

**CORRIGENDUM AND UPDATE DOCUMENT OF THE CUBAN REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW/C/CUB/7-8).****I. Introduction**

7. In this context, at the end of 2012 the Cuban economy experienced a growth of 3,0 % of the gross domestic product (GDP).

8. In 2012, the general fertility rate was 1,69 children per woman, and the gross reproduction rate was 0,82 daughters per woman.

**II. Implementation of the Articles of the Convention****C. Article 4**

49. The economic crisis has an impact on the educational sector as well as on many other sensitive sectors in our society, however, this does not translate into a reduction of the enrolment in general and let alone in the enrolment of women and girls. In the current school term, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Education, out of 1 900 602 students enrolled, 921 216 are girls, teenagers or youth, representing 48,7% of the enrolment. This behavior is described below for five levels of education:

-In primary education, out of the total of 732 683 students enrolled, 358 520 are girls, accounting for 48,9% of the enrolment.

-In basic secondary education, out of the total of 405 535 students enrolled, 198 654 are girls, accounting for 48,9% of the enrolment.

-In the pre-university education, out of the total of 154 809 students, 97 975 are girls, accounting for 63,3% of the enrolment.

- In the adult education, the total of enrolment is 109 719, out of that figure 49 335 are women, which represents 44,96% of the enrolment.

By this, the average of women to complete primary level (sixth grade) in these 6 years is 1 122, with 515 in the 2012/2013 school term. The average of women studying through the worker-farmer secondary school modality is 5 144 and 959 women in the 2012/2013 school term. Likewise, the average in this period in the Worker-Farmer School (pre-university level) is 92 114 women in the 2012/2013 school term.

**3.Promotion to leadership positions**

53. In the last general elections held in February 2013, the presence of women raised substantially in the Provincial Assemblies of the Peoples' Power by reaching 50,9 % of all its membership and 48,86% in Parliament, placing Cuba in the third position in the world by participation of women in parliamentary positions.

While in March, according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Cuba had 45% of women members of Parliament, today that participation has been increased, something that has raised Cuba's profile in the world stage.

55. The percentage of women in leadership positions at all levels is over 41%, being this the highest figures of all times, compared to 39% in 2010. Likewise, women are highly represented in the State Council by increasing to 13 which accounts for 41,9%. Besides, two women were elected as Vice-Presidents of the Council of this highest body of the Cuban state. Also, in the leadership of the National Assembly, out of three members elected, two positions are held by women, the Vice-President and the Secretary respectively.

**D.Article 5****5.Legislation**

81. Since 2011 there is a Program of Education on Sexuality with an special focus on matters of Gender and Sexual Rights. This program is being implemented as part of the educational curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education for all the teaching institutions.

**6. Evaluation of the impact of the media outputs and education products****7.Other evaluating mechanisms**

86. At the closing of 2012, there were 32 Women's Chairs all over the country in higher education centers gathering almost 1 000 professionals whose mission is to mainstream the gender approach at the university teaching level, to enhance the post-graduate courses, master's degree courses and doctorates focused on this issue and to work towards achieving that the gender approach become an essential component of the teaching process. There is also the "School, Health and Sexuality" chair in all Universities of Pedagogical Sciences which has a 15 year working experience.

**8.Violence against women.**

96. In compliance with one of the Recommendations of the National Assembly of the People's Power, on the occasion of the accountability of this body in December

2011, the activity of protection of the citizen's rights in the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has been improved and promoted to a higher qualitative level through the inception of the Department of Assistance to the Population in the Division of Protection of the Citizen's Rights. At the same time this department has structures in the Provincial Offices of the Attorney and in the municipal levels designating specialized attorneys in such matter who provide personal replies to the citizenship.

The aforementioned allows to improve the efficacy and quality in the caring of the citizens who make complaints and requests to the organs of the Office of the Attorney. The provincial reports indicate that in 2012 assistance was provided to 18 573 women, that is 1 586 less than in 2011. The most common issues they dealt with were: the legal one, with 6 017; followed by the administrative one which reported 5 094; the civil one, with 3 725 and labor issues with 2 651; as well as other matters, 1 086.

On the other hand, 3 925 complaints, claims and reports were made by women for alleged violations of rights, 206 more than in the year 2011, concluding the processing of 265 and the verification of violations of the law in 888 cases. 76 requests were processed for the revision of criminal sentences by which there are women who have been sentenced, 10 more than in the previous year.

