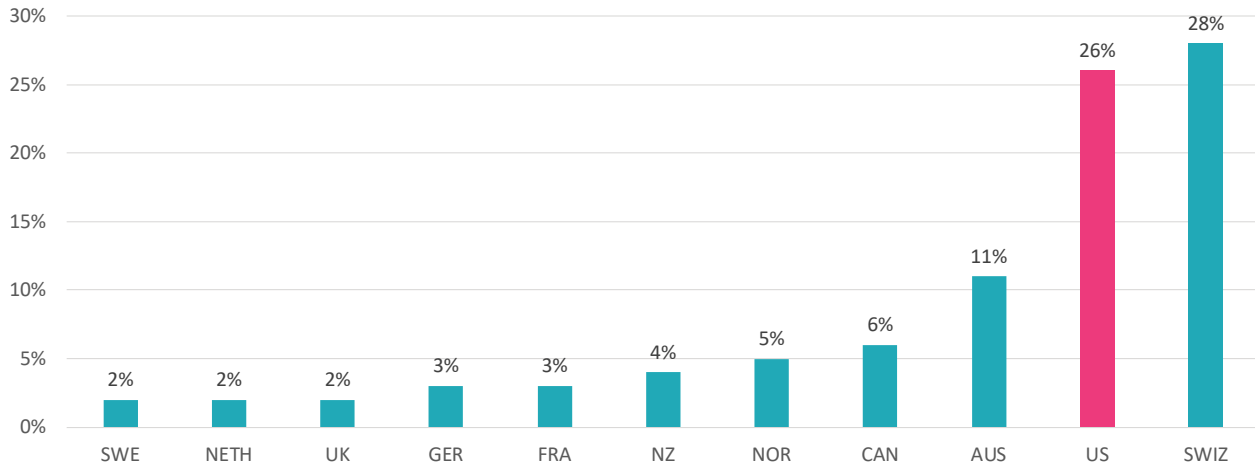
Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths/100000 live birth) among women ages 15-49





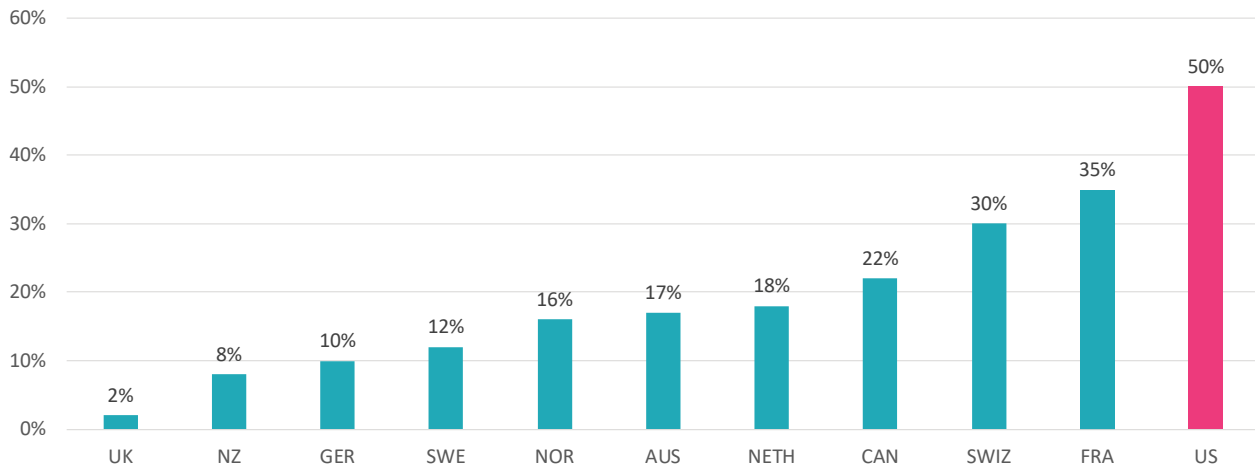
Women in Switzerland and the U.S. have to pay very hefty costs for their medical cares (lack of proper insurance coverage)

Percent of women ages 18-64 with out-of-pocket costs of \$2000 or more



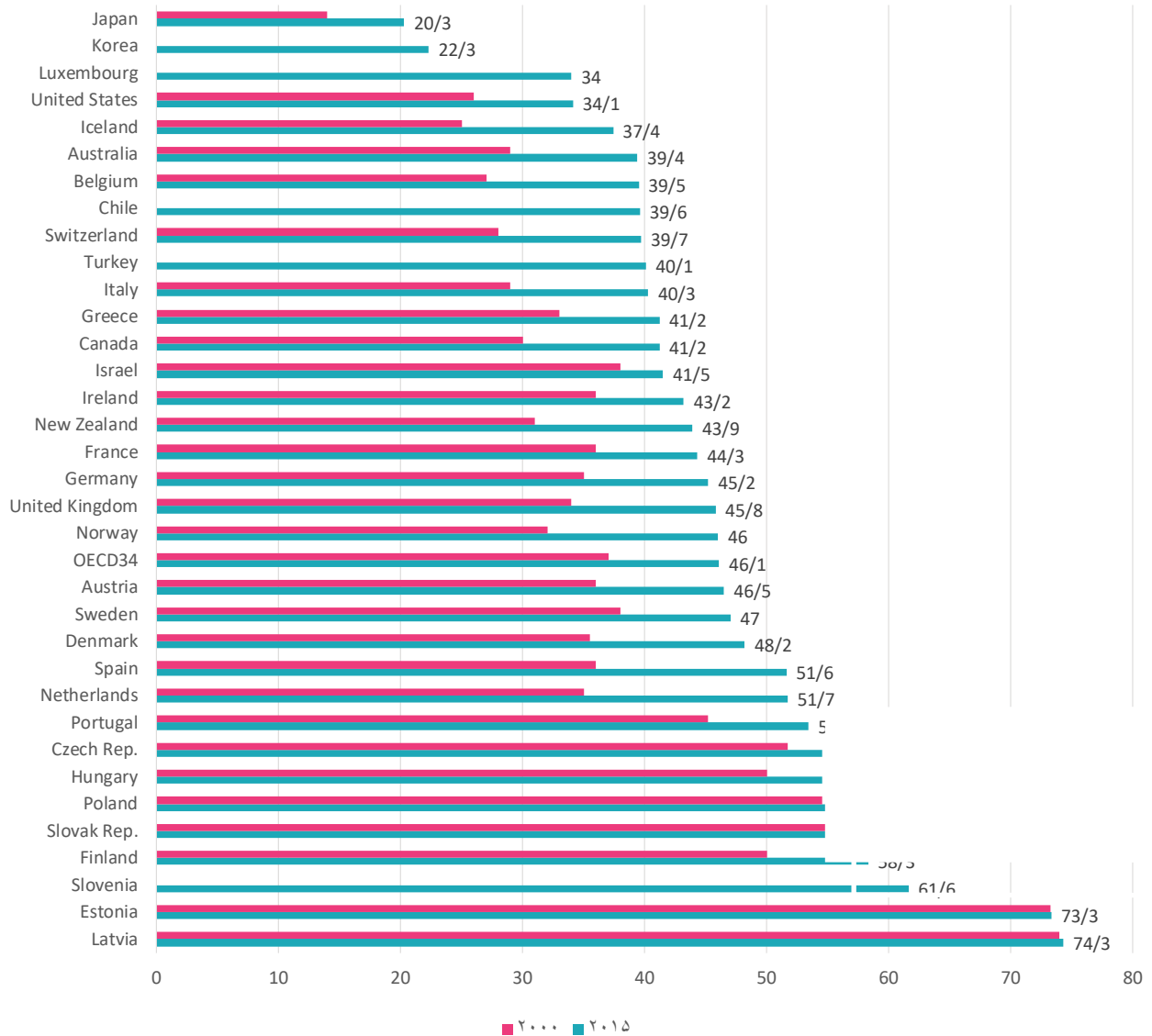
Problems in paying medical costs in 11 wealthy countries

Percent of women ages 18-64 with at least one medical bill problem



The following diagram shows the percent of female doctor in various countries:

Share of female doctors%,2015 and 2000 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016.



