

1st newsletter. MINT Project



Co-funded by
the European Union

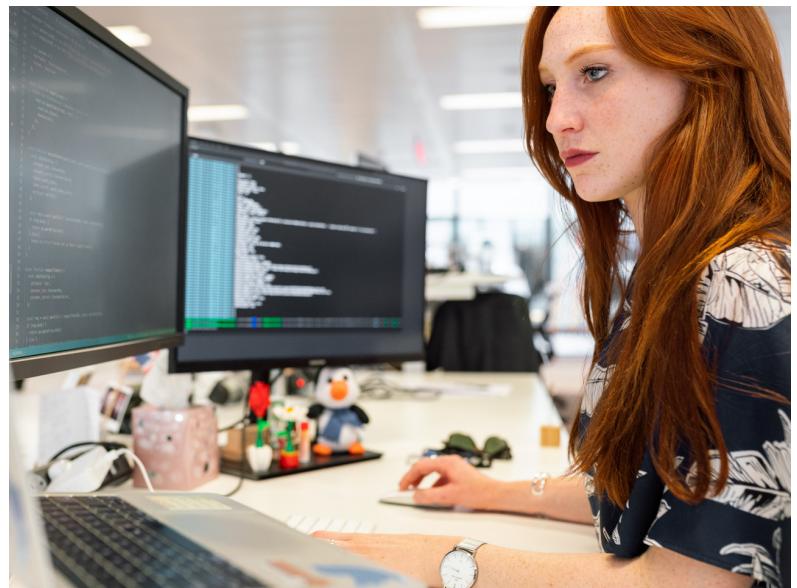
The European Commission's support for the preparation of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of its contents, which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Breaking with the old ways: why should gender equality be at the centre of modern education?

Whether as parents or as education professionals, we all want the best for our children. But what is best for them? Our vision differs according to the stereotypes, norms and ideas we carry within us. These, in turn, are culturally and socially shaped. Very often we pass on what we have learned without thinking about it.

We mainly let girls play with doll carts, boys with a toolbox, and encourage them too little to try things beyond conventional role clichés. This image characterized many children's rooms and kindergartens for decades and, as our small survey conducted in the spring of 2022 among Nuremberg pupils aged 14 to 16 showed, it is still a reality at the beginning of the 21st century.

Not a single boy reported having played with dolls in his childhood. Only 7% of the girls surveyed were interested in cars.



The division between "typical girl" and "typical boy" limits boys and girls in many ways and has far-reaching consequences. Many of them get locked into these roles and later choose their profession accordingly. As before, there are more men than women in technical professions; this distribution is reversed in social professions. However, learned and suffered gender stereotypes mean limitations and untapped opportunities for people, because people who have already tried as many things as possible when they were little can better discover who they are and what their interests and abilities are.



In the next newsletter you will find the results of the small survey in which we asked young people from Germany and Spain about their career aspirations and the factors influencing their socialization.

This information has been developed within the framework of the GeSTAW project, carried out by the association erfolgsfaktor FRAU with the support of the ERASMUS+ Programme. GeSTAW stands for "Dismantling gender stereotypes in young women's career choices in a digital working world". More information about the project and its results is available at <https://erfolgsfaktor-frau.de/engagement/mint/>.