99. There are 174 Women's and Family Counselling Centres (COMF) of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) in the country. They are present in all municipalities and carry out individual and collective actions as well as activities extended to the community in conformity with the interests, needs and problems of each community. More than 7 300 collaborators work voluntarily in these centres taking substantive care and making a follow up of the situations faced by the Cuban women and families. At the end of 2011, a total of 1 202 215 women and men were counseled in the Women's and Family Counselling Centres (COMF). It should be highlighted that 19% of that total of persons were men. Such centres keep three main working lines, namely, individual counselling, group counselling and work and training, which includes training programs.

101. It should read "Universities of Pedagogical Sciences" instead of Higher Pedagogical Institutes. The same applies to paragraph 175.

## **F. Article 7**

131. 50,98% of the delegates elected to the Provincial Assemblies of the People's Power are women after the general elections of February 2013.

133. 41,94 % of the members of the State Council are women. As it was already explained, today two women are the Vice-Presidents of such body. Besides, 8

women are Ministers and 42 are Deputy Ministers accounting for 35,6 y 38%, respectively.

141. Throughout all these years and sustainably since 1996, there have been achievements in the promotion of women to leadership positions in the civil state sector. While in 1996 women leader were 30,1% of the total of the leaders of the country, in 2000 they were 33,4%, and in 2012 it increased to 46,0%, the highest figure reached to date. All the provinces of the country have sustainably increased this indicator, for example, 10 women are the chairpersons of the provincial governments accounting for 66,6%.

142. In the Cuban justice system women reach a higher presence. In 2012, in the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic they represented 78% of the attorneys, a figure higher than that of the year 1999, when it was 65%. Likewise, 60% of the leaders of the Office of the Attorney are women, versus 49% in the year mentioned above.

The Ministry of Justice has 31 leader positions out of which 15 are being performed by women, among them, the Minister and a Deputy Minister, They also have 94 out of the 138 technical positions and out of the total of 293 workers, 171 are women.

77,5% of the judges are women and 50% of the Presidents of the People's Courts are also women. 64,2% of the people in leadership positions in the People's Courts System are women and 64,6% of the decision-making positions are being performed by women.<sup>1</sup>

143. In the Ministry of Education 12.786 women are leaders. Besides the Minister, 5 women are Deputy Ministers and 17 are Directors or Heads of Department out of a total of 31 positions, which represents 54,8%. There are 9 Rectors who are women out of the 14 Universities of Pedagogical Sciences, accounting for 64,2%, 27 Vice Chancellors, accounting for 47,4%, 41 Deans accounting for 61,2%. Out of 14 Faculty Secretaries, 10 are women.

In the Ministry of Higher Education 42,6% of the teaching staff and 30% of the first level executive are women, among whom there are 2 Deputy Ministers. Women represent 7% of the Rectors of the Universities as well as 30% of the Vice Chancellors; 32% of the Deans.

In the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment 47,7% of the leaders are women versus 28,5% in 2000. The presence of women in the positions described as those of the highest decision-making level behaves as follows: Deputy Ministers 50%, Agency Chairpersons 50%, Provincial Delegates 33%, Directors positions in the Ministry 50%, Director of institutions 32%, Enterprise Managers 33%.

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1. Statistics on women in the Court system.

145. In the Ministry of Computing Sciences and Communications 25 014 women work (data of March 2012), which represents 45.2 % of the total of workers in the system. Out of 28 242 technicians who work in this sector, 14 438 are women accounting for 51, 12%. This has taken into account the educational levels reached by women who are a majority in the technical and higher levels. They are likewise a majority in different sectors prioritized by this technologies such as education and health and in the administrative sector in general where they represent more than 70%. They are mostly present in different leadership positions at various decision-making levels.

148. More than 1 500 000 women are affiliated to the Cuban Worker's Union (CTC). They represent more than 45% of the total of members of the 17 trade unions of this Organization.

In the CTC's trade union leadership, women account for 66,7% in the following way: Out of the 8 professional cadres of the CTC National Secretariat, 4 are women; out of the 7 Heads of Department 3 are women, 5 are General Secretaries of national trade unions, 6 are General Secretaries of provincial branches and 99 lead municipal committees of this organization.