## **Part II: Science and Education**



## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in Terms of Women's Science and Education

### Upstream Documents

- The government is obliged to supply all education and training tools and facilities free-of-charges for the whole population by the end of high school. It also is obliged to facilitate condition for higher education until reaching self-sufficiency. (Article 30, Constitution)
- Free-of-charge education and physical education for everybody in all levels and facilitating and generalizing the higher education (Paragraph 3, Article 3, Constitution)
- The general right of literacy for all women and enhancing level of facilities and taking advantage of educational facilities for all women (paragraph 76, part 3)
- Women are entitled to continue their education to the higher education and academic levels and even to the highest possible scientific level (paragraph 77, part 3, Charter of Rights and Responsibilities of Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to gain specialized skills and trainings both in terms of quality and quantity up to the highest possible levels (paragraph 78, part 3, Charter of Rights and Responsibilities of Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

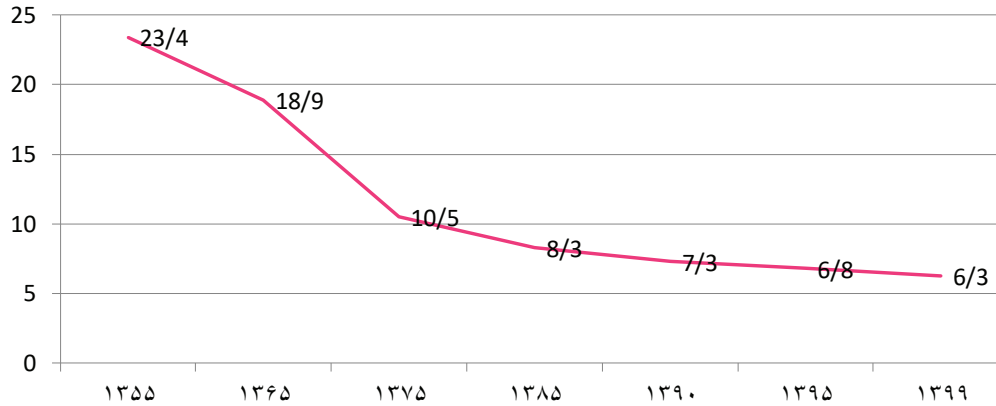
### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- Working with the Islamic councils of cities and villages, the ministry of education is obliged to identify people who according to this bylaw (free-of-charge and compulsory education up to the end of guidance school) have been forced to leave their education and also is obliged to pave the way for their enrolment and education continuance (Article 2, Cabinet Bylaw, July 24, 2004)
- Amendment law of article 3 of the law of sending students to abroad, 1985: In accordance with the enactment, dispatching single female students for educating in higher than BA/BS courses of majors which are necessary for the country and are not available in our country, is considered allowed and legal.
- Children and wives of martyrs, war handicapped veterans and former war prisoners are allowed to use the special share of veterans for universities and the higher education institutes of the country (the law of imperative enrollment of qualified people who can use share of war veterans for universities and the higher education institutes of the country)

- The government is obliged to plan for training women in specialized majors for women like midwifery and medical clinical majors until reaching the self-sufficiency stage (the law of establishment of Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 1985).
- In parallel with removing limitations on acceptance of female volunteers in educating in certain academic majors, the female volunteers are entitled to educate in any major and field they want, unless their education is impossible because of religious, social or practical issues (approval of recommendation on removal of acceptance of female volunteers to educate in certain academic majors and fields, Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution's enactment, 1989)

### Executive Area

- The increased ration of female faculty members of universities to more than 33.3%
- Women account for about 34% of faculty members of medical universities of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Eradicating illiteracy of women and girls as much as 99.30%.
- Blurring the gender-based gap in the country's education system in primary and high schools.
- Women account for about 56% of the public universities of the country.
- The increased growth of enrolment of female students in primary schools as much as 115%.
- The increased growth of enrolment of female students in high schools as much as 84%.
- The 48-percent growth of girl/boy students ration.
- According to the latest census, Islamic Republic of Iran has 29753843 literate women.
- The increased access of women to educating in 784 technical and engineering academic courses.
- Out of 977460 volunteers who participated in the university entrance examination of 2023, 588502 volunteers were women, while 388958 volunteers were men.
- Women account for 76 percent of Academic Arts Majors Entrance Examination in 2023.



The graph of the difference in literacy percentage between men and women in the censuses of 1976 to 2016 and estimates for 2020 (source: Statistic Yearbook of the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, 2020)

Table 1: Number of students and teachers in different educational levels by gender (2020-2021)

|                         |              | Primary        | First High School Course | Second High School Course | Total           |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Students</b>         | رِسپ         | 4340356        | 1830836                  | 1406007                   | 7577199         |
|                         | رِتخِد       | 4103172        | 1709539                  | 1359159                   | 7171870         |
|                         | <b>جَمَع</b> | <b>8443528</b> | <b>3540375</b>           | <b>2765166</b>            | <b>14749069</b> |
| <b>Teachers</b>         | نَز          | 153544         | 67194                    | 81521                     | 302259          |
|                         | دَرَم        | 68774          | 60401                    | 69148                     | 198323          |
|                         | <b>جَمَع</b> | <b>222318</b>  | <b>127595</b>            | <b>150669</b>             | <b>500582</b>   |
| <b>Female directors</b> | <b>18863</b> |                |                          |                           |                 |

Source: Report by the Ministry of Education, 2021

جدول شماره ۲: نرخ ثبت نام دانش آموزان در دوره ابتدایی طی سال‌های تحصیلی ۱۳۹۵-۱۳۹۶ تا ۱۳۹۸-۱۳۹۹

| Indicator   | Academic year |           |           |           |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | 2016-2017     | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
| Ratio of girls enrolled in primary schools          | 97/80         | 94/14     | 98/21     | 98/22     |
| Total ratio of students enrolled in primary schools | 97/83         | 98/13     | 98/18     | 98/16     |

Source: Report by the Ministry of Education, 2021

Table 3: Literacy Rate in 6-years-old and older people by gender (2019-2020)

| ناونع              | ینس هورگ              | تیسنج |      |      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|
|                    |                       | درم   | نز   | لک   |
| Estimates for 2019 | 6 years old and older | 92/6  | 86/1 | 89/1 |
|                    | 49-10                 | 97/2  | 95   | 96/1 |
| Estimates for 2020 | 6 years old and older | 93/1  | 86/8 | 90   |
|                    | 49-10                 | 97/6  | 95/5 | 96/6 |

Source: Report by the Ministry of Education, ۲۰۲۱

## Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Science and Education Field

About 80 percent of literacy related activities have focused on women and girls, especially in the rural areas. As the result of this, the difference between men and women in terms of literacy percentage has declined from 23.4% in 1976 to approximately zero in 2023. Furthermore, while the penetration coefficient of higher education in women population was only 281 per 100.000 women in 1978 (i.e. 0.28%), with a more than 20 times growth, it has reached to 4747 per 100.000 women (i.e. 4.7%) in 2020. Moreover, women's accessibility and participation in the higher education has jumped from 2.1% in 1978 to 41.2% in 2020. Before Islamic Revolution in 1979, Iran had 67000 university students and today we have about 3.170.000 students across the country. In 1976, only 36% of Iranian population, in the age group of  $\geq 15$ , was literate, while the world average was 69%. According to the results of census made in 1995 and the report of the World Bank, which was issued in the same year, the average literacy rate for  $\geq 15$  years-old people in Iran and the world has reached to 86% and 82.2%, respectively.

The world has experienced a 13.2% growth within past 38 years, while Iran has recorded a 50-percent growth rate in the same period of time.

The literacy rate for  $\geq 15$  years-old women in 1976 was 24.2% and the world's average literacy rate was 61% in 1976; it has reached to 82% for the world in 2016. The world average growth rate within past 38 years was 12.7%, while it was equal to 57.8% for Iranian women in the similar period.

Studies indicate that in the American educational centers, from kindergarten to university, there is more than 60% discrepancy between black and white population. Only 30 percent of American college deans are women, while more than 50 percent of departments' chairs are women.

Again in the U.S., only about a 5 percent of college deans belong to the racial or ethnic minorities.

Women only account for 15 percent of faculty members of engineering universities and they account for only 14 percent of faculty members of computer engineering departments in the U.S. about 70% of American male university professors have children, rather only 44% of American female university professors have children.

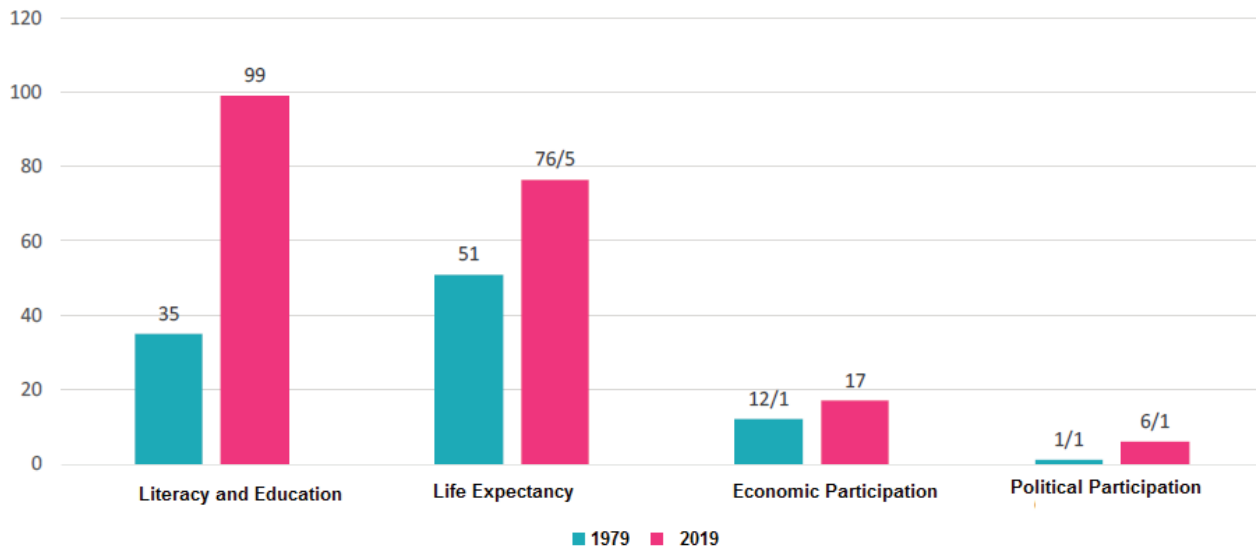
A number of studies have mentioned some biases in publishing academic articles and studies, in which articles written by women are considerably published less than their man counterparts. Women authors gain less credit in contrast to man authors. They publish less but more effective works than their male counterparts.

