

Gender mainstreaming

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If you want to learn how gender equality relates to your area of work, you have come to the right place. In this section we highlight gender challenges in 19 policy areas, ranging from fisheries to culture. We also give recommendations on how to best address these challenges. We have developed many practical tools to help you integrate a gender perspective into all stages of policymaking and strategic planning. Our step-by-step toolkits will guide you through the process. Feel free to use them to make your organisation more gender-sensitive.

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Featured



Gender equality deserves more than 1%

The EU's budget can be a powerful force for growth and development. EU funds have helped transform less-developed regions and reduced inequality across the European Union.



Women in decision-making: why it matters

When it comes to power, the European Union has not yet reached the halfway mark to full gender equality. Women remain under-represented in the kinds of decision-making positions that shape politics, economics and society.

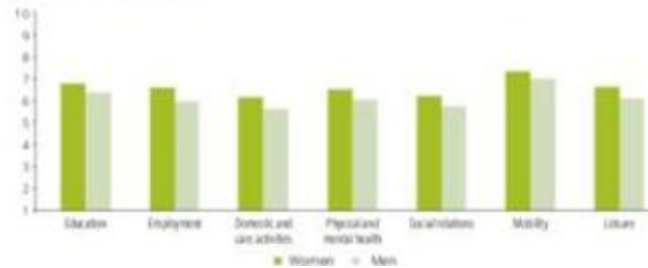
Gender mainstreaming publications

In a survey on the benefits of gender-sensitive infrastructure carried out by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), respondents were asked to rank these four types of infrastructure in relation to urban mobility:

- public transport
- pedestrians and footpaths,
- street lights,
- parks.

The results show that women perceived all four infrastructure as more important in enabling their everyday life than men.

Figure 1. The importance of urban mobility services in enabling participation in different life activities on an ascending scale from 1 to 100.



HEALTH, POVERTY, REGIONAL POLICY, TRANSPORT

Gender equality and urban mobility



HEALTH, POVERTY, REGIONAL POLICY, TRANSPORT

Benefits of gender equality through infrastructure provision: an EU-wide survey



everyday life activities

In a survey carried out by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), respondents ranked nine public services in order of how they helped them to participate in seven different everyday life activities. The respondents ranked health services as the most important type of public service in the EU because they enable people to engage fully in their everyday life activities. Furthermore, both women and men recognised health services as those that have the most transformative potential towards advancing gender equality in society. They create opportunities for people to be involved in education, employment and leisure.

All the respondents, regardless of whether they used the infrastructure services or not, were asked to assess

the importance of the existing services. This signals that health services and medical centres are important not only from the user's perspective but also because they are perceived as important for the community at large. Public transport was ranked as the second most important service for both women and men.

Trends regarding other public infrastructure demonstrated gendered trends. For example, women emphasised the importance of nurseries, because they enable women's participation in paid work, while men highlighted the importance of pavements and footpaths for moving around, and parks and other green areas for leisure time activities that support well-being.

Figure 1. What do health services and medical centres enable you to do? (on an ascending scale of importance from 1 to 100)



HEALTH, REGIONAL POLICY, TRANSPORT

Gender equality and health service infrastructures



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Acknowledgments

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