They account for 50% in the National Secretariat; 47,6% in the leadership of the national trade unions, 68% in the leadership of the CTC provincial branches, 63,1% in the leadership of their respective trade unions in the provinces.

### **G. Article 8.**

At the end of 2012, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there were 123 Ambassadors, out of whom 28 were women and 1 woman was Chargé d'Affaires. In the domestic service, women were performing high level responsibilities such as: 1 Deputy Minister, 8 Directors, including the Head of the Minister's Office and 8 deputy directors. Besides, a total of 74 women perform leadership positions while in the leadership reserve, out of a total 80 officials, there are 30 women accounting for 37,5%.

### **I. Article 10**

166. In Special Education, out of the total of 39 340 students enrolled, 13 647 are women, adolescents and youth, who represent 34,68% of the enrolment.

177. In the period 2010-2011, 40,5% of the total of graduates of the technical and professional middle and higher level education were women, reaching 62,6% in the branches of accountancy and services and the ratio of 24,6% in the careers linked to agriculture. The ratio of women graduated at the universities of pedagogical sciences from 2008 to 2012 reached 71,2%, a ratio very similar to the gender structure of the teaching force of the country. In the school term 2011/2012 there are 193 056

students in the Technical and Professional Education, out of whom 64 424 are girls, accounting for 33,37% of the enrolment.

178. The Cuban Higher Education has been characterized by a feminization process starting from the triumph of the Revolution and a set of measures favoring the sustained access of women to all educational levels. This is expressed today in the fact that 61,6% of women were enrolled in higher education in the 2012-2013 school term. In the Pedagogical Training, out of the total of 24 854 students, 21 087 are women, which means 84,84% of the enrolment in the current school term.

180. The highest percentages of women per branches of science are in the first place in the Economic Sciences with 71,1%. Secondly, the Social and Humanistic Sciences with 69,8%. In the Accountancy career women were 74,2% in the 2011-2012 period and 63,9% in the Economics career in period 2012-2013.

184. The presence of women as Higher Education professors in the staff of full-time professors is 55,5% and as part-time professors it is 55,9%, therefore we are talking about feminization of such positions. While the female presence in the university's staff is an indicator of the development achieved by women, in this framework another indicator is also the teaching categories they reach, an expression of the equity policies that favor them. In the school term 2011- 2012 women represented 38,8% of the Tenured University lecturer and 49,8% of the Assistant Professors, accounting for 46,6 % of the professors with higher teaching categories.

#### **J.Article 11**

195. In the pre-school education, the Daycare Centers are guaranteed for daughters and sons of working mothers being 1 086 institutions reported with a total of 138 681 vacancies granted and completed, out of whom 66 356 are girls accounting for 47,84% of the enrolment in this level in 2012.

197. Their employment in the civil state-owned sector reached 43,9% in 2011. That year they represented 65,6% of the professionals and technicians, they were also 66,1% of the labor force in the educational sector and 69,8% in the health sector. More than 61 900 women in 2011 were self-employed, hence showing their capacity and possibility to be employed in an independent way and contributing to the development of the country.

#### **K.Article 12**

215. At the end of 2012, Cuba had 137 inhabitants per medical doctor. Out of the total of medical doctors, 60,9% are women. The total of dentists is 13 998 (1 per every 804 inhabitants). The total of Family Doctors in the community is 13 419 in 11 486 doctor's offices. Out of them, 26 650 are Integral General Medicine specialists, out of whom 66,8% are women.

As regards as to nursing, there are 92 131 persons dedicated to nursing for an indicator of 81,9 nurses per 10 000 inhabitants in 2012.

As for beds in hospitals of Medical Assistance they represent an indicator of 4,1 per 1.000 inhabitants. In the case of Social Assistance, the number of beds is 1,3 per 1000 inhabitants. In total there are 60 042 beds accounting for 5,3 per 1000 inhabitants.

### **1. Monitoring of communicable diseases**

217. The current coverages with all vaccines are over 99,5%.

### **2. National Program of Prevention and Control HIV/AIDS/STI**

221. The HIV epidemics in Cuba has been characterized as a low-level epidemics, with a slow, urban growth mostly affecting males, particularly men who have sex with other men (MSM). The data of the total population with HIV-AIDS at the closing of December 2012, behaved as follows: Total of seropositives 17 624 persons; total of cases with AIDS, 7 542 persons; with HIV (People Living with AIDS) 14 647 and total of dead due to AIDS 2.730.