In 2017, there was no senior female faculty member in the Mathematic Department of Harvard University





The pattern of changes in the Iranian women's status in the most important areas of development through a comparative view- 1979-2019



in 2017. Its three other departments including mathematics, linguistics and environment sciences and engineering hadn't even one female professor. There is a reverse relationship between the seniority and percentage of female faculty members, as you can see rarely a senior women faculty member in the American universities.

Data indicate that despite the considerable developments in their education level in comparison to men within recent decades, women are increasingly absent in the senior academic positions of the U.S. universities. The gender-stricken paths would remind you something like a scissor which would cut a considerable potential of women after taking their Ph.D. from universities.

A similar pattern can be seen in the EU members.

In the past ten years, the share of Dutch female professors has been increased through a somehow fixed pattern in all scientific areas. Since 2016, humanities and behavioral sciences as well as laws are the sole scientific areas where more than one fourth of their faculty members are women. The average share of female professors in the medical sciences universities in 2021 has been 28% (26.2% in 2020), which it somehow was more than the average share of female professors in other universities, which

varies between 22.2 to 35.7%.

Throughout the European Union countries in 2018, women in average accounted for more than 40 of academicians.

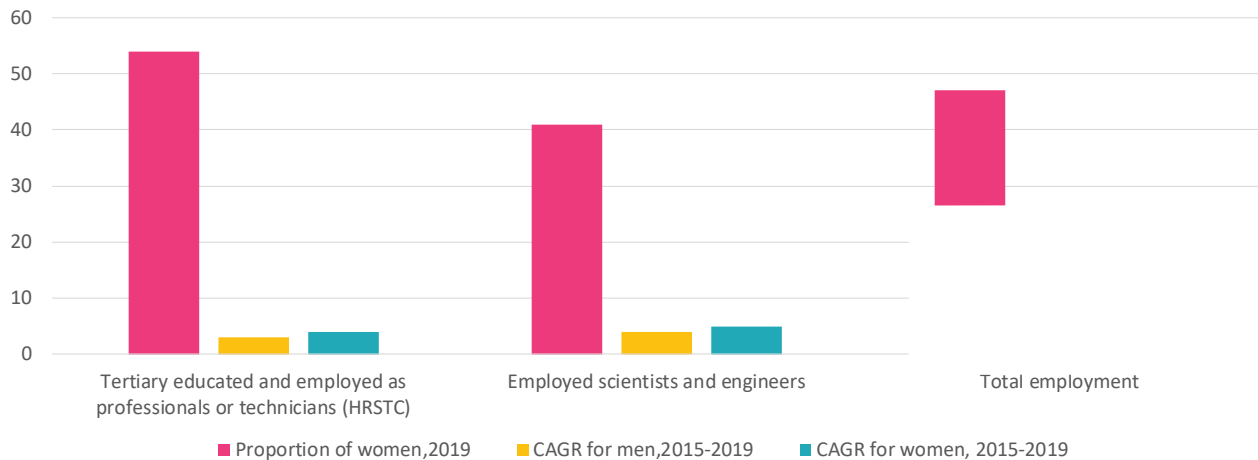
Women occupied only one fourth (26.2%) of A-grade occupational positions. Less than 25% of universities and higher education institutes were women in 2019.

In 2019, just 3 out of 10 board members were women (31.1%).

Less than one third of leaders of companies' boards were women in Europe (24.5%).

Data indicate the growth of educational inequality in different social classes in UK. 40 percent of the deprived students gain acceptable scores in their educational classes.

The ratio of the educated and employed woman to all women in the EU Region  
 Proportion (%) of women among people in total employment in the EU27





## **Part III: Sports**



## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Sports

### Upstream Documents:

- The right of enjoying a decent life and a healthy body as well as the responsibility to protect it against any form of diseases, incidents, aggressions, etc. (Paragraph 1, part 1, Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to take advantage of both physical and mental health in their personal, social and family life, with regard to women's natural characteristics in different stages of their life and the responsibility to protect it (Article 47, Part 2, the Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Fair development and extension of sports, recreational, cultural and artistic facilities for women through a family-based pattern (Popular government transformation deed, chapter 5, factor 2, strategy 1, paragraph 1)
- Strengthening, extending and upgrading the innovative techniques to improve motivation of women through holding nature travels (Popular government transformation deed, chapter 5, factor 2, strategy 1, paragraph 2)
- Paving the way for a condition in which all women can access sports facilities and places while meeting the Islamic rules in order to provide them with both physical and mental health and freshness (women's social-cultural policies, Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, 1997)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- Developing and strengthening the women's sports (Article 3, goals responsibilities and authorities of Ministry of Sport and Youth, 2010)

### Executive Area

- 150384 Female coaches and trainers
- 934589 professional female athletes
- 96998 female sports referees
- 8965 female sport trainers

- 16111 sports clubs for women
- 3820 medals gained in various world athletic events by women athletes
- 51 women as presidents and vice presidents of sports federations
- 70 women as presidents of sports boards across Iranian provinces
- 97 Iranian women work in international sports federations
- The improved position and status of women’s sports authorities from “group head” to vice president and a new position known as women’s group head in the hierarchy of provincial general sport and youth departments.

### Comparative Analysis of Women’s Advancements in Sports Field

The International Olympic Committee currently has only 38 female members and it has 152 honorary members, which in average constitute less than 20 percent of members of decision-maker structures related to women’s sports.

Percent of women’s membership in the International Olympic Committee

|                             | Female presidents |    | Female vicepresidents |     | Female board members |      |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
|                             | %                 | n  | %                     | n   | %                    | n    |
| Olympic sport federations   | 7                 | 35 | 18                    | 171 | 22                   | 1118 |
| National Olympic Committees | 19                | 3  | 29                    | 15  | 22                   | 64   |

Percent of elite female coaches recruited by federations

|  | %  | n   |
|--|----|-----|
| (Female elite level coaches (employed by federations | 22 | 801 |

## Percent of elite female coaches recruited by federations

|                       | %         | n              |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Under 18 years of age | <b>32</b> | 2680966        |
| years and older 18    | <b>30</b> | 2692522        |
| <b>All</b>            | <b>31</b> | <b>5373488</b> |

Women are not members of various sport clubs as much as men in the EU members. However, they constitute the dominant percent of athletes in the traditional women sports such as equitation (84%), gymnastic (81%), Skating (60%), volleyball (59%) and swimming (52%). About three fourth of sport federations have about 40% female members. In Austria, women somehow as much as men (46%) account for the members of sport clubs, while in Georgia, women account for only 11% of the sport clubs.

In 2006, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) issues its first statement on prevention of sexual harassment. Since then, IOC has issues special statements and instruction for the international sport federations.

Studies indicate that imposing certain sportswear on women in Western state have faced with many oppositions, because professional western athletes believe that have been inflicted with mental disorders and body image dissatisfaction. Authenticate data also demonstrate that at least 30% of US women athletes are not happy with their body image, which has resulted in mental disorders and declined self-esteem in them <sup>1</sup>.

According to the evidence, sexual taboos and stereotypes in Australia are why most women prefer to stay away of the professional sports, because in sport arena, women mostly are seen as men.

In the European and western countries, the professional women athletes are tested genetically only because of their appearance and put their human dignity under question. These test are different from doping tests and legally must be conducted after taking the athlete's satisfaction. However, actually something else would happen in such cases which is in clear contrast with the law.

Only 14 percent of decision making positions in the EU's sports federations belong to women, which it varies from 3% (Hungary) to 43% (Sweden). Except for Sweden, most European countries consider a less-than-20% share of women for such significant positions. In Europe, women only account for 20-30

1. <https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1179&context=jade>

percent of sports coaches, it is while there is no limitation for women to be coaches of men sports teams. Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of modern Olympic movement, argued that women's participation would be "non-practical, uninteresting, disgusting and improper."

According to the data issued by the European Parliament, more than 90% of sports journalists in Europe are men.



