


Statistical brief: gender balance in politics



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Political assemblies and executives too often fail to reflect the gender diversity of the population they represent, with women significantly under-represented in many cases. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) regularly monitors the situation in parliaments and governments across the EU and in the seven EU candidate and potential candidate countries that receive support from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA beneficiaries), as well as in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

European Parliament elections broke through the 40% threshold and the European Commission elected a female president for the very first time

The 2019 European elections saw the proportion of women Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) break through the 40% threshold for the first time, with women occupying 504 out of 543 seats (92.7%) in the constitutive session of the new parliament in July. Currently, just over half (70) of the Member States (2) have a gender-balanced representation (i.e. at least 40% of each gender) amongst their MEPs. Greece is the only Member State to have no women MEPs at all. The election of David Sassoli as President of the European Parliament means that a man has led the European Parliament 80% of the time since it became a directly elected institution in 1979 (1).

The new European Commission also has the most gender-balanced configuration to date, with 12 women (44.4%) and 15 men (55.6%) (2), and its first woman president following the election of Ursula von der Leyen.

Women account for just under a third of members of national parliaments

In November 2019, the combined members of the single-chamber houses of national parliaments across the EU were two-thirds men (67.6%) and one-third women (32.4%), and just five out of 28 had a woman leader (Bulgaria, Latvia, Latvia, the Netherlands and Poland). Parliaments in Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Finland and Sweden include at least 40% of each gender, but women hold less than one in five seats in Croatia, Greece, Hungary and Malta (Figure 1).

In the 28 jurisdictions, the imbalance is slightly more pronounced, with 73.4% men and 26.6% women across all seats combined; only Montenegro has a gender-balanced parliament and only Serbia has a woman leading the national parliament.

Figure 1: Share of women in the single-chamber houses of national parliaments, % (November 2019)




Table 1: Share of women in the single-chamber houses of national parliaments, % (November 2019)

Country	Share of women (%)
BG	38.5
BE	40.5
ES	40.5
EL	26.5
FR	32.5
DE	32.5
IT	32.5
NL	32.5
UK	32.5
SE	32.5
SI	32.5
PL	32.5
PT	32.5
CY	32.5
CZ	32.5
SK	32.5
HU	32.5
RO	32.5
LV	32.5
LT	32.5
EE	32.5
LU	32.5
SI	32.5
BG	32.5
GR	26.5
MT	26.5
MK	26.5
HR	26.5
BA	26.5
ME	26.5
RS	26.5
NO	26.5
IS	26.5
LI	26.5

Table 2: Women in legislative candidate quotas

Country	Share of women (%)
BG	40.5
BE	40.5
ES	40.5
EL	26.5
FR	32.5
DE	32.5
IT	32.5
NL	32.5
UK	32.5
SE	32.5
SI	32.5
PL	32.5
PT	32.5
CY	32.5
CZ	32.5
SK	32.5
HU	32.5
RO	32.5
LV	32.5
LT	32.5
EE	32.5
LU	32.5
SI	32.5
BG	32.5
GR	26.5
MT	26.5
MK	26.5
HR	26.5
BA	26.5
ME	26.5
RS	26.5
NO	26.5
IS	26.5
LI	26.5

Source: EIGE Gender Statistics Database; national parliaments. Data for the United Kingdom refer to 2019 EU election to parliament was dissolved.

(1) Denmark, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Iceland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

(2) Of the 19 beneficiaries of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) that have been subject to legislative candidate quotas, predominantly the government. The figure of 80% is based on the actual length of terms of each candidate, measured up to the end of November 2019.

(3) Total that the number of candidates only has 17 members, as the United Kingdom referendum to withdraw a candidate party led to a collapse of the coalition.

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Further information

[Gender Statistics Database: Women and men in decision-making](#) →

[Statistical brief: Gender balance in listed companies](#) →



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