The predominant way of transmission is the sexual one (99,4%). The seromonitoring in selected groups and the access to antenatal care and prevention programs of maternal-infant transmission, including the HIV test to all pregnant women, has made it possible that such way of transmission is minimum. After 26 years of the epidemics, 5,3 millions of HIV tests have been made to pregnant women. Since 1986, 697 children of women seropositive to HIV have been born, 499 have been negative (71,6%) and 40 have been positive to HIV (5,7%). 158 children are currently kept under study.

### **3. Health care and family planning**

225. In 2011, the infant mortality rate was 4,9 per 1000 live-born children and the mortality rate of children under 5 years old was 6.0. At the end of 2012, the infant mortality rate was reduced to 4,6 X 1000 live-born children and the mortality rate of children under 5 years old to 5,9 per 1000 live-born children.

226. The neonatal death rate is kept under 3,5 per 1.000 born, reaching at the end of 2010, 2,8 x 1000 born-live children. In respect of gender, the infant mortality rate of girls is lower than that of the boys (rates of 4,0 and 5,2 per 1.000 live-born children respectively).

228. The maternal mortality rate in our country is among the lowest in Latin America. At the end of 2012, the maternal mortality rate was reduced to 33,4 per 100 000 live-born children (21,3 accounted for direct causes and 11,9 for indirect causes). In Cuba

pregnant women are secured with a quality integral medical care, with a coverage of 15,8 average controls per expectant mother.

In 2012, a Ministerial Resolution was approved enforcing the implementation of a program for reducing the maternal morbidity and mortality. The maternal homes were reorganized and compacted so as to guarantee a better quality of the medical assistance provided to risk expectant mothers. Their number was reduced from 335 in 2008 to 143 in 2011. For five years now we have kept the low birth weight rate under 6%, at the end of 2012 it was 5,2 %.

230. In Cuba, , the dissatisfied needs of the family planning were at 22,2% in 2011. By Ministerial Resolution, the methodological guides for all types of voluntary termination to pregnancy were updated (health regulations for abortion).

#### **4. Gynecological cancer**

231. In 2012, 692 423 women were examined accounting for a rate of 177,2 per 1.000 women being 25 years and older.

232. In 2012, the mortality rate caused by breast cancer was 27,1 per 100.000.

#### **5. Care of older women**

233. In the community care there are:

Grandparents' Centers: A modality for taking care of the older people and socializing in the community. There is the participation of 13 mil 98 adult women and a total of 838 thousand 811 older persons of both sex.

Home care: An option for the older persons who live alone or with other older persons, 108 mil 908 older persons are being taken care of.

Caregivers' School: There are 115 schools with the main objective of training the family regarding the care of older persons.

Family care cantines: There is a total of 55 thousand 580 in the country with the purpose of securing the food and the nutritional condition of the older persons and the persons with disabilities.

University Chairs for the Older Persons: Thanks to the joint work of the Ministry of Education, the University of Havana and the CTC, in the country there are more than 20 thousand classrooms and more than 17 thousand older persons already graduated.

Grandparents' homes: A modality that guarantees the care of 7 thousand 398 older persons in 233 homes.

In regards to institutional care, there are 144 homes for the elderly with 9 thousand 399 aid-package beds and 2 thousand 762 with the objective of securing the integral and constant care of older persons who, because of different reasons, are not able to keep an independent and autonomous life and cannot be taken care of at home for their dependent situation.

235. For those older persons who need hospital care, there are 38 Hospitals of Geriatric Services in all the provinces of the country and a Research Center on Longevity and Aging (CITED).

## **6. Disabled women**

236. Those persons with intellectual disabilities who also have other social and family disadvantages are taken care of in a semi-boarding or boarding system in the 31 Psicopedagogical Medical Centers which have an aid-package of 2 thousand 596 and one thousand 57 in semi-boarding conditions.

237. Within their own Organizations of the Association Movement of Persons with Disabilities in the country, women play a daily increasingly relevant role in the assignation of and participation in the different activities developed in this context, without any prejudice or stereotypes. At present there are three associations: one of the Physical and Motor-Functions' Disabled Persons (ACLIFIM) with 75 thousand members, another one of the Blind and Visually Impaired Persons (ANCI) with 31 thousand members and another one of the Deaf and Hearing Loss Persons (ANSOC) with 23 thousand members. In total these associations have 129 thousand members.