# **Part IV:** **Economic Participation**







## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Economic Participation

### Upstream Documents:

- Any person is entitled to choose a job in which they are interested and which is not against Islam and public interests. Meeting the society's needs to different jobs and occupations, the government is obliged to provide the possibility of employment and equal conditions for qualifying jobs for everyone. (Article 28, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Providing an equal condition and facilities for all people (including men and women) in order to help them to reach a full employment and providing anyone who can work but has not equipment and devices with necessary tools and equipment. (paragraph 2, article 43 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Letting people to choose their job freely and avoiding from forcing people to do certain jobs and also avoiding exploiting others (paragraph 4, article 43 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Meeting the fairness in the fees and salaries payment system (Article 6, general policies of Administrative System, issued by Leader's Office, 2010)
- Women are entitled to enjoy financial rights when they marry (Article 28, Part 2, charter of women rights and responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to enjoy equal rights, advantages and working condition with men (Article 104, Part 3, charter of women rights and responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to be owner of their personal properties and assets and they can use them based on what has been set by both Sharia and law (Article 29, Part 3, charter of women rights and responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Women are entitled to start working after reaching the legal age and they are free to choose their job and to use their personal assets. They also have to follow all Islamic rules on business and how to spend them (Article 101, Part 3, charter of women rights and responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Supporting breadwinner women: preparation and implementation of the comprehensive plan of empowerment of breadwinner women in accordance with the rules and enactments of the social council by the end of implementation of the law by the Women Affairs Deputy of the president with the cooperation of Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare and relevant organizations

and approval of the mentioned plan by the government cabinet and its approval by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and monitoring its proper execution (paragraph T, article 80, 6th development plan law)

- Prioritizing women, especially special classes and breadwinner women, in development plans related to domestic and family jobs through working with Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation, State Welfare Organization of Iran and other supportive organizations (Women chapter, challenge 4, factor 1, strategy 1, initiative 4, Development Document of the Popular Government)
- The presidential campaign slogan of the president: comprehensive realization of justice
- Supporting deprived families and social classes
- Recognizing rights of all people including girls, women and villagers in order to be able to solve problems

### **New and Innovative Laws and Rules**

- Paying equal salary to men and women for doing equal work under the equal condition (Labor Law, 1990 and later amendments)
- Predicting 9 months of maternity leave for pregnant women along with full payment of salary and other relevant advantages and 12 months of maternity leave for women who have twins; making optional the night shifts for the employed pregnant women and for mothers with breastfeeding child for at least 2 years; letting mothers to work remotely at least four months of their pregnancy; decreasing the age retirement one year per each child and 1.5 year from the third child onward (article 17, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Revising the standards of employment and refining the employment environment for women in terms of certain issues such as working hours, type of jobs and paying attention to the considerations of the pregnancy and breastfeeding time through offering necessary laws (the development document of the popular government, challenge 4, factor 1, strategy 1, paragraph 4)

### **Executive Area**

- Women employers account for 1.2% of the employed women
- Number of employer women: 32783 women

- Number of women cooperatives across the country: 5776 cooperatives
- The declined unemployment of women to 13.7%
- Activity of 735 women as the managing directors of knowledge-based firms
- Establishment of 250 knowledge-based firms and companies by women
- Activity of 2390 women as the members of board of directors of knowledge-based firms
- Implementing the national project of “family-based sustainable businesses network” in order to link job seekers to employers and market
- The national employment empowerment with the pivot of rural and nomad women
- Increasing women's accessibility to the natural resources through developing women cooperatives and transferring land to entities
- Developing the sustainable businesses through implementing the systematic strategy of small businesses for rural and nomad women based on LNSIE model in which 649 entrepreneurship trainers have been trained, 10,223 rural and nomad women (303,000 people per day) learned entrepreneurship educations and 5275 new jobs were created.
- Social security insurance for rural and nomad women and girls.
- Social security insurance for the housewives
- Social security insurance for the breadwinner women
- Membership of more than 60.000 rural and nomad women in 2000 rural and nomadic cooperatives
- Creating small funds networks for rural women and county credit funds for women in order to improving the bargain force of small funds, increasing access to markets, formal sources of facilities and credits as well as making interaction between members of small credit funds which are scattered across different villages (20 county funds have been created so far and 360 small funds with more than 13,500 members with 141 billion rials capital have been covered by such funds).
- Allocating about 1% of country's total budget in 2022 to women's affairs and issues.
- Implementing the entrepreneurship promotion and sustainable businesses development initiative by the Ministry of Agricultural Jihad through promoting education of sciences, engineering and technology to women. The initiative has enhanced the knowledge and skills of rural women through extension of educational-promotional plans, making them familiar with principles and frameworks

of markets and also paving the way for participation of rural and nomad women in the national, provincial, regional fairs and exhibitions. Generally, 150,000 to 300,000 rural and nomad women are covered by this initiative every year.

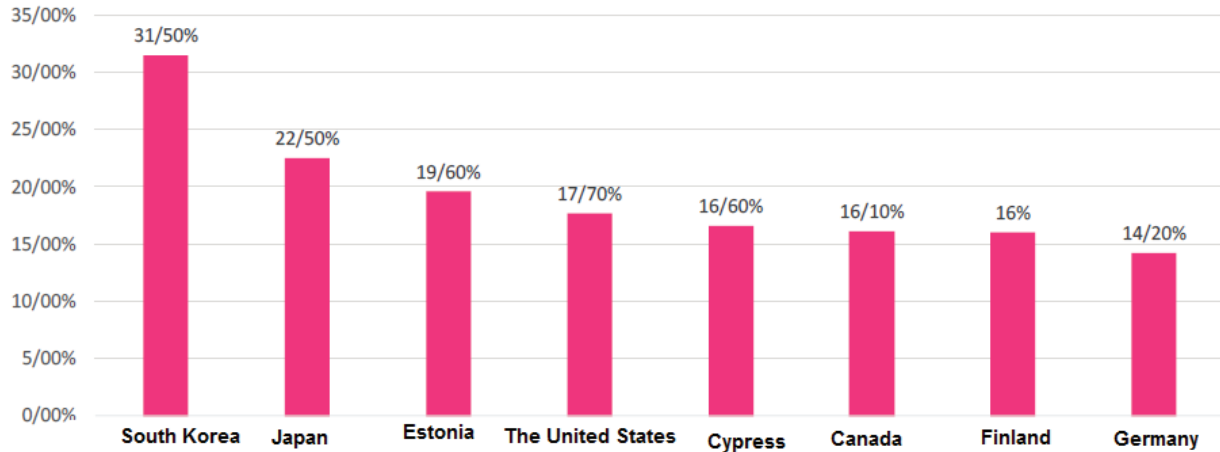
- Share of women's employment in services section in 2022 was about 57.5%.
- Share of women's employment in agricultural section in 2022 was about 17.2%.
- Share of women's employment in industrial section in 2022 was about 25.3%.
- Share of women's employment in private section in 2022 was about 74.5%.
- Share of women's employment in public section in 2022 was about 25.5%.

### **Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Economic Participation Field**

Because of type of family related rules, most women and girls have to work in the European countries and the United States, hence, one can see that a great percent of women living in such countries are employed; however, you must note that it does not mean that there is a great level of attention to women in these developed countries, but it is for the fact that women are considered as less expensive labors rather men. As the data indicate, the average income of women who worked full time was less than men's income as much as 83 cents per USD; it means that women need to work until the March 15 of the next year in order to gain an income equal to what men make in a normal year.

The labor rate for American women in 2022 was 50%, while it was reported as 70% for men in a same condition. Even, those women who are struggling to reach higher management positions usually face many hindrances. Many women directors were forced to quit their jobs because of the discriminating condition. In 2021, for every woman who entered a management position, two women had to leave their jobs. Women as leaders, usually spend their time and energy two times more than their male counterparts for diversity, inclusion and equality; however, 40% of these women in higher positions say that their efforts are not verified.

Gender pay gap percent across Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development member



Source: data of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Number of female software engineers has been increased only two percent within past 20 years. 42% of women claim that have experienced gender discrimination in their workplace. 48% play the simplest and easiest roles in their workplace. Trying to set a balance between their job and personal life have brought about a great conflict between their professional and personal lives for 72% of women. 68% of employed women have referred to burnout and fatigue. The high quantity of websites which report about the sexual-harassed women in their workplace indicate the hefty cost the western women have to pay for their social presence.