238. A program with a special relevance for the economic independence and the integration of the persons with disabilities as well as their self-esteem is their assignation to labor. In this sense, the promotion and support of the labor policy is outstanding thus generating a total of 14.624 jobs, out of which 5.879 have been for women (35,4%).

Resolution No.14, dated April 15, "Regulations for the employment of persons with disabilities" was enacted, and among its provisions it establishes that the persons with disabilities interested in getting a job, avail themselves to the Regulations. It also provides that persons with disabilities, who are suitable for jobs, receive in the entity they are assigned to an on-the-job training, if necessary, in order to develop the basic skills, taking into account how serious their disability or functional limitations are for performing the work concerned<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex 2. To implement the training, the manager of the work center appoints an instructor according to his/her renowned labor experience and knowledge of the activity. The worker chosen as instructor is briefed on the assigned task and the expected results. The instructor and the training experts of the entities concerned are in charge of designing a schedule with the different stages of the

**7. Program of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases**

240. In 2012 the mortality caused by Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases among men was 702.1 per 100.000 inhabitants, while in the same period it was 617.0 per 100.000 inhabitants among women.

241. There is a National Program for Taking Care of the Diabetic Pregnant Women, which, together with the gestational diabetes screening, prevents the perinatal mortality and the congenital malformations. During the period 2008-2012, 19 services of specialized care of diabetic expectant mothers were developed in the country, by which care was provided to 13 082 pregnant women who had Diabetes Mellitus. The figures of congenital malformations have been reduced from 4,6% to 0,2% in expectant mothers and those of perinatal death from 5,2 to 0,6% in the cases of pregnant women with pre-gestational diabetes who received preconceptive care.

**L. Article 13**

250. In 2011, women involvement in the Civil State Sector was above 43,9%.

252. In 2011, thousands of people were working in the Cuban business companies, joint ventures and branches and 48,0% of them were women.

**1. Social Security and y welfare assistance**

254. a) In 2011, 1 652 868 persons were social security recipients.

**5. Culture.**

264. At the end of 2011, there were 255 movie theaters, 464 video halls, most of them in rural areas; 267 museums and 72 theater halls, 314 cultural centers and 18 trova centers, 117 art galleries, 356 libraries with an annual average attendance of 7 million people.

There are currently five national television channels plus an international one. Along with this, there are 15 regional channels (one for each administrative area of the country), which broadcast local programming inserted into the Tele Rebelde channel. Additionally, each provincial capital and other relevant municipalities have a television channel of local reach totaling 53 channels of TV, distributed from national to municipal level. There are particularly two national educational channels with a general programming focused on culture and information which in 2011 broadcasted a total of 8 286 hours; out of which 1.255 were dedicated to the general programming

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corresponding training from familiarization or adaptation of the disabled worker up to the acquisition of the skills to perform his/her job.

called University for All, in the interest that people study specialized courses in all fields of knowledge, something highly accepted by the population.

Regarding radio broadcast, the country has 96 radio stations, including national, provincial and local stations.

In the area of artistic and literary culture, the debate of the issues specifically linked to women is developed, on one hand, in spaces created for that purpose where, besides debating a wide range of topics that promote the discussion of issues such as the participation and representation of women in the cultural production, their agency, their visibility.

They also become trans-disciplinary spaces with an important involvement of the human and social sciences where the aspects of gender, race, the struggle against discrimination, violence against women and others are dealt with. The *Women Study Program*, founded in 1994 in Casa de las Américas and more recently the *Gender and Culture Program - Looking from Suspicion*, of the Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba), have developed meetings, international colloquia and others on different topics related to women: gender policies and video clip, sexual diversity in the Cuban audiovisual...up to where the change; feminist literature in Cuba, gender violence in the Cuban pop music, feminist critique in arts, feminism in the Cuban culture: Camila Henríquez Ureña, Afrocubans.

The *Tod@s contra la violencia Group* was set up; there was a campaign against gender violence; there was the convening to a poster contest *No to violence against women*; the presence of women in Cuban movies increased in the fields of production, photography and edition, as well as, at a lower level, in the movies film-making; specific spaces have been organized on the women participation in the Cuban movies and presently the First Meeting of Women of the Audiovisual is being organized.

The presence of women in the cultural sector is outstanding with 44,8% of female presence in all levels of leadership. Institutionally, the directors or chairpersons of the National Ballet, the National Heritage, the National Museum of Fine Arts, the Cuban Book Institute, the Performing Arts Council and the Council of Cultural Centers are women. In the meantime, the presence of women in the fields of high artistic and literature creation has greatly increased. Regarding the two most important cultural non-governmental organizations, the situation is as follows: In the UNEAC 35% of the members (9 455) are women and they represent 50% of its executive, while in the Hermanos Saíz Association, 67 women are members of the provincial executives and 5 women are National Chairwomen who belong to the National Council of the Association.

In respect to the enrolment of the National Center of Art Schools, 65,2% are women. In regards to research works, the female presence represents 70% of the scientific potential of the entities of science in the Cuban cultural field. In the two-year period 2010-2012, fruitful research projects dealt with the topics of gender, gender and race, traditional popular music and religion, among others.

265. From 2006 to 2011, more than 21 million inhabitants attended the International Book Fair and about 19 million copies were sold.

266. There is an outstanding presence of women throughout the specialties at the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT), who represent 48% out of the total of workers. 61,2% of the journalists are women.

267. In the 2011-2012 school term graduation at the School of Arts, 48,0% were women out of the total of graduates.

## **6.Sports**

269. In the 2011-2012 school term graduation at the Schools of Physical Culture, 34,4% were women out of the total of graduates.

There are specific groups which practice different sports. Their number have been increasing, for example in 2004 a total of 491.000 developed sports, while in 2011 the number grew up to 678 343. In many of these groups, women have the highest presence or they are the direct beneficiaries. The figures of the 2010-2011 period are the following: Program of physical activity for hypertensive persons (172 282 women); Program of Aerobic Gymnastics (222 456); Program of Gimnastics with boys and girls (143 014); Program for children still on milk (46 537).

270. The persons with disabilities join the sports areas, 11.453 in 2004 and 18 405 in 2011.

271. In the Olympic Games of Cuban Sports of 2010 1 142 women participated, representing 43,0 % of the total of Cuban participants.

## **M.Article 14**

281. In the Sugar Sector, 22% of the labor force are women. Out of the total of its executives, 590 are women, representing 9% out of whom 41 are enterprise managers, 9 are managers of Agroindustrial Complexes and 1 is the Manager of a Business Group. Our aspiration are not the indicators, but they mark an inflexion point in the main role played by women in the agricultural sector, which in the past was almost exclusive for men.

283. Today, according to the statistics of women associated to the Cooperatives of Credits and Services (CCS), 12.406 women are land owners and 459 are tenants which reflects the achievements of women in this field.

285. In the Ministry of Agriculture there are 175 498 women registered in the system, out of whom 121 344 are rural women. 10 476 women are associated to the Cooperatives of Agricultural Production (CPA) and 56 424 women are associated to the Cooperatives of Credits and Services<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> See Annex 3.

**Annex. 1 DATA ON WOMEN IN THE COURT SYSTEM (2012). (SOURCE: PEOPLE'S SUPREME COURT)**

Total of Judges	931
Out of them, women	722
Percentage it represents	77.5 %

Total of Cadres	372
Out of them, women	239
Percentage it represents	64.2 %

Total of Decision-Making Positions	178
Out of them, women	115
Percentage it represents	64.6 %

Women cadres qualified in Business Management and Leadership Issues	
In leadership	143
Civil Service	54

Working women studying Law	
Studying	101
Graduated	87
Elected as Judges	12

**ANEXO 2. SERIE HISTORICA DEL CONTROL DE LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD EN EL EMPLEO-2006-2012.  
(FUENTE: MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL)****SERIE HISTORICA DEL CONTROL DE LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD EN EL EMPLEO-2002-2012**

<b>Indicadores</b>		<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Controlados</b>	<b>Total</b>	2137	16375	7430	1981	1327	2051	1009	537	229	1728	1829	36633
	<b>Fem.</b>	834	6042	3226	763	1038	771	991	530	77	529	625	15426
<b>Incorporados</b>	<b>Total</b>	1963	15412	7297	1968	794	2003	412	242	218	1244	1431	32984
	<b>Fem.</b>	754	5650	3162	760	505	740	404	63	70	314	458	12880