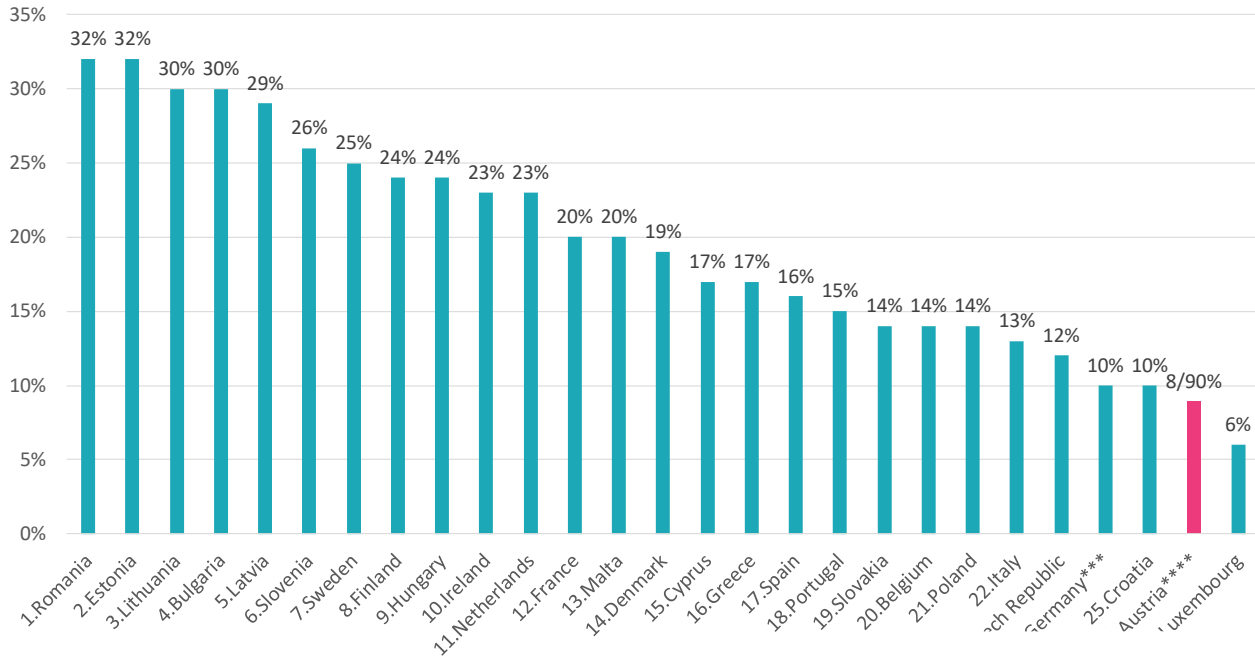
In response to the increased prevalence of sexual harassments against women in their workplaces, the Canadian Parliament seek for approving a law to refine the labor law of Canada and show more supports in favor of women who are harassed.

The following graph shows the percent of women in the management positions in the EU member countries

In the EU, Austria ranks second last in terms of proportion of women in top management positions in 2020.

Acute need for action: In the EU\*, Austria ranks second last in terms of the proportion of women in top management positions in 2020.

### Percentage share of women in top management\*\*



\*.EU countries as of 2020, first six months.

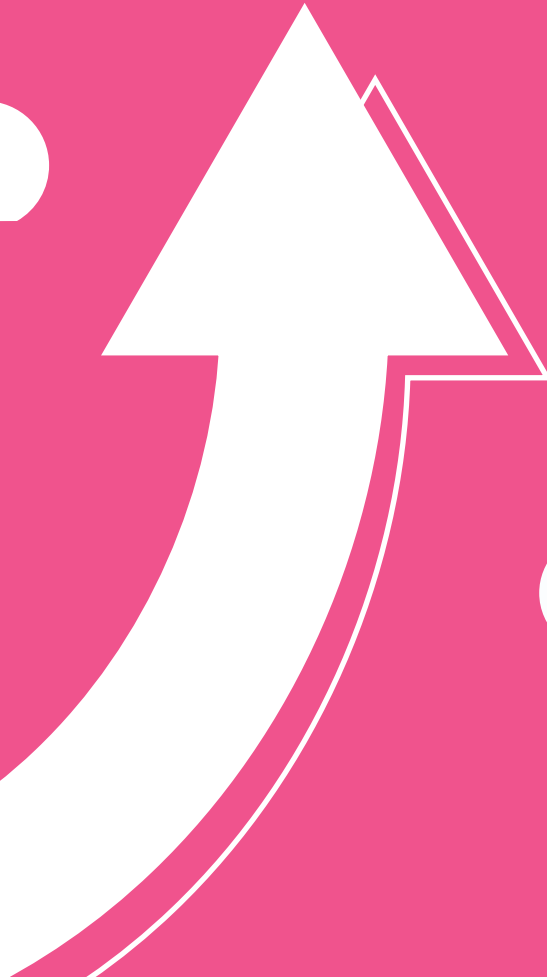
\*\* .Only executive board members taken into consideration in countries with a one-tier board.

\*\*\* .BCG Gender Diversity Index Germany 2020.

\*\*\*\* . BCG Gender Diversity Index Austria 2020.

Source: Gender Statistics Database (GSD) of The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE);

Sample: The 50 largest listed companies in each country.



# **Part V:** **Political Participation**



## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Political Participation

### Upstream Documents:

- The government is obliged to guarantee women's rights in all aspect while meeting the Islamic rules and laws: creating proper fields for growing the character and reviving their material and spiritual rights (Article 21, The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right and responsibility of gaining knowledge and information, participation and playing part in determining the fundamental capacities of country in order to remain and strengthen the Islamic system (article 114, part 4, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right and responsibility of participating in the society's affairs and issues, supervising them in order to lead the society towards spirituality and ethical virtues and removing ethical and behavioral disorders from the society (article 113, part 4, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of establishing parties and other political organizations and their activities while keeping the country's independence, national unity and the system's advantages. (Article 115, part 4, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of coting in elections and to be voted in parliament and other councils, participation in the governmental planning and taking higher managements through meeting standards (Article 116, part 4, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of development of communicating and sharing constrictive political informational between Iranian women and women in other countries while meeting national interests and legal considerations (article 118, part 4, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- Predicting 9 months of maternal leave along with paying all relevant salaries and advantages (Article 17, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)
- Making child nurseries in all organizations for keeping the employed mothers' children (Article 22, The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law, 2021)



**Executive Area:**

- 46% of women voted in the presidential elections
- More than 1000 judges are working in Iran
- 3547 women are members of the Islamic Councils of villages
- There are 2393 women in Iran who work as village governors
- There are 482 women in Iran who work as city Islamic council members
- 8 women work as mayors

The increased number of women volunteers for participation in the sixth round of city and village Islamic councils' elections in contrast to former elections; two percent growth rather the former round and three percent growth rather a round before that.

The most important measures done in the framework of freedom of parties, societies and peaceful gatherings

| The Most Important Measures  |
|--|
| Establishing 25 provincial branches to deal with demands on establishment and activities of political parties  |
| Allocating annual subsidiaries to the political parties to empower them  |
| Issuing activity permissions for 126 political parties and groups  |
| Issuing activity permission for 10 political parties when this report was being prepared   |
| Initial agreement with other 16 party establishment applications when this report was being prepared   |
| Holding more than 600 peaceful and permission-free gatherings by labors, students, guilds, etc. across the country when this report was being prepared |
| Securing all gatherings by Police and disciplinary forces  |

Formation of 7 specialized parties on women-related areas (15 women are working now as the trustee board of these parties)

Active participation of women in the political parties and groups (more than 5000 people)

Source: report on human rights achievements of the Islamic republic of Iran in 2020 and first half of 2021, Ministry of Interior)

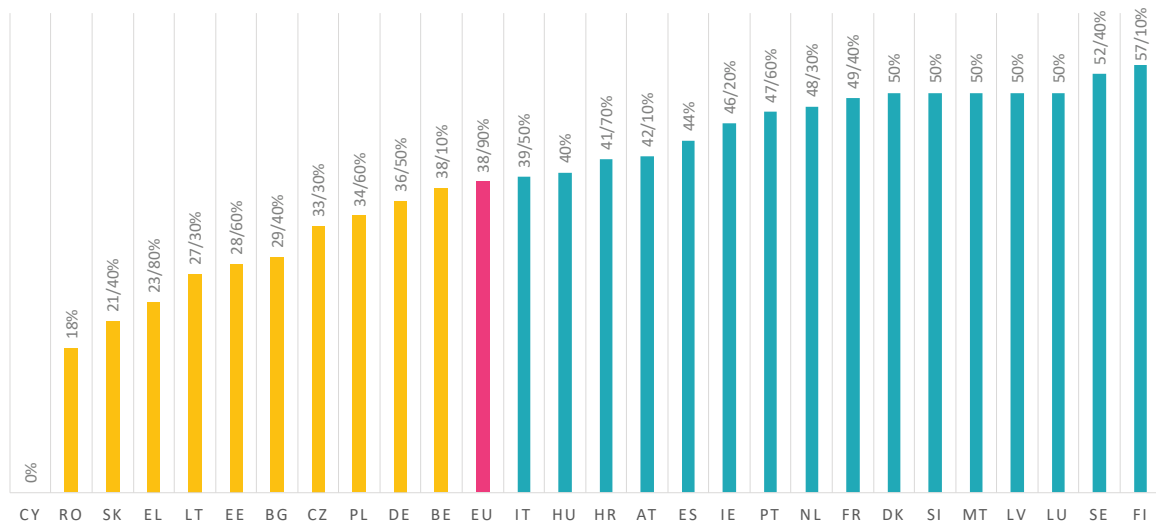
### Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Political Participation Field

Women in U.S. face many problems before entering the politics, including:

- Domination of a male model of politics which tends to weaken the value of women's participation.
- Lack of party supports and removing from the party's decision-making structures, gender-stricken legal frameworks of undesirable election systems and lack of financial resources as the meaningful members of the political parties.
- Lack of formal or political education and limited accessibility to data
- Double pressure and an improper share of domestic errands
- Lack of media coverage and sexual bias in media
- Online misuse is the common form of mental violence which includes threats and trolling for enforcing women to leave or to minimize their participation in the social media. Online attacks usually target younger and non-white women like Diane Abbott, the first black woman who entered the British parliament. Following the #MeToo campaign, the sexual violence grabbed attentions one more time, as MPs in most state legislatures of the U.S. asked for more information and knowledge about sexual harassment and rapes.
- The economic violence including vandalism is a type of threat, which was seen in the recent Iraq's elections in which posters of female candidates were destroyed and damaged.
- Semiotic violence, finally is nothing but developing some explicit sexual images of politician women with the aim of defaming them and damaging their public images and reputations and putting their capacity under question. More than 100 American congresswomen asked Facebook to act preemptively about removing the digitally manipulated pictures and videos in August.

Share of women in the European Parliament (January 2021 session)

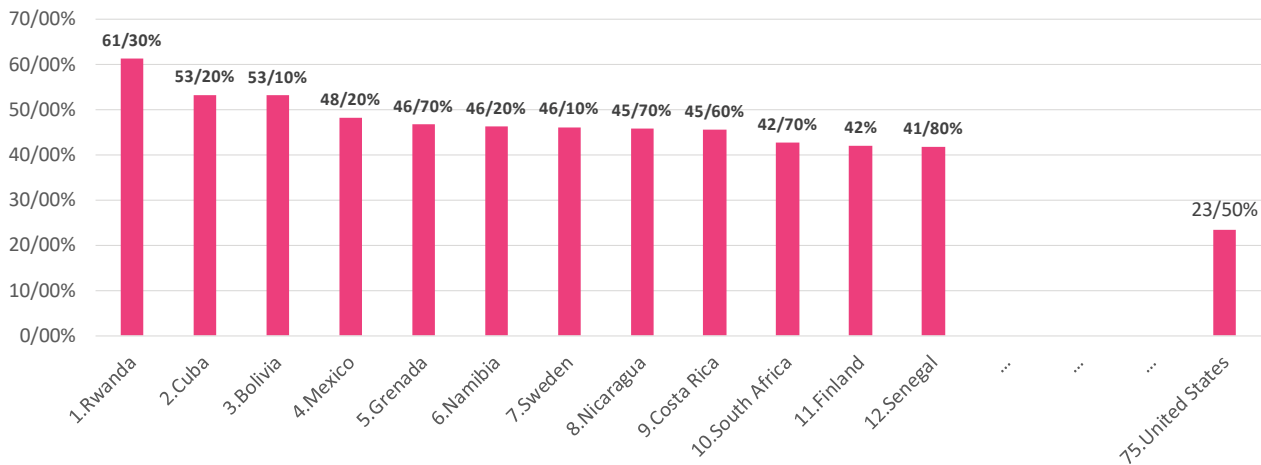
Percentage of women Members in the EP (January 2021 session)



Share of women in the lower house of Parliament as of Dec. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018

Trump Lauds Women In Congress But U.S. Has Work To Do

Share of women in the lower house of parliament as of Dec.1<sup>st</sup>, 2018





# **Part VI: Arts and Media**





## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Arts and Media

### Upstream Documents

- In the Islamic Republic of Iran's Broadcasting (IRIB), the freedom of expression and publishing thoughts while meeting Islamic rules and national interest must be met. (Article 175, the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of freedom of press, freedom of gatherings through meeting standards and rules (Article 114, part 3, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- Arts activists are entitled to work freely in the non-exclusive space. The government is obliged to pave the way for attracting the competitive participation of the private sector in both producing and publishing stages of the art works (Article 100, charter of citizenship rights)

### Executive Area

- The increased number of female founders and owners of media through issuance of 1708 permits for women within past 5 years
- The increased rate and percent of women's participation in the information technology to 31.5%
- Activity of 903 female filmmakers in the cinema arena
- Activity of 2000 expert women in technical positions of filmmaking
- Gaining 114 national and 128 international awards from great festivals by Iranian women filmmakers
- Management of print houses and their affiliant units by Iranian women across different parts of the country (Tehran Province with 153 units and Yazd Province with 1 unit have the most and least printing units directed by women, respectively.)
- The active women authors have recorded 181479 publishing permissions
- 2762 Iranian women have related licenses and permits for working in the book publishing area
- 2336 women are working in Iran as managing directors of Iranian media
- The increased share of women in terms of accessibility to Information and Communication

Technology (ICT):

1. Access to the mobile phones: 26 million people (45% of all mobile phone users)
2. Access to computers: 14.5 million people (48% of all computer users)
3. Access to internet: 18.7 million people (48% of all internet users)

### Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Arts and Media Field

Most female artists in the European countries and the United States report repeated sexual harassments and say that they can take their art awards only in case they give up and surrender their body to the powerful lobbies. For instance, in the #metoo campaign, analysis of Harvey Weinstein's file indicates that imposing certain contracts and agreements on his employees was why his sexual harassments and rapes turned out very late; these agreements would prevent people to speak about his oppression against them. As one of these agreements shows, Zelda Perkins, the first assistant of Harvey Weinstein, for more than 20 years knew that the film producer was a sexual predator. Jennifer Lawrence, a Hollywood actress, revealed that Mr. Weinstein had promised her to win the best actress Oscar if she would agree to sleep with him. These unbridled sexual relations are not restricted only to artists, but they had been confirmed by the American congresswomen, as the U.S. congress proposed to solve this problem and to get rid of it. Moreover, a democrat congresswoman, Marcy Kaptur, proposed the imperative decent wear code for women in the public spaces and organizations. For her, if women and men use a decent wear code in the workplace, the chance of sexual harassments will be declined automatically. Women's type of wear can be interpreted as a sign of asking the bad men to come and use them sexually. Saying that it is not women themselves who propose the sexual abuse, but their type of wear can be a part of this statement of readiness, she asked for an imperative wear code for both men and women <sup>1</sup>. The campaign of #metoo not only become very popular among American artists, but also it found many advocates in European countries like France, Finland, Austria, as many photographers, musicians and cultural activists convinced to divulge and speak about many cases in which they had become victims of sexual harassments.

Another point which must be emphasized here is that, although in UK, about 64% of post-graduate students and 65% of graduates of innovative arts and designing majors are women, 68% of artists who are working in the best commercial galleries of London are men. In Freeland's Foundation, only 11% of

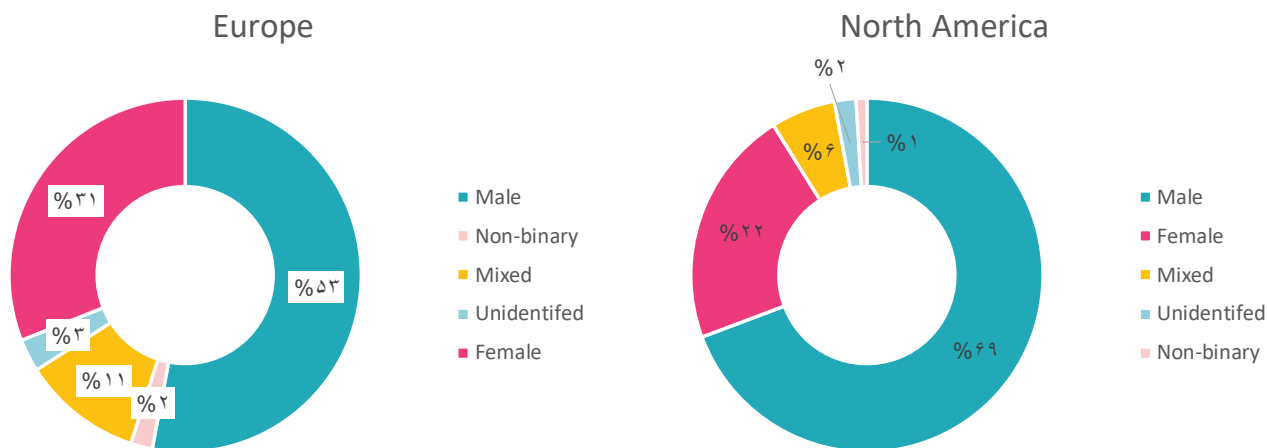
1. <http://jewishjournal.com/hollywood/225904/mayim-bialik-fire-suggesting-women-dress-modestly-avoid-sexual-harassment>

all sold items and 14% of exhibitions held in 26 class-A museums of the U.S. in the past decade were for women artists <sup>2</sup>.

In the Basel Arts Exhibitions (Basel, Miami and Hong Kong), women account for less than one fourth of artists whose works had been showcased within past four years. Generally, the western women artists only 2% of the west arts market.

According to the global arts market report in 2019, only 2 percent of 27000 artists, whose works showcased in the arts galleries in 2018, were women <sup>3</sup>.

Although 71% of women receive arts certificates in Australia, only 33.9% of artists who work in the public galleries and museums of this country are women (a 3-percent decline rather 2016). Recent studies indicate that women consisted about 27 percent of music festivals in 2021-2021 period <sup>4</sup>.



In 2018, women accounted for only one fourth people whose news are heard in the TV News Programs, are read in the newspapers and written media. They rarely are invited as experts to say their views in the popular news programs and some areas and fields are still masculine (like cover page stories, politics, government positions, economy).

Across the Europe, less than one fifth (18%) of experts or interpreters are women. Studies made it

2. <https://thesportjournal.org/article/body-image-disturbances-in-ncaa-division-i-and-iii-female-athletes/>

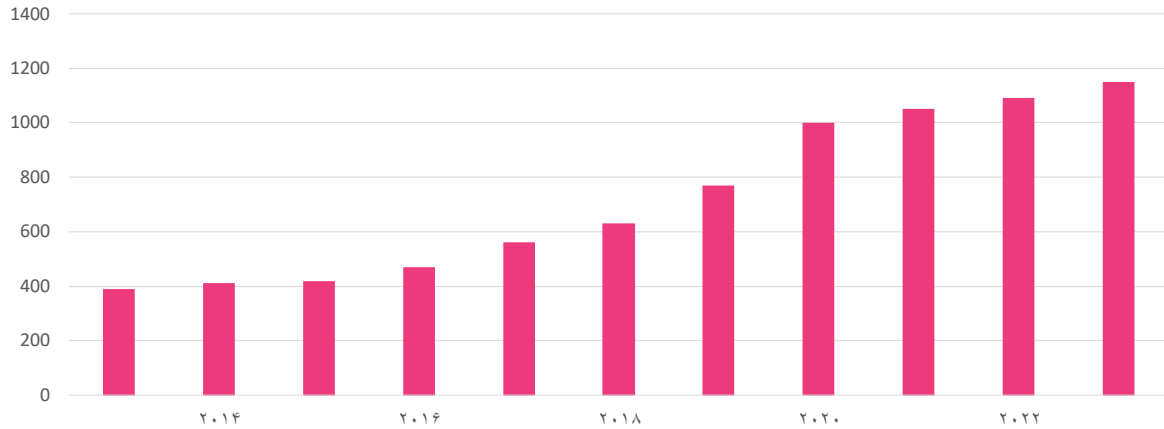
3. <https://nmwa.org/support/advocacy/get-facts/>

4. <https://edm.com/industry/women-made-up-27-percent-music-festival-acts-2020-2021>

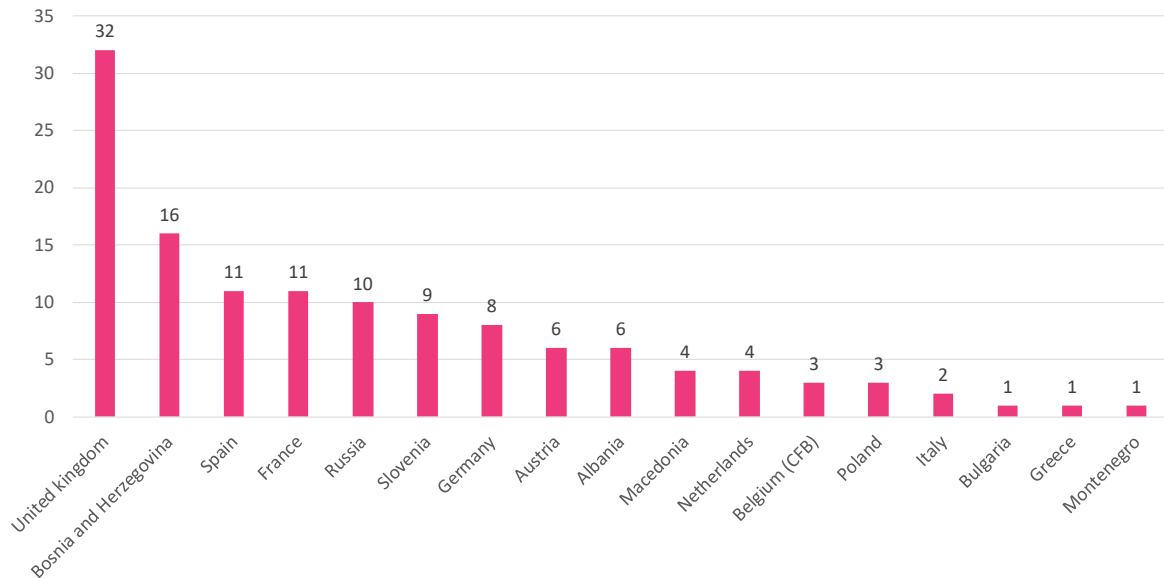
clear that in the videos games and movies women characters more than their male counterparts are portrayed based on explicit sexual and stereotypical forms and considerations.

Only 16 percent of women are recruited as interns, students and experts of information and communication technology areas in the European Union.

The income of adult websites in the U.S. in 2022 was about USD 1.1 Billion



Number of adult TV channel in the European countries by Dec. 2019

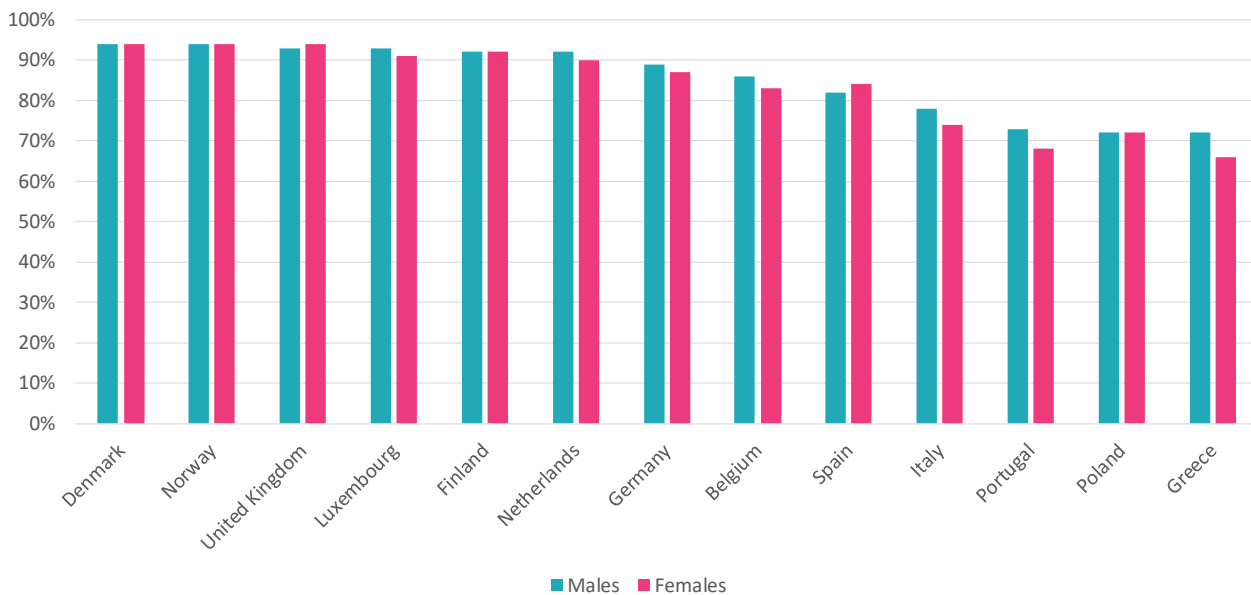




Share of internet users by gender in the United States in 2021



Share of daily internet users by gender in some European countries in 2020





# **Part VII:** **Social Participation**



## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Social Participation

### Upstream Documents

- Legal, economic and cultural support of families whose breadwinner is a woman. (Article 13, General policies of family, 2014)
- Pursuing justice and fairness in recruiting, continuing and improving human resources (Article 2, General policies of administrative system, 2010)
- General policies of the sixth development plan (2005), which while try to strengthen the foundation of family and status of women in family, they emphasize the religious and legal rights of women in all regards.
- Right and responsibility in gaining and improving their knowledge and information about their character, rights and roles in various aspects of life in accordance with the sacred religion of Islam (Article 60, the charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of participation in religious, cultural and political congregations (Article 64, the charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- Women and girls are expected to improve and enhance their skills in certain areas of self-activation, self-appraisal and improving their knowledge about themselves, their self-confidence and relying on their capabilities through compiling proper contents, refining curricula and educational books and taking advantage of modern pedagogue tools and devices (Popular government transformation document, chapter 5, challenge 1, factor 2, strategy 1)
- Introduction of advantageous arenas for women's presence including education, training, consulting, healthcare, environment, architecture, arts, literature, cultural industries and sports proper with the physical and mental features of women and also proposing role-models for successful presence of women through producing culture-building products with the priority of digital games, animation, extended reality, documentaries, fictional movies, and development of educational parks for children and young adults as well as cooperation of IRIB and other cultural, promotional and media organizations (Popular government transformation document, chapter 5, challenge 3, factor 1, strategy 1)

- Women are entitled to play key and active roles in policy-making, legislation, management and supervision and take advantage of the social opportunities based on the Islamic rules and standards (Article 11, Citizenship Rights Charter)

#### Executive Area:

- Number of female martyrs: 79393 women
  - Number of female war handicapped: 90170 women
  - Number of ex war prisoner: 150 women
  - Number of women's private organizations: 2733 organizations (the share of these organizations in the sociocultural field is 63%, in guild related and professional field is 30% and in charity field is 41%)
- Number of Women's rural cooperatives: 2000 cooperatives

|           | Total Figures of Martyrs and War Handicapped/ People |                 |                  |
|-----------|--|-----------------|------------------|
|           | Martyrs  | War handicapped | Ex war prisoners |
| Mothers   | 144663   | 44357           | 8034             |
| Wives     | 61052  | 313155          | 41076            |
| Daughters | 73536  | 375252          | 43772            |
| Total sum | 279251   | 732764          |                  |

The assistance of Women's Basij Organization to susceptible women and families

| Livelihood baskets | Sanitary products packs | Warm diet | Bread  | Red meat | Dowries | Releasing prisoners | Cash charity (Tomans) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 8131077            | 3708823                 | 5151210   | 969251 | 9414     | 2806    | 151                 | 22977813953           |



# **Part VIII: Power and Decision Making**

## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Decision Making

### Upstream Documents

- Removal of any sort of tyranny, autocracy and monopolization (Paragraph 3, article 3, the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran)
  - Participation of general mass in their political, economic, social and cultural fate (paragraph6, article 3, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
  - The right and responsibility of active and effective presence in the Islamic, regional and international gatherings through meeting the national interests and legal standards (Article 118, part 4, Charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
  - The right of participation in policy-making and decision-making and educational and scientific managements and also active presence in the both local and international scientific and cultural circles and gatherings (Article 82, part 2, Charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right and responsibility of gaining information, participation, role-playing in setting the country's regulations in order to keep and strengthen the Islamic system (Article 112, part 4, Charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

- The citizens are enjoying the right of participation in their political, economic, social and cultural in an equal way and everybody can apply this right through referendum, free and fair elections (Article 15, charter of citizenship rights)

**Executive Area:**

The fundamental mechanisms for women's advancement and women in power and decision making

| The strategic targets of Islamic Republic of Iran   | Measures done by the Islamic Republic of Iran   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1. Improving women's occupational status and making sure about provision of an equal accessibility to opportunities for their participation in the decision making arenas</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointing women as the president's advisors in women's related affairs in both politics and environment</li> <li>• Appointing women as county governors</li> <li>• Appointing women as mayor and governor deputy</li> <li>• Appointing women as ministers' advisors and director general of women related organizations</li> <li>• Supporting measures done by city and village councils in election arena by women departments in the supreme councils of provinces</li> <li>• Paving the way for women's active participation in the important and political elections of the country including the parliamentary elections</li> <li>• Electing women in Islamic councils of cities and villages</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>2. Empowering women in order to support them for an active and effective presence in the decision-making and role-playing arenas</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holding empowerment courses for female directors</li> <li>• Holding training courses for women in order to assist them for an active and effective presence in the international circles</li> <li>• Training managerial skills to various women groups</li> <li>• Creating and Strengthening the women related decision-making national entities in terms of quality and quantity</li> <li>• Supporting NGOs for participation in international and regional seminars</li> </ul>   |

Women Related decision-making and strategic entities and their executive hands

|   | Organization   | Hierarchy status   | Considerations   |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs   | The executive force (government)   | The head of this deputy is the member of cabinet and deputy of the president   |
| 2 | Family, Women and Youth Commission   | The legislative force (parliament)   | An independent fraction has been created for women in the Islamic Consultative Assembly  |
| 3 | Women's cultural and social council  | The supreme council of cultural revolution (under supervision of the Leader) | This council chooses its head through holding an elections and there is a representative from all strategic entities of the country in this council                                      |
| 4 | Women's departments in various ministries, as director generals or minister's advisors | Executive Force  | These departments have been developed in all ministries  |
| 5 | Women's Department generals in provincial governments                                  | Executive Force  | These departments work under direct supervision of the Interior Ministry's women's affairs departs and women are active there as the advisors of the governor and the governor generals. |
| 6 | Women and Youth Committee  | Expediency Discernment Council   |  |



|    |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 7  | Women Studies Departments  | Ministry of Science, Research and Technology | These departments which have been founded in the universities and research centers of the country are tasked with training experts for various policy-making and executive areas of the country   |
| 8  | Women's employment services departments                                  | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare         | In these departments certain services like job-finding, job creation and legal consultations are rendered.  |
| 9  | The Judiciary's women's department general                               | The judiciary force                          | Various issues such as public assistance, legal advice, follow-up, issues of women's rights, etc. are perused in the offices under supervision of this department, which has about 30 offices in all provinces.   |
| 10 | The Foreign Affairs Ministry's Human Rights and Women Department General | The Foreign Affairs Ministry                 | This department general works on analysis the human rights status in Iran and the relationship with the international space   |
| 11 | Women affairs departments in provincial governments and municipalities   | Municipalities and Provincial Governments    | These departments work on cultural developments and improvement of women's citizenship status across the country. In the same direction, cultural and there are sport centers like culture houses in neighborhoods which solely can be used by women and young girls. |

### Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Decision Making Field

Women account for only 15% of managing director positions and 25% of vice presidency positions. Only 8.5% of high-income positions in top 100 companies in Canada belong to women. In 2020, despite claims of American authorities, only 3 of 9 judges in the U.S. were women. Out of 112 chief justice of the United States, only five chief justices (4%) were women.



# **Part IX: Environment**





## Islamic Republic of Iran's Achievements in terms of Women's Environment

### Upstream Documents:

- In the Islamic Republic of Iran, protecting the environment, in which the current and future generations need to experience a growing life and living, is considered as a public duty, hence economic and noneconomic activities which are associated with pollution and irrecoverable destruction of environment are forbidden. (Article 50, the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran)
- The right of having a healthy environment and the responsibility of protecting it (Article 13, Part 1, charter of rights and responsibilities of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran)

### New and Innovative Laws and Rules

Every citizen has the right to benefit from a healthy, clean environment free from all types of pollution, including air pollution, water pollution and pollution caused by harmful waves and radiation, and to be known of the consequences of environmental pollutants. The executive departments need to take the necessary measures, especially in big cities to reduce pollutants. (Article 113, charter of the citizenship rights)

### Executive Area:



- Heads of Department of Environment were women for 4 courses
- Allocation of one fourth of sensitive management positions of Department of Environment to women
- Women account for 40% of deputies of Department of Environment
- Implementation of a national initiative, known as "Promotion and Institutionalization of Producing and Consuming Standard, Healthy and Licensed Products" for rural and nomad women
- Construction of 20166 secure and proper shelters for temporary habitation of women in the emergency times of earthquakes in 2021.
- Construction of 20166 secure and proper shelters for temporary habitation of women in the emergency times of floods in 2021.
- Paying livelihood allowance (monthly allowance) to 299120 damaged women of ecologic crises in

2021

- Meeting initial demands (water, foods, clothing, blankets, etc.) for 20912 women in earthquake-stricken regions in 2021
- Meeting initial demands (water, foods, clothing, blankets, etc.) for 117072 women in flood-stricken regions in 2021
- Paying 229778139530 rials cash to the damaged women for crises of 2021.

### Comparative Analysis of Women's Advancements in Environment Field

What the global figures and data say about the status of women in Iran and the U.S.?

|                          |  |  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Maternal morbidity       | 4/17%   | 5/9%  |
| Academic education       | 57%   | 60%   |
| Maternal leave           | –   | هفته 24   |
| Women prisoners          | 9/6%  | 1/3%  |
| Suicide rate             | 6%  | 6/3%  |
| Teaching in universities | 8/49%   | 24%   |
| Life expectancy          | 81 سال  | 78 سال  |
| Employment               | 57%   | 17%   |

In these eight main indicators, in contrast to the U.S., Iran has a better status in 5 areas and has a worse status in 3 areas.



**Reliable Resources on  
the Subject of Women**

## Reliable Resources on the Subject of Women

### National Resources and Centers

- Statistical Centre of Iran
- Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs
- Vice Presidency for Science and Technology
- The Judiciary's High Council for Human Rights
- Department of Environment
- Ministry of Agricultural Jihad
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health and Medical Education
- Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
- Ministry of Science, Research and Technology
- Ministry of Sports and Youth
- Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation
- Basij

### International Resources and Centers

- UN Women Headquarters
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Gender Development Index (GDI)



## یادداشت‌ها:

جهان‌شماره

